Data in Brief

Genome wide expression after different doses of irradiation of a three-dimensional (3D) model of oral mucosal

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abstract

We evaluated a three-dimensional (3D) human oral cell culture that consisted of two types of cells, oral keratinocytes and fibroblasts as a model of oral mucositis which is a debilitating adverse effect of chemotherapy and radiation treatment. The 3D cell culture model was irradiated with 12 or 2 Gy, and total RNA was collected 6 h after irradiation to compare global gene expression profiles via microarray analysis. Here we provide detailed methods and analysis on these microarray data, which have been deposited in Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO): GSE62395.

Keywords: Mucositis, Irradiation, 3D cell culture model, Microarrays, Transcriptional profiling

1. Direct link to deposited data

The deposited data can be found at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE62395.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

2.1. Tissue culture and irradiation

Tissue culture methods and irradiation procedure have been described in [2]. The three dimensional tissue culture model (3D EpiOral) and media were purchased from MatTek Corporation (Ashland, MA). The 3D EpiOral tissue is a co-culture organotypic model and consisted of human fibroblasts on the bottom and human oral keratinocytes grown on top of the fibroblasts. In order to induce differentiation and stratification of the keratinocytes of the 3D cultures, the cultures were elevated to the air–liquid interface. Then the tissues were irradiated (dose of irradiation was 0, 2, or 12 Gy) at the City of Hope (Duarte, CA) facility. There were at least three 3D tissues per irradiation dose. Subsequently the tissues were incubated for 6 h at 37 °C with 5% CO₂. Then one of the tissues was placed in 10% formalin for histopathological studies and the others were used for the extraction of total RNA.

2.2. RNA isolation and microarray hybridization

The RNeasy Plus Mini Kit (Qiagen, Germantown, MD) was used to extract total RNA of at least two identically treated tissues. The total RNA of the identically treated tissues were combined and used for analysis. The integrity and quality of RNA was determined by evaluating the A260/280 absorbance ratio using an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA). Only RNA samples with absorbance ratio, A260/280 > 2.0, and RIN > 9.5 were used. The RNA was converted to double-stranded cDNA and amplified using in vitro transcription

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with T7 polymerase; the transcription reaction included aminoallyl UTP (aa-dUTP) and the subsequent product was conjugated to Cy5 NHS ester (GE Healthcare Life Sciences, Pittsburg, PA). The Human Whole Genome OneArray v4.3 (Phalanx Biotech, San Diego, CA) was used to perform the DNA microarray analysis. For this purpose, a quantity of 0.025 mg/mL fragmented Cy5-labeled cDNA was hybridized overnight at 42 °C using the HybBag mixing system with 1× OneArray Hybridization Buffer (Phalanx Biotech) and 0.01 mg/mL sheared salmon sperm DNA (Promega, Madison, WI). After the hybridization procedure, the microarrays were washed according to the OneArray protocol (Phalanx Biotech). The raw Cy5 intensity signals produced by each of the microarrays were captured using a Molecular Devices Axon™ 4100A scanner and measured using GenePix Pro™ software and stored in GPR format.

2.3. Microarray data pre-processing and statistical analysis

The data from all the arrays of each experimental set were analyzed using Rosetta Resolver System® (Rosetta Biosoftware, USA). Testing was done in triplicate by combining technical replicates while the statistical analyses were done using the proprietary modeling techniques of Rosetta Resolver [1]. The signal intensities were normalized using 75-percentile median centering. The error-weighted approach (which is specifically geared towards combining replicated hybridizations to improve measurement precision and accuracy) was used to calculate the average expression values.

In order to decide whether intensity data was significantly above background, P-values were calculated to test the null hypothesis that expression is absent (called “P-value detected”). A P-value detected < 0.05 indicated that the transcript specific to a given probe was truly present or expressed. Lastly, we also

### Table 1

|                | R_NI_1 | R_NI_2 | R_NI_3 | N_NI_1 | N_NI_2 | N_NI_3 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| R_NI_1         | 1      | 0.953  | 0.955  | 1      | 0.953  | 0.955  |
| R_NI_2         | 0.953  | 1      | 0.985  | 0.953  | 1      | 0.985  |
| R_NI_3         | 0.955  | 0.985  | 1      | 0.955  | 0.985  | 1      |
| N_NI_1         | 1      | 0.953  | 0.955  | 1      | 0.953  | 0.955  |
| N_NI_2         | 0.953  | 1      | 0.985  | 0.953  | 1      | 0.985  |
| N_NI_3         | 0.955  | 0.985  | 1      | 0.955  | 0.985  | 1      |
calculated P-values for determining whether genes were differentially expressed. Rather than focusing solely on fold changes, Rosetta Resolver uses error-model-based hypothesis tests, which account for both fold change and expression level.

2.4. Microarray data quality control

Three technical replicate hybridizations were averaged while ensuring that the technical replicates were of high repeatability. Using the R function boxplot, raw and normalized log2 data from each sample were plotted but we did not include control and flagged probes. Fig. 1 shows a representative box plot. We did not find any hybridization with intensities different from their technical replicates. This analysis not only helps finding hybridization with aberrant intensity distributions but also helps to confirm that the normalization of each replicate microarray has an appropriately centered distribution.

For each sample the scattered plots of raw and normalized log2 data were compared using the R function pairs. We included only data with a P-value of <0.01. Fig. 2 shows a representative scatter plot. Pearson correlation tables were used to define the linear relationship of the two variables, raw and normalized data, in the scatter plots. For each technical repeat, we calculated correlation values for raw and normalized log2 intensities and we included in the calculation only probes with P-value of <0.01. Table 1 is an example of a representative correlation table. Scatter plots showed that technical replicates had high repeatability and all the correlation values were >0.953.

Our article, [2], emphasizes the differentially expressed genes of tissues that received different amounts of radiation (i.e. 0, 2, or 12 Gy), while herein we show the profiling of all the transcriptomic data resulting from these treatments. Enrichment analyses using DAVID Bioinformatics [3] were performed as QC metrics. Genes that were upregulated or downregulated were separately analyzed. We only used genes with |fold change| > 1.5 and P-value < 0.05. We input gene symbols into DAVID Bioinformatics, while throughout we used the default settings. The threshold for significance was a Benjamini-adjusted P-value < 0.05.

Based on our hypothesis, irradiated samples (compared to non-irradiated control samples) would display patterns of gene expression consistent with the physiological effects of irradiation. Table 2 includes selected enriched categories from our QC enrichment analysis (Table S1 contains all enrichment analysis results). We found that our hypothesis agrees with the enriched categories. That is, up-regulated genes in irradiated samples were strongly enriched for functional categories involved in cell death, cell proliferation, oncogenesis, and ubiquitin conjugation. Also, down-regulated genes in irradiated samples were strongly enriched for functional categories involved in RNA processing and cell division. Overall, these results confirmed the quality of the microarray data and facilitated further interpretation of the data presented in [2].

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gdata.2015.12.013.

Conflict of interest

All the authors in this paper declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

We thank ARDF for their generous support.

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### Table 2

| Enriched Term                          | Category                        | Count | Adj P-val |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| **Up-regulated genes from irradiated samples** |                                |       |           |
| ubl conjugation                        | SP PIR keyword                  | 37    | 2.30E−04  |
| Methylation                            | SP PIR keyword                  | 21    | 3.78E−04  |
| Proto-oncogene                          | SP PIR keyword                  | 20    | 5.66E−04  |
| GO:0051726—regulation of cell cycle    | GO BP                           | 26    | 0.013     |
| GO:00031497—chromatin assembly         | GO BP                           | 12    | 0.016     |
| GO:0010941—regulation of cell death    | GO BP                           | 44    | 0.037     |
| GO:0042127—regulation of cell proliferation | GO BP                         | 43    | 0.037     |
| GO:0070482—response to oxygen levels   | GO BP                           | 14    | 0.049     |
| **Down-regulated genes from irradiated samples** |                                |       |           |
| GO:00006396—RNA processing             | GO BP                           | 32    | 3.17E−05  |
| tRNA processing                        | SP PIR keyword                  | 8     | 0.017     |
| Cell cycle                             | SP PIR keyword                  | 20    | 0.028     |
| Cell division                          | SP PIR keyword                  | 14    | 0.038     |

### Acknowledgments

We thank ARDF for their generous support.