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基于生物信息学技术和机器学习算法筛选急性心肌梗死核心基因



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【摘要】 目的 基于生物信息学技术和机器学习算法筛选急性心肌梗死(AMI)核心基因, 并采用细胞实验进行验证。**方法** 本实验时间为2021—2022年。从美国国立生物技术信息中心(NCBI)的高通量基因表达(GEO)数据库下载与AMI相关的3个mRNA基因芯片数据集(GSE34198、GSE66360和GSE83500), 其中GSE66360和GSE83500为测试集, GSE34198为验证集。运用R 4.2.0软件中的“limma包”筛选GSE66360和GSE83500中差异表达基因。使用LASSO回归方法缩小差异表达基因的范围, 然后使用支持向量机-递归特征消除(SVM-RFE)方法在差异表达基因中寻找特征基因, 取两种机器学习算法的交集, 即为核心基因。比较测试集中AMI组和对照组核心基因表达水平, 绘制ROC曲线以评估核心基因表达水平对测试集、验证集受试者发生AMI的预测价值。将衰老心肌细胞随机分为正常氧组和缺氧/复氧组, 其中正常氧组心肌细胞常规培养; 缺氧/复氧组心肌细胞缺氧3 h后复氧2 h, 以制备AMI细胞模型。采用qPCR法检测心肌细胞IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1 mRNA相对表达量。**结果** 从GSE66360和GSE83500中筛选出145个AMI差异表达基因。在差异表达基因中, 通过LASSO回归分析筛选出10个特征基因, 通过SVM-RFE方法筛选出10个特征基因, 取交集得到9个核心基因, 分别为N FIL3、IL1R2、NR4A2、IRAK3、VCAN、CCL20、TREM1、LYZ、ITLN1。在测试集中, AMI组仅IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示, IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平预测测试集受试者发生AMI的AUC分别为0.648 [95%CI (0.534~0.756)]、0.623 [95%CI (0.511~0.728)]、0.622 [95%CI (0.502~0.730)]; IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平预测验证集受试者发生AMI的AUC分别为0.834 [95%CI (0.761~0.898)]、0.866 [95%CI (0.802~0.923)]、0.808 [95%CI (0.729~0.880)]。缺氧/复氧组心肌细胞IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1 mRNA相对表达量高于正常氧组($P < 0.05$)。**结论** IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1是AMI核心基因, 三者有望成为AMI潜在的生物标志物。

【关键词】 心肌梗死; 核心基因; 生物信息学; 机器学习

【中图分类号】 R 542.22 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2024.00.074

Core Genes of Acute Myocardial Infarction Screened by Bioinformatics Technology and Machine Learning Algorithm

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【Abstract】 Objective To screen the core genes of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) based on bioinformatics technology and machine learning algorithm, and verify the core genes by cell experiments. **Methods** The study period was 2021 to 2022. Three mRNA microarray data sets (GSE34198, GSE66360 and GSE83500) related to AMI were downloaded from the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). Among them, GSE66360 and GSE83500 were test sets, and GSE34198 was validation set. Differentially expressed genes in GSE66360 and GSE83500 were screened using the "limma package" in R 4.2.0 software. The LASSO regression method was used to

narrow the range of differentially expressed genes, and then the support vector machine–recursive feature elimination (SVM–RFE) method was used to find characteristic genes in differentially expressed genes. The intersection of the two machine learning algorithms was the core gene. The expression levels of core genes in test sets were compared between the AMI group and the control group in the test set, and the ROC curve was drawn to evaluate the predictive value of core genes for AMI in subjects in the test set and validation set. The senescent cardiomyocytes were randomly divided into normal oxygen group and hypoxia/reoxygenation group. Myocardial cells in normal oxygen group were routinely cultured. Myocardial cells in hypoxia/reoxygenation group were subjected to hypoxia for 3 h and reoxygenation for 2 h to prepare AMI cell model. The relative expression level of IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 mRNA in myocardial cells was detected by qPCR. **Results** A total of 145 differentially expressed genes of AMI were screened from GSE66360 and GSE83500. Among the differentially expressed genes, 10 characteristic genes were screened by LASSO regression analysis, 10 characteristic genes were screened by SVM–RFE method, and 9 core genes were obtained by intersection, which were NFIL3, IL1R2, NR4A2, IRAK3, VCAN, CCL20, TREM1, LYZ, ITLN1. In test set, only the expression levels of IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 in the AMI group were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The results of ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 expression levels in predicting AMI in subjects in the test set was 0.648 [95%CI (0.534–0.756)], 0.623 [95%CI (0.511–0.728)] and 0.622 [95%CI (0.502–0.730)], respectively. The AUC of IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 expression levels in predicting AMI in subjects in the validation set was 0.834 [95%CI (0.761–0.898)], 0.866 [95%CI (0.802–0.923)] and 0.808 [95%CI (0.729–0.880)], respectively. The relative expression levels of IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 mRNA in myocardial cells of hypoxia/reoxygenation group were higher than those of normal oxygen group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 are the core genes of AMI, which are expected to be potential biomarkers of AMI.

【Key words】 Myocardial infarction; Core genes; Bio-informatics; Machine learning

急性心肌梗死（acute myocardial infarction, AMI）指动脉内壁斑块导致流向心脏的血液减少甚至中断，进而使心肌细胞发生缺血缺氧性损伤^[1]。但心肌细胞是永久性细胞，其损伤后一般不能再生^[2]，故早期筛查AMI高风险人群具有重要的现实意义。近年来生物信息学技术在疾病诊断和预测方面应用广泛，而基因代谢组学作为生物信息学技术，其主要探究基因与疾病的关系^[3-4]。目前，基于基因代谢组学探究肝癌、胃癌等核心基因的文献较多^[5-6]，但应用该技术筛选AMI核心基因的报道较少。机器学习是基于数据构建的计算模型。本研究旨在通过生物信息学技术和机器学习算法筛选AMI核心基因并进行验证，现报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验时间

本实验时间为2021—2022年。

1.2 采用生物信息学技术筛选差异表达基因

1.2.1 数据来源

从美国国立生物技术信息中心（National Center for Biotechnology Information, NCBI）的高通量基因表达（Gene Expression Omnibus, GEO）数据库（<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>）下载与AMI相关的3个mRNA基因芯片数据集（GSE34198、GSE66360和GSE83500），其中GSE66360〔非AMI患者20例（对照组），AMI患者17例（AMI组）〕和GSE83500〔健康对照者46例（对照组），AMI患者49例（AMI组）〕为测试集，GSE34198〔健康对照者46例（对照组），AMI患

者49例（AMI组）〕为验证集。

1.2.2 筛选差异表达基因

运用R 4.2.0软件中的“limma包”，以 $|\log_2\text{FC}|>1$ 、 $P<0.05$ 为标准，筛选GSE66360和GSE83500中差异表达基因。

1.2.3 GO功能富集分析、KEGG通路富集分析

应用差异表达基因数据软件对差异表达基因进行GO功能富集分析，分析其主要富集的生物过程（biological process, BP）、细胞成分（cellular component, CC）、分子功能（molecular function, MF）；通过Metascape官网（<https://metascape.org>）对差异表达基因进行KEGG通路富集分析。

1.3 采用机器学习算法筛选核心基因

使用LASSO回归方法缩小差异表达基因的范围，然后使用支持向量机–递归特征消除（support vector machine–recursive feature elimination, SVM–RFE）方法在差异表达基因中寻找特征基因，取两种机器学习算法的交集，即为核心基因。

1.4 核心基因表达水平及预测能力

比较测试集中AMI组和对照组核心基因表达水平，绘制ROC曲线以评估核心基因表达水平对测试集、验证集受试者发生AMI的预测价值，AUC为0.5~1.0，其值越大提示核心基因表达水平对AMI的预测价值越高。

1.5 细胞实验验证核心基因

1.5.1 实验细胞

大鼠心肌细胞株H9C2购自武汉普诺赛生物科技有

限公司。

1.5.2 主要实验试剂与仪器

胎牛血清 (Gibco, 美国), DMEM 培养基 (Gibco, 美国), 总RNA提取试剂盒 (Axygen, 美国), PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit (Takara, 日本), TB Green® Premix Ex Taq™ II (Takara, 日本), IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1引物 [生工生物工程 (上海) 股份有限公司]; 微量台式离心机 (5810R) (Eppendorf, 德国), 荧光定量PCR仪 (Applied Biosystems) (德国耶拿分析仪器股份公司), 厌氧培养袋及厌氧产气包 (AnaeroPack-Anaero) (三菱公司, 日本)。

1.5.3 细胞培养

采用含10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养液培养心肌细胞, 将其置于37 °C、95% O₂、5% CO₂培养箱中培养, 当细胞汇合度达80%左右时进行传代。

1.5.4 构建衰老心肌细胞模型及分组

采用D-半乳糖8 mg/ml刺激第2代心肌细胞9 d以制备衰老心肌细胞。将衰老心肌细胞按5 × 10⁶个的数量接种到25T培养瓶中, 然后随机将其分为正常氧组和缺氧/复氧组, 其中正常氧组心肌细胞常规培养; 缺氧/复氧组心肌细胞缺氧3 h后复氧2 h, 以制备AMI细胞模型。

1.5.5 qPCR法检测IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1 mRNA相对表达量

在25T培养瓶中收集正常氧组和缺氧/复氧组心肌细胞, 按照总RNA提取试剂盒说明书提取细胞总RNA, 将RNA反转录成cDNA, 采用2^{-ΔΔCt}法计算IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1 mRNA相对表达量。基因引物序列和产物长度见表1, 扩增条件见表2。实验独立重复9次。

表1 基因引物序列和产物长度
Table 1 Gene primer sequence and product length

基因名称	引物序列	产物长度 (bp)
IL1R2	正向: 5'-GCCACCTCTCCAGACCATAAGTTC-3' 反向: 5'-TCACCACCACCGATACCATAC-3'	143
NR4A2	正向: 5'-GACAGGATGGAGGAAGGAGGAG-3' 反向: 5'-GGCACTGGTGTATATGAAAGAGGAG-3'	108
TREM1	正向: 5'-CAGCACTAGCGTCAGCCTCTTG-3' 反向: 5'-CCACCAGCCAGGAGAATGACAATG-3'	72

表2 基因引物扩增条件
Table 2 Gene primer amplification conditions

基因名称	预变性	变性	退火及延伸	循环(个)	内参
IL1R2	95 °C 30 s	95 °C 5 s	60 °C 34 s	40	GAPDH
NR4A2	95 °C 30 s	95 °C 5 s	61 °C 34 s	40	GAPDH
TREM1	95 °C 30 s	95 °C 5 s	60 °C 34 s	40	GAPDH

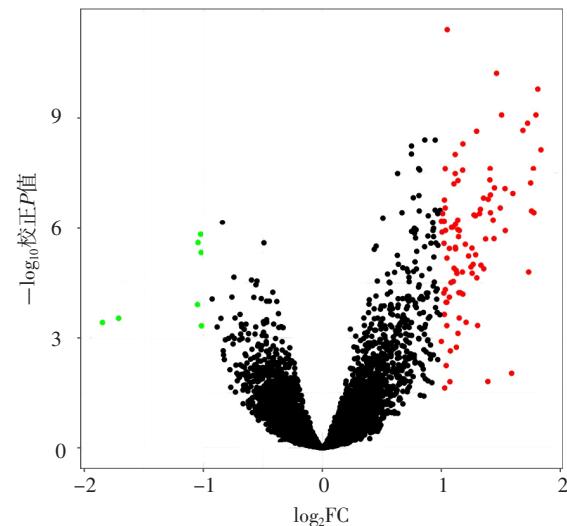
1.6 统计学方法

采用GraphPad Prism 6.0统计学软件进行数据处理。计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 两组间比较采用成组t检验。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 差异表达基因筛选结果

从GSE66360和GSE83500中筛选出145个AMI差异表达基因, 其中上调差异表达基因125个、下调差异表达基因20个, 见图1。



注: 红色圆点为上调差异表达基因, 绿色圆点为下调差异表达基因, 黑色圆点为非差异表达基因。

图1 差异表达基因的火山图

Figure 1 Volcano map of differentially expressed genes

2.2 GO功能富集分析结果

GO功能富集分析结果显示, 差异表达基因主要涉及的BP为细菌的防御反应、中性粒细胞趋化性、粒细胞趋化性、中性粒细胞迁移、粒细胞迁移、骨髓白细胞迁移、白细胞趋化性、细胞对白介素1的反应、白介素1介导的信号通路; 主要涉及的CC为三级颗粒、特殊颗粒、分泌颗粒管腔、细胞质小泡腔、富含纤维胶凝蛋白1的颗粒膜、特殊颗粒管腔、三级颗粒膜、液泡管腔; 主要涉及的MF为碳水化合物的结合物、免疫受体活性、晚期糖基化终末产物受体结合物、IgG结合物、病毒颗粒结合物、细胞核糖皮质激素受体结合物、肽聚糖溶血活性、核视黄醇X受体结合物、低聚糖结合物、调理素结合物。

2.3 KEGG通路富集分析结果

KEGG通路富集分析结果显示, 差异表达基因主要涉及的信号通路为天然免疫反应应答、吞噬细胞杀伤的正性调节的信号通路。

2.4 核心基因

在差异表达基因中, 通过LASSO回归分析筛选出

10个特征基因，见图2；通过SVM-RFE方法筛选出10个特征基因，见图3；取交集得到9个核心基因，分别为NFIL3、IL1R2、NR4A2、IRAK3、VCAN、CCL20、TREM1、LYZ、ITLN1，见图4。

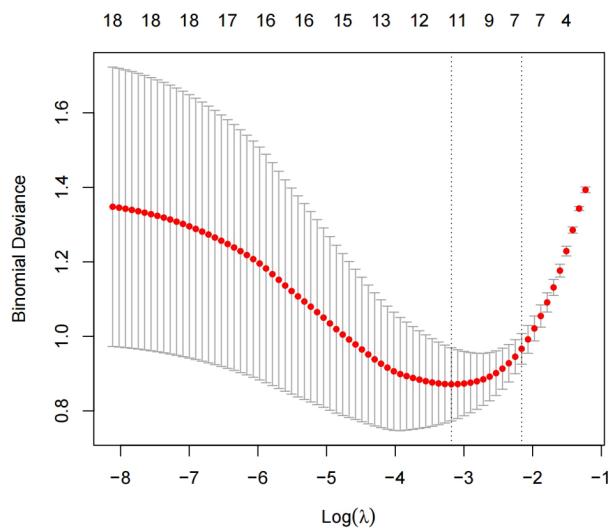


图2 差异表达基因的LASSO回归分析结果

Figure 2 LASSO regression analysis results of differentially expressed genes

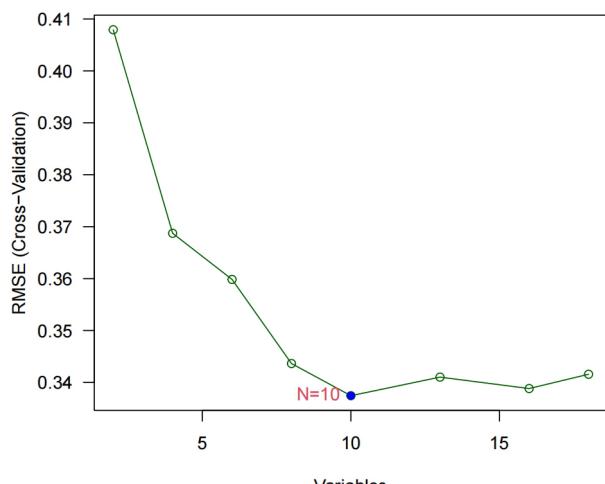
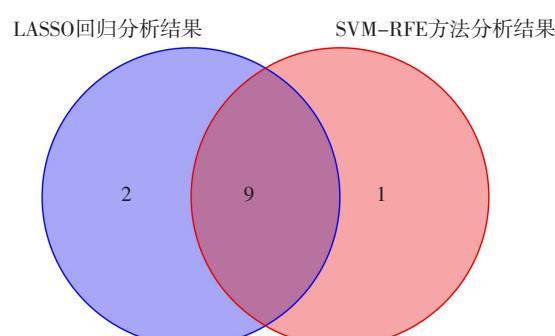


图3 差异表达基因的SVM-RFE方法分析结果

Figure 3 SVM-RFE method analysis results of differentially expressed genes



注：SVM-RFE=支持向量机-递归特征消除。

图4 差异表达基因的韦恩图

Figure 4 Venn diagram of differentially expressed genes

2.5 AMI核心基因表达水平及其预测价值

在测试集中，AMI组仅IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平高于对照组，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)，见图5。ROC曲线分析结果显示，IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平预测测试集受试者发生AMI的AUC分别为0.648 [95%CI (0.534 ~ 0.756)]、0.623 [95%CI (0.511 ~ 0.728)]、0.622 [95%CI (0.502 ~ 0.730)]，见图6；IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平预测验证集受试者发生AMI的AUC分别为0.834 [95%CI (0.761 ~ 0.898)]、0.866 [95%CI (0.802 ~ 0.923)]、0.808 [95%CI (0.729 ~ 0.880)]，见图7。

2.6 qRT-PCR法验证核心基因mRNA相对表达量

缺氧/复氧组心肌细胞IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1 mRNA相对表达量高于正常氧组，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)，见表3。

表3 正常氧组与缺氧/复氧组心肌细胞IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1 mRNA相对表达量比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=9)

Table 3 Comparison of relative expression levels of IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 mRNA between normal oxygen group and hypoxia/reoxygenation group

组别	IL1R2	NR4A2	TREM1
正常氧组	0.187 ± 0.043	0.127 ± 0.044	0.424 ± 0.279
缺氧/复氧组	0.245 ± 0.029	0.257 ± 0.029	2.784 ± 2.639
t值	3.315	7.374	2.668
P值	0.004	<0.001	0.028

3 讨论

AMI发病迅速且具有较高的死亡率^[7-8]。目前，冠状动脉造影是诊断AMI的“金标准”，但其属于有创检查，故寻找AMI非创伤性诊断方法具有临床价值。本研究通过生物信息学技术和机器学习算法筛选出9个AMI核心基因，且在测试集中，AMI组仅IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平高于对照组；ROC曲线分析结果显示，IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平预测测试集受试者发生AMI的AUC分别为0.648、0.623、0.622，三者预测验证集受试者发生AMI的AUC分别为0.834、0.866、0.808；且缺氧/复氧组心肌细胞IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1 mRNA相对表达量高于正常氧组，提示IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1是AMI核心基因。

RONG等^[9]研究表明，IL1R2基因多态性(rs11674595、rs4851527、rs2072472和rs3218977)可能与中国汉族人群骨质疏松症的发病有关，但其在AMI中的作用有待深入挖掘。NR4A2属于核受体4A亚家族，其编码类固醇甲状腺激素类维生素A受体，是核受体转录因子，而核受体转录因子在哺乳动物神经元发育、炎症、记忆形成等方面具有调节作用。研究表明，

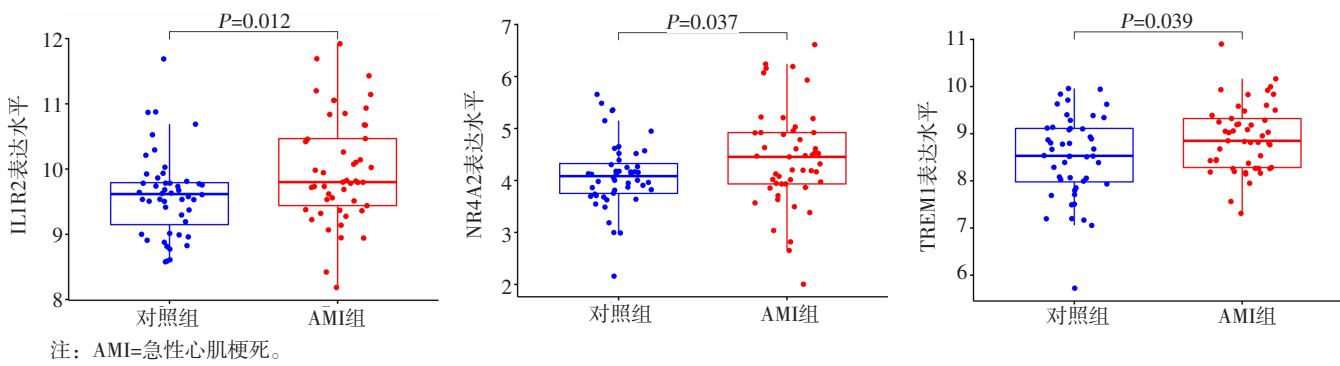


图5 测试集中对照组与AMI组IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平比较的箱式图

Figure 5 Box plot of comparison of IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 expression levels between the control group and the AMI group

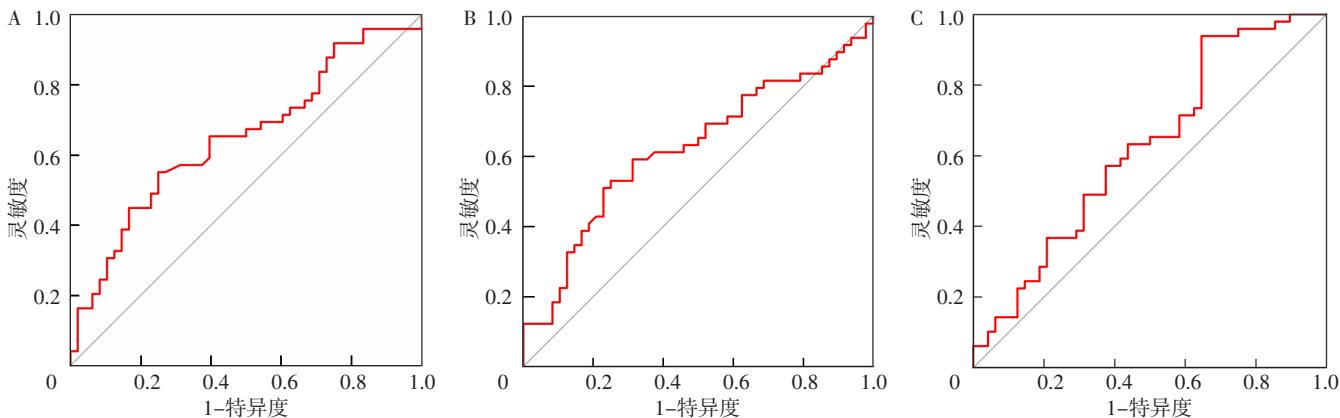


图6 IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平预测测试集受试者发生AMI的ROC曲线

Figure 6 ROC curve of IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 expression levels in predicting AMI in subjects in test set

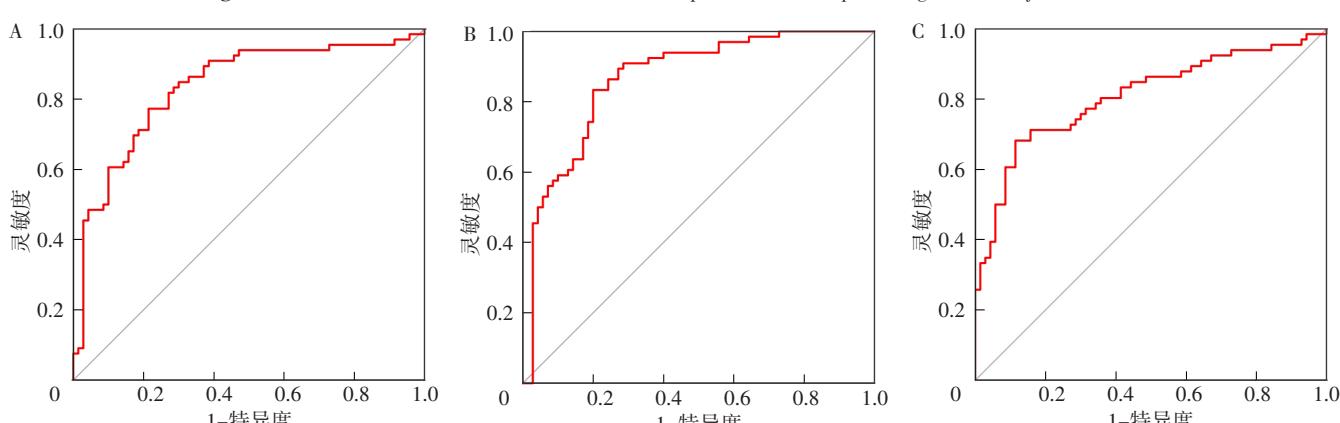


图7 IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1表达水平预测验证集受试者发生AMI的ROC曲线

Figure 7 ROC curve of IL1R2, NR4A2 and TREM1 expression levels in predicting AMI in subjects in validation set

NR4A2基因突变与癫痫发作、神经发育异常和机体发育异常有关^[10-13]。KARKI等^[14]研究表明, NR4A2在胶质母细胞瘤中是促癌基因,且其在心血管应激反应中具有重要作用。ASHRAF等^[15]研究表明,在成年哺乳动物心脏,特别是在心肌细胞中,在β-肾上腺素能刺激下NR4A2表达明显上调,其特异性过表达导致终末分化的心肌细胞重新进入细胞周期和DNA复制增加,但不导致心肌细胞分裂。TREM1是髓样细胞触发性受体家族

成员,属于免疫球蛋白超家族受体,其主要功能是识别外源性抗原和毒性物质,从而调节炎症反应^[16]。LIU等^[17]研究表明,TREM1放大了脑源性和肠源性免疫原性成分的促炎反应,在TREM1上表达的触发受体可在多种心血管疾病中驱动炎症反应。VANDESTIENNE等^[18]研究表明,TREM1可参与腹主动脉瘤的病理生理过程。KIMMOUN等^[19]研究表明,TREM1与心源性休克患者90 d死亡率和各种器官损伤有关,但其在AMI中

的具体分子机制尚不清楚。

4 结论

综上所述, IL1R2、NR4A2、TREM1是AMI核心基因, 三者有望成为AMI潜在的生物标志物。但本研究仍存在一定局限性: (1) 无法阐明IL1R、NR4A2、TREM1导致AMI的具体机制; (2) 无法明确IL1R、NR4A2、TREM1是否与其他组学有关, 如代谢组学、蛋白组学等。

作者贡献: 李淑娟进行文章的构思与设计, 负责撰写、修订论文; 柯妍进行研究的实施与可行性分析; 刘旭东、贺茜、徐遜琴进行数据收集、整理、分析; 田宇佳、卢冠军、马娟、朱澈进行结果分析与解释; 汪乐新负责文章的质量控制及审校, 并对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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(收稿日期: 2023-10-17; 修回日期: 2024-02-20)

(本文编辑: 谢武英)