Immunity-related GTPase induces lipophagy to prevent excess hepatic lipid accumulation

Graphical abstract

Highlights
- Positional cloning identified Ifgga2 and Ifgga4 as inhibitor genes of fatty liver.
- The expression of the human orthologue IRGM is significantly lower in individuals with NAFLD.
- IFGGA2 interacts with ATGL and co-localizes with this lipase at lipid droplets.
- IFGGA2 increases the amount of LC3B on lipid droplets.

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Lay summary
The genetic basis of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease remains incompletely defined. Herein, we identified members of the immunity-related GTPase family in mice and humans that act as regulators of hepatic fat accumulation, with links to autophagy. Overexpression of the gene Ifgga2 was shown to reduce hepatic lipid storage and could be a therapeutic target for the treatment of fatty liver disease.

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Immunity-related GTPase induces lipophagy to prevent excess hepatic lipid accumulation

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Background & Aims: Currently, only a few genetic variants explain the heritability of fatty liver disease. Quantitative trait loci (QTL) analysis of mouse strains has identified the susceptibility locus Ltg/NZO (liver triglycerides from New Zealand obese [NZO] alleles) on chromosome 18 as associating with increased hepatic triglycerides. Herein, we aimed to identify genomic variants responsible for this association.

Methods: Recombinant congenic mice carrying 5.3 Mbp of Ltg/NZO were fed a high-fat diet and characterized for liver fat. Bioinformatic analysis, mRNA profiles and electrophoretic mobility shift assays were performed to identify genes responsible for the Ltg/NZO phenotype. Candidate genes were manipulated in vivo by injecting specific microRNAs into C57BL/6 mice. Pulldown coupled with mass spectrometry-based proteomics and immunoprecipitation were performed to identify interaction partners of IFGGA2.

Results: Through positional cloning, we identified 2 immunity-related GTPases (Ifgga2, Ifgga4) that prevent hepatic lipid storage. Expression of both murine genes and the human orthologue IRGM was significantly lower in fatty livers. Accordingly, liver-specific suppression of either Ifgga2 or Ifgga4 led to a 3–4-fold greater increase in hepatic fat content. In the liver of low-fat diet-fed mice, IFGGA2 localized to endosomes/lysosomes, while on a high-fat diet it associated with lipid droplets. Pulldown experiments and proteomics identified the lipase ATGL as a binding partner of IFGGA2 which was confirmed by co-immunoprecipitation. Both proteins partially co-localized with the autophagic marker LC3B. Ifgga2 suppression in hepatocytes reduced the amount of LC3B-II, whereas overexpression of Ifgga2 increased the association of LC3B with lipid droplets and decreased triglyceride storage.

Conclusion: IFGGA2 interacts with ATGL and protects against hepatic steatosis, most likely by enhancing the binding of LC3B to lipid droplets.

Lay summary: The genetic basis of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease remains incompletely defined. Herein, we identified members of the immunity-related GTPase family in mice and humans that act as regulators of hepatic fat accumulation, with links to autophagy. Overexpression of the gene Ifgga2 was shown to reduce hepatic lipid storage and could be a therapeutic target for the treatment of fatty liver disease.

Keywords: Fatty liver; Positional cloning; Immunity-related GTPases; miRNA; NAFLD.

See Editorial, pages 749–751

Introduction

The prevalence of obesity is increasing globally. Excessive hepatic deposition of triglycerides is termed hepatic steatosis, which ranges from simple steatosis through fibrosis, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis to cirrhosis. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is strongly associated with metabolic abnormalities such as insulin resistance, fasting hyperglycemia and altered hepatokines.

The cause of NAFLD is multifactorial including genetic and environmental factors. Several human studies have emphasized...
the highly heritable nature of the disease.\textsuperscript{4,5} Polymorphisms in \textit{PNPLA3}\textsuperscript{7,8} and \textit{TM6SF2}\textsuperscript{9} are considered to be major genetic determinants of NAFLD susceptibility. However, the identified genetic variants explain only a small proportion of the risk of NAFLD. Thus, various factors such as epigenetic mechanisms and gene-gene interactions must be considered when looking at heritability in the general population.\textsuperscript{9}

A genome-wide scan of mouse outcross populations that differ in their phenotype enables the identification of quantitative trait loci (QTL): genomic segments conferring susceptibility to several metabolic traits. Additionally, positional cloning enables introgression of an identified QTL into a specific mouse background to finally verify pathogenic genes such as \textit{Tsc2}\textsuperscript{10} and \textit{Ifi202b}.\textsuperscript{11} To identify common gene variants responsible for metabolic traits, e.g. hepatic fat accumulation, the Collective Diabetes Cross of the German Center for Diabetes Research (DZD) was performed. This is a comprehensive linkage study of an intercross of the New Zealand obese (NZO) mouse and lean strains (C57BL/6 [B6], DBA, C3H, 129P2), which differ in their diabetes susceptibility.\textsuperscript{12} The NZO mouse, characterized by adiposity, insulin resistance and hyperglycemia, is an ideal model to provide further insights into the genetic nature of the human metabolic syndrome.\textsuperscript{12,13}

The aim of the current study was to identify genomic variants responsible for the susceptibility locus \textit{Ltg/NZO} (liver triglycerides from NZO alleles) on chromosome 18, which associates with elevated hepatic lipids. We show that \textit{Ifgga2} and \textit{Ifgga4} are the most likely candidates mediating the \textit{Ltg/NZO} phenotype. The hepatic expression of both genes and the human orthologue \textit{IRGM} (immunity-related GTPase M) were markedly reduced in livers of NZO-allele carriers and patients with NAFLD, respectively. \textit{IFGGA2} interacts with the lipase \textit{ATGL} which could be responsible for preventing ectopic fat accumulation in the liver.

Materials and methods
Animals
The generation of the F1 and N2 mice and housing was described.\textsuperscript{12} Recombinant congenic mice (RCS) were repeatedly backcrossed to the NZO strain. RCS (N/N vs. N/B) selected for \textit{Ltg/NZO} (5.3 Mbp) were bred by repeated backcrossing of mice (N/B) with NZO females and characterized in the F4.N10 generation. Siblings were intercrossed to generate homozygous mice (N/N vs. B/B, F8.N9). The \textit{Ltg/NZO} locus was also transferred to a B6 background and characterized in F2.N8. At 3 weeks of age, animals received high-fat diet (HFD) (D12451, Research Diets Inc.).

Animal experiments were performed referring to the ARRIVE guidelines and approved by the ethics committee of the State Agency of Environment, Health, and Consumer Protection (State of Brandenburg, Germany, 2347-21-2012, 2347-10-2014 and 2347-33-2017) and Ethics Committee of the State Ministry of Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry (State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, 84-02.04.2013.A118).

Genotyping
Genomic DNA-isolation from mouse tails and genotyping was performed as described\textsuperscript{12} with self-designed KASP assays (LGC) according to manufacturer’s recommendations (Table S2).

Haplogroup analysis
Haplogroup analysis was performed as described.\textsuperscript{14,15} In brief, mouse single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were used (https://www.sanger.ac.uk/sanger/Mouse_SnpViewer/rel-1303). The chromosomal region was dissected into intervals (250 kb) to determine the frequency of polymorphic SNPs between mouse strains.

Gene expression analysis
Total RNA was isolated using miRNeasy Micro Kit (Qiagen) or RNeasy Mini Kits (Qiagen), cDNA prepared by M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase-Kit (Promega). Hydrolysis probes were applied for quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR). \textit{Actb}, \textit{Ppia} or \textit{HPRT} were used as reference genes.

Gene expression analysis of potential miR-\textit{Ifgga2} target genes was performed using the universal probe library (UPL, Roche; Table S3). Relative gene expression was analyzed using the \textit{ΔΔCt} method.\textsuperscript{16}

Microarray analysis
Genome-wide expression analysis was performed by OakLabs GmbH (Germany) applying SurePrint G3 Mouse GE 8x60k Microarray gene chips (Agilent Technologies). Results of analysis are available on GEO: GSE146721 and GSE146724.

Recombinant viruses
Specific micro RNAs (miRNAs or miR) targeting \textit{Ifgga2} or \textit{Ifgga4} were designed using BLOCK-IT\textsuperscript{TM} RNAi Designer tool (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Each engineered pre-miRNA double-stranded DNA oligonucleotide was subcloned into the pcDNA6.2-GW/EmGFP-miR vector (BLOCK-ITTM Pol II miR RNAi Expression Vector Kit, Invitrogen). The miRNA expression cassette was cloned into the pdsAAV-LP1-EGFPmut for liver-specific overexpression under the control of the LP1 promoter.\textsuperscript{17} Within hepatocytes, the pre-miRNA forms an intramolecular loop structure similar to endogenous pre-miRNAs and is processed by Dicer into the mature miRNA. Recombinant viruses (Vigene Bioncs; \(5 \times 10^{11}\) viral genomes) were injected into the tail vein of B6 mice (8 weeks).

Plasma and supernatant analysis
Triglyceride, glycerol (TR0100, Sigma-Aldrich) and NEFA (NEFA-HR/2), Wako Chemicals GmbH) were measured in plasma and supernatant of liver explants and insulin concentration in plasma by ELISA (80-Insmus-E01, ALPCO Diagnostics) following manufacturer’s protocol.\textsuperscript{18}

Non-invasive quantification of liver fat by CT
Liver fat content was measured by CT (Hitachi-Aloka LCT-200) as described.\textsuperscript{19}

Detection of triglycerides in liver and hepatocytes
Triglycerides were quantified enzymatically using RandoxTR-210 (Randox).\textsuperscript{15} In brief, livers and McArdle hepatocytes or primary hepatocytes were homogenized in 10 mmol/l sodium dihydrogen phosphate, 1 mmol/l EDTA and 1% (v/v) polyoxyethylene-10-tridecyl ether and incubated for 5 min at 70°C. After centrifugation (4°C) supernatant was diluted 1:10, incubated at 70°C for 5 min and then placed on ice for 5 min before being centrifuged again. Clear supernatant was used for the enzymatic assay.
Quantification of hepatic lipids by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry

Liver tissue was homogenized and equivalents of 1 or 0.5 mg were subjected to lipid extraction using methanol/chloroform (2:1, v:v) for quantification of ceramides and sphingomyelins or diacylglycerols (DGs), respectively. Ceramides and sphingomyelins were measured in tandem mass spectrometry mode as described. DAGs were analyzed in mass spectrometry mode monitoring the following [M+Na]⁺ ions: C15:0/C15:0 DAG (m/z 563.465), C32:0 DAG (m/z 591.496), C34:2 DAG (m/z 615.496), C16:0/C18:1 DAG (m/z 615.512), C17:0/C17:0-d5 DAG (m/z 624.559), C36:4 DAG (m/z 639.496), C36:3 DAG (m/z 641.512) and C36:2 DAG (m/z 643.527).

Identification of putative regulatory SNPs/Indels

To determine promoter or enhancer regions (2 kb or 50 kb down-/upstream) we utilized histone modification datasets (GSM100140, GSM769014 and GSM769015). Within these putative regulatory regions, genetic variants (SNPs/Indels) between parental strains (Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, REL-1505) were combined with position weight matrices (PWM) from the JASPER database. Thereby, genetic variants in potential transcription factor binding sites (TFBS) were identified. TFBS were predicted by R version 3.4 and the package TFBS Tools.

Electrophoretic mobility shift assay

Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) was carried out using 32P-end-labeled double-stranded DNA oligos and nuclear extracts. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) was carried out using 32P-end-labeled double-stranded DNA oligos and nuclear extracts. Isolation and transfection of primary hepatocytes

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Subcellular fractionation of livers and protein localization profile

Subcellular fractionation of livers and protein localization profile

Proteomic analysis

Proteomic analysis

Determination of protein concentration

Determination of protein concentration

Western blot

Western blot

Co-immunoprecipitation

Co-immunoprecipitation

Histology and H&E staining

Histology and H&E staining

Human liver samples

Human liver samples
Statistical analysis

Animal number was calculated by a priori power analysis. Statistical analysis of 2 groups was performed by unpaired Student’s t test or unpaired t test with Welch’s correction. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Kruskal-Wallis testing was used for comparisons of more than 2 groups. p < 0.05 was regarded as statistically significant, and calculated with Prism 8 (GraphPad Software).

Results

Identification of Ltg/NZO, a fatty liver locus

In the Collective Diabetes Cross project, 4 lean mouse strains were crossed with the obese NZO strain, followed by genome-wide linkage analysis.12,15 Male NZO mice developed increased liver...
weight and higher triglyceride levels on HFD in comparison to the other strains (Fig. S1A). Genome-wide linkage analysis identified an exclusive QTL for liver weight (Fig. 1A) and liver triglycerides (Fig. S1B) on chromosome 18 (LOD score of 8.0 and 6.8, respectively; Fig. 1A). N2 mice homozygous at marker rs4231907 (17 cm/64.9 Mbp) had elevated liver weight and triglyceride content compared to heterozygous mice (Fig. S1C). Thus, the locus was designated Ltg/NZO (liver triglycerides from NZO alleles).

Fine-mapping and characterization of Ltg/NZO
Positional cloning was performed to identify the critical segment of Ltg/NZO (Fig. 1B). The highest hepatic triglyceride concentration was detected in RCS homozygous (Ltg/NZO) mice. Liver weight and elevated liver weight and triglyceride content compared to heterozygous mice (Fig. S1C). Thus, the locus was designated Ltg/NZO (liver triglycerides from NZO alleles).

Identification of immunity-related GTPases as responsible gene variants
The region spanning 58–63.3 Mbp of Ltg/NZO harbors 106 annotated genes and gene models (NCBI). To identify the responsible gene(s), we included sequence and expression data from other backcross populations, genome-wide expression data, and genomic sequence information ((NZOxDBA)N2, (NZOxC3H)N2 and (NZOx129P2)N2). In the (NZOxC3H)N2 progeny, liver weight and triglycerides (LOD score 13.6) were also increased by NZO alleles at 63 Mbp on chromosome 18. In the (NZOxDBA)N2 progeny, liver weight showed significant associations after adjusting for blood glucose as a covariate (LOD 6.3). The (NZOx129P2)N2 progeny did not show a QTL on chromosome 18 (LOD score of 8.0 and 6.8, respectively; Fig.1A). N2 mice homozygous at marker rs4231907 (17 cm/64.9 Mbp) had elevated liver weight and triglyceride content compared to heterozygous mice (Fig. S1C). Thus, the locus was designated Ltg/NZO (liver triglycerides from NZO alleles).

A Foxo1 binding site appears to be responsible for strain-specific expression of the Ifgga gene cluster
Next, we investigated the molecular cause for the reduced expression of Ifgga2 and Ifgga4 in NZO compared to B6 mice. We assumed a common factor within a cis-regulatory region upstream of Ifgga2 as the genetic cause for the strain–specific gene regulation of the cluster (Fig. S3D). Transcription factors often bind to nucleosome-depleted regions which are flanked by nucleosomes carrying H3K4me1 and H3K27ac marks.22 By combining data obtained by chromatin immunoprecipitation sequencing (ChIP-seq) from ENCODE23 and PWM, we identified an activated enhancer harboring a Foxo1 binding motif containing a single nucleotide deletion at position 60,211,556 bp (Build 38) in NZO and 129P2 but not in the other strains (Fig. 2E). Although the deletion was not located in the core sequence, the capacity of Foxo1 to bind to its motif is reduced as shown by EMSA in nuclear extracts of HEK293 cells overexpressing Foxo1 (Fig. 2F) and could thereby be causative for the observed hepatic expression pattern for Ifgga2 and Ifgga4.

Ifgga2 suppression in mice increases hepatic fat storage
To test whether the lower abundance of IRGs is causative for the increased hepatic lipid accumulation induced by Ltg/NZO, Ifgga2 and Ifgga4 were downregulated specifically in livers of B6 mice by a virus expressing a designed miRNA which is processed within cells like an endogenous miRNA and targets Ifgga2 (Fig. 2A) or Ifgga4 (Fig. S4A). AAV-miR-Ifgga2 or AAV-miR-Ifgga4 significantly suppressed their expression compared to AAV-control mice 8 weeks after virus injection (Fig. 3B; Fig. S4B). This suppression resulted in a 4-fold or 3-fold greater increase in hepatic fat content compared to control, respectively, according to CT analysis (Fig. 3C; Fig. S4C), as well as the detection of increased hepatic triglyceride levels (Fig. 3D; Fig. S4D). The increased hepatic fat content was accompanied by larger lipid droplets as indicated by PLIN2 and H&E staining (Fig. 3E; Fig. S4E). Supporting these findings, primary hepatocytes accumulated significantly more triglycerides than control cells upon Ifgga2 knockdown and lipid loading (Fig. 3F). In order to test if the designed miRNA of Ifgga2 targets other miRNAs which could theoretically be responsible for the observed phenotype, we performed an in silico analysis to predict mRNA targets. We identified 11 potential targets which were not altered between the livers of AAV-control and AAV-miR-Ifgga2 mice (Fig. S5).

Subcellular localization of Ifgga2
The cellular localization of IFGGA2 was investigated in subfractions derived from livers of B6 mice fed a low-fat diet (LFD) or HFD. We used the data generated by a mass-spectrometric workflow developed to monitor abundance and cellular distributions of ~6,000 hepatic proteins.24 IFGGA4 was not identified in the dataset. IFGGA2 displayed a lysosomal/endosomal profile on LFD and was mainly present in the lipid droplet fraction on HFD (Fig. 4A). This observation was confirmed by...
immunocytochemistry of untreated and lipid-loaded McArdle hepatocytes expressing IFGGA2. In the absence of oleic acid:taurocholic acid complex (hereinafter referred to as oleate) in the culture medium, IFGGA2-Myc was detected in intracellular membranes and partially co-localized with endosomal markers (Rab18, Fig. 4B; Rab11 and transferrin receptor, Fig. S6A). Also, in HeLa cells, IFGGA2-Myc showed a partial overlap with LAMP1 and the transferrin receptor (Fig. S6B). In oleate treated cells (8 h), IFGGA2-GFP localized on the lipid droplet surface as indicated by the co-staining of PLIN2 (Fig. 4C).
Interaction of IFGGA2 and ATGL

To gain insights into cellular functions and associated proteins for IFGGA2, we performed a pulldown experiment followed by mass spectrometry-based proteomics of McArdle hepatocytes overexpressing IFGGA2-GFP ± oleate. Several putative binding partners of IFGGA2 were identified. The lipase ATGL showed a significant enrichment in the pulldown from oleate-treated cells (Fig. 5A, Fig. S7), which was confirmed by co-immunoprecipitation experiments of hepatocytes overexpressing IFGGA2-GFP and ATGL-His. Obviously, the interaction of IFGGA2 and ATGL was more pronounced after oleate treatment (Fig. 5B). Similarly, immunocytochemical staining showed a co-localization of IFGGA2 and ATGL on the surface of lipid droplets after lipid load (Fig. 5C).

IFGGA2 expression elevates the amount of the autophagy marker LC3B on lipid droplets

As earlier studies described that members of the IRG family are involved in processes of autophagy, we tested if IFGGA2 induces the degradation of lipids by lipophagy. IFGGA2 was located at the surface of lipid droplets upon lipid load and partially co-localized with LC3B (Fig. 5D). In control cells, 32.5% of lipid droplets displayed a positive LC3B signal, whereas IFGGA2-Myc-expressing cells exhibited 71.1% lipid droplets with an LC3B association (Fig. 5E), indicating that IFGGA2 enhanced LC3B-binding to lipid droplets. In response to treatment with oleate followed by a 24 h incubation in serum-free medium, McArdle hepatocytes overexpressing IFGGA2-GFP or ATGL-His stored significantly lower levels of triglycerides than control cells (Fig. 5F), suggesting that appropriate IFGGA2 expression might protect against hepatic steatosis. Furthermore, in lipid droplet fractions of IFGGA2-GFP expressing McArdle hepatocytes, LC3B-II, ATGL, CGI-58 were more abundant in comparison to cells lacking IFGGA2 (Fig. S8A). This difference was more pronounced after serum starvation, thus under conditions when more IFGGA2-GFP was present in the lipid droplet fraction (Fig. S8B), Fig. S9 shows the comparison of the subcellular distribution of IFGGA2 and LC3B in the lipid fractions of mice kept on LFD or HFD for 3 and 12 weeks. LC3B was mainly detected in lysosomal/endosomal fractions and both proteins show a higher abundance in the lipid droplet fraction in response to 3 weeks HFD feeding than on LFD. In contrast, after 12 weeks on HFD, IFGGA2 and LC3B differ in their localization; only IFGGA2 disappears from the intracellular membranes and is more or less exclusively detectable on lipid droplets (Fig. S9).

Tendency towards decreased lipophagy after suppression of IFGGA2

In order to test if IFGGA2 induces lipophagy, its expression was downregulated in primary hepatocytes via a specific siRNA (Fig. S10A) and cells were treated without serum ± the autophagy inhibitor BafilomycinA for 2 h. BafilomycinA increased the LC3B-II signal intensity in control cells, whereas this effect was weaker in si-Ifgga2 transfected cells. The evaluation of autophagic flux by calculating the ratio of LC3B-II of serum-free plus BafilomycinA and serum-free conditions provided evidence for a lower degree of autophagy after downregulation of Ifgga2, however this effect did not reach significance. No clear results were detected for other autophagy markers (ATG5, BECLIN1, p62) (Fig. 6A). Only after 24 h...
treatment with serum-free medium plus BafilomycinA was a tendency towards an elevated p62 content visible in si-Ifgga2 cells (Fig. 6B). In addition, liver explants of AAV-miR-Ifgga2 mice were either incubated with serum-containing or with serum-free medium ± Leupeptin/NH₄Cl, inhibitors of autophagy. The LC3B-II concentrations of control samples were increased overall, but were not significantly higher in AAV-control than in AAV-miR-Ifgga2 explants (Fig. 6C, Fig. S10B,C). In livers of Ltg/NZO.5.3/N/N, the amount of LC3B-II was significantly lower compared to Ltg/NZO.5.3/N mice (Fig. 6D, Fig. S11). However, p62 and ATG5 did not show differences. Thus, we cannot conclusively claim that IFGGA2 influences the autophagy rate.

Obese patients with NAFLD exhibit low expression of the human orthologue IRGM

Humans express 2 IRG genes, IRGC (immunity-related GTPase cinema) and IRGM on chromosomes 19 and 5, respectively. The human genomic segment on chromosome 5 is syntenic to the Ir gene cluster on murine chromosome 18 where IFGGA2 maps only 80 kb away from the closest syntenic marker Dctn4 (Fig. 7A) [36]. Therefore, IRGM appears to be the most plausible human orthologue of Ifgga2 and Ifgga4. Additionally, expression analysis in liver biopsies of obese patients with NAFLD and healthy lean controls [35] showed no difference in IRGM expression between the groups, but the expression of IRGM was lower in patients with NAFLD compared to healthy controls (Fig. 7B). Thus, IRGM expression is also negatively correlated with hepatic fat content in humans (Pearson correlation: r = −0.327; p = 0.092).

Interestingly, the human IRGM protein interacts with ATGL in a similar way to the murine IFGGA2, as demonstrated by the co-immunoprecipitation shown in Fig. 7C, which supports the assumption that the IRGM gene is the human orthologue of Ifgga2.

Discussion

A novel fatty liver locus (Ltg/NZO) was identified wherein the NZO allele is linked to increased hepatic fat content. The IRGs Ifgga2 and Ifgga4 are the most likely candidates mediating the phenotype. They were markedly suppressed in livers of NZO allele carriers presumably due to a single nucleotide deletion in a Foxo1-binding motif within an enhancer upstream of Ifgga2. Downregulation of either Ifgga2 or Ifgga4 in B6 mice increased hepatic fat accumulation and overexpression of Ifgga2 in McArdle hepatocytes decreased fat storage. These findings provide direct functional evidence for the important role of Ifgga2 and Ifgga4 in regulating ectopic fat storage. The potential mechanism might be mediated via the interaction of IFGGA2 with the lipase ATGL and an increased association of LC3B with lipid droplets upon its overexpression.

The identification of disease-associated QTL and the subsequent positional cloning is a powerful non-hypothesis driven approach to identify candidate genes for metabolic traits [12]. Here, a genome-wide linkage analysis revealed a single QTL for liver weight and liver triglycerides in mice of (NZOxB6)N2 progeny. As causative genes of Ltg/NZO, Ifgga2 and Ifgga4 (human orthologue IRGM) [37] were identified. Direct functional evidence that sufficient Ifgga2 expression prevents fatty liver development was provided by its overexpression in McArdle hepatocytes which resulted in reduced triglyceride storage. Correspondingly, downregulation of Ifgga2 or Ifgga4 in the liver increased hepatic fat content, thereby phenocopying NZO and Ltg/NZO.5.3/N/N mice.

The cause of the reduced expression of Ifgga2 and Ifgga4 in NZO mice appears to be a single nucleotide deletion in a Foxo1-binding motif in the NZO genome within an active enhancer element upstream of Ifgga2. In line with this, we identified a putative active enhancer element (ENCODE) 50 kb upstream of IRGM showing multiple Foxo1-binding motifs in the human genome (Fig. S12).

We hypothesize that IFGGA2 associates with membranes containing LC3B and that a lipid load of cells or the feeding of HFD enhances the interaction of IFGGA2 and ATGL. The data indicate that IFGGA2 brings ATGL near to LC3B and induces lipophagy through this interaction (Fig. 7D). Our hypothesis is based on the following facts: (i) Overexpression of Ifgga2 in hepatocytes increased association of LC3B with lipid droplets, whereas suppression of Ifgga2 resulted in a lower abundance of LC3B-II. (ii) In subcellular fractions, IFGGA2 and LC3B associated within the same endosomal/lysosomal fractions; upon lipid load and HFD, IFGGA2 and to a lesser extent LC3B translocated to lipid droplets. (iii) Irgm1 has been described as playing a crucial role in the stimulation of early stages of autophagy in macrophages [34].
IFGGA2 interacts with ATGL, a known inducer of lipophagy in the liver. ATGL contains a LC3B-interacting region and its binding to autophagosomes/LC3B-II supports the translocation of ATGL to the surface of lipid droplets and enhances its activity.

Autophagy is an intracellular pathway that targets – besides other intracellular components – lipids (lipophagy) to the lysosomes for degradation. Autophagy is increased in lean compared to obese mice, as indicated by the enhanced conversion of LC3B-I to LC3B-II, preventing the development of hepatic steatosis and insulin resistance. In fact, suppression of Ifgga2 expression in primary hepatocytes slightly reduced the formation of LC3B-II (Fig. 6A), liver explants of mice in which Ifgga2 expression was downregulated exhibited a lower concentration of LC3B-II (Fig. 6C), and livers of Ltg/NZO.5.3 N/N mice with low expression of Ifgga2 had a lower concentration of LC3B-II (Fig. 6D; Fig. S11). Moreover, the human orthologue IRGM was reported to induce autophagy by facilitating the recruitment of Syntaxin17 to autophagosomes by interacting with LC3B. Therefore, it might be possible that the crosstalk of IFGGA2, LC3B and ATGL promotes lipophagy. However, it is also likely that IFGGA2 binding to ATGL modifies its activity by other mechanisms. Firstly, the association of IFGGA2 with ATGL could interrupt the binding of the lipase to the inhibitors G0S2 or HILPDA, which have been shown to directly interact with ATGL. Secondly, IFGGA2 could affect sorting of proteins to lipid droplets, thereby limiting their growth. Thirdly, IFGGA2 could interfere with the action of enzymes of the glycerol-3-phosphate pathway which not only act at the endoplasmic reticulum but also associate directly with lipid droplets (GPAT4, DGAT1, DGAT2, AGPAT3 and lipin) and mediate triglyceride biosynthesis. Further experiments and biochemical analyses are required to clarify how IFGGA2 acts at the lipid droplet and decreases ectopic fat storage in the liver.

Expression of IRGM is significantly reduced in the livers of obese individuals with NAFLD compared to control individuals. Two human cohorts showed that IRGM variants are associated with an increased risk of NAFLD. The studies indicated that the frequency of the risk allele is highly depended on ethnic groups; 45.6% carry the risk allele in a cohort of Han-Chinese but only 2.5% in an European cohort. The less functional TT-variant of IRGM (rs10065172) was linked to an increased risk of steatosis in obese Italian children. Furthermore, the downregulation of IRGM in HepG2 cells decreased autophagic flux and was...
accompanied by increased lipid accumulation. Thus, compounds that can increase the expression of \textit{IRGM} could have therapeutic potential for fatty liver diseases.

In conclusion, our data show that \textit{Ifgga2} and \textit{Ifgga4} and their human orthologue \textit{IRGM} are key players that protect against hepatic steatosis.

\textbf{Abbreviations}

AAV, adenovirus-associated virus; B6, C57BL/6; ChIP, chromatin immuno-precipitation; DAGs, diacylglycerols; EMSA, electrophoretic mobility shift assay; HFD, high-fat diet; IRG, immunity-related GTPases; \textit{IRGC} \textit{IRGM} and immunity-related GTPase cinema; IRGM, immunity-related GTPase M; LFD, low fat diet; \textit{Ltg/NZO}, liver triglycerides from NZO alleles; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; RCS, recombinant congenic mice; siRNA, small interfering RNA; SNPs, single nucleotide polymorphisms; TFBS, transcription factor binding site.

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Fig. 6. Suppression of \textit{IFGGA2} reduces autophagy. (A) Western blotting and quantification of autophagy proteins in siRNA-transfected primary hepatocytes treated ± BaflozymycinA for 2 h (n = 3). (B) Analysis of autophagy proteins in livers of \textit{Ltg/NZO} mice after 16 h fasting. Quantiﬁcation also includes data of Fig. 5.12. Data are expressed as fold of control. (D) Analysis of autophagy proteins in livers of \textit{Ltg/NZO} (n = 10) and \textit{Ltg/NZO} (n = 11) mice after 16 h fasting. Quantification also includes data of Fig. 5.12. Data are expressed as fold of control (N/N), analyzed by unpaired \textit{t} test with Welch’s correction and presented as mean ± SD. *** \textit{p}<0.001. AAV, adenovirus-associated virus; \textit{Ltg/NZO}, liver triglycerides from New Zealand obese alleles; miR, microRNA; siRNA, small interfering RNA.

Fig. 7. Expression of human \textit{IRGC} and \textit{IRGM} genes. (A) Cluster of immunity-related GTPases on mouse chromosome 18 and human chromosome 5. (B) Expression of \textit{IRGC} and \textit{IRGM} in liver biopsies of lean controls (Control, n = 7) and humans with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD, n = 11). Data were normalized to \textit{HPRT}, analyzed by unpaired \textit{t} test and presented as mean ± SD. * \textit{p}<0.05. (C) Co-immunoprecipitation of co-transfected McArdle hepatocytes. (D) Scheme of the hypothesis how the interaction of the proteins \textit{IFGGA2}, \textit{LC3B} and \textit{ATGL} promotes lipolysis. NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. (This figure appears in color on the web.)
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Conflict of interest
The authors declare no conflicts of interest that pertain to this work.
Please refer to the accompanying ICMJE disclosure forms for further details.

Authors’ contributions
KS, AK, NH, MJ, PG, SL, TS, DA, FS, BK, TH, FH, NK, JR, SG, KWB, HV and WJ contributed to the acquisition and analysis of data as well as to the critical interpretation of the results. AC, HA, HV, WJ and AS were responsible for the major study concept and critical revision of the manuscript. KS, MR, AC, HA, HV, WJ and AS participated in drafting and writing of the manuscript. KS, AK, NH, HGJ, AC, HA, HV, WJ and AS were involved in the design of the study. All authors edited the manuscript and approved its final version for publication. AS is the guarantor of this work.

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Supplementary data
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