

## Congratulations to IMCB's latest PhD graduate – Shabrina AMIRRUDDIN

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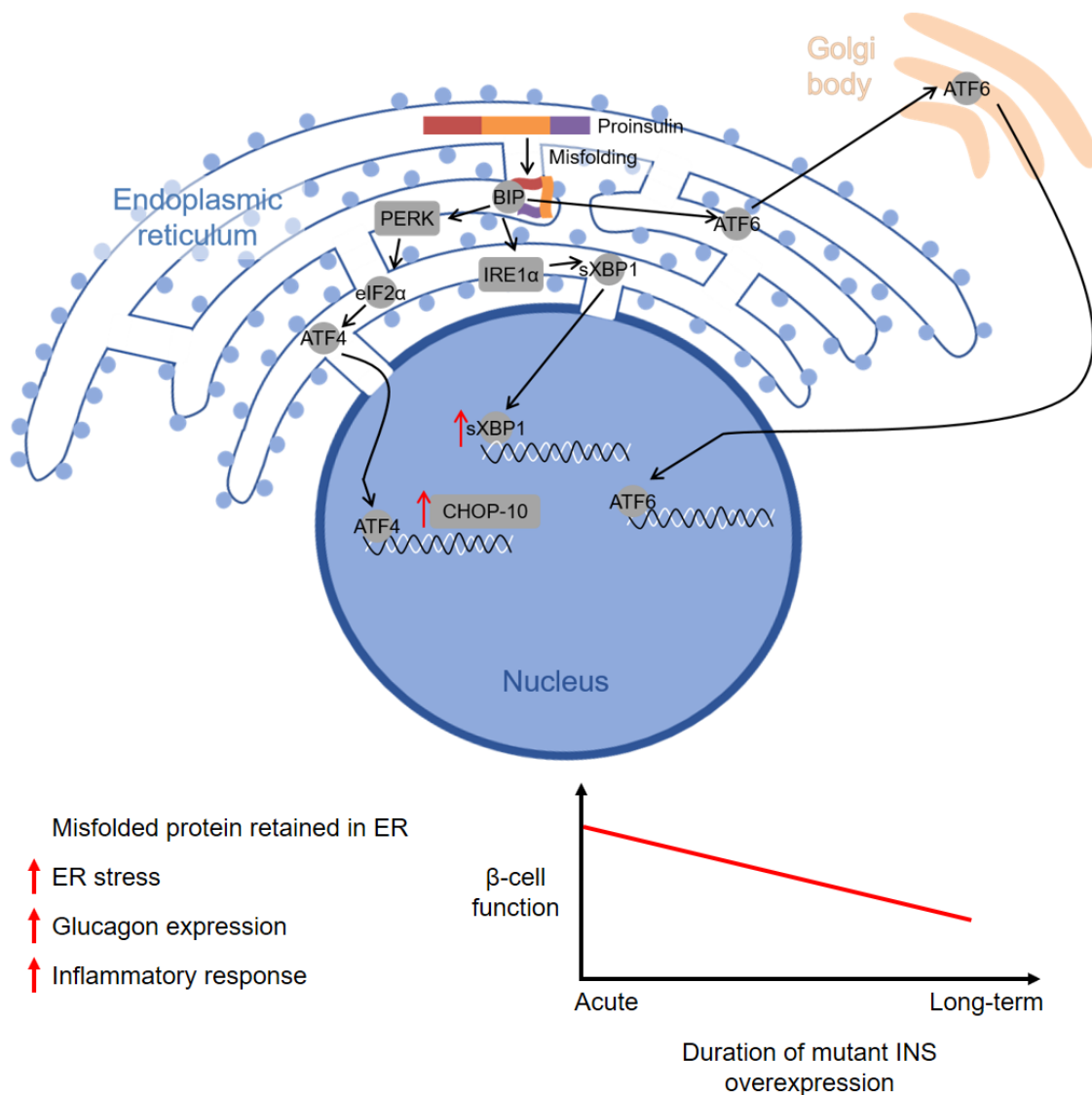


**Thesis Title: The impact of *INS* and *STARD10* gene mutations on insulin processing, secretion, and pancreatic beta-cell function in diabetes**

Diabetes can be caused by genetic mutations that result in defective insulin processing and secretion by pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells. Here, I will study two genes involved in  $\beta$ -cell function: insulin (*INS*) and *STARD10*. Heterozygous *INS* gene mutations are reported to cause neonatal diabetes in humans, while polymorphisms in the *STARD10* gene, which encodes a lipid-transfer protein, are associated with increased T2D risk. Through various experimental models, we showed that the dominant negative effects of mutant human *INS* expression are evident

after nine weeks of expression, as shown by the decline in insulin secretory capacity. We also showed that *STARD10* gene knockout downregulated cell cycle gene expression and perturbed several lipid species in *STARD10*<sup>-/-</sup> stem cell-derived  $\beta$ -like cells. Our results provided deeper insight into the mechanisms of  $\beta$ -cell dysfunction caused by *INS* and *STARD10* gene perturbations. Modulation of mutant *INS* or its consequences on ER stress can potentially restore the function of WT *INS* allele for patients with heterozygous *INS* mutations. Addressing lipid alterations or indirect effects on  $\beta$ -cell identity caused by *STARD10* gene polymorphisms could also potentially improve  $\beta$ -cell function in these T2D patients.

**Supervisors:** Dr Adrian Teo and Prof Lee Kok Onn



**Figure Legend: Schematic of the proposed mechanism underlying heterozygous INS gene mutations and STARD10 KO in  $\beta$ -cells.**

Heterozygous *INS* gene mutations such as the C109Y and G32V mutations result in misfolded proinsulin, which upregulates ER stress via XBP1 and CHOP-10, upregulates inflammatory response, and remodels islet cell composition. These three mechanisms will likely exacerbate over time, resulting in decreasing  $\beta$ -cell function, possibly resulting in  $\beta$ -cell apoptosis.

**List of publications**

Carrat, G.R., Haythorne, E., Tomas, A., Haataja, L., Müller, A., Arvan, P., Piunti, A., Cheng, K., Huang, M., Pullen, T.J., Georgiadou, E., Stylianides, T., **Amirruddin, N.S.**, Salem, V., Distaso, W., Cakebread, A., Heesom, K.J., Lewis, P.A., Hodson, D.J., Briant, L.J., Fung, A.C.H., Sessions, R.B., Alpy, F., Kong, A.P.S., Benke, P.I., Torta, F., Teo, A.K.K., Leclerc, I., Solimena, M., Wigley, D.B., Rutter, G.A. (2020).

The Type 2 Diabetes Gene Product STARD10 is a Phosphoinositide-Binding Protein that controls Insulin Secretory Granule Biogenesis.

***Molecular Metabolism.***

**Amirruddin, N.S.**, Low B.S.J., Lee K.O., Tai, E.S., and Teo, A.K.K. (2019).

New Insights into Human Beta Cell Biology using Human Pluripotent Stem Cells.

***Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology.***

Kang, N.-Y., Soetedjo, A.A.P., **Amirruddin, N.S.**, Chang, Y.-T., Eriksson, O., and Teo, A.K.K. (2019).

Tools for Bioimaging Pancreatic  $\beta$  Cells in Diabetes.

***Trends in Molecular Medicine.***

**Amirruddin, N.S.**, Kumar, A.P., Teo, A.K., and Sethi, G. (2018).

Role of Celastrol in Chemosensitization of Cancer.

***In Role of Nutraceuticals in Cancer Chemosensitization*** (Elsevier), pp. 141-150.