

FSHR-1 and Innate Immune Response

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Molecular Biology Building

Background

- Innate Immunity
 - Critical in the defense of pathogens
 - Signals the adaptive immune response
- Genetic analyses have identified many molecular pathways used in signaling when pathogens invade a host

Background Cont.

- Invading pathogens have Pattern Associated Molecular Patterns (PAMPs) that are recognized by Pattern Recognition Receptors (PRRs)
 - A feature of many PRRs is ligand binding domains that are composed of multiple leucine-rich repeats (LLRs)
- Powell et al hypothesized that *C. elegans* uses LLR domains in pathogen recognition.
 - A Follicle Stimulating Hormone Receptor (FSHR-1) was shown to be critical in innate immune response

FSHR-1

- Powell's work showed three things
 - Mutants of FSHR-1 show decreased survival time on pathogenic bacteria
 - FSHR-1 acts in the intestine of *C. elegans*
 - Mutants of FSHR-1 show similar survival on non-pathogenic bacteria
- My Project was to learn more about the molecular details of FSHR-1 with respect to Innate Immunity

Methods

- *S. aureus* and *E. faecalis* grown at 37⁰C and spotted onto sorbitol plate
 - Dried overnight
- 100 worms were placed onto two soribitol plates of each bacteria.
- All strains were tested with controls
 - FSHR-1 deletion
 - N2 wild type
 - WY-254-deletion replaced with multiple copies of FSHR-1

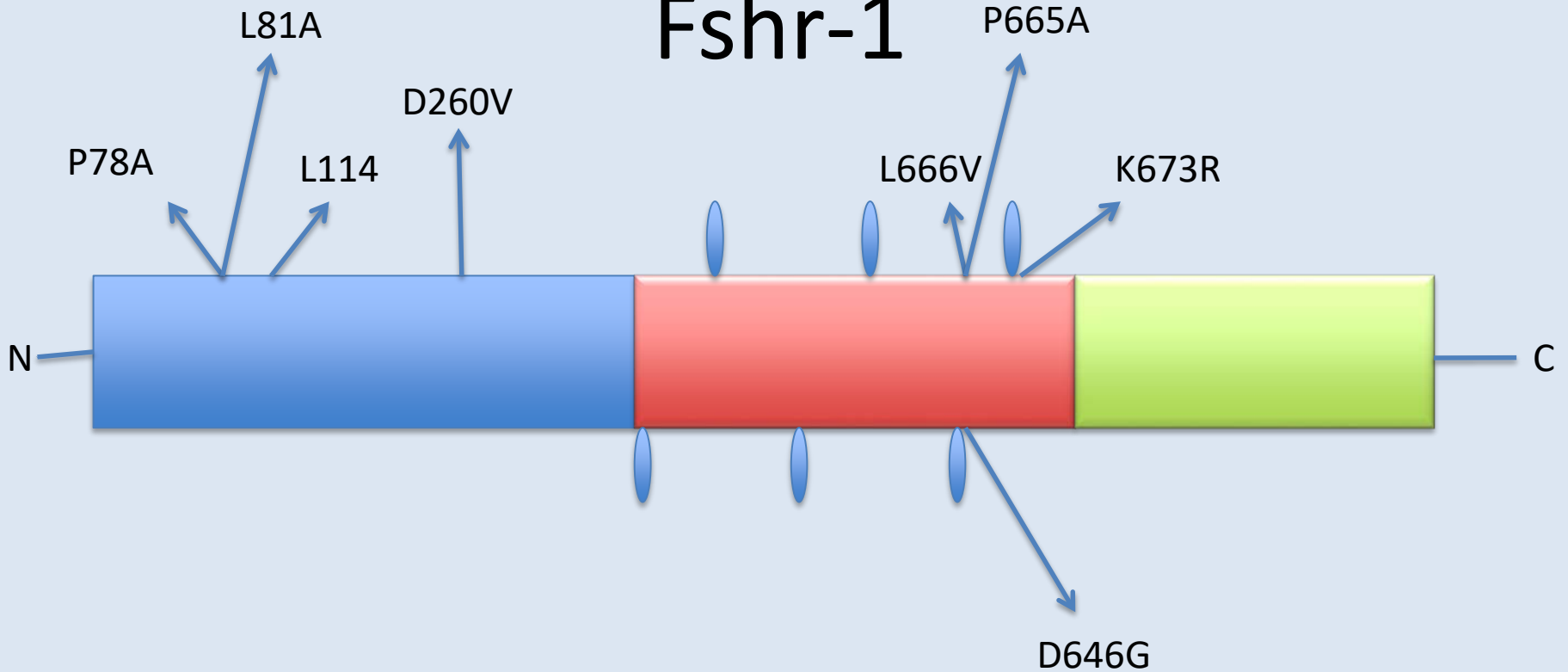
Methods Continued

- Worms were scored for death each day
 - Scored as dead when they failed to respond to mechanical stimuli.
- An experiment was finished when all the worms being tested were dead.
- The results were put into Microsoft Excel© and graphs were created.

Previously in the Fay Lab

Strain Number	Variant Type	FSHR-1 Allele	Tested?
WY-487	Partial LOF	D260V	No
WY-488	Partial LOF	P665A	No
WY-489	Partial LOF	L666V	No
WY-493	Signaling Def.	K673R	Yes
WY-553	Ligand Binding Def.	P78A	Yes
WY-554	Ligand Binding Def.	L81A	Yes
WY-556	Ligand Binding Def.	L114A	Yes
WY-557	Strong LOF	Bar 1 excised	Yes
WY-490	GOF	D646G	Yes
WY-551	GOF	M469T	Yes
WY-552	GOF	D632K	Yes

Fshr-1



D260V-WY487 p LOF

P665A-WY488 p LOF

L666V-WY489 p LOF

Barl excised-WY557 strong LOF

D646G-WY490 GOF

M469T-WY551 GOF

D632K-WY552 GOF

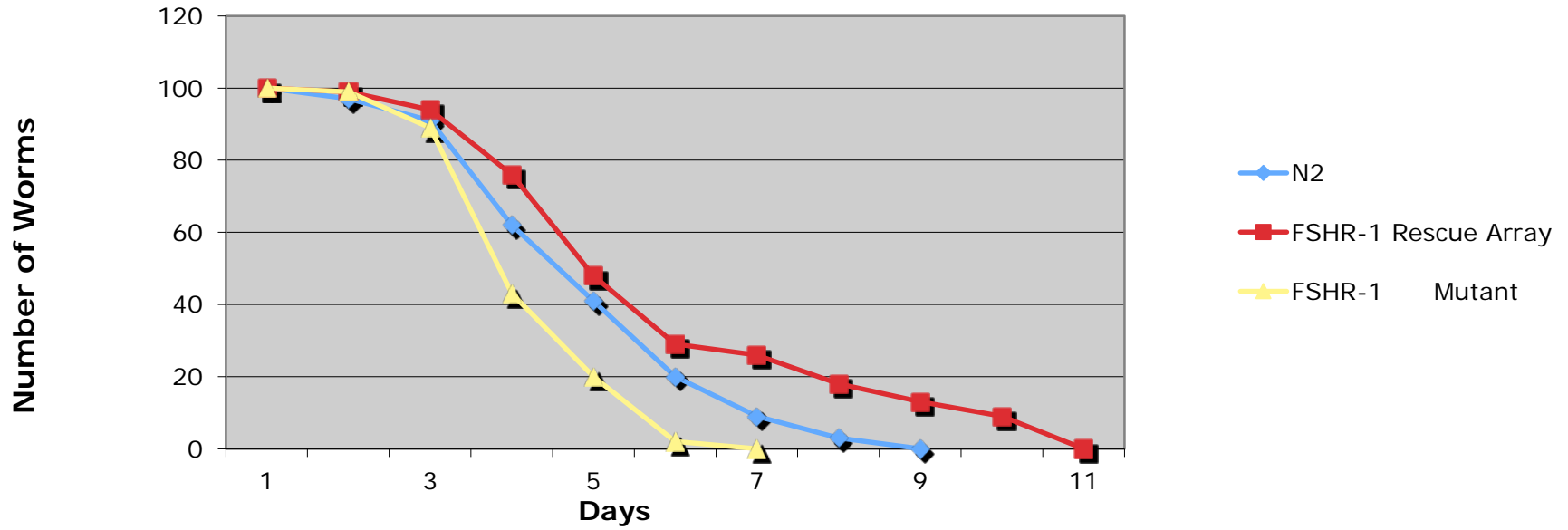
K673R-WY493 Signaling def

P78A-WY553 Ligand binding

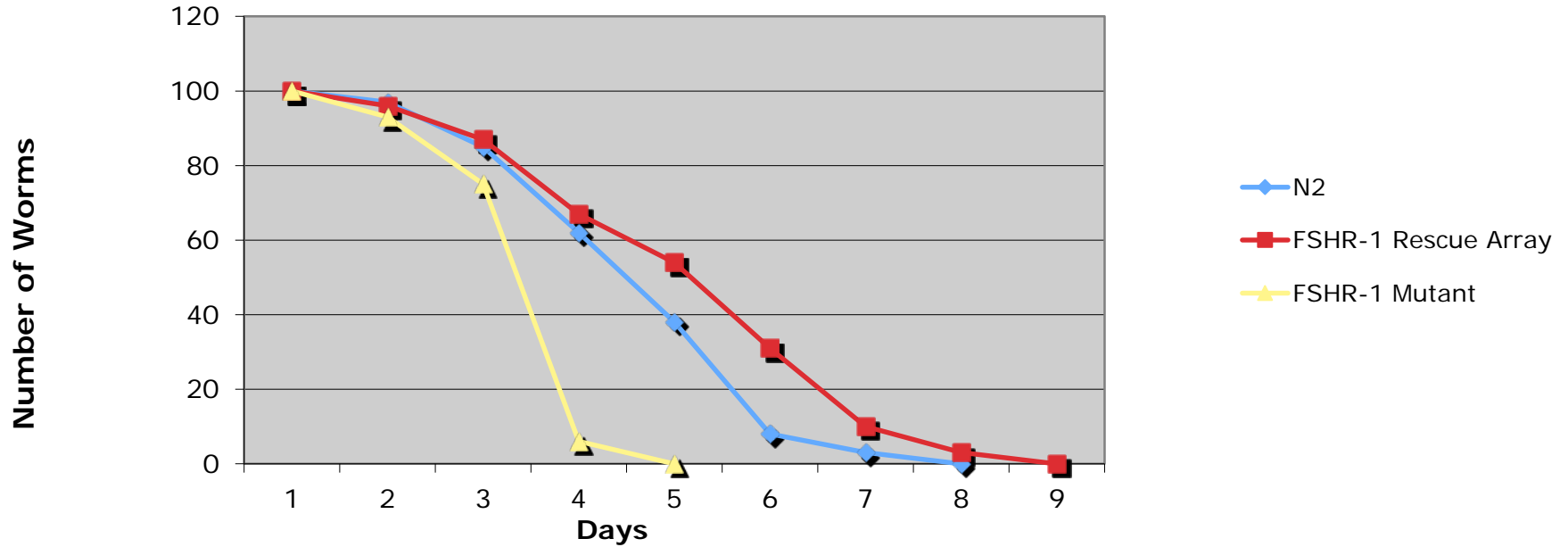
L81A-WY554 Ligand binding

L11A-WY556 Ligand binding

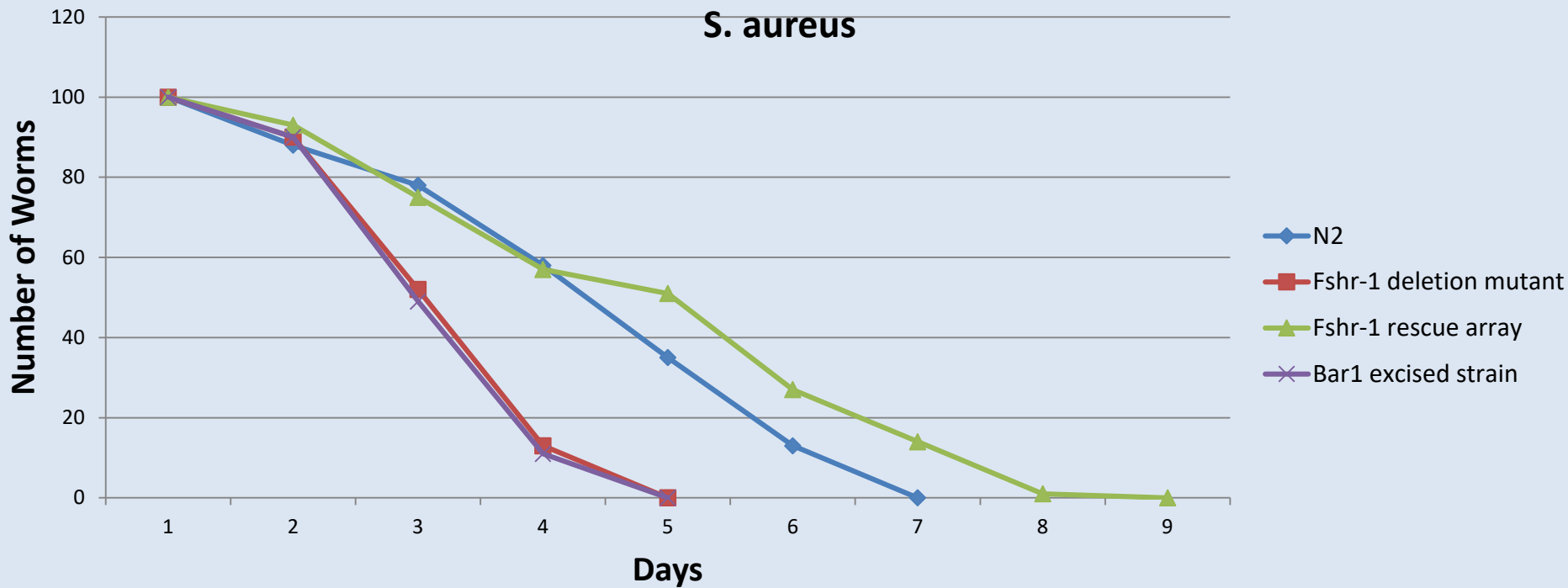
E. Faecalis Kill Curve



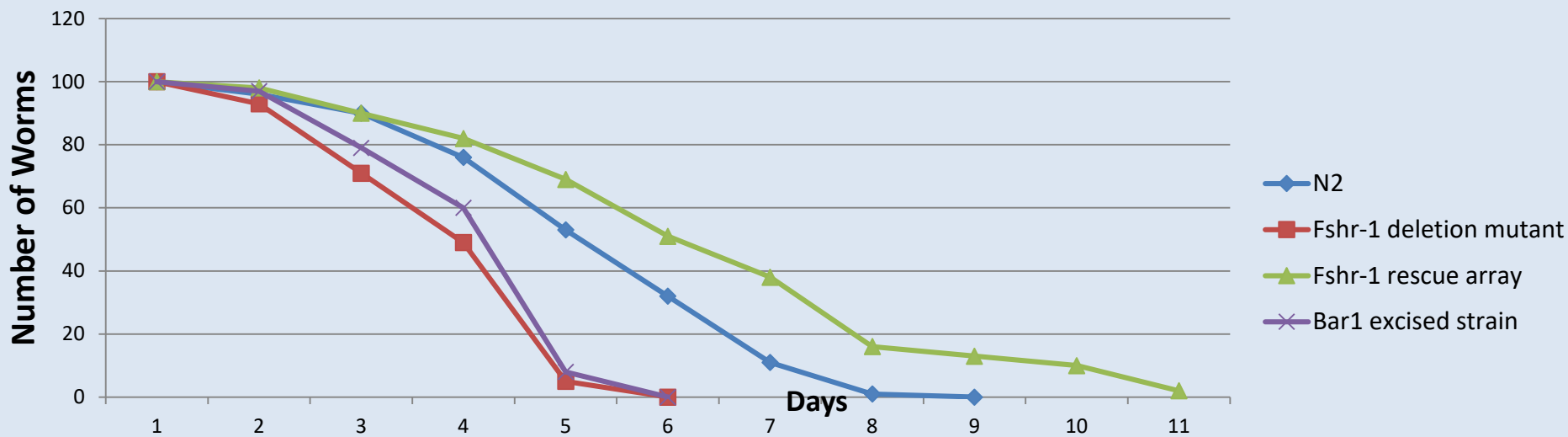
S. aureus Kill Curve



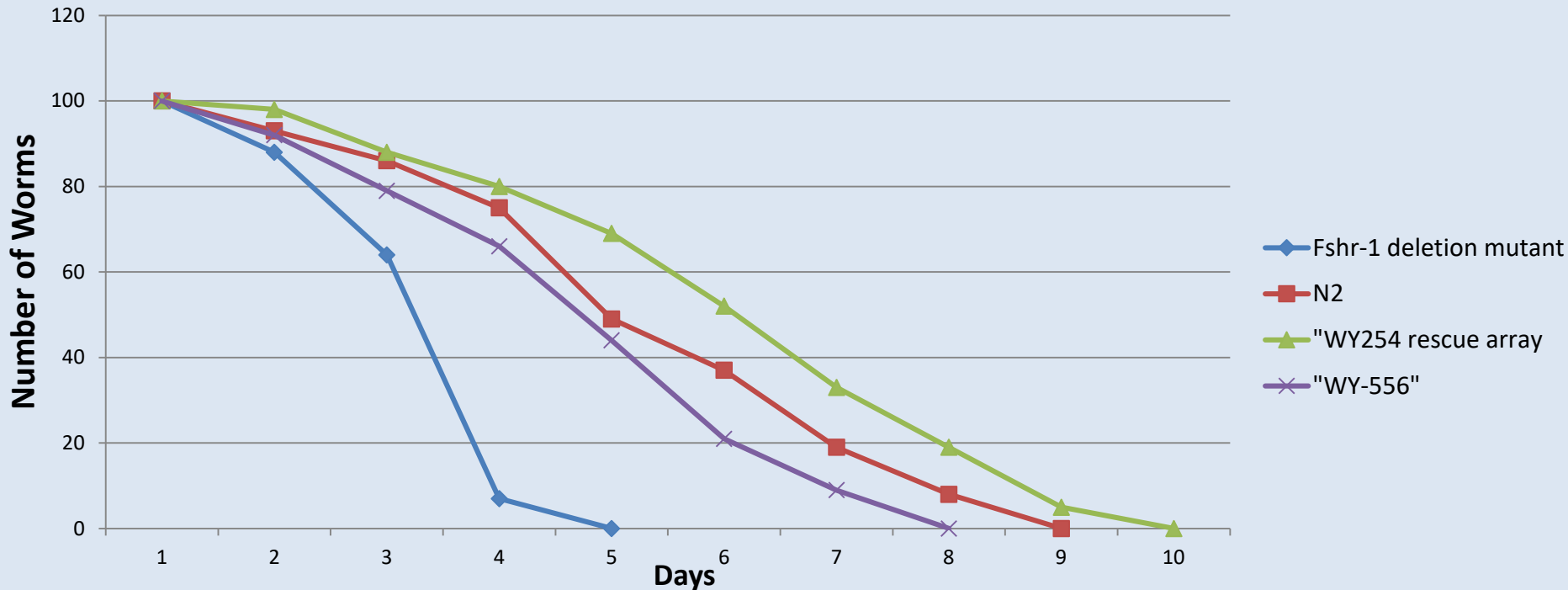
S. aureus



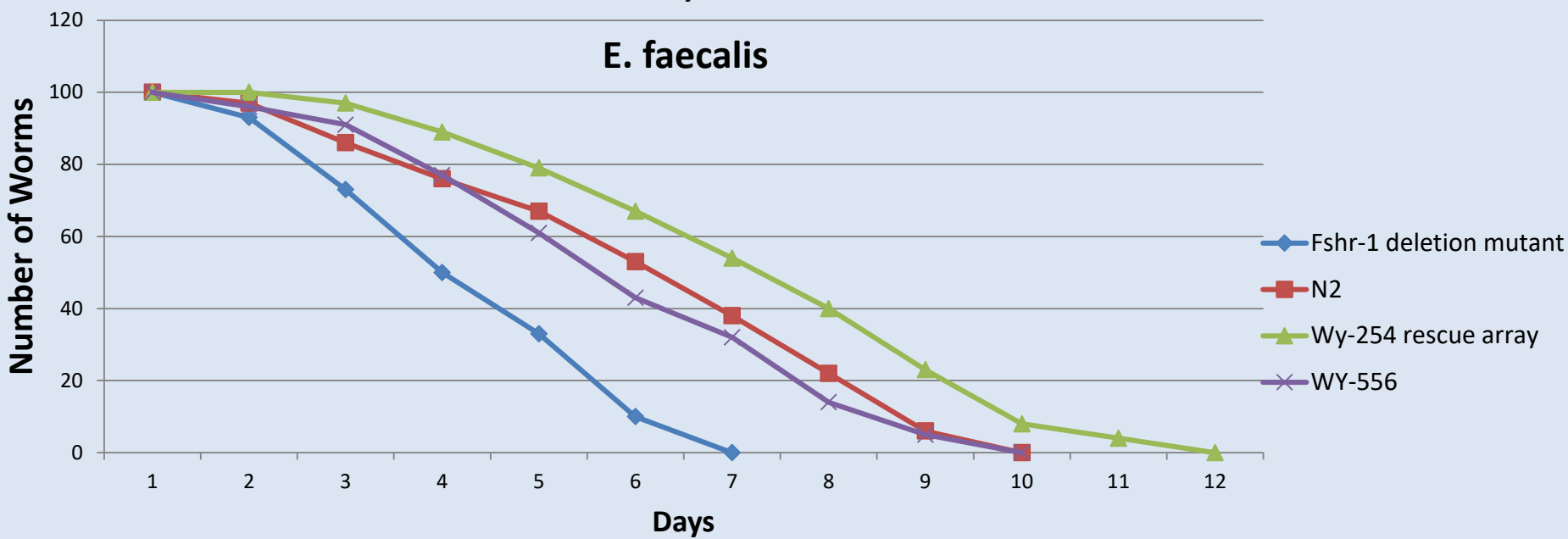
E. faecalis



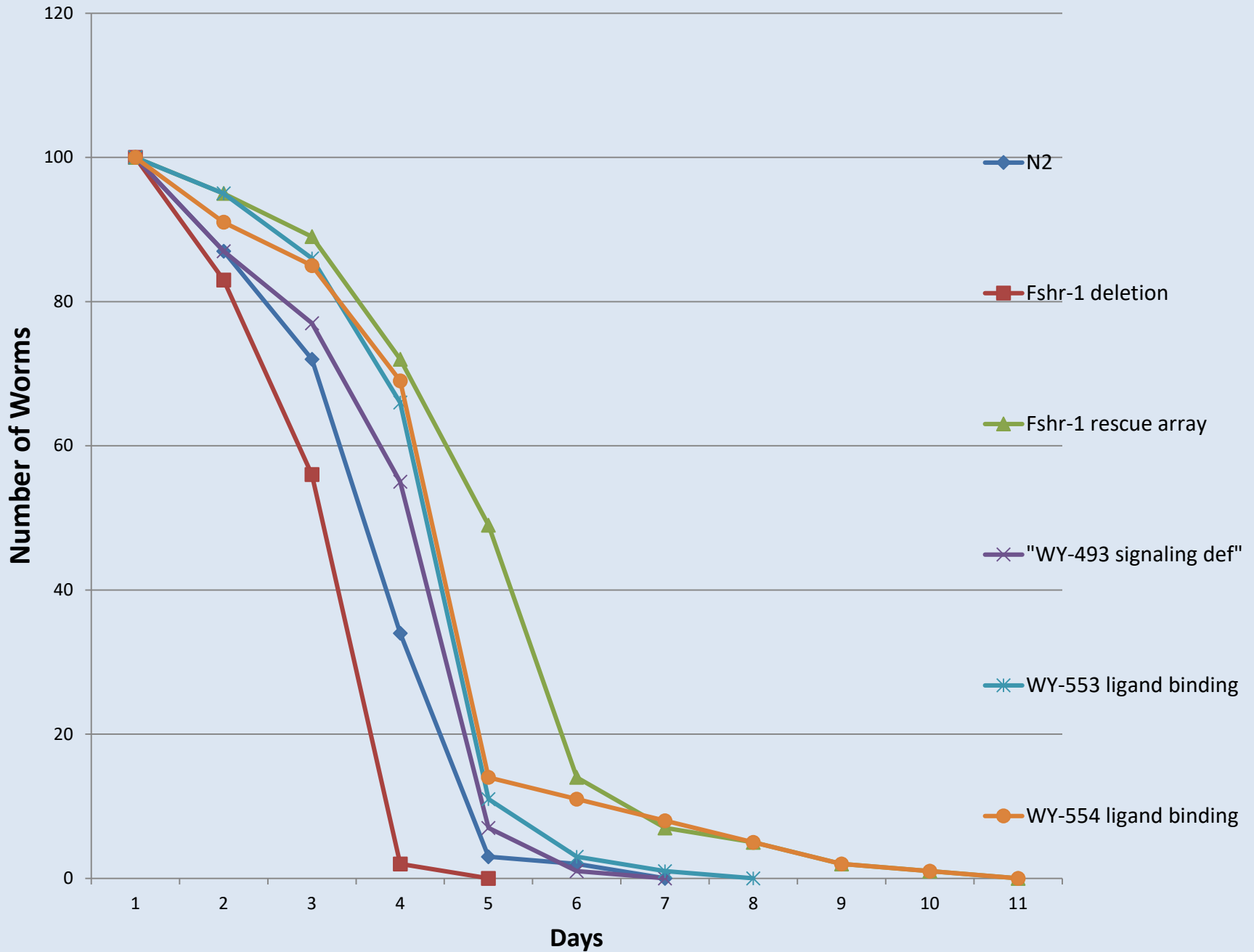
S. aureus



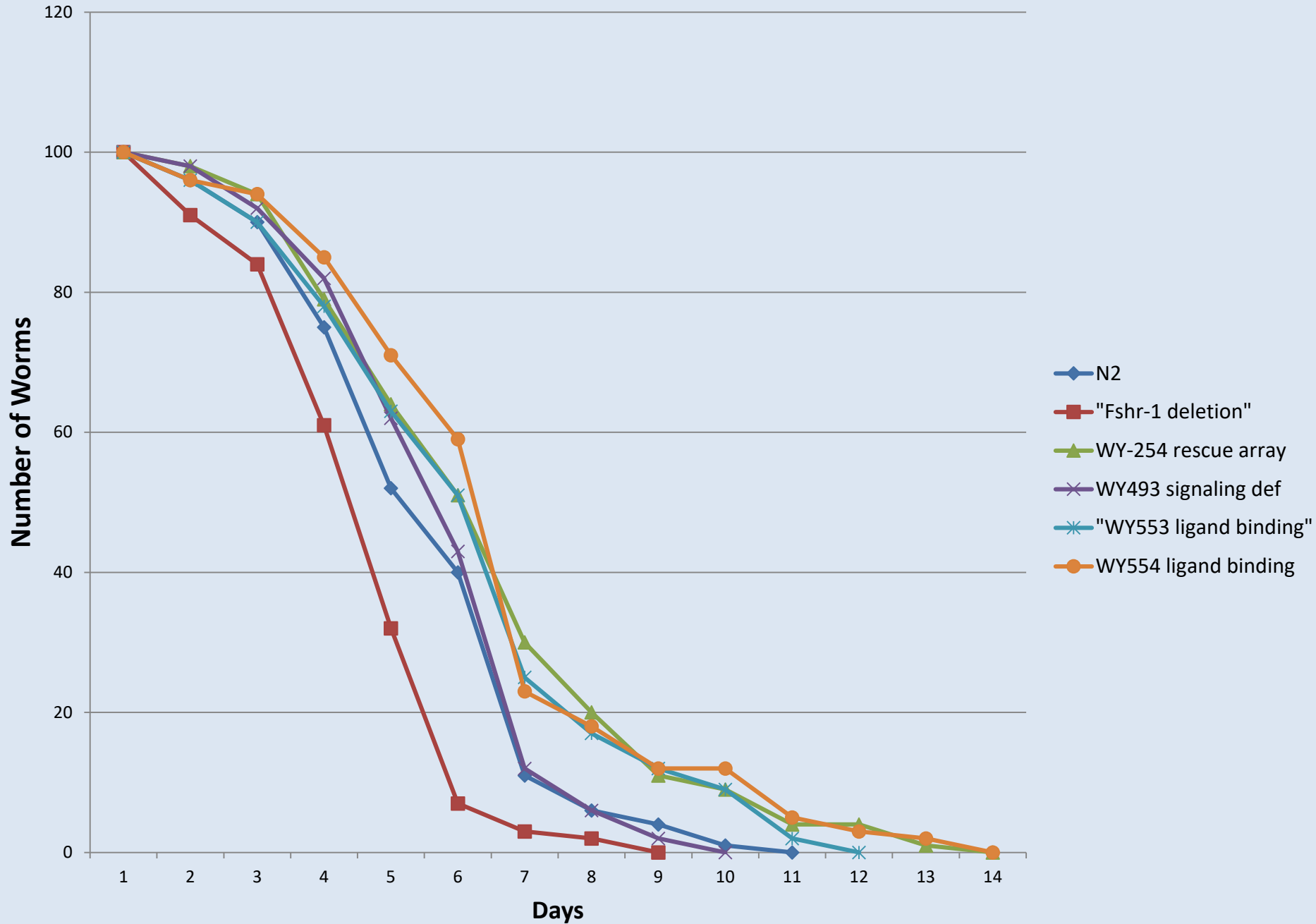
E. faecalis



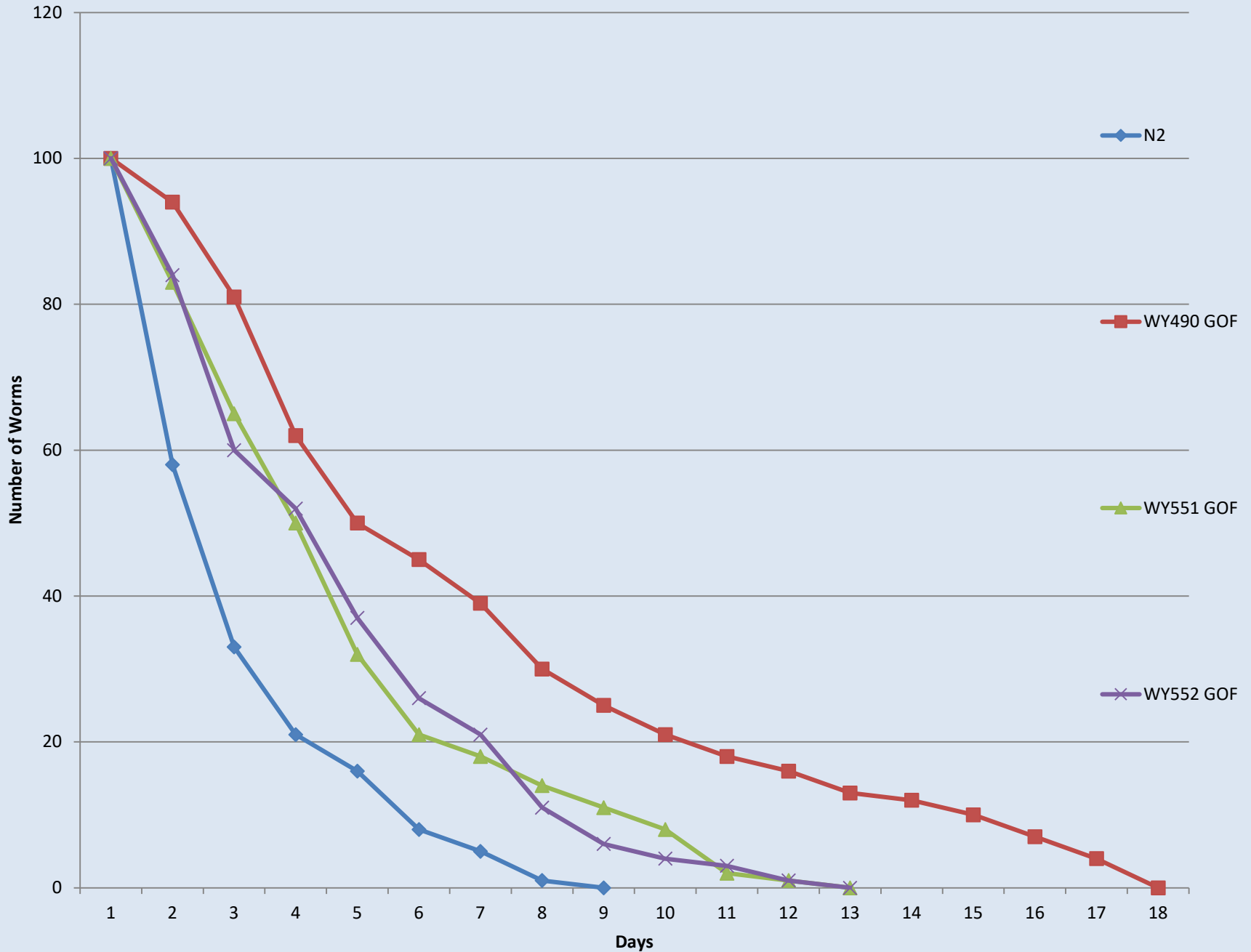
Ligand and Signaling *S. aureus*



Ligand and signaling E. faecalis



Gain of Function *E. faecalis*



The Caveats

- No data has been compiled for any of these strains showing expression levels compared to wild type.
 - A strain could have 5% activity but be over expressed by having multiple copies
- Ligand and Signaling Residues may not be critical in FSHR-1 function

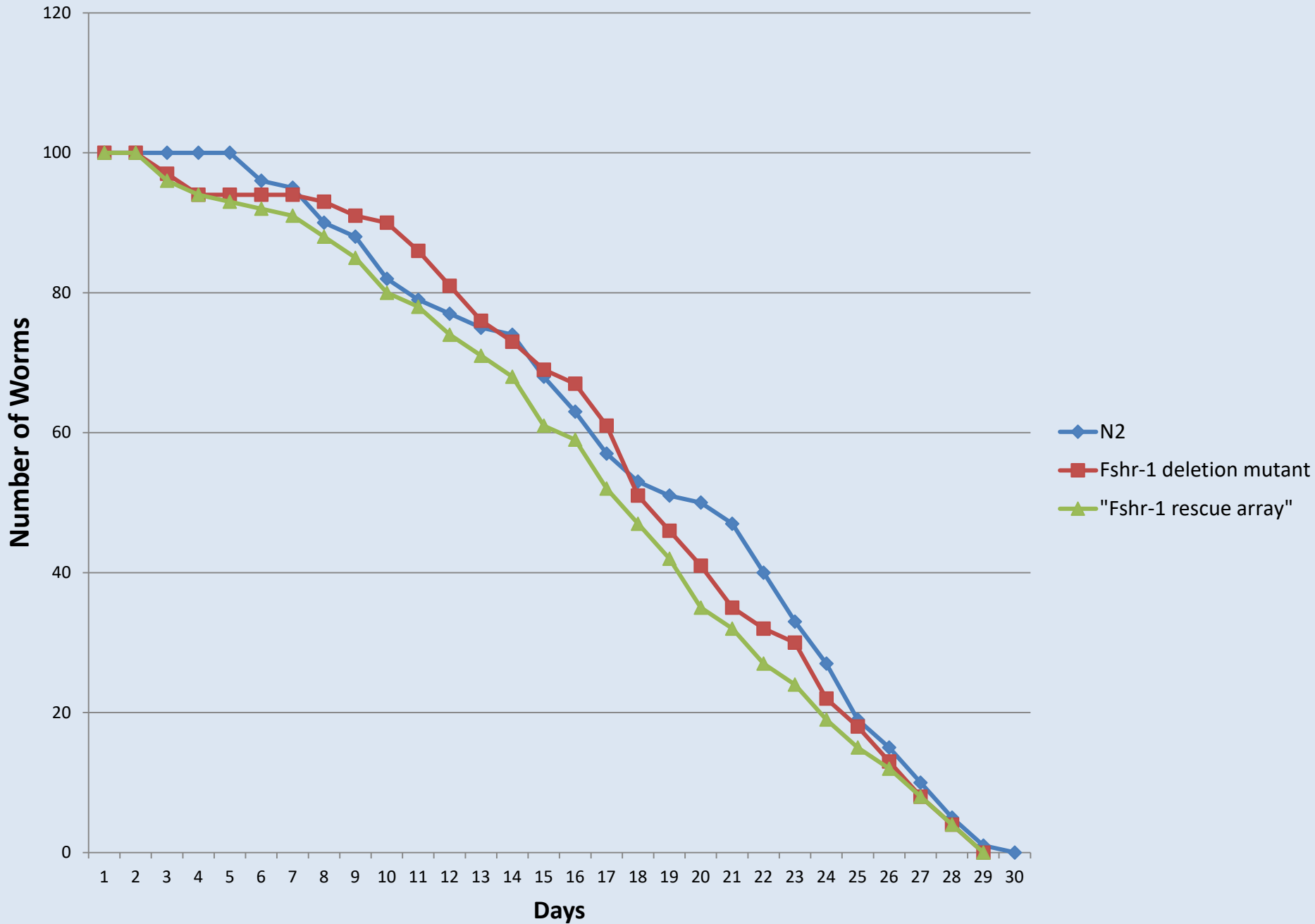
More Caveats

- An over expressed N2 strain was not tested with the gain of function mutants
- Low graphical resolution and crowding
- Lack of homology correlation in signaling and ligand binding deficient strains

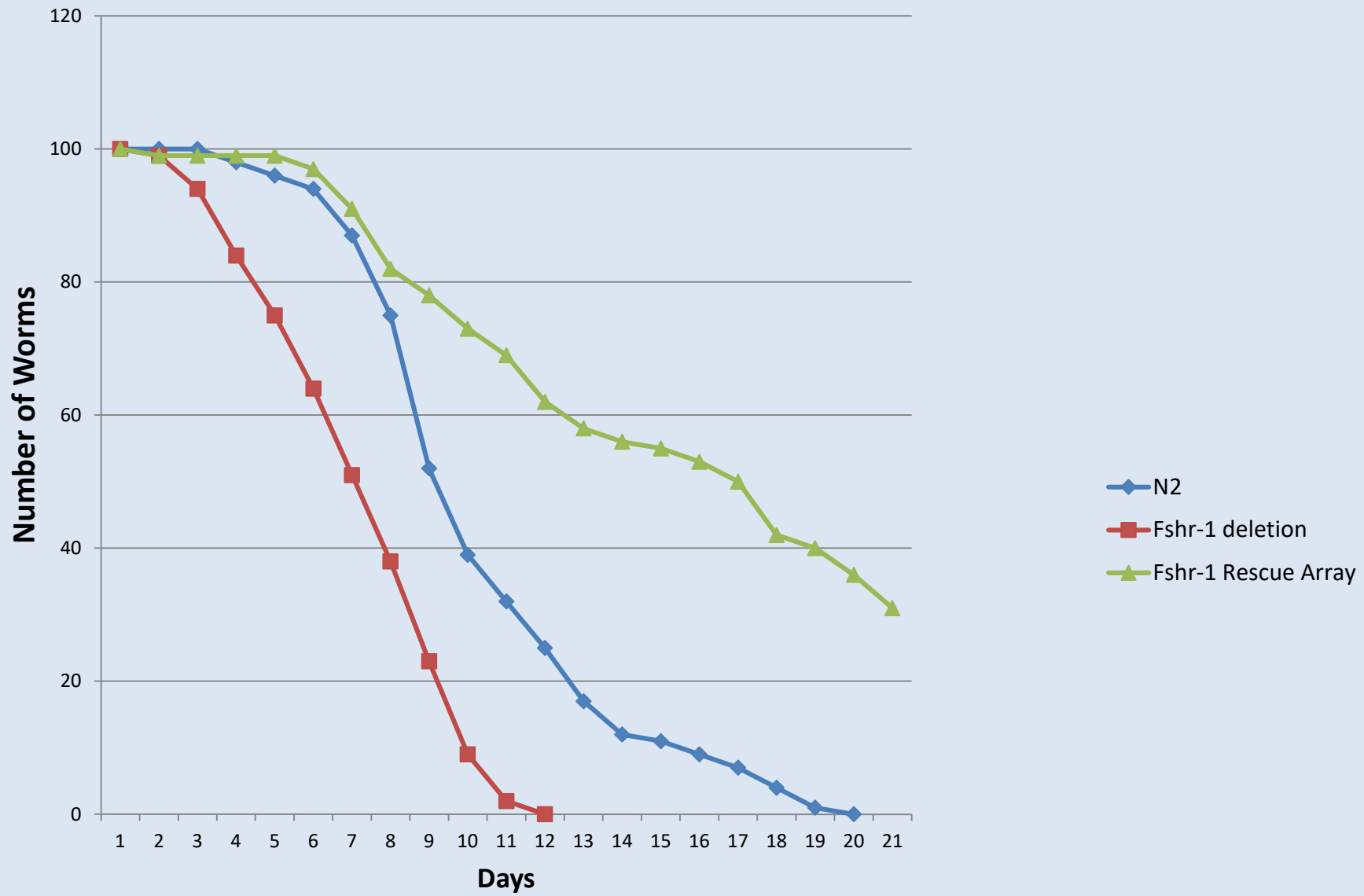
Verrucomicrobium spinosum

- Recently discovered, free living soil microbe.
- Genome sequencing suggests that it has virulence factors including a Type-III secretion system.
- Separate line of experimentation done with this bacteria.

OP-50 with Controls



V. spinosum



The End Result

- Work with FSHR-1 had to be stopped
 - More questions than answers
 - Results from *V. spinosum* give strong evidence that it is pathogenic against *C. elegans*
- Questions?