

SEMINAR

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Bacterial TIR proteins and evasion of the immune response

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The innate immune response acts as the first line of defence against invading pathogens. Key components are the Toll-like receptors (TLRs), integral membrane proteins. The TLRs recognize specific molecular patterns and initiate a signaling pathway, culminating in the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and an immune response. Central to the generation and propagation of the TLR signaling pathway are heterotypic interactions between Toll-like-Interleukin-1 receptor (TIR) domains found in both the TLRs and a range of adaptor proteins. TIR domains have been identified in a number of pathogenic bacteria. These have been shown to have roles in virulence and function in a number of ways to inhibit the TLR signaling pathway. Research in my laboratory has focused on the TIR protein from the highly pathogenic, plague-causing bacterium, *Yersinia pestis* (YpTdp). Plague was responsible for the widespread pandemics which wiped out a large proportion of the Middle Eastern and European populations in the Middle Ages. Although *Y. pestis* infections are now rare and usually treatable, plague still represents a significant bioterrorism threat. We have expressed the TIR domain (YpTIR, S130-A285) of the *Y. pestis* TIR protein and investigated both its interaction profile as well as its biophysical state in solution. Mammalian cell based assays revealed that expression of the full length YpTdp, downregulated IL-1 β - and LPS- dependent signalling to NF κ B although the YpTIR had no effect. I will further discuss the work we have done on this protein and highlight how this has led to studies on other negative regulators of the innate immune system.