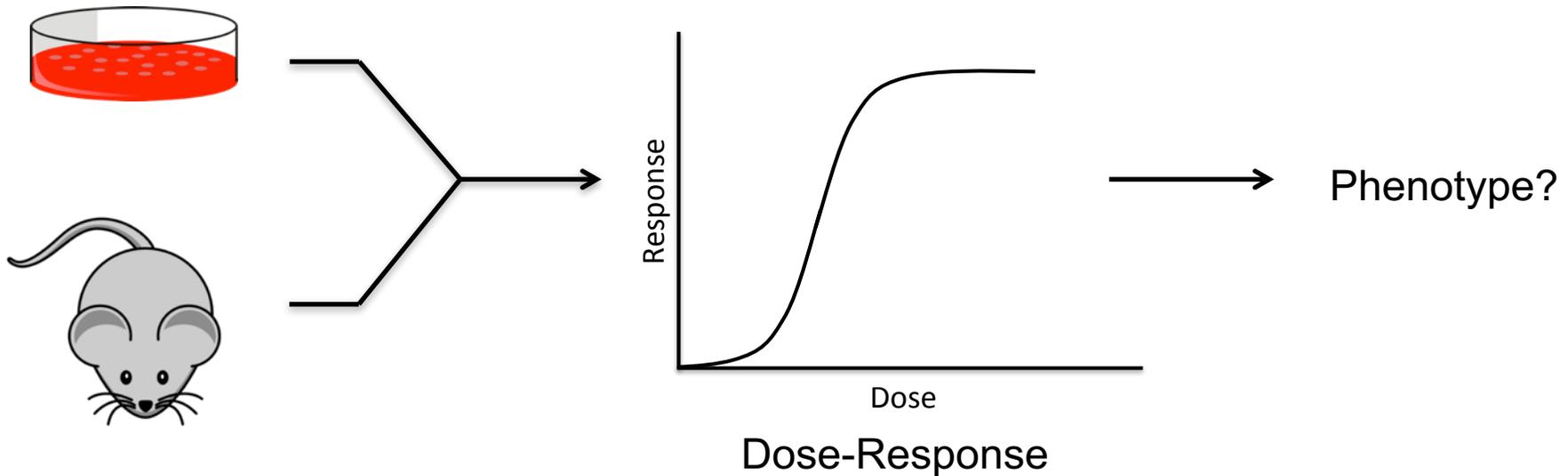


# **Gene Expression Profiling with NanoString Technology to Identify Genetic Modulators of Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor (AHR)-mediated Toxicity**

**Peter Dornbos  
Genomics Core Seminar  
Michigan State University  
October 31, 2017**

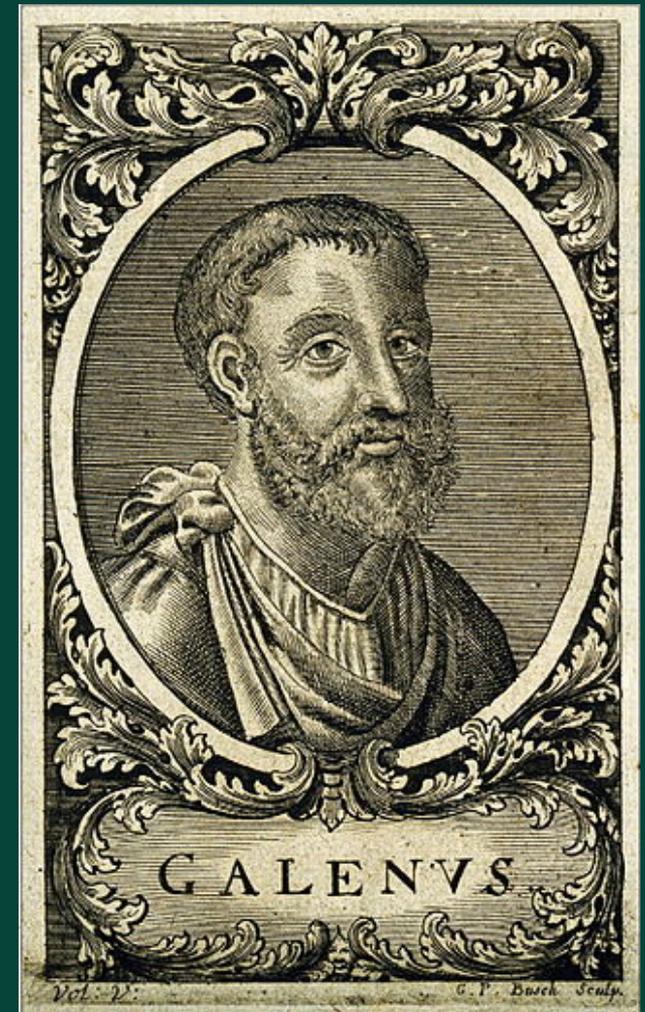
# Characterizing Risk Associated with Chemical Exposure

Laboratory-based toxicology is primarily focused on altered phenotypes associated with increasing doses of a chemical of concern.

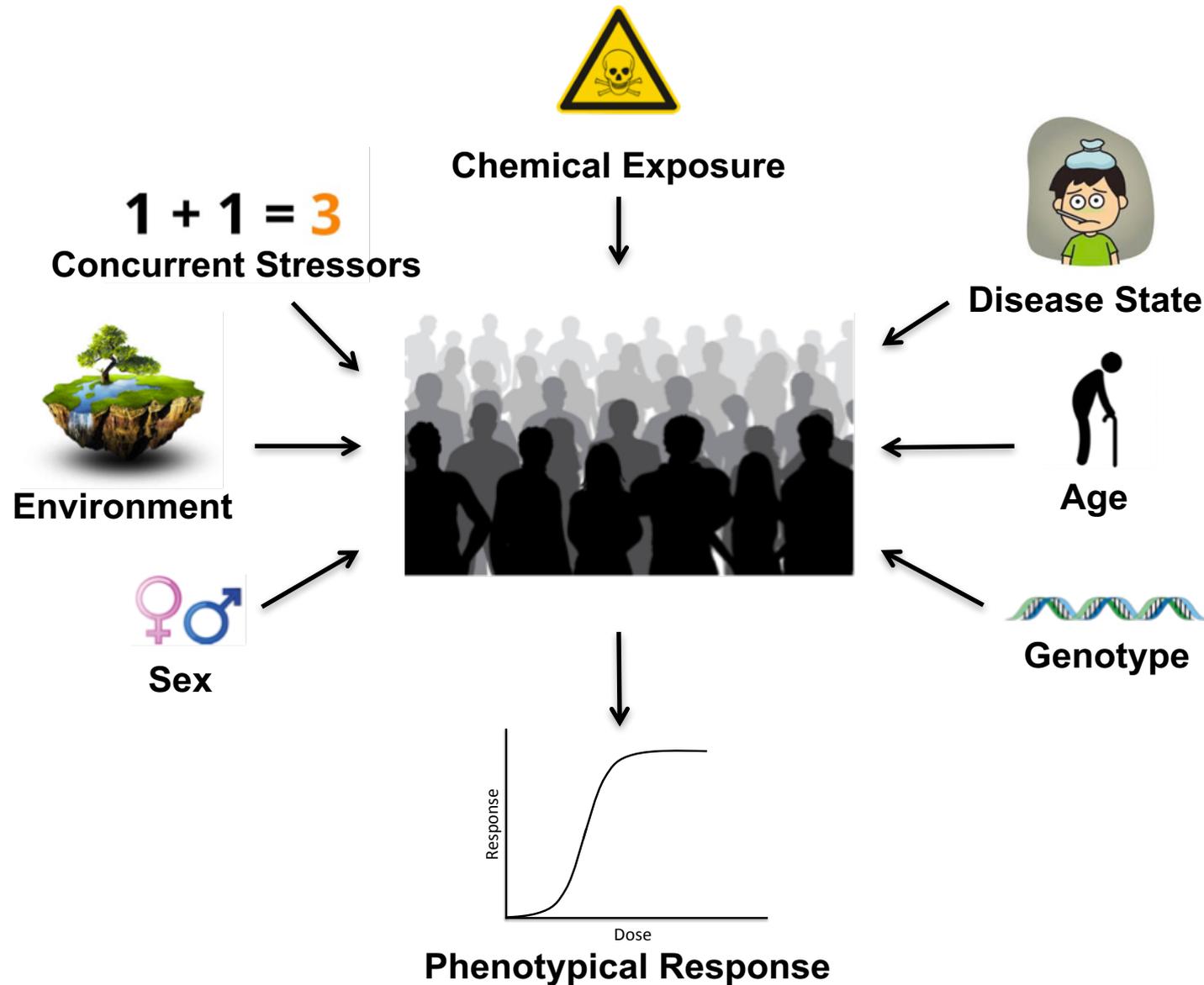


‘But remember throughout that no external cause is efficient without a predisposition of the body itself. Otherwise, external causes which affect one would affect all’

-Claudius Galenus (129-217 AD)

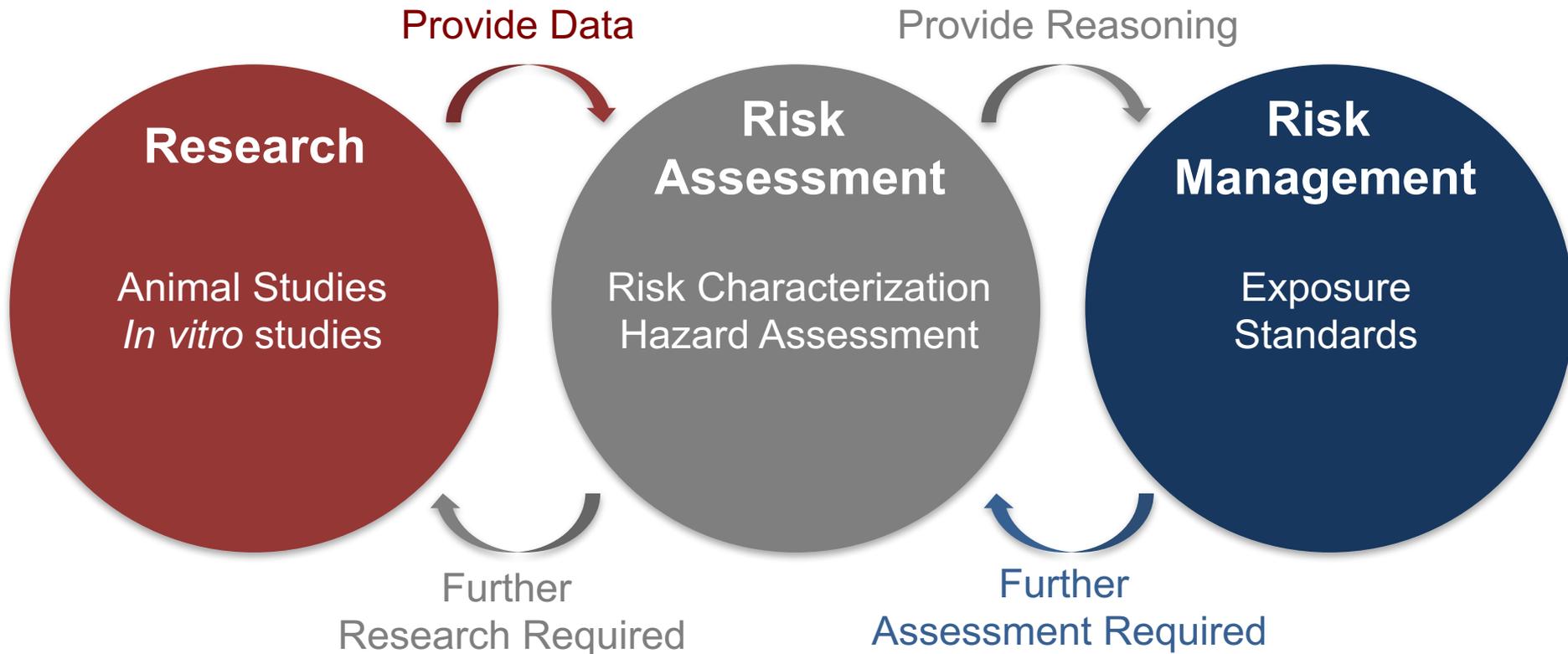


# Assessing a Heterogeneous Population



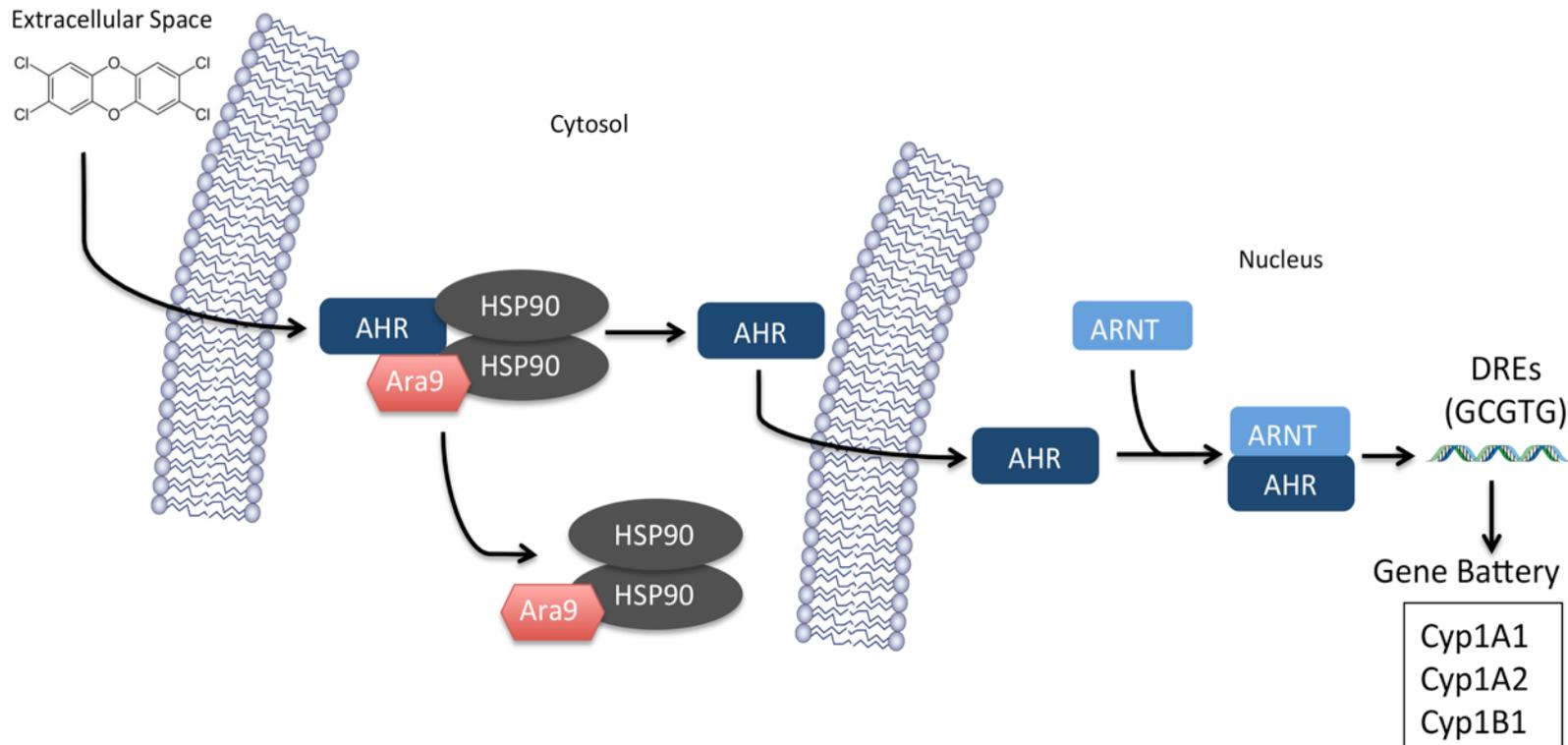
# From the Laboratory to a Decision

The characterization of potential risks posed by chemicals is a dynamic, multifaceted process.



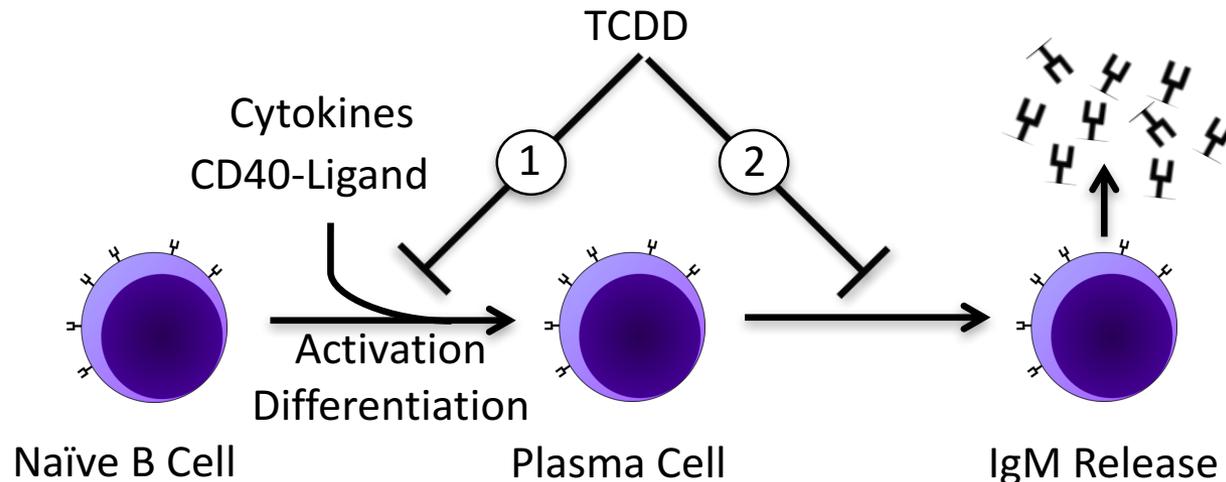
# Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor as a Case Study

- Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor (AHR) – transcription factor in the PAS superfamily of environmental sensors.
- Most potent ligand of the AHR is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (TCDD).
- TCDD is linked to several complex, chronic diseases in humans including chloracne, metabolic syndrome, potentially cancer, and **immune suppression**.

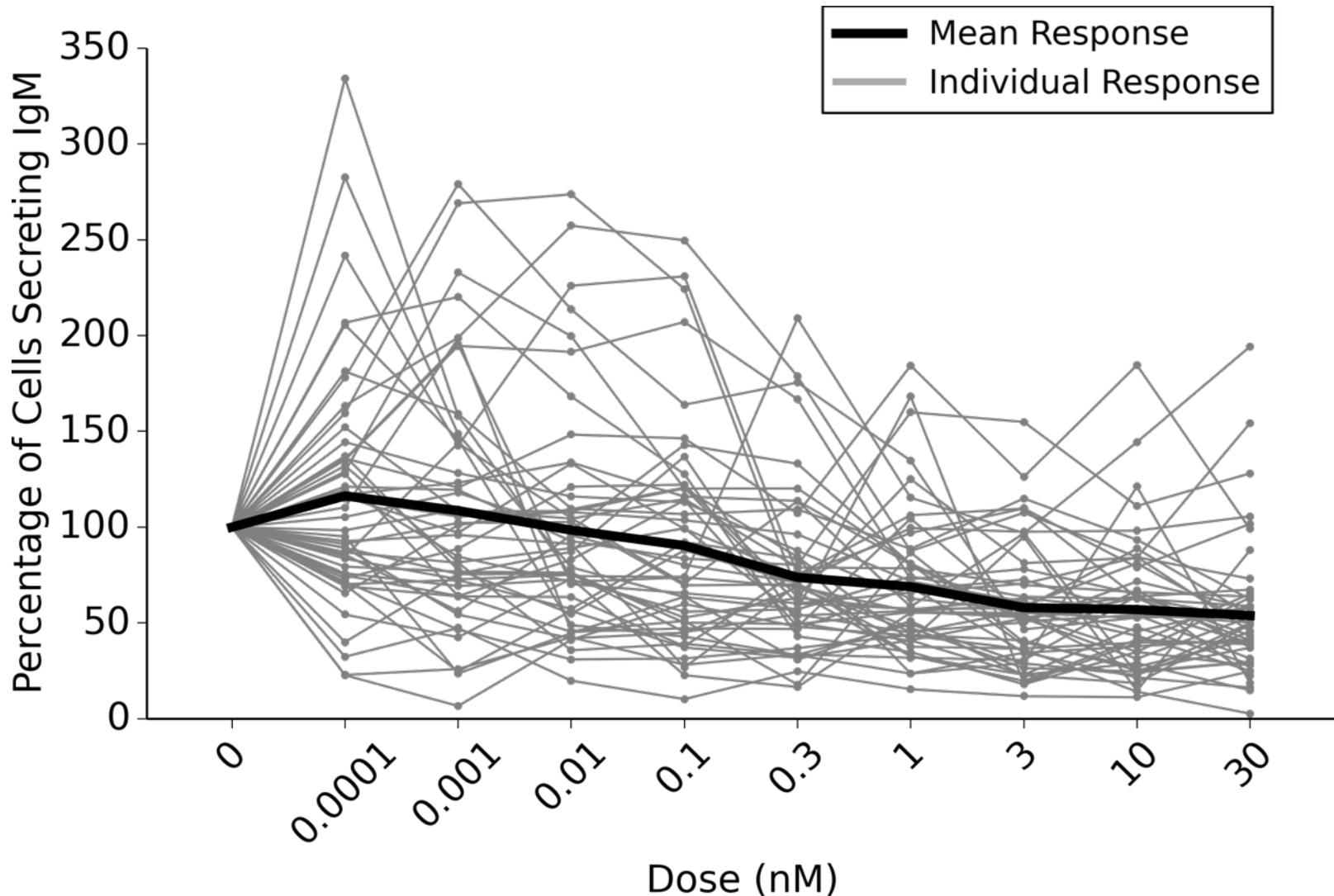


# TCDD-induced Immunosuppression

- TCDD is a known suppressant of the human B cell function.
- While the mechanism is not completely understood, B cells exposed to TCDD release less antibody following activation.
- There are known variations in individual's immunosuppressive response to increasing doses of TCDD.

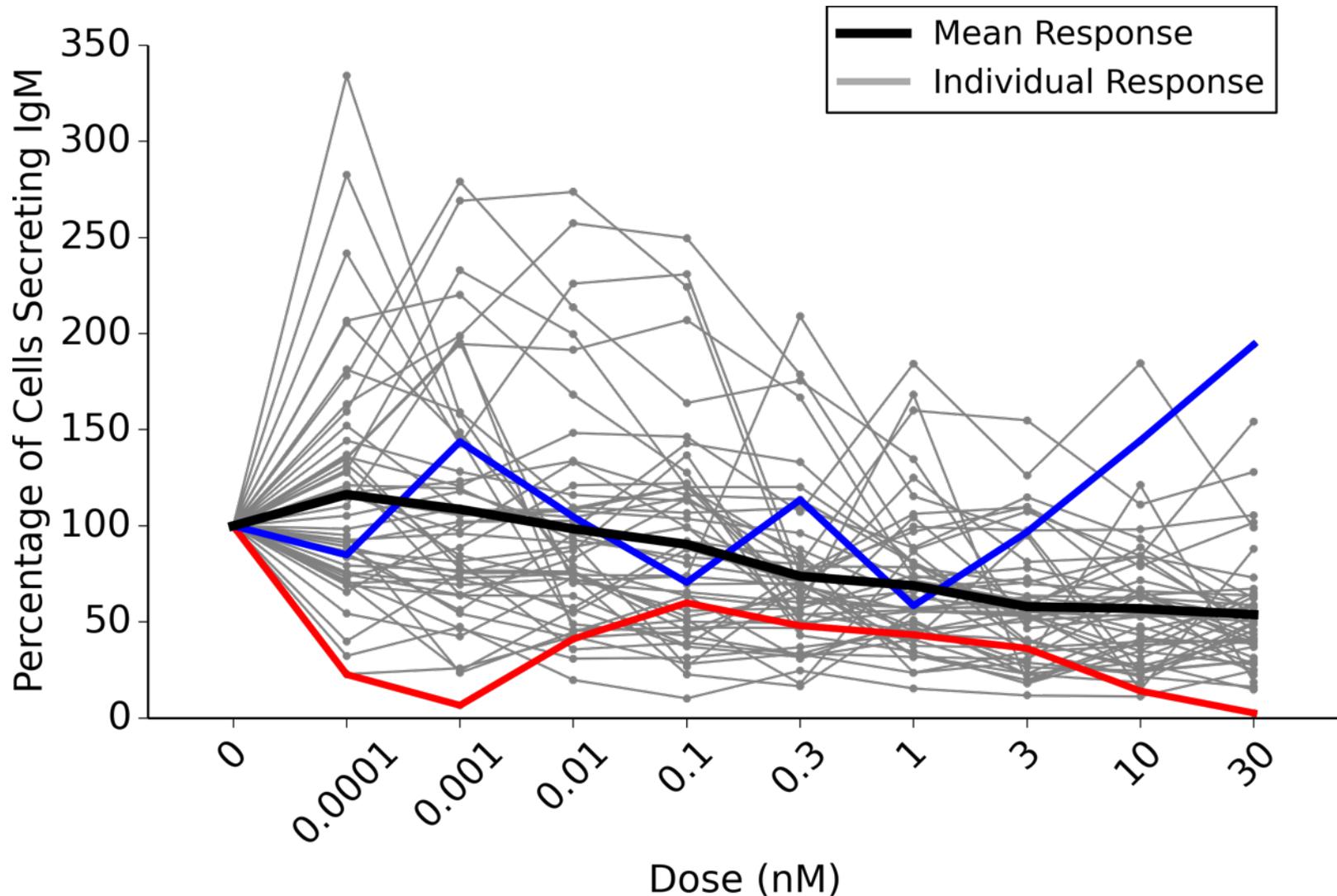


# Interindividual Variability in Human Population Response to TCDD



**There is a wide-array of responses found within the human population.**

# Interindividual Variability in Human Population Response to TCDD

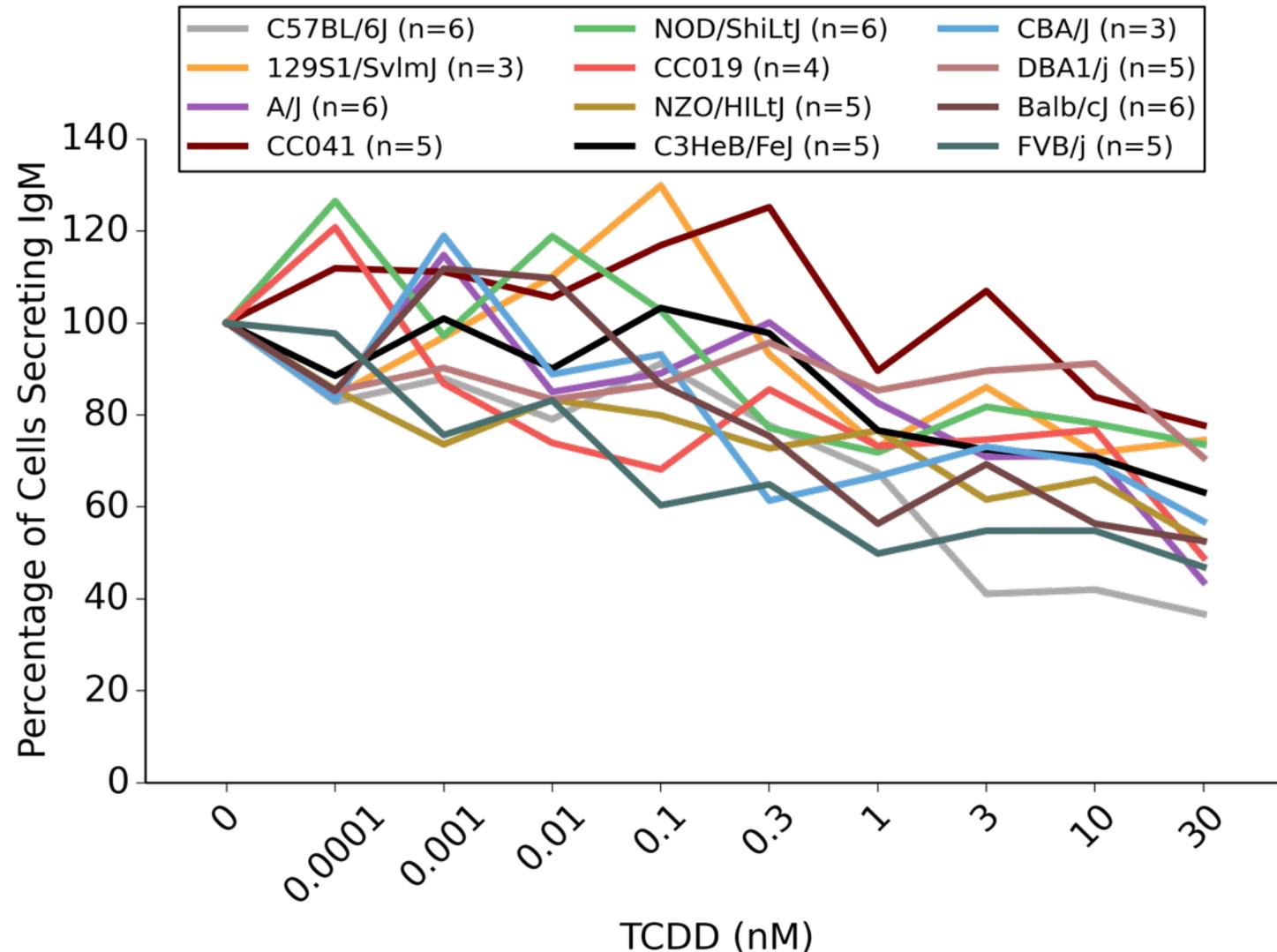


**There is a wide-array of responses found within the human population.**

# Hypothesis

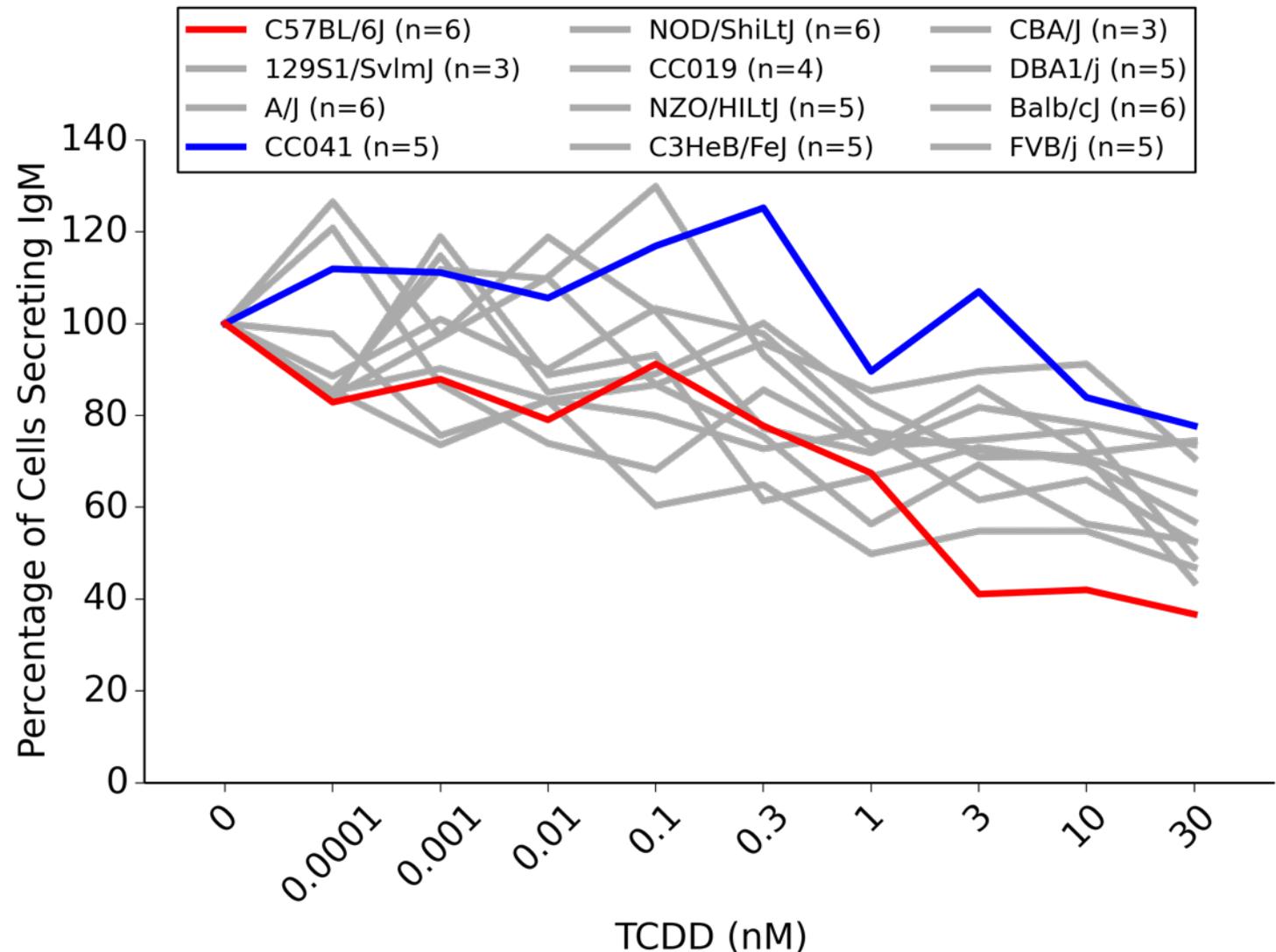
**Use of a genetically diverse mouse panel will identify genetic variants that modulate TCDD-induced toxicity.**

# Proof of Principle: mice also respond differently



**There is a wide-array of responses found within the a population of mice.**

# Proof of Principle: mice also respond differently



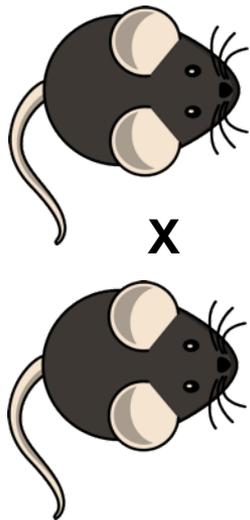
**There is a wide-array of responses found within the a population of mice.**

# Experimental Pipeline

## Biological Model

## Data

## Analysis



10 consecutive days of  
TCDD dosing

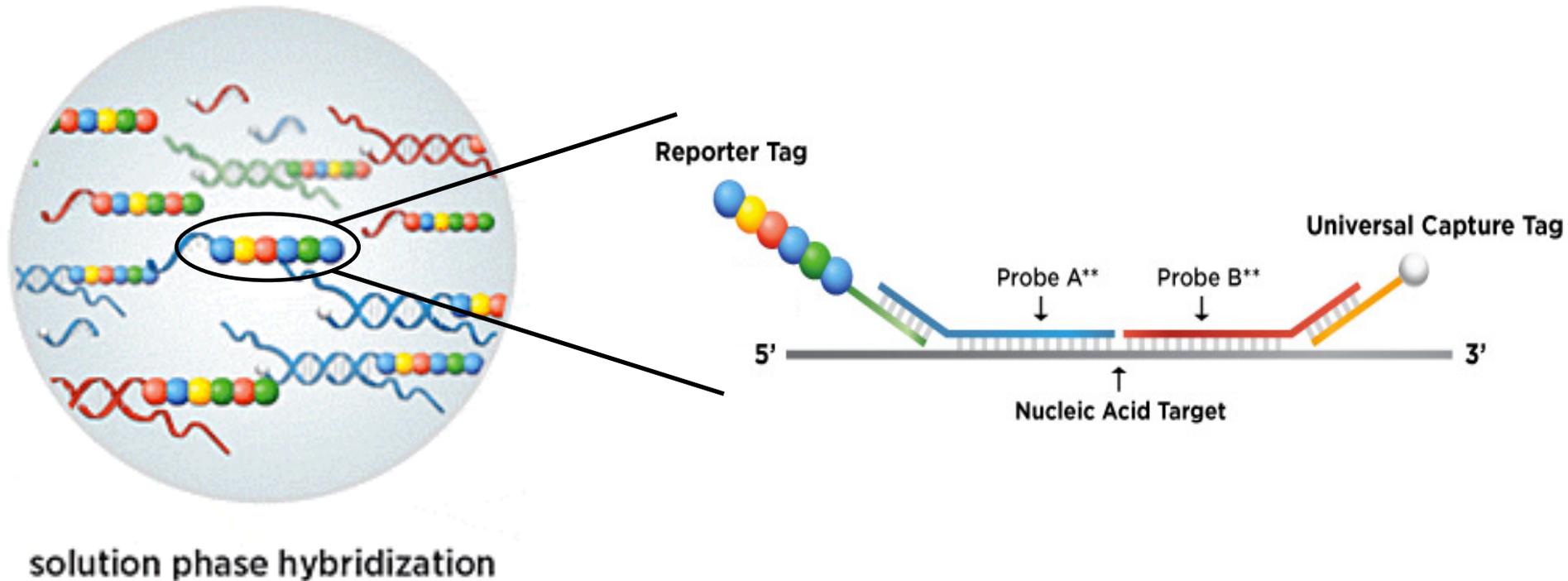
1. Gene expression in the liver
2. Gene expression in the uterus
3. Change in percent body fat

Quantitative  
Trait Loci  
Analysis

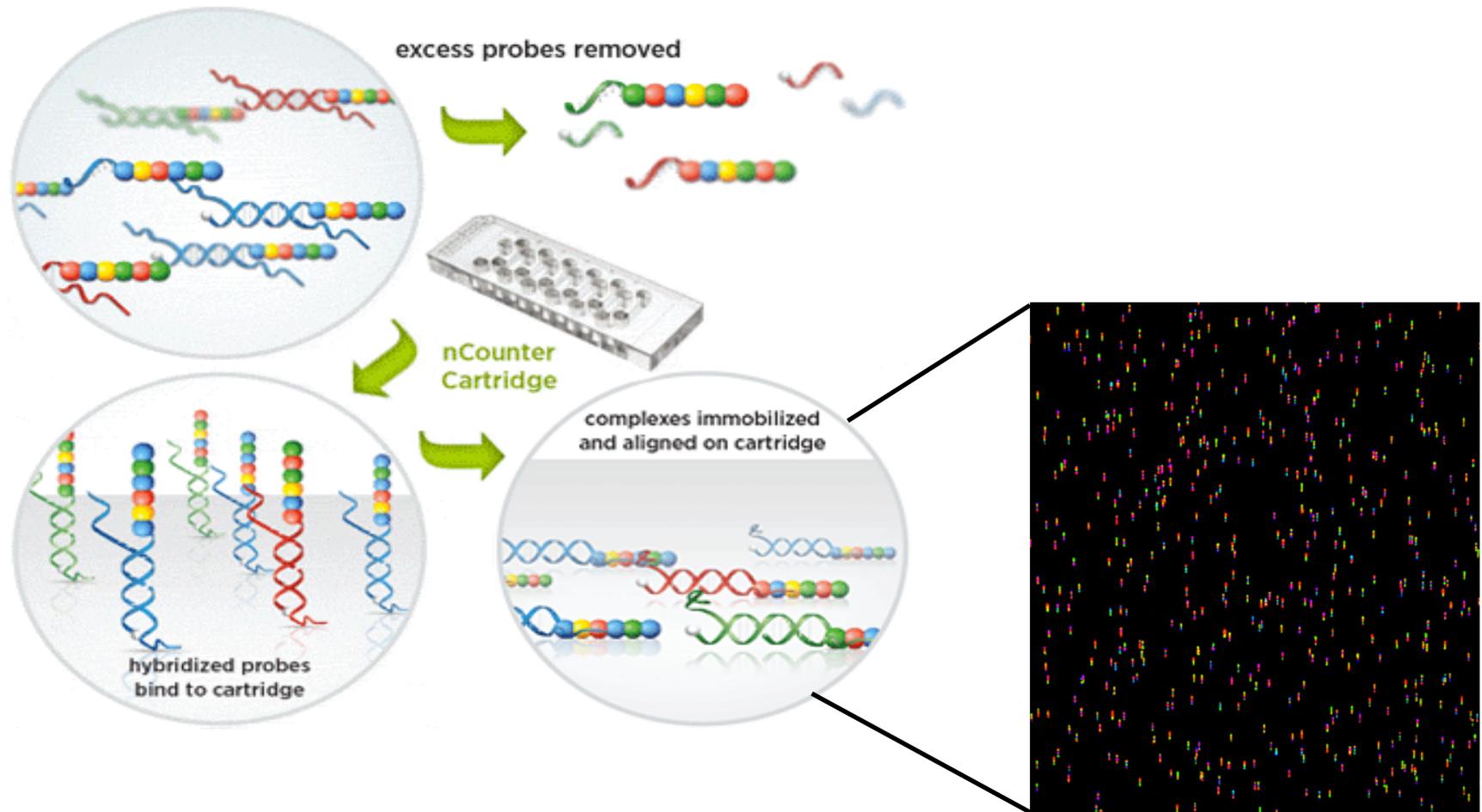
Overnight Mating of  
14 genetically  
diverse strains

# NanoString nCounter Technology

# Step 1: Probe and Target Hybridization



## Step 2: Hybridized Probes Bind to Cartridge



## Step 3: nCounter Digitizes the Field of Vision and Counts Molecular Barcodes



Barcode	Counts	Identity
	3	XLSA
	2	FOX5
	1	INSULIN

## Step 4: Data Analysis with nSolver Software



Import RCC Files



New Study

# NanoString nCounter Technology

- **Advantages:**
  - **No enzymes necessary**
    - **No Reverse Transcriptase**
    - **No Taq Polymerase**
  - **High Sensitivity --- < 1 copy of the target DNA/RNA per cell**
  - **Ability to multiplex up to 800 genes per assay**
  - **Ability to measure DNA, RNA, and protein in the same, single reaction\***
  - **Great customer service**
  
- **Disadvantages:**
  - **Closed platform**
  - **Assay optimization required for each tissue/species of interest**
  - **May not be cost-effective for lower-numbers of samples**
  - **High-expressing genes can dwarf low-expressing gene counts**
  - **Polymorphic target may result in false-negative(s)**
    - **Nanostring will prepare probes for you\***

## Cost Differential for ~650 Samples

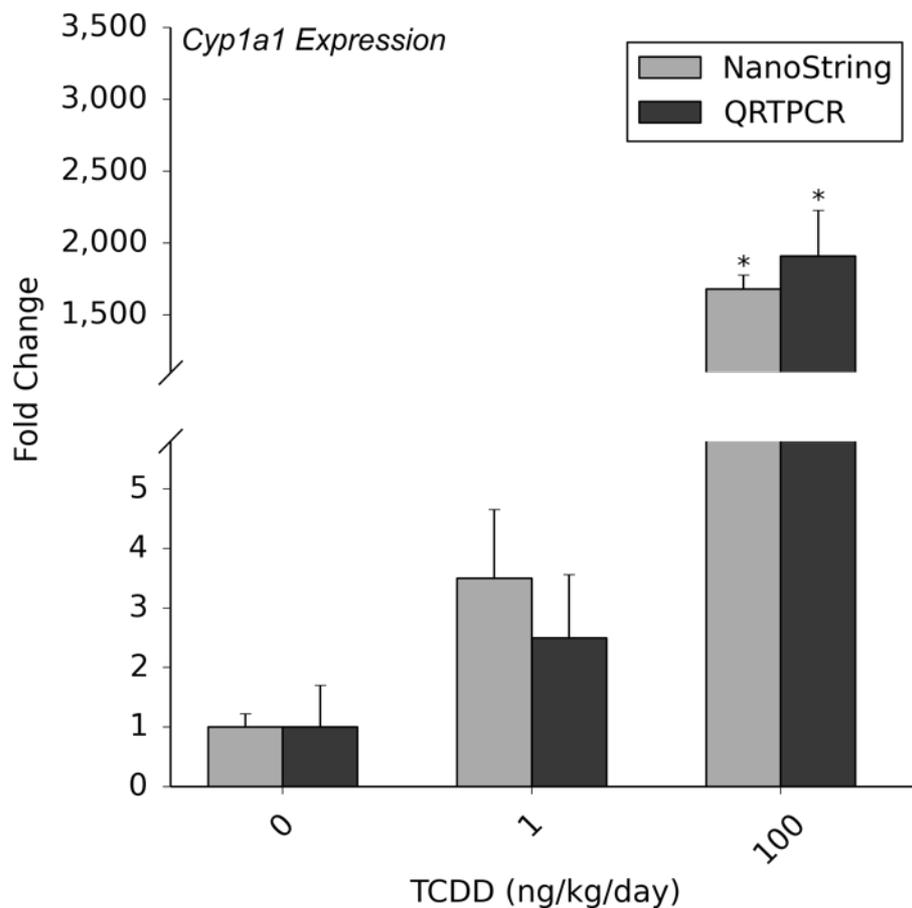
Assay	Component Cost	Consumable Cost	Time	Total Price
<b>TaqMan QRTPCR</b>	\$0.74 18s + \$0.66 probe + \$0.75 Taqman Mastermix = \$2.15 / rxn + \$0.075 Reverse Transcriptase / rxn	2.25 per plates + 0.65 sealing tape	<b>140</b> hours in thermocycler	<b>\$13,192.97</b>
<b>SYBR Green QRTPCR</b>	Primer is negligible + \$0.56 SYBR Mastermix = \$1.55/rxn + \$0.075 Reverse Transcriptase / rxn	2.25 per plates + 0.65 sealing tape	<b>285</b> hours in thermocycler	<b>\$5188.62</b>
<b>NanoString nCounter (w/ quote)</b>	Included in Final	Included in Final	<b>~24</b> hours / plate (TOTAL)	<b>\$4,284.00</b>
<b>NanoString nCounter (full price)</b>	Included in Final	Included in Final	<b>~24</b> hours / plate (TOTAL)	<b>\$8,874.00</b>

\*Not Included: time + cost to quantify quantity and quality of RNA; pipette tip cost, core costs, and time to set-up assays (QRTPCR and nCounter)

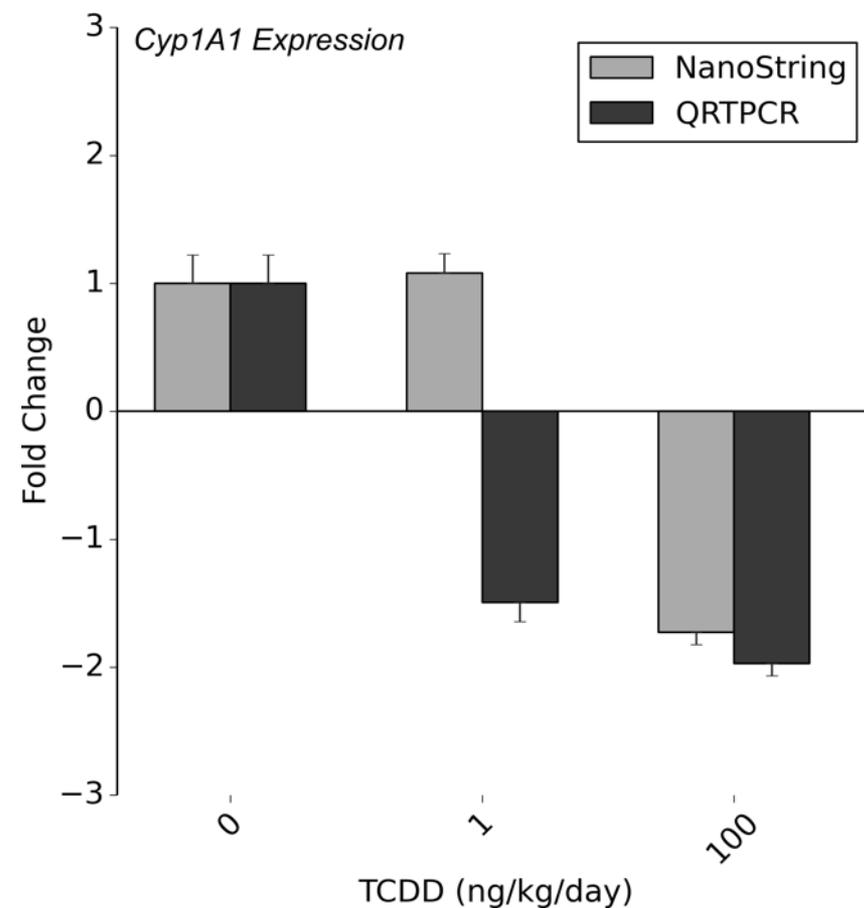
# Expression Profiling in the Liver

# NanoString nCounter Confirmation with QRTPCR - Liver

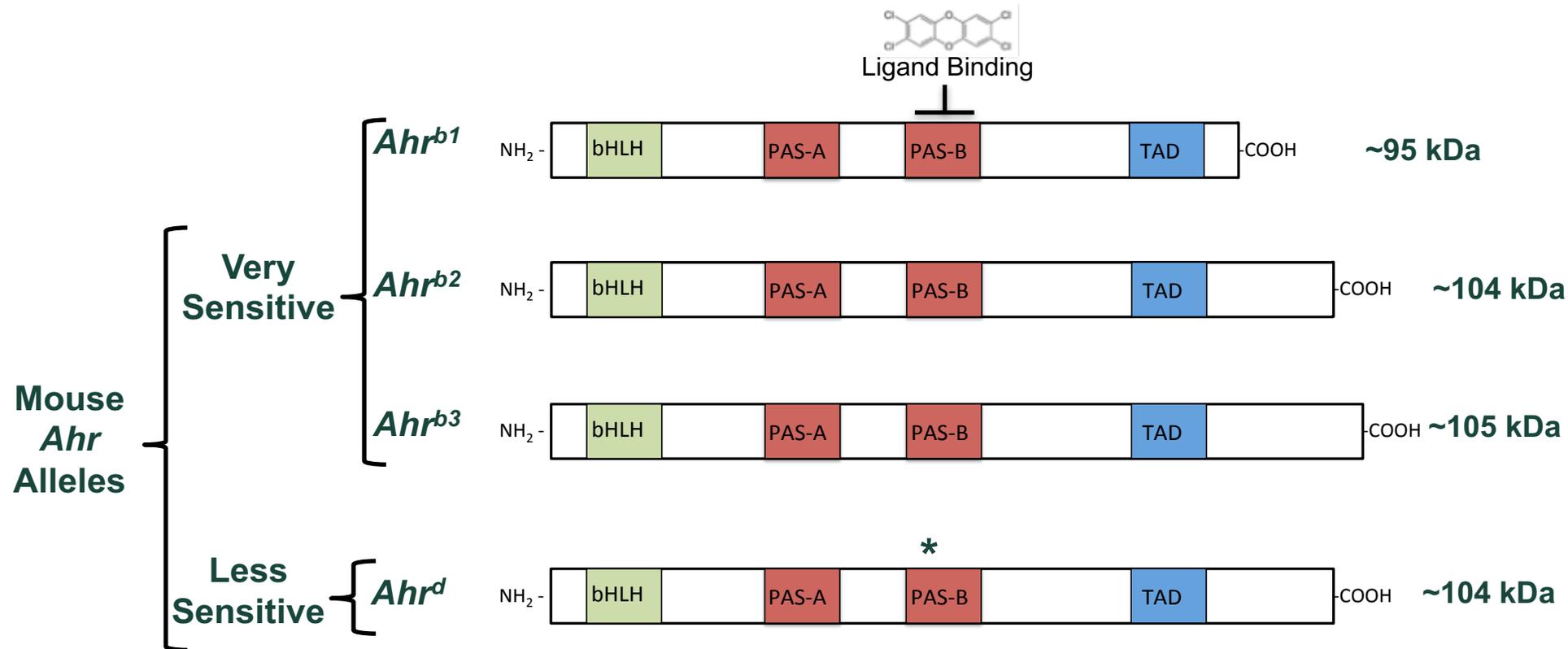
## BXD100



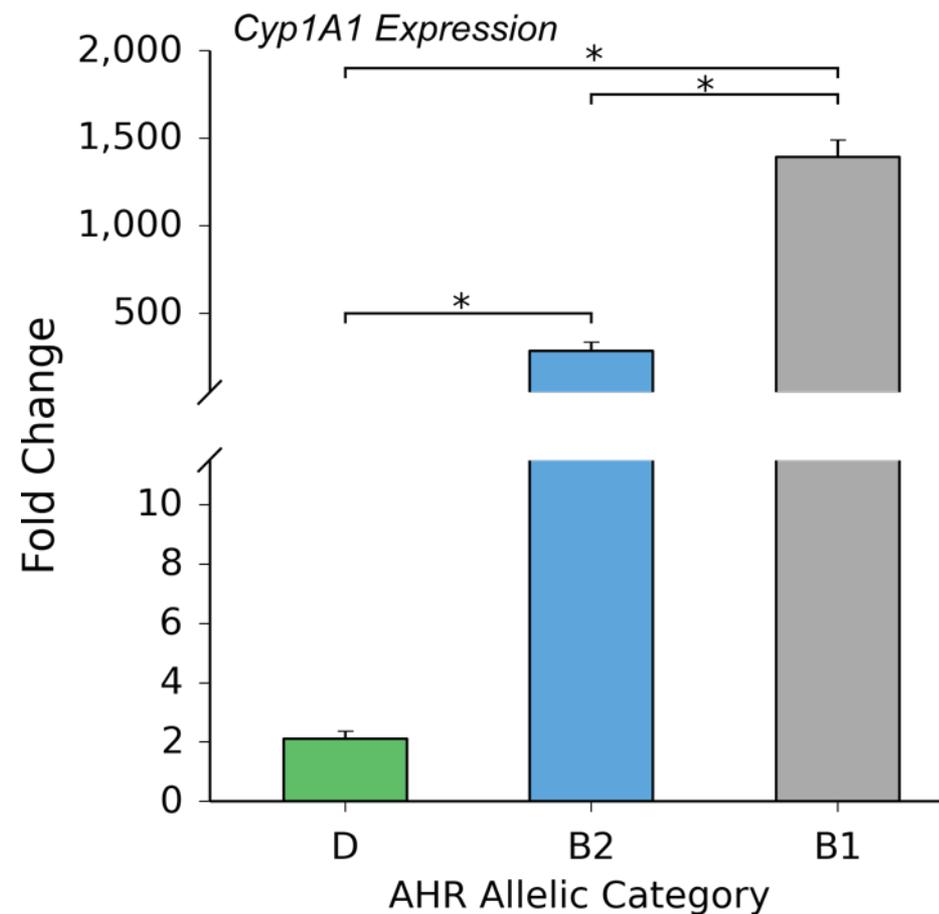
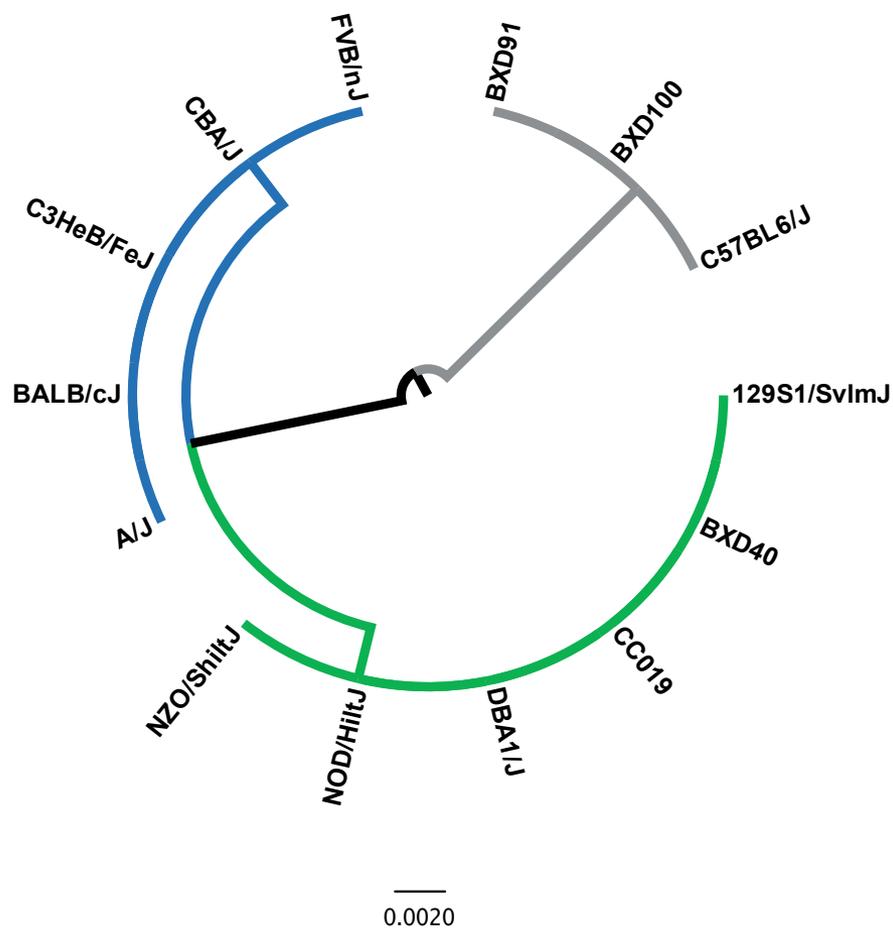
## NOD/ShiLTJ



# Ahr-dependent Variability in Response to TCDD



# AHR-mediated *Cyp1a1* Expression in the Liver

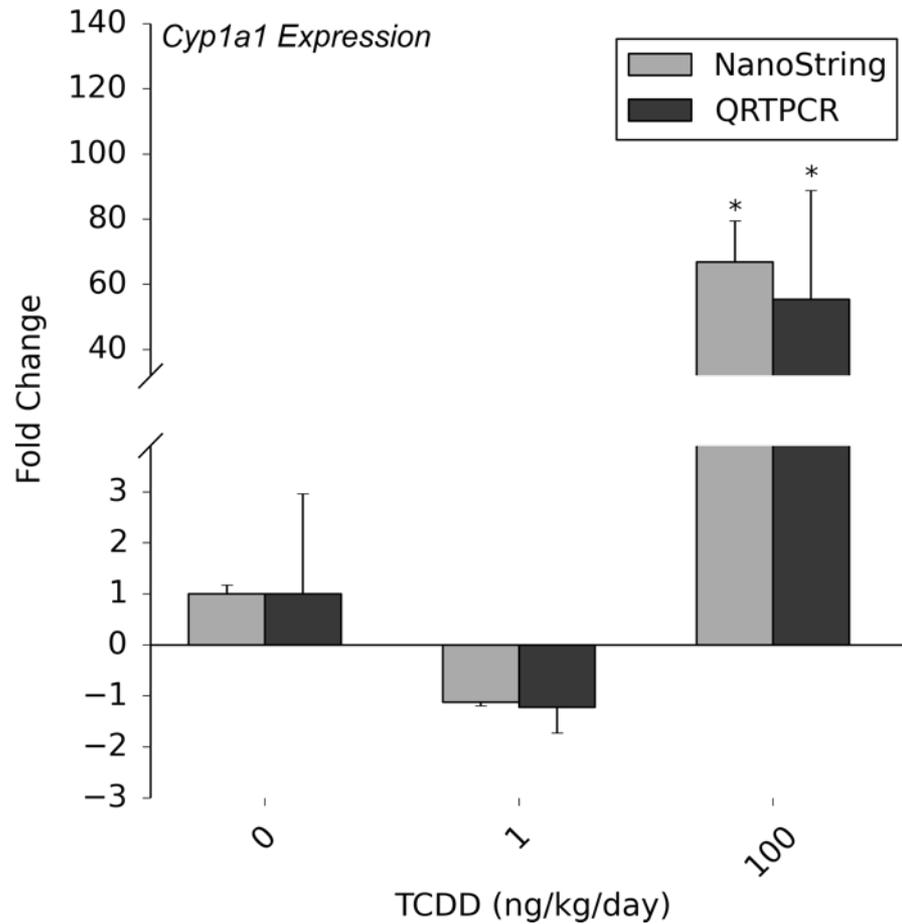




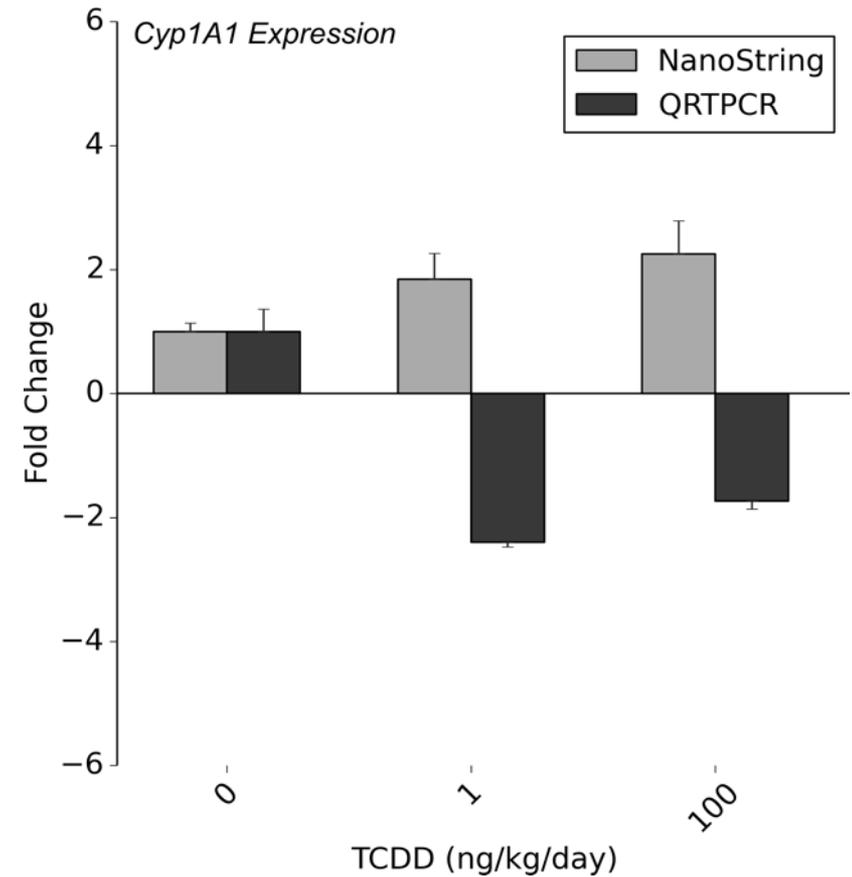
# Expression Profiling in the Uterus

# NanoString nCounter Confirmation with QRTPCR - Uterus

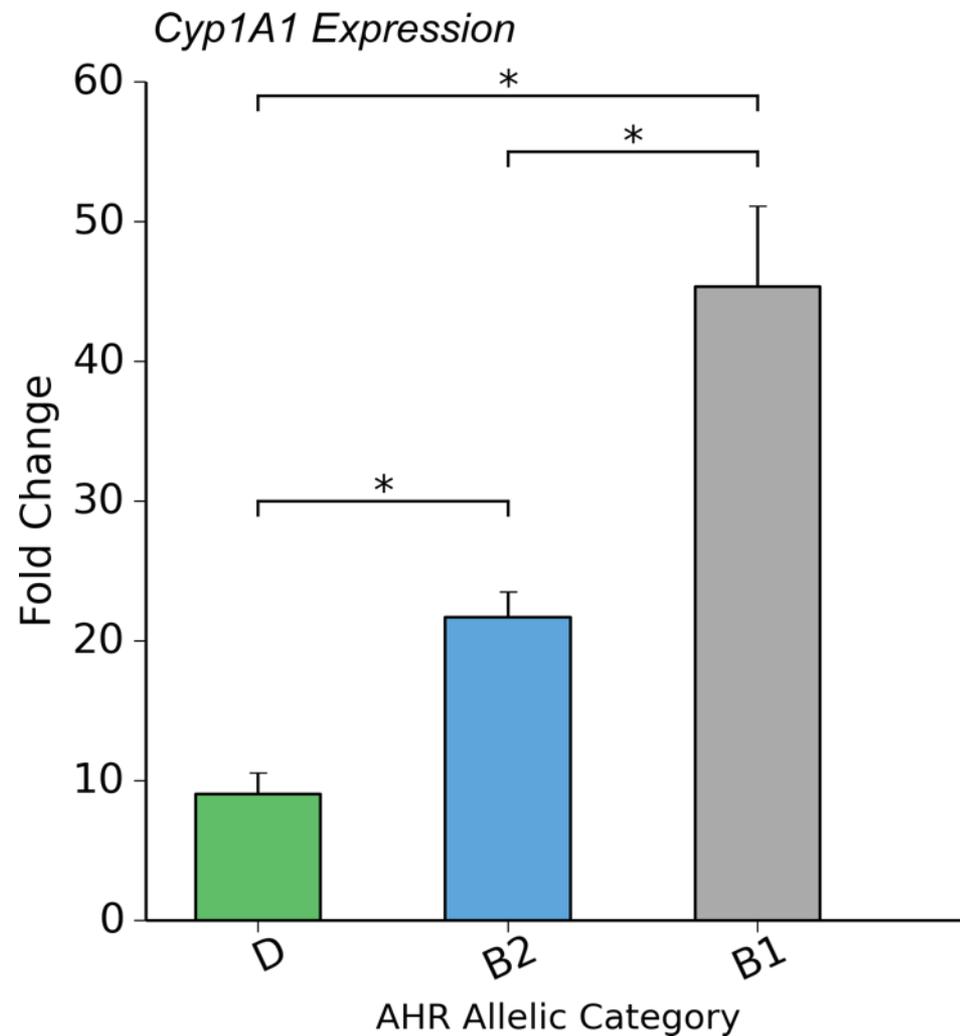
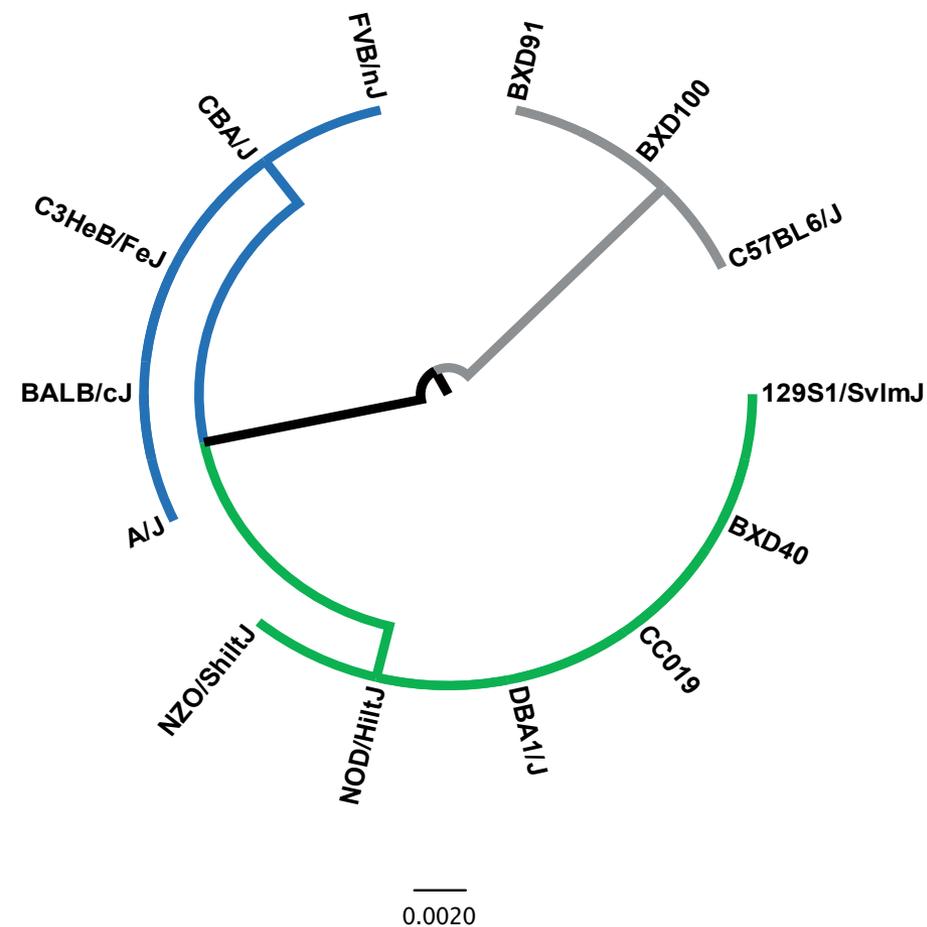
## BXD100



## NOD/ShiITJ



# AHR-mediated *Cyp1a1* Expression in the Uterus







Questions?