

Fruit fly study identifies new gene linked to aortic aneurysms

April 24 2018



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An interdisciplinary team of researchers has identified a new gene linked to human aortic aneurysms. By combining comprehensive genetic studies in the fruit fly, dataset searches and analysis of diseased human aortic tissue, the researchers shed light on mechanisms not previously known to be associated with this devastating disease. The study appears in the journal *Developmental Cell*.

"One of the goals of our lab is to conduct genetic screens in the fruit fly to identify [genes](#) that cause neurodevelopmental and neurodegenerative disorders in people," said corresponding author Dr. Hugo Bellen, professor of molecular and human genetics and neuroscience at Baylor College of Medicine and an investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. "We have identified 165 genes, mapped them and cloned them. The gene we studied here, *ari-1*, is one of these genes."

"We studied *ari-1* because we wanted to investigate a possible connection with the gene *parkin*, linked to Parkinson disease," said first author, Dr. Nele Haelterman, a former graduate student in the Bellen lab. "The *ari-1* and *parkin* genes are related, and the corresponding proteins they produce are enzymes that chemically modify many other proteins in ways that alter their functions."

Working with fruit flies carrying mutations of *ari-1*, the researchers screened the flies' tissues looking for anomalies.

"We found that muscle cells from *ari-1* mutants looked different from normal cells," said first author Kai Li Tan, a graduate student in the Program in Developmental Biology in the Bellen lab. "Normal muscle cells have many nuclei that are evenly distributed in the cell. On the other hand, *ari-1* mutant muscle cells display a clustering of nuclei similar to what one would observe in an injured or sick muscle. The nuclei also had abnormal shapes."

Normal fly [muscle cells](#) maintain their nuclei evenly distributed using a network of complex protein 'bridges,' called cytoskeleton. The cytoskeleton is connected to a similar array inside each nucleus (the nucleoskeleton) by the LINC protein complex. This array of protein connections not only keeps nuclei in their proper location, but it also allows the inside of the cell, including the nuclei, to sense changes, such as mechanical tension changes that occur in their external environment.

"Mutants of these different proteins have been known to cause nuclear clustering," Tan said. "We tested whether the LINC complex was affected in ari-1 mutants and found that the mutants do modify the [protein](#) Koi in the LINC complex in a manner that disrupts the mechanism that keeps the nuclei in place."

The researchers found an interesting connection between the proteins Ari-1 and Parkin.

"We found that the proteins can form complexes with themselves and with each other and that the functions of Ari-1 and Parkin overlap to some degree," said Bellen, who also is a member of the Jan and Dan Duncan Neurological Research Institute at Texas Children's Hospital. "If Ari-1 is missing, Parkin can take over its function, but not as well as Ari-1; the fruit flies present a mild defect. It works the other way too. When Parkin is missing, Ari-1 can compensate for its absence to some degree."

The fruit fly-human connection

The researchers looked to connect the fly gene ari-1 to a human condition via GeneMatcher, a web-tool developed as part of the Baylor-Hopkins Center for Mendelian Genomics for rare disease researchers. Similar to online dating websites that match couples, GeneMatcher allows researchers to find others that are interested in the same genes they are working on.

GeneMatcher connected the Bellen group with the group of Dr. Dianna Milewicz, division director, professor and vice chair of medical genetics at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston McGovern Medical School. She also is a co-author in this study.

Milewicz is interested in finding new genes linked to [aortic aneurysms](#).

Her group has screened hundreds of families with early onset aortic aneurysms to try to find new genes that could help assess early the risk of the disease. Aortic aneurysms are potentially life threatening conditions in which the walls of the body's main artery, the aorta, can weaken, bulge and potentially rupture, a fatal condition.

The Bellen and Milewicz labs began a collaboration to explore a connection between human ari-1 (ARIH1) and aortic aneurysms. They identified rare variants of ARIH1 in patients. The variants are associated with cerebrovascular and aortic aneurysms and confirmed that patient aortic tissue samples have abnormally shaped nuclei in aortic smooth muscles. Further, laboratory experiments reducing ARIH1 expression in normal human smooth [cells](#) resulted in [nuclei](#) changing their shape to that observed in the tissues taken from patients.

Given that proper sensing of mechanical tensions affecting the aorta is important to prevent aneurysms, the researchers argue that the defects in ARIH1 that lead to disruption of mechanical sensing mechanisms implicate ARIH1 in aortic and cerebrovascular disease.

More information: Kai Li Tan et al, Ari-1 Regulates Myonuclear Organization Together with Parkin and Is Associated with Aortic Aneurysms, *Developmental Cell* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.devcel.2018.03.020](#)

Provided by Baylor College of Medicine

Citation: Fruit fly study identifies new gene linked to aortic aneurysms (2018, April 24) retrieved 5 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-04-fruit-gene-linked-aortic-aneurysms.html>

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