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Citation for final published version:

Lallukka, S., Luukkonen, P. K., Zhou, You ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1743-1291>, Petäjä, E. M., Leivonen, M., Juuti, A., Hakkarainen, A., Orho-Melander, M., Lundbom, N., Olkkonen, V. M., Lassila, R. and Yki-Järvinen, H. 2017. Obesity/insulin resistance rather than liver fat increases coagulation factor activities and expression in humans. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2017 (2) , pp. 207-428. 10.1160/TH16-09-0716 file

Publishers page: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1160/TH16-09-0716>  
<<http://dx.doi.org/10.1160/TH16-09-0716>>

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# Obesity/insulin resistance rather than liver fat increases coagulation factor activities and expression in humans

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## Summary

Increased liver fat may be caused by insulin resistance and adipose tissue inflammation or by the common I148M variant in *PNPLA3* at rs738409, which lacks both of these features. We hypothesised that obesity/insulin resistance rather than liver fat increases circulating coagulation factor activities. We measured plasma prothrombin time (PT, Owren method), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), activities of several coagulation factors, VWF:RCo and fibrinogen, and D-dimer concentration in 92 subjects divided into groups based on insulin sensitivity [insulin-resistant ('IR') versus insulin-sensitive ('IS')] and *PNPLA3* genotype (*PNPLA3*<sup>148MM/MI</sup> vs *PNPLA3*<sup>148II</sup>). Liver fat content (<sup>1</sup>H-MRS) was similarly increased in 'IR' (13 ± 1%) and *PNPLA3*<sup>148MM/MI</sup> (12 ± 2%) as compared to 'IS' (6 ± 1%, *p*<0.05) and *PNPLA3*<sup>148II</sup> (8 ± 1%, *p*<0.05), respectively. FVIII, FIX, FXIII, fibrinogen and VWF:RCo activities were increased, and PT and APTT shortened in 'IR' versus 'IS', in contrast to these factors being similar between

*PNPLA3*<sup>148MM/MI</sup> and *PNPLA3*<sup>148II</sup> groups. In subjects undergoing a liver biopsy and entirely lacking the I148M variant, insulin-resistant subjects had higher hepatic expression of *F8*, *F9* and *FGG* than equally obese insulin-sensitive subjects. Expression of pro-inflammatory genes in adipose tissue correlated positively with PT (% of normal), circulating FVIII, FIX, FXI, VWF:RCo and fibrinogen, and expression of anti-inflammatory genes negatively with PT (%), FIX and fibrinogen. We conclude that obesity/insulin resistance rather than an increase in liver fat is associated with a procoagulant plasma profile. This reflects adipose tissue inflammation and increased hepatic production of coagulation factors and their susceptibility for activation.

## Keywords

Adipose tissue, inflammation, fibrinogen, insulin, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

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## Financial support:

This study was supported by University of Helsinki, the Doctoral Programme in Clinical Research and personal grants (S. Lallukka) from Diabetes Research Foundation, Biomedicum Helsinki Foundation and Orion Research Foundation, research grants (H. Yki-Järvinen) from the Academy of Finland, EU/EFPIA Innovative Medicines Initiative Joint Undertaking (EMIF grant no. 115372), EU H2020 EPoS 634413, the Sigrid Juselius Foundation, the EVO grant from the Finnish government, and additionally supported by the Swedish Research Council, the Swedish Heart and Lung foundation, and the NovoNordisk Foundation (M. Orho-Melander).

Received: September 21, 2016

Accepted after minor revision: November 11, 2016

Epub ahead of print: December 8, 2016

<https://doi.org/10.1160/TH16-09-0716>

**Thromb Haemost 2017; 117: ■■■**

Supplementary Material to this article is available online at [www.thrombosis-online.com](http://www.thrombosis-online.com).

## Introduction

Recent studies have shown that non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is heterogeneous (1). Insulin resistance, obesity and systemic low-grade inflammation characterise 'Metabolic NAFLD' and predispose to type 2 diabetes, venous thrombosis and cardiovascular disease (CVD) (2, 3). A common gene variant with a worldwide prevalence of 30–50% in the patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing 3 gene (*PNPLA3*) (rs738409; C>G/I148M) increases the risk of NAFLD, independently of obesity (4). It in-

creases liver fat in both humans and animal models but does not alter insulin sensitivity (4–6). Thus, carriers of the I148M gene variant are neither more obese nor do they have changes in glucose or insulin concentrations or inflammation in adipose tissue (7, 8). The latter seems critical for the development of insulin resistance in the liver (9–11). NAFLD caused by the I148M variant does not associate with an increased risk of diabetes or CVD (2).

Hepatocytes or sinusoidal endothelial cells in the liver are major sites of production of coagulation factors (12, 13). In NAFLD, activities of coagulation factors such as FVII (14), FVIII

(15), FIX (15), FXI (15), FXII (15), von Willebrand factor (VWF) (15, 16) and fibrinogen (15, 16) are all increased. These changes augment the risk of venous thrombosis and of atherothrombotic vascular disease (17, 18). It is, however, unknown whether the increase in coagulation factors in NAFLD is due to obesity/insulin resistance and associates with adipose tissue inflammation or due to increased liver fat content per se. NAFLD caused by the *PNPLA3* I148M variant thus provides a model in which steatosis can be dissociated from obesity/insulin resistance. Coagulation factor activities have not been studied in different types of NAFLD.

The mechanisms underlying increased activities of coagulation factors in NAFLD are unclear. Expression of coagulation factors in the human liver has not been compared between insulin resistant and sensitive subjects. Adipose tissue in insulin-resistant subjects over-expresses pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines, but shows decreased expression of anti-inflammatory adipokines (9, 19–21). These changes impair insulin action, such as regulation of platelet-collagen interaction (22), and stimulate synthesis of hepatic acute phase reactants and coagulation factors, such as fibrinogen, FVIII, and FXIII (23–25).

In the present study, we hypothesised that i) coagulation factor activities are higher in subjects with increased liver fat content associated with obesity/insulin resistance than in subjects with increased liver fat content due to *PNPLA3* I148M variant, ii) coagulation factor production as judged from hepatic expression

is upregulated in insulin-resistant subjects with excessive liver fat, and iii) adipose tissue inflammation correlates with circulating coagulation factor activities. To this end, we studied, in representative groups of subjects, circulating coagulation factor activities, their expression in liver biopsies and expression of pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines/chemokines in biopsies of adipose tissue.

## Methods

### Subjects and study designs

#### Circulating coagulation factor activities

To examine the impact of the *PNPLA3* I148M variant on plasma coagulation factors, we recruited 92 subjects based on the following inclusion criteria: i) age 18 to 75 years; ii) no known acute or chronic disease except for obesity, hypertension, or NAFLD based on medical history, physical examination and standard laboratory tests (complete blood count, serum creatinine, thyroid-stimulating hormone, sodium and potassium concentrations) and electrocardiogram (ECG); iii) alcohol consumption less than 20 g per day in women and less than 30 g per day for men. None of the study subjects had type 2 diabetes. The subjects were divided based on their *PNPLA3* genotype at rs738409 into those with (*PNPLA3*<sup>I148M/MM</sup>)

**Table 1: Characteristics of the study groups.**

	IS (n=46)	IR (n=46)	<i>PNPLA3</i> <sup>I148II</sup> (n=54)	<i>PNPLA3</i> <sup>I148MM/MMI</sup> (n=38)
HOMA-IR	1.0 (0.6–1.6)	3.6 (2.8–4.6) ***	2.4 (1.0–3.3)	2.4 (1.1–3.7)
<i>PNPLA3</i> <sup>I148II</sup> / <i>PNPLA3</i> <sup>I148MM/MMI</sup>	27/19	27/19	54/0	0/38
Gender (men/women)	22/24	23/23	25/29	20/18
Age (years)	40 (26–52)	43 (34–54)	40 (27–50)	43 (31–56)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	28.2 ± 0.7	33.4 ± 0.6 ***	31.0 ± 0.7	30.5 ± 0.8
Waist-to-hip ratio	0.91 ± 0.01	0.99 ± 0.01 ***	0.95 ± 0.01	0.95 ± 0.02
Smoking status (current/ex-smoker/never)	4/0/42	6/0/40	5/0/49	5/0/33
fS-insulin (mU/l)	4.2 (2.7–6.7)	14.1 (12.2–17.1) ***	10.4 (3.9–13.4)	8.8 (4.5–14.3)
fP-glucose (mmol/l)	5.4 ± 0.1	5.7 ± 0.1 *	5.5 ± 0.1	5.6 ± 0.1
HbA1c (%)	5.5 ± 0.1	5.7 ± 0.1 *	5.6 ± 0.1	5.6 ± 0.1
fP-triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.0 (0.7–1.5)	1.6 (1.2–2.2) ***	1.3 (0.9–1.9)	1.2 (0.9–1.7)
fP-HDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.5 (1.3–1.7)	1.3 (1.1–1.5) **	1.4 (1.1–1.6)	1.3 (1.1–1.6)
fP-LDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	2.9 (2.3–3.4)	3.1 (2.6–3.5)	2.9 (2.3–3.4)	3.0 (2.5–3.5)
Leukocyte count (10 <sup>9</sup> /l)	5.5 (4.7–6.6)	6.5 (5.7–7.3) **	6.0 (5.0–7.0)	5.8 (5.0–7.2)
P-AST (U/l)	25 (20–31)	30 (24–45) **	25 (21–33)	31 (25–46) *
P-ALT (U/l)	22 (17–46)	39 (24–81) ***	26 (19–53)	34 (19–80)
P-AST/P-ALT	1.1 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1 ***	0.9 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1

Data are shown as mean ± SEM or median followed by the 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.005, \*\*\*p<0.0005. Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BMI, body mass index; fP, fasting plasma; fS, fasting serum; HbA1c, glycosylated haemoglobin A1c; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance; IR, insulin-resistant; IS, insulin-sensitive; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; P, plasma.



and without (PNPLA3<sup>I48II</sup>) the I148M variant. The subjects were also divided based on median homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) into insulin-resistant 'IR' and insulin-sensitive 'IS' groups. Clinical characteristics of these groups are shown in ► Table 1.

Since both obesity/insulin resistance and the PNPLA3 I148M variant are common, we also analysed coagulation factors in a 2X2 fashion in four subgroups of subjects who had both risk factors, i.e. both insulin resistance and the I148M variant ('double trouble' i.e. 'IR and PNPLA3<sup>I48MM/MP</sup>'), one risk factor, i.e. either insulin resistance without the gene variant ('single trouble IR' i.e. 'IR and PNPLA3<sup>I48II</sup>') or carried the PNPLA3 I148M variant without insulin resistance ('single trouble PNPLA3<sup>I48MM/MP</sup>' i.e. 'IS and PNPLA3<sup>I48MM/MP</sup>'), or had neither risk factor ('IS and PNPLA3<sup>I48II</sup>'). Clinical characteristics are shown in Suppl. Table 1 (available online at [www.thrombosis-online.com](http://www.thrombosis-online.com)).

### Gene expression of coagulation factors in the human liver

We determined whether changes in circulating coagulation factors in insulin-resistant subjects with increased liver fat content but lacking PNPLA3 I148M gene variant were due to changes in their hepatic expression. For that purpose, we recruited consecutive subjects undergoing bariatric surgery, in whom a liver biopsy was clinically indicated. Inclusion criteria were: i) age 18 to 65 years; ii) no known acute or chronic disease, except for obesity, hypertension, NAFLD or type 2 diabetes based on medical history, physical examination, standard laboratory tests (complete blood count, serum creatinine, thyroid-stimulating hormone, sodium and potassium concentrations) and ECG; iii) daily alcohol consumption less than 20 g in women and less than 30 g for men; iv) no history of use of toxins or drugs influencing liver steatosis; and v) no use of any anticoagulant drugs.

The subjects were invited to a separate clinical visit one week prior to surgery for detailed metabolic characterisation. They came to the clinical research centre after an overnight fast. Body weight, height, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference and blood pressure were measured. An intravenous cannula was inserted in an antecubital vein for collection of blood to measure glycosylated haemoglobin A<sub>1c</sub> (HbA<sub>1c</sub>), serum insulin, plasma glucose, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, triglyceride, aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) concentrations, and for genotyping of PNPLA3 at rs738409. After basal blood sampling and anthropometric measurements, a 75-g oral glucose tolerance test was performed, during which both glucose and insulin concentrations at 0, 30 and 120 minutes (min) were captured. HOMA-IR was used as a proxy for insulin resistance (26). The Matsuda insulin sensitivity index was applied as another measure of insulin sensitivity and was calculated from insulin and glucose concentrations assessed at 0, 30 and 120 min during the oral glucose tolerance test (27). After genotyping consecutive patients, we identified 26 subjects lacking the PNPLA3 I148M gene variant (PNPLA3<sup>I48II</sup>), who were divided into those with 'Metabolic NAFLD' and without

NAFLD ('No NAFLD') based on % of hepatocytes with macroscopic steatosis in the liver biopsies (see below).

### Adipose tissue inflammation

To determine whether coagulation factor activities are associated with pro- or anti-inflammatory cytokines or adipokines in subjects lacking the gene variant, i.e. in PNPLA3<sup>I48II</sup> subjects, we obtained needle biopsies of adipose tissue from the abdominal region and measured coagulation factor activities in 26 such subjects (8). Gene expression of pro-inflammatory markers (the macrophage marker cluster of differentiation 68 (CD68), monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 (MCP-1) and tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ )) and of anti-inflammatory markers (ADIPOQ and Twist-related protein-1 (TWIST1)) were measured in the adipose tissue biopsies, and serum MCP-1 and adiponectin concentrations in blood samples collected after an overnight fast (see below). The subjects were also characterised with respect to their clinical and biochemical features (Suppl. Table 3, available online at [www.thrombosis-online.com](http://www.thrombosis-online.com)).

All studies were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Each participant provided written informed consent after being explained the nature and potential risks of the study. The ethics committee of the Helsinki University Central Hospital approved the study protocol.

## Methods

### Liver fat (<sup>1</sup>H-MRS)

In subjects not undergoing bariatric surgery (n=92), liver fat content was determined by proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (<sup>1</sup>H-MRS) and the intensity differences arising from various acquisition parameters and localisation techniques were normalised as previously described (28). Liver fat content was expressed as a mass fraction (29).

### Liver biopsies and histology

During bariatric surgery, wedge biopsies of the liver were obtained as described (30). Part of the biopsy was sent to the pathologist for histological assessment. The rest of the biopsy was snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen for subsequent isolation of RNA and analysis of gene expression using qPCR (see below). Liver histology was analysed by an experienced liver pathologist in a blinded fashion as proposed by Brunt et al. (31). NAFLD was diagnosed based on histology as macroscopic steatosis in >10% of hepatocytes (32).

### Subcutaneous adipose tissue biopsies

Needle biopsies of subcutaneous abdominal adipose tissue were obtained under local anaesthesia with 1% lidocaine at the metabolic study visit, as previously described (33). The adipose tissue samples were immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80 °C until analysis.

## Analysis of gene expression in adipose tissue and the liver

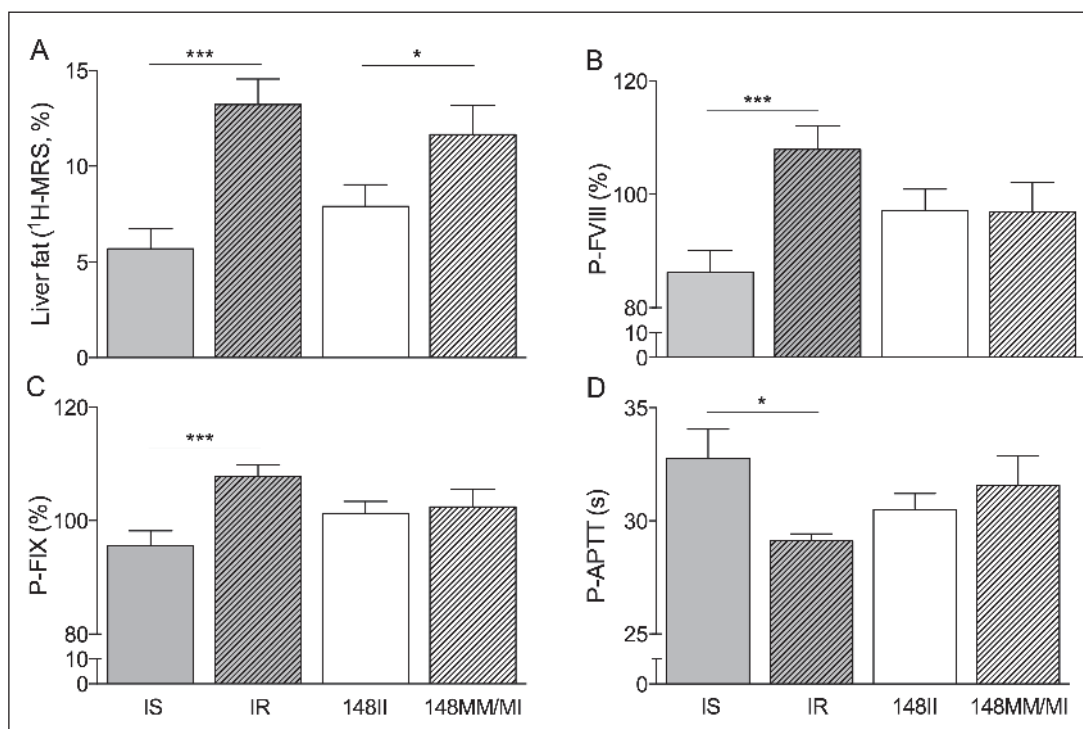
The relative mRNA concentrations of genes of interest in the liver and in the adipose tissue biopsies were quantified by qPCR. Total RNA was isolated from liver tissue by the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA) and from subcutaneous adipose tissue by using the RNeasy Lipid Tissue Mini Kit (Qiagen). The RNA (500 ng) was reverse transcribed using the SuperScript VILO cDNA synthesis kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Each sample was amplified in duplicate for quantification of mRNA concentration of the coagulation factors (*F8*, *F9*, *F11*, *F13A1*, and *FGG* encoding FVIII, FIX, FXI, FXIII-A, and fibrinogen  $\gamma$  chain), pro-inflammatory (*CD68*, *MCP-1*, *TNF- $\alpha$* ) and anti-inflammatory (*ADIPOQ* encoding adiponectin, *TWIST1*) markers on a Light-Cycler<sup>®</sup> 480 (Roche Diagnostics, Rotkreuz, Switzerland) using the SYBR-Green kit (Roche Diagnostics). The hepatic expression of coagulation markers was normalised to that of the housekeeping gene succinate dehydrogenase complex, subunit A (*SDHA*). The adipose tissue expression of inflammation markers was normalised to that of the housekeeping gene acidic ribosomal phosphoprotein 36B4 (*36B4*). Primer sequences are shown in Suppl. Table 4 (available online at [www.thrombosis-online.com](http://www.thrombosis-online.com)).

## Analytical procedures

Fasting plasma glucose was measured using a hexokinase method on an autoanalyser (Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917, Hitachi Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). Fasting serum insulin concentrations were determined by time-resolved fluoroimmunoassay using Insulin Kit

(AUTOdelfia, Wallac, Turku, Finland). HbA<sub>1c</sub> was measured by high-pressure liquid chromatography using a fully automated Glycosylated Hemoglobin Analyser System (BioRad, Hercules, CA, USA). LDL and HDL cholesterol, and triglyceride concentrations were measured with respective enzymatic kits from Roche Diagnostics using an autoanalyser (Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917, Hitachi Ltd.). Serum creatinine, ALT and AST concentrations were determined as recommended by the European Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. Serum adiponectin was measured using the Human Adiponectin ELISA kit from B-Bridge International (Cupertino, CA, USA) and serum MCP-1 using an ELISA kit from Quantikine, P&D Systems (Minneapolis, MN, USA).

Blood samples for coagulation assay were collected after an overnight fast from an antecubital vein into tubes containing 0.129 mol/l citrate. Plasma was separated by centrifugation for 20 min at 2245 g in room temperature, and frozen in aliquots that were stored at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  until assayed. Prothrombin time (PT, % of activity of normal), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT, in seconds), and activities of fibrinogen, VWF, FVII, FVIII, FIX, FXI, FXII and FXIII were measured using the BCS<sup>®</sup> XP coagulation analyser (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Marburg, Germany) at the coagulation laboratory of Helsinki University Hospital (HUS-LAB) as previously described (15). PT was measured with Owren method and the Nycotest<sup>®</sup> PT reagent (Axis-Shield, Oslo, Norway), APTT with the Actin<sup>®</sup> FSL reagent (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics) and fibrinogen with a modification of the Clauss method (Multifibren<sup>®</sup> U; Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics). D-dimer was assessed using an immunoturbidimetric assay (Tina-quant D-Dimer<sup>®</sup>, Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). VWF ris-



**Figure 1:** Liver fat content (A), activities of FVIII (B) and FIX (C), and APTT (D) in insulin-sensitive (IS, n=46) versus insulin-resistant (IR, n=46) group, and the PNPLA3<sup>148II</sup> (148II, n=54) versus the PNPLA3<sup>148MM/MI</sup> (148MM/MI, n=38) group. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $p < 0.05$  and \*\*\* $p < 0.0005$ . APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; FIX, coagulation factor VIII; FVIII, coagulation factor IX; <sup>1</sup>H-MRS, proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy; P, plasma.

tocetin cofactor (VWF: RCo) activity was measured using the BC<sup>+</sup> von Willebrand Reagent, FVII activity using Dade<sup>+</sup> Innovin<sup>+</sup> and Coagulation Factor VII Deficient Plasma, and FXIII activity using Berichrom<sup>+</sup> FXIII, all the reagents from Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics. For one-stage FVIII, FIX, FXI and FXII activity measurements we used Pathromtin SL<sup>+</sup> and specific coagulation factor deficient plasma (all from Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics). The local reference ranges were as follows: PT 70–130%, APTT 23–33 s, fibrinogen 1.7–4.0 g/l, D-dimer <0.5 mg/l, VWF: RCo 44–183 IU/dl (%), FVII 76–170%, FVIII 52–148%, FIX 67–135%, FXI 60–120%, FXII 60–150% and FXIII 76–156%.

## Statistical analyses

Distribution of continuous variables was tested for normality using the D'Agostino-Pearson normality test. Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM or, for non-normally distributed data, as median followed by the 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles. Mean values between the groups were compared with the unpaired t-test and median with Mann-Whitney U test, or with the one-way analysis of variance and Kruskal-Wallis H test in the case of three or more groups. For categorical variables, Fisher's exact test was used. We performed logarithmic transformation for non-normally distributed data when needed. Correlation analyses were performed using Pearson's and Spearman's correlation coefficient and partial correlation. The Grubbs' test with an alpha-value 0.05 was used to identify outliers that were then excluded. GraphPad Prism version 6.00 for Mac (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA) and IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 for Mac (IBM SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA) were used to perform the statistical analyses. A *p*-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## Results

### Subject characteristics and circulating coagulation factor activities

The 'IR' and 'IS' groups were comparable with respect to age, gender and *PNPLA3* genotype (► Table 1). Subjects in the 'IR' group had higher liver fat content (► Figure 1A), fasting glucose and insulin, HOMA-IR, and triglyceride concentrations than the 'IS' group (► Table 1). The *PNPLA3*<sup>148MM/MI</sup> group had greater liver fat content than the *PNPLA3*<sup>148II</sup> group (► Figure 1A) but there were no differences in fasting glucose or insulin, HOMA-IR or triglyceride concentrations between these groups (► Table 1).

Coagulation activities of FVIII (► Figure 1B), FIX (► Figure 1C), FXI (108  $\pm$  2 vs 96  $\pm$  3%, *p*=0.001), FXII (111  $\pm$  3 vs 100  $\pm$  4%, *p*=0.02), FXIII (105  $\pm$  3 vs 96  $\pm$  3%, *p*=0.05), VWF: RCo (124  $\pm$  7 vs 99  $\pm$  7%, *p*=0.01), the concentration of fibrinogen (4.2  $\pm$  0.2 vs 3.6  $\pm$  0.2 g/l, *p*=0.01) and PT (124  $\pm$  3 vs 114  $\pm$  3%, *p*=0.01) were all significantly higher and APTT (► Figure 1D) shorter in the 'IR' than the 'IS' group. Activities of FVII (118 (110–132) vs 114% (100–129), *p*=0.18) and D-dimer concentrations (0.15 (0.05–0.30) vs 0.08 mg/l (0.05–0.20), *p*=0.20) did not differ between 'IR' and 'IS' groups.

In contrast, all coagulation variables were comparable between the *PNPLA3*<sup>148MM/MI</sup> and *PNPLA3*<sup>148II</sup> groups: FVII (117 (97–128) vs 117% (106–130), *p*=0.55), FVIII (► Figure 1B), FIX (► Figure 1C), FXI (102  $\pm$  3 vs 103  $\pm$  2%, *p*=0.86), FXII (105  $\pm$  4 vs 106  $\pm$  3%, *p*=0.80), FXIII (104  $\pm$  4 vs 99  $\pm$  3, *p*=0.29), fibrinogen (3.9  $\pm$  0.2 vs 4.0  $\pm$  0.2 g/l, *p*=0.52), VWF: RCo (114  $\pm$  7 vs 110  $\pm$  7 IU/dl, *p*=0.69), PT (121  $\pm$  4 vs 117  $\pm$  2%, *p*=0.43), APTT (► Figure 1D) and D-dimer (0.10 (0.05–0.30) vs 0.10 mg/l (0.05–0.20), *p*=0.99), despite the liver fat distinction.

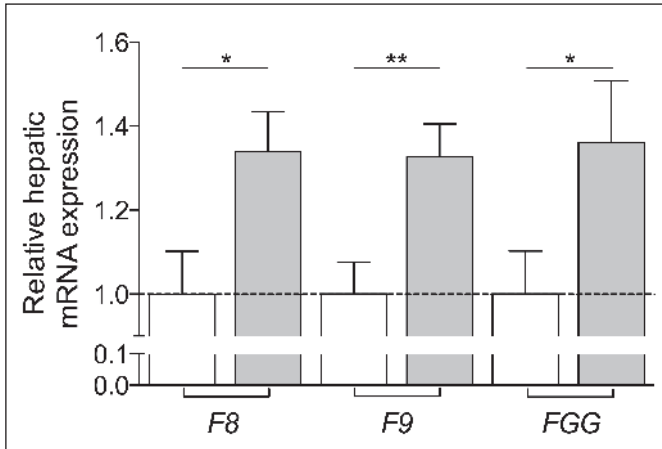
The degree of insulin resistance assessed by HOMA-IR correlated positively with activities of FVII, FVIII, FIX, FXI, FXII, FXIII, VWF: RCo, fibrinogen and PT, and inversely with APTT. The relationships between HOMA-IR and activities of FVII, FVIII, FIX, FXI, FXII, VWF: RCo, PT and APTT remained significant after adjustment for age, gender, BMI and *PNPLA3* genotype. Correlation coefficients and *p*-values are shown in Suppl. Table 5 (available online at [www.thrombosis-online.com](http://www.thrombosis-online.com)).

Characteristics of the subjects divided in a 2 $\times$ 2 fashion based on both the *PNPLA3* genotype and insulin sensitivity are shown in

**Table 2: Characteristics of subjects undergoing liver biopsies.**

	No NAFLD (n=13)	Metabolic NAFLD (n=13)
HOMA-IR	1.7 (1.2–3.2)	4.6 (2.9–6.9) **
Matsuda ISI	79 (50–145)	35 (24–59) *
<i>PNPLA3</i> <sup>148II</sup> / <i>PNPLA3</i> <sup>148MM/MI</sup>	13/0	13/0
Gender (men/women)	4/9	6/7
Age (years)	44 $\pm$ 1	44 $\pm$ 2
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	45.7 $\pm$ 1.7	45.7 $\pm$ 0.9
Waist circumference (cm)	130 $\pm$ 4	137 $\pm$ 4
Waist-to-hip ratio	0.99 $\pm$ 0.04	1.02 $\pm$ 0.03
Smoking status (current/ex-smoker/never)	3/5/5	3/4/6
fP-glucose (mmol/l)	5.2 (4.7–5.9)	5.8 (5.3–6.2)
fS-insulin (mU/l)	7.9 (5.5–12.5)	19.0 (12.1–26.6) *
fS-C-peptide (nmol/l)	0.87 $\pm$ 0.09	1.41 $\pm$ 0.12 **
HbA1c (%)	5.7 $\pm$ 0.2	6.2 $\pm$ 0.2
fP-triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.1 (0.8–2.1)	1.5 (1.2–2.0)
fP-HDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.1 $\pm$ 0.1	1.0 $\pm$ 0.1
Liver fat content (histology, %)	3.1 $\pm$ 1.2	45.8 $\pm$ 6.8 ***
P-AST (U/l)	31 (25–39)	35 (28–41)
P-ALT (U/l)	34 $\pm$ 3	52 $\pm$ 6 *

Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM or median followed by the 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile. \**p*<0.05, \*\**p*<0.005, \*\*\**p*<0.0005. Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BMI, body mass index; fP, fasting plasma; fS, fasting serum; HbA1c, glycosylated haemoglobin A1c; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; ISI, insulin sensitivity index; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; P, plasma.



**Figure 2: Expression of *F8*, *F9* and *FGG* relative to the housekeeping gene in the liver of subjects in 'No NAFLD' (white columns, n=13) and 'Metabolic NAFLD' (grey columns, n=13) groups.** Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $p$ <0.05 and \*\* $p$ <0.005. *F8*, coagulation factor VIII; *F9*, coagulation factor IX; *FGG*, fibrinogen  $\gamma$  chain; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

Suppl. Table 1 (available online at [www.thrombosis-online.com](http://www.thrombosis-online.com)). Activities of FVIII, FIX, FXI, fibrinogen and VWF: RCo were increased and APTT was shortened in IR as compared to IS subjects without the *PNPLA3* gene variant ('IR and *PNPLA3*<sup>148IIp</sup>' vs 'IS and *PNPLA3*<sup>148IIp</sup>', Suppl. Table 2, available online at [www.thrombosis-online.com](http://www.thrombosis-online.com)). The *PNPLA3* genotype did not influence the coagulation variables in either IS or IR subjects (Suppl. Table 2, available online at [www.thrombosis-online.com](http://www.thrombosis-online.com)).

### Expression of *F8*, *F9*, *FGG*, *F11* and *F13A* in the human liver

Characteristics of the subjects lacking the *PNPLA3* I148M gene variant who underwent a liver biopsy (n=26) are shown in ► Table 2. The subjects with 'Metabolic NAFLD' as compared to those without NAFLD had higher fasting serum insulin, HOMA-IR and plasma ALT, and lower Matsuda insulin sensitivity index (► Table 2). The groups were equally obese and did not differ in age or gender.

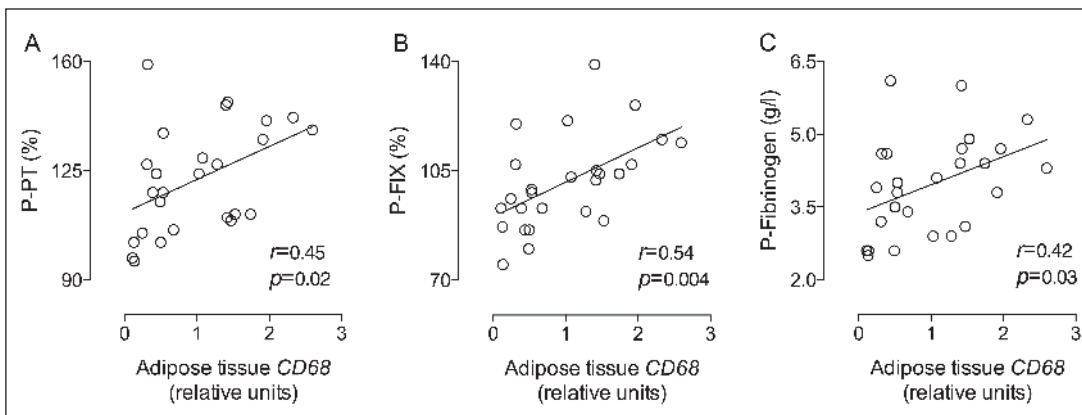
The gene expression of *F8*, *F9* and *FGG* were higher in the 'Metabolic NAFLD' than in the 'No NAFLD' group (► Figure 2). Expression of *F11* ( $1.1 \pm 0.1$  vs  $1.0 \pm 0.1$ ,  $p=0.11$ ) and *F13A1* ( $1.2 \pm 0.1$  vs  $1.0 \pm 0.1$ ,  $p=0.28$ ) did not differ between the 'Metabolic NAFLD' and 'No NAFLD' groups.

### Relationship between coagulation factors activities and expression of pro- and anti-inflammatory markers in adipose tissue and in serum in subjects lacking the *PNPLA3* I148M gene variant (*PNPLA3*<sup>148IIp</sup>)

Characteristics of the subjects lacking the *PNPLA3* I148M gene variant who underwent an adipose tissue biopsy are shown in Suppl. Table 3 (available online at [www.thrombosis-online.com](http://www.thrombosis-online.com)). Gene expression of the macrophage marker *CD68* in adipose tissue correlated positively with PT % (► Figure 3A), FIX (► Figure 3B), FXI ( $r=0.44$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and VWF: RCo ( $r=0.40$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) activities, fibrinogen (► Figure 3C), and D-dimer ( $r=0.59$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). Gene expression of *MCP-1* correlated with FVIII ( $r=0.53$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), VWF: RCo ( $r=0.59$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and D-dimer ( $r=0.60$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), and *TNF- $\alpha$*  with FIX ( $r=0.45$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and FXI ( $r=0.47$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Adipose tissue expression of the anti-inflammatory marker *ADIPOQ* correlated inversely with FIX ( $r=-0.39$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and fibrinogen ( $r=-0.41$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and that of *TWIST1* with the vitamin K-dependent coagulation factors, PT % ( $r=-0.57$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and FIX ( $r=-0.57$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and with D-dimer ( $r=-0.48$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). Serum MCP-1 correlated positively with VWF: RCo ( $r=0.47$ ,  $p=0.02$ ) and serum adiponectin inversely with functional fibrinogen in plasma ( $r=-0.43$ ,  $p=0.04$ ).

### Discussion

In the present study, increased clotting activity characterised insulin-resistant subjects with increased liver fat compared to insulin-sensitive subjects. Subjects with the *PNPLA3* I148M gene variant had a similar increase in liver fat as the insulin-resistant subjects in the absence of insulin resistance. Increases in liver fat were also accompanied by increases in serum AST and ALT. All coagulation variables were comparable between carriers and non-carriers of



**Figure 3: Relationships (Pearson's correlation coefficient) between PT (A), activity of FIX (B) and fibrinogen (C), and adipose tissue expression of *CD68* in 26 non-bariatric subjects without the *PNPLA3* I148M gene variant.** PT, prothrombin time; FIX, coagulation factor IX; P, plasma.



I148M variant, despite distinct amounts of fat in the liver. Subjects with 'Metabolic NAFLD', i.e. those who were lacking the I148M variant but had insulin resistance and fatty liver, had clearly up-regulated hepatic expression of *F8*, *F9* and *FGG* compared to equally obese subjects without NAFLD. Thus, obesity does not explain increased coagulation factor expression in insulin-resistant subjects with NAFLD. In subjects lacking the *PNPLA3* I148M gene variant, adipose tissue pro-inflammatory markers correlated positively and anti-inflammatory markers inversely with activities of FVIII, FIX, FXI, VWF: RCo and functional fibrinogen. These data demonstrate that insulin resistance rather than liver fat influences circulating coagulation factors and their susceptibility for activation. We suggest that adipose tissue inflammation and insulin resistance regulates FVIII, FIX and fibrinogen activities at the level of gene expression in the liver.

Increased FVIII activity is associated with CVD (34), insulin resistance (35) and risk of venous thromboembolism (36). In the present study, activities of FVIII and its binding protein VWF were elevated in insulin-resistant subjects with increased liver fat but not in carriers of the *PNPLA3* I148M variant with a compatible liver fat content. This shows that increased liver fat per se does not explain increased FVIII or VWF: RCo activities in humans. We also found, to our knowledge for the first time in human liver samples, that gene expression of *F8*, which encodes for FVIII, was upregulated in the insulin-resistant subjects with increased liver fat compared to insulin-sensitive with normal liver fat (►Figure 2). FVIII is an acute phase protein, which is transcriptionally responsive to NFκB activation by pro-inflammatory cytokines (37). The relationship between adipose tissue *MCP-1* expression and FVIII activity supports the idea that adipose tissue inflammation, systemic insulin resistance and hepatic acute-phase protein production are closely interrelated (9–11, 38).

FIX and FXI activities were increased in subjects with high liver fat content and insulin resistance, but not in *PNPLA3* I148M variant carriers with high liver fat without insulin resistance. FIX (39) and FXI (40) are produced almost exclusively by the liver but their expression has not been compared between insulin-resistant and sensitive groups. We found the expression of *F9* but not *F11* to be upregulated in insulin-resistant subjects with 'Metabolic NAFLD' as compared to insulin-sensitive subjects without NAFLD. Similarly to FVIII, FIX and FXI activities were closely correlated with the markers of inflammation and adipokines in adipose tissue. Previous studies have reported circulating interleukin 6 and high-sensitive C-reactive protein, markers of low-grade inflammation in insulin-resistant subjects (41), to correlate with the activities of FVIII, FIX, FXI, fibrinogen and VWF, and shortened prothrombin time (42, 43). These data show that increased FIX and XI activities reflect obesity/insulin resistance rather than liver fat content per se, and that changes in FIX activity could reflect regulation of gene expression in the liver. However, regulation of FIX activity is complex (44, 45), and cannot be determined in a cross-sectional *in vivo* study.

The liver is the main source of the inhibitory subunit B of FXIII (46), while the active subunit A is expressed in liver, macrophages, monocytes and platelets (47, 48). This together with the present

data showing elevated FXIII activity but unchanged hepatic expression of *F13A1* in insulin-resistant subjects implies that FXIII activity is regulated via mechanisms other than those involving changes in hepatic *F13A1* expression.

The finding of increased fibrinogen concentration in insulin-resistant subjects with increased liver fat is keeping with previous reports in obese subjects with NAFLD compared to less obese subjects without NAFLD (16). We extend previous data by showing that expression of fibrinogen, especially its  $\gamma$  chain, is upregulated in the liver of insulin-resistant subjects with 'Metabolic NAFLD' lacking the *PNPLA3* gene variant. Consistent with the idea that the increase in fibrinogen gene expression could be a downstream event, reflecting inflammation in extra-hepatic tissues (23), adipose tissue expression of the macrophage marker *CD68* correlated positively and adiponectin inversely with functional fibrinogen in plasma.

The extrinsic coagulation pathway including prothrombin, FVII and FX (49) is triggered by tissue factor, which is closely associated with atherosclerotic plaques (50). PT measures the activity of this pathway, and APTT assesses the activity of the intrinsic coagulation pathway consisting of prothrombin, FV, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII, and fibrinogen (12). In the present study, subjects with increased liver fat and insulin resistance had shortened PT (i.e. % of normal was increased) and APTT, implying that the changes in individual coagulation factors indeed translated into a significantly enhanced clotting activity.

Coagulation factor activities and insulin sensitivity were unchanged between subjects with and without *PNPLA3* I148M variant, despite distinct liver fat contents. This finding accords with multiple studies showing that the *PNPLA3* I148M gene variant predisposes to liver disease but not insulin resistance or risks of type 2 diabetes or CVD (2).

### What is known about this topic?

- In non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), activities of coagulation factors are elevated. These changes may increase the risk of venous thrombosis and of atherothrombotic vascular disease.
- It is unknown whether the increment of coagulation factor activities in NAFLD is due to obesity/insulin resistance and associated adipose tissue inflammation or due to increased liver fat content per se.

### What does this paper add?

- Clotting activity characterised insulin-resistant subjects with increased liver fat but not those with increased liver fat due to the *PNPLA3* I148M variant. This indicates that obesity/insulin resistance rather than an increase in liver fat per se is associated with a procoagulant plasma profile.
- Hepatic gene expression of coagulation factors FVIII, FIX and fibrinogen is upregulated in insulin-resistant subjects with NAFLD.
- The degree of insulin resistance and adipose tissue inflammation correlate with activities of coagulation factors.



## Abbreviations

36B4, acidic ribosomal phosphoprotein 36B4; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BMI, body mass index; CD68, cluster of differentiation 68; CVD, cardiovascular disease; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; <sup>1</sup>H-MRS, proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance; IR, insulin-resistant; IS, insulin-sensitive; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; PNPLA3, patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing 3; PT, prothrombin time; SDHA, succinate dehydrogenase complex, subunit A; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumour necrosis factor alpha; Twist1, Twist-related protein 1; VWF, von Willebrand factor; VWF:RCo, von Willebrand factor ristocetin cofactor activity.

Taken together these data show that circulating coagulation factor activities are upregulated in subjects who have both an increased liver fat content and insulin resistance ('Metabolic NAFLD') but not in subjects who merely have an increased liver fat content due to the I148M PNPLA3 gene variant ('PNPLA3 NAFLD'). Therefore, the patient who has 'Metabolic NAFLD' is likely to be at greater risk of thrombosis while the patient with 'PNPLA3 NAFLD' is not at such risk.

## Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge Anne Salo, Aila Karioja-Kallio, Mia Urjansson, Eeva Jääskeläinen, Pentti Pölonen and Malin Svensson for excellent technical assistance, and the volunteers for their help.

## Conflicts of interest

None declared.

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