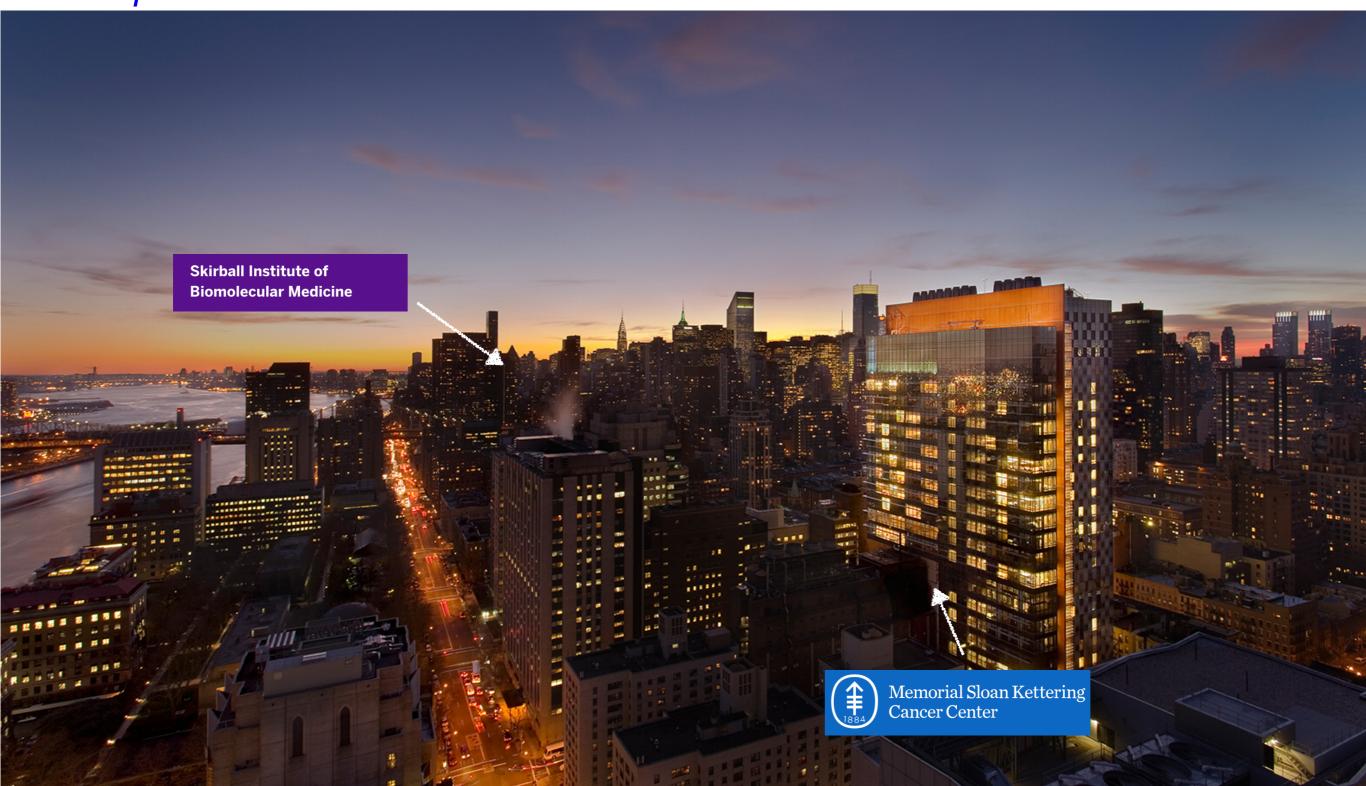
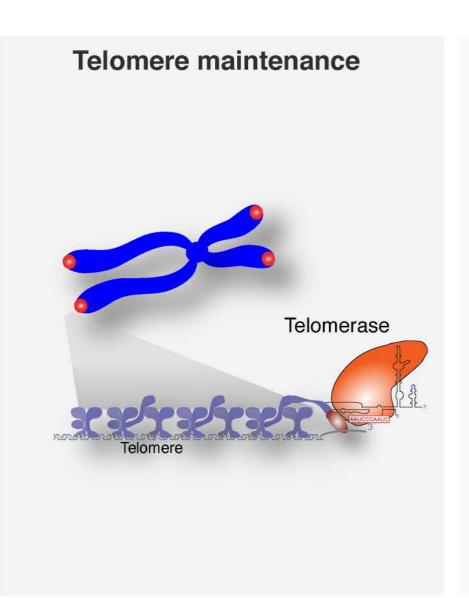
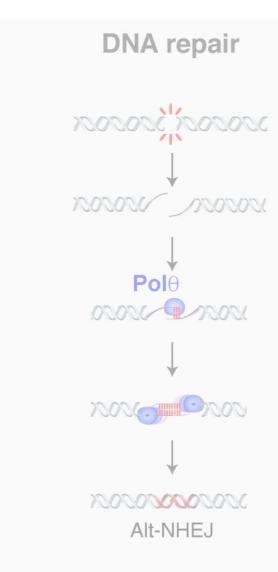
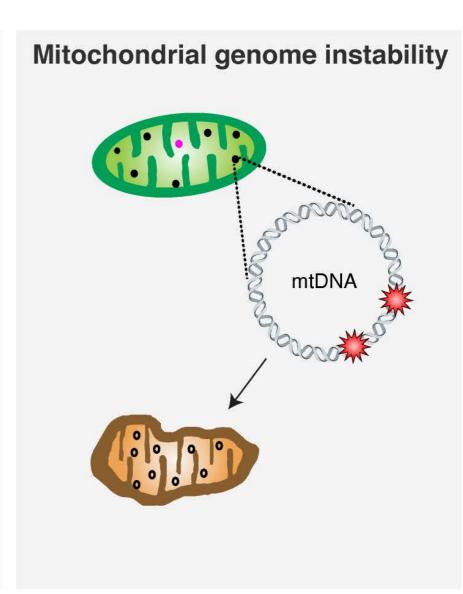
A tale of two genomes: DNA repair in the mitochondria and the nucleus

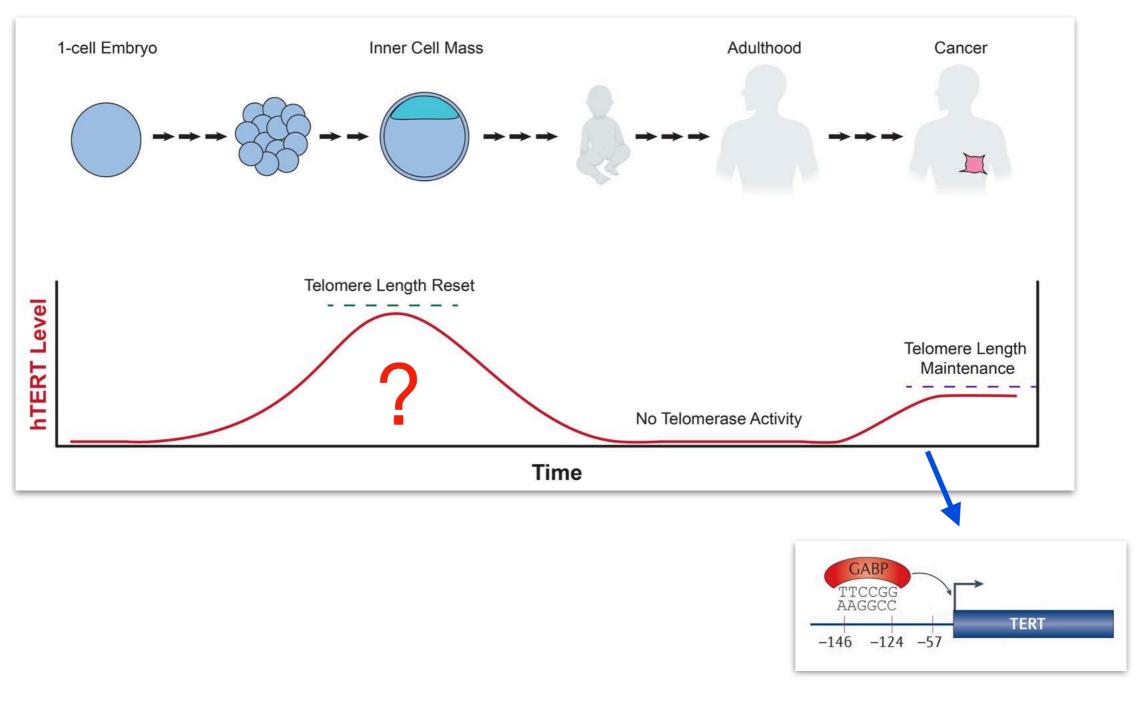






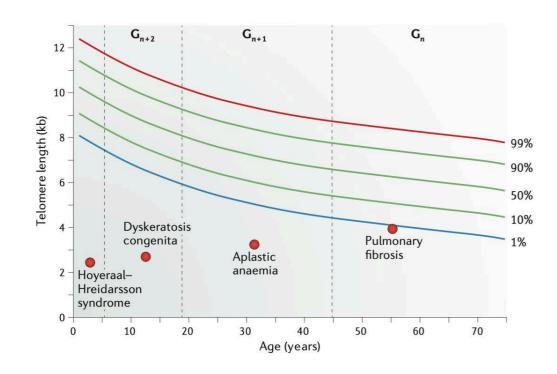


hTERT expression is tightly regulated during human development

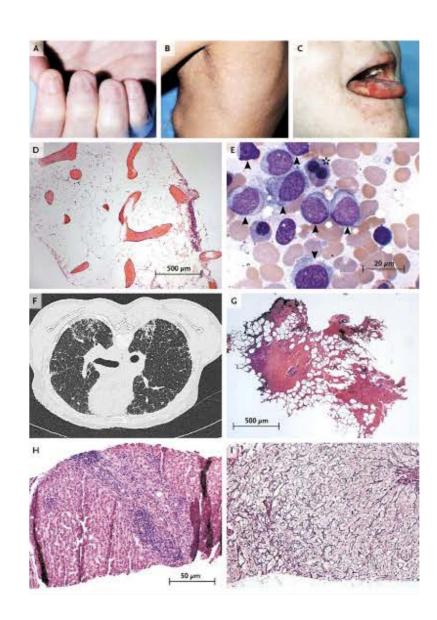


Horn et al., 2013. Huang et al., 2013

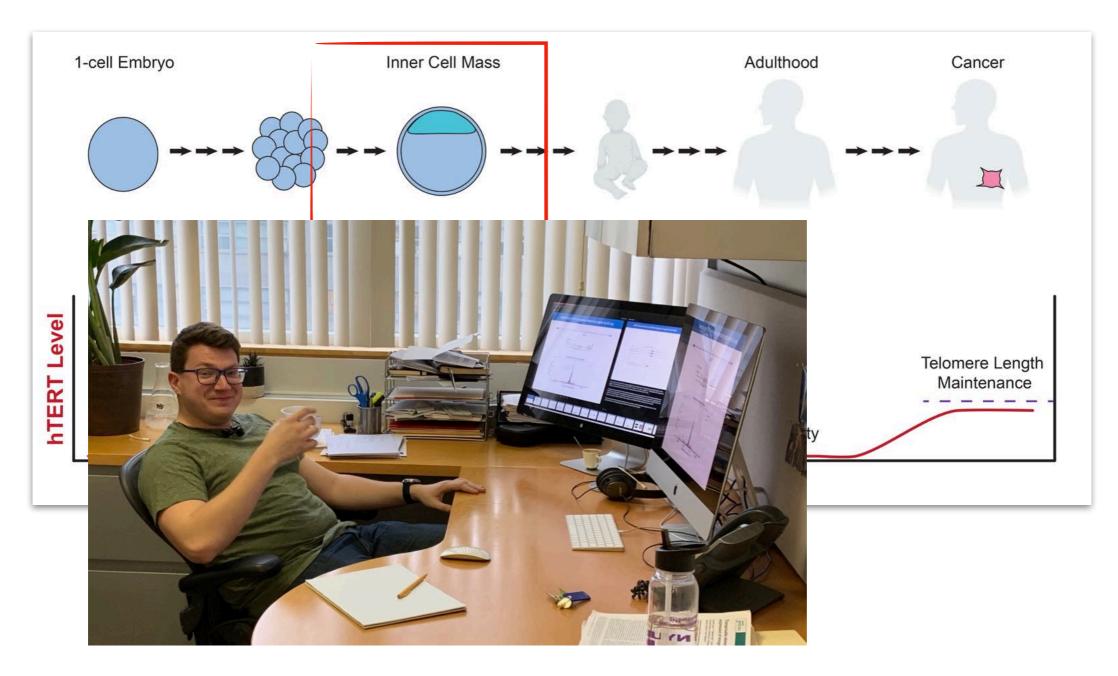
Insufficient telomerase leads to human disease



 Associated with mutations in telomerase pathway genes: DKC1, TERT, hTR, etc

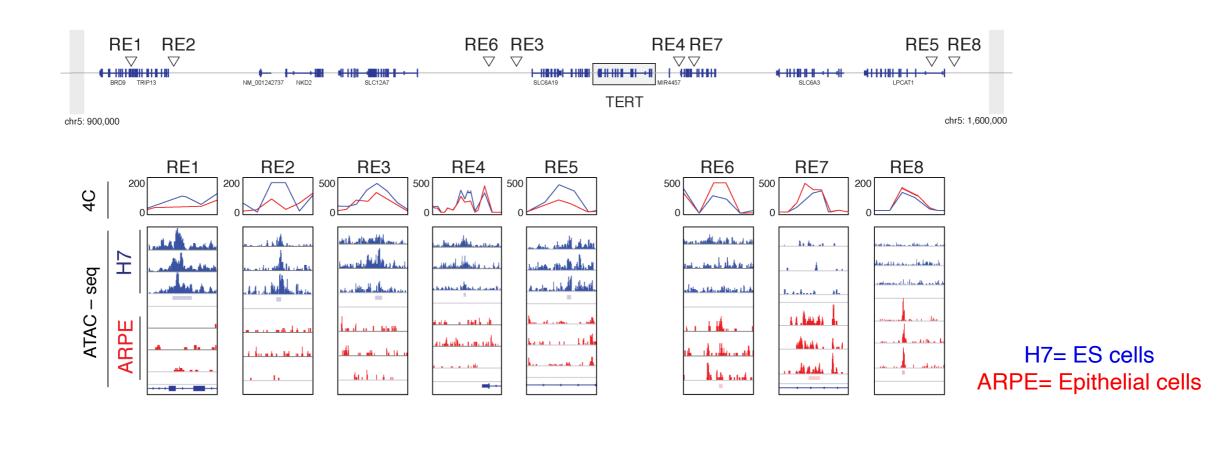


Studying hTERT regulation as a function of pluripotency

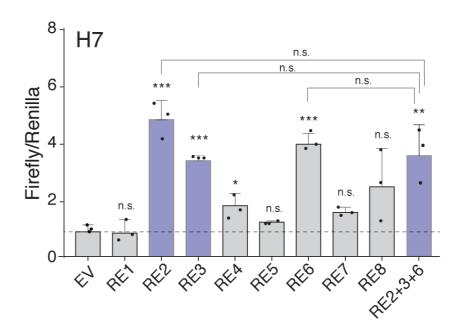


Alex Penev

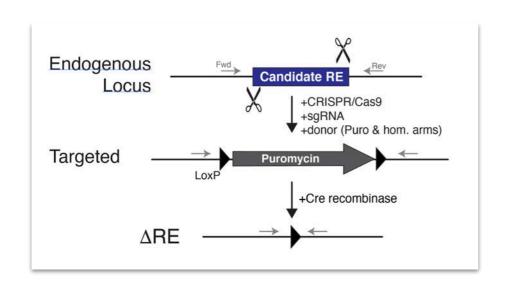
Mapping the landscape of hTERT enhancers

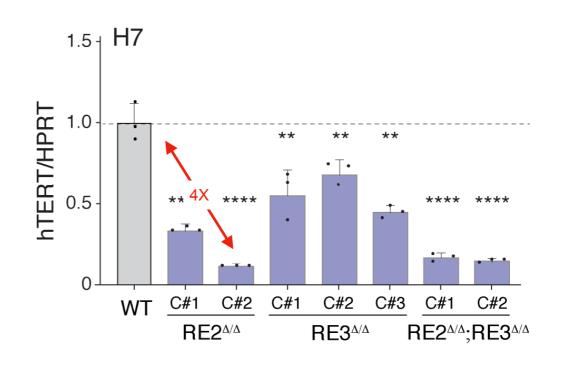


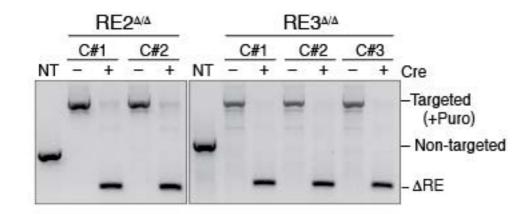


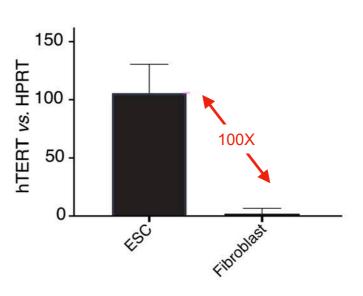


Deletion of putative enhancers reduces hTERT mRNA

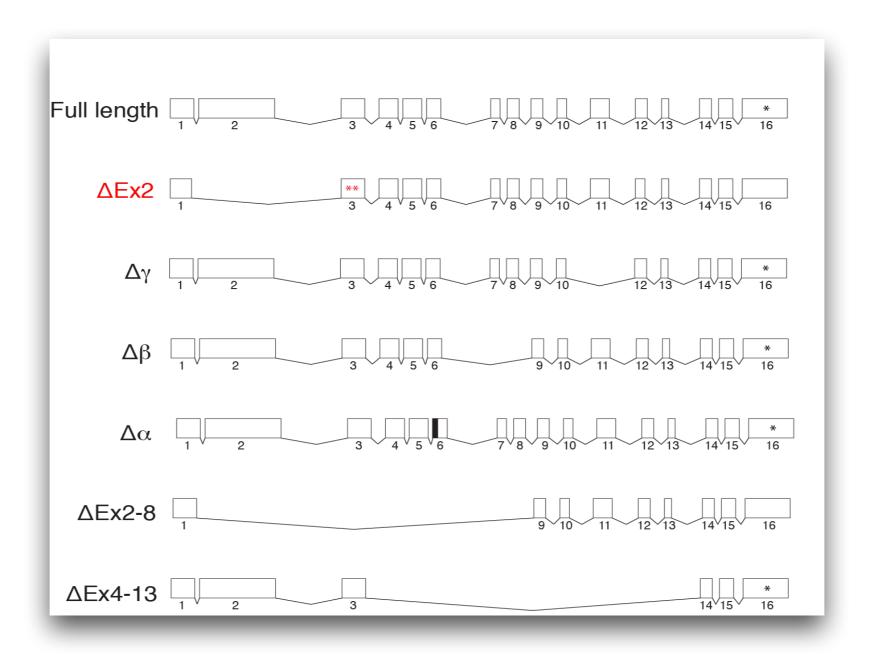






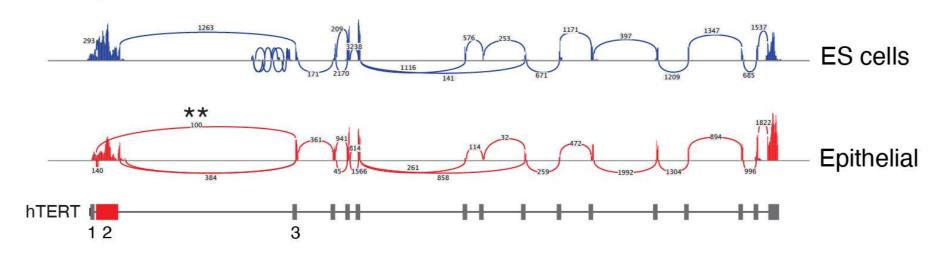


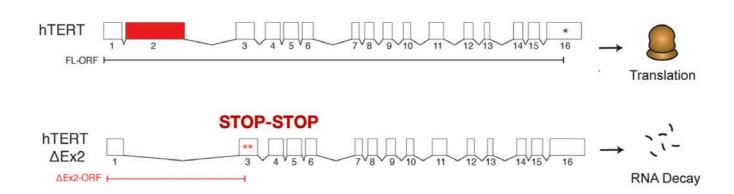
hTERT mRNA is extensively alternatively spliced



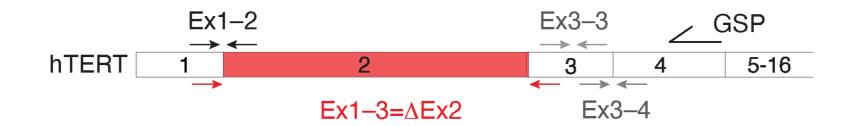
Capture-Seq identifies the full spectrum of hTERT splice variants

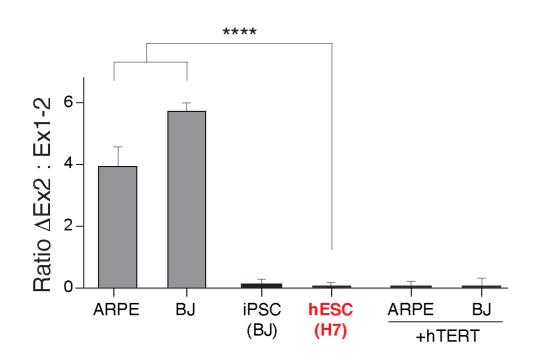
RNA Capture-seq

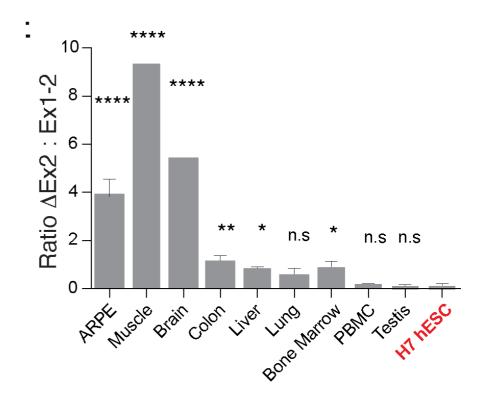




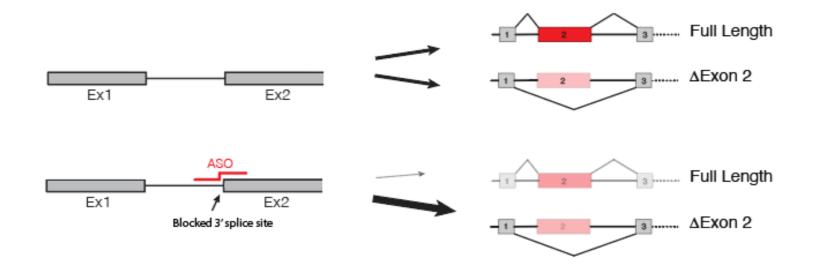
hTERT exon-2 is differentially spliced in pluripotent vs. differentiated cells

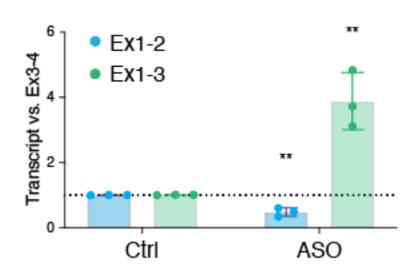


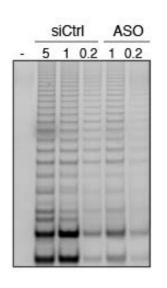


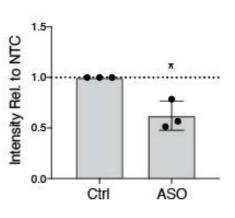


hTERT exon-2 exclusion compromises telomerase activity in pluripotent cells

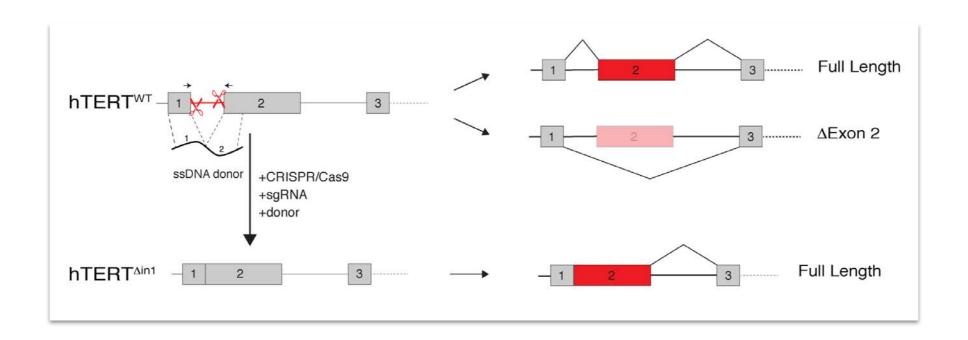


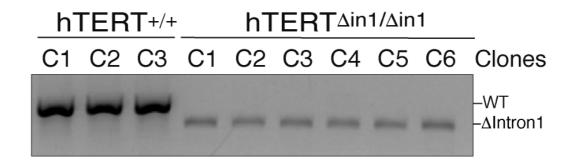




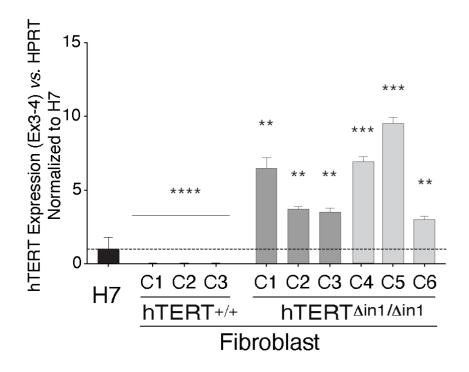


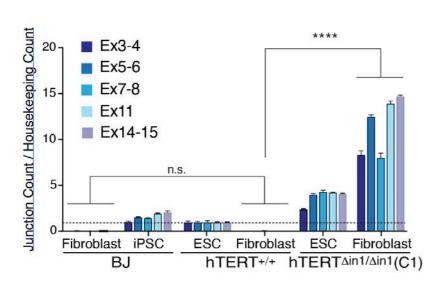
Constitutive exon-2 retention by gene editing

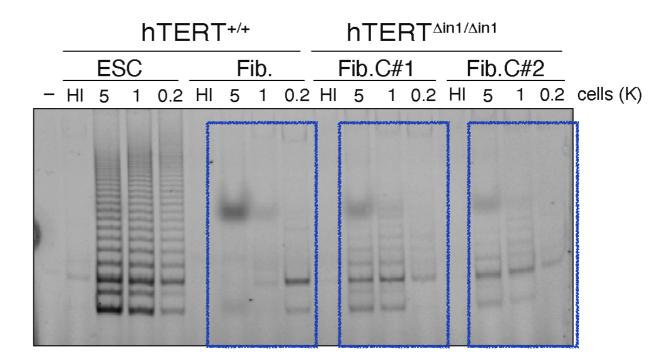




Forced exon-2 inclusion prevents hTERT silencing during differentiation

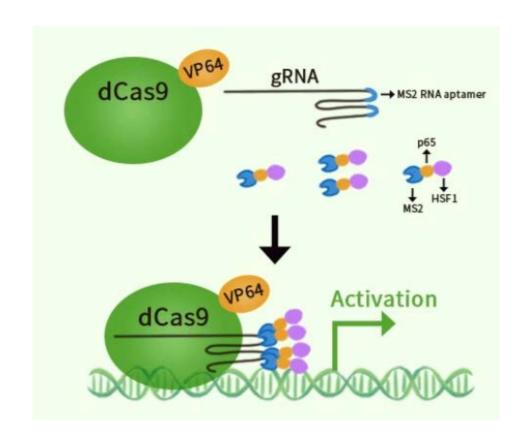


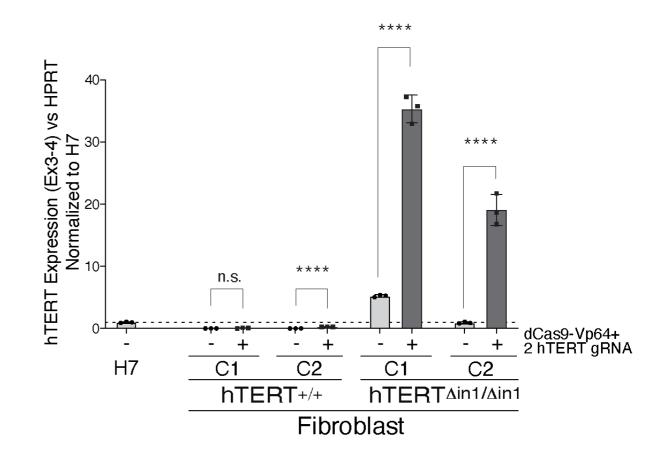




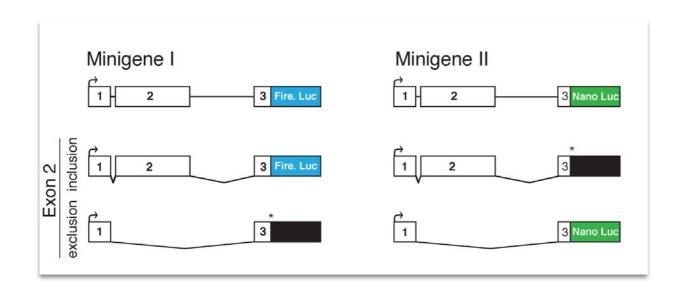
No enhancer element in intron 1 Scrambling intron (keeping junctions) rescues phenotype

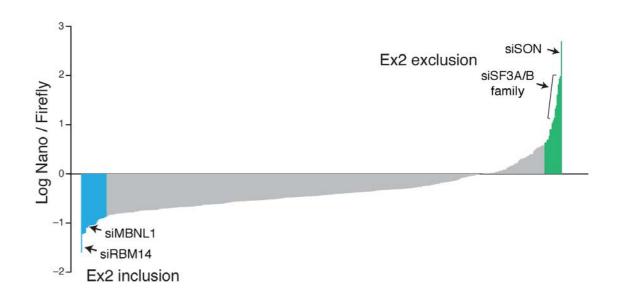
Transcriptional and post-transcriptional processes synergize to regulate hTERT

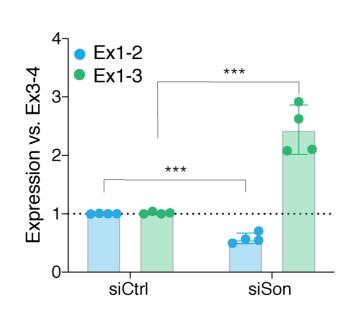


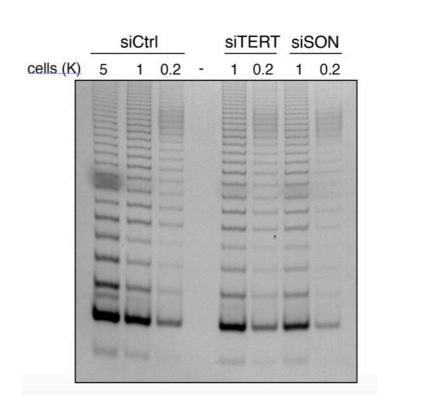


Identification of hTERT splicing regulators using minigene reporters









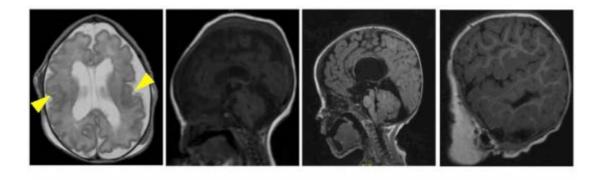


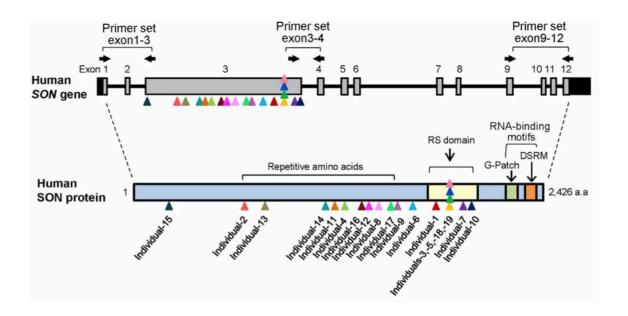
De Novo Mutations in SON Disrupt RNA Splicing of Genes Essential for Brain Development and Metabolism, Causing an Intellectual-Disability Syndrome

The American Journal of Human Genetics 99, 711-719, September 1, 2016 711

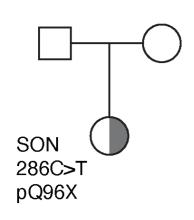


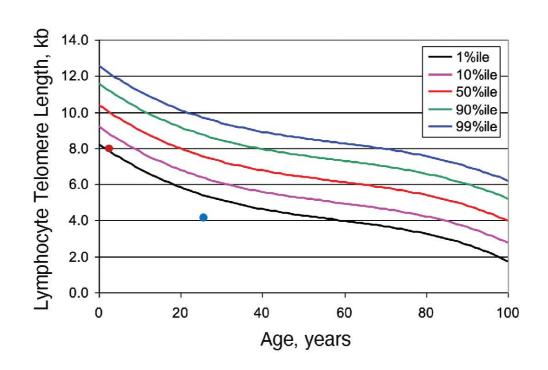


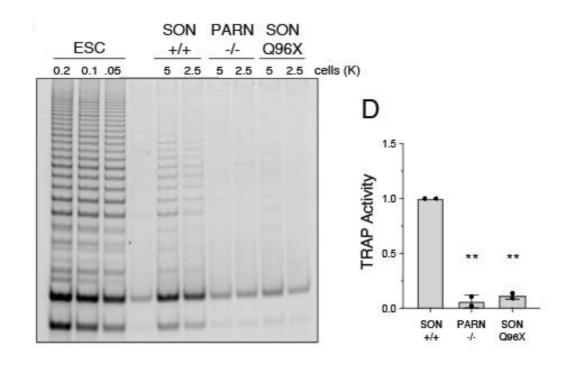




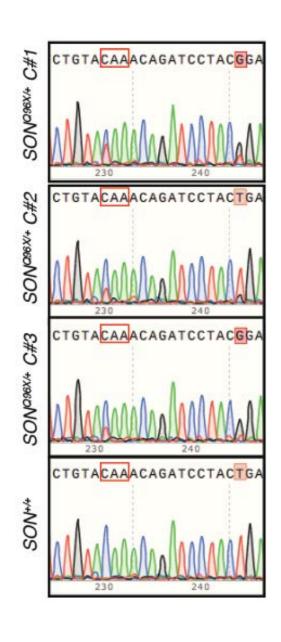
Mutations in SON are linked to hTERT haploinsufficiency

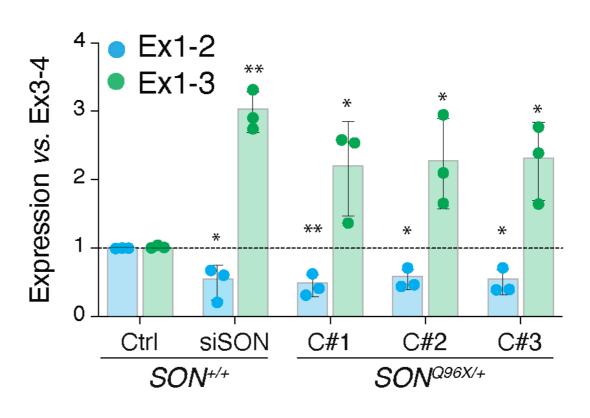




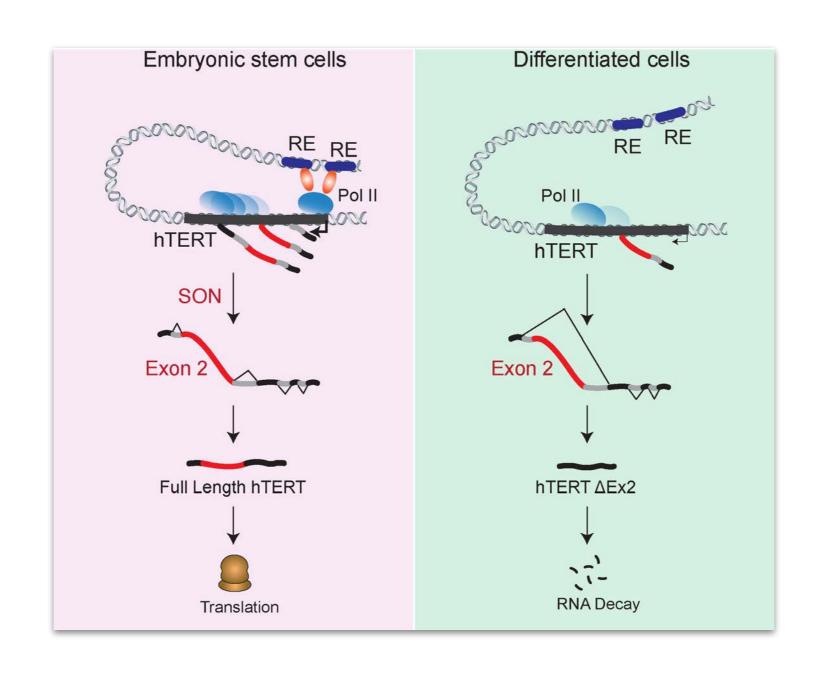


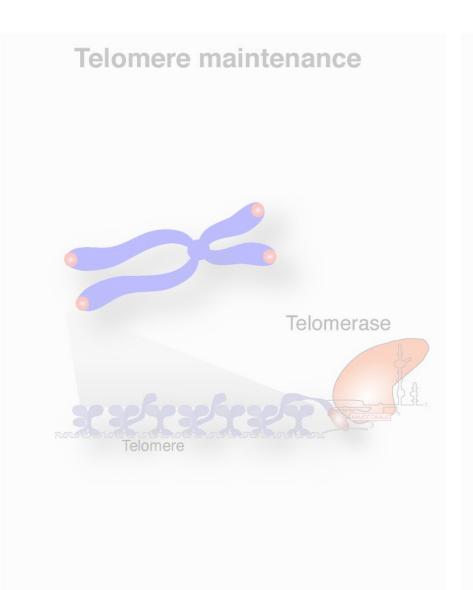
Mutations in SON are linked to hTERT haploinsufficiency

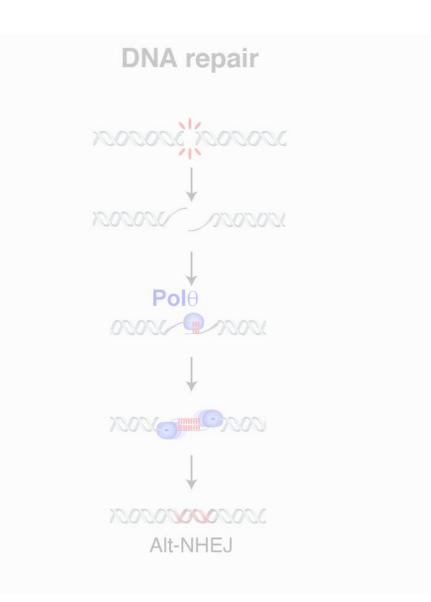


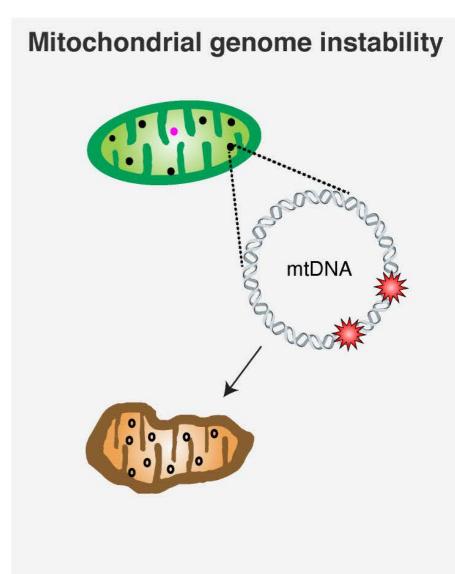


Alternative splicing is a developmental switch for hTERT expression

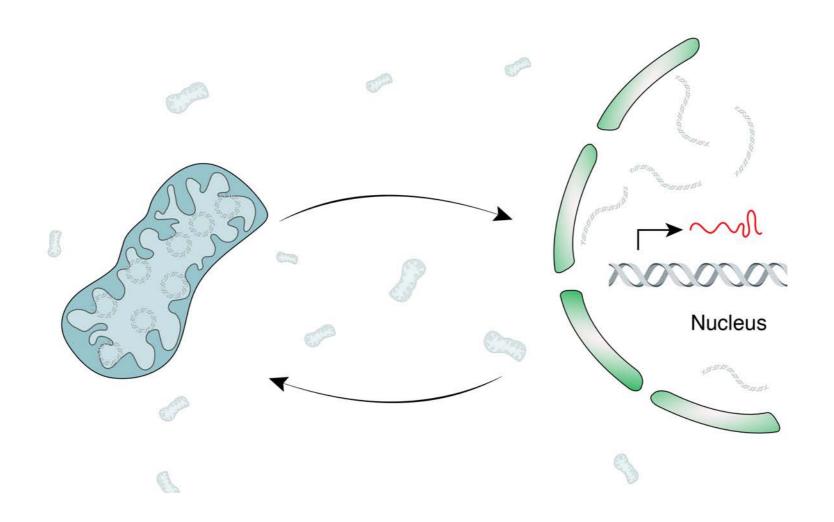




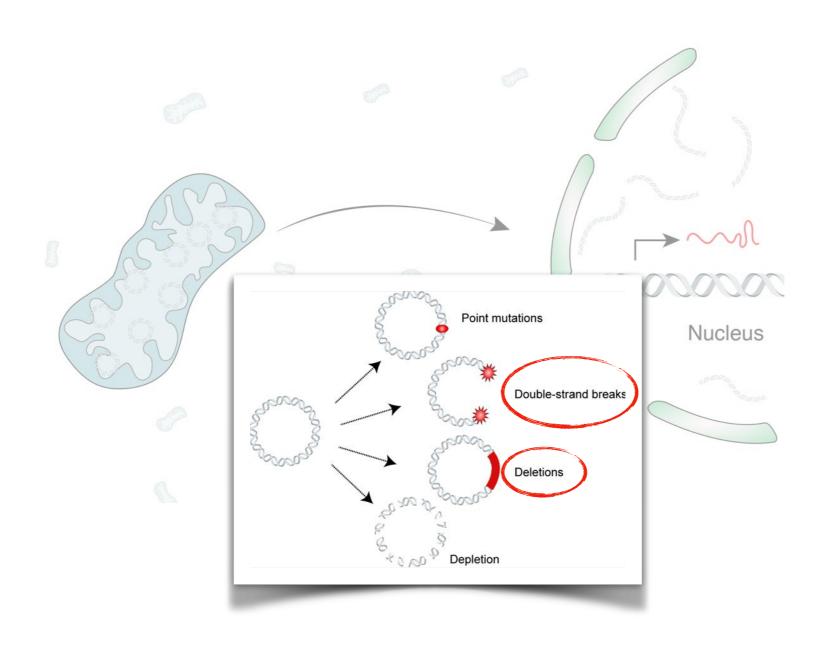




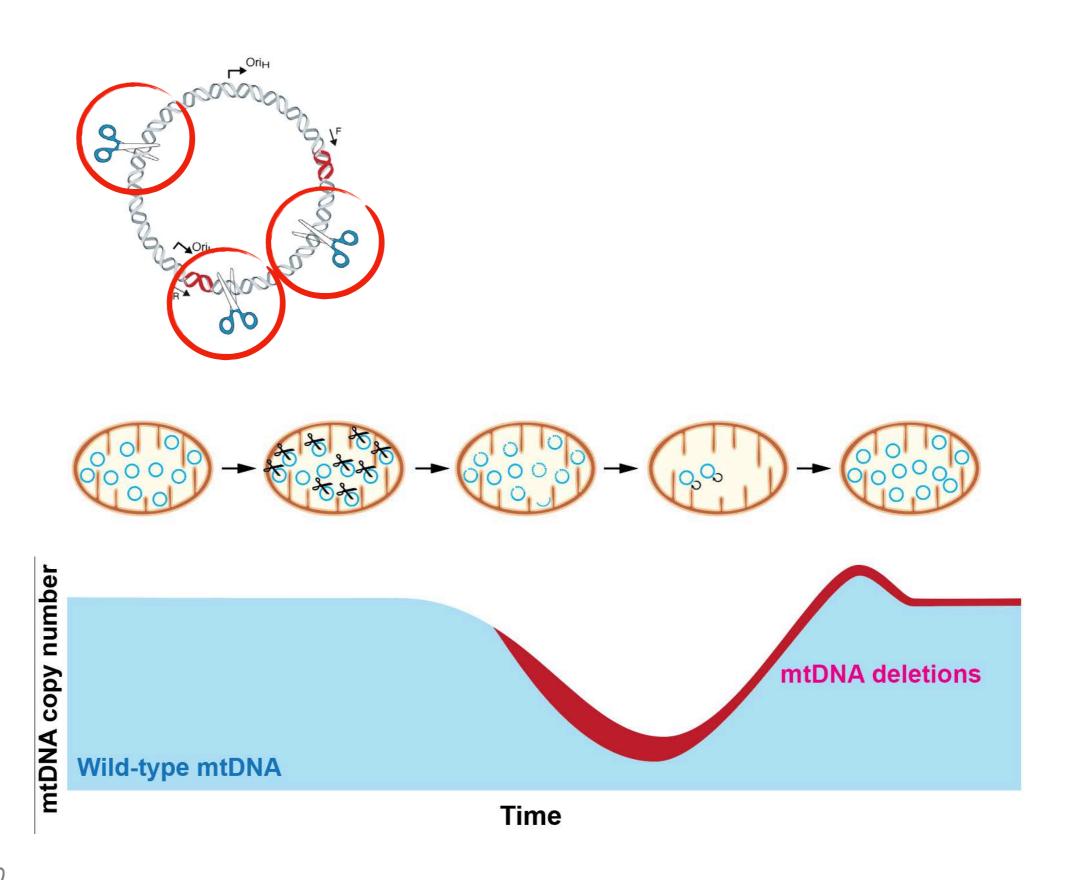
Challenges inherent to the mitochondrial endosymbiosis



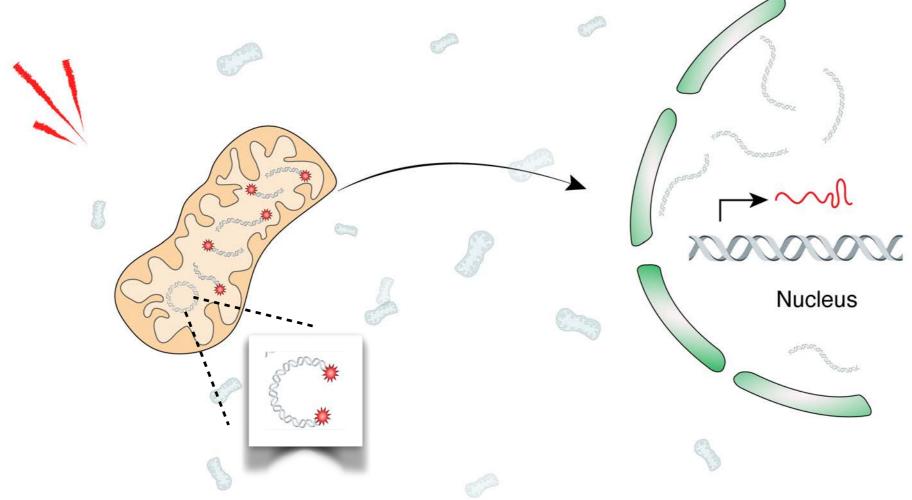
Mapping the nuclear response to mtDNA dysfunction



mtDNA dynamics in response to mito-DSBs



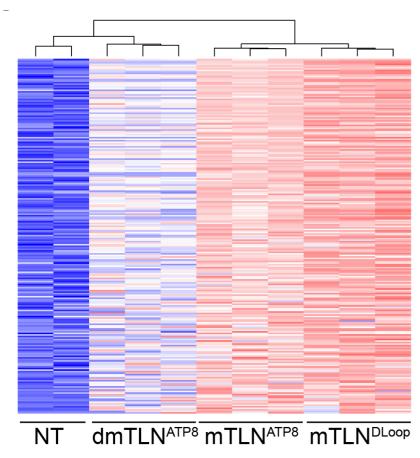
Nuclear sensing of mitochondrial DSBs

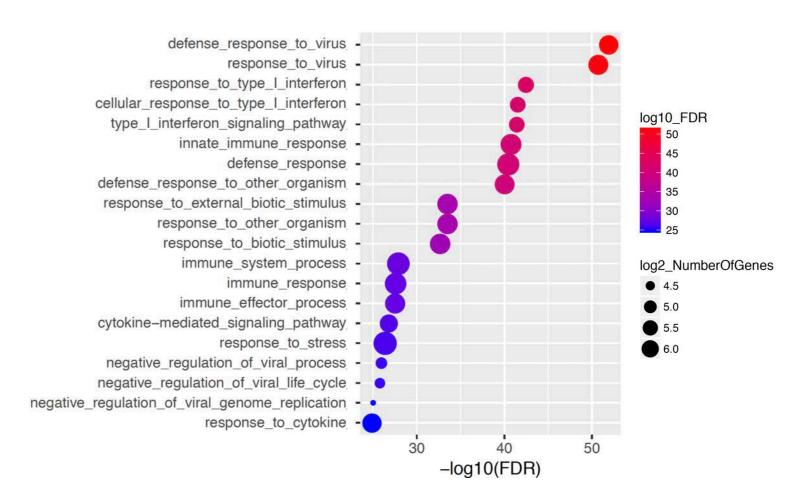




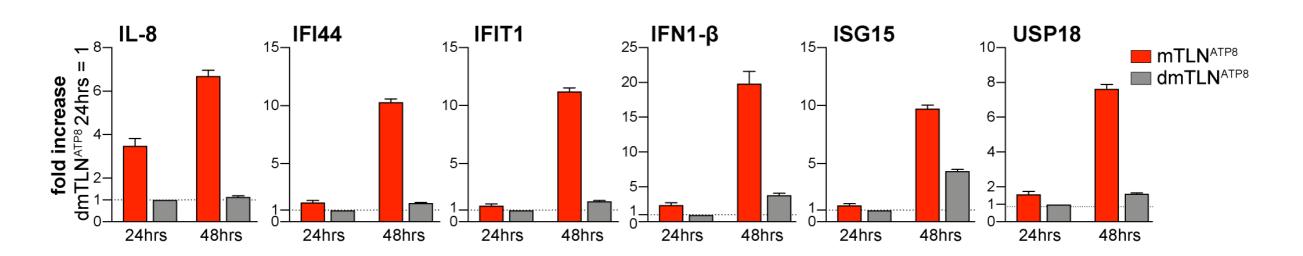
Marco Tigano

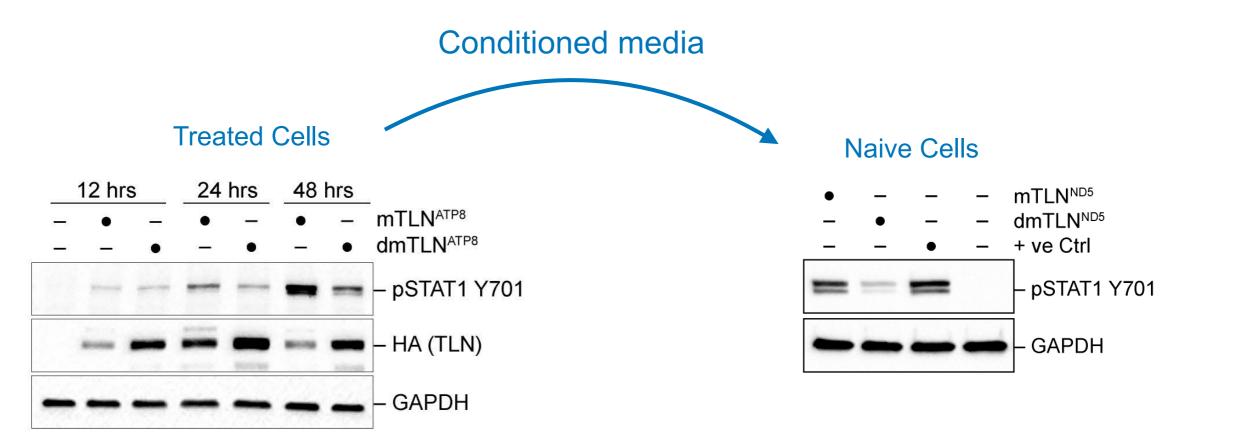
Activation of innate immune response to mito-DSB



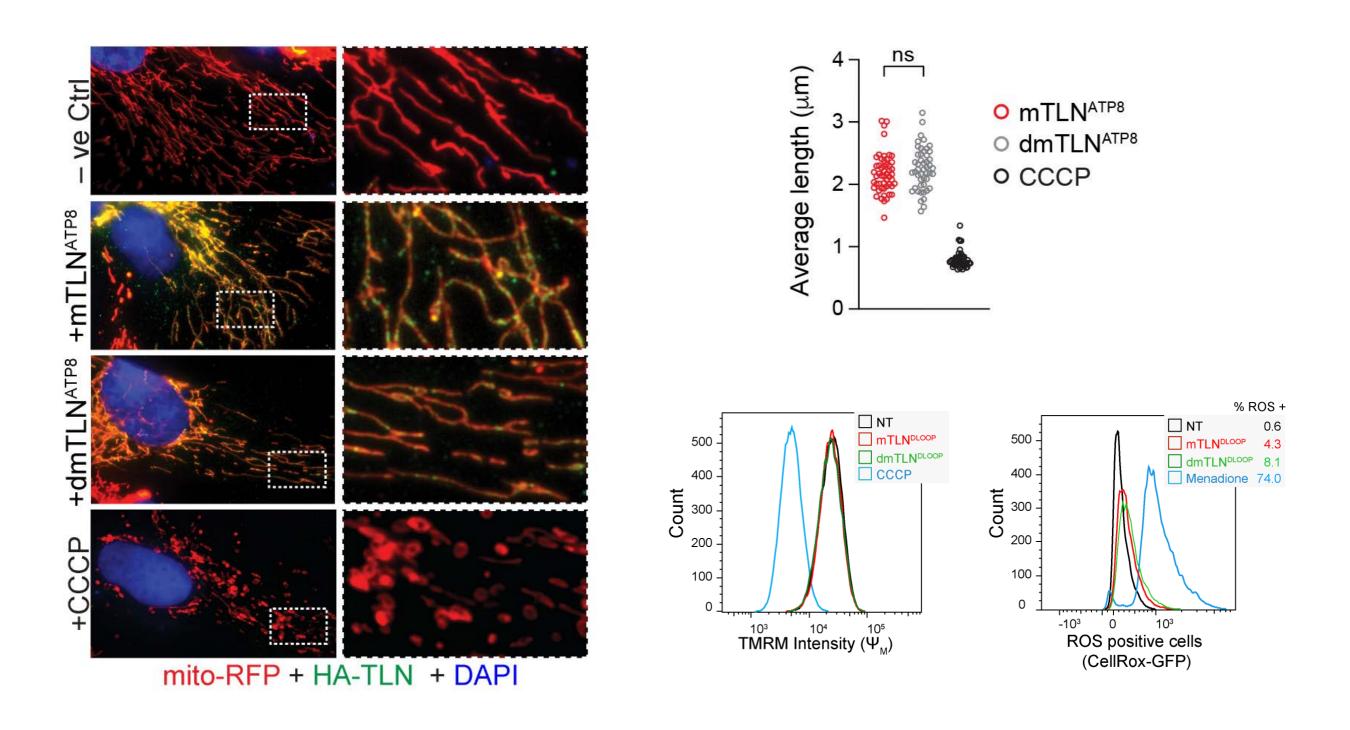


Activation of ISG and p-STAT1 upon mtDNA cleavage

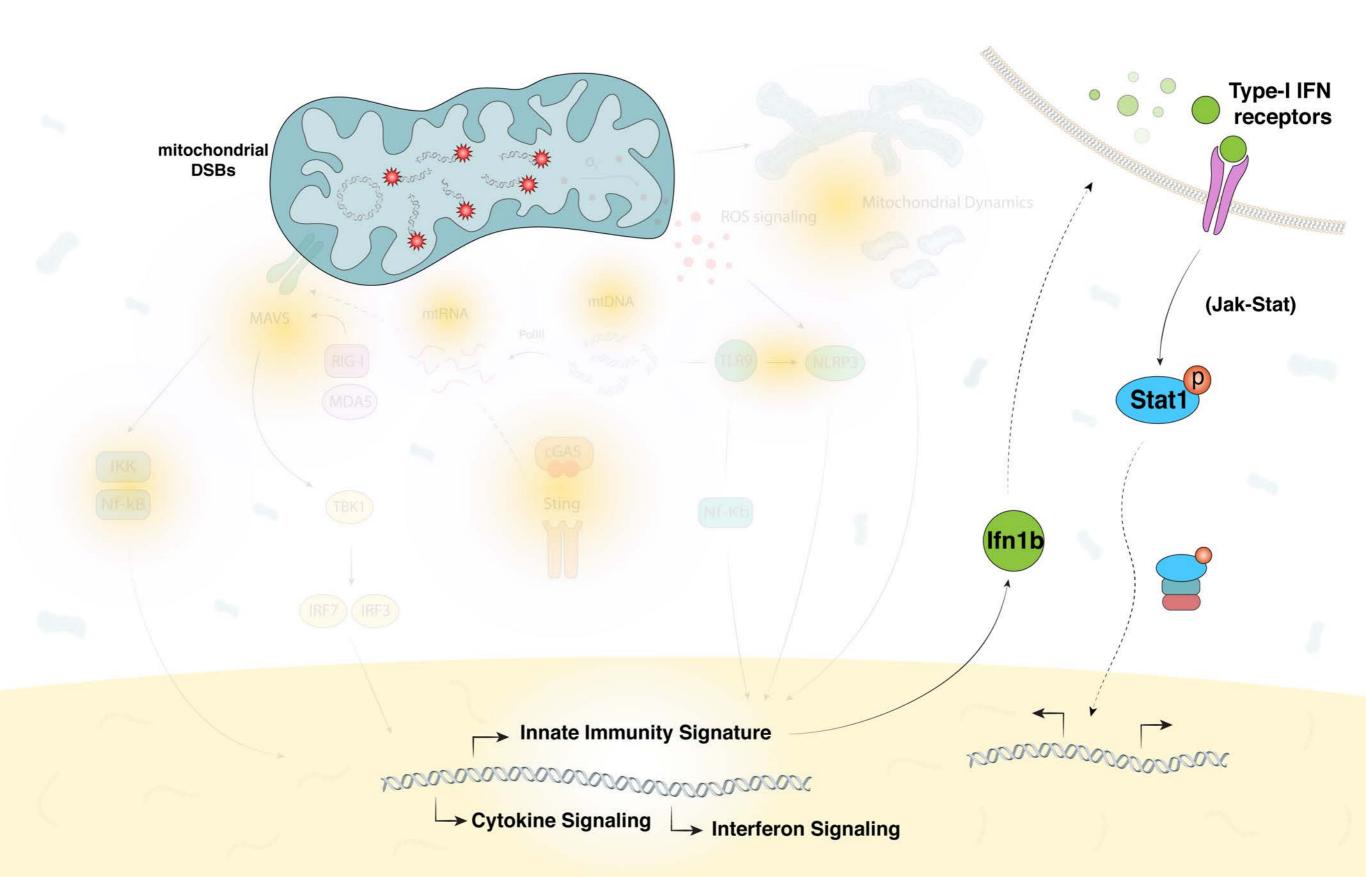




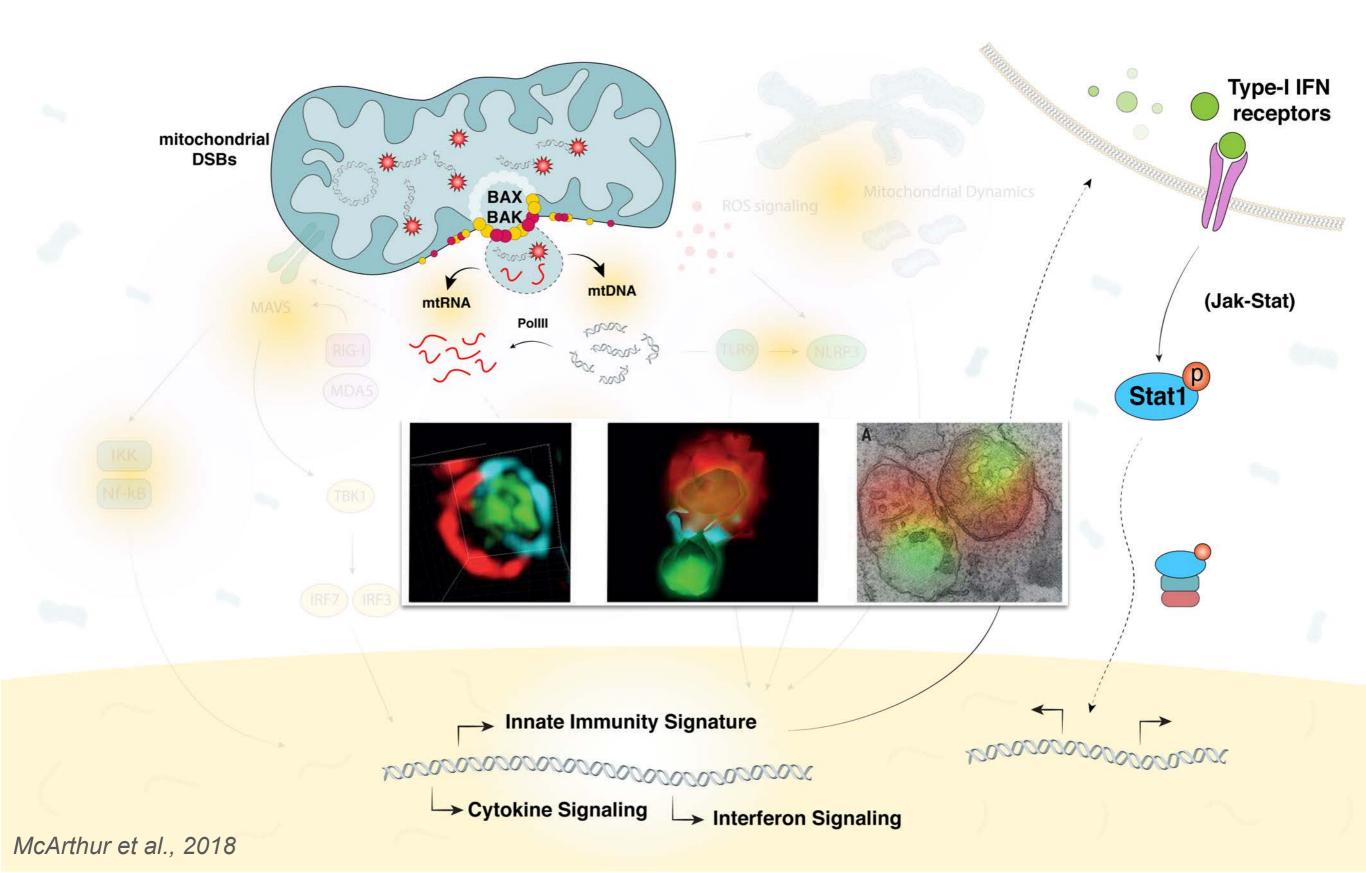
No overt mitochondrial dysfunction upon mito-DSB



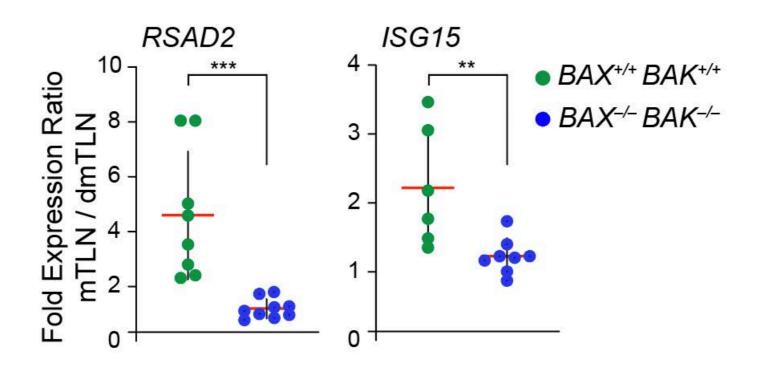
Mitochondria are a signaling hub for innate immunity

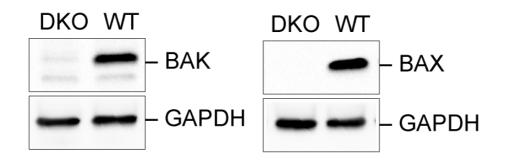


Mitochondria herniation releases matrix contents to the cytosol

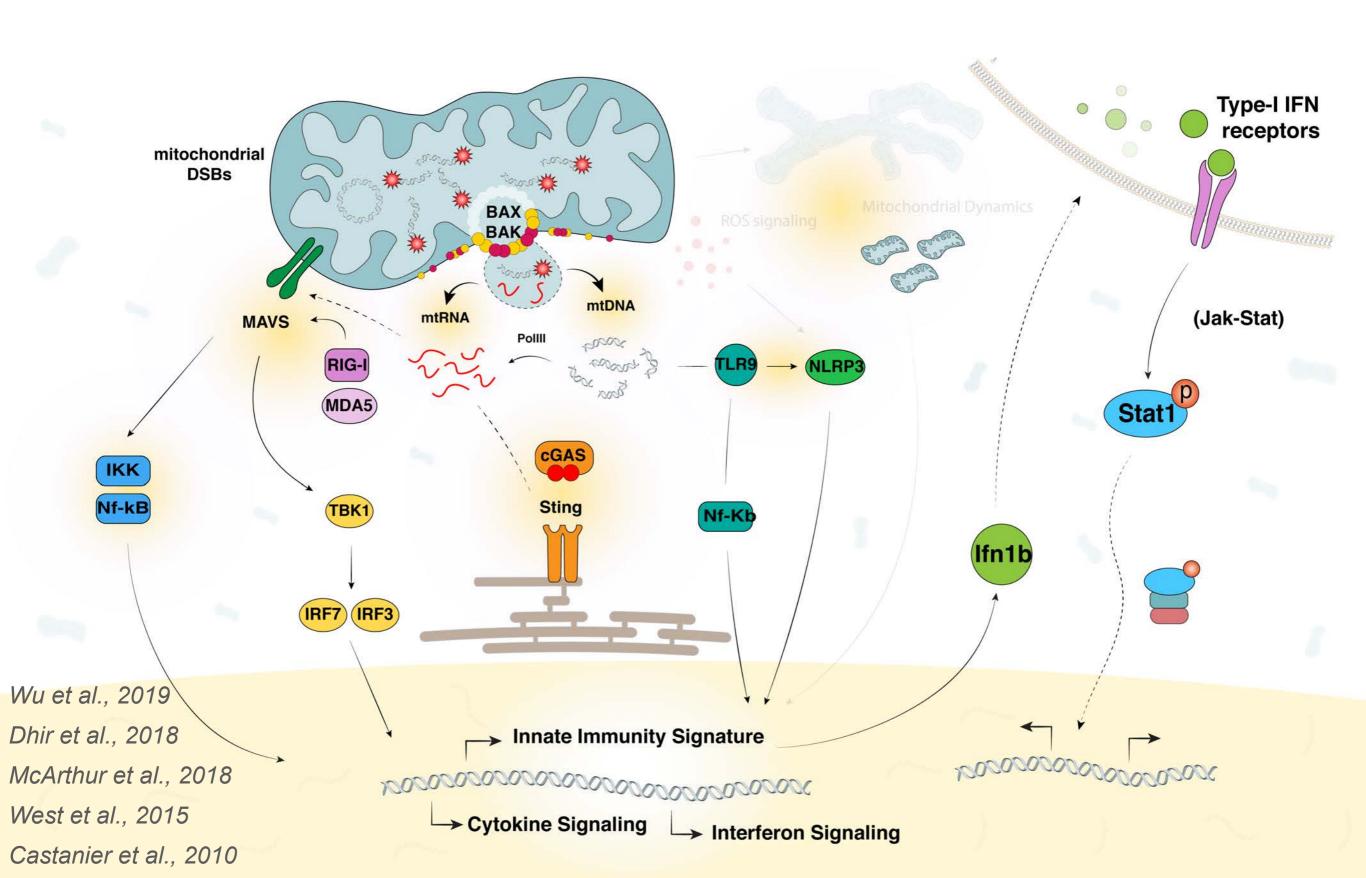


Loss of BAK/BAX inhibits immune sensing in response to mito-DSBs

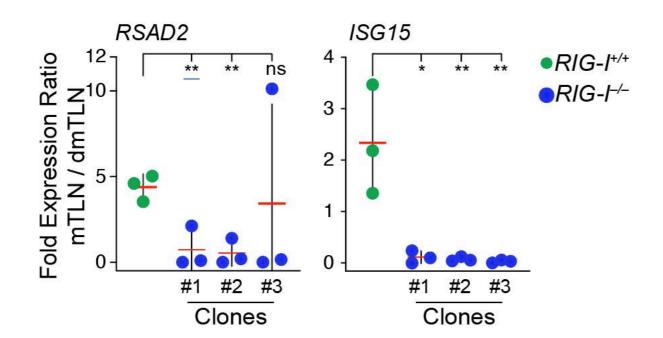


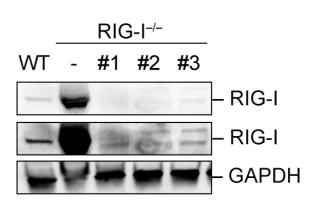


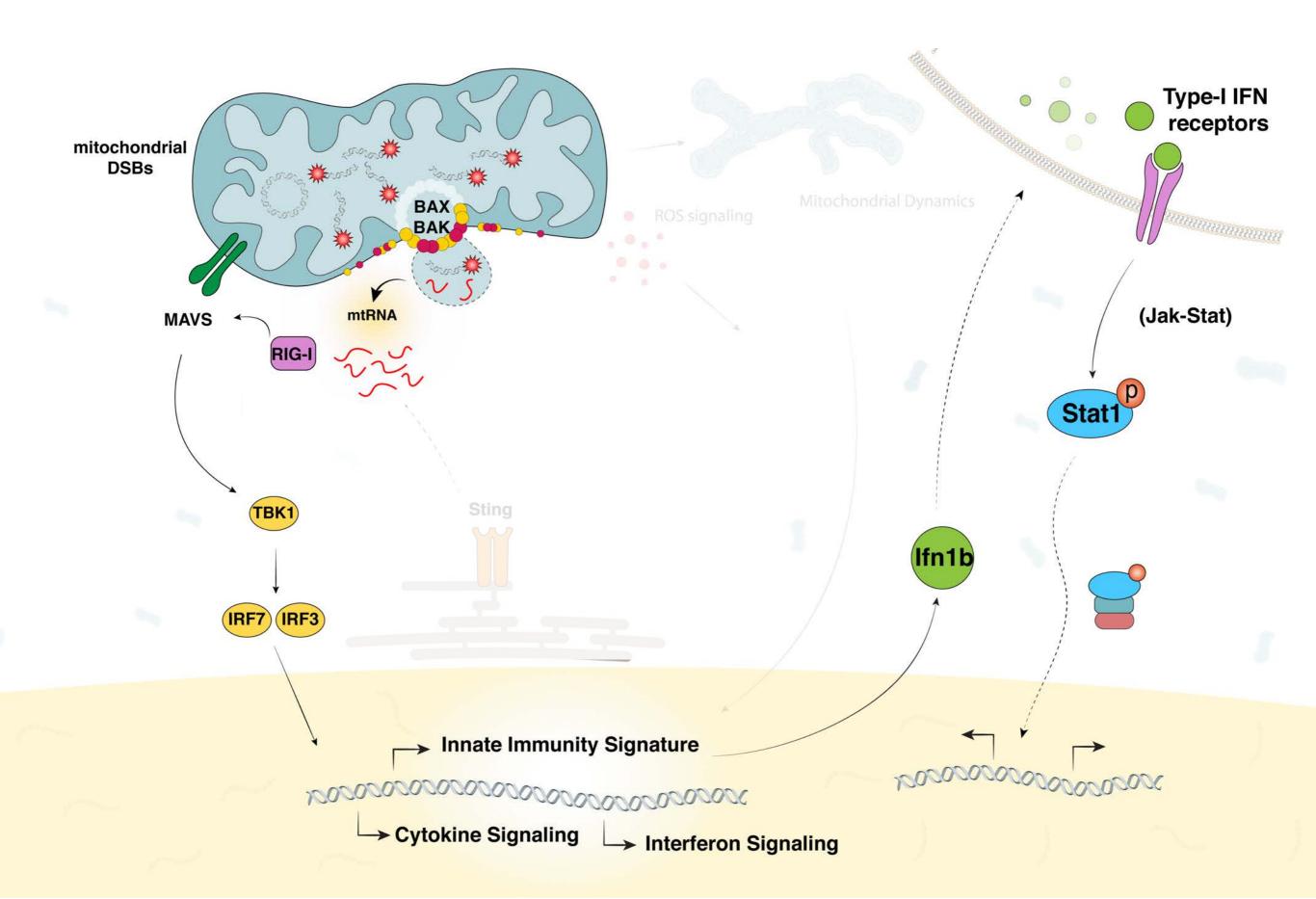
What cytoplasmic sensors are involved in the response?

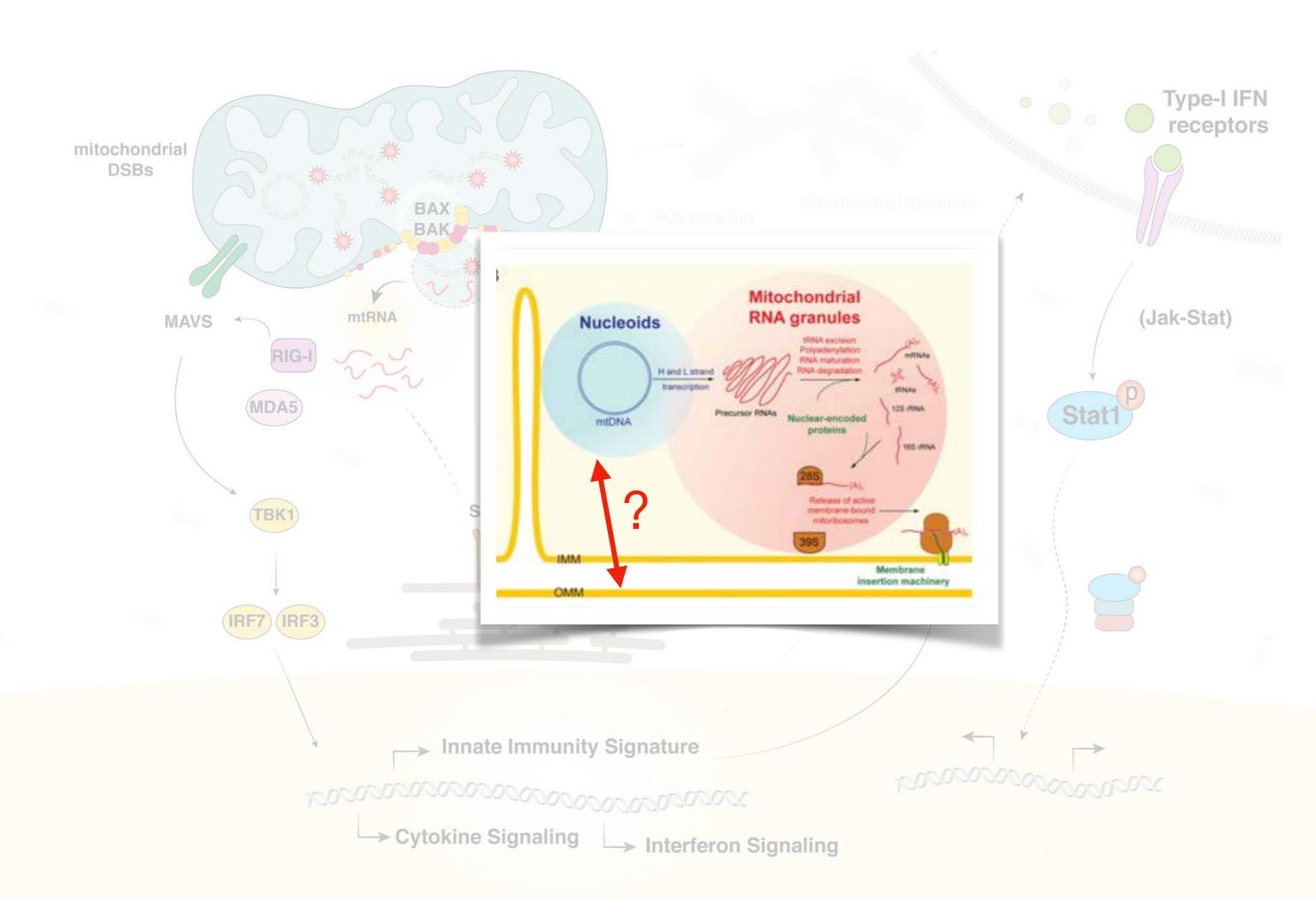


RNA sensing by RIG-I mediates immune response to mito-DSBs

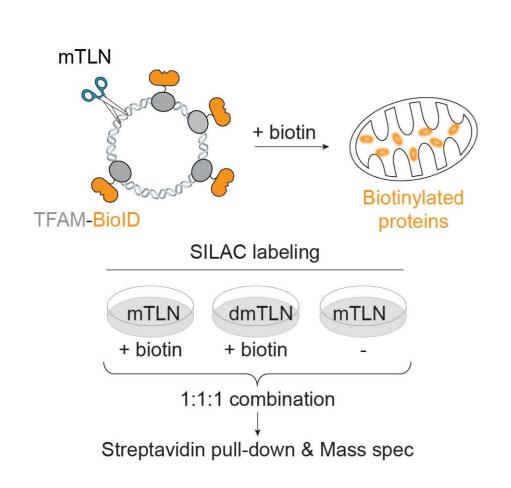


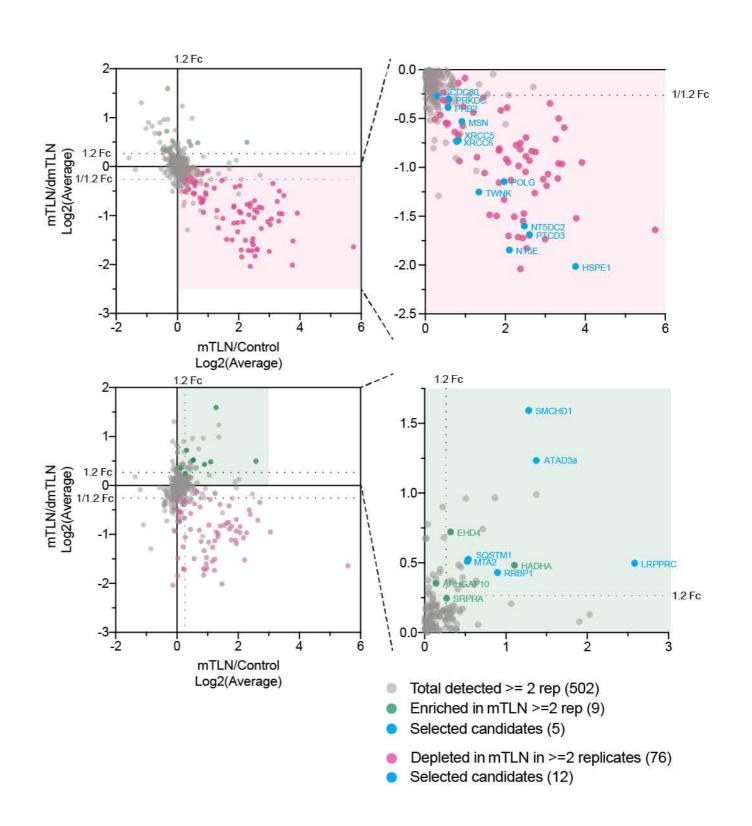


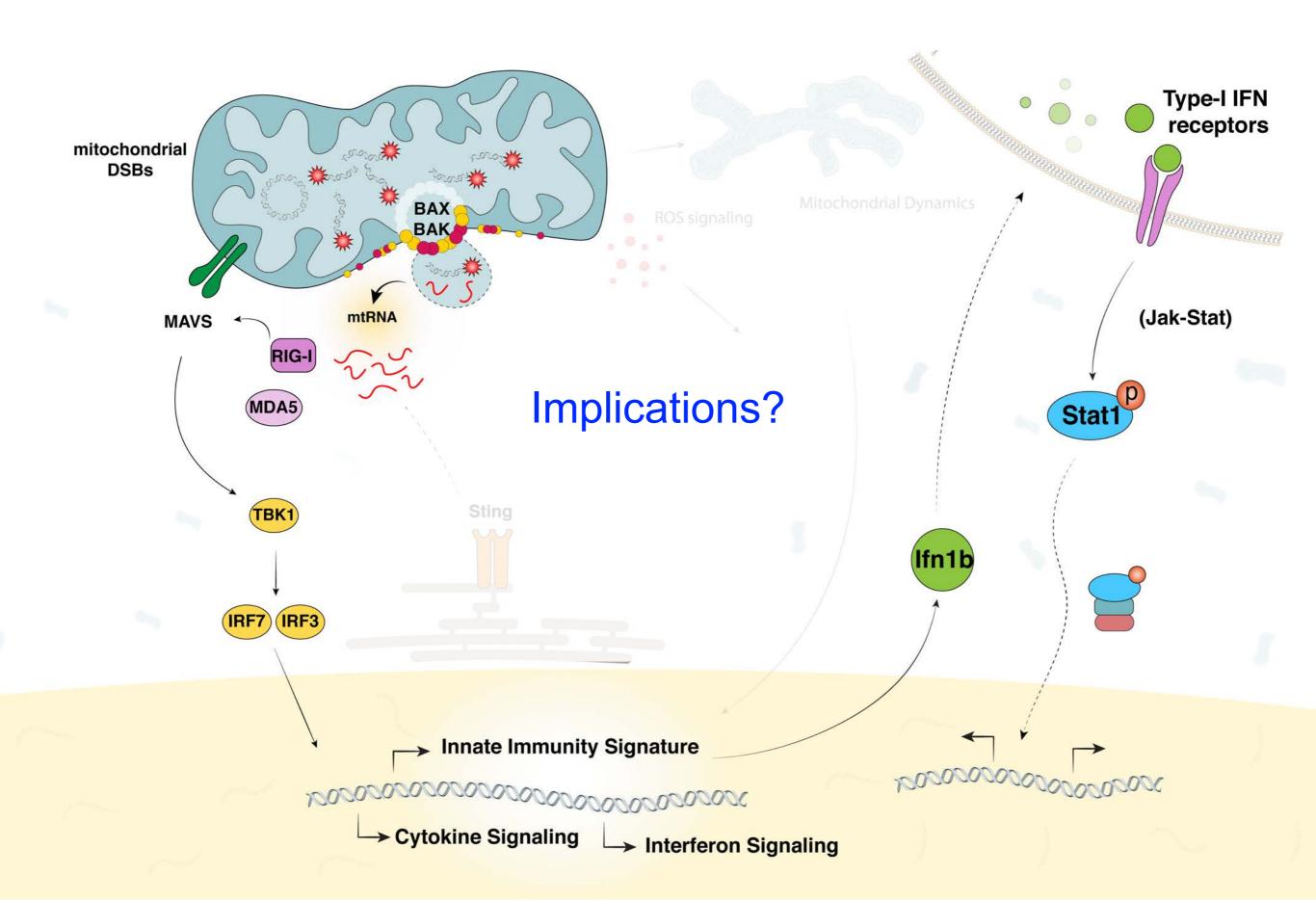




A proteomic approach to uncover the direct outcome of mtDNA breaks



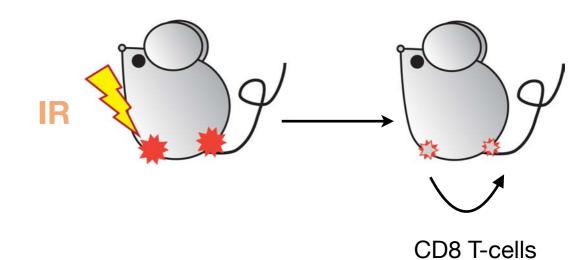


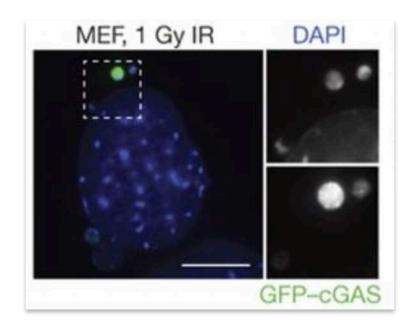


Innate immune activation in response to gamma-irradiation

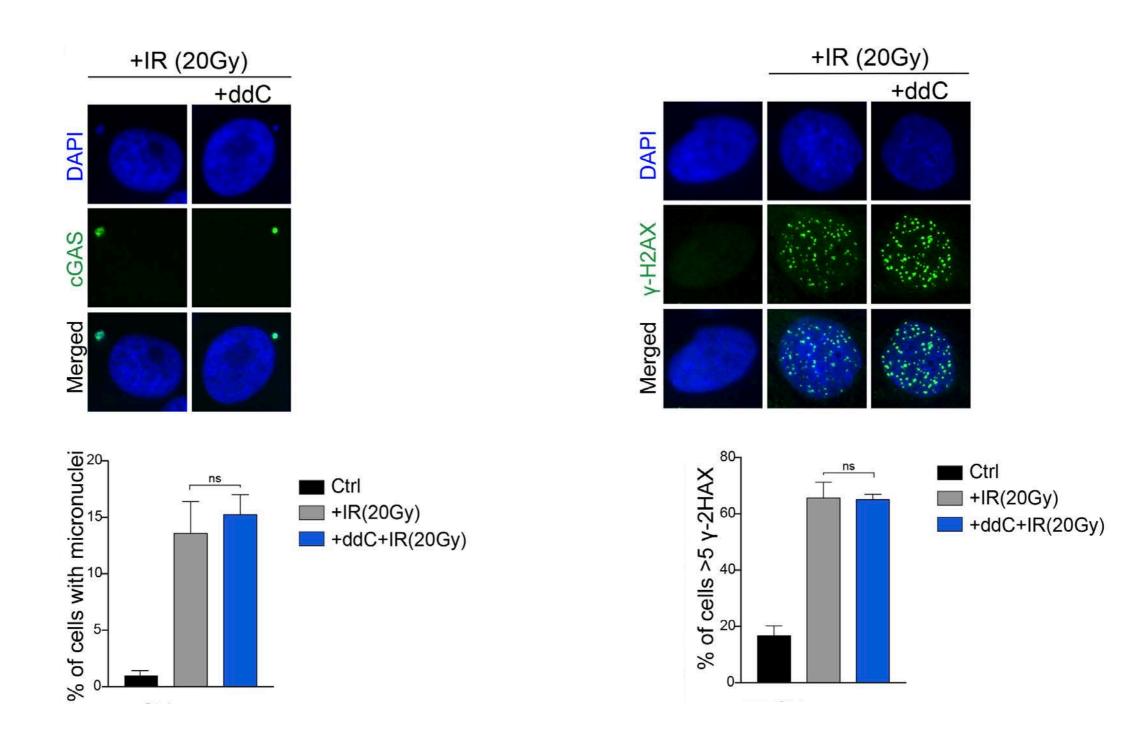


Abscopal Effect

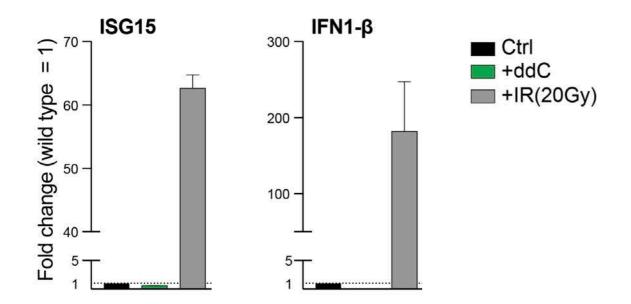


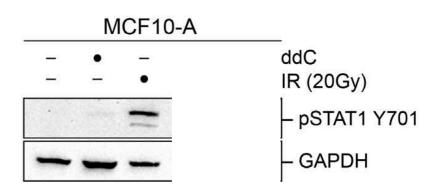


Assessing the immune response in cells devoid of mtDNA

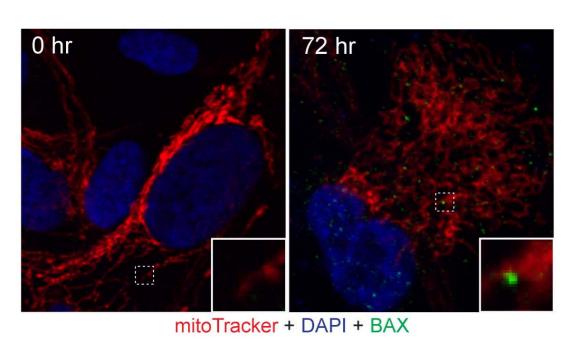


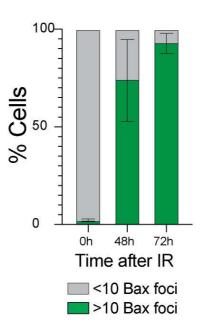
Diminished innate immunity upon irradiation of *rho0* cells

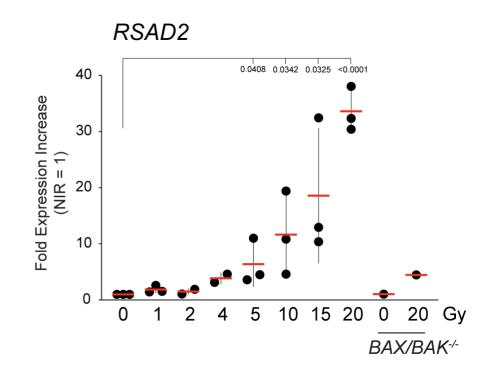


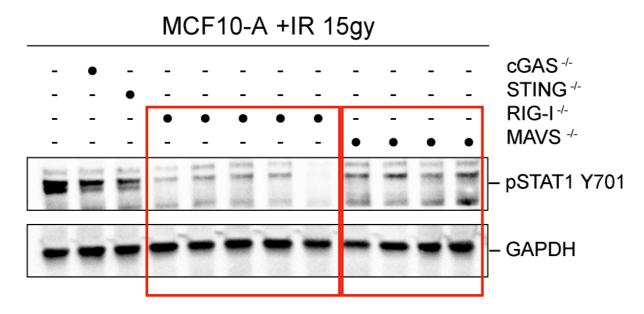


Mitochondrial herniation and RIG-I activation in response to irradiation

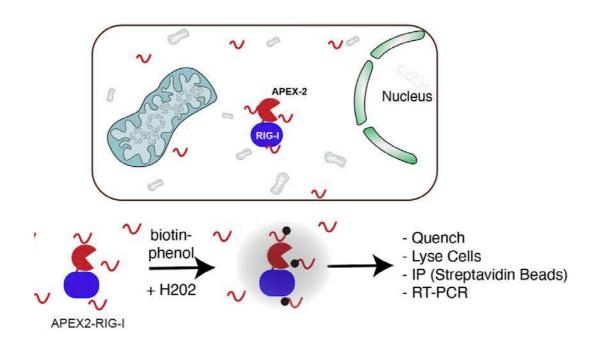


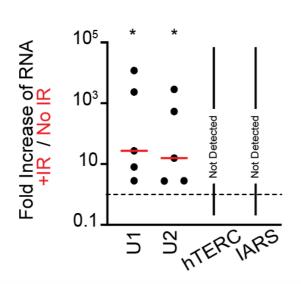


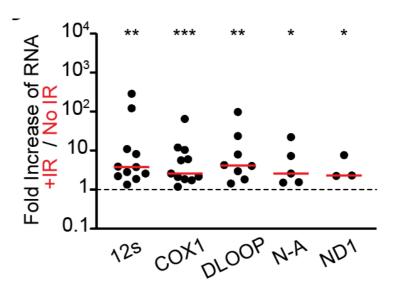




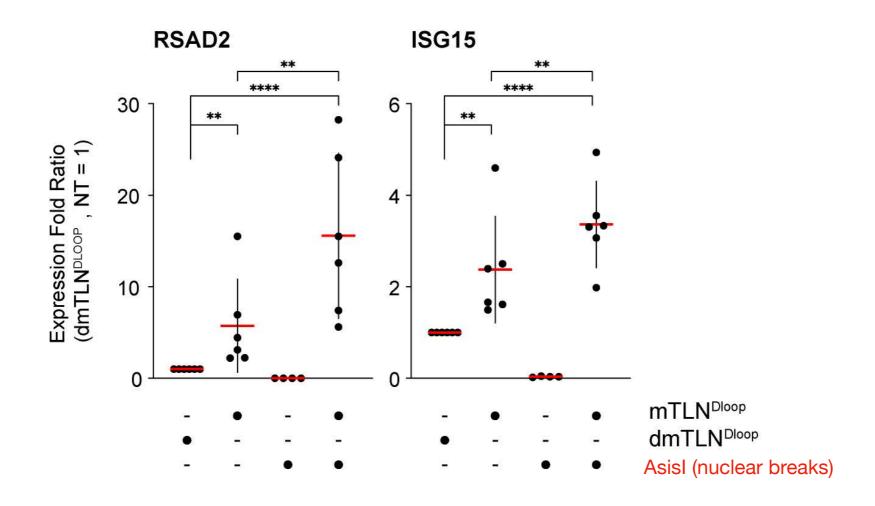
Cytoplasmic RNA sensing by RIG-I in response to IR



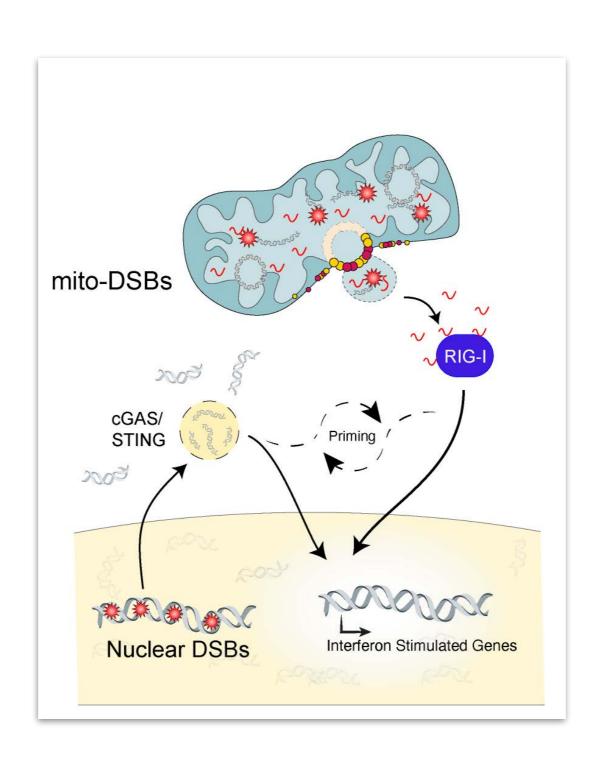




mtDNA breaks synergize with nuclear DNA damage to induce ISGs



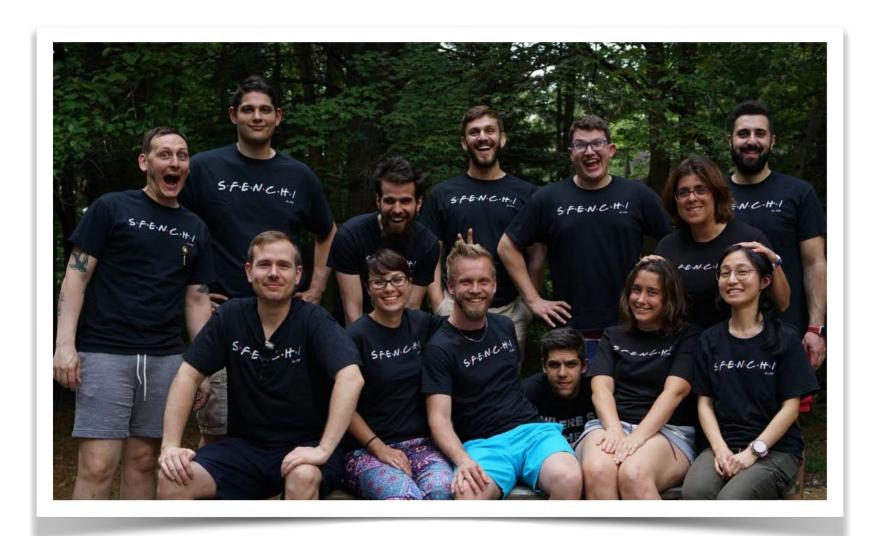
Nuclear sensing of mtDNA breaks primes immune surveillance



Wu ...Shadel, 2019

West Shadel, 2015

Acknowledgements



Funding

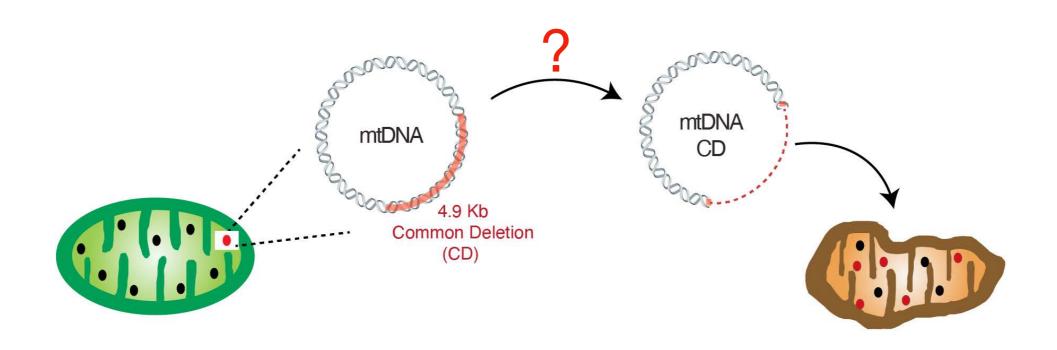
- NYSTEM
- NIH-DP2
- NIH-NCI
- David and Lucille Packard Foundation
- Damon Runyon-Rachleff
- Pew Innovation Funds
- Human Frontier Science Program
- Mallinkrodt Scholar
- Pew-Stewart Scholar
- Pershing Square Sohn Cancer foundation
- V-foundation
- Shifrin Myers

Collaborators and Reagent Providers

- Sharon Savage (NIH)
- Jef Boeke (NYU)
- Roger Greenberg (UPenn)

Post-doc positions available www.sfeirlab.com

The mitochondrial common deletion



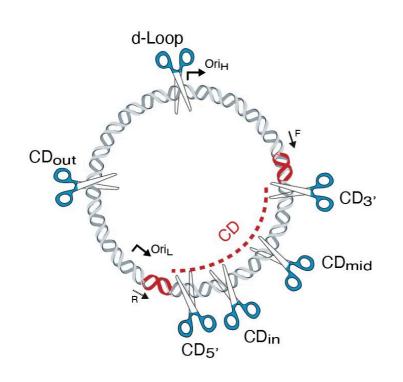
Disease manifestation:

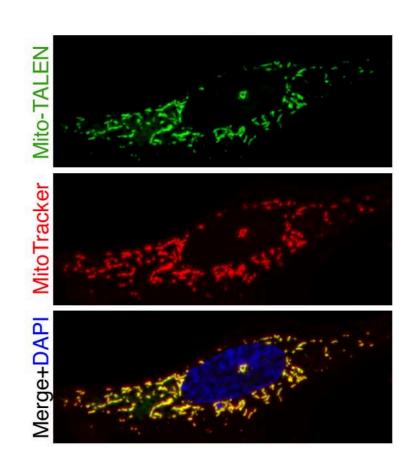
- Kearns-Sayre syndrome
- Progressive external ophthalmoplegia
- Pearson marrow syndrome
- Aging

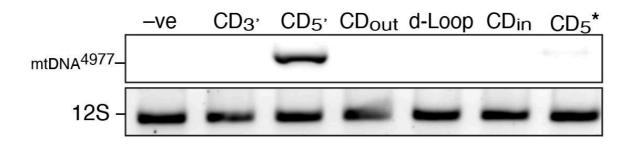
Characteristic features:

- Flanked by repeats
- Primarily impacts muscle and brain
- Heteroplasmic in nature

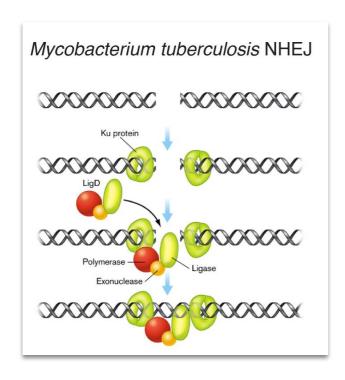
mito-TALENs (mTLNs) induced breaks trigger the common deletion

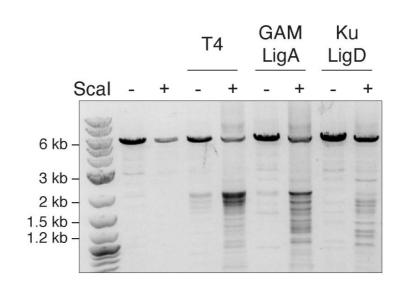


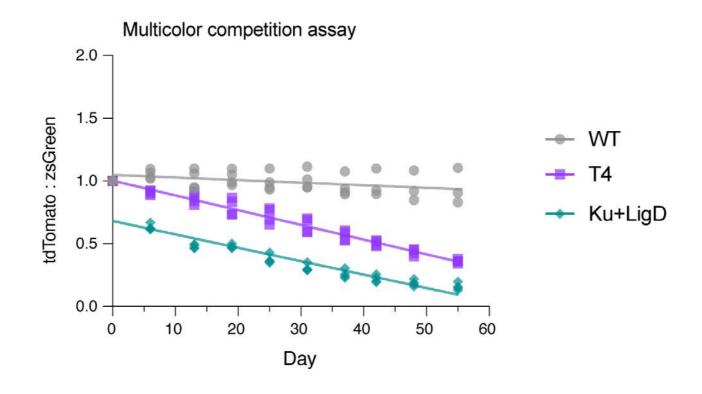




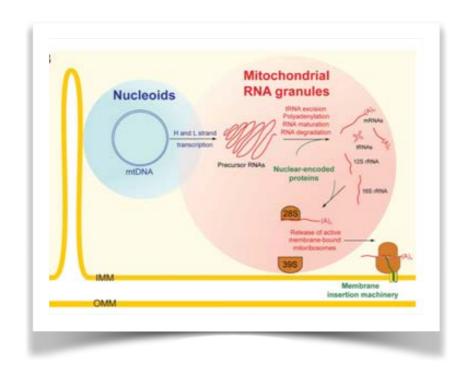
Cross-kingdom approach to reconstitute DSB repair in mitochondria

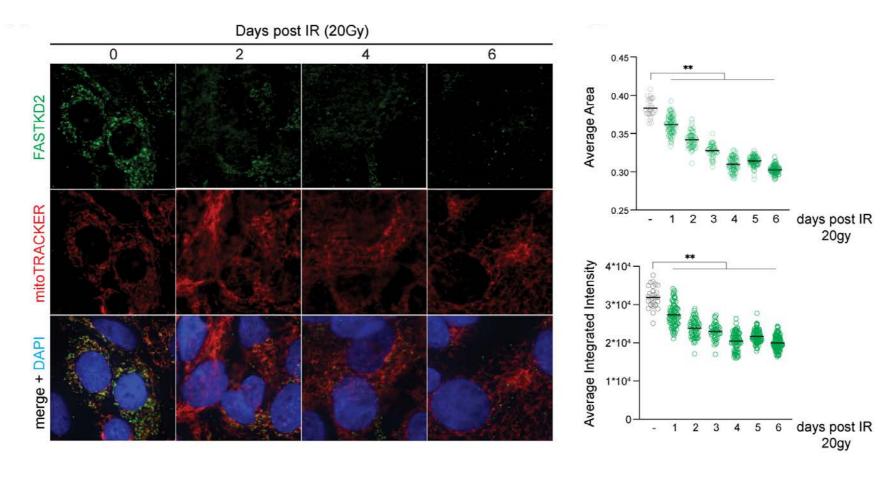






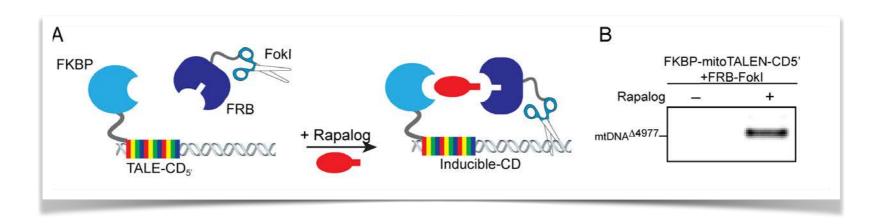
Mitochondrial RNA granules, a source of cytoplasmic RNA following IR

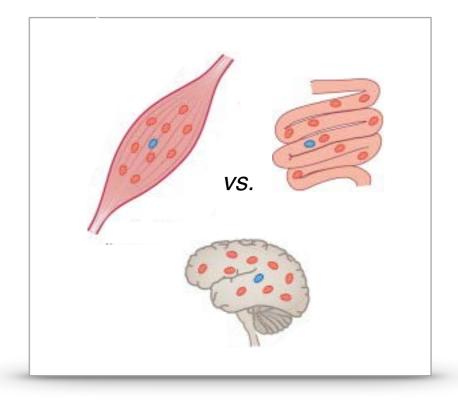




Investigating the outcome of the common deletion

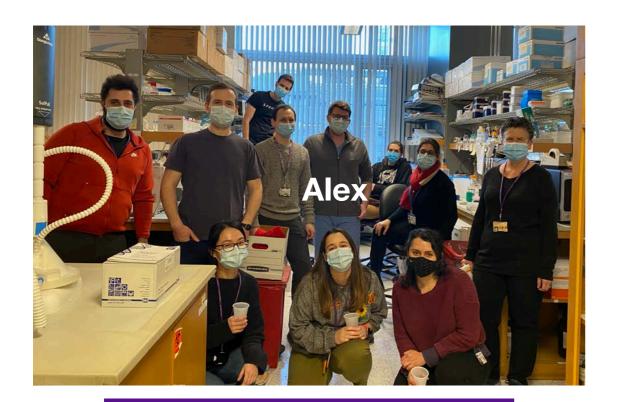
Inducible quasi-dimeric mTLN





- Deletion propagation
- Mitochondrial function
- Cellular/tissue function

Acknowledgements



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Positions available www.sfeirlab.com