Cell Death and Immune Response: the Role of Necroptosis and Pyroptosis in Inflammation

Position

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Research

Cell death is an essential cellular process during development, but also facilitates the removal of damaged or infected cells, and is required for the resolution of innate and adaptive immune responses. Our research focus is the understanding of the inflammatory response, with particular emphasis on novel NLRs (Nucleotide-binding domain and Leucine-rich repeat containing Receptors), and the non-apoptotic forms of cell death during infection. In particular we are interested in how pathogens (viruses and bacteria) are recognized by the innate immune system to facilitate these signals and how some pathogens evolve to target these mechanisms and prevent the host inflammatory response.

Recently, we discovered a physiological role for NLRP1 in driving a lethal, systemic inflammatory disease that is triggered by Caspase-1 activation and IL-1β production. Remarkably, active NLRP1 triggered a Caspase-1-dependent form of cell death, known as pyroptosis. This cell death affected hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells (HSPC), resulting in leukopenia at steady state, and cytopenia, bone marrow hypoplasia and immunosuppression, during periods of hematopoietic stress induced by chemotherapy or viral infection. Our recent research into how pathogens modulate complexes such as the NLRP1 inflammasome has defined mechanism by which Vaccinia Virus protein, F1L, target inflammasomes directly by binding and inhibiting the NLRP1 inflammasome formation. These findings reveal novel mechanism for viruses to evade host innate immune responses. Furthermore, we recently changed the thinking of necroptosis, which was thought to be RIPK1-dependent. We found the opposite, namely, that RIPK1 acts as a negative regulator of necroptosis, and loss of RIPK1 results in a lethal multi-organ systemic inflammatory response.

Publications


Correa RG, Krajewska M, Ware CF, Gerlic M, Reed JC. The novel NLR-related protein NWD1 is associated with prostate cancer progression and impacts androgen receptor signalling. *Oncotarget*. March 26, 2014.


**Reviews**

