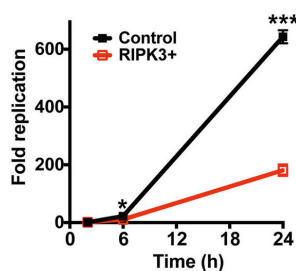
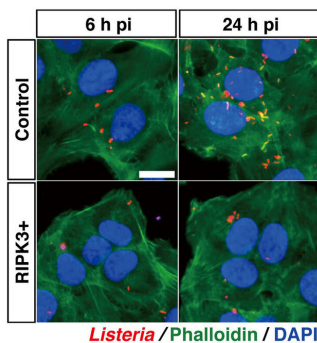


Cell-killing proteins suppress listeria without killing cells

18 April 2019, by Mick Kulikowski



the paper, first used human intestinal cells to show that RIPK3-deficient cells were infected by *Listeria* while cells with RIPK3 had few such infections. The researchers then used mice to see if *Listeria* could reach mouse livers by invading intestinal cells. They found many *Listeria* in RIPK3-deficient mice but few *Listeria* in normal mice.

They then showed that RIPK3 and a protein that works with it, MLKL, were activated by the presence of *Listeria*. This protein-pathway activation inhibited *Listeria* replication, showing that the proteins effectively blunted *Listeria*.

After infection by *Listeria*, cells without RIPK3 proteins (top) showed greater bacterial replication than those with RIPK3 (bottom). Bar chart (right) shows replication over a 24-hour period. Credit: Kazuhito Sai, NC State University

Next, and most surprisingly, the researchers showed that the activation of RIPK3 and MLKL by *Listeria* did not result in [cell death](#). Instead, MLKL proteins bound themselves to *Listeria*, stopping its spread.

New North Carolina State University research shows that key proteins known for their ability to prevent viral infections by inducing cell death can also block certain bacterial infections without triggering the death of the host cells.

"These proteins induce cell death to prevent certain infections, particularly in immune cells," Sai said. "Inducing death of epithelial cells in the GI tract may cause removal of an important barrier to viruses and bacteria, so it's possible that these proteins recognize that killing these cells could make things worse instead of better."

Rather than killing host cells infected by *Listeria* in the [gastrointestinal tract](#), the RIPK3 and MLKL proteins recognize the chemical composition of the bacteria and MLKL binds to it, preventing the spread of *Listeria* while keeping the host cells alive.

Future research will attempt to understand how and why these proteins take different approaches—inducing cell death or not—to stave off bacteria in the GI tract, the researchers said.

"While we've shown that these proteins take on a different function in [intestinal epithelial cells](#) than they do in [immune cells](#), we're still not sure how or why this differentiation occurs," said Jun Ninomiya-Tsuji, professor of biological sciences and co-corresponding author of a paper describing the research.

Postdoctoral researcher Cameron Parsons, bioinformatics research scholar John S. House and Sophia Kathariou, professor of food, bioprocessing and nutrition sciences, co-authored the paper, which was published online in the *Journal of Cell Biology*.

The researchers, led by Kazuhito Sai, a toxicology research associate and co-corresponding author of

More information: Kazuhito Sai et al, Necroptosis mediators RIPK3 and MLKL suppress intracellular *Listeria* replication independently of host cell killing, *The Journal of Cell Biology* (2019).

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