

基于网络模块分析的降香黄酮类成分抗炎机制研究

郑世超, 任真真, 张燕玲*, 乔延江*

(北京中医药大学 中药信息工程研究中心, 北京 100102)

[摘要] 黄酮类化合物作为降香主要活性成分之一, 具有抗炎作用。该研究以具有抗炎活性的异甘草素、甘草素、柚皮素及紫柳花素黄酮类化合物为研究载体, 通过数据库检索确定化合物的作用靶点, 利用靶点的蛋白质相互作用信息构建降香黄酮类化合物作用的蛋白互作网络。采用分子复合物检测算法(MCODE)对网络进行模块分析, 利用Cytoscape软件中的BinGO插件, 从Gene Ontology获取数据, 从而对识别出的模块进行功能注释, 通过模块功能探讨阐释降香黄酮类化合物抗炎作用机制, 结果显示其主要与抑制FOS, PTGS2表达、抑制IL-1 β 释放、抑制MAPK通路和Toll样受体通路有关。

[关键词] 降香; 黄酮; 蛋白互作网络; 功能模块; 抗炎机制

Anti-inflammatory mechanism research of flavonoid compounds in *Dalbergiae Odoriferae Lignum* by module-based network analysis

ZHENG Shi-chao, REN Zhen-zhen, ZHANG Yan-ling*, QIAO Yan-jiang*

(Research Center of Traditional Chinese Medicine Information Engineering, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100102, China)

[Abstract] *Dalbergiae Odoriferae Lignum* as a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been widely used for promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis. Flavonoid compounds are main chemical constituents of *Dalbergiae Odoriferae Lignum*, which exert anti-inflammatory property. However, the underlying anti-inflammatory mechanisms of flavonoid compounds are incompletely understood. It has been reported that isoliquiritigenin, liquiritigenin, naringenin and butein possess anti-inflammatory property. The purpose of this study is to illuminate the anti-inflammatory mechanism of flavonoid compounds based on the protein interaction network (PIN) analysis on molecular network level. 130 targets of the main medicinal ingredients of flavonoid compounds were gained through database retrieval. A protein interaction network of flavonoid compounds was constructed with 589 nodes and 216 interactions. By a graph theoretic clustering algorithm Molecular Complex Detection (MCODE), 26 modules were identified and analyzed by Gene ontology (GO) enrichment. Two modules were associated with anti-inflammatory actions. The most interesting finding of this study was that the anti-inflammatory effect of flavonoid compounds may be partly attributable to inhibit FOS, PTGS2 expression, inhibit IL-1 β release, and block the MAPK pathway and toll-like receptor pathway.

[Key words] *Dalbergiae Odoriferae Lignum*; flavonoid compounds; protein interaction network; functional modules; anti-inflammatory mechanism

doi:10.4268/cjmm20150826

降香为豆科植物降香檀 *Dalbergia odorifera* T. Chen 树干和根的干燥心材^[1], 具有行气活血、止痛、

止血之功效。现代研究表明, 降香具有抗炎、抗血栓、抗血小板凝集、舒张血管、抗肿瘤等功能^[2-3]。黄

[收稿日期] 2014-08-27

[基金项目] 国家科技支撑计划项目(2008BAI51B01)

[通信作者] *张燕玲, 副研究员, Tel: (010)84738661, E-mail: collen_zhang@163.com; *乔延江, 教授, Tel: (010)84738661, E-mail: yjqiao@bucm.edu.cn

[作者简介] 郑世超, 硕士研究生, 研究方向是中药设计与优化, Tel: (010)84738620, E-mail: zsc305@hotmail.com

• 1565 •

酮类化合物作为降香主要活性成分之一,具有抗炎作用^[4-9]。本研究以降香黄酮类代表性化合物为研究载体,通过确定其作用靶点,利用其蛋白质相互作用信息构建蛋白互作网络;通过对网络进行模块分析及模块功能注释,以期从分子网络水平上探讨降香黄酮类化合物的抗炎机制,为其临床应用提供科学依据。

1 研究载体确定

通过期刊数据库检索,目前已报道的具有抗炎作用的黄酮类化合物有17种。以抗炎为关键词进行主题检索,得各化合物研究的文献数量,见表1,其中异甘草素、甘草素、柚皮素和紫柳花素的文献数量占93%。而研究载体的信息越多,越有利于蛋白互作网络发散,网络连通性越接近于1,越有利于解析化合物作用机制。故本文以异甘草素、甘草素、柚皮素和紫柳花素为研究载体探讨降香黄酮类化合物作用机制。

表1 降香黄酮类抗炎成分研究文献数量

Table 1 The literature numbers of Dalbergiae Odoriferae Lignum anti-inflammatory flavonoids components

| 化合物 | 文献数量 |
|---|------|
| liquiritigenin(甘草素) | 24 |
| isoliquiritigenin(异甘草素) | 39 |
| naringenin(柚皮素) | 109 |
| butein(紫柳花素) | 21 |
| sativanone | 2 |
| 4,2',5'-trihydroxy-4'-methoxychalcone | 1 |
| 6,4'-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavanone | 2 |
| (3R)-4'-methoxy-2',3,7-trihydroxyisoflavanone | 1 |
| latifolin | 1 |
| 7-methoxy-3,3',4',6-tetrahydroxyflavone | 1 |
| 2',7-dihydroxy-4',5'-dimethoxyisoflavone | 1 |
| (S)-4-methoxydalbergione | 1 |
| cearoin | 1 |
| koparin | 1 |
| bowdichione | 1 |
| 3'-O-methylviolanonone | 1 |
| xenognosin B | 1 |

2 材料与方法

2.1 化合物对应靶点信息

异甘草素、甘草素、柚皮素和紫柳花素作用靶点信息来源于 ChEMBL(<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/chembl/#>)和 STITCH4.1(<http://stitch.embl.de/>)数据库(截止2014年4月)。ChEMBL^[10]数据库中的数据主要来源文献文本挖

掘,然后通过进一步的监管和标准化保证数据质量可靠。STITCH^[11]是蛋白-化学成分相互作用数据库,集合了实验、文本挖掘和计算机预测数据,其中对每一个成分-蛋白作用关系都有一个打分值,本实验选择打分高于0.7的高置信度数据,以确保数据的可靠性。

2.2 降香黄酮类化合物蛋白互作网络的构建及分析

蛋白质相互作用信息来源于 String 9.1 数据库(<http://string-db.org/>)^[12],包含已知的和预测的蛋白质相互作用信息。String 数据库对于每一个蛋白质相互作用信息都有一个打分值,本文选取的是打分值高于0.7的高置信度的数据,以确保数据的可靠性。将得到的蛋白质相互作用数据导入 Cytoscape2.8.3^[13],利用 Advanced Network Merge^[14]分别对每个靶点的蛋白互作网络进行 union 计算,去孤立点、重复边和自环边,取最大连通子图作为降香黄酮类化合物的蛋白互作网络。

蛋白质通过彼此之间相互作用结合成一个团体来完成其生物学功能,这些紧密联系的团体称之为蛋白复合体或功能模块^[15]。常见的蛋白互作网络模块分析方法有分子复合物检测算法(MCODE)^[16]、有马尔科夫算法(MCL)^[17]、基于边聚类的快速模块识别算法(FAG-EC)^[18],其中 MCODE 算法是一种基于图论的聚类算法,它能快速的在大规模蛋白质网络中检测到稠密连通区域,并且对模块中蛋白的关联程度进行打分。本文采用 MCODE 算法对构建的降香黄酮类化合物蛋白互作网络进行模块分析,其中决定识别模块大小的参数 K-Core 设置为3,即识别出的模块至少包含4条边。利用 Cytoscape 中的 BinGO 插件^[19]对识别出的模块进行了功能注释,其中显著性选择0.05,基因本位信息及注释信息均来自 Gene Ontology(<http://www.geneontology.org/>)。通过功能模块研究蛋白相互作用,有助于从系统角度理解各种生物学过程,揭示化合物作用机制。

3 结果与分析

3.1 化合物对应靶点信息

从 ChEMBL 和 STITCH 数据库中获得异甘草素、甘草素、柚皮素和紫柳花素的作用靶点,去掉重复靶点,共得到130个作用靶点,部分靶点信息见表2。

3.2 降香黄酮类化合物蛋白互作网络的构建及模块分析

将各化合物靶点的蛋白相互作用信息导入

表2 降香黄酮类化合物部分靶点信息

Table 2 Part targets information of flavonoid compounds of Dalbergiae Odoriferae Lignum

| 靶点 | UniProt ID | 来源 |
|----------|------------|--------|
| FGFR1 | P11362 | ChEMBL |
| KDR | P35968 | ChEMBL |
| GBA | P04062 | ChEMBL |
| POLK | Q9UBT6 | ChEMBL |
| FGFR2 | P21802 | ChEMBL |
| MET | P08581 | ChEMBL |
| HSD17B1 | P14061 | ChEMBL |
| HSD17B10 | Q99714 | ChEMBL |
| CYP1A2 | P05177 | ChEMBL |
| CYP19A1 | P11511 | ChEMBL |
| MMP9 | P14780 | ChEMBL |
| CYP19A1 | P11511 | ChEMBL |
| NPSR1 | Q6W5P4 | ChEMBL |
| DRD1 | P21728 | ChEMBL |
| GLP1R | P43220 | ChEMBL |
| G9A | Q96KQ7 | ChEMBL |
| PTPN1 | P18031 | ChEMBL |
| RELA | Q04206 | ChEMBL |
| ESR2 | Q92731 | STITCH |
| NOTCH2 | Q04721 | STITCH |
| HRH2 | P25021 | STITCH |
| NFKBIB | Q15653 | STITCH |
| INS | P01308 | STITCH |
| LDLR | P01130 | STITCH |

Cytoscape2. 8. 3,取最大连通子图得到降香黄酮类化合物蛋白互作网络。该网络包含 589 个节点、216 条边,见图 1。对蛋白互作网络进行模块分析,共识别出 26 个模块,见图 2。运用 BinGO 对各个模块中包含的蛋白质进行分类并进行功能注释,每个模块参与的主要生物过程见表 3。其中模块 19 和模块 24 与抗炎作用有关,模块 19 GO 注释为防卫反应的正调控作用和 TRIF 依赖性 Toll 样受体信号通路(positive regulation of defense response and TRIF-dependent toll-like receptor signaling pathway),模块 24 GO 注释为 Toll 样受体 1&2 信号通路(toll-like receptor 1&2 signaling pathway)。

4 讨论

因目前降香黄酮类成分研究有限,故本研究以异甘草素、甘草素、柚皮素及紫柳花素为研究载体探讨降香黄酮类成分的作用机制。本研究通过对 MCODE 算法参数进行考察,结果发现 K-Core 值为 3 时,获得模块生物过程分类明确,获得的模块更具有生物学意义,故参数 K-Core 设置为 3。本文通过构建降香黄酮类成分蛋白互作网络并对其进行模块分析,对所获得与抗炎有关的模块 19 和模块 24 进行抗炎作用机制的深入探讨。

表3 各模块参与的主要的生物过程

Table 3 The main biological processes of the module

| 模块 | P | 模块参与的生物过程 |
|----|----------|---|
| 1 | 1.60E-32 | G-protein coupled receptor signaling pathway |
| 2 | 1.08E-30 | positive regulation of metabolic process |
| 3 | 1.31E-24 | fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway |
| 4 | 4.40E-13 | tricarboxylic acid cycle |
| 5 | 4.97E-25 | xenobiotic metabolic process |
| 6 | 1.07E-15 | regulation of cysteine-type endopeptidase activity |
| 7 | 2.43E-23 | bile acid and bile salt transport |
| 8 | 1.45E-09 | histone H4-K16 acetylation |
| 9 | 8.12E-10 | DNA metabolic process |
| 10 | 3.26E-25 | xenobiotic metabolic process |
| 11 | 1.31E-06 | developmental process involved in reproduction |
| 12 | 1.74E-09 | response to DNA damage stimulus |
| 13 | 5.63E-06 | cAMP metabolic process |
| 14 | 7.72E-13 | regulation of transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway |
| 15 | 3.11E-12 | Notch signaling pathway |
| 16 | 1.36E-07 | negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent |
| 17 | 3.32E-13 | transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway |
| 18 | 6.09E-10 | regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to oxidative stress |
| 19 | 3.18E-10 | positive regulation of defense response |
| | 1.05E-08 | TRIF-dependent toll-like receptor signaling pathway |
| 20 | 3.94E-17 | androgen biosynthetic process |
| 21 | 3.44E-07 | regulation of cellular component biogenesis |
| 22 | 2.61E-05 | activation of MAPKK activity |
| 23 | 4.16E-05 | behavior |
| 24 | 2.42E-06 | toll-like receptor 1 & 2 signaling pathway |
| 25 | 1.03E-09 | regulation of muscle system process |
| 26 | 4.17E-12 | purine nucleobase metabolic process |

注:P指的是模块中的基因参与某生物过程的概率,P越小说明所得结果越具有统计学意义。

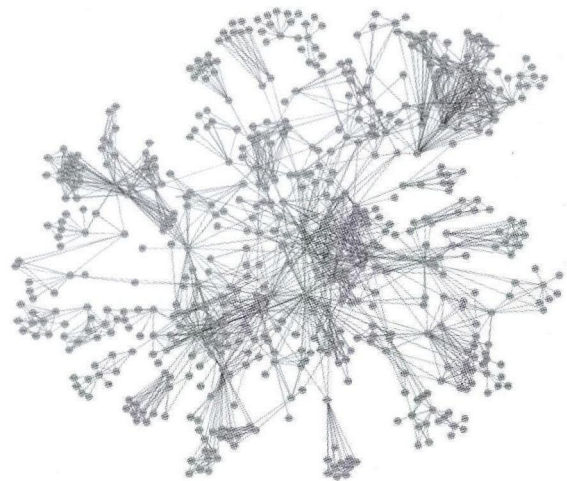


图1 降香黄酮类成分蛋白相互作用网络

Fig.1 The protein interaction network (PIN) of flavonoid compounds of Dalbergiae Odoriferae Lignum

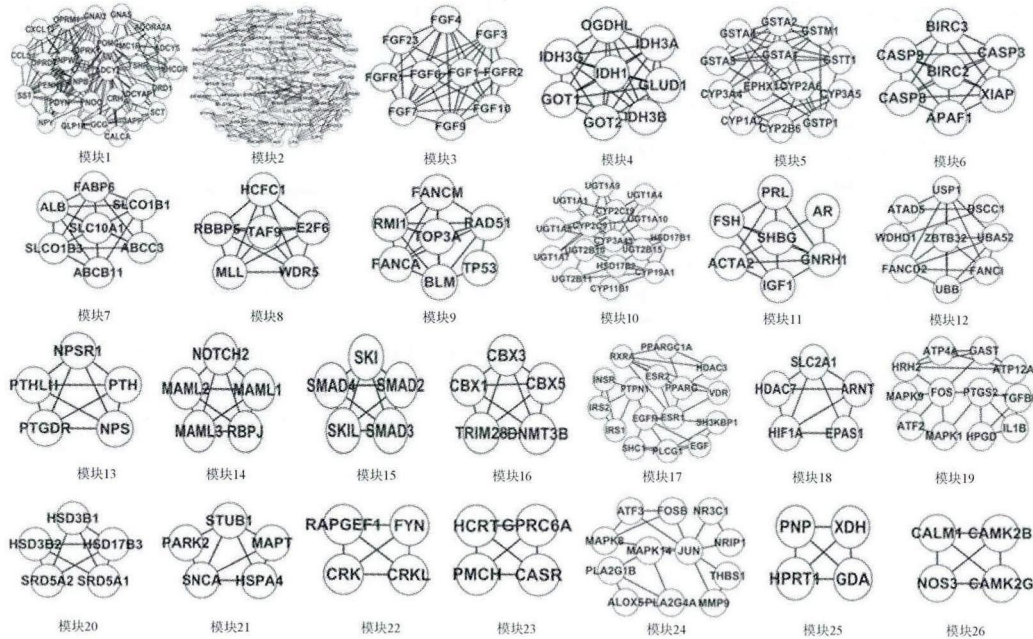


图2 降香黄酮类成分蛋白相互作用识别模块

Fig. 2 The modules of PIN of flavonoid components of *Dalbergiae Odoriferae Lignum*

模块19主要包含原癌基因 *c-fos* 蛋白(FOS)、白细胞介素- β (IL- 1β)、前列腺素氧化环化酶2 (PTGS2)、促分裂原活化蛋白激酶1 (MAPK1)、促分裂原活化蛋白激酶9 (MAPK9)、转录激活因子2 (ATF2)蛋白。FOS能激活促炎症因子TNF- α 和白介素产生^[20]。由FOS负反馈机制调节的基因主要参与免疫和炎症反应^[21-22]。已有研究证明,抗炎与抑制FOS表达有关^[23]。因此,推测降香黄酮类化合物可能通过抑制FOS表达而具有抗炎性质。IL- 1β 是一种重要的炎症反应调控因子^[24],同时能够诱导PTGS2的产生^[25]。而PTGS2可催化炎症因子PGE2以及白三烯类(LTs)生成,在泡沫细胞中大量表达^[26]。Lee S H等^[6]研究表明降香中异甘草素可显著抑制脂多糖诱导的IL- 1β 的生成。因此,推测降香黄酮类化合物抗炎机制抑制IL- 1β 生成的同时,进而抑制PTGS2表达,从而减少炎症因子PGE2和LTs的释放。Clerk A等^[27]研究发现,促炎症细胞因子IL- 1β 以及TNF- α (肿瘤坏死因子 α)能够激活MAPKs,促进ATF2磷酸化,上调原癌基因Jun蛋白(c-Jun)。Kole L等^[28]研究表明异黄酮拜查林通过抑制MAPK和ATF2发挥抗炎活性。因此,推测降香异黄酮可能通过抑制MAPK,抑制ATF2磷酸化而发挥抗炎性能。

模块24显示,降香黄酮类化合物主要与Toll样受体信号通路有关。Toll样受体信号通路可被分成2

条途径,TRIF独立性Toll样受体信号通路和MyD88非独立性Toll样受体信号通路。2条通路分别诱导产生促炎症细胞因子和1型干扰素,并激活MAPK和NF- κ B^[29]。激活的MAPK信号通路促使NF- κ B入核,导致炎症和黏附分子表达。已有研究表明降香黄酮类化合物可通过抑制NF- κ B释放而发挥抗炎活性^[30]。因此,推测降香黄酮类化合物可能抑制Toll样信号通路而阻碍NF- κ B释放具有抗炎性质。对于网络的预测结果还需进一步的实验验证。

5 结论

本研究通过数据库检索初步确定了降香黄酮类成分的作用靶点,根据这些靶点构建了降香黄酮类成分的蛋白互作网络,并对网络进行了模块分析。利用BinGO对识别出的模块中包含的蛋白进行了分类及功能注释,通过模块的功能从分子网络水平阐释了降香黄酮类化合物抗炎作用机制,其主要与抑制FOS,PTGS2表达,抑制IL- 1β 释放,以及抑制MAPK通路和Toll样受体通路有关。

【参考文献】

- [1] 中国药典. 一部[S]. 2010:214.
- [2] Zhao Qian, Guo Jixian, Zhang Yunyi. Chemical and pharmacological research progress of Chinese drug "jiang xiang" (*Lignum Dalbergiae Odoriferae*) [J]. *J Chin Pharm Sci*, 2000, 9(1):1.
- [3] 杨志宏,梅超,何雪辉,等. 降香化学成分、药理作用及药代特征的研究进展[J]. *中国中药杂志*, 2013, 38(11):1679.

- [4] Chan Shiuh-Chuan, Chang Yuan-Shiun, Wang Jih-Pyang, et al. Three new flavonoids and antiallergic, anti-inflammatory constituents from the heartwood of *Dalbergia odorifera*[J]. *Planta Med*, 1998, 64(2): 153.
- [5] 汪涓,蒋维,王毅. 降香中黄酮类化合物对脂多糖诱导的RAW264.7 细胞抗炎作用研究[J]. *细胞与分子免疫学杂志*, 2013,29(7):681.
- [6] Lee S H, Kin J Y, Seo G S, et al. Isoliquiritigenin from *Dalbergia odorifera* up-regulates anti-inflammatory heme oxygenase-1 expression in RAW264.7 macrophages[J]. *Inflam Res*, 2009, 58(5):257.
- [7] Li B, Lee D S, Jeong G S, et al. Involvement of heme oxygenase-1 induction in the cytoprotective and immunomodulatory activities of 6,4'-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavanone in murine hippocampal and microglia cells[J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2012, 674(2/3):153.
- [8] Kim Y W, Zhao R J, Park S J, et al. Anti-inflammatory effects of liquiritigenin as a consequence of the inhibition of NF-kappaB-dependent iNOS and proinflammatory cytokines production[J]. *Br J Pharmacol*, 2008, 154(1):165.
- [9] Jang J H, Yang E S, Min K J, et al. Inhibitory effect of butein on tumor necrosis factor- α -induced expression of cell adhesion molecules in human lung epithelial cells via inhibition of reactive oxygen species generation, NF- κ B activation and Akt phosphorylation[J]. *Int J Mol Med*, 2012, 30(6):1357.
- [10] Gaulton A, Bellis L J, Bento A P, et al. ChEMBL: a large-scale bioactivity database for drug discovery[J]. *Nucl Acids Res*, 2012, 40(D1):D1100.
- [11] Michael Kuhn, Damian Szklarczyk, Sune Pleischer-Frankild, et al. STITCH 4: integration of protein-chemical interactions with user data[J]. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2014,42(D1):D401.
- [12] Franceschini A, zklarczyk D, Frankild S, et al. STRING v9.1: protein-protein interaction networks, with increased coverage and integration[J]. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2013, 41(D1): D808.
- [13] Shannon P, Markiel A, Ozier O, et al. Cytoscape: a software environment for integrated models of biomolecular interaction networks[J]. *Genome Res*, 2003, 13:2498.
- [14] Assenov Y, Ramirez F, Schelhorn S E, et al. Computing topological parameters of biological networks[J]. *Bioinformatics*, 2008, 24(2):282.
- [15] Bader G D, Hogue C W. Analyzing yeast protein-protein interaction data obtained from different sources[J]. *Nat Biotechnol*, 2002, 20:991.
- [16] Bader G D, Hogue C W. An automated method for finding molecular complexes in large protein interaction networks[J]. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 2003, 4:2.
- [17] Enright A J, Van Dongen S, Ouzounis C A. An efficient algorithm for large-scale detection of protein families[J]. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2002, 30(7): 1575.
- [18] Binner J, Vaidyanathan B, Wang J, et al. Evidence for non-thermal microwave effects using single and multimode hybrid conventional/microwave systems. [J]. *J Microw Power Electromagn Energy*, 2008, 42(2): 47.
- [19] Maere S, Heymans K, Kuiper M. BiNGO: a Cytoscape plugin to assess overrepresentation of gene ontology categories in biological networks[J]. *Bioinformatics*, 2005, 21:3448.
- [20] Meinecke I, Rutkauskaite E, Gay S, et al. The role of synovial fibroblasts in mediating joint destruction in rheumatoid arthritis [J]. *Curr Pharm Des*, 2005, 11(5):563.
- [21] Pereda M P, Goldberg V, Chervin A, et al. Interleukin-2 (IL-2) and IL-6 regulate c-fos protooncogene expression in human pituitary adenoma explants[J]. *Mol Cell Endocrinol*, 1996, 124(1/2):33.
- [22] Reddy S A, Huang J H, Liao W S. Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase in interleukin 1 signaling physical interaction with the interleukin 1 receptor and requirement in NFkappaB and AP-1 activation [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 1997, 272(46):29167.
- [23] Huma Jawed, Siddiqua Jamal, Syed Uzair, et al. N-(2-hydroxy phenyl) acetamide produces profound inhibition of c-Fos protein and mRNA expression in the brain of adjuvant-induced arthritic rats[J]. *Mol Cell Biochem*, 2013, 387(1/2):81.
- [24] Nemetz A, Nosti-Escanilla M P, Molnár T, et al. IL1B gene polymorphisms influence the course and severity of inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *Immunogenetics*, 1999, 49(6):527.
- [25] Vinolo M A, Rodrigues H G, Nachbar R T, et al. Regulation of inflammation by short chain fatty acids[J]. *Nutrients*, 2011, 3(10):858.
- [26] Choi J H, Jeon H J, Park J G, et al. Anti-atherogenic effect of BHB-TZD having inhibitory activities on cyclooxygenase and 5-lipoxygenase in hyperlipidmic mice[J]. *Atherosclerosis*, 2010, 212(1):146.
- [27] Clerk A 1, Harrison J G, Long C S, et al. Pro-inflammatory cytokines stimulate mitogen-activated protein kinase subfamilies, increase phosphorylation of c-Jun and ATF2 and upregulate c-Jun protein in neonatal rat ventricular myocytes[J]. *J Mol Cell Cardiol*, 1999, 31(12):2087.
- [28] Kole L, Giri B, Manna S K, et al. Biochanin-A, an isoflavon, showed anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory activities through the inhibition of iNOS expression, p38-MAPK and ATF-2 phosphorylation and blocking NF- κ B nuclear translocation[J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2011, 653(1/3):8.
- [29] O'Neill L A, Bowie A G. The family of five: TIR-domain-containing adaptors in Toll-like receptor signalling[J]. *Nat Rev Immunol*, 2007, 7: 353.
- [30] Shih R H, Yang C M. Induction of heme oxygenase-1 attenuates lipopolysaccharide-induced cyclooxygenase-2 expression in mouse brain endothelial cells[J]. *J Neuroinflamm*, 2010, 7:86.

[责任编辑 张宁宁]