



Dr Prashant Rai

Immunity, Inflammation, and Disease Laboratory NIEHS, NIH, United States



Monday, 19 June 2023 10:00am to 11:00am (SGT)

> Join Zoom Meeting here Meeting ID: 939 7175 6599 Passcode: 418770

Chronic type I interferon disrupts tissue macrophage homeostasis and induces bacterial susceptibility

Type I interferon (IFN) plays a central role in the pathogenesis of common autoimmune disorders. We have reported that mice deficient in the interferon-yinducible immunity-related GTPase - Irgm1, which regulates autophagy and also localizes to mitochondria, have an autoimmune exocrinopathy accompanied by increased autoantibodies and spontaneous induction of IFN-stimulated genes in several organs. Here, we show that genetic deletion of the type I interferon receptor rescues the autoimmune tissue pathology and excess autoantibody levels in Irgm1-null animals, demonstrating the pathogenicity of type I interferon in these animals. Abnormal induction of type I interferon in Irgm1-null fibroblasts is associated with simultaneous dysfunction in mitochondria and lysosomes, resulting in soiling of the cytosol with mtDNA, which activates the double stranded DNA sensor – cGAMP synthase (cGAS) to drive type I interferon production. In vivo, we found that the cGAS pathway underlies the exocrinopathy of salivary glands, autoantibodies as well as inflammatory cytokine production in Irgm1-null mice. Most recently, we have learned from our ongoing (unpublished) work in Irgm1-null mice model, that chronic type I interferon can perturb tissue macrophage homeostasis, and this could be partly responsible in compromising host defense against intracellular bacteria.

Dr Prashant Rai earned his PhD in Microbiology from Department of Microbiology and Immunology, NUS via Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research & Technology program. Currently, he is a Staff Scientist in Michael Fessler's lab at National Institute of Health (NIH/NIEHS), where he has been working on understanding mechanisms of production of the cytokine 'type I interferon', its role in modulating macrophage fate and function and its overall impact on bacterial pathogenesis. His long-term research interest is to investigate mechanisms by which type I interferon induces susceptibility to intracellular bacteria by using animal models.

Host: Prof Lisa Ng

Webinar is open to all. No registration required

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