

Fn14 ameliorates cell death in cisplatin induced acute kidney injury (AKI)

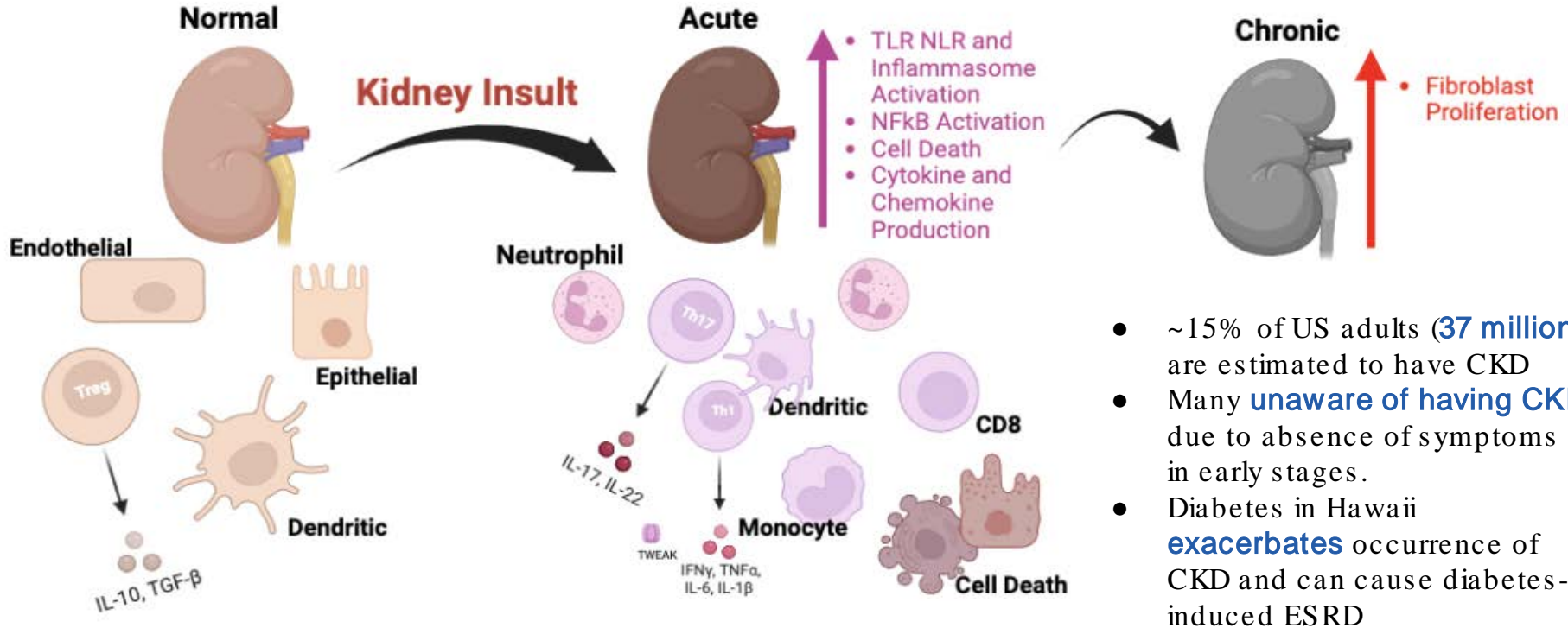
Nikki Wong

Principal Investigator: Michael Ortega, Ph.D



**THE QUEEN'S
MEDICAL CENTER**

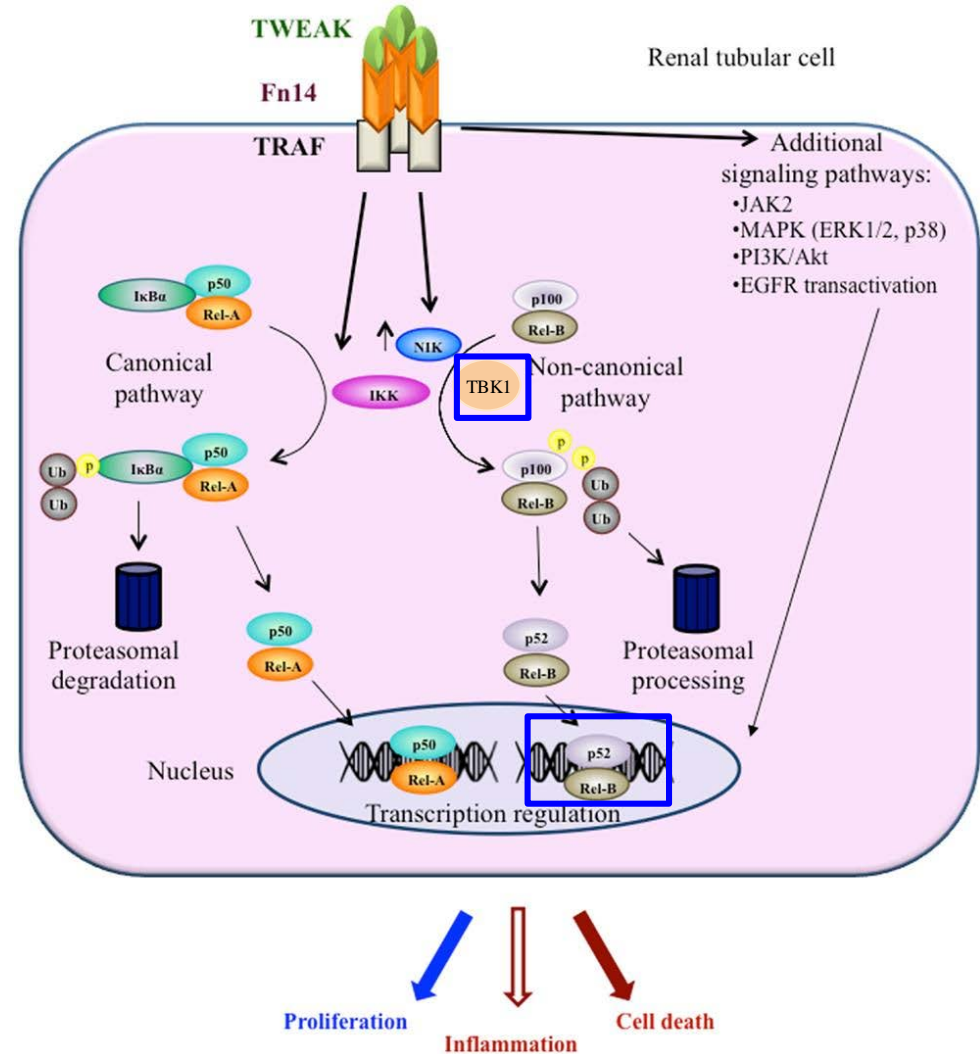
Kidney Injury Response Mechanisms



- ~15% of US adults (**37 million**) are estimated to have CKD
- Many **unaware of having CKD** due to absence of symptoms in early stages.
- Diabetes in Hawaii **exacerbates** occurrence of CKD and can cause diabetes-induced ESRD

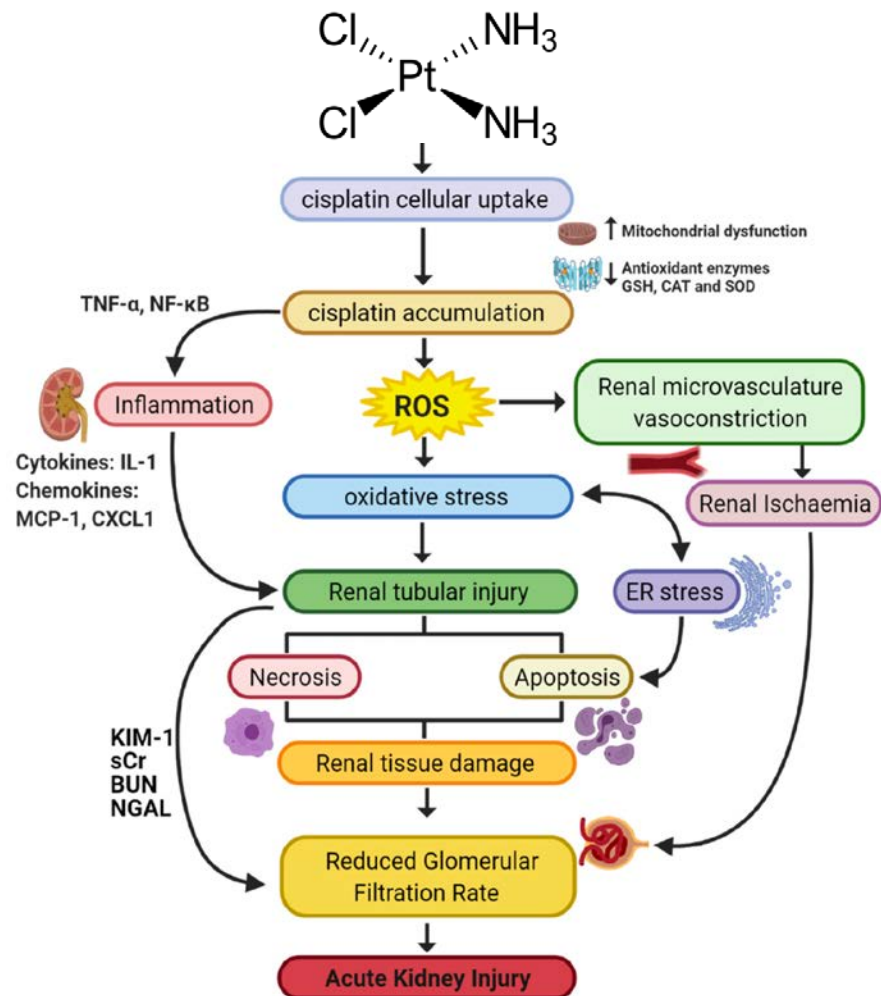
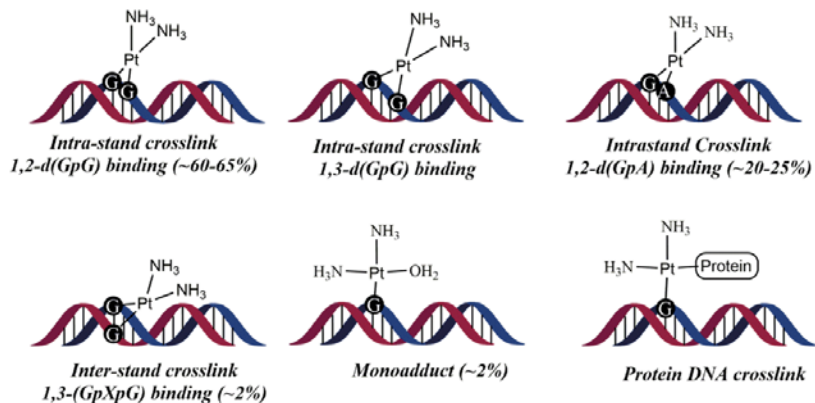
Non-canonical NFκB Signaling Pathway: Role of TWEAK + Fn14

- NFκB pathway controls gene expression, cytokine production, cell survival
- Fn14, a TNF receptor, is one of the few known activators of the non-canonical NFκB pathway
- Fn14 is highly upregulated in response to kidney injury or in renal disease



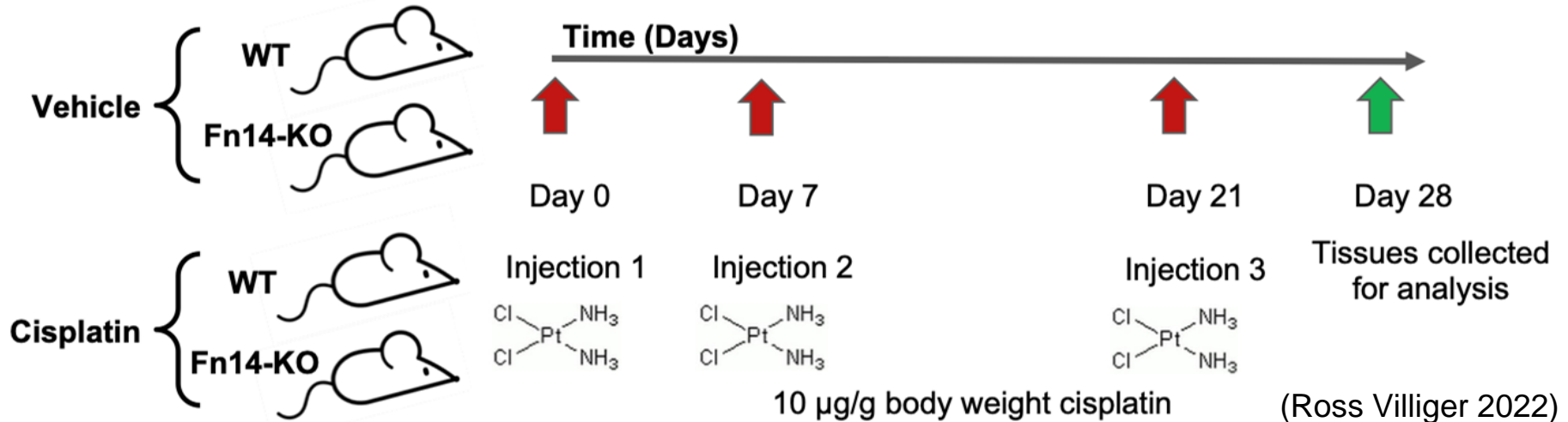
Cisplatin

- Metal-based chemotherapeutic
 - Intercalating agent to gDNA and mtDNA via purine bases
- **Nephrotoxicity** = dose-limiting factor
- CI-AKI murine models → introducing DNA damage
 - Fn14 ameliorates cell death in CI-AKI

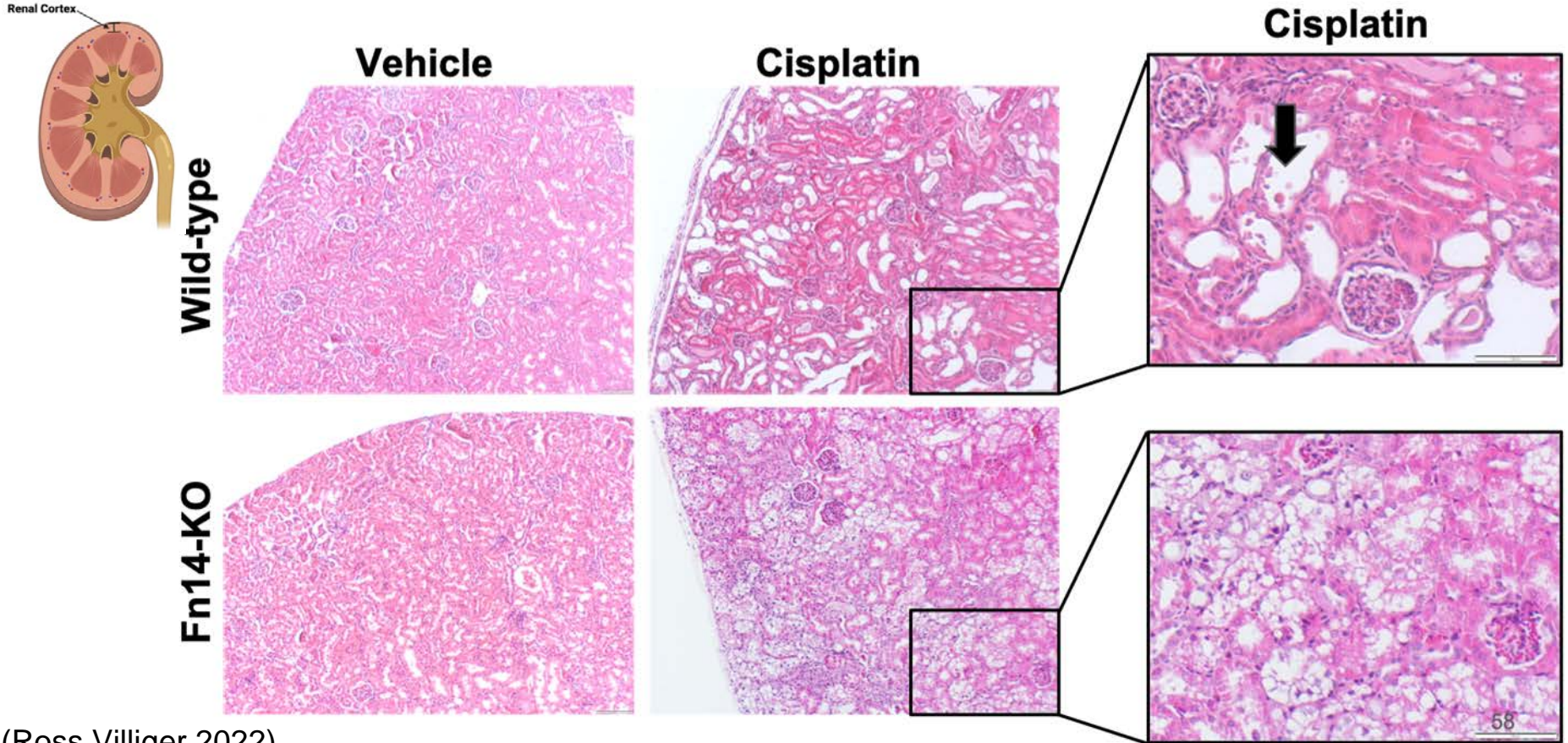


Is TWEAK-Fn14 signaling axis a stress response that contributes to renal and urological diseases?

- Interstitial cystitis/Bladder Pain Syndrome (IC/BPS)
 - Repeated dose of cyclophosphamide (CYP)
- **Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)**
 - **Repeated low-dose of cisplatin** by intraperitoneal injection (IP)



Cisplatin-treated WT kidneys had dying proximal tubule cells, cisplatin-treated Fn14-KO kidney had a vesicle accumulation



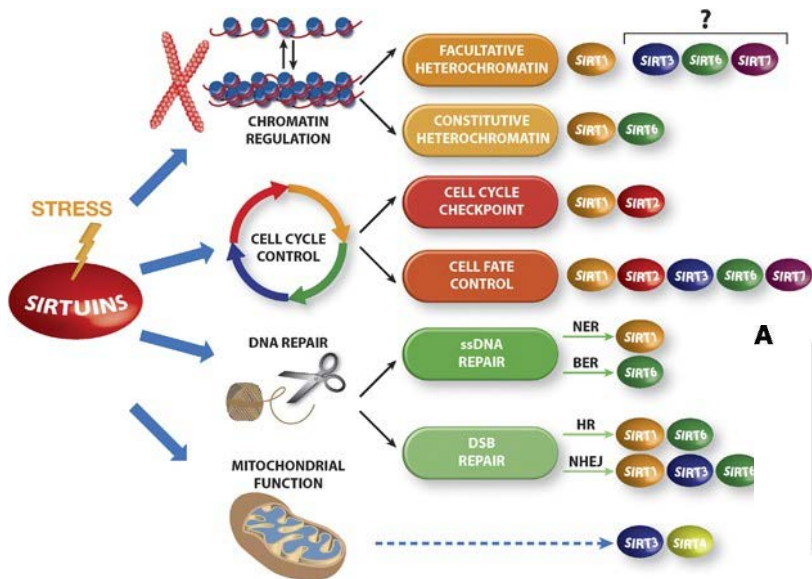
Overall Goal

To advance understanding of cellular and **molecular mechanisms involved in NFκB signaling** promotion of cell death and inflammation in kidneys to **prevent progression from AKI to CKD**.

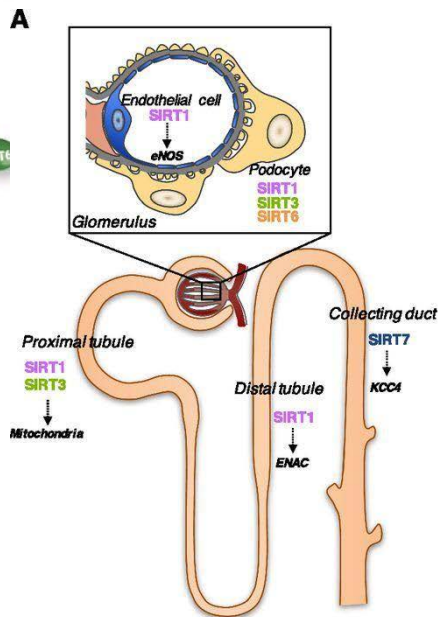
Central Hypothesis

Utilization of **siRNA knockdowns of targeted genes** leads to **difference in damage response** between untreated and cisplatin-treated cells.

Sirtuins: Critical Stress Adaptors + DNA Damage Response



(Bosch-Presegué, et al., Oncogene, 2014)



(Morigi et al. *JASN*2018)

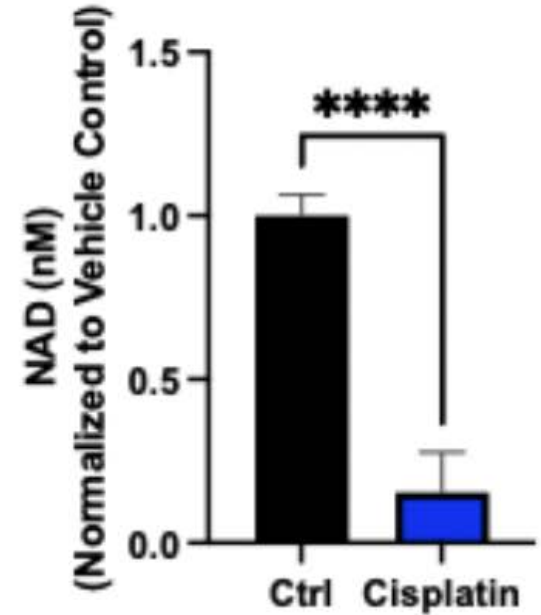
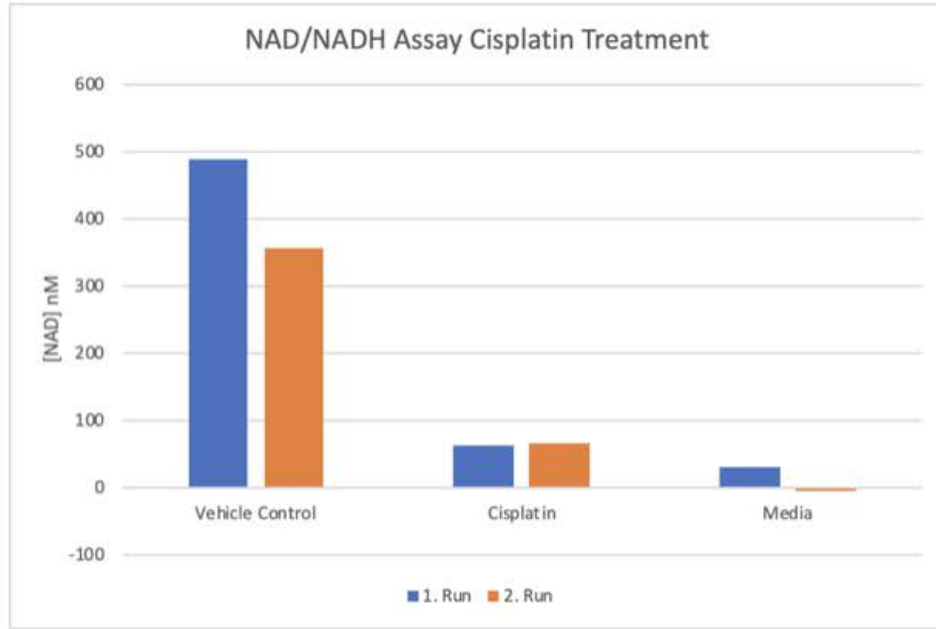
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Target	Function	Kidney disease	
SIRT1 →	• p53 • BCL2 • FOXO4	Anti-apoptosis	Diabetic nephropathy
	• TGFβ • Smad 3/4 • MMP-14	Anti-fibrosis	
SIRT3 →	• NF-kB (p65) • STAT3	Anti-inflammation Anti-oxidative stress	Renal fibrosis
	• PGC1-α	Mitochondrial biogenesis	Acute Kidney Injury
SIRT6 →	• SOD2 • Complex I/III/IV	Anti-oxidative stress ATP production	
	• OPA1/DRP1 • Tubulin/Kif5c	Mitochondrial dynamics and polarization Cell protrusions and mitochondrial exchange	
SIRT6 →	• GSK3β/TGFβ	Anti-fibrosis	Renal fibrosis
	• Notch		

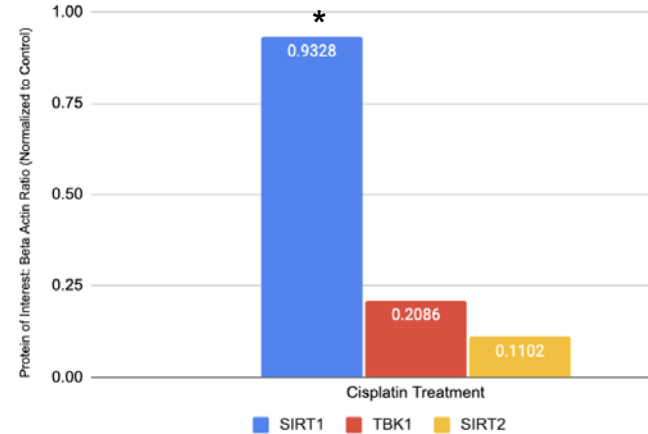
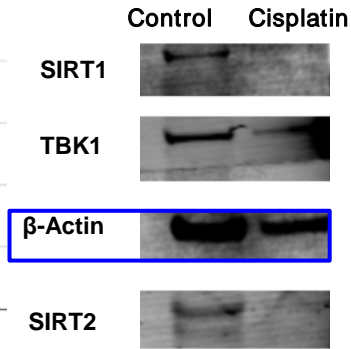
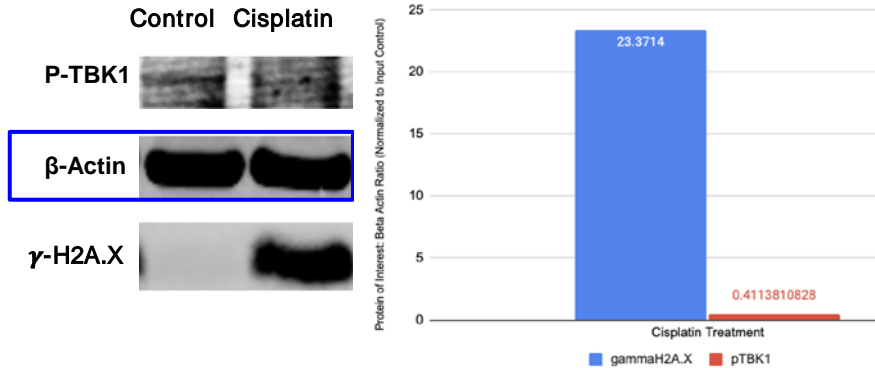
Summer Research Aim

To test the hypothesis that loss of function of target genes (SIRT1, SIRT2, SIRT6, TBK1) leads to difference in damage response, post-modificational status, and cellular behavior

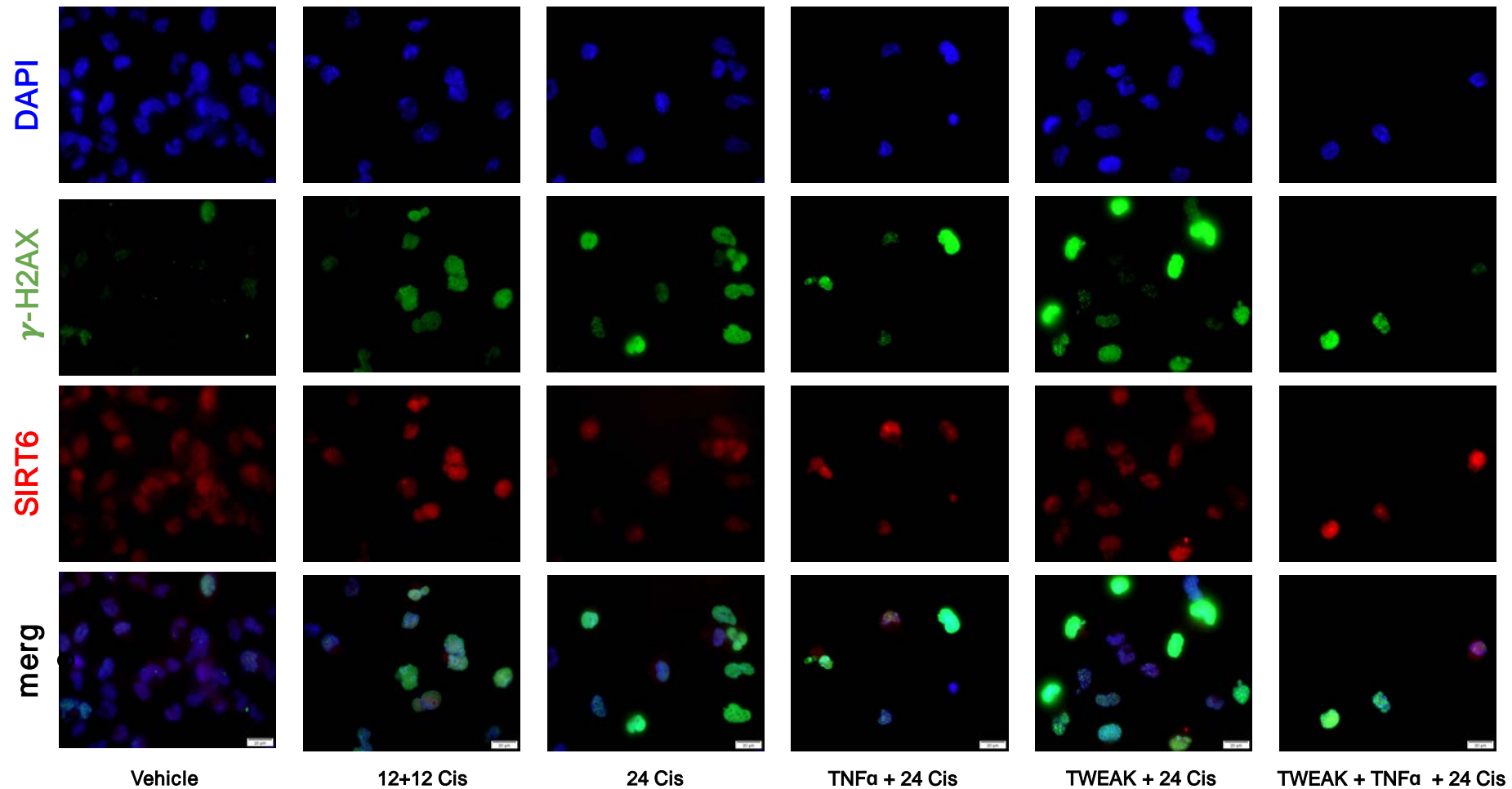
40 μ M cisplatin treatment leads to 5-fold decrease in NAD levels



40 μ M cisplatin treatment causes sufficient increase of DSB in DNA and decreases in amount of specific proteins



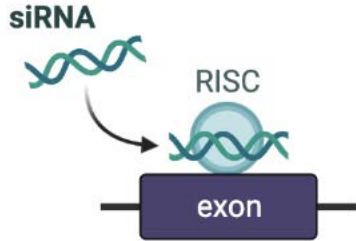
Damage from cisplatin treatment causes an upregulation of DSBs



Conclusions

1. 40 μ M cisplatin treatment decreases expression of SIRT1 and SIRT2. Further validation is needed to understand the mechanism.
2. Staggered cisplatin treatment (12+12) activates non-canonical NF κ B signaling, while canonical activation requires presence of cytokines.

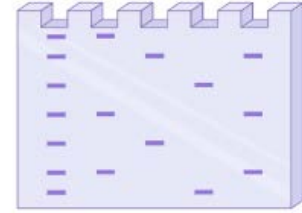
Future Directions



Verifying successful KD



nCounter analysis → high-throughput direct total gene counts to detect up- and down-regulated genes & spatial transcriptomics (RNAseq)



Continuing to study protein interactions + behaviors via IP and WB



Collected media serum to quantify released cytokine expression during cell treatments



How cells respond to damage in presence of different cytokine cocktails (TWEAK, TNF α , IL6)



Start an Fn14 KO line; repeat NAD/NADH assay

Acknowledgements

- Mentor: Michael Ortega, Ph.D
- Fogelgren Lab
 - Ben Fogelgren, Ph.D
 - Ross Villiger, Ph.D
 - Malia Harrison-Chau
 - Chantell Balaan
- Project Collaborators
 - Lisa Kim, MD
 - Jonas Nordoff
 - Carissa Kim
- Queen's Center for Biomedical Research
- Lori Tsue & Queen's Summer Research Internship
- Kim Spencer & DNHH SRI
- Funding: QMC Ortega Lab Startup Funds

A hand-drawn graphic in blue ink that says "Thank You" in a cursive, friendly font. The text is surrounded by several short, radiating lines, giving it the appearance of a sunburst or a celebratory message.

Mahalo!

Questions?

Any lingering questions? Email: nicole_m_wong@brown.edu