The Proteomic Analysis of an Adipocyte Differentiated from Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells Using Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis

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Abstract

Adipose tissues play a crucial endocrine role in controlling whole body glucose homeostasis and insulin sensitivity. Given the substantial rise in obestity and obesity-related diseases such as diabetes, it is important to understand the molecular based on an adipocyte differentiation and its control. The protein expression of adipogenic differentiation was analyzed by 2-dimensional gel electrophresis (2-DE), MALDI-TOF, and RT-PCR. The study was focused on the proteins which are differentially expressed by differentiation of hMSC to adipocyte. 2-DE was conducted for each set of cytosolic proteins of adipocyte differentiated from hMSC were analyzed by 2-DE over the range of pH 3-10. Thirty-two protein spots showed differences in the expression level. Among them eight up-regulated proteins were identified by MALDI-TOF/MS as syntaxin binding protein 3, OSBP-related protein 3, phosphodiesterase, glycophorin, immunoglobulin kappa chain variable region, PPAR- γ , bA528A10.3.1 (novel protein similar to KIAA01616, isoform 1), and T cell receptor V- β 4. Four proteins, syntaxin-3, OSBP-related protein 3, PPAR- γ and glycohporin were found to have relationships with adipogenesis.

References

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