

A zebrafish model for the FA/BRCA pathway and connecting fish medical models to human health



John Postlethwait



A zebrafish model for the FA/BRCA pathway and connecting fish medical models to human health



- What makes zebrafish a good biomedical model?
- A small molecule screen to rescue Fanconi anemia.
- Connecting fish genomes to human biology.

Fish provide models for biomedicine

Cleft palate

control

miR-140 over-expression



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Eberhart 2008 *Nature Genetics*



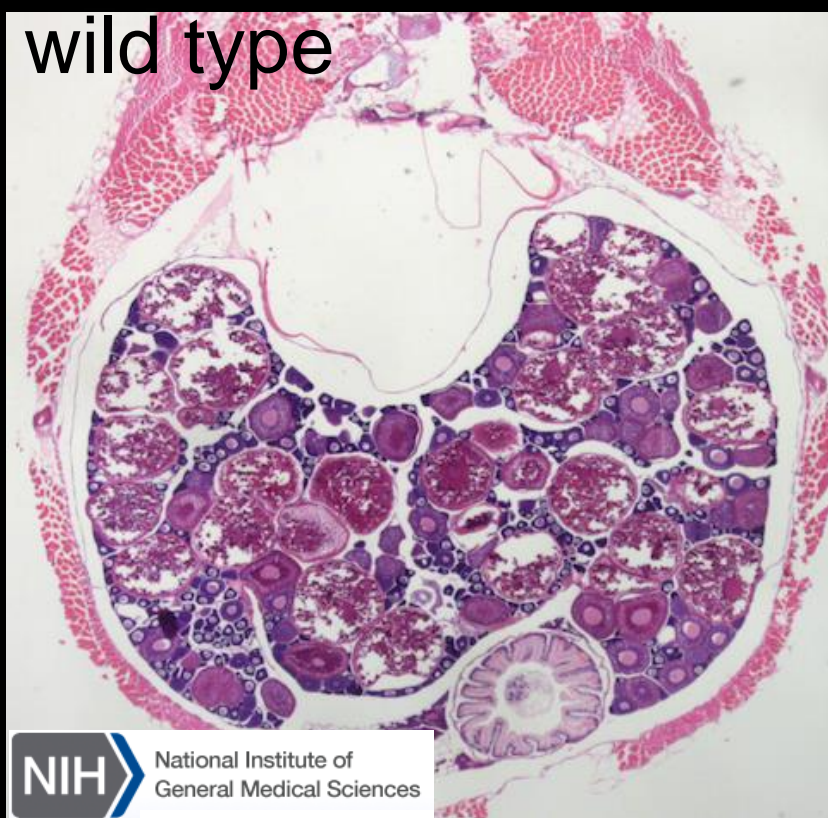
Li 2010 *Am. J. Med. Genet.*

Antarctic icefish

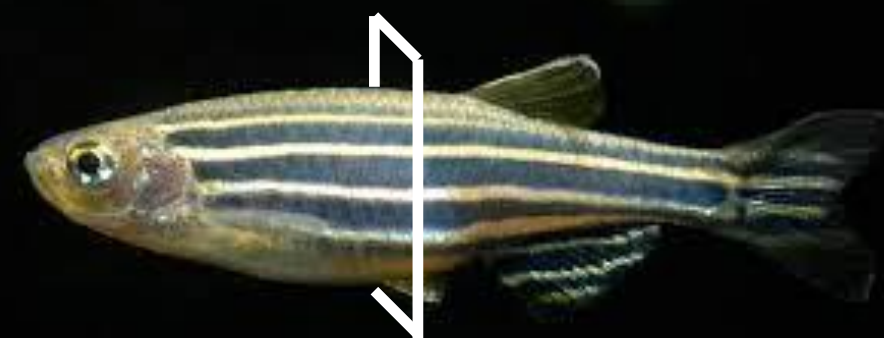


Osteopenia

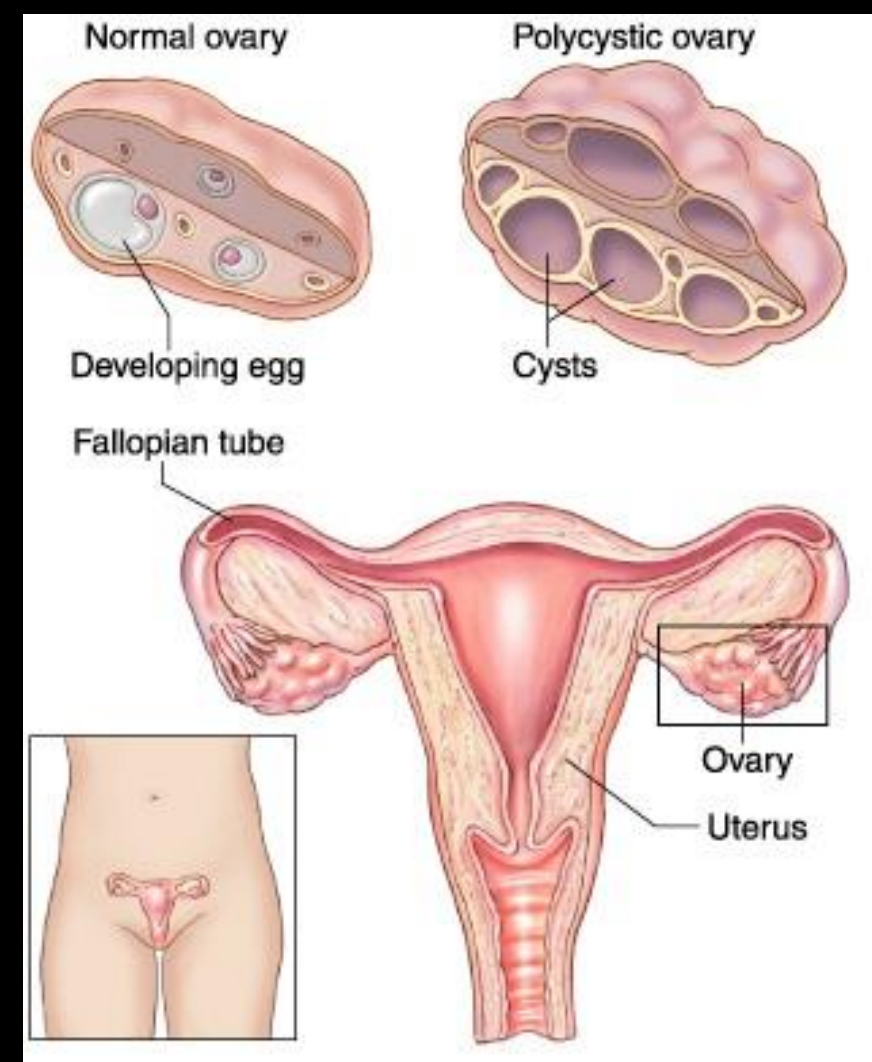
Fish provide models for biomedicine



Reproductive health



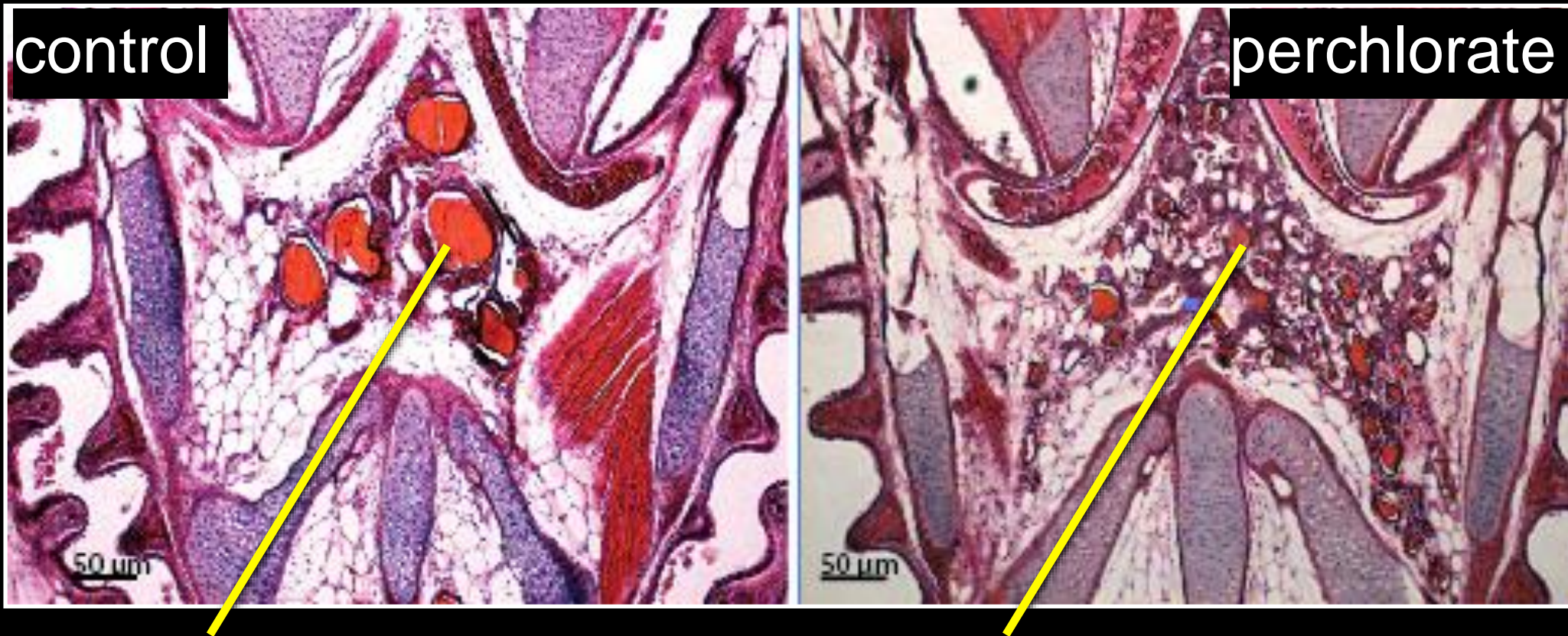
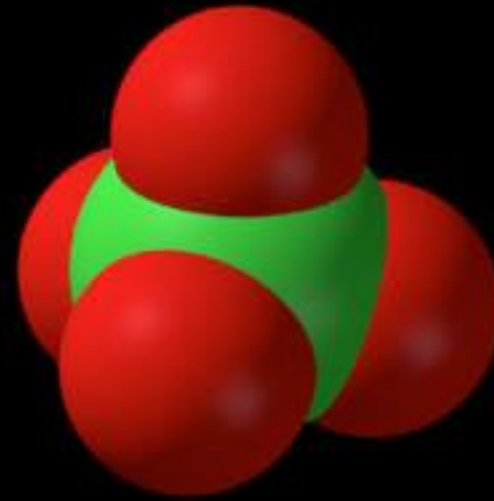
follicles mature follicles accumulate
polycystic ovary syndrome



Fish provide models for environmental health



stickleback



few, large thyroid follicles many, small thyroid follicles

- What makes zebrafish a good biomedical model?

A zebrafish model for the FA/BRCA pathway and connecting fish medical models to human health



- What makes zebrafish a good biomedical model?
- A small molecule screen to rescue Fanconi anemia.
- Connecting fish genomes to human biology.

- What makes zebrafish a good biomedical model?

Embryos develop outside the mother.



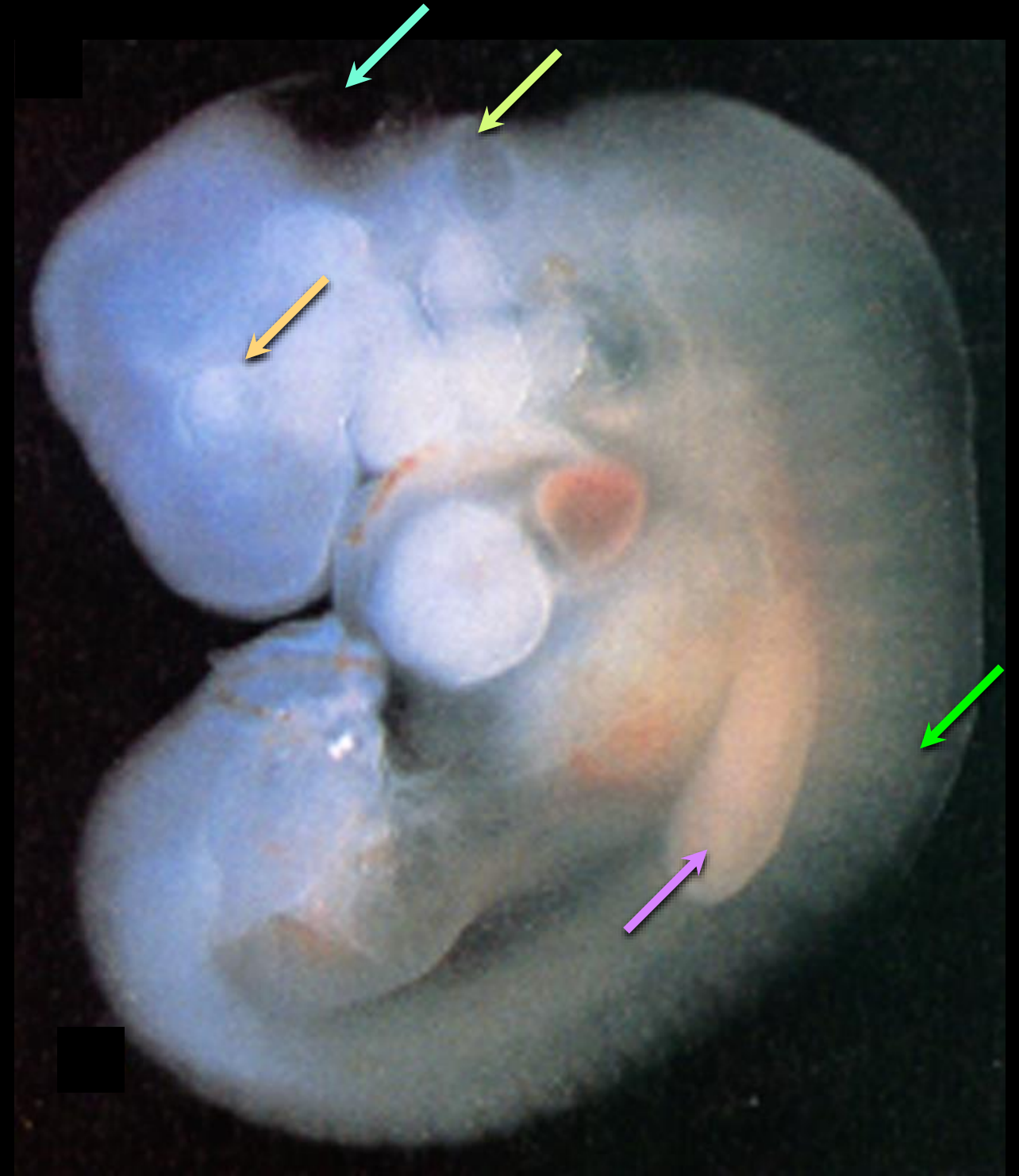
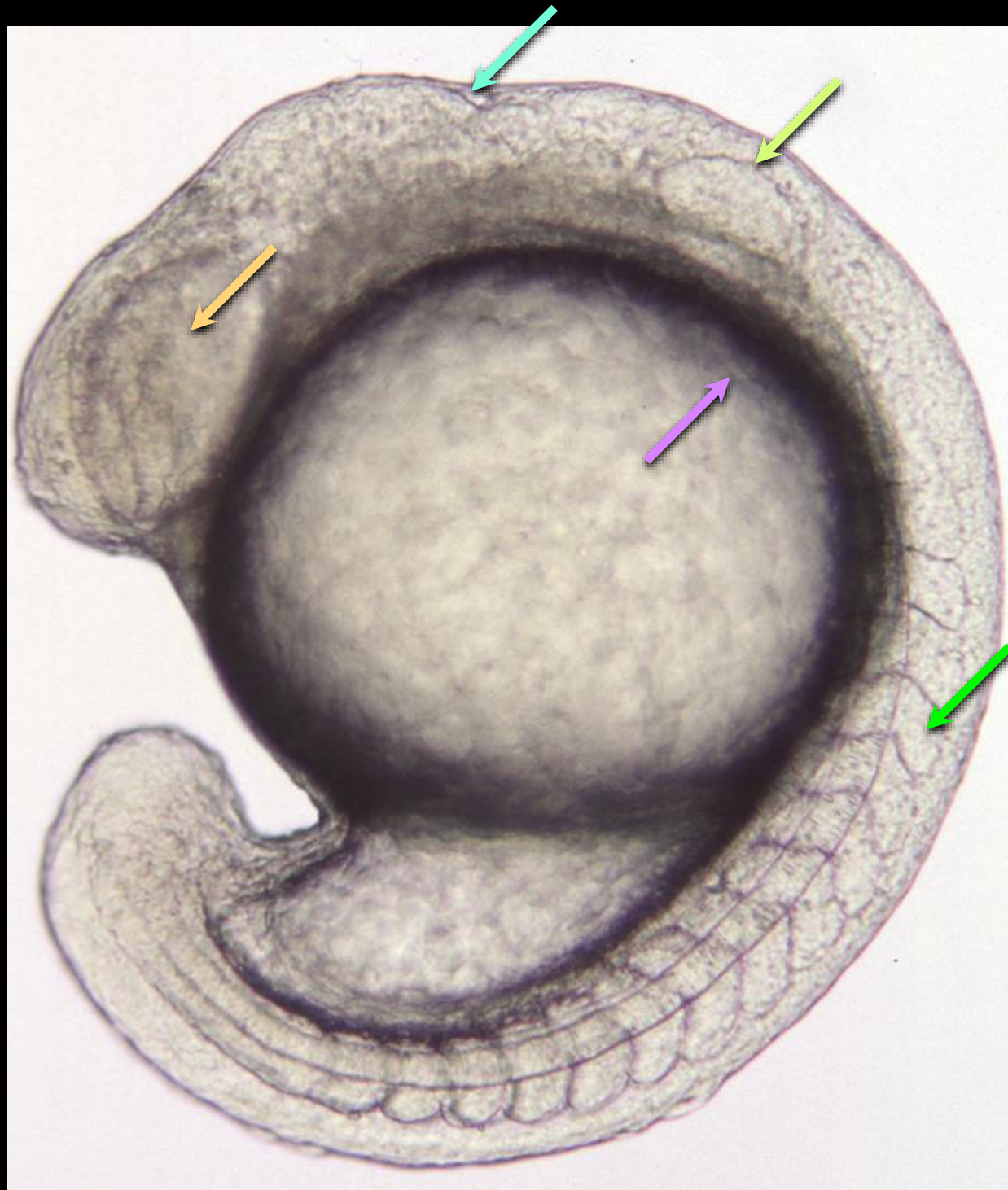
- What makes zebrafish a good biomedical model?

Embryos develop outside the mother.



Zebrafish embryos develop like early human embryos.

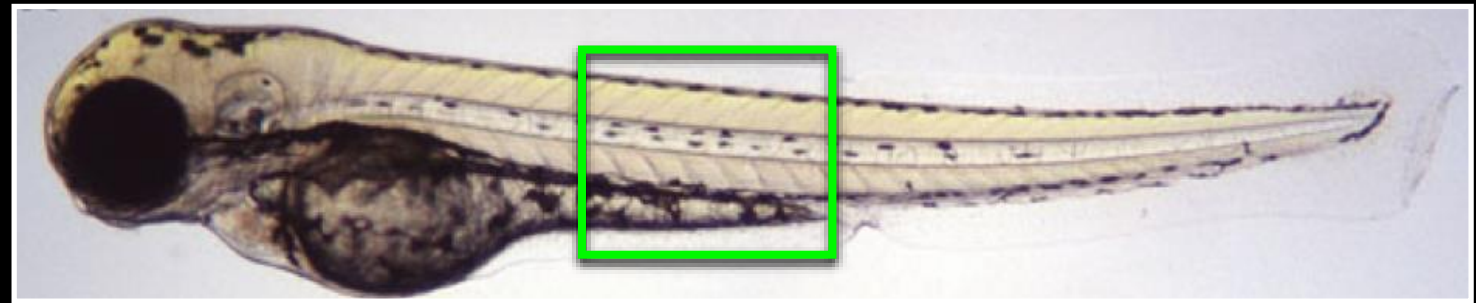
28 day human embryo



Zebrafish allows forward mutagenesis

Zebrafish allows forward mutagenesis

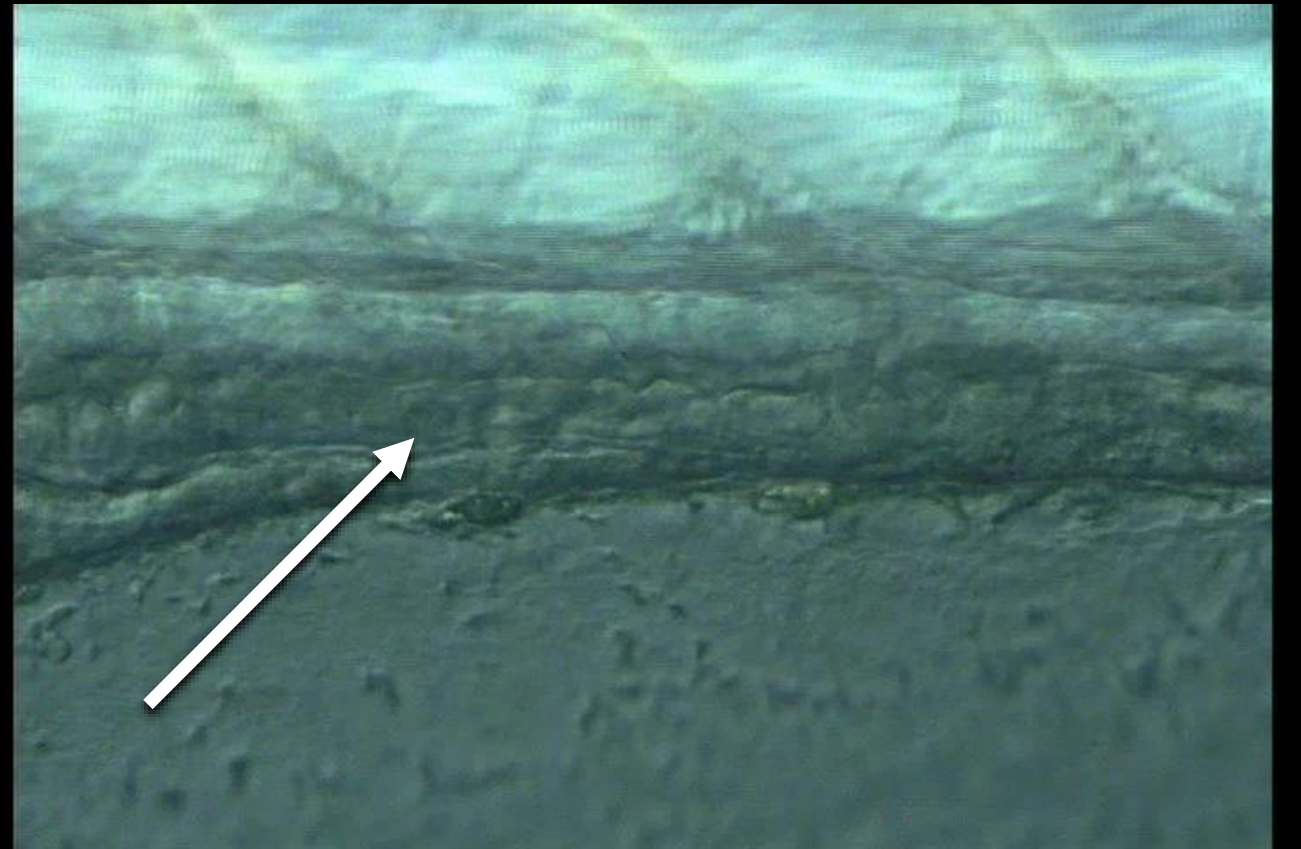
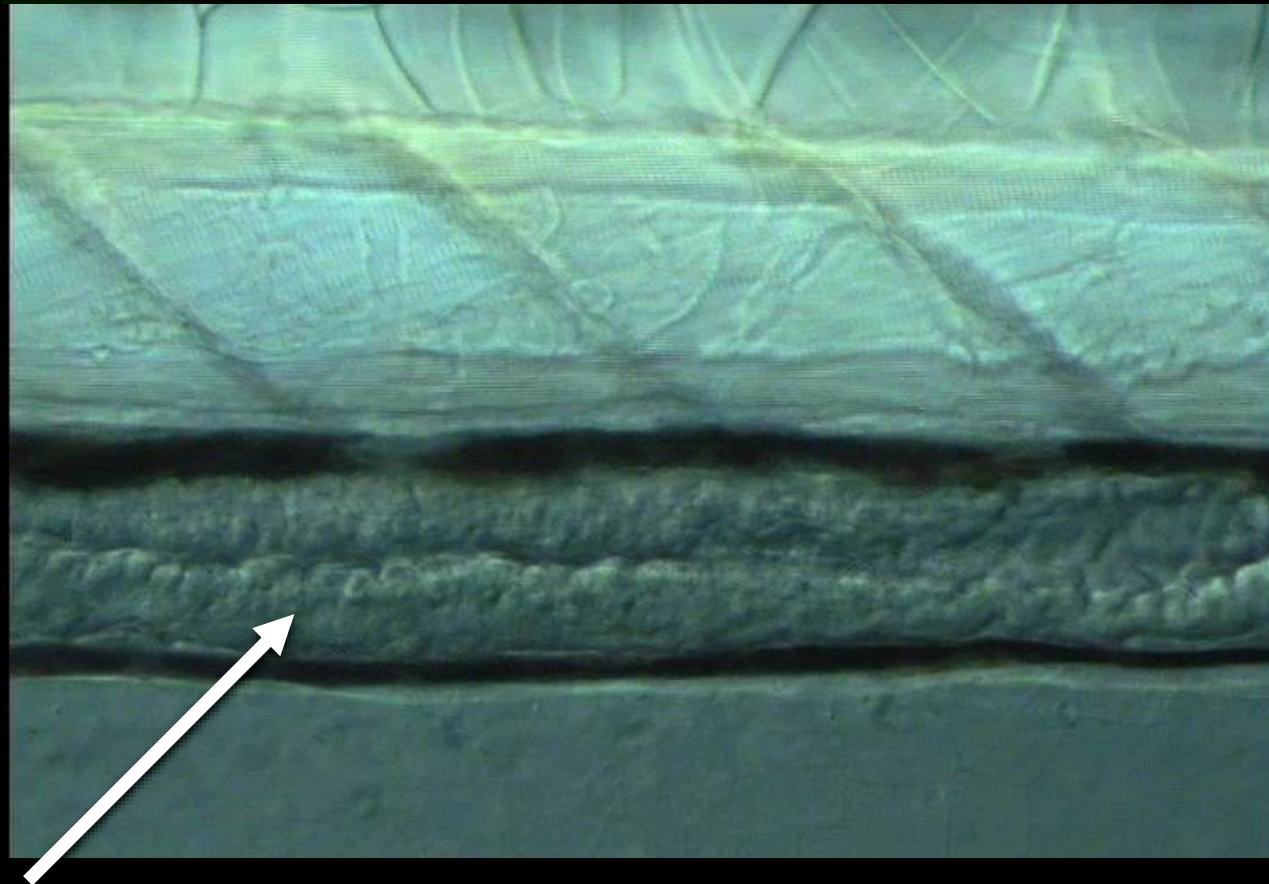
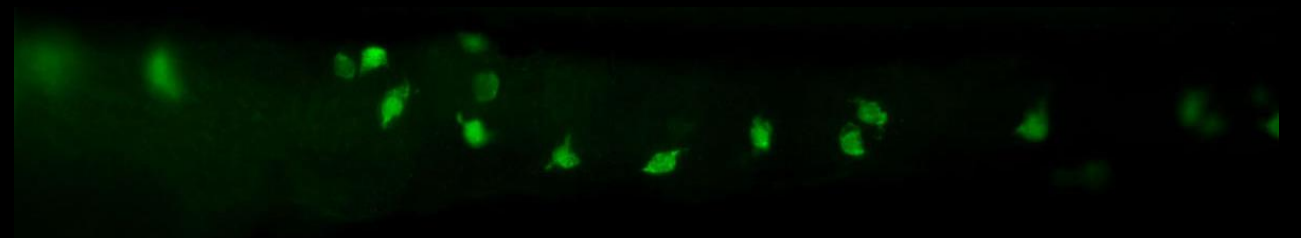
Judith Eisen
UO, Biology



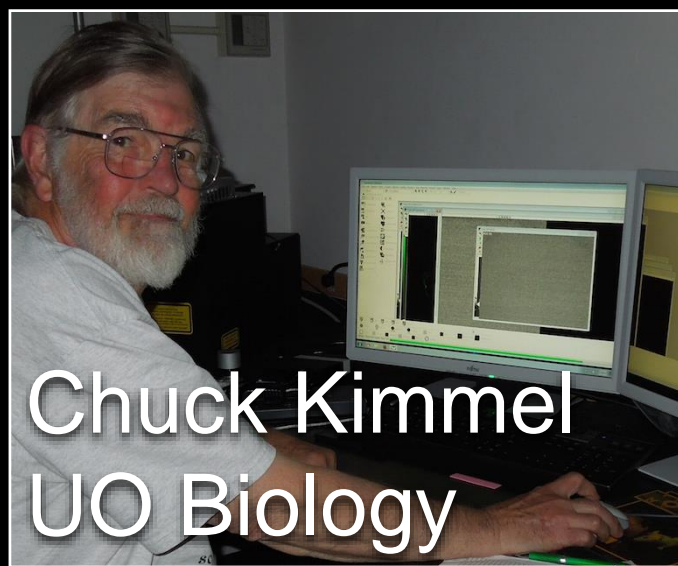
wild type

enteric neurons

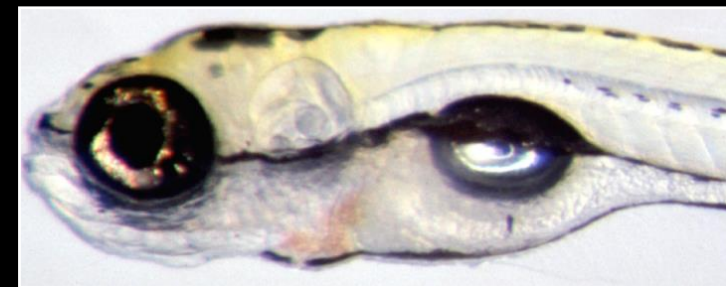
growler mutant



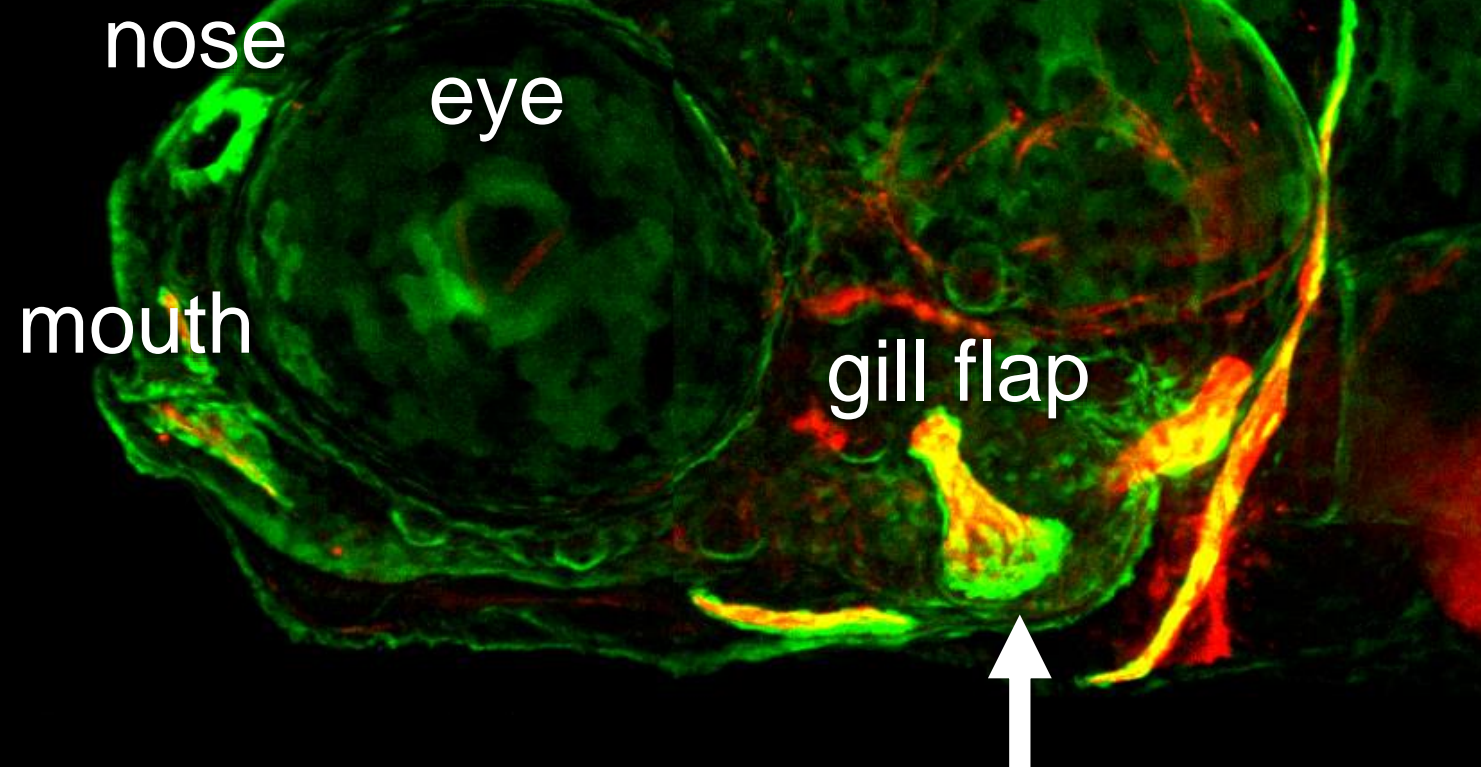
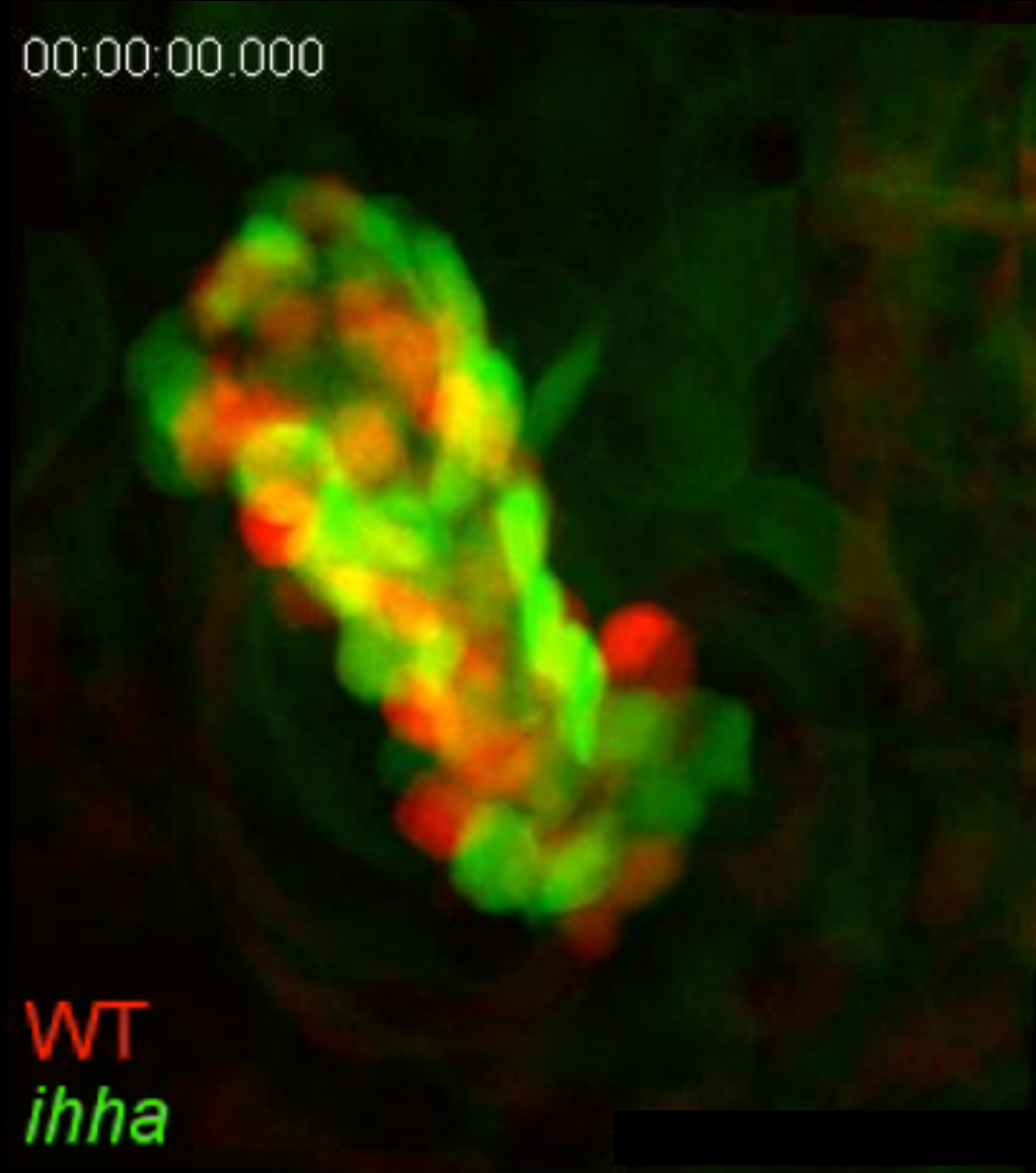
Model for Hirschsprung disease



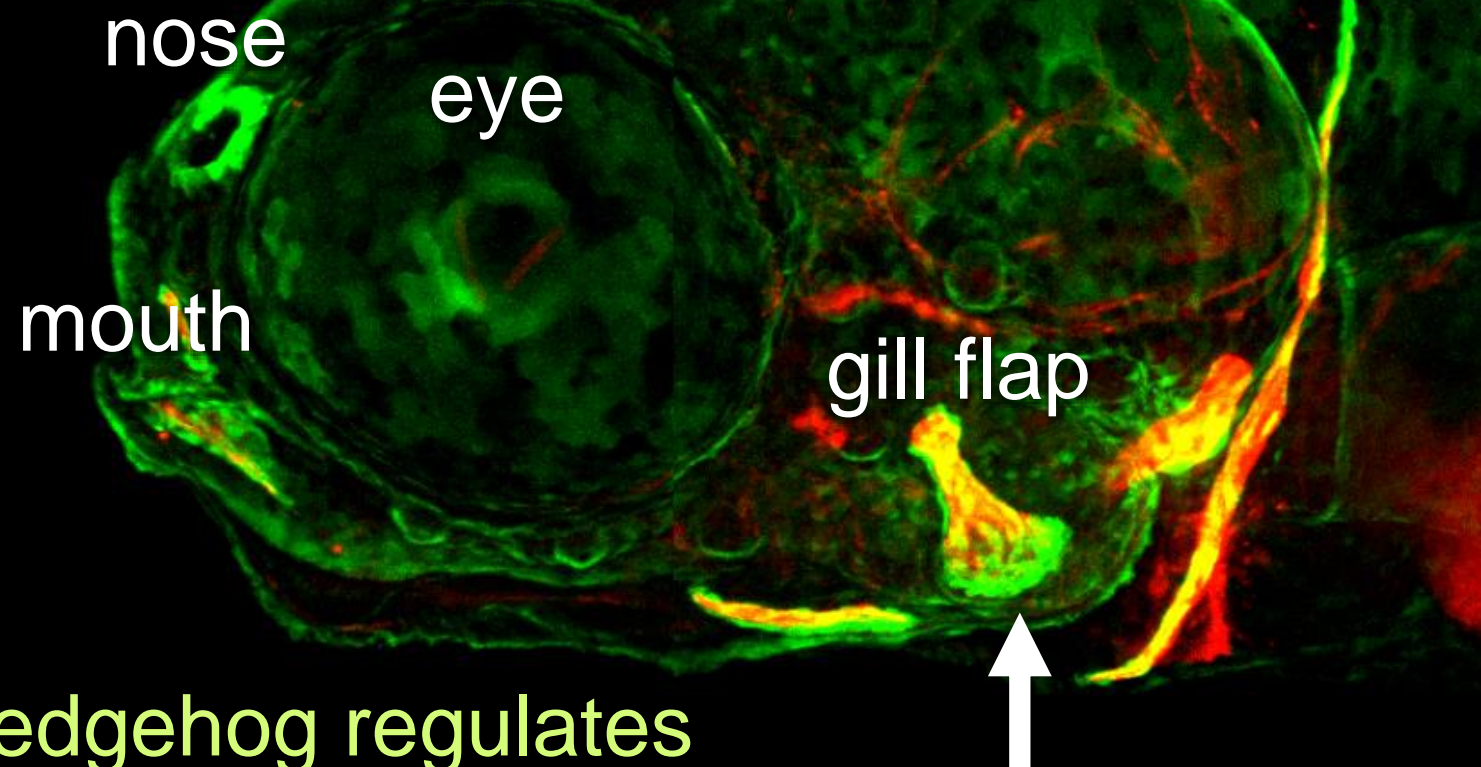
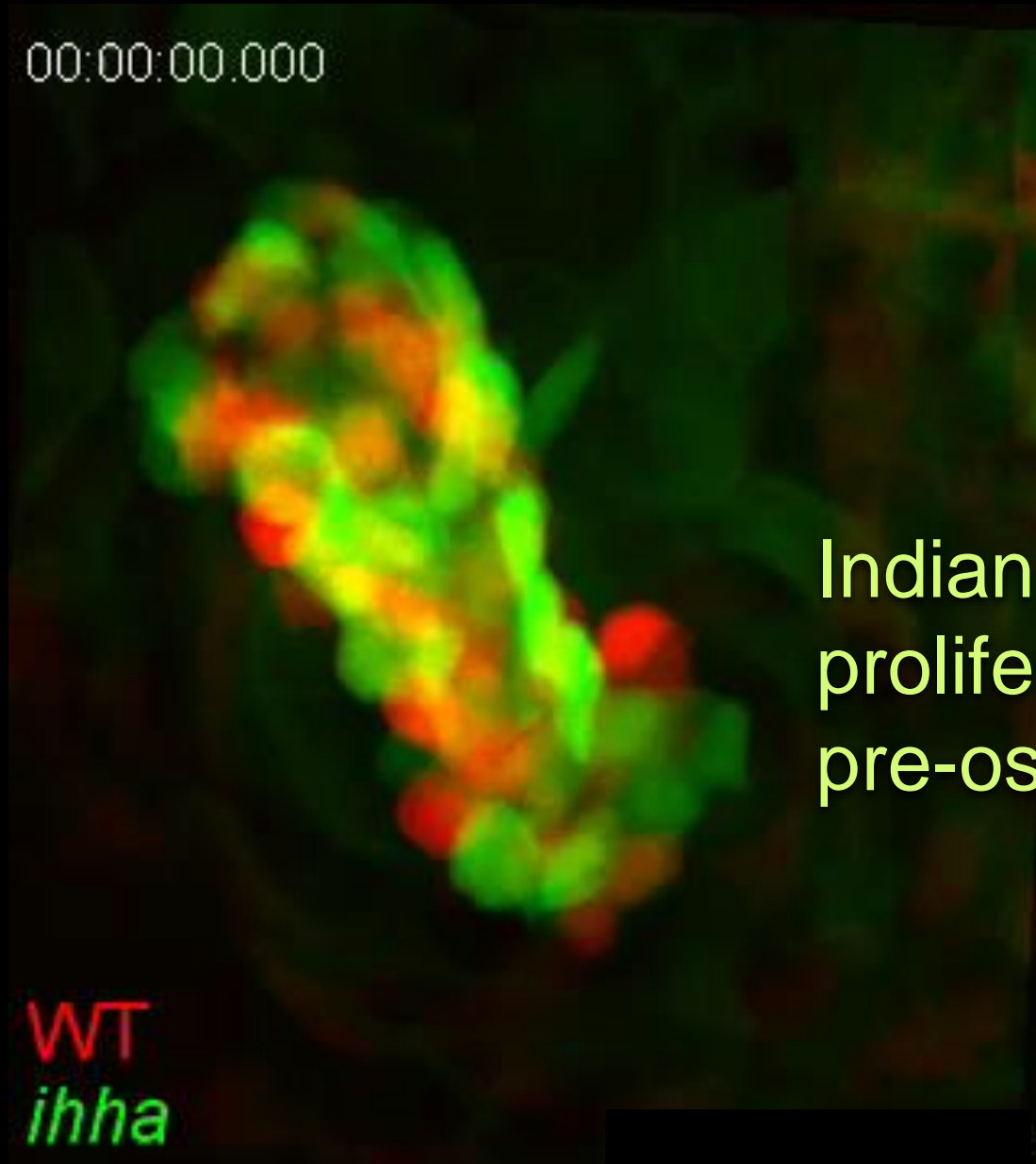
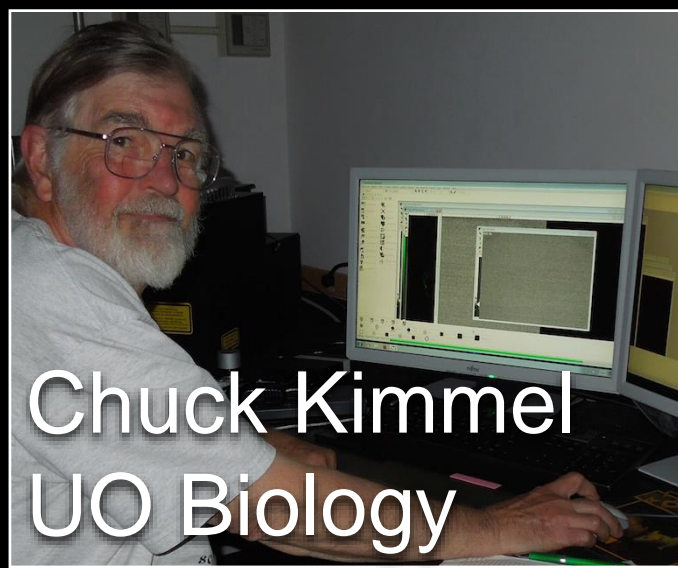
Zebrafish has stereotypic development



00:00:00.000



Stereotypic development



Indian hedgehog regulates proliferation of distal margin pre-osteoblasts



- What makes zebrafish a good biomedical model?



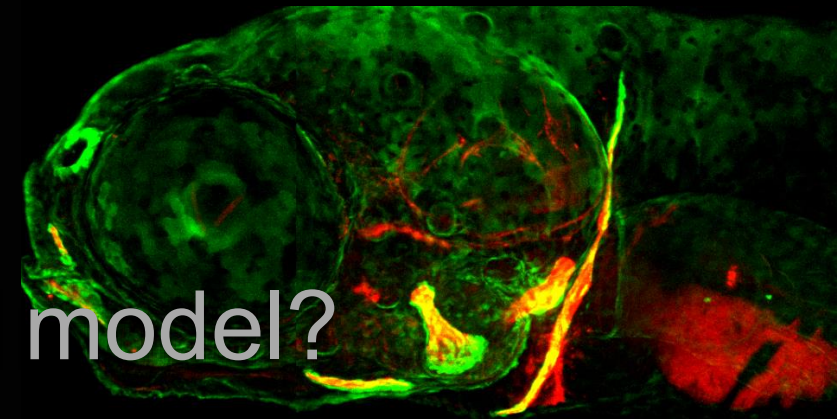
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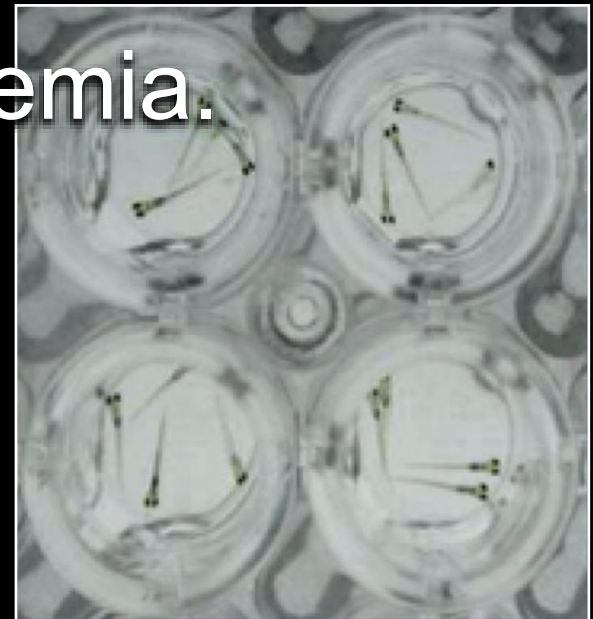
Zebrafish International Resource Center



A zebrafish model for the FA/BRCA pathway and connecting fish medical models to human health

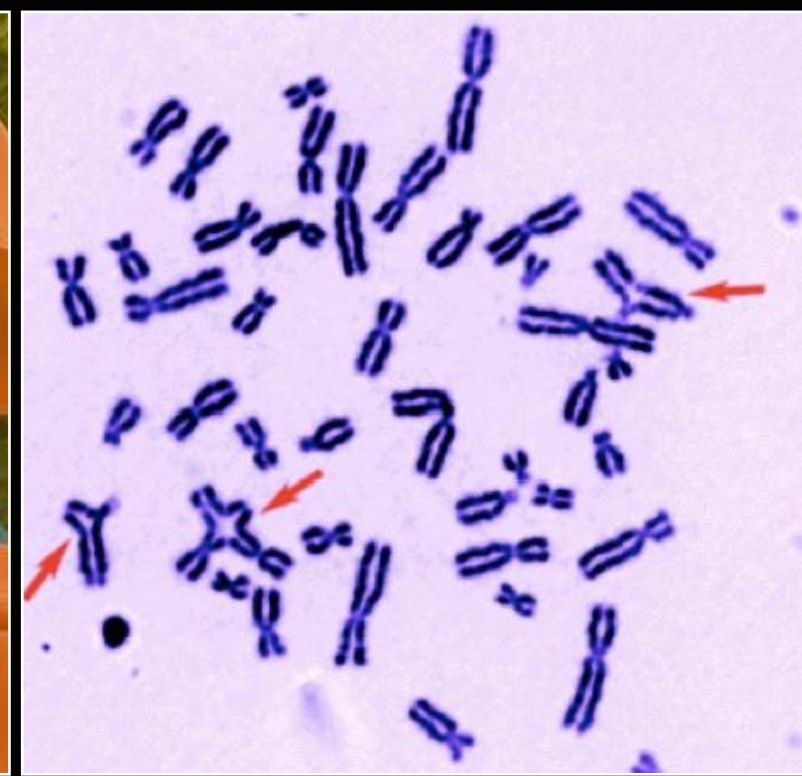
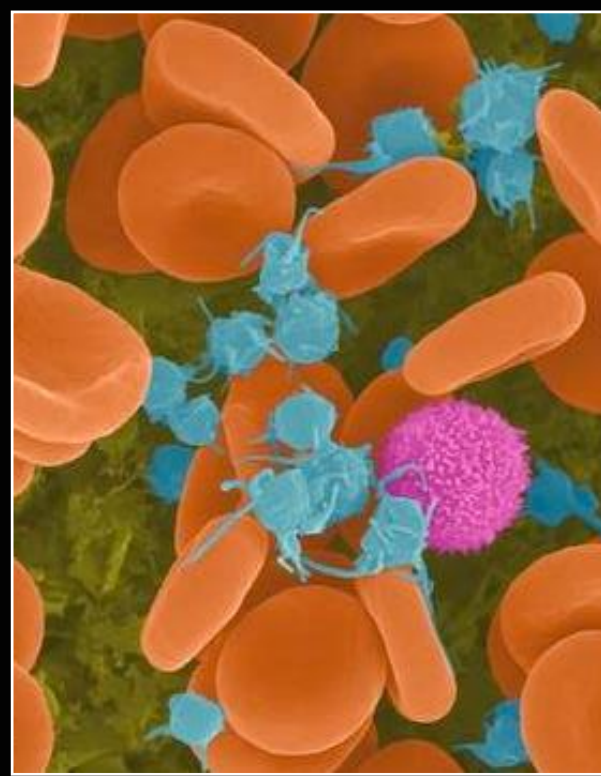


- What makes zebrafish a good biomedical model?
- A small molecule screen to rescue Fanconi anemia.
- Connecting fish genomes to human biology.



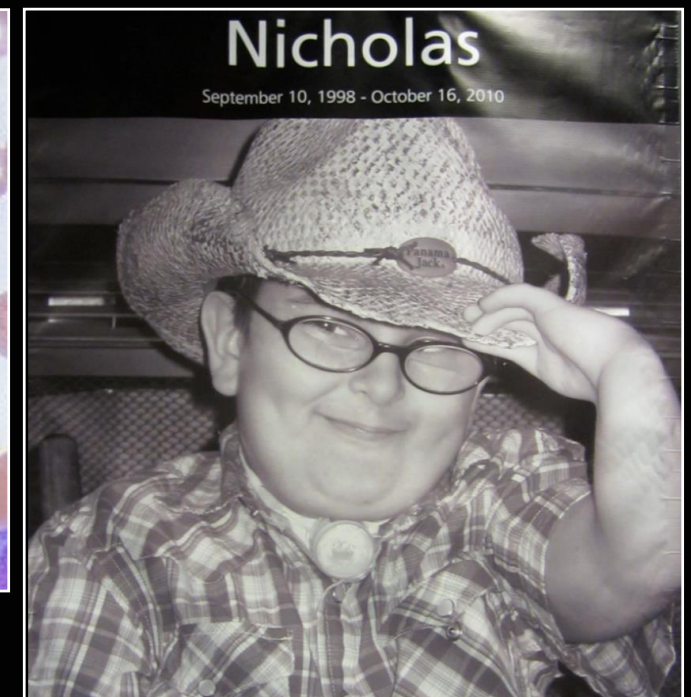
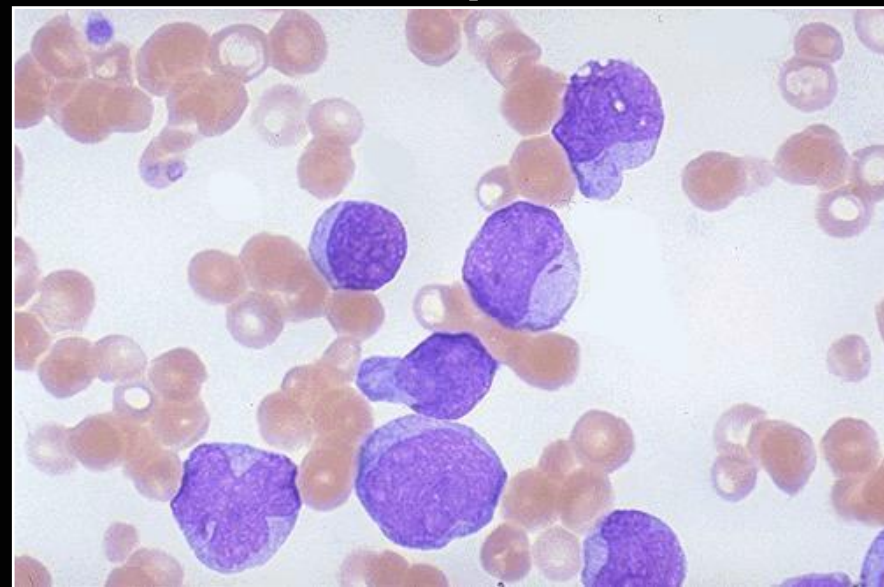
Fanconi Anemia

- Clinical features
 - Most common inherited bone marrow failure disease
 - red blood cells
 - white blood cells
 - platelets
- Thumb and radius



- Rare (1 per 350,000)
- acute myelogenous leukemia up 8,000X

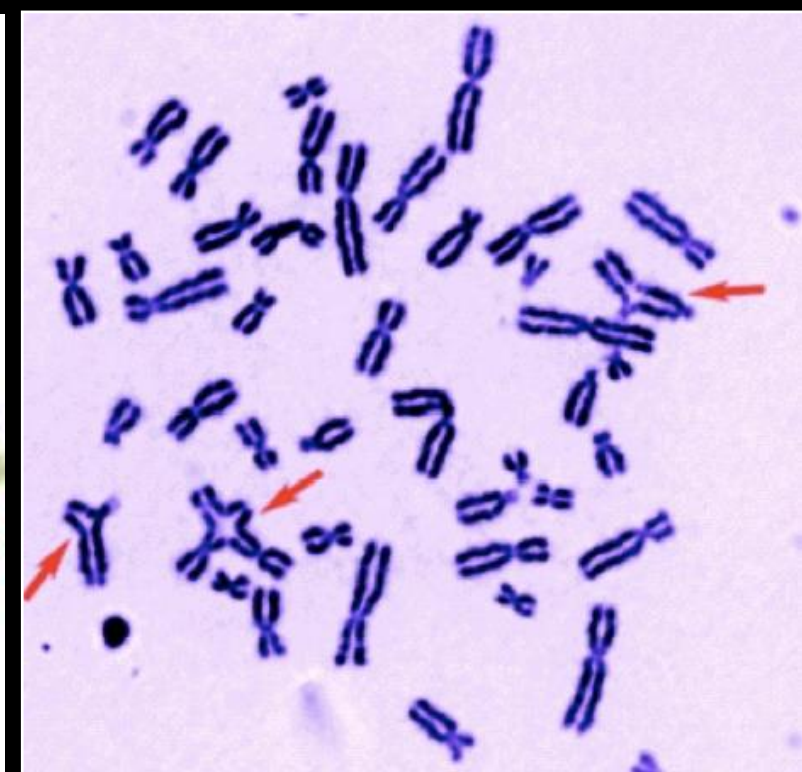
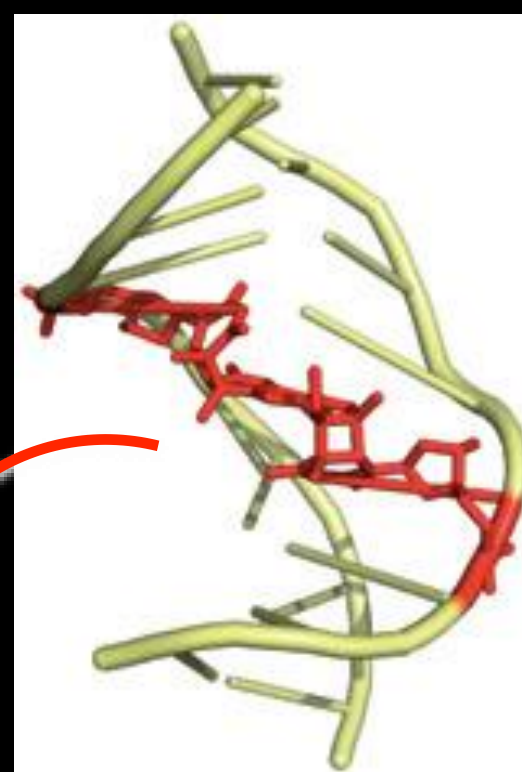
- Induced inter-strand DNA crosslinks



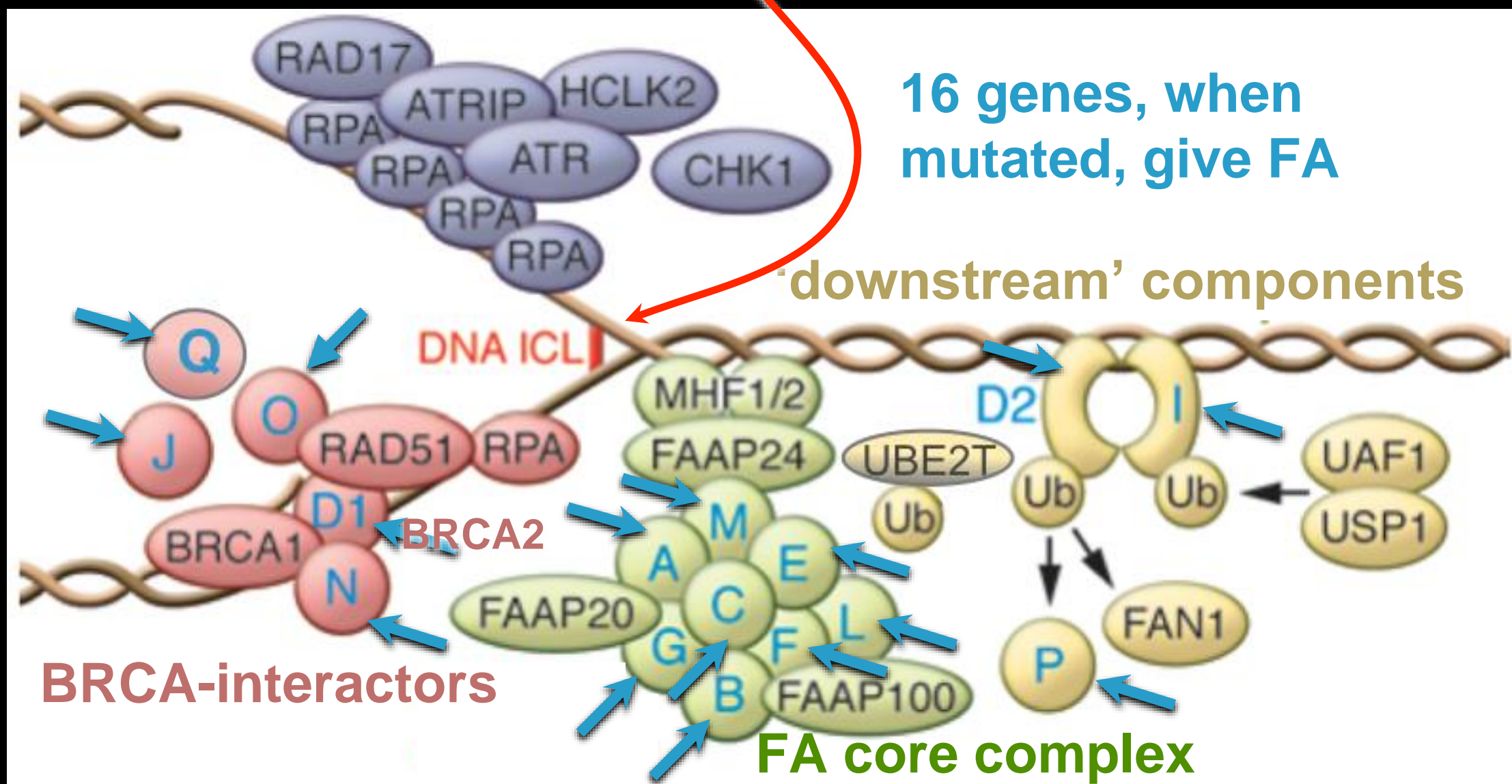
- Hypogonadism
- Small head & eyes

FA proteins help repair DNA damage.

Does the molecular genetics suggest therapies?

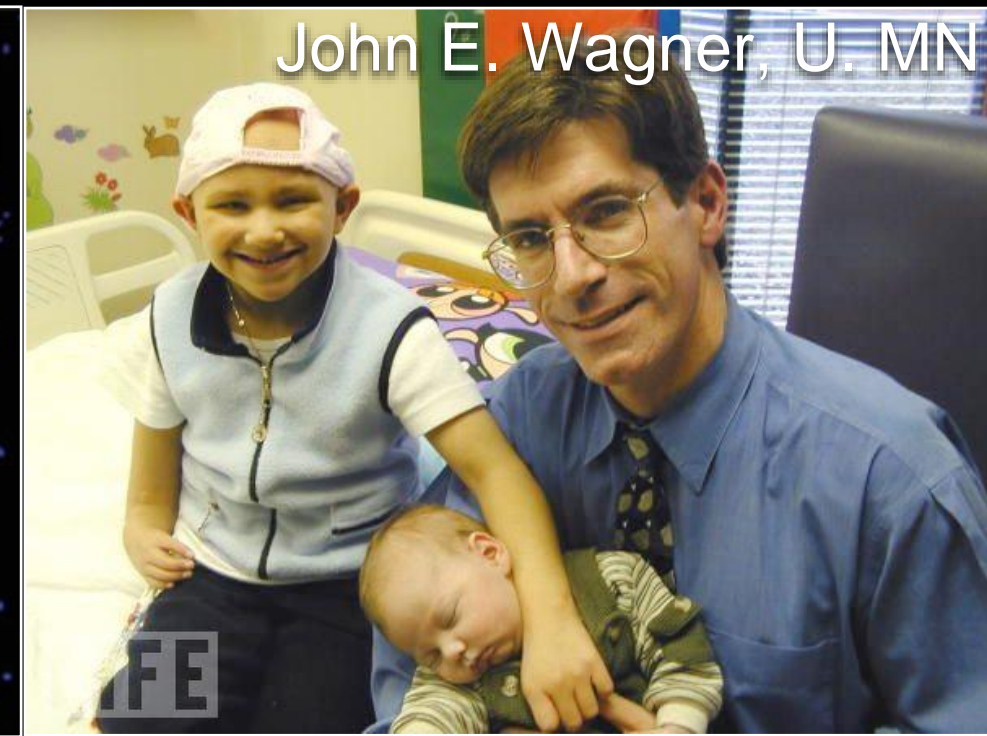
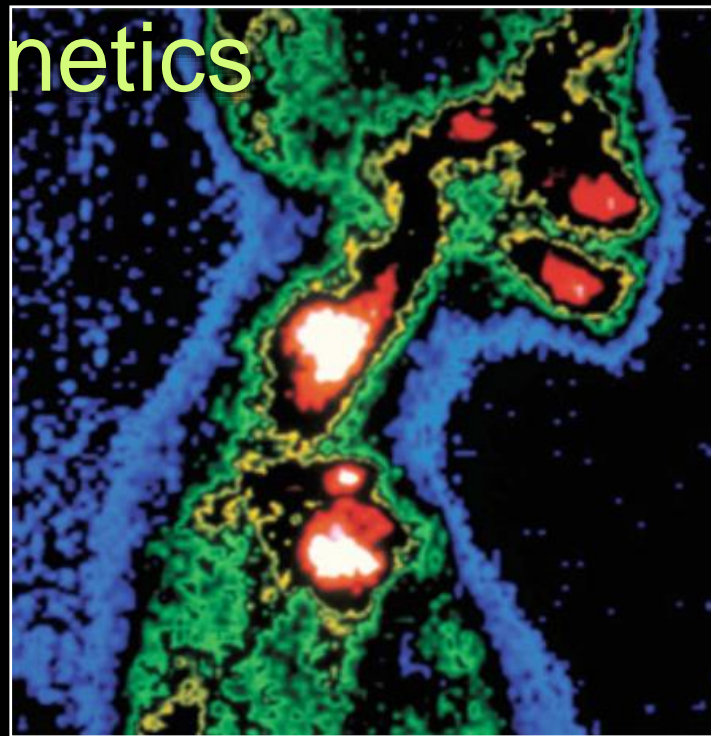


Induced interstrand DNA crosslinks

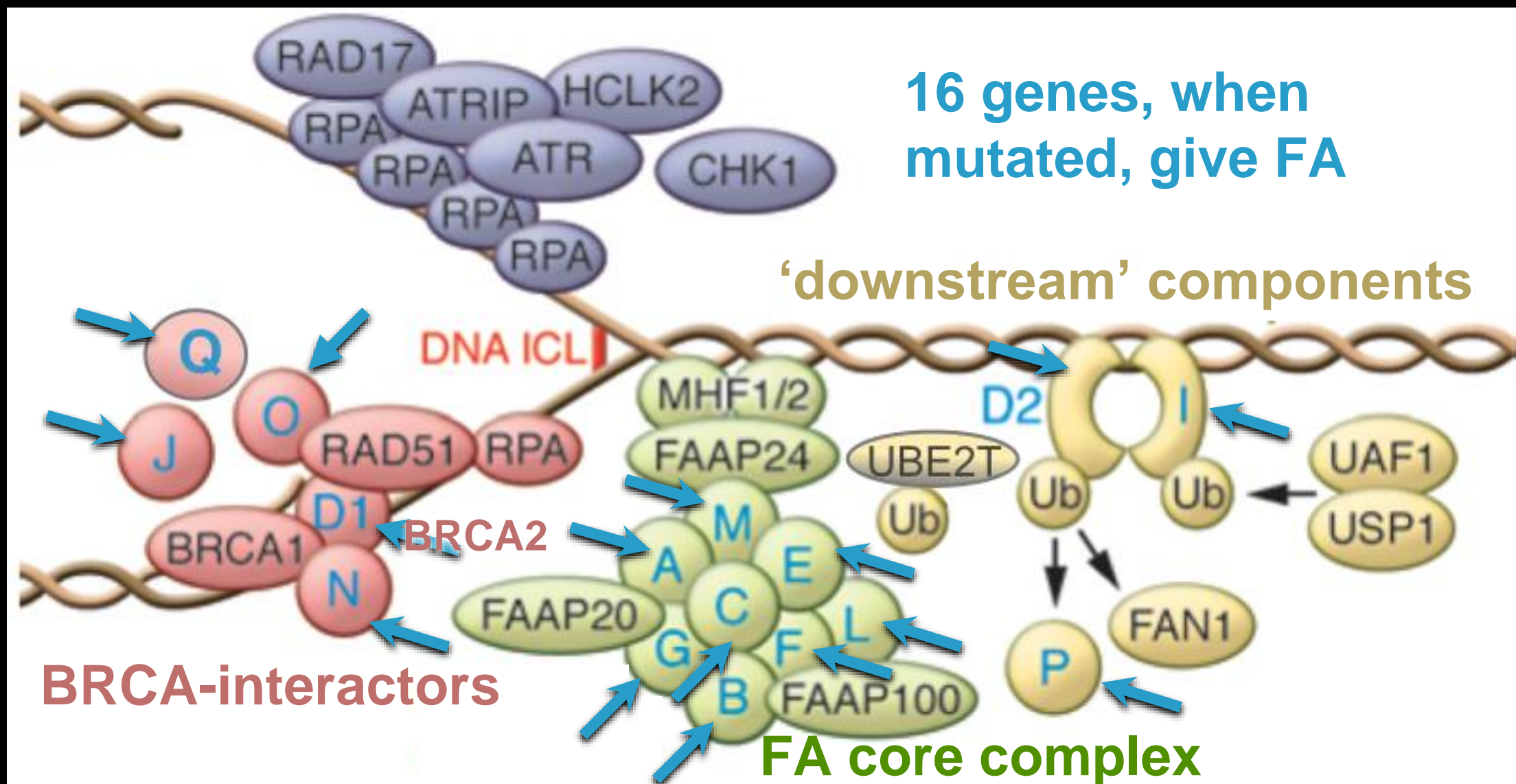


Does the molecular genetics suggest therapies?

- squamous cell carcinoma of head and neck up 500X

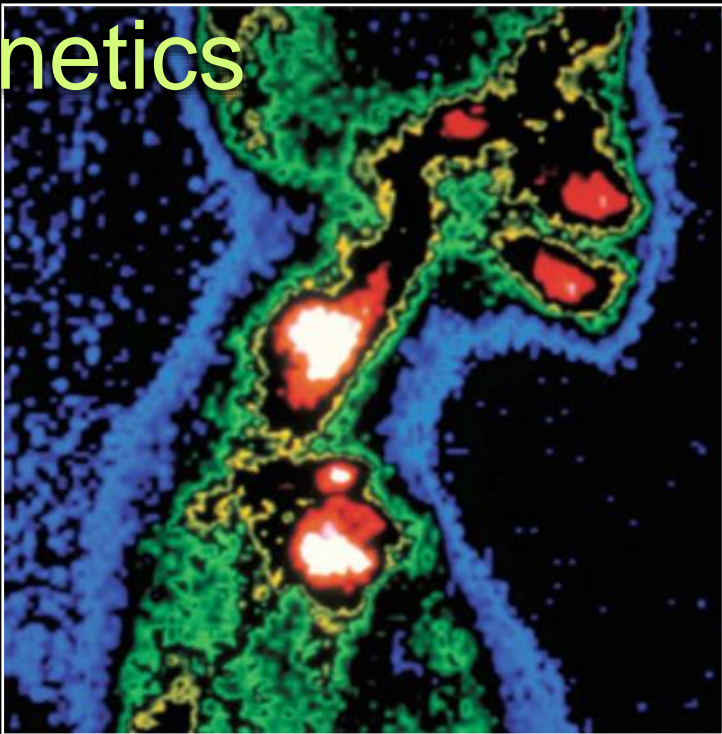


Therapy: bone marrow transplant from a sibling donor

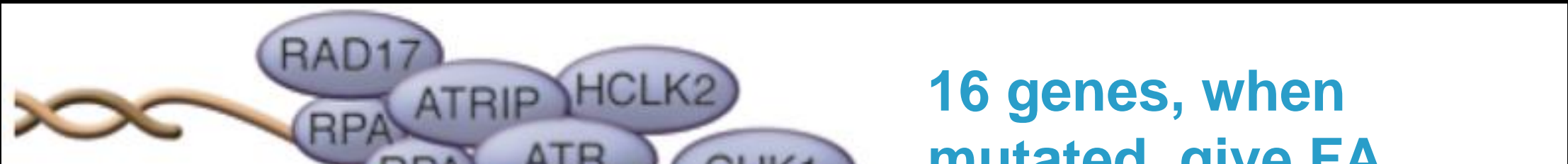


Does the molecular genetics suggest therapies?

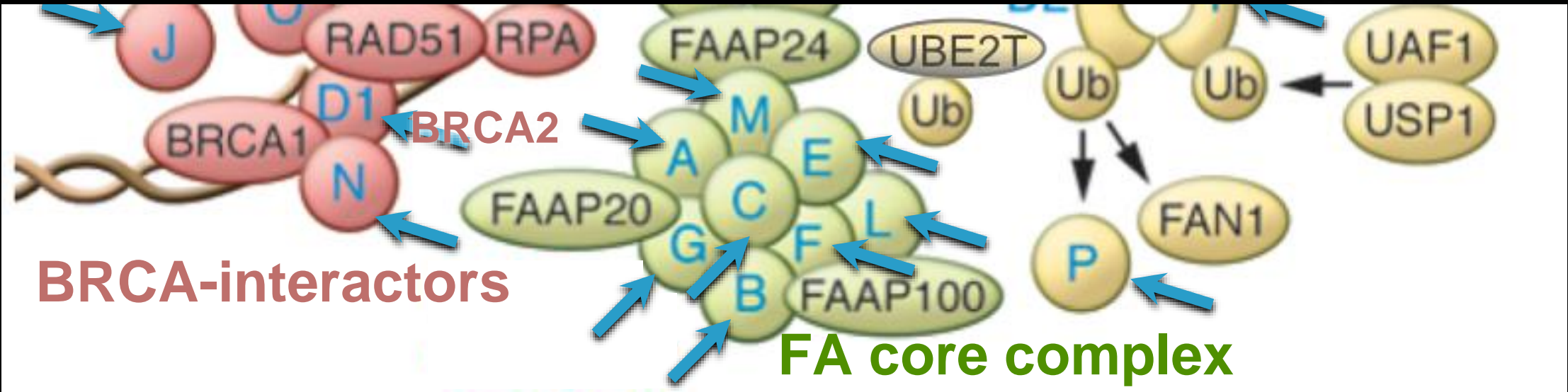
- squamous cell carcinoma of head and neck up 500X



Therapy: bone marrow transplant from a sibling donor



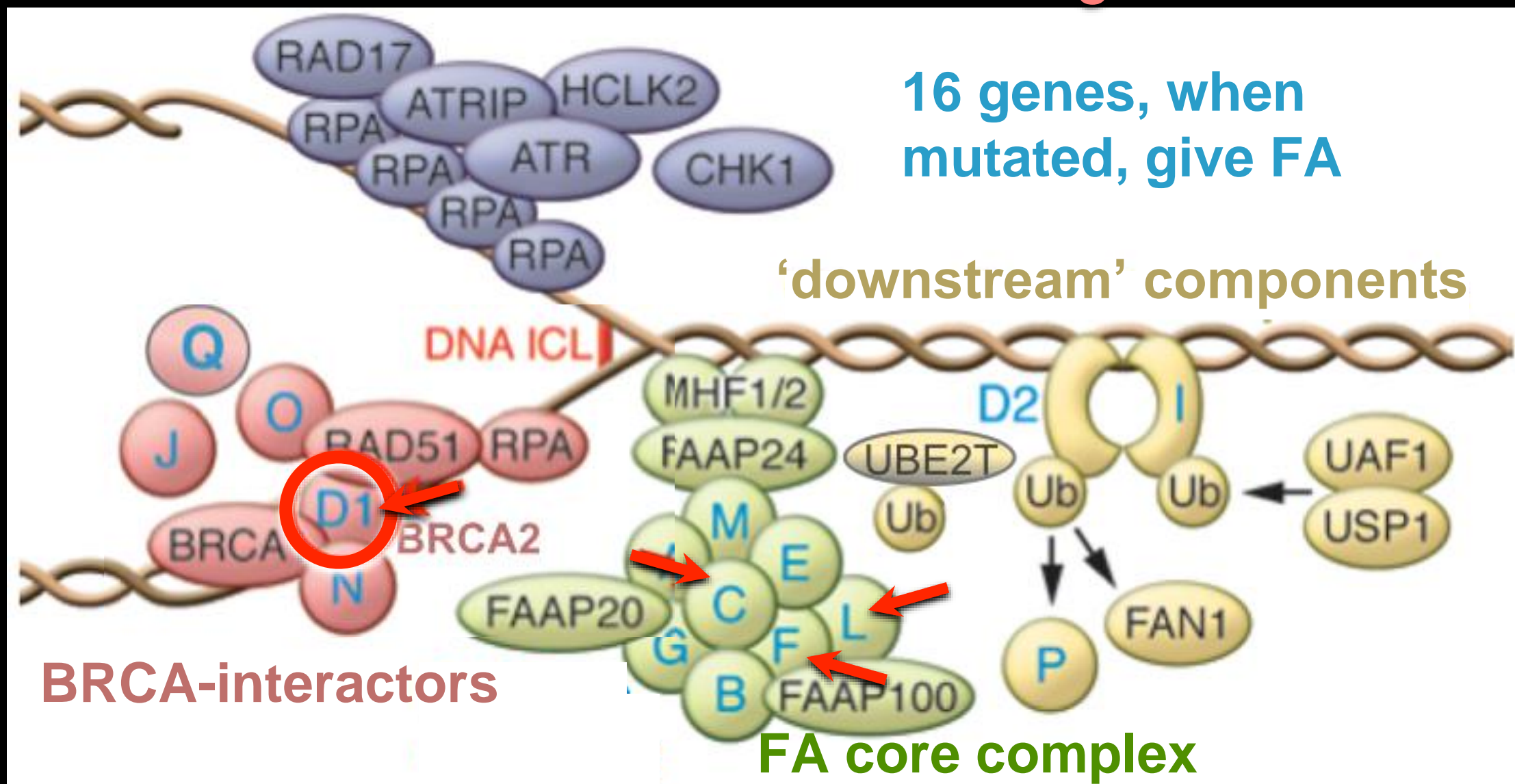
Can a screen for small molecules that rescue zebrafish Fanconi mutants help find alternative therapies?

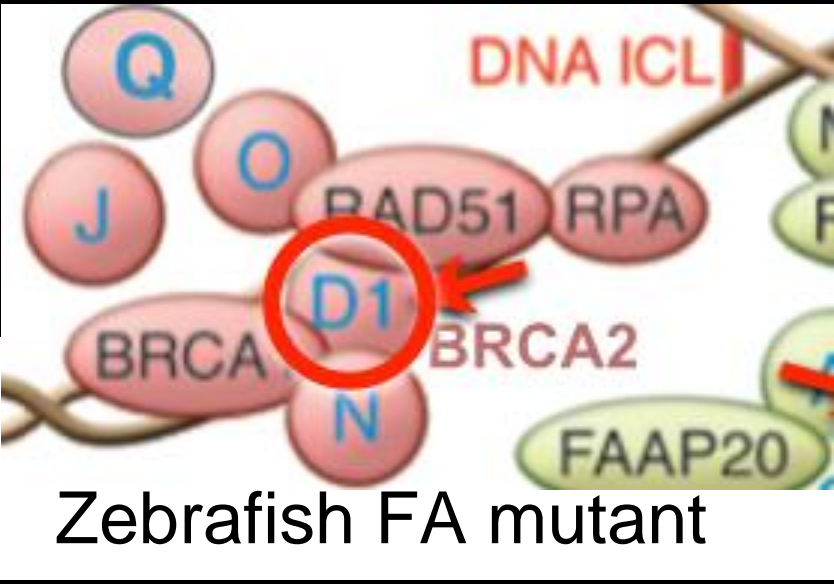


Can a screen for small molecules that rescue zebrafish Fanconi mutants help find alternative therapies?



We made mutations in four genes





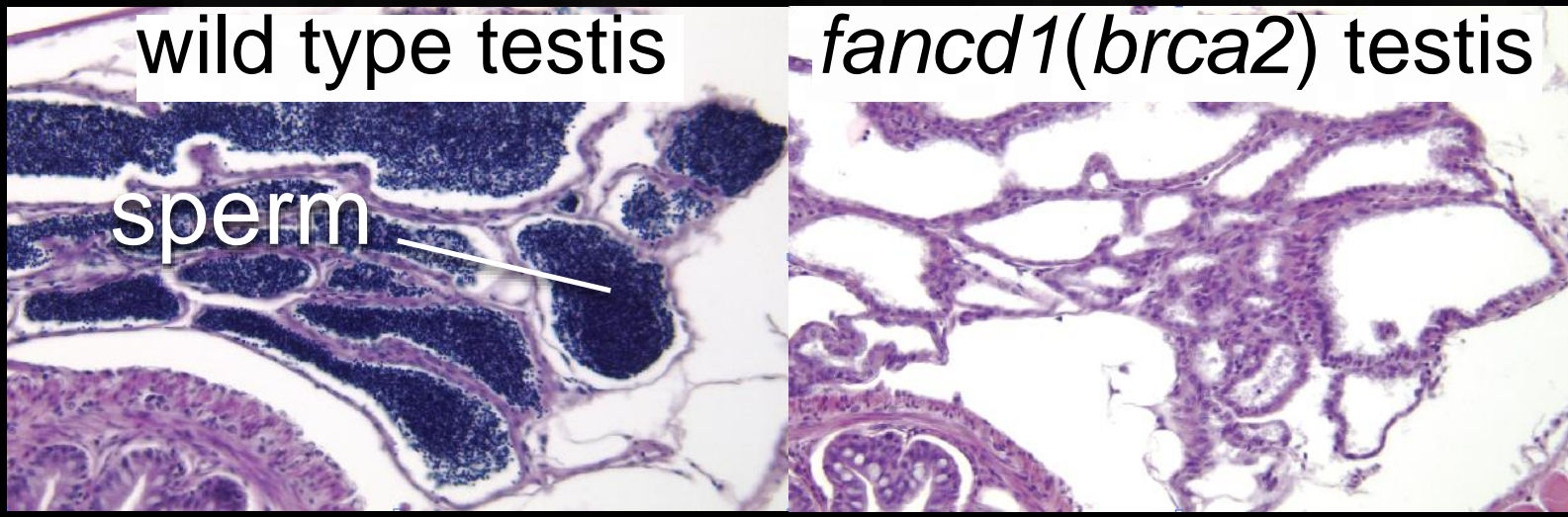
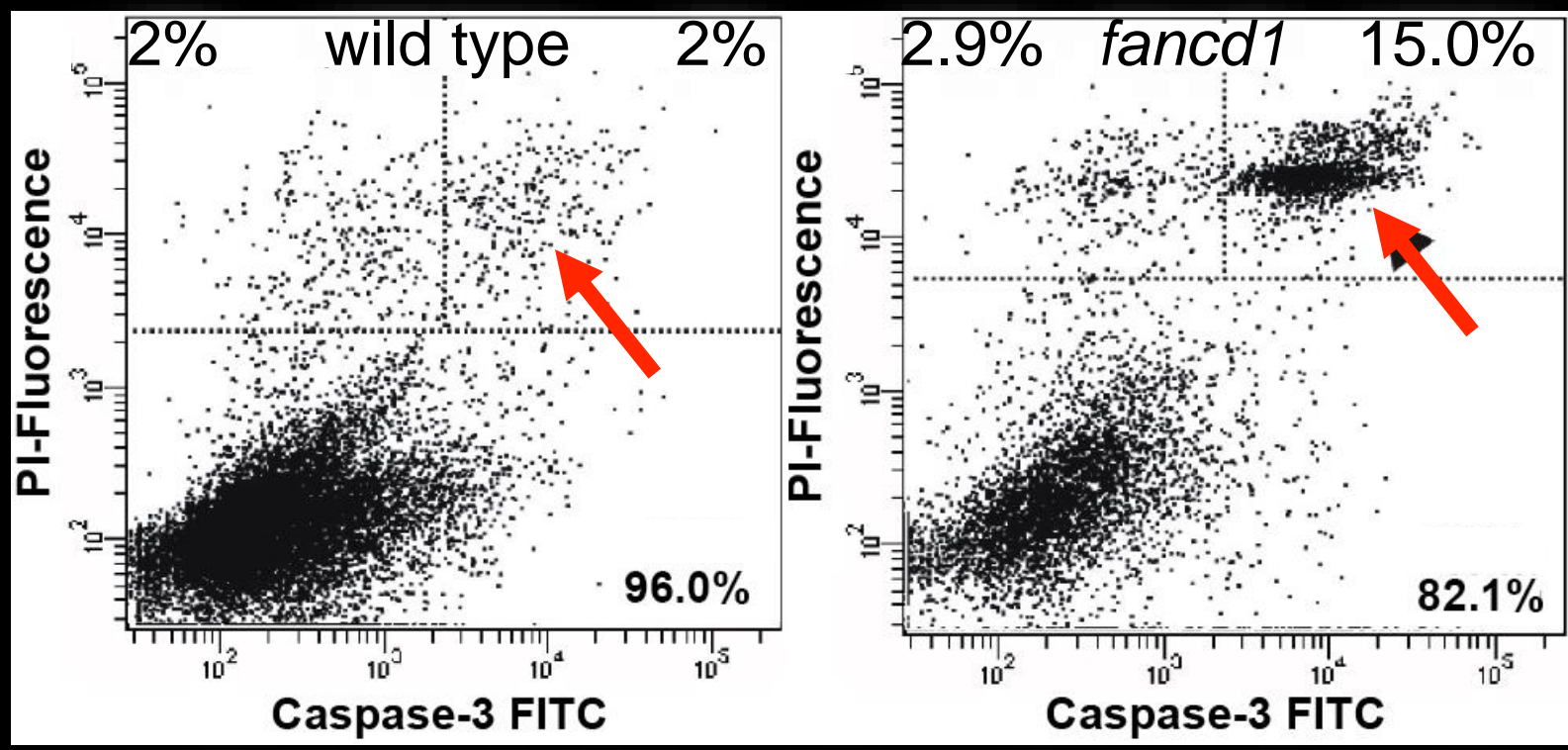
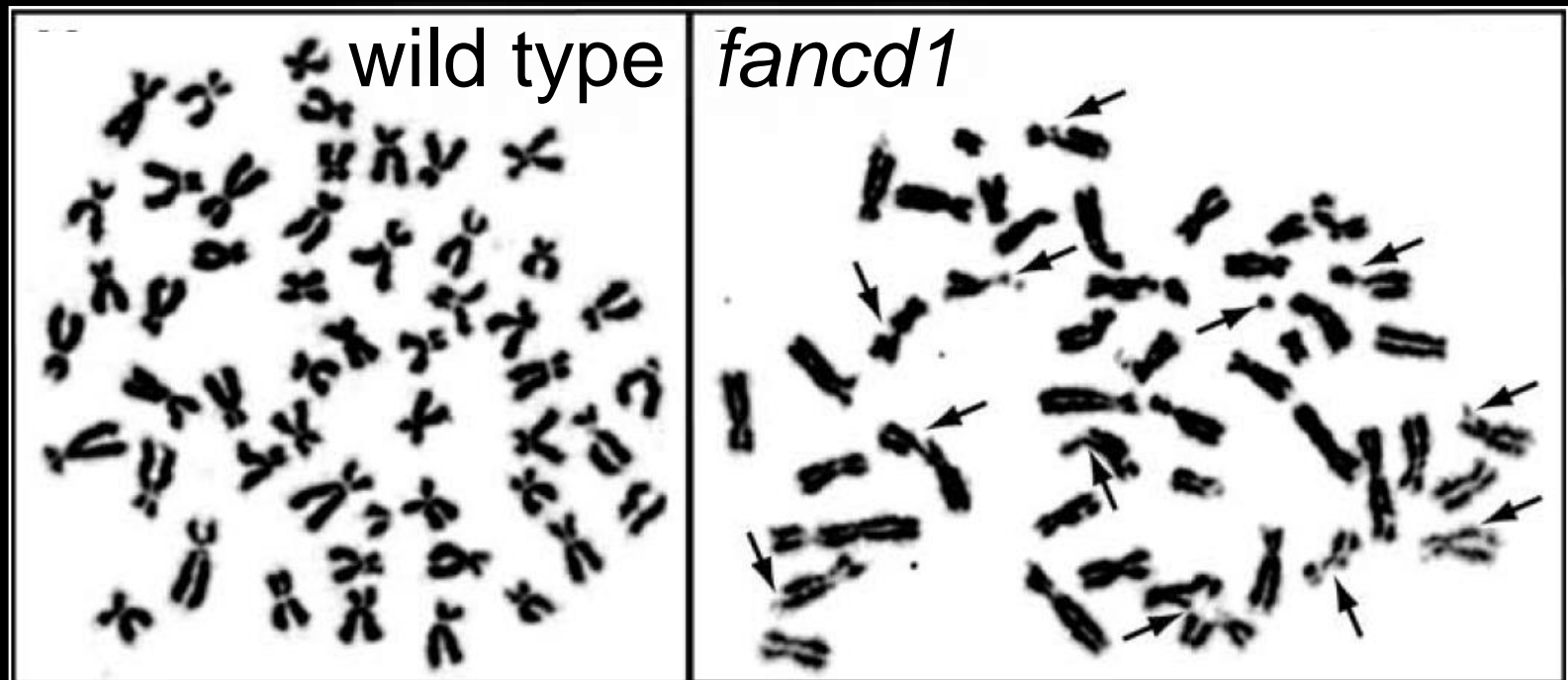
Zebrafish FA mutant

- genome instability
- embryonic cell apoptosis

Zebrafish FA mutants have phenotypes like FA patients.

Can a small molecule screen help find alternative therapies?

- germ cell stem cell defect; sterility

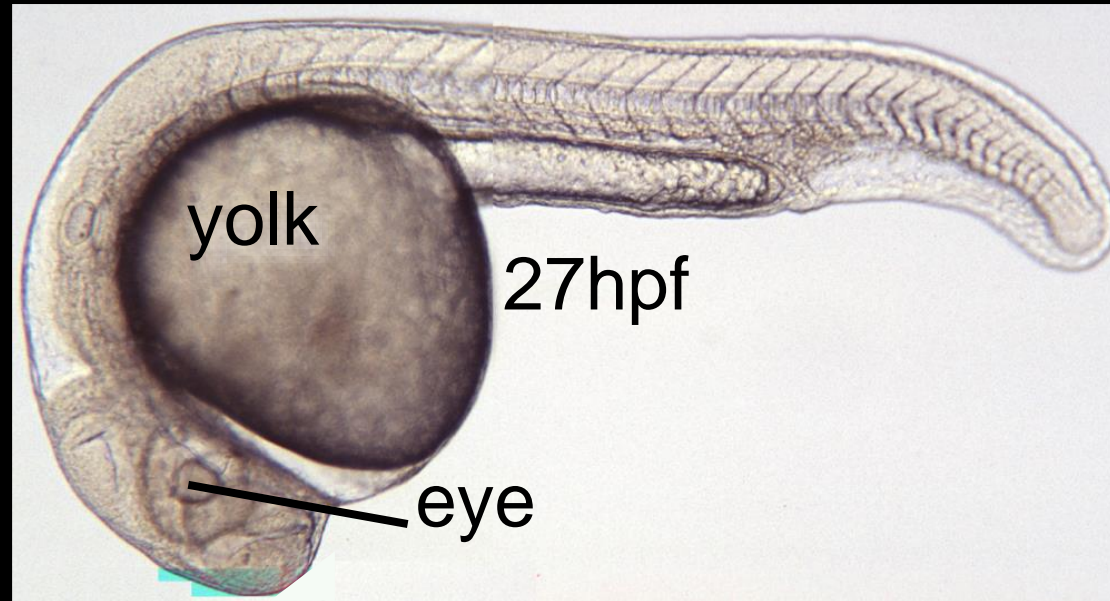
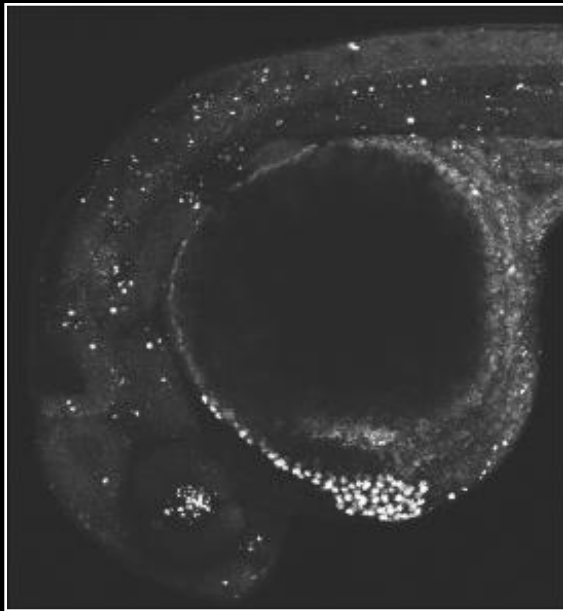


Can a screen for small molecules that rescue zebrafish Fanconi mutants help find alternative therapies?



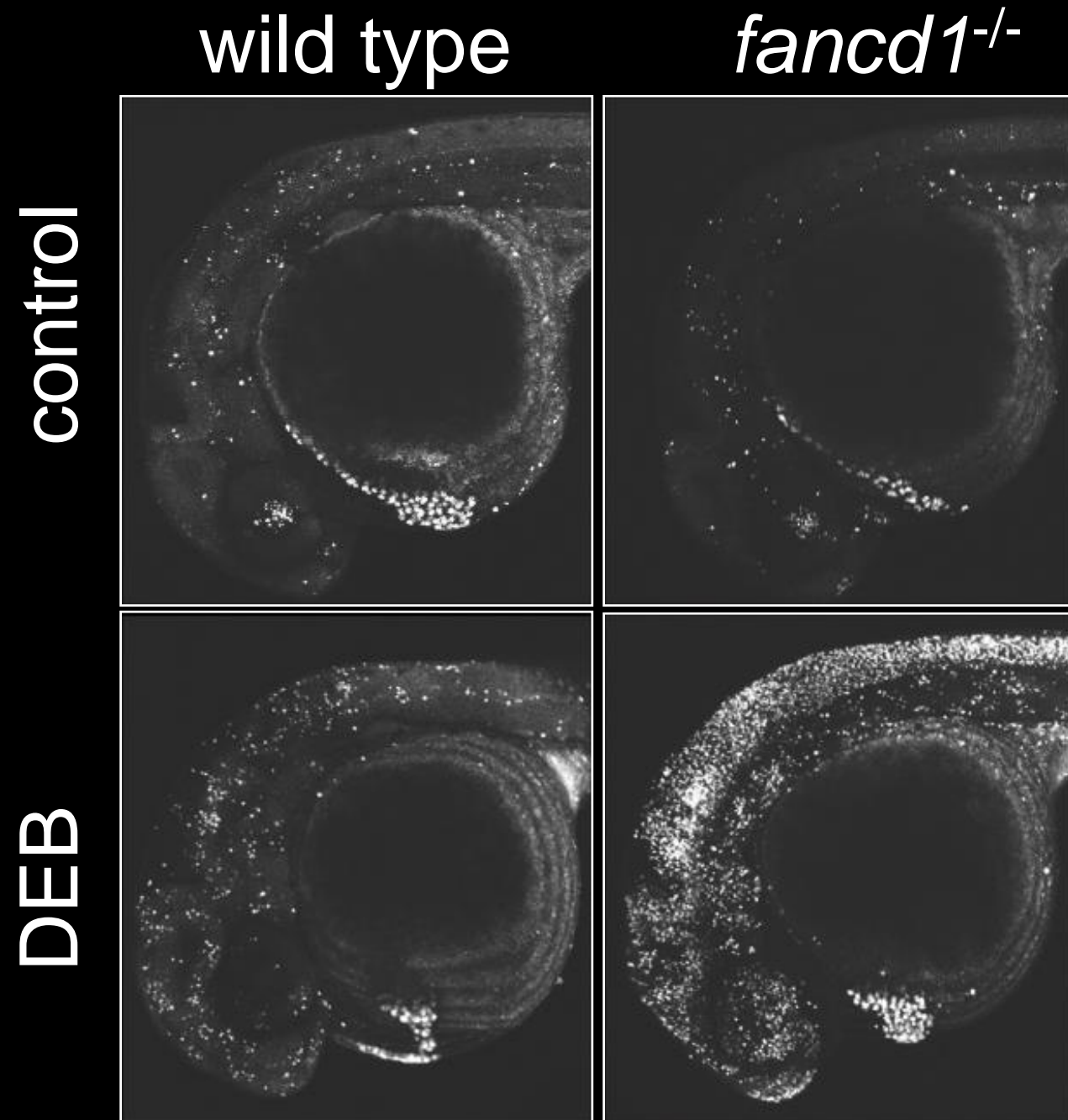
wild type

control



acridine orange,
stains broken DNA

Can a screen for small molecules that rescue zebrafish Fanconi mutants help find alternative therapies?



fancd1 mutants stain about the same as wild types

DEB increases acridine orange staining of wild type embryos	<i>fancd1</i> mutants are more sensitive to DEB
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Can a screen for small molecules that rescue zebrafish Fanconi mutants help find alternative therapies?



wild type

fancd1^{-/-}

163 objects

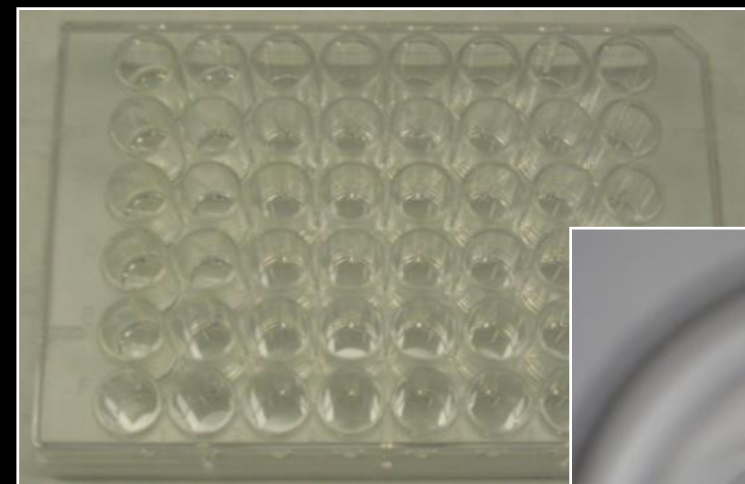
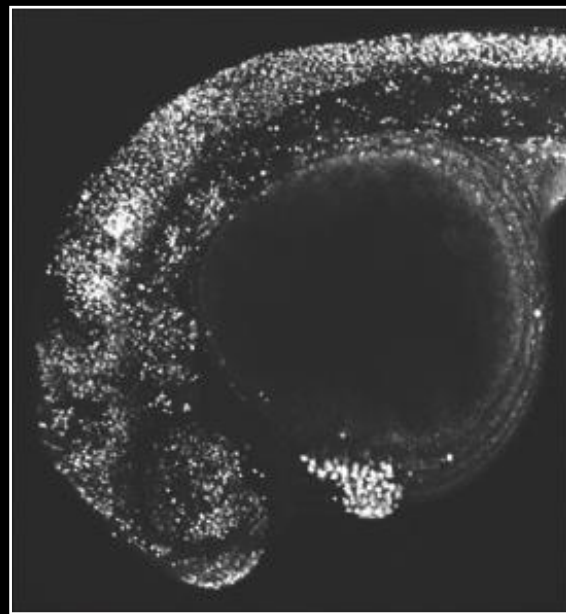
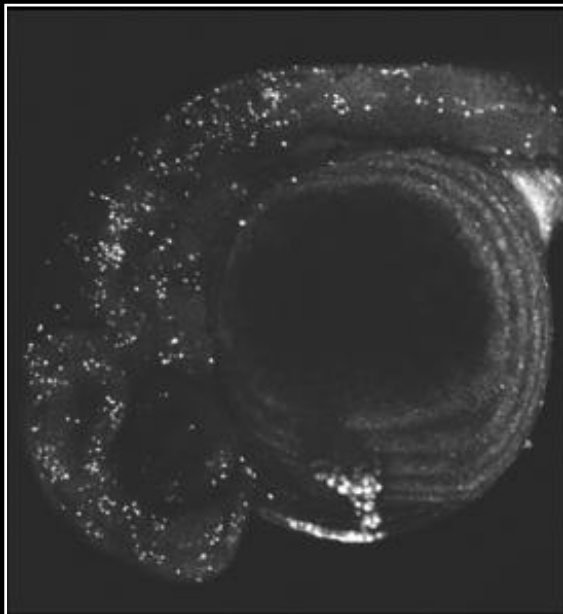
920 objects



wild type

fancd1^{-/-}

DEB



Can we find a compound that makes *fanc* mutants look like wild types?

Can a screen for small molecules that rescue zebrafish Fanconi mutants help find alternative therapies?

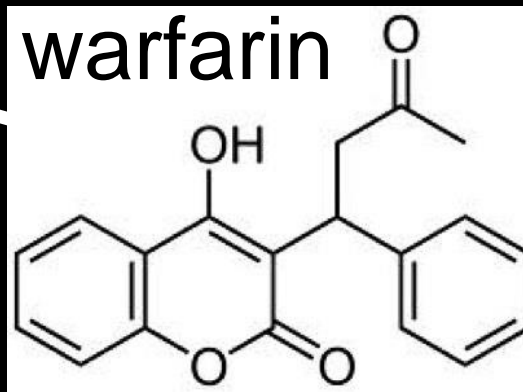


wild type

fancd1^{-/-}

163 objects

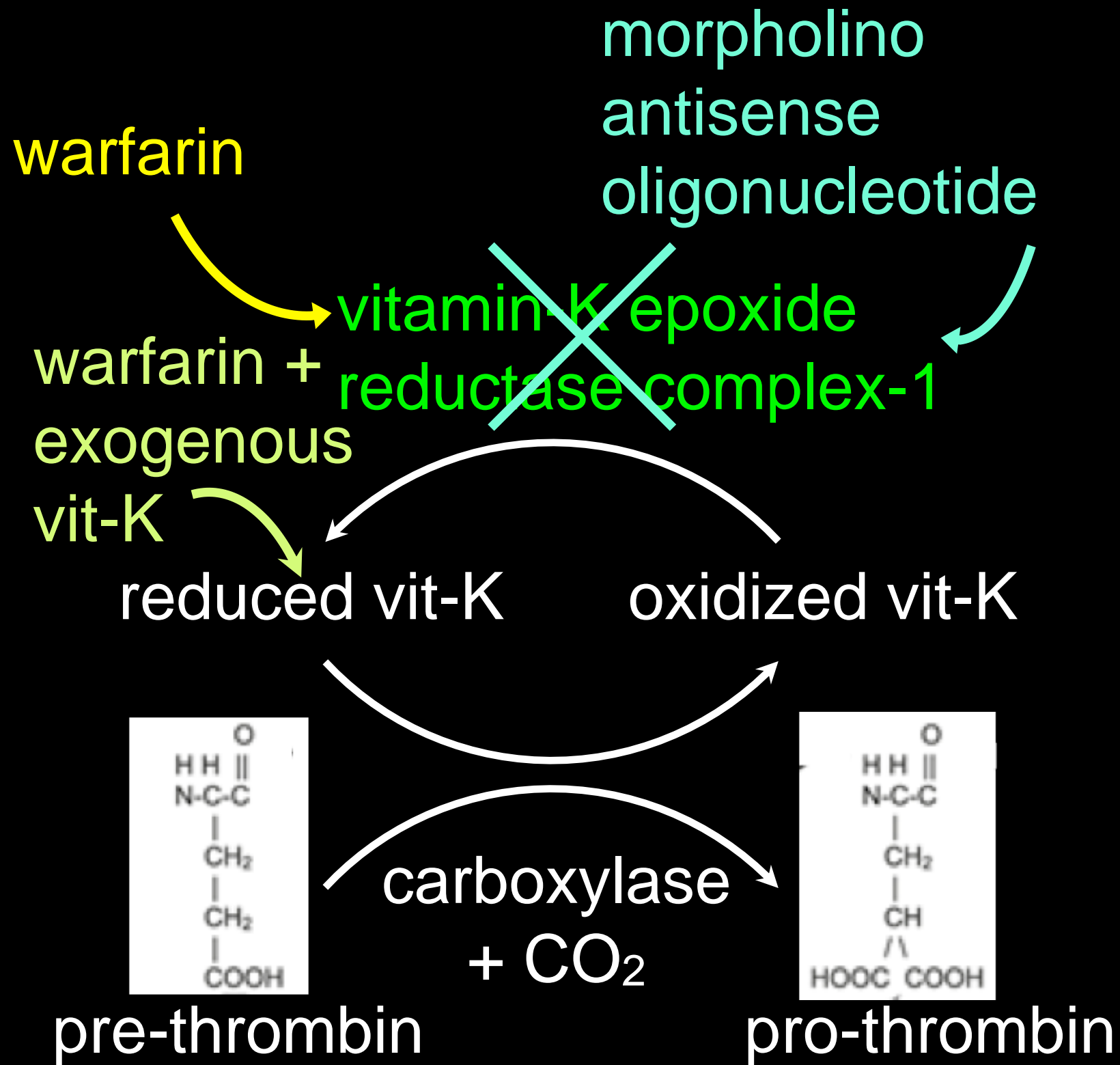
920 objects



731 compounds used in clinical trials

How does warfarin rescue FA zebrafish?

How does warfarin rescue FA zebrafish?



Strong AO staining
in *fancd1* mutants

Rescues AO staining
in *fancd1* mutants

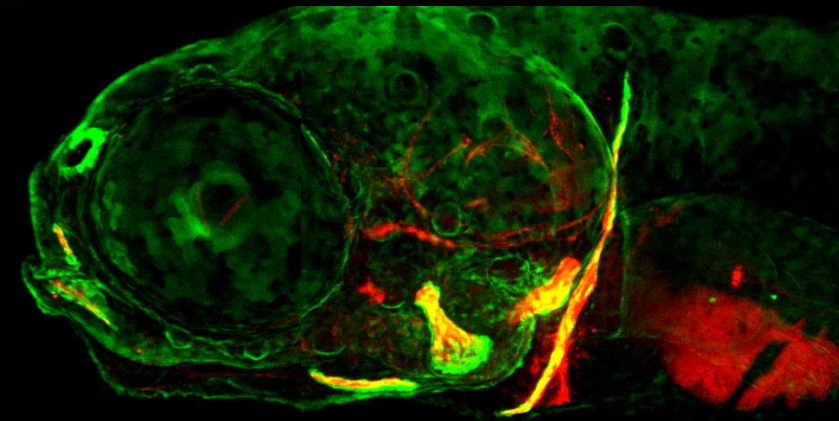
Warfarin rescue fails
with exogenous vit-k

Knockdown of
VORC1 rescues
fancd1 mutants

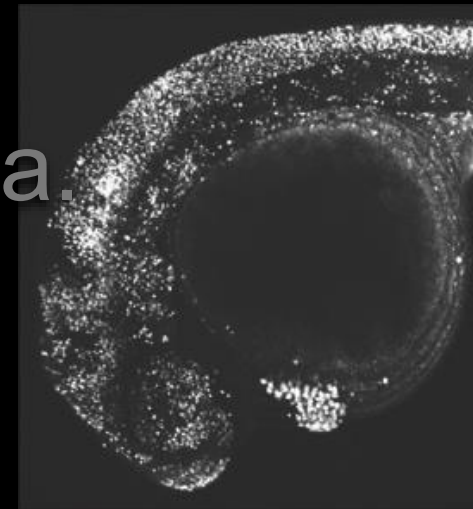
Conclude: warfarin
rescues *fancd1*
mutants by a vitamin-
K dependent
mechanism.

Which of the several vit-K-dependent
proteins is the FA-relevant target?

A zebrafish model for the FA/BRCA pathway and connecting fish medical models to human health



- What makes zebrafish a good biomedical model?
- A small molecule screen to rescue Fanconi anemia.



- Connecting fish genomes to human biology.

- Connecting the zebrafish genome to human biology.

TGD: teleosts have two copies of 25% of human genes

Teleost genome
duplication

Teleost

Zebrafish



Stickleback



7 Hox clusters

Fugu



Spotted Gar



4 Hox clusters

Rayfin

Lobefin

Coelacanth



Chicken



4 Hox clusters

Mouse



Human



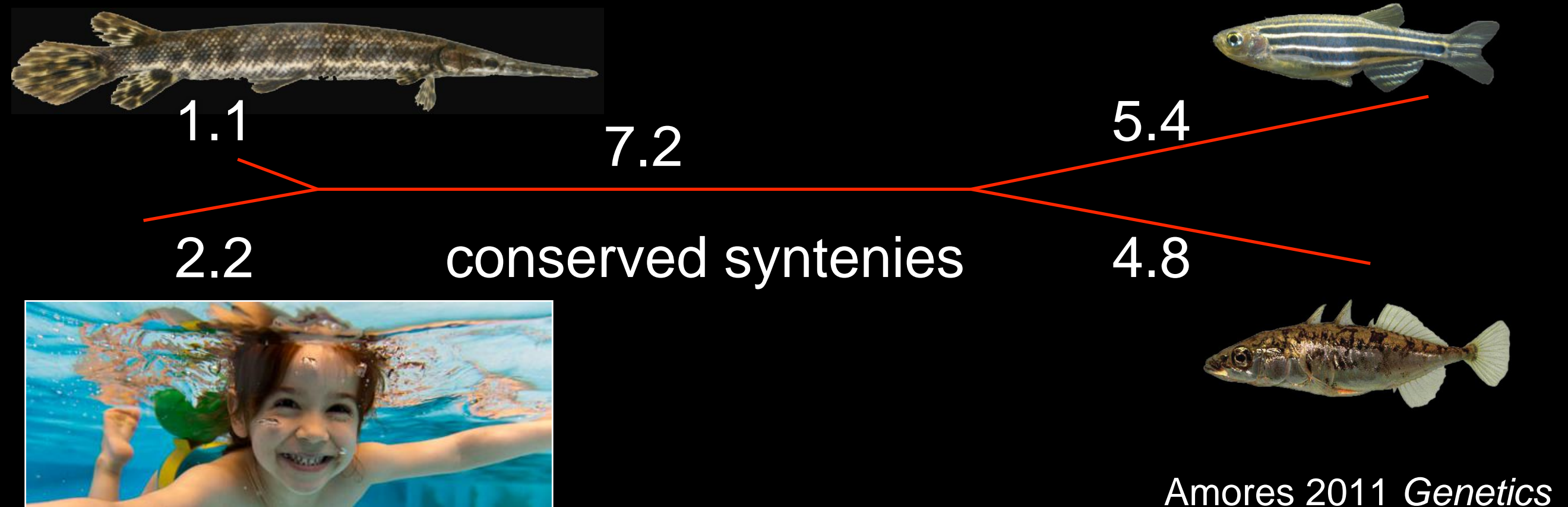
Elephant shark



Two rounds
of genome
duplication

Vertebrates
1 Hox cluster

Gar biology is more similar to teleost biology,
but the gar genome is more similar to the human genome.



Gar links human and zebrafish **conserved non-coding elements** (CNEs)

Vista plot

100
%ID
50



Mouse as comparator

CNEs:

- Don't encode proteins

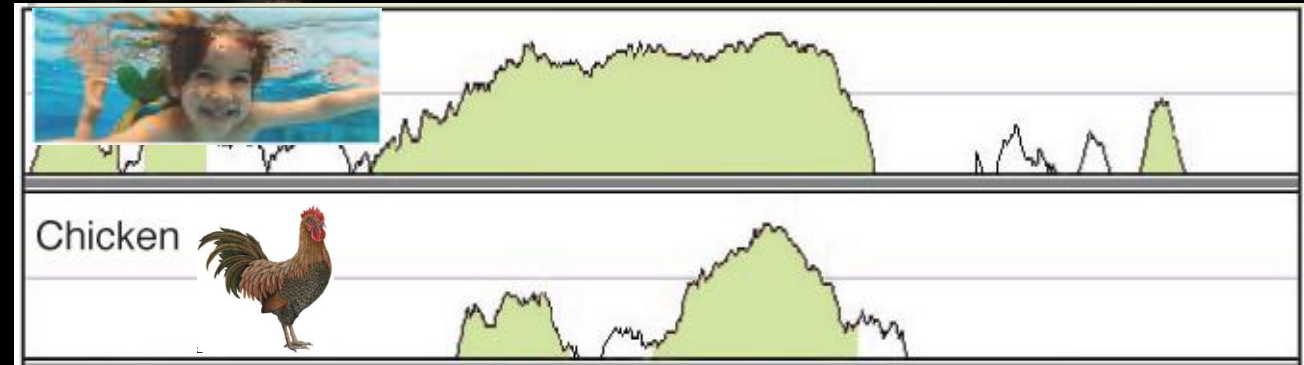
- Sequence conserved for some other function

- Some or most likely regulatory

Gar links human and zebrafish **conserved non-coding elements** (CNEs)

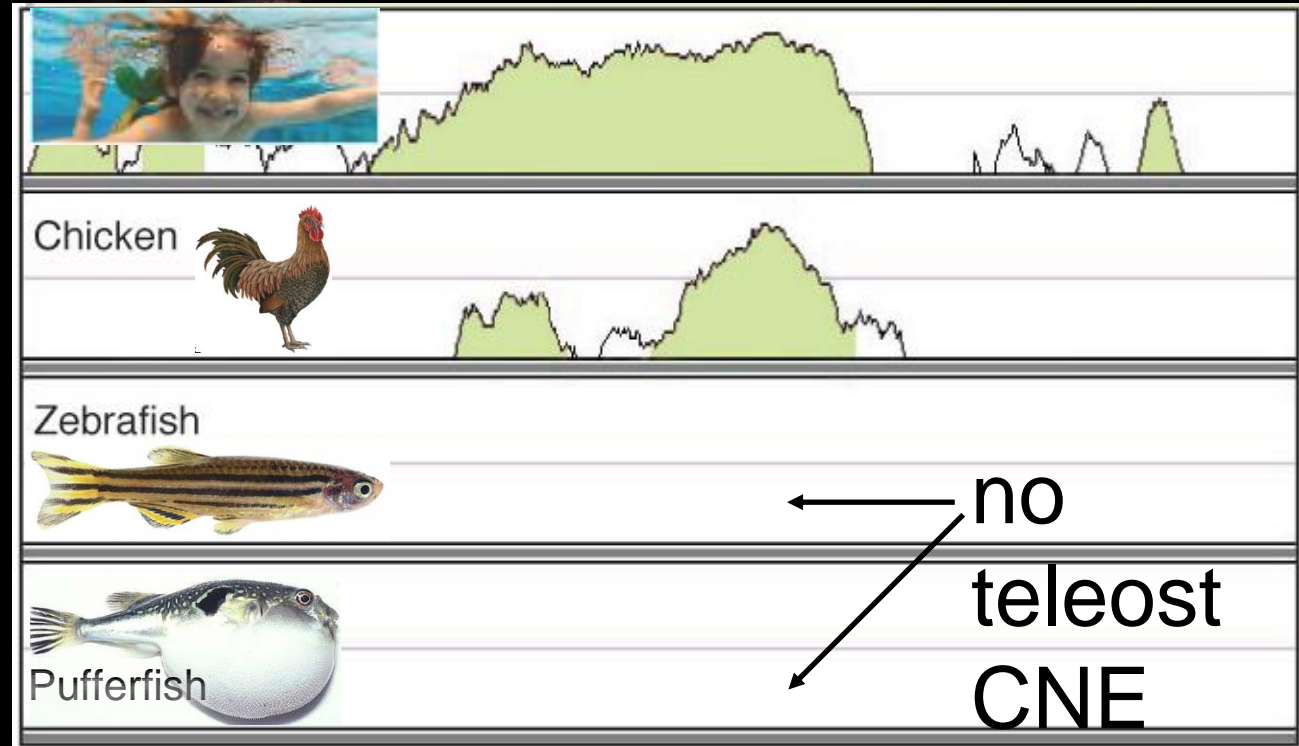


Mouse as comparator





Mouse as comparator



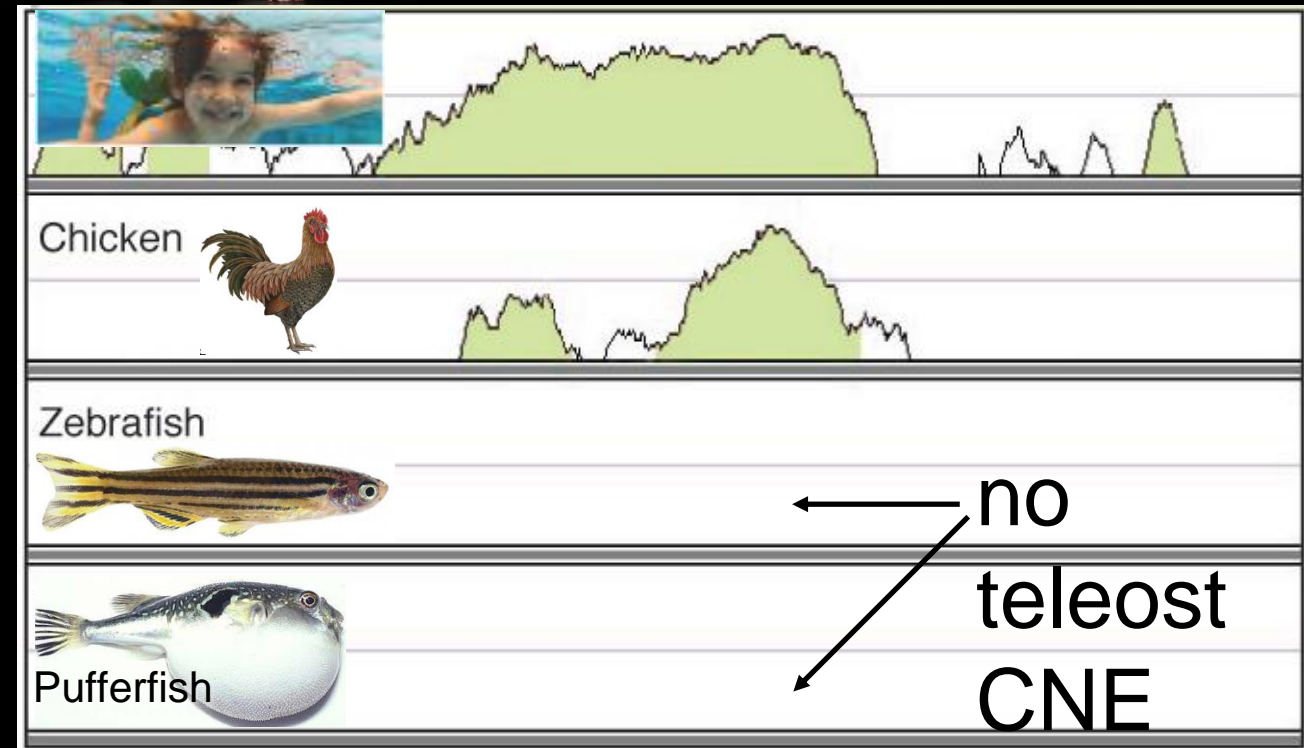
Gar alignments identify CNEs otherwise undetectable.

Gar reveals potential regulatory elements teleosts share with human!

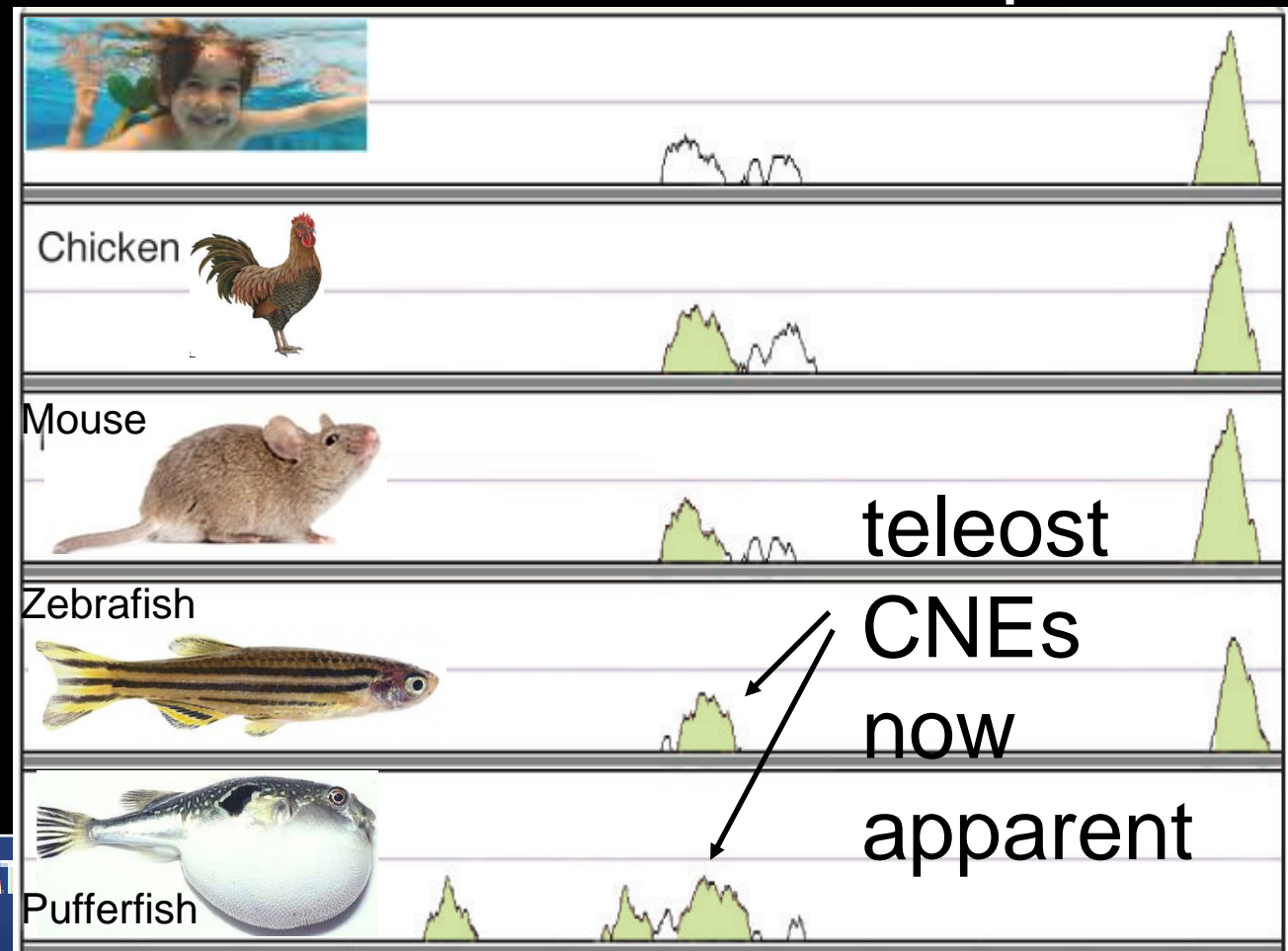
We can test them for function



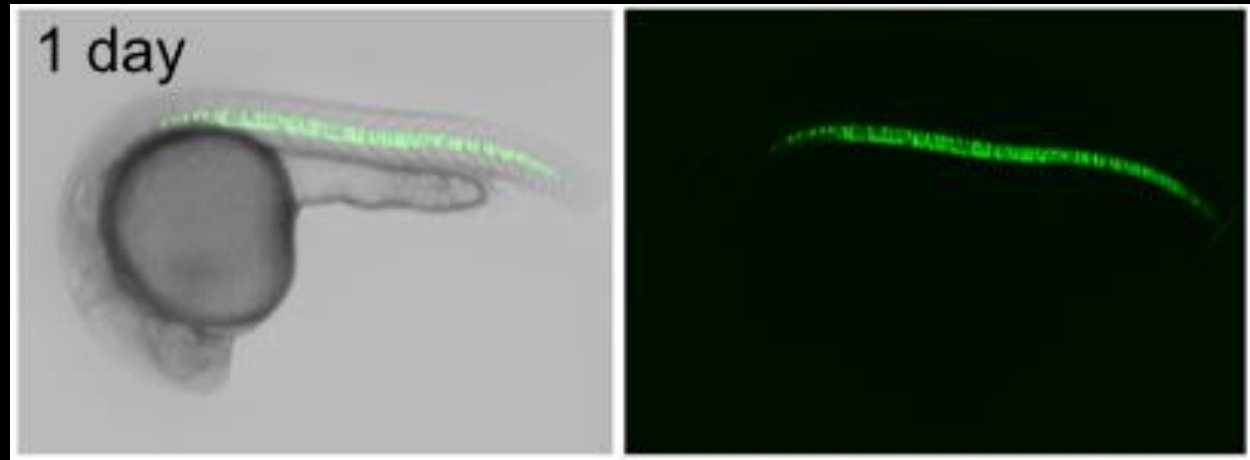
Mouse as comparator



GAR as comparator

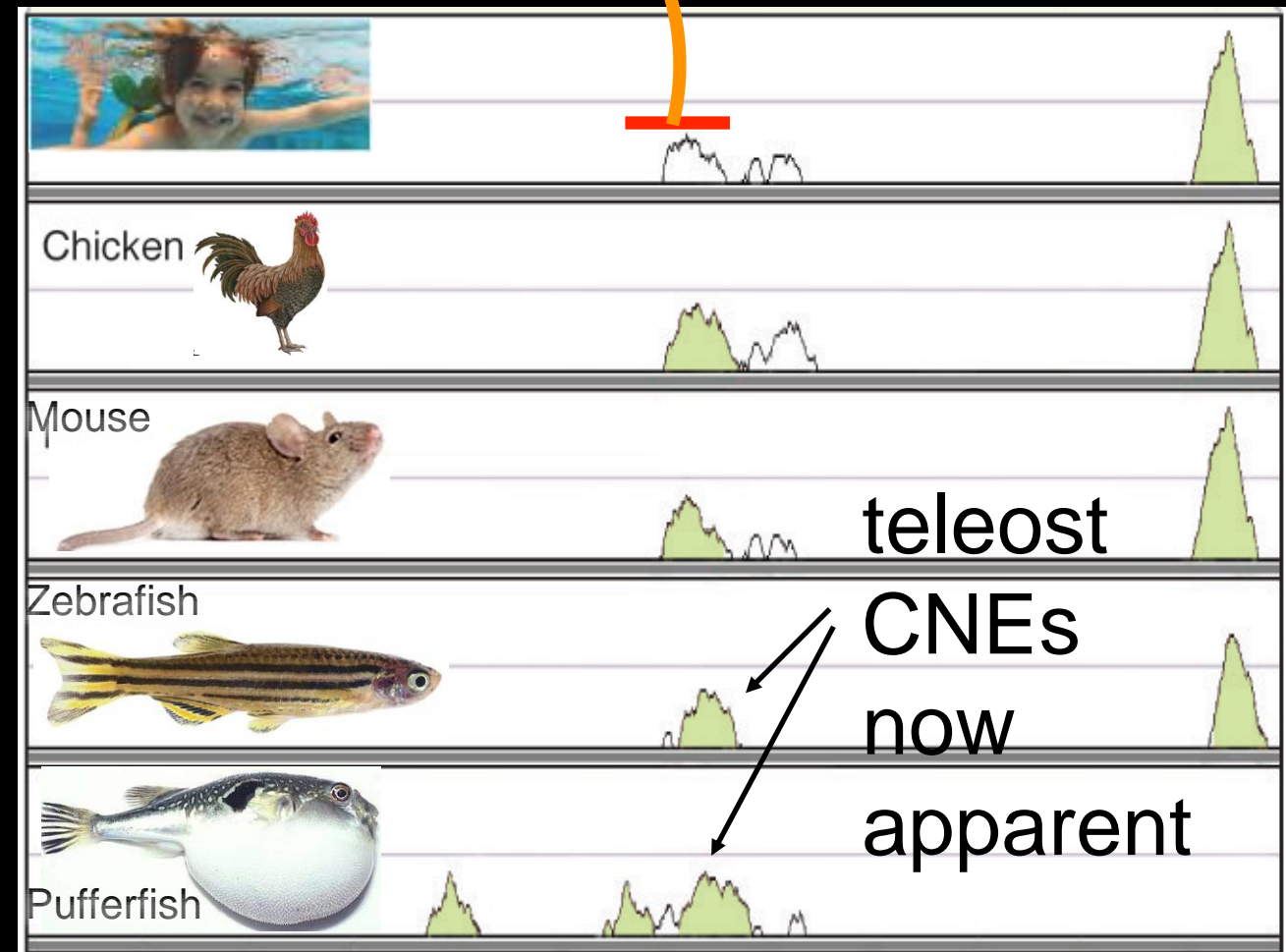
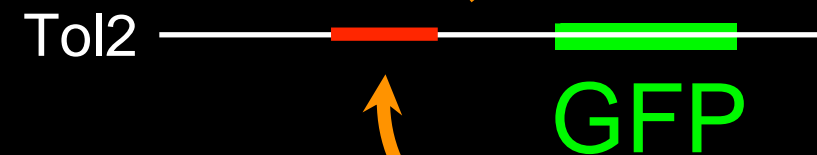


We can test them for function

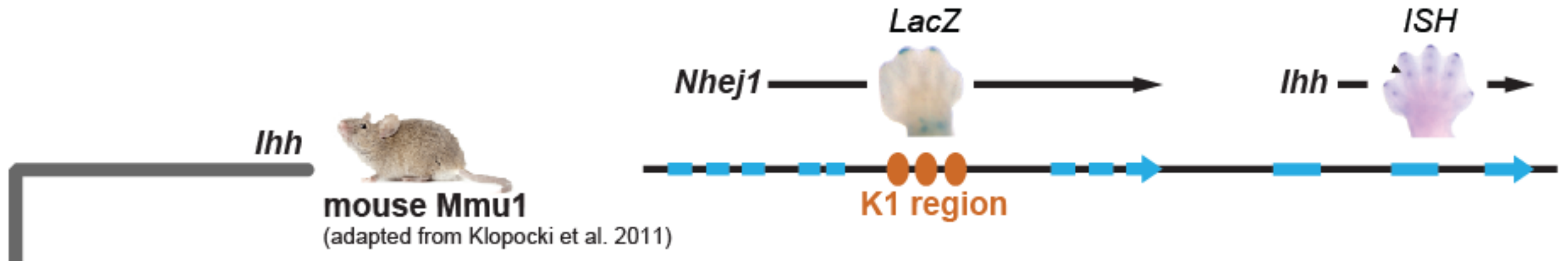


Learn role of CNE by gain of function

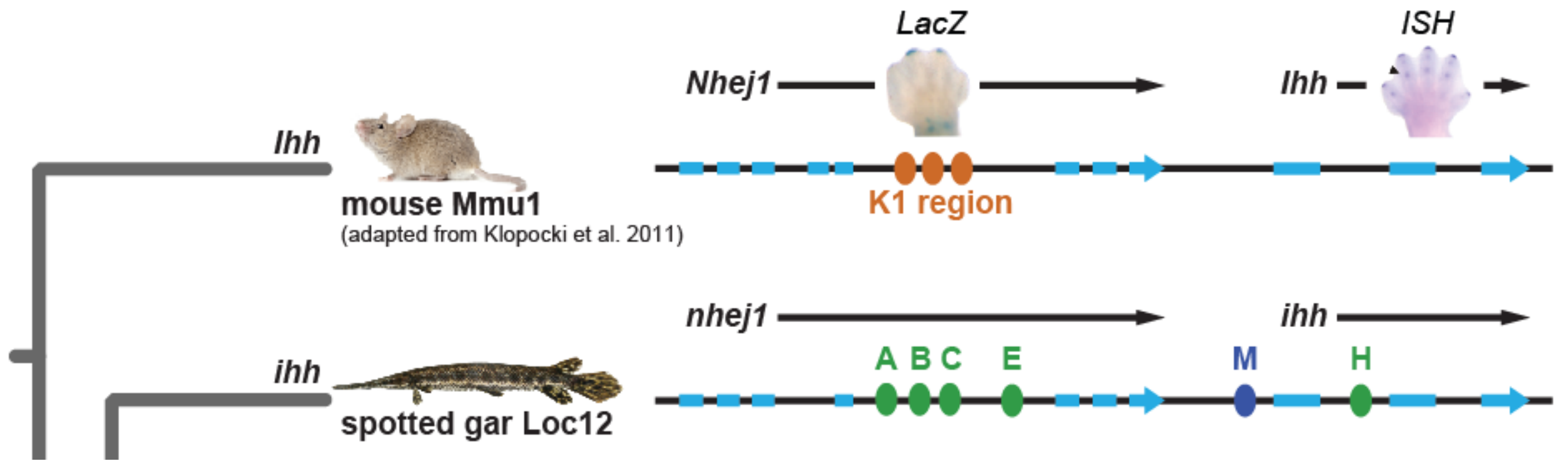
Gar reveals hidden shared regulatory elements



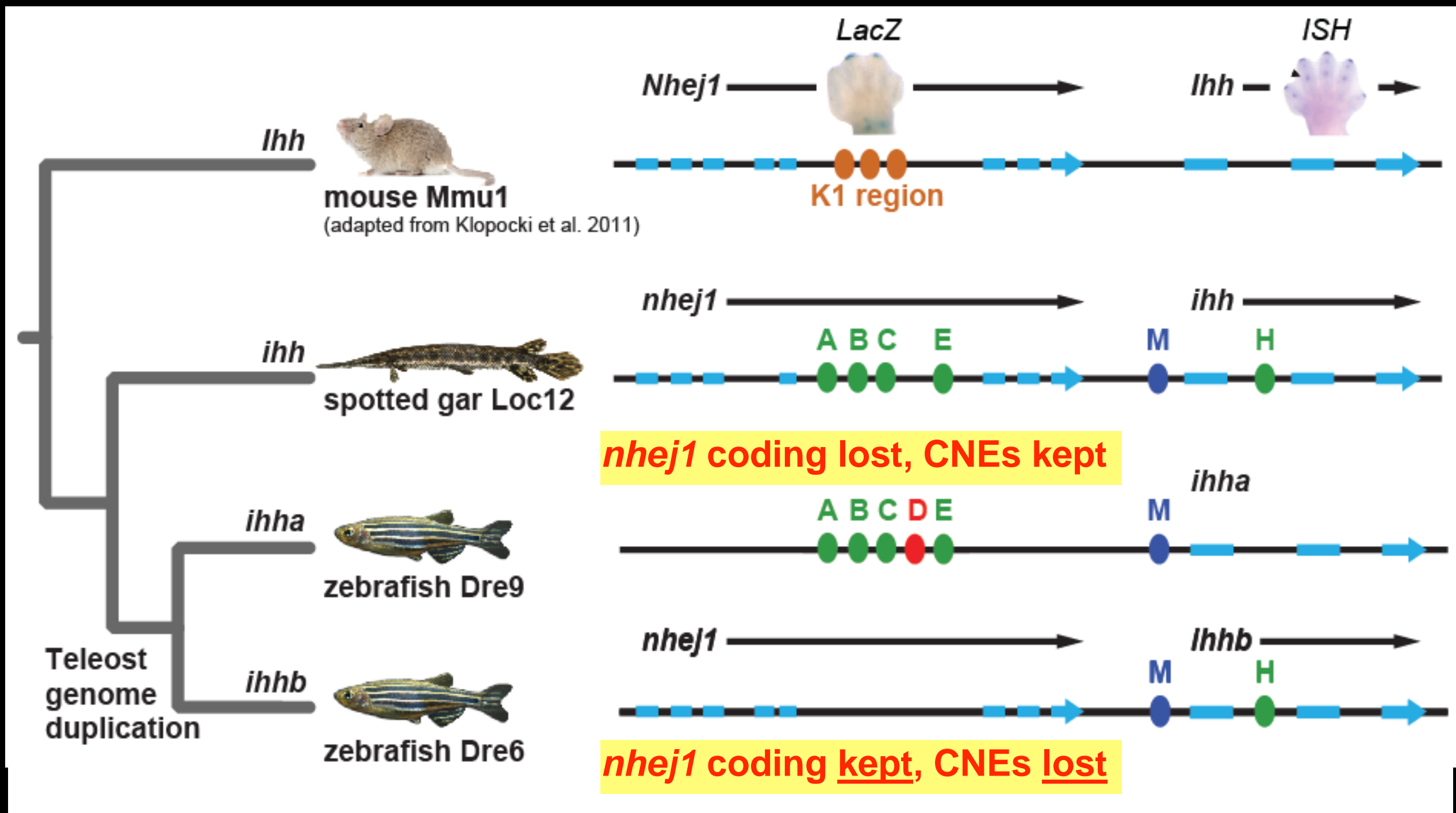
Gar reveals hidden shared regulatory elements



Gar reveals hidden shared regulatory elements



Gar reveals hidden shared regulatory elements

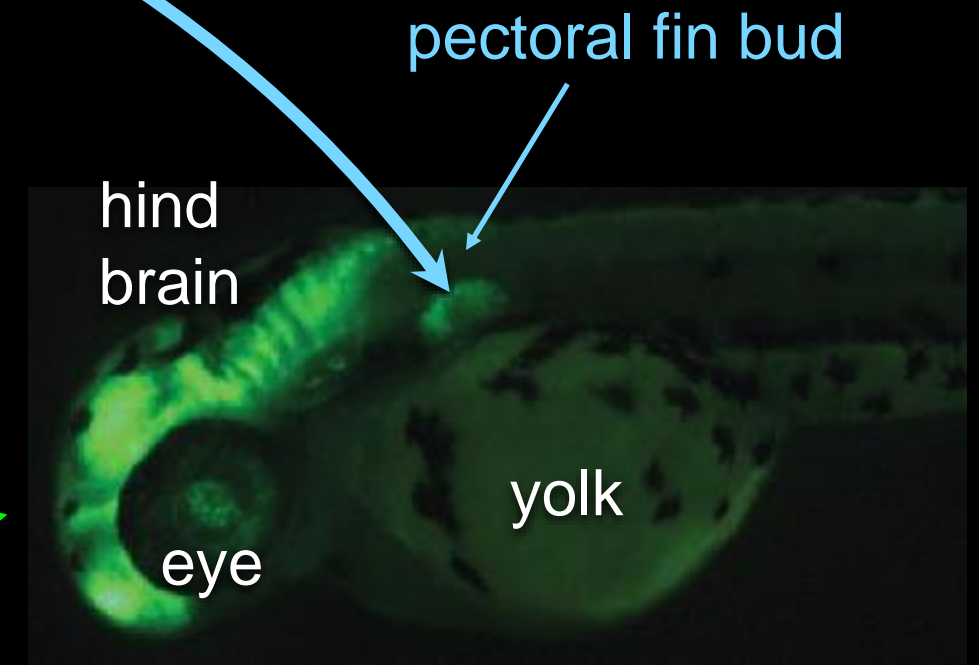
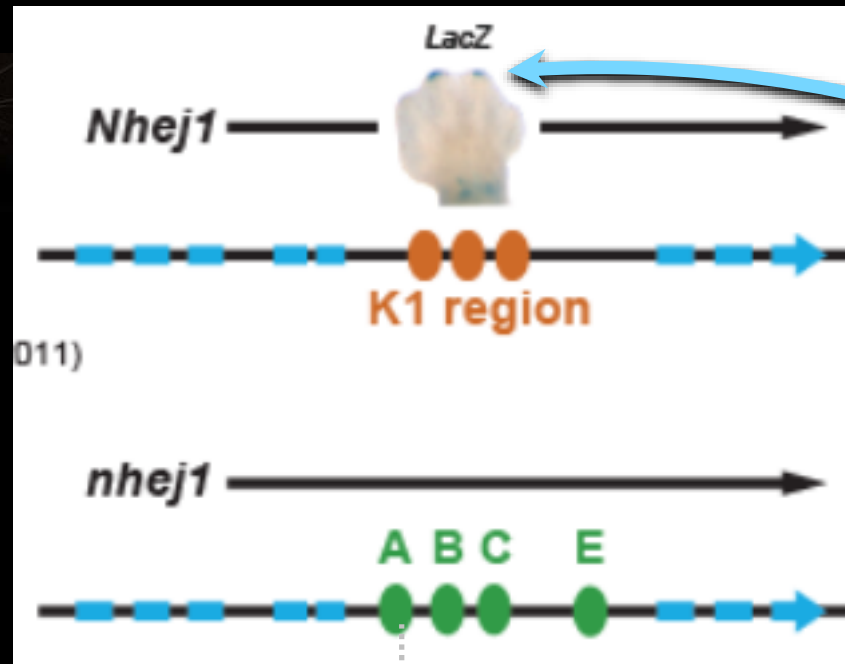


these CNEs aren't regulating *nhej1*

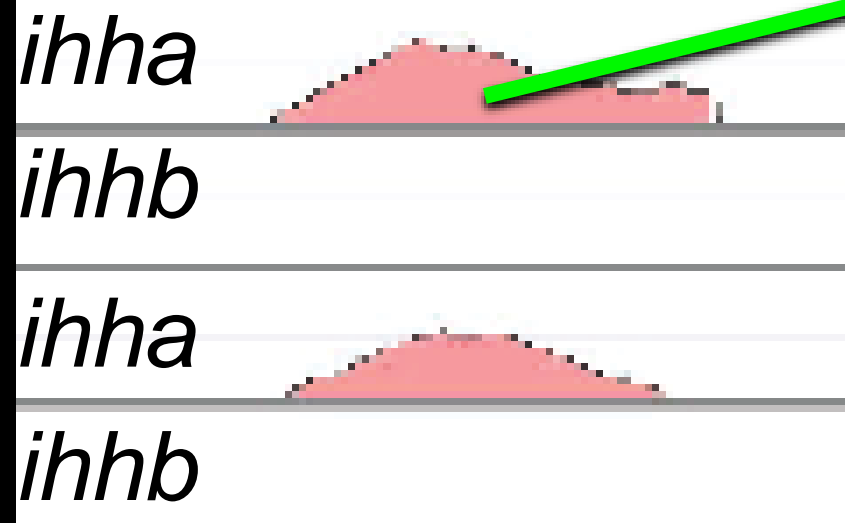
TGD helps assign function to CNEs

Are these CNEs regulatory?

Are these CNEs regulatory?



GAR as comparator

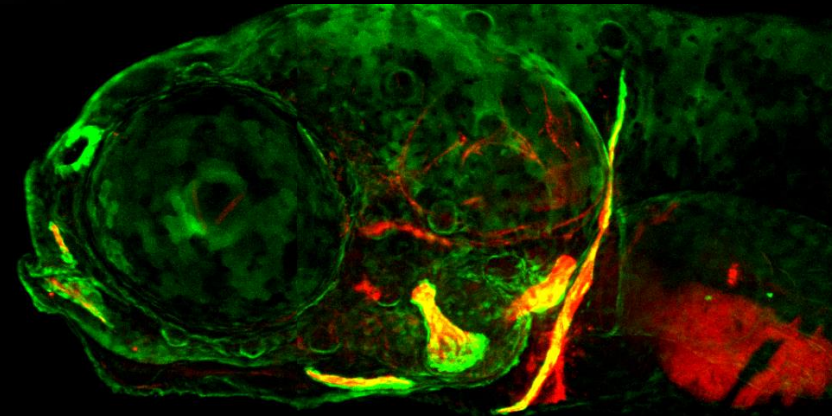


transgenic test

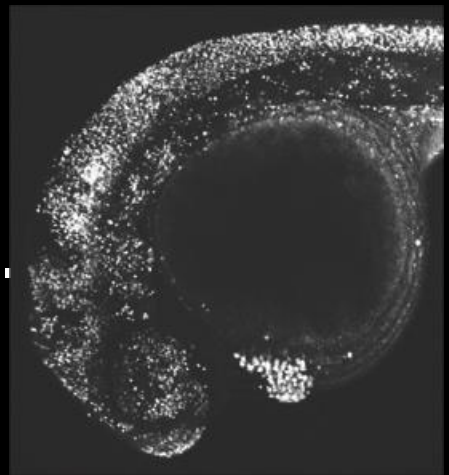
Gar and zebrafish can help assign function to CNEs.

Thus, gar and zebrafish can help assign function to human GWAS hits

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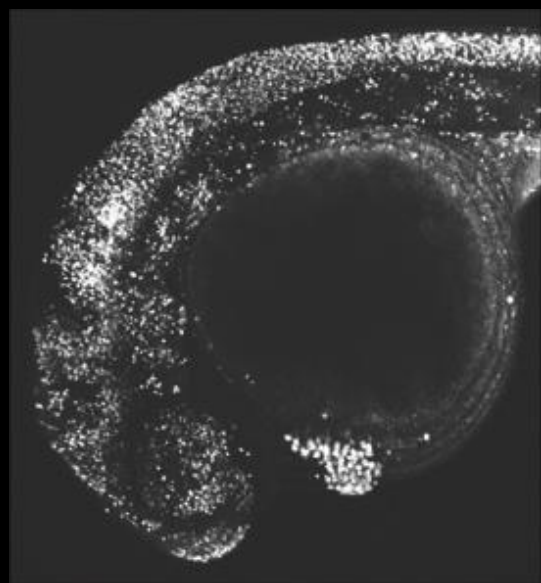
- What makes zebrafish a good biomedical model?
- A small molecule screen to rescue Fanconi anemia.
- Connecting fish genomes to human biology.



Acknowledgements



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Catherine Wilson
Tom Titus
Yi-lin Yan



Ingo Braasch
Ryan Loker

Allyse Ferrara



Allyse

Ingo