

Research Paper

Microarray and proteome array in an atherosclerosis mouse model for identification of biomarkers in whole blood

Sun-Yeong Gwon^{1,3}, Hae Min Lee², Ki-Jong Rhee³ and Ho Joong Sung^{1,2}✉

1. Department of Biomedical Laboratory Science, College of Health Science, Eulji University, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 13135, Republic of Korea
2. Department of Senior Healthcare, BK21 plus Program, Graduated School, Eulji University, Daejeon, 34824, Republic of Korea
3. Department of Biomedical Laboratory Science, College of Health Sciences, Yonsei University at Wonju, Wonju, Gangwon-do 26493

✉ Corresponding author: Tel.: +82-31-740-7108; Fax: +82-31-740-7425; E-mail: hjsung@eulji.ac.kr

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Abstract

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is highly fatal, and 80 percent of the mortality is attributed to heart attack and stroke. Atherosclerosis is a disease that increases a patient's risk to CVD and is characterized by atheroma formed by immune cells, lipids, and smooth muscle cells. When an atherosclerotic lesion grows and blocks blood vessels or when an atheroma ruptures and blocks blood vessels by embolism, sudden angina, or stroke can occur. It is therefore important to diagnose atherosclerosis early and prevent its progression to more severe disease. Although myeloperoxidase, plasma fibrinogen, cardiac troponin-I, and C-reactive protein have been considered as diagnostic markers for multiple cardiac risks, specific biomarkers for atherosclerosis have not been clearly determined yet. Particularly, reliable biomarkers for the diagnosis of atherosclerosis using whole blood are not yet available. In this study, we screened potential biomarker genes and proteins from whole blood of apolipoprotein E knockout (*ApoE*^{-/-}) mice maintained on a Western diet, by comparing them to *ApoE*^{+/+} mice. We used whole blood for microarray and proteome array. Candidate genes and proteins identified from each method were confirmed with quantitative real-time PCR and ELISA. Based on our data, we speculate that *Lilrb4a*, *n-R5s136*, and IL-5 are potential targets that can be developed into novel biomarkers of atherosclerosis. Our study contributes to the diagnosis of atherosclerosis using whole blood in clinical settings.

Key words: Atherosclerosis, *ApoE* knockout, microarray, proteome array, biomarker

Introduction

The WHO reports cardiovascular disease (CVD) to be the most fatal disease in the world. Approximately 80% of that mortality is caused by heart attack and stroke. Although CVD is manifested suddenly, people with symptoms such as atherosclerosis or hyperlipidemia are at higher risk of the disease [1]. Atherosclerosis is known to be a major underlying pathology of CVD. Age, hypertension, smoking, hyperlipidemia, obesity and metabolic syndrome, and diabetes are the major risk factors for atherosclerosis [2]. Regardless of the cause, atherosclerosis is usually accompanied by a chronic

inflammatory reaction and thickening of the endothelium, which limits blood flow. It is characterized by rupture of the atheroma generated from the intima of endothelium, or by the formation of thrombus in the blood vessel, resulting in a sharp narrowing and blocking of the blood vessel. Atherosclerosis does not tend to have symptoms at first and most people are unaware that they have the disease, but as the disease progresses symptoms, such as chest pain are manifested. Because symptoms do not appear until late stages of the disease, it is imperative to diagnose atherosclerosis in early stages

in order to prevent severe symptoms or CVD.

To study atherosclerosis, many animal models, including knockouts have been developed. The apolipoprotein E knockout (*ApoE*^{-/-}) and low-density lipoprotein receptor deficient (*LDLR*^{-/-}) C57BL/6 mice are the most frequently used [3, 4]. *ApoE*^{-/-} mice develop atherosclerotic lesions, like humans, when maintained on normal chow for several months. However, the *LDLR*^{-/-} mice require more than a year to develop atherosclerotic lesions [5, 6]. The predominant plasma lipoproteins in *LDLR*^{-/-} mice are very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) and low-density lipoprotein (LDL), whereas *ApoE*^{-/-} mice have cholesterol with lipoprotein, like the apolipoprotein B48 [7]. Unlike *LDLR*^{-/-} mice, the *ApoE*^{-/-} mice are not affected by natural killer T-cells [8], and it is also known that the amount of VLDL does not correlate with atherosclerosis of the aortic root in *ApoE*^{-/-} mice. In addition to mice, animal models for atherosclerosis have also been developed in rat, rabbit, and pig [9, 10].

Several studies have used the *ApoE*^{-/-} mice for atherosclerosis [9-15]. Mice lacking the *ApoE* gene show similar growth as healthy C57BL/6 mice [3]. *ApoE*^{-/-} mice fed a diet of normal chow for 8-9 months, show lipid accumulation and foam cell deposition in the aorta. However, when *ApoE*^{-/-} mice were maintained on a Western diet, lipid accumulation was found in the aorta after 10 weeks [5, 13], and lipid staining of the aorta showed the presence of atherosclerotic lesions [16].

Using cDNA filter array, mRNA extracted from the aorta of *ApoE*^{+/+} and *ApoE*^{-/-} mice were compared, and transcript levels of vascular cell adhesion molecule (VCAM), intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM), nerve growth factor (NGF), hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), monocyte chemoattractant protein-3 (MCP3), cellular retinoic acid binding protein 2 (CRABP-II), and selectin P (SELP) were found to be elevated in *ApoE*^{-/-} mice [17]. The proteins VCAM, ICAM, and P-selectin play a role in the formation of foam cells. They are expressed on endothelial cells, where they play a role in holding leukocytes and rolling them. Other studies have shown that transcripts of CD44, lymphocyte function-associated antigen 1 (LFA-1), cathepsin B, and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), in addition to VCAM and ICAM, are also increased in the aorta of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice [18]. Furthermore, the elevated levels of VCAM, ICAM, cathepsin B proteins in the aorta were confirmed. In addition, a bioinformatics analysis of microarray data obtained from mRNA of *ApoE*^{-/-} and *ApoE*^{+/+} mice identified positive regulation of B-cell activation, chemotaxis, antigen binding, and lipid-related pathways to be associated with atherosclerosis [19].

Analysis of serum protein and RNA of aorta found elevated levels of the chemokine (C-C motif) ligand (CCL) proteins CCL2, CCL19, and CCL21 along with their corresponding transcripts [20]. Additionally, analysis of proteins from the aorta and plasma of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice found increased levels of immunoglobulins or CD5 antigens in both [21].

Multiple molecules have been reported to be associated with atherosclerosis. Cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α) and interleukin 1 (IL-1), nitric oxide synthase (NOS) involved in the production of nitric oxide (NO), selectin, and membrane proteins VCAM and ICAM activated during the progress of atherosclerosis, have been identified to influence the development of atherosclerosis [22]. The effects of TNF α and endothelial NOS (eNOS) knock outs in *ApoE*^{-/-} mice have also been verified. The *ApoE*/*TNF α* double knockout mice showed lower plasma cholesterol levels and weaker atherosclerotic lesions than the *ApoE*^{-/-} mice [23]. The double knockout of eNOS and *ApoE* confirmed an increase in atherosclerosis [24], suggesting that eNOS plays a protective role against atherosclerosis. In addition, studies on double knockout of selectin, cyclooxygenase, scavenger receptor class B, interleukin-10, fractalkine (CXC3CL1), retinoid X receptor, or Fc γ receptor with *ApoE* were also performed, but their effects on atherosclerosis remain unknown [25].

Several diagnostic studies for atherosclerosis are underway. Myeloperoxidase, plasma fibrinogen, and cardiac troponin-I have been reported as biomarkers for cardiovascular risk [26]. In addition, clinicians use high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) levels along with family history and other risk factors, including atherosclerosis, for CVD diagnosis [27]. However, hs-CRP is used broadly as a marker of systemic inflammatory disease. A high hs-CRP count increases the probability of being at risk of atherosclerosis but also increases the likelihood that it is a different CVD. Current diagnostic methods for atherosclerosis include ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and angiography [28, 29]. However, these methods are costly and require professionals for interpretation. In addition, angiography can cause an allergic reaction to the catheter, caused by contrast media or vascular injury. Atherosclerosis is a complex disease that cannot be represented by a single biomarker at a time.

Some studies have extracted monocyte and macrophage from blood and atherosclerotic plaque of atherosclerosis patients and found the Finkel-Biskis-Jenkins osteosarcoma (*FOS*) gene to be elevated. Based on this observation, the analysis of

circulating cells was suggested to be useful for atherosclerosis diagnosis [30]. However, most animal experiments have analyzed aortic tissue and/or serum or plasma. Microarray or proteome array studies of atherosclerosis are usually performed using aortic tissue. As a result, applying these methods to a patient requires the collection of aorta tissue, and acquiring atherosclerotic lesions is burdensome to the patient. In biomarker studies of atherosclerosis, serum or plasma has been used to confirm the results of aortic tissue. In this study, we used whole blood rather than serum or plasma to examine differential gene expression levels in *ApoE*^{-/-} and *ApoE*^{+/+} mice and find biomarkers using microarray experiments. Furthermore, we used whole blood in proteome array studies to examine the differential expression of proteins.

Materials and Methods

Animals

Animals were purchased from GHBio (Daejeon, Korea). The planning, management, and experimentation of the animal study was approved by the Eulji University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (approval No. EUIACUC16-24, approval date 12 December 2016). Male C57BL/6 *ApoE*^{+/+} mice (6–8 weeks old, n = 15) and *ApoE*^{-/-} mice (6–8 weeks old, n = 15) were fed Western diet containing 21% fat (Research Diets, USA) and provided free access to drinking water. Experiments were performed three times independently using 5 mice per group. Each independent experiment has been described as a batch in this manuscript. After 10 weeks, blood and aorta were collected from the mice. An aliquot of the whole blood was stored in a PAXgene tube (PreAnalytiX, Hombrechtikon, Switzerland) for microarray analysis. The remaining whole blood was stored with ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) in an Eppendorf tube at -80 °C until RNA and protein extraction. The aorta were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 24 hours at 4 °C and stored at 4 °C until further use.

Oil red O stain by the en face method

The fixed aorta were transferred into 78% methanol in an Eppendorf tube for 5 min and this step was repeated twice. The aorta were moved into fresh Oil red O solution (filtered 0.2% Oil red O in 100% methanol) and incubated for 1 h on a rocker at room temperature. Then the aorta were washed twice in 78% methanol for 5 min. The stained aorta were stored in PBS at 4 °C. Using fine forceps, the stained aorta was placed on black paper in a petri dish. Under the stereomicroscope, the aorta was cut longitudinally using spring scissors. In the dark room, pictures of the

stained aorta were taken with a digital camera attached to the stereomicroscope [16]. The ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health, USA) was used to quantify surface area of lesions and to count the number of spots [31]. The percentage of lesion area was calculated by dividing it by the total aortic area.

RNA extraction, cDNA synthesis, and quantitative real-time (qRT-) PCR

Total RNA was prepared using the QIAamp RNA blood mini kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA) according to manufacturer's instructions. The cDNA was synthesized from 1 µg of total RNA using the SensiFAST cDNA synthesis kit (Bioline, Taunton, MA, USA), and qRT-PCR was performed on an ABI StepOnePlus system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). The following primer sequences were used for *Lilrb4a*, 5'-CCATGCTCACAGTGCTGCTA-3' and 5'-CCAGATGATGGGCTTTGGGA-3'; *Cybb*, 5'-CTGAAGGGGGCCTGTATGTG-3' and 5'-ATGGC AAGCCGATGAAGAA-3' [32]; *n-R5s136*, 5'-GTCT ACGGCCATACCACCCT-3' and 5'-AAAGCCTACA GCACCCGGTAT-3'; *Pf4*, 5'-CCTCAAGGTAGA ACTTTACTACTA-3' and 5'-GGATCCCAGAGGAGAT GGTCT-3'; *IFN γ* , 5'-GGATGCATTCATGAGTATT GC-3' and 5'-CCTTTTCCGCTTCCTGAGG-3' [33]; *IL-5*, 5'-CGCTACCGAGCTCTGTTG-3' and 5'-CCA ATGCATAGCTGGTGATTTTT-3' [33]; *TNF α* , 5'-CTC CAGGCGGTGCCTATGT-3' and 5'-GAAGAGCGTG GTGGCCC-3' [33]; and *GAPDH*, 5'-AAGGTCATCCC AGAGCTGAA-3' and 5'-CTGCTTACCACCTTCT TGA-3' [34]. *GAPDH* was used as the housekeeping gene to normalize expression levels of target genes, which was calculated using the 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ CT} method [35]. As for the reduced value, however, the negative reciprocal was taken for convenience.

Microarray

The whole blood collected in the PAXgene tube was used for RNA extraction, and the purity and integrity of the RNA was measured using the 260/280 optical density ratio on the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Experiments were performed three times independently. The microarray was analyzed using a GeneChip Mouse Gene 2.0 ST Array in Macrogen Co. (Seoul, Korea). The data were summarized and normalized using a robust multi-average (RMA) method implemented in Affymetrix® Power Tools (APT). We exported the results of gene-level RMA analysis and conducted an analysis of the differentially expressed genes (DEGs). Statistical significance of the expression data was determined using independent *t*-test and fold changes, in which the null hypothesis was that no

difference exists among the groups. Therefore, to analyze the difference between the two groups, the following formula was used to obtain the fold change (FC) value: $FC = 2^{(\text{mean value of } ApoE^{-/-} \text{ group} - \text{mean value of } ApoE^{+/+} \text{ group})}$. However, for the reduced value, the negative reciprocal was considered for convenience. Only the values with $P < 0.05$ and 2.5-fold difference were used for the analysis.

Proteome array

The mouse atherosclerosis antibody array (Abcam, Cambridge, UK) was used according to the manufacturer's instruction. The whole blood with EDTA stored at -80°C was thawed once and 50 μL of blood was tested. Experiments were performed three times independently. The HLImage software (Western Vision Software, Salt Lake City, UT, USA) was used to analyze the spot density.

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

The Mouse $\text{IFN}\gamma$, IL-5, and $\text{TNF}\alpha$ ELISA kit (Abcam, Cambridge, UK) was used for the analysis of $\text{IFN}\gamma$, IL-5, and $\text{TNF}\alpha$. We used 50 μL of whole blood with EDTA according to the manufacturer's instructions. The intensity of the color was measured

at 450 nm using Infinite M200 PRO Multimode Microplate Reader (Tecan, Switzerland).

Statistical analysis

To compare the two groups, the Student's t -test was used in Excel software (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, USA). Statistical significance was analyzed based on $P < 0.05$.

Results

Mouse model of atherosclerosis

To identify biomarker candidates of atherosclerosis, we compared $ApoE^{-/-}$ and $ApoE^{+/+}$ mice fed with Western diet for 10 weeks. The mice were euthanized, and whole blood and tissue were collected under animal care guidelines of Eulji University. The aorta of $ApoE^{+/+}$ and $ApoE^{-/-}$ mice were stained with Oil red O using the *en face* method (Figure 1). The atherosclerotic lesion in the aorta root of $ApoE^{-/-}$ mice were stained red (arrow). The dyed area is concentrated in the root of the aorta in $ApoE^{-/-}$ mice, suggesting that atherosclerosis was progressing in the $ApoE^{-/-}$ mice, unlike the $ApoE^{+/+}$ mice.

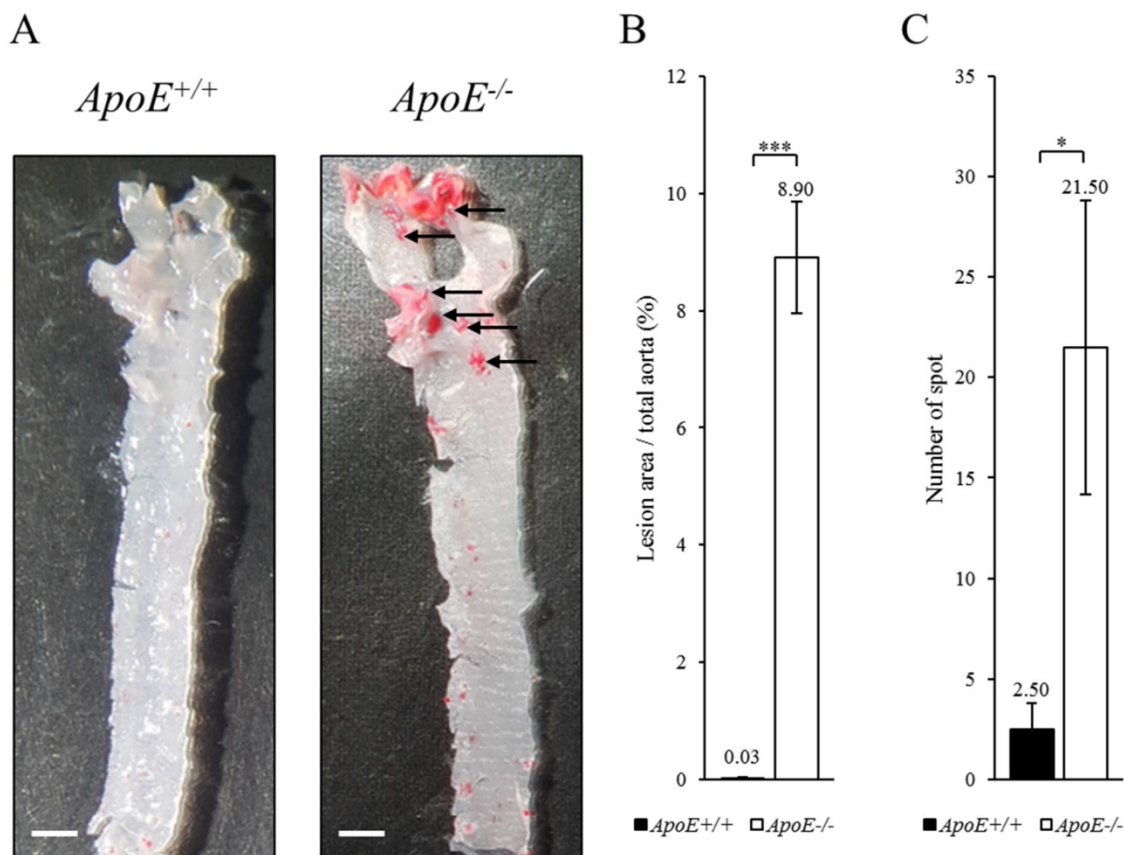


Figure 1. Histological analysis of the aorta from $ApoE^{+/+}$ and $ApoE^{-/-}$ mice. (A) The oil red O stain of aorta in $ApoE^{+/+}$ (left panel) and $ApoE^{-/-}$ (right panel) mice. Arrow indicates atherosclerotic lesions stained by oil red O. Scale bars = 1 mm. (B) Lesion area quantification. (C) Number of stained spots. Data represent mean \pm S.E.M. Experiments were performed three times independently. $*P < 0.05$, $***P < 0.001$.

Table 1A. Gene expression in blood of *ApoE^{+/+}* and *ApoE^{-/-}* mice. Increased genes

No.	Gene symbol	Relative fold change (batch 1)	Relative fold change (batch 2)	Relative fold change (batch 3)	Avg. P-value	<i>ApoE^{+/+}</i> S.E.M.	<i>ApoE^{-/-}</i> S.E.M.	
1	<i>Lilrb4a</i>	4.5	2.7	6.9	4.7	0.041	0.5	0.1
2	<i>Sirpb1b</i>	4.5	2.9	5.1	4.2	0.017	0.4	0.3
3	<i>Tlr7</i>	3.7	5.8	2.7	4.1	0.014	0.2	0.4
4	<i>Cybb</i>	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.0	0.003	0.2	0.2
5	<i>Ilgam</i>	3.6	2.8	4.3	3.6	0.019	0.4	0.2
6	<i>Fn1</i>	3.5	2.8	4.3	3.5	0.001	0.1	0.1
7	<i>Rassf4</i>	4.1	4.0	2.3	3.5	0.025	0.1	0.3
8	<i>Cers6</i>	4.2	3.4	2.5	3.4	0.032	0.2	0.4
9	<i>Pld4</i>	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.3	0.005	0.1	0.2
10	<i>Ctss</i>	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	0.028	0.4	0.3
11	<i>C3</i>	4.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	0.001	0.1	0.1
12	<i>Ctsc</i>	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.1	0.002	0.1	0.2
13	<i>Il13ra1</i>	3.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	0.016	0.2	0.3
14	<i>Cd68</i>	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.0	0.011	0.2	0.3
15	<i>Ddx5</i>	2.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	0.018	0.3	0.2
16	<i>Serpinb10</i>	2.7	3.4	2.5	2.9	0.038	0.3	0.4
17	<i>Tnfrsf1b</i>	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.040	0.3	0.4
18	<i>Bmpr2</i>	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	0.001	0.1	0.1
19	<i>Psap</i>	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	0.012	0.2	0.3
20	<i>Scd2</i>	2.0	4.4	1.9	2.8	0.014	0.2	0.2
21	<i>Ifi30</i>	2.4	3.5	2.1	2.7	0.006	0.1	0.2
22	<i>Naip6</i>	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.7	0.012	0.2	0.2
23	<i>Soat1</i>	1.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	0.019	0.3	0.1
24	<i>Hsp90b1</i>	1.9	3.3	2.5	2.6	0.029	0.3	0.2
25	<i>Oas2</i>	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	0.006	0.1	0.2
26	<i>Atp2b1</i>	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	0.009	0.2	0.1
27	<i>Fgr</i>	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.5	0.013	0.2	0.2
28	<i>Rel</i>	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.5	0.020	0.1	0.2
29	<i>Ifngr1</i>	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.050	0.4	0.3

Table 1B. Gene expression in blood of *ApoE^{+/+}* and *ApoE^{-/-}* mice. Decreased genes

No.	Gene symbol	Relative fold change (batch 1)	Relative fold change (batch 2)	Relative fold change (batch 3)	Avg. P-value	<i>ApoE^{+/+}</i> S.E.M.	<i>ApoE^{-/-}</i> S.E.M.	
1	<i>n-R5s136</i>	-3.8	-2.2	-2.7	-2.9	0.024	0.0	0.3
2	<i>Thbs1</i>	-2.2	-3.9	-2.7	-2.9	0.030	0.4	0.2
3	<i>Slc6a4</i>	-2.1	-4.2	-2.5	-2.9	0.035	0.3	0.4
4	<i>Pf4</i>	-2.2	-3.4	-2.4	-2.7	0.001	0.1	0.1
5	<i>Pde5a</i>	-2.1	-3.8	-2.3	-2.7	0.012	0.2	0.1
6	<i>Cd226</i>	-2.5	-3.1	-2.3	-2.6	0.001	0.1	0.1
7	<i>Gp6</i>	-2.3	-3.4	-2.2	-2.6	0.002	0.1	0.1
8	<i>Ilgb3</i>	-2.4	-3.0	-2.5	-2.6	0.012	0.2	0.2
9	<i>Mpl</i>	-2.2	-3.3	-2.3	-2.6	0.041	0.4	0.3
10	<i>Gp5</i>	-1.9	-3.3	-2.2	-2.5	0.005	0.2	0.1
11	<i>Angpt1</i>	-2.3	-3.1	-2.2	-2.5	0.006	0.2	0.2
12	<i>Trpc6</i>	-2.6	-2.7	-2.2	-2.5	0.006	0.2	0.2
13	<i>Paro6</i>	-2.6	-2.9	-2.0	-2.5	0.009	0.2	0.2
14	<i>Alox12</i>	-2.2	-3.1	-2.2	-2.5	0.017	0.2	0.2
15	<i>Arlgap10</i>	-2.2	-3.1	-2.2	-2.5	0.018	0.2	0.2

Gene expression profiling

The gene expression profile in whole blood of *ApoE^{+/+}* and *ApoE^{-/-}* mice was analyzed using microarray. The expression of 44 genes were altered by more than 2.5-fold in the blood mRNA of *ApoE^{-/-}* mice compared to *ApoE^{+/+}* mice. Of these the expression of 29 genes were upregulated (Table 1A) and 15 genes were downregulated in the *ApoE^{-/-}* mice (Table 1B). Four genes, *Lilrb4a*, *Sirpb1b*, *Tlr7*, and *Cybb*,

were upregulated by more than 4-fold. *Lilrb4a* was the most upregulated gene ($P < 0.041$), and *Cybb* was most significantly upregulated gene ($P < 0.003$). Five genes, *n-R5s136*, *Thbs1*, *Slc6a4*, *Pf4*, and *Pde5a* were downregulated by more than 2.7-fold. *n-R5s136* was the most downregulated gene ($P < 0.024$), and *Pf4* was most significantly downregulated gene ($P < 0.024$). The most significantly upregulated genes were *Cybb*, fibronectin 1 (*Fn1*), complement 3 (*C3*), cathepsin C (*Ctsc*), and bone morphogenetic protein receptor type 2 (*Bmpr2*) (Table 1A). These genes were upregulated by 4.0-, 3.5-, 3.2-, 3.1-, and 2.8-fold, respectively ($P < 0.003$, $P < 0.001$, $P < 0.001$, $P < 0.002$, and $P < 0.001$). The most significantly downregulated genes (Table 1B) were *Pf4*, cluster of differentiation 226, platelet and T-cell activation antigen 1 (*Cd226*), glycoprotein VI (*Gp6*), and glycoprotein V (*Gp5*). They were downregulated by 2.7-, 2.6-, 2.6-, and 2.5-fold, respectively ($P < 0.001$, $P < 0.001$, $P < 0.002$, and $P < 0.005$).

To confirm the microarray results, we performed qRT-PCR (Figure 2). The microarray data was confirmed based on the most upregulated (*Lilrb4a*) and the most significantly upregulated (*Cybb*) genes. In the qRT-PCR analysis, *Lilrb4a* and *Cybb* were upregulated by 2.01- and 2.28-fold, respectively ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$), in the *ApoE^{-/-}* mice compared to the *ApoE^{+/+}* mice. Table 1B shows the most downregulated (*n-R5s136*) and the most significantly downregulated (*Pf4*) genes. *n-R5s136* and *Pf4* were downregulated by 1.69- and 1.60-fold (each $P < 0.05$) in the *ApoE^{-/-}* mice compared to the *ApoE^{+/+}* mice. The qRT-PCR results confirm the microarray results.

Protein expression profiling

Proteome array was performed using whole blood of *ApoE^{+/+}* and *ApoE^{-/-}* mice (Figure 3). Three proteins, IFN γ , IL-5, and TNF α , were 2-times more abundant in *ApoE^{-/-}* mice compared to *ApoE^{+/+}* mice. In addition, IL-1 β , IL-13, IL-2, granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), IL-6, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), and regulated upon activation normal T cell expressed and secreted (RANTES) tended to increase in each batch but did not increase more than 2-fold. In contrast, the abundance of macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF), IL-1 α , IL-4, IL-3, Eotaxin, basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) and macrophage inflammatory protein-3a (MIP3a) proteins tended to decrease but did not decrease more than 2-fold. In addition, the levels of the four proteins MCP1, L-Selectin, P-selectin, and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), showed no change between *ApoE^{+/+}* and *ApoE^{-/-}* mice.

Proteins, which showed more than 2-fold change in abundance, were selected for qRT-PCR confirmation (Figure 3). The transcripts of *IFN γ* , *IL-5*, and *TNF α* were upregulated by 4.24-, 3.48-, and 2.23-fold (*P*-values < 0.001, < 0.05, and < 0.01, respectively) in *ApoE*^{-/-} mice compared to *ApoE*^{+/+} mice

(Figure 4). To quantify each protein separately, we used an ELISA kit to confirm the change in protein abundance. ELISA results reflected the proteome array results (Figure 5), and both *IFN γ* and *IL-5* levels were more than 2-fold (*P* < 0.05) in the blood of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice.

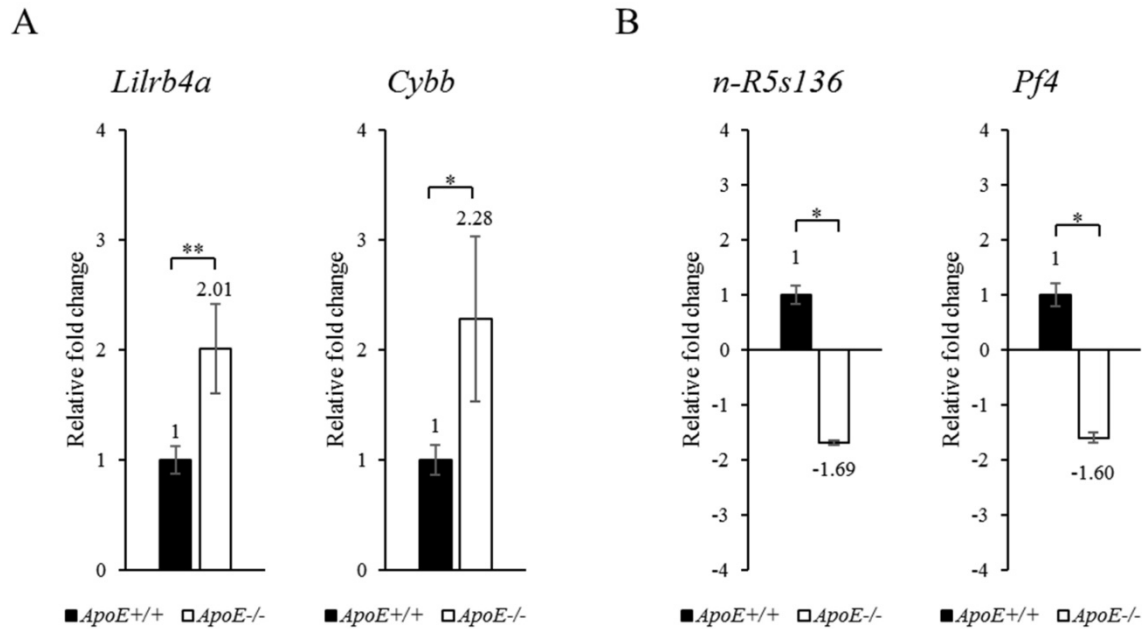


Figure 2. qRT-PCR analysis of target genes in blood of *ApoE*^{+/+} and *ApoE*^{-/-} mice. (A) Upregulated and (B) downregulated target genes are shown. GAPDH was used as the housekeeping gene. Data represent mean \pm S.E.M. Experiments were performed three times independently. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01.

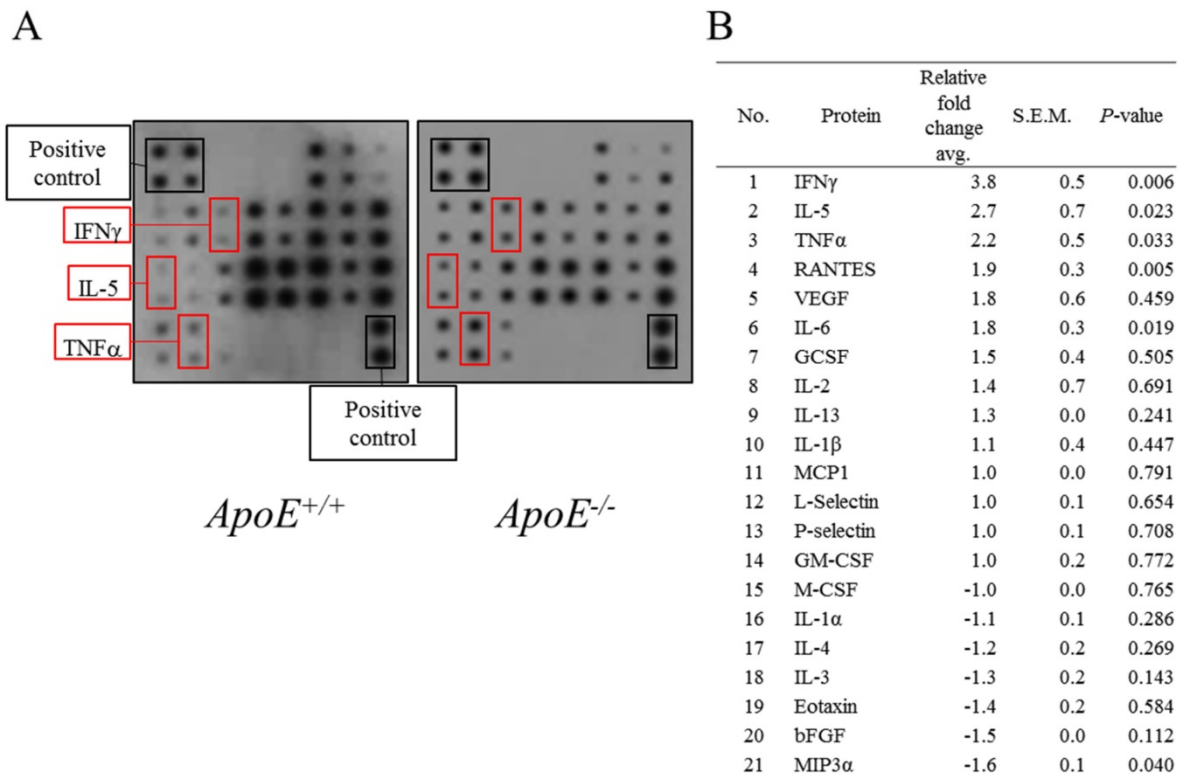


Figure 3. Protein levels in blood of *ApoE*^{+/+} and *ApoE*^{-/-} mice. (A) Representative proteome array panel. (B) Fold change in spot density of (A). Relative fold change corresponds to the density of spot in *ApoE*^{-/-} compared with control spot. Density was normalized with density of blanks, negative, and positive controls. Data represent mean \pm S.E.M. Experiments were performed three times independently.

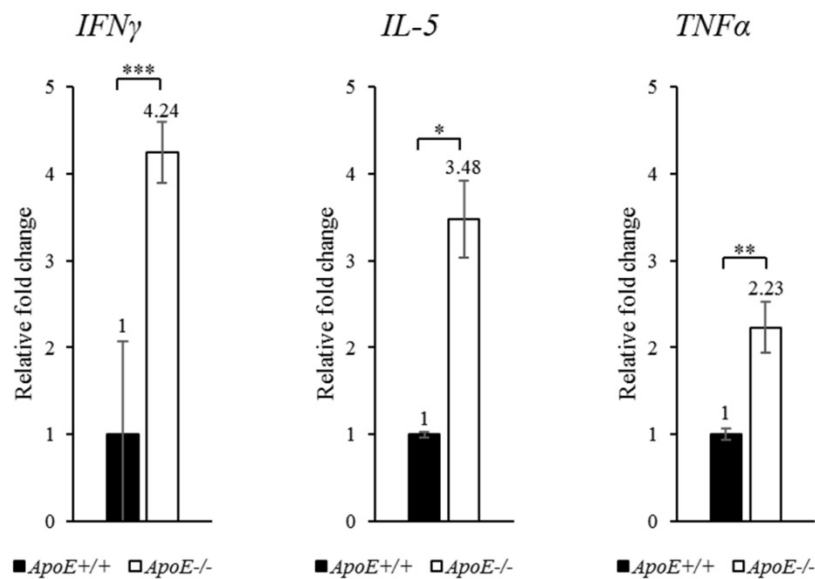


Figure 4. qRT-PCR analysis of target genes in *ApoE*^{+/+} and *ApoE*^{-/-} mice. The expression of each gene was confirmed using specific primers. GAPDH was used as the housekeeping gene. Data represent mean \pm S.E.M. Experiments were performed three times independently. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

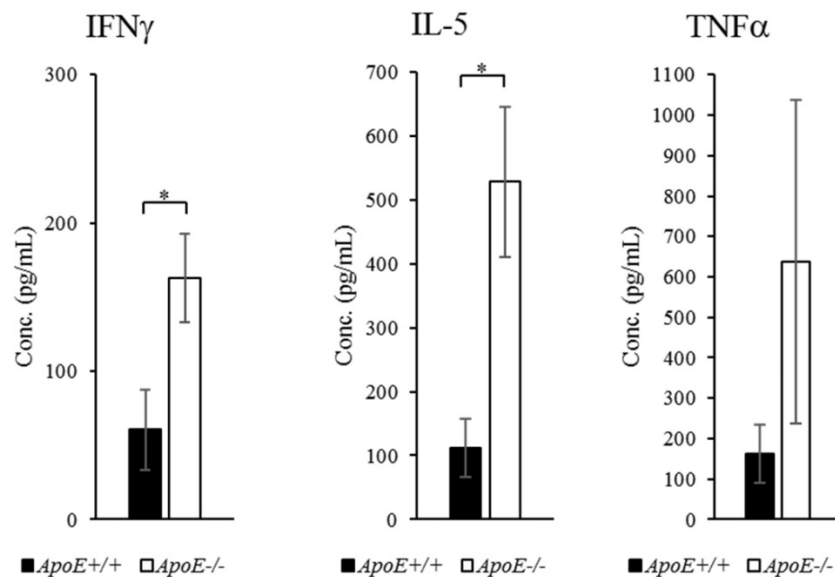


Figure 5. Protein expression in *ApoE*^{+/+} and *ApoE*^{-/-} mice measured using ELISA. Data represent mean \pm S.E.M. Experiments were performed three times independently. * $P < 0.05$.

Discussion

Atherosclerosis is a disease that forms atheroma in the blood vessels, which if left untreated can cause fatal complications. In our microarray analysis, the expression of *Lilrb4a*, *Sirpb1b*, *Tlr7* and *Cybb* were upregulated, while the expression of *n-R5s136*, *Thbs1*, *Slc6a4* and *Pf4* were downregulated. Both transcript and protein levels of TNF α were increased in the *ApoE*^{-/-} mice, whereas protein levels of IFN γ and IL-5 were increased but not their corresponding transcripts in the microarray data. The discrepancy in the results obtained from the microarray and proteome array experiments might be the result of differing techniques and sensitivity between the two methods. However, through qRT-PCR also the

upregulation in expression of these transcripts were confirmed. Microarray experiments were conducted to find novel biomarkers for atherosclerosis, and proteome array experiments were employed to determine the progression of the disease. Using ELISA, we further confirmed the proteome array results.

In the microarray data and by qRT-PCR, the expression of *Lilrb4a* was found to be upregulated by over 2-fold. The leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor, subfamily B, member 4A (*Lilrb4a*) gene encodes glycoprotein 49B (Gp49b), which is a member of the transmembrane gp49 family. This gene is expressed in immune cells that can bind to MHC class I for capturing or presenting antigen. In other words, the immune response can be modulated through the

expression of this gene and its various isoforms [36]. No association of *Lilrb4a* in atherosclerosis has been previously reported. However, the expression of *Lilrb4a* in dendritic cells for the inhibition of excessive activation of T-cells and lowering cellular activity has been reported [37]. In animal models of allergic pulmonary inflammation, the expression of *Lilrb4a* has been shown to reduce the activity of dendritic cells. When the inhalation of ovalbumin and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) was compared in control and *Lilrb4^{-/-}* mice, the secretion of IL-4 and IL-5 was increased in *Lilrb4^{-/-}* mice together with increased Th2 lung pathology [38]. On the other hand, the transcripts of *Lilrb1*, *Lilrb2*, and *Lilrb3* were upregulated in patients with acute myocardial infarction, but *Lilrb4a* levels did not change [39]. Consequently, *Lilrb4a* is a promising biomarker candidate of atherosclerosis, which allows distinction from acute myocardial infarction.

The most significantly upregulated transcript, *Cybb* has previously been studied in atherosclerosis. The cytochrome b-245 beta chain (*Cybb* or *gp91^{phox}*) gene encodes the subunit constituting cytochrome b-245 and is better known as NADPH oxidase 2 (*Nox2*). It is primarily expressed in endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells (SMC), and adventitia [40]. *Cybb*, along with cytochrome b-245 alpha chain (*Cyba*), forms a protein that is essential for the activation of NADPH oxidase. NADPH oxidase is a major enzyme in the phagocyte that digests bacteria and fungi. *Cybb* deficiency causes chronic granulomatous disease, in which the activity of phagocytic NADPH oxidase is reduced and neutrophils do not completely remove bacteria even when digested [41]. There is also considerable research in understanding the association between *Cybb* expression and atherosclerosis. Reduced *Cybb* expression in *ApoE^{-/-}* mice, resulted in reduced atherosclerotic lesions [42]. Decreased *in vivo* reactive oxygen species (ROS) production, increased NO bioavailability and reduced atherosclerotic plaque formation have been reported in *ApoE/gp91^{phox}* double knockout mice compared to *ApoE^{-/-}* mice [43], suggesting that *Cybb* deficiency reduces atherosclerosis by limiting superoxidase in the macrophage and vessel wall. Atherosclerosis was also attenuated in *ApoE/p47^{phox}* double knockout mice, where p47^{phox} is a subunit of Nox2 [44]. However, the role of *Cybb* in atherosclerosis remains unclear as studies with no prevention effect have also been published [45], while microarray of atherosclerosis rat model shows upregulation of *Cybb* [46], and knockdown of *Cybb* decreases restenosis [47].

On the other hand, studies on atherosclerosis and *n-R5s136*, the most downregulated gene in

microarray, are lacking. In addition, there are not many studies on *n-R5s136* itself. The nuclear encoded rRNA 5S 136 (*n-R5s136*) gene encodes components that make up the ribosome. The human 5S rRNA gene was published in 1991 as a repetitive sequence gene containing a pseudogene [48]. This property of 5S rRNA is also maintained in mice [49]. However, much research is still needed to deduce its function. So far, its involvement in the interaction of ribosomes has been reported [50]. In recent studies, a relationship between atherosclerosis and micro RNA and its application in diagnosis has been reported [51-53]. However, further studies to confirm the relationship between atherosclerosis and *n-R5s136*, and to determine the mechanism of atherosclerosis in relation to the ribosome are needed.

The most significantly downregulated gene, *Pf4* has been studied in relation to atherosclerosis. *Pf4* or *CXCL4* encodes platelet factor 4 (PF4), a member of the CXC chemokine family. PF4 is secreted from alpha granules of platelet and assists the aggregation of platelets. It also inhibits hematopoiesis and angiogenesis. However, the role of platelets in atherosclerosis has not been elucidated. PF4 has been reported to inhibit the process of elimination of oxidized LDL *in vitro* [54]. Studies have also shown that removal of PF4 from platelets in *ApoE^{-/-}* mice results in a reduction in atherosclerotic plaque burden compared to *ApoE^{-/-}* mice [55]. The reported studies, use artificial addition or removal of PF4, which does not explain the mechanism by which the transcription of *Pf4* changes. Therefore, the role of *Pf4* transcriptional downregulation in our experiments is unclear and needs further investigation.

Atherosclerosis is a complex disease, however, our microarray data presented a small number of mRNAs, which are listed in Table 1A and B. In general, mRNA expression profiling with blood presented significantly less differentially expressed genes (DEGs) than using that using aortic tissue. If aortic tissues were used, more DEGs might be obtained, including the genes involved in cell proliferation. However, obtaining vascular tissues from a patient is more difficult and more dangerous than whole blood.

As atherosclerosis is a chronic inflammatory disease, the increase in IFN γ and TNF α levels is expected. IFN γ is an immunoregulatory factor secreted by lymphocytes that has antiviral and antitumor effect. It is a soluble cytokine belonging to the type II interferon class, which is associated with both innate and adaptive immune responses and is primarily activated in response to viral and bacterial infection. *ApoE/IFN γ* double knockout mice have been reported to have reduced lesion size compared

to *ApoE*^{-/-} mice [56], and *ApoE*^{-/-} mice injected with IFN γ in the peritoneal cavity [57]. Similarly, TNF α is a proinflammatory cytokine and a member of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily with various functions. TNF α primarily secreted by macrophages is involved in various pathways, such as proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, and lipid metabolism. *ApoE/TNF α* double knockout mice have been reported to have similar levels of serum cholesterol, but smaller plaques compared to *ApoE*^{-/-} mice, in addition to reduced transcripts of ICAM, VCAM, and MCP1 [58]. However, because both IFN γ and TNF α are cytokines that enhance inflammatory responses, they are not of interest in application as a specific biomarker of atherosclerosis.

The transcript and protein levels of IL-5 were also elevated in the *ApoE*^{-/-} mice. IL-5 is a cytokine required for the growth and differentiation of B-cells and eosinophils. Studies have reported elevated levels of IL-5 through cytokine assay in the serum of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice [59]. On the other hand, when macrophage-specific *IL-5* is overexpressed in *LDLR1*^{-/-} mice, IL-5 secreted by the transplanted macrophages inhibits phagocytosis of LDL, thereby weakening the disease [60]. Other studies have also reported that IL-5 is antiatherogenic [61]. Although IL-5 may be useful in the early treatment of atherosclerosis, its mechanism of action remains unknown [62], and the role of increased IL-5 in reducing atherosclerosis needs further investigation.

Regarding the use of whole blood for the biomarker study, whole blood samples were used to identify biomarkers for acute allograft rejection in cardiac transplantation patient. Accordingly, 12 genes were suggested as biomarker with 83% sensitivity and 100% specificity [63]. In a breast cancer study, mass-spectrometry was performed on whole blood to report differential DNA methylation as a marker of breast cancer [64]. Other studies have reported that plasma and test results are not different between whole blood proteins. There was a positive correlation between the amount of sCD25 detected in whole blood and the detected amount of plasma in Alzheimer's disease [65]. In addition, a positive correlation was found between three representative markers of myocardial infarction (cTnl, CK-MB, and myoglobin) when comparing whole blood and plasma [66]. Therefore, using whole blood might not be inappropriate for a biomarker study.

In this study, potential candidate biomarkers for atherosclerosis were investigated using whole blood of animal models. The association of atherosclerosis with *Lilrb4a*, *n-R5s136* and IL-5 had not been previously reported. The roles of *Cybb* and *Pf4* transcriptional changes in atherosclerosis, also need to

be further explored. Future efforts should validate the current results using blood of atherosclerosis patients by comparing gene expression and protein levels at various stages of atherosclerosis progression to identify early diagnostic markers in blood. The results in this study contribute to the development of diagnosis of atherosclerosis using whole blood.

Abbreviations

CVD: cardiovascular disease; *ApoE*^{-/-} mice: apolipoprotein E deficiency mice; *LDLR*^{-/-} mice: low density lipoprotein receptor deficiency mice; VLDL: very low-density lipoprotein; VCAM: vascular cell adhesion protein; ICAM: intercellular adhesion molecule; NGF: nerve growth factor; HGF: hepatocyte growth factor; MCP: monocyte-chemotactic protein; CRABP II: cellular retinoic acid binding protein 2; SELP: selectin P; CD: cluster of differentiation; LFA-1: lymphocyte function-associated antigen 1; COX-2: cyclooxygenase-2; CCL: chemokine (C-C motif) ligand; TNF α : tumor necrosis factor alpha; IL: interleukin; NOS: nitric oxide synthase; NO: nitric oxide; eNOS: endothelial NOS; hs-CRP: high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; CT: computerized tomography; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; EDTA: ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; GAPDH: glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; Fn1: fibronectin 1; C3: complement 3; Ctsc: cathepsin C; CD226: platelet and T-cell activation antigen 1; Gp6: glycoprotein VI; Gp5: glycoprotein V; IFN: interferon; GCSF: granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; VEGF: vascular endothelial growth factor; RANTES: regulated upon activation normal T cell expressed and secreted; M-CSF: macrophage colony-stimulating factor; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor; MIP3a: macrophage inflammatory protein-3a; GM-CSF: granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; *Lilrb4a*: leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor: subfamily B: member 4A; Gp49b: glycoprotein 49B; *Cybb*: cytochrome b-245 beta chain; *Nox2*: NADPH oxidase 2; SMC: smooth muscle cells; *Cyba*: cytochrome b-245 alpha chain; ROS: reactive oxygen species; n-R5s136: nuclear encoded rRNA 5S 136; PF4: platelet factor 4.

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Authors' Contributions

Sun-Yeong Gwon and Ho Joong Sung conceived and designed the experiments; Sun-Yeong Gwon

performed the experiments; Sun-Yeong Gwon, Hae Min Lee, Ki-Jong Rhee and Ho Joong Sung analyzed the data; Ho Joong Sung contributed all reagents/materials/analysis tools; Sun-Yeong Gwon, and Ho Joong Sung wrote the paper.

Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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