

# Out of the lamplight

July 31 2015, by Angela Page

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New collaborative research from Broad scientists identifies novel regulators of an important immune response pathway. Credit: Lauren Solomon, Broad Communications.

The human body is governed by complex biochemical circuits. Chemical inputs spur chain reactions that generate new outputs. Understanding how these circuits work—how their components interact to enable life—is critical both to advancing basic biology and to identifying new treatments to disease, which arises when these circuits misfire. But getting to that understanding is no trivial task.

To do so, researchers traditionally create a rough sketch of a cell's inner workings by collecting a variety of molecular measurements, including protein and gene expression levels. Next they deliberately disrupt individual genes that are likely important to the circuit of interest. This

process can reveal a gene's function by showing how the cell works in its absence. The problem with this approach is that it operates "under the lamppost," as Broad Institute core member Aviv Regev put it. That is, only that which has already been illuminated by previous research can guide these studies.

An unbiased, whole-genome approach, in which each gene paints its own detailed self-portrait unhindered by the influence of preexisting knowledge, presents an intriguing alternative. But with over 20,000 genes in the typical mammalian genome, looking at the whole thing at once, while possible, can be tricky and time consuming. The challenge is compounded further when one attempts to do this in primary cells—those that "come straight from mammalian tissues rather than immortalized cell lines, which are another step removed from the organism," explained Oren Parnas, a postdoctoral researcher in the Regev lab. Primary cells are harder to come by and more difficult to work with, he said, making whole-genome analyses even more daunting in this context.

But collaborative research from the Regev lab and that of institute member Nir Hacohen overcomes these challenges. While Broad researchers previously used the revolutionary genome editing technology CRISPR-Cas9 across the entire genome, this new study is the first to ever do so in primary cells. The research, published in the July 30 issue of *Cell*, reveals proteins critical to a cellular circuit called the Tlr4/LPS pathway, which is integral to the [immune response](#) to foreign pathogens.

When Tlr4 proteins detect molecules called lipopolysaccharides (LPS), which are native to the outer membrane of some bacterial cells, they initiate an [innate immune response](#) that starts by flooding the local area with a molecule called tumor necrosis factor (TNF). The team infected immune dendritic cells with LPS and then monitored the resulting levels of TNF. Those cells with exceptionally high or low TNF levels were

isolated and examined to reveal positive and negative regulators of the pathway. This process allowed the team to confirm many of the known regulators and to uncover some entirely new ones.

Because many of the genes identified in the research had no previously known biological function, "you'd never work on them or look for them in the context of this system," said Parnas, who was one of three co-first authors on the paper. "People tend to work on the known things and try to see how they connect, not factors that are completely in the shade."

Fellow co-first author Thomas Eisenhaure, who is a research technologist at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) and a Broad-associated scientist in the Hacohen lab, explained that the whole-genome approach allowed the team to step out of the lamplight to reveal important components that had previously not been identified. Those components include two protein complexes that had never been linked to the Tlr4/LPS pathway, despite more than two decades of intensive study.

In addition to allowing the team to identify factors with no previously known biological function, the new screen also enables a more nuanced approach to understanding some of the subtler aspects of biology. Previous studies of genome editing-based screening approaches looked for mechanisms that, when disrupted, led either to cell death or survival. In contrast, this new study looks at how strongly a gene is expressed by quantifying its outputs (in this case, TNF). Marko Javonovic, also a co-first author, said, "this basically means that in contrast to a cell survival/growth screen, which can only be applied if a phenotype affects survival or growth, we can now virtually screen every biological process of interest as long as we have a marker that changes expression that can be detected and used to sort cells."

This kind of readout introduces computational complications in the analysis of the screen results, said Parnas. But new computational

approaches developed by graduate students Rebecca Herbst and Atray Dixit, as well as former Broad postdoctoral researcher Jimmie Ye, enable accurate identification of the regulators based on the screen.

To perform the research, the team used a mouse model developed by graduate student Randall Platt in the lab of Broad Institute core member Feng Zhang. The CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing assay requires two things: (1) a protein called Cas9 which disrupts specific genes by cutting the DNA at directed sites along the genome and (2) short bits of RNA (CRISPRs), which guide Cas9 on where to make those cuts. In the mouse model that Platt developed, every cell in the body already expresses the Cas9 protein. This means that Regev and Hacohen's team only needs to introduce the CRISPR guide RNAs into the cells.

"It is very exciting for us to see the tools we created being put to use to elucidate new regulators of the immune response," Platt said. "This paper elegantly combines CRISPR screening with highly specialized [primary cells](#) isolated from the Cas9 mouse. It opens up new avenues for future work not only in immune cells but potentially any cell type."

As Hacohen put it, "We introduced an efficient screening strategy that should be generalizable to many types of screens across biology."

While the method identified factors expected to be important to the LPS/Tlr4 pathway, it doesn't reveal how these components are involved in the actual mechanism. The team is pursuing follow-up studies to get at how these components work in the circuit.

**More information:** Parnas, O., Jovanovic, M., Eisenhaure, T.M., et al. A Genome-wide CRISPR Screen in Primary Immune Cells to Dissect Regulatory Networks. *Cell*. July 2015. [DOI: 10.1016/j.cell.2015.06.059](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2015.06.059)

Provided by Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard

Citation: Out of the lamplight (2015, July 31) retrieved 19 September 2024 from  
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