



Novel gene signatures for prediction of preeclampsia in second-trimester amniotic fluid

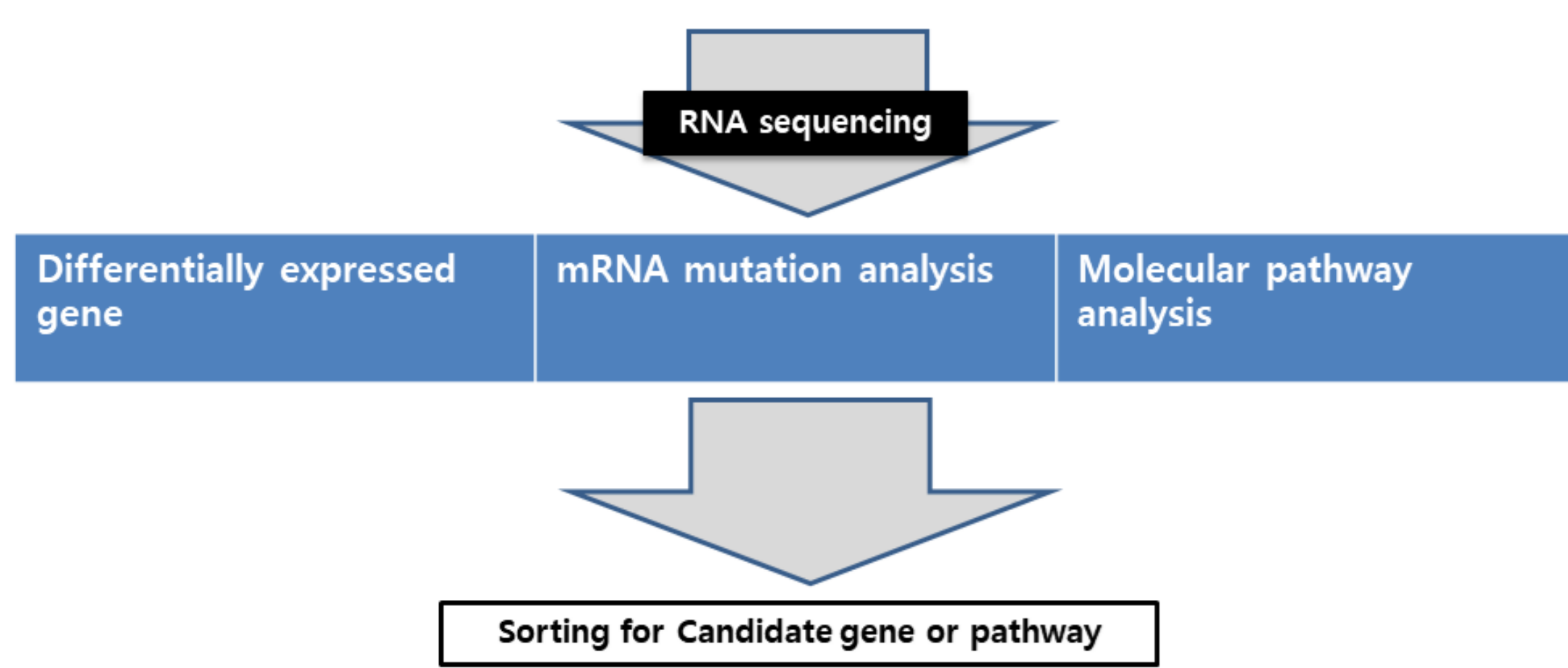
Hye-min Park¹, Hee-Eun Kim¹, Yeon-seoung Jeong¹, Young-Han Kim¹, Min-A Kim¹

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gangnam Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, 211 Eonju-ro, Gangnam-Gu, Seoul 135-720, Korea

Objectives

Preeclampsia is a major disease in 5-10% of all pregnancies that increases maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity during pregnancy, but has not shown a significant decrease despite continuous medical advances. In this study, RNA sequencing is used to discover markers that can predict future preeclampsia in the amniotic fluid of asymptomatic mothers in the second trimester (15-20 weeks of gestation).

임신 15-20주의 무증상 산모 양수 확보
임신 20주 이후의 자간전증 산모의 태반, 혈액, 양수 확보
유동전단응력을 가진 인간 영양막 줄기세포주 확립



Materials and Methods

Amniotic fluid is collected from 16 asymptomatic mothers in the second trimester of pregnancy (15-20 weeks of pregnancy), and total RNA is extracted after confirming the occurrence of preeclampsia. Libraries were prepared from total RNA using the NEBNext Ultra II Directional RNA-Seq Kit. High-throughput sequencing was performed as paired-end 100 sequencing using NovaSeq 6000 (Illumina, Inc., USA). A quality control of raw sequencing data was performed using FastQC (Simon, 2010) and the RC (Read Count) data were processed based on FPKM+Geometric normalization method using EdgeR within R (R development Core Team, 2020).

Results

As a result of RNA sequencing, there were 39 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between normal mothers and preeclampsia mothers (fold change 1.5 or more, p-value less than 0.5). The number of down-regulated genes was 18. The up-regulated genes with more than 2 fold were ABCG1, KRT24, SPRR2F and BOLA1, and expression decreased by 0.5 fold or less were SNORA27 and FAM193. By Gene Category Chart analysis, these genes were confirmed to be related to oxidative stress, estrogen receptor signaling and hypoxia signaling pathway.

Conclusions

We have discovered 39 differentially expressed genes, and it is necessary to confirm the role of these genes as predictive markers of preeclampsia through amniocentesis..

Table 1. 39 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between normal mothers and preeclampsia mothers (fold change 1.5 or more, p-value less than 0.5).

Gene symbol	Fold change	p-value	Gene symbol	Fold change	p-value
ABCG1	8.238	0.000	LOC100129434	0.650	0.042
KRT24	3.004	0.000	APOA1	0.646	0.036
SPRR2F	2.618	0.008	PARP15	0.641	0.035
BOLA1	2.182	0.021	ABCC9	0.631	0.027
MT1H	1.872	0.030	SLC26A3	0.625	0.007
SPRR2D	1.755	0.000	TMEM45A	0.624	0.031
SULT1A1	1.753	0.010	LOC101926898	0.623	0.019
SPRR2A	1.741	0.000	MAB21L3	0.619	0.007
CYP26B1	1.718	0.000	APOB	0.610	0.001
CDKN2AIP	1.691	0.002	LINC00506	0.588	0.003
IGFBP3	1.675	0.001	COMMD10	0.584	0.014
HOOK2	1.636	0.001	DBET	0.577	0.000
AGTRAP	1.630	0.029	CNIH4	0.566	0.004
SPRY2	1.628	0.011	C11orf72	0.524	0.003
FAM25A	1.626	0.038	POLR3K	0.511	0.010
CXorf40B	1.621	0.032	FAM193B	0.429	0.000
TACSTD2	1.610	0.003	SNORA27	0.007	0.028
CYP2W1	1.572	0.012			
PSMB10	1.568	0.030			
FOS	1.542	0.006			
CRCT1	1.522	0.003			
MTRNR2L2	1.513	0.005			

Figure 1. Gene Category Chart analysis

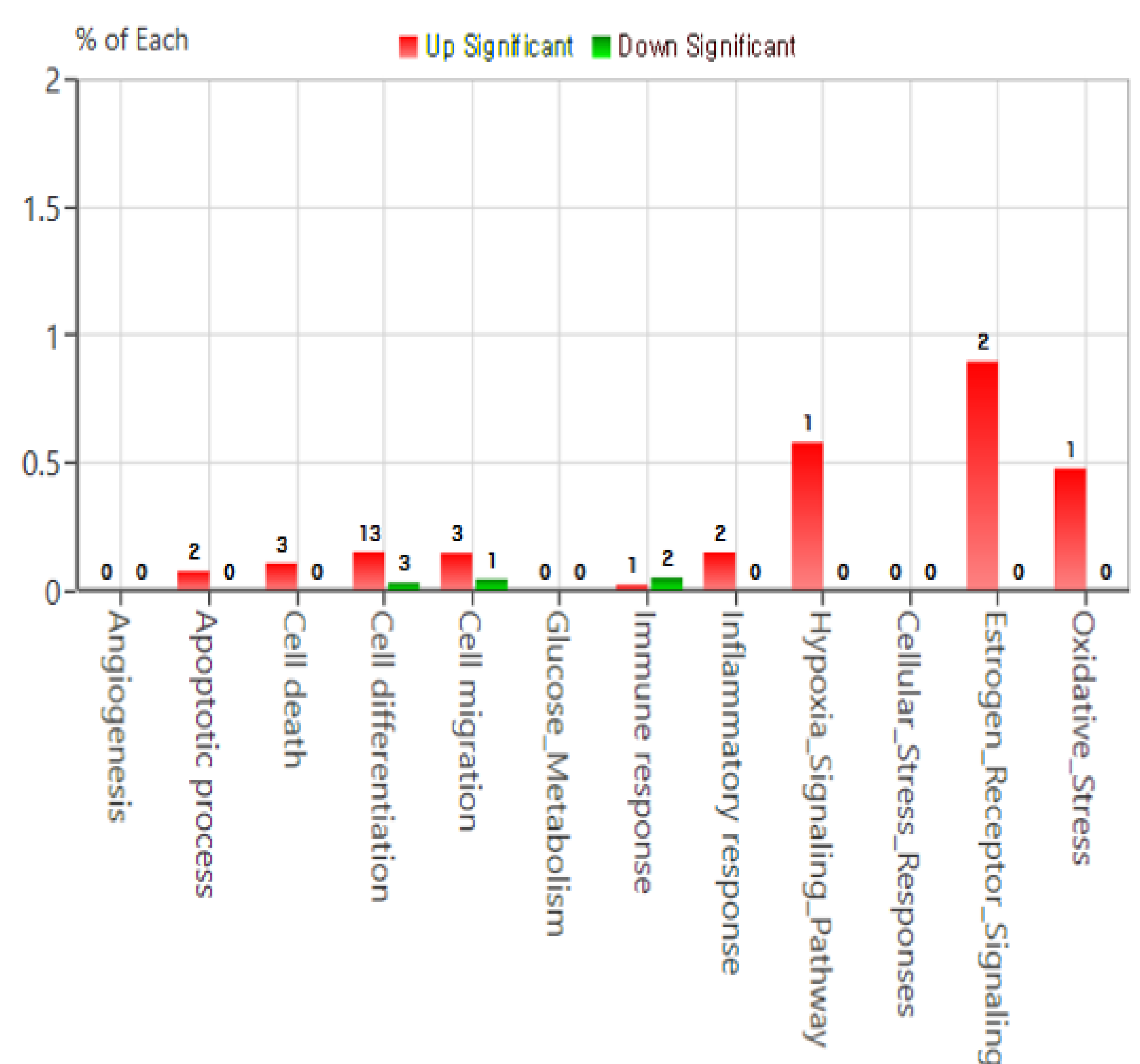
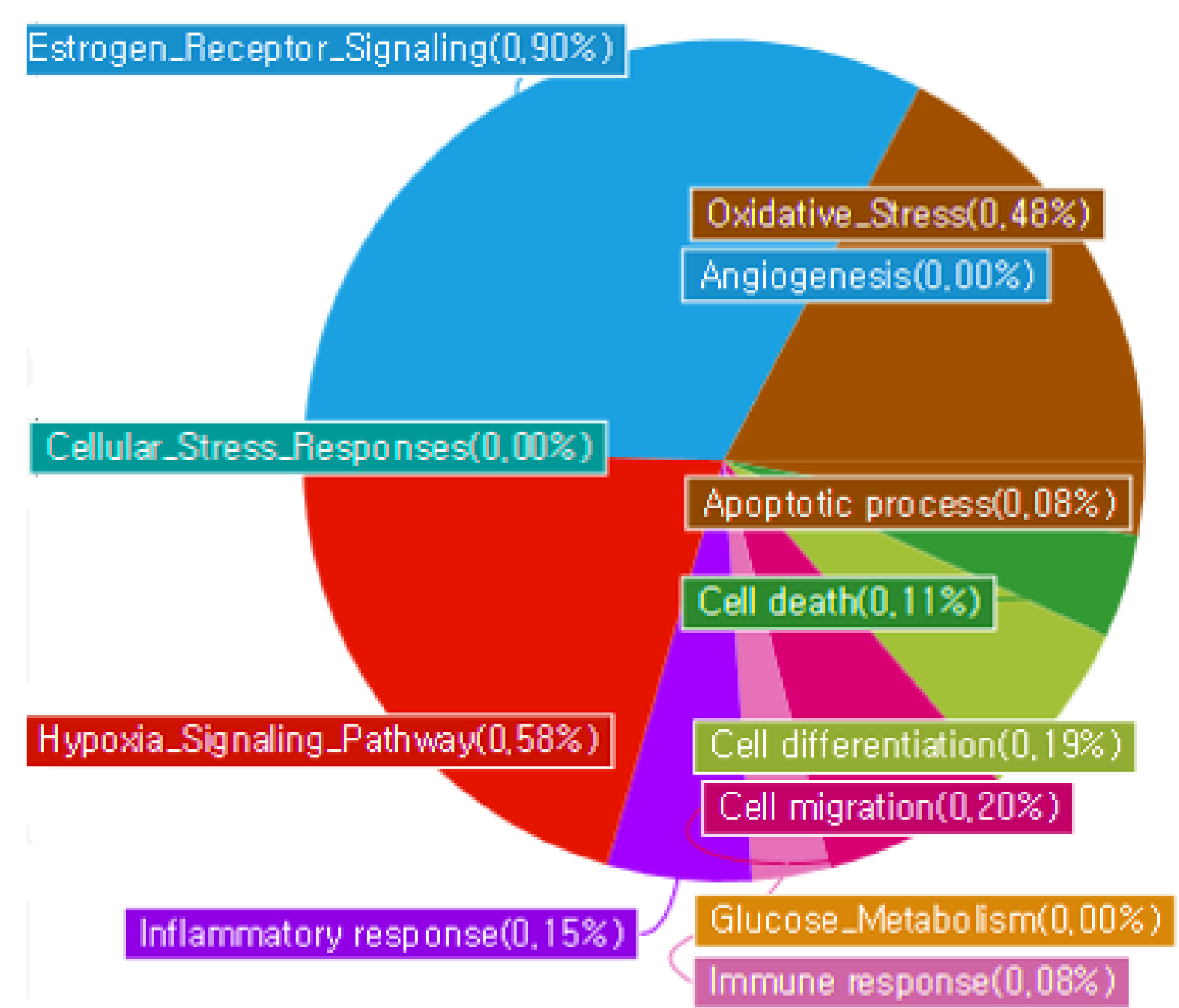


Figure 2. STRING protein enrichment analysis

