PTEN in propofol-induced insulin resistance in mouse primary hepatocytes

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Received May 13, 2018; Accepted August 31, 2018

DOI: 10.3892/etm.2018.6815

Abstract. Propofol is the most common intravenous anesthetic agent used in clinical practice. Propofol can induce insulin resistance in mouse primary hepatocytes, however the molecular mechanism through which propofol acts remains largely unknown. Based on previous studies, it was hypothesized that phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN) is involved in propofol-mediated insulin resistance. The aim of the present study was to investigate the biological function of PTEN and its molecular mechanism in propofol-induced insulin resistance in mouse primary hepatocytes. Mouse primary hepatocytes were treated with propofol and transfected with small interfering RNA (siRNA)-996 to silence the endogenous expression of PTEN. The current study assessed the effects of propofol and PTEN knockdown on the expression of PTEN and several key enzymes of the phosphoinositide 3-kinase/protein kinase B/glycogen synthase kinase-3β (GSK-3β) signaling pathway, as well as the glycogen content in mouse primary hepatocytes. Treatment with propofol significantly increased protein and mRNA PTEN expression in mouse primary hepatocytes. In addition, knockdown of PTEN reversed propofol-induced insulin resistance in mouse primary hepatocytes. The present study indicated that PTEN serves a role in the physiological process of propofol-induced insulin resistance in mouse primary hepatocytes, and PTEN inhibition may be a potential target for therapeutic intervention against propofol-induced adverse effects.

Introduction

Propofol is widely used for general anesthesia or sedation in critically ill patients (1). Intensive insulin therapy can reduce morbidity and mortality in patients in surgical intensive care units, and, therefore, insulin resistance is an important factor affecting the prognosis of critically ill patients (2,3). It has been reported that anesthesia with propofol could induce systemic insulin resistance and decrease insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in skeletal and heart muscles and attenuate the insulin-mediated suppression of hepatic glucose output in rats, however the specific molecular mechanisms underlying this phenomenon remain unknown (4). Previous studies have revealed that propofol can inhibit the phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K)/protein kinase B (Akt)/glycogen synthase kinase (GSK)-3β signaling pathway and glycogen synthesis in mouse primary hepatocytes, and the target of propofol-induced insulin resistance in primary mouse hepatocytes was suggested to be upstream of GSK-3β (5). In this study cell viability was assessed by MTT reduction assay, as previously described (5). Propofol was added at a final concentration of 10 µg/ml, based on the results of previous studies (5-8). PTEN is an important regulatory gene of the PI3K/Akt/GSK-3β signaling pathway (9-11), and inhibition of PTEN activity can activate the Akt signal transduction pathway (12). RNA interference is the process of sequence-specific, post-transcriptional gene silencing in animals and plants, initiated by double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) homologous in sequence to the silenced gene (13). The mediators of sequence-specific messenger RNA degradation are 21- and 22-nucleotide long small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) generated by ribonuclease III cleavage from longer dsRNAs (13). The current study used siRNA-996 to silence the endogenous PTEN gene expression, observed the alterations of the signaling pathway and glycogen synthesis in primary mouse hepatocytes, and investigated the role of PTEN in propofol-induced insulin resistance. The present study demonstrated that propofol enhanced PTEN expression in mouse primary hepatocytes. In addition, PTEN knockdown reversed propofol-induced inhibition of the PI3K/Akt/GSK-3β signaling pathway and glycogen synthesis in mouse primary hepatocytes. These results indicated that PTEN may be the target of propofol-induced insulin resistance in mouse primary hepatocytes, and, therefore, PTEN could be a potential target for therapeutic intervention against propofol-induced adverse effects.

Materials and methods

Animals. Male C57BL/6J mice (n=10; age, 8 weeks; weight, 24-28 g) were provided by Peking University Health Science
Center (Beijing, China). Mice were housed at a constant temperature (22±2°C) and 55±10% relative humidity with a 12 h light/dark cycle and free access to food and water. The mice were fasted for 12 h prior to all experiments. Animal procedures were performed in accordance with the National Institutes of Health Animal Care and Use Guidelines (14), and animal experimental protocols were approved by the Ethics Committee of Shenzhen Maternity and Child Healthcare Hospital (Shenzhen, China).

Isolation of mouse primary hepatocytes. Primary hepatocytes were isolated using a two-step collagenase perfusion method, as previously described (15,16). The hepatocytes were plated in collagen-coated 25-cm² flasks at a density of 1×10⁶ cells/flask and were used as the control group in the following experiment. Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) at a final concentration of 0.1% was added to the DMSO group cells.

Western blot analysis. Protein was extracted with radioimmunoprecipitation assay lysis buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA). The protein content of cells was assessed using Pierce BCA protein assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.). The proteins (15-30 µg/lane) were separated on SDS-PAGE 10% gels (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) and transferred onto a polyvinylidene difluoride membranes (EMD Millipore; Billerica, MA, USA). The membranes were blocked with 5% nonfat dry milk at 4°C overnight, and incubated with primary antibodies against PTEN (cat. no. 9188), Akt (cat. no. 9272), phosphorylated Akt (cat. no. 9271), GSK (cat. no. 9315), phosphorylated GSK (cat. no. 9323) and β-actin (cat. no. 4970; all 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc., Danvers, MA, USA) overnight at 4°C. Following primary incubation, membranes were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (1:5,000; cat. no. ab6721; Abcam) at room temperature for 2 h. The blots were visualized using an enhanced chemiluminescence detection system (EMD Millipore) and quantified by densitometry using Image-Pro Plus software 6.0 (Media Cybernetics, Inc., Rockville, MD, USA). β-actin was used as the internal control.

Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). Total RNA was extracted using TRIzol® reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA), according to the manufacturer's protocol. Total RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA using the M-MLV reverse transcriptase kit (Promega Corporation, Madison, WI, USA), according to the manufacturer's protocol. qPCR was subsequently performed using the SYBR®-Green PCR mastermix (Takara Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Dalian, China), according to manufacturer's protocol. The following primer pairs were used for the qPCR: hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase 1 (HPRT1) forward, 5'-AATTATTGACAGACGGACTGAGTCTTGGCT-3' and reverse, 5'-TCCAGCGGTCGCAAGAAGATTTATAGC-3'; and mouse PTEN forward, 5'-AATTCCCGGTCAGGGCTATGTG-3' and reverse, 5'-GATTGCGAATTTCCGGCACCAGTAACA-3'. The following thermocycling conditions were used for the qPCR: Initial denaturation at 95°C for 10 min; 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 sec and 60°C for 1 min. The relative mRNA levels were quantified using the 2ΔΔCq method (17) and normalized to the reference gene HPRT1-R.
PTEN knockdown reverses propofol-induced inhibition of the PI3K/Akt/GSK-3β signaling pathway and glycogen synthesis in mouse primary hepatocytes. To further confirm the biological functions of PTEN in propofol-induced insulin resistance in mouse hepatocytes, endogenous PTEN expression was silenced by transfecting siR-996 into mouse primary hepatocytes, with simultaneous treatment with propofol (final concentration, 10 µg/ml) for 24 h. Following PTEN knockdown and treatment with propofol, western blot analysis was used to detect the protein expression levels of PTEN and components of the PI3K/Akt/GSK-3β signaling pathway (Fig. 3A). Compared with the NC+DMSO group, the protein expression level of PTEN in the NC+propofol group significantly increased (P<0.01), while the protein expression level of PTEN in the DMSO+siR-996 group significantly decreased (P<0.001) (Fig. 3B). There was no significant difference in the protein expression level of PTEN between the siR-996+Propofol group and the control group (Fig. 3B). Compared with the NC+DMSO group, the phosphorylation levels of Akt (Ser473) in the NC+propofol group decreased (P<0.05), while the phosphorylation levels of Akt (Ser473) in the DMSO+siR-996 group increased (P<0.05) (Fig. 3C). Compared with the NC+DMSO group, the phosphorylation levels of GSK-3β (Ser9) in the NC+propofol group significantly decreased (P<0.01), while the phosphorylation levels of GSK-3β (Ser9) in the DMSO+siR-996 group increased (P<0.05) (Fig. 3C). There was no significant difference in the phosphorylation levels of Akt (Ser473) and GSK-3β (Ser9) between the siR-996+Propofol group and the control group (Fig. 3C and D). In addition, the glycogen assay kit was used to detect the level of glycogen synthesis. Compared with the NC+DMSO group, the glycogen level in the NC+propofol group decreased (P<0.05), while the glycogen level in the DMSO+siR-996 group was increased (P<0.05) (Fig. 3D). However, there was no significant difference in the rate of glycogen synthesis between the siR-996+Propofol group and the control group (Fig. 3E).

Discussion

Insulin resistance is a physiological condition in which normal or elevated insulin levels produce an attenuated biological effect (18). In 1988, Reaven (19) first suggested the idea of insulin resistance being a common phenomenon, which can occur in a number of pathological and physiological conditions, other than diabetes. Insulin resistance severely affects the prognosis of critically ill patients (2,3,20). A clinical study revealed that intensive insulin therapy could reduce mortality by 42.5% as well as significantly reducing other complications in surgical intensive care unit patients (21). Propofol is the most common intravenous anesthetic agent used in clinical practice (1). Propofol has been demonstrated to cause systemic insulin resistance in rats (4). In addition, previous studies have indicated that propofol can induce insulin resistance in mouse primary hepatocytes (5). The molecular mechanism through which propofol influences insulin resistance in mouse primary hepatocytes remains unknown, however the present study focused on PTEN as a potential target for therapeutic intervention to treat the adverse reaction of propofol.

PTEN was first identified, cloned and named in 1997 by three independent research groups (22-24). The protein
encoded by PTEN is a dual-specificity phosphatase, with both lipid and protein phosphatase activity. The phosphorylation of proteins can affect a number of signal transduction pathways and regulate gene transcription in the nucleus. PTEN is the first tumor-suppressor gene identified with phosphatase activity (23). It serves a role in cell apoptosis, cell cycle arrest and cell migration (25). PTEN is an important regulator of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway (9-11,26). PTEN negatively regulates PI3K/Akt signal transduction by catalyzing the dephosphorylation of the lipid signaling intermediate phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate (27). Inhibition of PTEN activity can activate the Akt signal transduction pathway (12). The present study indicated that protein and mRNA expression levels of PTEN increased in mouse primary hepatocytes following treatment with propofol for 24 h. In addition, PTEN knockdown reversed propofol-induced inhibition of the PI3K/Akt/GSK-3β signaling pathway and glycogen synthesis in mouse primary hepatocytes. In conclusion, the present study suggested that PTEN may be the target of propofol-induced insulin resistance in mouse primary hepatocytes, and, therefore, could be a potential target for therapeutic prevention of propofol-induced adverse effects.

**Acknowledgements**

Not applicable.

**Funding**

The present study was supported by grants from the Shenzhen Science and Technology Plan Project (grant no. JCYJ20160427145626702) and Shenzhen Health Commission Project (grant no. 201605019).

**Availability of data and materials**

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.
Authors' contributions

LZ and LW designed and performed the experiments, and wrote the manuscript. XH has participated in data analysis. YL has participated in the design of this experiment.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shenzhen Maternity and Child Healthcare Hospital.

Patient consent for publication

Shenzhen Maternity and Child Healthcare Hospital. The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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