



Study on the differential proteomics of rat hippocampal mitochondria during deep hypothermic circulatory arrest

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Background: This study aimed to investigate the effect of deep hypothermic circulatory arrest (DHCA) on rat hippocampal mitochondrial protein expression and its differential proteomics, and explore the potential mechanisms behind the effect.

Methods: We used internal jugular vein reflux and tail artery perfusion methods to establish the rat cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) model. Rats were dissected to obtain the hippocampus, and the hippocampal mitochondria were purified. The mitochondrial morphology and the mitochondrial marker cytochrome C oxidase (COX) qualitatively examined via transmission electron microscopy and western-blot analysis, respectively. The qualified samples were subjected to isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantification (iTRAQ); we then established the CPB model again to obtain the rat hippocampus for cryoultramicrotomy, and used immunofluorescent double staining technique to qualitatively and semi-quantitatively verify two representative differentially expressed proteins.

Results: By searching the Mascot 2.2 database, 29 differentially expressed proteins were obtained with statistical significance, including 21 known proteins and 8 unknowns. The expression level of COX and monoacylglycerol lipase did not change significantly ($P>0.05$) during the hyperacute phase; however, their intracellular localizations were altered.

Conclusions: DHCA induced the differential expression of 29 rat hippocampal mitochondrial proteins, some of which had altered intracellular localization. We speculated that the localized alteration of these proteins is one of the neuroprotection mechanisms that occurs during DHCA.

Keywords: Deep hypothermic circulatory arrest (DHCA); mitochondrion; differential proteomics; isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantification (iTRAQ); neuroprotection

Submitted Dec 10, 2020. Accepted for publication Feb 10, 2021. This article was updated on November 29, 2023.

The original version is available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-21-95>

doi: 10.21037/atm-21-95

Introduction

Deep hypothermic circulatory arrest (DHCA), as a medical technique, has been applied in the surgical treatment of special diseases in cardiac surgery, neurosurgery, and

others (1). Application of DHCA can protect neurocognitive function and reduce hypoxic-ischemic damage (2,3); meanwhile, however, it also presents new medical complications (4). Nonetheless, protection can be achieved

by ischemic preconditioning, which exerts cellular and mitochondrial protection via faster recovery of glial-specific S100 calcium binding protein B, favorable regional antioxidant response and lower systemic lactate levels (5). Thus, it shows the importance of mitochondria in stabilizing neuronal functions after DHCA. In the cerebrum, the hippocampus is the most sensitive organ to hypoxic-ischemic damage, therefore the hippocampal mitochondria become one of the organelles to show a rapid response to cerebral hypoxic-ischemic damage. Thus, the hippocampus is the critical factor of determining the neuronal outcome after hypoxic-ischemic damage (6), including mitochondria-mediated hippocampal neuron apoptosis and so on (7). The corresponding protein changes are inevitable throughout the whole process, and the study of differential proteomics is considered a very effective way to investigate the protein changes under different functional conditions (8).

This study utilized the combination of isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantitation (iTRAQ) and liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) techniques to obtain the differentially expressed proteins of rat hippocampal mitochondria during DHCA, and reversely validated two representatives of the resulting differentially expressed proteins qualitatively and semi-quantitatively. Our study was composed of 4 parts: firstly, the establishment of the rat model for DHCA and validation of the model's effect; secondly, purification and validation of rat hippocampal mitochondria (by morphological examination and western blot determination for marker proteins); thirdly, mass spectrometric analysis, combining iTRAQ and LC-MS/MS, to study the differential proteomics of the mitochondrial samples; fourthly, reverse validation of two representatives, COX protein and monoacylglycerol lipase of the resulting differentially expressed proteins qualitatively and semi-quantitatively by immunofluorescence double staining and western blot. Finally, we elaborated the possible neuroprotection mechanism of DHCA against hypoxic-ischemic damage.

We present the following article in accordance with the ARRIVE reporting checklist (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-21-95>).

Methods

Materials

The materials used included 40 Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats (Laboratory Animal Center of Kunming Medical University,

China); membrane oxygenator (MicroPort, Dongguan, China); peristaltic pump (VCL Pump, Changzhou, China); small animal ventilator (Upwards Teksystems, USA); Microm microtome (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA); rabbit anti-mouse HIF-1 α monoclonal antibody (Beijing Biosynthesis Biotechnology, Beijing, China); Optical Microscope Imaging Device (JVC, Yokohama, Japan); Cell Medical Image Analysis System (THME, Chongqing, China); Transmission Electron Microscope (JEOL, Tokyo, Japan); Mitochondria Isolation Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA); Q-Exactive Mass Spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA); AKTA Purifier 100 (GE healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA); Centrifuge 5430R (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany), Concentrator plus (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany); 600V Electrophoresis Power Supply EPS601 (GE healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA); WFZ UV-2100 Ultraviolet Visible Spectrophotometer (Unico, Franksville, WI, USA); LSM 510 Meta Laser Scanning Confocal Microscope (ZEISS, Oberkochen, Germany); Chemiluminescence Imaging System (Bio-rad, Hercules, CA, USA); Electrophoresis Apparatus and Wet-transfer System (Bio-rad, Hercules, CA, USA), Leica R Microtome (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). Anti-COX7a2/3, anti-mitochondria, and anti-monoacylglycerol lipase primary antibodies were all purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, Dallas, TX, USA).

Animal grouping and cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) model establishment

All the methods used in this study were done in accordance with the guidelines of Ethics Committees of Kunming Medical University for use and care of animals. All the experimental protocols were approved by the Ethics Committees of Kunming Medical University.

The 40 Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into 4 groups: Normal circulation group (NC group, blank control, 36.5–37.5 °C, n=12); normothermic circulatory arrest group (NTCA group, 36.5–37.5 °C, n=12); DHCA group (<20 °C, n=12), and the remaining 4 rats were used to provide blood to prefilled pipes for CPB. The rats were placed in a supine position under tracheal intubation anesthesia to expose right internal jugular vein and tail artery, which were then cannulated with a 16-gauge catheter with lateral eyes and 22-gauge intravenous indwelling needle, respectively. Blood was drained from the right internal jugular vein and sequentially through the CPB circuit composed of a variable temperature reservoir,

a peristaltic pump, a membrane oxygenator, then re-entered rat via its tail artery. During the CPB, the oxygen flow and the temperature of the reservoir were adjusted based on blood gas and the core body temperature. When the target temperature (rectal) of each group was reached, the circulation was arrested for 10 minutes, and a rapid craniotomy was conducted to obtain the rat hippocampus and frontal cortex that were then fixed in liquid nitrogen and 4% paraformaldehyde, respectively.

Hematoxylin-eosin and immunohistochemical staining

After 6 hours fixation in 4% paraformaldehyde, the frontal cortex was placed in 30% sucrose at 4 °C overnight, then fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for more than 24 hours. Afterwards, the sample was washed 3 times in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (10 minutes each time), dehydrated by alcohol gradient, rinsed with distilled water for 3 minutes, cleared by xylene twice (7.5 minutes each time), and then embedded in paraffin for 3–4 hours. The resulting block was continuously cut into 5, 10, and 20 µm sections, which were then subjected to conventional hematoxylin-eosin (HE) and immunohistochemical (IHC) staining using avidin biotin complex (ABC) method.

Mitochondria purification

The rat hippocampus samples were thawed naturally, washed with PBS, cut into small pieces, and then homogenized in 800 µL PBS on ice. Centrifugation was then performed at 1,000 ×g for 3 minutes at 4 °C. The pellet was resuspended by 800 µL bovine serum albumin (BSA)/Reagent A. Any solution on the inner tube wall was spun down by medium-speed centrifugation for 5 seconds. Afterwards, the sample was incubated on ice for 2 minutes followed by the addition of 10 µL Reagent B, medium-speed centrifugation for 5 seconds, and incubation on ice for 5 minutes. After maximum-speed centrifugation, 800 µL of Reagent C was mixed with the sample, which was then subjected to 700 ×g centrifugation for 10 minutes, and the resulting supernatant was subjected to 3,000 ×g centrifugation for 5 minutes at 4 °C. The resulting pellet was washed with 500 µL Reagent C, followed by 12,000 ×g centrifugation for 5 minutes. About 0.1 g mitochondria-containing pellet was transferred to a new tube, and fixed using 1 mL 2% paraformaldehyde/2.5% glutaraldehyde solution for 2–4 hours at 4 °C. The preparation was then sent for electron microscopy examination.

Ultrastructural examination of purified mitochondria

The purified and fixed mitochondria sample was washed with 0.1 mol/L natrium cacodylicum at 4 °C for at least 4 hours, the wash buffer was changed 5 times, and then fixed in 1% osmic acid/0.1 mol/L natrium cacodylicum buffer. Afterwards, the sample was dehydrated with alcohol gradient (50%, 70%, 80%, 90%, and 100%, 10 minutes each) followed by exchanging with desiccated trimethylene oxides gradient 3 times (10 minutes each time). The sample was immersed in trimethylene oxides/embedding medium (1:1) for 1 hour, in trimethylene oxides/embedding medium (1:3) for 3 hours, and in embedding medium for 1 hour. The sample was then embedded in freshly prepared EPON812 epoxy resin embedding medium, and encapsulated and labeled with numbers. After the resin was polymerized and trimmed, the sample was sectioned to slices of 1 µm thickness. The 1 µm slices were further sectioned into 50 nm ultra-thin slices. The slices were then double stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate before being examined and imaged using a JEM-100CX transmission electron microscope.

Proteins of a 30 µg sample of purified mitochondria were separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and transferred to 0.45 µm polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane. The membrane was immersed in 5% non-fat milk [in tris-buffered saline and Tween 20 (TBST), pH 7.5] and incubated at room temperature with gentle orbital shaking for 1 hour. Then, the membrane was incubated with primary antibody (1:1,000 in blocking reagent II) at room temperature for 30 minutes and then 4 °C overnight. The membrane was washed 7 times, 5 minutes each time, and then incubated with secondary antibody for 40 minutes. Following that, the membrane was washed 7 times, 5 minutes each time, and then subjected to chemiluminescent detection.

Image analysis of the mitochondrial ultrastructure

Electron microscopy images of the mitochondrial ultrastructure were analyzed two-dimensionally and three-dimensionally using image analysis software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA).

Sample preparation and SDS-PAGE

The purified mitochondria samples were examined by

Bradford assay (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA), and the protein concentration of the NC group was 1.68 µg/µL, the NTCA group was 3.95 µg/µL, and that of the DHCA group was 3.73 µg/µL. The SDT buffer was mixed with 150 µg of each sample individually, then boiled for 5 minutes, ultrasonicated for 20 minutes, boiled for 5 minutes, and then subjected to 14,000 ×g centrifugation for 25 minutes. About 5 µL of the resulting supernatant was mixed with 5× SDS sample buffer, and then boiled for 5 minutes before 14,000 ×g centrifugation for 20 minutes. The resulting supernatant was used for 12.5% SDS-PAGE analysis. Then, the gel was stained with Coomassie brilliant blue.

Enzymolysis and peptide quantification

About 150 µg protein sample was mixed with 200 µL uric acid (UA) buffer (8 mol/L Urea, 150 mmol/L Tris-HCl pH 8.0), and then subjected to 14,000 ×g centrifugation for 15 minutes. Another 200 µL UA buffer was added to the filter and centrifugated at 14,000 ×g for 15 minutes. After discarding the filtrate, 100 µL indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) (50 mmol/L IAA in UA) was added, and vortexed at 600 r/mn for 1 minute before incubation at room temperature in the dark for 30 minutes. Afterwards, the protein sample was subjected to centrifugation at 14,000 ×g for 10 minutes, followed by 2 rounds of 100 µL UA buffer addition and 10-minutes centrifugation at 14,000 ×g, and then 2 rounds of 100 µL dissolution buffer addition and 10-minute centrifugation at 14,000 ×g. Subsequently, 40 µL trypsin buffer (2 µg trypsin in 40 µL dissolution buffer) was added to the sample, vortexed at 600 r/mn for 1 minute, and incubated at 37 °C for 16–18 hours. Afterwards, a new collection tube was used to collect the filtrate after 10-minutes of centrifugation at 14,000 ×g. The obtained peptides in the collected filtrate were quantified using a spectrophotometer at optical density (OD) (9).

Peptide labeling

According to iTRAQ Reagent-8plex Multiplex Kit (AB SCIEX, Framingham, MA, USA) handbook, 18 µg of sample from each group was labeled. The iTRAQ tags 113 to 118 were used to label NC-1, NTCA-1, DHCA-1, NC-2, NTCA-2, and DHCA-2, respectively.

Capillary high performance liquid chromatography

Each sample was separated using nano-flow HPLC system

Easy nLC (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Buffer A was 0.1% formic acid aqueous solution and Buffer B was 0.1% formic acid acetonitrile aqueous solution (84% acetonitrile). The HPLC column was balanced with 95% Buffer A. The sample was loaded onto sample loading column (2 cm × 100 µm 5 µm-C18) via autosampler, then separated via analytical column (75 µm × 100 mm 3 µm-C18), and the flow rate was set as 250 nL/min. The corresponding liquid phase gradient was as follows: 0–100 min, Buffer B linear gradient was from 0–35%; 100–108 min, Buffer B linear gradient was from 35–100%; 108–120 min, Buffer B was maintained at 100%.

Mass spectrometry and Mascot search

Each sample was separated via capillary high performance liquid chromatography before being subjected to mass spectrometry analysis by Q-Exactive Mass Spectrometer (Thermo Fisher). The resulting mass spectrometry data were then subjected to database search. The filter parameters were as follows: Protein false discovery rate (FDR) ≤0.01, Peptide FDR ≤0.01 (10).

Quantitative analysis

The software ProteomicsTools 3.1.6 (The Moritz Lab, Seattle, WA, <http://tools.proteomecenter.org/software.php>) was used to extract peptide ion peak intensity values, and normalize the signal intensity to the median value of each tag. The peptide quantification result was the ratio of the signal intensity of the tag with reference sample to the signal intensity of other tags. The protein quantification result was the median of the quantification result of the qualified peptides. The final quantification result was normalized by the ratio median of each tag to eliminate the sample loading error. The quantification ratios were all referred to the NC group, for example, NTCA-1 group/NC-1 group, i.e., 114/113, and finally the differentially expressed proteins were obtained.

Immunofluorescence double staining

The CPB model was established again to obtain the hippocampal sample for cryoultramicrotomy. The hippocampal sample was sectioned to 8–12 µm thickness slices and fixed in 95% acetone for 30 minutes, air-dried at room temperature for 15 minutes, rinsed 3 times with PBS for 5 minutes each time, then immersed in 0.3%

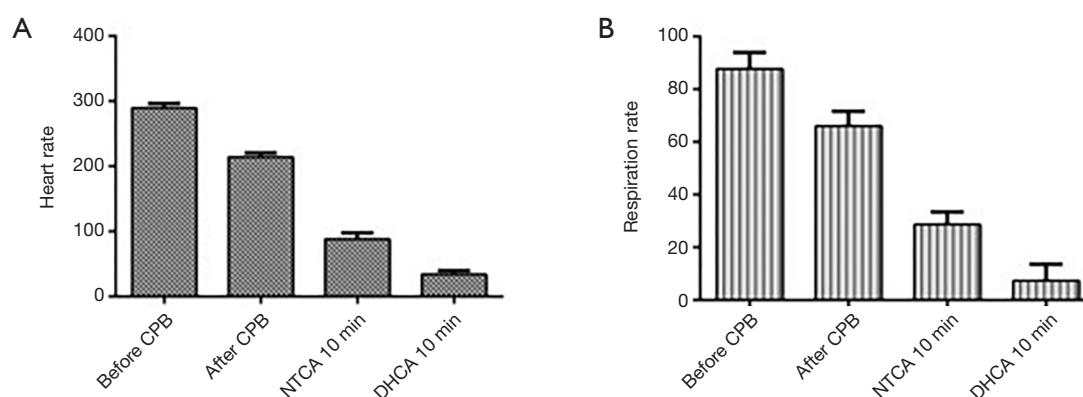


Figure 1 Comparison of heart and respiration rates of the experimental rats at different stages ($\bar{x} \pm s$). Heart rate (A) and respiration rate (B) of each group of rats were recorded before and after CPB, 10 minutes post-NTCA, 10 minutes post-DHCA. CPB, cardiopulmonary bypass; NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest. Comparison of heart and respiration rates of the before CPB group with the after CPB: $P < 0.05$; comparison of heart and respiration rates of the 10 minutes post-NTCA group with the after CPB: $P < 0.05$; comparison of heart and respiration rates of the 10 minutes post-DHCA group with the 10 minutes post-NTCA: $P < 0.05$.

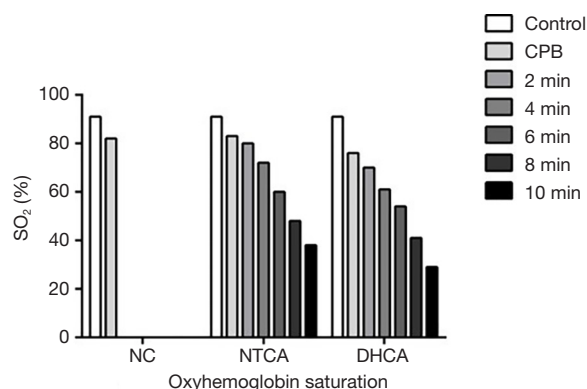


Figure 2 The oxyhemoglobin saturation levels of the NC, NTCA, and DHCA groups were measured at the indicated time points and plotted. NC, normal control; NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest. Comparison of the oxyhemoglobin saturation level of the NC group with the other two groups at 10 min: $P < 0.05$.

tritone X-100 for 30 minutes, rinsed 3 times with PBS for 5 minutes each time, and then blocked using normal goat serum for 45 minutes. The serum was discarded and the slices were incubated with anti-COX7a2/3 antibody (1:50–1:500) at 4 °C overnight. The slices were rinsed with PBS before incubation with secondary antibody [fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), 1:200] at room temperature in the dark for 1 hour. The slices were then rinsed 3 times with PBS for 5 minutes each time before 4',6-diamidino-2-

phenylindole (DAPI) staining. The slices were then rinsed twice with PBS for 5 minutes each time before being examined under the fluorescent microscope. The western blot procedure was performed in the same way as described above.

Statistical analysis

Experiments were repeated three times, and the results were displayed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Statistical significance was defined as $P < 0.05$.

Results

CPB model establishment

The animal CPB model was successfully established and stably repeated. The difference of vital signs including heart rate, respiration rate, and oxyhemoglobin saturation, before and after the operation, are shown in *Figures 1* and *2*. The difference of the heart (*Figure 1A*) and respiration (*Figure 1B*) rates of each group before and after 10 minutes of CPB was significant ($P < 0.05$). The difference in heart (*Figure 1A*) and respiration (*Figure 1B*) rates of the NTCA group between post-10 minute of circulatory arrest and post-10 minute of CPB was significant ($P < 0.05$). The difference in heart (*Figure 1A*) and respiration (*Figure 1B*) rates post-10 minute of circulatory arrest between the DHCA and NTCA groups was also significant ($P < 0.05$).

HE and IHC staining

The HE staining of the frontal cortex of each group showed no obvious structural change (Figure 3A,B,C). The IHC staining results showed that Nestin and HIF-1 α positive particles were evenly distributed in the cytoplasm of nerve cells, a few positive stains were also found in the nuclei and synapses, and the outlines of the nerve cells with positive staining of these two proteins were clearly observed (Figure 3D,E,F,G,H,I). A small amount of expression of Nestin and HIF-1 α were found in NC group, while that in NTCA group increased, and that in DHCA group showed significant increment ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3D,E,F,G,H,I,J).

Mitochondrial ultrastructure analysis

As shown in Figure 4, transmission electron microscope at 5,000 \times and 10,000 \times magnification showed that the majority of the visualized structure was mitochondria, and a small amount of cell debris structure was also visible. Non-mitochondria organelles such as Golgi, endoplasmic reticulum (ER), and others were not observable. Transmission electron microscope at 30,000 \times showed the mitochondria double membrane structures were relatively intact, and the mitochondrial cristae and matrix were clearly observable. Compared to the NC group, mitochondria isolated from the DHCA group showed mild swelling, a small amount of the mitochondrial cristae fractured, while the membrane structure remained intact. The most obvious mitochondrial swelling phenomenon was observed in the NTCA group.

As shown in Figure 4, we found the mitochondrial membrane structure of the hippocampal CA1 region's pyramidal cells in the NTCA group were partially destroyed, disintegrated, or autolysed. With the extension of DHCA duration, the hippocampal neuronal mitochondria with better ultrastructural integrity were found in the DHCA group, and the damage of mitochondria internal structure was relatively modest in this group. We also found that in the DHCA group, the majority of the mitochondrial swelling was cristae type of swelling. Mitochondrial swelling in the NTCA group was caused by energy-impaired mitochondrial membrane damage due to mitochondrial acute osmotic swelling, and this change was more obvious than that in the NC group.

Pairwise comparison of mitochondrial perimeters in the NC, DHCA, and NTCA groups revealed a significant difference among groups ($F = 144.67$, $P < 0.05$), and $NTCA > DHCA > NC$ (Figure 5). Pairwise comparison

of mitochondrial diameters in NC, DHCA, and NTCA groups revealed a significant difference among groups ($F = 129.54$, $P < 0.05$), and $NTCA > DHCA > NC$ (Figure 5). Comparison of mitochondrial average grey scale value in the DHCA or NTCA group to that in the NC group showed a significant difference ($F = 13.28$, $P < 0.05$), whereas comparison between the DHCA and NTCA group showed no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). Pairwise comparison of mitochondrial deformation parameter in the NC, DHCA, and NTCA groups revealed no significant difference among groups ($F = 2.35$, $P > 0.05$).

Pairwise comparison of mitochondrial volume density (V_v) showed a significant difference among groups ($F = 41.307$, $P < 0.05$), and $NC > DHCA > NTCA$ (Figure 6A). Pairwise comparison of mitochondrial numerical density (N_v) revealed a significant difference among groups ($F = 105187.6$, $P < 0.05$), and $NC > DHCA > NTCA$ (Figure 6A). Pairwise comparison of mitochondrial mean Volume (V) showed a significant difference among groups ($F = 12543.02$, $P < 0.05$), and $NC < DHCA < NTCA$ (Figure 6A). Pairwise comparison of mitochondrial σ revealed a significant difference among groups ($F = 459.472$, $P < 0.05$), and $NC > DHCA > NTCA$ (Figure 6B).

Protein identification and significant differentially expressed proteins analysis

Through LC-MS/MS analysis and Mascot 2.2 database searching, we obtained 5,440 unique peptides, 1,514 proteomes, 987 proteomes with more than two unique peptides, and 372 proteins with quantitative information. We chose the proteins with more than 1.5 fold quantitative differences in two repeated experiments. We calculated the Log2 value of the ratio average of every repetitively labeled protein, and the corresponding P value. We defined the proteins with P value < 0.05 as the significant differentially expressed proteins. Based on the above-mentioned 2 criteria, we obtained 29 differentially expressed proteins, of which 21 proteins = were known, and 8 were unknown proteins (Table 1).

The Log2 value distribution of the ratio of each tag to the reference tag was shown as the quantitative ratio histogram distribution. Using the NTCA-1 group as an example (Figure 7), the y-axis was the protein number, and the x-axis was the Log2 value of the ratio of NTCA-1 group to NC-1 group.

The Pearson correlation analysis of the ratio of NTCA-1 group and DHCA-1 group is shown in Figure 8, and the

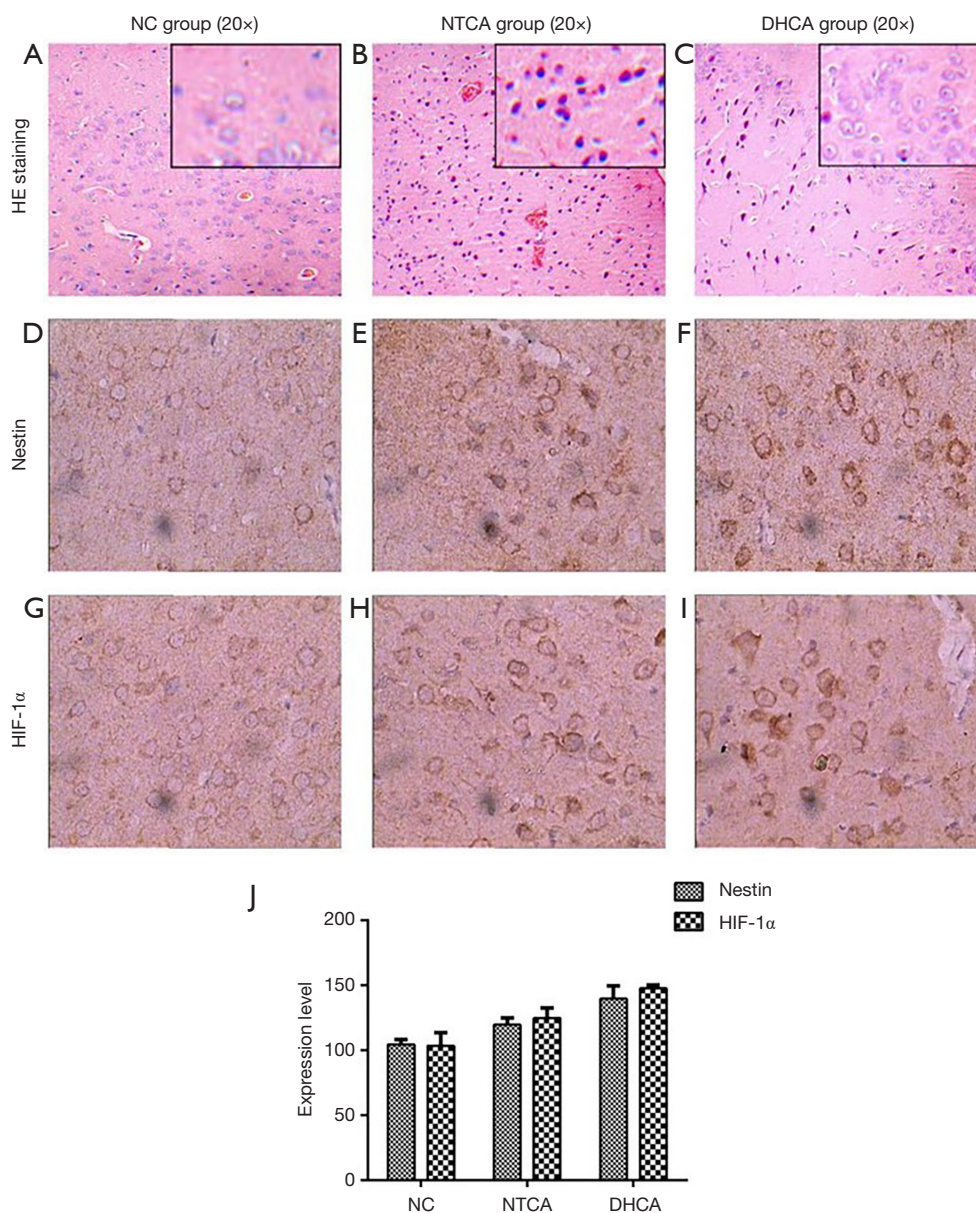


Figure 3 HE and IHC staining of rat frontal cortex samples. (A,B,C) HE staining of the rat frontal cortex sections of indicated groups. (D,E,F) IHC staining for Nestin of the rat frontal cortex sections of indicated groups. (G,H,I) IHC staining for HIF-1 α of the rat frontal cortex sections of indicated groups. (J) Comparison of the average grey scale value of IHC staining for Nestin and HIF-1 α in the rat frontal cortex sections of indicated groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$). Comparison of the average grey scale value of Nestin and HIF-1 α of NC group to that of the other two groups: $P < 0.05$, $F = 26.356$. Comparison of the average grey scale value of Nestin and HIF-1 α of the DHCA group to that of the NTCA group: $P < 0.05$, $F = 25.436$. HE, hematoxylin-eosin; IHC, immunohistochemical; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest; NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group.

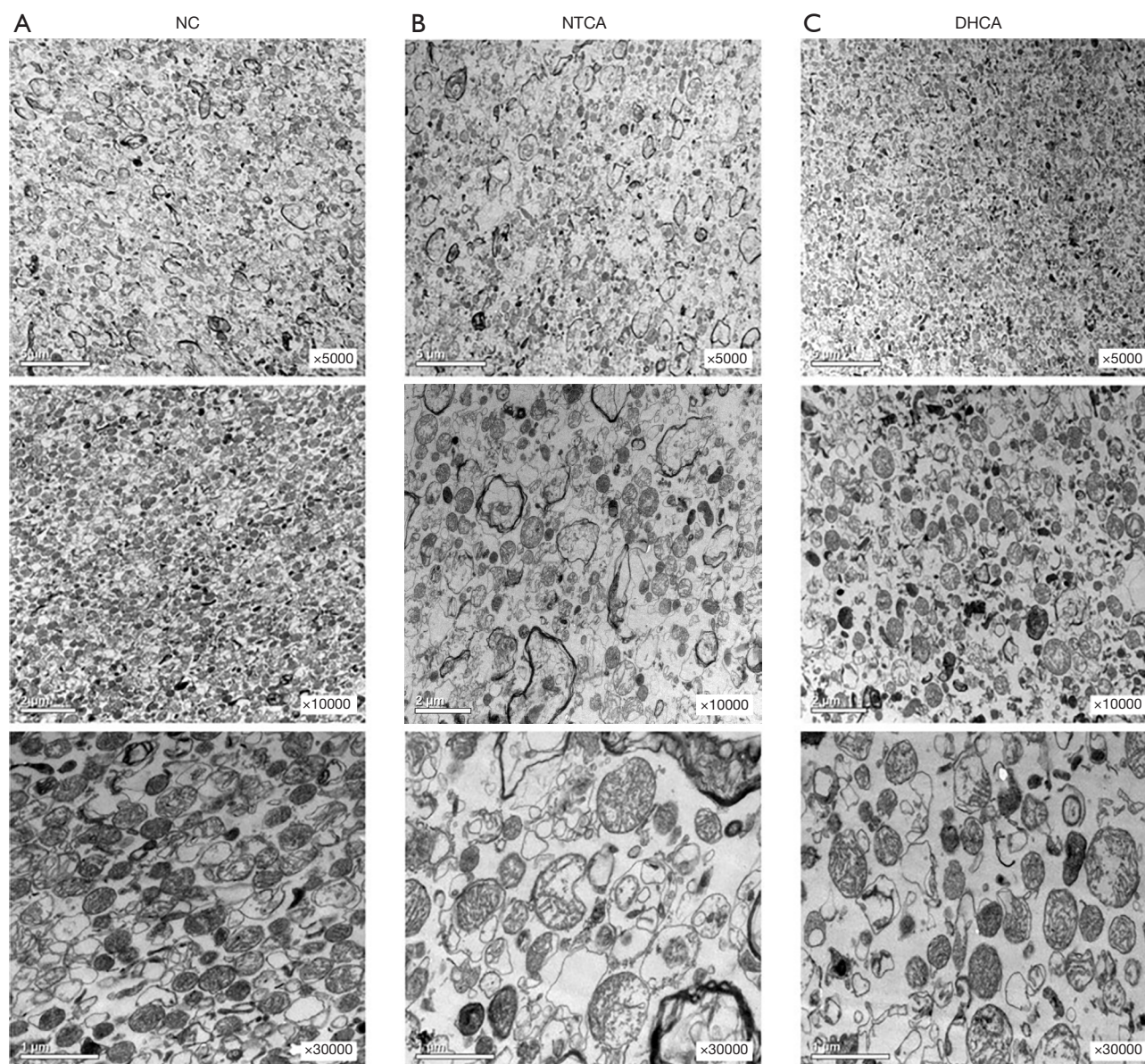


Figure 4 Transmission electron microscope images of rat hippocampal mitochondria. (A) Hippocampal mitochondria of rats in NC group. (B) Hippocampal mitochondria of rats in NTCA group. (C) Hippocampal mitochondria of rats in DHCA group. Representative images at 5,000 \times , 10,000 \times , and 30,000 \times magnifications are shown. NC, normal control; NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest.

x -axis and y -axis were the iTRAQ ratio of NTCA-1 group and DHCA-1 group, respectively.

Immunofluorescent staining and western blot analysis for cytochrome C oxidase (COX-IV)

As shown in *Figure 9A,B,C*, the COX protein in the

hippocampal neurons of the NTCA group was located in the cytoplasm, and outside of the nuclei of the hippocampal neurons. The merged image showed the neuron's intact outlines.

In the DHCA group, as shown in *Figure 9D,E,F*, the COX protein in the hippocampal neurons was located in the cytoplasm, and outside of the nuclei of the hippocampal

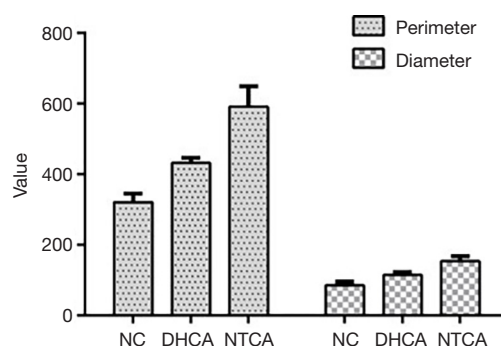


Figure 5 Mitochondrial two-dimensional parameters analysis of NC, DHCA, and NTCA groups. Mitochondrial perimeter and diameter were measured based on the transmission electron microscope images of rat hippocampal mitochondria in NC, NTCA, and DHCA groups. NC, normal control; NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest. Comparison of the mitochondrial perimeter and diameter of NC group to that of the other two groups: $P < 0.05$; Comparison of the perimeter and diameter of the DHCA group to that of the NTCA group: $P < 0.05$.

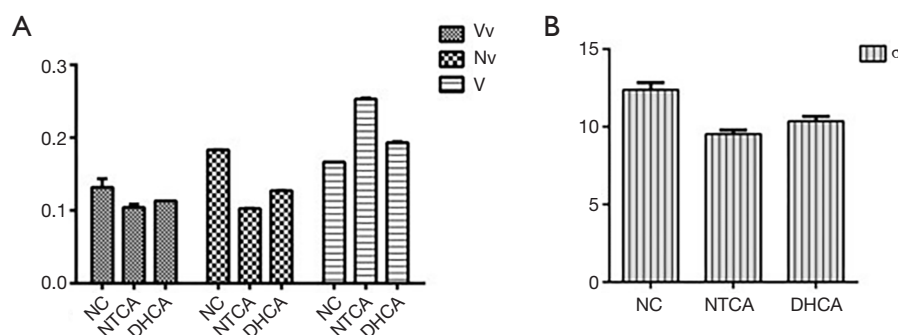


Figure 6 Comparison of mitochondrial V_v , N_v , V and σ among NC, DHCA, and NTCA groups ($P < 0.05$). (A) mitochondrial V_v , N_v , V among NC, DHCA, and NTCA groups; (B) mitochondrial σ among NC, DHCA, and NTCA groups. V_v , volume density; N_v , numerical density; V , volume; σ , mitochondrial membrane potential; NC, normal control; NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest. Comparison of the mitochondrial V_v , N_v , V and σ of NC group to that of the other two groups: $P < 0.05$; Comparison of the V_v , N_v , V and σ of the DHCA group to that of the NTCA group: $P < 0.05$.

neurons; however, slight overlap of the blue and red fluorescence might have existed at the contact site between the nuclei and the cytoplasm. The merged image showed the neuron's outlines. This suggested that COX protein moved from the cytoplasm towards the nuclei with the process of DHCA.

The western blot result clearly showed that the COX protein was around 17 kDa (Figure 10). The grey scale value, ratio to internal control, and average value of each group are shown in Table 2. The grey scale ratio differences among the groups were not statistically meaningful ($P > 0.05$), indicating that the protein level of COX among the groups did not change significantly.

Immunofluorescent staining and western blot analysis for monoacylglycerol lipase

Monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) is an essential enzyme required for the metabolism of glycerol, lipid, and serine. In the NTCA group, the nuclei in the merged image showed a pink fluorescent signal, suggesting the presence of MAGL in the nuclei (Figure 11A,B,C). In the DHCA group (Figure 11D,E,F) and NC group (Figure 11G,H,I), MAGL located in the cytoplasm showed no overlap with the fluorescent signal from the nuclei. The merged images showed the outlines of the neuron. This result indicated that under the DHCA condition, the mitochondrial membranes were stabilized, and the movement of MAGL from mitochondria in the

Table 1 List of differentially expressed proteins

Protein	Biological functions	Proteome ID	Relative molecular mass (Da)	Peptide coverage rate	Protein quantity ratio RT	Protein quantity ratio D
Tenascin-C (Tn-C)	Matrix-receptor interaction; focal adhesion	IPI00207123.2	221,416	0.99	2.02665	1.50705
Plasminogen	Staphylococcus aureus infection	IPI00206780.1	90,534.82	1.11	0.32875	0.58745
Hypothetical protein loc365985	Purine metabolism	IPI00765347.1	63,154.91	2.14	0.34125	0.3921
Bifunctional protein in purine synthesis	Folic acid	IPI00393333.3	64,207.66	2.20	0.4396	0.5703
Vacuolar protein sorting 45	Endocytosis	IPI00195452.1	64,892.84	2.46	0.329	0.48325
G protein coupled receptor 37	Parkinson's disease	IPI00213932.1	66,960.65	2.82	1.9734	1.9519
Contact coupling protein 1	Cell adhesion molecule	IPI00208699.1	155,866.3	3.98	1.8385	1.5023
Schmid-Fraccaro syndrome chromosome protein		IPI00768110.2	57,012.09	4.03	1.9402	1.80125
Na ⁺ /Cl ⁻ dependent GABA transporter protein		IPI00214462.1	69,946.25	5.42	1.9504	1.53565
Brevican core protein isoform		IPI00568763.1	96,000.21	6.12	1.77485	1.62945
Myelin-associated oligodendrocyte basic protein		IPI00207874.2	19,102.95	6.47	2.0445	1.69305
Monoacylglycerol lipase		IPI00196965.3	45,295.28	7.79	1.8754	1.45855
Na ⁺ /Cl ⁻ dependent GABA transporter protein 1		IPI00187596.1	67,000.71	8.35	1.79245	1.59795
Casein kinase 2 subunit	Tight junction, adhesion	IPI00192586.1	45,072.94	8.44	0.40285	0.66195
Glutamate-cysteine rich protein 1		IPI00231690.5	20,613.3	13.99	1.87585	1.5386
Mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase subunit 7A2	Alzheimer's disease, oxidative phosphorylation	IPI00195860.1	9,352.87	18.07	0.46835	1.6282
Hemoglobin subunit	Malaria	IPI00231192.5	15,982.24	74.15	0.4026	0.54315
Hemoglobin b-1 globulin	Malaria	IPI00951116.1	15,965.17	75.51	0.45365	0.546
	Aminoacyl-tRNA hydrolase	IPI00367857.1	91,213.86	1.14	0.18805	0.33115
		IPI00949201.1	66,919	1.36	0.32175	1.57275
	Adhesion molecule, Prion disease	IPI00409508.4	93,061.34	2.03	3.85405	2.009
		IPI00361443.3	73,879.12	2.19	2.3497	1.5211
Tumorous imaginal disc long isoform		IPI00204941.2	52,398.82	3.33	3.60565	0.51885
		IPI00196353.1	25,317.48	10.14	2.0704	2.81055
NIT 2 protein tail amidase	Prion disease	IPI00370752.3	30,700.63	10.51	2.5471	2.20575
		IPI00193245.1	18,318.87	10.69	0.42625	0.4719
	Malaria	IPI00207146.1	16,022.32	31.97	0.37765	0.5568
		IPI00779920.2	25,261.08	6.55	2.01335	1.6691
Platelet activating factor IB subunit	Phospholipid mediator	IPI00231298.5	46,669.53	5.12%	1.68435	3.65405

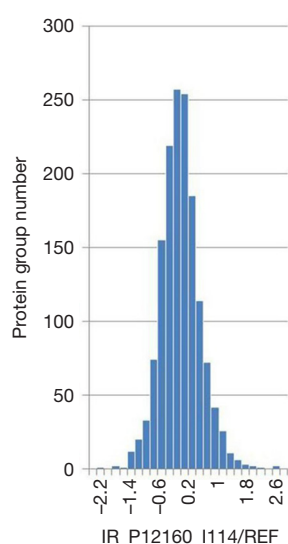


Figure 7 The quantitative ratio histogram distribution.

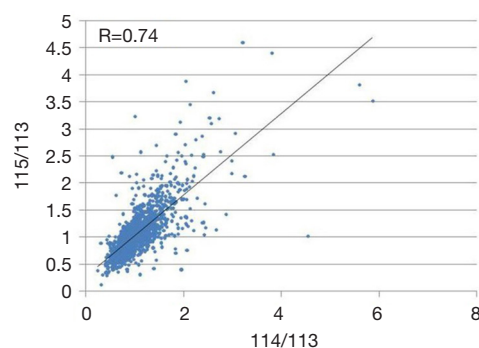


Figure 8 Scatter diagram of the Pearson Correlation analysis of the NTCA-1 and DHCA-1 groups. NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest.

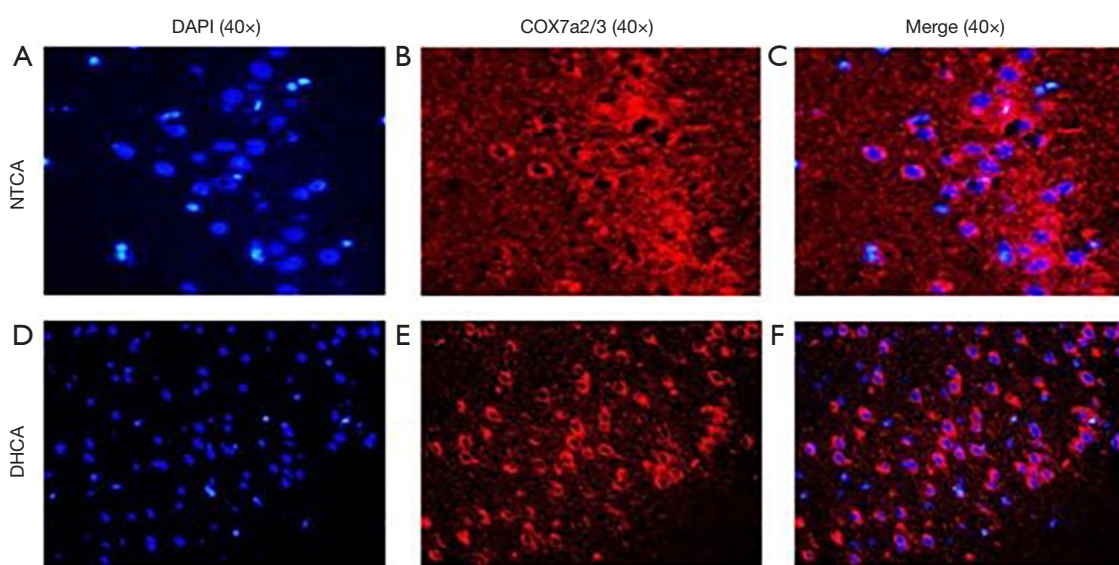


Figure 9 Localization of cytochrome C oxidase in the neurons of NTCA and DHCA groups. (A,B,C) NTCA group performed COX-IV (COX7a2/3) and DAPI immunofluorescence staining. (D,E,F) DHCA group performed COX-IV (COX7a2/3) and DAPI immunofluorescence staining. NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest; DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole.

cytoplasm to the nuclei was prevented, which might be one of the mechanisms of neuroprotection.

The western blot result clearly showed that the MAGL protein was around 33 kDa, and β -actin served as the internal control (Figure 12). The grey scale values, ratios to internal control, and average values are shown in Table 3. The grey scale ratios among the groups were not statistically

meaningful ($P>0.05$), indicating that the protein level of MAGL among the groups did not change significantly.

Discussion

Comparative proteomics has been widely applied to tumor/cancer research (11,12), as well as in relation to hypoxia-

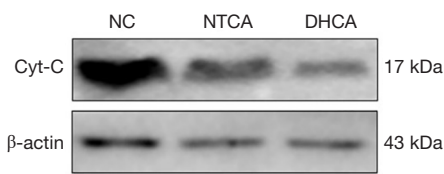


Figure 10 COX (Cyt-C) protein level in hippocampal samples of NC, NTCA, and DHCA groups. Western blot analysis was performed as described in materials and methods. NC, normal control; NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest.

Table 2 Relative protein level of COX-IV in NC, NTCA and DHCA groups

Grey scale ratio	NC	NTCA	DHCA
COX/β-actin	0.88	0.62	1.01
	0.17	0.14	0.94
	1.69	1.10	1.16

NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest.

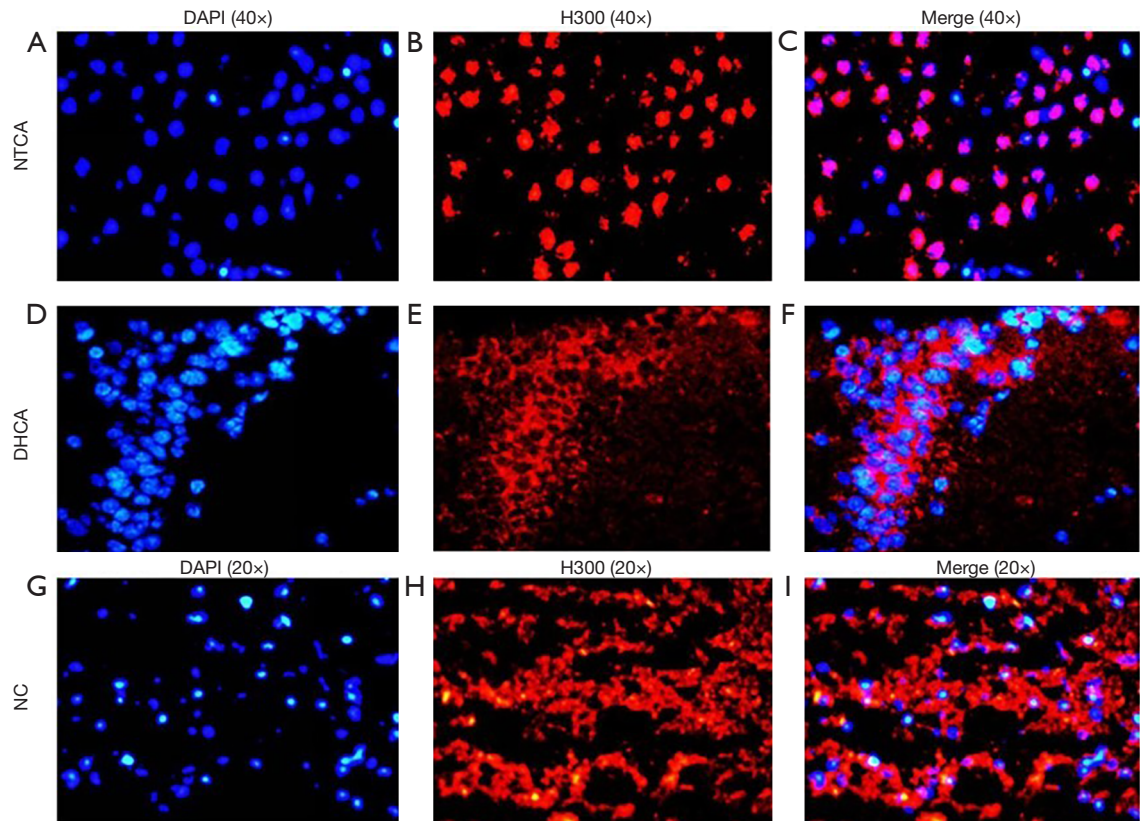


Figure 11 Localization of monoacylglycerol lipase in the neurons of NTCA, DHCA, and NC groups. (A,B,C) NTCA group performed immunofluorescence staining for monoacylglycerol lipase (H300) and DAPI. (D,E,F) DHCA group performed immunofluorescence staining for H300 and DAPI. (G,H,I) DHCA group performed immunofluorescence staining for H300 and DAPI. NC, normal control; NTCA, normothermic circulatory arrest group; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest.

ischemia (13). The hippocampus is the area most sensitive to hypoxia-ischemia, and mitochondria are the energy factories of cells; therefore, hippocampal mitochondria are the most sensitive the earliest responsive organelle to hypoxia-ischemia. The response of hippocampal mitochondria

to hypoxia-ischemia finally determines the apoptosis, necrosis, or damage repair of the hippocampal neurons. The cellular scaffold proteins, enzymes functioning in energy metabolism, and proteins involved in cellular signal transduction might participate in neuroprotection under

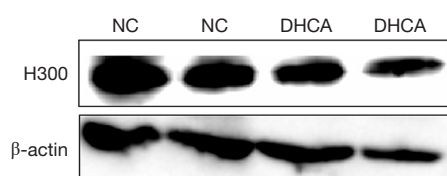


Figure 12 MAGL protein (H300) level in hippocampal samples of NC and DHCA groups. Western blot analysis was performed as described in materials and methods. MAGL, monoacylglycerol lipase; NC, normal control; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest.

hypothermic conditions (14).

According to our past research and a previously described method (15), we established a CPB model and then executed circulatory arrest (DHCA). The biggest difference between the last 2 models, besides the similar designed device, perfusion circuit optimization, and microsurgical techniques, was circulatory arrest. The model used for DHCA was similar to many previously described methods (16,17).

Combining iTRAQ (18) and LC-MS/MS (19) technologies, our study finally obtained 1,492 quantitatively meaningful proteins, whose functions were involved in mitochondrial biochemical processes, cell compositions, molecular functioning, and so on. Based on the data of two independent experiments, we obtained 29 statistically meaningful differentially expressed proteins, of which 21 proteins were known and 8 were unknown proteins. Of these differentially expressed proteins, 16 showed upregulation of expression as follows: tenascin-C, G protein-coupled receptor 37, contact coupling protein 1, Schmid-Fraccaro syndrome chromosome protein, Na⁺/Cl-dependent GABA transporter protein, brevicin core protein isoform, myelin-associated oligodendrocyte basic protein, monoacylglycerol lipase, glutamate-cysteine rich protein 1, NIT 2 protein tail amidase, platelet activating factor IB subunit, and 4 other unknown proteins. A total of 10 of the identified differentially expressed proteins showed downregulation of expression: plasminogen, hypothetical protein loc365985, bifunctional protein in purine synthesis, vacuolar protein sorting 45, casein kinase 2 subunit, hemoglobin subunit, hemoglobin b-1 globulin, and 3 other unknown proteins. Mitochondrial COX subunit 7A2, tumorous imaginal disc long isoform, and an unknown protein showed changes in opposite directions in 2 independent experiments. The differentially

Table 3 Relative protein level of MAGL in NC and DHCA groups

Grey scale ratio	NC	DHCA
H300/β-actin	1.62	1.52
	1.07	0.41
	1.03	1.06
	0.95	1.88

MAGL, monoacylglycerol lipase; DHCA, deep hypothermic circulatory arrest.

expressed proteins were involved in many pathological and physiological processes, such as energy metabolism, purine metabolism, material transport across the membrane, lipid metabolism, protein degradation, hydrolase activity, synaptic vesicle circulation, and so on (20,21).

Among the known proteins, many participated in signal transduction and cellular material transport. The vacuolar protein sorting (Vps) proteins are critical for the transport and sorting of membranes and proteins in eukaryotic cells, involved in signal transduction, cytokinesis, gene silencing, and more. There are more than 20 subtypes of Vps proteins, and they regulate the transmembrane transport by controlling the expression level of their homologous proteins (22). In the DHCA group, the expression level of Vps protein reduced, so we speculated that under the deep hypothermic condition, energy metabolism level reduced, cell material exchange decreased, and mitochondrial material exchange decreased correspondingly. Phospholipase C can hydrolyze phosphatidylcholine to produce the second messenger diacylglycerol, which then activates protein kinase C. The activated protein kinase C further transduces the signal to mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) to regulate cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis (23). The phospholipase inhibitors can inhibit the release of phosphatidylinositol and phosphatidyl ethanolamine to alleviate ischemic brain damage. In our study, a reduced expression level of inactive phospholipase C was observed in the DHCA group. Schmid-Fraccaro syndrome chromosome protein is related to 22q11 development abnormality (24), and its expression level increased during our experiments. The role of phospholipase C and Schmid-Fraccaro syndrome chromosome protein in neuroprotection under deep hypothermia requires further investigation. Tid-1 is a chaperon protein of Hsp70 and tumor suppressor

genes in fly models, and is the key protein in preventing mitochondrial swelling (25).

Of the 29 differentially expressed proteins, this paper focused on the in-depth investigation of 2 proteins. As the terminal enzyme of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, mitochondrial COX subunit is a critical component of the electron transport chain. The COX protein catalyzes its substrate ferrocyanochrome C to transport electrons to oxygen to form H₂O, and also couples to oxidative phosphorylation to produce adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to provide energy for cellular functions and activities. Therefore, COX protein is regarded as the marker enzyme of the mitochondrial respiratory chain (26). Under the hypoxic-ischemic condition, upregulation of COX activity can successfully transport the electrons through the entire respiratory chain, and deliver oxygen at the position of respiratory chain complex IV, and in so doing maintain the ATP biosynthesis. Hence, COX is the critical protein of mitochondrial machinery in determining cell apoptosis, which is also named as “death protein” (27,28). The western blot result showed that the relative protein levels of COX in the DHCA, NTCA, and NC groups did not have a statistically significant difference, meanwhile the immunofluorescent staining result demonstrated that the location of COX protein changed in the DHCA group, indicating that no COX protein biosynthesis or degradation occurred during hyperacute DHCA condition, while it moved from the cytoplasm towards the nuclei. Therefore, maintaining a relatively stable cellular ATP/adenosine diphosphate (ADP) ratio to inhibit neuron apoptosis might be one of the strategies of DHCA neuroprotection.

The enzyme MAGL (H300) is also called lysophospholipase like protein or lysophospholipase homologue. Studies have shown that MAGL links the endocannabinoid and eicosanoid system by hydrolysis of 2-arachidonic acid to produce arachidonic acid, and thus mediates the inflammatory response in specific tissues. In tumorigenesis, MAGL modulates the balance of the endocannabinoid and eicosanoid network, and controls the inhibitory function of fatty acid to tumor precursor signals, to achieve the effect of anti-tumorigenesis (29,30). The results of western blot showed no significant differences in the relative protein levels of MAGL among the NC, NTCA, and DHCA groups. The immunofluorescent staining results showed that under normal conditions (NC group), MAGL was located in the hippocampal neuron cytoplasm, whereas it was present in the nuclei in the NTCA group, suggesting that severe hypoxic-ischemic damage could stimulate the

mislocalization of MAGL from cytoplasmic mitochondria to the nuclei. While under the DHCA conditions, the mitochondrial membrane was stabilized, which inhibited the mislocalization of MAGL, suggesting that alleviation of hypoxic-ischemic brain damage was achieved under the DHCA conditions via inhibiting the release of MAGL from intra- mitochondria to the outside of the organelle.

Conclusions

Our study found that as an effective neuroprotective strategy, the neuroprotection effect of DHCA is related to 29 identified differentially expressed proteins. Further studies demonstrated that under the DHCA condition, COX protein was released from intra- mitochondria, while the release of MAGL protein from intra-mitochondria to the outside of the organelle was inhibited. Therefore, we speculated that the neuroprotection effect of DHCA is related to the different localization tendency of these two mitochondrial proteins in the cells.

Acknowledgments

Funding: This work was supported by the Yunnan Natural Science Foundation (2016NS270).

Footnote

Reporting Checklist: The authors have completed the ARRIVE reporting checklist. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-21-95>

Data Sharing Statement: Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-21-95>

Conflicts of Interest: All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-21-95>). The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. All the methods used in this study were done in accordance with the guidelines of Ethics Committees of Kunming Medical University for use and care of animals. All the experimental protocols were approved by the Ethics Committees of

Kunming Medical University.

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Cite this article as: Gao Y, Han X, Wei L, Yuan Y, Zhao C, Zhang M, Wang Z, Li X, Xu W. Study on the differential proteomics of rat hippocampal mitochondria during deep hypothermic circulatory arrest. *Ann Transl Med* 2021;9(4):346. doi: 10.21037/atm-21-95