MYC Participates in Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Sepsis via Promoting Cell Proliferation and Inhibiting Apoptosis

Yin Li, M.M.¹#, Chengqi Kong, M.M.²#, Lei Feng, M.M.¹, Wenliang Tang, M.M.¹, Mengwei Chen, M.M.²*, Zhiyuan Zheng, M.M.²

1. Emergency Department of Huadong Hospital, Fudan University, Yan'an Xi Road, Shanghai, China
2. Cardiovascular Department of Huadong Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

*These authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to explore the potential mechanism of MYC proto-oncogene, BHLH Transcription Factor (MYC) gene, on sepsis.

Materials and Methods: In this experimental study, rat-derived H9C2 cardiomyocyte cells were cultured in vitro, followed by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) treatment with different concentration gradients. The cholecystokinin octapeptide (CCK-8) assay, enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) assay, quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR), cell transfection, Western blot and flow cytometry were used to observe the cellular apoptosis and proliferation of cells in both treated LPS groups and normal control group.

Results: The result of CCK-8 assay showed that silencing MYC inhibited cellular proliferation of sepsis in absence or presence of LPS treatment. ELISA assay showed that the expressions of tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were decreased in MYC silenced group, but they were increased after LPS treatment. Moreover, Flow cytometry assay showed that MYC silencing contributed to the apoptosis of sepsis cells. Furthermore, the expression of inflammatory factors showed that MYC silencing elevated the expression of inflammation factors.

Conclusion: MYC might take part in the process of LPS induced sepsis through suppressing apoptosis and inducing cell proliferation. Moreover, MYC might reduce inflammation during the progression of LPS induced sepsis.

Keywords: Cell Apoptosis, Cell Proliferation, Inflammation, Lipopolysaccharide, MYC, Sepsis

Introduction

Sepsis is a kind of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS), caused by the infection (1). As the most common reason for the hospitalized death, the incidence of sepsis is 18 million cases per year worldwide (2). Poor organ function or insufficient blood flow is the outcome of severe sepsis in clinic (3). Although the influence factors and interventions for sepsis have been widely studied in both animal models and clinic (4, 5), details of the pathogenesis mechanisms are still unclear.

MYC proto-oncogene, BHLH Transcription Factor (MYC) are a group of early oncogenes including C-myc, N-myc and L-myc. The corresponding RNAs regulated by MYC participate in various biological functions including cell death, proliferation and mechanisms of drug resistance (6). MYC silencing by small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) revealed the importance of biological function of MYC in disease (7). Previous study showed that MYC signaling in inflammatory response can be used as a therapeutic target during the disease progression (8). Although sepsis is caused by the inflammatory immune response (9), detail of the function of MYC in this system is unknown. In our previous gene expression analysis, MYC were proved to participate in the pathogenesis of sepsis (10). Although these results provided a genomics information for sepsis progression, detail of the gene functions like MYC in pathogenesis of sepsis is yet unclear. Therefore, in the current study, we aimed to explore the potential function of MYC on sepsis progression through observing the differences of proliferation and apoptosis of cells in the treated lipopolysaccharide (LPS) groups and normal control group. This will provide new sight for gene-based target therapy of sepsis.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture and grouping

In this experimental study, rat-derived H9C2 cardiomyocyte cell line (Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China) were cultured in Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) culture medium (Gibco BRL, USA) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Gibco BRL, USA) and 1% penicillin/streptomycin, followed by incubation at 37°C with 5% CO₂. Then, the H9C2 cells in logarithmic growth phase were digested with trypsin (0.25%, Gibco BRL, USA) and cultured in the 96-well plates (2×10⁵ cells/well, 37°C, 5% CO₂) for 24 hours.
When the cell density in plates was above 90%, they were divided into five groups including normal control (NC), LPS1 (treated with 1 μg/ml LPS), LPS10 (treated with 10 μg/ml LPS), LPS20 (treated with 20 μg/ml LPS) and LPS40 (treated with 40 μg/ml LPS) groups. Treatment time for all of these groups was 4, 8 and 24 hours, respectively.

CCK-8 assay

A total of 5 mg/ml CCK solution (BIYUNITIAN Biotechnological Co., China) was used for the CCK-8 assay on H9C2 cells at 24, 48 and 72 hours. Subsequently, the plates were incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂ for 24 hours and the absorbance at 450 nm was recorded by a microplate reader (Gene Co., Germany).

ELISA assay

ELISA assay was performed to reveal the expression of MYC in each group. Briefly, interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) were measured using RevertAidTM First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA) and reverse transcribed using TaKaRa, Japan, and reverse transcribed using RevertAidTM First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). Quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) assay was performed on ABI7900FAST (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA) and the primers were as follows:

MYC-
F: 5′-CCTCGGCTTTATTTGAGGCTT-3′
R: 5′-CACCGAGTCGTAGTCGAGGT-3′

GAPDH-
F: 5′-AGACAGCCGCATCTCTTGT-3′
R: 5′-CTTGCCGTGGGAGTGTCAT-3′

PCR program was performed with thermocycling conditions: 50°C for 3 minutes, 95°C for 3 minutes, 40 cycles of 95°C for 10 seconds, 60°C for 30 second and melt curve of 60°C to 95°C (Increment 0.5°C for 10 seconds). The method of 2−ΔΔCt (11) was used for the investigation of gene expression.

Cell transfection

Specific shRNA sequence was designed and synthesized in the current study. Simply, shRNAs were inserted into the vector of pLKO.1-Puro at the restriction sites of AgeI and EcoRI. Then, the recombinant plKO.1-Puro was transformed into DH5α competent cell, followed by the sequence identification of positive clones. The confirmed plasmid by DNA sequencing was extracted by CP6 adsorption column (Tiangen, China). The cells were transfected with plasmid carrying shRNA sequence by the lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). After 48 hours of transfection, the transfected cells were collected for further assay.

Western blot

Total proteins of H9C2 were extracted by RIPA lysis buffer (BIYUNITIAN Biotechnological Co.). After centrifugation, the proteins were separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (10%), and transferred to the polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (Millipore, USA). 5% skimmed milk (0.75 g milk powder+15 ml PBS) was used for blocking the membrane for 1-2 hour(s) and incubated with primary antibodies (C-myc, rabbit monoclonal antibody, 57 kDa; Pax-2, rabbit monoclonal antibody, 45 kDa; GAPDH, rat monoclonal antibody, 36 kDa; Cwbio, China) for 2 hours at 37°C. Protein bands were visualized with Millipore ECL Gel imaging system (Millipore, USA). Finally, the results were analyzed by TanonImage 4600 (Tanon, China).

Flow cytometer

Apoptosis of the transfected cells was detected by flow cytometry. Briefly, the cells were digested by 0.25% trypsin (Gibco BRL, USA) and seeded at a 9-well plates (1×10⁶ cells/well), followed by incubation at 37°C with 5% CO₂ for 24 hours. Eugenol was added the next day and apoptosis was detected after 24 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours respectively. For detection, the samples were digested with 0.25% trypsin and resuspended with 400 ul of 1× Binding Buffer for CK groups and 100 ul 1× Binding Buffer for treated LPS groups. Then, the samples were mixed with 5 μl FITC-Annexin V, as well as 5 μl PI. CK group were divided into non-dyeing group, FITC-Annexin V group, PI group, FITC-Annexin V and PI group. The progression of cell cycle was subsequently monitored based on flow cytometry, and the result was analyzed based on Multi-Cycle AV software (Phoenix Flow Systems, USA).

Statistical analyses

All data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD). Statistical analysis was conducted with Graphpad prism 5 (Graphpad Software, USA). Furthermore, the P<0.05 was considered to be significantly different.

Results

MYC silencing on different loci in H9C2 cells

The effect of MYC gene silencing on sepsis cells had been investigated by qRT-PCR and Western blot. Compared to NC, silencing efficiency of the three loci (H9C2-652, H9C2-595 and H9C2-1840) was decreased significantly (P<0.01, Fig.1A). Rather than NC, expression of the
proteins was inhibited in all MYC silencing samples. Meanwhile, silencing efficiency of shMYC-595 was significant, compared to the other two loci (Fig. 1B).

**MYC silencing inhibited H9C2 cell proliferation**

Cell proliferation in different groups was analyzed by CCK-8 assay (Fig. 2A). The result showed that compared to NC group, MYC silencing significantly inhibited proliferation of H9C2 cells. After LPS treatment, MYC silencing continued to inhibit proliferation of H9C2 cells. Moreover, in comparison with untreated cells, LPS treatment inhibited proliferation of H9C2 cells (P<0.01).

**MYC silencing regulated expressions of TNF-α and IL-6**

The contents of TNF-α and IL-6 in H9C2 cells were analyzed by ELISA assay. The results showed that expressions of TNF-α and IL-6 were significantly decreased in MYC silencing group, compared to the NC group (P<0.01 for the both molecules; Fig. 2B). After LPS treatment, expressions of TNF-α and IL-6 were significantly increased in MYC silencing group (P<0.01, Fig. 2C).

**MYC silencing contributed to the apoptosis of H9C2 cells**

The result showed that compared to the non-LPS treatment groups (KB, NC and siMYC-595), the ratio of apoptosis of H9C2 cells in LPS treatment groups (KB+LPS, NC+LPS and siMYC-595+LPS) were increased (P<0.05, Fig. 3A). Moreover, compared to the NC+LPS group, apoptosis in the siMYC-595+LPS group was increased (P<0.05, Fig. 3B).
**Fig.3:** Result of flow cytometry assay for apoptosis. **A.** Result of two-dimensional scatter plot for cell apoptosis in each group. PI and annexin V were represented in X-axis and Y-axis, respectively. PI-stained cells represented dead cells, annexin V-stained cells represented early apoptotic cells, and double-stained cells represented middle apoptotic cells. **B.** Apoptosis rate in different groups. PI; Propidium iodine, *; P<0.05, **; P<0.01, and NC; Black control.

**Inflammation factors analysis**

The inflammation factors in cells from different groups were investigated by Western blot (Fig.4A). The level of p-IKB-a in the cells treated with LPS was obviously higher than that in the untreated cells (P<0.01, Fig.4B). Meanwhile, the expression level of p-IKB-a was significantly higher in MYC group, in comparison with the NC group (P<0.01). Moreover, in the treated LPS group, the level of p-NFKB P65 in NC and siMYC group was observably higher than that in the non-LPS treatment group (P<0.01, Fig.4C). Compared to the NC group, expression level of p-NFKB P65 was significantly higher in silent MYC group (P<0.01). Meanwhile, the expression level of p-P38 was significantly higher in both siMYC and KB group in comparison to non-treated LPS group (P<0.01, Fig.4D). Furthermore, compared to the NC group, expression level of p-P38 was significantly lower in siMYC group (P<0.01).
FIG. 4: Result of Western blot for detection of inflammation factors. A. Electrophoresis results for some inflammation factors including pIKB-α, p-NF-KB P65 and p-P38 in different groups. B-D. Expression of some factors including pIKB-α, p-NF-KB P65 and p-P38 in different groups. **; P<0.01 and NC; Black control.

Discussion

The incidence of sepsis still remains high worldwide (12). Although genes such as MYC are thought to be associated with sepsis (10), detail of the mechanism of these genes on sepsis progression is yet unclear. This study explored the potential mechanism of MYC in sepsis. The result of CCK-8 assay showed that silencing MYC significantly inhibited cellular proliferation cells with or without LPS treatment. ELISA assay showed that expressions of TNF-α and IL-6 were decreased in MYC silencing group, but increased after LPS treatment.

Moreover, flow cytometry assay showed that MYC silencing contributed to the apoptosis of sepsis cells. Furthermore, the expression of inflammatory factors investigated by Western blot showed that MYC silencing elevated the expression of p-IKB-a and p-NF-KB P65.

MYC proteins are key regulators of mammalian cell proliferation (13). A previous study showed that overexpression of MYC gene contributed to the cell proliferation during development of renal clear cell carcinoma (14). Developmental vascular regression is regulated by MYC associated pathway that controls cell proliferation (15). Wang et al. (16) indicated that MYC participated in the proliferation of breast cancer by promoting the gene expression including SNHG12. Moreover, the function of MYC in cell proliferation can be verified by MYC gene silencing. For example, Nayak et al. revealed that the down-regulation of MYC led to the tumor cell growth in human gastric cancer (17). The MYC silencing suppressed the interleukin-1β-induced rat chondrocyte cell proliferation and cytokine expression (18). In the hepatocellular carcinoma, RNAi silencing of MYC is proved to inhibit not only migration but also proliferation (19). In the current study, CCK-8 assay showed that MYC silencing inhibited proliferation in LPS induced sepsis cells. Thus, we speculated that MYC might contribute to the cell proliferation in LPS-induced sepsis.

Actually, deregulated expression of MYC not only promotes proliferation, but also can either induce or sensitize cells to apoptosis (20). A previous study showed that MYC regulates epithelial cell proliferation and control apoptosis in a positive autocrine feedback loop (21). MYC can induce apoptosis in various diseases such as liver and colorectal cancers (22, 23). However, flow cytometry assay in this study showed that silencing MYC promoted apoptosis in sepsis cells. This result indicated that MYC might suppress but not induce apoptosis within progression of disease.

Sepsis is caused by an inflammatory immune response triggered by an infection (9). Previous study demonstrated an important role of MYC in inflammatory phenotype, further indicating the vital physiological function of MYC in the process of inflammation (24). Due to the association with inflammation, MYC is a critical prognostic factor in the development of hepatoma carcinoma cell (25). A recent study shows that by programming inflammation and immune suppression, the acute activation of high levels of MYC can induce cellular proliferation (26). In chronic liver disease, MYC play a vital role in the development of disease via interacting with mediators of inflammation (27). In this study, Western blot analysis showed that deregulation of inflammation factors induced by LPS was enhanced by MYC silencing. Thus, we speculated that MYC might reduce inflammation during the progression of LPS induced sepsis. However, there were some limitations in the current study such as small simple size and lack of verification analysis. Thus, further verification studies based on the large sample size are needed to confirm all speculations in this study.
Conclusion

MYC might take part in the process of LPS induced sepsis via promoting cell proliferation and inhibiting cell apoptosis. Moreover, MYC might reduce inflammation during the progression of LPS induced sepsis.

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Authors’ Contributions

M.C., C.K.; Carried out the conception and design of the research, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data. Z.Z.; Carried out the experiments, analysis, and interpretation of data. Y.L.; Carried out the analysis and interpretation of data, and drafted the manuscript. L.F., W.T.; Carried out the conception and design of the research and acquisition of data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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