The transcription factor Bcl11b: a new regulator of canonical and non-canonical NF-kB pathways



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INTRODUCTION

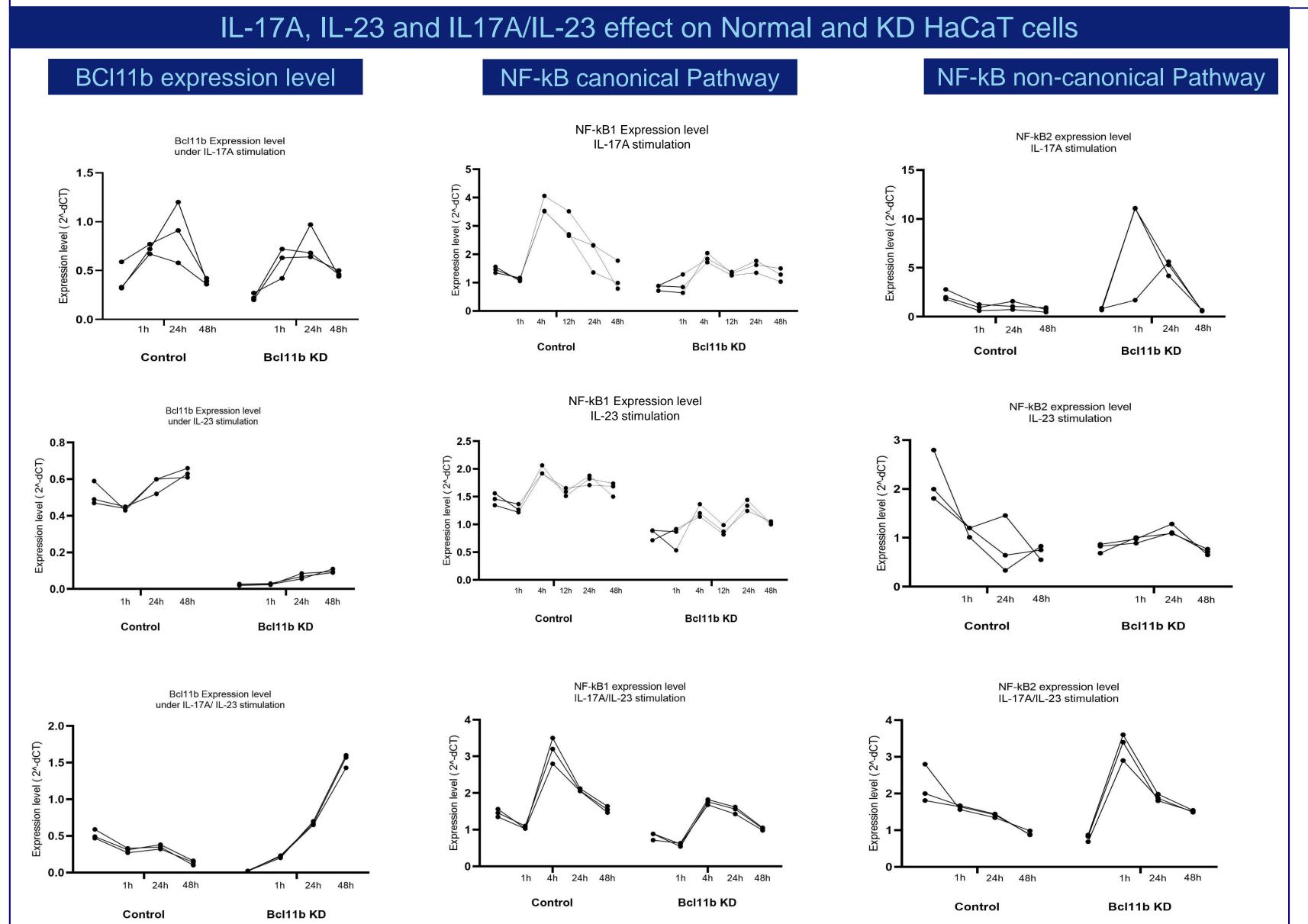
Bcl11b, a zinc finger bi-functional transcription factor, is highly expressed in various tissues during development and differentiation such as skin and immune system. The canonical and non-canonical NF-kB pathways are known in immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, that can be activated by cytokine stimulation. However, the mechanism of cytokine activation and regulation of Bcl11b in relation to the NF-kB pathways is not completely understood.

OBJECTIVES

To investigate the role of *Bcl11b* in the regulation of *NF-kB* pathways in keratinocytes as an example of psoriasis.

METHODS & RESULTS Bioinformatics Data base selection GSE121212, GSE114286, GSE83645, GSE66511, GSE54456, GSE117405, GSE142582 and GSE107871 Data analysis (normalization & batch effect removal) Identification of the expression level of Bcl11b Parsa.S.,et al (unpublished). □ RNA-sequencing data sets of expression profiles by high throughput sequencing of lesional skin biopsies of psoriasis patients versus healthy skin controls obtained from the GEO database. All data were merged and batches were corrected

METHODS & RESULTS HaCaT cell Transfection Knock-down Bcl11b: gRNA designing & qPCR results NF-kB canonical and non-canonical pathway cloning 0.6 Control Control Control KD **KD** controls NF-kB2 **TSLP** Control Control **RELB** •DOIhttps://doi.org/10.1186/s13045-018-0621-5 0.15 Promoter of *Bcl11b* was identified 0.10 Expression level of different genes in canonical and nongRNAs were designed for the promoter canonical NF-kB pathways were measured in Normal and region of Bcl11b. ☐ HaCaT cells were transfected with gRNA 0.05 **Bcl11b** KD HaCaT cells gRNAs were cloned in the carrier vector. carrier vectors and d-Cas9-KRAB vector. GFP was used as a reporter gene. Control KD Control



CONCLUSION

Here, for the first time, we showed the role of *Bcl11b* in psoriasis and its interaction with the canonical and non-canonical NF-kB pathways. Since *Bcl11b*, *NF-kB1* and *NF-kB2* are transcription factors, this study suggests that there is a mutual interaction between them. Furthermore, the data indicates the early activation of *NF-kB2* under IL-17A stimulation which can represent the effect of *NF*-kB2 on *Bcl11b* as well. Interestingly this effect is not shown using IL-23. Future study will include the mutual interaction of *Bcl11b*, *NF-kB1* and *NF-kB2*.

FUNDATION	CONTACT	
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