

Context-Dependent Roles of Necroptotic Signalling in Cutaneous Inflammation

Implications for Atopic Dermatitis Pathogenesis and
Therapeutic Targeting

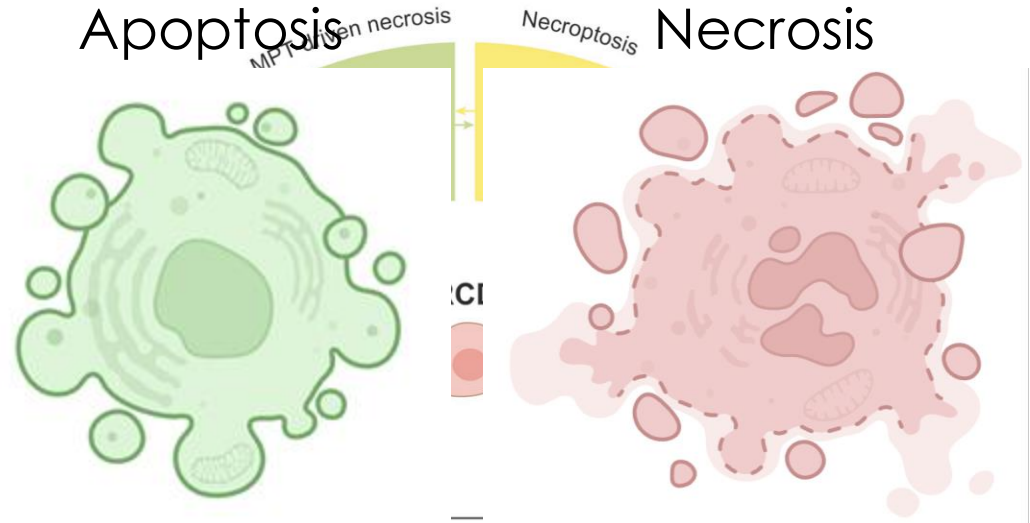
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Programmed cell death as a driver of inflammation

The hidden stories of “necrotic” cells

Galluzzi et al, 2018, CD&D

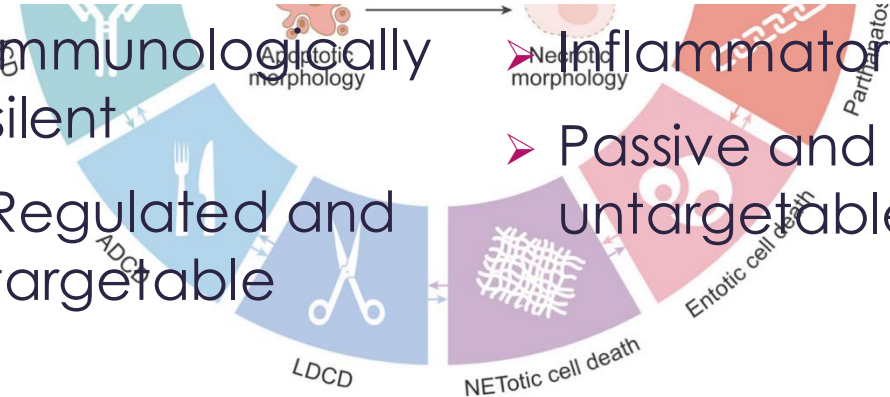


➤ Immunologically silent

➤ Regulated and targetable

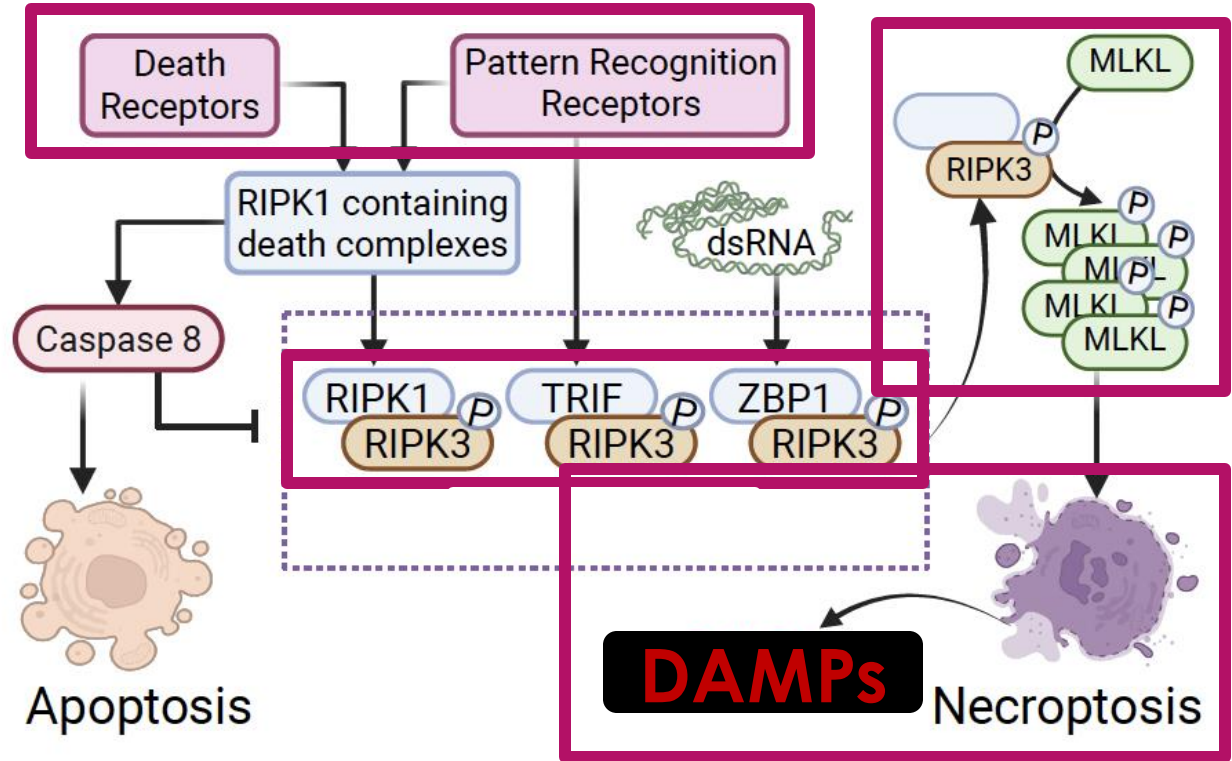
➤ Inflammatory

➤ Passive and untargetable



Necroptosis

Pro-inflammatory
programmed
cell death



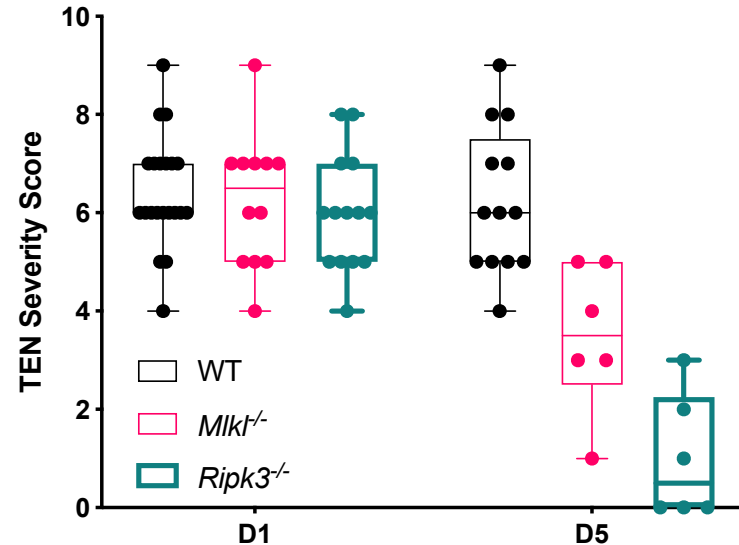
Necroptosis deficiency accelerates cutaneous recovery

- ▶ In three skin disease models
 - ▶ Smac-mimetic induced TEN
 - ▶ Induced loss of cFlip in the skin
 - ▶ Excision wounds

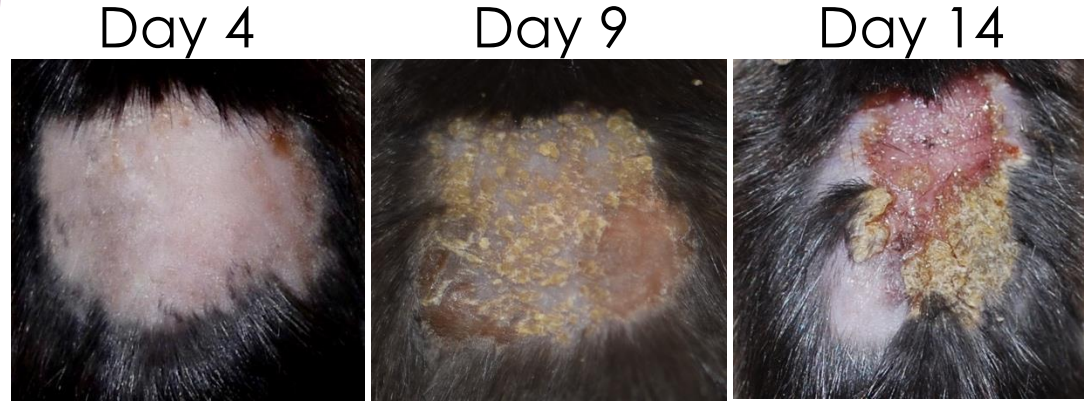
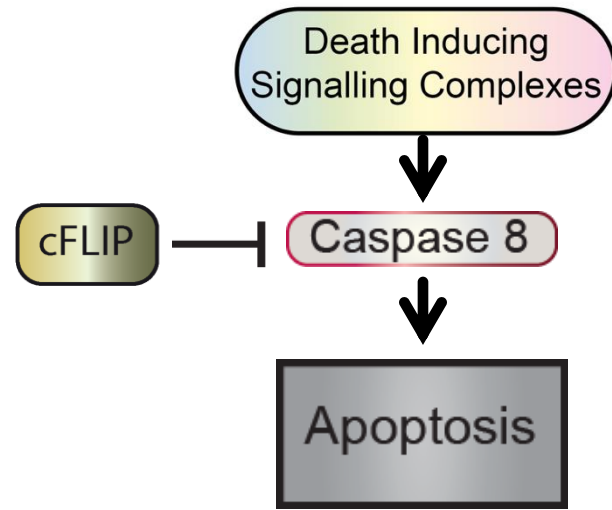


- Necroptotic KOs recover faster in 3 models of cutaneous injury
 - SM induced TEN

SM induced Lesions Day 5



- Necroptotic KOs recover faster in 3 models of cutaneous injury
 - SM induced TEN
 - Tamoxifen induced loss of cFLIP



Day 14

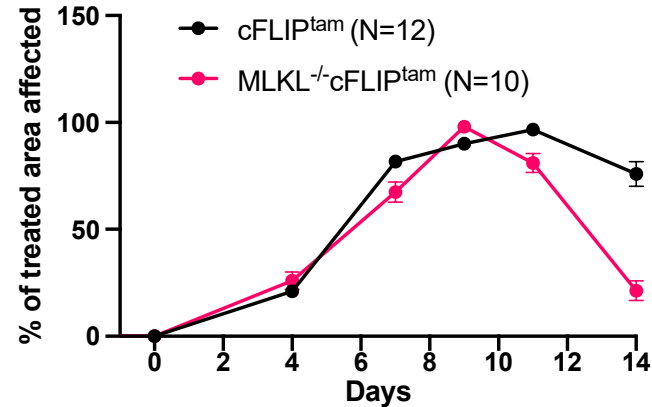
WT

MLKL KO

cFlip^{fl/fl}K14CreER^{Tam}



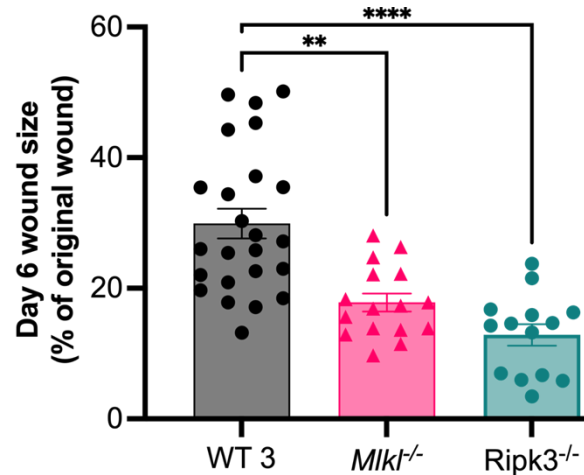
Mkl^{-/-}cFlip^{fl/fl}K14CreER^{Tam}



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- Necroptotic KOs recover faster in 3 models of cutaneous injury

- SM induced TEN
- Tamoxifen induced loss of cFLIP
- Full thickness excision wounds



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Necroptosis = Bad

Full thickness excision wounds

WTs with Nec BM

no healing advantage

Nec KOs with WT BM

retain the healing advantage

Relative wound recovery at day 6

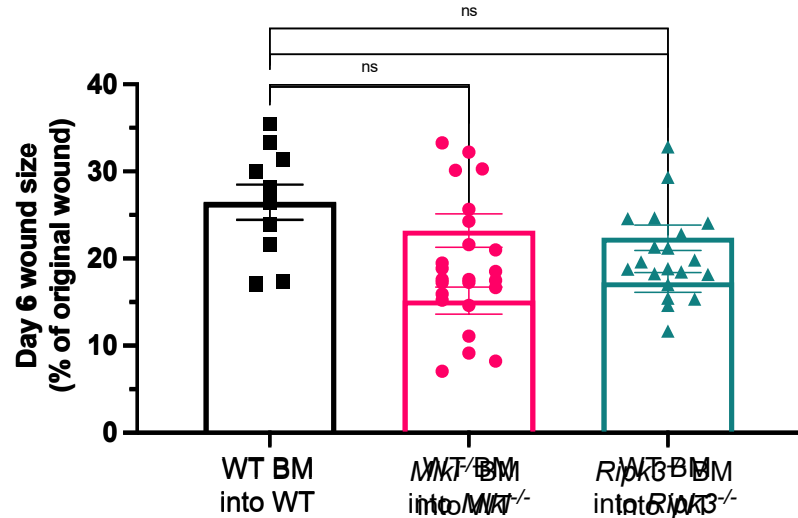
WT into WT



~~WT~~ $MLK1^{-/-}$ into $MLK1^{-/-}$

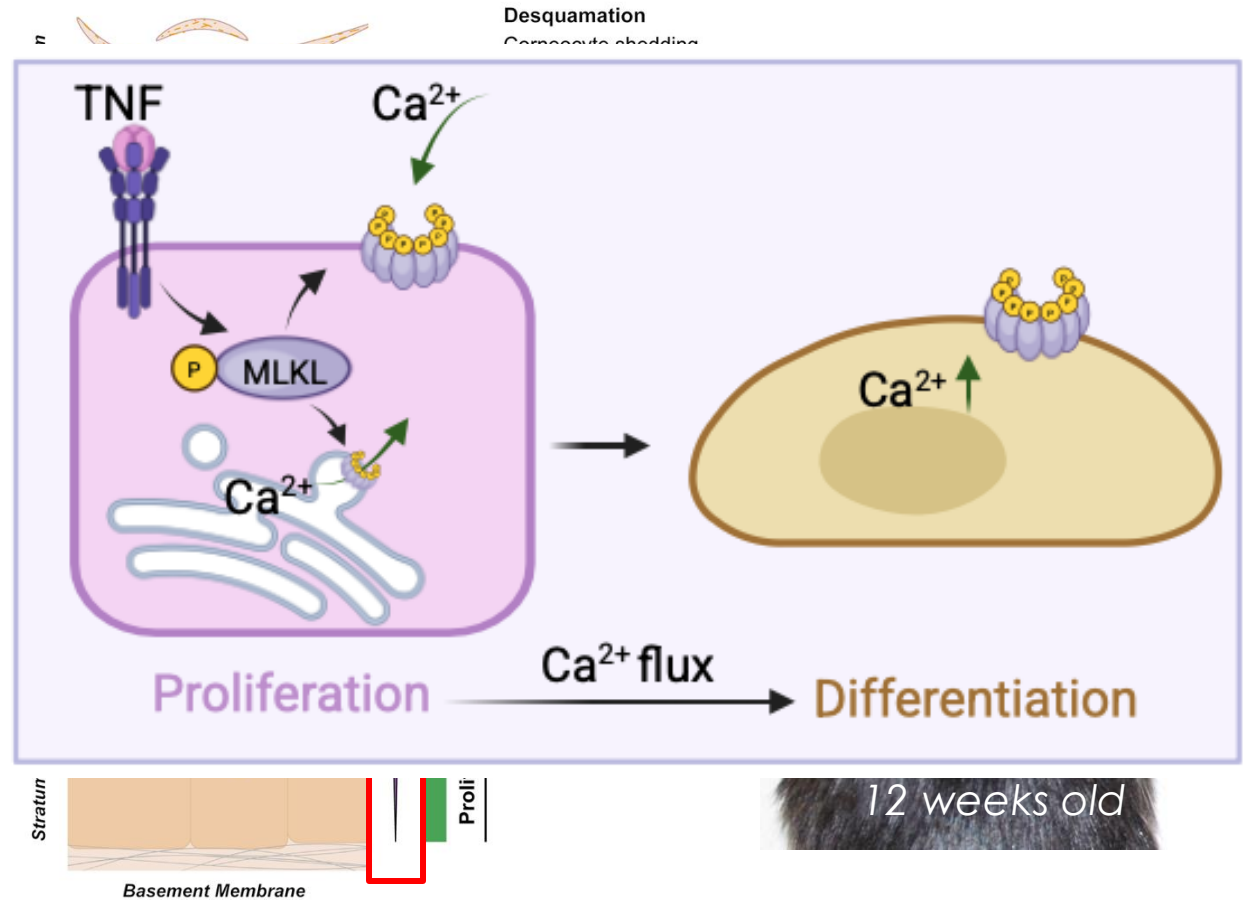


~~WT~~ $RIPK3^{-/-}$ into $RIPK3^{-/-}$



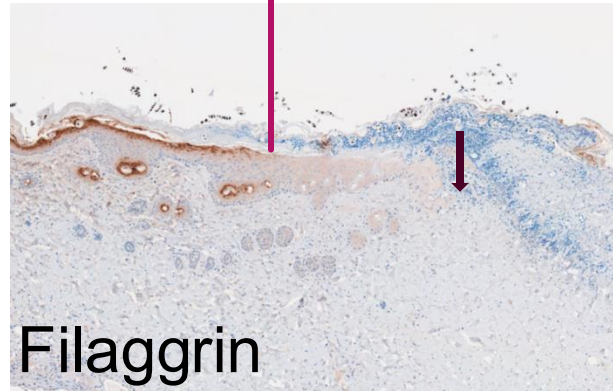
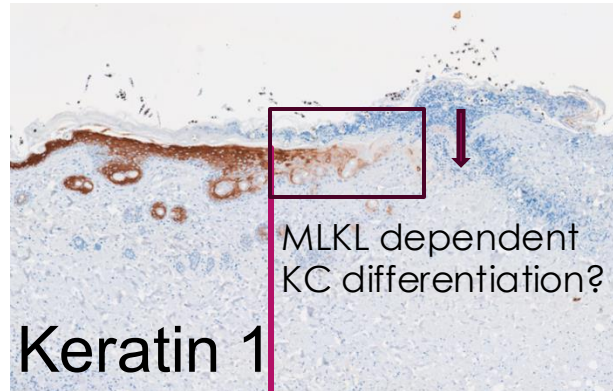
Hypothesis

Activated MLKL creates pores in the cell membrane that enable calcium flux triggering terminal differentiation rather than necroptotic cell death

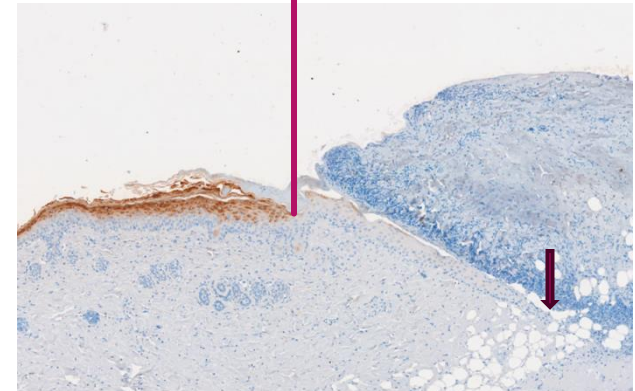
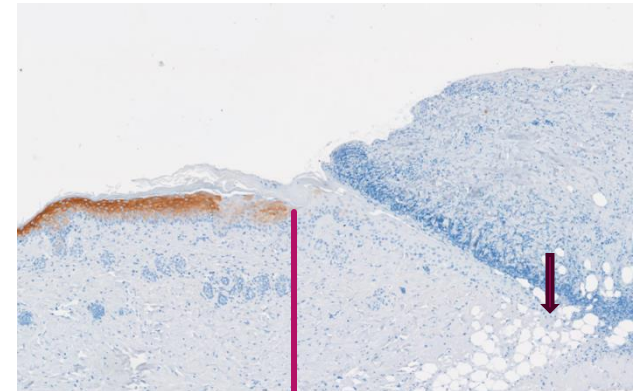


Early marker of
differentiation
occurs closer to
healing fronts in
WT skin

WT

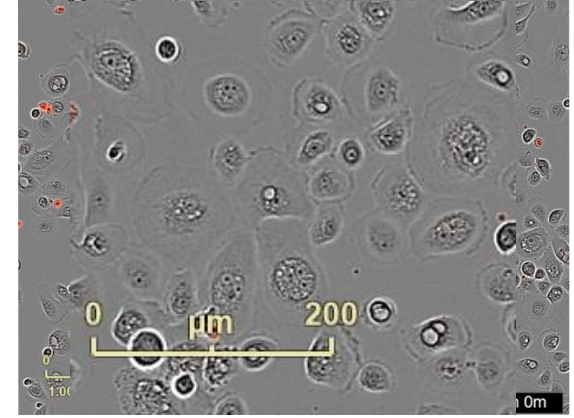
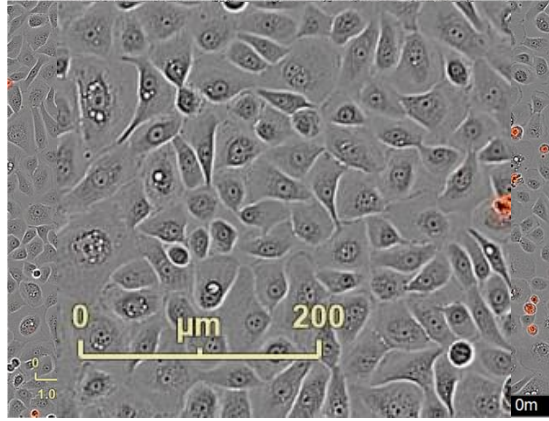


MLKL^{-/-}

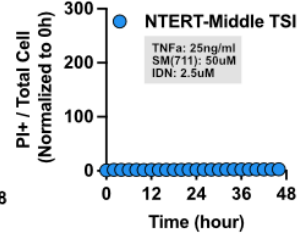
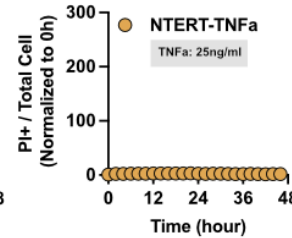
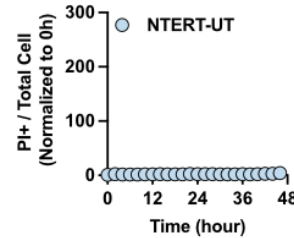


Sub-lethal Necroptosis induces differentiation in cultured human keratinocytes

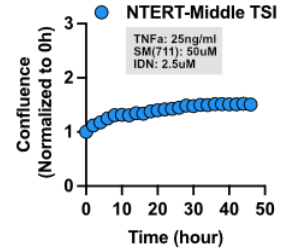
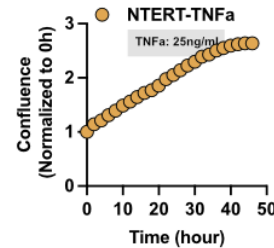
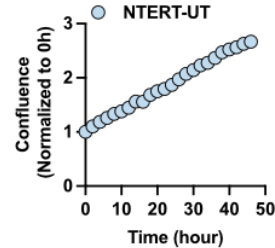
Yingxue He (PhD student) and
Gu Lok Hei (InSpire student)



Cell Death
(red is dead)

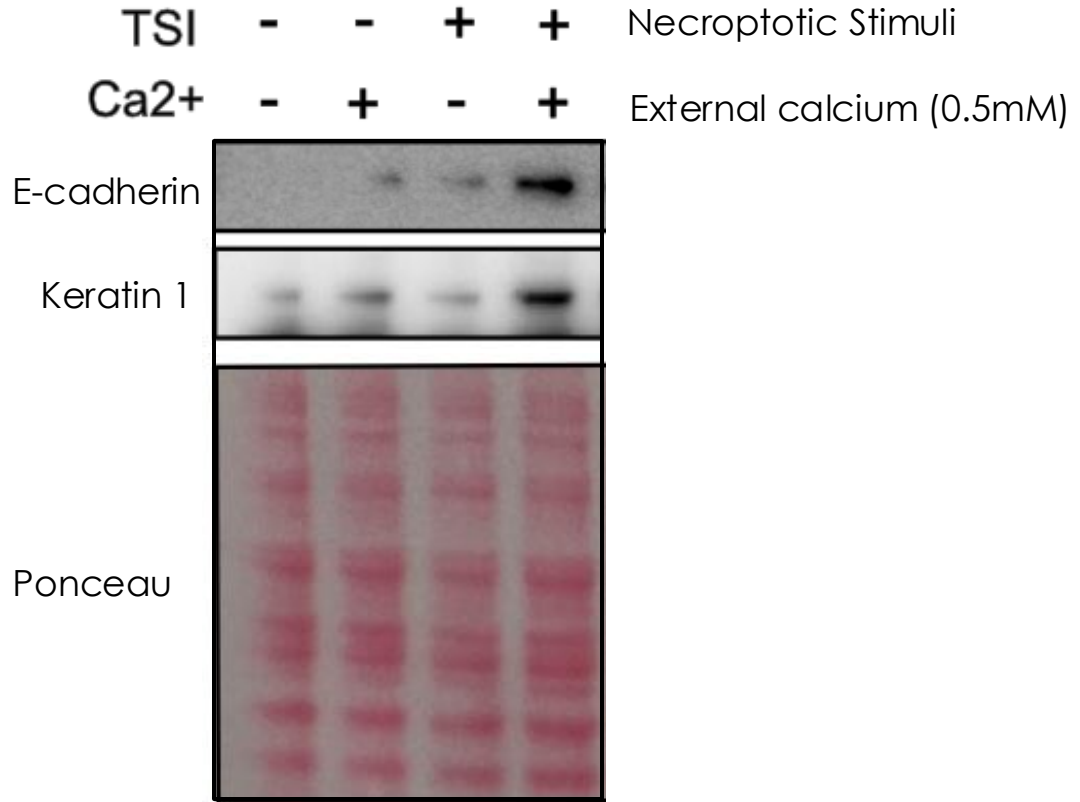


Confluence
(proliferation)



Sub-lethal Necroptosis induces differentiation in cultured human keratinocytes

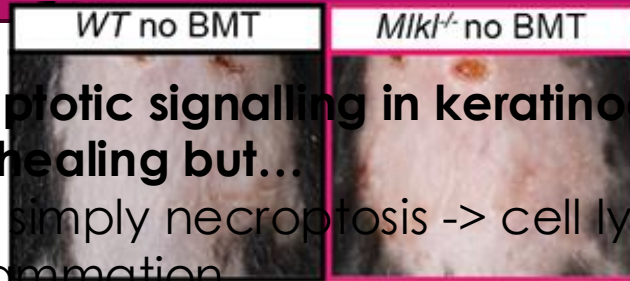
*Yingxue He (PhD student) and
Gu Lok Hei (InSpire student)*



BSO for it...

Dressing-associated dermatitis

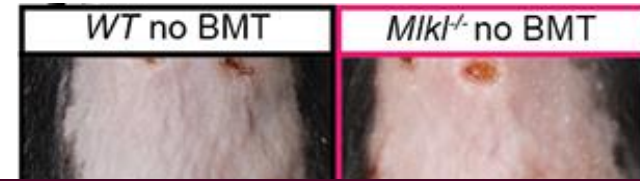
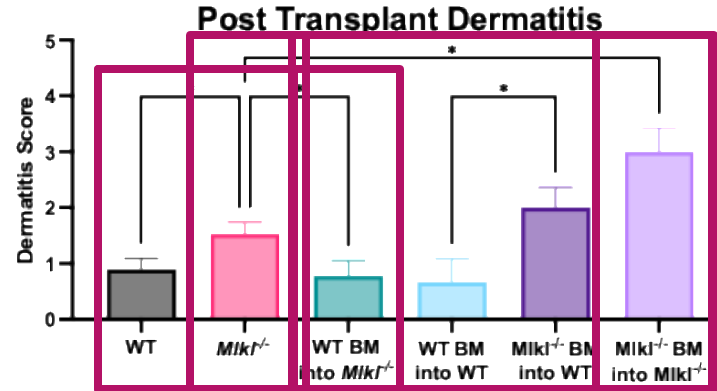
Necroptosis = Bad



**Necroptotic signalling in keratinocytes
slows healing but...**

- not simply necroptosis -> cell lysis -> inflammation
- Instead necroptosis-> differentiation -> reduced proliferation & migration

Immune cell
necroptotic
signalling limits
cutaneous
over-reactions



Necroptosis = Good?



Divergent Roles of Necroptosis in Skin Inflammation and Barrier Disruption

Necroptosis = *Bad and Good*

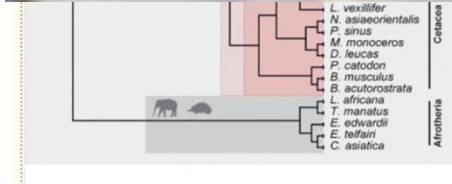
Loss of necroptosis in the skin enhances recovery from epidermal barrier disruption.

Loss in immune cells sensitises to cutaneous over-reactions

Effect is massively amplified post-BMT

Convergent evolution - loss of necroptosis function in mammals

- Loss of necroptosis is baseline non-pathogenic
- May be advantageous in some situations – see carnivores and wound healing
- May become pathologically significant when combined with other risk factors



	RIPK1	RIPK3	MLKL
Carnivora	●	●	—
Canis	●	●	—
Uca	●	●	—
S	●	●	—
S	●	●	—
S	●	●	—
S	●	●	—
S	●	●	—
S	●	●	—
S	●	●	—
S	●	●	—



Clinical and therapeutic implications

Loss of necroptosis in the skin enhances recovery from epidermal injury

- Target to treat wounds, burns, barrier disruption disorders

Loss in immune cells sensitises to cutaneous over-reactions

- Pan-inhibition of necroptosis could backfire
- Is necroptosis deficiency a risk factor in AD?
- Necroptosis deficient BMT donors as a risk factor.

Loss of necroptosis in
the skin enhances
recovery from
epidermal injury

Loss in immune cells
sensitises to cutaneous
over-reactions

THANKS!

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