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Multi-Omics analysis of the developing Lung

Jeremy Clair

Fertilization



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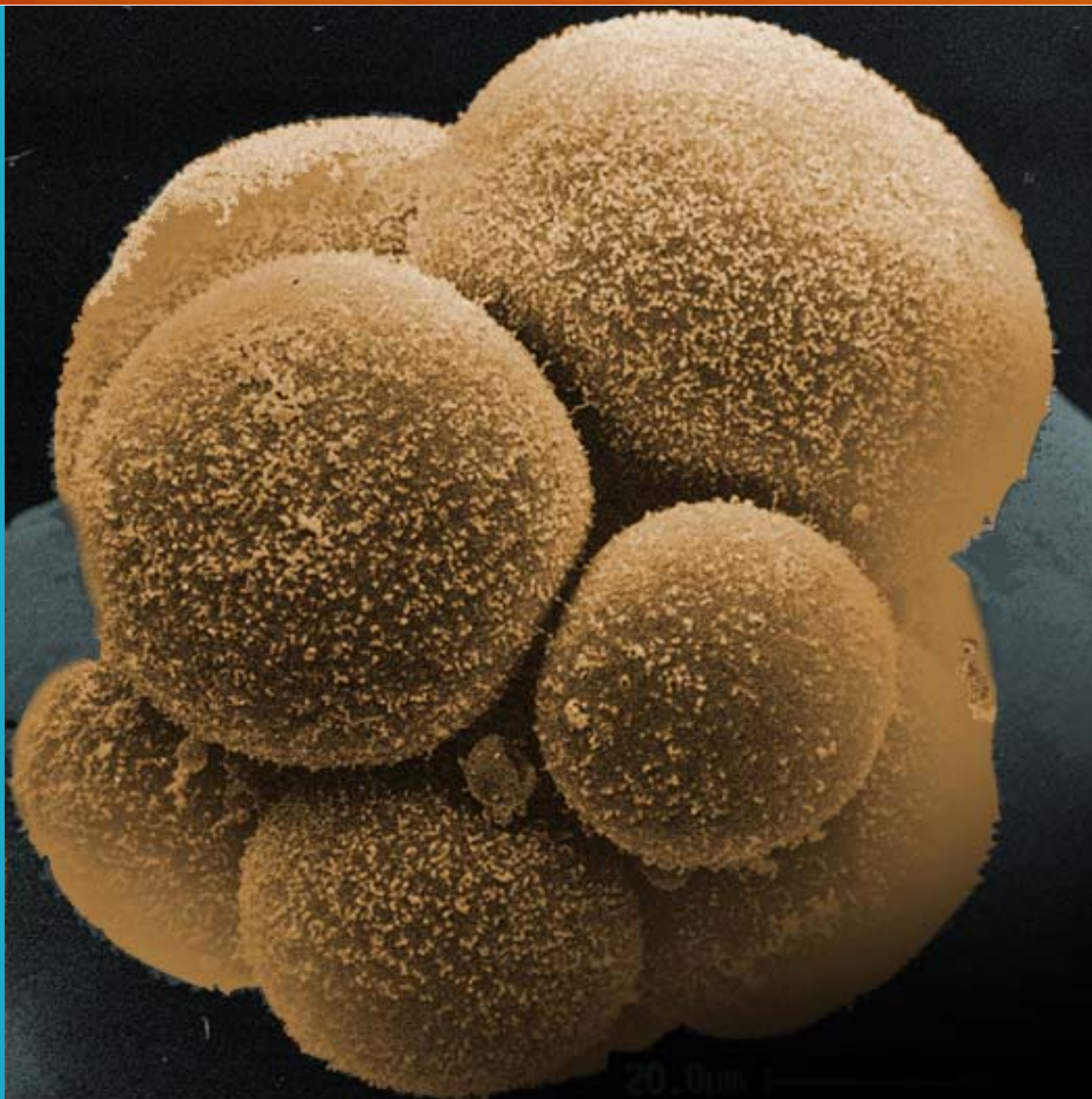


... initiates the developmental process...



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...of an incredibly complex system



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The Lung is incredibly complex

DNA

RNA

Proteins

Lipids

Metabolites

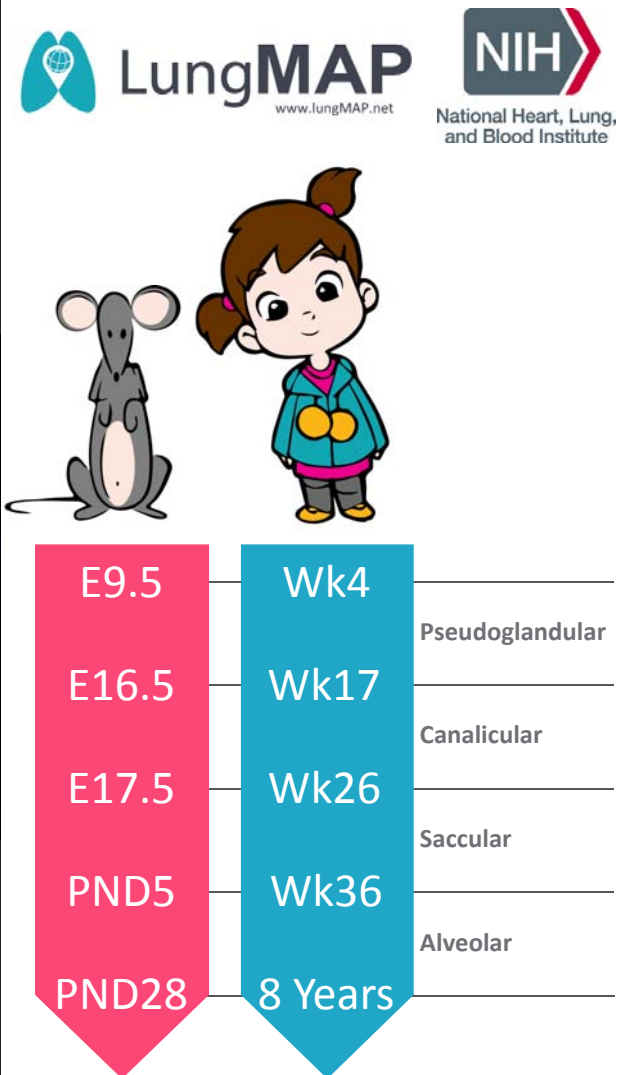


The LungMAP

RNA **Proteins** **Lipids** **Metabolites**
Multiple spatial and temporal resolutions



Fluorescence and Mass spectrometry imaging

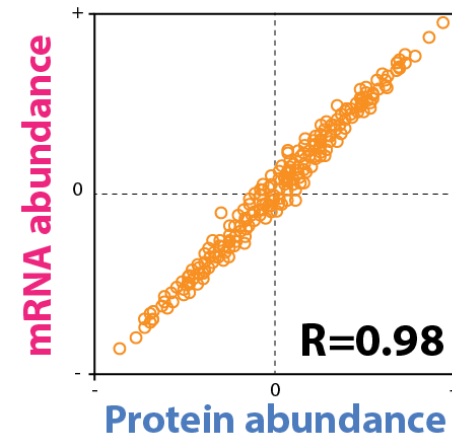
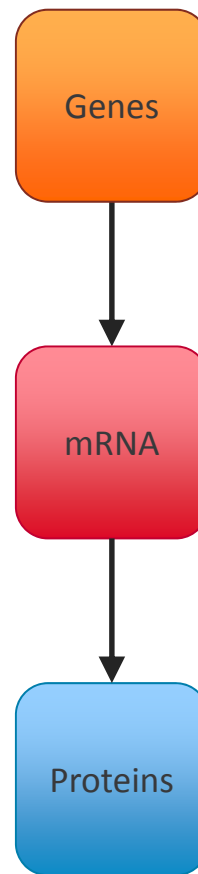


Transcription and translation from the textbooks



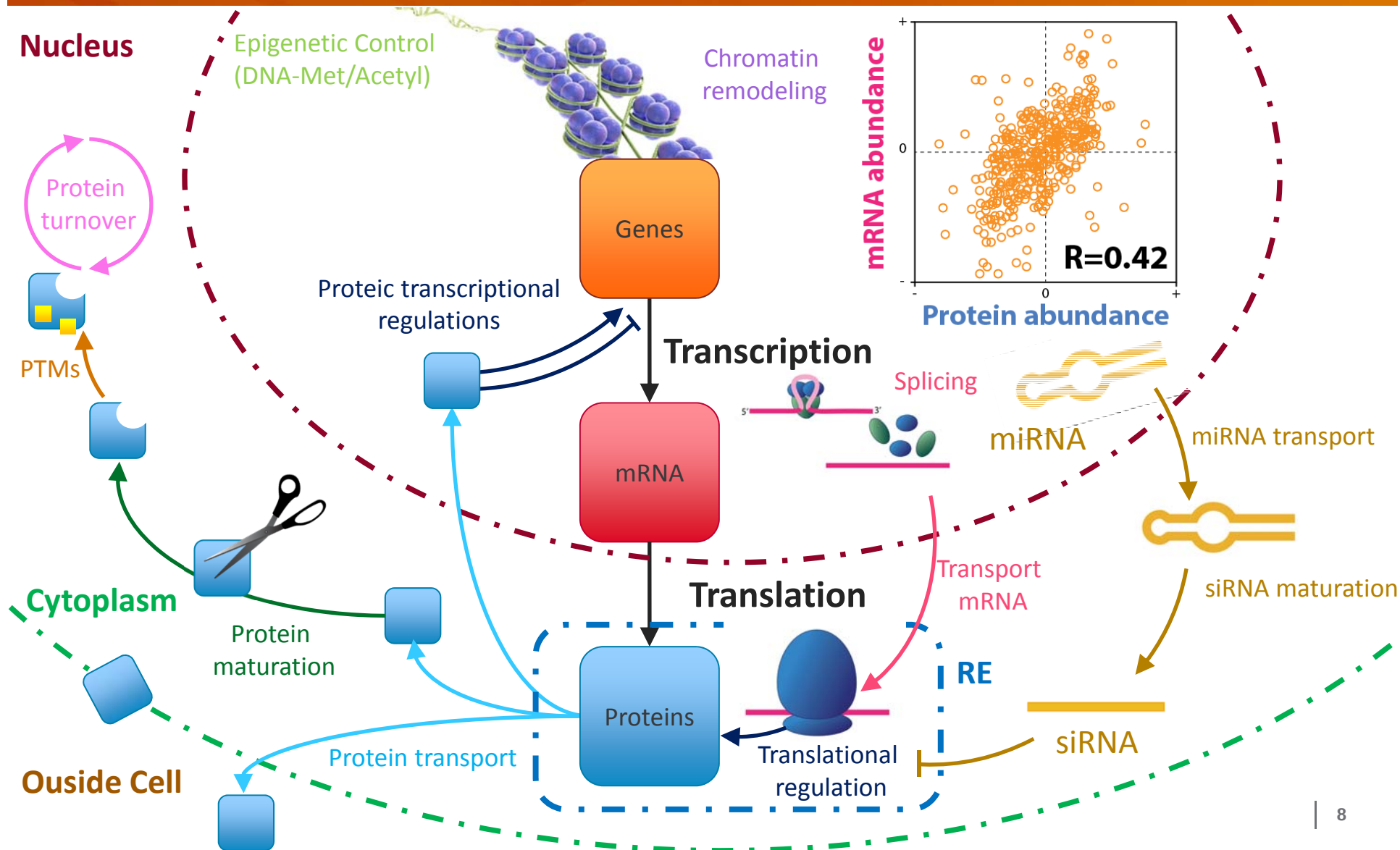
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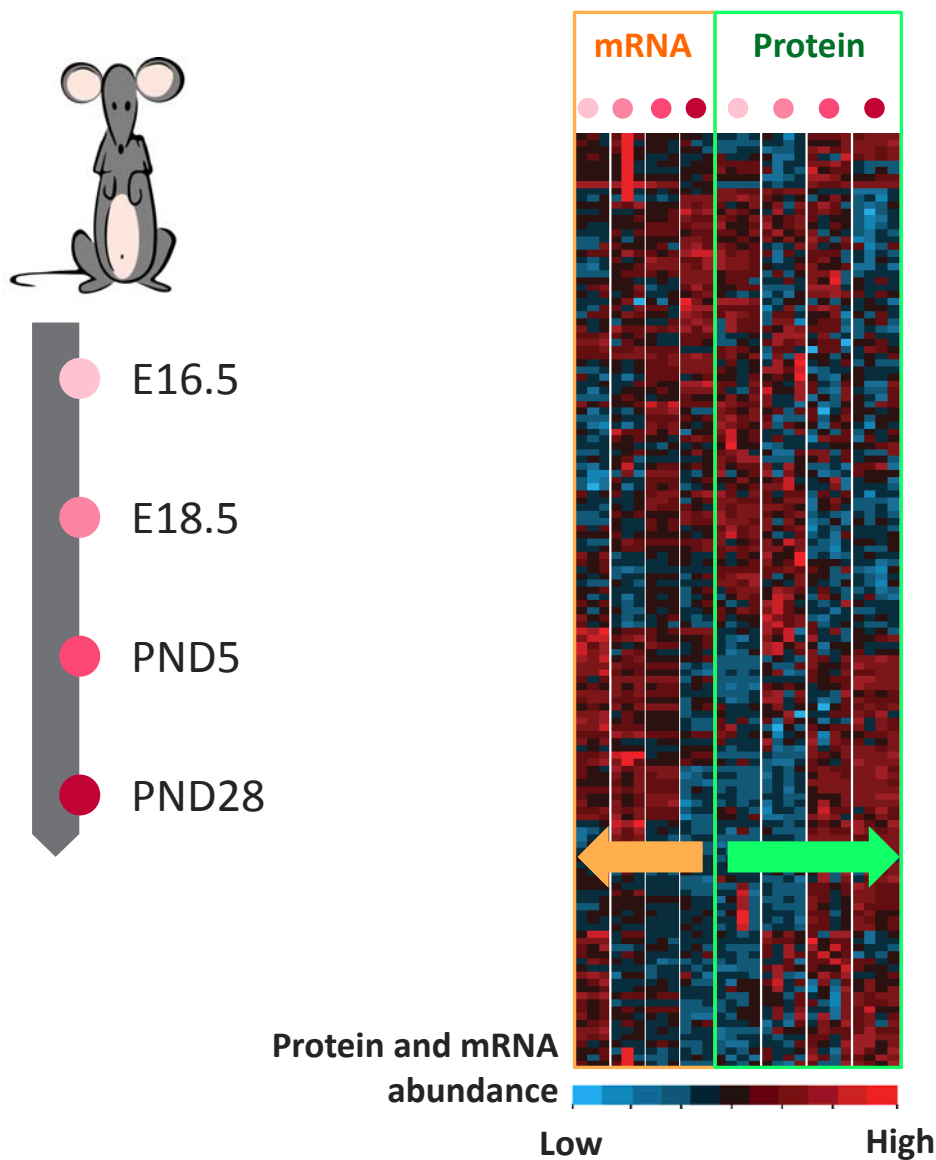


If there was only transcription and translation controlling protein abundance :
the transcripts/proteins correlation would be very high.

Transcription and translation the real world



Anti-correlated mRNA and proteins during lung development

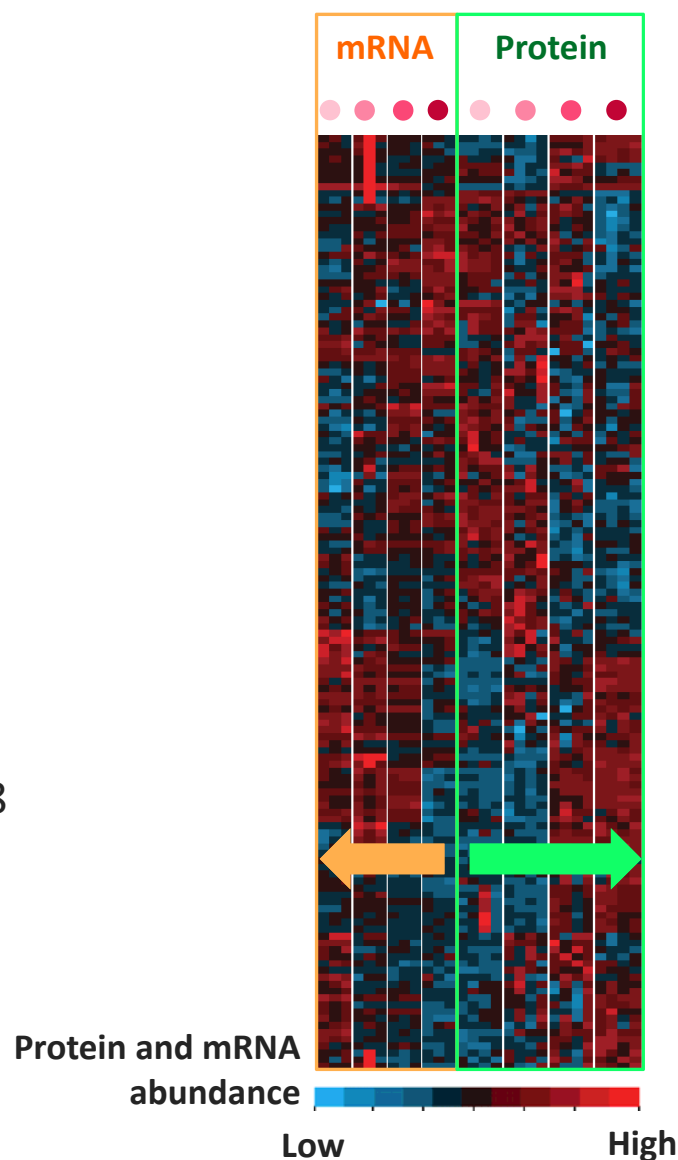
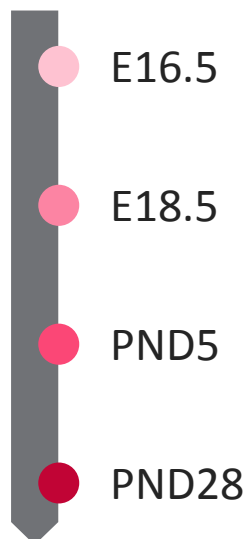




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Post-transcriptional regulated functions



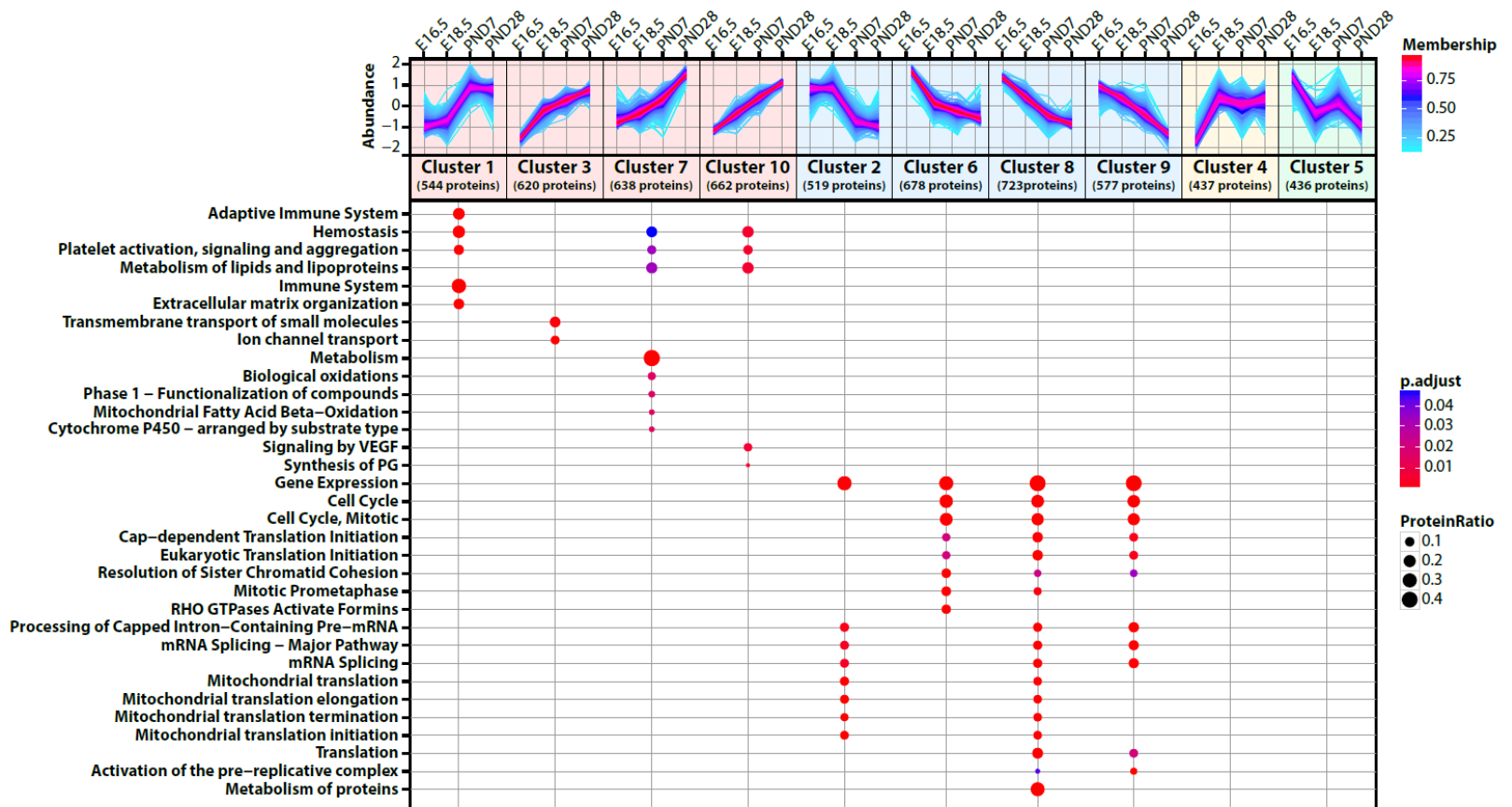
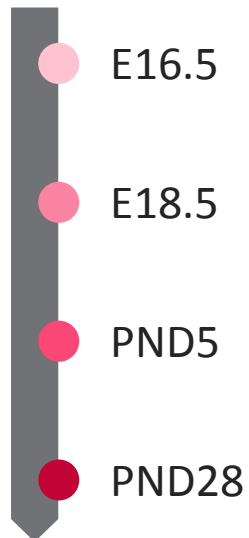
Functional enrichment : Post-transcriptionally regulated processes

Immune system process
Lipid metabolic process
Oxidation-reduction process
Metabolic process
Translation
mRNA processing
Covalent chromatin modification
...

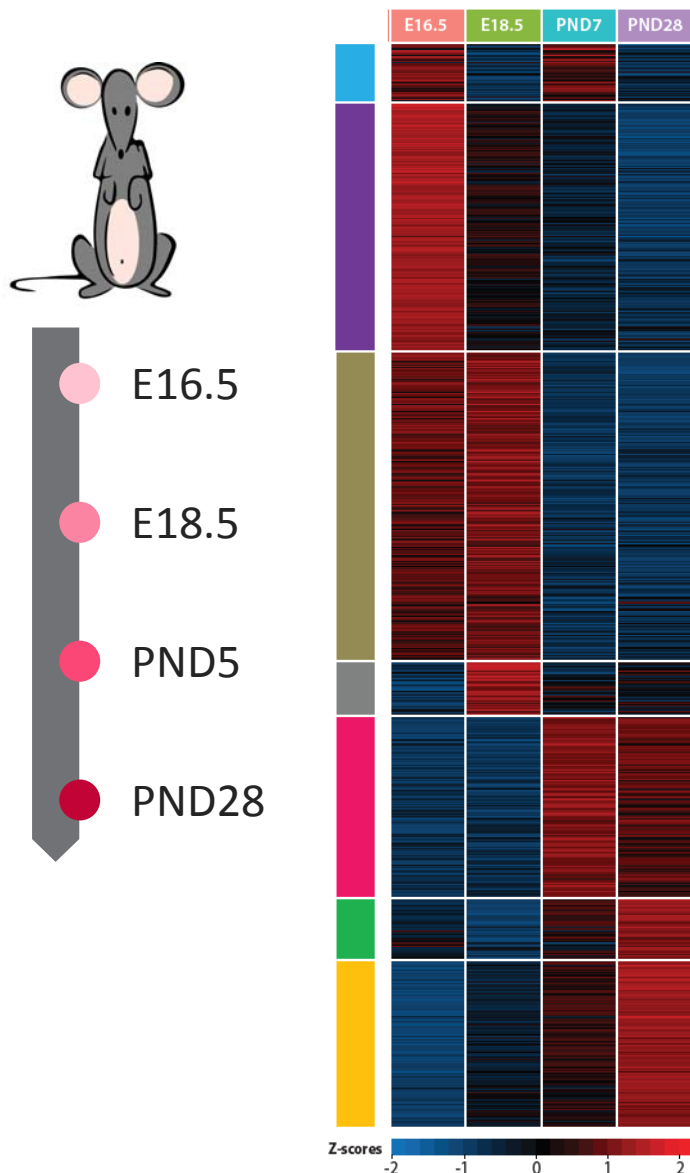
The lung proteome is extensively remodeled during normal development



8,932 proteins → 8,171 quantifiable
→ 5,515 significantly changing in abundance (68%)



Transcription regulators and signaling molecules orchestrate the development



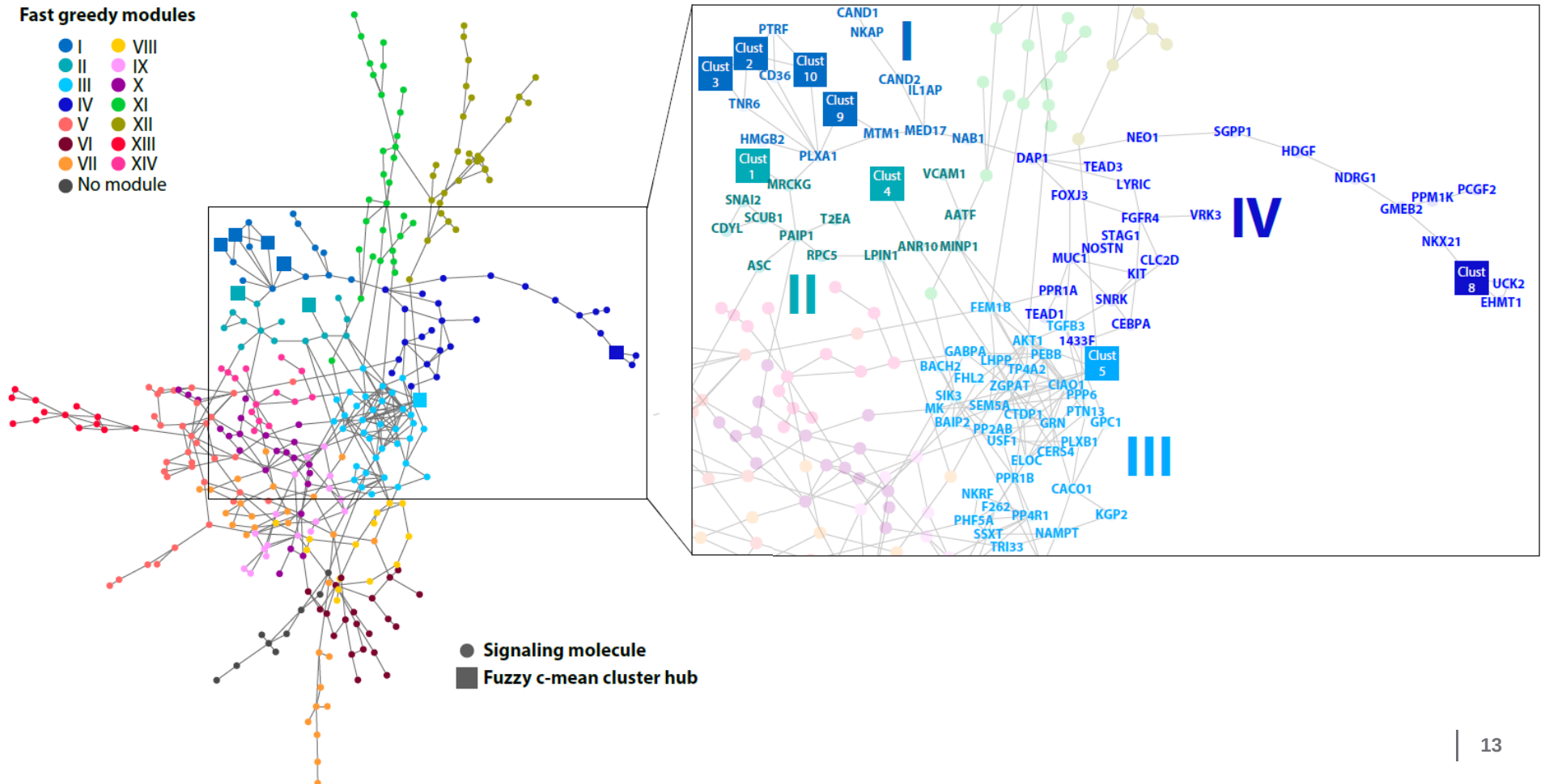
1,569 transcription/translation regulators
and proteins involved in signaling

Some TR and SM are potentially highly involved in the proteome remodeling

CLR unsupervised clustering method allowed us to identify 4 modules of transcriptions factors and signaling molecule that appear to be implicated in the global proteome remodeling

Fast greedy modules

- I ● VIII
- II ● IX
- III ● X
- IV ● XI
- V ● XII
- VI ● XIII
- VII ● XIV
- No module



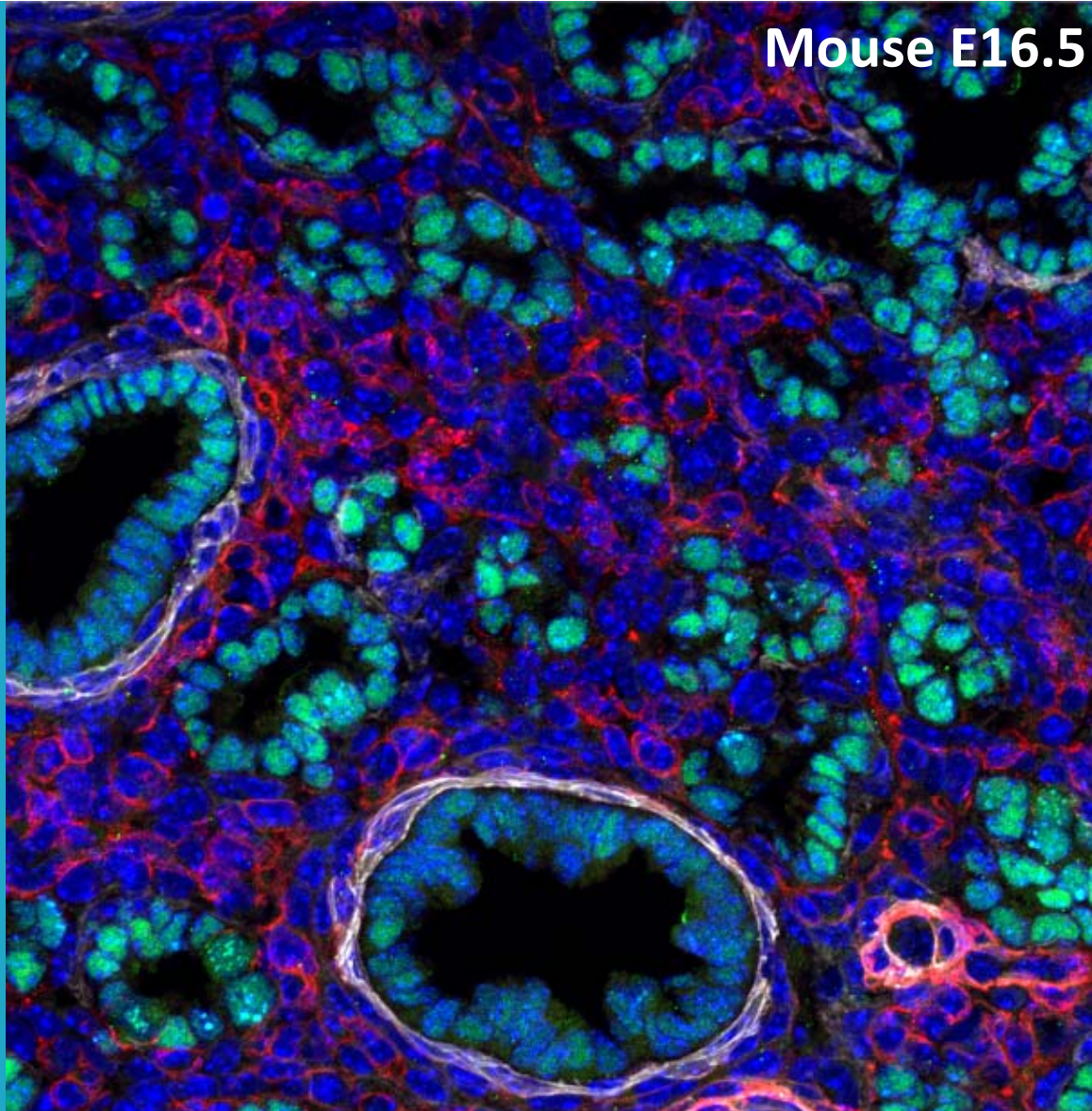
Lung Heterogeneity



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Mouse E16.5



● NKX2-1

○ Acta2

● Cspg4

● DAPI



> 40 cell types



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Mouse E16.5

● NKX2-1

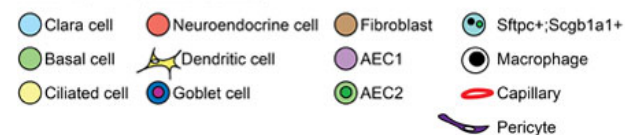
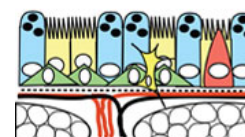
○ Acta2

● Cspg4

● DAPI



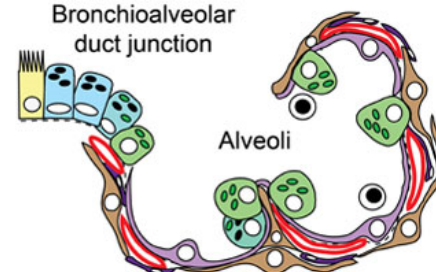
Trachea and bronchi



Intralobar bronchioles



Bronchioalveolar
duct junction

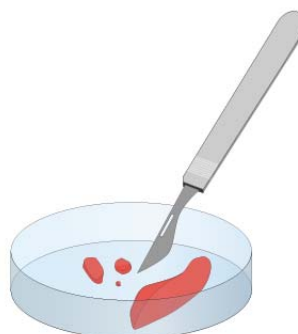
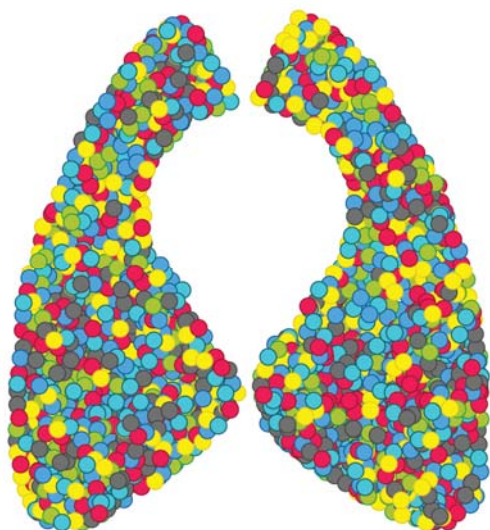
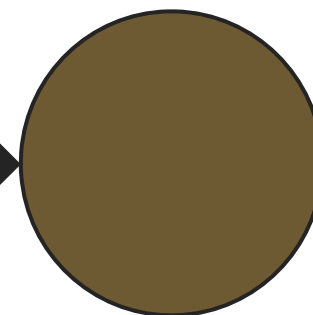


Blending and averaging effects in omics

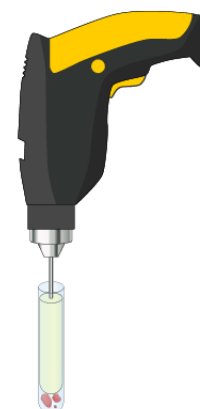


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Dissection



Cell Lysis



Mass Spectrometry
based Omics

LCM



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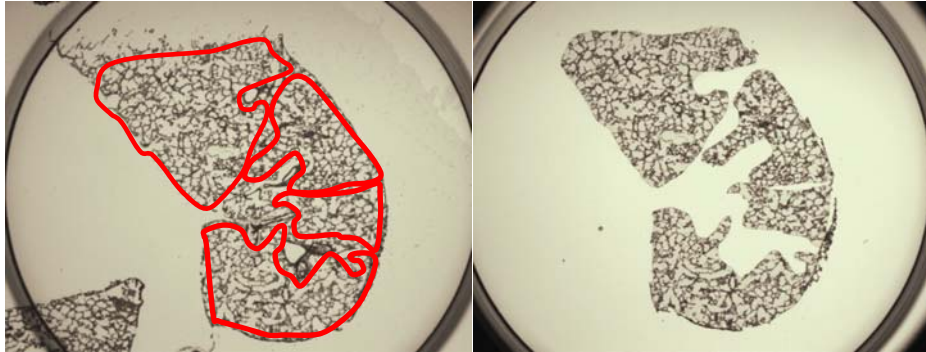
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● E16.5

● PND7

● PND28

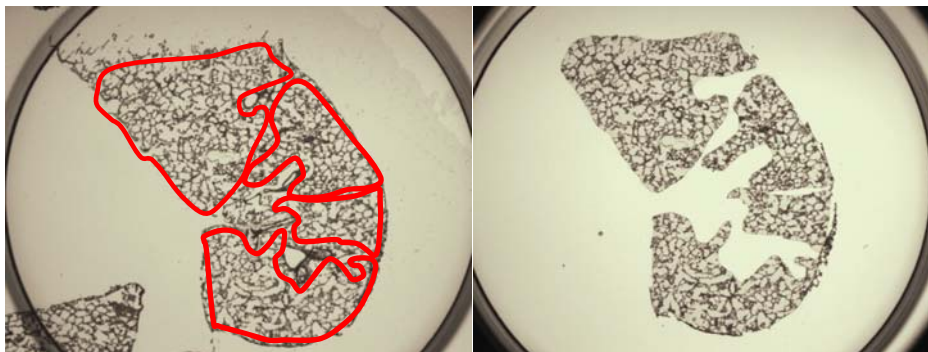


Isolated alveolar parenchyma

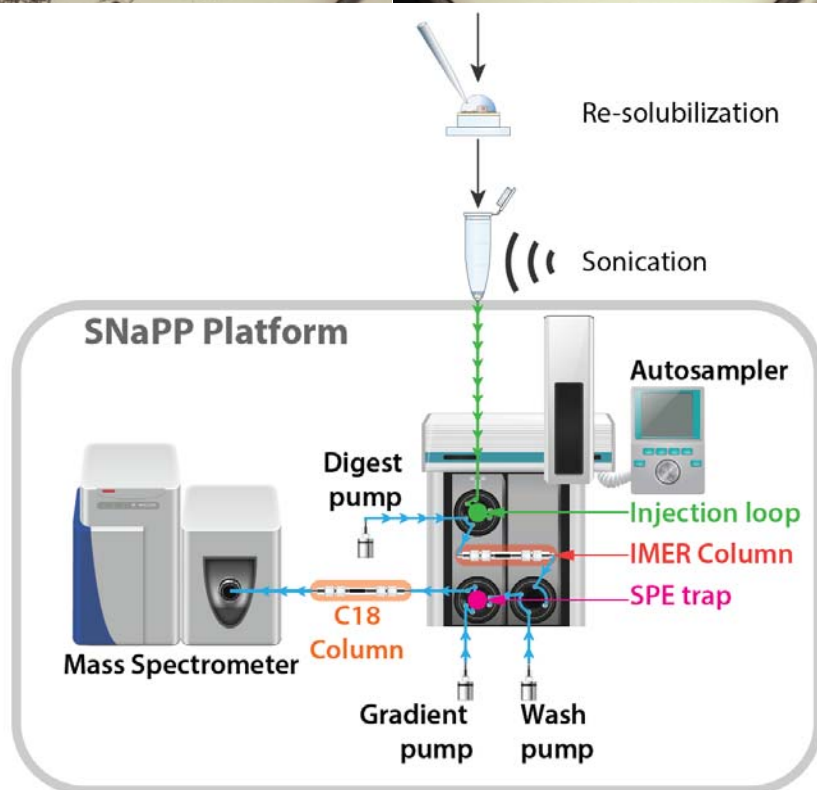
LCM and nano-proteomics



● E16.5
● PND7
● PND28



Isolated alveolar parenchyma

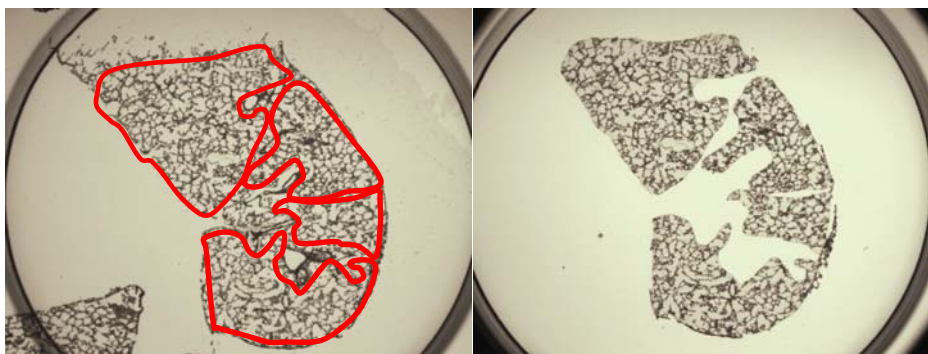


Clair *et al.* Scientific report 2016.

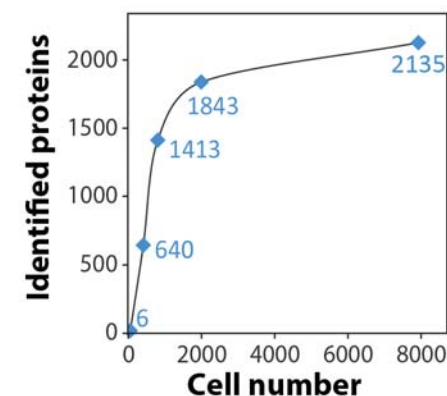
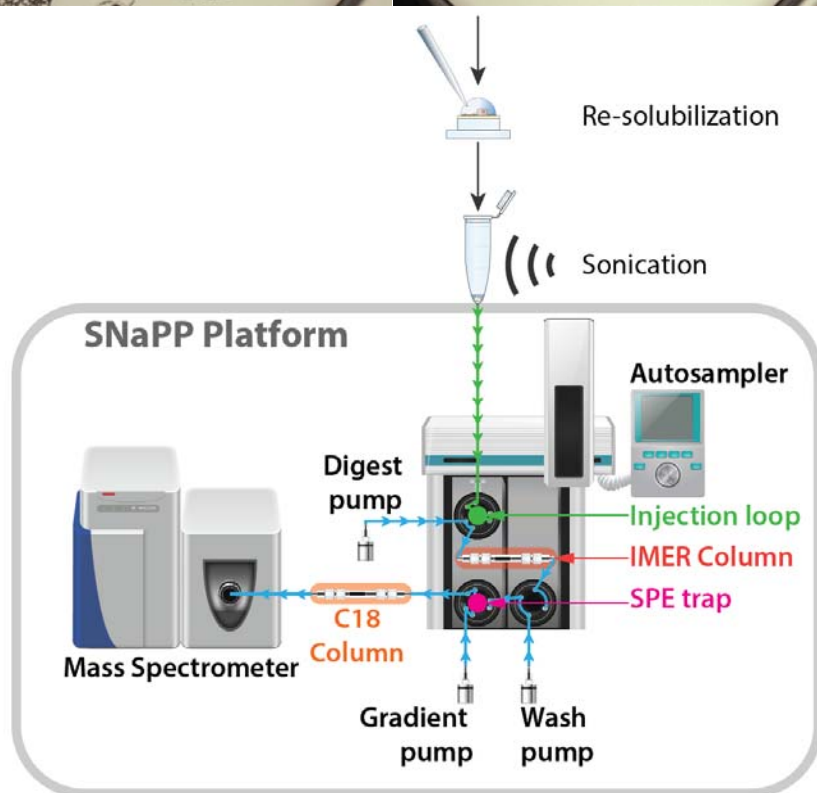
LCM and nano-proteomics (Optimal from 2,000 to 8,000 cells)



● E16.5
● PND7
● PND28



Isolated alveolar parenchyma

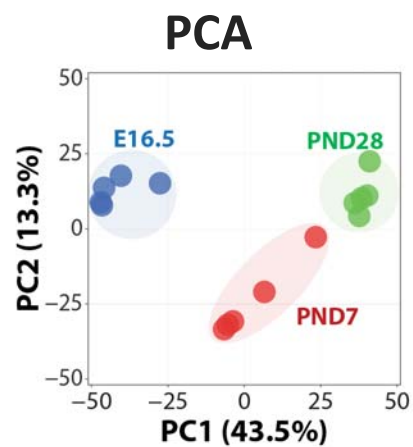


Optimal after 2,000 cells

Alveolar tissue proteomics

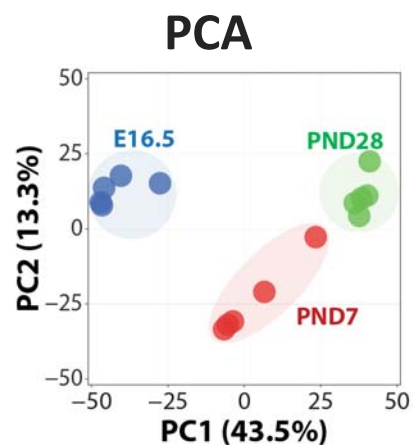
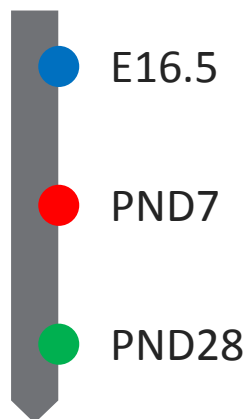


● E16.5
● PND7
● PND28

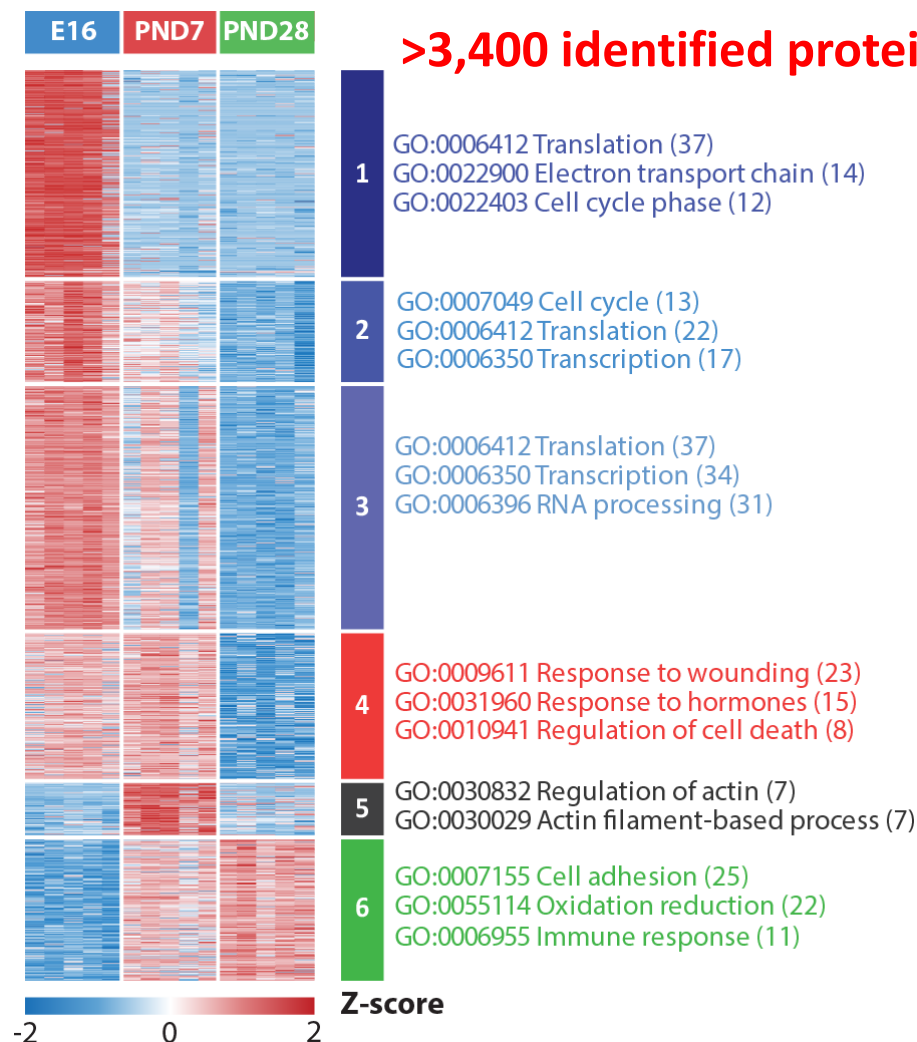


**Segregation of the
biological replicates
by time-points**

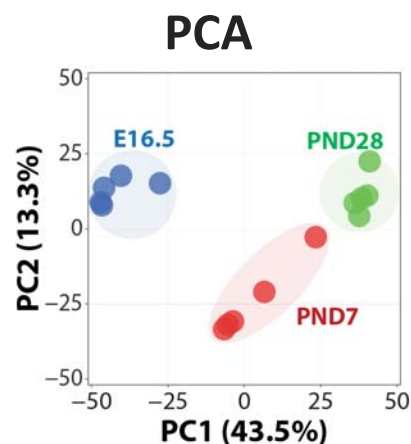
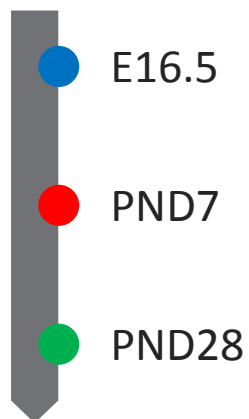
Alveolar tissue proteomics during development



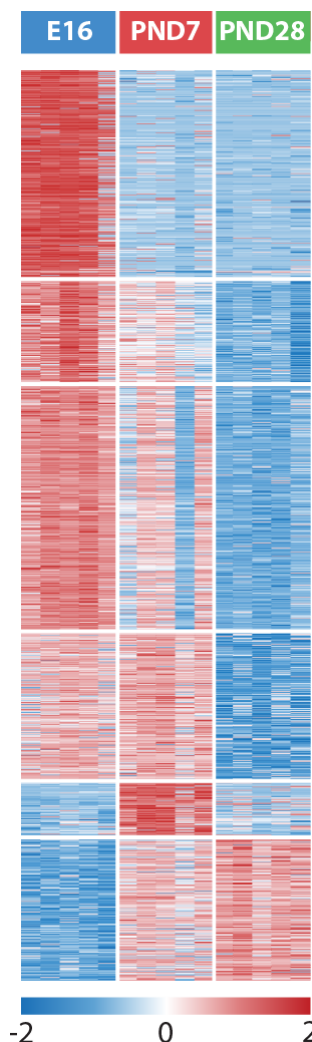
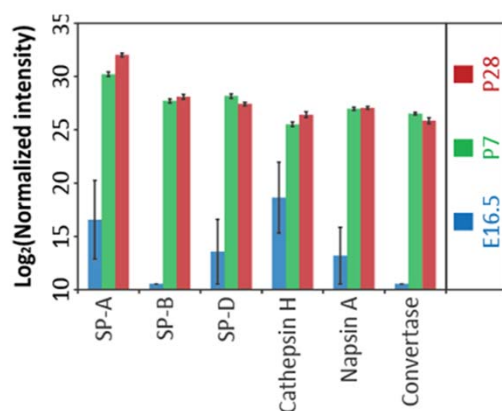
Segregation of the biological replicates by time-points



Alveolar tissue proteomics during development



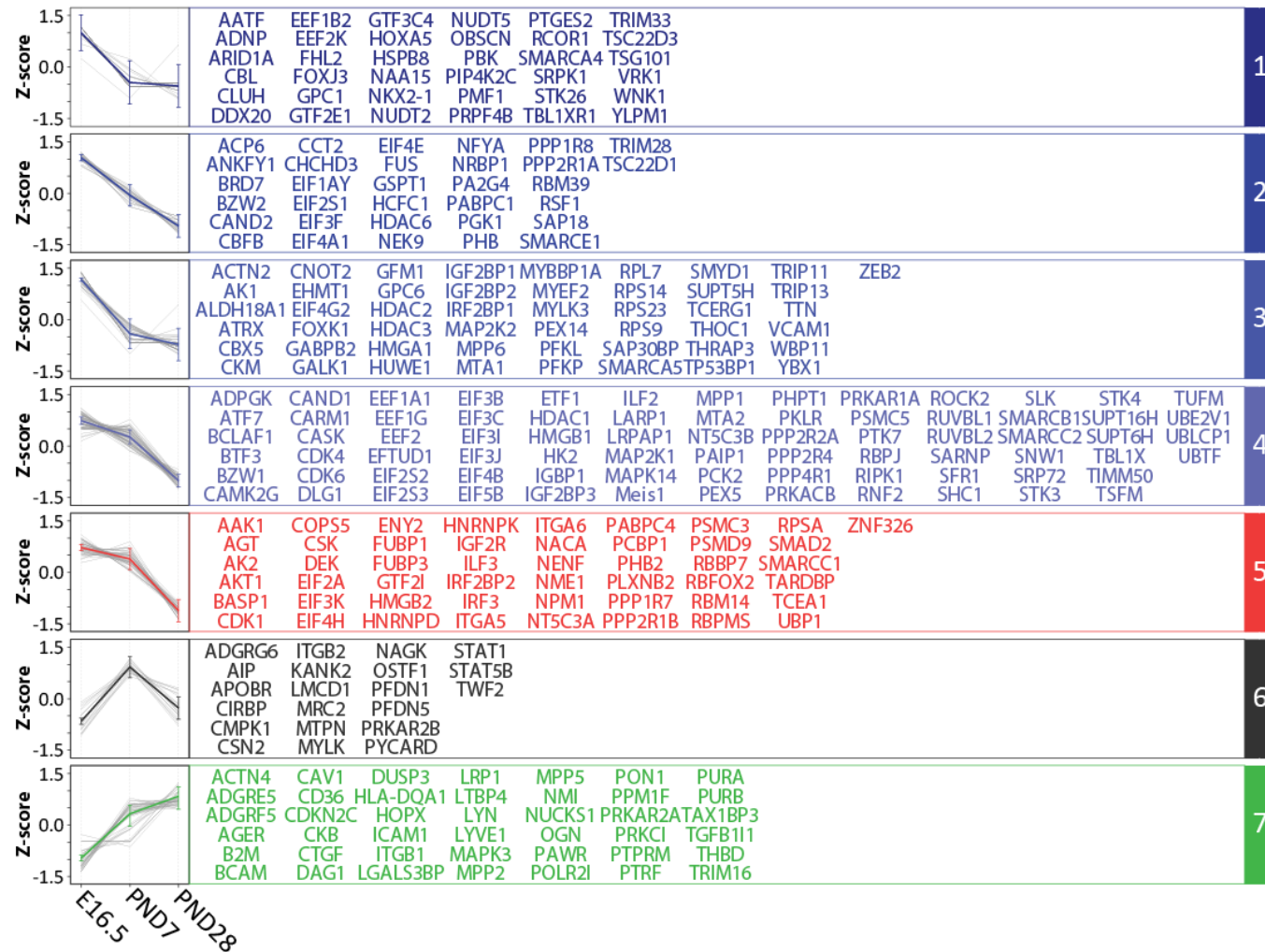
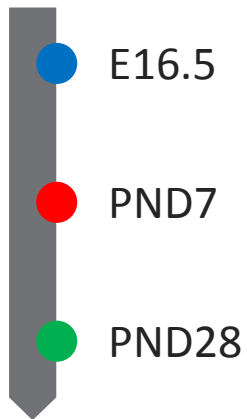
Segregation of the biological replicates by time-points



>3,400 identified proteins

- 1
 - GO:0006412 Translation (37)
 - GO:0022900 Electron transport chain (14)
 - GO:0022403 Cell cycle phase (12)
- 2
 - GO:0007049 Cell cycle (13)
 - GO:0006412 Translation (22)
 - GO:0006350 Transcription (17)
- 3
 - GO:0006412 Translation (37)
 - GO:0006350 Transcription (34)
 - GO:0006396 RNA processing (31)
- 4
 - GO:0009611 Response to wounding (23)
 - GO:0031960 Response to hormones (15)
 - GO:0010941 Regulation of cell death (8)
- 5
 - GO:0030832 Regulation of actin (7)
 - GO:0030029 Actin filament-based process (7)
- 6
 - GO:0007155 Cell adhesion (25)
 - GO:0055114 Oxidation reduction (22)
 - GO:0006955 Immune response (11)

> 300 low abundance regulatory molecules modulated during the alveolarization process





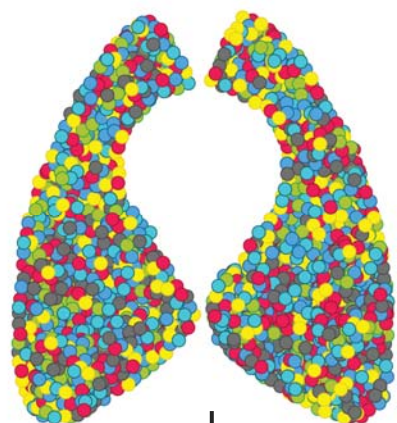
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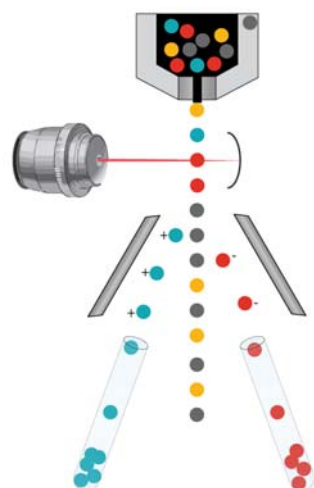
Sorting lung cell population



3 donors
20 month-old
females

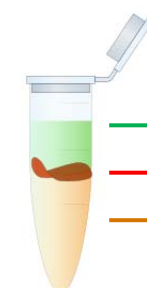


↓ Homogenization



FACS cell sorting

Unsorted mixed population	PMX
Endothelial cells	END
Epithelial cells	EPI
Mixed immune cells	MIC
Mesenchymal cells	MES



MPLex

→ Polar metabolites
→ Proteins
→ Lipids

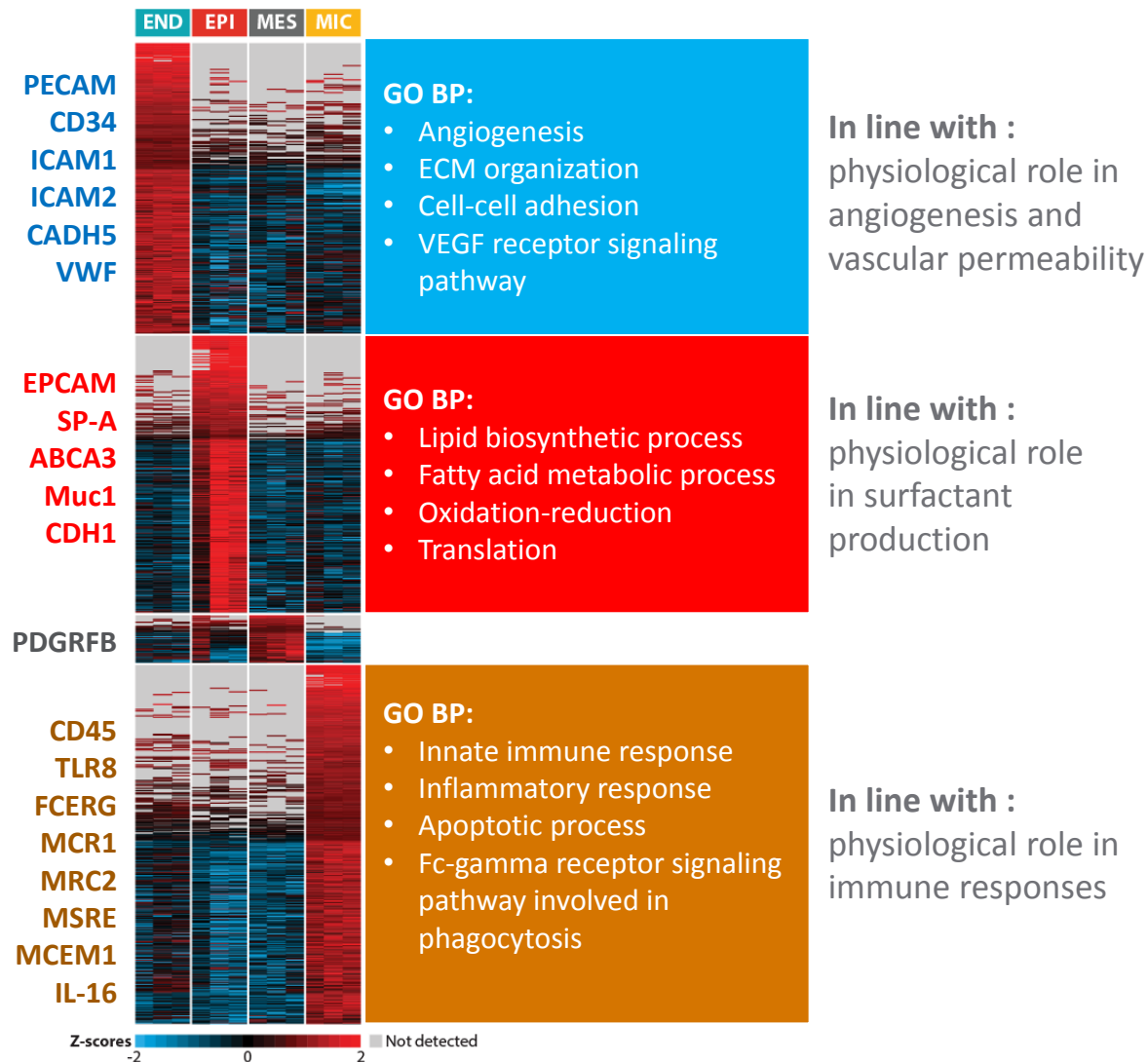
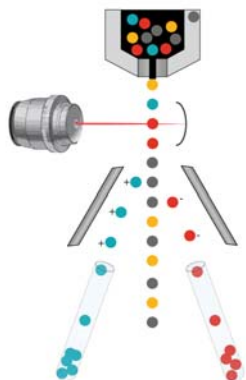


Mass Spectrometry
based Omics

Sorted-cells proteomics



3 donors
20 month-old
females



In line with :
physiological role in angiogenesis and vascular permeability

In line with :
physiological role in surfactant production

In line with :
physiological role in immune responses

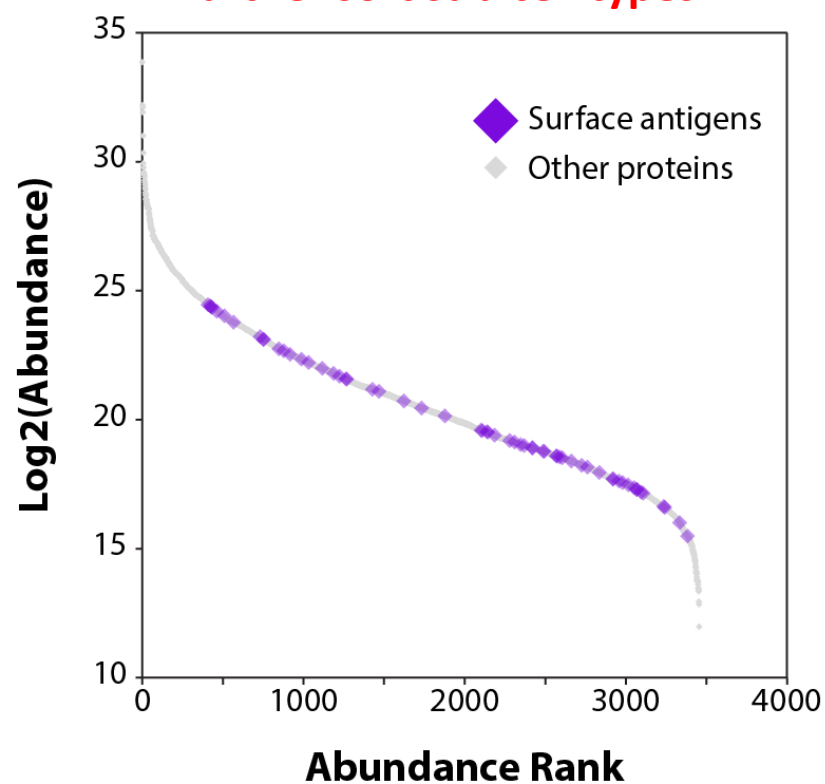


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Surface antigens in our proteomics data

Our data contains a lot of surface antigens that could be used to further sort sub-cell types



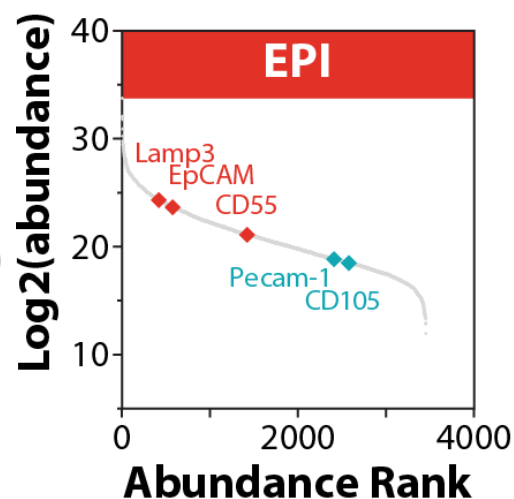
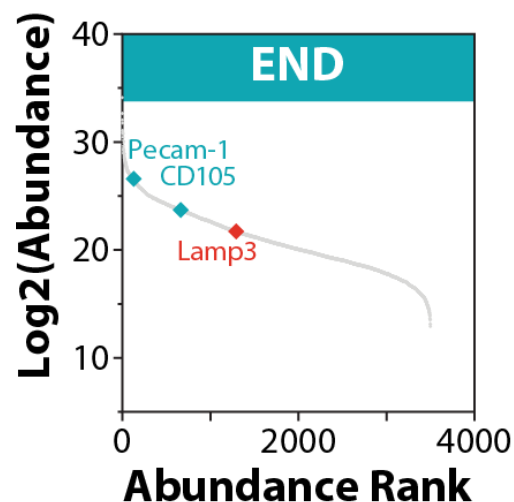
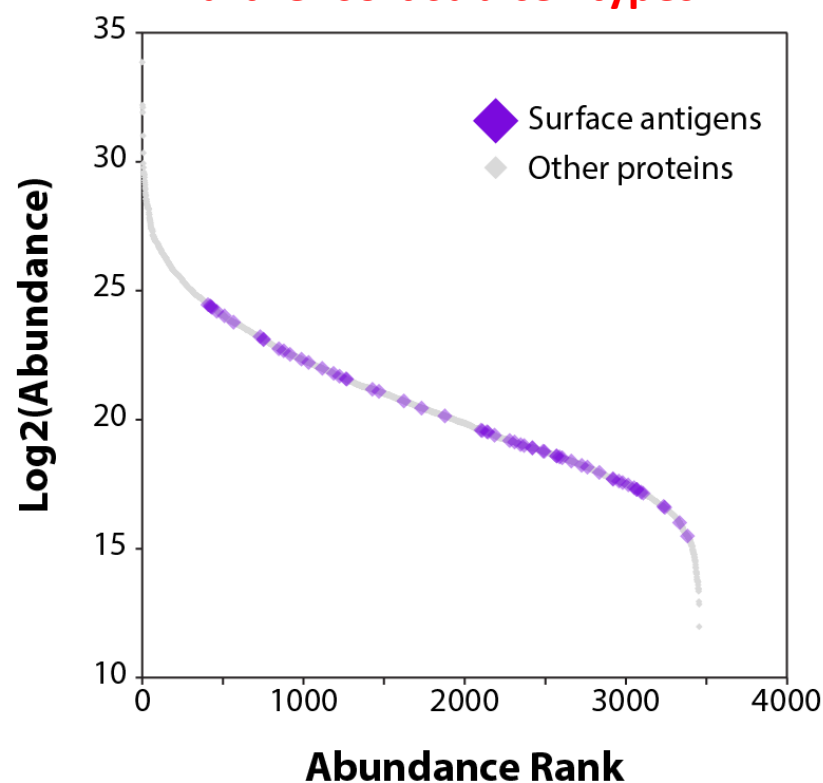


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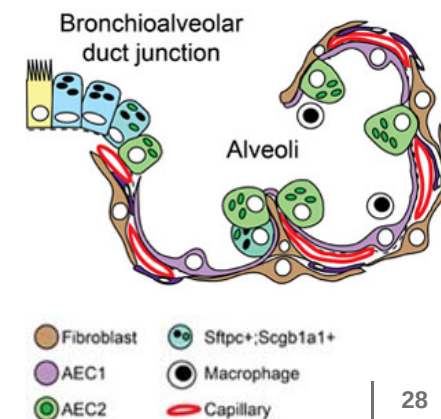
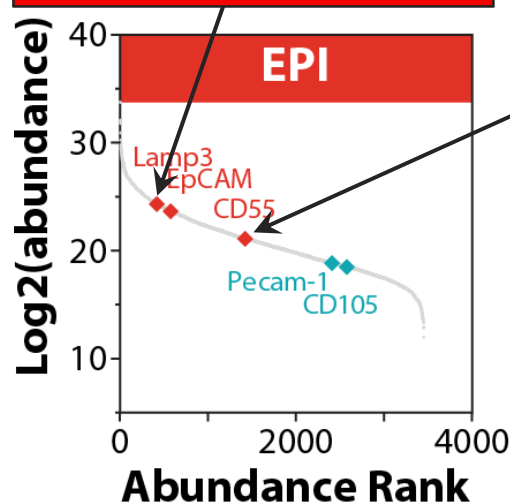
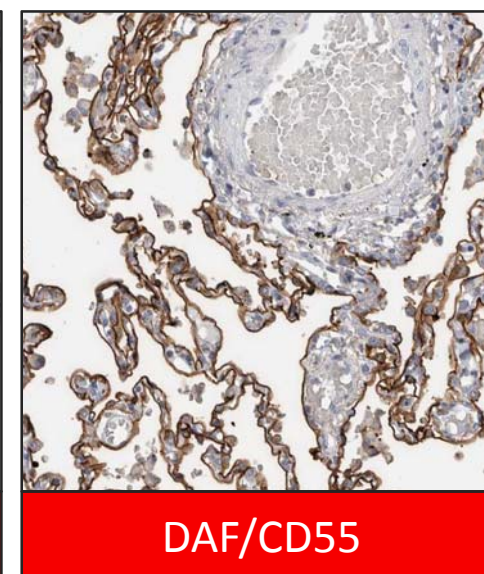
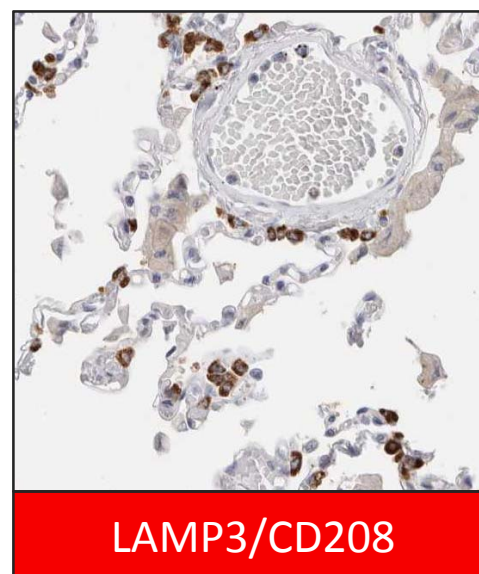
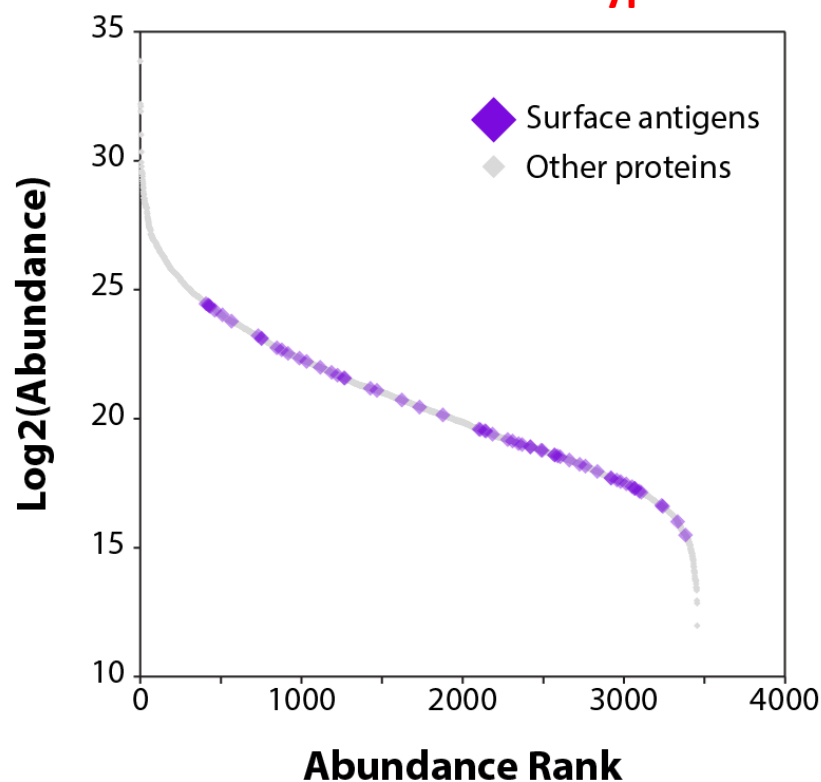
Surface antigens enriched in epithelial cells

Our data contains a lot of surface antigens that could be used to further sort sub-cell types



Surface antigens enriched in epithelial cells could help to further sort sub-populations

Our data contains a lot of surface antigens that could be use to further sort sub-cell types



Human tissue imaging from : www.proteinatlas.org



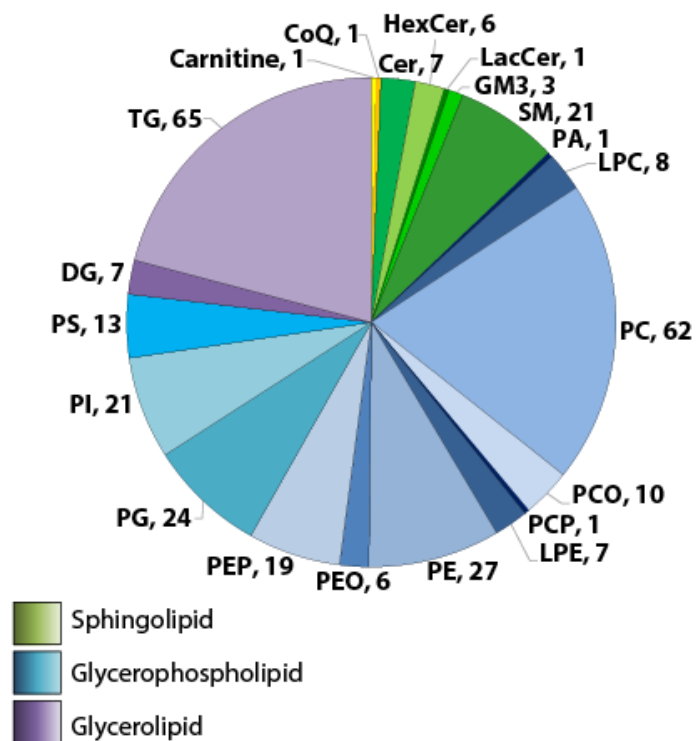
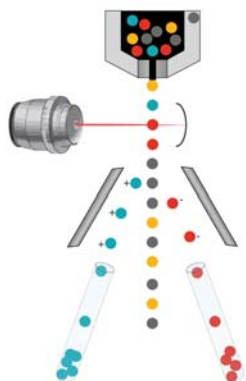
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Lipidomics of sorted cells



3 donors
20 month-old
females



**299 lipids identified
across 21 subclasses**



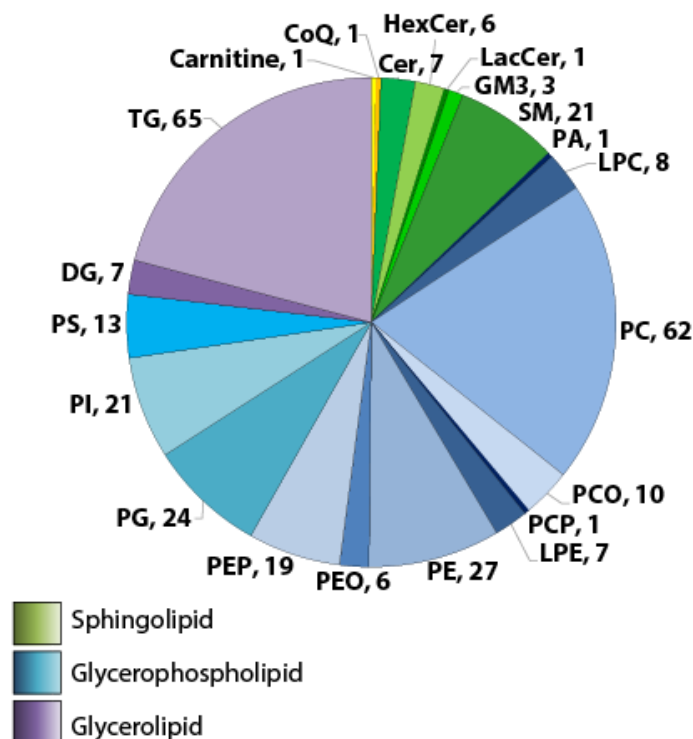
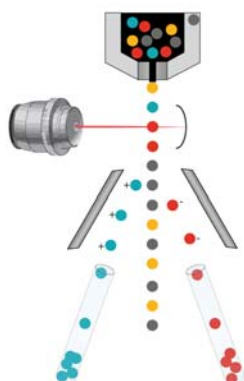
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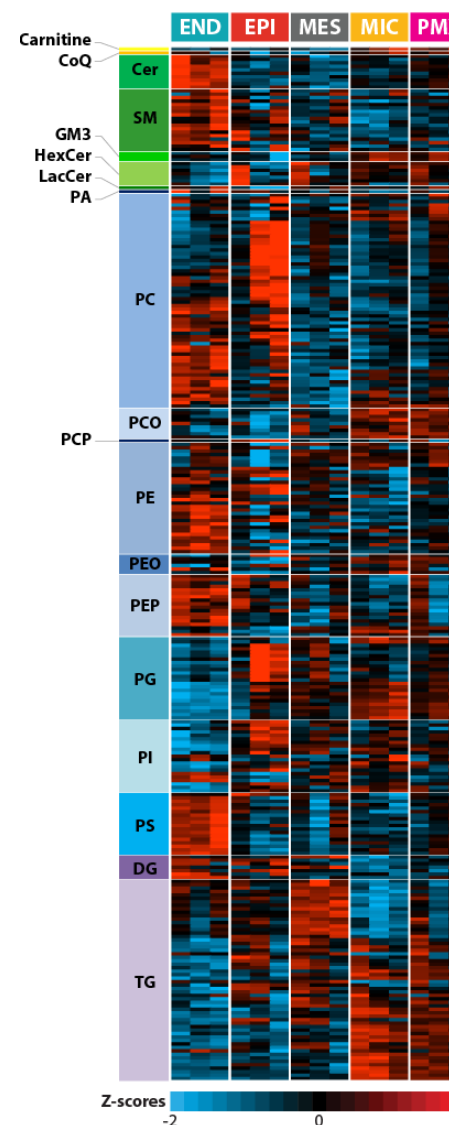
Lipidomics of sorted cells



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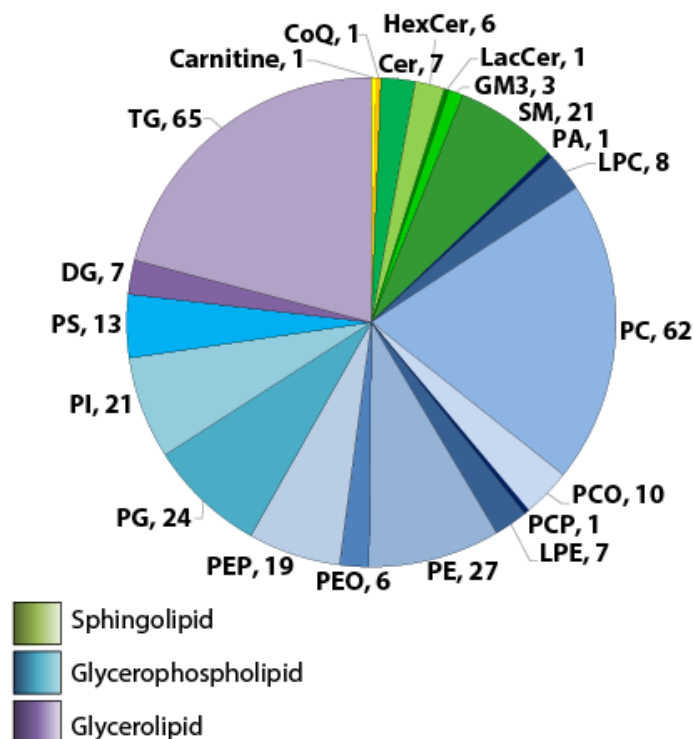
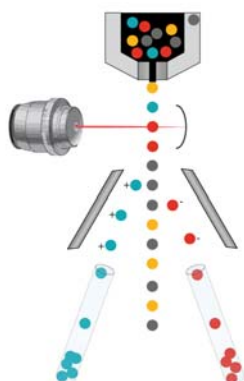
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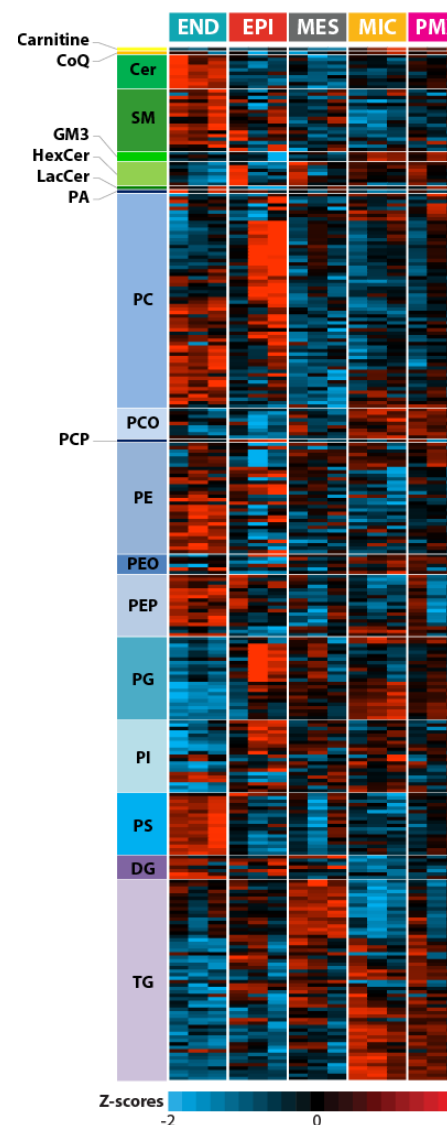
Surfactant lipids are enriched in EPI population



3 donors
20 month-old
females



299 lipids identified
across 21 subclasses



PC(16:0/16:0)
PC(16:0/14:0)

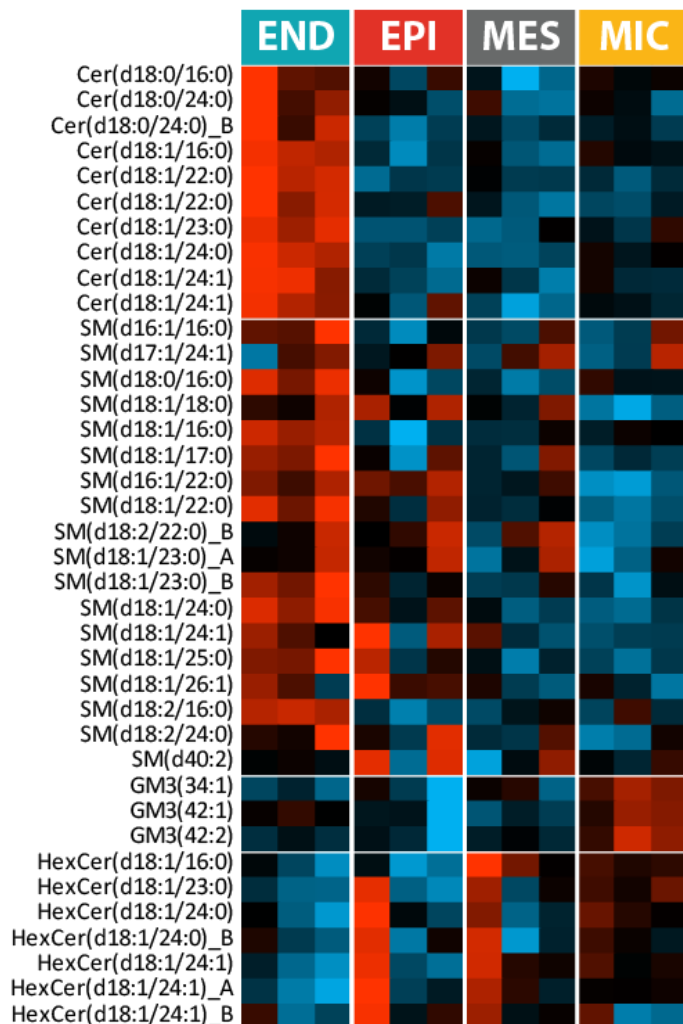
PG(16:0/16:0)
PG(16:0/14:0)



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Sphingolipids origin in lungs

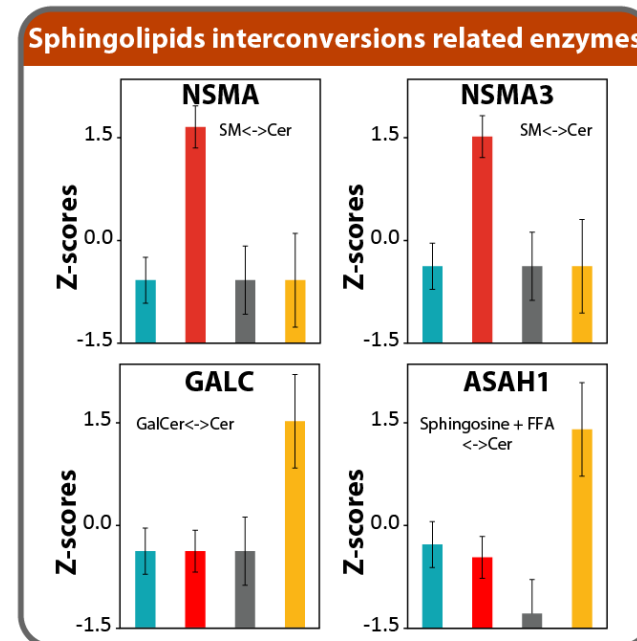
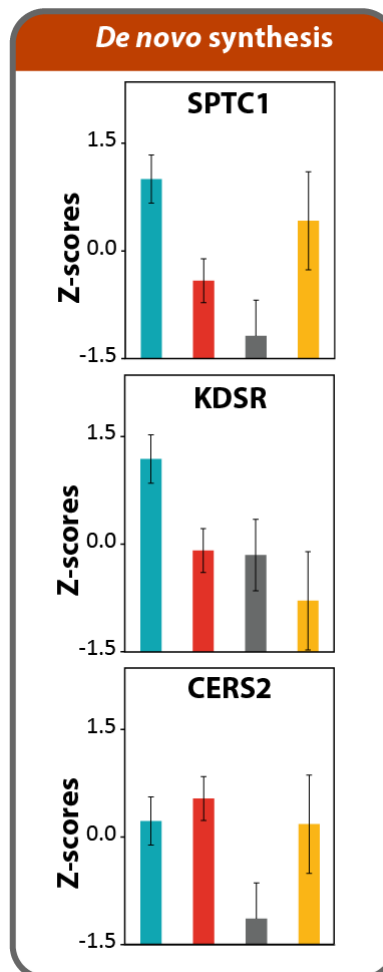
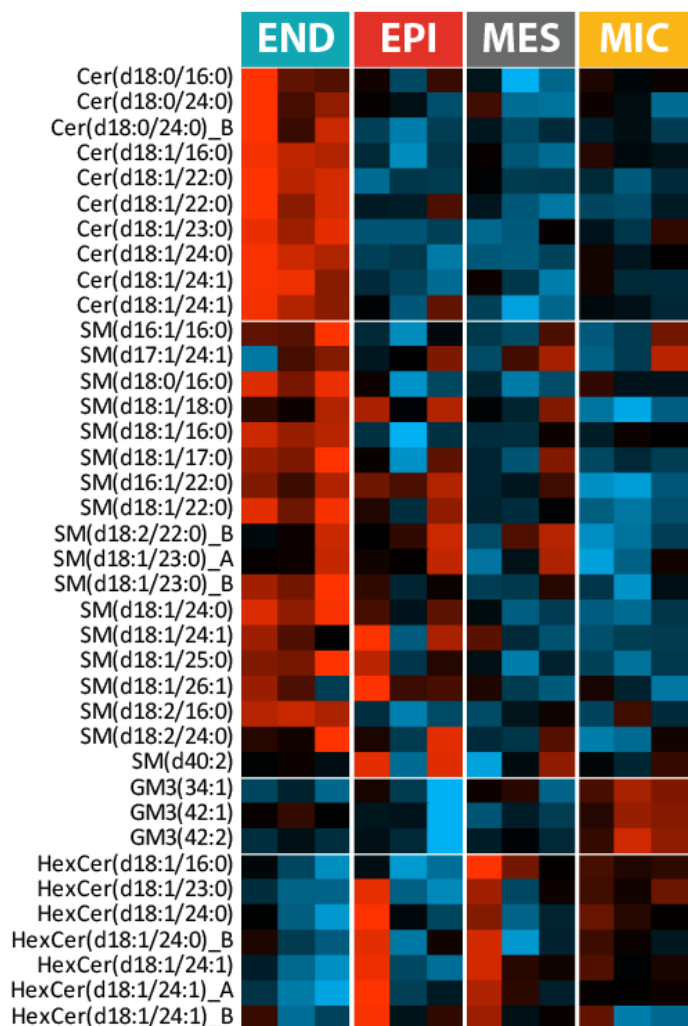




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Sphingolipids origin in lungs

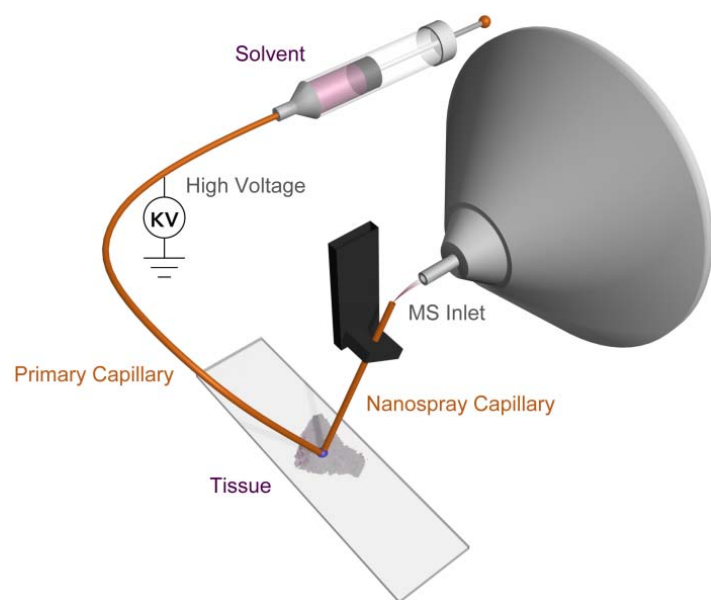




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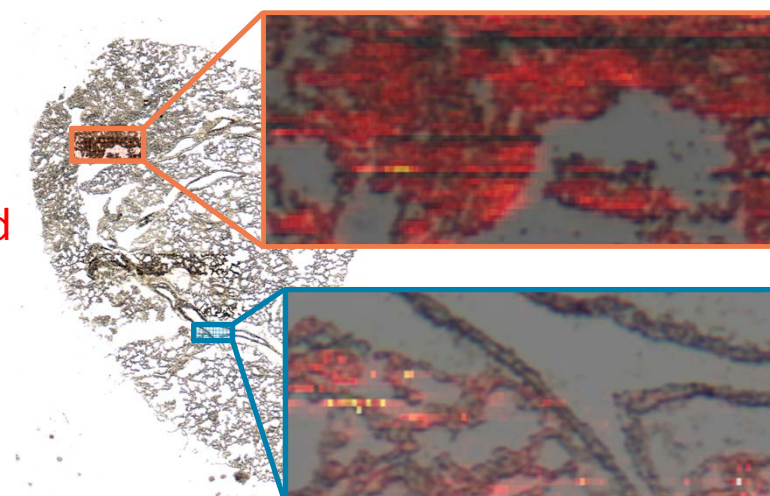
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Mass spectrometry imaging (Nano-DESI)

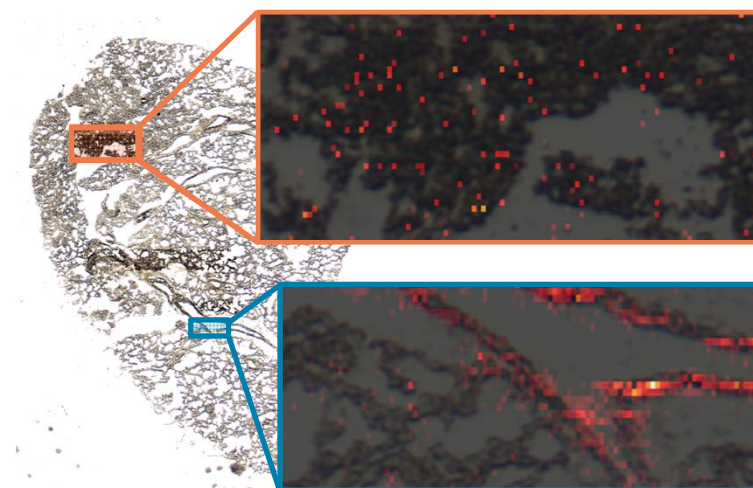


- Images hundreds of lipids and metabolites simultaneously
- No sample pre-treatment
- High spatial resolution ($\sim 10\mu\text{m}$)
- Accurate quantification

PC(16:0/16:0)
Surfactant lipid
 m/z 756.5520



PC(16:0/22:6)
Structural?
 m/z 828.5520





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PNNL in LungMAP consortium

>10,000 proteins

>800 lipids

>150 polar metabolites



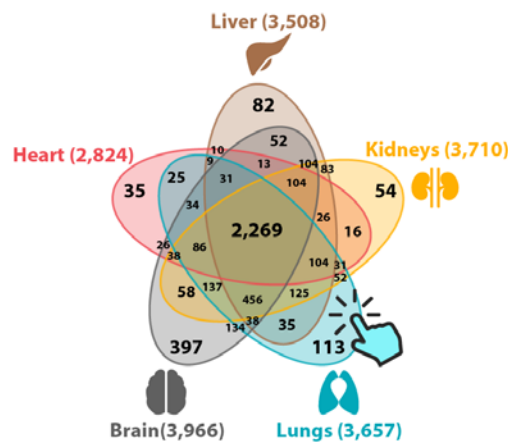
Developmental
expression



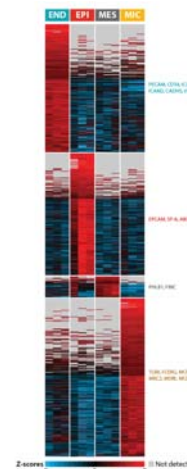
Alveolar tissue
expression



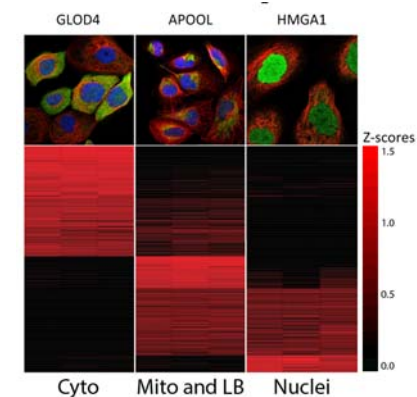
Organ specificity



Cell specificity



Sub-cellular localization



ABCA3 responsible of pediatric lung disease



[Am J Respir Crit Care Med](#). 2005 Oct 15; 172(8): 1026–1031.
Published online 2005 Jun 23. doi: [10.1164/rccm.200503-504OC](https://doi.org/10.1164/rccm.200503-504OC)

PMCID: PMC1403838
NIHMSID: [NIHMS8259](#)

ABCA3 Mutations Associated with Pediatric Interstitial Lung Disease

[Janine E. Bullard](#), [Susan E. Wert](#), [Jeffrey A. Whitsett](#), [Michael Dean](#), and [Lawrence M. Nogee](#)

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Abstract

Go to: 

Rationale: ABCA3 is a member of the ATP-binding cassette family of proteins that mediate the translocation of a wide variety of substrates, including lipids, across cellular membranes. Mutations in the gene encoding ABCA3 were recently identified in full-term neonates with fatal surfactant deficiency.

Objective: To test the hypothesis that *ABCA3* mutations are not always associated with fatal neonatal lung disease but are a cause of pediatric interstitial lung disease.

Methods: DNA samples were obtained from 195 children with chronic lung disease of unknown etiology. The 30 coding exons of the *ABCA3* gene were sequenced in four unrelated children with a referring diagnosis of desquamative interstitial pneumonitis and who were older than 10 years at the time of enrollment.

Results: Three of four patients (ages 16, 23, and 11 years) with desquamative interstitial pneumonitis had *ABCA3* mutations identified on both alleles. All three had the same missense mutation (E292V) and a second unique mutation. The E292V mutation was not found on 200 control alleles from adults without lung disease, but seven additional patients of the remaining study patients had the E292V mutation on one allele. Immunohistochemical analysis of surfactant protein expression in three patients revealed a specific staining pattern for surfactant protein-B, which was the same pattern observed in several infants with fatal lung disease due to *ABCA3* mutations.

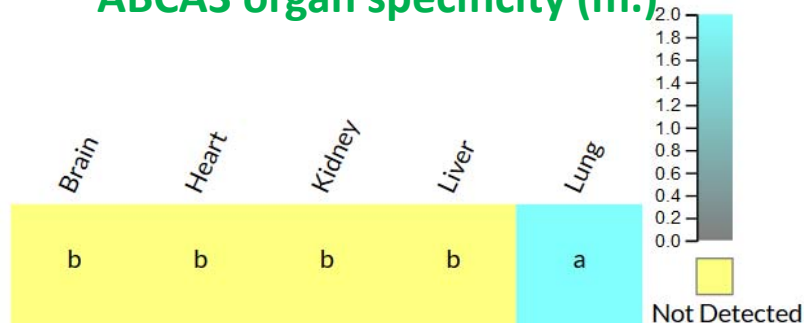


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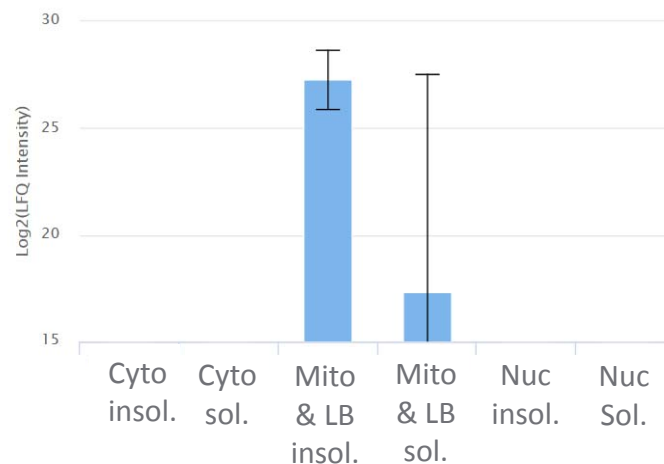
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LungMAP ABCA3 protein ID Card

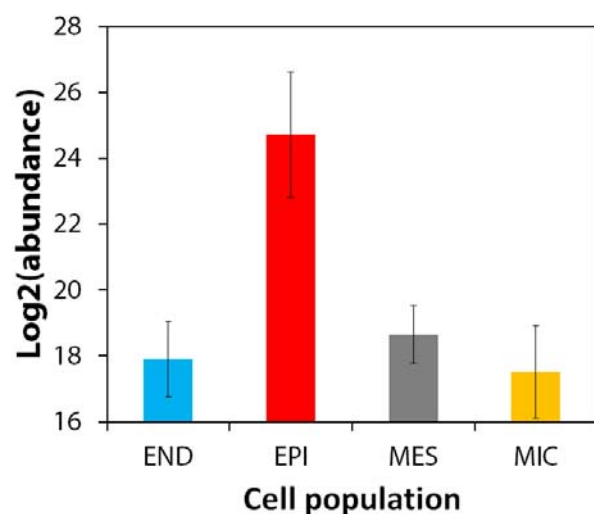
ABCA3 organ specificity (m.)



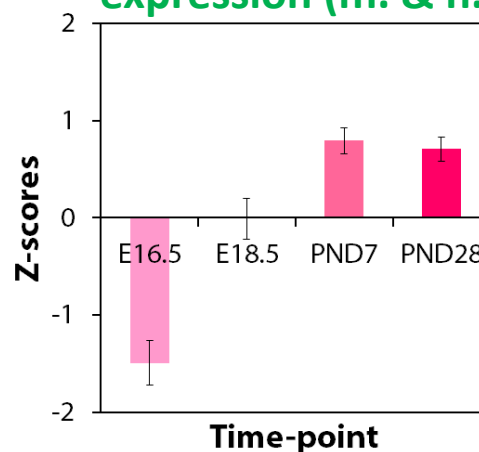
ABCA3 Sub-cellular localization (m.)



ABCA3 Cell-type specificity (h.)



ABCA3 whole lung expression (m. & h.)



IF imaging

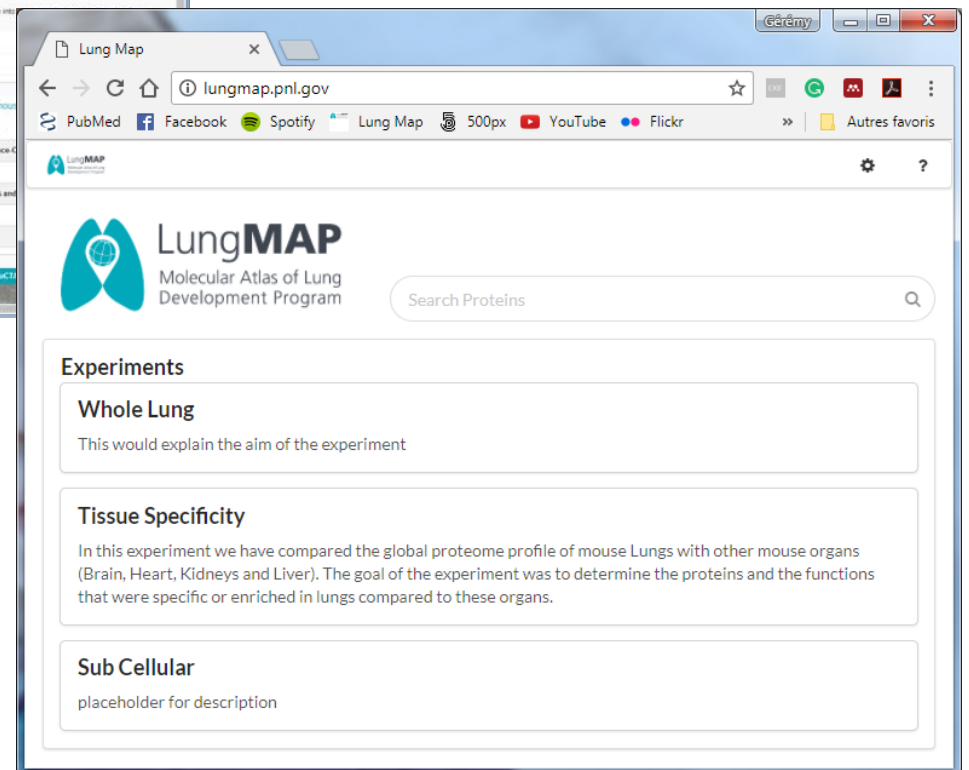
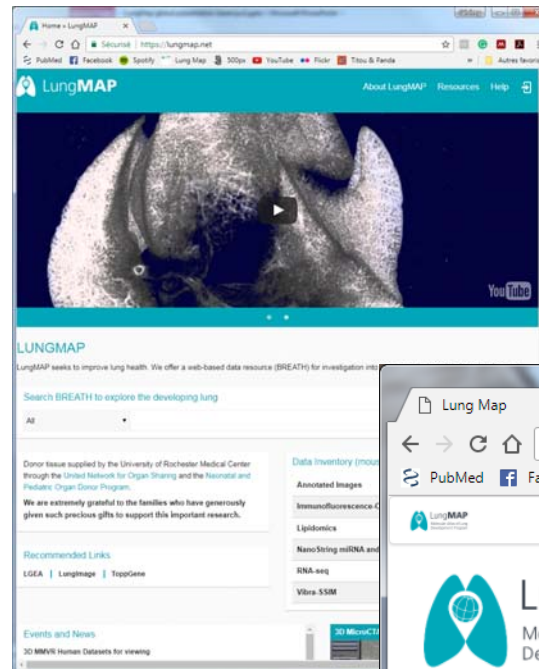
mRNA expression

Etc.

MS-LungMAP website



lungmap.net



Acknowledgments



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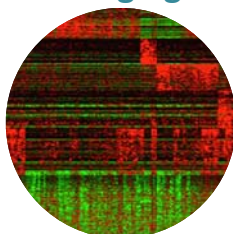


Human Lung Tissue
Procurement



URMC:
Rochester

Single Cell
Transcriptome Confocal
Imaging



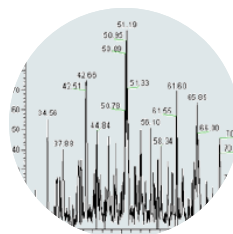
CCHMC:
Cincinnati

3-D
Imaging



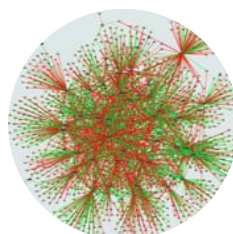
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Metabolomics, Lipidomics,
HT-ISH, MS Imaging



PNNL & TACC
Richland & Austin

Systems
Biology



UAB & Yale
& Pitt & UCSD

PNNL LungMAP
Awesome team!



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