

NK Cells in Circadian Regulation of Lung Injury

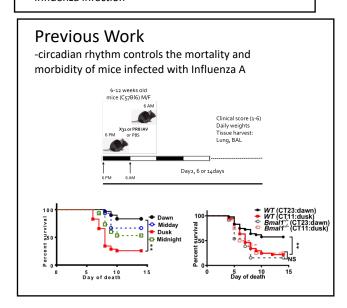
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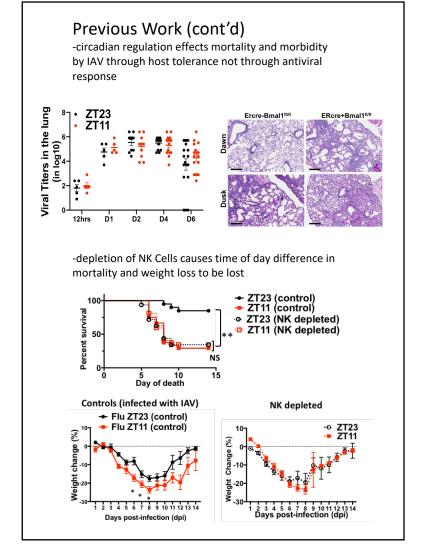
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Background

- -influenza A virus (IAV) is an infection in the lungs that is the leading cause of mortality and mortality
- -circadian rhythm is the internal process that regulates the sleep/wake cycle
- -circadian rhythm influences the innate immune response
- -core clock "circadian" genes regulate expression of different proteins through a transcriptional translational feedback loop
- -Natural Killer (NK) cells are crucial in innate immune response to infections
- -NK cells aid in the process of protection against influenza infection





Specific Aims

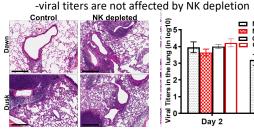
-determine the role of NK cells in lung inflammation during circadian regulation

Methods

- -mice aged 8-16 weeks housed 12 hr Light/Day cycles
- -depletion of NK cells prior to infection with NK1.1 antibodies
- -lungs were harvested at serial time points
- -scoring of the damage in infected lungs was measured in four areas: peri-bronchial, peri-vascular, alveolar infiltrate and epithelial damage

Results

- -less severe lung injury among WT Dawn group but NK depletion eliminated any differences between dawn and dusk



Control (Dawn)

Conclusion

-temporal patterning of response to IAV is controlled by NK cells through worse lung histology as opposed to viral burden