

Liver Group 3

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General Strategy Outline

1. Generate a list of “interesting genes”
 - a. $p=0.05$
2. Look for transcription factors
 - a. Script to assign GO terms
 - b. Manual assignment of GO terms
3. Map our interesting genes to KEGG pathways
 - a. Over represented pathways
 - b. Supervised clustering with genes from over represented pathways

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a. Script to assign GO terms

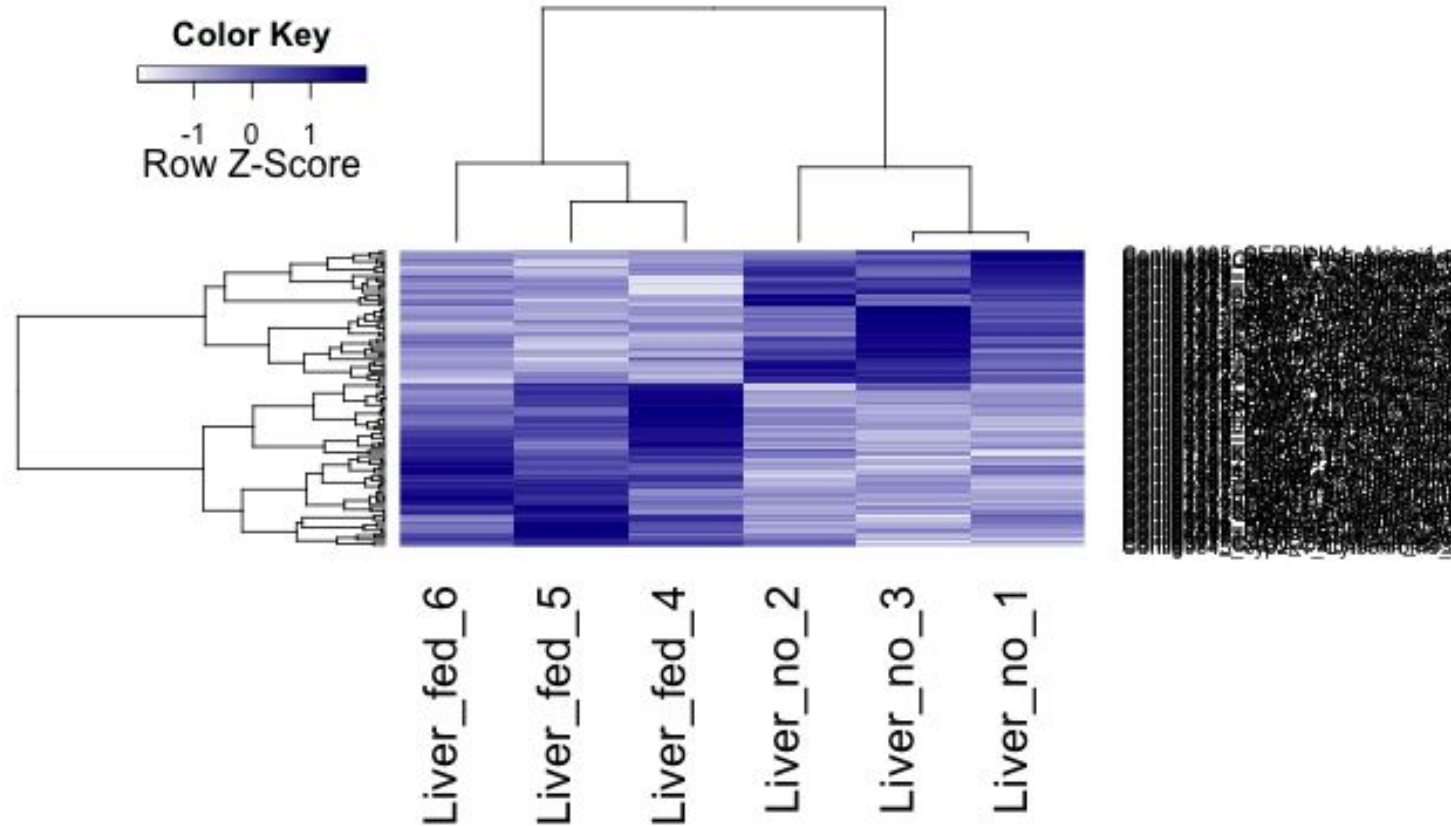
b. Manual assignment of GO terms

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a. Over represented pathways

b. Supervised clustering with genes from over represented pathways

Generated a list of 110 differentially expressed genes between fed and unfed ($p=0.05$)



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Transcription Factors

- Of 110 differentially expressed genes, 49 assigned GO terms
 - 2 transcription factors
- Manually assigned GO terms to remaining 61 genes
 - 6 additional transcription factors
- **8 total transcription factors**

Transcription Factors

- ***SUB1*** - upregulated
 - General coactivator
- ***ZNF180*** - upregulated
 - Transcriptional regulator
- ***ACTG2*** - downregulated
 - Involved in cell motility & maintenance of cytoskeleton
- ***ZFP161*** - downregulated
 - Promotes transcription of other TFs (cell growth repressors)
- ***MYBBP1A*** - upregulated
 - Suppresses circadian clock component *PER2*
 - *PER2* regulates physiological processes, including metabolism, based on circadian rhythms

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KEGG Pathways

[01200](#) Carbon metabolism (1)
[01212](#) Fatty acid metabolism (1)
[01230](#) Biosynthesis of amino acids (2)
[00680](#) Methane metabolism (1)
[00061](#) Fatty acid biosynthesis (1)
[00071](#) Fatty acid degradation (1)
[00100](#) Steroid biosynthesis (1)
[00561](#) Glycerolipid metabolism (1)
[00564](#) Glycerophospholipid metabolism (1)
[00230](#) Purine metabolism (1)
[00240](#) Pyrimidine metabolism (1)
[00260](#) Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism (2)
[00270](#) Cysteine and methionine metabolism (2)
[00310](#) Lysine degradation (1)
[00380](#) Tryptophan metabolism (1)
[00430](#) Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism (2)
[00450](#) Selenocompound metabolism (1)
[00460](#) Cyanoamino acid metabolism (1)
[00480](#) Glutathione metabolism (1)
[00533](#) Glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis - keratan sulfate (1)
[00601](#) Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - lacto and neolacto series (1)
[00790](#) Folate biosynthesis (2)
[00670](#) One carbon pool by folate (1)
[00830](#) Retinol metabolism (2)
[00900](#) Terpenoid backbone biosynthesis (1)
[00909](#) Sesquiterpenoid and triterpenoid biosynthesis (1)
[00362](#) Benzoate degradation (1)
[00627](#) Aminobenzoate degradation (1)
[00310](#) Ribosome (3)
[04120](#) Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis (3)
[03018](#) RNA degradation (1)
[03410](#) Base excision repair (1)
[02010](#) ABC transporters (1)
[04014](#) Ras signaling pathway (1)
[04015](#) Rap1 signaling pathway (1)
[04010](#) MAPK signaling pathway (1)
[04630](#) Jak-STAT signaling pathway (1)
[04668](#) TNF signaling pathway (1)
[04020](#) Calcium signaling pathway (2)

[04024](#) cAMP signaling pathway (2)
[04022](#) cGMP - PKG signaling pathway (1)
[04151](#) PI3K-Akt signaling pathway (1)
[04152](#) AMPK signaling pathway (1)
[04080](#) Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction (1)
[04144](#) Endocytosis (2)
[04142](#) Lysosome (3)
[04110](#) Cell cycle (2)
[04210](#) Apoptosis (3)
[04510](#) Focal adhesion (1)
[04540](#) Gap junction (1)
[04610](#) Complement and coagulation cascades (2)
[04611](#) Platelet activation (2)
[04612](#) Antigen processing and presentation (1)
[04910](#) Insulin signaling pathway (2)
[04920](#) Adipocytokine signaling pathway (1)
[04914](#) Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation (1)
[04917](#) Prolactin signaling pathway (1)
[04918](#) Thyroid hormone synthesis (1)
[04924](#) Renin secretion (1)
[04925](#) Aldosterone synthesis and secretion (1)
[04270](#) Vascular smooth muscle contraction (1)
[04975](#) Fat digestion and absorption (1)
[04728](#) Dopaminergic synapse (1)
[04380](#) Osteoclast differentiation (1)
[04212](#) Longevity regulating pathway - worm (2)
[05200](#) Pathways in cancer (1)
[05206](#) MicroRNAs in cancer (1)
[05205](#) Proteoglycans in cancer (1)
[05203](#) Viral carcinogenesis (1)
[05212](#) Pancreatic cancer (1)
[05214](#) Glioma (1)
[05220](#) Chronic myeloid leukemia (1)
[05218](#) Melanoma (1)
[05222](#) Small cell lung cancer (1)
[05223](#) Non-small cell lung cancer (1)
[05323](#) Rheumatoid arthritis (1)
[05340](#) Primary immunodeficiency (1)
[05010](#) Alzheimer's disease (1)
[05012](#) Parkinson's disease (2)

[05014](#) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (1)
[05016](#) Huntington's disease (1)
[05030](#) Cocaine addiction (1)
[05031](#) Amphetamine addiction (1)
[05034](#) Alcoholism (1)
[04930](#) Type II diabetes mellitus (1)
[04932](#) Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) (1)
[04931](#) Insulin resistance (1)
[05130](#) Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection (1)
[05132](#) Salmonella infection (1)
[05131](#) Shigellosis (1)
[05152](#) Tuberculosis (1)
[05100](#) Bacterial invasion of epithelial cells (1)
[05166](#) HTLV-I infection (1)
[05162](#) Measles (2)
[05164](#) Influenza A (2)
[05161](#) Hepatitis B (1)
[05160](#) Hepatitis C (1)
[05168](#) Herpes simplex infection (1)
[05169](#) Epstein-Barr virus infection (1)
[05144](#) Malaria (1)

Pathways - what we found

1. Conducted literature search on overrepresented pathways
 - a. Lysosome, ubiquitin mediated proteolysis, ribosome, apoptosis.
2. Genes of interest were then supervised cluster to determine whether any additional possible important genes were found.
3. A single gene of interest from the protein mediated proteolysis pathway stood out.

Lysosome

1. Cathepsin B
2. LAPTM
3. Saposin

UPM

1. Ubiquitin-conjugating E2B
2. **Suppressor of Cytokine Signaling 3**
3. Anaphase promoting complex 13

Ribosome

1. RP-LPO
2. RP-S24E
3. RP-L18Ae

Apoptosis

1. Cathepsin B
2. Alpha-Tubulin
3. Poly ADP-Ribose Polymerase

Suppressor of Cytokine Signaling 3 (SOCS3)

A negative feedback protein for the JAK/STAT pathway, acts on several levels. Prevents the ongoing activation of pathway.

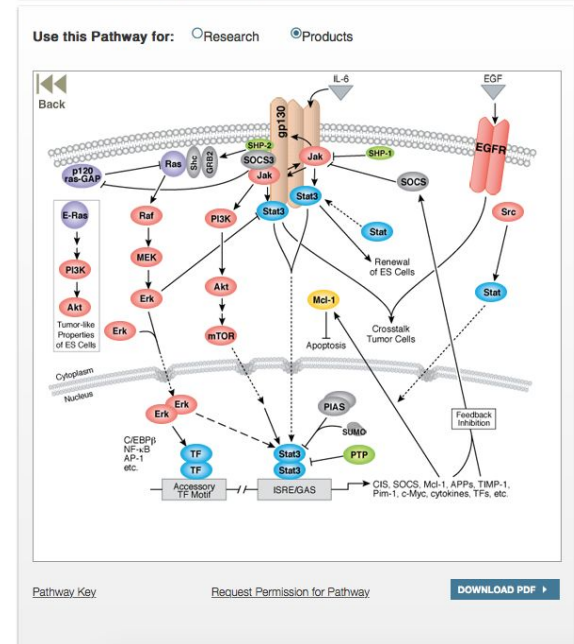
JAK-STAT turned on by binding of cytokines or growth factors.

In liver, inhibits IL-6 signaling through gp130 receptor.

STAT3 enters nucleus and turns on transcription.

Post partial hepatectomy, innate immune system involved in initiating liver regeneration.

Jak/Stat Signaling Pathway



What could SOC3 Downregulation Mean?

In SOC3 knockout mice (hepatocyte-specific) undergoing partial hepatectomy =
ENHANCED DNA synthesis and LIVER WEIGHT RESTORATION

Cytokine Activity Pathways Affected by SOC3 -/-

STAT3: increased

TNF: activation prolonged

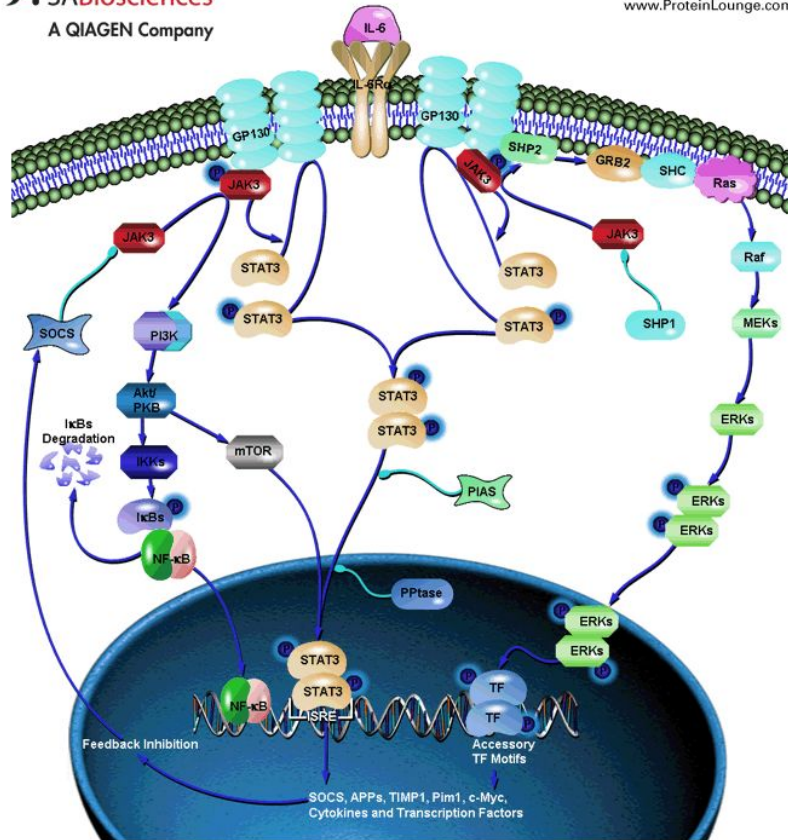
TLR: increased

IL: activation prolonged

ERK: increased

MAPK: activation prolonged

SOC3 may actually coordinate the response.



SOC3-related Transcription Factors

- **CITED2** - downregulated

- Inhibits HIF-induced genes (HIF upregulated in SOCS3 KO)
 - Involved in angiogenesis, Associated with liver regeneration

- **KDM6B** - upregulated

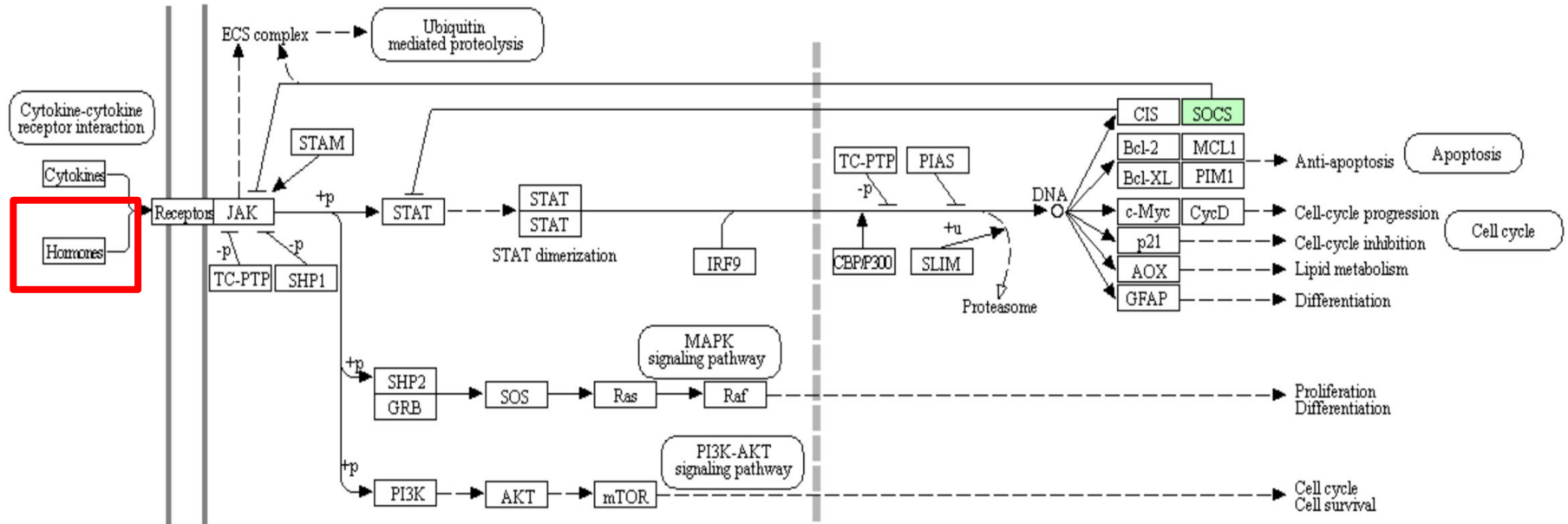
- Involved in inflammatory response via regulation of macrophage differentiation
- Potential coactivator of HIF- α

- **PARP1** - upregulated

- Component of NF- κ B pathway
 - Inflammation-related pathway directly related to JAK-STAT pathway and regulated by SOCS

JAK-STAT pathway is hormone sensitive

JAK-STAT SIGNALING PATHWAY



JAK-STAT pathway is hormone sensitive

- Hormone sensitivity makes sense for rapid changes
- Potential candidates:
 - Epidermal growth factor
 - Ghrelin
 - Insulin
- Olfactory stimuli can affect hormone levels

Moving Forward

Map genes to KEGG with expanded p value

Look for JAK-STAT related genes

Sources

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3529618/>

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<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2202913/>

<http://www.nature.com/nri/journal/v3/n11/full/nri1226.html>

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<http://jcs.biologists.org/content/117/8/1281>