

Reprogramming of Steroid Metabolism in Natural Killer Cell Activation via Lipids

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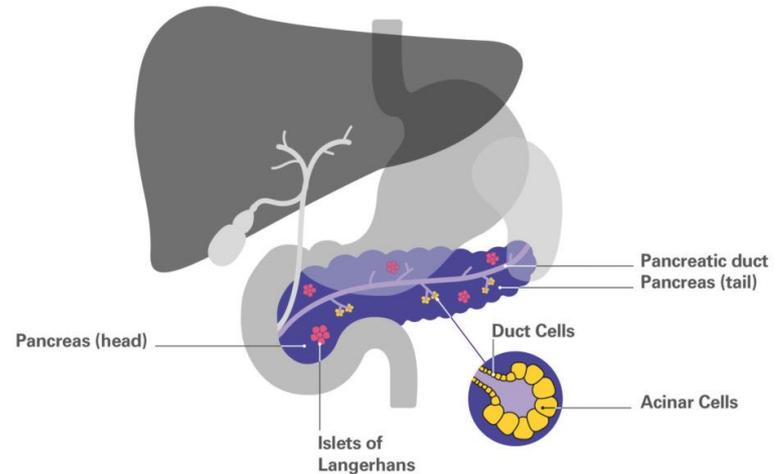
Advised by Dr. Deepak Nagrath and Noah Meurs

Agenda

- Background
- Objectives
- Results
- Conclusions
- Future Directions

Background

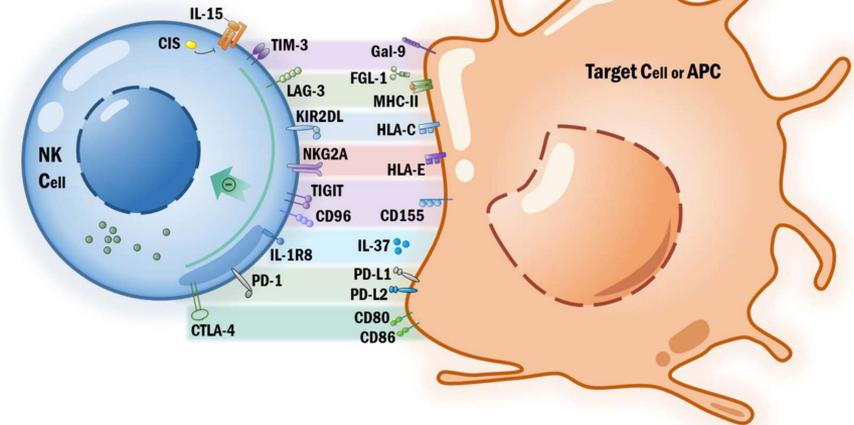
- Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is a type of pancreatic cancer that is extremely lethal and essentially untreatable
 - Accounts for 90% of all pancreatic cancer cases [1]
- 5 year survival rate of only 6% [2]



[3]

Background

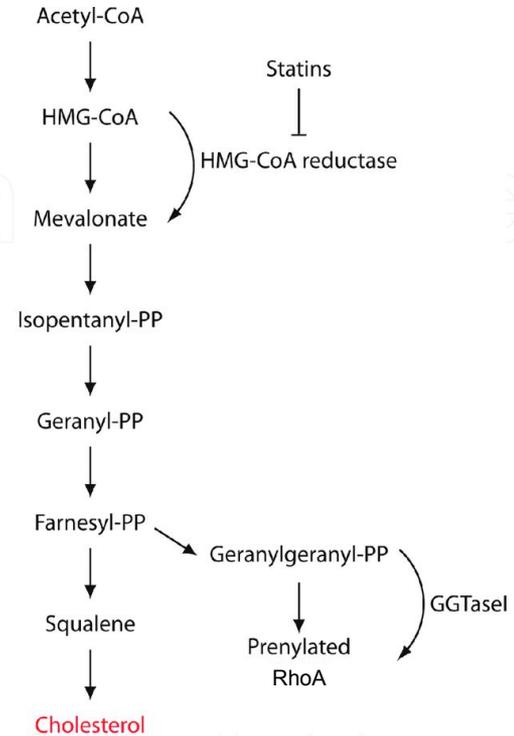
- Natural Killer (NK) cells are an important part of the innate immune system
 - Innately monitor and kill cancer cells
- Understanding metabolic requirements can help them become more effective at fighting PDAC



[4]

Background

- NK cells use a reprogrammed metabolism based on SREBP2
 - SREBP2: master regulator of sterol and fatty acid synthesis
- Statins lower cholesterol levels in the body
- Steroids are synthesized via the mevalonate pathway
 - Building block: acetyl-CoA from glucose
 - Protein prenylation

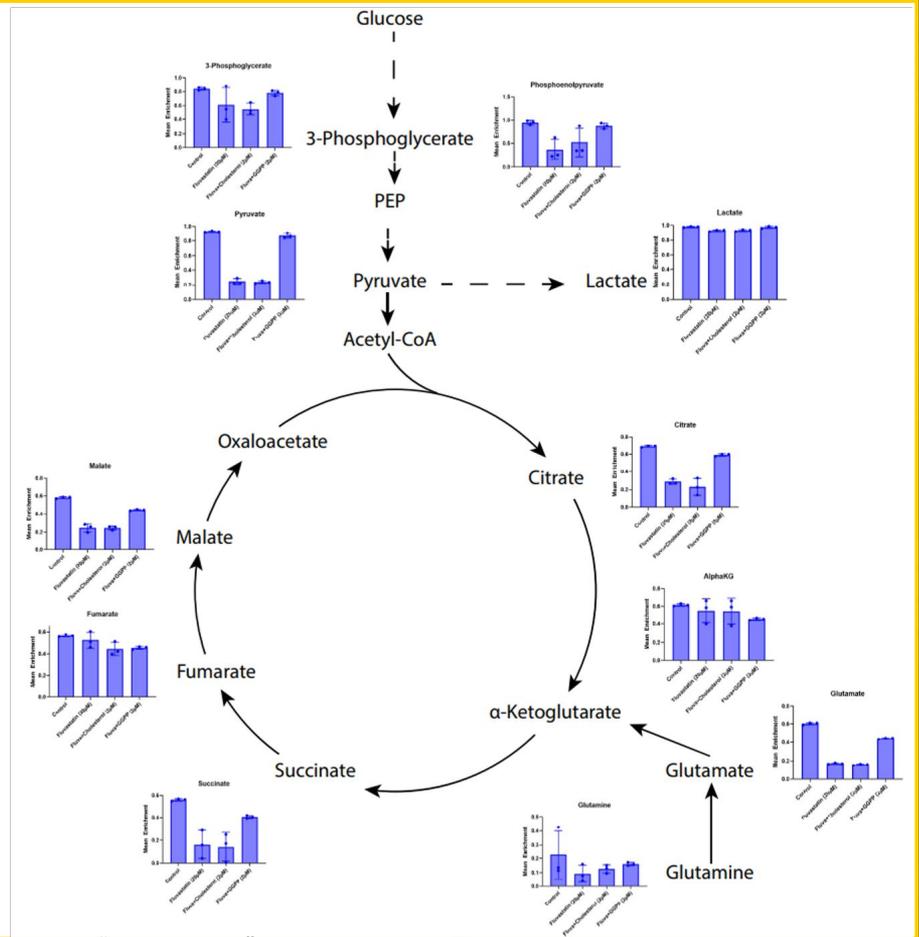


[5]

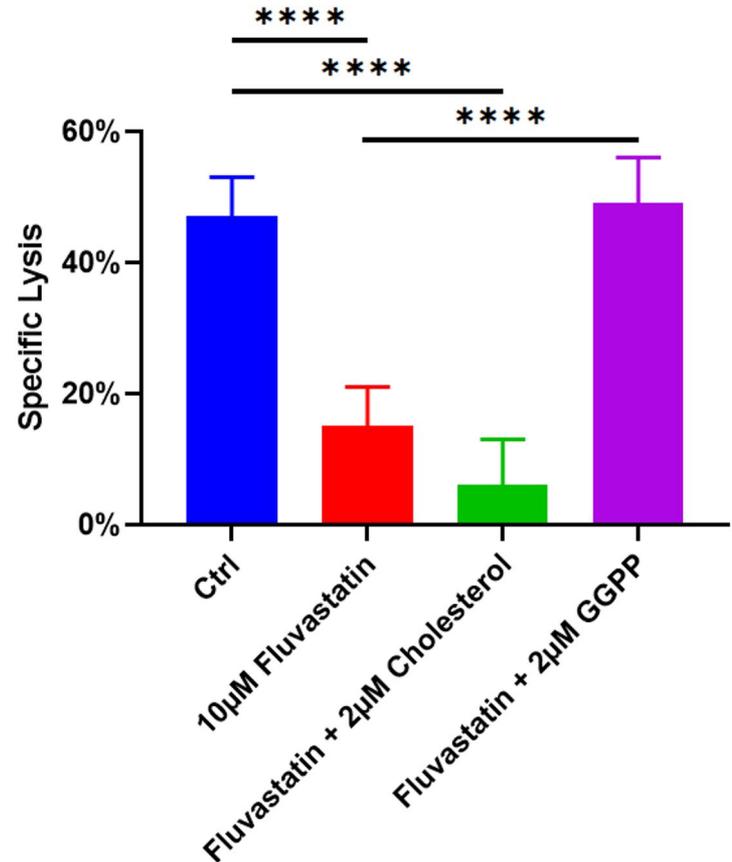
Objectives

1. Determine the metabolic requirements of NK cells for mevalonate pathway
2. Understand how protein prenylation regulates NK cell activity
3. Investigate how peroxisomes, which metabolize unsaturated fatty acids, relate to cholesterol metabolism

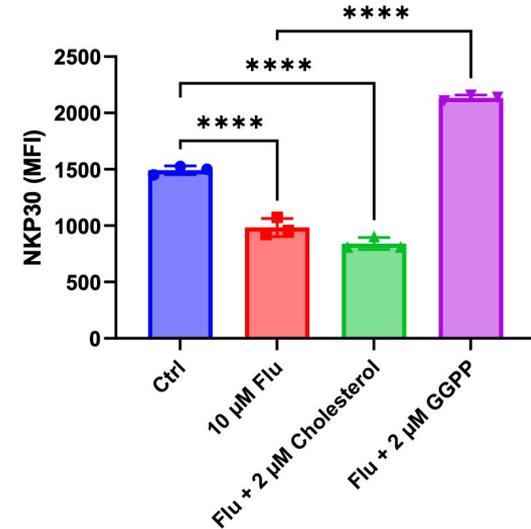
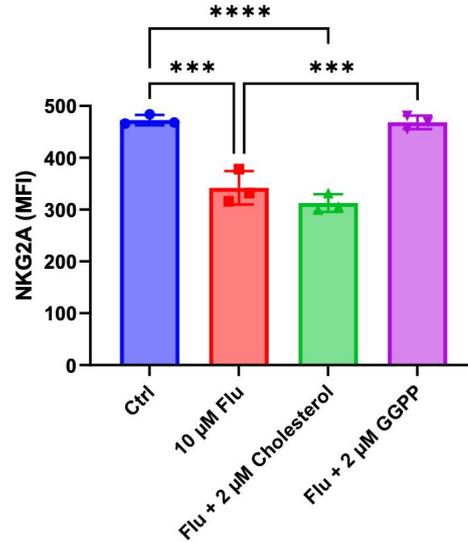
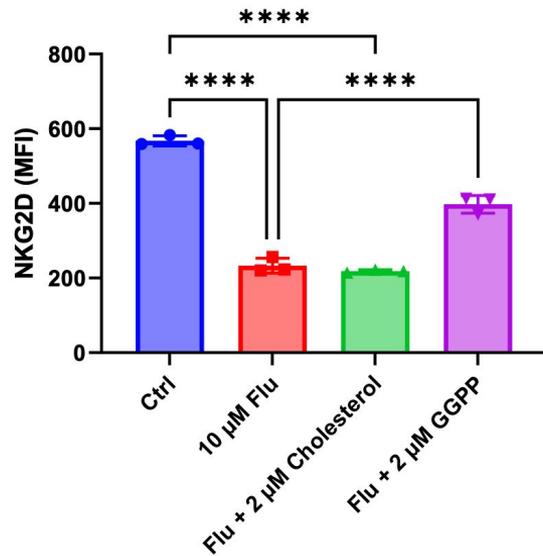
Glucose metabolism is altered by statin treatment in NK cells



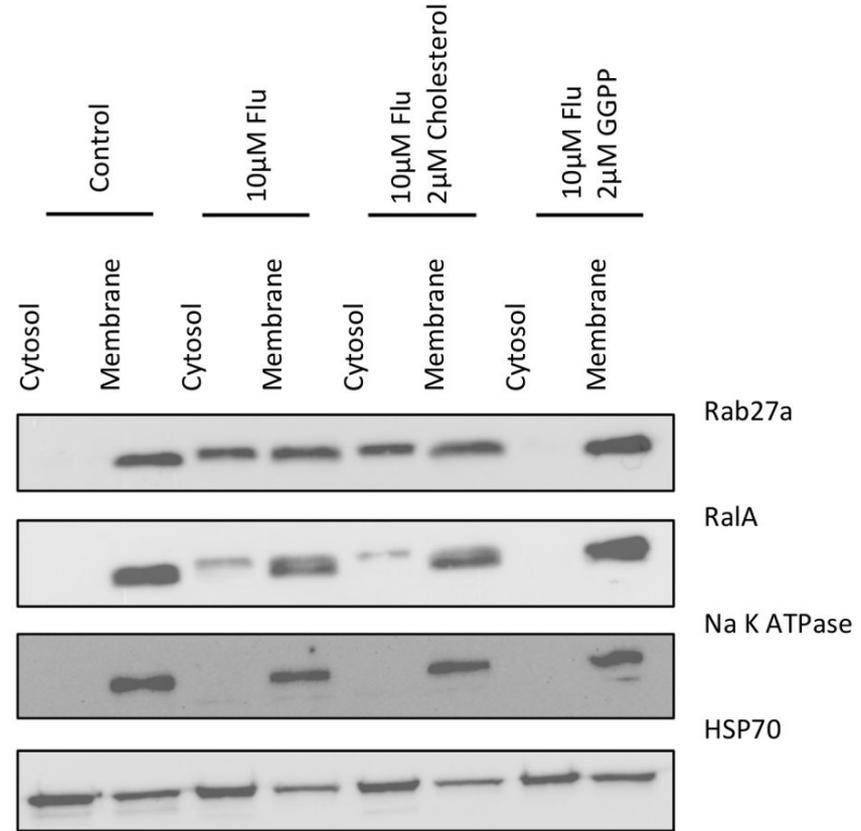
NK cells are dependent upon prenylation substrates for cytotoxicity



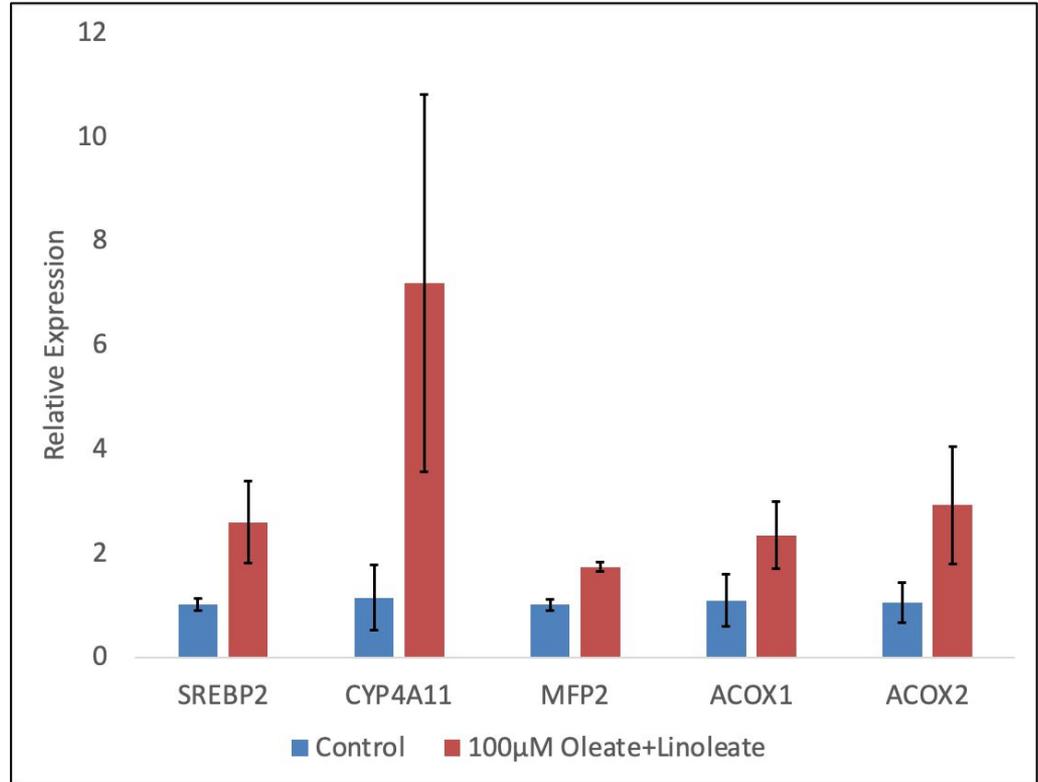
NK cell surface markers are downregulated by statin treatment and rescued by prenylation substrates



Statin treatment
displaces vital trafficking
proteins, affecting NK
cell function



Lipids can regulate
peroxisome and
cholesterol
metabolism genes



Conclusions

- Protein prenylation is vital for NK cell function
- NK cell function is determined by lipid metabolism
- GGPP treatment

Future Directions

- Investigate how peroxisomes connect NK lipid metabolism to cholesterol metabolism in the tumor microenvironment

Thank you for listening!

FAQ

How did you get involved in this project?

What inspired you?

How do you hope to use what you learned from this project in your future career?

References

- [1] Sarantis, P., Koustas, E., Papadimitropoulou, A., Papavassiliou, A. G., & Karamouzis, M. V. (2020). Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma: Treatment hurdles, tumor microenvironment and immunotherapy. *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*, 12(2), 173–181. <https://doi.org/10.4251/wjgo.v12.i2.173>
- [2] Noda, Y., Tomita, H., Ishihara, T., Tsuboi, Y., Kawai, N., Kawaguchi, M., Kaga, T., Hyodo, F., Hara, A., Kambadakone, A. R., & Matsuo, M. (2022). Prediction of overall survival in patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma: histogram analysis of ADC value and correlation with pathological intratumoral necrosis. *BMC Medical Imaging*, 22(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12880-022-00751-3>
- [3] *Types of pancreatic cancer*. (n.d.). Pancreatic Cancer UK. <https://www.pancreaticcancer.org.uk/information/just-diagnosed-with-pancreatic-cancer/types-of-pancreatic-cancer/>
- [4] Chen, Z., Yang, Y., Liu, L. L., & Lundqvist, A. (2019). Strategies to Augment Natural Killer (NK) Cell Activity against Solid Tumors. *Cancers*, 11(7), 1040. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers11071040>
- [5] Hissa, B., & Pontes, B. (2018). Role of Membrane Cholesterol in Modulating Actin Architecture and Cellular Contractility. In *www.intechopen.com*. IntechOpen. <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/62049>