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The role of the gaseous signaling molecule hydrogen sulfide in chronic liver disease

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DOI:
[10.33612/diss.131759040](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.131759040)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2020

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Damba, T. (2020). *The role of the gaseous signaling molecule hydrogen sulfide in chronic liver disease: Special emphasis on non-alcoholic fatty liver disease*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.131759040>

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Abbreviations

ABCA1	ATP binding cassette transporter A1
Acc1	Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1
Acox1	Peroxisomal acyl-CoA oxidase type 1
Acta2	Alpha-actin-2
Akt	Protein kinase B
ALT	Alanine Aminotransferase
AOAA	Amino-oxyacetic acid
ApoB100	Apolipoprotein B100
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase
ATP	Adenosine triphosphate
BDL	Bile duct ligation
BrdU	5-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine
BMI	Body Mass Index
CBS	Cystathionine β -synthase
Cd36	Cluster of differentiation 36
ChREBP	Carbohydrate response element binding protein
CO	Carbon monoxide
Col1 α 1	Collagen type 1 alpha 1
Cpt1a	Carnitine palmitoyltransferase I
hs-CRP	High sensitive C-reactive protein
CTH	Cystathionine γ -lyase
DAMPs	Damage associated molecular patterns
DATS	Diallyl trisulfide
Ddit3	DNA-damage inducible transcript 3
DDR	DNA damage response
Dgat2	Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 2
DL-PAG	DL-Propargylglycine
DNL	<i>De novo</i> lipogenesis
ECAR	Extra-cellular acidification rate
ECM	Extracellular matrix
ER stress	Endoplasmic reticulum stress
ETC	Electron transport chain
FAS	Fatty acid synthase
FFAs	Free fatty acids
FLI	Fatty liver index
GAPDH	Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase
GGT	Gamma-glutamyltransferase



GPx	Glutathione peroxidase
GSH	Glutathione
H ₂ O ₂	Hydrogen peroxide
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulfide
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma
HDL	High-Density Lipoprotein
HFD	High fat diet
HOMA-β,	Homeostatic Model Assessment of β cell function
HOMA-IR	Homeostatic Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance
HSCs	Hepatic stellate cells
HIS	Hepatic Steatosis Index
LDL	Low-Density Lipoprotein
LSEC	Liver sinusoidal endothelial cells
MPST	3-mercaptopyruvate sulfur transferase
NAC	N-acetylcysteine
NaHS	Sodium hydrosulfide
NAFLD	Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
NASH	Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis
NO	Nitric oxide
MCD	Methionine choline deficient diet
OA	Oleic acid
OCR	Oxygen consumption rate
OIS	Oncogene-induced senescence
PA	Palmitic acid
p38	P38 mitogen-activated protein kinases
PDGF-BB	Platelet-derived growth factor BB
PLP	Pyridoxal phosphate
PPARα	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha
PREVEND	Prevention of Renal and Vascular End-Stage Disease
SAA	Sulfur containing amino-acids
SA-β-gal	Senescence Associated β-Galactosidase staining
SASP	Senescence Associated Secretory Phenotype
RNS	Reactive nitrogen Species
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
RSS	Reactive Sulfur Species
SREBP1c	Sterol regulatory element-binding protein
T2D	Type II diabetes
TGFβ1	Transforming growth factor beta 1
TGs	Triglycerides



TIMP1	Tissue inhibitor metalloproteinase 1
TST	Thiosulfate sulfur transferase
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor
VLDL	Very low density lipoprotein



Summary

Chapter 1 is a general introduction on non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) with a special emphasis on NAFLD-associated liver fibrogenesis. We discuss in detail the role of hepatocytes and hepatic stellate cells in this process. Furthermore, we present an introduction to the gasotransmitter hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) and its role in the (patho)physiology of NAFLD and fibrogenesis.

In **Chapter 2** we investigate the factors that impair endogenous production of H_2S during development of NAFLD, in particular steatosis and free fatty acids in primary rat hepatocytes. We demonstrated that free fatty acids (FFAs) and the fibrogenic cytokine $TGF\beta 1$ strongly reduced the generation of H_2S and the expression of H_2S synthesizing enzymes. In addition, we investigated the effect of reduced H_2S generation on fatty acid metabolism and steatosis. Inhibition of H_2S increased the accumulation of lipids in hepatocytes via reduced peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-alpha (*Ppara*) activity and reduced expression of *Ppara* target genes, resulting in decreased fatty acid β -oxidation and increased triglyceride accumulation. These effects were reversed by exogenous H_2S . These results highlight the importance of H_2S in FFA metabolism in hepatocytes and identify impaired H_2S production as one of the mechanisms leading to increased lipid accumulation in hepatocytes.

In **Chapter 3** we investigated the value of measuring free thiols (R-SH) as a marker of systemic redox status in NAFLD in the general population (PREVEND database (n=5562)). Fatty liver index (FLI) and hepatic steatosis index (HSI) were used as indicators of NAFLD. We demonstrated that serum free thiols were reduced in subjects with suspected NAFLD. In multivariable linear regression, a significant association of serum free thiols with systolic blood pressure, diabetes and total cholesterol was shown. Furthermore, this association lost its significance after adjustment for high sensitive C-reactive protein, indicating the importance of free thiol status in chronic inflammation. Lastly, serum free thiols were also able to predict all-cause mortality risk.

Chapter 4-6 focus on the role of H_2S in stellate cell biology, in particular on the role of H_2S on stellate cell activation and senescence. In **Chapter 4**, we observed that the expression of the H_2S synthesizing enzyme cystathionine



γ -lyase (CTH) and the production of H_2S was increased during activation of rat primary hepatic stellate cells (HSCs). In addition, exogenous H_2S donors increased HSCs proliferation whereas inhibition of H_2S production reduced HSCs proliferation and activation. The stimulatory effect of H_2S on HSC activation is due to increased cellular bio-energetics as a result of increased mitochondrial activity. Cell specific inhibition of H_2S production could be a novel target to limit liver fibrosis.

In **Chapter 5**, we demonstrated a reciprocal relation between stellate cell activation and senescence which is mediated by H_2S . Inhibition of H_2S production reduced fibrogenic markers whereas it increased mRNA expression of the cellular senescence markers *Cdkn1 α* , *p53* and *Il6* and increased the proportion of β -galactosidase positive senescent cells. The H_2S induced induction of senescence is mediated via the PI3K-Akt signaling pathway. Furthermore, exogenous H_2S was able to reverse cellular senescence.

Chapter 6 addressed the effect of the natural coumarin derivate esculetin on the activation of HSCs. We demonstrated that esculetin induced mRNA expression of the senescence markers *Cdkn1 α* , *p53*, *Il6* and *P21^{cip1}* in HSCs and reduced the expression of the fibrogenic markers *Col1a1* and *Acta2*. The induction of senescence by esculetin was mediated by the PI3K-Akt-GSK3 β pathway. Based on these results, esculetin could be a potential therapeutic compound for liver fibrosis.



Nederlandse Samenvatting

Hoofdstuk 1 is een algemene introductie over niet-alcoholische leververvetting (NAFLD) met een speciale nadruk op NAFLD-geassocieerde leverfibrogenese. We bediscussiëren in detail de rol van hepatocyten en hepatische stellaatcellen in dit proces. Daarnaast presenteren we een introductie over de gastransmitter waterstofsulfide (H_2S) en zijn rol in de pathofysiologie van NAFLD en fibrogenese.

In **Hoofdstuk 2** onderzoeken we factoren die de endogene productie van H_2S aantasten tijdens de ontwikkeling van NAFLD, met name steatose en vrije vetzuren in primaire rat hepatocyten. We demonstreren dat vrije vetzuren en de fibrogene cytokine TGF β 1 de productie van H_2S en de expressie van H_2S synthese enzymen sterk verminderen. Daarnaast onderzochten we het effect van gereduceerde H_2S productie op vetzuurmetabolisme en steatose. Inhibitie van H_2S verhoogde de accumulatie van lipiden in hepatocyten via reductie van peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-alpha (*Ppara*) en gereduceerde expressie van *Ppara* target genen, resulterend in verlaagde vetzuur beta-oxidatie en toegenomen triglyceride accumulatie. Deze effecten waren omkeerbaar als exogeen H_2S werd toegevoegd. Deze resultaten onderstrepen de belangrijke rol van H_2S bij het vrije vetzuur metabolisme van hepatocyten en identificeert verminderde H_2S productie als een van de mechanismen die leidt tot verhoogde lipidenaccumulatie in hepatocyten.

In **hoofdstuk 3** onderzochten we de waarde van het meten van vrije thiolen (R-SH) als een marker voor systematische redoxstatus in NAFLD in de algemene populatie (PREVEND database (n=5562)). De fatty liver index (FLI) en hepatic steatosis index (HSI) werden gebruikt als indicatoren voor NAFLD. We demonstreerden dat vrije thiolen in serum gereduceerd waren bij mensen met NAFLD verdenking. Met multivariabele lineaire regressie werd een significante associatie tussen vrije thiolen in serum en systolische bloeddruk, diabetes en totaal cholesterol gevonden. Deze associatie verloor echter de significantie na correctie voor C-reactive proteïen niveaus. Dit suggereert dat het niveau van vrije thiolen in serum een rol heeft in chronische inflammatie. Tot slot waren vrije thiolen niveaus in serum ook voorspellend voor mortaliteit door alle oorzaken.



Hoofdstukken 4-6 focussen op de rol van H₂S in stellaatcelbiologie, waarbij met name de rol van H₂S op stellaatcelactivatie en -veroudering aan bod komt. In **hoofdstuk 4** observeerden we dat de expressie van H₂S synthetiserende enzym γ -lyase (CTH) en de productie van H₂S waren verhoogd tijdens de activatie van primaire rat hepatische stellaatcellen (HSCs). Daarbij zorgden exogene H₂S donoren voor toegenomen HSC proliferatie terwijl de inhibitie van H₂S productie de proliferatie en activatie van HSCs juist verminderde. Het stimulerende effect van H₂S op HSC activatie wordt veroorzaakt door een toename van cellulaire bio-energetica welke het resultaat zijn van toegenomen mitochondriale activiteit. Cel specifieke inhibitie van H₂S-productie kan een nieuwe target zijn om leverfibrose te limiteren.

In **hoofdstuk 5** wordt aangetoond dat er een wederkerige relatie bestaat tussen stellaatcelactivatie en veroudering, welke door H₂S gemedieerd is. De inhibitie van H₂S productie zorgde voor een reductie in fibrogene markers terwijl de mRNA expressie van cellulaire verouderingsmarkers *Cdkn1a*, *p53* en *Il6* juist verhoogd was. Ook was de proportie van β -galactosidase-positieve verouderde cellen verhoogd. De H₂S-geïnduceerde inductie van veroudering is gemedieerd via de PI3K-Akt signaleringsroute. Daarnaast was exogeen H₂S in staat om de cellulaire veroudering terug te draaien.

Hoofdstuk 6 ten slotte bediscussieert het effect van het natuurlijke coumarinederivaat esculetine op de activatie van HSCs. Er werd aangetoond dat esculetine de mRNA expressie van de verouderingsmarkers *Cdkn1a*, *p53*, *Il6* en P21^{cip1} induceerde in HSCs en juist zorgde voor een verlaagde expressie van de fibrogene markers *Col1a1* en *Acta2*. De inductie van veroudering door esculetine werd gemedieerd door de PI3K-Akt-GSK3B signaleringsroute. Gebaseerd op deze resultaten kan esculetine worden gezien als potentiële therapeutische stof om leverfibrose tegen te gaan.



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Acknowledgements

After four years of constant work on the lab bench, now it is time to write the happiest part of my thesis. Indeed, obtaining a PhD degree was a big challenge for me. All I have here is a pure collaboration of my family, supervisors, colleagues, friends and my effort as well as my passion. I am so proud and grateful for myself and my surroundings who support me all the time. Thank you very much to all of you.

Dear professor Han Moshage, I would like to express my sincere appreciation. You were always approachable and helpful when I needed your presence. Your flexibility and ability to understand others helped me a lot to establish my own approaches toward science. Without the freedom that you gave me, I would not be able to learn all these experiences that I went through. Indeed, the best lessons were learned from the experiences that were full of mistakes and failures. Also, your unique taste of music, art and sense of humor always attracts my curiosity. I always appreciate that you gave me an opportunity to be a part of MDL and Groningen. I cannot imagine my PhD without your encouragement, support and mastermind supervision.

I would also like to extend my big thanks to the professor Klaas Nico Faber. Your critical thinking and enthusiasm for science always inspire me a lot. Your every single question and recommendation are very valuable for me. Thus, I always tried to reflect your opinion on my projects.

My deepest gratitude also belongs to professor Harry van Goor. Your professional guidance about gasotransmitters and hydrogen sulfide greatly extended the value of our projects. I will always appreciate the opportunities that you gave me during my PhD years. I am glad that we created fruitful outcomes on the projects. Thank you for your kind and encouraging advice and I wish all the best for you.

Dear professor Enkhjargal Dorjbal, I have been walking the path that you shaped for me since I started my career. I am always very grateful that I started my academic career under your supervision. Your crucial advice is always in my mind to help when I face problems. If it wasn't you, I wouldn't be able to stand where I am today. Thank you so much for encouraging my passion towards science from the beginning and giving me such good advice. I wish all the best and happiness for my sincere mentor.



I want to convey my gratitude to all lab technicians. Dear Manon, thank you for all the support and teachings, your warm smile always comforted my silly questions. Also, thank you for Janette, Tjasso, Dianne, Sofie as well as KG technicians Niels, Aycha, Roos. You were super approachable, open-hearted and never hesitated to my disturbing questions. I cannot imagine lab work without your support and guidance. Thank you so much everyone. Dear Shiva, Ali, Herson, Natalia, Alfredo, Archie, Yana, and Mengfan, you were more likely to be my teachers. I learned a lot from you, not only techniques but attitude for science. Your inspirations helped me to stand up again after many constant failures. Dear my colleagues Arno, Ying, Danial, Raphael, Emilia, Defu, Erick, Chris, Dicky, Onne, Anna, Rumei, Anoush, Floris, I loved to discuss and share with you about life and science experiences. You always eased my failed results and encouraged me to my next failure. We all together went down and stood again. It was a pleasure to work with you all and I cannot imagine my PhD life without you guys. Dear office mates Tim, Yang, Irene, Angela, Alejandra, Johanne, Hilde (co-chair), Zongmei (Mei), Sandra, Fabiola, thank you for being such good friends and advisors. We spent a lot of pleasant and fun times in our office and made the office one of the happiest and habitable room in the UMCG. I wish you all the best for your life and future career.

For my colleagues in Mongolia, I would like to acknowledge my teachers and professors Dungerej, Davaasuren, Daariimaa, Bayasgalan, Davaadagva, Purevsuren, Erdenetuya, Jambaninj, Munkhbat, Suremandakh, Sarnaizul. I always appreciated your kind support and advice when I started my academic career. Thank you for all the lessons that you taught me from my bachelor degree until today. I am sure that I will learn more and more from you in the future.

I want to say special thanks to my friends. Dear Fabio (Fabiola), his girlfriend Sandra, Mengfan, Archie, and my third unofficial paranymp Angela as well as HSC's isolation proud member Sandra (Sandy), you are the ones that were always close to me and shared the most of my happiest times in Groningen. I wish we had more time to taste Fabio's new fancy dishes and walk from the Netherlands to Vladivostok through Mongolia. You are all very unique individuals and I am always thankful that I met you guys. All the sports, food activities, parties (journal clubs), trips and movies as well as shopping experiences left me unforgettable and valuable memories. You were feeding me with not only food but also energy and



happiness. My door always opens to you guys and I wish you nothing but all the success and full of happiness in your lives. I also want to deliver my special thanks to Yanick, Natalia and Miguel.

In Groningen, I met many warm-hearted Mongolians with good hospitality, who were always ready to help me, and my fellow Mongolian PhD students. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Jambaperenlei, Delgersuren, Tumur, Alimaa, William, Ariuntuya, Benderya, Chinbat, Bayarsaikhan, Enkhtuya and Altantsooj for your great hospitality, kindness and constant support. Also, it was pleasure to meet super energetic guys Myagmarchuluun, Enkhmaa, Hulan, Enkhriimaa, Munkh-Erdene, Ariunaa, Enkhuyag, Bolorchimeg, Margad-Erdene, Tuyaral, Namsraijav, Davaasuren, Saagii, and Batkhuu. We spent many memorable and active days together in Groningen. I wish you all the best and full of happiness.

I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to Zulaa, Ariuka, Tsogzolmaa, Steef, Uuriintuya and Namuunaa. We had a lot of fun times and bright days together. I always loved to eat your delicious cook and enjoyed playing card games with you. All the Korean dishes, chicken, and risotto were so tasty that I can't even describe it with words. I wish you all nothing but full of success and all the best for your life and career. Thank you Namuunaa for revising my acknowledgement.

Dear Hero Hokwerda, I really appreciate your warm-hearted hospitality. You never complained about my home parties. It has been a great pleasure and comfortable to stay in your home. I wish you and Reno all the best. For my fellow Mongolian PhD students in Groningen. I have always been thankful and respectful for my dear friends V.Byambsuren, Simeon; B.Enkh-Orchlon, his family N.Otgongerel and little Anir; B.Oyuntugs, L.Khosbayar, his family B.Saranchimeg, boys Tergel and Tenuun; T.Ariuntuya, her family B.Batzorig, boys Saruul and Sanchir; N.Altanzul, her daughter O.Namuunzul. We created a deep and life-long friendship in Groningen through our families, careers and the standpoints. We walked through many moments together that were both happy and sad. Thank you for everything that you did for me and your kindness, hospitality, as well as constant support. Especially, I want to express my deepest appreciation to Byambasuren, who gave me an opportunity to start my journey in Groningen. I believe our friendship will bring more fruitful collaborations to our future career. Thank you so much everyone.



I would like to express my sincere appreciation for my parents Damba Luvsan and Badamtsetseg Bandi. I was brave and confident because I have you. Your son loves you to the moon and back and I wish you a long healthy and happy life. For my mother, I cannot imagine all my achievements without your effort and encouragement. To my brother Aztushikh and his family Solongo, children Bilguunzaya and Tuguldur, thank you for your warm-heartedness and constant support. You are all very important to me. I would also like to express my gratitude to my mother-in-law Otgon Tseveen, who has always been a good example of diligent work for life. Thank you for helping my wife to take care of our son, when I wasn't there. I am very touched beyond words by everything that you did for me.

Dear professor Ambaga Miyegombo and professor Sarantsetseg Bandi, you opened my eyes for science. All the interesting stories and the way that you live as a scientist inspired me and Tumee to choose this pathway. I cannot describe how much work you have done in order to reach your current achievements with words but I know it in my heart. Thank you for all the generousness and encouragement you showed for me. I also want to extend my deepest gratitude to my grandmother Khandsuren, aunts Narantsetseg and Erdenetsetseg as well as uncles Tumurbaatar and Jargalsaikhan. You always bring me and my family the joy of life. I cannot wait to meet you soon in Mongolia and have a card (canasta) game on a calm summer evening in camp. Dear my aunt Dulguun Ambaga and son Enkh-Eryn, I was so glad that you lived so close to me in Europe. I always felt your protection and constant care when I was here. Thank you for your visit and encouragement. I hope I travel to London to meet you guys one day.

To my four-year old son Irmuun, all I have is you, I love you so much. I wasn't there with you for the 3 years of your life. I believe all this sacrifice could help us to have a better future. You always have asked whenever we are on a video call or a normal call that daddy, are you going to come to me tomorrow? Well, Daddy will always be with you from now on.

To my other half and mother of my son Dulguun Zorigoo. You are the joy and meaning of my life. All my achievements are made because of your sacrifice. You deserve everything and all my achievements should belong to you as well. Every single thing you did meant a whole lot to me and I love you more than the miles between the Netherlands and Mongolia. You two are my everything.

Biography

Turtushikh Damba was born on the 17th of March 1988 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. He grew up in Ulaanbaatar and graduated from high school at the 1st School of Capital, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. He graduated as a Pharmacist at the Health Sciences University of Mongolia (MNUMS) in 2011. After his bachelor, Turtushikh started his Master of Pharmacy degree under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Enkhjargal Dorjbal and Prof. Dr. Ambaga Miyegombo at the same university. During his study, he obtained his first exposure to cutting-edge research experiences of biomedicine and molecular biology to address cancer in *in vivo* model. In 2013, he successfully graduated master thesis, titled 'Anti-cancer activity of *Salsola laricifolia* (Turcz.ex Litv). He worked in HSUM from 2011 to 2016 as an assistant lecturer and drug analyst in the department Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacognosy until he received a grant to pursue doctoral degree from Mongolian State Training Foundation. March 2016, he joined Prof. Dr. Han Moshage, Prof. Dr. Klaas Nico Faber in the department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University Medical Centre Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands as a PhD student. His research is focused to effect and role of hydrogen sulfide on chronic liver diseases, including fibrosis and Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver diseases to identify novel treatment strategies. Results of his work are described in this thesis.

