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Methionine adenosyltransferase 1A gene deletion disrupts hepatic VLDL assembly in mice

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Abstract

Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) secretion provides a mechanism to export triglycerides (TG) from the liver to peripheral tissues, maintaining lipid homeostasis. In non-alcoholic fatty-liver disease (NAFLD) VLDL secretion disturbances are unclear. Methionine adenosyltransferase (MAT) is responsible for S-adenosylmethionine (SAMe) synthesis and MAT I and III are the products of MAT1A gene. Deficient MAT I and III activities and SAMe content in the liver have been associated with NAFLD but whether MAT1A is required for normal VLDL assembly remains unknown. We investigated the role of MAT1A on VLDL assembly in two metabolic contexts: in 3-month-old MAT1A-knockout mice (3-KO), with no signs of liver injury, and in 8-month-old MAT1A-knockout mice (8-KO), harbouring non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). In 3-KO mice liver there is a potent effect of MAT1A deletion on lipid handling, decreasing mobilization of TG stores and secretion in VLDL and phosphatidylcholine synthesis via phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. MAT1A deletion also increased VLDL-apoB secretion leading to small, lipid poor VLDL particles. Administration of SAMe to 3-KO mice for 7 days recovered crucial altered processes in VLDL assembly and features of the secreted lipoproteins. The unfolded-protein-response was activated in 8-KO mice liver, in which TG-accumulated and the phosphatidylcholine to phosphatidylethanolamine ratio reduced in the ER, whereas the secretion of TG and apoB in VLDL increased and the VLDL physical characteristics resembled that in 3-KO. MAT1A deletion also altered plasma lipid homeostasis, with an increase in lipid transport in LDL-subclasses and decrease in HDL-subclasses.

Conclusions—MAT1A is required for normal VLDL assembly and plasma lipid homeostasis in mice. Impaired VLDL synthesis, mainly due to SAMe deficiency, contributes to NAFLD development in MAT1A-KO mice.

Keywords

steatohepatitis; S-adenosylmethionine; apolipoprotein B; phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase; unfolded protein response

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INTRODUCTION

Very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) assembly is an intricate process involving multiple cellular and molecular events, some of which are still undetermined.[1] When abnormalities in the secretion of VLDL occur, lipids, mainly triglycerides (TG), are not recruited for VLDL assembly and remain stored as cytosolic lipid droplets.[2,3] Findings regarding VLDL secretion in patients with non-alcoholic fatty-liver disease (NAFLD) are controversial,[4] with some studies showing that the rate of VLDL-TG secretion is increased,[5] while others report just the opposite.[2]

During VLDL assembly, provision of lipid is needed for the correct translation and translocation of apolipoprotein (apo) B to the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER).[6,7] Since the majority of VLDL-TG (60–70%) is derived from intracellular stores,[8,9,11] the mobilization of lipids from the cytosolic lipid droplets towards the ER represents a potentially regulated step in VLDL production and secretion.[9–11] Each VLDL particle contains one molecule of apoB100 (or apoB48 in rodents), and its lipidation and translocation are controlled by numerous chaperones together with the microsomal TG transfer protein (MTP), whose binding and lipid transfer activity is one of the major determinants in VLDL secretion.[12] ApoB synthesis is thought to far exceed its secretion and, in normal conditions, when lipid binding is disfavoured, aborted VLDL assembly and intracellular apoB degradation by proteasomal and non proteasomal pathways occur.[13,14] Conditions associated with excessive synthesis, misfolding and accumulation of hepatic apoB in the secretory pathway have been related to the induction of ER stress and activation of the unfolding-protein response (UPR)[15] which has been implicated in NAFLD pathogenesis.[16] Ota et al.,[17] reported that mild ER stress secondary to increased fatty acid (FA) delivery to the liver was associated with increased secretion of apoB, while greater ER stress and/or the presence of ER stress for a longer period of time in response to FA delivery and/or TG accumulation resulted in reduced apoB secretion and hepatic steatosis.

VLDL assembly and secretion is strongly influenced by alterations in the de novo biosynthesis of phosphatidylcholine (PC).[18] Two pathways are involved in PC synthesis: the CDP-choline pathway and the phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) methylation pathway, catalyzed by phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase (PEMT). In animal models both pathways are required for normal VLDL secretion.[19,20] PEMT accounts for the formation of 30% of liver PC and three S-adenosylmethionine (SAMe) molecules are used in this reaction. SAMe is synthesized in a reaction catalyzed by methionine adenosyltransferase (MAT). MAT I and III are the products of MAT1A gene and are expressed mainly in the adult liver. In patients with liver cirrhosis both MATI/III and PEMT activities are markedly reduced.[21,22] SAMe is an important precursor of glutathione (GSH),[23] and its use in liver disease therapy has been found to result in the restoration of hepatic GSH levels in cirrhotic patients.[24] Most of the daily synthesized SAMe is used for the donation of methyl groups in transmethylation reactions, a process in which SAMe is converted to S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH).[23] MAT1A knockout (MAT1A-KO) mice exhibit hypermethioninemia, chronic hepatic SAMe deficiency and low levels of GSH, but hepatic SAH and plasma total homocysteine levels are not changed.[25] 3-month-old MAT1A-KO mice are more prone to develop NAFLD when fed a choline deficient diet than control animals, and at 8-month of age spontaneously develop non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), which progresses to hepatocarcinoma by 18 months.[25]

In this context, we aimed to determine whether MAT1A deletion disturbs VLDL secretion in mice, and if so to identify lipid handling and ER processes that are involved in VLDL assembly and their potential implications in the development of NAFLD and the associated disturbances in plasma lipid homeostasis.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Animal studies

3- and 8-month-old male MAT1A-KO mice and their wild-type (WT) C57BL/6 littermates were obtained from the animal facility of CIC bioGUNE. Mice were housed at 22 °C with a 12-h light-dark cycle and allowed food (Teklad Global 18% Protein Rodent Diet 2018S) and water ad libitum. 3-month-old mice were administered daily by oral gavage 100mg/kg SAMe or vehicle alone for 7 days.[26] After 2 hours of food deprivation, animals were anesthetized (60 mg/kg sodium pentobarbital, i.p.) and used for blood and liver collection or for VLDL secretion studies. Animal procedures were approved by the University of the Basque Country and CIC bioGUNE ethical committees in accordance with the guidelines of European Research Council for animal care and use.

Determination of hepatic VLDL secretion rate and size

Mice were injected i.p. saline or 1 mg/g body weight poloxamer (P-407) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) in saline to inhibit VLDL catabolism. Blood was collected before and 6 hours after P-407 injection, serum was extracted and VLDL (d<1.02 g/ml) were isolated by ultracentrifugation and characterized for apoB48, apoB100, cholesterol (Chol) and TG. Diameters of VLDL were estimated by dynamic light scattering (Zetasizer 4, Malvern Instruments, Malvern, UK).

Quantification of lipids in liver and hepatic microsomes

Livers (300 mg) were homogenized in ice-cold PBS (10 mM) and lipids were extracted from homogenates.[27] TG, cholesterol and FFA were quantified using commercial kits (Cobas, Roche Applied Science; Menarini Diagnostics, and Wako Chemicals GmbH, respectively).

Microsomes were isolated from liver samples (500 mg) by serial centrifugations as detailed in Supplementary material. Lipids were extracted from microsomes,[27] separated by thin layer chromatography and quantified by optical densitometry as detailed elsewhere.[28]

Turnover and secretion of triglycerides in primary hepatocytes

Hepatocytes plated in 60-mm dishes at 2×10^6 cells/dish were incubated for 6 hours in DMEM containing 15% FBS, then washed and incubated overnight in DMEM as described previously.[10] Cells were then incubated in 2 ml of DMEM containing 0.4 mM [^{3}H]oleic acid (5 μCi) complexed with 0.5% fatty acid-free BSA and [^{14}C]glycerol (0.5 μCi). After 4 hours cells and media were collected for analysis (pulse). Other dishes were washed with PBS and incubated 1 hour with DMEM to allow secretion of newly synthesized lipids. Cells were then incubated 4 hours and cells and media collected for the analysis of secretion of preformed lipids (chase). Lipids were extracted,[27] separated by thin layer chromatography[28] and analyzed as detailed in supplemental information.

Immunoblot analysis

For the analysis of apoB, LC3II and double stranded RNA-activated protein kinase-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase (PERK), and α-subunit of eukaryotic initiation factor 2 (eIF2α) and their phosphorylated forms, lysates were subjected to sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), transferred to membranes and immunoblotted as detailed in supplementary information.

Activity measurement of the liver microsomal enzymes MTP, PEMT, TG lipase and diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT)

MTP activity was measured using a fluorescence assay (Chylos, Woodbury, NY).[29] The activities of PEMT, TG lipase and DGAT were performed by radiometric assays.[30–32]

Triglycerides and cholesterol distribution in serum lipoprotein subclasses

Serum lipoproteins were analyzed by a computer-assisted online dual enzymatic method for the simultaneous quantification of total cholesterol and triglycerides in 20 HPLC separated lipoprotein fractions at Skylight Biotech Inc. (Akita, Japan) according to methods described previously.[33] The particle size of lipoproteins was estimated by the elution time of the column and appropriate size markers.[33]

Statistical analysis

Data are represented as means ± SEM using Student's unpaired t-test. Correlations were calculated using Pearson's correlation coefficient. Significance was defined as $p<0.05$.

RESULTS

Characterization of MAT1A-KO mice

As published previously,[25] liver histology was normal in 3-KO mice but not in 8-KO animals where NASH was evident (not shown). Compared to WT mice, 8-KO animals showed increased liver weight and TG content, liver damage, as assessed by increased aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activities, and decreased serum albumin and bilirubin levels (Figs. 1A, B and D). Since liver cholesterol and serum FFA (Figs. 1C and E) levels were lower in 8-KO than in 8-WT mice, it seems that whole body lipid homeostasis is affected by chronic loss of MAT1A. However, 3-KO mice had normal body and liver weight, and did not exhibit altered hepatic lipid content (Figs. 1A, B and C) or major liver damage (Fig. 1D). Nevertheless, decreased plasma levels of glucose and FFA and increased ketone bodies (KB) in 3-KO mice (Fig. 1E) suggest that global fuel metabolism is under MAT1A control. To determine whether MAT1A is required for VLDL assembly and secretion, as well as its relationship to NAFLD development, we used 3-KO mice since at this age there are no signs of liver injury.

MAT1A deletion increases the rate of VLDL-apoB secretion and impairs VLDL-lipid output in mice

The number of VLDL (apoB) particles secreted *in vivo* by the liver was 50% higher in 3-KO than in 3-WT mice, mainly due to apoB100 bearing particles, and 3 times higher in 8-KO than in 8-WT, due to both apoB48 and apoB100 carrying VLDL (Fig. 2A). In 3-KO mice, 25% less TG was secreted in VLDL than in 3-WT animals, which might contribute to the accumulation of liver fat observed at 8 months, where VLDL-TG secretion increased about 2 fold when compared to 8-WT (Fig. 2B). These findings indicate that MAT1A deletion promotes persistent lack of correlation between the secretion of apoB and TG in VLDL particles (Figs. 2E and F), which altered the TG to apoB ratio (reduced 43% in 3-KO and 25% in 8-KO), suggesting an impairment in the recruitment of TG for apoB lipidation and, consequently, in the composition and size of secreted VLDL particles. The latter was confirmed by dynamic light scattering of newly secreted VLDL by mice hepatocytes in culture (Fig. 2D).

The cholesterol mass secreted in VLDL (Fig. 2C) increased by 87% in 3-KO and decreased by 35% in 8-KO if compared to their respective controls, suggesting abnormalities in VLDL lipid assembly.

MAT1A deletion alters the microsomal lipid composition in mice

Compared to WT mice, liver microsomes from 3-KO animals contained 60% less FFA, while the content of other analyzed lipids was normal (Fig. 3A). In contrast, 8-KO mice liver microsomes had normal levels of FFA and of the other analyzed lipids, except for TG, which was 80% higher than in 8-WT animals (Fig. 3B), and PE, which was increased by 45% compared to their controls (Fig. 3C). The ratio PC to PE decreased by 21% in 8-KO animals whereas in 3-KO was similar to that in 3-WT mice (Fig. 3D). Nevertheless, PEMT activity (Fig. 3E) and transcript expression (Supplementary Fig.1A) were reduced by 30% and 40%, respectively, only in 3-KO mice.

MAT1A deletion decreases the mobilization of triglycerides for VLDL secretion in 3-month-old mice

DGAT and TG lipase activity (Fig. 4A and B) and the transcript expression of arylacetamide deacetylase (AADA) and triglyceride hydrolase (TGH), the main TG lipases in liver, were decreased in 3-KO mice when compared to 3-WT animals while DGAT-2 transcript expression did not change (Supplementary Fig.1B). In 8-KO mice, DGAT and TG lipase activities (Figs. 4A and B) as well as DGAT-2 mRNA levels were unchanged whereas TGH and AADA transcript expression (Supplementary Fig.1B) was reduced as compared to WT animals. In vitro studies showed that SAMe and 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1-β-D-ribofuranoside (AICAR) addition to hepatocytes in culture increased AADA, TGH and DGAT-2 mRNA expression after 6 and 24 hours of treatment (Supplementary Fig. 2).

Consistent with the changes recorded in VLDL-TG secretion rate, the MTP TG transfer activity was increased only in mice with NASH (Fig. 4C) while no changes were observed in MTP mRNA levels (Supplementary Fig.1C). There was a positive correlation between MTP activity and microsomal TG levels in KO and WT mice ($p<0.01$, $R=0.88$) (Supplementary Fig. 3), supporting the concept that microsomal TG concentrations play a role controlling MTP TG transfer activity.

To further assess if MAT1A gene has a role in the mobilization of TG for VLDL assembly, lipid turnover studies were performed in primary hepatocytes. We followed cellular lipid synthesis, turnover and secretion from the point of the acyl acceptor (glycerol backbone of glycerolipids) and the acyl donor (fatty acid) by incubating the cells with [^{14}C]glycerol and [^{3}H]oleic acid, exactly as detailed.[10] 3-KO mice hepatocytes exhibited a decrease in the [^{3}H]-TG secreted of 35% and 90% in the pulse and the chase periods, respectively, and of 42% in the [^{14}C]-TG secreted during the chase (Fig. 4D). After the chase, the TG content in cells increased (Fig. 4E) while its secretion was reduced (Fig. 4F) in 3-KO hepatocytes compared to their controls. Treatment with the AMPK inhibitor compound c did not recover the disrupted TG mobilization (Supplementary Fig.4)

Increased VLDL-apoB secretion in 3-month-old MAT1A-KO mice is linked to altered apoB localization in hepatocytes but not to autophagy inhibition

ApoB distribution is dramatically altered in 3-KO mice hepatocytes. ApoB accumulates around lipid droplets and looses its reticular distribution. Such localization is more evident in 3-KO hepatocytes challenged with 0.4 mM oleate (Fig. 5A).

We tested whether inhibition of autophagy could underlie the increased VLDL secretion in MAT1A-KO mice by analyzing the effect of leupeptin and ammonium chloride on apoB secretion. Inhibition of the lysosomal function, as confirmed by immunoblotting of LC3 (Fig. 5D), was found to decrease VLDL-apoB secretion more markedly in 3-KO hepatocytes (50% and 66% for apoB48 and apoB100, respectively) than in 3-WT mice hepatocytes (50%

for apoB100) (Fig. 5B) rising the accumulation of apoB mainly in 3-KO hepatocytes (Fig. 5C).

In 3-KO mice liver, the microsomal lumen apoB content and the cellular [^{35}S]-methionine labeled apoB were increased (Supplementary Fig.4A). MG132 decreased radiolabeled apoB48 in KO mice and had no effect in WT mice (Supplementary Fig.5D). Neither the apoB content in microsomes and microsomal membranes (Supplementary Fig. 5B and C,) nor the trypsin resistance of apoB were affected by MAT1A deletion in 3-month-old mice (Supplementary Fig. 5E).

Activation of the PERK-eIF2α pathway in liver from MAT1A deficient mice with NASH

To test if the altered lipid and apoB availability induced ER stress, activation of unfolded protein response (UPR) was measured by the phosphorylation degree of PERK and eIF2α. The immunoblots revealed an increase of 1.6- and 2-fold in the ratio of P-PERK and P-eIF2α, versus the total forms, respectively, in 8-KO compared to 8-WT but not in 3-KO (Figs. 6A, B and C), indicating that the activation of this branch of the UPR occurs only when liver damage is established.

Triglyceride and total cholesterol distribution among serum lipoprotein subclasses is disturbed in MAT1A-KO mice

We analyzed if the smaller size of the secreted VLDL particles in MAT1A-KO mice was linked to altered serum lipid distribution among lipoproteins. Our data in 3-KO and 8-KO animals revealed that there is a shift in the maximum peak of VLDL-TG toward particles of smaller diameters (from fraction 5 to 6) (Figs. 7A and B), supporting a decrease in VLDL size. In addition, MAT1A deletion was linked to an increase in the amount of TG associated with LDL-subclasses when compared to WT mice, mainly at 3 months of age (Figs. 7A and B). Concerning cholesterol distribution, whereas increased amounts were transported in most LDL-subclasses (fractions 8–11) in 3-KO and 8-KO mice, lower amounts were transported in several HDL-subclasses, being these effects more marked in 8-KO (Figs. 7C and D).

SAMe recovered VLDL features and the activity of crucial enzymes involved in VLDL assembly in 3-month-old MAT1A-KO mice

Finally, we investigated if the main disorders in VLDL assembly linked to MAT1A loss were due to SAMe deficiency. We found that after daily administration of SAMe to 3-KO mice for 7 days, VLDL-apoB secretion decreased even more than the WT values (Fig. 8A) recovering VLDL size and TG and CL content (Figs 8B and C). Paying attention to the crucial enzyme activities, administration of SAMe to 3-KO mice restored PEMT and DGAT activity in microsomes but did not have any effect over TG lipase (Fig. 8D). SAMe highly decreased KB in serum of 3-KO mice and re-established FFA levels (Fig. 8E).

DISCUSSION

VLDL secretion is a process of great plasticity for maintaining liver and body lipid homeostasis. It provides a mechanism for controlling intrahepatic TG levels. However, data regarding VLDL-TG secretion in patients with NAFLD showed that even when it increases it does not seem enough to adequately restore the disturbances in liver lipid homeostasis.[4] No previous studies have addressed the question of whether MAT1A is required for the assembly and secretion of VLDL. Thus, in the current work we attempted to investigate for the first time the factors that govern VLDL assembly and secretion and its repercussions during NAFLD development in MAT1A-KO mice.

Our results showed that with no visible signs of hepatosteatosis in 3-KO mice MAT1A deletion caused decreased TG output in VLDL, which was recovered after daily administration of SAMe for one week. In contrast, when NASH was established, in 8-KO animals, the total amount of TG secreted in VLDL was higher than in WT. Following a canonical line of thinking,[2,3] our results suggest that the decreased secretion of TG in VLDL at early ages could contribute to the origin of NAFLD, and that the increased TG output in VLDL when NASH is established could be triggered in an unsuccessful attempt to restore lipid homeostasis within the hepatocyte.

Because VLDL-TG secretion rates vary as NAFLD progresses to NASH in MAT1A-KO mice, we were curious about the modulation of the mechanisms regulating VLDL assembly at each stage. Several studies have pointed out the relevance of the PEMT pathway to ensure mobilization and export of TG from hepatocytes in VLDL.[20,34] It has also been described that PEMT activity diminishes when the SAMe:SAH ratio decreases and, concomitantly, TG secretion in VLDL.[35] In MAT1A-KO mice, the SAMe:SAH ratio is chronically decreased due to hepatic SAMe deficiency.[36] However, although PEMT activity in liver microsomes was lower at 3-months of age recovering after administration of SAMe, it was not at 8-months of age, which suggests that other factors additional to the SAMe:SAH ratio regulate PEMT activity in MAT1A-KO mice. A possibility is the higher PE availability in microsomes, which made the PC to PE ratio decrease in 8-KO mice. However, although a decrease in the ratio has been linked to formation of abnormal VLDL particles,[37] the fact that the PC to PE ratio was unchanged in 3-KO mice might suggest a lack of correlation with the changes observed in VLDL assembly in MAT1A-KO mice.

The majority (60–70%) of VLDL-TG secreted from the liver is derived from stored TG via a process of lipolysis and reesterification,[9,10,11,38] so we focused on the mobilization processes of TG from cytosolic lipid droplets. 3-KO mice exhibited decreased microsomal TGL and DGAT activity, that recovered after SAMe treatment, reduced microsomal FFA levels and diminished TG turnover and secretion, which could contribute to the origin of hepatosteatosis. Analysis in primary mouse hepatocytes (Supplementary Fig. 3) showed that exposure to AICAR (AMPK activator) and SAMe induced the expression of TGH and DGAT-2. Since AMPK is hyperphosphorylated in MAT1A-KO mice[39] we first thought that the decreased mobilization of TG in MAT1A-KO mice could be due to increased AMPK activity. However, treatment with the AMPK inhibitor compound c[40] did not repair the decreased TG mobilization thereby this hypothesis was discarded. In NASH affected MAT1A-KO mice, eliciting increased VLDL-TG secretion, hepatic TGL and DGAT activity and FFA levels were normal while ER stress and the ER resident protein MTP, required for efficient VLDL assembly,[38] were activated.

Regarding cholesterol secretion in VLDL, our data showed that MAT1A deletion affected this parameter in a NAFLD stage-specific manner. When NASH was established, decreased VLDL-Chol was found, however, at 3-months of age, MAT1A deletion was linked to increased cholesterol secretion in VLDL. Based on such findings, we hypothesized that the effect of the loss of function of MAT1A on VLDL-lipid metabolism varied depending on lipid availability in the hepatocyte. We suggest that there is a clear effect of MAT1A deletion before the establishment of NASH that contributes to the origin of the disease; however, in later stages, other mechanisms related to NASH conduct the molecular events that alter VLDL-lipid metabolism.

A relevant finding in this study is that loss of MAT1A gene and the consequent fall in liver SAMe levels increase the number and alter the physical and compositional features of the VLDL particles secreted by the liver which resemble normal after a week of SAMe administration. Since each VLDL particle is built around one molecule of apoB, as a result

particles contained less TG and were of smaller diameter than those secreted by WT mice liver. Similar results were observed in rats treated with LPS,[41] which was reported to inactivate MAT.[42] At both of the studied ages the maximum peak of TG associated with serum VLDL particles was shifted to the right, providing further evidence for the smaller size of these lipoproteins.

Impaired apoB secretion in VLDL particles could be an interesting issue in NAFLD, because its defective secretion has been linked to the development of ER stress and activation of the PERK-eIF2α pathway.[15] We wanted to find out if MAT1A loss in mice affected the availability of apoB within the cell, and if so, whether it was related to UPR activation. Our findings revealed that when UPR was not activated in 3-KO mice, apoB accumulated in the lumen of hepatic microsomes and contained more radiolabeled apoB48 after 2 hours of exposure to [^{35}S]-methionine. ApoB is consider to be constitutively synthesized in liver and its secretion to be controlled mainly trough posttranslational degradation. ApoB degradation occurs by proteasomal and non proteasomal pathways.[13,14] We wondered if the increased apoB availability was linked to decreased apoB degradation through the proteasomal pathway, we found that MG132 treatment did not raise [^{35}S]-apoB48 even in WT mice suggesting, as done before for primary rat hepatocytes,[10] that proteasome degradation may not be a main path for apoB degradation in our working model. Recent work proposed that autophagy maybe one of the non-proteasomal pathways for apoB degradation[14,43,44] and that apoB accumulation around lipid droplets increased markedly when proteasome activity or autophagy was inhibited.[14] As apoB was heavily accumulated around lipid droplets in MAT1A-KO mice, we wanted to determine whether autophagy inhibition was underlying the increased VLDL-apoB secretion. To our surprise we did not find higher increased VLDL-apoB secretion in WT than in KO mice which could confirm our hypothesis. The results showed that inhibition of autophagy decreased VLDL-apoB secretion mainly in 3-KO mice and increased intracellular apoB, which could be taken as a consequence of accumulation of abnormally lipidated apoB which cannot be successfully secreted. Thus, increased VLDL-apoB secretion in MAT1A-KO mice does not seem to be mediated through inhibition of proteasome or autophagy. Whether other paths engaged in apoB degradation are inactivated or increased apoB synthesis could occur remains to be determined.

In conclusion, the findings reported here (Supplementary Fig.7) indicate that MAT1A is needed to ensure mobilization of stored TG for VLDL assembly, for maintaining VLDL physical features and for managing apoB availability within the hepatocytes, and reinforce the idea of plasticity of VLDL for maintaining liver and body lipid homeostasis. The results demonstrate that MAT1A is required to ensure adequate VLDL assembly and secretion as well as lipoprotein homeostasis.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

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Abbreviations

apo	apolipoprotein
Chol	cholesterol
DGAT	diacylglycerol acyltransferase
eIF2α	α-subunit of eukaryotic initiation factor 2
ER	endoplasmic reticulum
FFA	free fatty acid
KB	ketone bodies
KO	knockout
MAT	methionine adenosyltransferase
MTP	microsomal triglyceride transfer protein
NAFLD	non-alcoholic fatty-liver disease
NASH	non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
PC	phosphatidylcholine
PE	phosphatidylethanolamine
PEMT	phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase
PERK	double stranded RNA-activated protein kinase (PKR)-like ER kinase
qRT-PCR	real-time polymerase chain reaction
SAH	S-adenosylhomocysteine
SAMe	S-adenosylmethionine
TG	triglyceride
TGL	triglyceride lipase
VLDL	very-low-density lipoprotein
WT	wild type

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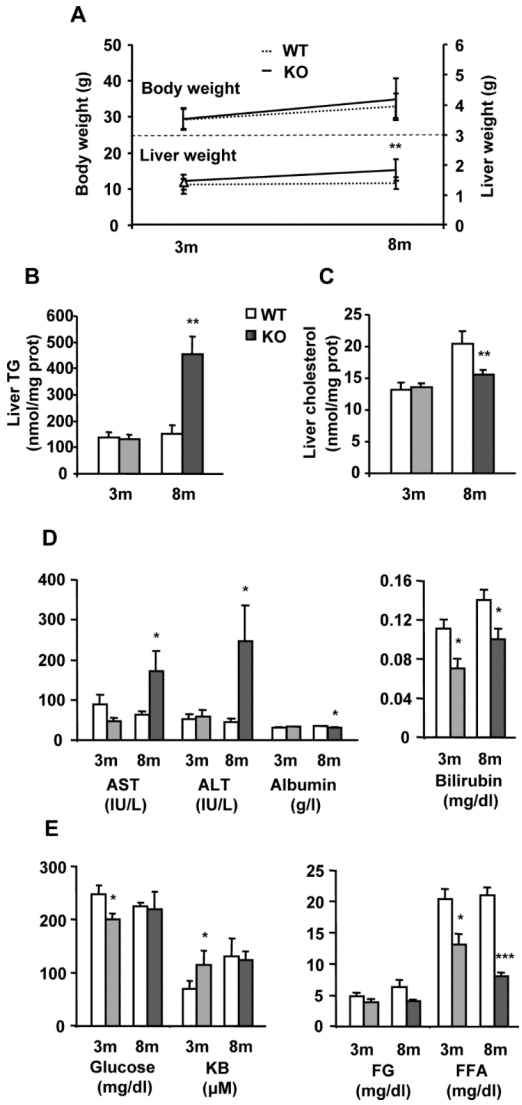

Fig. 1. Characterization of MAT1A-KO mice

3-month-old (3m) and 8-month-old (8m) wild type (WT) (□) and MAT1A-knockout (MAT1A-KO) (■) mice were used. (A) Animals were fasted 2 hours before body and liver weight estimations and blood and liver collection. Lipids were extracted from liver homogenates, and (B) triglyceride (TG) and (C) cholesterol were quantified using commercial kits as detailed in material and methods. (D) The serum activities of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and the serum levels of albumin, bilirubin, (E) glucose, ketone bodies (KB), free glycerol (FG) and free fatty acids (FFA) were measured as described in materials and methods. Values are means ± SEM of 4–8 animals per group. Statistical differences between MAT1A-KO and WT mice are denoted by *p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 (Student's t test).

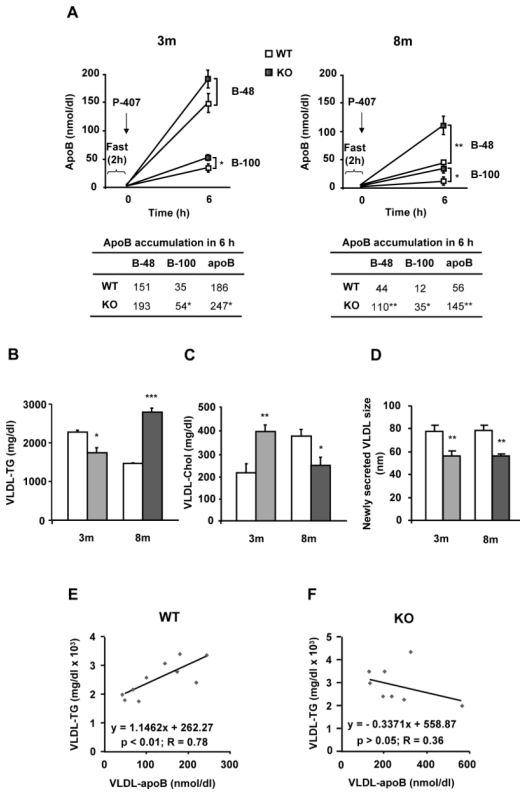

Fig. 2. MAT1A deletion increases the rate of VLDL-apoB secretion and impairs VLDL-lipid output in mice

3-month-old (3m) and 8-month-old (8m) wild type (WT) (□) and MAT1A-knockout (MAT1A-KO) (■) mice were fasted 2 hours prior to the injection of 1 mg/g poloxamer (P-407) in saline to inhibit VLDL metabolism. Before P-407 injection and 6 hours later, blood was collected and VLDL (d<1.02 g/ml) were isolated from serum by ultracentrifugation and characterized for apoB48, apoB100, triglyceride (TG) and cholesterol (Chol) content and particle size. (A) VLDL-apoB48 (B-48) and VLDL-apoB100 (B-100) mass is represented before and after injection. (B) TG and (C) cholesterol levels were determined in VLDL 6 hours after P-407 injection and corrected with their levels at zero time. (D) Diameters of newly secreted VLDL were measured by dynamic light scattering. For that, hepatocytes isolated from 3m and 8m mice by collagenase digestion were cultured for 24 hours and VLDL isolated from the culture medium. (E, F) Correlation studies were carried out by using Pearson's correlation coefficient and significance was defined as $p<0.05$. Values are means ± SEM of 4–8 animals per group. Statistical differences between MAT1A-KO and WT mice are denoted by *$p<0.05$, **$p<0.01$ and ***$p<0.001$ (Student's t test).

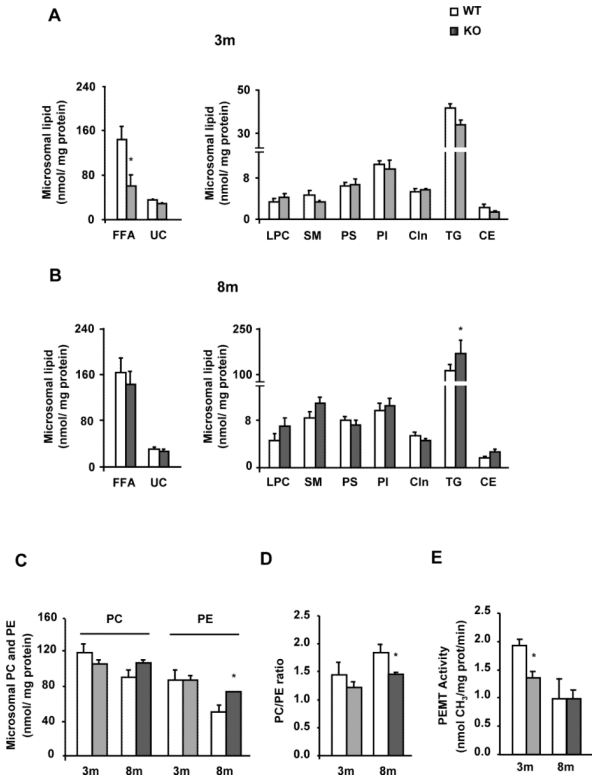

Fig. 3. MAT1A deletion alters the microsomal lipid composition in mice

Liver microsomes were isolated from 3-month-old (3m) and 8-month-old (8m) wild type (WT) (□) and MAT1A-knockout (MAT1A-KO) (■) mice by differential centrifugation. (A–D) Lipids were extracted from liver microsomes, and free fatty acid (FFA), unesterified cholesterol (UC), lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC), sphingomyelin (SM), phosphatidylserine (PS), phosphatidylinositol (PI), cardiolipin (Cln), triglyceride (TG), cholesteryl ester (CE), phosphatidylcholine (PC) and phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) were separated and quantified as indicated in material and methods. (E) Microsomal phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase (PEMT) activity was determined by a radiometric assay. Values are means ± SEM of 4–8 animals per group. Statistical differences between MAT1A-KO and WT mice are denoted by *$p<0.05$ (Student's t test).

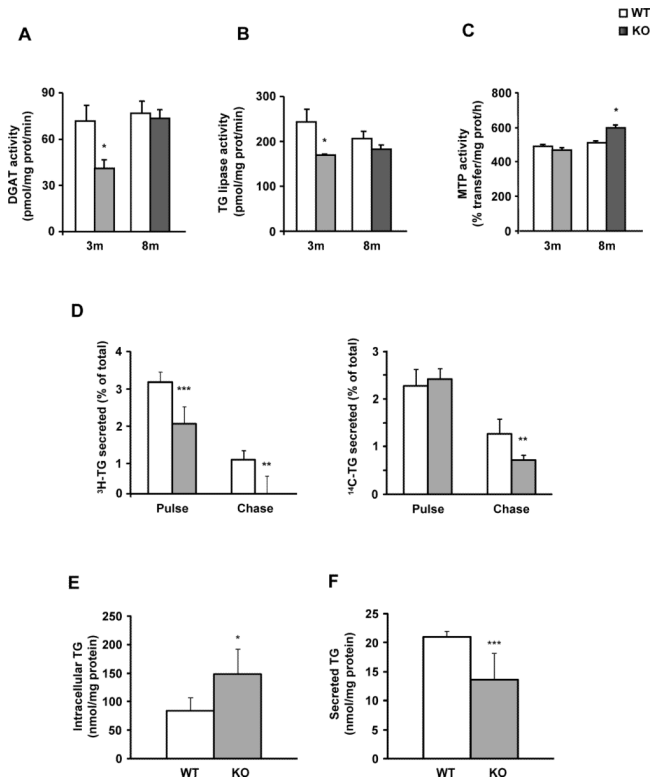

Fig. 4. MAT1A deletion decreases the mobilization of triglycerides for VLDL secretion in 3-month-old mice

For enzymatic assays, liver microsomes were prepared from 3-month-old (3m) and 8-month-old (8m) wild type (WT) (□) and MAT1A-knockout (MAT1A-KO) (■) mice. (A) diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT) and (B) triglyceride (TG) lipase activities were determined by radiometric assays, and the (C) MTP TG transfer activity was measured using a fluorescence assay; all as described in materials and methods. (D–F) 3-month-old mice hepatocytes were incubated 4 hours with 0.4 mM [^{3}H]oleic acid (5 μCi/dish) complexed with 0.5% fatty acid-free BSA and [^{14}C]glycerol (0.5 μCi/dish) (pulse). After a wash of 1 hour in DMEM, cells were incubated for 4 hours (chase). (D) The percentage of the total [^{3}H]-TG and [^{14}C]-TG secreted to the media after both the pulse and chase periods, and the TG content in (E) cells and (F) media after the chase period were calculated. Values are means ± SEM of 4–8 animals per group. Statistical differences between MAT1A-KO and WT mice are denoted by *p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 (Student's t test).

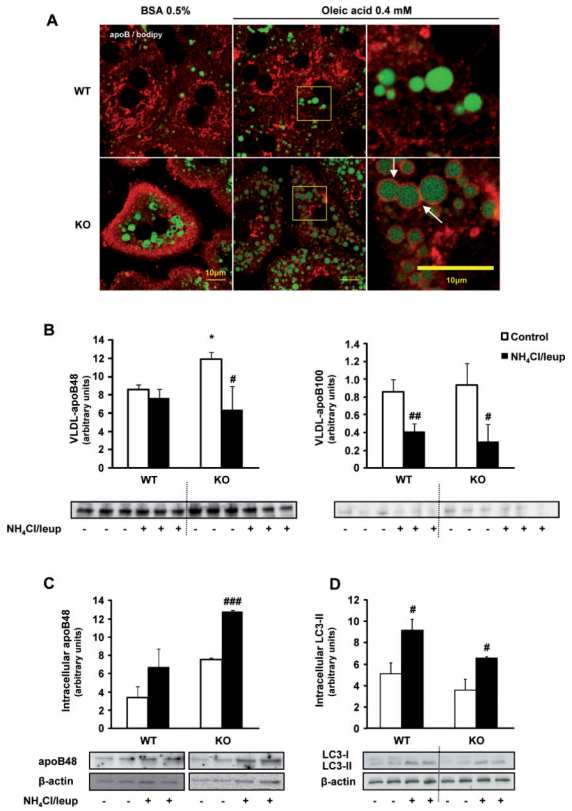

Fig. 5. Increased VLDL-apoB secretion in 3-month-old MAT1A-KO mice is linked to altered localization of apoB in hepatocytes but not to autophagy

(A) For confocal laser immunofluorescence analysis of apoB localization in hepatocytes, primary 3-month-old wild type (WT) and MAT1A-knockout (MAT1A-KO) mice hepatocytes were incubated 4 hours in coverslips in DMEM complemented with 0.5% fatty acid free BSA or 0.4 mM oleic acid in 0.5% BSA, and afterwards PBS washed and fixed with 3.7% formaldehyde. After permeabilization (5% Triton X-100), cells were blocked (10% foetal bovine serum in PBS) and double labeled with anti-apoB antibody (red) and BODIPY® 493/503 (green). (B–D) Hepatocytes were incubated 24 hours in DMEM without (control, □) or with (■) a mixture of the lysosomal inhibitors leupeptin (100 μM) and ammonium chloride (20 μM). (B) VLDL were isolated from the medium as detailed in material and methods and the VLDL-apoB quantity was analyzed by immunoblotting. (C) Intracellular apoB48 content was assessed by immunoblotting using β-actin as normalizer (apoB100 was not detected). (D) Autophagy was assessed by analysis of the expression of the microtubule-associated proteins, light chain (LC)3-I and LC3-II by immunoblotting. Statistical differences versus WT mice are denoted by *p<0.05 and versus control hepatocytes are denoted by #p<0.05, ##p<0.01 and ###p<0.001 (Student's t test).

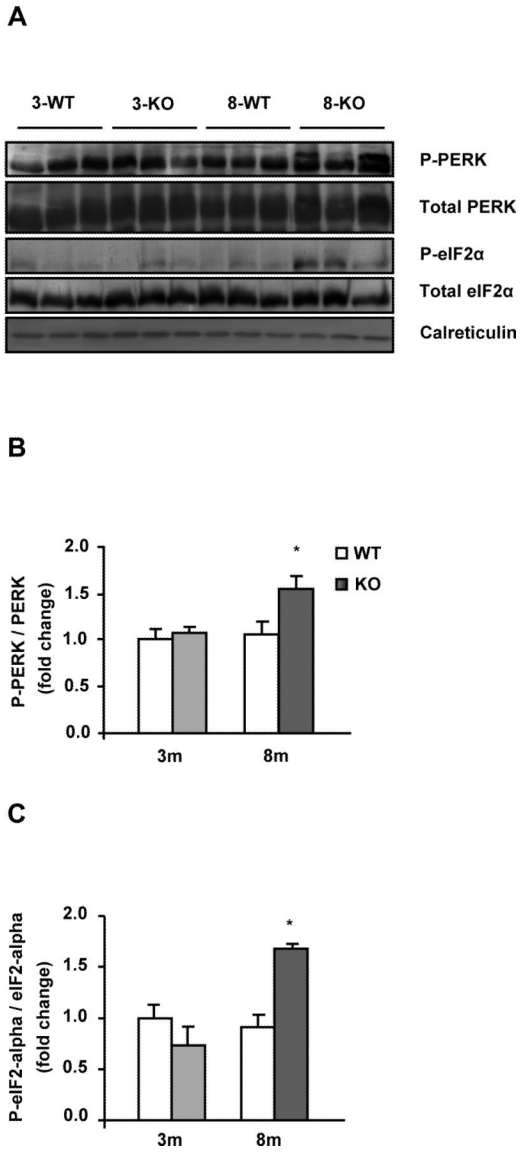

Fig. 6. Activation of the PERK-eIF2α pathway in liver from MAT1A deficient mice with NASH

Liver lysates from 3-month-old (3m) and 8-month-old (8m) wild type (WT) (□) and MAT1A-knockout (MAT1A-KO) (■) mice were subjected to 10% dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and proteins were transferred and immobilized on Immobilon-P transfer membranes. Western blotting was performed using primary antibodies for P-eIF2-alpha (ser51), eIF2-alpha, P-PERK (thr980), PERK and calreticulin as normalizer. (A) Representative immunoblots. Fold change over 3-WT for (B) P-PERK and (C) P-eIF2α versus their total forms in MAT1A-KO mice and their WT littermates. Values are means ± SEM of 4–8 animals per group. Statistical differences between MAT1A-KO and WT mice are denoted by *$p<0.05$ (Student's t test).

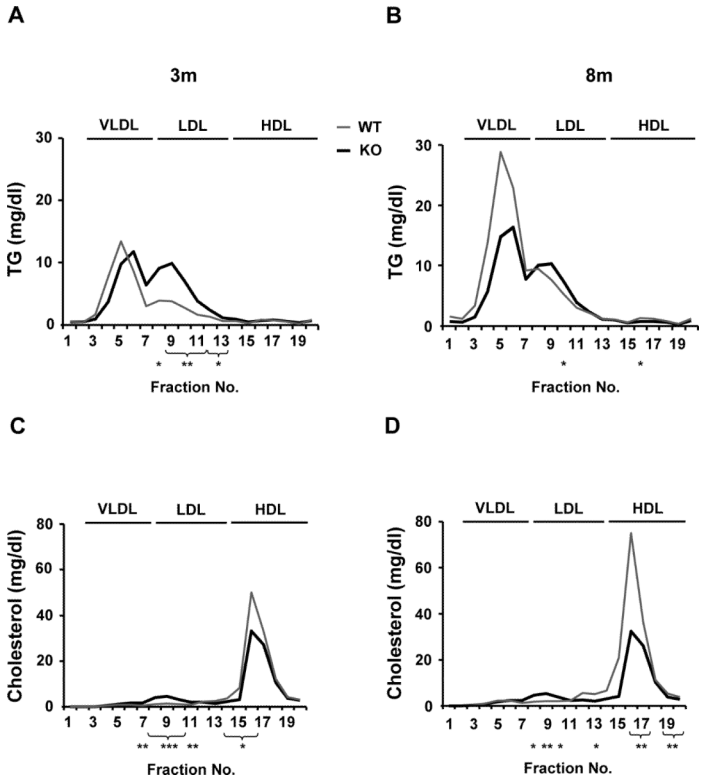

Fig. 7. MAT1A deletion alters the triglyceride and total cholesterol distribution among plasma lipoprotein subclasses in mice

Blood was collected from 2 hour fasted 3-month-old (3m) and 8-month-old (8m) wild type (WT) (—) and MAT1A-knockout (MAT1A-KO) (—) mice. Serum was isolated and lipoproteins were separated in 20 subclasses (represented as fraction numbers 1 to 20) with gel permeation columns on the basis of differences in particle size by HPLC at Skylight Biotech Inc. (Akita, Japan). (A, B) Triglyceride (TG) and (C, D) total cholesterol concentrations were determined as described in material and methods in the lipoprotein subclasses defined as large (fractions 3–5), medium (fraction 6) and small (fraction 7) VLDL subclasses, large (fraction 8), medium (fraction 9), small (fraction 10) and very small (fractions 11–13) LDL subclasses and very large (fractions 14–15), large (fraction 16), medium (fraction 17), small (fraction 18) and very small (fractions 19–20) HDL subclasses. Values are means ± SEM of 4–8 animals per group. Statistical differences between MAT1A-KO and WT mice are denoted by *p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 (Student's t test).

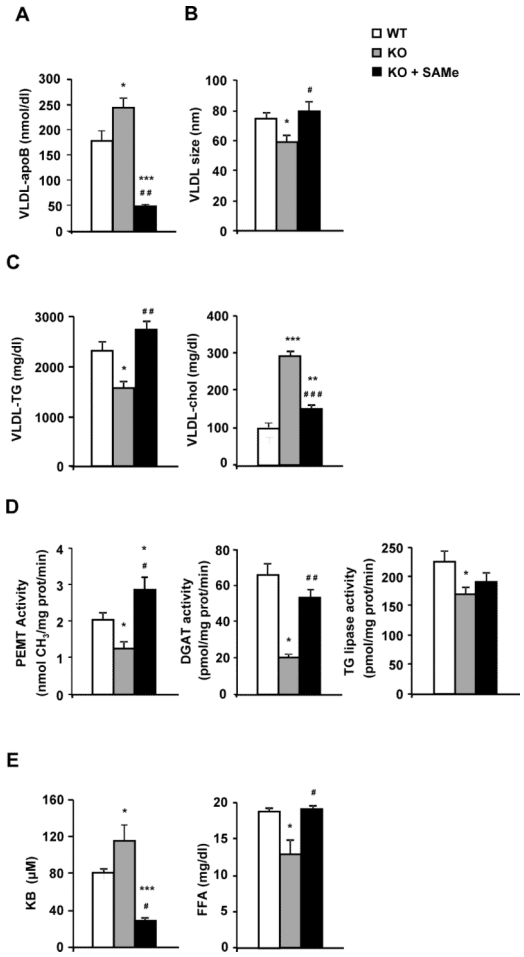

Fig. 8. SAMe recovers VLDL features and the activity of crucial enzymes involved in VLDL assembly in 3-month-old MAT1A-KO mice

3-month-old wild type (WT) (□), MAT1A-knockout (MAT1A-KO) (■) and SAMe treated MAT1A-KO (KO + SAMe) (■) mice were fasted 2 hours prior to the injection of 1 mg/g poloxamer (P-407) in saline to inhibit VLDL metabolism. Before P-407 injection and 6 hours later blood was collected and VLDL (d<1.02 g/ml) were isolated from serum by ultracentrifugation and characterized for (A) apoB, (B) particle size, (C) triglyceride (TG) and cholesterol (chol) content. (D) Liver microsomes were prepared and microsomal phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase (PEMT), diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT) and TG lipase activities were determined as described in materials and methods. (E) Serum was isolated and levels of ketone bodies (KB) and free fatty acids (FFA) were measured. Values are means ± SEM of 4–8 animals per group. Statistical differences versus WT mice are denoted by *p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 and versus MAT1A-KO mice are denoted by $^{\#}$p<0.05, $^{\#\#}$p<0.01 and $^{\#\#\#}$p<0.001 (Student's t test).