







A novel gene defect affecting actin dynamics reveals unexplored links between immunodeficiency and autoinflammation

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BACKGROUND

The study of inborn errors of the immune system (IEI) has revealed several key regulators of cytoskeleton dynamics, essential in human immunity. Given that many of the identified genes signal through common pathways, the variety of clinical and experimental phenotypes arising from defects in single actin regulators is striking¹. Our study identifies novel variants in a hitherto poorly studied actin-regulatory protein as the underlying cause of a novel immune dysregulation syndrome with severe anemia in three unrelated patients.

Identification of genetic variants in index patients







Figure 1. Pedigrees and clinical phenotype of patients

Figure 2. Schematic illustration of whole exome sequencing and filtering pipeline

Morphological and functional assays to disect the protein's function in actin cytsoskeleton regulation in T cells





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Figure 4. Patient T cells display reduced transendothelial migration

Figure 3. Patient cells display reduced filopodia formation

Zebrafish model to investigate role of actin cytoskelton regulation in hematopoiesis



OUTLOOK

- Reconstitution of wild-type expression for rescue experiment using CRISPR/Cas9 knock-in strategy
- GFP tagging of endogenous protein for interactome studies
- Analysis of cytokine production upon stimulation in T cells
- Assessment of erythroid progenitor populations in bone marrow aspirate and zebrafish model

REFERENCES

1. Moulding, D. A., Record, J., Malinova, D. & Thrasher, A. J. Actin cytoskeletal defects in immunodeficiency. Immunol Rev 2013;256,282–99