

Differential expression and epigenetic regulation of β 1, β 2 and β 3-Adrenergic receptors in retinal endothelial cells

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Objective: Epigenetic mechanisms are increasingly accepted factors in the pathophysiology of diabetes and its associated complications. This study aims to examine the correlation between methylation and expression of β 1, β 2 and β 3 ARs and to analyze the differential variability of promoter methylation in hyperglycemic retinal endothelial cells

Methods: Human retinal endothelial cells were cultured in CSC complete medium under high and low glucose conditions. DNA, RNA and protein were extracted, using respective commercial kits. RT-PCR and Western Blotting were performed to examine the expression of beta adrenergic receptors. CpG island and promoter sequences were identified and retrieved from NCBI, UCSC and EPD databases. DNA was modified through bisulfite conversion, cloned, transformed into DH5 α and sequenced.

Results: β 1, β 2 and β 3ARs are expressed in retinal endothelial cells more like in a differential manner. According to reverse transcription and Western analysis results, β 1 and β 3 ARs have higher expression when RECs are grown in the presence of 25mM glucose, while mRNA of β 2 AR is hardly detectable in both high and low glucose conditions. Promoter of β 1 and β 3 ARs are hypomethylated while methylation in β 2 AR is relatively high and significantly associated with the level of expression. Upstream and downstream promoter methylation levels of β 1 and β 2 ARs are not significantly different

Conclusion: Our results provide new insights into the promoter methylation of β -adrenergic receptors, its associations with expression levels and effect of hyperglycemia in retinal endothelial cells. It supports the established hypothesis that methylation could mediate the expression levels of genes

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