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Altered gene expression in T-cell receptor signalling in peripheral blood leucocytes in acute coronary syndrome predicts secondary coronary events

Shin-ichiro Takashima,¹ Soichiro Usui,¹ Keisuke Kurokawa,¹ Teppei Kitano,¹ Takeshi Kato,¹ Hisayoshi Murai,¹ Hiroshi Furusho,¹ Hiroyuki Oda,² Michiro Maruyama,³ Yoshiki Nagata,³ Kazuo Usuda,³ Koji Kubota,² Yumie Takeshita,¹ Yoshio Sakai,¹ Masao Honda,¹ Shuichi Kaneko,¹ Masayuki Takamura¹

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¹Department of Disease Control and Homeostasis, Kanazawa University Graduate School of Medical Science, Kanazawa, Ishikawa, Japan

²Public Central Hospital of Matto Ishikawa, Hakusan, Ishikawa, Japan

³Toyama Prefectural Central Hospital, Toyama, Japan

Correspondence to

Dr Shin-ichiro Takashima; takashin@m-kanazawa.jp

ABSTRACT

Objective: Comprehensive profiling of gene expression in peripheral blood leucocytes (PBLs) in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) as a prognosticator is needed. We explored the specific profile of gene expression in PBLs in ACS for long-term risk stratification.

Methods: 30 patients with ACS who underwent primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and 15 age-matched adults who participated in medical check-ups were enrolled from three centres. Peripheral blood samples were collected to extract RNA for microarray analyses.

Results: During the 5-year follow-up, 36% of this cohort developed the expected non-fatal coronary events (NFEs) of target lesion revascularisation (TLR) and PCI for a de novo lesion. Class comparison analysis ($p < 0.005$) demonstrated that 83 genes among 7785 prefiltered genes (41 upregulated vs 42 downregulated genes) were extracted to classify the patients according to the occurrence of NFE. Pathway analysis based on gene ontology revealed that the NFEs were associated with altered gene expression regarding the T-cell receptor signalling pathway in ACS. Univariate t test showed that the expression level of death-associated protein kinase1 (DAPK1), known to regulate inflammation, was the most significantly negatively regulated gene in the event group (0.61-fold, $p < 0.0005$). Kaplan-Meier curve analysis and multivariate analysis adjusted for baseline characteristics or clinical biomarkers demonstrated that lower DAPK1 expression in PBL emerged as an independent risk factor for the NFEs (HR: 8.73; CI 1.05 to 72.8, $p = 0.045$).

Conclusions: Altered gene expression in T-cell receptor signalling in PBL in ACS could be a prognosticator for secondary coronary events.

Trial registration number: UMIN000001932; Results.

KEY QUESTIONS

What is already known about this subject?

► Previous studies have shown that serum (or plasma) levels of cytokines or soluble proteins derived from neutrophils, platelets during the acute phase^{4 5} or at stable phase,³ after acute coronary syndrome (ACS), are biomarkers for predicting secondary major cardiac cardiovascular events (as well as biomarkers in stable coronary artery disease to predict for primary events^{6 7}). Likewise, some genes and microRNAs in peripheral blood mononuclear cells showing specific expression profiles in ACS were demonstrated to be potential single genetic prognostic markers.^{8 9}

What does this study add?

► We added a new insight that the altered gene expression profile in circulating leucocytes at the onset of ACS, particularly in the T-cell receptor signalling pathway, can be a prognosticator of secondary coronary events.

How might this impact on clinical practice?

► These findings obtained from a genetic approach might provide new insights showing that (1) acute response of the immune system, especially regarding T-cell receptor signalling on ACS, varies among patients and could characterise their prognosis of coronary artery disease, and (2) a set of specifically identified genes might not only be a prognosticator but may also provide a clue to elucidate an undetermined genetic mechanism, called 'residual risk' for atherosclerosis or vascular remodelling, beyond the established risk factors such as diabetes, smoking and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol serum levels.

INTRODUCTION

Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is a major cause of mortality worldwide. During the past decades, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) has greatly helped improve the prognosis of patients following myocardial infarction (MI). Restenosis post-stenting at the primary PCI was reduced by using the latest generation of drug-eluting stents (DESs).^{1,2} In addition, oral administration of high dose of statins has been shown to reduce the secondary cardiovascular events.³ However, restenosis of the intervention site still occurs after implantation and the development of de novo lesions remains a medical problem.

Atherosclerosis, which leads to MI, is a chronic inflammation disease. Previous studies have shown that serum (or plasma) levels of cytokines or soluble proteins derived from neutrophils, platelets during the acute phase^{4,5} or at stable phase,³ after ACS, are biomarkers for predicting secondary major cardiac cardiovascular events (as well as biomarkers in stable coronary artery disease to predict for primary events^{6,7}). Likewise, some genes and microRNAs in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) showing specific expression profiles in ACS were demonstrated to be potential single genetic prognostic markers.^{8,9} Recently, it has been reported that MI accelerates the inflammation of atherosclerotic plaques at a distance via extramedullary monocytopoiesis triggered by sympathetic nerve activation,¹⁰ indicating that peripheral immune cells may be involved in the progression of atherosclerotic plaques after MI.

However, refined prognosticating markers based on comprehensive genetic analysis have not been established. In this multicentre, 5-year cohort study based on comprehensive analysis of gene expression in leucocytes in patients with ACS, we demonstrated that altered gene expression of peripheral blood leucocytes (PBLs) during the acute phase of ACS could predict secondary coronary events such as restenosis and new lesions.

METHODS

Study design

This prospective cohort study of the gene expression profiling of PBMCs in patients with cardiovascular disease was designed to investigate gene expression profiles predictive of prognosis in patients with ACS and has been registered in the UMIN Clinical Trials Registry (UMIN000001932). This study protocol complies with the Declaration of Helsinki, the locally appointed ethics committee has approved the research protocol and informed consent was obtained from each subject. This trial included patients from three centres in Japan, from December 2007 to November 2008. Patients were eligible if they were admitted with acute chest pain suggestive of ACS and intended to undergo emergency coronary angiography. Patients with renal failure on haemodialysis were excluded. Blood samples were obtained on admission before angiography. For the present study, 30

patients who had undergone primary PCI and had available peripheral blood samples for RNA collection were included, and followed up prospectively for 5 years. Fifteen people who underwent a medical check-up in a different cohort study investigating metabolic diseases were included as control participants; the institutional review board of the Public Central Hospital of Matto Ishikawa separately approved the protocol, and written informed consent was obtained.

RNA collection from peripheral blood samples and microarray analysis

Five millilitres of whole blood were collected directly into two 2.5 mL PAXgene blood RNA tubes (PreAnalytiX, Hombrechtikon, Switzerland) before primary coronary angiography and were stored at -80°C until RNA isolation. RNA was isolated from blood, using the PAXgene system and following the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, PAXgene Blood RNA tubes were centrifuged, and the pellets washed and resuspended in buffer. Using the PAXgene Blood RNA Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, California, USA), lysis buffer was applied to the resuspended pellets, and RNA purification and extraction were performed using the columns. The extracted RNA was stored at -80°C until DNA microarray analysis using 3D-Gene Human Oligo chip 25k (Toray Industries, Inc, Tokyo, Japan), the details of which are described in the online supplementary data section.

Follow-up

After discharge, the patients were followed up at each outpatient clinic. Follow-up coronary angiography was scheduled to be performed 6 months after primary PCI in all of the patients, whereas additional coronary angiography was considered when cardiac ischaemia was suspected by ECG, echocardiography, myocardial perfusion imaging, coronary CT and the symptoms of the patients. The primary end point of this study was non-fatal coronary events (NFEs), including revascularisation of the targeted lesion (TLR) or PCI for de novo lesions (de novo PCI).

Processing of microarray data

Hierarchical clustering of gene expression was assessed by calculating the Pearson's product-moment correlation coefficient, using BRB-Array Tools software (V.4.4.0) (NCBI, NIH, Bethesda, Maryland, USA). The data were $\log_2$ -scaled, normalised, mean-centred and applied to average linkage clustering. The resulting dendrogram indicated the order in which the patients were grouped based on the similarities among gene expression patterns. Gene clustering data were presented graphically, and the analysed genes were ordered by the clustering algorithm, such that genes with the most similar expression patterns were placed adjacent to each other. To investigate genes differentially expressed between the groups, the class comparison tool, based on univariate *t* tests, among the BRB-Array Tools, was used. To determine the gene pathways that were differentially

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

	Control	ACS	p Value
N	15	30	
Age, years	64±5	65±12	0.84
Male, n (%)	13 (87)	30 (100)	0.11
Hypertension, n (%)	6 (40)	24 (80)	0.039
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	0 (0)	15 (50)	0.001
Smoking, n (%)	3 (20)	22 (73)	0.001
STEMI (n, %)		29 (97)	
Time from onset to balloon (hours)		3.7±2.9	
Culprit vessel			
LMT, n (%)		2 (6.7)	
LAD, n (%)		13 (43.3)	
LCx, n (%)		3 (10.0)	
RCA, n (%)		12 (40.0)	
Stent, n (%)		30 (100)	
Bare metal stent, n (%)		18 (60)	
Drug-eluting stent, n (%)		12 (40)	
LVEF (%)		58±10	
Max CK (IU/l)		2277±2116	
BNP at day 7 (pg/mL)		214±342	
CRP at day 0 (mg/dL)		0.6±1.3	
T-Chol (mg/dL)	196 (167–202)	166 (144–203)	0.13
TG (mg/dL)	112 (87–141)	79 (59–117)	0.07
HDL-C (mg/dL)	55 (47–65)	41 (37–47)	0.001
LDL-C (mg/dL)	108 (96–123)	95 (83–125)	0.50
HbA1c, NGSP (%)	5.7 (5.6–5.9)	6.3 (5.9–7.2)	0.001
FPG (mg/dL)	96 (91–100)	113 (99–153)	<0.001
FIRI (μU/mL)	4.9 (3.2–11.2)	6.4 (3.6–11.9)	0.47
HOMA-IR	1.1 (0.8–2.6)	1.8 (1.0–4.6)	0.14
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.1±2.9	23.9±3.8	0.47
Medication at discharge			
RAS inhibitor, n (%)		25 (83)	
β blocker		6 (20)	
Statins, n (%)		24 (80)	

Data are shown as the mean±SD or median with IQR.

ACS, acute coronary syndrome; BMI, body mass index; BNP, brain natriuretic peptide; CK, creatine phosphokinase; FIRI, fasting immunoreactive insulin; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c, hemoglobin A1c; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HOMA-IR, Homeostatic Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance; LAD, left anterior descending coronary artery; LCx, left circumflex coronary artery; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LMT, left main tract; LVEF, left ventricle ejection fraction; NGSP, National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program; RAS, renin-angiotensin system; RCA, right coronary artery; STEMI, ST-elevation myocardial infarction; T-chol, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride.

expressed between the groups, 405 pathways of the Biocarta and KEGG pathway were analysed (BRB-Array Tools). The least squares (LS)/Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) permutation test was used to identify the gene sets with more genes differentially expressed between the groups than expected by chance. The Efron-Tibshirani's test based on 'maxmean' statistics was also performed to identify gene sets differentially expressed. A p value less than 0.005 was deemed to indicate statistical significance. To classify the samples based on gene expression profiles, class prediction analysis (BRB-Array Tools) was performed using a compound covariate predictor incorporating genes that were differentially expressed at the p<0.01 or p<0.005 significance level (as assessed using the random variance t-test, using the univariate t-test values for comparison of classes with weights). The cross-validated misclassification rate was computed.

Statistical analysis

Normally distributed continuous variables were presented as the mean with SD, and variables with a skewed distribution as the median with IQR. These variables were compared using the t test (two-tailed) and the Mann-Whitney U-test, respectively. Categorical variables were presented as numbers and percentages, and were compared using the χ^2 test for trends. Cumulative event rates were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared using the log-rank test. Univariable and multivariable stepwise Cox proportional hazards regression models (with a p value=0.25 as a criterion to enter a variable into the model) were used to identify independent correlates of the 5-year outcome. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistical software (V.19) (IBM, USA). If not prescribed, a p value less than 0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

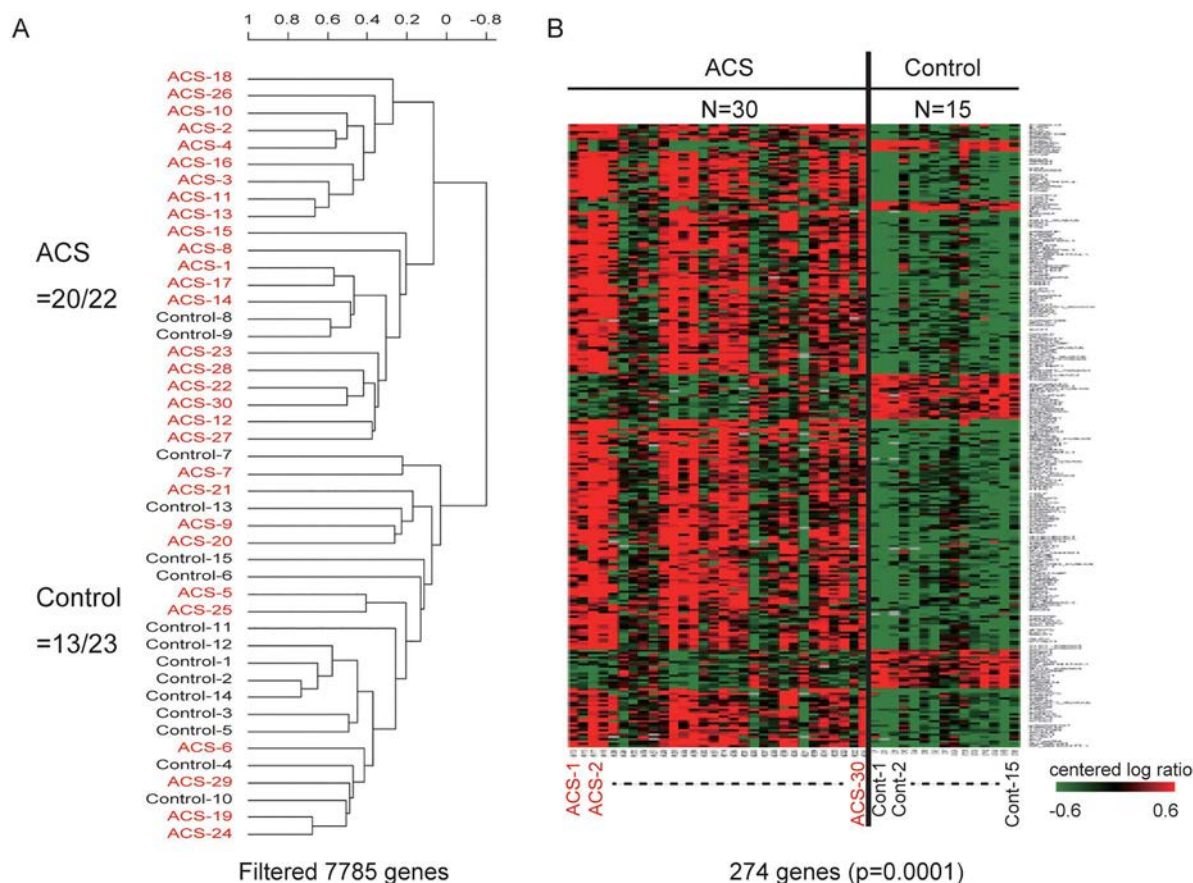


Figure 1 Hierarchical clustering analysis of 7785 genes (genes with a log-ratio variation in the 25th centile and >5% missing data were excluded) (A) A heat map of 274 genes extracted by class comparison analysis ($p < 0.0001$) (B) Each column corresponds to a sample, and each row represents a gene. The gene cluster data are graphically presented as coloured images; red and green indicate upregulated and downregulated genes, respectively. ACS, acute coronary syndrome.

RESULTS

Patient characteristics

The patient cohort consisted of 30 patients with ACS (100% males), in addition to 15 age-matched control participants (87% males), with mean ages of 65 ± 12 and 64 ± 5 years, respectively. Table 1 summarises the baseline clinical characteristics. The morbidity of diabetes in the ACS group was 50%, and the levels of glycosylated haemoglobin and fasting plasma glucose were higher, and that of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol lower in the ACS group than in the control group.

Differential gene expression profile of PBLs in patients with ACS

As non-filtered genes (24 267 genes) may include those that are unchanged among samples, preventing efficient gene clustering due to 'noise', we filtered out such genes, using a different stringency method. Using 7785 filtered genes (genes with a log-ratio variation in the 25th centile and >5% missing data were excluded) with a hierarchical clustering analysis and a non-supervised learning method, all of the participants were clustered roughly into two groups: the ACS group and control

group (figure 1A). Among the 7785 prefiltered genes, class comparison analysis ($p < 0.0001$) was used to extract 274 genes that were significantly altered in ACS compared with the control: 228 upregulated versus 46 down-regulated genes (figure 1B and online supplementary table S1). We examined the pathways significantly altered in ACS, demonstrating that 19 gene sets of the Biocarta pathway were significantly changed in PBLs of patients with ACS compared with those of the control group (table 2).

The clinical outcome at 5-year follow-up

Among 30 patients, 28 (93.3%) completed the 5-year follow-up (tables 3 and 4). The average follow-up period was 58 ± 21 months. One patient died of heart failure at 11 months after the primary PCI on ACS, through a PCI event for a de novo lesion performed 4 months before death. NFEs occurred in 11 patients (36.6%): TLR in 7 (23.3%), de novo PCI in 7 (23.3%) and both in 4 (13.3%) (figure 2A). In the TLR group, DES was used in four cases (57.1%) at the primary PCI. Table 4 shows the baseline characteristics according to the NFE. In the NFE group, multivessel disease was significantly predominant.

Table 2 Pathways significantly altered in ACS versus the control group

Pathway description	Number of genes	LS permutation p Value	KS permutation p Value	Efron-Tibshirani's GSA test p Value
<i>Biocarta pathway</i>				
HIV-I Nef: negative effector of Fas and TNF	35	*0.00001	0.00626	0.025 (+)
Keratinocyte differentiation	25	*0.00014	0.01083	0.235 (+)
Chaperones modulate interferon Signalling pathway	11	*0.00095	0.04736	0.17 (+)
NF-κB signalling pathway	11	*0.00123	0.06918	0.115 (–)
Toll-like receptor pathway	12	*0.00139	0.11089	0.185 (–)
TNFR2 signalling pathway	12	*0.00165	0.16091	0.305 (+)
Acetylation and deacetylation of RelA in the nucleus	10	*0.00323	0.04009	0.245 (–)
CD40L signalling pathway	9	*0.00359	0.2707	0.265 (+)
Regulation of transcriptional activity by PML	9	*0.00451	0.01201	0.375 (–)
Double-stranded RNA-induced gene expression	8	*0.00471	0.32605	0.25 (+)
IL 3 signalling pathway	10	0.00545	*0.00368	0.275 (–)
Role of ERBB2 in signal transduction and oncology	11	0.01509	*0.00022	0.49 (+)
Transcriptional activation of dbpb from mRNA	6	0.02236	*0.00221	0.41 (+)
NFAT and hypertrophy of the heart	24	0.02685	*0.00179	0.29 (–)
Fc epsilon receptor I signalling in mast cells	18	0.03265	*0.0046	0.385 (–)
Multistep regulation of transcription by Pitx2	6	0.05738	*0.0038	0.49 (+)
Growth hormone signalling pathway	12	0.06599	*0.00362	0.255 (+)
Oxidative stress-induced gene Expression Via Nrf2	8	0.11679	0.74512	*<0.005 (–)
Protein kinase A at the centrosome	7	0.90048	0.6826	*<0.005 (–)

A total of 19 of 202 investigated gene sets among the Biocarta pathways passed the 0.005 significance threshold of the LS/KS permutation test or Efron-Tibshirani's GSA maxmean test.

*Denotes significant p value.

ACS, acute coronary syndrome; GSA, gene set analysis; NFAT, nuclear factor of activated T-cells; NF-κB, nuclear factor-κB; PML, promyelocytic leukemia; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

In this cohort, the levels of fasting immunoreactive insulin and HOMA-IR were lower than those in the control, while the rate of medication at discharge, including RAS inhibitors and statins, and other clinical laboratory markers, were not different between the groups. The serum level of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) at follow-up was not associated with the secondary NFEs (NFE (87±31 mg/dL) vs non NFE (100±27 mg/dL), $p=0.32$). The baseline characteristics according to the subgroup of NFE, TLR or de novo PCI are also shown (see online supplementary tables S2-1, 2-2).

Table 3 Outcome

Five years of follow-up achieved (n, %)	28 (93.3)
Average follow-up period (months)	58±21
MACE (n, %)	1 (3.3)
NFE (n, %)	11 (36.6)
De novo PCI (n, %)	7 (23.3)
TLR (n, %)	7 (23.3)
BMS (n, %)	3 (42.9)
DES (n, %)	4 (57.1)
Cerebral infarction (n, %)	2 (6.7)
Non-cardiac-related death (n, %)	5 (16.7)

BMS, bare-metal stents; DES, drug-eluting stents; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events; NFE, non-fatal coronary events; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; TLR, target lesion revascularisation.

Differentially expressed genes in ACS that predict secondary NFEs

To investigate differentially expressed genes in the NFE group, we performed class comparison analysis ($p<0.005$), extracting 83 genes among 7785 prefiltered genes (41 upregulated vs 42 down-regulated genes) (figure 2B; and see online supplementary table S3). The pathway analysis based on gene ontology revealed that T-cell receptor signalling was the most significantly altered pathway in PBLs in ACS in the later NFE development group (table 5). This gene pathway profile differed from the one that showed significant change in ACS compared with the control (table 2). Likewise, the gene pathway profile altered in ACS in the de novo PCI subgroup was different from that in the TLR group (see online supplementary tables S4-1, 4-2). To assess the predictive value of the gene sets for the NFEs, class prediction analysis, a supervised learning method based on the compound covariate predictor, was performed using different stringencies. The rate of correct classification was 60–77% (see online supplementary table S5).

DAPK1 expression levels in ACS in relation to outcome

We next investigated candidate single markers for predicting secondary NFEs. Among 83 genes extracted by the class comparison analysis, one of the most

Table 4 Baseline characteristics according to outcome

	NFE		p Value
	Yes (N=11)	No (N=19)	
Age, years	66±10	64±14	0.66
Male, n (%)	11 (100)	19 (100)	
Hypertension, n (%)	10 (91)	14 (74)	0.37
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	7 (64)	8 (42)	0.45
Smoking, n (%)	9 (82)	13 (68)	0.67
Number of diseased vessels, n			0.01
1 vessel	0	10	
2 vessels	8	6	
3 vessels	3	3	
LMT lesion	2 (18)	3 (16)	1.00
Stent			
Bare metal stent, n	5	13	0.26
Drug-eluting stent, n	6	6	
LVEF (%)	63±10	54±12	0.24
Max CK (IU/L)	1488 (765–1940)	2188 (1298–3201)	0.12
BNP at day 7 (pg/mL)	102 (72–370)	48 (33–103)	0.11
CCr (mL/min)	62 (56–70)	83 (52–116)	0.29
hsCRP at day 0 (mg/dL)	0.18 (0.06–0.53)	0.17 (0.09–0.32)	0.76
T-Chol (mg/dL)	174 (145–207)	158 (144–198)	0.76
TG (mg/dL)	74 (69–129)	79 (57–110)	0.70
HDL-C (mg/dL)	42 (37–48)	40 (38–45)	0.78
LDL-C (mg/dL)	91 (82–121)	95 (85–125)	0.95
HbA1c, NGSP (%)	6.4 (6.2–6.8)	6.1 (5.8–7.5)	0.56
FPG (mg/dL)	108 (101–121)	116 (99–156)	0.53
FIRI (μU/mL)	3.5 (2.5–6.1)	9.0 (4.5–16.4)	0.011
HOMA-IR	0.76 (0.66–1.52)	2.90 (1.10–6.27)	0.001
Lp(a) (mg/dL)	37 (32–45)	26 (13–42)	0.27
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.3±3.9	24.2±3.5	0.53
Medication at discharge			
RAS inhibitor, n (%)	8 (73)	16 (84)	0.64
Statins, n (%)	8 (73)	16 (84)	0.64

Data are shown as the mean±SD or median with IQR.

BMI, body mass index; BNP, brain natriuretic peptide; CCr, creatinine clearance (calculated using the Cockcroft and Gault formula); FIRI, fasting immunoreactive insulin; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HOMA-IR, Homeostatic Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance; hsCRP, high sensitivity C reactive protein; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; Lp(a), lipoprotein (a); NFE, non-fatal coronary event; LMT, left main tract; LVEF, left ventricle ejection fraction; RAS, renin-angiotensin system; T-chol, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride.

significantly downregulated (with the smallest p value) and meaningful genes in the NFE group was DAPK1 (see online supplementary table S3). Kaplan-Meier curve analysis showed the time course of the secondary NFEs in the three strata of the DAPK1 expression levels on admission, demonstrating that lower DAPK1 expression in PBLs on admission in primary ACS might predict secondary NFEs (figure 3). Multivariate analysis adjusted for the baseline characteristics or clinical biomarkers demonstrated that lower DAPK1 expression in PBLs emerged as an independent risk factor for secondary NFEs (table 6).

DISCUSSION

This is the first study to enrol a cohort of patients with ACS over a 5-year follow-up period in the investigation of secondary coronary events, using DNA microarray analysis. In this multicentre cohort study of 30 patients,

we demonstrated by comprehensive gene expression analysis (including 24 367 genes) that altered immunological gene expression in peripheral leucocytes at the onset of ACS, particularly genes involved in the T-cell receptor signalling pathway, could be useful for classifying patients according to the risk of secondary coronary events.

In all of the patients with ACS evaluated, the gene expression profile in PBLs was apparently different from that of the control participants from the medical check-up. The pathway significantly altered in patients with ACS included the Toll-like receptor pathway and CD40 ligand signalling pathway (table 2), findings that were comparable to those of previous reports.^{11 12} Since the patients were included during the period 2007–2008, when bare metal stents or the first generation of DES, the Cypher or Taxus stent, were used for primary PCI for ACS in Japan, 30% of patients were estimated to develop in-stent restenosis at the 6-month follow-up. In

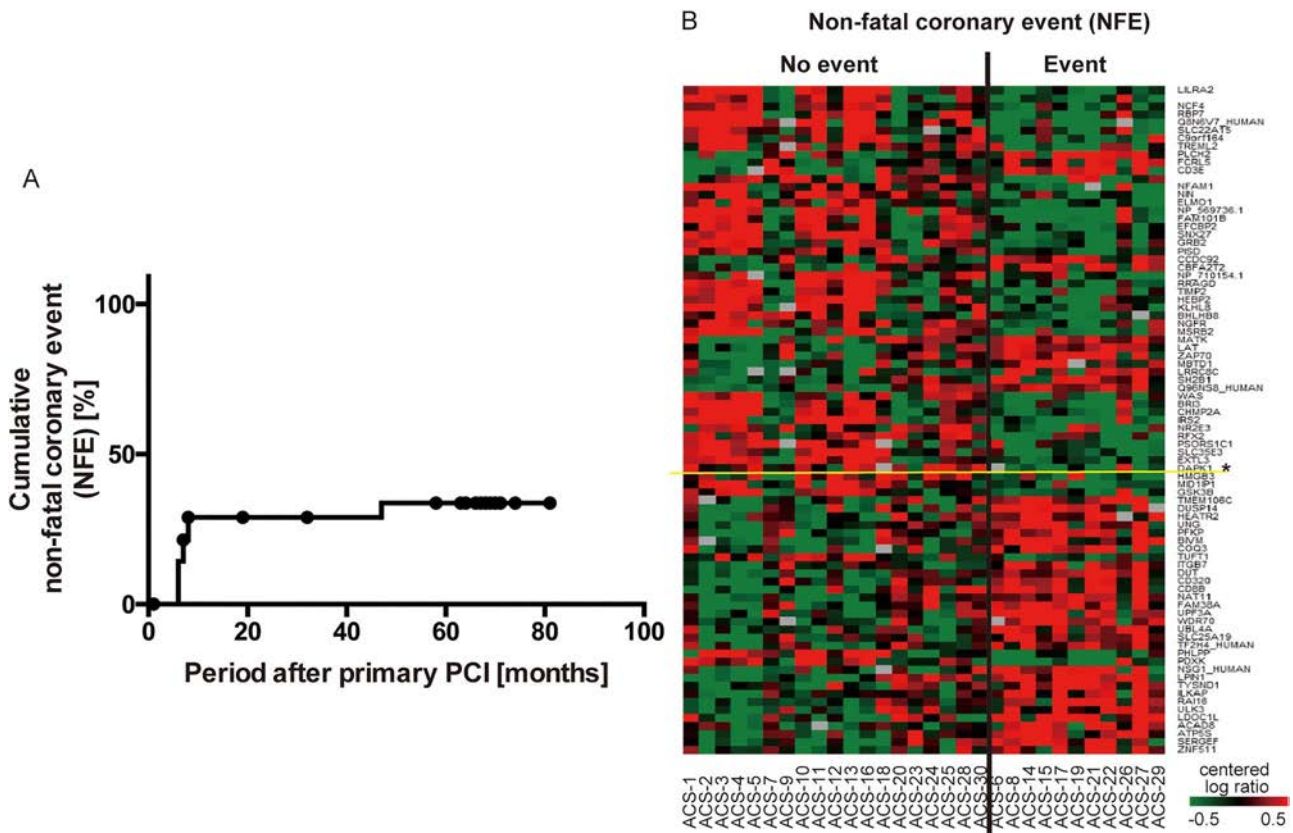


Figure 2 A Kaplan-Meier curve showing the cumulative incidence of the secondary NFE of TLR or de novo PCI during the 5-year follow-up (30 patients) (A) A heat map of 83 genes that were extracted among 7785 prefiltered genes by class comparison analysis ($p < 0.005$) (B) Each column corresponds to a sample, which was classified according to the secondary NFE group, including TLR or de novo PCI (right side) and no event group (light side). The gene cluster data are graphically presented as coloured images: red and green indicate upregulated and downregulated genes, respectively; grey denotes unavailable data. An asterisk indicates DAPK1 as the most significantly altered and meaningful gene, of which expression was highlighted in yellow. DAPK1, death-associated protein kinase1; NFE, non-fatal coronary events; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; TLR, target lesion revascularisation.

this cohort, 36% of participants were subjected to TLR and/or *de novo* PCI, regardless of the serum level of LDL-C at the follow-up. Interestingly, the gene sets that were significantly altered in the group that developed secondary coronary events, including TLR or *de novo* PCI, during the follow-up, were quite different from the gene groups that changed substantially during the acute phase of ACS. Pathway analysis based on gene ontology demonstrated that altered gene expression associated with T-cell receptor signalling in ACS was a risk for secondary NFEs (table 5).

Many studies have been performed in pursuit of a new single prognosticator in peripheral blood samples. The plasma concentrations of myeloperoxidase (MPO),^{4 13} soluble CD40 ligand (sCD40L)¹² and combination of established prognostic biomarkers, such as BNP, highly sensitive C reactive protein or cardiac troponin I,⁵ have been reported to be associated with the risk of death or recurrent ischaemic events, as well as first cardiovascular events.^{6 7} Because MPO or CD40L is released from neutrophils or activated platelets, both of which are key pathophysiological cells in ACS, it might be reasonable

to focus on those molecules as candidate biomarkers for recurrent ischaemic events. Nakayama *et al*¹⁴ reported class A macrophage scavenger receptor (SR-A) as a predictive marker for a repeated cardiovascular event. They utilised a gene chip microarray system in patients with ACS for comprehensive analysis of gene expression in PBMCs. However, the study was performed on a small scale and was only aimed at extracting the genes most increased or decreased in ACS among a prespecified gene subset. Considering the mechanistic difference in occurrence between ACS (acute inflammation by neutrophil and thrombosis) and the secondary coronary events, including TLR or de novo PCI (chronic inflammation by lymphocytes or monocytes), the key factors for the risk prediction of secondary coronary events are not necessarily the same as the prime players in ACS. In fact, in this cohort study, SR-A was not identified as a gene predicting secondary coronary events. In a larger scale of patients with ACS, Ruparelia *et al*¹⁵ recently demonstrated that the differential gene expression profile of PBMC—but not PBL—at the onset of ACS, using DNA microarray analysis, made a striking contrast

Table 5 Pathways significantly altered in the secondary NFE group

Pathway description	Number of genes	LS permutation p Value	KS permutation p Value	Efron-Tibshirani's GSA test p Value
<i>Biocarta</i>				
T-cell receptor signalling pathway	26	*0.00001	*0.00001	0.25 (+)
Fc epsilon receptor I signalling in mast cells	18	*0.00005	*0.00097	0.105 (+)
Lck and Fyn tyrosine kinases in the initiation of TCR Activation	9	*0.00006	*0.00168	0.37 (–)
BCR signalling pathway	15	*0.00009	*0.00325	0.42 (+)
The co-stimulated signal during T-cell activation	11	*0.00019	0.0119	0.26 (–)
Nerve growth factor pathway	11	*0.00027	0.04891	0.29 (+)
Phosphoinositides and their downstream targets	11	*0.00048	0.02979	0.36 (+)
Activation of Csk by cAMP-dependent protein kinase inhibits signalling through the T-cell receptor	14	*0.00049	0.01546	0.435 (+)
Granzyme A-mediated apoptosis pathway	7	*0.00052	*0.0002	0.435 (+)
Role of Tob in T-cell activation	10	*0.00223	*0.00365	0.495 (+)
Ras-independent pathway in NK cell-mediated Cytotoxicity	12	*0.00227	*0.00075	0.345 (–)
HIV-induced T-cell apoptosis	5	*0.00305	0.01715	0.495 (+)
Mechanism of gene regulation by peroxisome Proliferators via PPAR α	28	*0.00379	0.10998	0.105 (+)
Links between Pyk2 and MAP kinases	14	*0.00415	0.03066	0.385 (+)
Angiotensin II-mediated activation of the JNK pathway via Pyk2-dependent Signalling	10	*0.00454	0.0191	0.21 (–)
<i>KEGG</i>				
T-cell receptor signalling pathway	57	*0.00001	*0.00036	0.125 (+)
Primary immunodeficiency	20	*0.00001	*0.00177	0.375 (+)
Natural killer cell-mediated cytotoxicity	54	*0.00003	*0.00086	0.12 (+)
Chemokine signalling pathway	78	*0.00081	0.01394	0.06 (–)
Fc epsilon RI signalling pathway	32	*0.00219	0.03961	0.025 (–)
B-cell receptor signalling pathway	38	*0.00262	0.03951	0.515 (+)
Pyrimidine metabolism	45	*0.00416	0.06912	0.185 (–)
Pentose phosphate pathway	14	*0.00471	0.16112	0.48 (+)
Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism	20	0.00903	*0.00303	0.285 (–)
Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism	7	0.05672	*0.00454	0.175 (–)
Ribosome	77	0.3271	*0.00405	0.29 (+)

A total of 15 of 202 and 11 of 203 investigated gene sets among the Biocarta and KEGG pathways, respectively, passed the 0.005 significance threshold of the LS/KS permutation test or Efron-Tibshirani's GSA maxmean test.

*Denotes significant p value.

BCR, B-cell receptor; NFE, non-fatal coronary event; NK, natural killer; TCR, T-cell receptor.

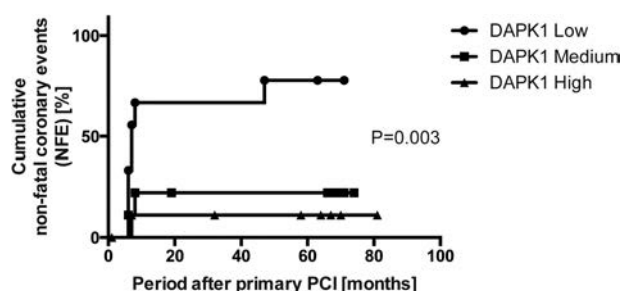


Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier curves showing the cumulative incidence of the secondary NFE of TLR or de novo PCI during the 5-year follow-up, according to the baseline expression level of DAPK1 in peripheral blood leucocytes (30 patients). DAPK1, death-associated protein kinase1; NFE, non-fatal coronary events; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; TLR, target lesion revascularisation.

to patients with stable ischaemic coronary disease, providing specific therapeutic targeting of key genes that could be useful for protecting acute myocardial damages. Different from these previous studies, we first utilised the gene expression profiling on ACS for predicting the secondary events. Since the progression of coronary atherosclerotic lesion or plaque instability post-ACS is associated with multiple factors including inflammation, and the risk stratification still remains fully elucidated, the approach using comprehensive gene expression may provide a new insight into a specific significant function in leucocytes, for vascular remodelling, as well as providing a prognosticator of secondary events.

DAPK is an actin-filament-associated, calcium calmodulin-dependent, serine/threonine kinase that primarily promotes apoptosis to various stimuli, including

Table 6 Unadjusted and adjusted HRs for the 5-year NFE group

	NFE HR (95% CI)	p Value
Univariable (unadjusted) Cox model		
Multivessel disease (disease in 2 or 3 vessels)	43.5 (0.260 to 7271)	0.150
Fasting IRI (>10 µU/mL)	0.025 (0.000 to 11.1)	0.236
Diabetes	2.23 (0.650 to 7.62)	0.203
Low-DAPK1 (<median)	11.3 (1.42 to 89.6)	0.022
Multivariable (adjusted) Cox model		
Low-DAPK1 (<median)	8.73 (1.05 to 72.8)	0.045

DAPK1, death-associated protein kinase1; IRI, immunoreactive insulin; NFE, non-fatal coronary event.

Fas, INF- γ and TNF- α ,¹⁶ in various cell types.¹⁷ In human carotid endarterectomy specimens, DAPK has been demonstrated substantially to express in the atherosclerotic plaque (foam cells of smooth muscle cells).¹⁸ On the other hand, DAPK has also been reported to exert antiapoptotic functions in different situations, as it was shown to suppress TNF α -induced apoptosis by shear stress in endothelial cells.¹⁹ Lai and Chen²⁰ demonstrated that DAPK negatively regulates T-cell activation by selective inhibition in T-cell receptor-triggered NF- κ B activation.²¹ Furthermore, in an acute T-cell leukaemia cell line, silencing of DAPK resulted in reduced susceptibility to Fas-induced apoptosis.²² These together may evoke a hypothesis that DAPK in circulating T-cells and endothelial cells protectively acts against vascular remodelling. In this study, DAPK1 was one of the most significantly suppressed genes in PBLs in ACS in the subgroups subsequently enduring TLR or *de novo* PCI. A genetic approach could enable speculation that the relatively low-expressed genes, such as DAPK1, at the onset of ACS in the subgroup of worse coronary prognosis, are essential for repair of diseased arterial endothelium but run out and poor to be recruited. These factors indicate that DAPK1 could be a candidate marker for prediction of secondary coronary events as well as being a therapeutic target.

Limitations

The limitations of this study must be recognised prior to its interpretation. First, not all of the patients underwent follow-up CAG, due to non-agreement by the patient or a hospital change in eight patients, all of whom were assigned to the group with no event. However, even after excluding these eight patients from the analysis, T-cell receptor signalling remained the principal pathway to be significantly altered on admission in patients with subsequent secondary coronary events. Second, the decision to perform TLR or *de novo* PCI was left to the discretion of the physician in charge. Third, this cohort, being started in 2007 or 2008, was rather old, so the frequency of use of bare metal stents for primary PCI was high (60%), and the remaining DESs were first generation, a finding different from that observed currently. Fourth, the correct prediction rate as assessed by the

class prediction analysis based on the combination of significantly altered gene sets was not satisfactory. This may be partially attributed to insufficient study data setting to control a false discovery rate with an appropriately low p value. Additional studies are needed to refine the prediction models. Finally, the expression level of DAPK1 in PBLs was evaluated only by a microarray from a small sized study sample as clinical outcome data, possibly causing a large variation in the results. Therefore, DAPK1 expression should be validated in another large-scaled prospective study, using quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR).

CONCLUSIONS

In this current multicentre, 5-year cohort study using comprehensive gene expression analysis, we demonstrated that the altered gene expression profile in circulating leucocytes at the onset of ACS, particularly in the T-cell receptor signalling pathway, can be a prognosticator of secondary coronary events. This finding may provide new insight regarding an undetermined genetic mechanism, called 'residual risk' for atherosclerosis or vascular remodelling, beyond the established risk factors such as diabetes, smoking and LDL-C serum levels.

Collaborators Takanori Yaegashi; Masahiko Kashimoto; Keisuke Ohtani; Tatsunori Ikeda.

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