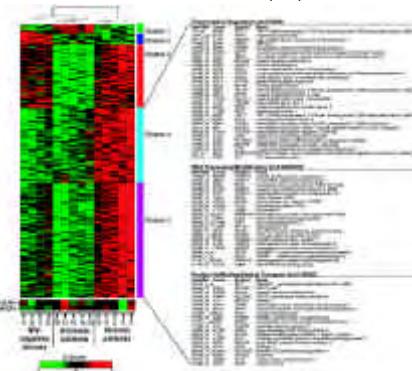


Analyse transcriptome des réponses de l'hôte  
à des infections  
de l'épithélium respiratoire par *S. aureus*  
et de l'estomac par *H. pylori*.

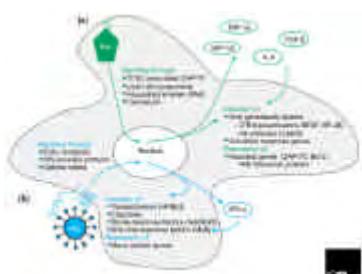
#### Depuis 2000, plus de 40 articles traitant de HIV & microarray.

- Geiss et coll (2000) Virology « Large-scale monitoring of host cell gene expression during HIV-1 infection using cDNA microarrays »
- van 't Wout (2003) J. Virol. « Cellular gene expression upon human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection of CD4(+)T-cell lines »
- Goto arrest of HIV-1 infected cells induced by Vpr. Alteration of genes involved in cell division and transcription of a family of DEAD-box proteins (RNA helicases), and of all genes involved in translation and splicing. Activation of EGR1 and of JUN. Comparison of gene expression profiles after HIV-1 infection and after heat shock, interferon, or influenza A virus treatment indicated that HIV-1 infection largely induced specific changes. Thus, microarray analysis confirmed several known HIV-1 host cell interactions and permitted identification of specific cellular pathways not previously implicated in HIV-1 infection.
- Izmalova et al (2003) Nature Med. « HIV-1 Tat reprograms immature dendritic cells to express chemoattractants for activated T cells and macrophages »
- Immature dendritic cells are among the first cells infected by retroviruses after initial entry. We explored the effects of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) on the transcriptional profile of these primary antigen-presenting cells by DNA microarray analysis and functional assays. We found that HIV-1 infection or Tat expression induces interferon (IFN)-responsive gene expression in immature human dendrite cells without inducing maturation. Among the induced gene products are chemokines that recruit activated T cells and macrophages, the ultimate target cells for the virus. Dendrite cells in the lymph nodes of macaques infected with simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) have elevated levels of monocyte chemoattractant protein 2 (MCP-2), demonstrating that chemokine induction also occurs during retroviral infection in vivo. These results show that HIV-1 Tat reprograms host dendrite cell gene expression to facilitate expansion of HIV-1 infection.
- Moir et al (2004) J Exp Med « Decreased survival of B cells of HIV-viremic patients mediated by altered expression of receptors of the TNF superfamily ».
- Argyropoulos et al (2004) Genes Immun « Mining microarray data to identify transcription factors expressed in naive resting but not activated T lymphocytes ».
- George et al (2005) J Virol « Early antiretroviral therapy for simian immunodeficiency virus infection leads to mucosal CD4+ T-cell restoration and enhanced gene expression regulating mucosal repair and regeneration ».

« Gene expression and viral production in latently infected, resting CD4+ T cells in viremic versus aviremic HIV-infected individuals » Chun et al (2003) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A



#### Nef-mediated perturbation in host transcriptional responses



Réseaux géniques...

Christopher W Arendt and Dan R Littman (2001)

#### Puces à ADN: Pourquoi faire? Comment?



<http://rng.cnrg.fr/contents.php3?origin=affymetrix> <http://rng.cnrg.fr/contents.php3?origin=oligos>

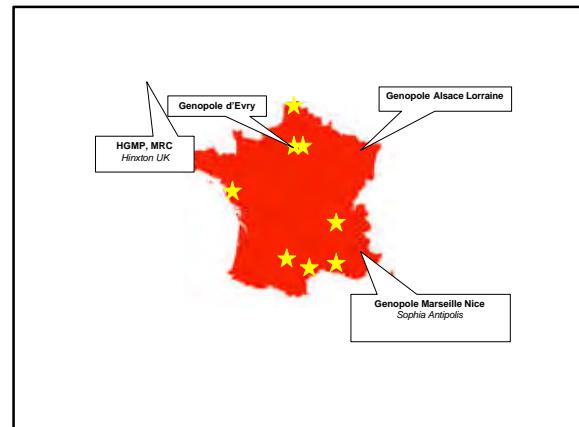
Développement commercial en déçà des prévisions très optimistes d'il y a deux ou trois ans (~800M\$ en 2003 versus prévisions de 4000 à 5000 M\$);  
Quel marché pour les microarrays à usage clinique?

### 1 projet transcriptome = 20-50 lames minimum

Le coût élevé des expériences avec les puces commerciales (~1000 € par ARN) a justifié la mise en place d'une ressource nationale en oligos longs.  
Une collaboration franco-anglaise en cours entre le réseau national Genopole™ et le MRC produit depuis 6 mois de façon standardisée des puces « homme » et « souris » à large couverture (environ 25 000 sondes pour chaque organisme).

#### Les objectifs du projet étaient:

- de renforcer les compétences dans un domaine stratégique;
- de réduire les coûts d'achat en oligonucléotides ;
- de mettre en place des outils collaboratifs de validation des puces, permettant une meilleure définition des sets, de mettre en place une uniformisation des méthodes expérimentales;
- D'offrir aux académiques un outil de qualité à bas prix (~25% prix commercial).

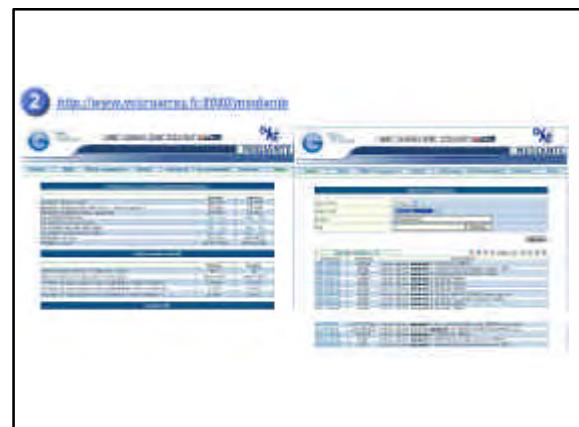


#### Mediante:

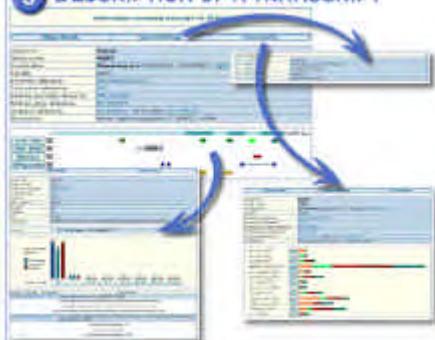
##### Création et développement au laboratoire

- outil de détermination des sondes
- stockage des données
- outil d'analyse

→ Validation des puces pangénomiques RNG

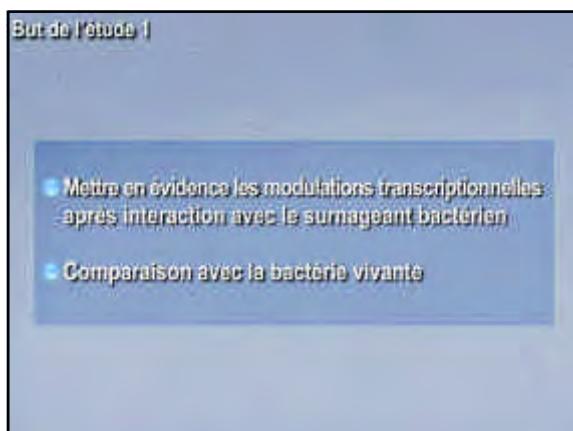
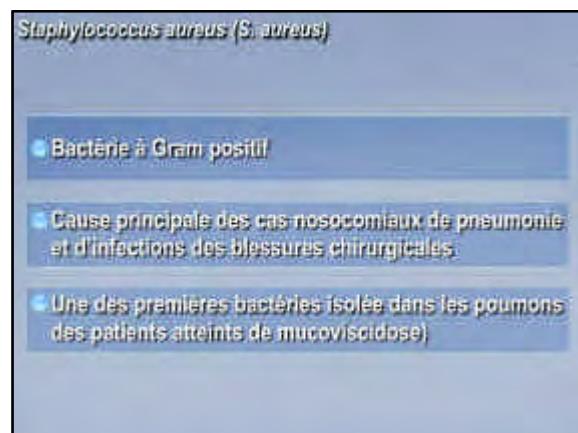
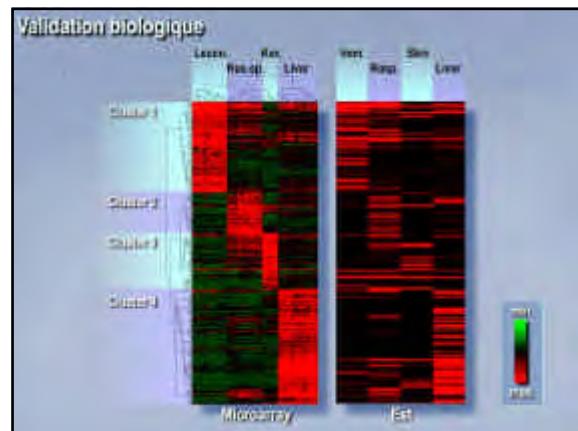
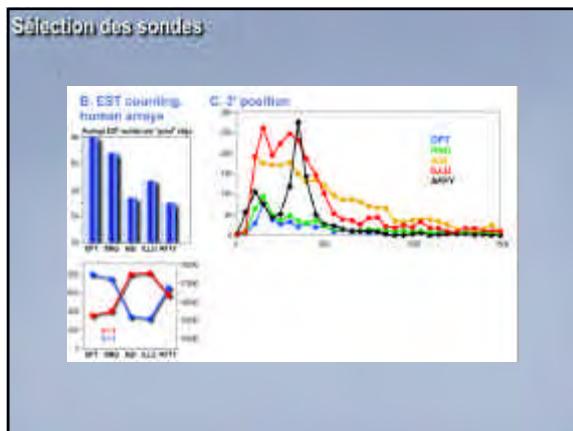


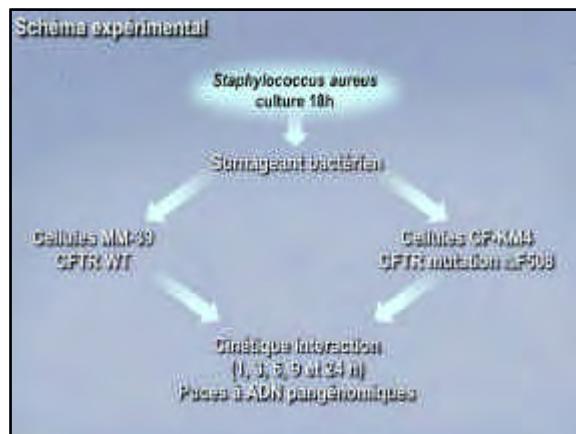
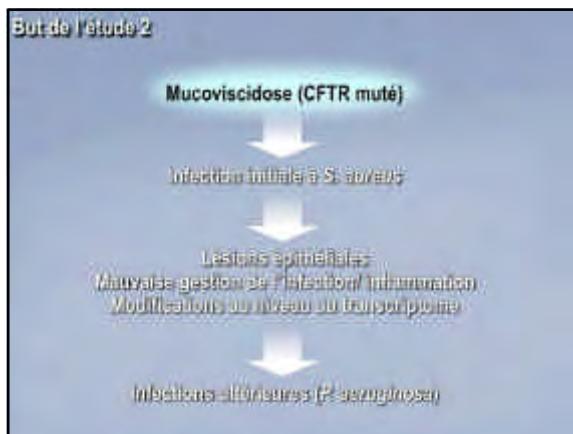
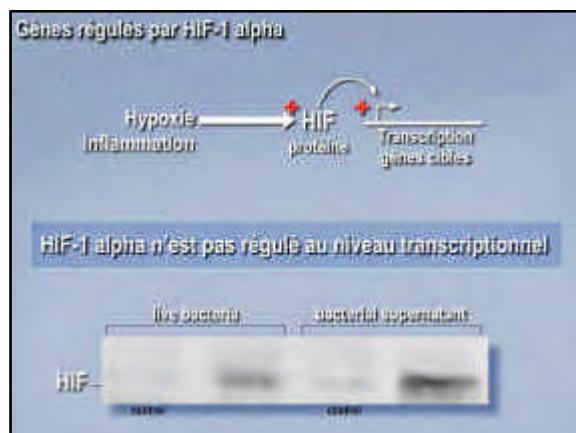
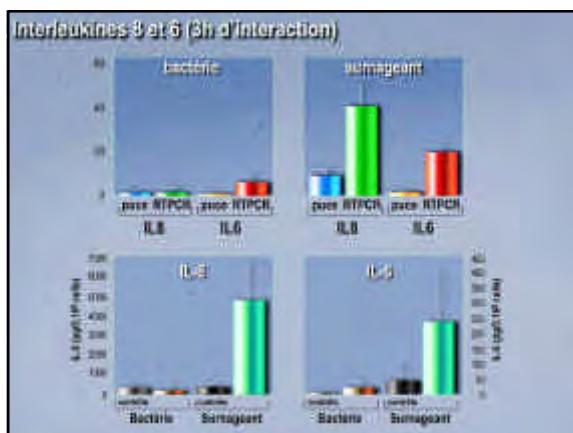
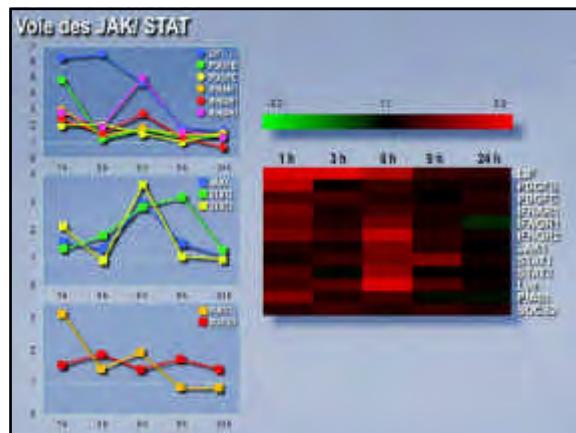
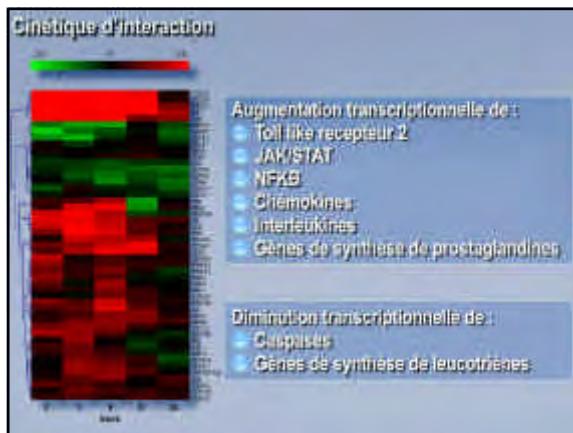
### 3 DESCRIPTION OF A TRANSCRIPT

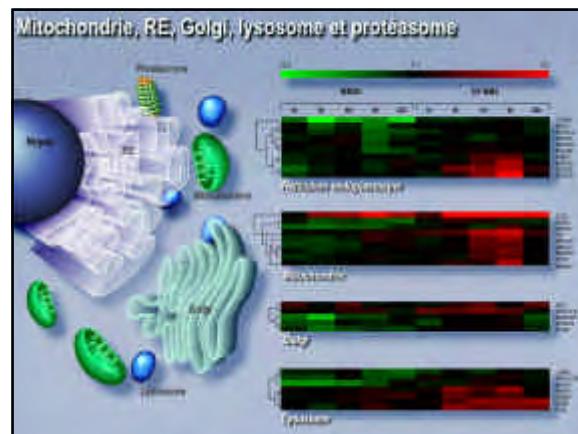
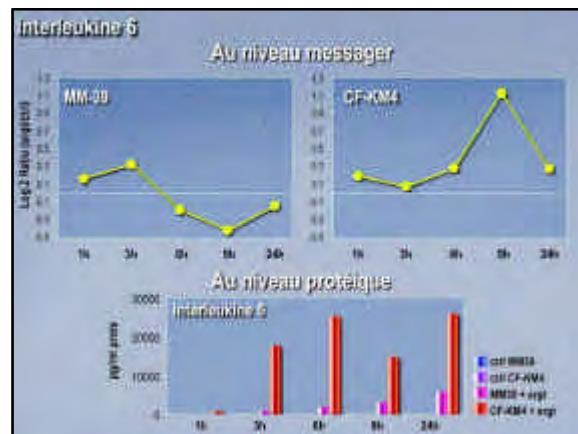
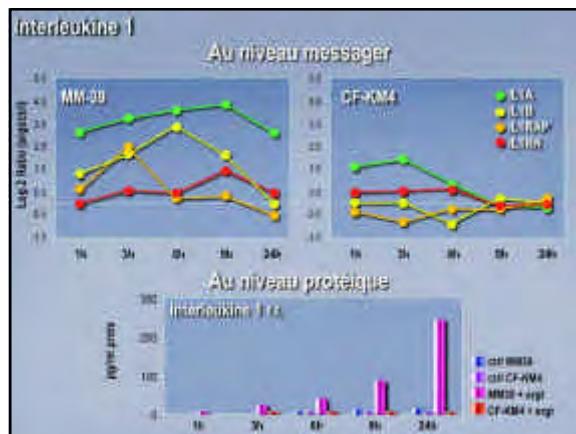
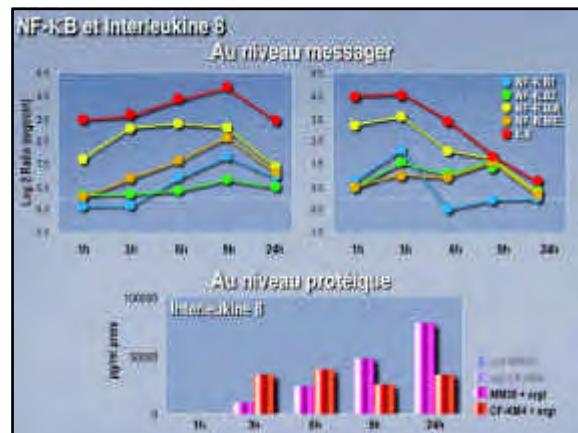
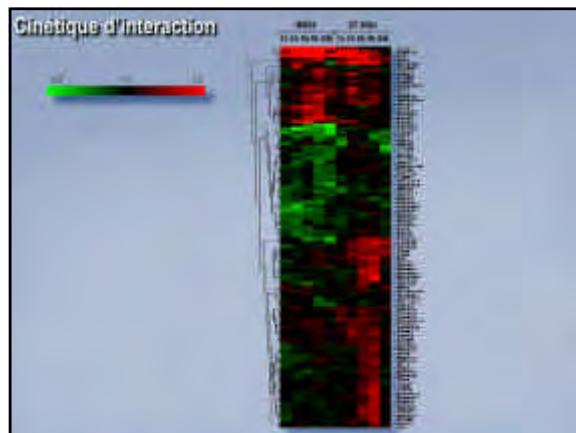


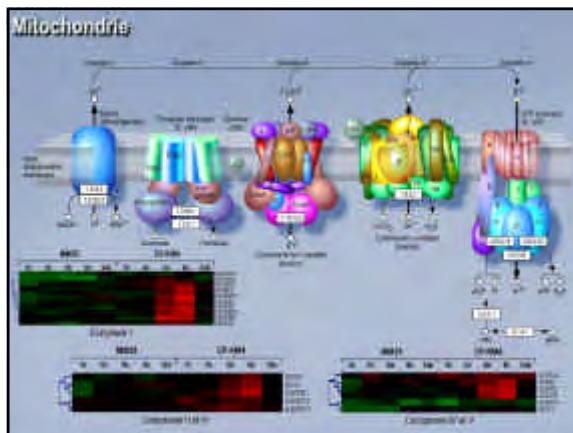
### Sélection des sondes:







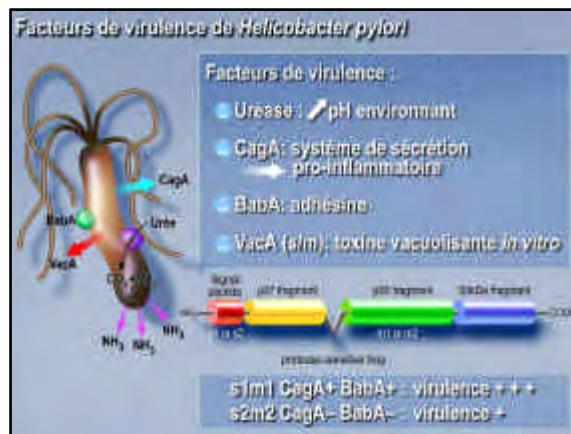
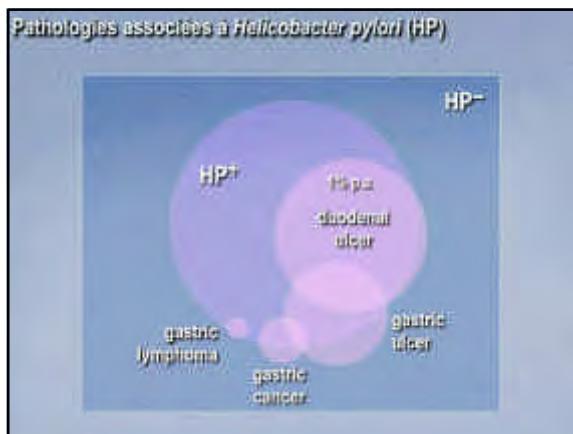
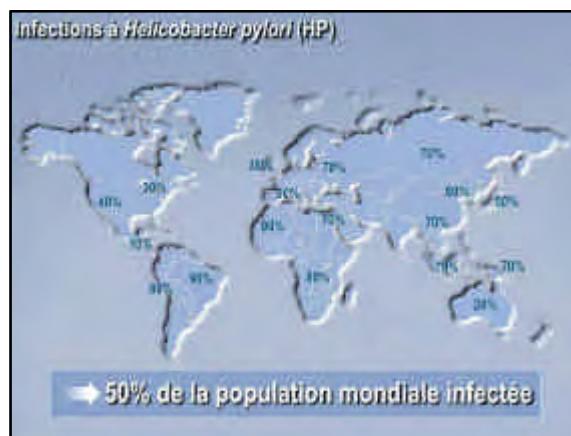
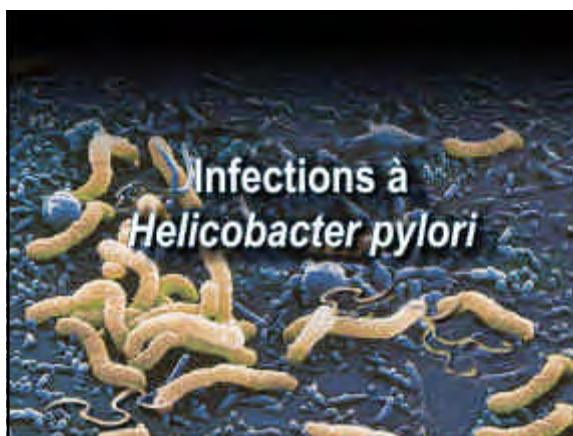




Résumé

Analyse in vitro

- Mise en évidence de réponses spécifiques à la bactérie ou aux facteurs de virulence
- Mise en évidence de réponses spécifiques selon le statut normal ou CF des cellules



## BUT

Déterminer les gènes modulés dans l'entre et dans le fundus suite à une infection par *Helicobacter pylori*

Puce spécifique 1982 gènes

- cancer
- cicatrisation
- inflammation

## Schéma expérimental

### Recrutement patients

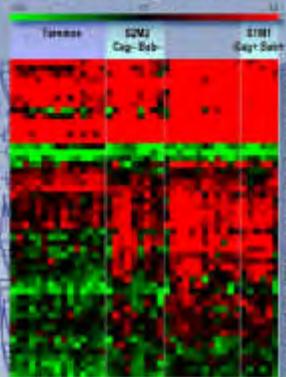
#### Biopsies



- Analyse histologique
- Examen direct : coloration Gram, Test urease, Culture gélose, Génotypage de la souche
- RNA later/ extraction ARN

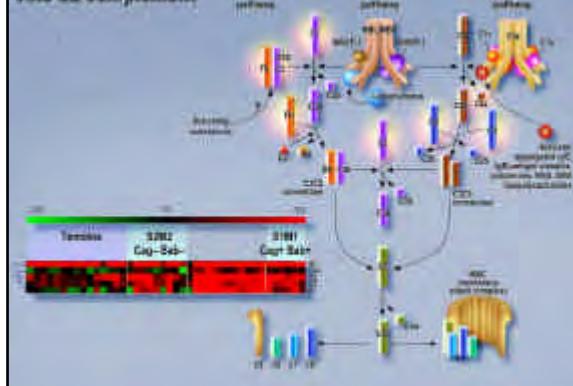
FUNDUS : 16 infectés - 11 non infectés  
ANTRE : 27 infectés + 15 non infectés

## Clustering hiérarchique entre



- Augmentation transcriptionnelle de :
- Chimiokines
  - Protéines du complément
  - Protéases
  - TLR

## Voie du complément



## CMH2:

CMH1 → LT CD8+ (protéines cytosoliques)

CMH2 → LT CD4+ (pathologies extracellulaires)

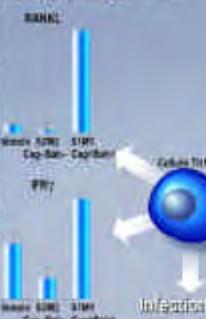
Tissus S2H2 S1M1

Cyto-Sab- Cyto-Sab+



CD4+ TNC

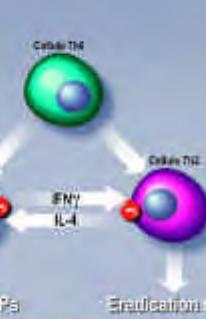
## CMH2/ lymphocyte Th1



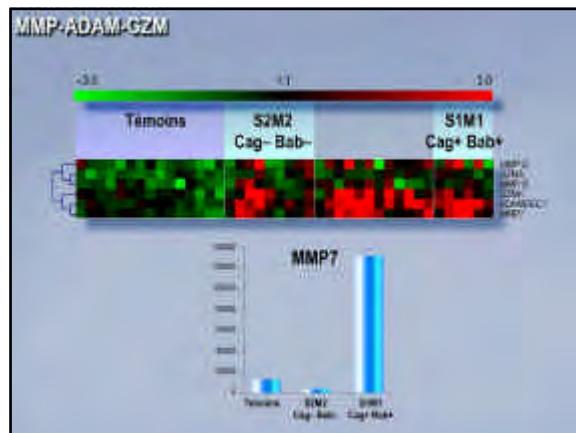
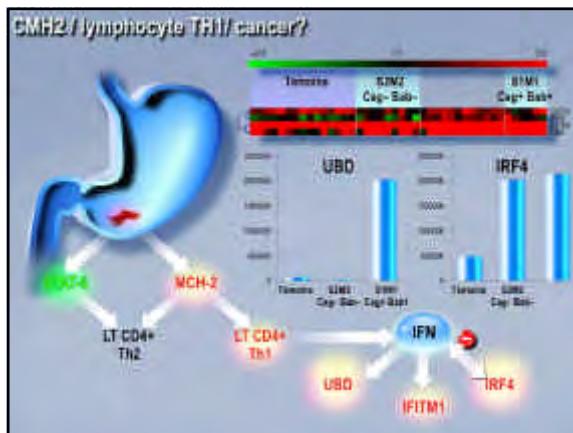
Th1: Pathogènes intracellulaires

Th2: Pathogènes extracellulaires

## CMH2/ lymphocyte Th2



Eradication HPs

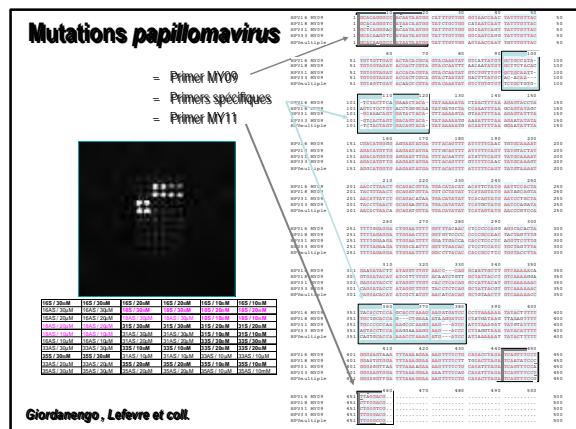
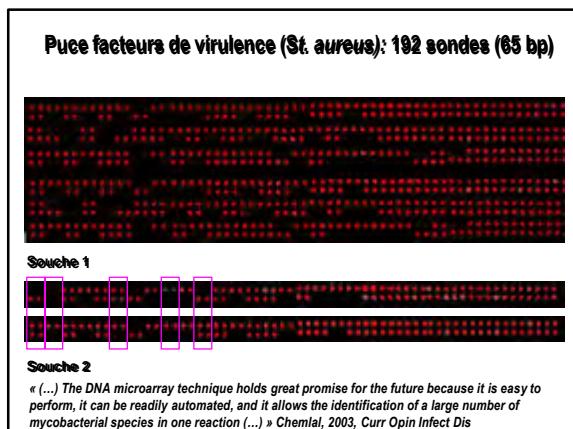


BF	6p21.32
C2	6p21.32
C4A	6p21.32
HLA-DMA	6p21.32
HLA-DPB1	6p21.32
HLA-DQB1	6p21.32
HLA-DRB4	6p21.32
HLA-DRB5	6p21.32
LTB	6p21.33
LST1	6p21.33
UBO	6p21.3
IRF4	6p25.3

Résumé

Analyse *in vivo*

- Mise en évidence de nouveaux gènes
- Dans deux parties distinctes de l'estomac



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