Research Article

PCK1 Deficiency Shortens the Replicative Lifespan of Saccharomyces cerevisiae through Upregulation of PFK1

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Received 22 July 2019; Revised 29 December 2019; Accepted 11 January 2020; Published 12 February 2020

Academic Editor: Aijun Wang

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The cytosolic isozyme of phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (PCK1) was the first rate-limiting enzyme in the gluconeogenesis pathway, which exerted a critical role in maintaining the blood glucose levels. PCK1 has been established to be involved in various physiological and pathological processes, including glucose metabolism, lipid metabolism, diabetes, and tumorigenesis. Nonetheless, the association of PCK1 with aging process and the detailed underlying mechanisms of PCK1 on aging are still far to be elucidated. Hence, we herein constructed the PCK1-deficient (pck1Δ) and PCK1 overexpression (PCK1 OE) Saccharomyces cerevisiae. The results unveiled that PCK1 deficiency significantly shortened the replicative lifespan (RLS) in the S. cerevisiae, while overexpression of PCK1 prolonged the RLS. Additionally, we noted that the ROS level was significantly enhanced in PCK1-deficient strain and decreased in PCK1 OE strain. Then, a high throughput analysis by deep sequencing was performed in the pck1Δ and wild-type strains, in an attempt to shed light on the effect of PCK1 on the lifespan of aging process. The data showed that the most downregulated mRNAs were enriched in the regulatory pathways of glucose metabolism. Fascinatingly, among the differentially expressed mRNAs, PFK1 was one of the most upregulated genes, which was involved in the glycolysis process and ROS generation. Thus, we further constructed the pfk1Δpck1Δ strain by deletion of PFK1 in the PCK1-deficient strain. The results unraveled that pfk1Δpck1Δ strain significantly suppressed the ROS level and restored the RLS of pck1Δ strain. Taken together, our data suggested that PCK1 deficiency enhanced the ROS level and shortened the RLS of S. cerevisiae via PFK1.

1. Introduction

Aging is characterized by a progressive loss of physiological integrity, which was driven by a variety of contributing factors, including DNA damage, epigenetic shifts, and altered RNA and protein profiles [1–3]. The deterioration inevitably impairs tissue function and increases susceptibility to disease and death and has been demonstrated to be the primary risk factor for major human pathologies, including cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, and neurodegenerative diseases [4]. Current evidences have demonstrated that alterations in energy metabolism were closely linked to the aging process and aging-associated diseases [5]. Nevertheless, the association of the energetic metabolism with aging and the underlying molecular mechanism were remain elusive [6].

S. cerevisiae is a single-celled organism with a short lifespan, which has been an ideal model organism for aging research [7]. In addition, because of the genetic and biochemical capacities and its role as a workhorse in food production and biotechnology, budding yeast has been a major eukaryotic model for the study of metabolic network structure and function as well [8]. Moreover, the rate of metabolism is a factor in determining the longevity of S. cerevisiae [9]. Therefore, we herein probed into the effect and underlying mechanism of PCK1 on the aging process in S. cerevisiae.
PCK1 is a key enzyme in the gluconeogenesis process, which catalyzes the generation of phosphoenolpyruvate from oxaloacetate. PCK1 is widely expressed in a series of tissues, including liver, kidney, and white and brown adipose tissues [10]. PCK1 has been demonstrated to be a multifunctional gene and was closely related to gluconeogenesis, obesity, and diabetes [11, 12]. Recent studies have shown that PCK1 expression is significantly reduced in aging nematodes after the peak reproductive period, and PCK1 expression is downregulated in skeletal muscle and liver in aging mammals [13–16]. Nonetheless, the effect and detailed molecular mechanism of PCK1 on aging process are still far to be elucidated.

Recently, the relationship between metabolism and aging has gained increasing attention. The aging process is accompanied by a series of changes in the expression levels of metabolism-related genes. In this study, we identified differentially expressed genes between the PCK1-deficient strain and the wild-type strain utilizing high throughput analysis, and we sought to shed light on the roles of the effects of PCK1 on aging process and illuminate the underlying molecular mechanisms.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Yeast Strains and Culture. The yeast strains used in this study are listed in Table 1. All strains were isogenic to BY4742 and were stored in liquid yeast peptone dextrose (YPD; 1% yeast extract, 2% peptone, and 2% glucose; Oxoid, Basingstoke, UK) medium mixed with equal volume of 50% (v/v) glycerol at ~80°C. For all experiments, cells were removed from frozen stock and streaked onto solid YPD plate incubation overnight at 30°C. Then, the single colonies were picked and grown in liquid YPD until the exponential phase.

2.2. PCK1 Deletion and Overexpression Strains Construction. Wild-type yeast strains (BY4742) were a gift from Dr. Matt Kaeberlein (University of Washington, USA). The strains used in this study were derived from BY4742 (MATa his3Δ1 leu2Δ0 lys2Δ0 ura3Δ0). The PCK1-deficient strain (BY4742 pck1::URA3) was produced through PCR-mediated one-step gene disruption (primers: 5′-AAACTCAGGAACTATATT - TCCATAATAAATAACACGATTTGACTGAGTG GCC-3′ and 5′-TTTTCGAGGATATGGATATCCCGA AGGAACTATTTGCTGCGGTATTTCCACAC CG-3′) using the plasmid pRS306 with URA3 as the selectable marker [18]. The pck1Δ mutants were constructed as previously described. Briefly, URA3 cassette was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) from pRS306 vector using the following primers: 5′-TTT TTAATTTGGGGA AAAACGCGAACATTTG GCTC-3′ (forward) and 5′-CGAGTGTCATCAATGT. Selected on SD URA medium (Clontech, Mountain View, CA, USA). The pck1Δ cells were verified by PCR using the following primers: 5′-TGTGGCTGTC GGTTC-3′ (forward) and 5′-TACAGTTTCCACTG CGAAACAAC-3′ (reverse) (Invitrogen, USA).

The PCK1 overexpression plasmid (pRS306-PCK1-OE) was constructed by inserting a 1900 bp BamHI-EcoRI fragment and a 1417 bp EcoRI-Clal fragment amplified from yeast genomic DNA into the BamHI and Clal sites of pRS306. In addition to the ORF of PCK1, ~533 nucleotides of upstream sequence and ~300 nucleotides of downstream sequence were amplified [19, 20]. Thus, expression of PCK1 would be driven by its natural promoter. The overexpressing PCK1 strain was constructed by transforming wild-type yeast cells with Hpal-digested plasmid pRS306-PCK1-OE.

PCK1 and PFK1 double gene disruptions (pck1Δpff1Δ) were constructed by mating single gene deleted yeast strains containing the different selectable markers (BY4742 pck1: URA3 and BY4742 pff1:LEU2), and further individual meiotic tetrads were dissected under an optical microscope and grown on yeast YPD plates at 30°C.

2.3. RNA Isolation, cDNA Synthesis, and Real-Time PCR. Total RNA was isolated from yeast cells using a Yeast RNAiso Kit (Takara, Otsu, Shiga, Japan) followed by cDNA synthesis using a Transcriptor First-Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit with gDNA Eraser (Takara, Otsu, Shiga, Japan). Real-time PCR was performed using SYBR PremixEx Taq (Takara, Otsu, Shiga, Japan). Data were normalized to the internal control PRP8 [20, 21].

2.4. Growth Determination. The growth was assessed in the cell culture plates using a Bioscreen CMB instrument (Finland) [19, 22, 23]. Yeast cultures were prepared from a single colony and diluted in 10-fold series. The working volume in the wells of the Bioscreen plate was 300 μL with or without glucose, comprising 100 μL of culture medium (optical density (OD) 600 of approximately 0.04) and 200 μL of liquid YPD medium. The OD of the cell suspensions was measured automatically at 600 nm at regular 2-hour intervals at 30°C for 2 days. The data were calculated as the average absorbance of three duplicates for each type of culture medium and used to construct growth curves for each strain studied by plotting at 32-hour intervals. The results were subjected to the Friedman test (SPSS 12.0) with a significance level of 5%.
2.5. Spot Assay. Yeast cells were cultured to exponential phase (OD600 = 2.0) in liquid YPD followed by a 10-fold dilution with sterile water. Four additional 10-fold serial dilutions were performed, and 3.5 μL of each dilution was inoculated onto solid YPD plates supplemented with or without glucose. Templates were incubated at 30°C for 2–5 days for colony formation [17].

2.6. Glucose, Pyruvic Acid, Citrate, and Lactate Level Assay. Yeast cells in exponential phase were harvested and washed twice with cold sterile water followed by resuspension in lysis buffer containing acid-washed glass beads and 20 cycles of 10 seconds of vortexing plus 20 seconds of cooling. After centrifugation at 12000 rpm for 15 minutes, the supernatants were collected and used for glucose and pyruvic acid, citrate, and lactate level assay. The protein concentration was determined using the BCA protein assay kit (Sangon Biotech, Shanghai, China) following the manufacturer’s instruction. The intracellular glucose and pyruvic acid level were determined using a glucose assay kit (Abcam, Shanghai, US) and pyruvic acid, citrate, and lactate level assay kit (Jiancheng, Nanjing, China).

2.7. Replicative Lifespan (RLS) Assay. RLS assay was performed as previously described [24]. Briefly, cells were thawed from frozen stocks and grown on a fresh YPD plate overnight and then patched onto the second fresh YPD plate and incubated for about 24 hours. Cells were then restruck on the third fresh YPD plate and incubated for about 12 hours, and then the virgin buds were isolated and used for RLS analysis [17].

2.8. Analysis of ROS Production. The generation of intracellular ROS in yeast cells was detected using the oxidant-sensitive probe 2′,7′-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) [25]. Exponential phase cells were incubated for 12 hours in liquid medium (YPD). Cells were then harvested and incubated with 5 mM DCFH-DA in YPD medium for 1 hour at 30°C. Cells were washed and subjected to flow cytometric analysis. The excitation wavelength was 488 nm and the observation wavelength was 525 nm for green fluorescence [26].

2.9. Statistical Analysis. All experiments were repeated at least three times. Data were expressed as the mean ± standard deviation (SD). Statistical significance was assessed by calculating p values using a two-tailed Student’s t-test or Wilcoxon rank sum test. A value of p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

3. Results

3.1. PCK1 Deletion Shortened the Lifespan of S. cerevisiae. To verify the role of PCK1 in aging process, a PCK1 deletion (pck1Δ) strain was constructed by homologous recombination; the disruption of PCK1 was confirmed by qPCR (Figure 1(a)). Subsequently, the RLS of the pck1Δ strain was determined under an optical microscope. Expectedly, PCK1 deficiency shortened the RLS of yeast cells by approximately 16% (Figure 1(b)), compared with that of the wild-type strain (BY4742). We further constructed the PCK1 overexpression strain (PCK1 OE), and the overexpression of PCK1 was confirmed (Figure 1(c)). Consistently, the ectopic expression of PCK1 significantly extended the RLS of yeast cells by approximately 21%, compared with that of the BY4742 strain (Figure 1(d)).

Additionally, the growth behavior of the pck1Δ yeast cells was investigated using the Bioscreen CMB system and the spot assay. The results showed that the growth of the pck1Δ strain was significantly inhibited in YPD deprived of glucose (Figures 1(e)–1(g)), compared with that of the BY4742 strain, while overexpression of PCK1 only conferred a modest effect on the growth of S. cerevisiae (Figures 1(h)–1(j)). Taken together, our data further showed that PCK1 deficiency evidently shortened the lifespan of S. cerevisiae.

3.2. PCK1-Deficient S. cerevisiae Enhanced the ROS Levels through Impacting Glucose Metabolism. PCK1 was one of the most important enzymes in gluconeogenesis. Thus, the effect of PCK1 deficiency on glucose metabolism was further verified by evaluation of the yeast cell glucose and pyruvic acid, citrate, and lactate level. The results showed that deletion of PCK1 significantly diminished the glucose level and enhanced the production of pyruvic acid, citrate, and lactate (Figures 2(a)–2(d)). On the contrary, ectopic expression of PCK1 endowed S. cerevisiae with increased glucose level and decreased pyruvic acid, citrate, and lactate (Figures 2(e)–2(h)).

Previous evidence has established that ROS level was closely associated with the cellular senescence, aging, and age-related diseases [27]. In addition, ROS are generated from the reaction during oxygen metabolism. Thus, it is reasonable to speculate that PCK1 deficiency may cause the abnormal ROS level. We further dug into the effect of PCK1 on ROS levels in S. cerevisiae by flow cytometric analysis. The results unveiled that PCK1 deficiency significantly enhanced the ROS level, while overexpression of PCK1 reduced the ROS level (Figure 2(i)), indicating that PCK1 deficiency might elevate the ROS level through impacting glucose metabolism and thus lead to the shortened lifespan of S. cerevisiae.

3.3. Identification of Differentially Expressed mRNAs in PCK1 Deletion Strains. To explore the potential molecular mechanisms of the effect of PCK1 deficiency on the lifespan of S. cerevisiae, we further performed deep sequencing from pck1Δ strain and BY4742 group to monitor the mRNA expression profiling. The data revealed 1240 differentially expressed mRNAs between pck1Δ strain and BY4742 with a fold change ≥2.0 (p < 0.05) (Figures 3(a) and 3(b)). Then, a gene KEGG pathway analysis was performed to evaluate the association among these differentially expressed mRNAs. The results unraveled that the most downregulated mRNAs were enriched in the gluconeogenesis pathways, including...
The relative expression of PCK1 mRNA

(a) The relative expression of PCK1 mRNA

(b) BY4742 (21, n = 100)
pck1Δ (21, n = 100)

(c) BY4742 (24, n = 100)
PCK1 OE (29, n = 100)

(d) OD (600 nm)

BY4742
pck1Δ

(e) BY4742
pck1Δ
BY4742 (no glucose)
pck1Δ (no glucose)

(f) Figure 1: Continued.
ENO1, PGK1, TDH2, and PGI1, whereas the upregulated mRNAs were enriched in the glycolysis pathways, including HXK2 and PFK1 (Figure 3(c)), indicating the critical role of the glucose metabolism in aging process.

The downregulation and upregulation of partially differentially expressed mRNAs were further confirmed by real-time qPCR in pck1Δ strain, PCK1 OE strain, and BY4742 strain (Figures 3(d) and 3(e)). The results unraveled that, among the differentially expressed genes, the glycolysis pathways related gene PFK1 was significantly upregulated in pck1Δ strain and downregulated in PCK1 OE strain (Figures 3(d) and 3(e)). It is reasonable to speculate that PFK1 might probably exert a crucial effect on PCK1-mediated function in the regulation of S. cerevisiae lifespan.

3.4. PFK1 Deletion Restored PCK1-Deficient Strains’ RLS and Inhibited ROS Level. Previous literature has demonstrated that PFK1 exerted a critical role during glycolysis process, and PFK1 deletion reduced downstream glycolytic intermediates and glucose consumption [28–30]. To probe into the effect of PFK1 in PCK1-mediated function in the
regulation of \textit{S. cerevisiae} lifespan, we further constructed the \textit{pfk1}\textit{Δ} strain by deletion of \textit{PFK1} in \textit{PCK1}\textit{Δ} strain. Subsequently, the growth, pyruvic acid production, ROS level, and RLS of \textit{pfk1}\textit{Δ} strain were evaluated. The results showed that deletion of \textit{PFK1} in \textit{PCK1}\textit{Δ} strain significantly restored the growth in YPD deprived of glucose (Figures 4(a) and 4(b)) and reduced pyruvic acid (Figure 4(c)). Moreover, deletion of \textit{PFK1} in \textit{PCK1}\textit{Δ} strain significantly inhibited the ROS level (Figure 4(d)) and restored the RLS of \textit{pfk1}\textit{Δ} strain (Figure 4(e)). Taken together, our data suggested that \textit{PCK1} deficiency enhanced the ROS level and shortened the RLS of \textit{S. cerevisiae} via \textit{PFK1} (Figure 4(f)).

4. Discussion

Accumulating lines of evidence have uncovered that glucose metabolism was closely associated with aging process [31–33]. \textit{PCK1} was the first rate-limiting enzyme in the gluconeogenesis pathway and was probably involved in the aging process in \textit{C. elegans}. We herein revealed that \textit{PCK1} deficiency endowed the \textit{S. cerevisiae} with growth inhibition and shortened replicative lifespan, which further verified the close relationship between aging and glucose metabolism.

\textit{PCK1} is a multifunctional gene that is closely related to gluconeogenesis, obesity, and diabetes. Previous studies have reported that \textit{PCK1} was evidently downregulated in skeletal muscle and liver of aged mammals, and overexpression of \textit{PCK1} significantly prolonged the lifespan of nematodes and mice [13–16, 34]. Our demonstration that \textit{PCK1} deficiency dramatically shortened the lifespan of \textit{S. cerevisiae} further verified the crucial effect of \textit{PCK1} in aging process, which was consistent with the above published literature. Replicative lifespan and chronological lifespan are both important issues in aging research. Our data showed that the overexpression of \textit{PCK1} significantly extended the RLS of yeast cells. It has also been reported that the \textit{PCK1} activity extends chronological lifespan [35]. Interestingly, however, the trade-off between reproduction and lifespan, particularly the fact that the mutations that extend lifespan decrease reproduction, has also been reported [36]. In another study with \textit{Daphnia pulex}, a model organism for aging, the effects of fluctuating temperature and food availability on reproduction and lifespan have also been studied and it has been reported that the individuals at the highest food levels usually had the highest reproductive output along with the longest lifespans [37]. In a more recent study, a \textit{S. cerevisiae} mutant with increased chronological lifespan was obtained by evolutionary engineering or adaptive laboratory evolution, and the comparative transcriptomic analysis of the mutant revealed that the mutant had an upregulated respiratory-oxidative metabolism [38]. Considering the upregulation of glycolysis-related genes and downregulation of the gluconeogenic genes in the \textit{pck1} deletion mutant in our study, these findings indicate the importance of metabolic changes in the extension of chronological and replicative...
Figure 3: Identification of differentially expressed mRNAs in PCK1 deletion strains. (a) mRNA expression profiles of BY4742 and pck1Δ strain (n = 2) were evaluated by deep sequencing. The heat map was generated from the hierarchical cluster analysis to show a distinguishable mRNA expression profile between BY4742 and pck1Δ strain. The color is determined by the ratio between the mRNA signal value of BY4742 and pck1Δ strain. (b) Volcano map of differentially expressed genes. Each dot in the figure represents a specific gene, with the purple dots indicating significantly upregulated genes, the green dots indicating significantly downregulated genes, and the black dots indicating nonsignificant genes. (c) Differentially expressed gene KEGG pathway enrichment scatter plot. Each dot in the figure is a KEGG pathway, and the ordinate text indicates the pathway name of KEGG, and the classification description is as shown in the right class legend. The abscissa is expressed as the enrichment rate, and the formula is as follows: Enrich_factor = GeneRatio/BgRatio; the color indicates the significance of the enrichment. (d) The mRNA expression levels of GPM1, PGK1, TDH2, PGI1, FBA1, ENO1, PFK1, and HXK2 were examined in BY4742 and pck1Δ strains. (e) The mRNA expression levels of GPM1, PGK1, TDH2, PGI1, FBA1, ENO1, PFK1, and HXK2 were examined in BY4742 and PCK1 OE strains. Columns, mean of at least three independent experiments; bars, SEM. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, comparison between two groups as indicated.
lifespan in aging studies. Additionally, the link between chronological and replicative lifespan has yet to be clarified at molecular and metabolic levels.

PFK1 is a key regulatory enzyme of glycolysis. It catalyzes the formation of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate from fructose 6-phosphate (F6P) and adenosine triphosphate (ATP). PFK1 has been considered as a potential regulator of skeletal muscle insulin sensitivity and altered insulin-stimulated glucose metabolism, and differential expression of phosphofructokinase-1 isoforms also correlates with the glycolytic efficiency of breast cancer cells [39–41]. Nonetheless, the effect of PFK1 on aging process was largely unknown. Our demonstration that PFK1 deletion significantly restored the RLS and growth of PCK1-deficient strain further enlarged the knowledge of PFK1 and confirmed the relationship between glycolysis and aging process.

In aggregate, we herein presented lines of evidence that PCK1 deficiency significantly shortened the RLS and growth in S. cerevisiae and further identified PFK1 as the downstream gene of PCK1, which evidently restored the effect of PCK1 on the RLS of S. cerevisiae. Hence, we proposed a hypothesis that the PCK1 deficiency shortened replicative lifespan of S. cerevisiae through PFK1, which enhanced the pyruvic acid production and ROS level, finally leading to cellular senescence. Nonetheless, further investigations were still required to fully elucidate the detailed mechanisms underneath the effect of PCK1 in addition to the PFK1 pathway.

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, our study demonstrates for the first time that PCK1 deficiency shortened the replicative lifespan of S. cerevisiae. PFK1 is one of the most upregulated mRNA in pck1Δ strain. Deletion of PFK1 in PCK1-deficient strain evidently restored the RLS of pck1Δ strain.

Data Availability

All data included in this study are available upon request through contacting the corresponding author.
Disclosure

Shun Xu has contributed equally to this work and should be considered a co-corresponding author.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

This project was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81671399, 31600976, 81781120), the Natural Science Foundation of Guangdong Province (81671399, 31600976, 81871120), and the Dongguan International Science and Technology Cooperation (including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) Project (201650812001).

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