MiRNA-21 Reverses High Glucose and High Insulin Induced Insulin Resistance in 3T3-L1 Adipocytes through Targeting Phosphatase and Tensin Homologue

Authors H.-y. Ling\(^{1,2}\), B. Hu\(^{1}\), X.-b. Hu\(^{1}\), J. Zhong\(^{1}\), S.-d. Feng\(^{3}\), L. Qin\(^{2}\), G. Liu\(^{4}\), G.-b. Wen\(^{5}\), D.-f. Liao\(^{7}\)

Affiliations Affiliation addresses are listed at the end of the article

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Abstract

Aims/hypothesis: Our previous study showed there was a change of microRNA (miRNA) expression profile, and miR-21 was significantly down regulated in insulin-resistant adipocytes (IR-adipocytes). Phosphatase and tensin homologs deleted on chromosome 10 (PTEN), a negative regulator of the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/AKT pathway, was identified to be a target gene of miR-21, which suggested miR-21 might be associated with insulin resistance (IR) or diabetes. However, it is not known whether miR-21 play any role in the development of IR in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.

Methods: Normal adipocytes and adipocytes transfected with pre-miR-21(pmiR-21) or negative control (pNeg) were treated with high glucose and high insulin for 24 h, insulin-stimulated glucose uptake was determined by 2-Deoxyglucose and high insulin for 24 h, insulin-stimulated glucose uptake was determined by 2-Deoxyglucose transport assay, miR-21 expression level was measured by using quantitative real-time RT-PCR (qRT-PCR). The protein expression levels of PTEN, Akt, phospho-Akt (Ser473), IRβ, GSK3β, phospho-GSK3β (Ser9) and GLUT4 were detected by western blotting assay.

Results: We further confirmed that miR-21 was down regulated in IR-adipocytes by qRT-PCR. Over-expression of miR-21 significantly increased insulin-induced glucose uptake and decreased PTEN protein expression, while it had no significant effect on PTEN mRNA expression in IR-adipocytes. Moreover, over-expressing miR-21 significantly increased insulin-induced phosphorylation of AKT (Ser473), GSK3β (Ser9) and the translocation of glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) in IR-adipocytes.

Conclusions: In this study, our data demonstrate that miR-21 reverses high glucose and high insulin induced IR in 3T3-L1 adipocytes, possibly through modulating the PTEN-AKT pathway, and miR-21 may be a new therapeutic target for metabolic diseases such as T2DM and obesity.

Introduction

miRNAs are a novel class of highly conserved, non-coding small RNAs that negatively regulate gene expression via degradation or translational repression of their target mRNAs [1,2]. It has been proved that miRNAs play important roles in energy homeostasis [3], sugar and lipid metabolism [4], insulin secretion [5], pancreatic β-cell development [6], and adipocyte differentiation [7]. Recent findings showed that some miRNA played a role in the formation of IR. For instance, miR-320 was up-regulated in IR adipocytes, and antisense oligonucleotides against miR-320 ameliorated IR [8]. Over-expression of miR-29 aggravated IR [9]. However, it is unknown whether miR-21 plays a role in the development of IR. Recently, Kim et al. reported miR-21 regulated adipogenic differentiation through the modulation of TGF-β signaling[10]. Dey et al. identified miR-21 as the molecular link between high glucose and phosphatase tensin homologue (PTEN) suppression [11], and Zhang et al. found miR-21 protected from mesangial cell proliferation induced by diabetic nephropathy in db/db mice via its target gene PTEN [12]. PTEN is a dual-function lipid and phosphoinositide phosphatase that was reported as a direct target of miR-21 in some diseases [13,14]. Studies displayed PTEN negatively regulated insulin signaling through the PI3K pathway in 3T3-L1 adipocytes [15,16]. Based on these observations, we infer that miR-21 can influence IR via regulation of PTEN pathway. In this study, we investigated the potential role and mechanism of miR-21 in the formation of IR.
in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. Our data validated that miR-21 markedly down-regulated in IR adipocytes compared with normal adi-


cytocytes appeared within 9 days of di-


tification as described previously [17] . Typically, mature adi-


Materials and Methods

Materials

3T3-L1 pre-adipocytes were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA), 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX), insulin and dexamethasone were obtained Sigma (St. Louis, MO); Lipofectamine 2000, Trizol reagent and SYBR Green I dye were obtained from Invitrogen (Carlsbad CA), pSilencer™ 3.1-H1 vector to obtain pmiR-21 plasmid. The introduced sequences of miR-21 were introduced into pSilencer™ 3.1-H1 vector to obtain pmiR-21 plasmid. The introduced sequences were as follows: sense 5'-GATCTAGTTATACGAGTATGTTGATCTGAGATCACTACATGCTGATTCCAGATC-3'; and antisense 5'-AATCCATTACAGATATGCTGATTCCAGATC-3'. 3T3-L1 adipocytes were propagated and induced to di-


Cell culture and induction of insulin resistance

3T3-L1 pre-adipocytes were propagated and induced to differen-


tiation as described previously [17]. Typically, mature adi-


cytocytes appeared within 9 days of differen-


tiation. To induce IR, 3T3-L1 adipocytes were preincubated for 24 h at 37 °C with DMEM (10% FBS) containing 5 mmol/L glucose with or without 1 μmol/L insulin, or 25 mmol/L glucose with or without 1 μmol/L insulin.

MiR-21 plasmid construction and transient transfection

Oligonucleotides corresponding to the murine precursor sequence of miR-21 were introduced into pSilencer™ 3.1-H1 vector to obtain pmiR-21 plasmid. The introduced sequences were as follows: sense 5'-GATCTAGTTATACGAGTATGTTGATCTGAGATCACTACATGCTGATTCCAGATC-3'; and antisense 5'-AATCCATTACAGATATGCTGATTCCAGATC-3'. pmiR-21 plasmid was confirmed by DNA sequencing. Empty plasmid pSilencer™ 3.1-H1 was used as a negative control (pNeg). For transient transfection, mature adipocytes in six-well plates were transfected in triplicate with pmiR-21 or pNeg plas-


Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) analysis for miR-21 and PTEN mRNA expression

For analysis of miR-21 and PTEN mRNA expression, the qRT-PCR was performed as described previously [17]. Briefly, miRNA-enriched total RNA was extracted from cells using an RNAeasy mini kit, and miR-21 expression was determined using a Taq-


2-Deoxyglucose transport assay

Adipocytes in six-well plates were incubated in serum-free medium for 2 h. Then, cells were washed 3 times with Krebs-Ringer phosphate buffer (KRPB, consisting of 128 mmol/L NaCl, 4.7 mmol/L KCl, 5 mmol/L NaH 2 PO 4 , 5 mmol/L Na 2 HPO 4 , 1.25 mmol/L MgSO 4 , 1.25 mmol/L CaCl 2 , pH 7.4) before being incubated for 30 min at 37 °C in the presence or absence of 100 nmol/L insulin. [ 3 H]-2-Deoxyglucose (50 μmol/L; 9.25 KBq) and 2-deoxyglucose (final concentration 0.1 mmol/L) were added to each well for 10 min and cells were then washed quickly in ice-cold PBS. 2-Deoxyglucose uptake was assayed by scintilla-


Bioinformatics analysis

3 programs, miRanda, TargetScan and PicTar, were used to pre-


Western blot analysis of total cellular lysates

Cells were washed twice in ice-cold PBS, and lysed in a buffer containing 10 mmol/L HEPES (pH7.9), 5 mmol/L MgCl 2 , 10 mmol/L KCl and 0.5% NP-40. Cell lysates were collected by centrifuging at 13 000 × g for 15 min at 4 °C. Protein concentrations in the cell lysates were determined by BCA assay. Briefly, sample proteins (30–50 μg) were separated by 10% sodium dodecyl sul-


Western blot analysis of total cellular membrane GLUT4

Cells were washed twice in ice-cold HES buffer (20 mmol/L HEPES, pH 7.5; 1 mmol/L EDTA; and 250 mmol/L sucrose) and scraped in HES buffer in the presence of protease inhibitors. Samples were homogenized (30 strokes in a glass Dounce homogenizer) at 4 °C and centrifuged at 1000×g for 5 min to remove unbroken cells, supernatant was further centrifuged at 16000×g for 15 min to produce a crude plasma membrane fraction. The resulting pellet was resuspended in a 1.15 mol/L sucrose cushion (HES buffer containing 1.15 mol/L sucrose), and centrifuged at 100000×g in swing rotor for 60 min. The white fluffy band at the interface was collected, diluted in HES, and centrifuged again at 48000×g for 60 min, yielding a pellet of the
plasma membrane. The amount of GLUT4 in the plasma membrane was determined by immunoblotting using anti-GLUT4 antibody.

Statistical analysis
Data are presented as the mean ± SD. 2 groups were compared by unpaired Student’s t test and multiple groups were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Dunnett’s test. P<0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Establishment of insulin-resistant adipocytes
To evaluate the insulin-resistant 3T3-L1 adipocyte model, 2-deoxyglucose (2-DG) uptake was measured by radioimmunoassay to determine the insulin sensitivity of the cells. As expected after differentiation, 3T3-L1 adipocytes exhibited a marked response to an acute maximal dose of insulin (100 nmol/L) with significant increases in glucose transport above basal under all conditions studied. When cells were preincubated for 24 h in media containing 5 mmol/L glucose (normal adipocytes), acute insulin stimulation (100 nmol/L) induced a 4.4-fold increase in 2-DG transport. The addition of 1 μmol/L insulin during preincubation did not significantly affect either basal or insulin-stimulated 2-DG transport. Also, when cells were preincubated without insulin in 25 mmol/L glucose, the acute insulin response of glucose transport was not significantly different when compared with cells preincubated in 5 mmol/L glucose. However, 24 h of preincubation in media containing high glucose in the presence of 1μmol/L insulin decreased acute insulin-stimulated glucose transport by 41.4%, when compared with cells preincubated with 25 mmol/L glucose. The data indicated that treatment of 3T3-L1 adipocytes with high glucose (25 mmol/L) and high insulin (1 μmol/L) resulted in the induction of IR (Fig. 1).

Reduced expression of miR-21 in insulin-resistant adipocytes
We have previously shown that there was a differential expression profile of miRNAs between normal adipocytes (control group) and insulin-resistant adipocytes (IR-adipocytes) (IR group). Among them, miR-21 was the most significantly down-regulated miRNA, which was 16.5-fold reduction in the IR group compared with control group [8]. To further confirm miR-21 expression, qRT-PCR analysis was used. As shown in Fig. 2a, miR-21 was significantly decreased (about 5.3 folds) in the IR group. The establishment of insulin-resistant adipocytes. 3T3-L1 adipocytes were preincubated for 24 h in media containing 5 mmol/L glucose or 25 mmol/L glucose with (+) or without (−) 1 μmol/L insulin, respectively. Cells were washed and acutely stimulated with or without 100 nmol/L insulin for 30 min. 2-DG uptake was measured as described in Methods. The degree of basal glucose uptake in adipocytes treated with 5 mmol/L glucose (normal adipocytes) was set to 100%. Data are the mean ± SD (n = 3); **P<0.01.

Fig. 2 Over-expression of miR-21 increased insulin-induced glucose uptake in IR-adipocytes. Normal adipocytes (control), miR-21-transfected adipocytes (pmiR-21) and empty plasmid pSilencer™ 3.1-H1-transfected adipocytes (pNeg) were induced to insulin-resistant adipocytes with high glucose and high insulin for 24 h as the IR group, pmiR-21+IR group and pNeg+IR group, respectively. a Relative expression ratio of miR-21 was measured by quantitative real-time transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). The expression levels of miR-21 in the Control group were considered as 1, its relative expression levels in other groups were presented as a ratio with that of Control group. b Insulin-induced glucose uptake was determined by 2-Deoxyglucose transport assay. The degree of basal glucose uptake in control group was set to 100%. Data are the mean ± SD (n = 3). **P<0.01.
group compared to control group, which was consistent with the microarray data. Together, it suggested that miR-21 expression was inversely related to IR.

Over-expression of miR-21 increased insulin-induced glucose uptake in IR-adipocytes

Results of qRT-PCR showed that miR-21 was significantly increased in the miR-21-transfected adipocytes (pmiR-21) compared with empty plasmid pSilencer™ 3.1-H1-transfected adipocytes (pNeg), suggesting miR-21 can be over-expressed by Lipofectamine 2000 transfection in 3T3-L1 adipocytes (Fig. 2a).

To investigate the impact of miR-21 on the formation of IR, glucose uptake was determined after pmiR-21 or pNeg were treated with high glucose and high insulin for 24 h. As shown in Fig. 2b, in the absence of insulin stimulation, there was no significant difference in glucose uptake in all groups. However, following insulin stimulation, IR adipocytes exhibited a marked reduction in insulin-induced glucose uptake (an approximate 1.7-fold reduction in the absence or presence of pNeg treatment), which was restored (46.5% recovery) following the treatment of cells

![PTEN is a target of miR-21 in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. 3T3-L1 adipocytes of control, pmiR-21 and pNeg were induced to IR-adipocytes with high glucose and high insulin for 24 h as the IR group, pmiR-21+IR group and pNeg+IR group, respectively. a Sequence complementarity between miR-21 and its target sites in the 3′ UTR of human (hsa), mouse (mmu) and rat (rno) PTEN mRNAs. b PTEN protein levels were measured by Western blot analysis. Representative immunoblots (top) and densitometric analysis (bottom) on the PTEN protein levels normalized to internal β-actin level were reported. c PTEN mRNA expression was measured using qRT-PCR, relative mRNA levels were calculated as relative change from the Control group level. Data are the mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01.](image-url)
with pmiR-21. The data indicated that a negative role of miR-21 in the regulation of IR, over-expression of miR-21 significantly promoted insulin-induced glucose uptake in IR-adipocytes.

PTEN is a target of miR-21 in 3T3-L1 adipocytes
PTEN has been reported as a direct target of miR-21 in some diseases [13, 14]. Recent studies demonstrate that nearly 25% of miRNA target sites in the 3'UTR are conserved in humans and mice. Analysis of human, mouse and rat PTEN 3'UTR showed the presence of the highly conserved miR-21 recognition element (Fig. 3a). Therefore we predicted PTEN might be a potential target gene of miR-21 in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. To confirm this hypothesis, we examined the mRNA and protein expression of PTEN by qRT-PCR and Western blot analysis, respectively. Our data showed PTEN mRNA and protein levels were significantly increased in IR adipocytes compared with normal adipocytes, over-expression of miR-21 significantly decreased PTEN protein level, whereas it had no significant effect on PTEN mRNA expression in IR-adipocytes. These data indicated that PTEN was a target gene of miR-21 in 3T3-L1 adipocytes (Fig. 3b, c).

Over-expression of miR-21 led to increased insulin signaling in IR-adipocytes
PTEN is a negative regulator of PI3K-dependent signaling. Activation of PI3-K results in the activation of Akt and downstream mediators involved in insulin signaling such as GSK3. To investigate the potential involvement of PTEN in the regulation of insulin signaling by miR-21, Akt phosphorylation at Ser474 (Akt-PSer474) was determined by Western blot analysis. As shown in Fig. 4, IR-adipocytes exhibited a significant 54.8% reduction in insulin-stimulated Akt-PSer474 compared with normal adipocytes. This decrement was significantly recovered (58.9% recovery) by treatment of IR-adipocytes with pmir-21. To further explore whether the Akt pathway is activated, we determined the level of phospho-GSK3β (Ser9), a substrate of Akt kinase activity in adipocytes. There were about 1.8-fold decreases of phospho-GSK3β protein level in IR-adipocytes com-

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**Fig. 4** Over-expression of miR-21 led to increased Akt signaling in IR-adipocytes. 3T3-L1 adipocytes of control, pmir-21 and pNeg were induced to IR-adipocytes with high glucose and high insulin for 24 h as the IR group, pmir-21+IR group and pNeg+IR group, respectively. Cell lysates were collected and subjected to western blot analysis using antibodies specific for P-Akt, P-GSK3β and IRβ. Densitometry data of Akt phosphorylation, GSK3β phosphorylation and IRβ protein levels in 3T3-L1 cells were showed, respectively b, c and d. Data are expressed as the mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01.

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Insulin resistance (IR) is the pathogenic hallmark of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Therefore, further exploration into the molecular mechanism of IR will contribute to the prevention and treatment for T2DM and its complications. Emerging evidence suggests that miRNAs play an important role in diabetes and its related complications [12,20,21]. Some studies showed miR-21 might be associated with IR or diabetes [10–12]. However, the role of miR-21 in the development of IR was not clear. In the current study, we further confirmed that the expression of miR-21 was reduced, and miR-21 significantly increased insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in IR-adipocytes (Fig. 2), suggesting that miR-21 enhanced insulin sensitivity and improved IR. What are the underlying mechanisms that miR-21 improved IR? Physiologically, insulin signals passes through a pathway involving protein kinases including, but not limited to, PI3K, Akt or protein kinase B (PKB), and GSK-3β (the PI3K/AKT/GSK-3β pathway) [22]. Emerging evidence suggests that IR can potentially be treated via modulation of the PI3K/AKT pathway by targeting its up- or downstream modulators [23]. Studies also indicated PTEN could inhibit insulin signaling and antagonized PI3K-mediated signaling, and the inhibition of PTEN may enhance insulin signaling [15,16]. Our data show that PTEN may be a target of miR-21 and miR-21 negatively regulated the process of IR by targeting PTEN. First, a search with Targetscan revealed that miR-21 is complementary to sites in the 3′ untranslated regions (3′UTR) of PTEN (Fig. 3a). Second, the induction of IR significantly increased PTEN protein expression, which occurred concomitant with a 5.3-fold reduction in miR-21 expression. Third, the enhancement in PTEN protein expression was following treatment of IR-adipocytes with miR-21, while PTEN mRNA expression was not changed.

AKT is a downstream signal molecule of PTEN and Akt activation is a hallmark of PTEN loss [24]. To further confirm the involvement of PTEN in miR-21-mediated effects, Akt phosphorylation was determined. Our data showed that endogenous Akt protein level did significantly change, while the phosphorylation level of Akt significantly decreased in the IR group compared with control group. Over-expression of miR-21 resulted in an increase in Akt phosphorylation and a concomitant reduction in PTEN expression (Fig. 4). Similar results were obtained concerning GSK3β (Ser9) phosphorylation level. GSK3β, a substrate of Akt kinase activity, plays an important role in the regulation of glycogen synthesis. Phosphorylation of Ser 9 in GSK3β leads to the inhibition of its activity, so, miR-21 may inhibit GSK-3β through the phosphorylation. Because the limit of experiment condition, we did not detect the PI3K activity, but we observed there was no difference that PTEN upstream signaling molecules such as IR-β (Fig. 4). Taken together, these data demonstrated the inhibition of PTEN expression led to activation of AKT-GSK3β signal pathway without perturbing PTEN upstream signaling molecules.

Akt is required for GLUT4 translocation to the cell surface following insulin stimulation, which subsequently augments glucose transport [25]. We found insulin-stimulated glucose uptake and GLUT4 translocation were significantly decreased in IR-adipocytes, and miR-21 reversed these changes (Fig. 4, 5). These results reinforce the notion that miR-21 improved IR by PTEN-AKT signaling, miR-21 could be a causal factor of the down-regulation of PTEN and activation of PI3K/AKT pathway in IR-adipocytes.

Discussion

Over-expression of miR-21 promoted insulin-stimulated GLUT4 translocation in IR-adipocytes

Akt, a serine/threonine protein kinase, is one of the downstream target molecules of PI3K and has been shown to mediate the metabolic actions of insulin. Activated Akt plays a significant role in promoting GLUT4 translocation. To assess GLUT4 translocation, we performed SDS–PAGE and Western blot analysis using anti–GLUT4 antibody in total cell lysates and plasma membrane lawns (Fig. 5). We found that high glucose and high insulin decreased insulin-stimulated GLUT4 translocation to plasma membrane by 61.7%, over-expression of miR-21 exhibited a significant 36.9% increase in GLUT4 protein level compared with untreated or pNeg-treated IR-adipocytes, which agreed well with the glucose uptake results. However, over-expression of miR-21 had no significant effect on total GLUT4 protein expression in IR-adipocytes (data not shown). Taken together, these observations implicated that over-expression of miR-21 reversed insulin resistance in 3T3-L1 adipocytes through PTEN-Akt pathway.

Over-expression of miR-21 promoted insulin-stimulated GLUT4 translocation in IR-adipocytes. 3T3-L1 adipocytes of control, pmiR-21 and pNeg were induced to IR-adipocytes with high glucose and high insulin for 24 h as the IR group, pmiR-21+IR group and pNeg+IR group, respectively. The plasma membrane of 3T3-L1 cells was fractionated, and the GLUT4 protein level was determined by Western blot analysis. Representative immunoblots and densitometric analysis were reported. The amounts of GLUT4 were expressed as percentage of that in the Control group. Data are expressed as the mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01.
In conclusion, our study indicated that miR-21 reversed high glucose and high insulin induced IR in 3T3-L1 adipocytes through modulating the PTEN-AKT pathway, and miR-21 might be a novel potential target for prevention and therapy of IR and other metabolic diseases.

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Conflict of Interest: None.

Affiliations
1 Department of Physiology, School of Medicine, University of South China, Hengyang, China
2 Center for basic medical post-doctoral studies, University of South China, Hengyang, China
3 Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, School of life sciences Center for basic medical post-doctoral studies, University of South China, Hengyang, China
4 Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of South China, Hengyang, China
5 Key Laboratory for Pharmacoproteomics of Hunan Province/Institute of Chinese Medicine Powder and Medicine Innovation in Hunan (incubation), Chinese Medicine Powder and Medicine Innovation in Hunan, Hengyang, China
6 Institute of Clinical Research/First Affiliated Hospital, University of South China, Hengyang, China
7 Division of Stem Cell Regulation and Application, State Key Laboratory of Chinese Medicine Powder and Medicine Innovation in Hunan (incubation), Hunan University of Chinese Medicine, Changsha Hunan, China.

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