

Inferring Genetic Architecture from “Systems Genetics” Studies



Norbert Perrimon

Harvard Medical School

Q.1 How do we systematically analyze the function of genes?

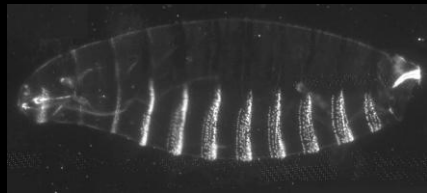
Q. 2 How do we assemble gene products into networks?

Drosophila genome: 15,000 protein coding genes

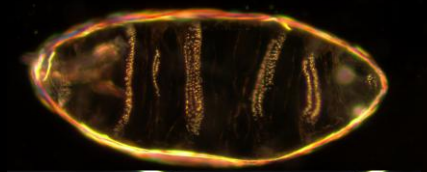
Drosophila cells: 7,500 genes

Forward Genetic Screens to identify pathway components

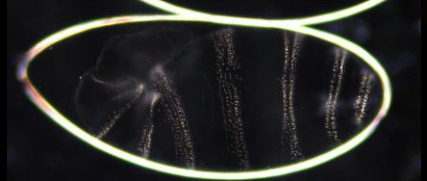
Specific and Penetrant Phenotypes



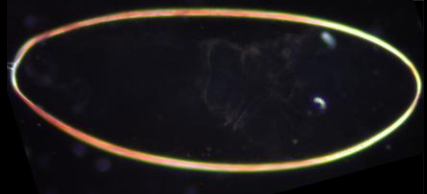
Wild type



Unpaired



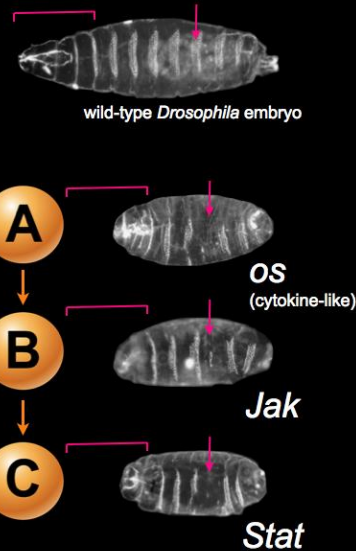
Decapentaplegic



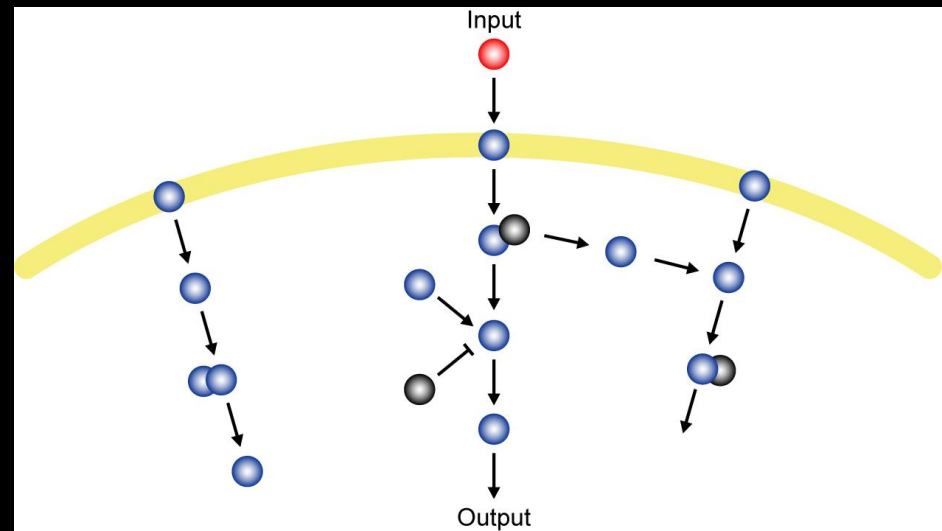
Notch



dorsal



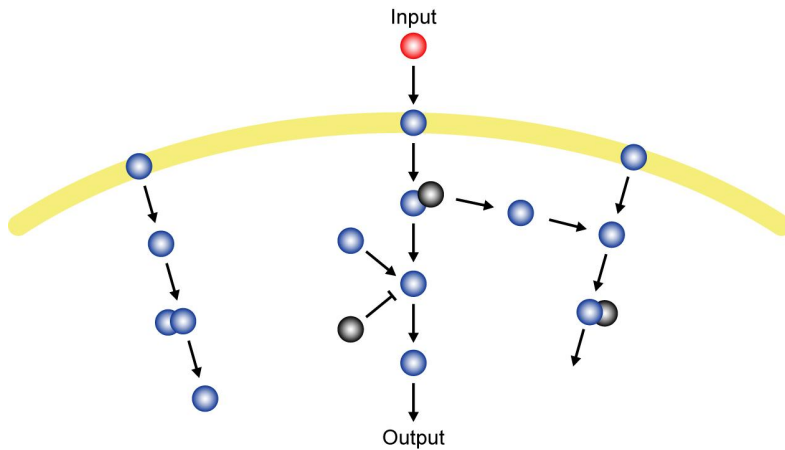
Hypothesis: Genes with similar specific mutant phenotypes encode components of the same biochemical pathway.



After 2000: Analyses of signaling networks

Classic Genetics

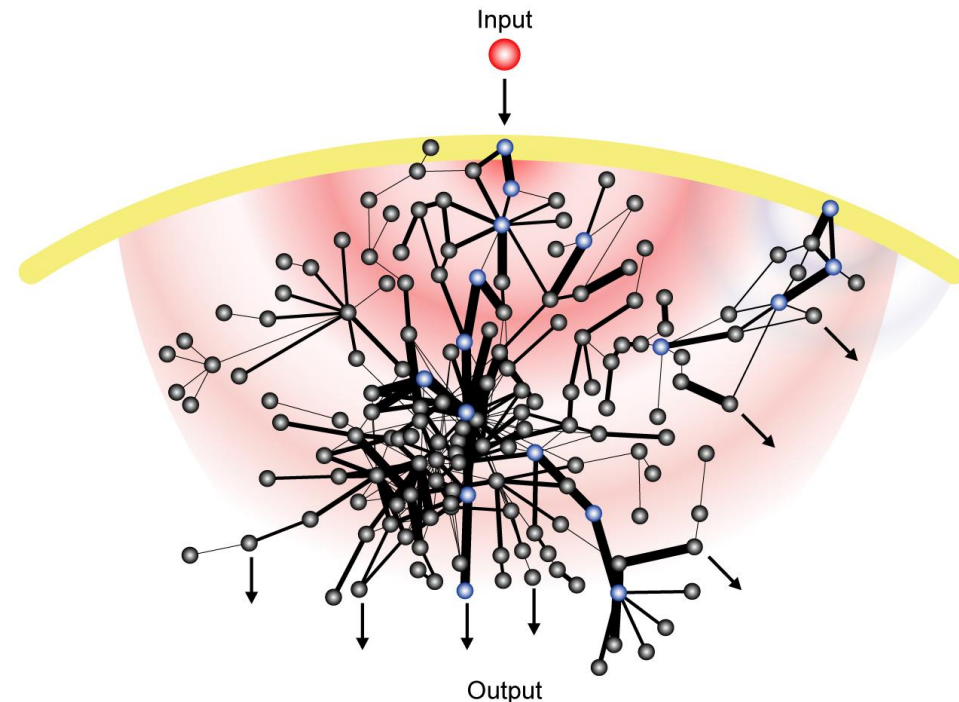
One gene/protein at a time
“Canonical Pathways”



RNAi
Genome Sequences

Omics

Global Network Analysis
“Signaling Networks”

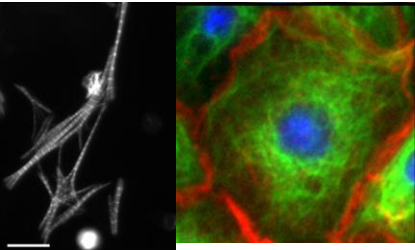


Overall Strategy and Approaches

From "Omics" in tissue culture cells

To Biology

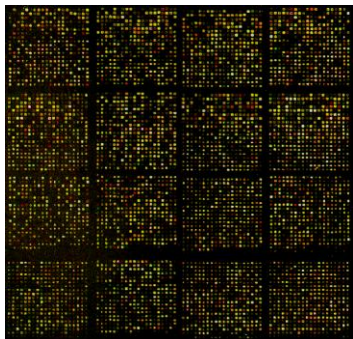
Cell-based RNAi screens



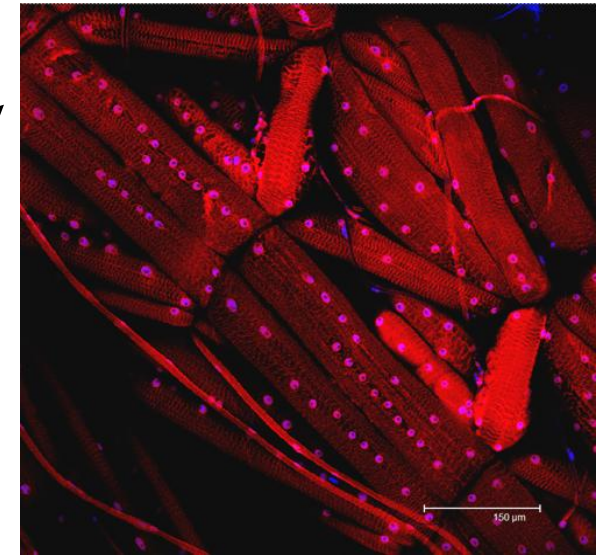
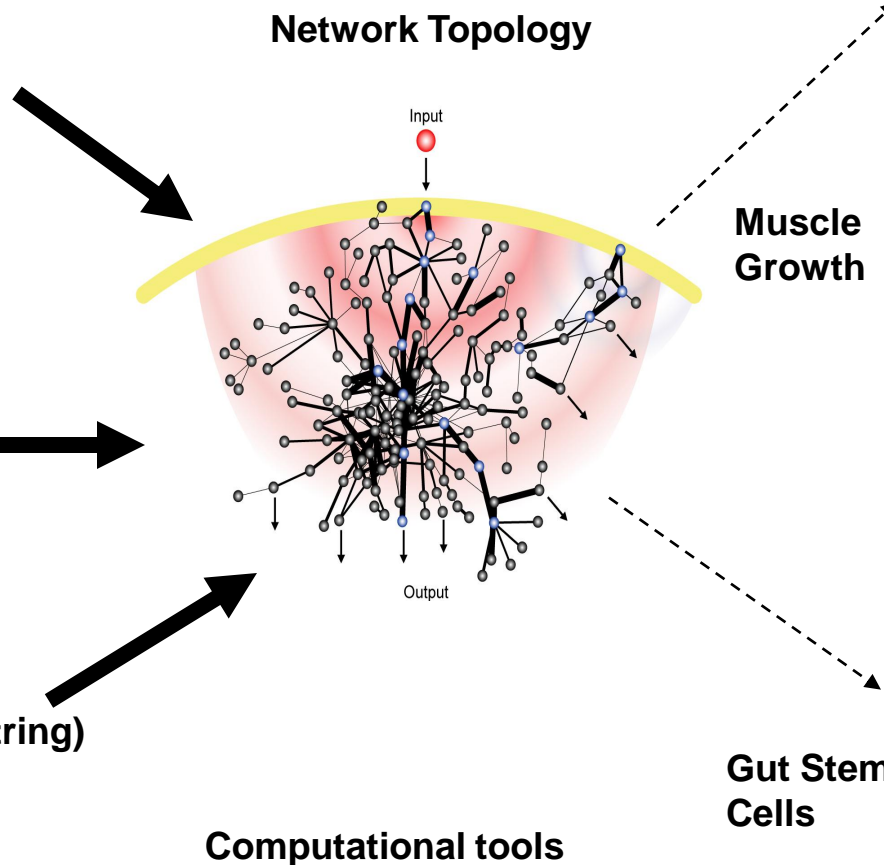
Mass Spec



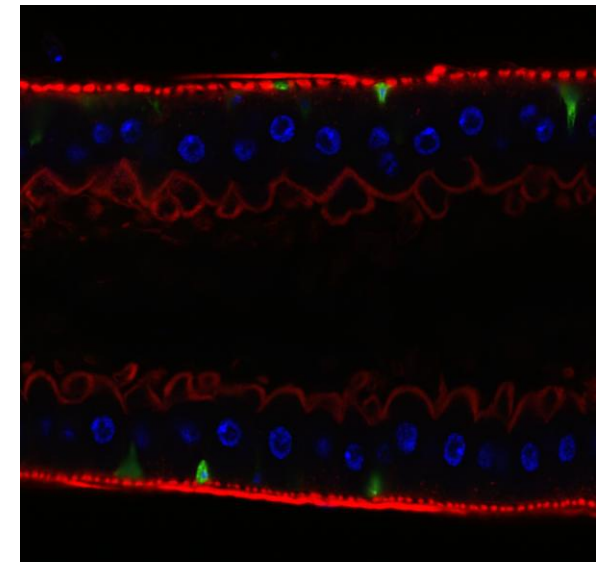
Transcriptome
(Array, RNAseq, Nanostring)



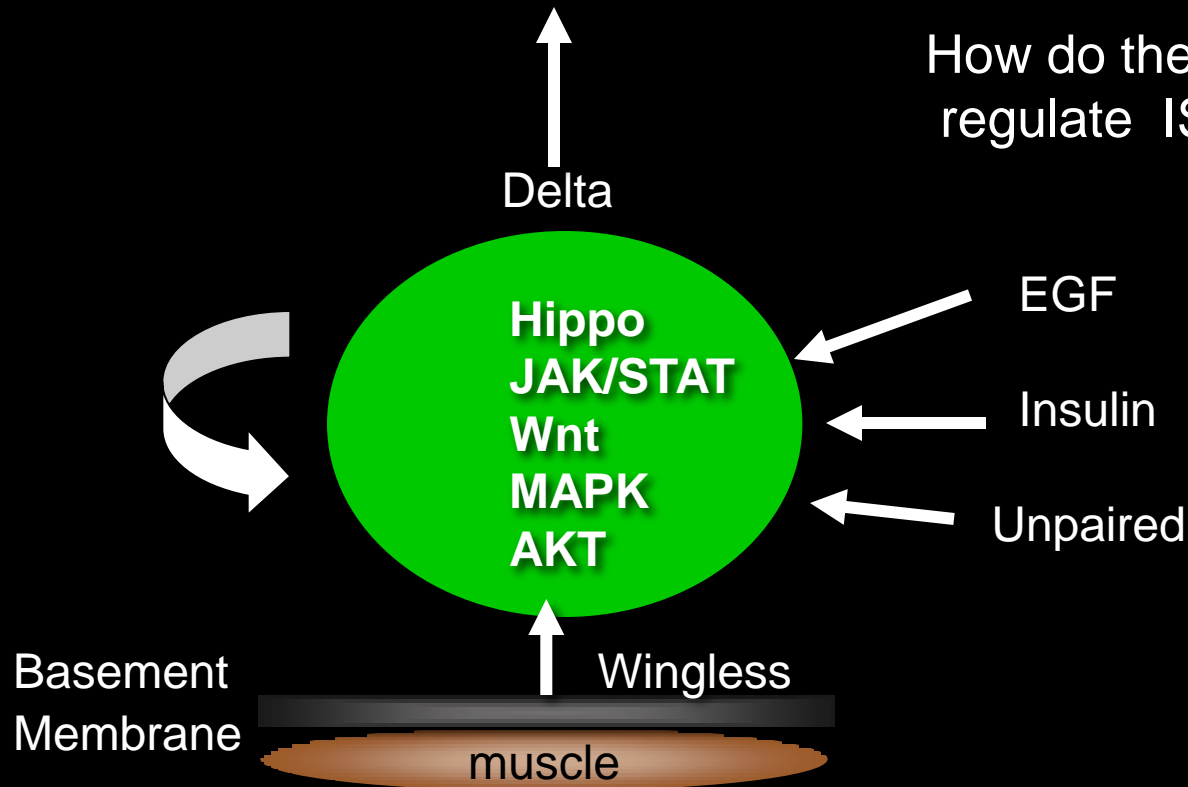
Network Topology



Validation by transgenic RNAi

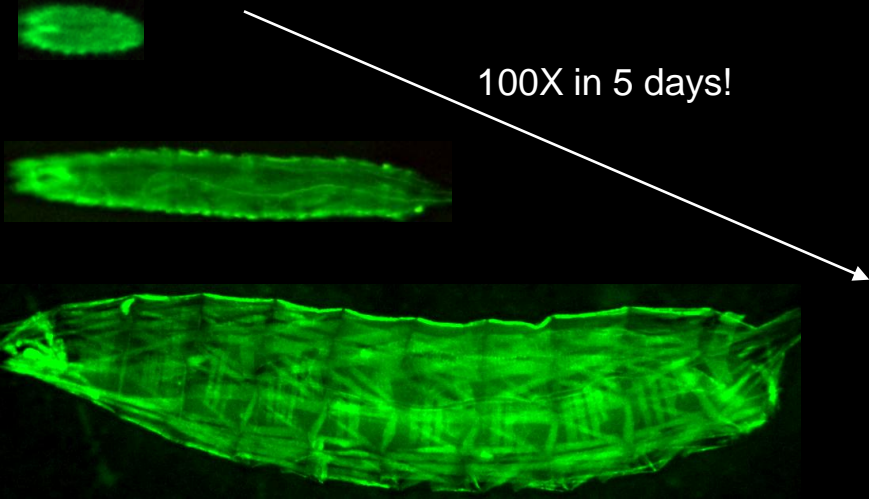


Signaling pathways integration and cross-talk



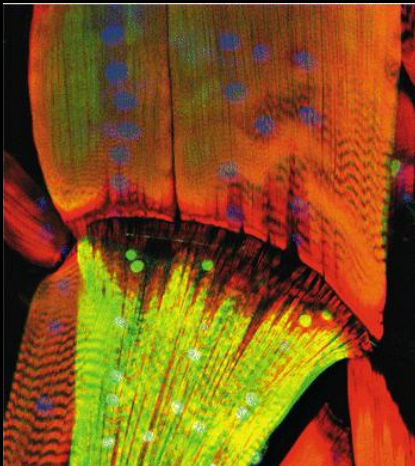
How do the various pathways that regulate ISCs proliferation interact ?

Drosophila larval muscle growth: A system to understand how the developmental programs of complex tissues are influenced by genetic and environmental factors

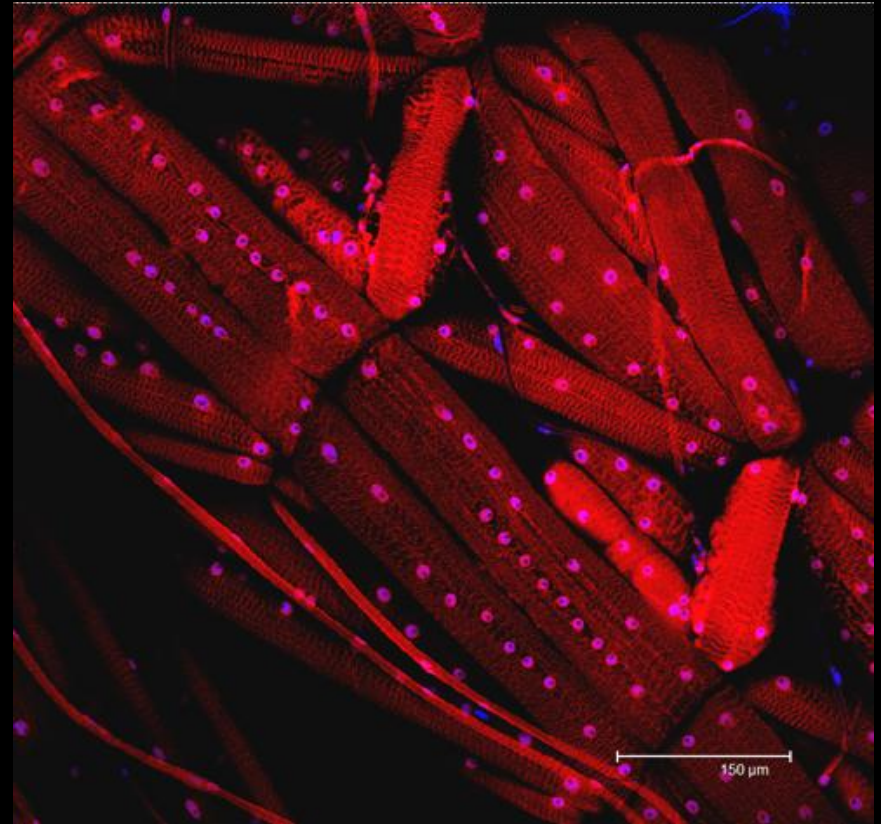


- tremendous cytoplasmic growth
- stereotype pattern
- multinucleated cells
- abundant tissue

P157-Gal4
UAS-PTEN
UAS-GFP



A decrease in Insulin signaling impairs growth (Demontis and Perrimon, 2009)



Inferring Genetic Architecture from “Systems Genetics” Studies

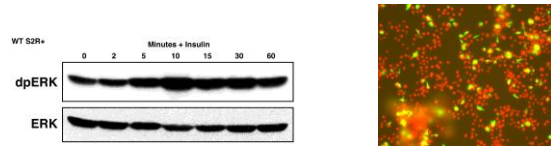
1. Building high confidence Networks

- . RNAi
- . Mass Spec
- . Transcriptomics

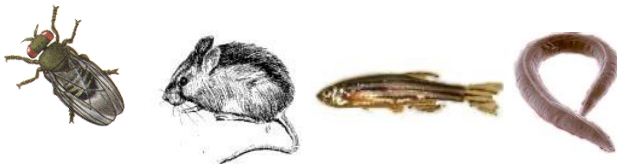
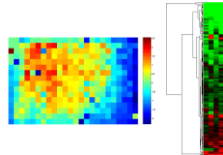
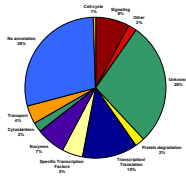
2. Network analyses

- . Protein complexes
- . Genetic interaction signatures “Epistasis-map”
- . Flow
 - transcriptome signatures
 - phosphorylation signatures

Genome-wide RNAi Screening Platform



384 well plates



Assay development: optimization and validation

Quantitative screens: Plate Readers

Qualitative screens: Autoscope

Full genome screen (x 2) using *DRSC 2.0*

(17,000 dsRNAs)

Data normalization and analysis

Select top 1% for secondary tests

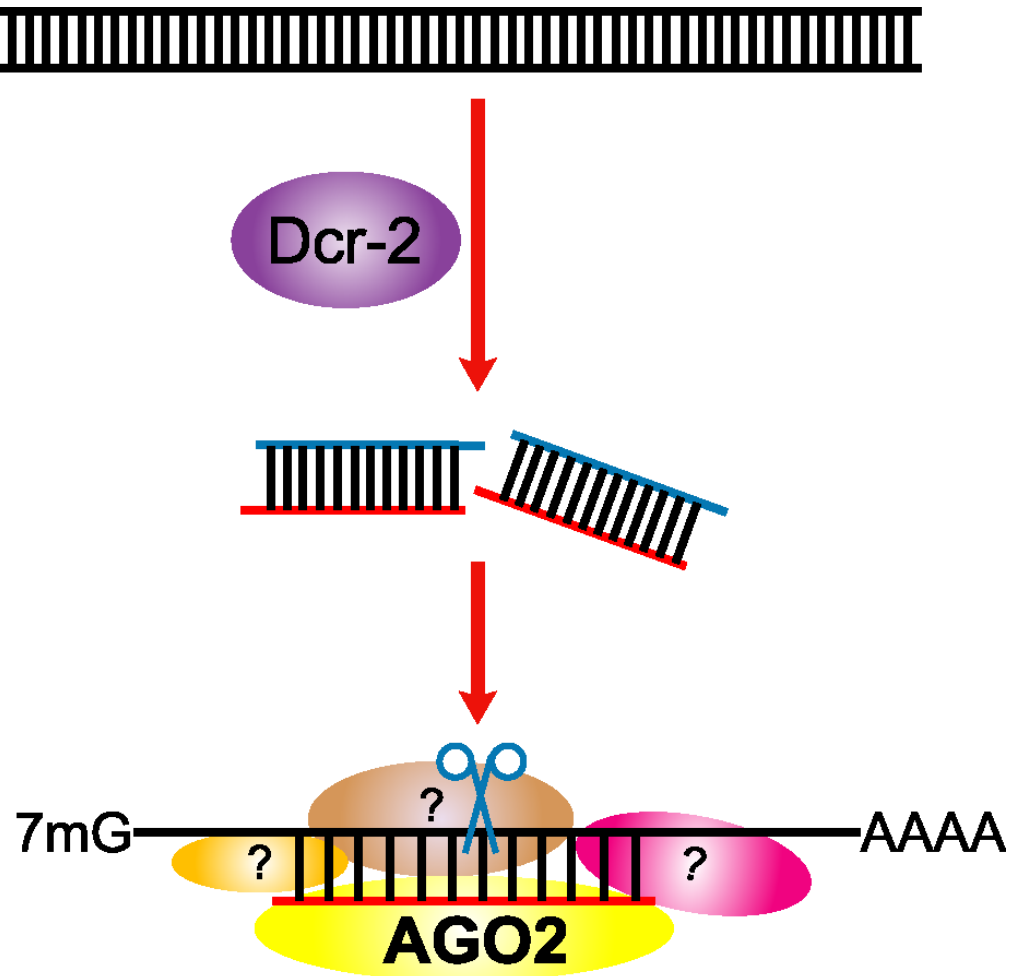
Confirmation with independent
Additional assays

Final hit table

Database mining

Validation

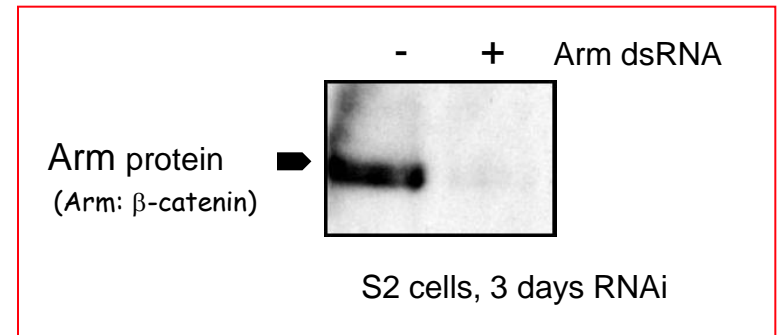
Drosophila RNAi in tissue culture cells



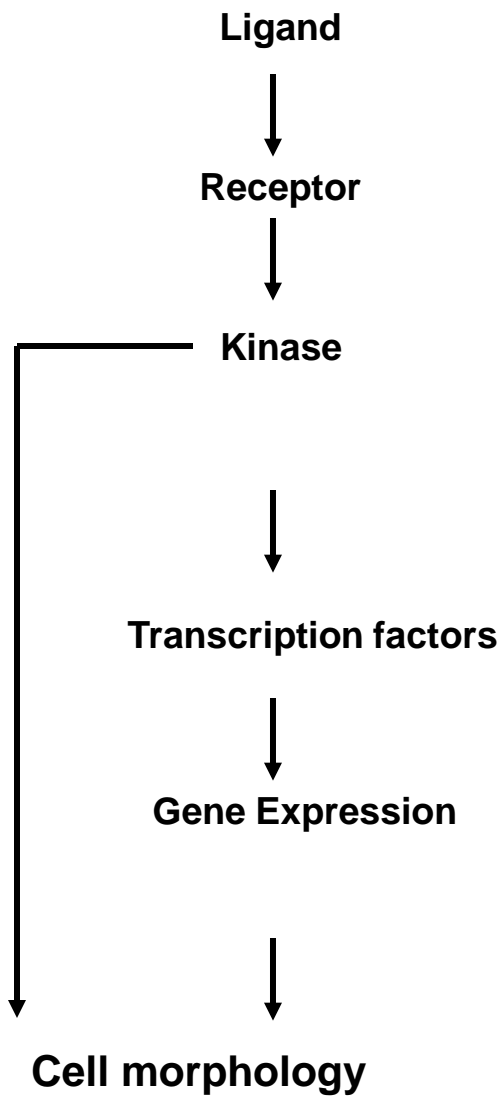
Add dsRNA to serum-free medium
(most cell lines do not require transfection)

↓ 3-5 days

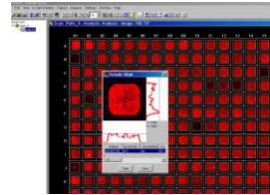
Partial to complete loss of protein
Uniform penetrance



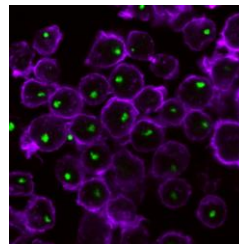
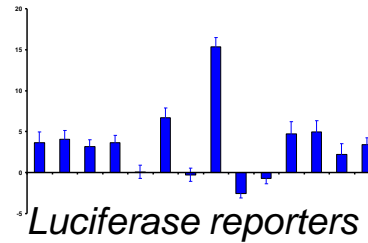
Approaches to describe cellular phenotypes in tissue culture



Assays



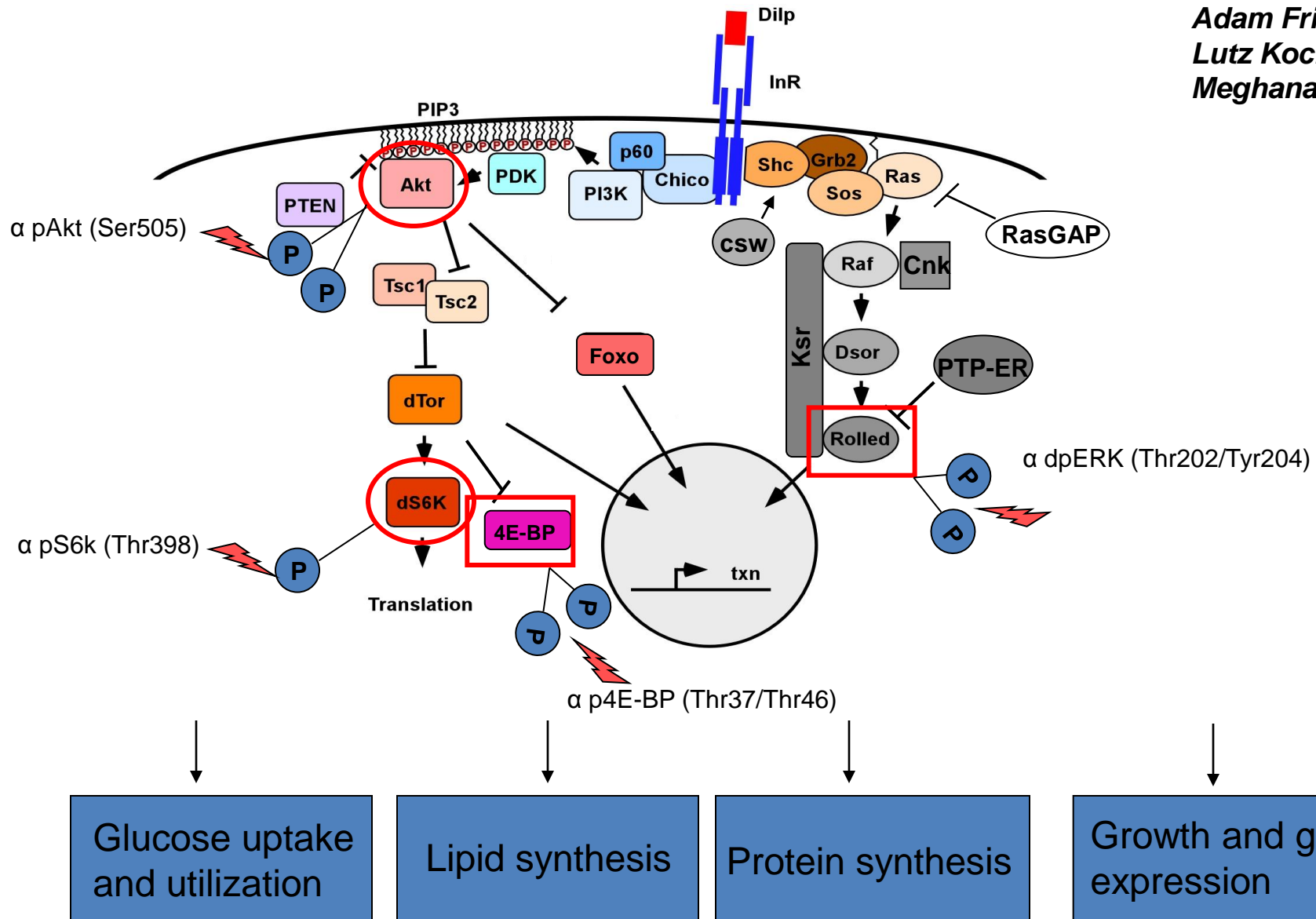
Phospho-Antibodies



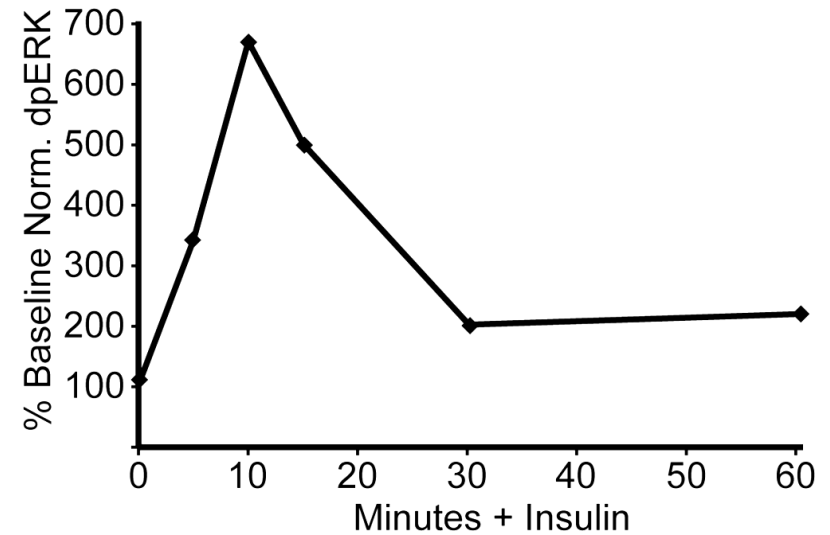
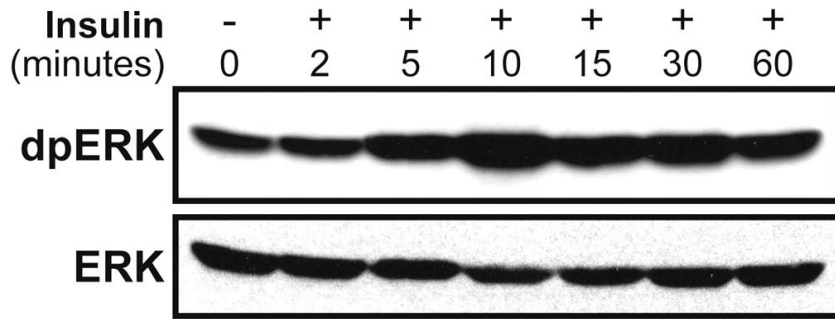
Simple image-based screen

RTK signaling protein interaction network

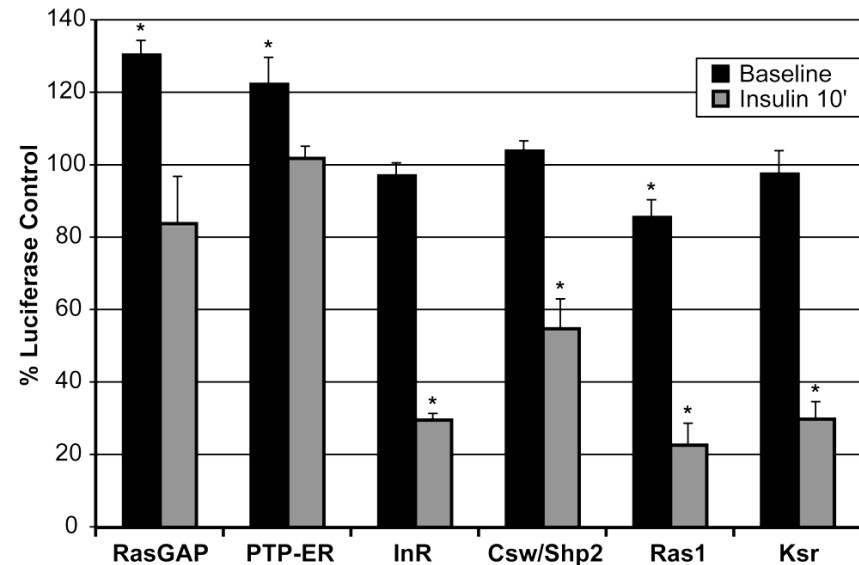
Adam Friedman
Lutz Kockel
Meghana Kulkarni



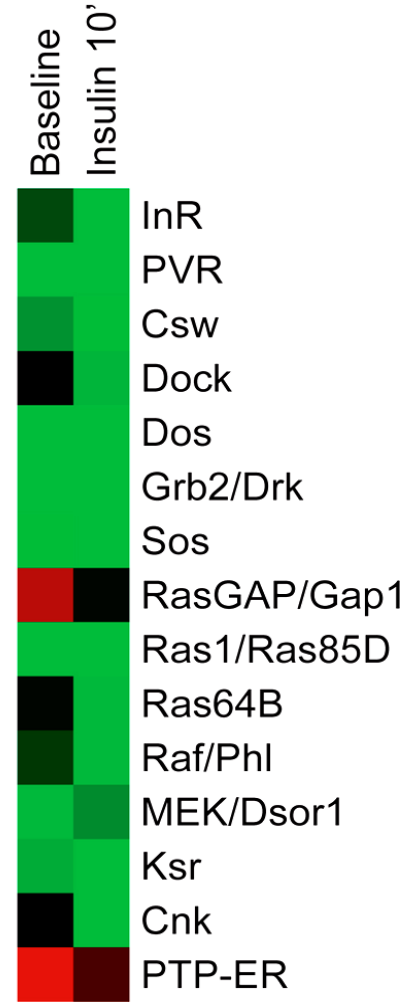
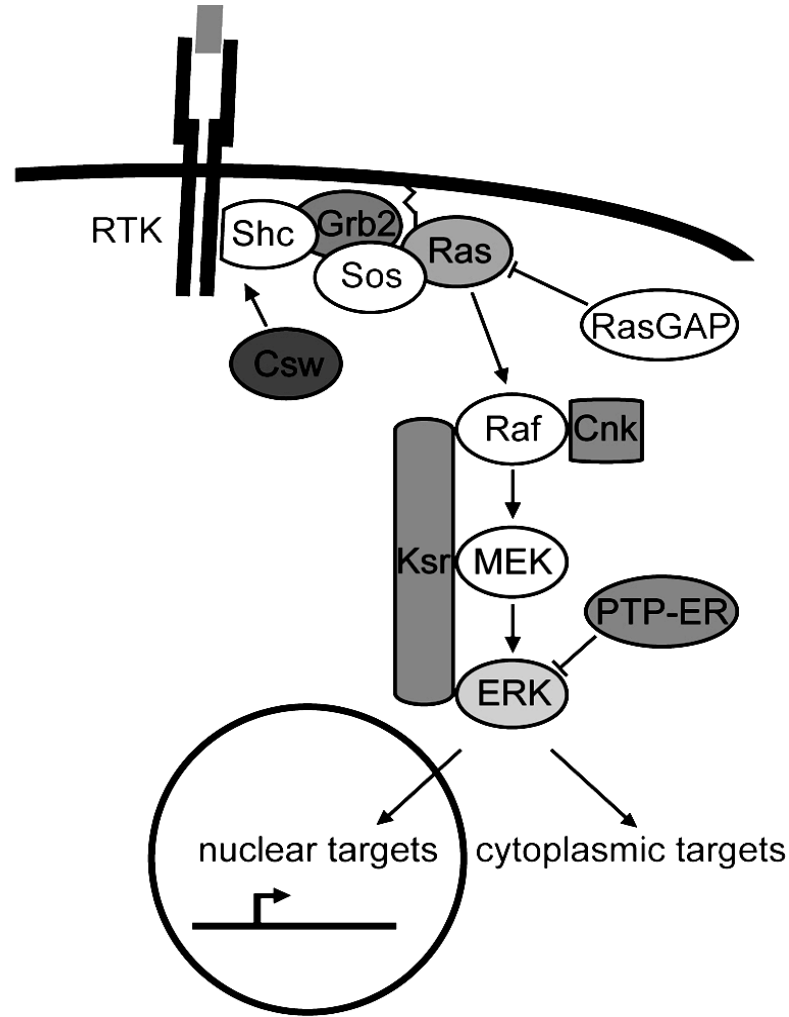
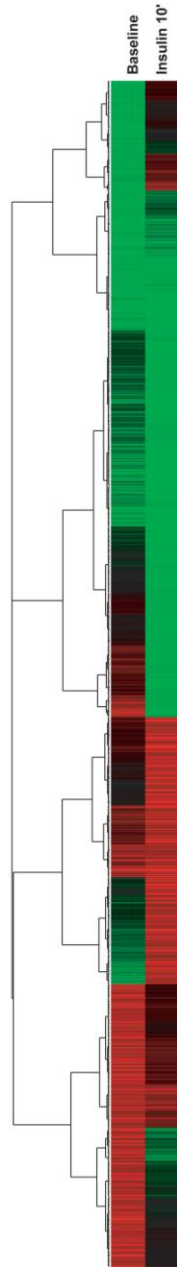
MAPK/ERK RNAi screen: assay



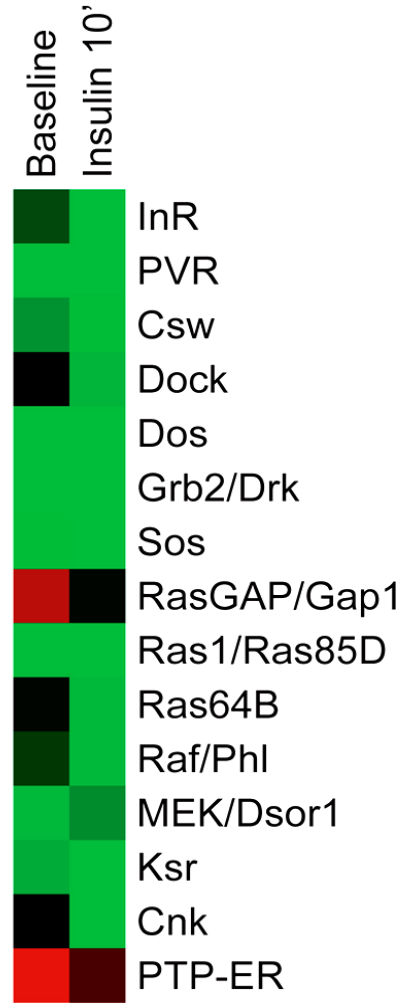
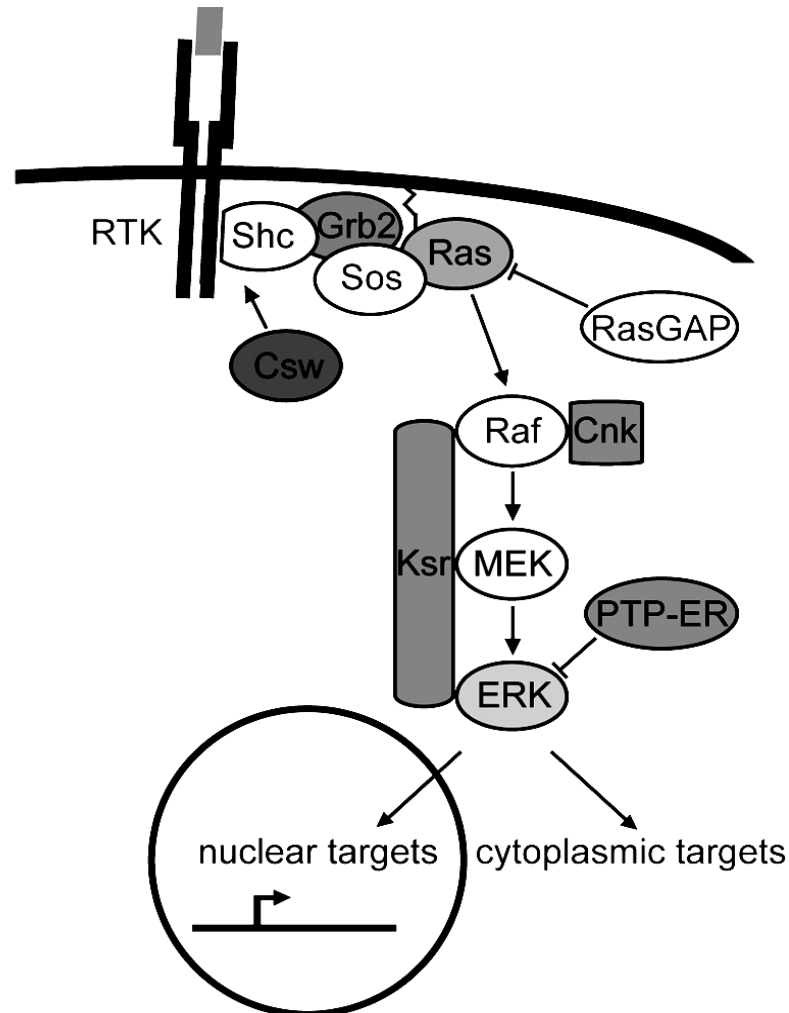
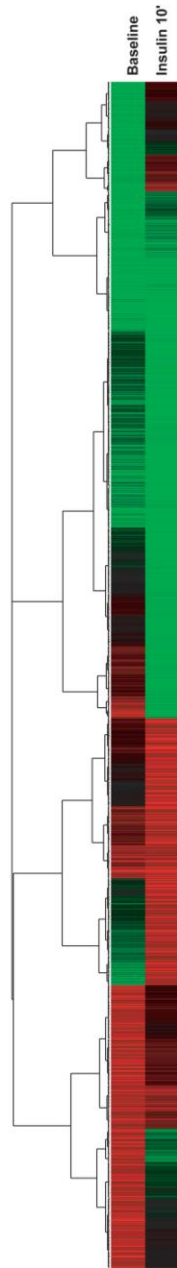
- Seed cells in 384-well plates with DRSC RNAi collection (available at <http://flyrnai.org>)
- 4 day incubation
- Stimulation with insulin, fixation, staining with fluorescently-conjugated dpERK antibody
- Normalization to total ERK, data analysis and filtering
- dsRNA scored as Z - score



Functional RTK/ERK RNAi screen

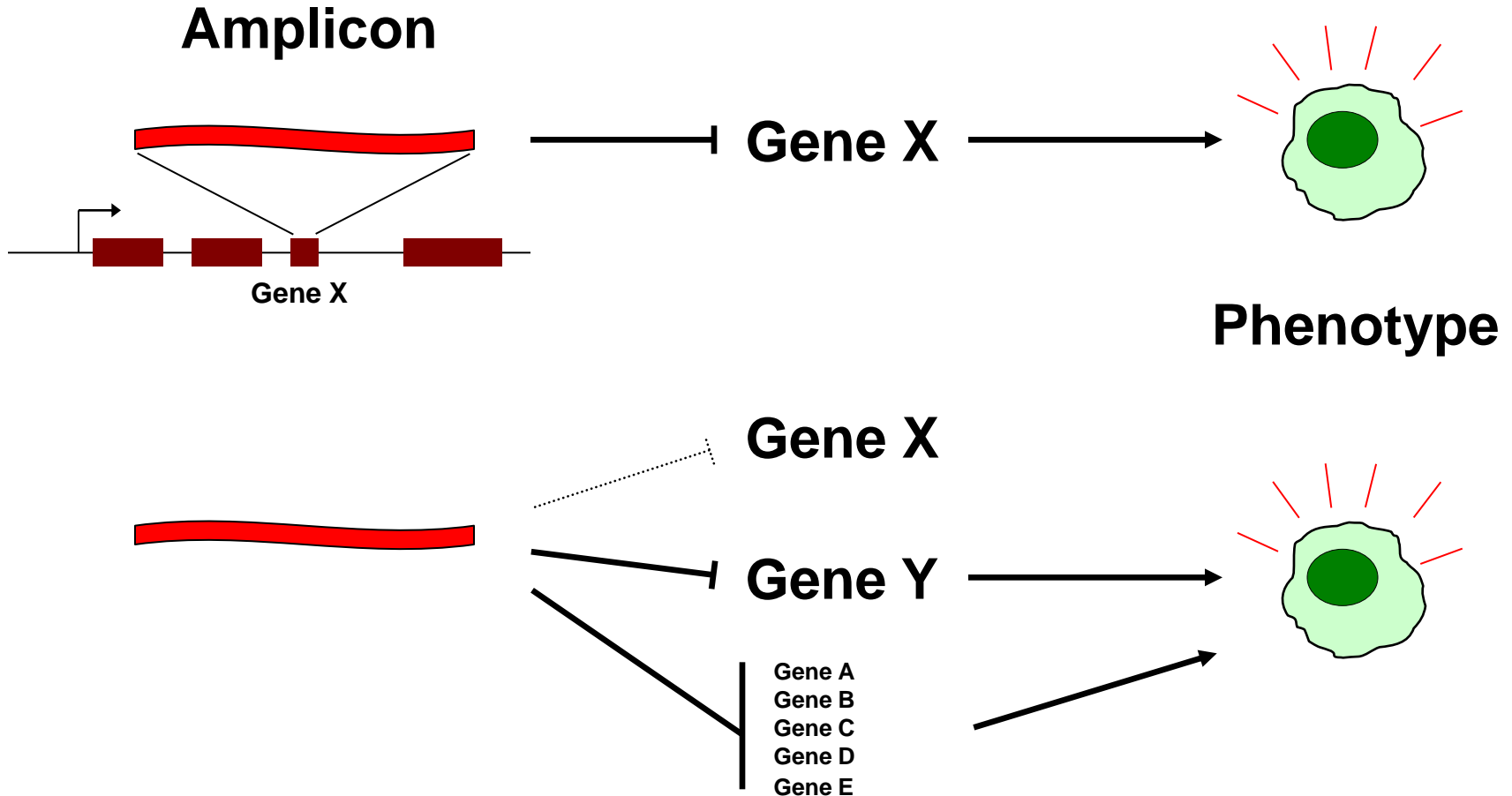


Functional RTK/ERK RNAi screen



- > 350 putative regulators:
- Which hits are false + and which ones act indirectly?
- Which hits are InR-specific or cell type specific?

RNAi as a genetic reagent



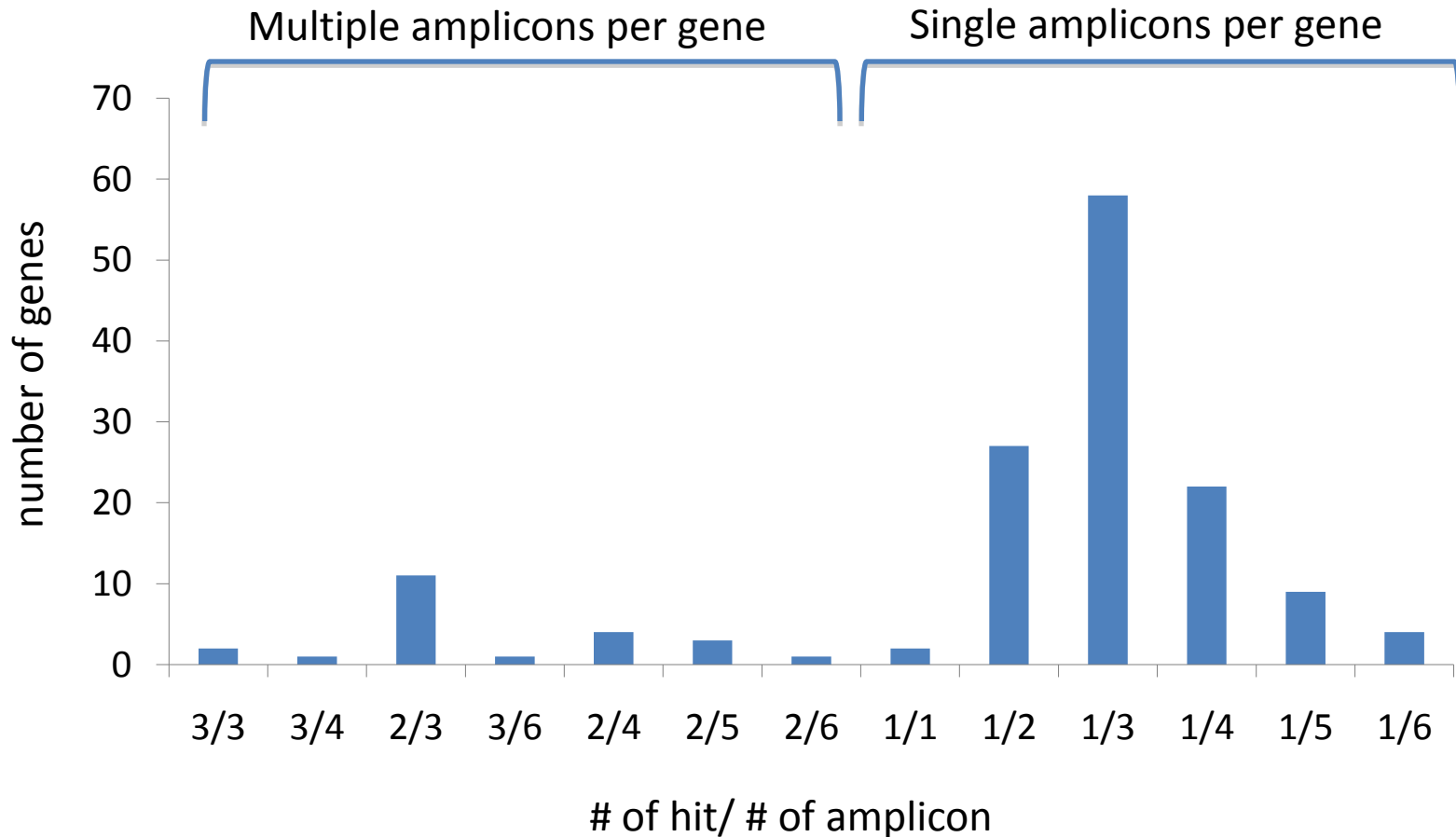
- “Off-target” effect (OTE) dissociates **Amplicon** from **Gene**, and thus restricts dsRNA as a genetic tool.

Distribution of hits

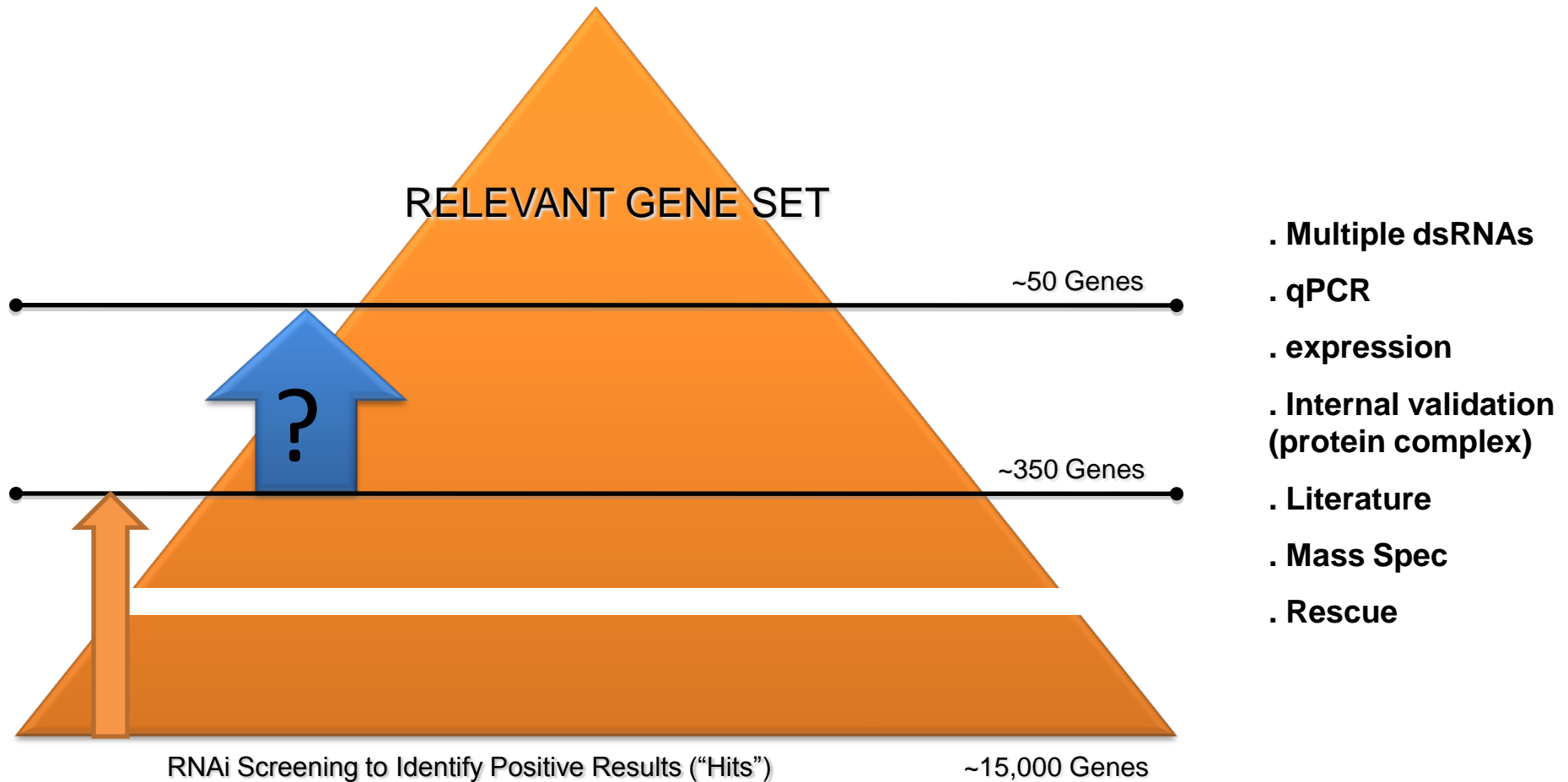
Kinase & Phosphatase set

- 468 genes

- average number of amplicons per gene: 3

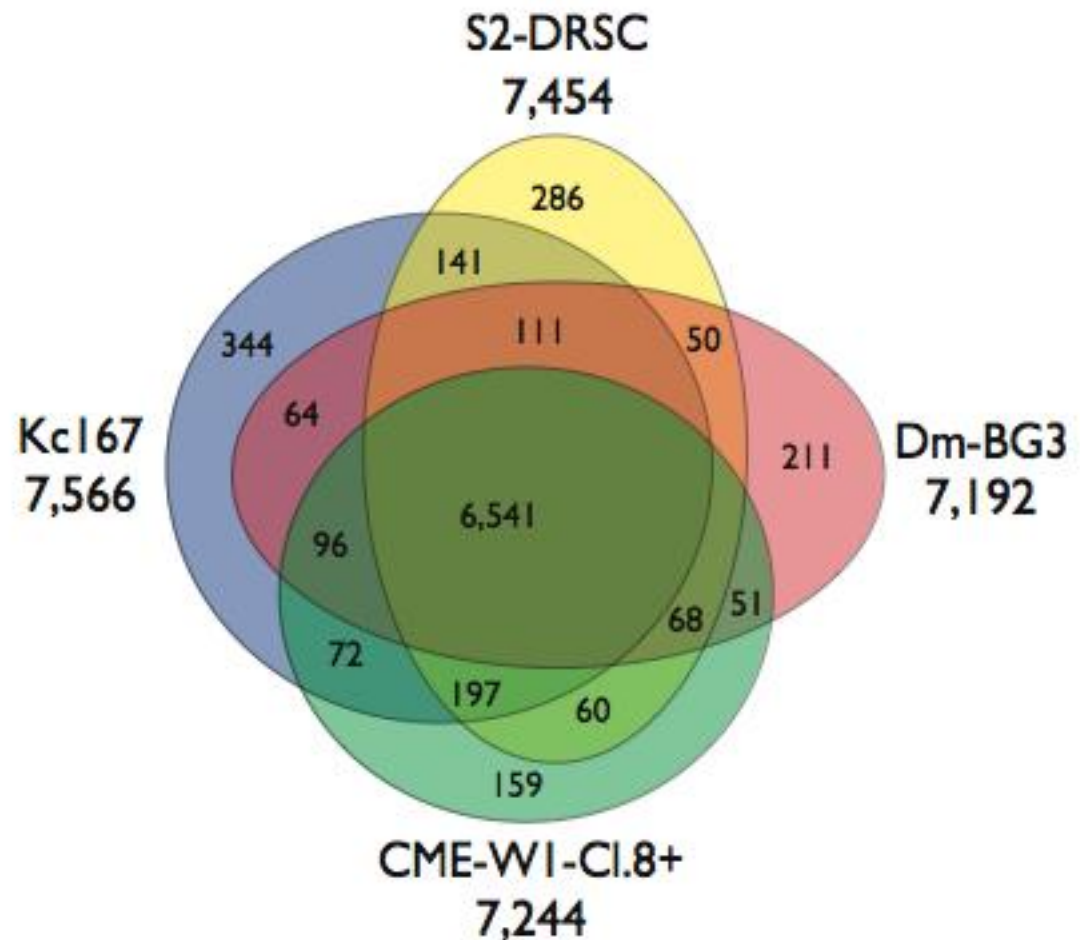


Bottom-Up Genome-wide RNAi approach to Pathway analyses



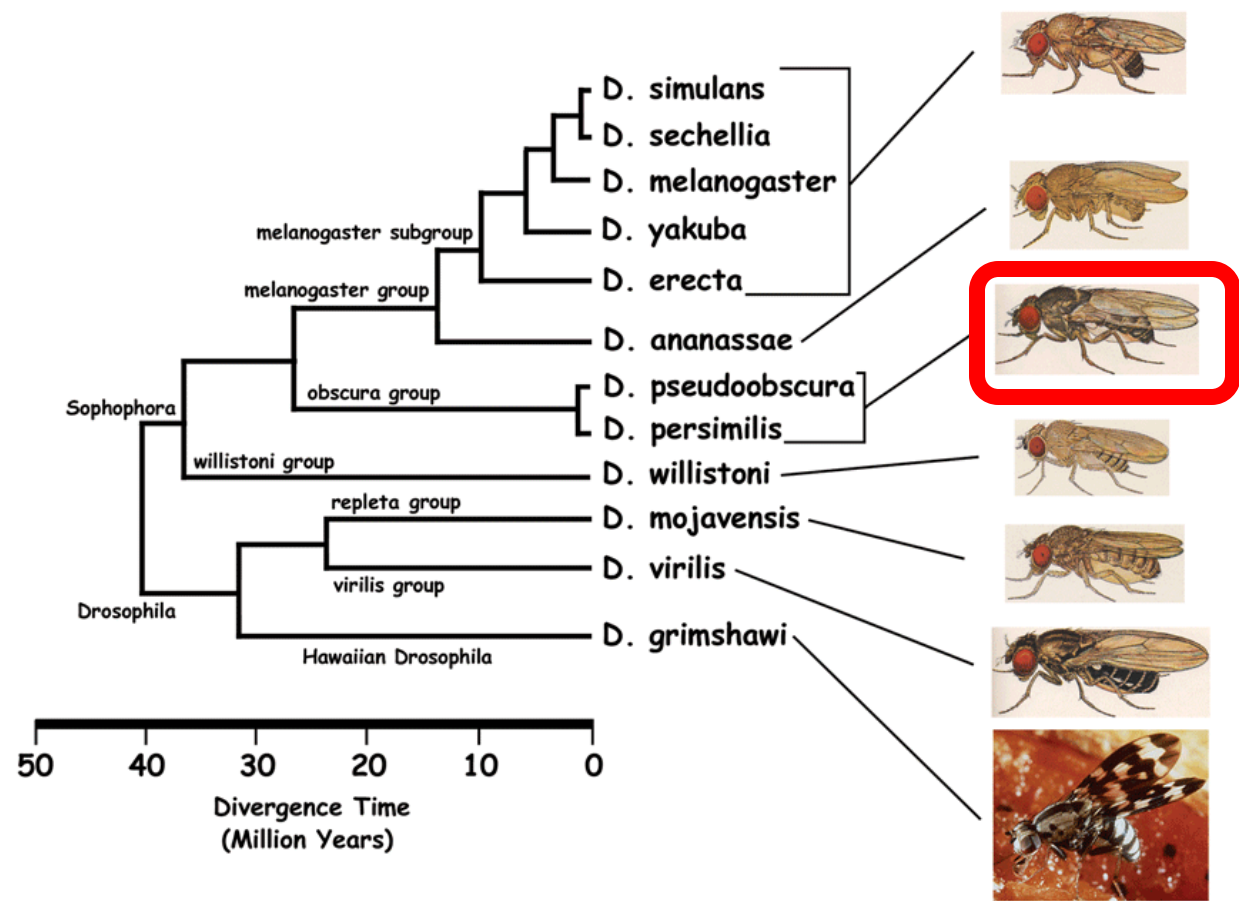
Gene expression in cell lines: Solexa sequencing

Anastasia Samsonova
in collaboration with modEncode



- 50-55% of the genes are expressed in one cell line
- 85 -90% overlap

Gold Standard in RNAi screens: *Rescuing RNAi-induced phenotypes in D. melanogaster cells by genomic DNA fragments of D. pseudoobscura*

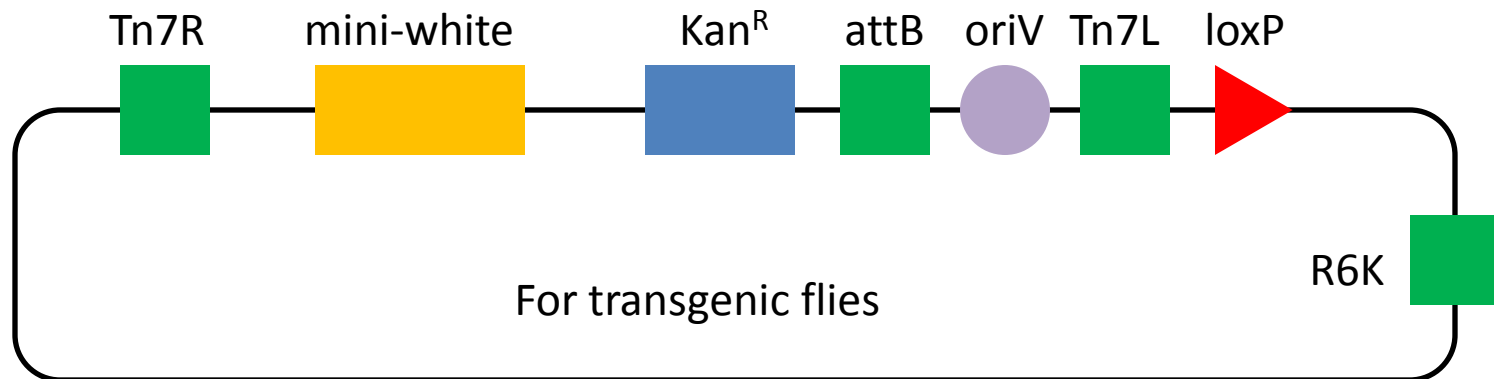
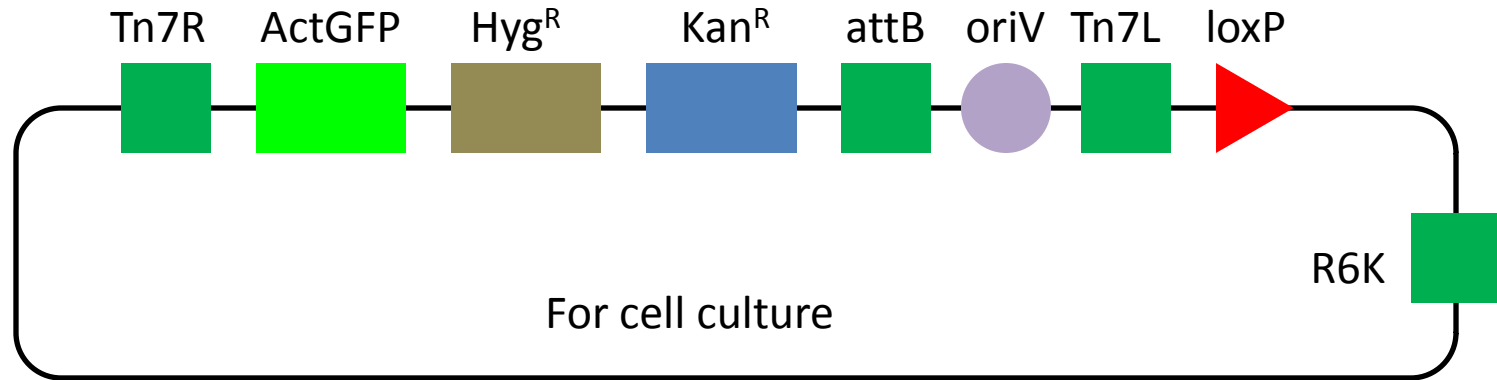


D. melanogaster and *D. pseudoobscura* diverged about 20 million years ago

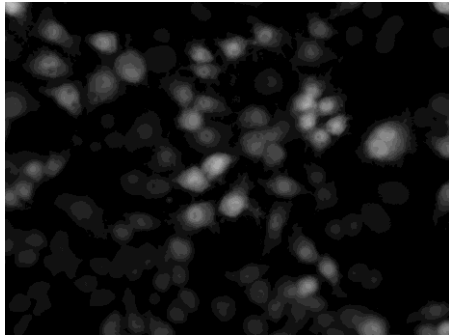
More than 90% of *D. melanogaster* genes have an ortholog in *D. pseudoobscura*.

Even when the protein sequences are perfectly conserved, DNA sequences are less conserved due to accumulation of synonymous mutations.

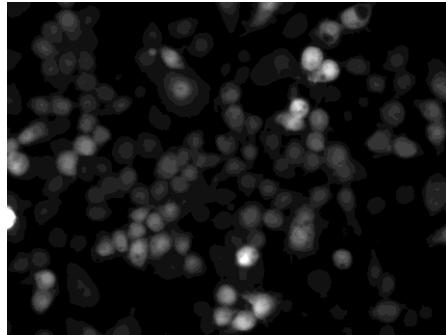
Vectors for rescue of tissue culture and in vivo RNAi phenotypes



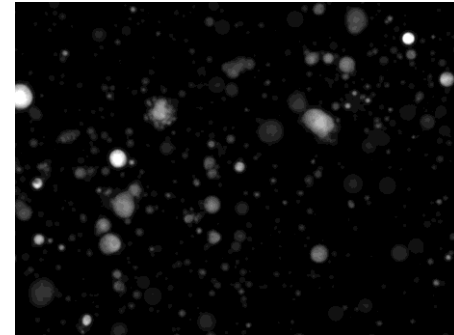
Rescuing th (DIAP1) dsRNA-induced phenotype



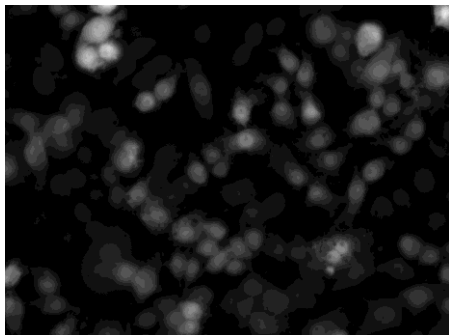
Control fosmid
+DW



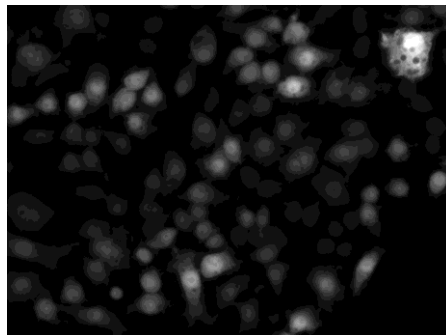
Control fosmid
+luc dsRNA



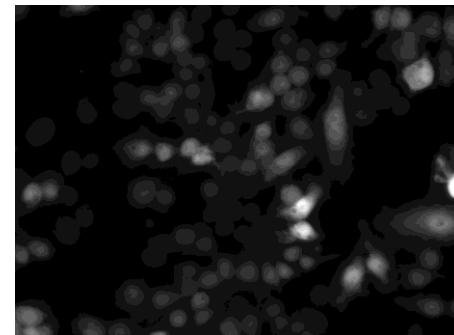
Control fosmid
+th dsRNA



th fosmid
+DW



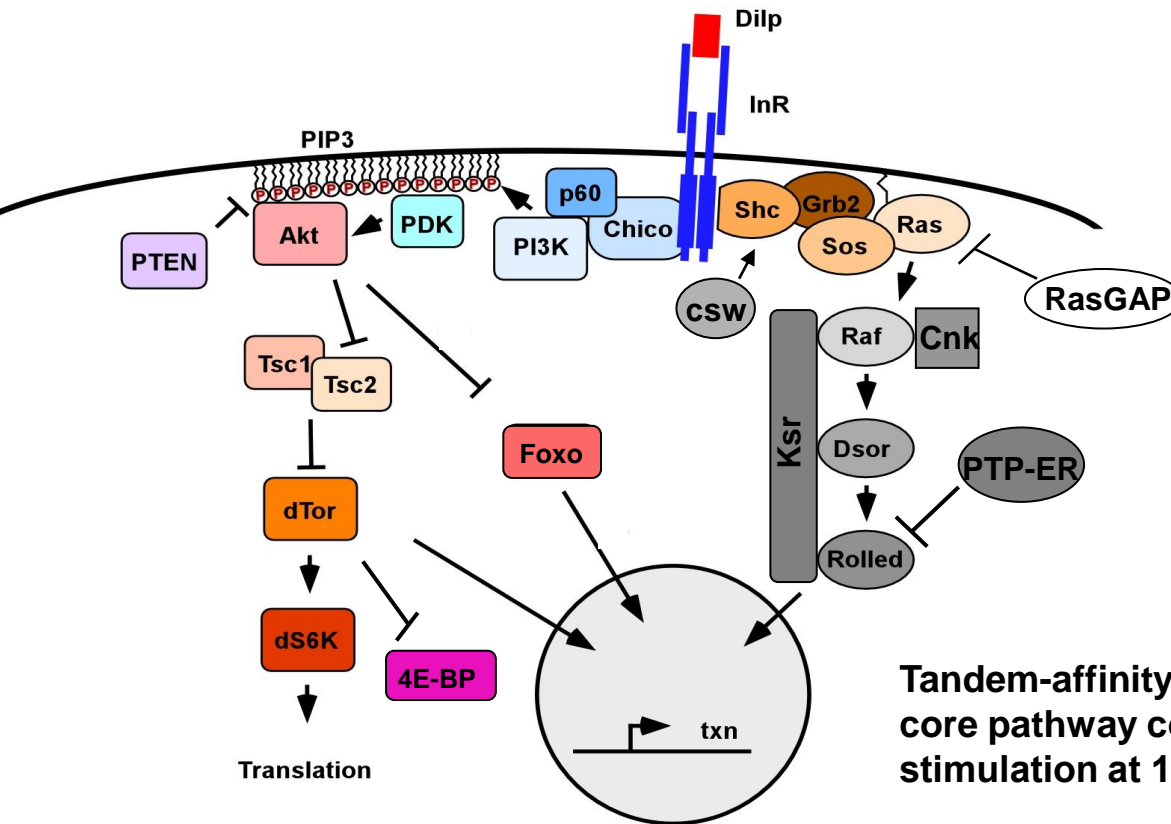
th fosmid
+luc dsRNA



th fosmid
+th dsRNA

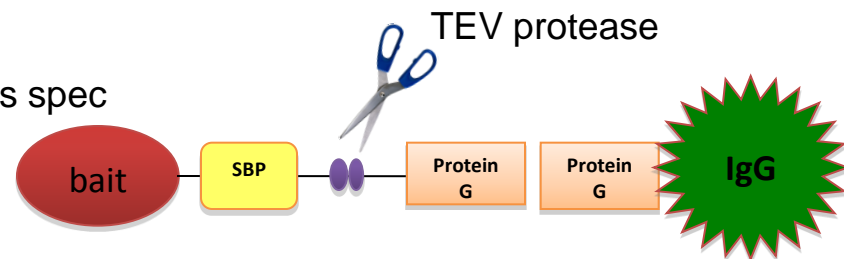
RTK signaling protein interaction network: Mass Spec

Adam Friedman
Meghana Kulkarni
John Asara (BI)
Pengyu Hong (Brandeis)
Bonnie Berger (MIT)

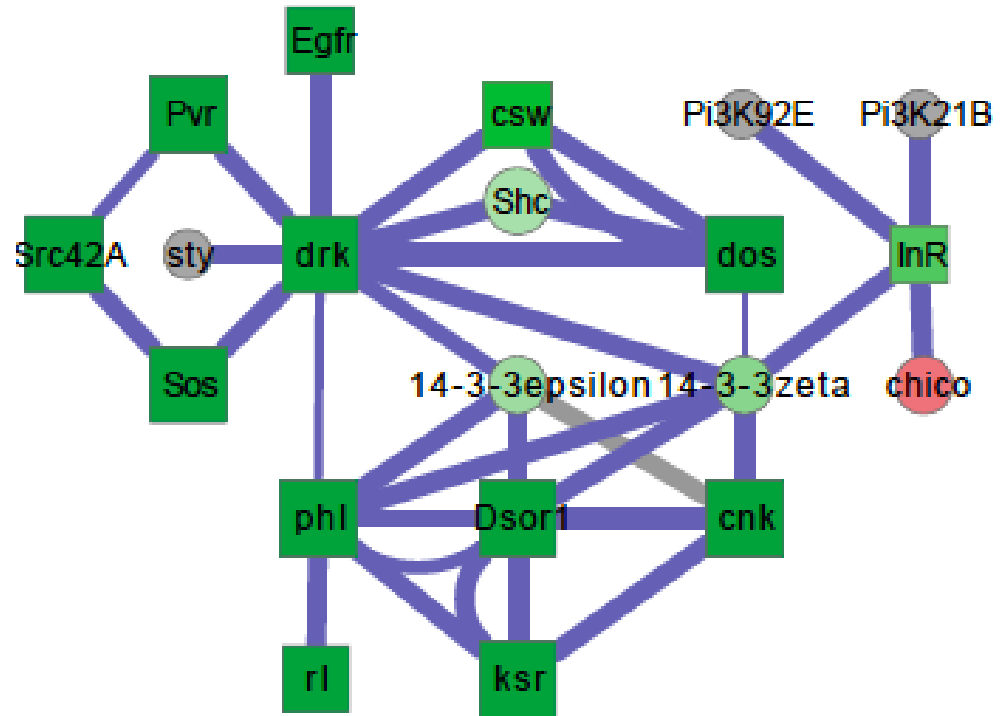
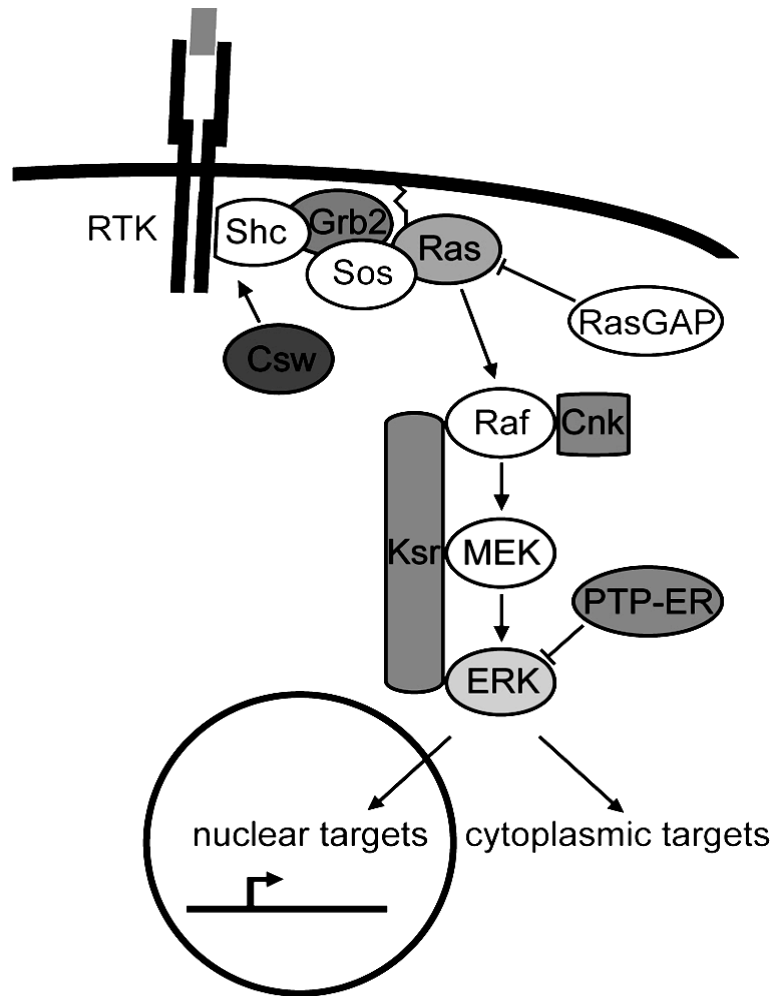


Tandem-affinity purification: LC/MS-MS (TAP/MS) of all 50 core pathway components at Baseline, Insulin, and EGF stimulation at 10' and 30' (400 Mass Spec runs)

- . 400ml of culture – $1-2 \times 10^9$ S2 tissue culture cells
- . Protein G and Streptavidin binding protein affinity purifications
- . One dimensional LC-MS, reverse phase HPLC before the mass spec
- . Significance Analysis of Interactome (SAINT) algorithm to filter background contaminants (Tyers et al. 2010)

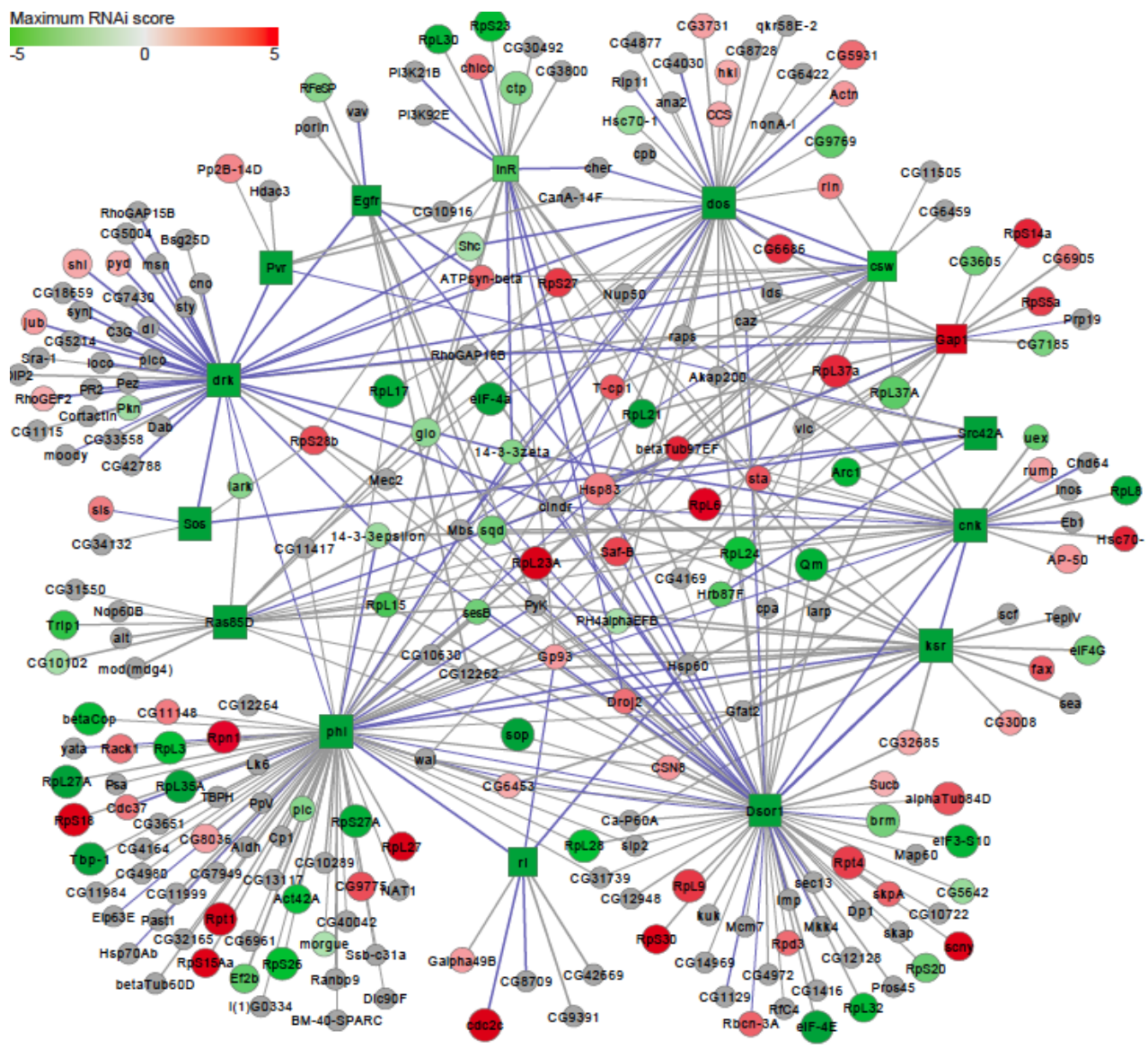


Most canonical pathway interactions are identified by Mass Spec



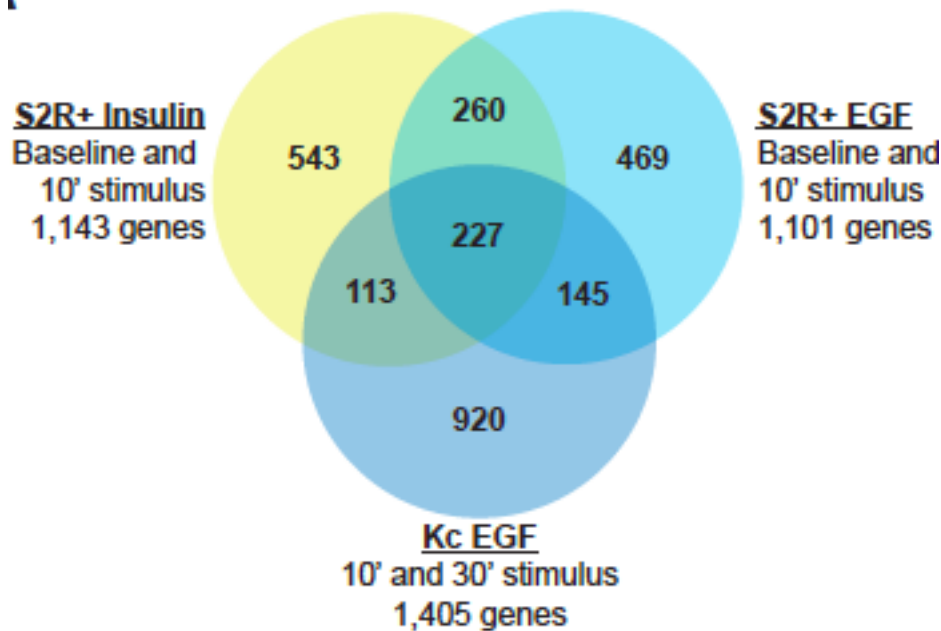
Filtered PPI network of the MAPK Pathway

- . 386 interactions among 249 proteins surrounding the canonical components
- . 119 scored in the RNAi screens (48%)

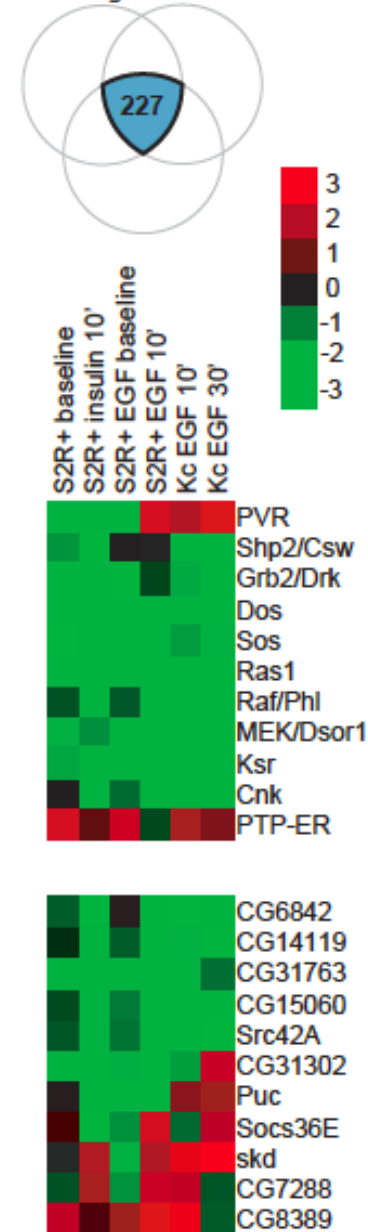


RTK conserved components

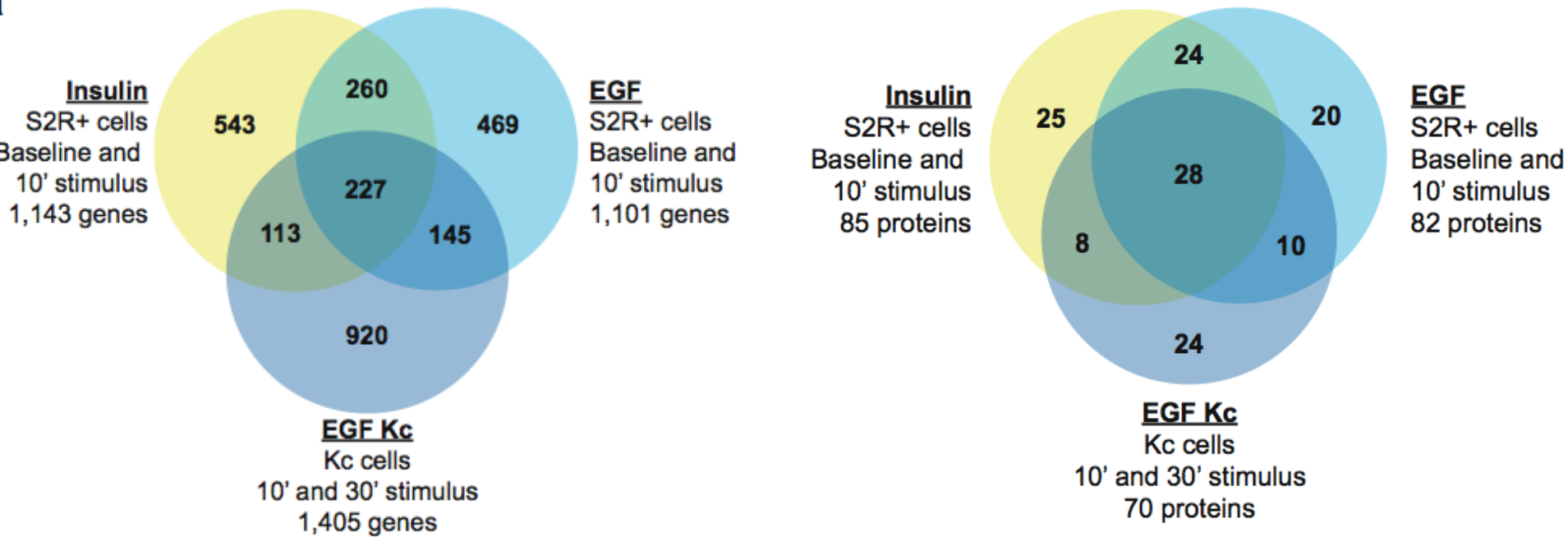
- . different cell lines
- . different RTKs



Global RTK/Ras/ERK regulators



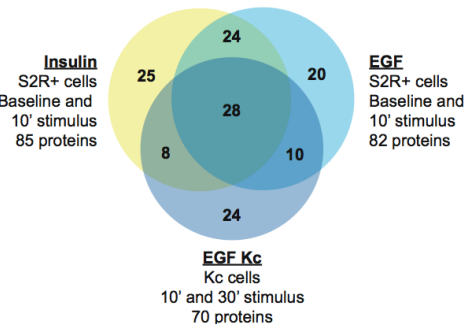
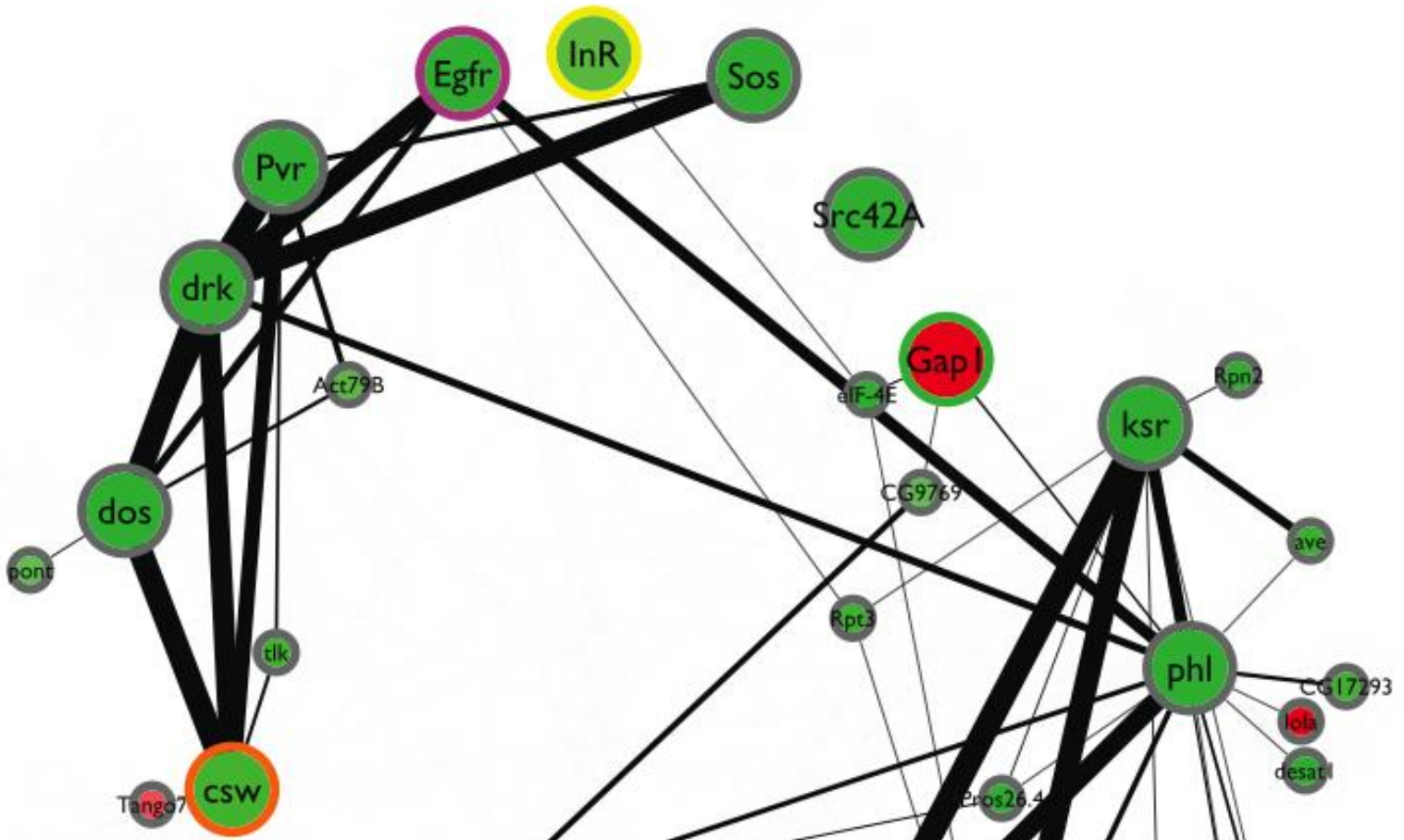
RNAi + MS



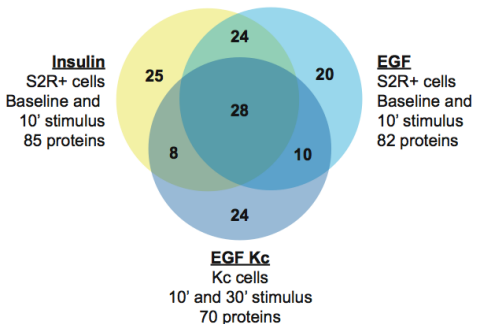
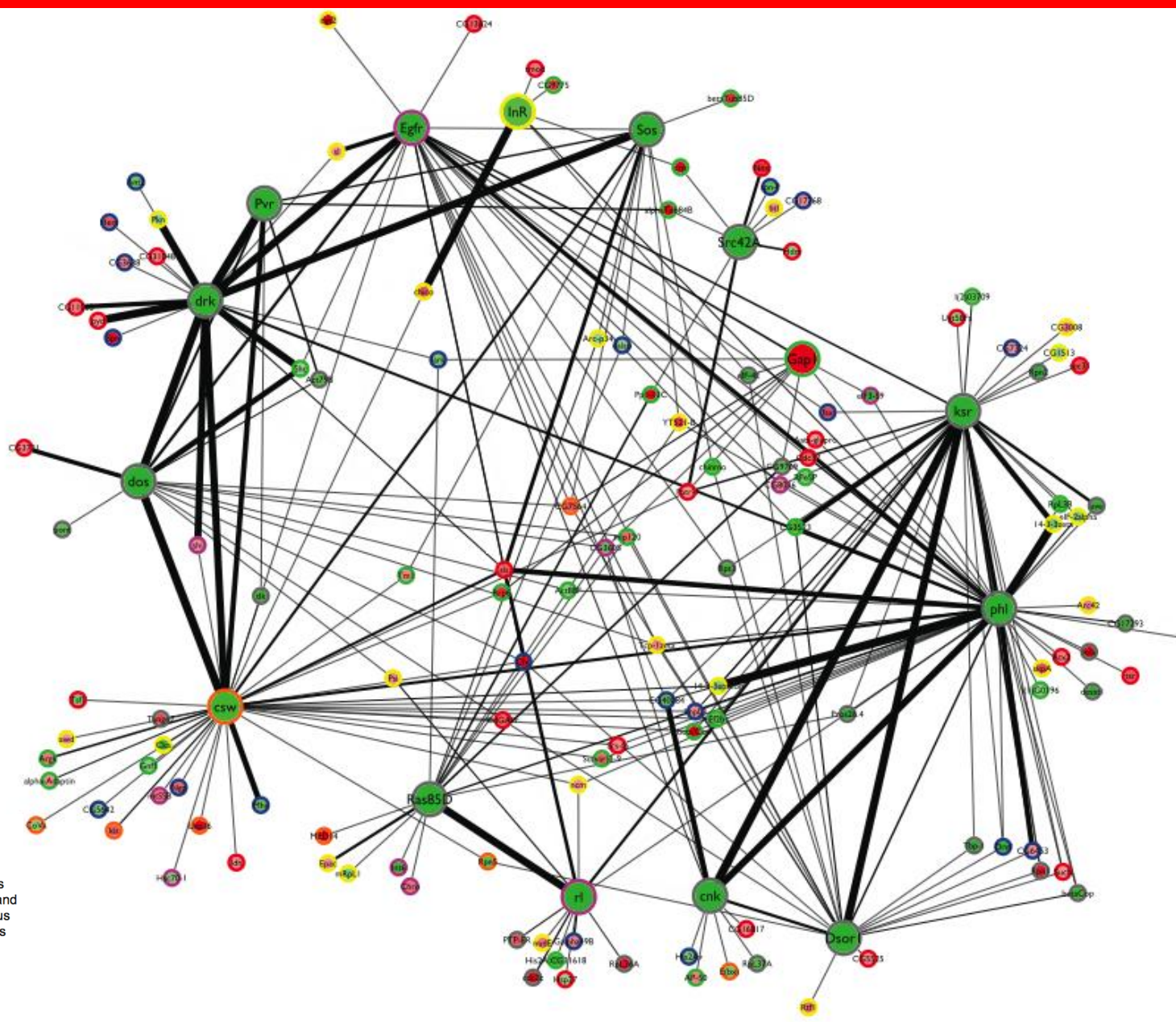
28 in common

149 total

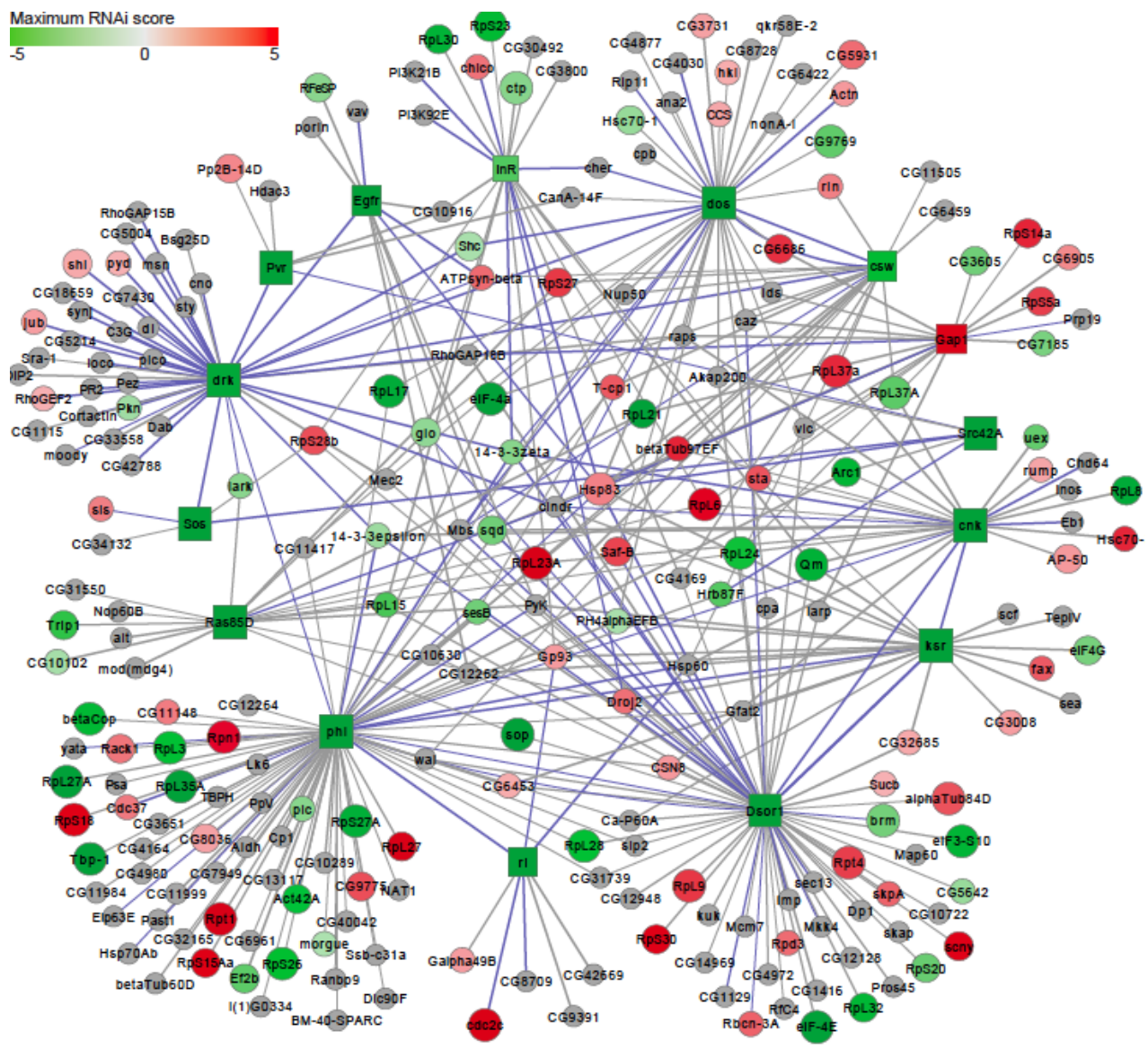
The Canonical pathway is represented within the 28



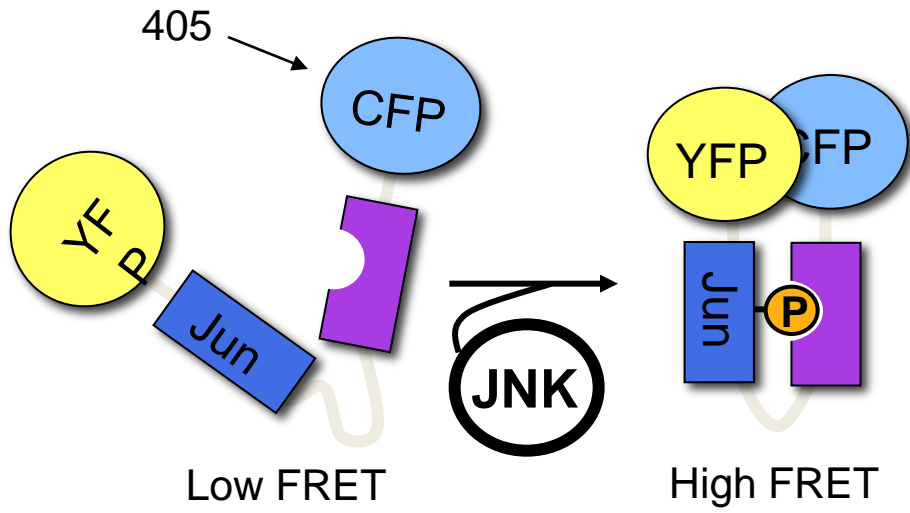
Remaining 120 represent cell type and RTK specific regulators



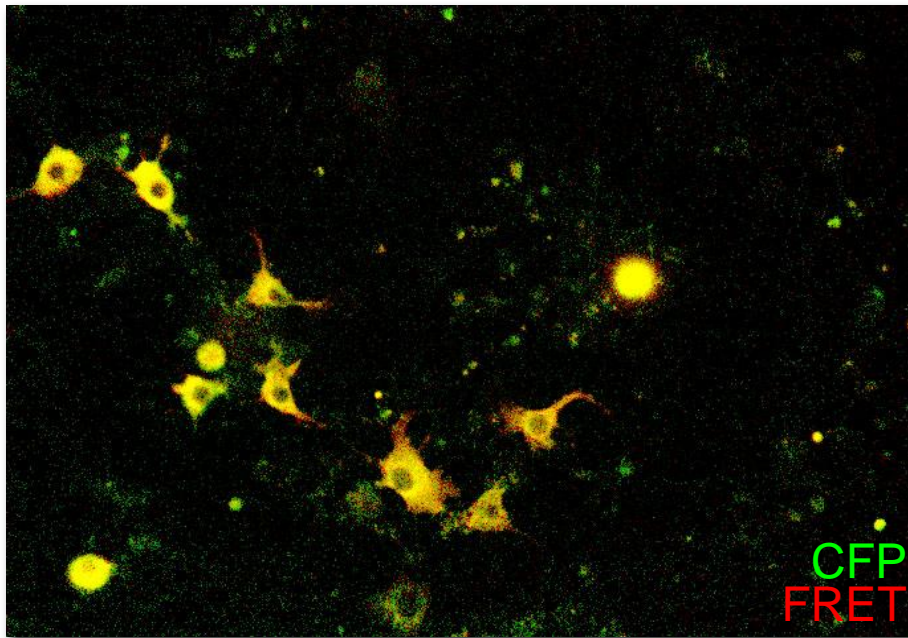
Issue of network redundancy: 50% of the components do not have phenotypes



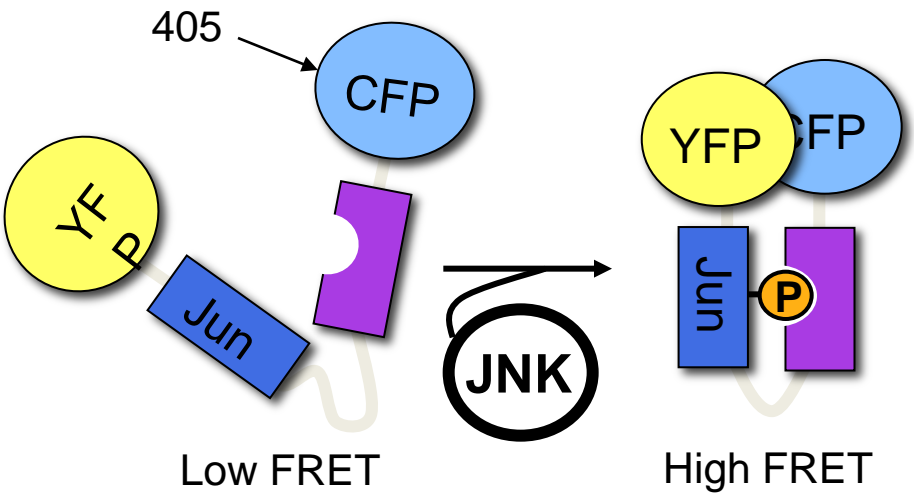
A Single-cell FRET-based JNK Assay



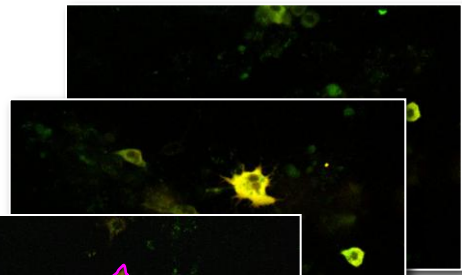
Chris Bakal



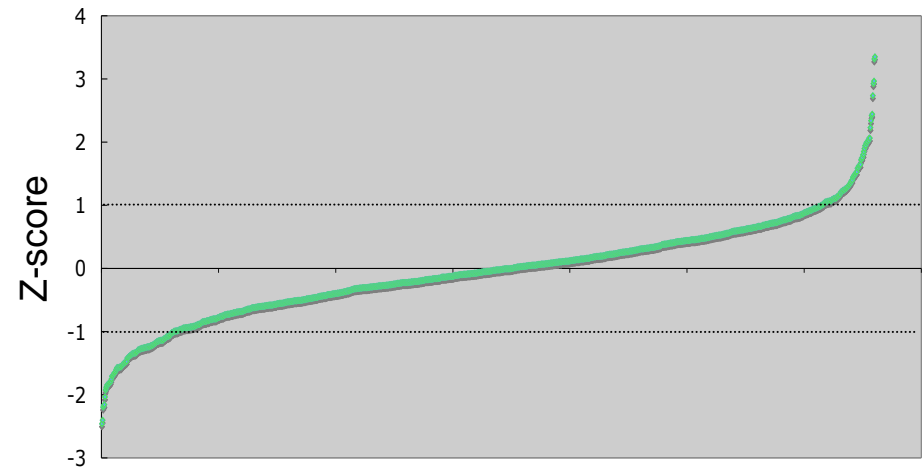
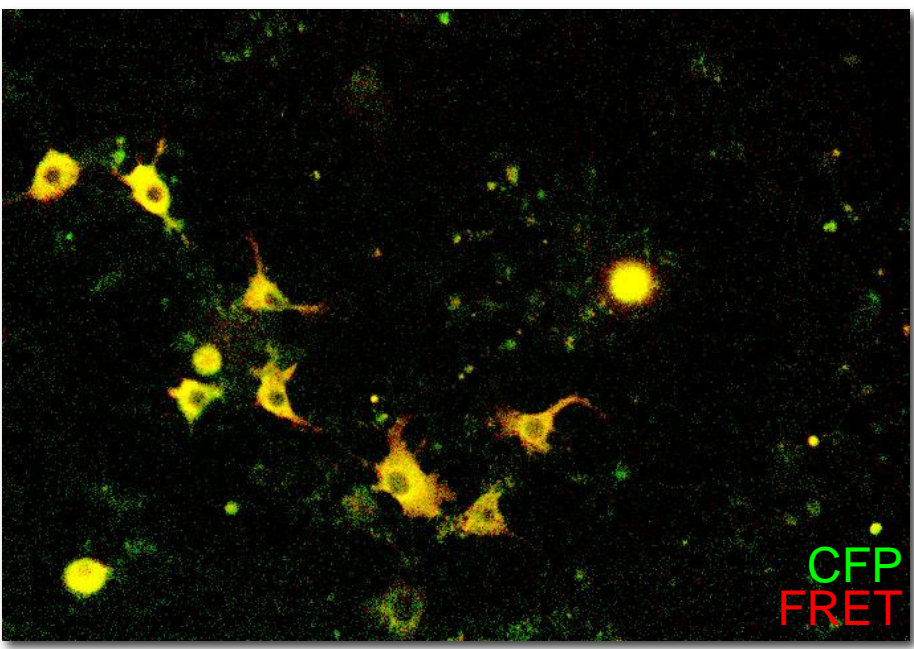
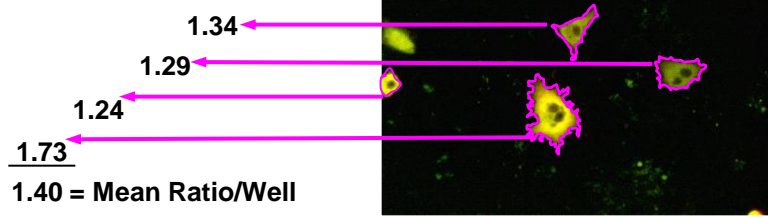
A Single-cell FRET-based JNK Assay



Drosophila
Kinase/Phosphatase
dsRNA library



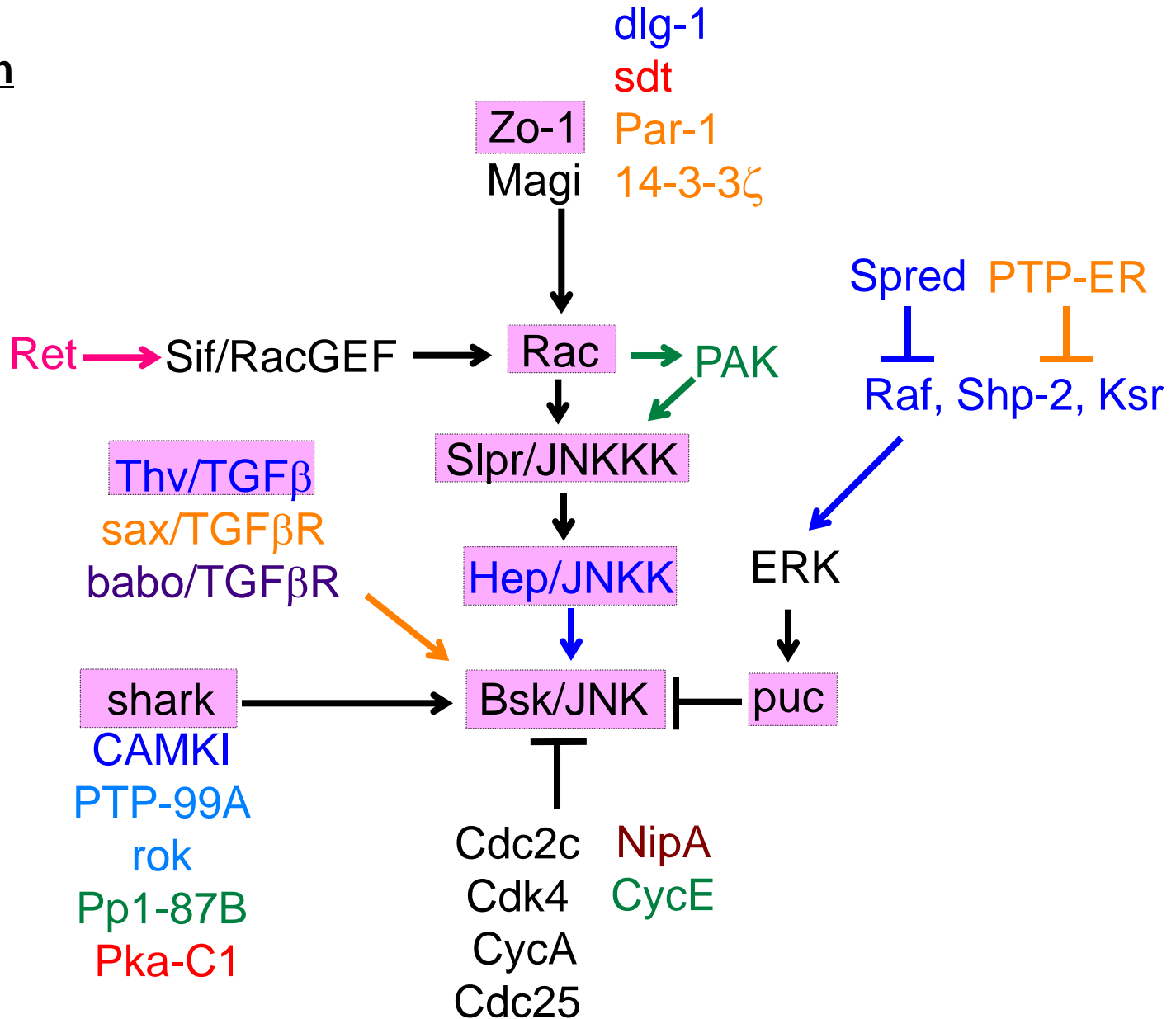
FRET/CFP Ratio



Decreasing False Negative Rates Through Sensitized Screens

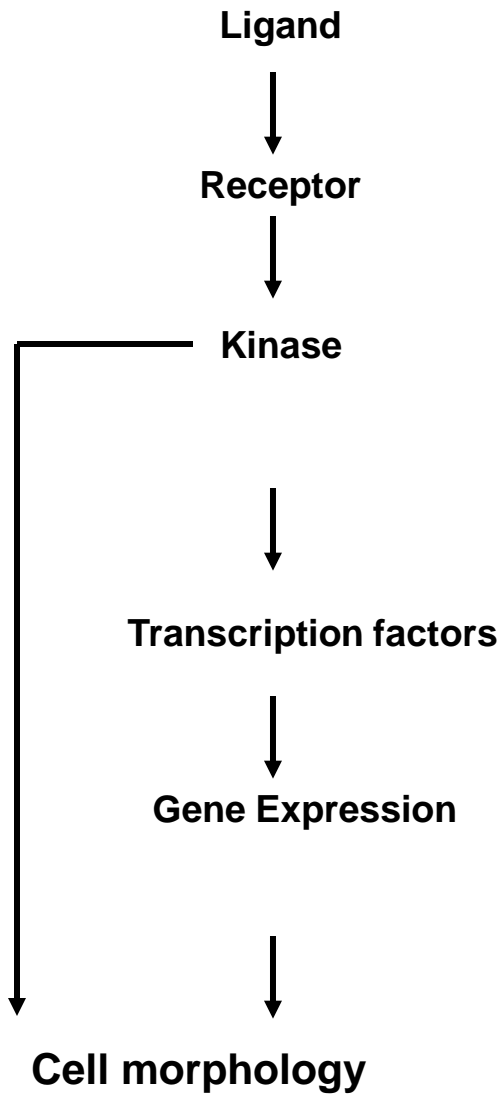
Sensitized Screen

Rac1
Cdc42
p190RhoGAP
Akt
PTEN
ERK
Sif/Tiam1
puckered

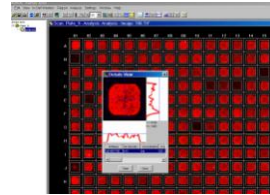


Canonical JNK

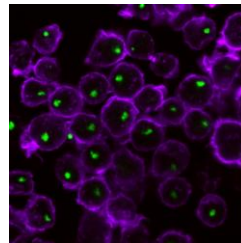
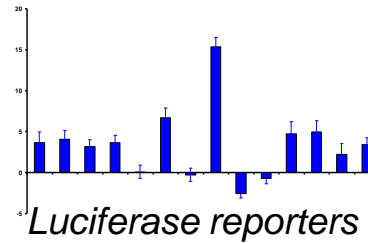
Approaches to describe cellular phenotypes



Assays

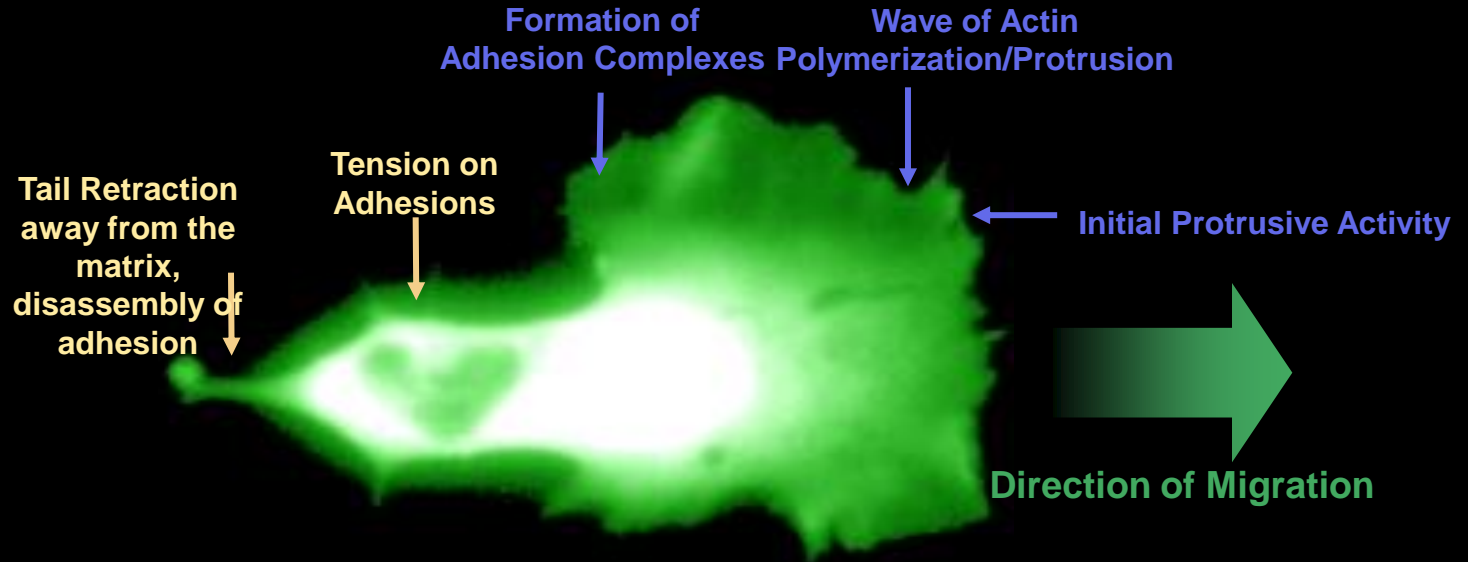


Phospho-Antibodies

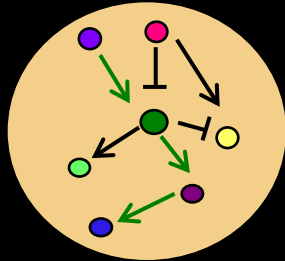


Simple image-based screen

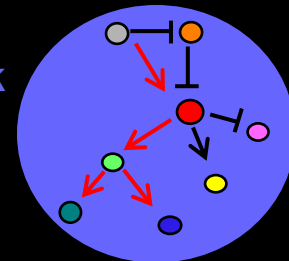
The Activity Of Local Signaling Networks Regulates Dynamic Changes In Cell Morphology



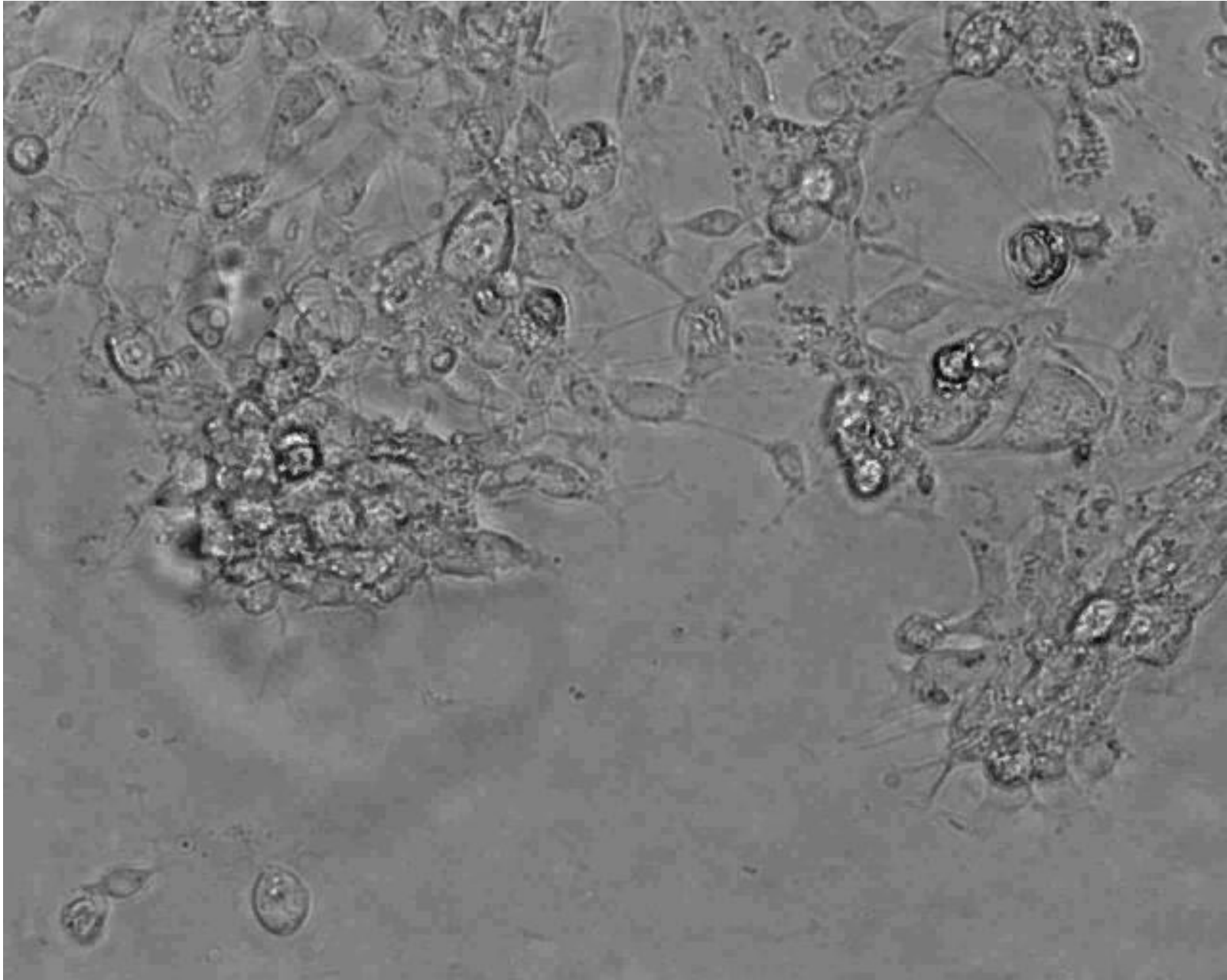
Rho Local Network



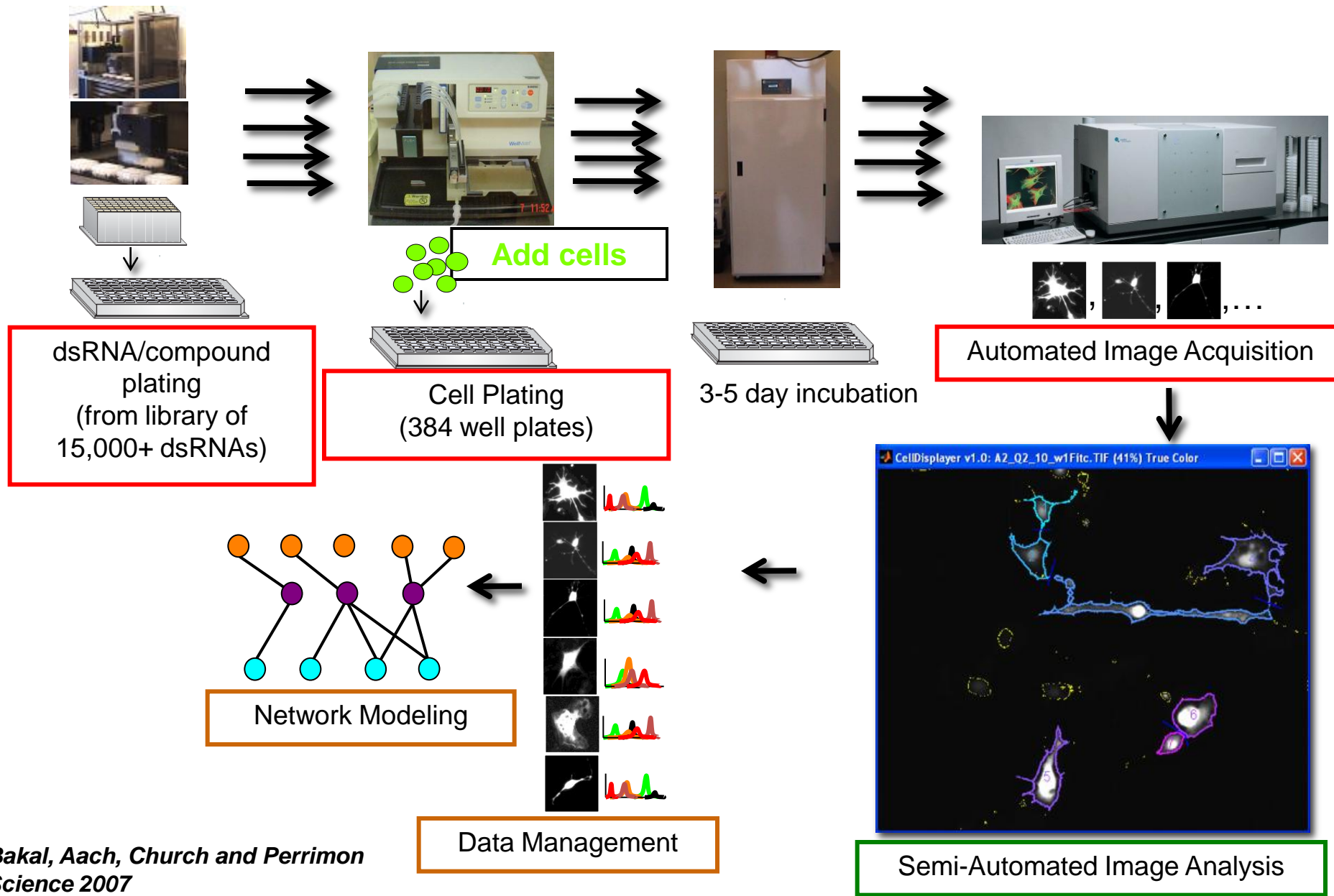
Rac Local Network



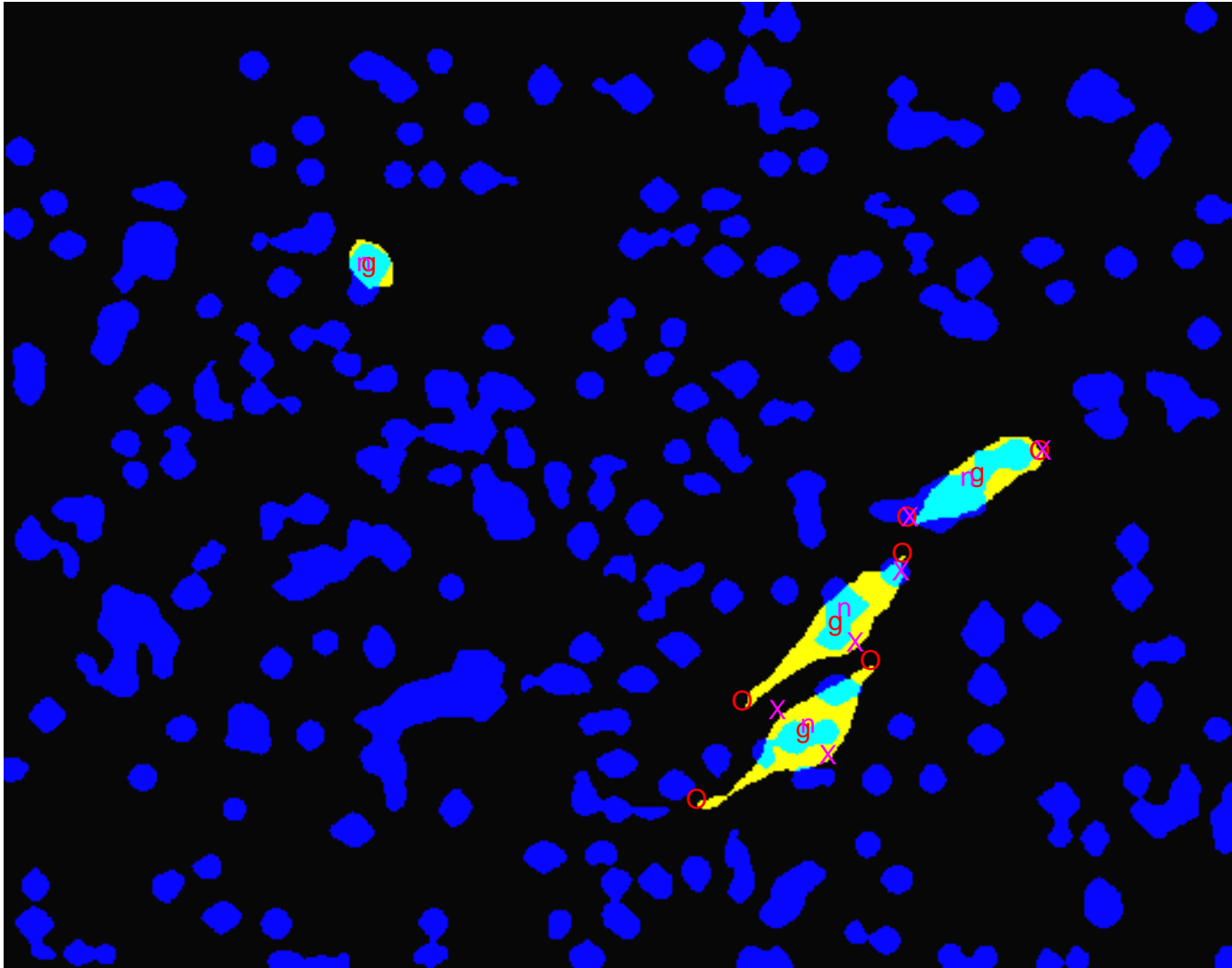
Scratch Assay in mBG2 Drosophila Cell Line



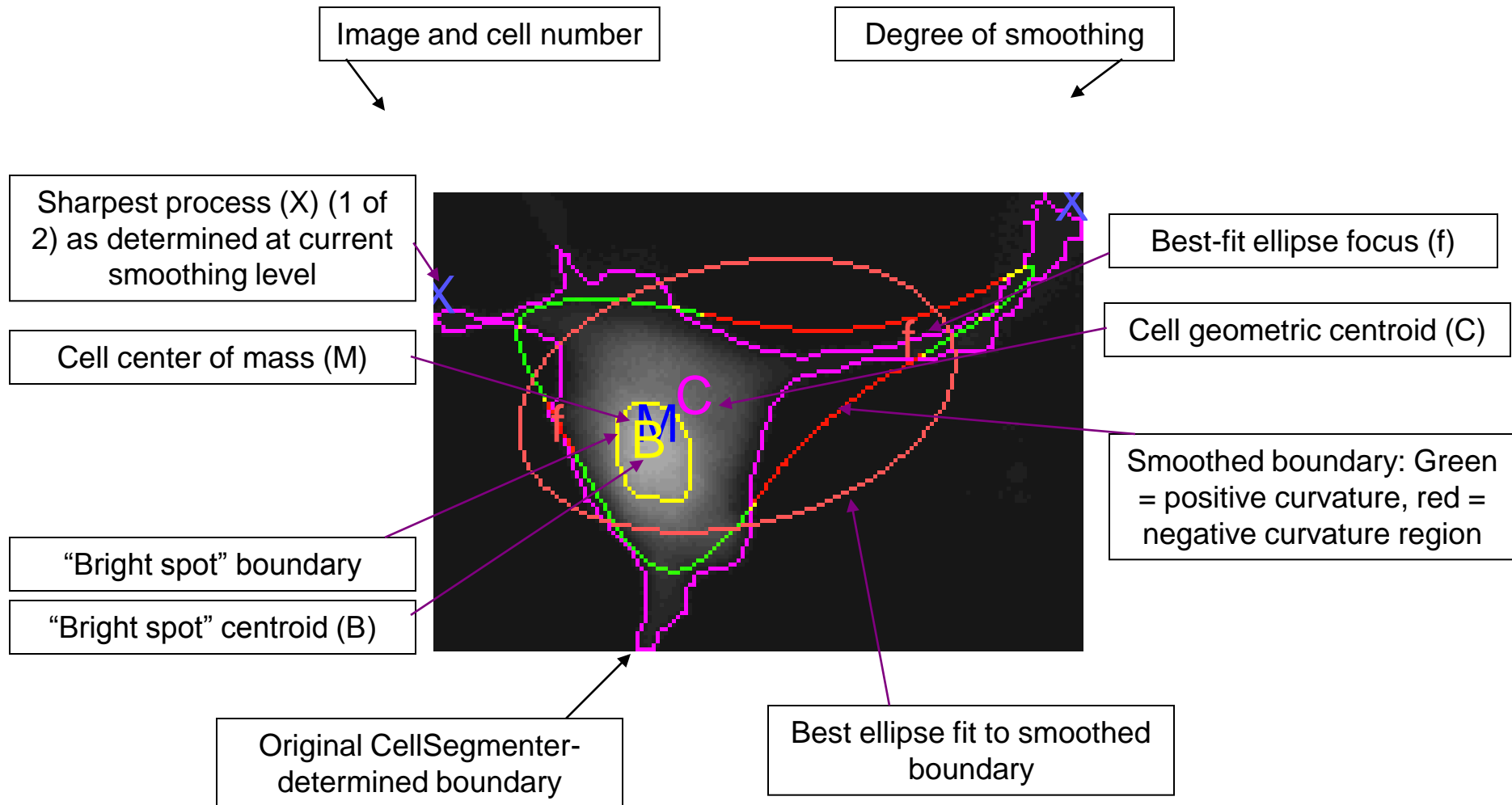
Experimental Design For A System-level Phenotypic Profiling



A small population of GFP-expressing cells are mixed to non-labeled cells to facilitate the segmentation analysis



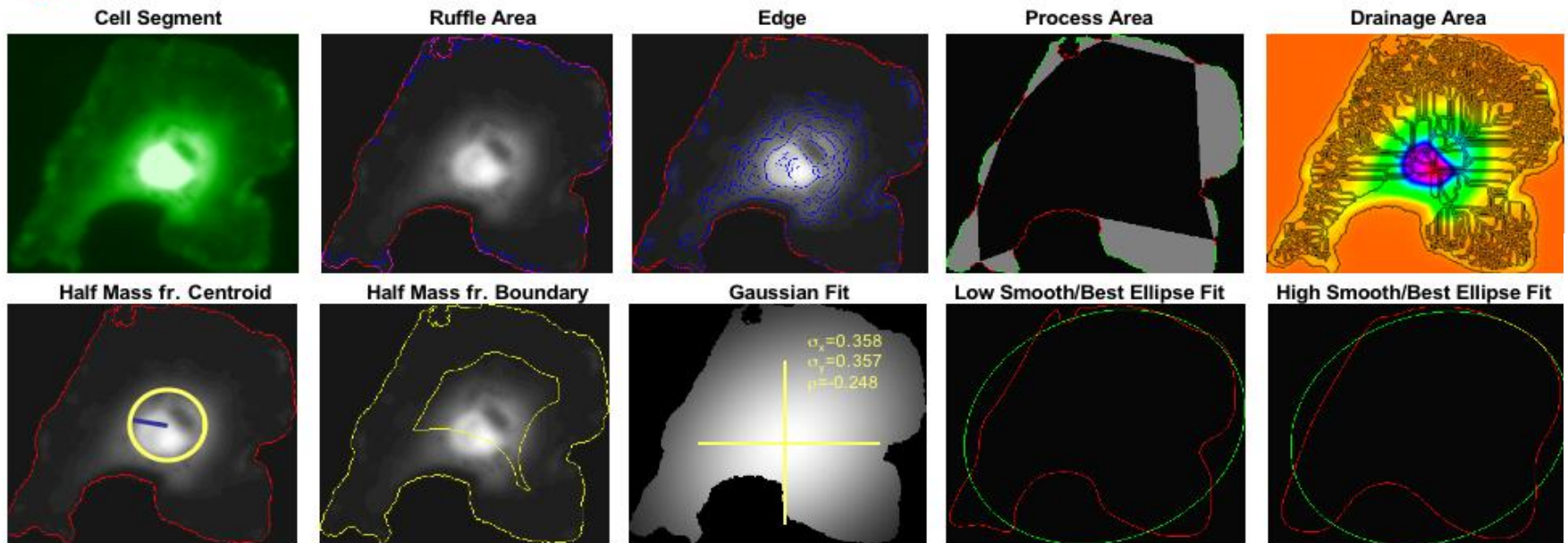
Feature Extractions From Images



150 distinct pieces of information

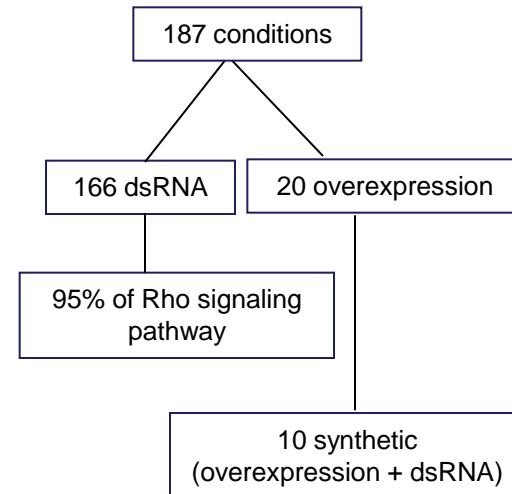
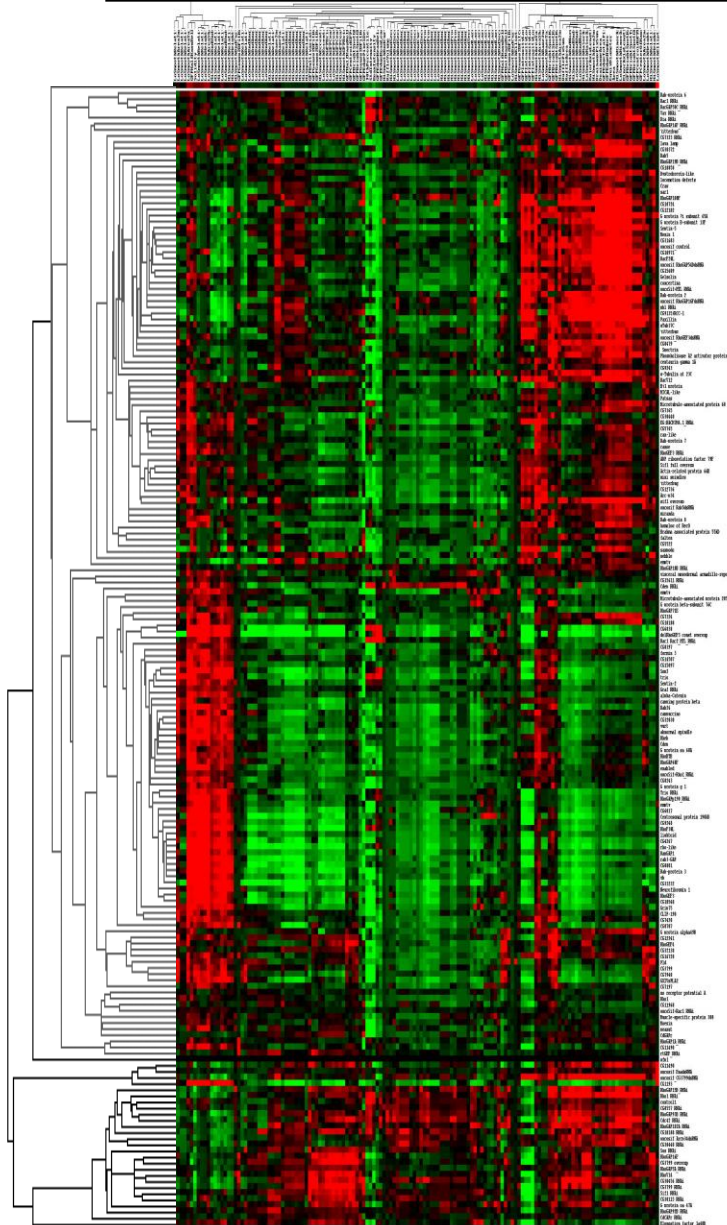
- Basic geometric features (e.g., area, solidity, major axis length)
- Intensity-related features
- Boundary-shape analysis

Feature Examples

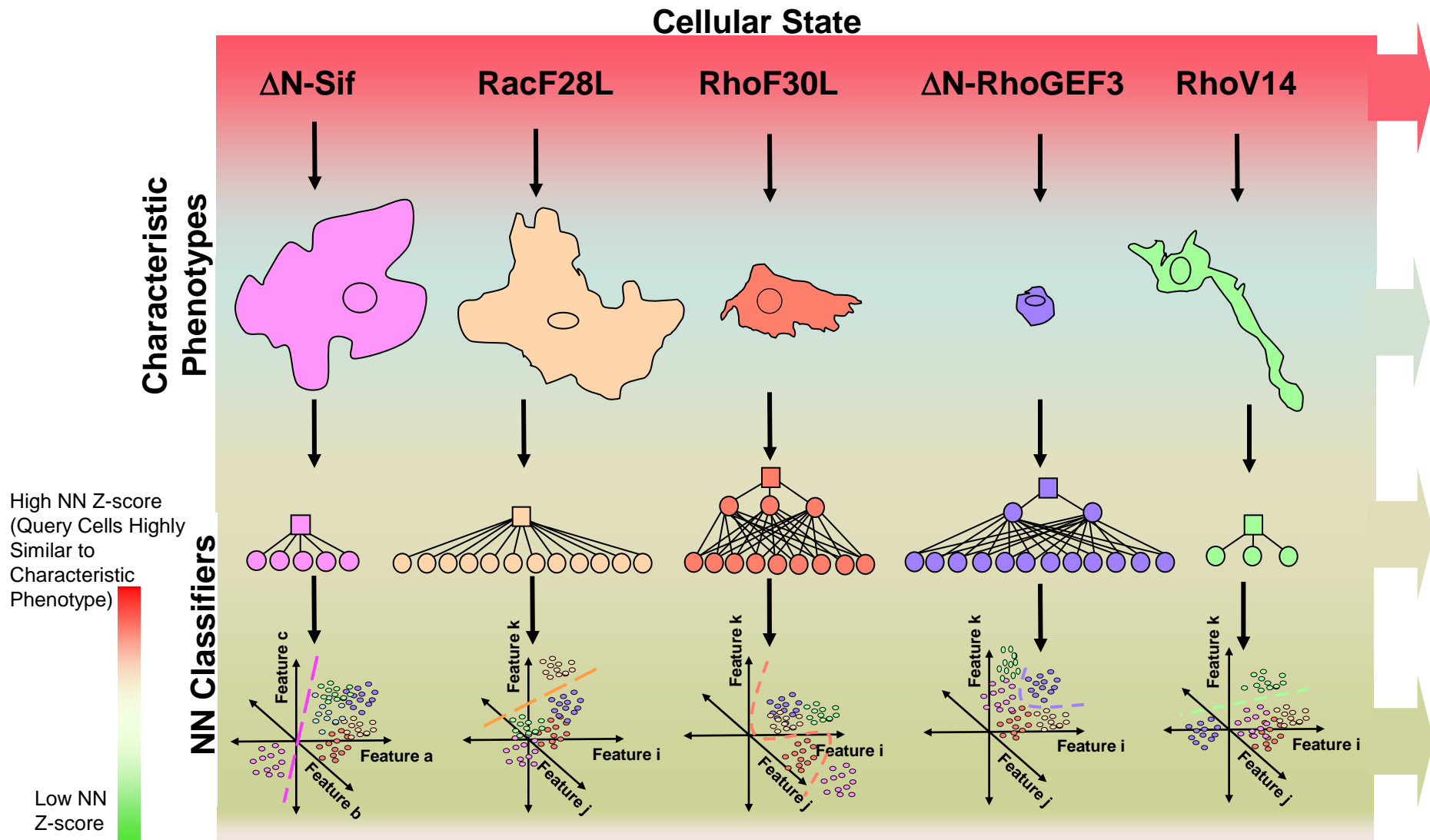


Raw Morphological Data Are Not Interpretable

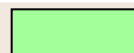
145 phenotypic features



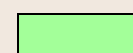
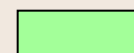
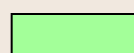
Using Neural Networks to Derive Morphological Signatures



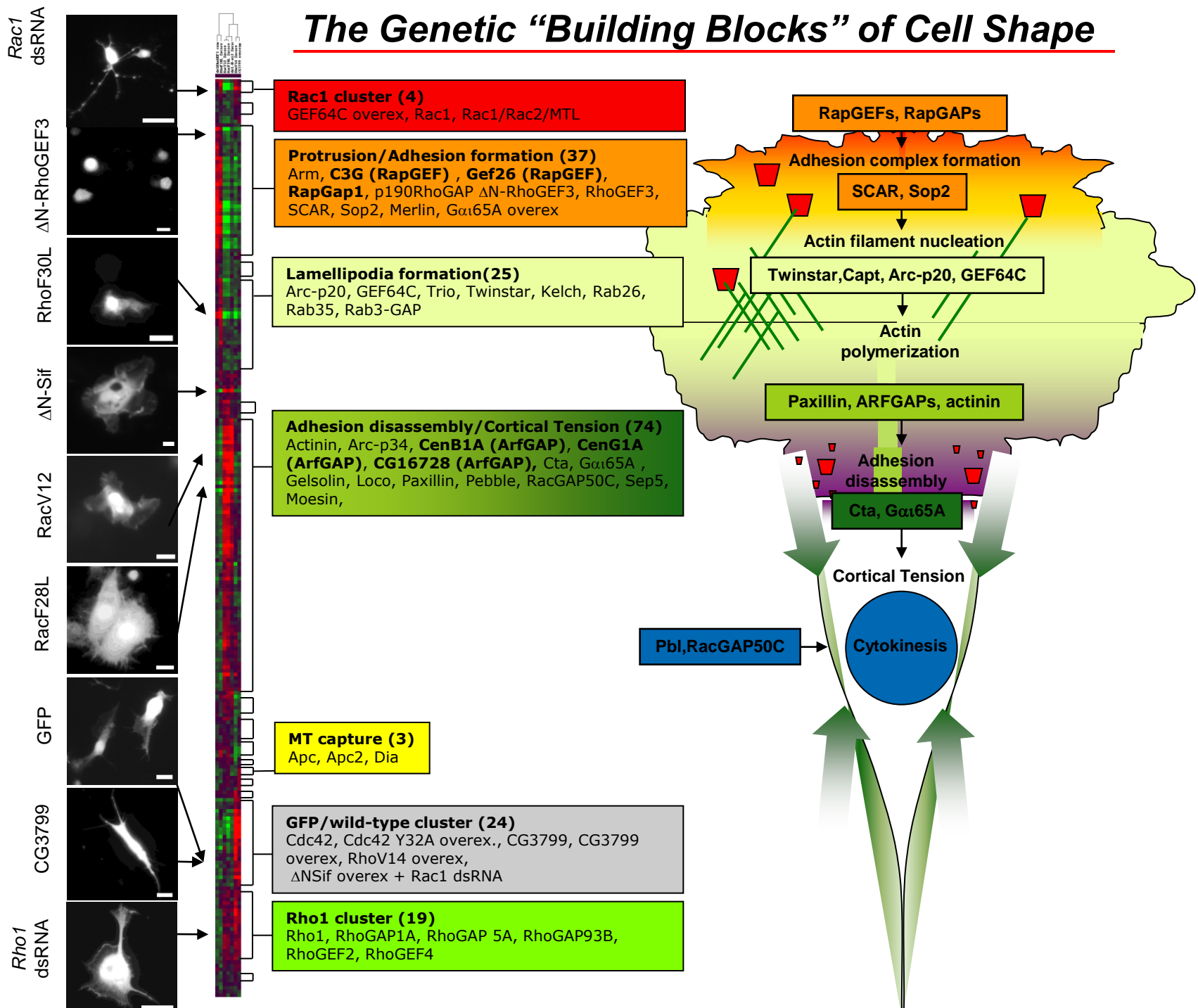
RNAi Gene X



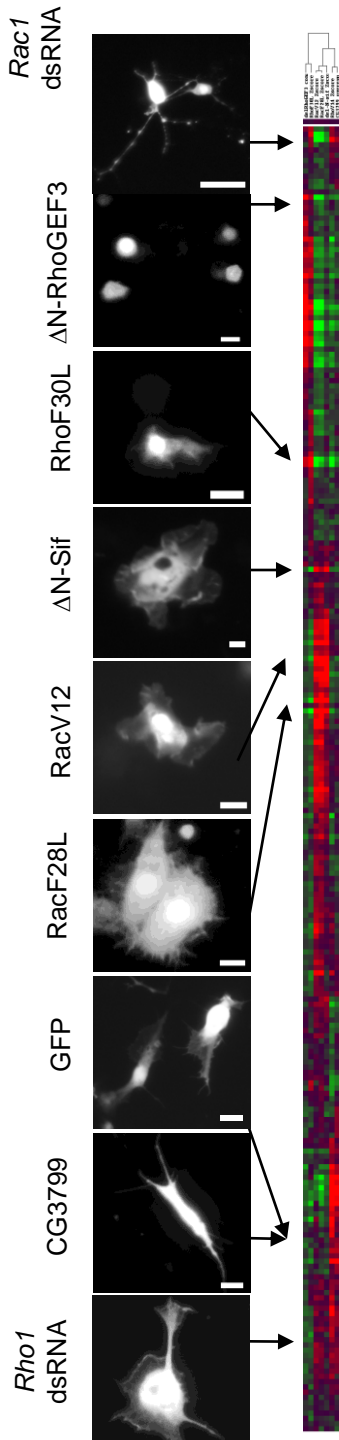
RNAi Gene Y



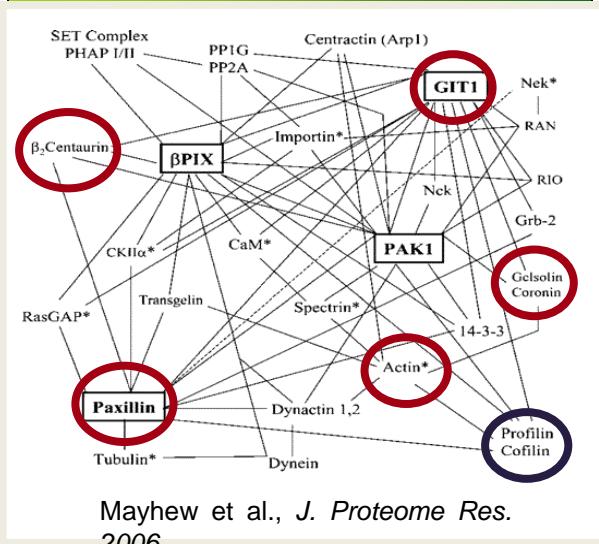
The Genetic "Building Blocks" of Cell Shape



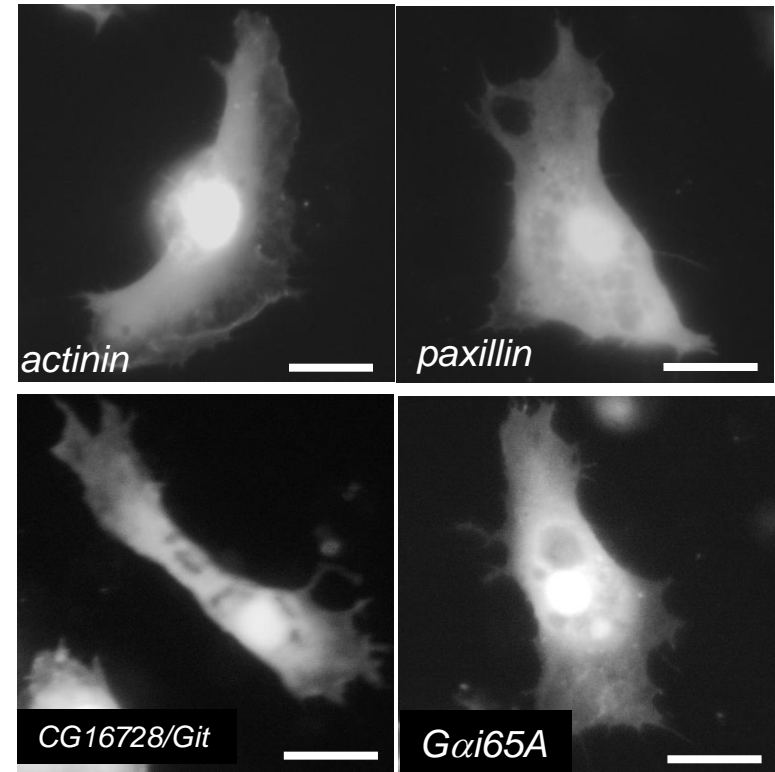
Clustering Predicts Physical Complexes



Adhesion disassembly/Cortical Tension (74)
 Actinin, Arc-p34, CenB1A (ArfGAP), CenG1A (ArfGAP), CG16728 (ArfGAP), Cta, Gai65A, Gelsolin, Loco, Paxillin, Pebble, RacGAP50C, Sep5, Moesin,



Cluster 18



Inferring Genetic Architecture from “Systems Genetics” Studies

1. Building high confidence Networks

- . RNAi
- . Mass Spec
- . Transcriptomics

2. Network analyses

- . Protein complexes
- . Genetic interaction signatures “Epistasis-map”
- . Flow
 - transcriptome signatures
 - phosphorylation signatures