

Identifying genes required for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* growth in mucin

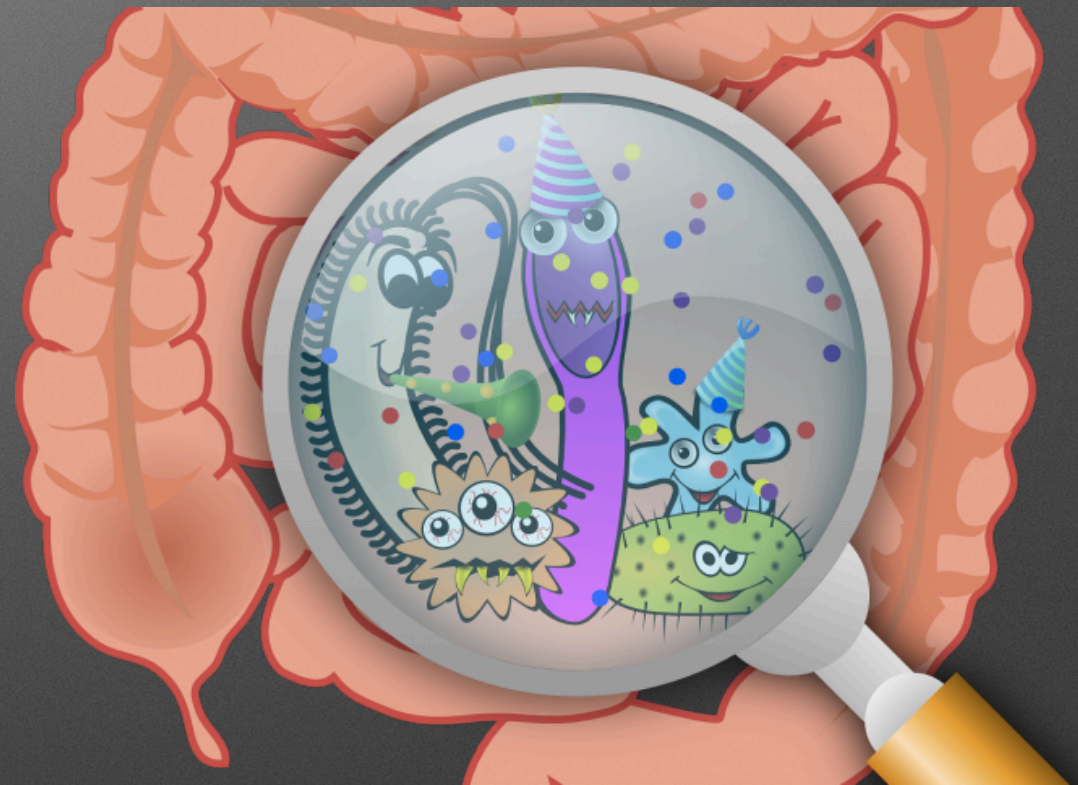
M. Sc. Student in Biochemistry
Department of Biochemistry, Microbiology and Immunology
University of Ottawa

August 22, 2019

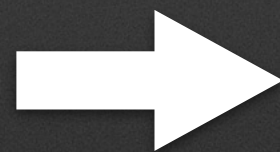
Kevin Mercurio

Microbiome and gut health

- Gut Physiology
- Metabolism & Nutrition
- Immune Function
- Pathogenesis (ex. IBD)

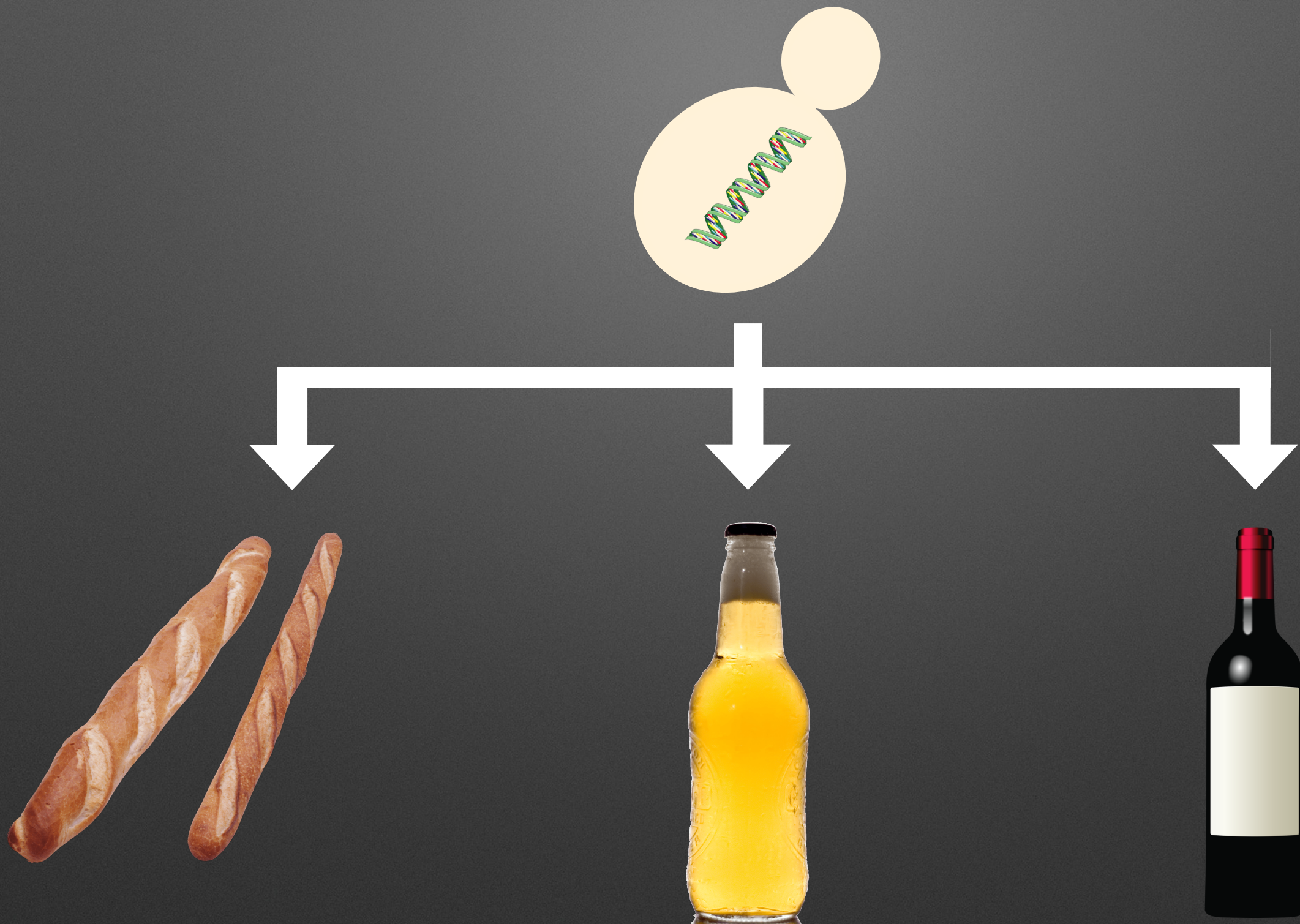


Metagenomics



Gut Mycobiota

Dietary Yeast: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*



S. cerevisiae and the gut environment

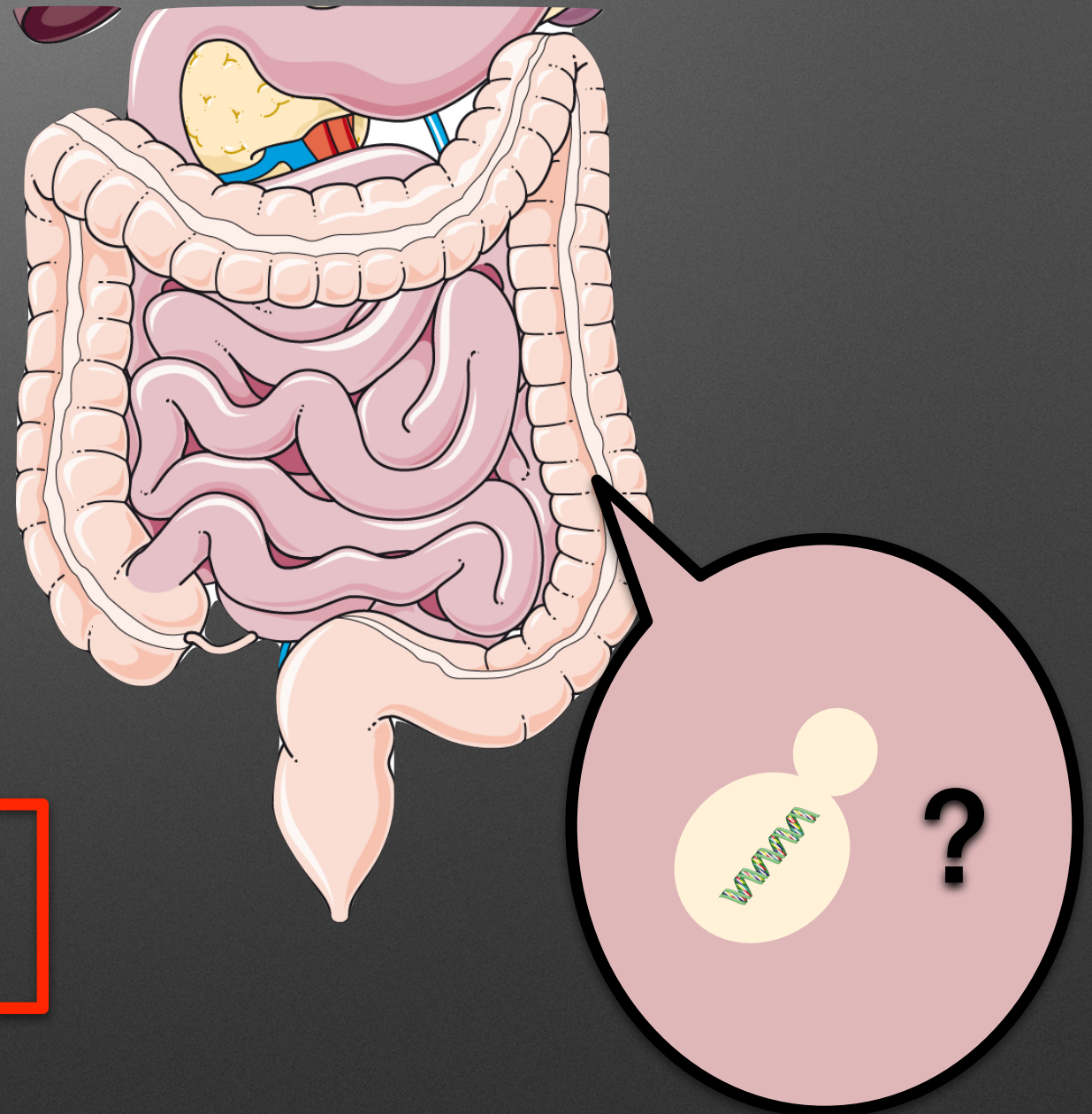
- Representative Colon Conditions:

- O₂ limiting ✓

- Slightly acidic ✓

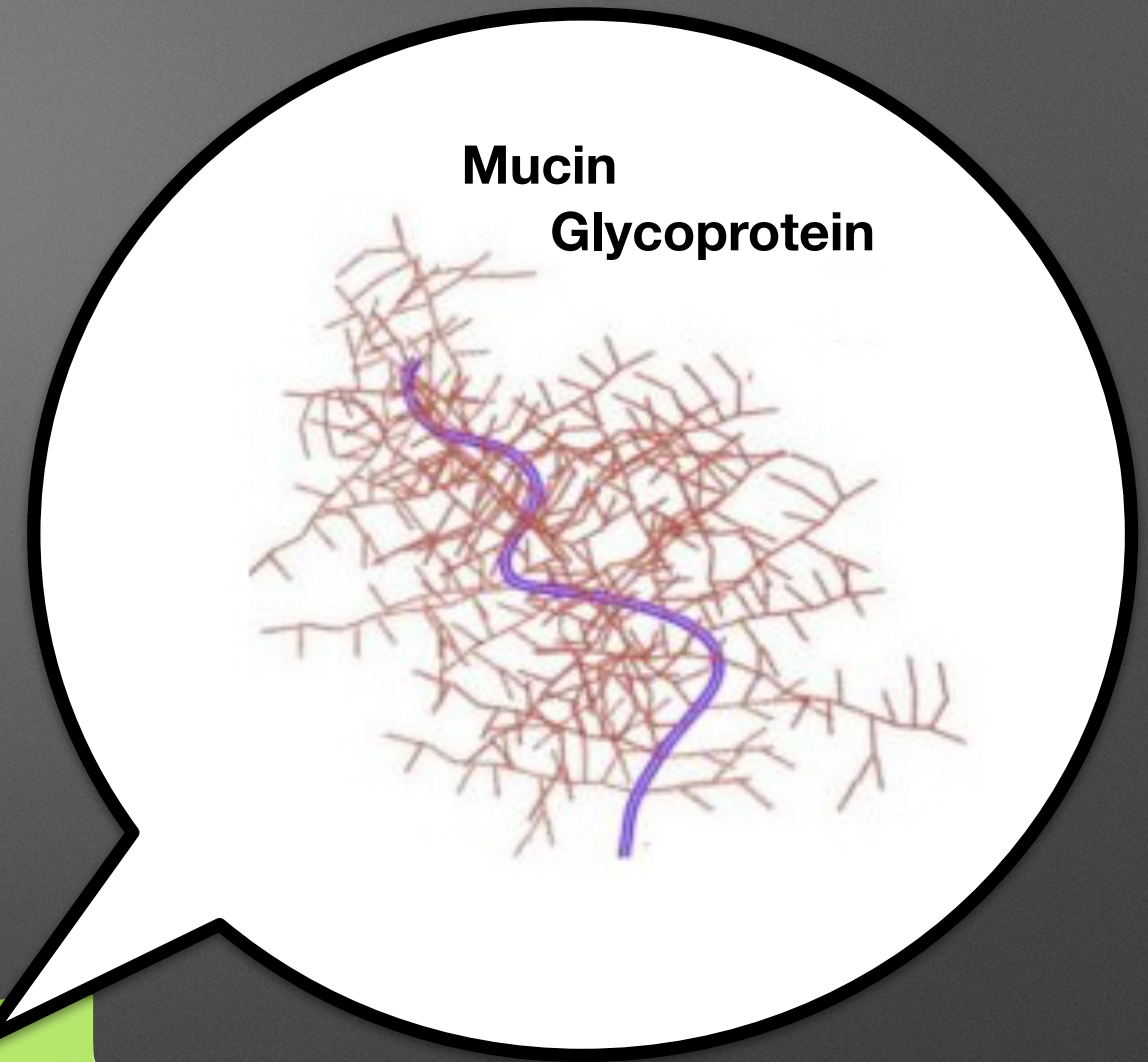
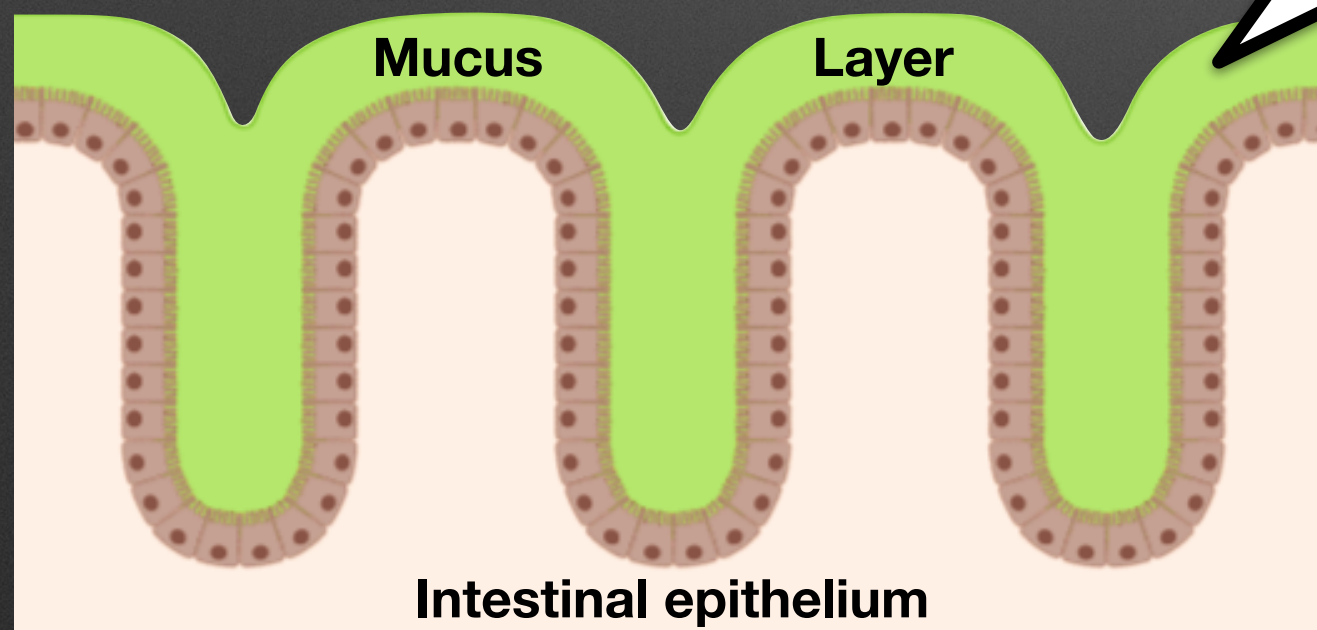
- 37°C ✓

- Mucin-rich mucus layer



Mucin in the GI mucus layer

- Protector of the intestinal membrane
- 200-200,000 kDa in size
- O-linked glycosylation



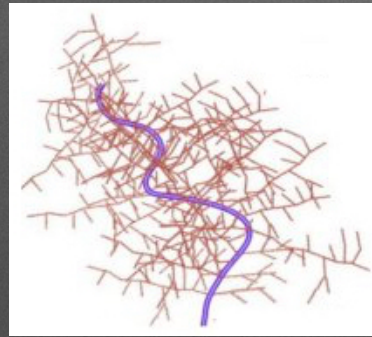
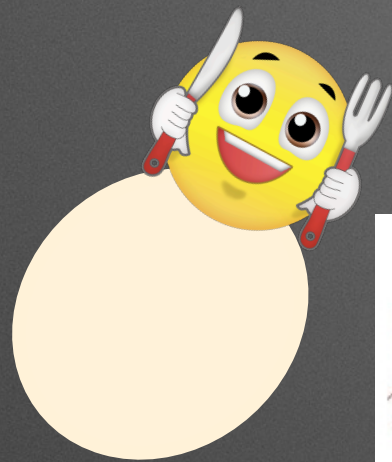
Project Questions

?



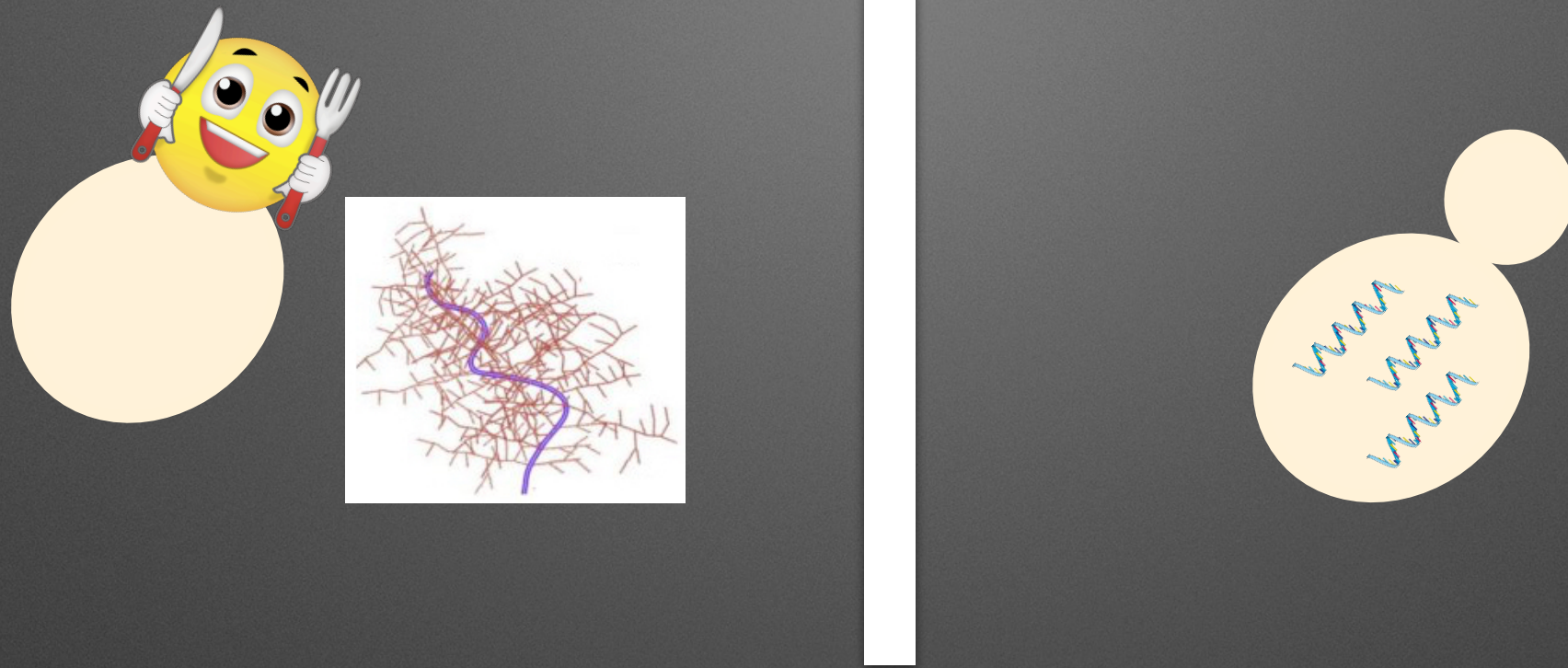
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Project Questions



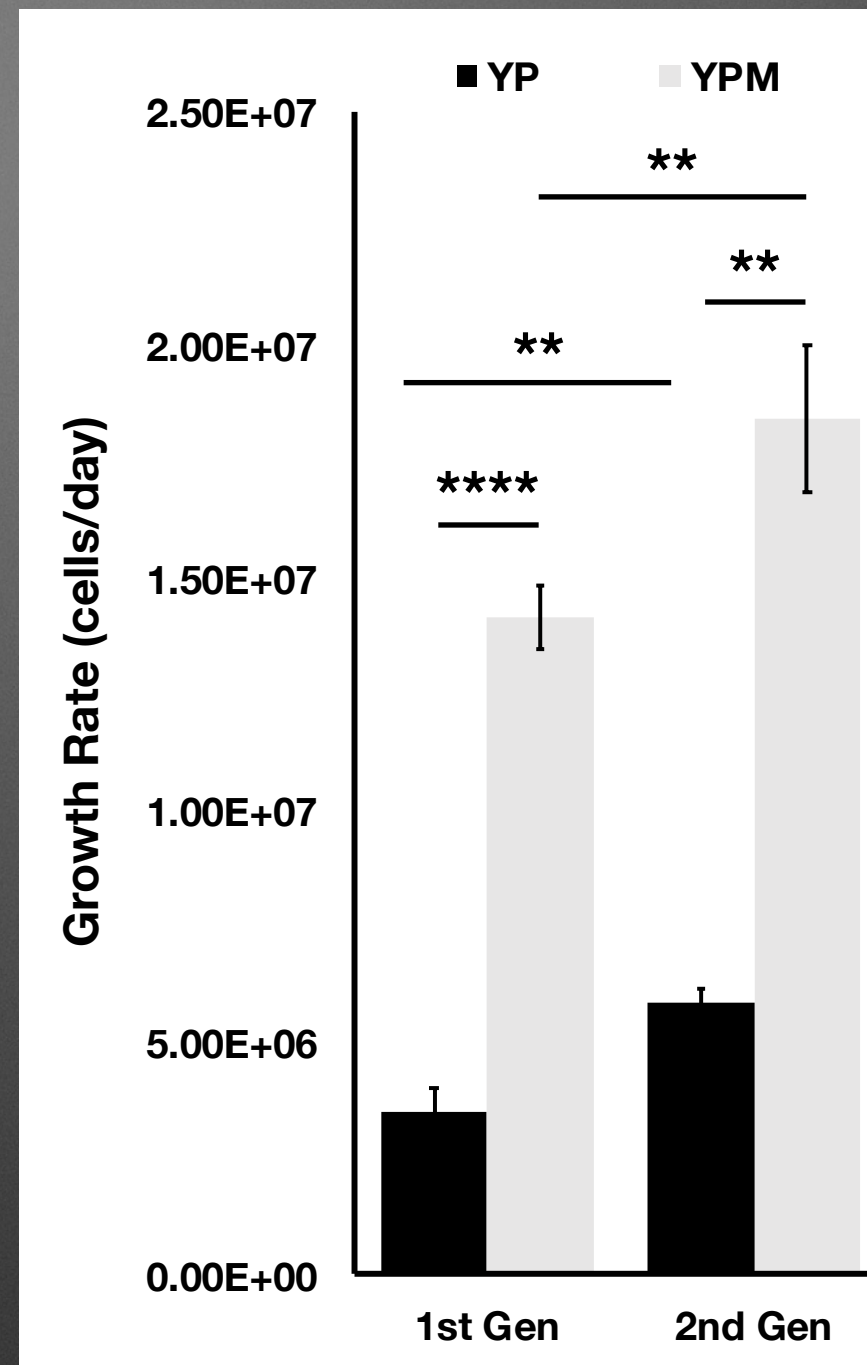
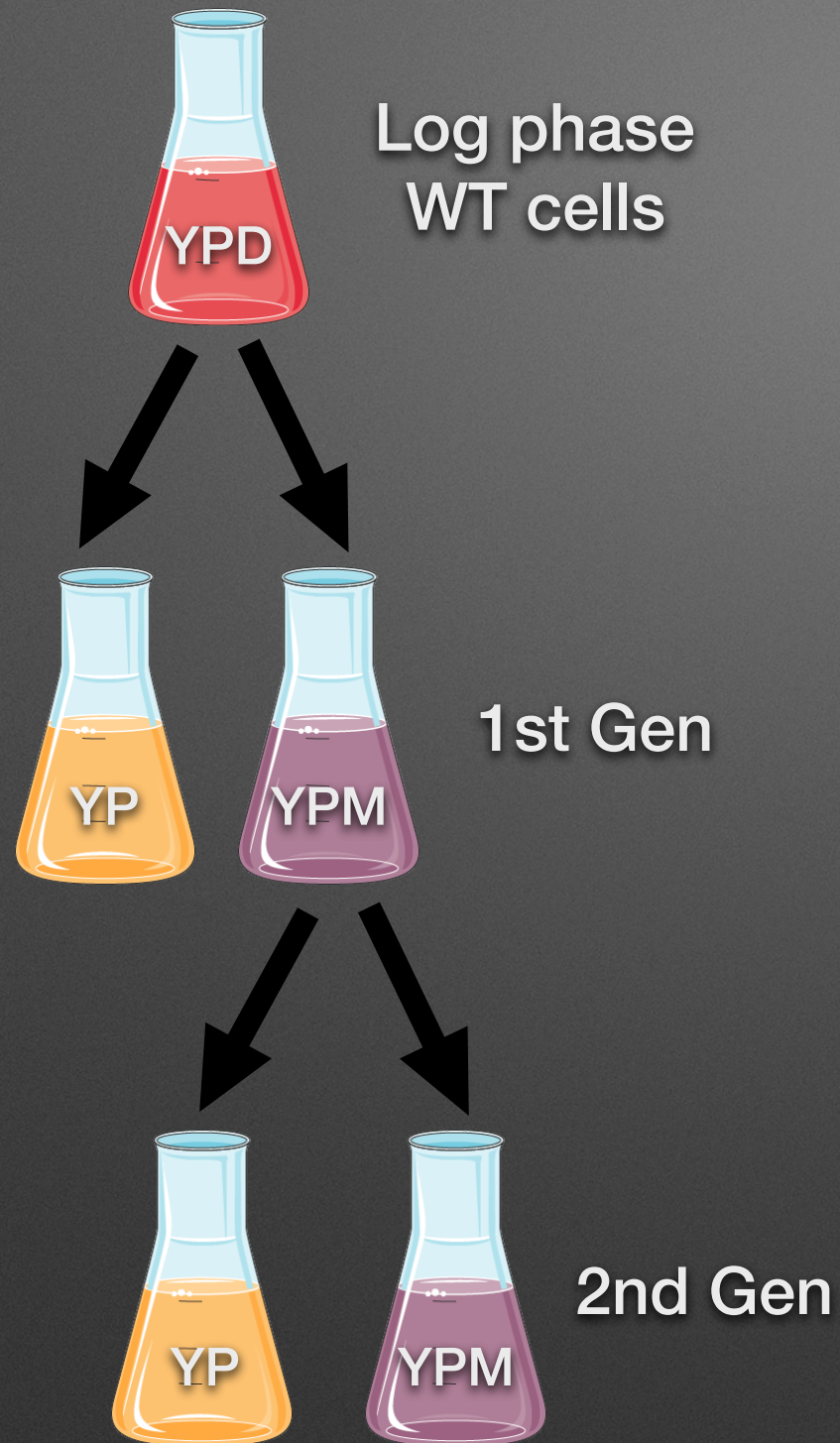
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Project Questions



Can *S. cerevisiae* use mucin
as an energy source?

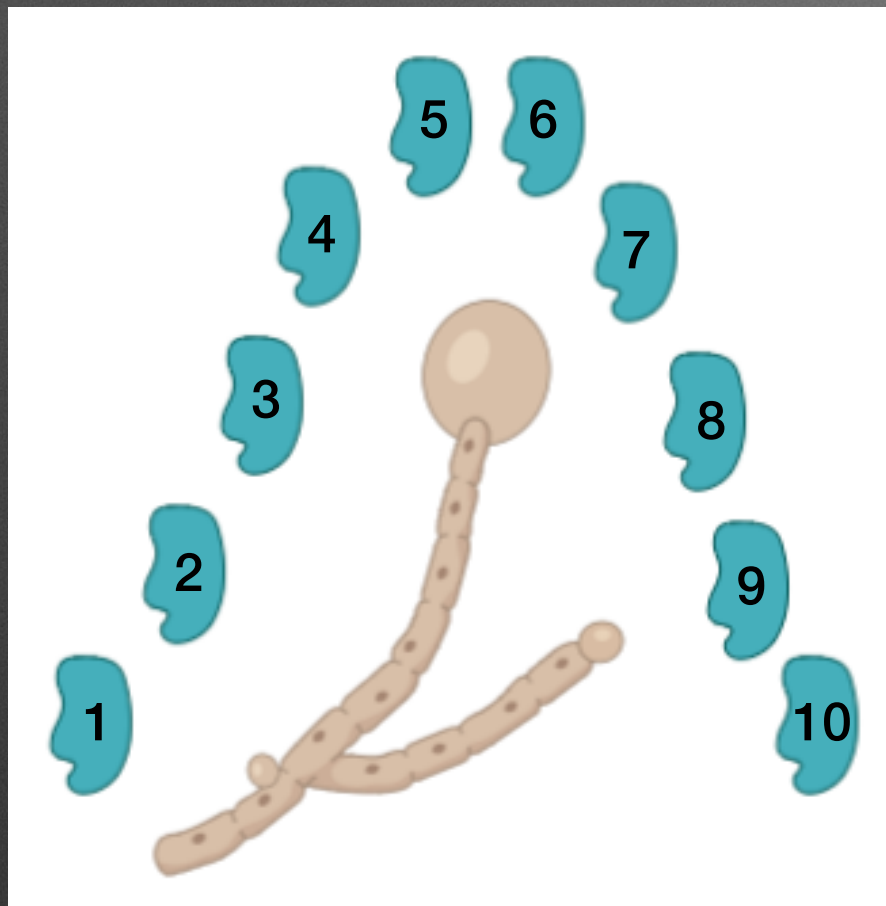
S. cerevisiae can grow and adapt to growth in mucin



How does *S. cerevisiae* grow in mucin?

Candida albicans and SAPs

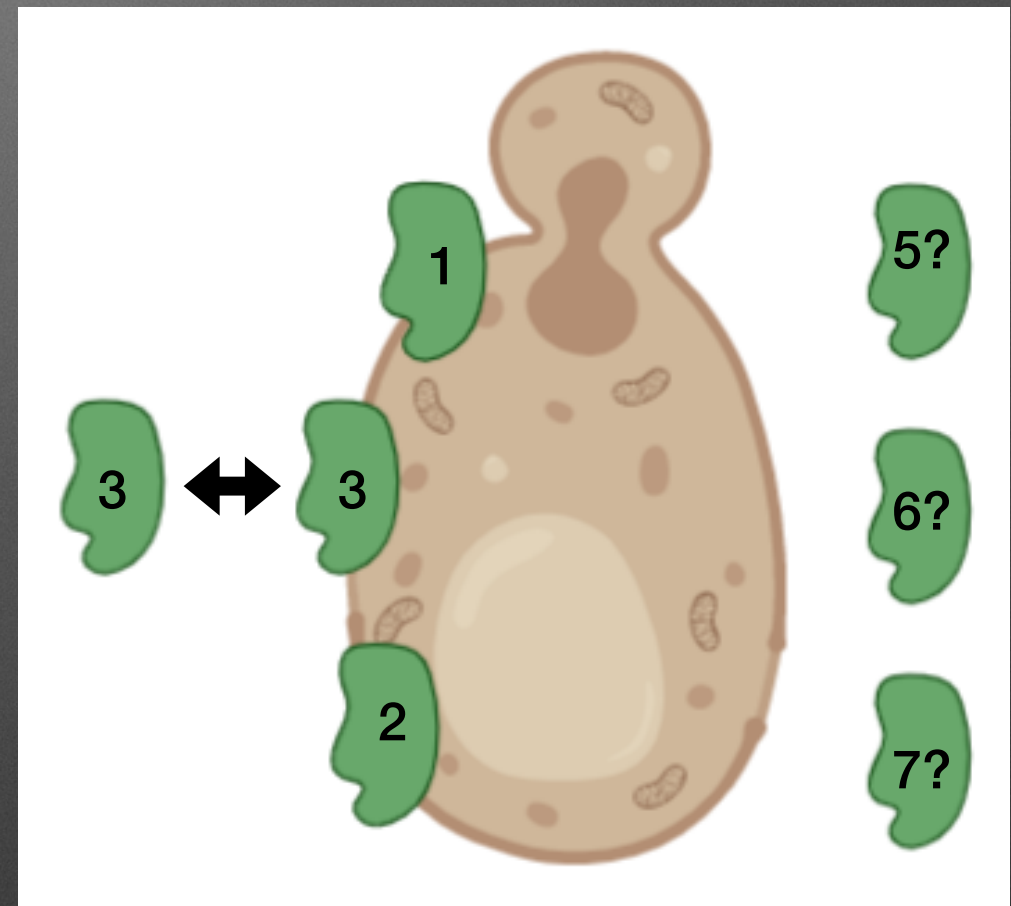
C. albicans



Secreted Aspartyl
Proteases (SAP)

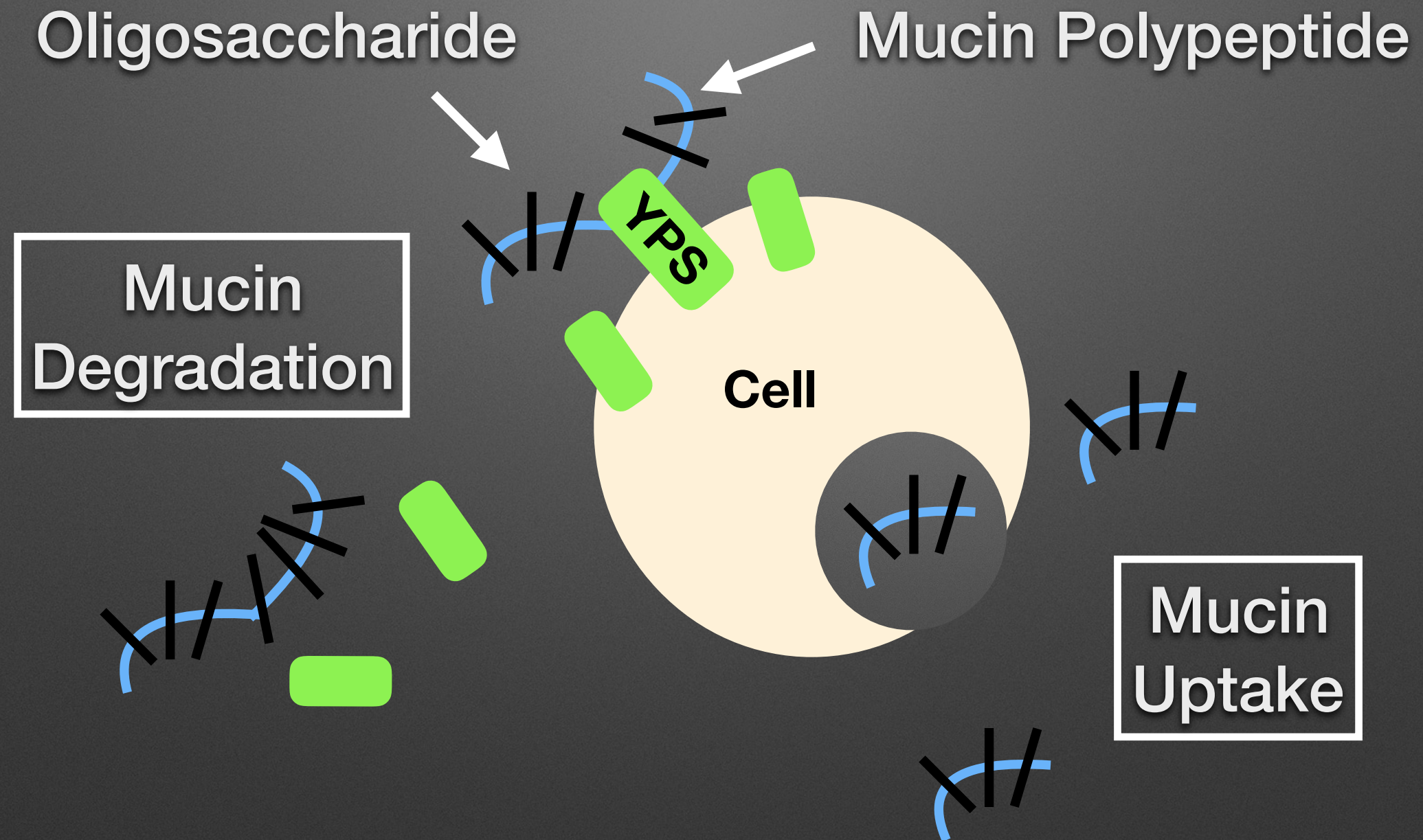
≈

S. cerevisiae



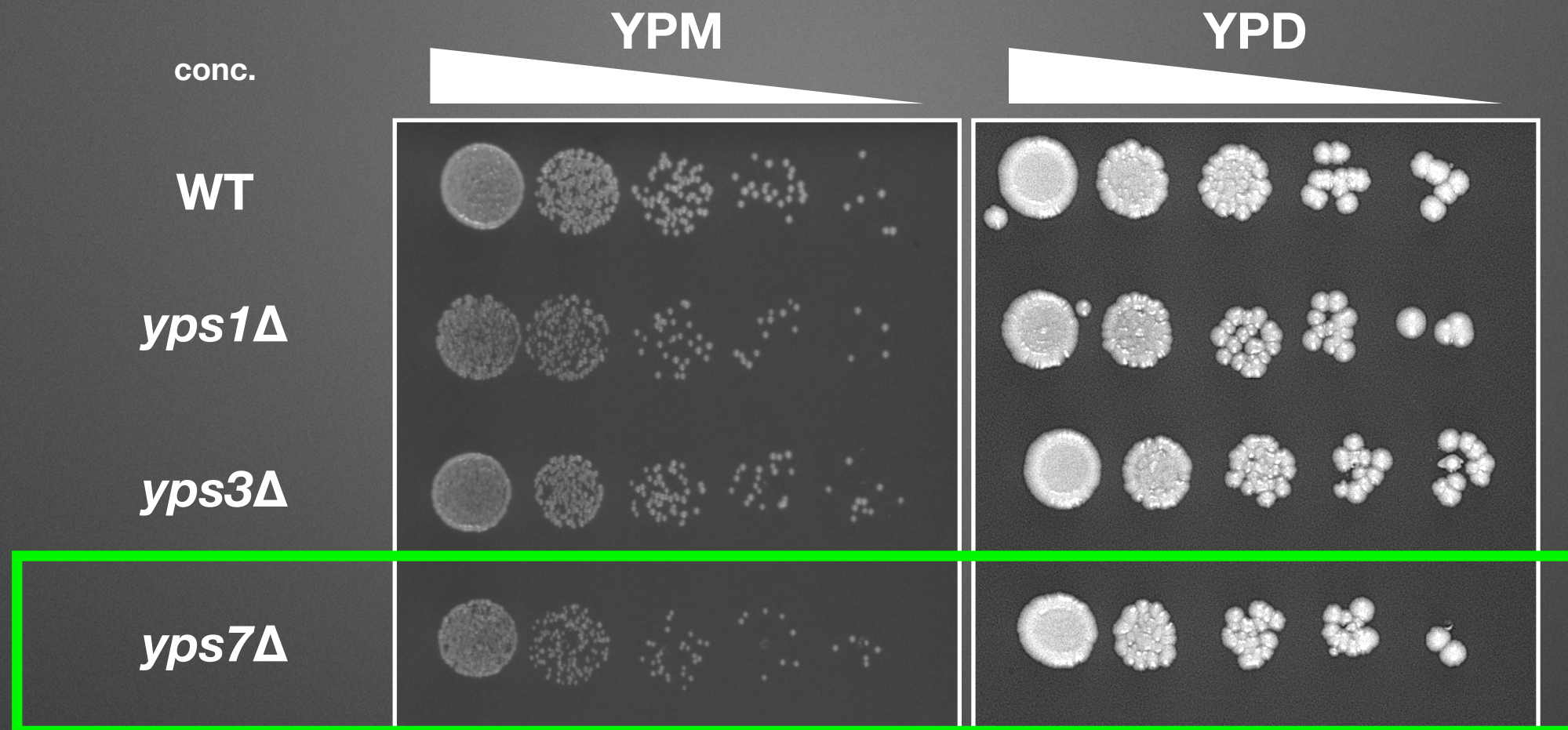
Yapsin Proteins
(YPS)

Yapsin proteins

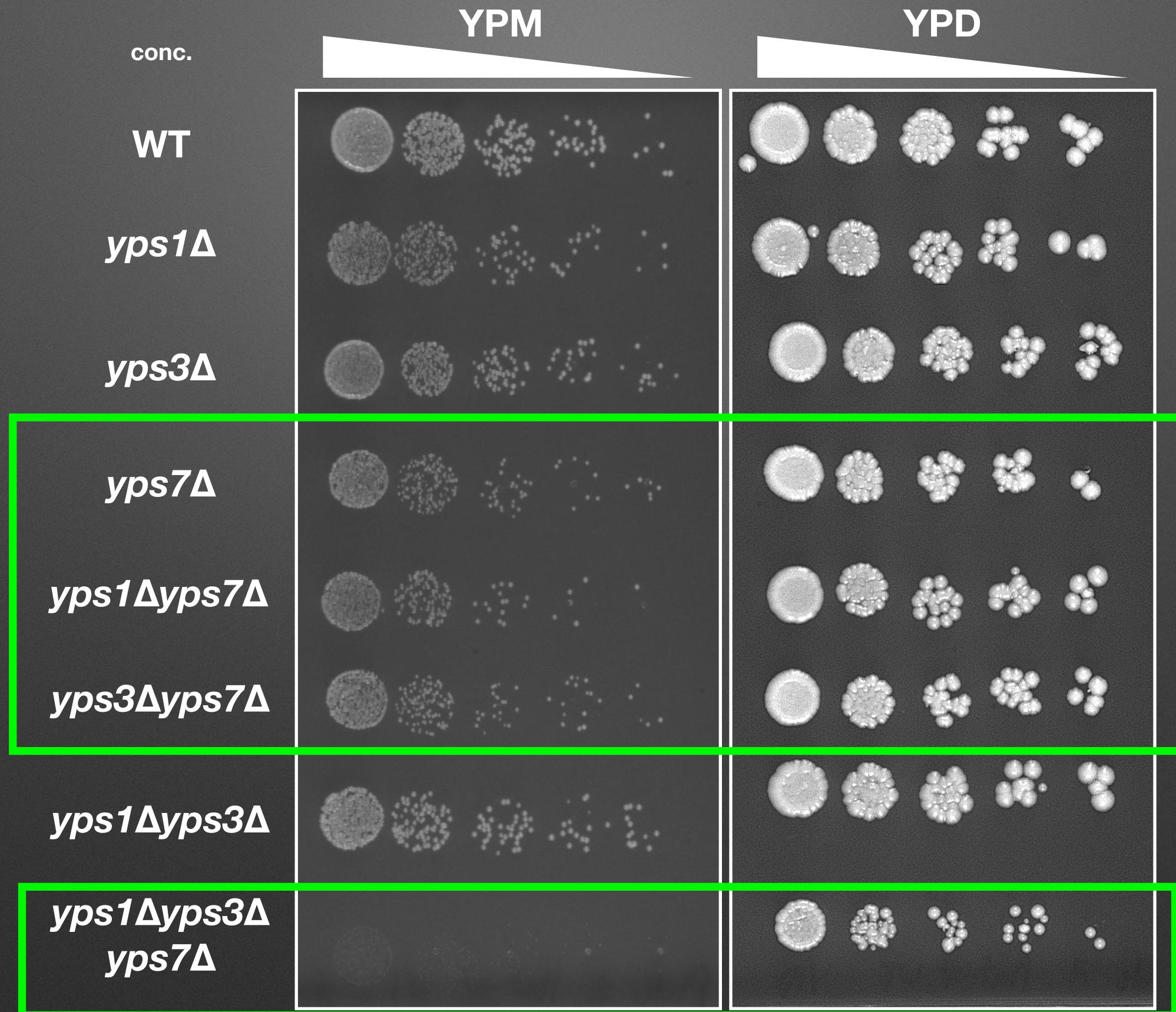


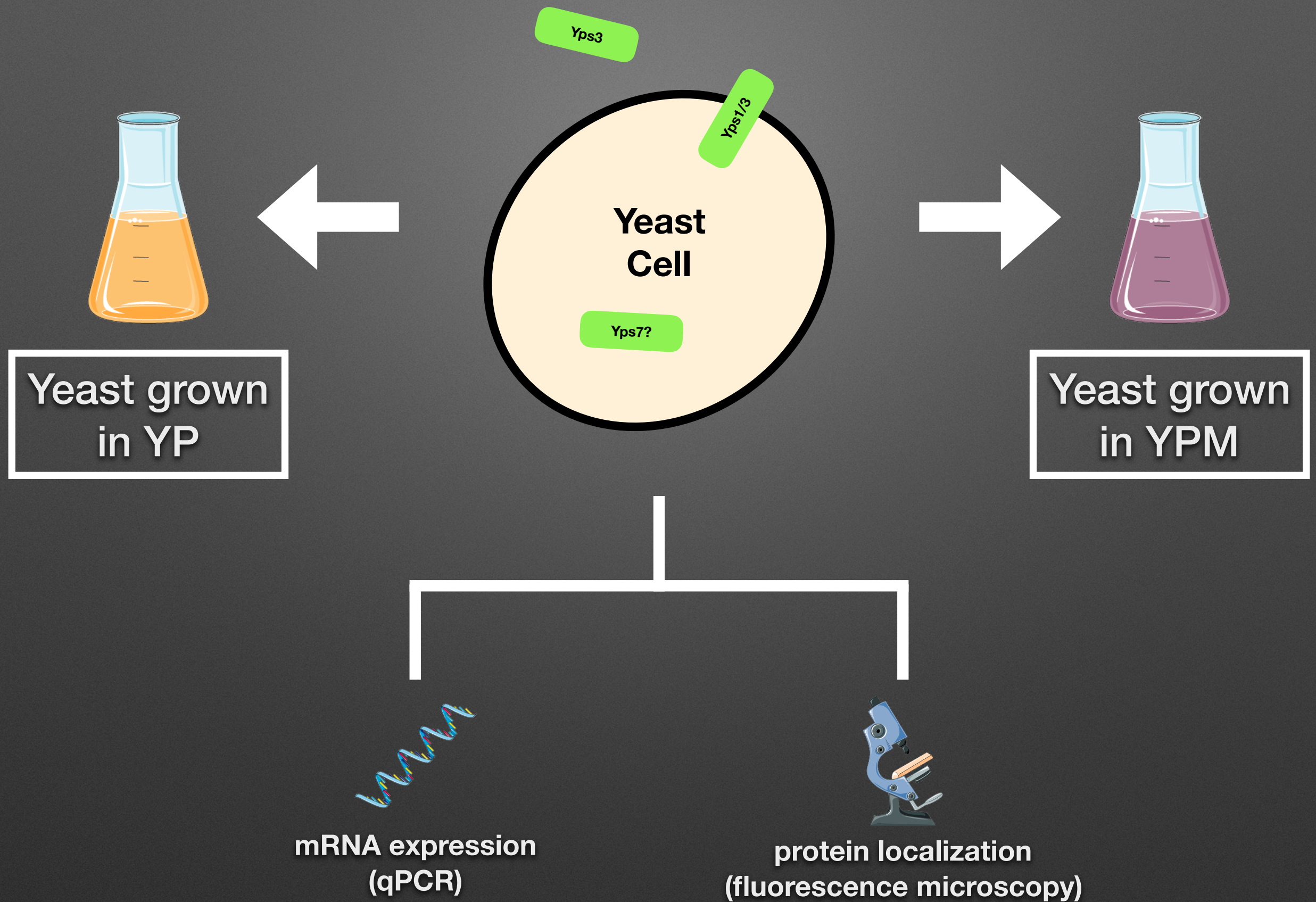
- Focus on Yps1, Yps3, Yps7

Mutants with a *yps7* Δ have a growth defect on YPM

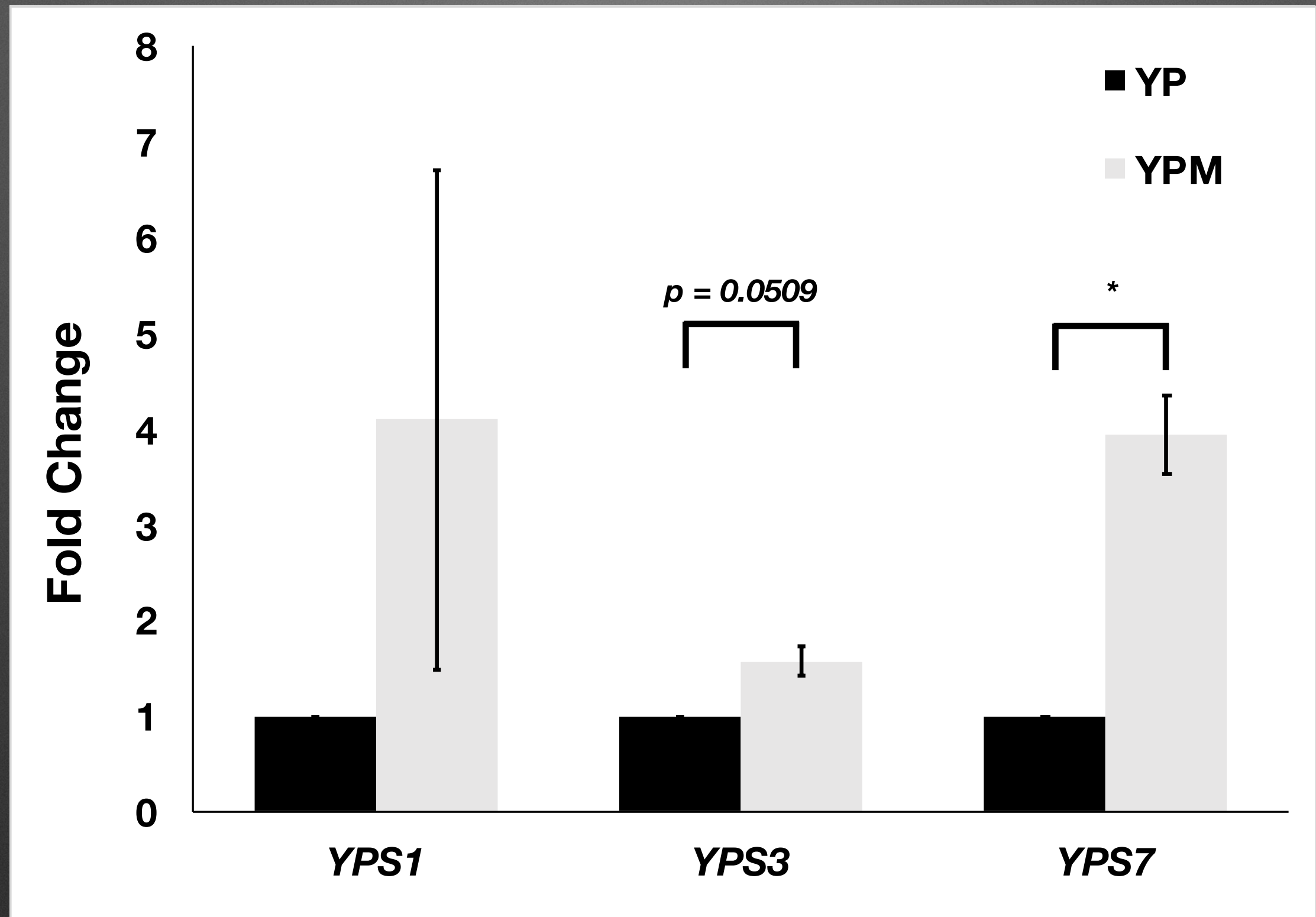


Mutants with a *yps7* Δ have a growth defect on YPM





YPS genes are upregulated in mucin media



$n = 3$, * = $p < 0.05$

Mucin induces fluorescence for Yps3-GFP and Yps7-GFP

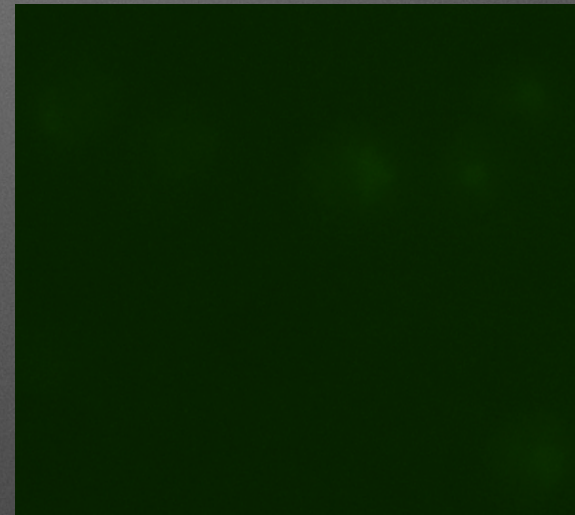
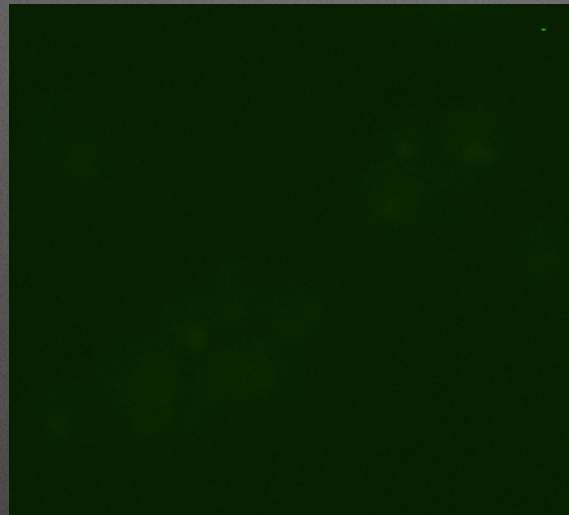
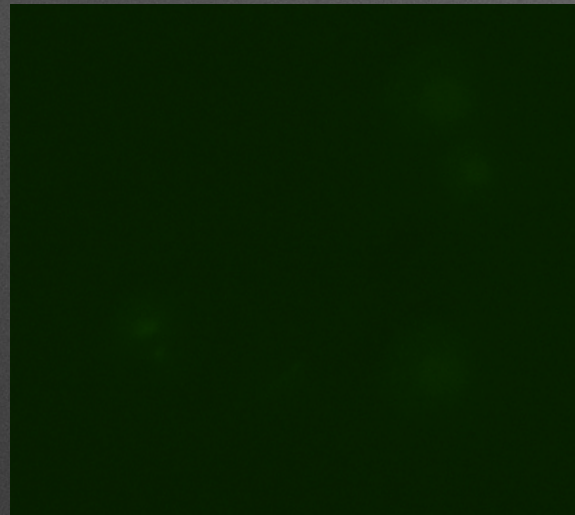
WT

Yps1-GFP

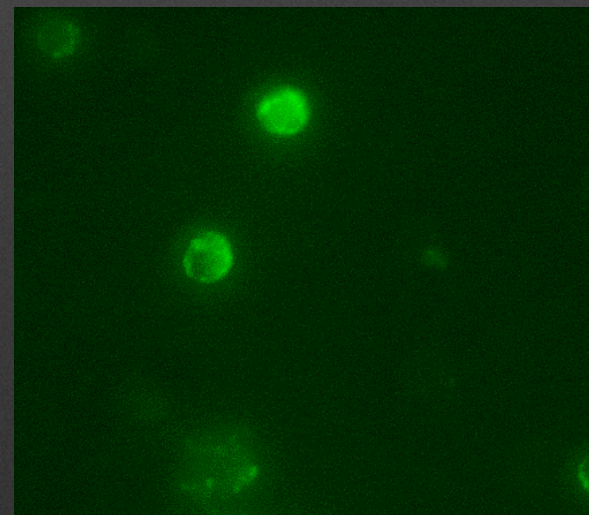
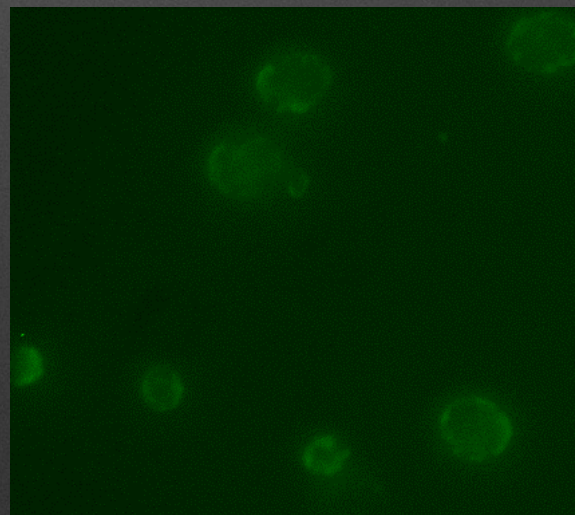
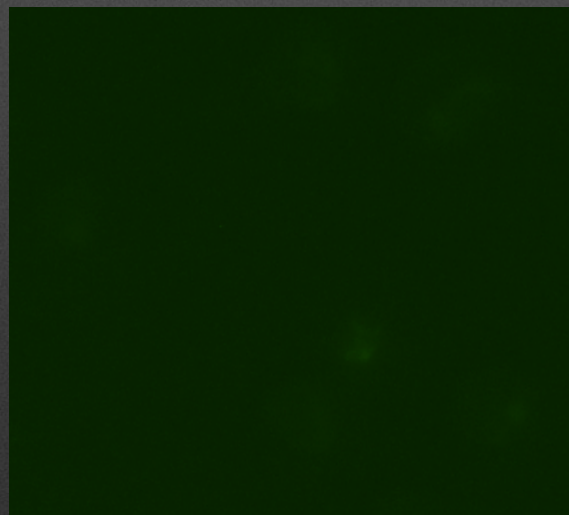
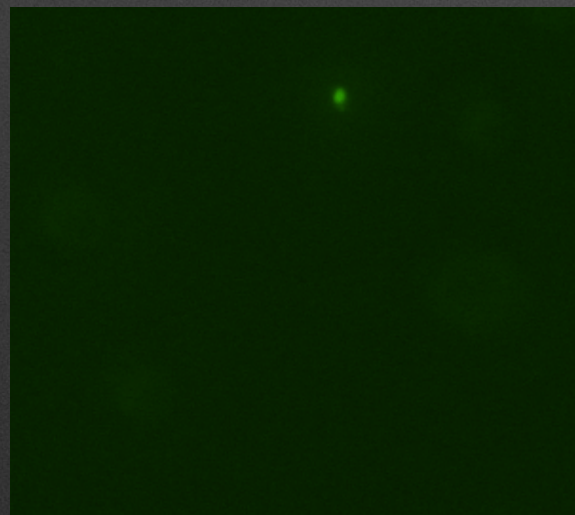
Yps3-GFP

Yps7-GFP

YP

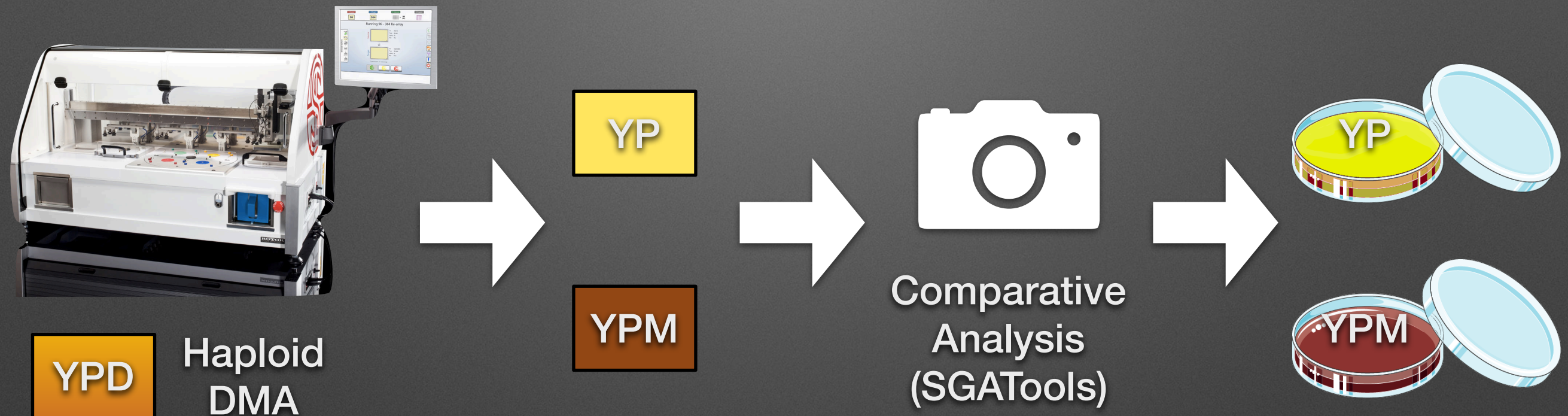


YPM



What are some other molecular networks
S. cerevisiae uses to grow in mucin?

Mucin screen methodology



Mucin Suppressor

YP ● < ● YPM

MRS2

LPD1

MZM1

SOK1

SNF1

YPS7

DEF1

RAI1

GSH1

VPS27

GRR1

RPL43A

VPS3

LOA1

YIM2



Mucin
Suppressor



Ion/Proton
Transport



Protein
Degradation



Transcription/
RNA Processing



Mucin
Sensitive



Lipid
Homeostasis



Signalling



Translation



Cell Wall
Maintenance



Mitochondrial
Function



Stress Response



Unknown

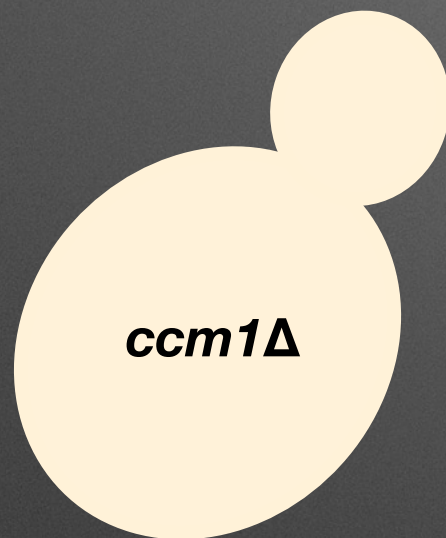
Mucin Sensitive

YP ● > ● YPM

CCM1

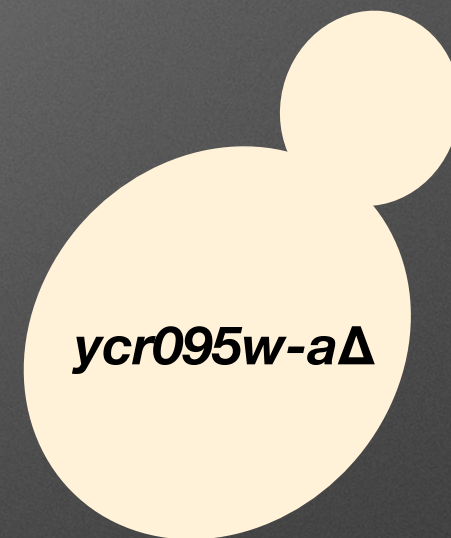
YCR095W-A

Mucin metabolic and mitochondrial impact



ccm1Δ

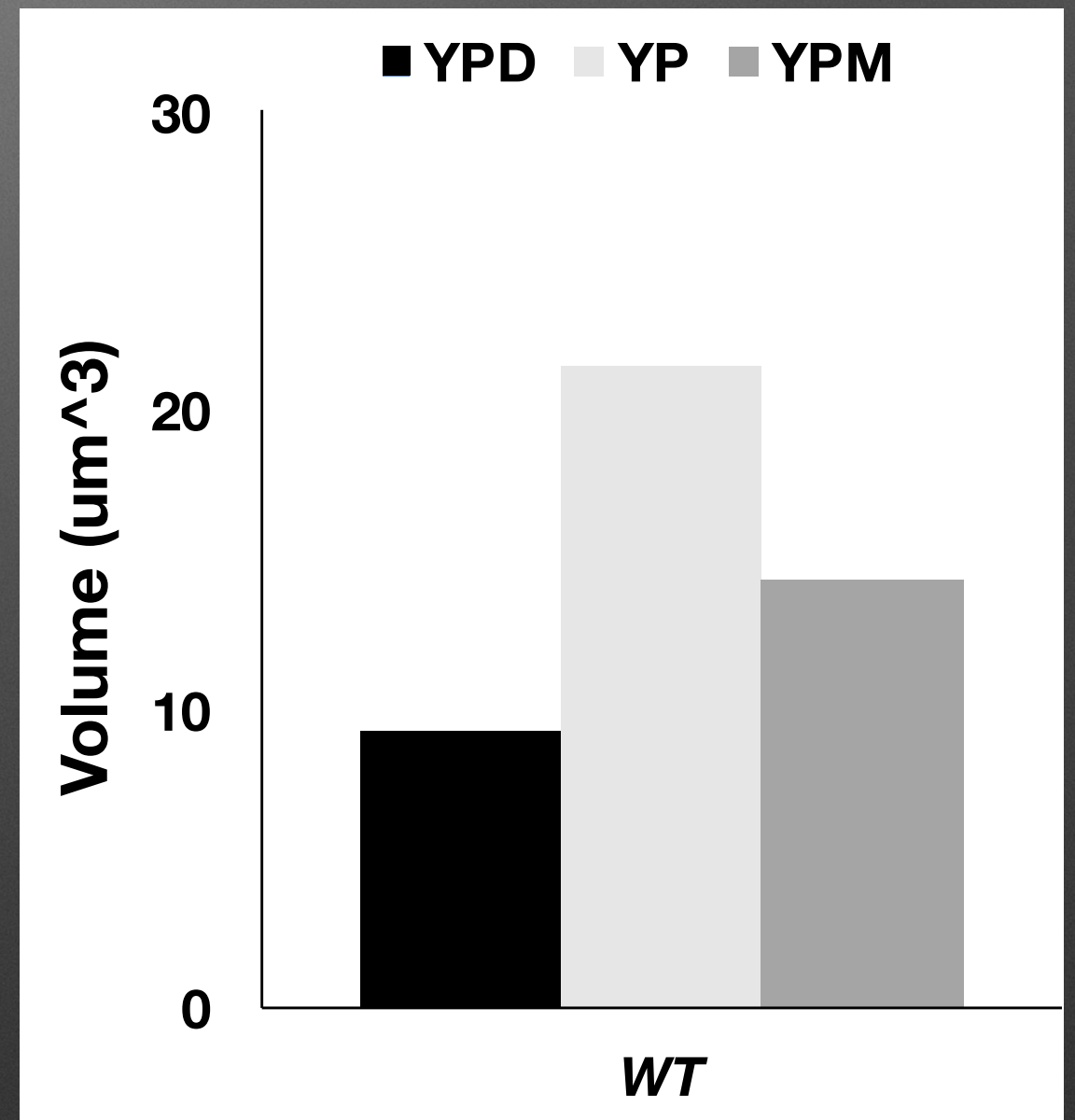
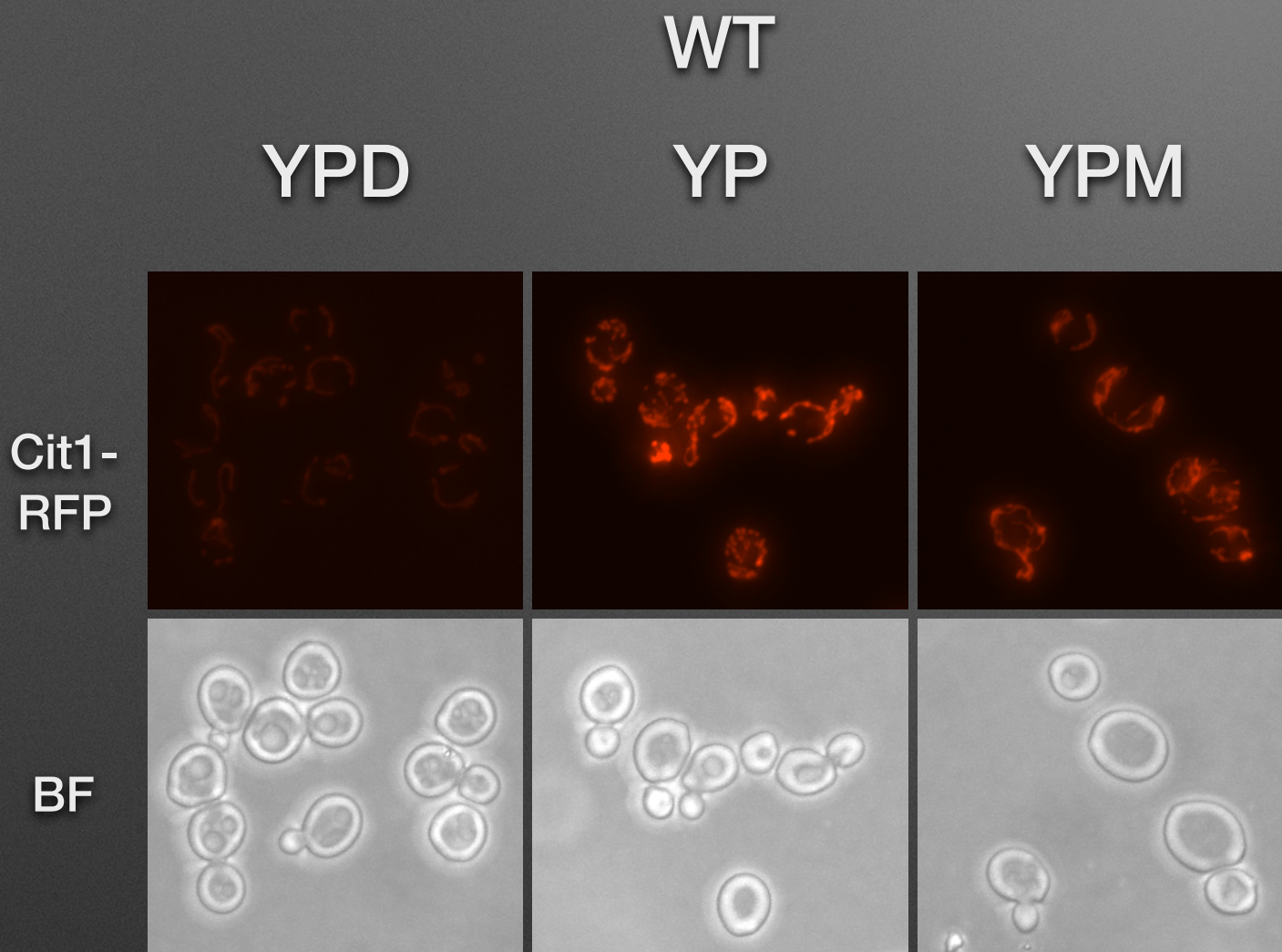
- helps assemble components of the ETC



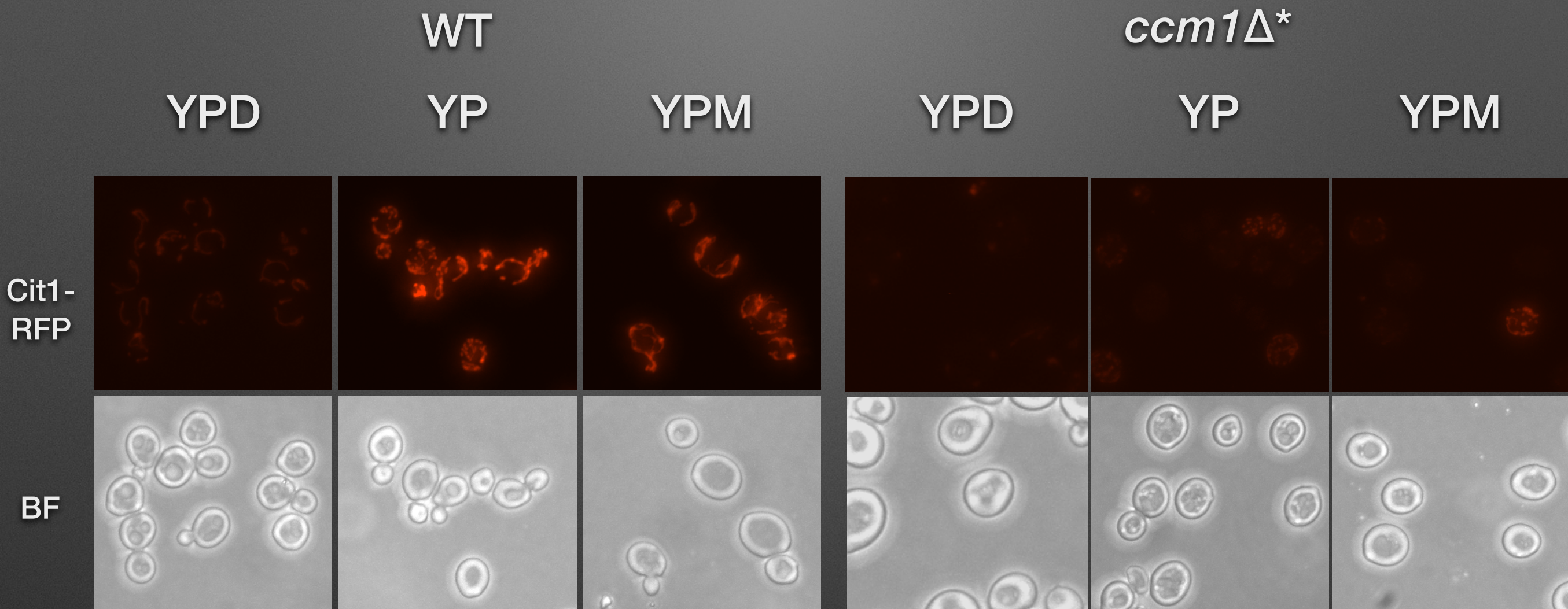
ycr095w-aΔ

- low localization signal to the mitochondria

Mucin increases mitochondrial volume

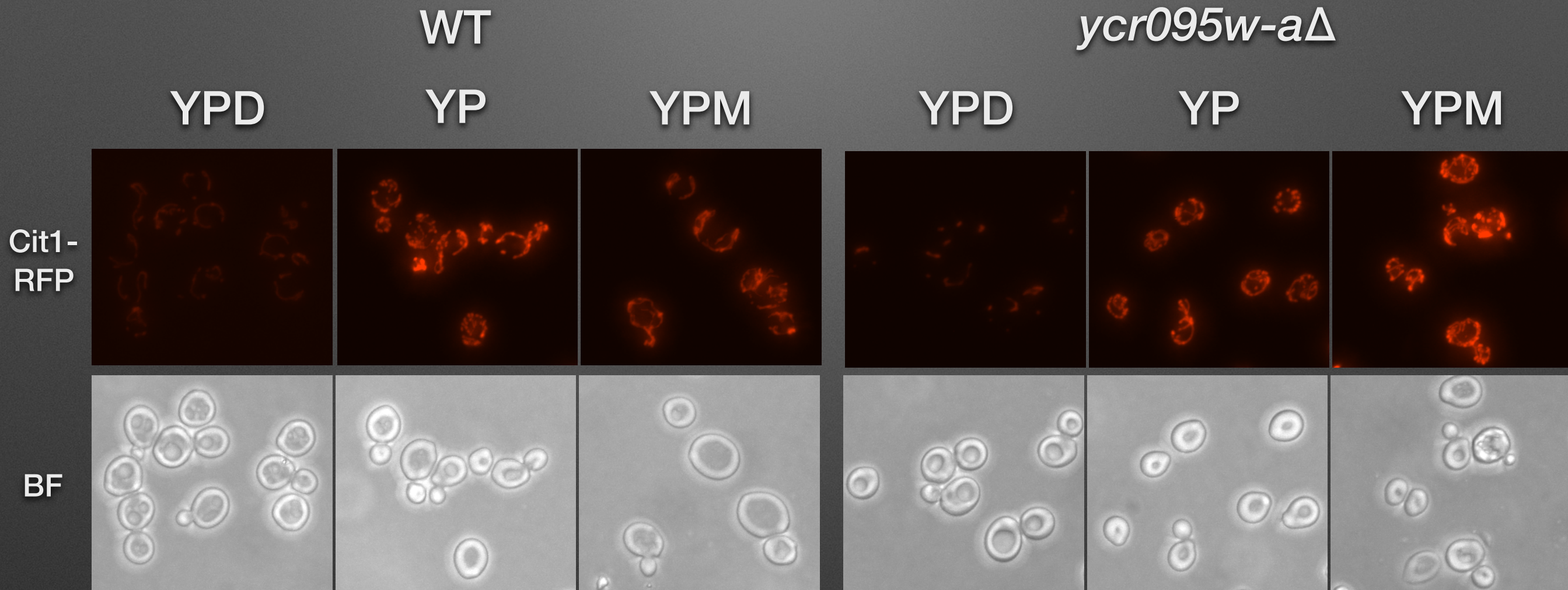


ccm1 Δ reduces Cit1 synthesis compared to WT

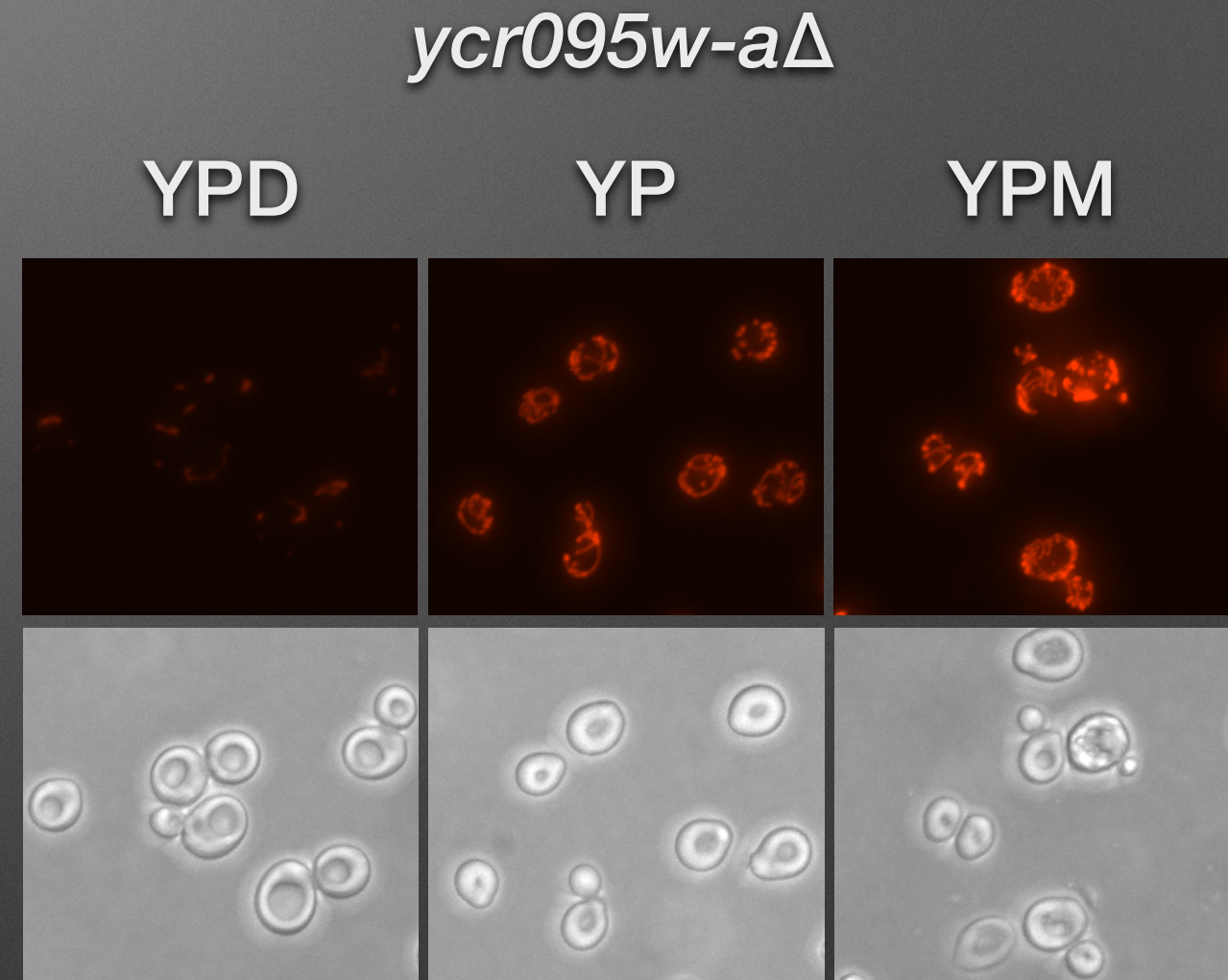
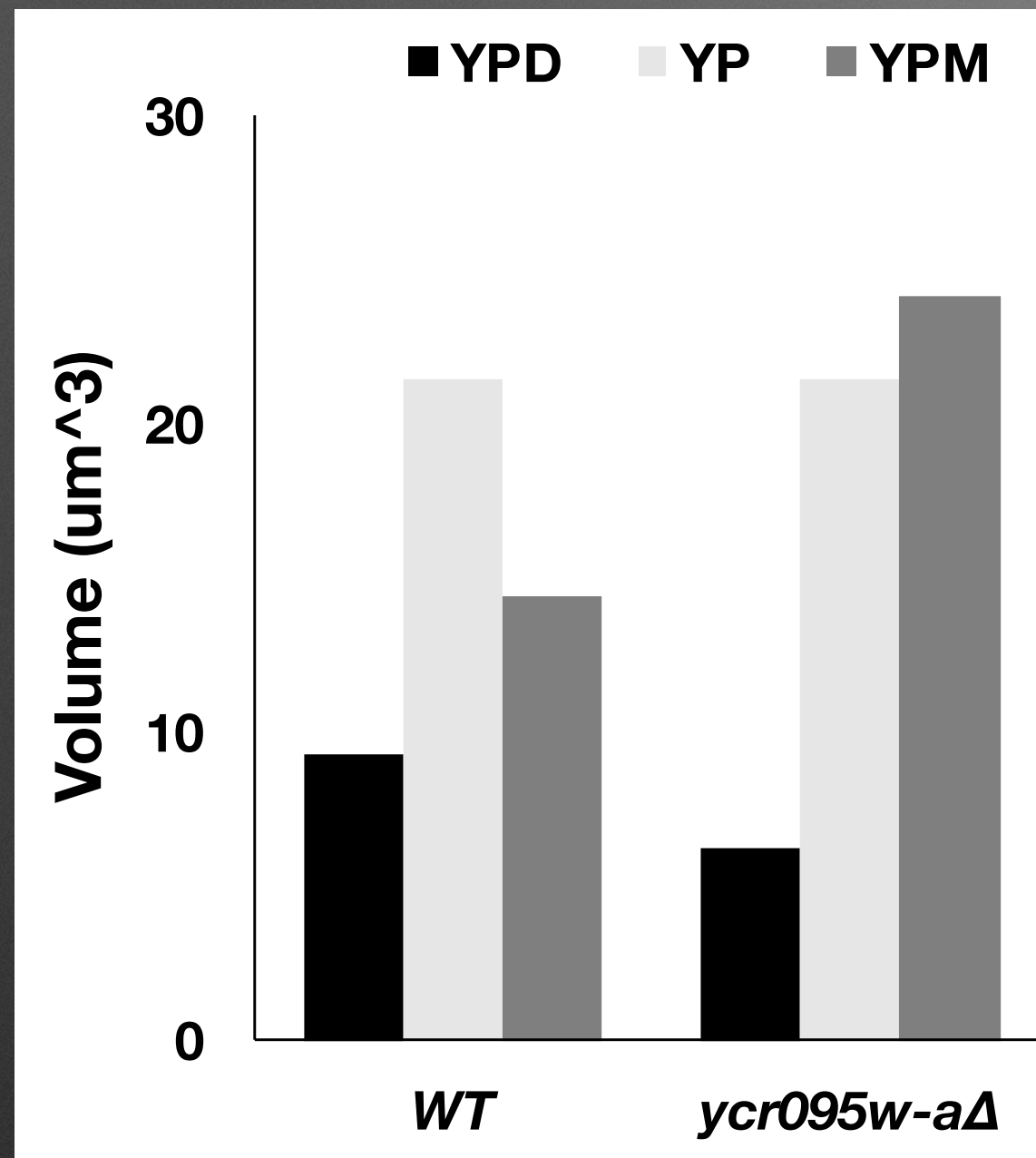


* - 10s expo time

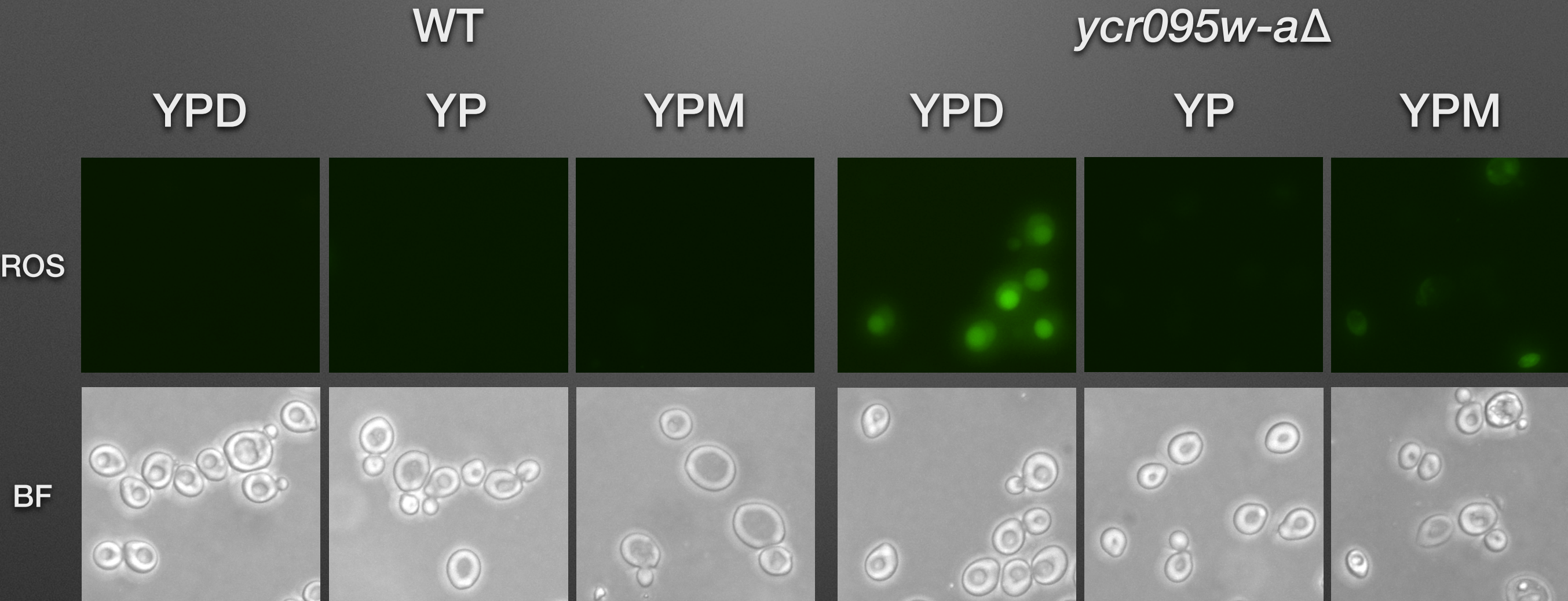
Mucin increases mitochondrial volume in a *ycr095w-aΔ*



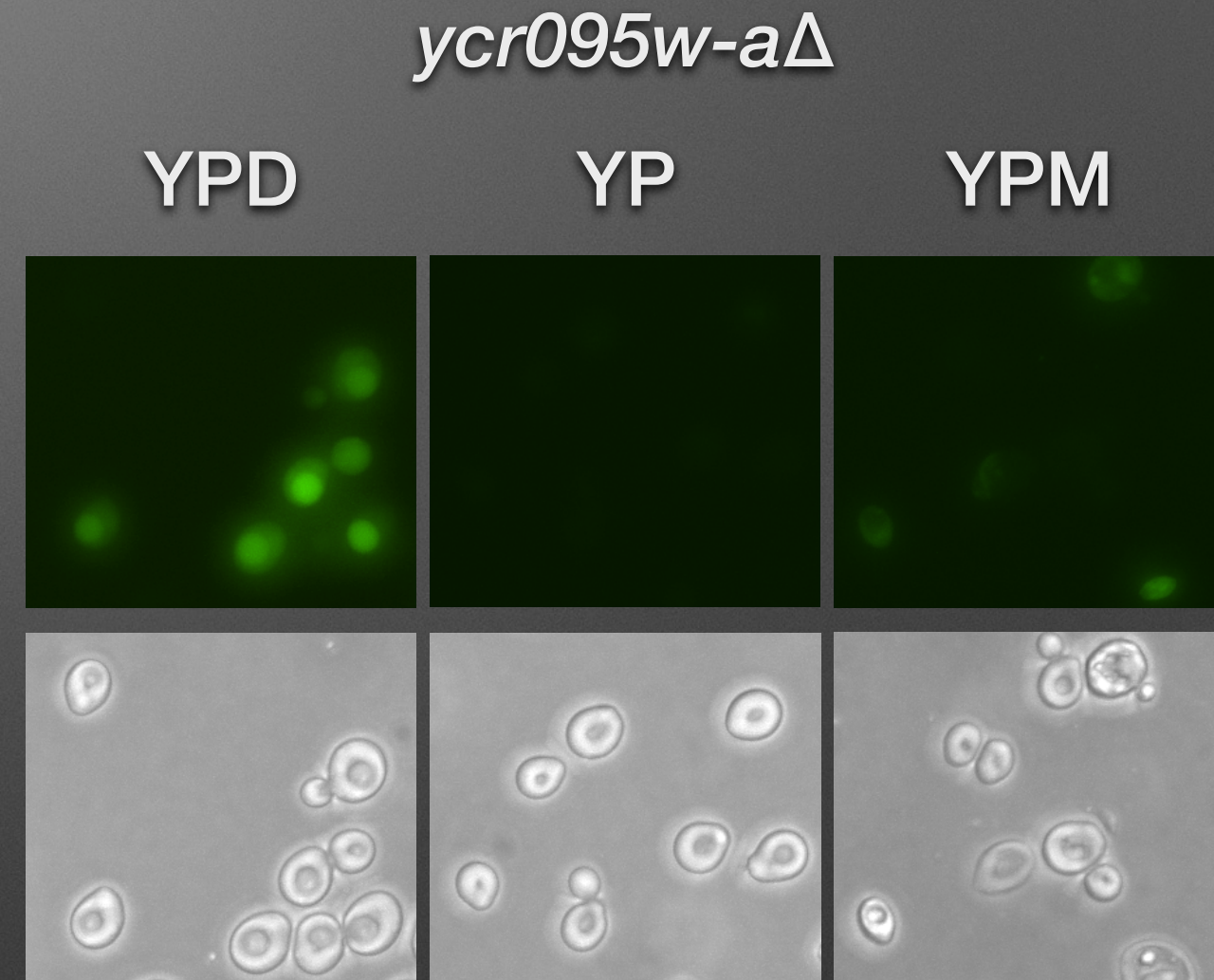
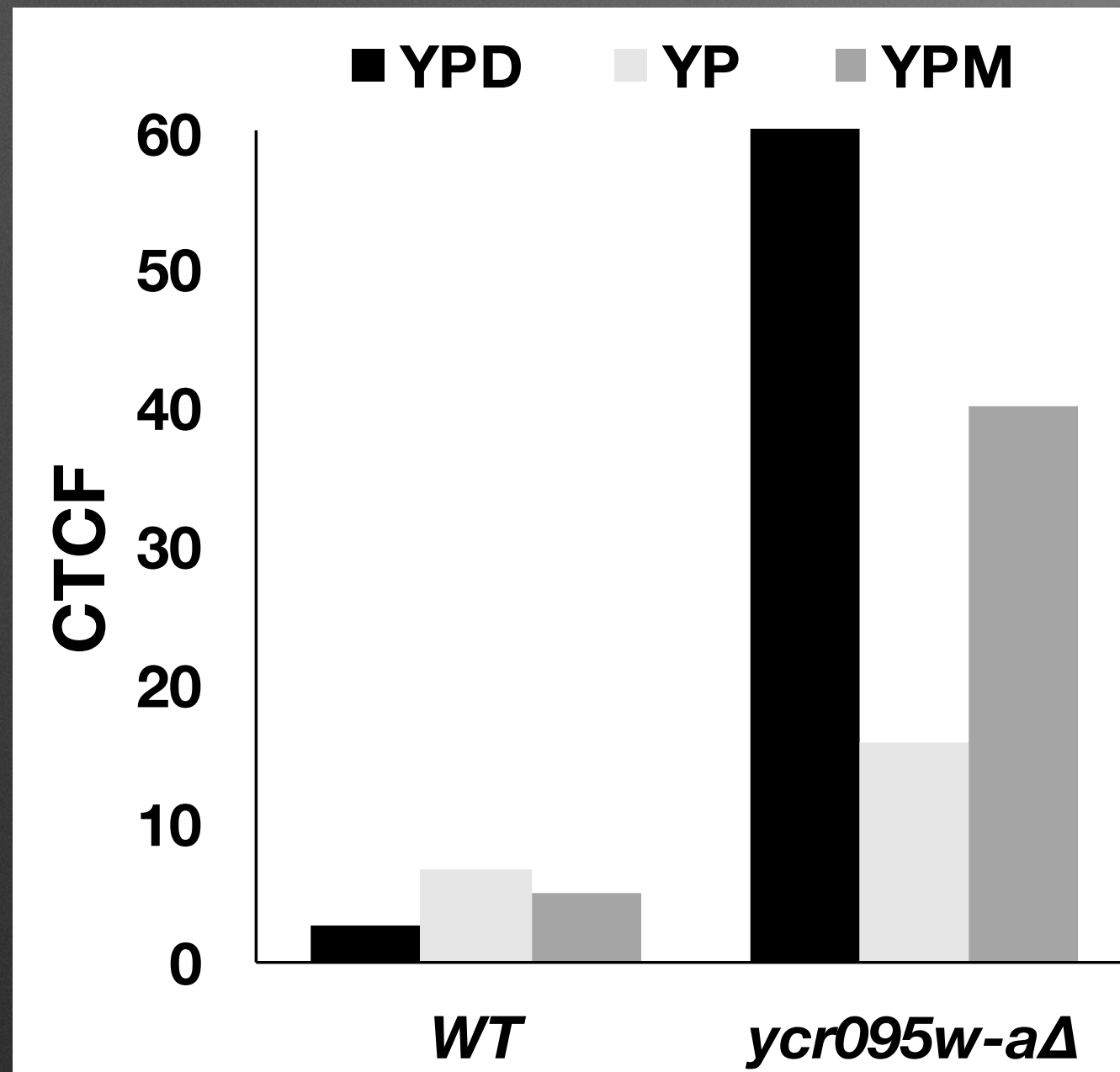
Mucin increases mitochondrial volume in a *ycr095w-aΔ*



ycr095w-aΔ increases ROS accumulation



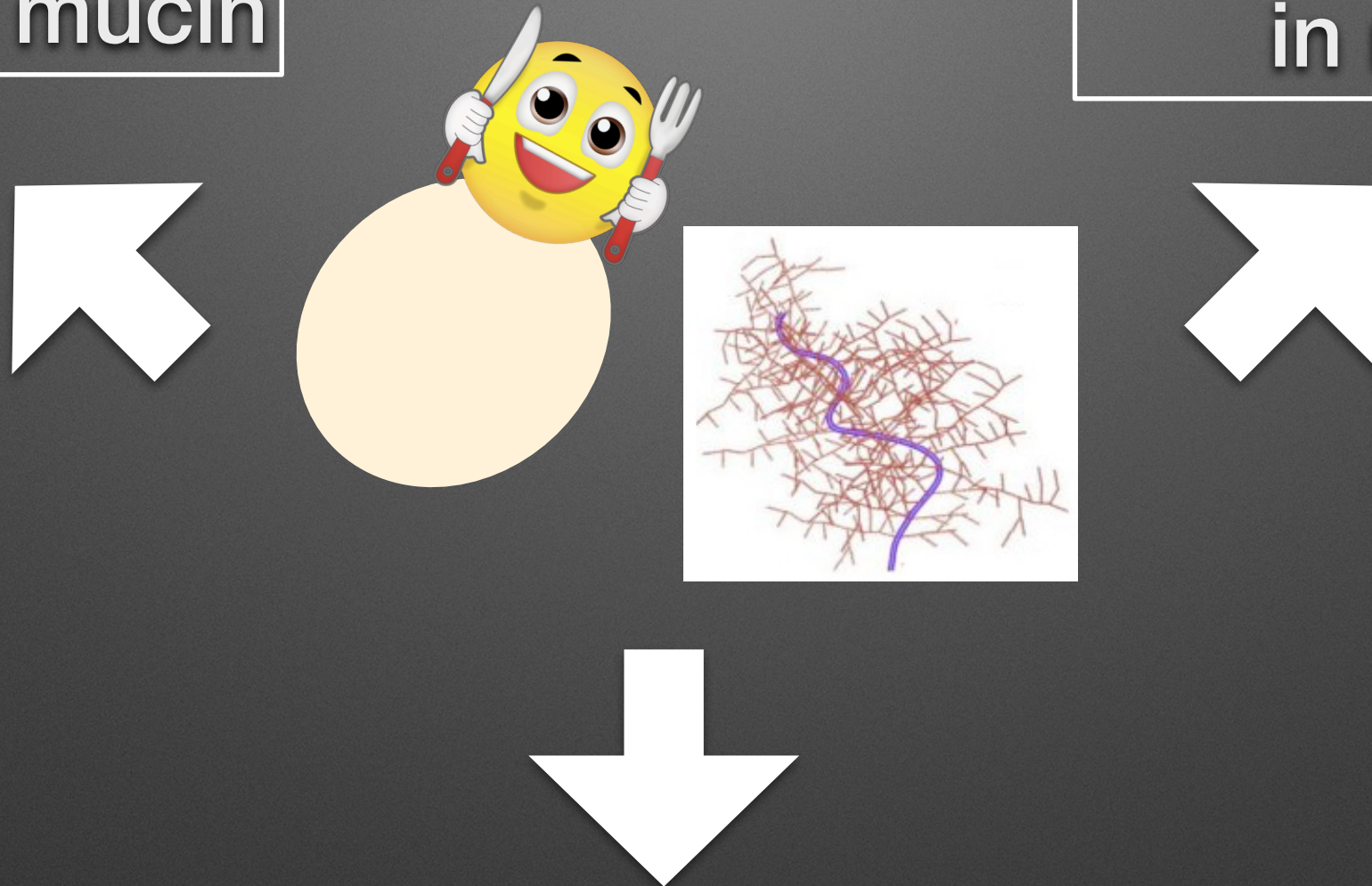
ycr095w-aΔ increases ROS accumulation



Conclusions

Can grow and adapt to mucin

Yapsins induced in mucin



Mitochondrial functionality play an integral role for growth on mucin

Future Directions: Transcriptome

1



Yeast grown
in YP

2



Yeast grown
in YPM

Acknowledgements

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Thank you!

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