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基于机器学习算法筛选肥厚性心肌病铁死亡的潜在疾病特征基因

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【摘要】 目的 基于机器学习算法筛选肥厚性心肌病 (HCM) 铁死亡的潜在疾病特征基因。方法 从基因表达数据库 (GEO) 中下载GSE36961、GSE141910数据集, 其中GSE36961数据集包括106例HCM患者和39例健康对照者, 作为训练集; GSE141910数据集包括28例HCM患者和166例健康对照者, 作为测试集。使用R语言“limma”包筛选GSE36961数据集中HCM患者与健康对照者之间的差异表达基因 (DEGs), 然后与铁死亡数据库 (FerrDb) 中的259个铁死亡相关基因取交集, 以筛选HCM铁死亡相关DEGs。采用随机森林筛选疾病特征基因, 绘制热图以分析疾病特征基因在测试集中的表达情况, 并基于疾病特征基因构建人工神经网络 (ANN) 模型; 绘制ROC曲线以评估ANN模型对训练集、测试集HCM的预测价值。**结果** 从GSE36961数据集中筛选出2 959个DEGs, 与铁死亡数据库中259个铁死亡相关基因取交集后获得72个HCM铁死亡相关DEGs。采用随机森林从72个HCM铁死亡相关DEGs中筛选出9个疾病特征基因, 分别为ALOX5、ZFP36、RGS4、DDIT3、LPCAT3、SOCS1、EGLN2、NNMT和DUSP1。热图分析结果显示, RGS4、DDIT3表达上调, ALOX5、ZFP36、LPCAT3、SOCS1、EGLN2、NNMT、DUSP1表达下调。基于9个疾病特征基因构建ANN模型。ROC曲线分析结果显示, ANN模型预测训练集HCM的AUC为1.000 [95%CI (0.998 ~ 1.000)], 预测测试集HCM的AUC为0.817 [95%CI (0.745 ~ 0.881)]。**结论** ALOX5、ZFP36、RGS4、DDIT3、LPCAT3、SOCS1、EGLN2、NNMT和DUSP1是HCM铁死亡的潜在疾病特征基因。

【关键词】 心肌病, 肥厚性; 铁死亡; 差异表达基因; 随机森林; 人工神经网络**【中图分类号】** R 542.2 **【文献标识码】** A **DOI:** 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2024.00.119

Screening of Potential Disease Characteristic Genes of Ferroptosis in Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Based on Machine Learning Algorithm

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To screen potential disease characteristic genes of ferroptosis in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) based on machine learning algorithm. **Methods** The GSE36961 and GSE141910 datasets were downloaded from the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO). The GSE36961 dataset including 106 HCM patients and 39 healthy controls was as the training set. The GSE141910 dataset including 28 HCM patients and 166 healthy controls was as the test set. The R language "limma" package was used to screen the differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between HCM patients and healthy controls in the GSE36961 dataset, and then they were intersected with 259 ferroptosis-related genes in the ferroptosis database (FerrDb) to screen DEGs related to ferroptosis in HCM. The disease characteristic genes were screened by random forest, and the heat map was drawn to analyze the expression of disease characteristic genes in the test set, and the artificial neural network (ANN) model was constructed based on the disease characteristic genes. ROC curve was drawn to evaluate the predictive value of ANN model for HCM in training set and test set. **Results** A total of 2 959 DEGs were screened from the GSE36961 dataset, and 72 HCM ferroptosis-related DEGs were obtained after intersection with 259 ferroptosis-related genes in the ferroptosis database. Nine disease characteristic genes, ALOX5, ZFP36, RGS4, DDIT3, LPCAT3, SOCS1, EGLN2, NNMT and DUSP1, were screened from 72 HCM ferroptosis-related DEGs by random forest. The results of heat map analysis showed that the expression of RGS4

and DDIT3 was up-regulated, and the expression of ALOX5, ZFP36, LPCAT3, SOCS1, EGLN2, NNMT and DUSP1 was down-regulated. An ANN model was constructed based on 9 disease characteristic genes. ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of ANN model for predicting HCM in training set was 1.000 [95%CI (0.998–1.000)], and the AUC of ANN model for predicting HCM in test set was 0.817 [95%CI (0.745–0.881)]. **Conclusion** ALOX5, ZFP36, RGS4, DDIT3, LPCAT3, SOCS1, EGLN2, NNMT and DUSP1 are potential disease characteristic genes of ferroptosis in HCM.

【 Key words 】 Cardiomyopathy, hypertrophic; Ferroptosis; Differentially expressed genes; Random forest; Artificial neural network

肥厚性心肌病 (hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, HCM) 是一种常见的显性基因遗传病^[1-2], 其患病率约为2%, 可导致多种合并症, 包括舒张功能障碍、恶性心律失常甚至猝死, 给医疗卫生系统带来了负面影响^[3]。目前, 导致HCM发病的遗传和微环境因素仍不甚清楚, 需要进一步探究其潜在发病机制, 以推动HCM的精准诊治。铁死亡是一种与铁离子有关的、非凋亡的程序性细胞坏死^[4-6]。研究表明, 铁死亡在HCM或扩张型心肌病等心血管疾病中可能发挥促进疾病进展的作用^[7-8]。因此, 调节铁死亡可能对HCM具有治疗潜力^[9]。本研究通过分析HCM患者与健康对照者的心肌组织转录谱数据及结合铁死亡相关基因, 筛选出HCM铁死亡相关差异表达基因 (differentially expressed genes, DEGs); 然后, 采用机器学习算法中的随机森林 (random forest, RF)^[10]和人工神经网络 (artificial neural network, ANN)^[11]筛选疾病特征基因, 现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 数据集信息

从基因表达数据库 (Gene Expression Omnibus, GEO) (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>)^[12]中下载GSE36961、GSE141910数据集, 均为来源于HCM患者和健康对照者的心肌组织转录谱数据。其中GSE36961数据集包括106例HCM患者和39例健康对照者, 作为训练集; GSE141910数据集包括28例HCM患者和166例健康对照者, 作为测试集。

1.2 HCM铁死亡相关DEGs的筛选

使用R语言“limma”包筛选GSE36961数据集中HCM患者与健康对照者之间的DEGs^[13], 筛选标准: $|\log_2$ 倍数变化 (fold change, FC) $| > 1$ 且 $P < 0.05$ 。然后将GSE36961数据集中的DEGs与铁死亡数据库 (FerrDb) 中的259个铁死亡相关基因取交集, 以筛选HCM铁死亡相关DEGs, 并使用“VennDiagram”包绘制韦恩图。

1.3 HCM铁死亡相关DEGs富集分析

利用在线工具Metascape (<https://metascape.org/gp/index.html#/main/step1>)^[14]对HCM铁死亡相关DEGs进行综合富集分析。同时为了多个维度佐证综合富

集分析结果, 使用R软件“clusterProfiler”包对HCM铁死亡相关DEGs进行GO功能富集分析^[15]和KEGG通路富集分析^[16-17]。其中GO功能富集分析包括生物过程 (biological process, BP)、细胞组分 (cellular component, CC) 和分子功能 (molecular function, MF), 主要阐明基因在细胞中发挥的功能、分子活动和参与细胞组分的角色^[18]; KEGG通路富集分析主要探索基因可能涉及的代谢或信号通路。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

1.4 疾病特征基因的筛选及验证

应用R 4.1.1软件中“random forest”包筛选重要性排序前30位的HCM铁死亡相关DEGs, 然后筛选平均Gini指数下降值 > 2 的DEGs作为疾病特征基因。

应用R 4.1.1软件中“pheatmap”包绘制训练集中疾病特征基因热图。然后将疾病特征基因在数据集中的表达数据转换为“基因评分”表^[19]。转换规则: 若某一上调基因在某一样本中的表达值高于该基因在所有样本中的表达中值, 则其基因评分为1分, 否则为0分; 若某一下调基因在某一样本中的表达值高于该基因在所有样本中的表达中值, 则其基因评分为0分, 否则为1分。将疾病特征基因的基因评分作为自变量, 疾病状态作为因变量 (赋值: HCM=1, 健康对照=0)。应用“neuralnet”包、“NeuralNetTools”包构建ANN模型。最后, 应用“pROC”包绘制ROC曲线以评估ANN模型对训练集、测试集HCM的预测效能。

2 结果

2.1 HCM铁死亡相关DEGs

从GSE36961数据集中筛选出2 959个DEGs, 其中上调DEGs 1 443个、下调DEGs 1 516个。将GSE36961数据集中2 959个DEGs与铁死亡数据库中259个铁死亡相关基因取交集后获得72个HCM铁死亡相关DEGs, 见图1。

2.2 HCM铁死亡相关DEGs富集分析结果

Metascape综合富集分析结果显示, HCM铁死亡相关DEGs主要参与铁死亡、细胞的应激反应、对营养或氧水平的应答、白介素 (interleukin, IL)-4信号通路、IL-13信号通路, 见图2。GO功能富集分析结果显示, HCM铁死亡相关DEGs主要参与对饥饿/营养水平/胞外刺激的应答、对氧化应激的细胞应答, 见图3。

KEGG通路富集分析结果显示, HCM铁死亡相关DEGs主要参与缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF)-1、铁死亡、自噬信号通路, 见图4。

2.3 疾病特征基因筛选结果

RF分析结果显示, 交叉验证误差最小的点对应的树的数目为55, 再筛选重要性排序前30位的DEGs, 其中Gini指数下降值>2的DEGs共9个, 分别为ALOX5、ZFP36、RGS4、DDIT3、LPCAT3、SOCS1、EGLN2、NNMT和DUSP1, 见图5~6。

2.4 疾病特征基因验证结果

热图分析结果显示, 在9个疾病特征基因中, RGS4、DDIT3表达上调, ALOX5、ZFP36、LPCAT3、SOCS1、EGLN2、NNMT、DUSP1表达下调, 见图7。基于9个疾病特征基因构建ANN模型, 见图8。ROC曲线分析结果显示, ANN模型预测训练集HCM的AUC为1.000 [95%CI (0.998~1.000)], 预测测试集HCM的AUC为0.817 [95%CI (0.745~0.881)], 见图9。

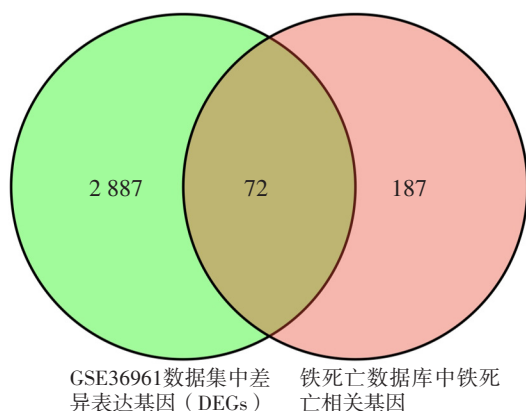


图1 GSE36961数据集中DEGs与铁死亡数据库中铁死亡相关基因的韦恩图

Figure 1 Venn diagram of DEGs in GSE36961 dataset and ferroptosis-related genes in the iron death database

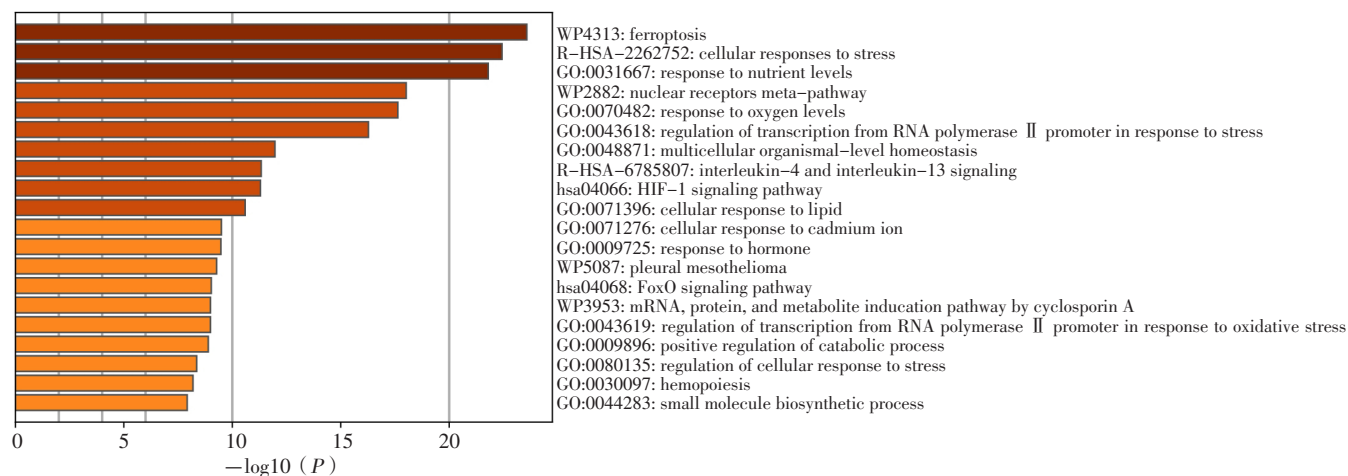


图2 HCM铁死亡相关DEGs的Metascape综合富集分析结果

Figure 2 Metascape comprehensive enrichment analysis results of ferroptosis-related genes in HCM

3 讨论

目前普遍认为, HCM主要由基因突变引起, 但其具体发病机制尚未阐明。铁死亡作为一种铁离子相关的、非凋亡的程序性细胞坏死形式, 可能参与HCM的发生发展。本研究共筛选出72个HCM铁死亡相关DEGs, 并对其进行了Metascape综合富集分析、GO功能富集分析和KEGG通路富集分析, 结果显示, HCM铁死亡相关DEGs主要参与铁死亡、细胞的应激反应、对营养或氧水平/饥饿/胞外刺激的应答、对氧化应激的细胞应答等BP及IL-4、IL-13、HIF-1、铁死亡、自噬信号通路, 提示HCM铁死亡相关DEGs可能在HCM的发生发展中发挥着重要作用。研究表明, 铁平衡可以维持心功能, 而铁缺乏或铁超载均与心肌病的发生相关^[20]。动物实验证实, 高铁饮食能通过诱导铁死亡而导致铁蛋白基因敲除小鼠发生HCM; 而铁死亡抑制剂氟伐他汀能逆转HCM表型, 提示铁死亡是HCM的发病机制之一, 而针对铁死亡的治疗可能是HCM的防治靶点^[9]。氨基酸转运蛋白(SLC7A11/xCT)作为另一种铁死亡抑制剂也能起到预防心肌肥大的作用^[8]。氧化应激是铁死亡过程的重要环节^[21], 研究表明, HCM细胞和动物模型氧化应激水平明显升高^[9, 22], HCM患者氧化应激标志物(如氧化的蛋白质、DNA、脂质)亦明显升高^[23-25], 而抗氧化物质(如超氧化物歧化酶)可能延缓HCM的进展^[26]。提示氧化应激在HCM的发病中发挥着重要作用。

本研究基于RF筛选出9个疾病特征基因, 分别为ALOX5、ZFP36、RGS4、DDIT3、LPCAT3、SOCS1、EGLN2、NNMT和DUSP1, 并基于上述疾病特征基因构建了ANN模型; ROC曲线分析结果显示, ANN模型预测训练集HCM的AUC为1.000, 预测测试集HCM的AUC为0.817, 提示基于9个疾病特征基因构建的ANN模型对HCM具有良好的预测价值, 再次佐证上述9个DEGs是

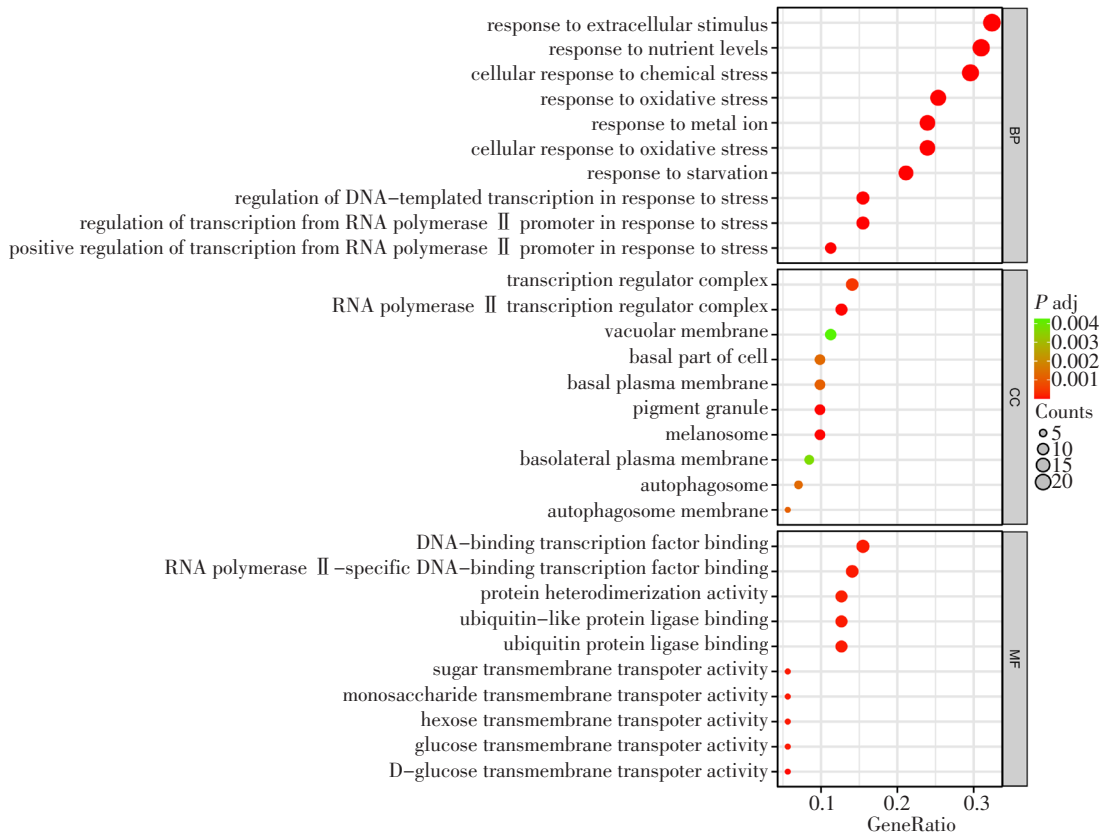


图3 HCM铁死亡相关DEGs的GO功能富集分析结果

Figure 3 GO functional enrichment analysis results of ferroptosis-related genes in HCM

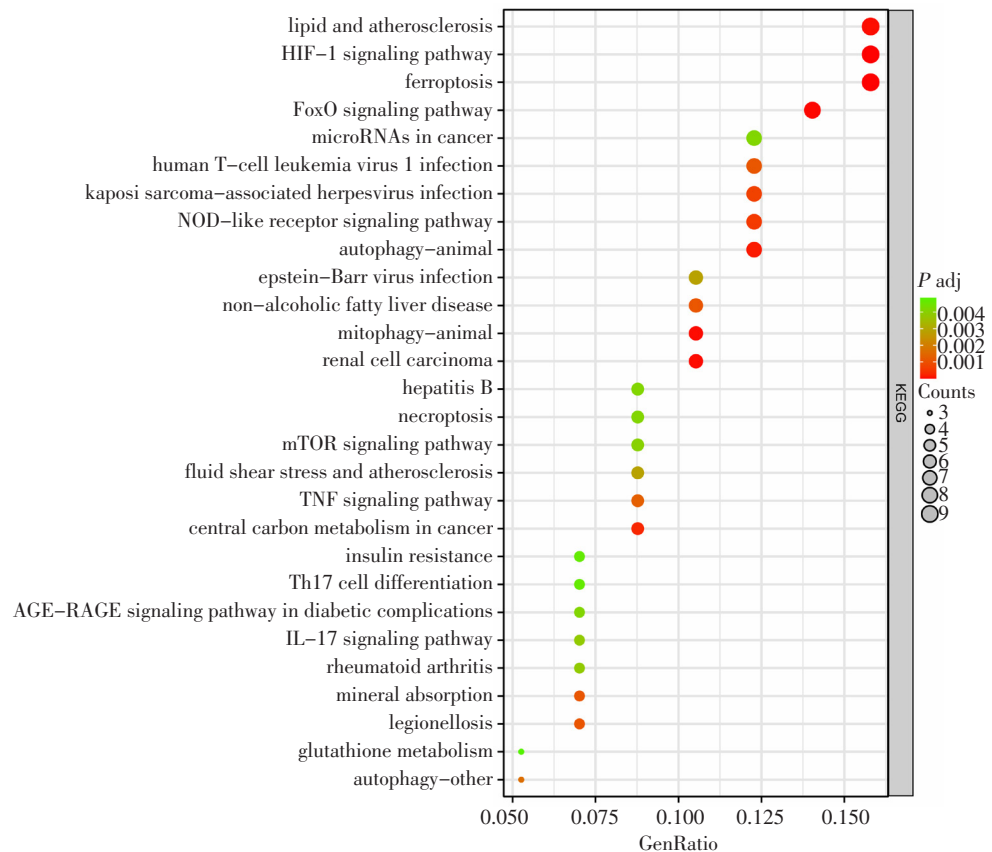
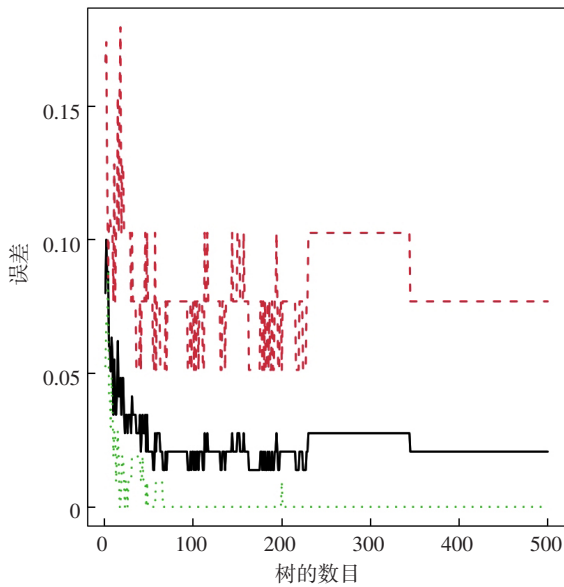


图4 HCM铁死亡相关DEGs的KEGG通路富集分析结果

Figure 4 KEGG pathway enrichment analysis results of ferroptosis-related genes in HCM



注: 黑色、红色、绿色线条分别代表所有样品、肥厚性心肌病 (HCM) 组样品和健康对照者组样品。

图5 HCM铁死亡相关基因随机森林分析结果

Figure 5 Random forest analysis results of ferroptosis-related genes in HCM

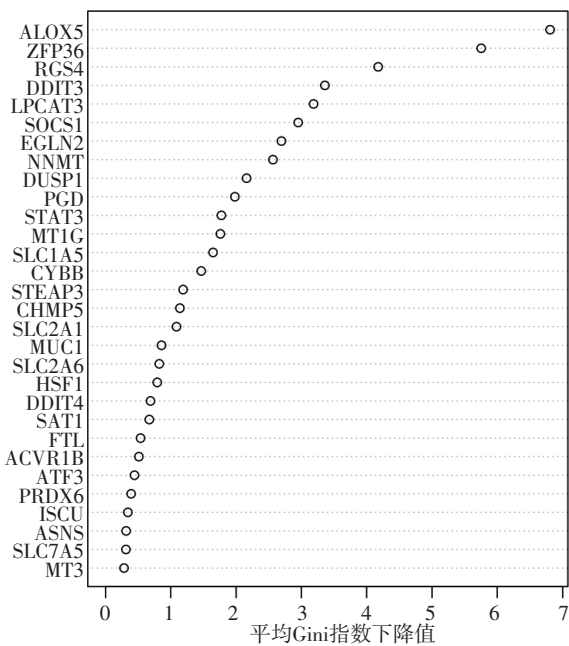


图6 HCM铁死亡相关基因平均Gini指数下降值

Figure 6 Mean decrease Gini of ferroptosis-related genes in HCM

HCM铁死亡的疾病特征基因。其中ALOX5是一类催化白三烯生物合成的非血红素含铁双加氧酶, 在人类肥厚心脏标本中其表达明显上调。基础实验表明, 特异性敲除心肌细胞ALOX5可减轻心肌肥厚, 而其过表达可强化心肌肥厚表型; ALOX5的致病作用可能与其促进运行结合因子2特殊结构域的液-液相分离、增加表皮生长因子受体表达有关^[27]。RGS家族成员是异源三聚体G蛋白中G α 亚基的三磷酸鸟苷酶激活蛋白的调控分子。研

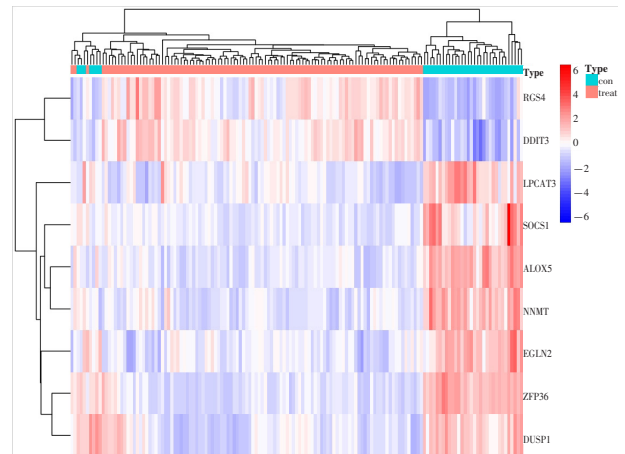
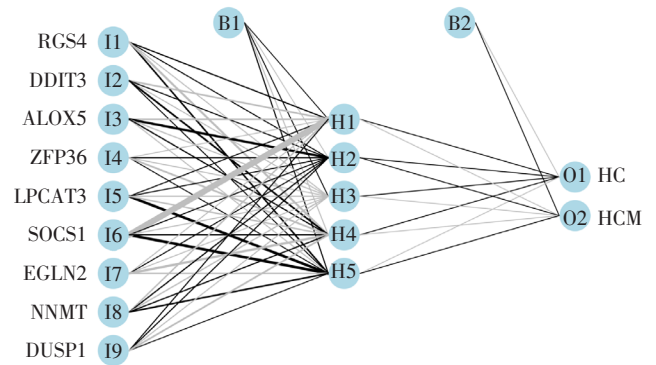


图7 疾病特征基因热图

Figure 7 Heat map of disease characteristic genes



注: HC=健康对照者; “I”表示输入层节点, “H”表示隐藏层节点, “O”表示输出层节点, “B”表示偏置参数。

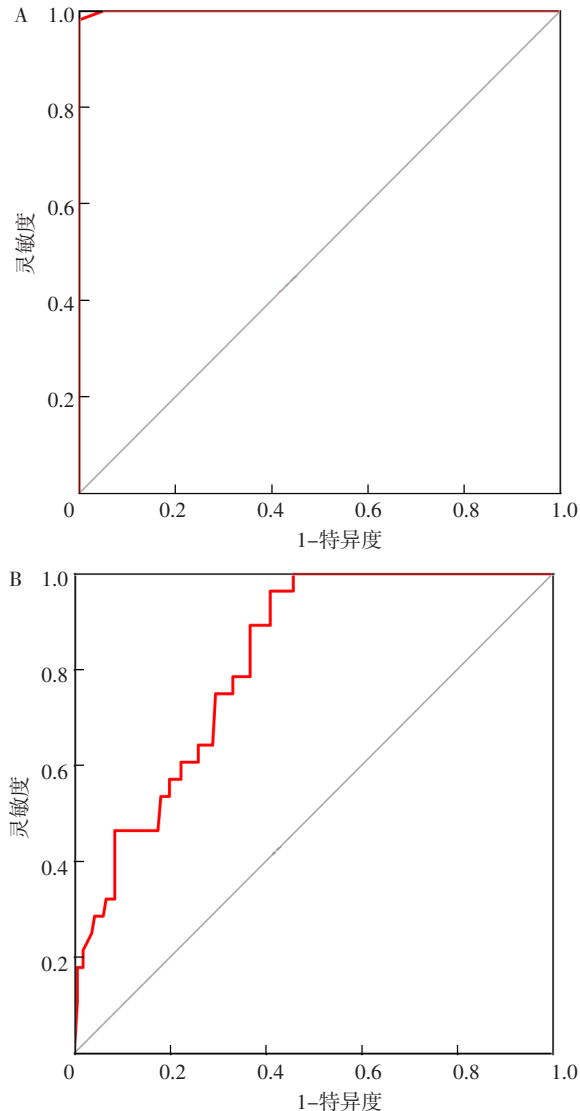
图8 ANN模型

Figure 8 ANN model

究表明, RGS4在心肌肥厚动物模型中表达上调^[28], 本研究结果与其一致。但也有研究报道, RGS4表达水平升高通过抑制G蛋白信号、降低肥厚基因表达而对肥厚的心肌发挥保护作用^[29-30]。分析其机制为: RGS4通过蛋白酶体途径降解增加, 引起G蛋白 β γ 亚基/磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶 γ /蛋白激酶B/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合物1通路被激活, 进而促进心肌细胞增殖^[31]。SOCS1在肥厚心脏中表达降低^[32], 本研究结果与其一致, 其潜在机制可能涉及抑制信号转导和转录激活因子3的磷酸化及与miRNA-155的相互作用有关^[32-33]。基础实验发现, DUSP1作为双特异性磷酸酶家族的一员, 能通过促使有丝分裂原激活蛋白激酶末端效应子失活而发挥心脏保护作用^[34]。另有研究报道, LPCAT3是HCM中与铁死亡相关的基因^[7], NNMT在肥厚心脏中表达升高^[35], ZFP36与心脏肥厚有关^[36], 但这些基因影响心肌肥厚或HCM疾病进程的分子机制尚不清楚。DDIT3和EGLN2与HCM的关系尚未见文献报道。

4 结论

综上所述, ALOX5、ZFP36、RGS4、DDIT3、



注: A为训练集, B为测试集。

图9 ANN模型预测HCM的ROC曲线

Figure 9 ROC curve of ANN model in predicting HCM

LPCAT3、SOCS1、EGLN2、NNMT和DUSP1是HCM铁死亡的潜在疾病特征基因,可能成为HCM的诊治靶点。但本研究数据来源于公共数据集,且因国内心肌活检普及度欠佳,故本研究结果尚缺乏临床样本的进一步佐证。

作者贡献: 尤红俊、赵倩倩、苟棋玲、董梦雅进行文章的构思与设计; 尤红俊、武锋超、刁佳宇、程功、董梦雅进行研究的实施与可行性分析、结果分析与解释; 尤红俊、赵倩倩、苟棋玲、武锋超、刁佳宇、程功、董梦雅进行数据收集、整理、分析; 尤红俊负责撰写、修订论文; 董梦雅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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