PhD Research Proposal Form
China Scholarship Council (CSC) - ENS Group

FIELD: Biology

Thesis subject title: Regulation of inflammation (in vivo murine models and cell biology approaches)

Name of the French doctoral school: BMIC (biologie moléculaire integrative et cellulaire)

Name of the Research team: International Center for Infectiology Research (CIRI), team NLRP3 Inflammasome
Website: https://ciri.ens-lyon.fr/teams/nlrp3/

Name of the Supervisor: Bénédicte PY
Email: benedicte.py@inserm.fr

Lab Language: English

Research Proposal Abstract:
Appropriate inflammatory response efficiently participates in protection against infections and mediates tissue repair. Adversely chronic or excessive inflammation fuels pathogenesis of a large set of conditions including gout and Alzheimer's diseases, type 2 diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer, and causes deleterious genetic autoinflammatory syndromes that can be lethal. Therefore, we decipher the molecular mechanisms regulating inflammation in order to identify new therapeutic targets and genetic susceptibility factors for these multifactorial conditions.

At the molecular level, inflammation is triggered by the detection of pathogen- and damage-associated molecular pattern (PAMP and DAMP) through a repertoire of pattern recognition receptors (PRR). PAMPs are typically molecular structures essential and unique to microorganisms but absent from the host. DAMPs are inflammatory stimuli resulting from cellular damage or metabolic stress. PRRs are highly diverse in their specificities, subcellular localizations and downstream signaling pathways. We are currently focusing on NLRP3, a cytosolic PRR involved in numerous highly prevalent human pathologies aforementioned. In addition, mutations in NLRP3 are associated with genetic autoinflammatory syndromes named CAPS. NLRP3 activation leads to the assembly of an oligomeric complex named inflammasome, serving as an activation platform for caspase-1. Caspase-1 protease then controls maturation and secretion of key proinflammatory cytokines and can trigger a proinflammatory form of cell death.

NLRP3 does not directly bind its diverse activators and we still know very little about the molecular mechanism of NLRP3 activation that relies on its post-translational modification. We pioneered this field of research by discovering that NLRP3 inflammasome assembly depends on NLRP3 ubiquitination (Py et al., Mol Cell, 2013), and recently evidenced that this is regulated by NLRP3 phosphorylation on one critical serine (Niu et al., Nature Comm, in press).

The recruited student will participate in characterizing the role of the phosphatase that we have identified to be a strong candidate to target NLRP3. The student will characterize the inflammatory phenotype of knock-out mice by in vivo study, as well as deciphering the signaling
pathway in primary macrophages and lines using a variety of approaches including cell biology (macrophages extraction from mice and purification of human monocytes, in vitro cell culture and treatment, Crispr/CAS9-based genome editing, siRNA tranfection, immunofluorescence) and biochemistry (co-immunoprecipitation, western-blot, ELISA test).

References:

Type of PhD: Full PhD (48 months)

1. Full PhD
   - Joint PhD/cotutelle (leading to a double diploma): YES or NO
   - Regular PhD (leading to a single French diploma): YES or NO

2. Visiting PhD (for students enrolled at a Chinese institution who will be invited to a French institution to carry out a mobility period): YES or NO