



## Molecular cloning, characterization and expression of the energy homeostasis-associated gene in piglet\*

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**Abstract:** The energy homeostasis-associated (*Enho*) gene encodes a secreted protein, adropin, which regulates the expression of hepatic lipogenic genes and adipose tissue peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$ , a major regulator of lipogenesis. In the present study, the porcine (*Sus scrofa*) homologue of the *Enho* gene, which was named *pEnho*, was amplified by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) using oligonucleotide primers derived from *in silico* sequences. The gene sequence was submitted into the GenBank of NCBI, and the access number is GQ414763. The *pEnho* encodes a protein of 76 amino acids which shows 75% similarity to *Homo sapiens* adropin. The expression profile of *pEnho* in tissues (liver, muscle, anterior jejunum, posterior jejunum, and ileum) was determined by quantitative real-time RT-PCR. *pEnho* was localized on porcine chromosome 10 and no introns were found. In conclusion, *pEnho* was cloned and analysed with the aim of increasing knowledge about glucose and lipid metabolism in piglets and helping to promote the health and growth of piglets through adropin regulation.

**Key words:** Adropin, Energy homeostasis-associated (*Enho*) gene, Gene cloning, Piglets, RT-PCR  
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### 1 Introduction

Adropin is a peptide hormone, which is encoded by the energy homeostasis-associated (*Enho*) gene, and is expressed differently in various tissues

(Ganesh-Kumar *et al.*, 2008; Lovren *et al.*, 2010; Aydin *et al.*, 2013a; 2013b; Kuloglu and Aydin, 2014). The main function of adropin is to maintain energy homeostasis and insulin response (Ganesh-Kumar *et al.*, 2008). It has been reported that low plasma adropin levels are associated with obesity, obesity-associated insulin resistance, obesity-related non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, atherogenesis, diabetes, aging, child obstructive sleep apnea, and many other metabolic diseases, although some studies have come to inverse conclusions (Lovren *et al.*, 2010; Lian *et al.*, 2011; Butler *et al.*, 2012; Celik A. *et al.*, 2013; Celik E. *et al.*, 2013; Gozal *et al.*, 2013; Topuz *et al.*, 2013; Sayin *et al.*, 2014; Wu *et al.*, 2014; Zhang

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*et al.*, 2014). However, adropin has been confirmed as a potential, novel blood-based protein biomarker for several diseases (Lian *et al.*, 2011; Aydin *et al.*, 2014; Yildirim *et al.*, 2014; Yu *et al.*, 2014).

It is significant that adropin also influences the regulation of food intake and body weight. Adropin controls the energy store, devoid of *Enho*-induced increased adiposity and insulin resistance in mice (Ganesh-Kumar *et al.*, 2008; 2012). It also controls energy expenditure by regulating physical activity and motor coordination via the NB-3/Notch signaling pathway (Wong *et al.*, 2014). Adropin regulates muscle substrate preference under different nutritional states and promotes carbohydrate oxidation over fat oxidation (Gao *et al.*, 2014).

Meat is the main source of protein in the human diet and pork accounts for more than one third of meat consumption (Zhang *et al.*, 2012; Henschion *et al.*, 2014). Thus, research into adropin and the energy balance of pigs has practical significance for the quality and quantity of pork production (Qiu *et al.*, 2014). Though the human, mouse, and bovine *Enho* genes have been cloned, the sequence of the porcine *Enho* was still unknown. In the present study, the porcine *Enho* (*pEnho*) was cloned and its expression profile determined. The results will promote energy balance regulation by adjusting diets via *pEnho* (Ganesh-Kumar *et al.*, 2008; St-Onge *et al.*, 2014). Pigs are considered to be a suitable animal model for studying human nutrition due to their apparent similarities with humans (van der Laan *et al.*, 2010; He *et al.*, 2012), and the cloning of the *pEnho* will also benefit the study of human metabolic diseases.

## 2 Materials and methods

### 2.1 Animal raising and tissue sample collection

Twenty-four healthy piglets from six litters were purchased from Hunan Ground Biological Science and Technology Co., Ltd. (Changsha, China), and raised in the Laboratory Animal Center of the Institute of Subtropical Agriculture, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Changsha, China). All piglets were freely nursed by sows. At 1, 7, 14, and 21 d of age, all piglets were executed by jugular puncture under general anaesthesia via intravenous injection of 4% sodium pentobarbital solution (40 mg/kg body weight), and

then immediately eviscerated (Yao *et al.*, 2008). The small intestines were separated and cleaned several times with ice-cold phosphate-buffered saline. Samples of liver, muscle, anterior jejunum, posterior jejunum, and ileum were collected and immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  until analysis. All procedures were approved by the Animal Care Committee at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (No. ISA2010007).

### 2.2 RNA extraction and complementary DNA (cDNA) synthesis

Total RNA was extracted from samples using TRIzol<sup>®</sup> Reagent (Invitrogen-Life Technologies, CA, USA) following the manufacturer's suggested protocol and dissolved in diethyl pyrocarbonate (DEPC)-treated water. The quality and concentration of extracted RNA were checked by 1.2% (0.012 g/ml) agarose gel electrophoresis and spectrophotometry using NanoDrop<sup>®</sup> ND2000 (NanoDrop Technologies Inc., DE, USA), respectively. Then, 1.0  $\mu\text{g}$  of total sample RNA was incubated with DNase I (MBI Fermentas GMBH, St. Leon-Rot, Germany) and reverse-transcribed with mix primers using the Reverse Transcription System (Promega Co., WI, USA). Finally, the cDNAs were stored at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  before further processing (Tan *et al.*, 2011).

### 2.3 Cloning of the *pEnho*

Primers to recognize the *pEnho* cDNA sequence were designed with Primer 5.0 (Premier Biosoft International, CA, USA) based on the conserved nucleotide acid sequence of mouse and human *Enho* genes. The full-length cDNA of *pEnho* was amplified using the mixed cDNA from all tissues as a template. The primers used for cloning were 5'-CGGGCTCAACTCAGGCTCAG-3' as forward primer and 5'-CCCTCTCATTATTGCCGTGGA-3' as reverse primer. The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) mixture (25  $\mu\text{l}$  total volume) contained 12.5  $\mu\text{l}$  of 2 $\times$  Taq PCR master mix (Tiangen, Beijing, China), 8.5  $\mu\text{l}$  of ddH<sub>2</sub>O, 2  $\mu\text{l}$  of mixed cDNA, and 1  $\mu\text{l}$  (10 nmol/L) of each primer. The PCR reaction was performed using Eppendorf Mastercycler (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany) with the following parameters: initial denaturation at  $94^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 5 min; 35 cycles of denaturation at  $94^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 60 s, annealing at  $55^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 60 s, and elongation at  $72^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 60 s; and final elongation at

72 °C for 10 min. PCR products (4 µl) were identified by electrophoresis at 12 V/cm for 50 min on a 1% (0.01 g/ml) agarose gel. The amplification products were extracted from the gel using Promega Wizard SV Gel and the PCR Clean-up System (Promega Corporation, WI, USA). Then, the purified PCR products were cloned into the PMD™18-T Vector (TaKaRa, Dalian, China) and sequenced at Invitrogen (Guangzhou, China) (Wang *et al.*, 2009; Geng *et al.*, 2011).

#### 2.4 Real-time quantitative reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR) expression analysis

The expression profile of *pEnho* was determined by real-time RT-PCR analysis. Primers were designed with Primer 5.0 (Premier Biosoft International, CA, USA) based on the *pEnho* cDNA sequence. The primers used for RT-PCR of *pEnho* were 5'-GCTGCTCTGGGTCATTCTCTG-3' as forward primer and 5'-CTTCATGGCTGGGCTTCTG-3' as reverse primer. *GAPDH* was used as a reference gene, and primers were 5'-GAAGGTCGGAGTGAACGGAT-3' as forward primer and 5'-CATGGGTAGAATCATAC TGAACA-3' as reverse primer. RT-PCR was performed on the ABI PRISM 7900HT (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) platform using SYBR® Premix Ex Taq™ II (TaKaRa, Dalian, China) following the suggested protocol. The results were analyzed by ABI 7900 SDS software (Version 2.3, Applied Biosystems).

#### 2.5 Bioinformatics analysis

The BLAST program was used to identify homologous sequences in the GenBank database. Sequences were aligned with the multiple alignment program Clustal W 1.83 (<http://www.clustal.org>). The neighbor-joining method was used to construct a phylogenetic tree using the PHYLIP software package (<http://evolution.genetics.washington.edu/phylip>). Prediction of transmembrane helices in AA sequence was analyzed by TMHMM Server v. 2.0 (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM/>). The most likely signal peptide cleavage site of adropin was predicted using neural network (NN) models and hidden Markov models (HMM) from the SignalP 3.0 Server (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/SignalP>). Potential cleavage site for mitochondrial pre-sequence was predicted using the Gavel program (Gavel and von Heijne, 1990). Motifs were predicted using the Motif

Scan program ([http://myhits.isb-sib.ch/cgi-bin/motif\\_scan](http://myhits.isb-sib.ch/cgi-bin/motif_scan)). Adropin's sub-cellular localization was predicted using program NNCN discrimination and the *k*-NN Prediction program (*k*=23) (<http://psort.hgc.jp>). Protein secondary structure prediction was carried out using the Garnier program ([https://npsa-prabi.ibcp.fr/cgi-bin/npsa\\_automat.pl?page=npsa\\_gor4.html](https://npsa-prabi.ibcp.fr/cgi-bin/npsa_automat.pl?page=npsa_gor4.html)). Helix-turn-helix, zinc finger, leucine zipper and helix-loop-helix motifs in porcine adropin were predicted using Helixturnhelix program (Helixturnhelix program).

#### 2.6 Statistical analysis

To determine the changes in *pEnho* mRNA expression, multiple comparisons of mRNA abundance among anterior jejunum, posterior jejunum, ileum, liver, and dorsal muscle at Days 1, 7, 14, and 21 were carried out using the Duncan test after analysis of variance (ANOVA) using SPSS 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data are presented as mean± standard error of the mean (SEM). Significance was determined at *P*<0.05 level.

### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Identification and characterization of *pEnho* cDNA

Using PCR, a fragment of approximately 763 base pair (bp) was sequenced. The sequence analysis revealed that the fragment was homologous to none of the known porcine genes. It was then submitted to the GenBank database (GenBank accession No. GQ414763). The open reading frame (ORF) of *pEnho* cDNA of 231 bp encoded a 76-amino acid (AA) polypeptide (Fig. 1). Hydrophobicity analysis of the AA sequence showed there was one putative trans-membrane helix between the 10th and the 32nd AAs (if the AA number of the helix is larger than 18, it is very likely to be a trans-membrane protein or have a signal peptide). The 1st to the 9th AAs lie outside the cell membrane and the 33rd to 76th lie inside the cell membrane (Fig. 1). Signal peptide analysis of the AA sequence showed that the most likely cleavage site was between positions 33 and 34 using NN models, and between positions 38 and 39 using HMM from the SignalP 3.0 Server (Fig. 1). Using the Gavel program, there is a potential cleavage site for mitochondrial presequence at SRS-AN

(Fig. 1). Using the Motif Scan program, there are an *N*-myristoylation patten (MGAAISQ), a casein kinase II phosphorylation site (positions 43–46, SLSE), and a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site (positions 65–72, KPSHEQSY) (Fig. 1). Program NNCN discrimination and the *k*-NN Prediction program (*k*=23) were used to predict adropin’s sub-cellular localization. The results indicated that adropin can enter the nucleus with 94.1% and 100% probability, respectively. Phylogenetic analyses of the gene and AA sequence were performed, and the resulting neighbor-joining tree showed that the *pEnho* had a closer relationship to the bovine than the human and mouse genes (Fig. 2). Analysis of gene homology indicated that the

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atgggggcagccatctcccagggggccctcatgccatcatctgcaacggcctcgtagg 60
M G A A I S Q G A L I A I I C N G L V G
cttcttgcctgctgctgctctgggtcattctctctgctggcctgccactcccgcctgcca 120
F L L L L L W V I L C W A C H S R S A N
atcgactccctctcggaatccagtcaccaactccagccctggcccctgtcctgagaaggc 180
I D ( S L S E ) S S P N S S P G P C P E K A
acccccgcccagaagcccagccatgaaggcagctacctgctgagccctga 231
P P P Q [ K P S H E G S Y ] L L Q P *
    
```

**Fig. 1** Nucleotide and predicted amino acid sequences of *pEnho*

The numbers on the right refer to the positions of the nucleotides. The stop codon is indicated by “\*”. In the amino acid sequence, the potential *N*-myristoylation site (light gray boxed area), tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site (empty boxed area), casein kinase II phosphorylation site (ellipse area) and potential cleavage site for mitochondrial preseq (black boxed area) are indicated. A signal peptide sequence or a trans-membrane domain is indicated by “\_”

CLUSTAL W (1.83) multiple sequence alignment

```

porcine ATGGGGGCAGCCATCTCCCAGGGGGCCCTCATCGCCATCATCTGCAACGGCCTCGTAGGC
bovine ATGGGGGCAGCCCTCTCCCAGGGGGCCCTCATCGCCATCATCTGCAACGGCCTCGTCGGC
homo ATGGGGGCAGCCATCTCCCAGGGGGCCCTCATCGCCATCGTCTGCAACGGTCTCGTGGGC
mouse ATGGGGGCAGCCATCTCCCAGGGGCTCTCATCGCCATCGTCTGCAATGGCCTCGTAGGC
*****

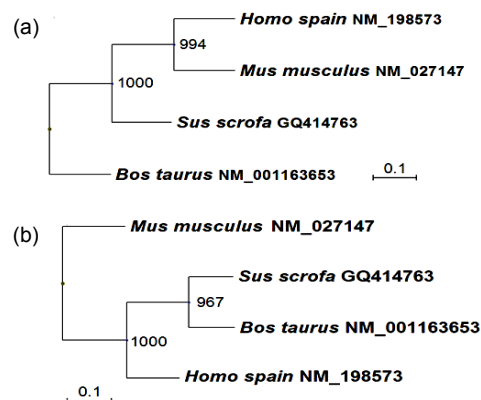
porcine TTCTTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTGGGTCAATTCTCTGCTGGGCCTGCCACTCCCGCTCTGCCAAC
bovine TTCTTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGGGTCAATTCTCTGCTGGGCCTGCCACTCGCGCTCTGCCAAC
homo TTCTTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTGGGTCAATCTCTGCTGGGCCTGCCACTCTCGCTCTGCCGAC
mouse TTCTTGCTGCTACTGCTCTGGGTCAATTCTCTGCTGGGCCTGCCATTCTCGATCTGCTGAC
*****

porcine ATCGACTCCCTCTCGGAATCCAGTCCCAACTCCAGCCCTGGCCCTGTCTGAGAAAGGCA
bovine ATCGACTCCCTCTCTGAATCCAGTCCCAACTCCAGCCCTGGCCCTGTCTGAGAAAGGCA
homo GTTGACTCTCTCTCTGAATCCAGTCCCAACTCCAGCCCTGGCCCTGTCTGAGAAAGGCC
mouse GTCGATTCTCTCTCGGAATCCAGTCCCAACTCCAGCCCTGGCCCTGTCTGAGAAAGGCC
* * * * *

porcine CCCCCGCCAGAAAGCCAGCCATGAAGGCAGCTACCTGCTGCAGCCCTGA
bovine CCCCCGCCAGAAAGCCAGCCATGAAGGCAGCTACCTGCTGCAGCCCTGA
homo CCACCCAGCCAGAAAGCCAGCCATGAAGGCAGCTACCTGCTGCAGCCCTGA
mouse CCACCCAGCCAGAAAGCCAGCCATGAAGGCAGCTACCTGCTGCAGCCCTGA
* * * * *
    
```

**Fig. 3** Nucleotide sequence alignment of *Homo sapiens*, *Mus musculus*, *Bos taurus*, and *Sus scrofa* *Enho* genes  
Multiple sequence alignment was generated using Clustal W 1.83

*pEnho* was 98% similar to the bovine gene, 94% similar to the human gene, and 93% similar to the mouse gene (Fig. 3). Analysis of protein homology indicated that there was only one AA difference between bovine and pig adropin. Human and mouse adropin share the same AA sequence (Fig. 4). Protein secondary structure prediction was carried out using the Garnier program. The result indicated that human, pig, bovine, and mouse adropin share similar protein secondary structure (Fig. 5).



**Fig. 2** Unrooted phylogenetic tree depicting the evolutionary relationship of the vertebrate *Enho* and adropin  
The unrooted tree was constructed using the neighbor-joining (NJ) method based on the alignment of the complete AA sequences (a) and gene sequences (b) of known vertebrate *Enho* genes. Bootstrap values (1000 replicates) indicating the occurrence of nodes are reported above each branch in the figure

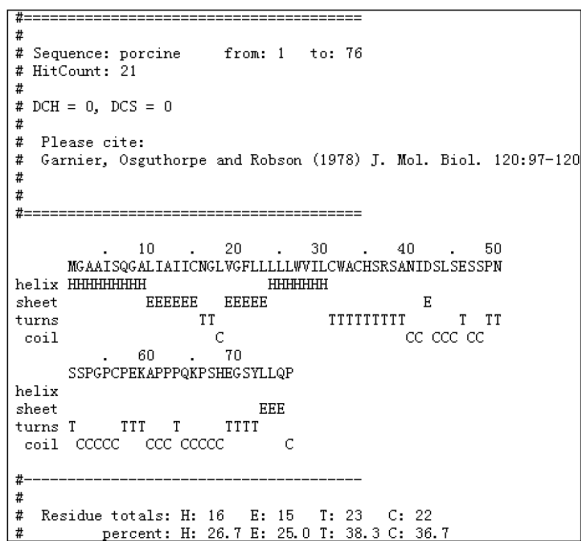
```

homo sapiens      1  MGAAISQGALIAITVCNGLVGFLLLLLWVILCWACHSRSAVDLSLSESSPN
mus musculus     1  MGAAISQGALIAITVCNGLVGFLLLLLWVILCWACHSRSAVDLSLSESSPN
sus scrofa       1  MGAAISQGALIAITVCNGLVGFLLLLLWVILCWACHSRSAVDLSLSESSPN
bos_taurus       1  MGAAISQGALIAITVCNGLVGFLLLLLWVILCWACHSRSAVDLSLSESSPN

homo sapiens     51  SSPGPCPEKAPPPQKPSHEGSYLLQP
mus musculus     51  SSPGPCPEKAPPPQKPSHEGSYLLQP
sus scrofa       51  SSPGPCPEKAPPPQKPSHEGSYLLQP
bos_taurus       51  SSPGPCPEKAPPPQKPSHEGSYLLQP

```

**Fig. 4** Amino acid alignment of *Homo sapiens*, *Mus musculus*, *Bos taurus*, and *Sus scrofa* *Enho* genes. Multiple sequence alignment was generated using Clustal W 1.83. The resulting alignment file was analyzed with Version 3.21 of BOXSHADE

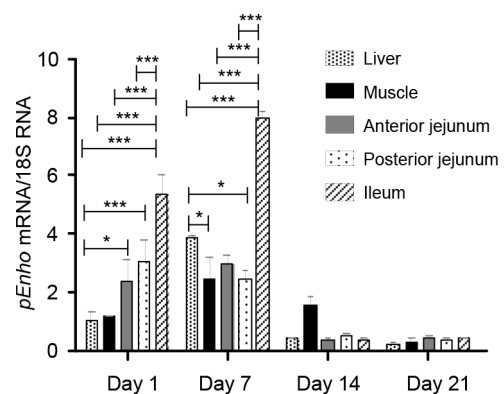


**Fig. 5** Putative second structure of the adropin protein of *Sus scrofa*

Protein secondary structure prediction was made using the Garnier program

### 3.2 Relative abundance of *pEnho* mRNA at different ages and in different tissues

The tissue distribution of *pEnho* is shown in Table 1. *pEnho* transcript expression was detected in all tissues including liver, muscle, jejunum, and ileum. To investigate the expression profile of *pEnho* in the porcine small intestine, the *pEnho* mRNA levels in three segments were compared by quantitative



**Fig. 6** Relative abundance of *pEnho* mRNA in different tissues of piglets at Days 1, 7, 14, and 21

All samples were normalized using *GAPDH*. Data are expressed as mean±SEM ( $n=6$ ). \*  $P<0.05$ , \*\*  $P<0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P<0.001$

RT-PCR. The ileum has the highest *pEnho* expression. The developmental change in the relative abundance of *pEnho* mRNA is shown in Table 1. The amount of *pEnho* mRNA in all tissues was highest at Day 7. The abundance of *pEnho* mRNA at Days 1 and 7 was greater than that at Days 14 and 21 (Fig. 6).

## 4 Discussion

We cloned the *pEnho* gene and found it similar in size (231 bp) to *Enho* genes reported in other animals (Fig. 3). Porcine adropin cloned by the *pEnho*

**Table 1** Relative abundance of *pEnho* mRNA in different tissues on different days

Tissue	Relative abundance				SEM	P-value
	Day 1	Day 7	Day 14	Day 21		
Liver	1.057 <sup>b</sup>	3.863 <sup>a</sup>	0.400 <sup>c</sup>	0.243 <sup>c</sup>	0.187	0.001
Muscle	1.143 <sup>bc</sup>	2.487 <sup>a</sup>	1.560 <sup>ab</sup>	0.313 <sup>c</sup>	0.517	0.018
Proximate jejunum	2.410 <sup>a</sup>	2.947 <sup>a</sup>	0.373 <sup>b</sup>	0.437 <sup>b</sup>	0.541	0.002
Distal jejunum	3.080 <sup>a</sup>	2.420 <sup>a</sup>	0.517 <sup>b</sup>	0.367 <sup>b</sup>	0.559	0.003
Ileum	5.337 <sup>b</sup>	7.967 <sup>a</sup>	0.347 <sup>c</sup>	0.367 <sup>c</sup>	0.516	0.001

All results were normalized using *GAPDH* mRNA as an internal control in each real-time PCR. The relative abundances of *pEnho* transcript expression in liver, muscle, proximate jejunum, distal jejunum, and ileum were analyzed by the  $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$  method. Values are expressed as mean and SEM ( $n=6$ ). Values not sharing common superscript letters are significantly different at  $P<0.05$

shows high overall identity (98%–99%) with other known adropins (Fig. 4) and clusters with bovine adropin in the reconstructed phylogenetic tree for either the gene or protein (Fig. 2).

TMHMM 2.0 program analysis revealed a putative trans-membrane or signal peptide in porcine adropin. However, using the NNCN program (Reinhardt's method for Cytoplasmic/Nuclear discrimination) and the *k*-NN Prediction program, we found the porcine adropin predictive sub-cellular localization site in the nucleus with 94.1% and 100% reliability, respectively. So, we infer the existence of a nuclear, rather than trans-membrane, localization signal in porcine adropin. After processing and modification, porcine adropin enters the nucleus with the signal peptide, the signal peptide is then cleaved at SRS-AN and the residue of porcine adropin enters the nucleus where it functions. We then used the Helix-turnhelix program to predict if helix-turn-helix motifs exist in porcine adropin. The result indicated that there were no helix-turn-helix motifs, nor zinc finger, leucine zipper nor helix-loop-helix motifs in porcine adropin (Fig. 5). This means that porcine adropin may not be a transcription factor (regulating the relative genes' expression after directly combining with the nucleus). Using the Motif Scan program, we found the presence of *N*-myristoylation pattern MGAAISQ, a casein kinase II phosphorylation site (positions 43–46, SLSE) and a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site (positions 65–72). Thus, porcine adropin could be a secreted protein with a nuclear localization signal, which could regulate the expression of some genes as an adaptor molecule in some signal paths.

Our results indicated that the abundance of *pEnho* mRNA was higher in 7-d-old piglets than in 1-d-old piglets in the liver, muscle, and ileum (Table 1). Ganesh-Kumar *et al.* (2008) found that *pEnho* transcription in the liver was reduced with fasting and stimulated by food intake. The increase of *pEnho* transcription in piglets after birth may be associated with milk intake. Qiu *et al.* (2014) found that adropin concentration was significantly correlated with gestational age at birth and cord blood adropin levels were positively correlated with gestational age. We speculate that age may be another factor for the increase of *pEnho* mRNA from Day 1 to Day 7 after birth in the tissues of piglets. Milk fat is significantly

important for animals in the suckling period, especially in the early newborn period (Neel, 1962), as it provides most of the energy for young animals. Milk, especially colostrum, contains a lot of fat. Many studies have shown that the transcription of *pEnho* mRNA increases with fat intake (Ganesh-Kumar *et al.*, 2008; Aydin *et al.*, 2013b). The fat in colostrum may increase the expression of adropin in piglets after birth. Also, we observed that the abundance of *pEnho* mRNA decreased rapidly from Day 7 after birth in all tissues (Table 1). The content of fat in colostrum is higher than in milk, and the percentage of fat in milk gradually decreases during the suckling period (Oosterveer *et al.*, 2009; Aydin *et al.*, 2013b). The reducing milk fat content may be responsible for the significant decrease in the abundance of *pEnho* mRNA in tissues from Days 7 to 21 after birth. At the same time, adropin levels in the colostrum of healthy mothers were shown to be higher than those in the mature milk (Aydin *et al.*, 2013b), and adropin levels correlate negatively with age ( $r=-0.263$ ,  $P=0.003$ ) (Butler *et al.*, 2012). These factors also play important roles in *pEnho* mRNA abundance and adropin expression.

The tissue distribution of *Enho* has been examined previously in several adult mammals, but few studies have investigated the distribution of *Enho* in developing animals, especially during lactation. The tissue distribution of *Enho* has been examined previously for humans, where *Enho* mRNA is more abundantly expressed in the liver than in the kidney and brain (Ganesh-Kumar *et al.*, 2008). Surprisingly there are no data about the expression of *Enho* in intestine. Adropin is synthesized in many tissues, including renal, heart, pancreas (Kuloglu and Aydin, 2014), and liver tissue (Aydin *et al.*, 2013b) as well as milk, cheese whey, plasma (Aydin, 2013), umbilical vein (Lovren *et al.*, 2010), and salivary glands (Butler *et al.*, 2012), but it is primarily synthesized and secreted from the liver where it changes the expression of lipogenesis genes (Ganesh-Kumar *et al.*, 2008). However, our data indicate that *pEnho* mRNA was higher in the intestine than in the liver for 1-d-old and 7-d-old piglets (Fig. 6). The mRNA can enter colostrum by exocytosis (Izumi *et al.*, 2012), the reason may be that colostrum contains *pEnho* mRNA at a higher level than in the liver of newborn piglets. Some researches have indicated that normal adropin

concentration in human blood varies between (3.1±1.3) ng/ml (Celik E. *et al.*, 2013), 3.4–4.5 ng/ml (Butler *et al.*, 2012), and around 10 ng/ml (Aydin *et al.*, 2013b), and in human milk varies from approximately 9 to 14.5 ng/ml (Aydin *et al.*, 2013b). That means there is more adropin in milk than in blood. Adropin in blood mainly comes from the liver. We infer that the adropin content of milk is more than the amount of hepatic adropin synthesis. Further, *pEnho* mRNA abundance in milk is much higher than that in liver. The intestine absorbs the *pEnho* mRNA from colostrum, so, the level of *pEnho* mRNA is higher in the intestine than in the liver. The adropin content of the milk may be so high because it performs important functions, for example, promoting proliferation, migration, and capillary-like tube formation of endothelial cells (Lovren *et al.*, 2010), regulating the postnatal growth and development of different organs in the newborn (Qiu *et al.*, 2014), or reducing metabolic and oxidative stress in the lactating sow (Ganesh-Kumar *et al.*, 2008; 2012; Celik E. *et al.*, 2013). The *pEnho* mRNA level in the liver, muscle, and ileum is higher for 7-d-old than 1-d-old piglets perhaps because the liver enhances the expression of *pEnho* mRNA during the first 7 d of a piglet's life.

Our results from PCR and quantitative RT-PCR analyses revealed that in 1-d-old piglets *Enho* abundance was low in the liver and muscle and high in small intestine; in 7-d-old piglets *Enho* abundance was low in the muscle and jejunum and high in the liver and ileum (Fig. 6). There were no significant differences of *pEnho* expression among all tissues in 14-d-old and 21-d-old piglets (Fig. 6). Developmental changes in intestinal function occur in the perinatal period of many species. For pigs and other mammals, the period between birth and weaning is characterized by rapid growth of the intestine, with energy utilization rate exceeding that measured at other stages of development. After birth, the developing piglet small intestine faces major changes in the functional demands that are placed on it. Adropin could influence the regulation of metabolic pathways and the postnatal growth and development of different organs in the newborn. The high expression of *pEnho* in the liver and intestine may contribute to energy homeostasis during the perinatal period and adapt piglets to big environmental and physiological changes.

## 5 Conclusions

In summary, we have cloned the porcine *Enho* gene, which encodes a 76-AA protein with one transmembrane domain or signal peptide. It has a high degree of sequence and structure similarity with bovine *Enho*. Our data suggest that adropin is a secreted factor involved in energy homeostasis and metabolic adaptation to dietary macronutrients (Ganesh-Kumar *et al.*, 2008) which could provide a promising new lead for developing therapies against the metabolic disorders associated with obesity and weaning stress (Zigman and Elmquist, 2003; Muoio and Newgard, 2006).

### Compliance with ethics guidelines

Sheng-ping WANG, Yun-ling GAO, Gang LIU, Dun DENG, Rong-jun CHEN, Yu-zhe ZHANG, Li-li LI, Qing-qi WEN, Yong-qing HOU, Ze-meng FENG, and Zhao-hui GUO declare that they have no conflict of interest.

All institutional and national guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals were followed.

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## 中文概要

**题目:** 猪 *Enho* 基因的分子克隆及其仔猪的组织分布

**目的:** 通过 *pEnho* 基因的克隆, 分析 *pEnho* 基因在仔猪相关组织的分布情况, 增加仔猪糖脂代谢方面相关的知识, 为通过调控 adropin 来促进仔猪的健康和生长提供理论基础。

**创新点:** 首次克隆了猪 *Enho* 基因, 命名为 *pEnho*, 其基因序列提交至美国国立生物技术信息中心 (NCBI) (No. GQ414763)。

**方法:** 通过实时荧光定量逆转录聚合酶链式反应 (real-time RT-PCR) 方法获得猪 *Enho* 基因序列, 并应用 BLAST、Clustal W、PHYLP、TMHMM、Helixturnhelix 等生物信息学软件对其基因序列进行分析; 通过荧光定量 PCR 方法检测了不同日龄 (出生后 1、7、14 和 21 天) 猪 *Enho* 基因的组织分布 (肝脏、肌肉、空肠前端、空肠后端和回肠)。

**结论:** 克隆得到 *pEnho* 基因序列; 发现随着仔猪日龄的增加, 其表达量有下降; 在组织分布上, 产后 7 天内 *pEnho* 在肠道 (特别是回肠) 的表达量较高, 在第 14 天和第 21 天, 各被检组织的表达量无显著差异。

**关键词:** Adropin; *Enho*; 基因克隆; 仔猪; 定量 PCR