

# PTPLAD2 and USP49 Involved in the Pathogenesis of Smoke-Induced COPD by Integrative Bioinformatics Analysis

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Qiang Zhang<sup>1</sup>  
Wei Song<sup>1</sup>  
Nahemuguli Ayidaerhan<sup>2</sup>  
Zheng He<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning Province 110042, People's Republic of China; <sup>2</sup>Department of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Tarbagatay Prefecture People's Hospital, Tacheng, Xinjiang, People's Republic of China; <sup>3</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Medicine, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China

**Purpose:** Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a typical chronic disease, but its molecular pathogenesis remains unclear. This study aimed to investigate the expression of biomarkers during COPD development.

**Methods:** Markers significantly associated with COPD were screened using bioinformatics tools. qRT-PCR and Western blot were used to explore the expression of PTPLAD2 and USP49 in BEAS-2B cells. CCK-8 assay was used to determine the influence of PTPLAD2 and USP49 in BEAS-2B on cell proliferation.

**Results:** In this study, 86 DEGs were identified in GSE76925. Gene Ontology and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes pathway analyses suggested that the phosphoinositide 3-kinase-Akt signaling pathway, ECM-receptor interaction, mRNA process, and viral transcription were all involved in the development of COPD. In addition, 14 hub genes were identified by WGCNA. PTPLAD2 and USP49 shared DEGs and hub genes and their expression levels were significantly reduced after CSE-treatment in BEAS-2B cells.

**Conclusion:** Our results suggest that PTPLAD2 and USP49 may be useful biomarkers of COPD.

**Keywords:** COPD, GEO, WGCNA, cigarette

## Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a typical chronic disease with a global average prevalence of 13.1%.<sup>1</sup> Its main features include persistent airflow limitation and recurrent airway inflammation.<sup>2,3</sup> The main cause of COPD is exposure to harmful gases or particles, with smoking being one of the main risk factors.<sup>4</sup> However, the molecular pathogenesis of COPD remains unclear and effective prevention and treatment methods for COPD are still lacking. Further studies of the molecular mechanisms of COPD are therefore needed to identify novel drug targets.

High-throughput sequencing has progressed rapidly over the past decade, while the development of bioinformatics has deepened our understanding of disease mechanisms and promoted the development of drug targets.<sup>5</sup> Next-generation sequencing has been widely applied for studying numerous tumors, as well as COPD.<sup>6,7</sup> Several studies<sup>8,9</sup> have identified hundreds of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) based on mRNA gene expression profiles. However, these DEGs cannot fully explain the pathogenesis of COPD because of differences between individual samples and a lack of understanding of the relationships between the

Correspondence: Zheng He  
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Medicine, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning Province 110042, People's Republic of China  
Email hezhengsjl@163.com

genes. However, integrative bioinformatics analysis based on multiple analytical methods may enable the identification of reliable and efficacious molecular markers.

Weighted gene co-expression network analysis (WGCNA) is a novel and effective method that has begun to be applied to the screening of biomarkers.<sup>10</sup> It can analyze signal networks by transforming gene expression data into co-expression modules. WGCNA clusters genes with similar expression patterns and then groups them into different modules,<sup>11,12</sup> with the genes connected at the center of the module considered as key genes. WGCNA is currently widely used to analyze various biological processes<sup>13,14</sup> and to screen biomarkers and drug targets.

In this study, we used differential analysis and WGCNA and identified two key genes, PTPLAD2 and USP49, that were differentially expressed in COPD. We further confirmed that the expression levels of these genes were significantly reduced after cigarette smoke extract (CSE) treatment. Overall, these results suggest that PTPLAD2 and USP49 may be useful biomarkers of COPD.

## Materials and Methods

### Gene Data

We searched the GEO database using the search term “Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” as the key word and limited the search scope to “Expression profiling by array”. We also searched with the term “Homo sapiens”. The gene chip GSE76925 from the GPL570 chip platform (Illumina, HumanHT-12 V4.0 expression bead chip) was selected. The dataset GSE76925,<sup>15</sup> including 111 samples from COPD patients and 40 control samples, was used for subsequent analysis.

### Screening for DEGs

The data were downloaded using R and GEOquery. Genes cannot be mapped to chromosomal positions were removed. In the event of multiple probes corresponding to one gene, we took the average value as the expression level of the gene. DEGs between COPD cases and controls were identified using the limma package with difference analysis conditions of  $|\log_{2}FC| > 1$ ,  $P < 0.05$ .

### Construction of Coexpressing Gene Module for COPD

The WGCNA algorithm was used to construct a scale-free co-expression network. First, a gene co-expression

similarity matrix was calculated composed of the absolute value of the correlation coefficient between genes. Common correlation coefficients included Pearson's and Spearman correlation coefficients, and the range of correlation coefficient is. Pearson's correlation coefficients are often used for continuous variables such as genes. Second, the correlation matrix was transformed into an adjacency matrix using the power function  $a_{mn} = |c_{mn}|^{\beta}$ . Finally, the most appropriate  $\beta$  value was selected to convert the adjacency matrix into a topological overlap matrix. Based on the gene dendrogram with a minimum size of 30, an average linkage hierarchical clustering was established to divide similar genes into modules.

### Screening and Annotation of Clinically Meaningful Modules

Two methods were used to identify modules related to clinical characteristics. Gene significance (GS) was defined as a log<sub>10</sub> transformation of the P value ( $GS = \log_{10}P$ ) based on a linear regression between the clinical characteristics and gene expression. The module significance (MS) was calculated using the average GS value of all genes in a module. The module with the largest absolute value was generally considered to be the module most closely related to the clinical features. The meaning of the module was defined as the correlation between the main components of the gene module and the clinical characteristics to identify the relevant modules. Modules that were highly relevant to a given clinical feature were selected for further analysis.

### Screening Key Genes

A hub gene was defined as a gene with an absolute value of Pearson's correlation  $> 0.8$  and absolute value of clinical trait relationship  $> 0.2$  in the hub gene module. The intersection of the hub gene and the DEGs was defined as the key gene.

### Cell Culture

BEAS-2B human bronchial epithelial cells (American Type Culture Collection, USA) were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum in a humidified incubator under 5% CO<sub>2</sub> at 37°C. Cells were treated with 2% CSE for 24 h. CSE was prepared by bubbling the smoke from two filterless cigarettes through 10 mL DMEM for 2 min per cigarette to produce 100% CSE. This solution was then passed through a 0.22- $\mu$ M filter for sterilization and stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## Quantitative Real Time-Polymerase Chain Reaction (qRT-PCR)

Total RNA was extracted using TRIzol (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) reagent. For mRNA detection, reverse transcription was performed using a PrimeScript<sup>®</sup> RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser (Takara, Japan). cDNA was generated from 1000 ng total RNA using SYBR<sup>®</sup> Premix EX Taq<sup>™</sup> II (Tli RNaseH Plus, Takara). qRT-PCR was carried out using an Applied Biosystems<sup>®</sup> 7500 Real-Time PCR System (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). Transcripts of 18s in the same incubations were used as an internal control. The primer sequences were as follows: PTPLAD2 forward (5'-AGCAACCGTACTAAA GCAATTGTGA-3') and reverse (5'-TCTGCAGAAGGCT TGGCATAA-3'); USP49 forward (5'-TCCCACAAAGG AAGTAACC-3') and reverse (5'-TATGACAGCAGCAAG TAGG-3'); 18s forward (5'-CCCGGGGAGGTAGTGACGA AAAAT-3') and reverse (5'-CGCCCGCCCGCTCCCAAGA T-3').

## Western Blot Analysis

Total protein was extracted from BEAS-2B cells and lysed, and the concentration was determined using a BCA kit (Thermo, USA). Equal amounts of protein from each sample were separated by 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (Millipore, USA). After blocking with non-fat milk, the membrane was incubated with specific primary antibody at 4°C overnight, washed with TBST, and then incubated with secondary antibody at room temperature for 1 h. The primary antibodies for PTPLAD2, USP49 and  $\beta$ -actin were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, USA). Immunoreactive signals were quantified using Image Lab (Bio-Rad, USA).

## Plasmid Transfections

The overexpression plasmids containing whole coding sequence of PTPLAD2, USP49 and pcDNA 3.1 vector served as the NC were purchased from GeneChem (Shanghai, China). Cells were seeded at  $2 \times 10^5$  cells/well in six-well plates overnight and then transfected by Lipofectamine 2000 reagent with plasmid.

## Gene Set Enrichment Analysis

Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) was performed using the JAVA program (<http://www.broadinstitute.org/gsea>) and GSE76925 datasets by comparing the expression

of genes in the PTPLAD2/USP49-high/low groups divided by the median expression level of PTPLAD2/USP49. The MSigDB “c2: curated gene sets (KEGG)” gene set were used as a reference in this step to evaluate the pathways that PTPLAD2 and USP49 may modulate.

## Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out using GraphPad Prism 5 and R version 3.5.3. Data were presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation and compared between groups using unpaired Student's *t*-tests. A value of  $P < 0.05$  was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

## Results

### Identification of DEGs in COPD

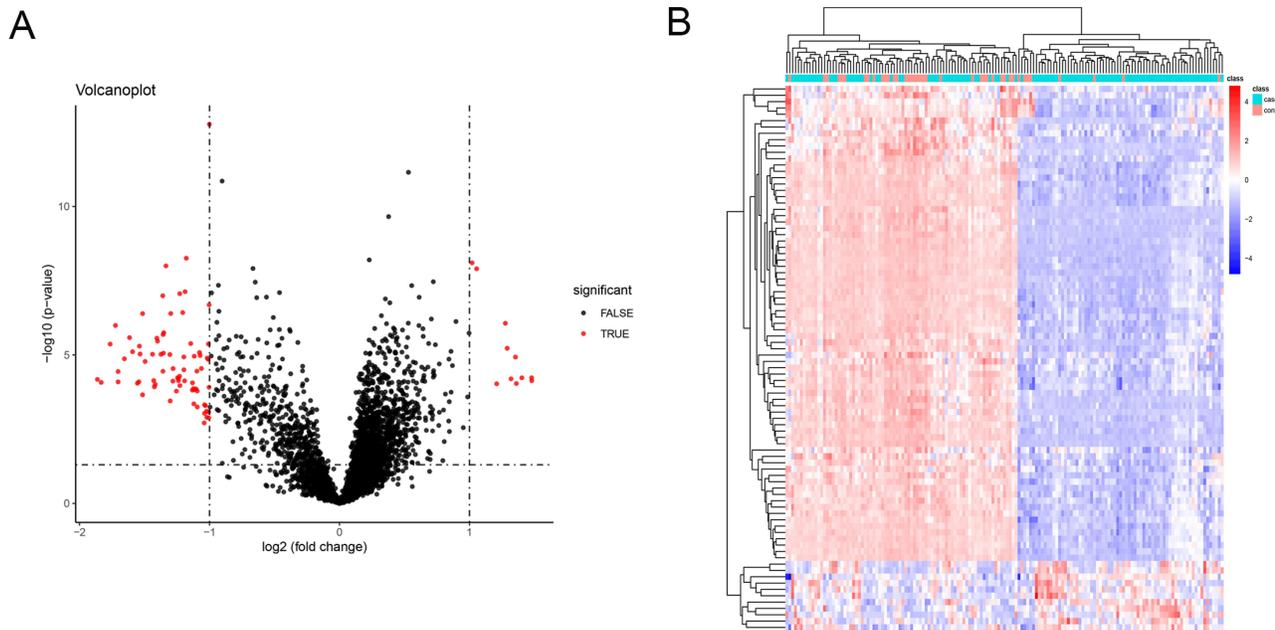
A total of 86 DEGs were identified using the limma package based on the GSE76925 database (corrected  $P < 0.05$ ;  $|\log_2FC| > 1$ ). A Volcano map (Figure 1A) and heatmap (Figure 1B) of the DEGs are shown in Figure 1.

### Gene Function and Annotation Enrichment Analysis of DEGs

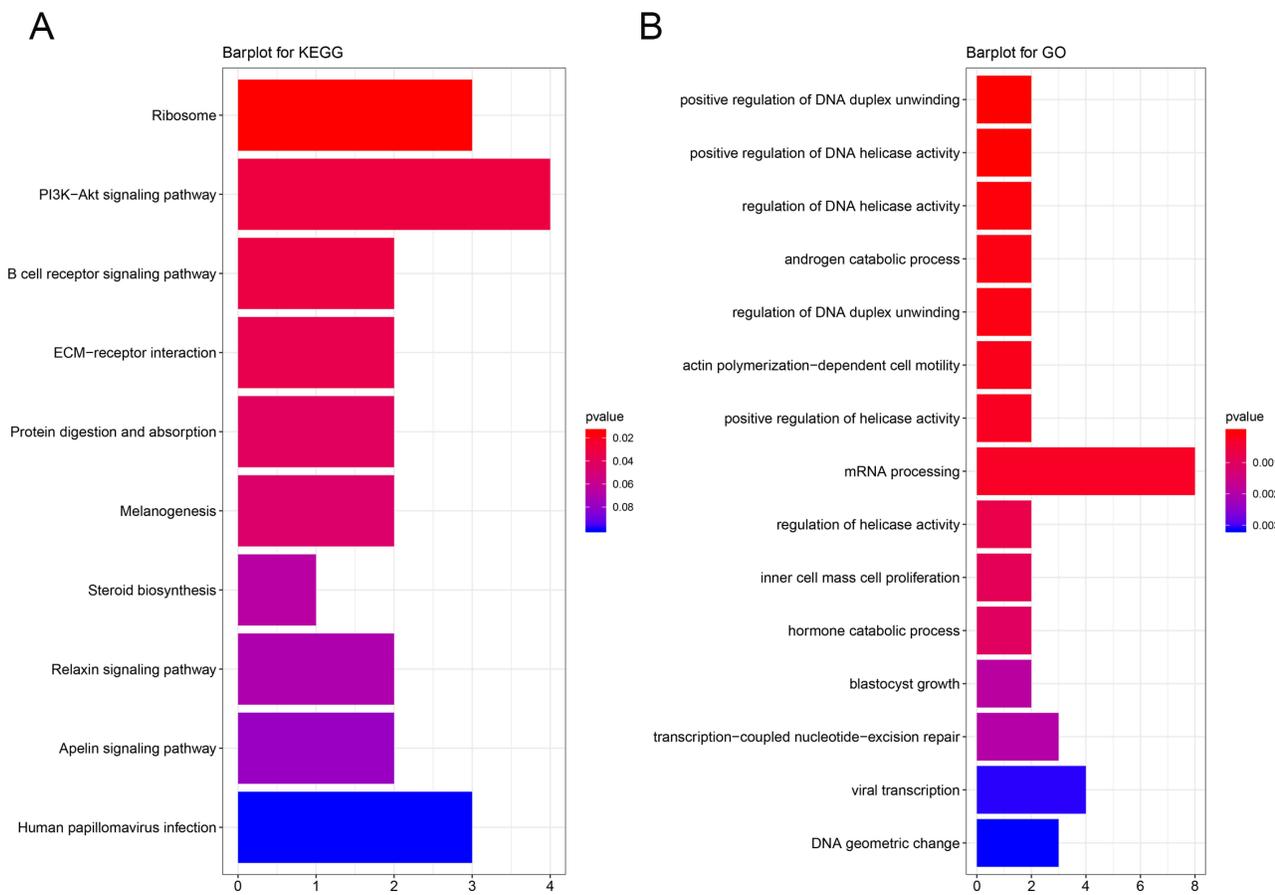
We applied the clusterprofiler package to compare gene clusters according to their enriched biological processes. In KEGG analysis (Figure 2A), DEGs were mostly enriched in the phosphoinositide 3-kinase-Akt signaling pathway and ECM-receptor interaction, etc. In GO analysis (Figure 2B), the DEGs were mostly enriched in mRNA process and viral transcription, etc. The above enrichment analyses can help us to understand the roles of DEGs in COPD.

### Weighted Gene Co-Expression Network Construction

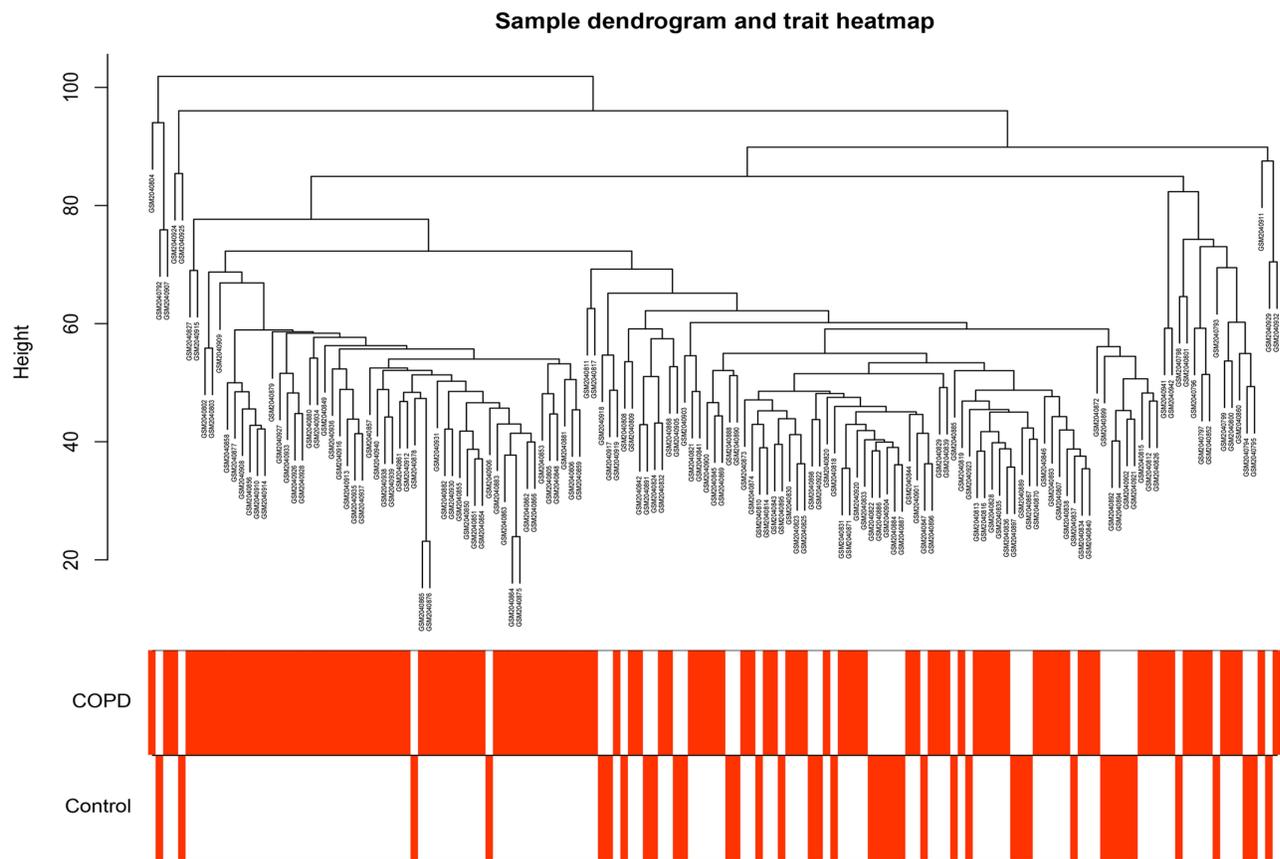
We then performed WGCNA according to the sample grouping. We included all the genes, and simultaneously, in the WGCNA pretreatment stage, we used 75% of the genes with a median absolute deviation (MAD), and at least those with MAD greater than 0.01 were included in WGCNA analysis. A total of 3699 genes were selected for the study. Clustering to detect outliers suggested that the samples clustered well (Figure 3). In this study, we chose  $\beta = 3$  (scale-free  $R^2 = 0.91$ ) as the soft-threshold to ensure a scale-free network (Figure 4A-D)



**Figure 1** Identification of DEGs in COPD and normal lung tissues. **(A)** Volcano plot of all DEGs. **(B)** Heatmap of all DEGs.



**Figure 2** KEGG analysis and GO analysis of DEGs. **(A)** KEGG analysis; **(B)** GO analysis.



**Figure 3** Sample clustering of GSE17025 to detect outliers.

## Identification of Modules and Key Genes Related to COPD

After determining the soft threshold, we proceeded with network construction. According to the basic idea of WGCNA, the correlation matrix and the adjacency matrix of the expression spectrum were calculated successively and then transformed into a topological matrix. A systematic clustering tree of genes was then obtained according to the dissimilarity between the genes. First, the minimum number of genes for each gene module was defined as 30, a moderate degree of classification was selected to find the core gene cluster, and the genes not classified into any gene cluster in the previous step were then assigned to different gene clusters according to the correlation. A total of 10 gene modules were obtained (Figure 5).

We then screened the modules related to COPD using two methods. Modules with larger MS were considered to be more closely related to disease development. We found that the ME in the red module also showed the highest GS (Figure 6A and B). In addition, the ME in the red module

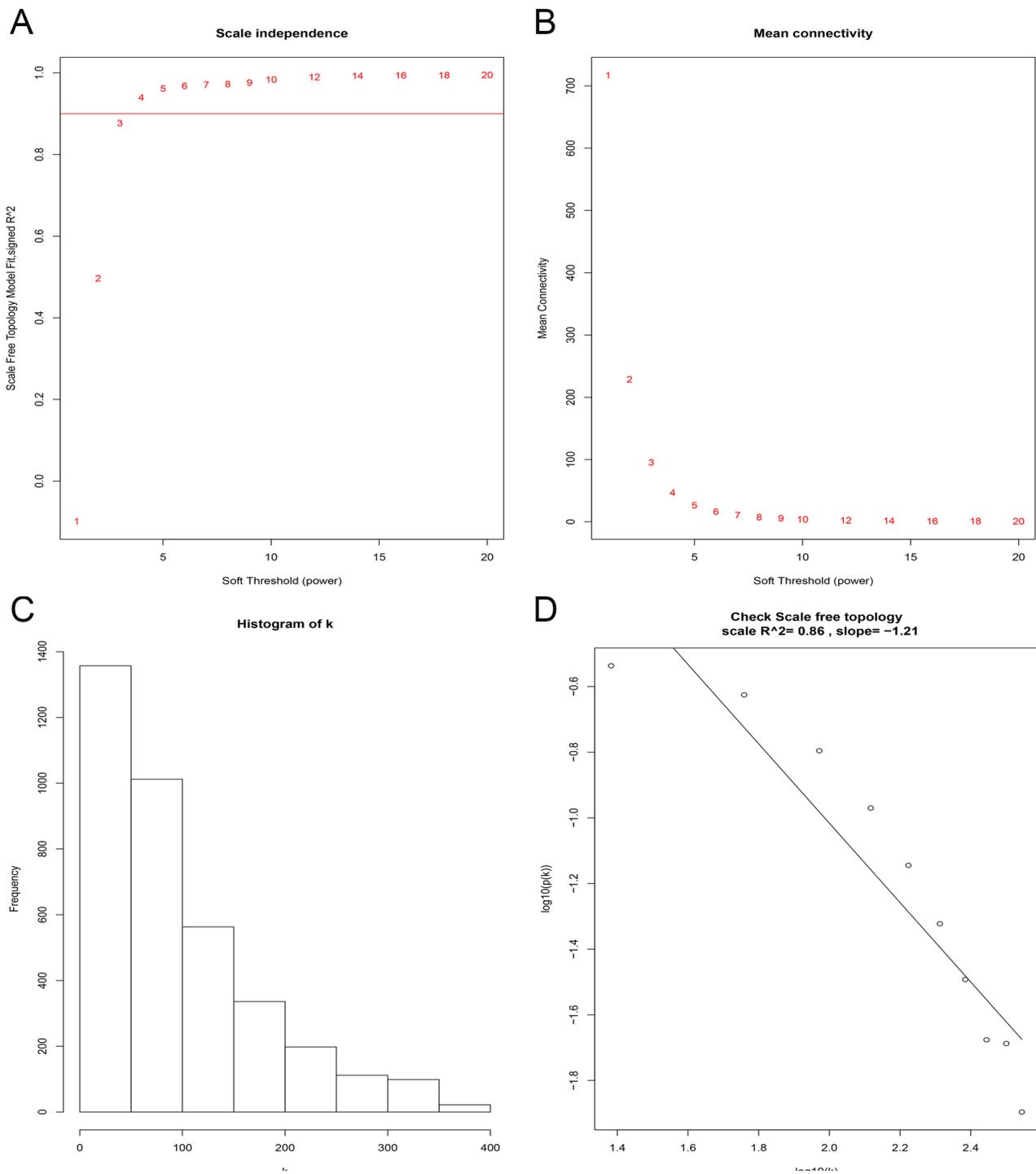
showed a higher correlation with disease development than other disease modules. The red module was therefore identified as a clinically significant module and was selected for further analysis.

## Selection of Key Genes

Using a threshold module connectivity (cor. gene Module Membership)  $>0.8$  and clinical trait relationship (cor. gene Trait Significance)  $>0.1$ , we identified 17 mRNAs (*ASB1*, *CLDN14*, *COX5B*, *DRG1*, *ELP4*, *ERGIC1*, *ERLIN2*, *LOC644250*, *LOC646786*, *PPLAD2*, *RGS10*, *RIT1*, *SEC22C*, *TAF12*, *TOPBP1*, *USP49*, *ZNF14*) as key mRNAs (Figure 7A). We then intersected these with 86 DEGs. Two mRNAs, *PTPLAD2* and *USP49*, were identified as shared genes and used as the focus of the next step (Figure 7B).

## Expression of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* in CSE-Induced BEAS-2B Cells

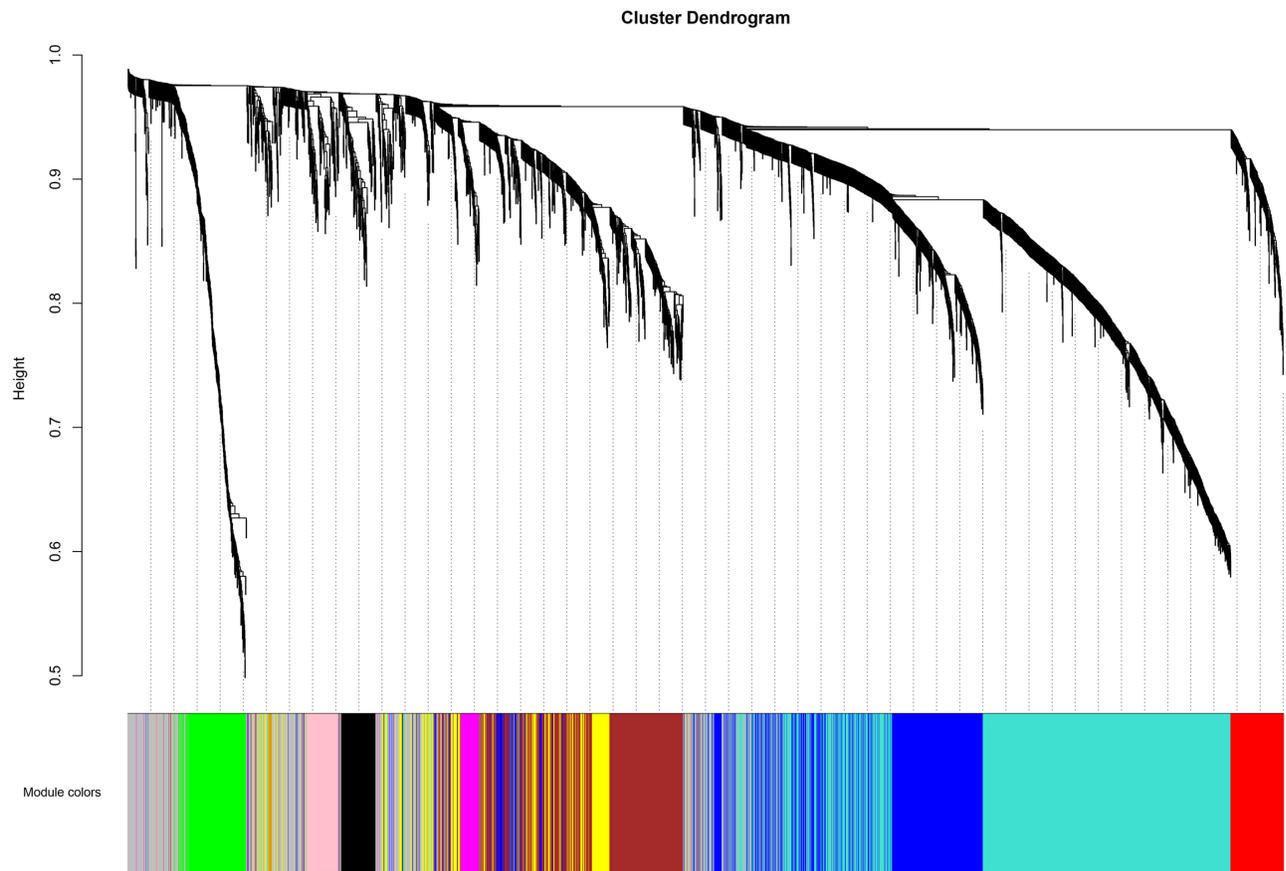
First, we check gene expression levels of all these 17 key genes in response to 2% CSE stimuli. Due to the gene names corresponding to *LOC644250* and *LOC646786* could not be



**Figure 4** Determination of soft-thresholding power in the WGCNA. **(A)** The correlation coefficients between  $\log(K)$  and  $\log(P(k))$  corresponding to different soft thresholds; **(B)** A genetic network corresponding to different soft thresholds. The average value of the gene adjacency coefficient in the medium, which reflects the average connection level of the network; for the selected soft threshold  $\beta = 3$  to test whether the network conforms to the scale-free network distribution; **(C)** The distribution of the connectivity of each node in the network; **(D)** A scatter plot of  $\log(K)$  and  $\log(P(k))$ . The linear regression results show that the correlation coefficient of 0.86 is consistent with the characteristics of degreeless networks.

found, we tested the remaining 15 genes. Figure 8A shows that ASB1, DRG1, ERGIC1, ERLIN2, RIT1 and SEC22C expression were significantly increased after CSE-treatment.

CLDN14, COX5B, PPLAD2, TAF12, TOPBP1 and USP49 expression were significantly decreased after CSE-treatment. In addition, ELP4, RGS10 and ZNF14 expression did not



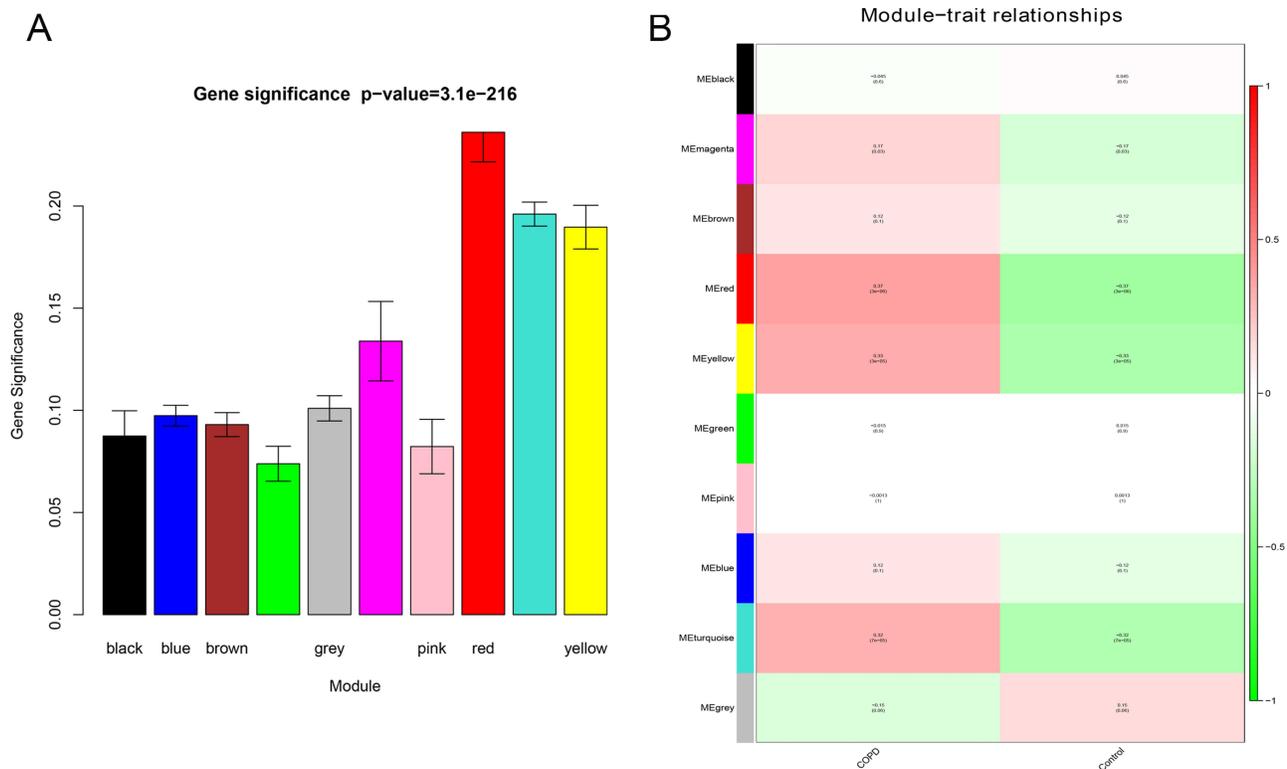
**Figure 5** Gene cluster tree classification diagram. A total of 10 gene modules were obtained. Different colors indicate different gene modules, and gray indicates genes that do not belong to any known module.

show significant change after CSE-treatment. Next, we further examined the roles of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* expression in COPD using BEAS-2B cells treated with 2% CSE. As shown in [Figure 8B](#) and [C](#), CSE significantly inhibited the expression of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* in a concentration- and time-dependent manner. The protein ([Figure 8D](#)) levels of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* decreased after treatment with 2% CSE. In addition, we measure the influence of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* to cell viabilities of BEAS-2B cells under CSE stimulation via CCK-8 test. Overexpressed *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* could significantly reduce CSE-induced decrease in cell viability ([Figure 8E](#)). These results further confirmed the important roles of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* in the process of COPD.

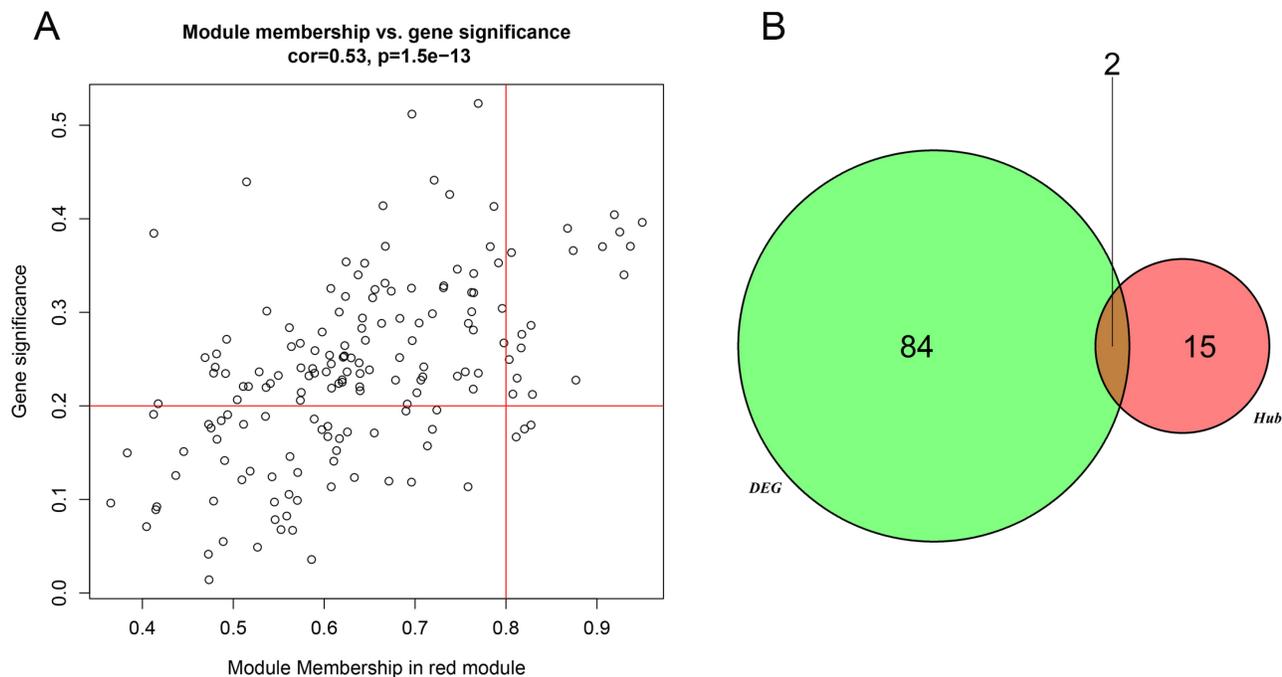
## Underlying Mechanisms of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* in COPD

Next, we check the expression of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* in another GEO dataset (GSE112260). We downloaded the GSE112260 data set from GEO website, which contains

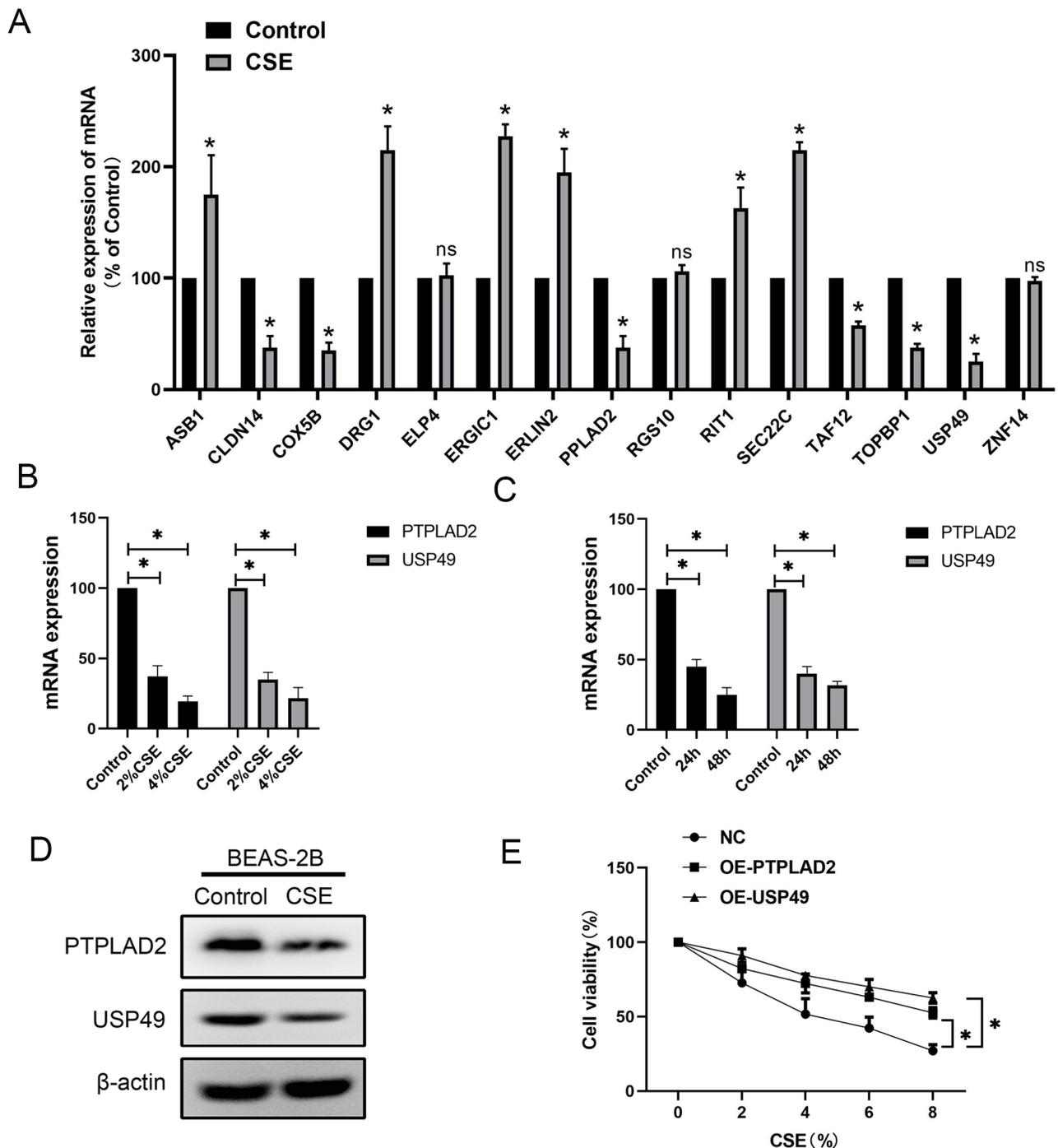
4 COPD samples and 4 normal lung samples. We used the same analysis method and found that *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* were low expression in COPD and high expression in normal samples. At the same time, we used box plots to show the expression of these two genes in GSE76925 and GSE112260 ([Figure 9A-D](#)) and found that they have similar expression trends. In addition, we try to explore the underlying mechanisms of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* in COPD via GSEA analysis. We extracted the expression data of 111 COPD patients in the GSE76925 data set, grouped the two genes according to the median expression value, and then downloaded “c2: curated gene sets (KEGG)” from the msigdb database for GSEA Enrichment analysis. And we found that *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* could all be enriched to “KEGG\_ALZHEIMERS\_DISEASE”, “KEGG\_BASAL\_CELL\_CARCINOMA”, “KEGG\_INTESTINAL\_IMMUNE\_NETWORK\_FOR\_IG-A\_PRODUCTI”, “KEGG\_RIBOSOME”, “KEGG\_T\_CELL\_RECEPTOR\_SIGNALING\_PATHWAY” ([Figure 9E-F](#)). It suggested that *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* may function via these signaling pathways.



**Figure 6** Identification of modules associated with clinical traits of COPD. **(A)** Distribution of average gene significance and errors in different modules. **(B)** Heatmap of correlation between module eigengenes and clinical traits of COPD.



**Figure 7** Screening of key genes. **(A)** Scatter plot of module eigengenes in the hub gene module. **(B)** Venn plot showing two genes shared by hub genes and DEGs.



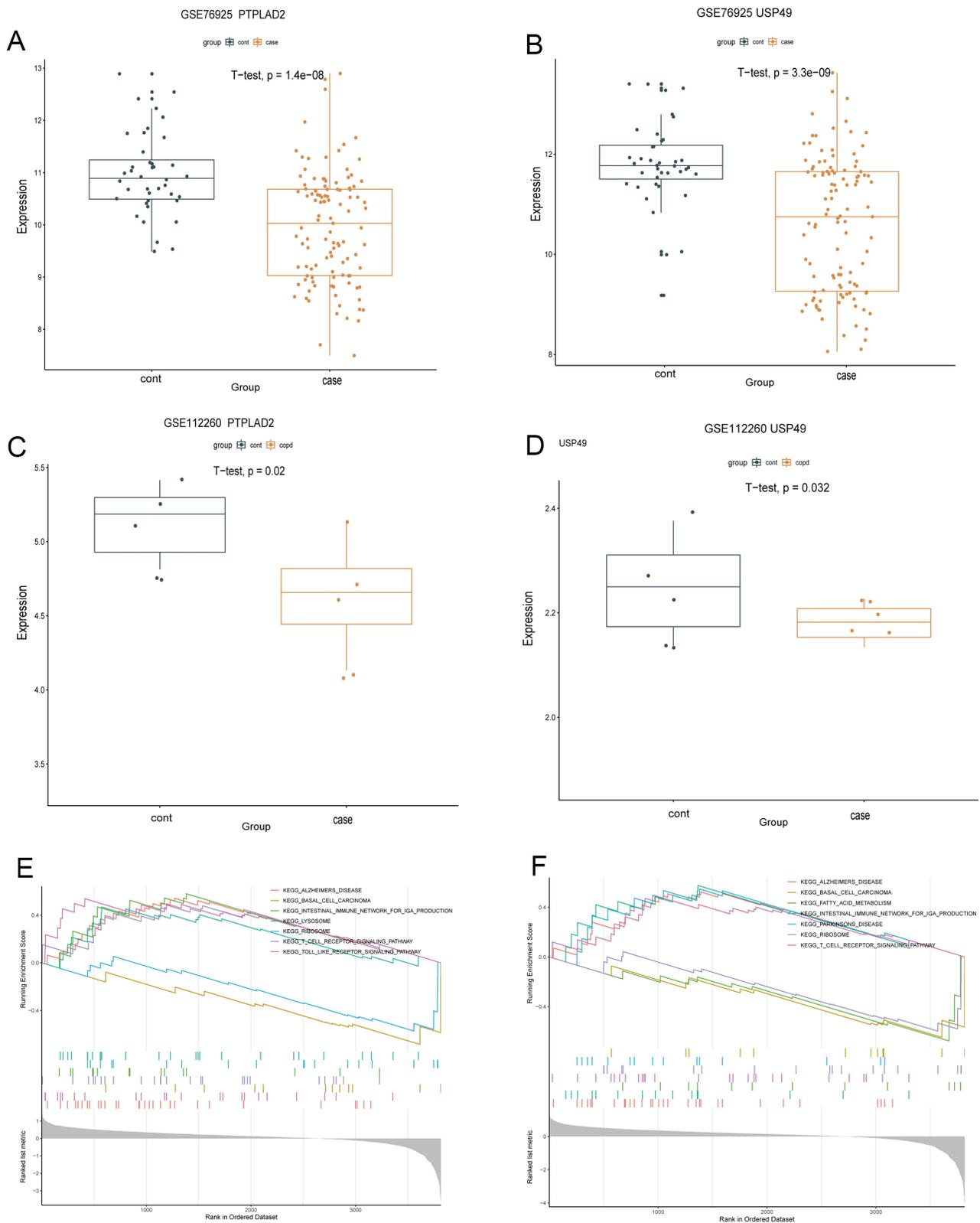
**Figure 8** Relative gene and protein expression levels of PTPLAD2 and USP49 in cigarette smoke extract (CSE)-induced BEAS-2B cells. **(A)** qRT-PCR analysis of 15 key gene expression levels; **(B and C)** qRT-PCR analysis of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* gene expression levels; **(D)** Western blot analysis of protein level of PTPLAD2 and USP49 protein levels; **(E)** CCK8 analysis of overexpressed PTPLAD2 and USP49 BEAS-2B cells with CSE-treatment; \* $p < 0.05$  (vs control group).

## Discussion

COPD affects millions of people worldwide and is associated with high morbidity and mortality.<sup>16</sup> This incurable lung disease is characterized by progressive airflow obstruction, including emphysema, destruction of parenchymal emphysema, and excessive mucus secretion due to

bronchiolitis.<sup>17</sup> COPD is estimated to become the third most common cause of death by 2030.<sup>18</sup> However, a lack of effective biomarkers and disease remission therapies present challenges for the control and treatment of COPD.

The development of bioinformatics has allowed researchers to identify a series of genes related to COPD



**Figure 9** The expression of PTPLAD2 and USP49 and GSEA analysis. (A–B) Box plots to show the expression of these PTPLAD2 and USP49 in GSE76925; (C–D) Box plots to show the expression of these PTPLAD2 and USP49 in GSE112260; (E–F) GSEA analysis of PTPLAD2 (E) and USP49 (F) in GSE76925.

and to establish potential molecular targets for treatment through differential analysis. In addition, WGCNA has been widely used to explore potential biomarkers for various diseases.<sup>19,20</sup> In this study, we screened 82 DEGs from GSE76925 and used WGCNA to analyze the expression profile of GSE76925. We identified 17 hub genes, of which *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* were shared hub genes and DEGs. These results suggested that *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* may play important roles in the progression of COPD.

*PTPLAD2* encodes protein tyrosine phosphatase-like A domain-containing 2 protein, which is a member of the PTPLAD family<sup>21</sup> and acts as tumor suppressor in glioblastoma<sup>22</sup> and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.<sup>23</sup> *USP49* encodes ubiquitin-specific protease 49, which is a deubiquitinating enzyme. Previous studies indicated that *USP49* played important roles in cardiomyocytes,<sup>24</sup> pancreatic cancer,<sup>25</sup> and lung cancer.<sup>26</sup> However, the roles of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* in COPD are unclear. The results of the current bioinformatics and cell experiments suggest that *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* may also play important roles in the progression of COPD.

This study had some limitations. First, the specific mechanisms of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* in COPD need to be investigated in further studies both in vitro and in vivo. In addition, further comprehensive and in-depth analyses will be needed to support the clinical application of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* as potential biomarkers in COPD.

## Conclusion

Using comprehensive bioinformatics analysis, this study provided novel insights into the complex pathogenesis of COPD. In addition, we demonstrated that CSE exposure significantly reduced the expression levels of *PTPLAD2* and *USP49* in BEAS-2B cells, suggesting that these genes may play key roles in CSE-induced COPD. Further studies are needed to determine the detailed mechanisms responsible for these effects.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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