

Searching for Novel Candidate Biomarkers of RLS in Blood by Proteomic Analysis

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Purpose: We performed comparative proteomic analyses of blood of patients with RLS and healthy individuals aiming to identify potential biomarker and therapeutic target candidate for RLS.

Patients and Methods: Blood serum samples from 12 patients with a clinical diagnosis of RLS (8 females and 4 males, with a mean age of 68.52 years) and 10 healthy controls (5 females and 5 males, with a mean age of 67.61 years) underwent proteomic profiling by liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry. Pathway analysis incorporating protein-protein interaction networks was carried out to identify pathological processes linked to the differentially expressed proteins.

Results: We quantified 272 proteins in patients with RLS and healthy controls, of which 243 were shared. Five proteins – apolipoprotein C-II, leucine-rich alpha-2-glycoprotein 1, FLJ92374, extracellular matrix protein 1, and FLJ93143 – were substantially increased in RLS patients, whereas nine proteins – vitamin D-binding protein, FLJ78071, alpha-1-antitrypsin, CD5 antigen-like, haptoglobin, fibrinogen alpha chain, complement factor H-related protein 1, platelet factor 4, and plasma protease C1 inhibitor – were decreased. Bioinformatics analyses revealed that these proteins were linked to 1) inflammatory and immune response, and complement activation, 2) brain-related development, cell aging, and memory disorders, 3) pregnancy and associated complications, 4) myocardial infarction, and 5) reactive oxygen species generation and subsequent diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion: Our findings shed light on the multifactorial nature of RLS and identified a set of circulating proteins that may have clinical importance as biomarkers and therapeutic targets.

Keywords: idiopathic restless legs syndrome, biomarkers, LC-MS/MS, proteome, interactome

Introduction

Restless leg syndrome (RLS)¹ is a relatively common neurologic sleep-related movement disorder, with a reported prevalence ranging from 5% to 10% in the general population, making it the most common movement disorder and one of the most common sleep disorders.^{2,3} RLS often impairs sleep and has a significant negative impact on the health-related quality of life;^{1,2,4} hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal system activation in RLS may also contribute to cerebrovascular disease and stroke.^{5,6}

Still relatively little is known about the pathophysiology of RLS.^{7,8} Early imaging^{9–11} and pharmacological studies^{12–15} have demonstrated a dysregulation of central dopaminergic neurotransmission, empirically confirmed by the

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improvement following treatment with dopamine agonists.^{16,17} Nevertheless, objective measures of dopamine function are not clinically available, and results of imaging studies of dopamine receptors are inconsistent and contradictory.^{18,19} Human evidence has implied an aberrant central nervous system iron metabolism in the pathophysiology of RLS, though the underlying mechanism remains unclear, and other non-dopaminergic pathways may also play a crucial role.^{19–23}

To date, the diagnosis of RLS primarily relies on its clinical features, while self-administered surveys can be used for screening.²⁴ This approach, however, presents important limitations with high risk of misdiagnosis and delays, hampering appropriate patient management and timely initiation of therapeutic interventions.²⁵

Disease states and pathological dysfunctions may be reflected in substantial changes in the concentrations of proteins in the blood, generating a disease-specific molecular signature.^{26,27} Mass spectrometry-based proteomics represent a powerful tool to explore altered cellular proteomes, opening up new avenues for better understanding of disease pathophysiology and for biomarker discovery.^{28–31} Efforts have been made to identify biomarkers using this approach. Nonetheless, research is still in its infancy and data are scarce. Only few proteomic studies were previously conducted, one using cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)³² and other blood plasma.^{33–36} The latter represents a better resource for biomarkers, as they should be not only highly sensitive and specific but also easily attainable.³⁷

In this study, we performed comparative proteomic analyses of serum samples of patients with RLS and healthy individuals to identify biomarker and therapeutic target candidate for RLS. We also used bioinformatic analysis to elucidate pathobiological processes and dysregulated pathways that underlie the observed molecular phenotype.

Patients and Methods

Study Participants

Patients with a clinical diagnosis of idiopathic RLS were recruited from the Sleep Research Centre of the Oasi Research Institute – IRCCS, Troina (Italy) and the Department of Neurology of the University of Bologna (Italy), between March 2017 and August 2017. Eligibility criteria included diagnosis of RLS and age 18 years or older. All patients underwent physical (including

neurological) examination by an experienced physician, and diagnosis was made according to the International RLS Study Group diagnostic criteria¹ by means of a semi-structured clinical interview and a careful exclusion of RLS mimics. Specifically, a patient was considered to be affected by RLS if she/he met the five standard diagnostic criteria. Exclusion criteria included 1) a sleep disorder diagnosis (other than RLS); 2) neurological or psychiatric diagnosis; 3) major medical disorder; 4) use of any drug or medication for 3 weeks before the analysis; 5) previous iron supplementation. The disease severity was also assessed by means of the International RLS Study Group severity (IRLS) scale³⁸: we only included patients with a moderate disease severity (IRLS <25, range between 15 and 24), most of them were being diagnosed for the first time and all had a disease duration <10 years. None of the patients was affected by iron-deficient anemia and none had ferritin levels <50 µg/L. Healthy participants served as controls.

The study was approved by the Oasi Research Institute Ethics Committee (no. 2018/07/18/CE-IRCCS-OASI/14). All participants provided written informed consent prior to participation in the study. All procedures were performed in accordance with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments.

Blood Sampling and Materials

Serum samples were collected between 9 AM and noon. They were processed, aliquoted, and frozen at –80°C according to standardized procedures.³⁹ HPLC-gradient water purchased from Avantor Performance Materials (Center Valley, PA, USA) and HPLC-grade acetonitrile (ACN) were obtained from Fisher Scientific (Pittsburgh, PA, USA). Ammonium bicarbonate (ABC), DL-dithiothreitol (DTT) and iodoacetamide (IAA) were produced from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Formic acid was purchased from TCI America (Portland, OR, USA). Mass-spectrometry-grade Trypsin/Lys-C Mix was obtained from Promega (Madison, WI, USA).

Depletion of High Abundance Proteins in Serum

Multiple affinity removal column (4.6×100 mm) was used to deplete the 14 most abundant proteins, namely albumin, IgG, antitrypsin, IgA, transferrin, haptoglobin, fibrinogen, alpha 2-macroglobulin, alpha 1-acid glycoprotein, IgM, apolipoprotein AI, apolipoprotein AII, complement C3

and transthyretin. The affinity column was attached to the Dionex 3000 Ultimate RS LC system (Dionex, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) with buffer A (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA) as mobile phase A and buffer B (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA) as mobile phase B. LC gradient stated in the manufacture's handbook was used for the depletion. A 30 μ L-aliquot of blood serum of each sample combined with 70 μ L of buffer A was subjected to depletion separately. The buffer of depleted blood serum was exchanged into 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate (pH 8.0) using 5KDa MWCO 4 mL spin concentrator from Agilent (Santa Clara, CA, USA) following manufacture's instruction. The depletion process was necessary to decrease the high dynamic range of serum proteome, thus allowing the identification and quantitation of low abundant proteins.

Tryptic Digestion

Prior to tryptic digestion, the protein concentration was determined by the micro BCA protein assay kit following the protocol provided by the Thermo Scientific Pierce (Rockford, IL, USA). A 20- μ g aliquot of depleted serum proteins with 50 mM ABC buffer added to 100 μ L was transferred to an Eppendorf tube. Thermal denaturation was performed at 80 °C for 20 min. DTT and IAA with concentration of 200 mM was prepared in 50 mM ABC buffer. Proteins were first reduced by adding a 2.5- μ L aliquot of DTT solution and incubation at 60 °C for 45 min. Next, the reduced proteins were alkylated by adding a 10- μ L aliquot of IAA solution and incubation at 37.5 °C for 45 min. The alkylation reaction was then quenched by adding a second 2.5- μ L aliquot of DTT and incubation at 37.5 °C for 30 min. A 0.8- μ g aliquot of trypsin was added to the reduced and alkylated sample, and then incubated at 37.5 °C for 18 h. The enzymatic digestion was quenched by adding a 0.5- μ L neat formic acid. Prior to liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) analysis, the samples were speed-vacuum dried and resuspended in 2% ACN/0.1% formic acid.

LC-MS/MS Analysis

Analysis was performed on a Dionex 3000 Ultimate nano-LC system (Sunnyvale, CA, USA) interfaced to a LTQ OrbitrapVelos mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) equipped with a nano-ESI source. For each sample, tryptic digests corresponded to 2 μ g of proteins were subjected to LC-MS/MS analysis. Samples were first online-purified using Thermo Scientific Acclaim PepMap100 C18 pre-column (75 μ m \times 20 mm, 3 μ m, 100

Å). Next, the tryptic digests were separated using Thermo Scientific Acclaim PepMap100 C18 pre-column (75 μ m \times 150 mm, 2 μ m, 100 Å). The separation was achieved at a flow rate of 350 nL/min in 120 min, using following gradient: Solvent B was kept at 5% for the first 10 min, increased from 5% to 20% over 55 min, 20–30% over 25 min, 30–50% over 20 min, 50–80% over 1 min, kept at 80% for 4 min, decreased from 80% to 5% over 1 min and maintained at 5% over 4 min. The solvent A contained 2% ACN, 0.1% FA and 97.9% water, while the solvent B is 0.1% formic acid in ACN.

The LTQ OrbitrapVelos mass spectrometer was operated in data-dependent acquisition mode with two scan events. The first scan event was a full MS scan of 400–2000 m/z with a resolution of 60,000. The second MS event was a CID MS/MS scan repeated 10 times on 10 most intense ions selected from the first full MS scan with mass resolution of 7,500 and an isolation width of 3 m/z. Normalized collision energy (CE) was set to 35 with and activation Q value of 0.250 and an activation time of 10 ms.

LC-MS/MS Data Analysis

The LC-MS/MS data were analyzed by Max Quant version 2.4 (Matrix Science Inc., Boston, MA). LC-MS/MS data were searched against Swiss Prot human database. Carbamidomethylation of cysteine was set as a fixed modification, while oxidation of methionine was set as a variable modification. The m/z tolerance was set to 6 ppm and 0.5 Da for precursor and fragment ions, respectively, for the identification of peptides. Minimal peptide length was set to 7 with maximum of two missed cleavages. Only proteins with at least two peptides identified were considered. The “Matching-between-runs” function was enabled. Label-free quantification (LFQ) approach was employed and the LFQ intensities were used for subsequent data analysis.

System Biology Analysis

For protein interaction and pathway analysis, the Elsevier's Pathway Studio version 10.0 (Ariadne Genomics/Elsevier) was used to demonstrate relationships among differentially expressed protein candidates using the ResNetdatabase. In this regard, “Subnetwork Enrichment Analysis” (SNEA) algorithm was selected to extract statistically significant altered biological and functional pathways pertaining to each identified set of protein hits.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis was performed using Perseus version 1.5.5.0 (Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry, Munich, Germany) and GraphPad Prism 7 (GraphPad Software Company, La Jolla, CA, USA). For both peptide and protein identification, a false discovery rate (FDR) adjusted p-value (ie, q value) threshold of 0.01 was used. For the statistical analysis, SNEA utilizes the Fisher's statistical test to determine if there are nonrandom associations between two categorical variables organized by specific relationship (protein interaction and biological process). Specifically, SNEA starts by creating a central "seed" from all relevant entities in the database based on their relationship with the seed (eg, binding partners, expression targets, protein modification targets, regulation). The algorithm compares the sub-network distribution to the background distribution using one-sided Mann-Whitney *U*-Test, and calculates a p-value indicating the statistical significance of difference between two distributions. In our analysis, "GenBank" ID and gene symbols from each set were imported to the software to form an experimental data set.

Results

Differentially Expressed Proteins in Patients with RLS Compared to Healthy Controls

The study included 12 patients with a clinical diagnosis of RLS (8 females and 4 males, with a mean age of 68.52 years) and 10 healthy controls (5 females and 5 males, with a mean age of 67.61 years). There were no significant differences in age or sex composition between the two groups.

A total of 272 circulating proteins were identified and quantified ([Supplementary Table S1](#)). Of those, 250 were detected in the healthy controls and 246 in patients with RLS. Among the 243 shared proteins 14 proteins differ considerably, of which 5 were upregulated and 9 were downregulated in RLS compared to healthy controls. [Table 1](#) shows the differentially expressed proteins with the biological processes and molecular functions.

Global Interactome Maps and Enrichment Pathways Analysis for Patients with RLS

We identified multiple altered pathways when using the 14 identified differentially expressed proteins in the patients with RLS. The interactome networks related to these

proteins, along with their associated genes, are presented in [Figure 1](#).

[Figure 1A](#) shows an intricate network of inflammation, associated with inflammatory response, immune response, and complement activation, connecting nine of the identified proteins, namely apolipoprotein C-II (APOC-II), vitamin D-binding protein (DBP), alpha-1-antitrypsin (A₁AT), CD5 antigen-like (CD5L), haptoglobin (Hp), fibrinogen alpha chain (FGA), complement factor H-related protein 1 (CFHR1), platelet factor 4 (PF4), and plasma protease C1 inhibitor.

[Figure 1B](#) displays a network associated with brain development and memory disorders. In this pathway, the differentially expressed A₁AT is linked to cell aging, subsequently affecting neuronal development and contributing to the development of memory disorders.

Similarly, in [Figure 1C](#), multiple proteins (ie, A₁AT, Hp, FGA, and plasma protease C1 inhibitor) have been directly linked to myocardial infarction, via their interaction with pathways affecting the cardiovascular function and cerebrovascular circulation.

[Figure 1D](#) presents a network associated with diabetes mellitus and its related complications. In this pathway, the differentially expressed APOC-II, A₁AT, Hp, FGA, PF4, and Plasma protease C1 inhibitor are associated with the generation of reactive oxygen species, contributing to the pathophysiology of diabetes.

Finally, data in [Figure 1E](#) show the involvement of several differentially expressed proteins (DBP, A₁AT, Hp, FGA, PF4, and Plasma protease C1 inhibitor) in pregnancy and its related complications.

Discussion

We found 14 differentially expressed proteins in the blood of RLS patients compared to healthy controls. To understand the potential pathobiological and pathogenetic relevance of these proteins in RLS, we used several advanced bioinformatics tools that revealed five independent pathways and networks centered on inflammation/immune response, brain-related development, pregnancy, myocardial infarction, and oxidative stress ([Figure 1](#)). This analysis pointed to a multiplicity and diversity of pathophysiological mechanisms that may underlie and be active in this complex disorder.

Importantly, serum levels of APOC-II were found to be significantly upregulated in patients with RLS, ultimately increasing the risk of cardiovascular disease.⁴⁰ To date, there is no reported association between APOC-II and

Table I Table Displaying the Main Characteristics of the Differentially Expressed Proteins in Patients with RLS Compared to Healthy Controls

Protein Name	Biological Process	Molecular Function	Gene Name	Protein ID	Fold Change	q-value
Upregulated Proteins						
Apolipoprotein C-II	Lipid metabolic process	Binding, enzyme activator activity	<i>APOC2</i>	P02655	2.26	<0.0001
Leucine-rich alpha-2-glycoprotein I	Cellular process, immune system process	Binding	<i>LRG1</i>	P02750	1.97	0.0005
FLJ92374, highly similar to <i>Homo sapiens</i> C-type lectin domain family 3, member B	-	-	-	B2R582	1.23	0.0118
Extracellular matrix protein 1	Angiogenesis	Binding, extracellular matrix structural constituent	<i>ECM1</i>	Q16610	2.07	0.023
FLJ93143, highly similar to <i>Homo sapiens</i> complement component 7	-	-	-	B2R6V1	1.63	0.0464
Downregulated Proteins						
Vitamin D-binding protein	Localization	Binding, transporter activity	<i>GC</i>	P02774	0.94	<0.0001
FLJ78071, highly similar to Human MHC class III complement component C6	-	-	-	A8K8Z4	0.54	0.0005
Alpha-1-antitrypsin	Cellular process, acute phase response	Binding, catalytic activity, molecular function regulator	<i>SERPINA1</i>	P01009	0.44	0.0006
CD5 antigen-like	Immune system process, apoptosis	Receptor activity	<i>CD5L</i>	Q43866	0.73	0.0018
Haptoglobin	Biological regulation, cellular process, response to stimulus	Binding, antioxidant activity	<i>HP</i>	P00738	0.14	0.0051
Fibrinogen alpha chain	Cellular process	Binding, structural molecule activity, extracellular matrix structural constituent	<i>FGA</i>	P02671	0.57	0.0216
Complement factor H-related protein 1	Immune system process, viral process	Binding	<i>CFHR1</i>	Q03591	0.58	0.0247
Platelet factor 4	Immune system process, localization, response to stimulus	Binding, molecular function regulator, molecular transducer activity	<i>PF4</i>	P02776	0.59	0.041
Plasma protease C1 inhibitor	Cellular process	Binding, catalytic activity, molecular function regulator	<i>SERPING1</i>	P05155	0.73	0.0453

RLS; nevertheless, a higher prevalence of hypercholesterolemia has been previously noted in these patients,^{41,42} even if the mechanisms might be complex and influenced by comorbidities.⁴³ In a study by Patton et al, proteomic

analysis of CSF samples from 5 patients with RLS identified a differential downregulation of another apolipoprotein, APOA-I,³² while a recent work investigating serum proteome of 6 patients³⁵ reported substantial upregulation

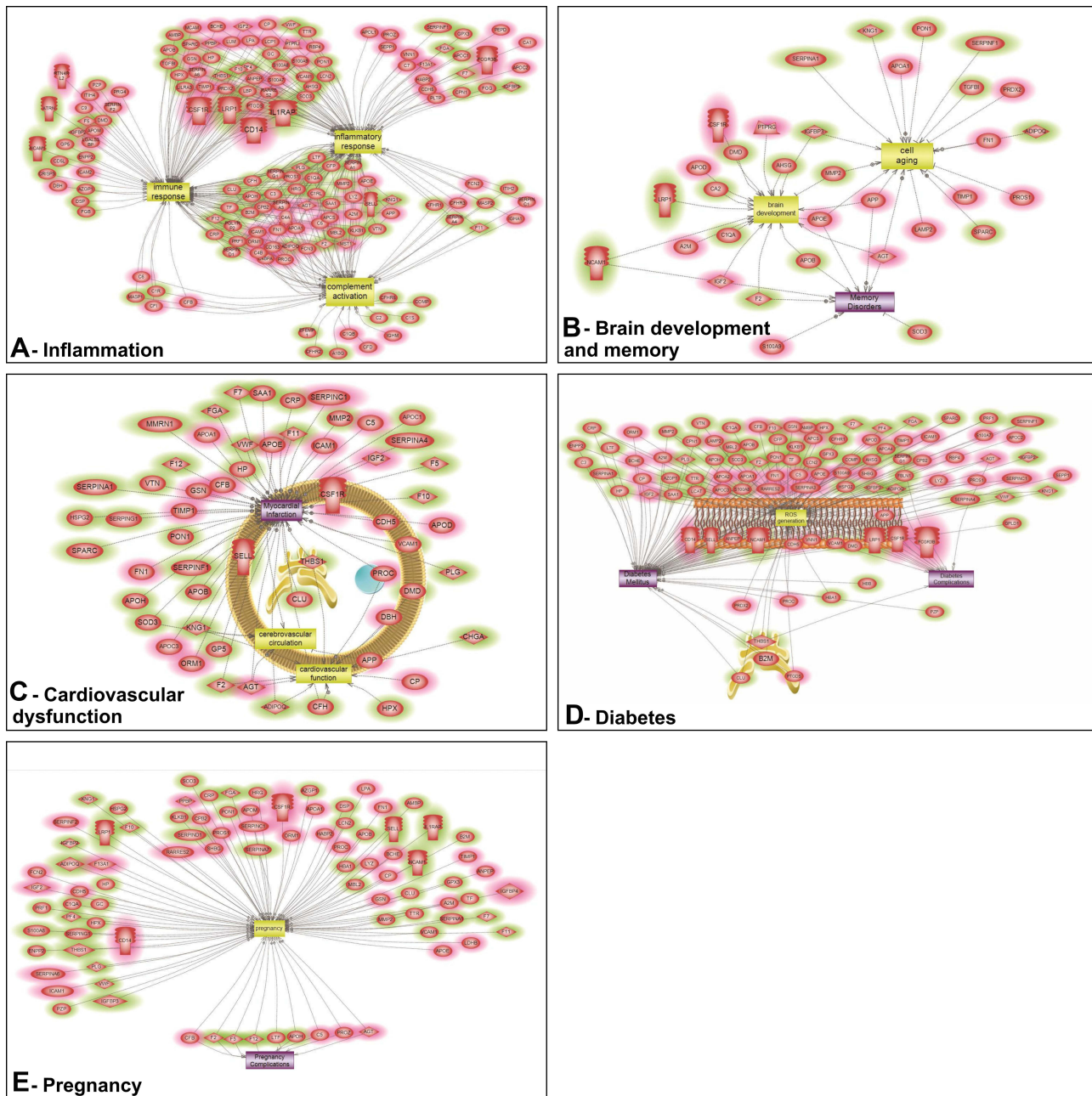


Figure 1 Interactome networks describing pathways associated with inflammatory response, immune response, and complement activation (**A**), brain-related development, cell aging, and memory disorders (**B**), myocardial infarction-related pathways (**C**), reactive oxygen species generation and subsequent diabetes mellitus (**D**), and pregnancy-related pathways and their associated complications (**E**), based on the differentially expressed proteins in patients with RLS. Red = upregulated; green = downregulated; mixed color: third party interacting molecule. Interactome network for the differentially expressed genes extracted using the Shortest Path algorithm.

of APOH, which is involved in blood coagulation. An association between vascular risk factors of cardiac disease and RLS has previously been established.^{41–43} Our findings provide additional evidence supporting a relationship and shared mechanisms between RLS and cardiovascular disease.

Another protein that we found substantially increased was leucine-rich alpha-2-glycoprotein 1. This leucine-rich

repeat molecule acts as an acute-phase protein and inflammatory marker,⁴⁴ with elevated plasma levels observed in inflammatory diseases.⁴⁵ As such, it has also been proposed as a biomarker for heart failure⁴⁶ and neurodegenerative diseases.⁴⁷ In patients with diabetes mellitus, elevated blood levels of this protein have been strongly associated with albuminuria and progression of diabetic chronic kidney disease.⁴⁸ The association between RLS

and diabetes can possibly be directional, with both conditions exacerbating each other.

Our proteomic evaluations also showed higher expression of serum extracellular matrix protein (ECM1) in patients with RLS. ECM1 plays an integral role in the positive and negative regulation of hepcidin, particularly in a tumor setting.⁴⁹ Hepcidin, a peptide hormone that negatively regulates iron efflux,⁵⁰ is a potential prognostic biomarker for RLS. In fact, one study comparing 65 females with primary RLS to matched controls showed higher serum hepcidin quantified via mass spectrometry; in particular, hepcidin levels reflected RLS clinical severity in a U-shaped curve relationship.^{36,51} This reemphasizes the primary role of iron and its metabolism in the pathophysiology of RLS.

From our analysis, among differentially downregulated proteins in the serum of patients with RLS, it appears relevant to have found changes in DBP. Proteomic analysis of CSF from patients with RLS identified also a differential expression of DBP, yet with a characteristic upregulation postulated to reflect the activation of immune cascades in the central nervous system.³² Likewise, upregulation of DBP was reported in the serum of a very small sample of RLS patients.³⁵ Along with its role in regulating vitamin D metabolites, DBP scavenges toxins released during cell injury⁵² and modulates the immune response.⁵³ In addition, variations of its level of expression in the CSF has been associated with multiple neurodegenerative disorders, including Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis.^{54,55} Moreover, vitamin D has been postulated to contribute to the etiology of RLS and several studies performed comparative analysis of vitamin D plasma levels in patients with RLS and healthy controls. Balaban et al⁵⁶ have reported lower levels of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D in 36 female patients with RLS compared to controls. In a cross-sectional study of 57 patients with vitamin D deficiency and 45 healthy controls, RLS incidence was found to be higher in the former group.⁵⁷ In another study of 155 matched patients divided according to their serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level and compared for the presence of RLS diagnostic criteria, vitamin D deficiency was significantly associated with the presence of RLS.⁵⁸ Similarly, in a study involving 201 participants, the odds ratio of the development of RLS was 4.24 for those with a vitamin D deficiency (level <50 nmol/L).⁵⁹ These several lines of evidence support the idea that iron deficiency in RLS might affect central dopaminergic activity via a vitamin-D mediated pathway.⁵⁶

Moreover, in terms of vitamin-D related genes, individuals with the rs731236AA genotype or carriers of the rs731236A allelic variant of the vitamin D receptor gene had a decreased risk of RLS, while those with the rs731236GG genotype had higher severity of RLS.⁶⁰ Our findings, therefore, further support the pluripotential role of vitamin D and its receptors in the pathophysiology of RLS. The observed evidence of a dysregulated Vitamin D pathway is of further interest in consideration of the emerging data indicating that RLS during pregnancy might be linked to Vitamin D deficiency, and is associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes.^{61–63} This is a critical area for future investigation.

In line with the results of the proteomic analysis by Bellei et al,³³ in our study, the concentration of A₁AT was substantial in RLS patients. A₁AT has pleiotropic effects, having been shown an association with pathways of inflammation, memory disorders, pregnancy, and cardiovascular disease as well as activation of antioxidant enzymes, suppression of oxidation stress, and decrease apoptosis.⁶⁴ In a recent systematic review of blood proteomic studies of Alzheimer's disease, A₁AT was identified as a candidate biomarker.⁶⁵ In pre-eclampsia, it functions as a protective factor: this is mediated by an inhibition of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase p38MAPK signaling pathway⁶⁶ and activation of Smad2 and Id4 genes,⁶⁷ allowing maintenance of the vascular function during pregnancy. In terms of cardiac risk, the literature pinpoints a correlation between A₁AT and cardiovascular disorders.⁶⁸ As A₁AT has a protective role in regulating vascular smooth muscle cells and decreasing vascular damage, a low serum level is associated with increased risk of developing arteriosclerosis.⁶⁹

Another protein we found significantly downregulated in patients with RLS is Hp, an inflammation acute-phase protein with immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory properties.⁷⁰ By binding to free hemoglobin, it prevents the iron-driven formation of reactive oxygen species and oxidative tissue damage,⁷¹ and elevated Hp levels are observed in chronic inflammatory conditions associated with increased oxidative stress.^{72,73} In addition, Hp has been stated as a marker for diabetes mellitus and its complications.⁷⁴ This is prominently denoted in Figure 1A and D. In the study by Bellei et al,³³ Hp was characteristically found to be upregulated; The discrepant results may result from the inclusion in this study of RLS patients on medications, which might have affected the results of the proteomic analysis. In our study, the

differential regulation of Hp might be also related to a chronic inflammatory milieu involved in the modulation of RLS.⁷⁵ This certainly needs to be better studied in the future, also by taking into consideration the influential role of the presence of a high number of periodic leg movements during sleep in these patients.⁷⁶ We also found another protein, CFHR1, to be downregulated in patients with RLS, in agreement with the previous findings by Bellei et al.³³ The complement system directly regulates inflammatory processes and maintains associated homeostasis,⁷⁷ thus, any alteration in this system is potentially able to worsen inflammation. This further reinforces the importance to better define the role of inflammation in RLS, also because it might represent an important target for the development of new therapeutic strategies.

Plasma protease C1 inhibitor levels were also significantly low in our patients with RLS compared to controls. By regulating C1 complex and inhibiting chymotrypsin and kallikrein, plasma protease C1 inhibitor plays a crucial role in fibrinolysis and downregulation, again, of inflammation.^{78,79} SERPING1 has been reported to be a sensitive and specific (>80%) biomarker for diagnosing type I diabetes mellitus (Figure 1D).⁸⁰ It was also found to be significantly associated with IGF binding protein 1, a biomarker of type II diabetes mellitus, with processes related to the immune function, oxidative stress, and cellular death.⁸¹

The other identified differentially expressed proteins, CD5L, FGA, and PF4, are associated with inflammation, neuropathology, complications of pregnancy, cardiovascular dysfunction, and diabetes mellitus. More specifically, CD5L has been demonstrated to be involved in inflammation, kidney diseases, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancers,⁸² PF4 has been reported to mediate inflammation,⁸³ while FGA has been related to trauma, pregnancy, or tissue inflammation and clotting-related disorders.⁸⁴ Noticeably, it is necessary to take into consideration that FGA is one of the proteins depleted by the MARS14 column. The detection of FGA in this study was because the depletion efficiency of FGA was not perfect.⁸⁵ Hence, despite we observed a significant change in abundance of FGA among the different groups, this difference might have been caused by the bias introduced by the depletion steps. More investigations need to be performed for the expressions of FGA in RLS in future studies.

Interestingly, we identified three proteins: protein that is highly similar to homo sapiens C-type lectin domain family 3 (FLJ92374), protein that is highly similar to

homo sapiens complement component 7 (FLJ93143), and protein that is highly similar to human MHC class III complement component C6 (FLJ78071), that have not been proven at proteomic levels before. According to UniProt database (www.uniprot.org), and NCBI gene bank (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov), the existence of these proteins was only based on the experimental evidence at transcript level. The up-regulations of FLJ92374 and FLJ93143 and the down-regulation of FLJ78071 were observed in RLS samples, indicating the necessity of investigation of these proteins in further studies.

Limitations and Strengths

Our study has some limitations. Due to the limited number of participants in each group, our findings should be interpreted with caution. We accounted for this drawback by adopting stringent recruitment criteria, with participants being off medications in order to avoid potential confounding effects on the proteomic analysis. Nonetheless, further analyses in larger cohorts applying complementary validation techniques and exploring the influence of factors that may contribute to proteome changes are necessary. Another limitation is that the low number of patients recruited precludes correlation analysis with the disease severity. It will be important to study this clinical characteristic, which coupled with an analysis of the degree of fold change in protein expression, might indicate a potential value to objectively assess the neurobiological severity of RLS.

Conclusion

In summary, we have performed an in-depth rigorous blood-based proteome profiling of non-treated patients with RLS, providing initial evidence of a detectable disease-specific molecular phenotype associated with inflammation, oxidative stress, cardiovascular disease, and metabolic dysfunction. Altogether, our data shed new light on the multifactorial nature of RLS, indicating that multiple and diverse pathophysiological mechanisms are involved in this complex disorder. This ultimately suggests that future therapeutic and intervention strategies for patients with RLS may need to be pleiotropic and multi-targeted, in order to be clinically effective.

Data Sharing Statement

The authors confirm that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the article and/or [Table S1](#).

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Disclosure

Dr Giuseppe Plazzi reports personal fees from Jazz Pharmaceuticals, IDORSIA, Takeda, UCB, and Bioprojet, outside the submitted work. The authors report no other potential conflicts of interest in this work.

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