

ILD 연구회 심포지움

단일세포전사체 기반 염증성 폐질환 연구

2022. 6. 20.

Jeong Seok Lee

Assistant Professor / KAIST GSMSE

Co-founder & CEO / GENOME INSIGHT Inc.

Part I. The impact of viral infection (human & animal study)

Part II. The impact of corticosteroid (human study)

Part III. The impact of other immuno-suppressive agents (animal study)

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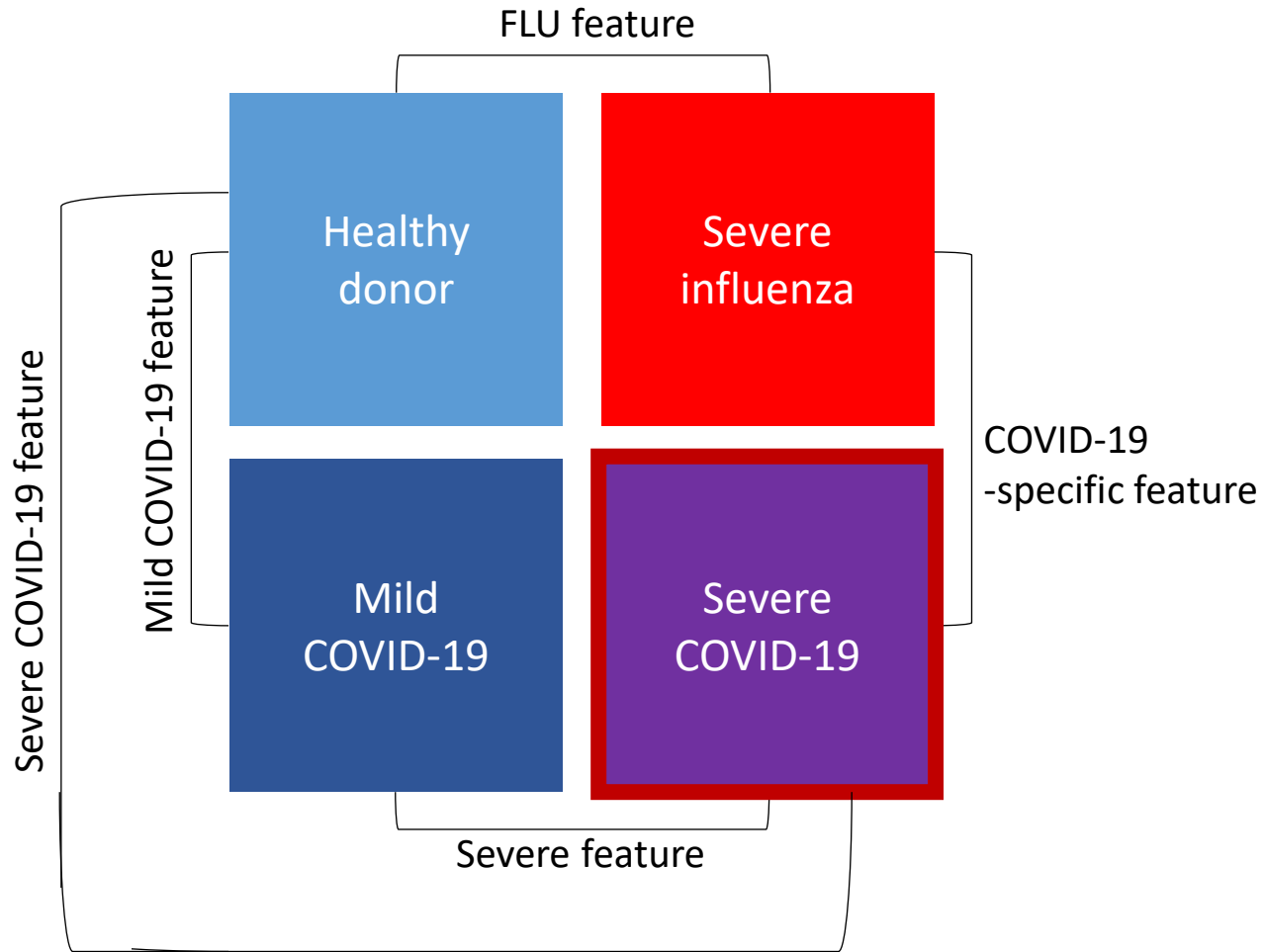
CORONAVIRUS

Immunophenotyping of COVID-19 and influenza highlights the role of type I interferons in development of severe COVID-19

Jeong Seok Lee^{1*}, Seongwan Park^{2*}, Hye Won Jeong^{3*}, Jin Young Ahn^{4*}, Seong Jin Choi¹, Hoyoung Lee¹, Baekgyu Choi², Su Kyung Nam², Moa Sa^{1,5}, Ji-Soo Kwon^{1,6}, Su Jin Jeong⁴, Heung Kyu Lee^{1,5}, Sung Ho Park⁷, Su-Hyung Park^{1,5}, Jun Yong Choi^{4†}, Sung-Han Kim^{6†}, Inkyung Jung^{2†}, Eui-Cheol Shin^{1,5†}

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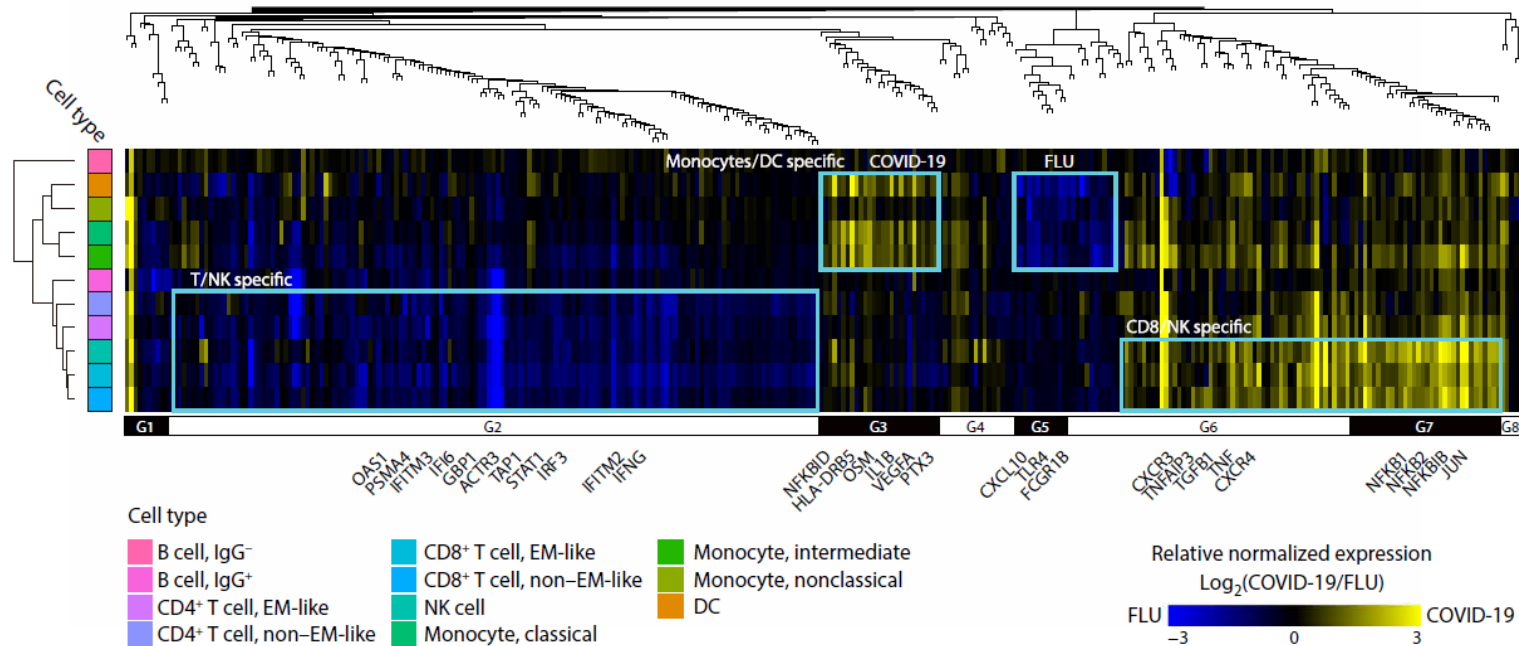
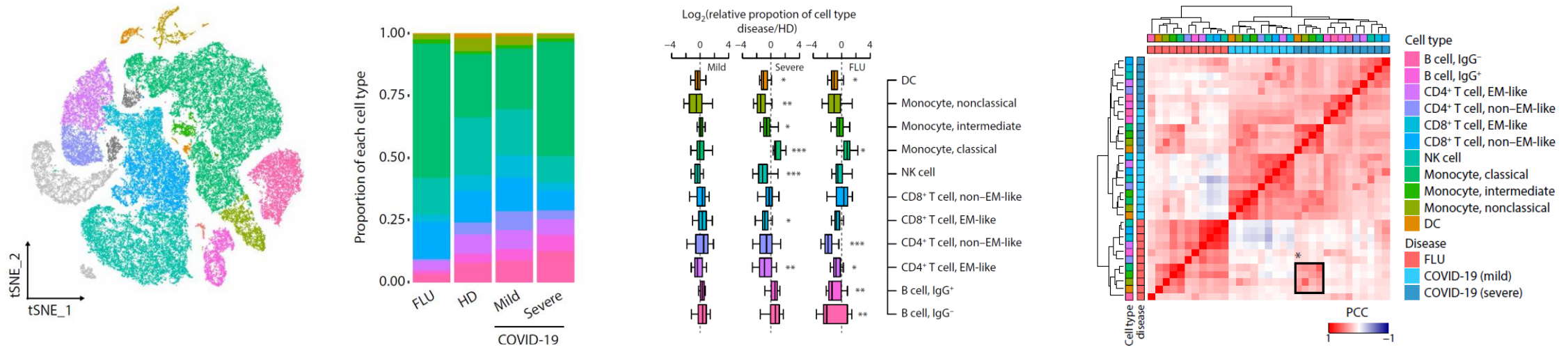
Cross-sectional, comparative design



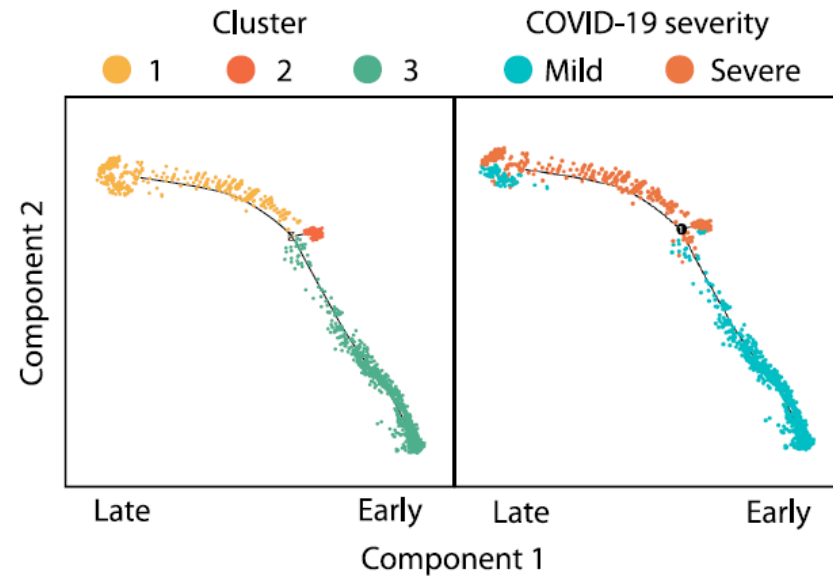
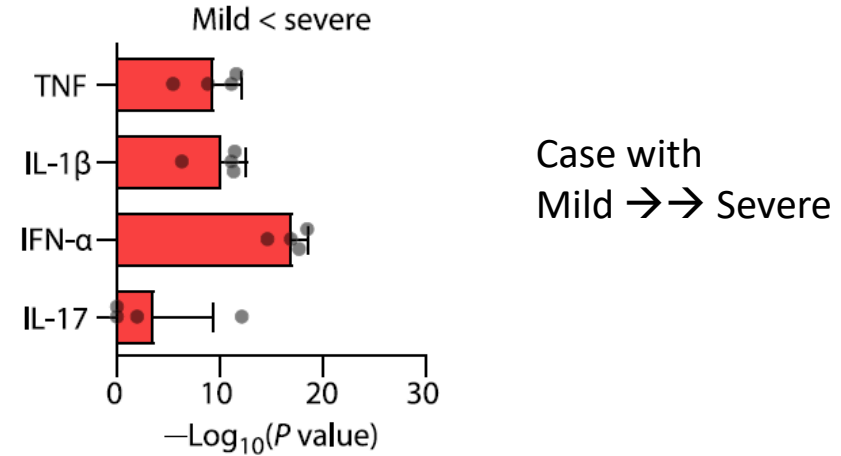
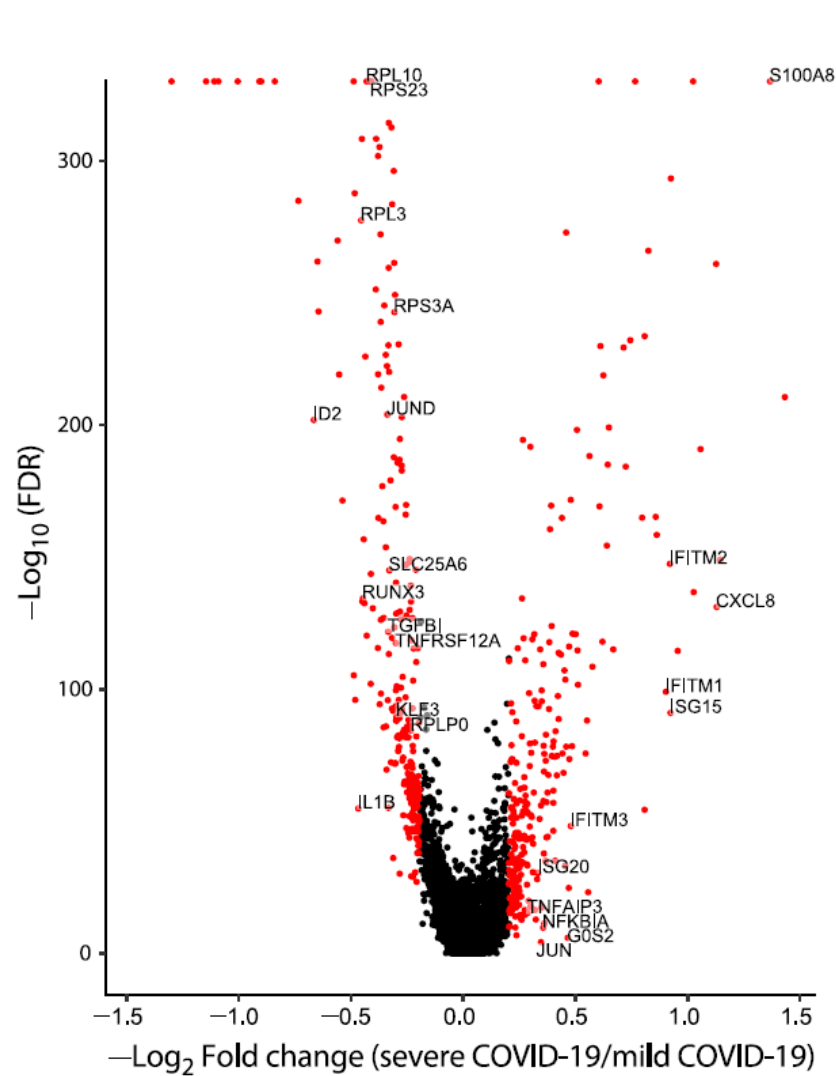
To improve understanding of immune response in severe COVID-19.

To reveal therapeutic targets to suppress severe progression of COVID-19

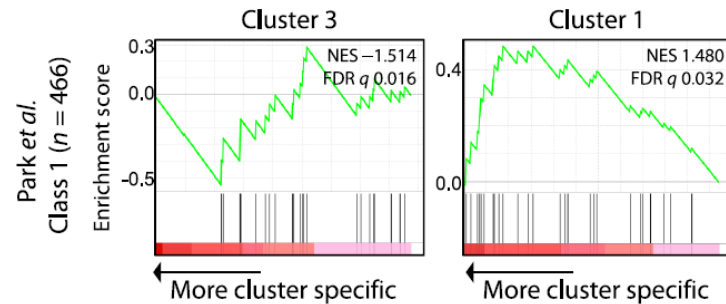
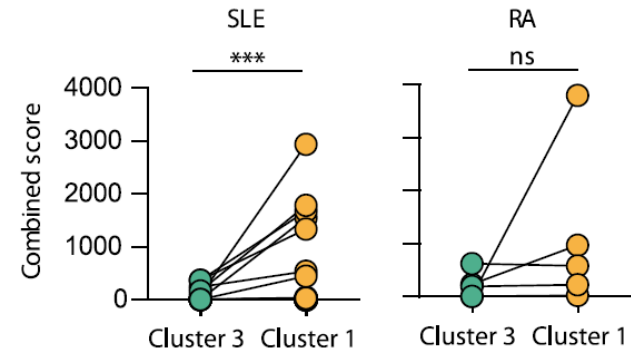
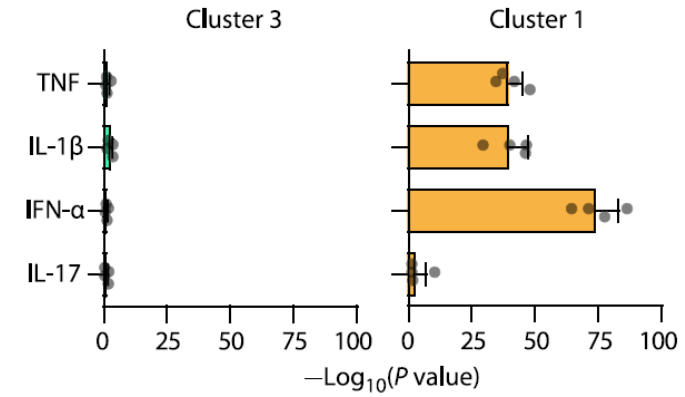
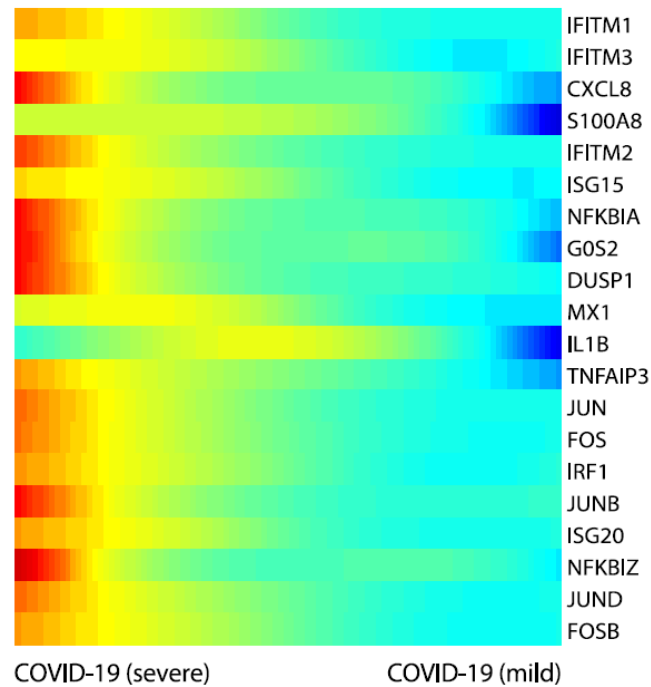
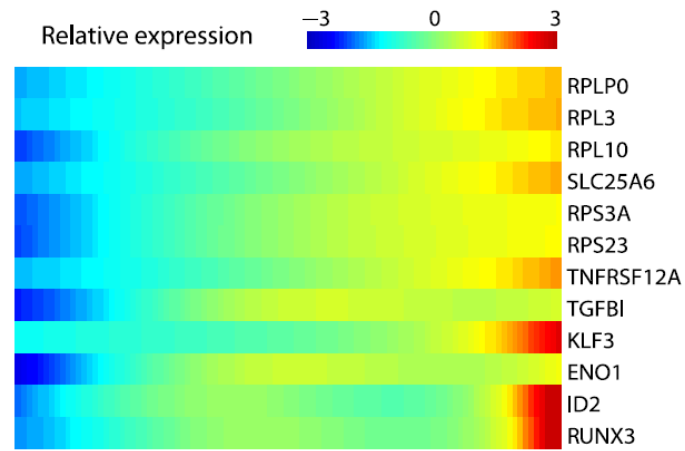
Comparative landscape of immune response in PBMCs of COVID-19 patients



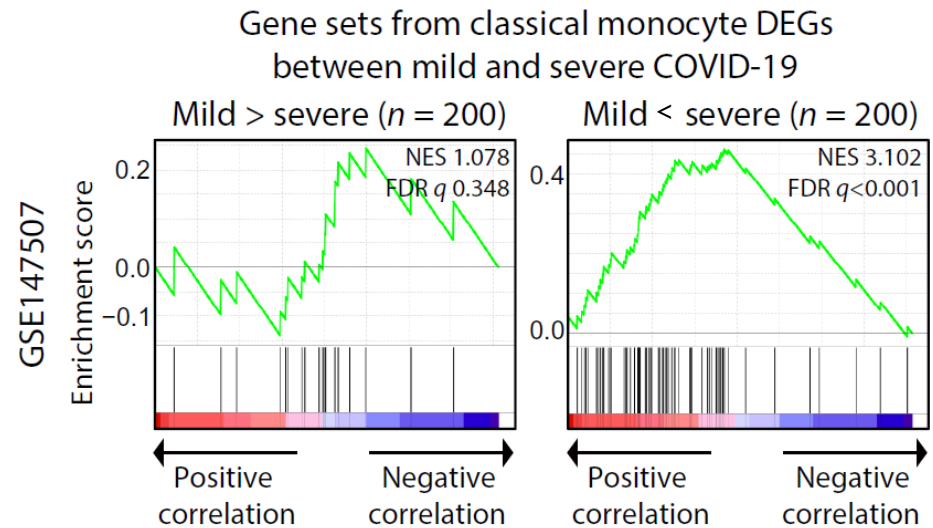
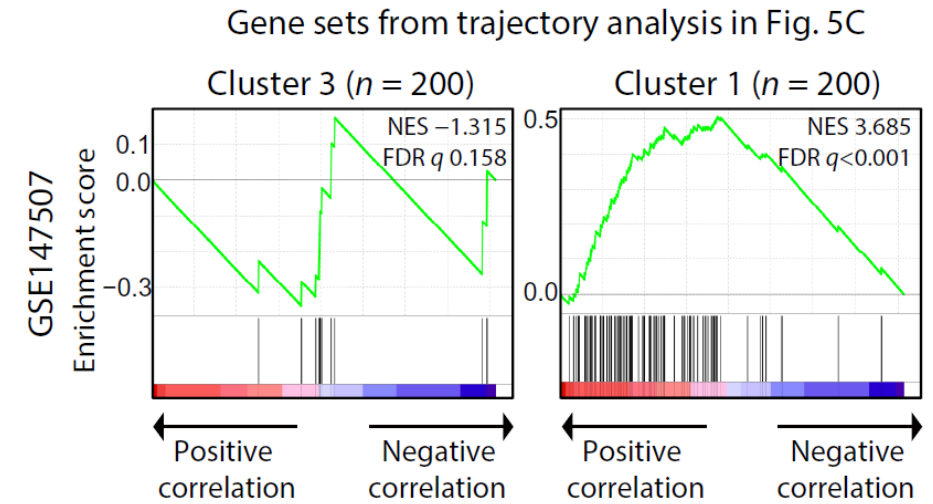
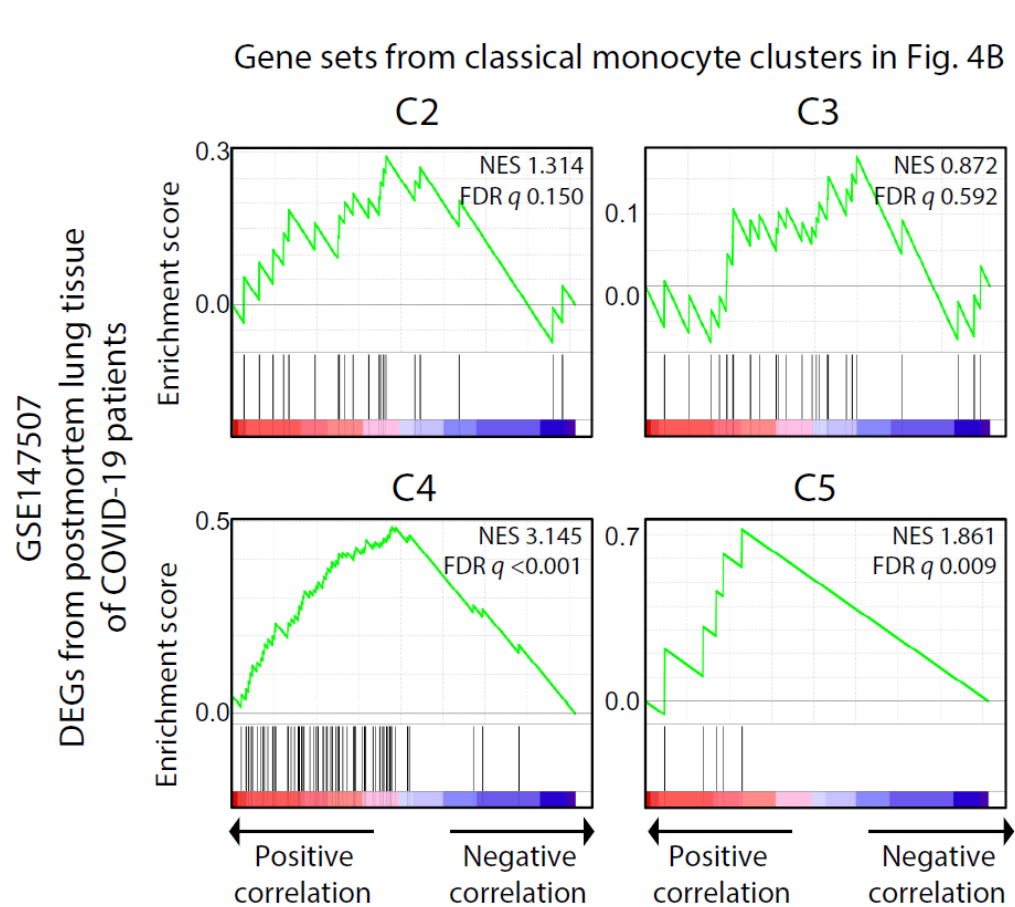
Defining specific features of monocyte changes in severe COVID-19



Trajectory analysis: Mild → Severe



Validation using DEGs from postmortem lung tissue of COVID-19 patients



Summary (1)

COVID-19 → TNF, IL-1

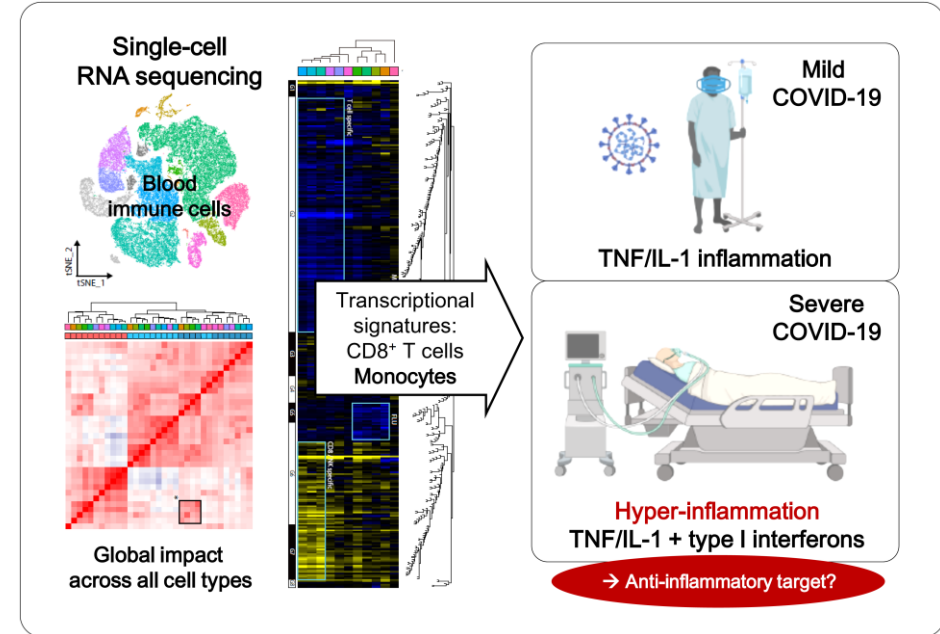
Severe COVID-19 → +Type 1 IFN

Strength: Landscaping study, Cited more than 200 times.

- Started earlier, and completed faster.
- Providing initial impression of the immune response pattern in COVID-19
- Severe COVID-19 is a real medical issue: contrast severe COVID-19 using 3 control groups

Weakness

- Small size to characterize human subjects (n=20)
- Descriptive, **cross-sectional study**










ARTICLE



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-24807-0>

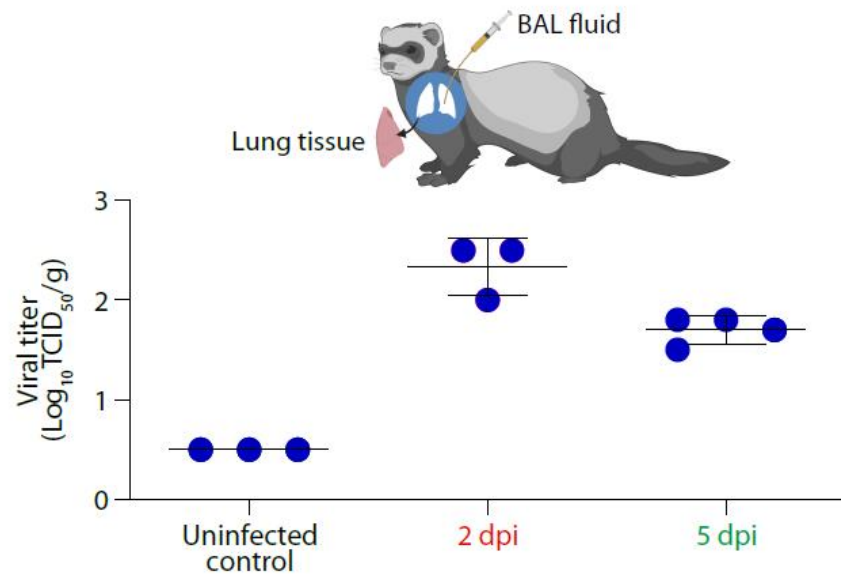
OPEN

Single-cell transcriptome of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid reveals sequential change of macrophages during SARS-CoV-2 infection in ferrets

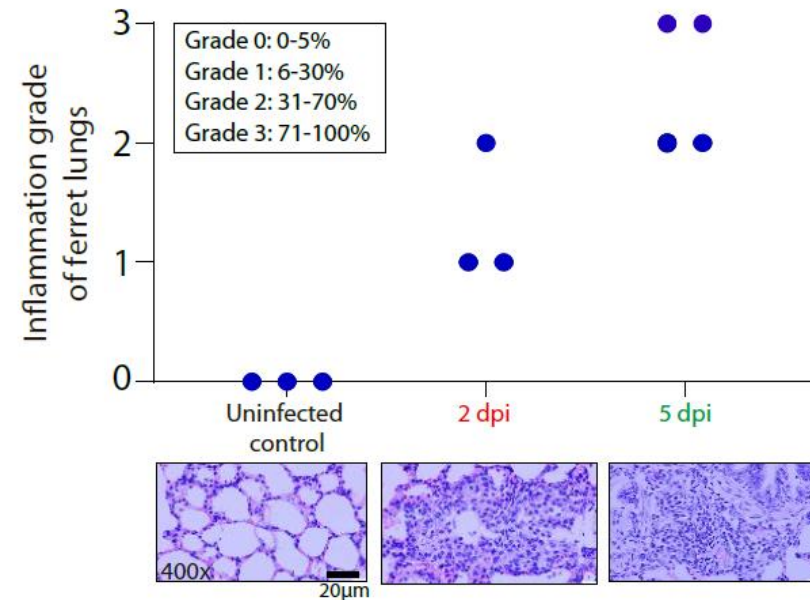
Jeong Seok Lee ^{1,8}✉, June-Young Koh ^{2,8}, Kijong Yi ^{2,8}, Young-Il Kim ^{3,8}, Su-Jin Park^{3,4}, Eun-Ha Kim³, Se-Mi Kim³, Sung Ho Park⁵, Young Seok Ju ^{1,2,6}, Young Ki Choi ^{3,7}✉ & Su-Hyung Park ^{2,6}✉

Objectives of this study

Longitudinal Design



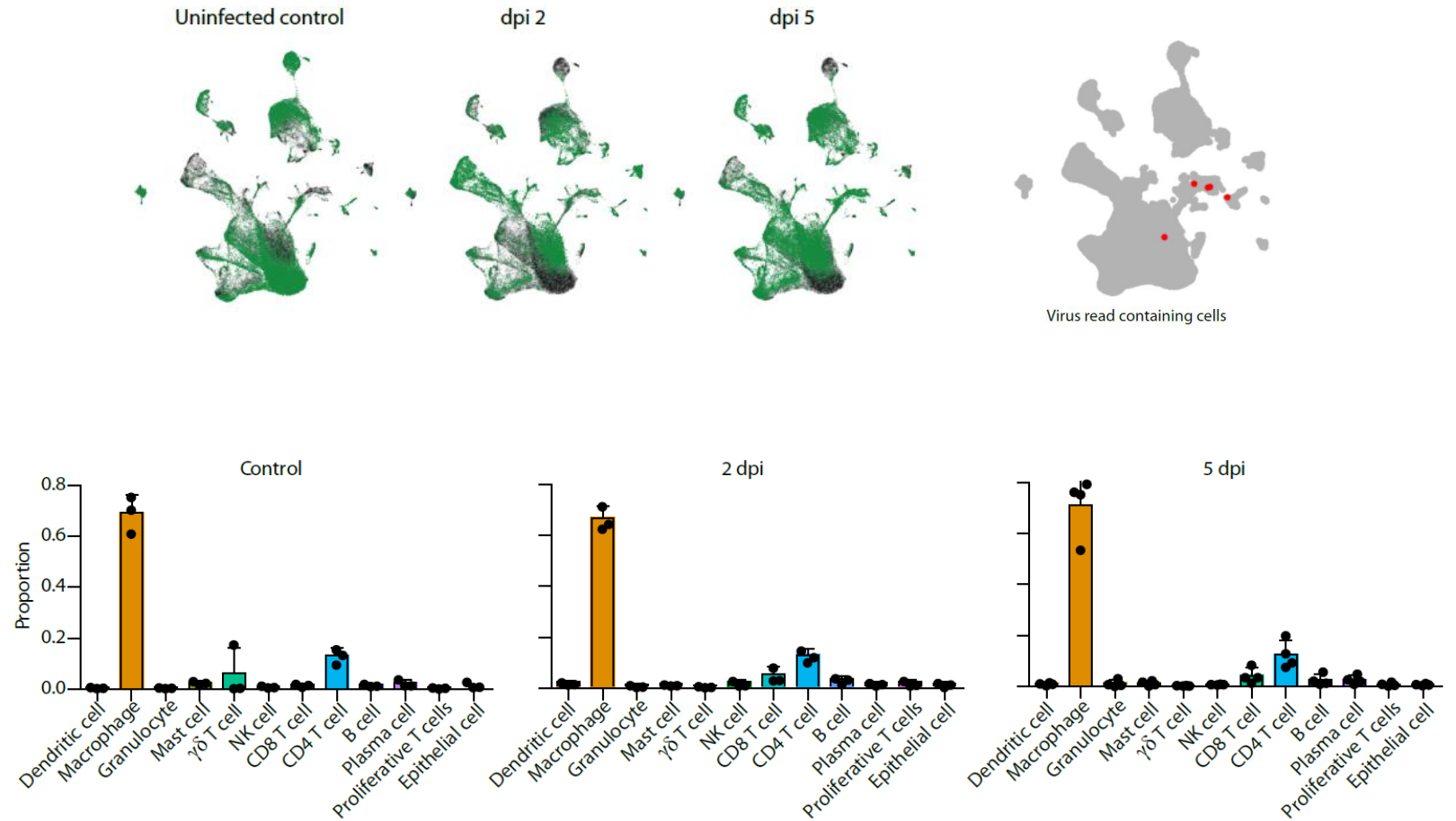
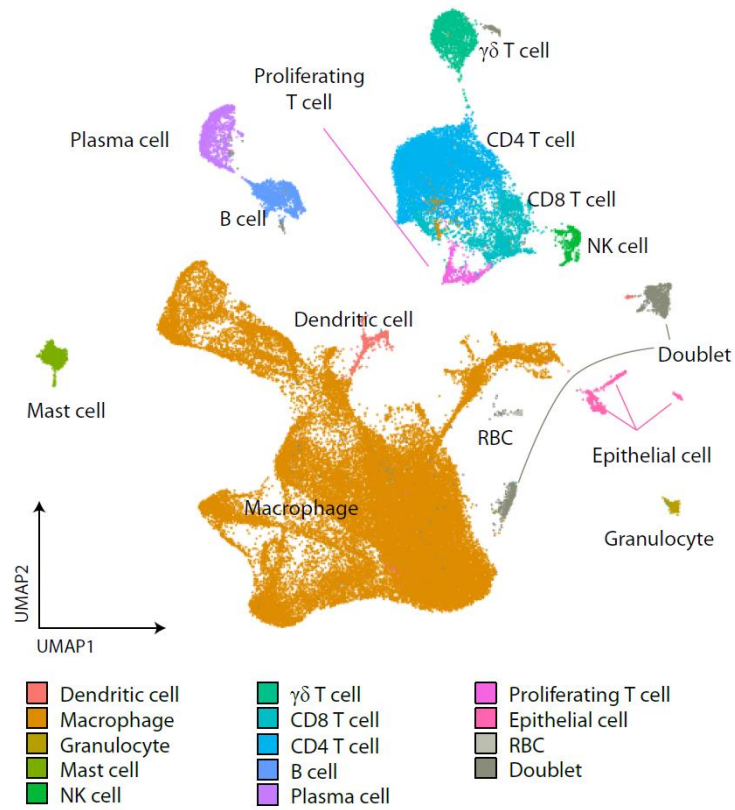
Target organ (Lung)



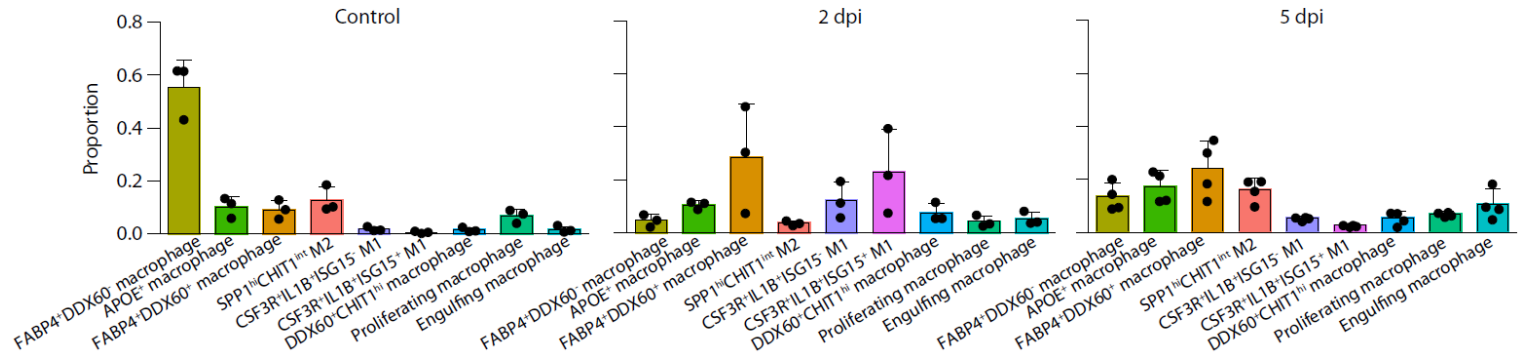
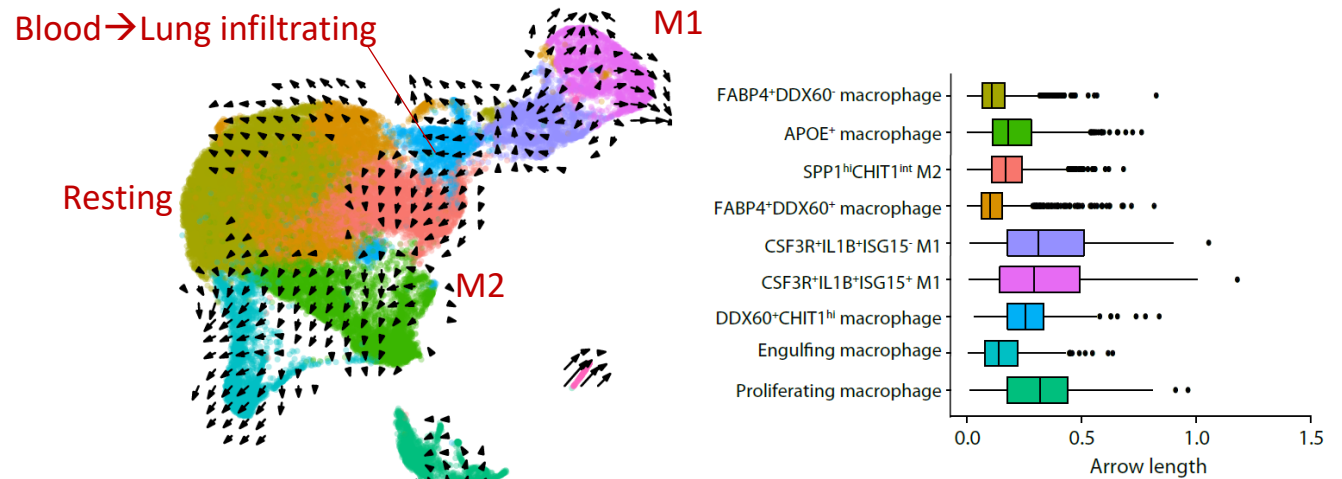
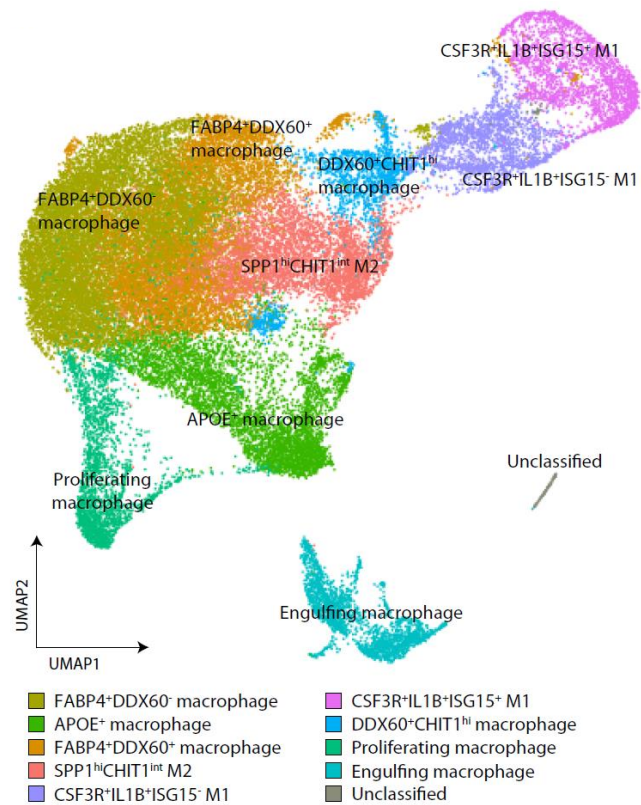
2 dpi: early stage of SARS-CoV-2 infection with peak viral titer

5 dpi: resolution phase with decreasing viral titer and evident histopathological changes

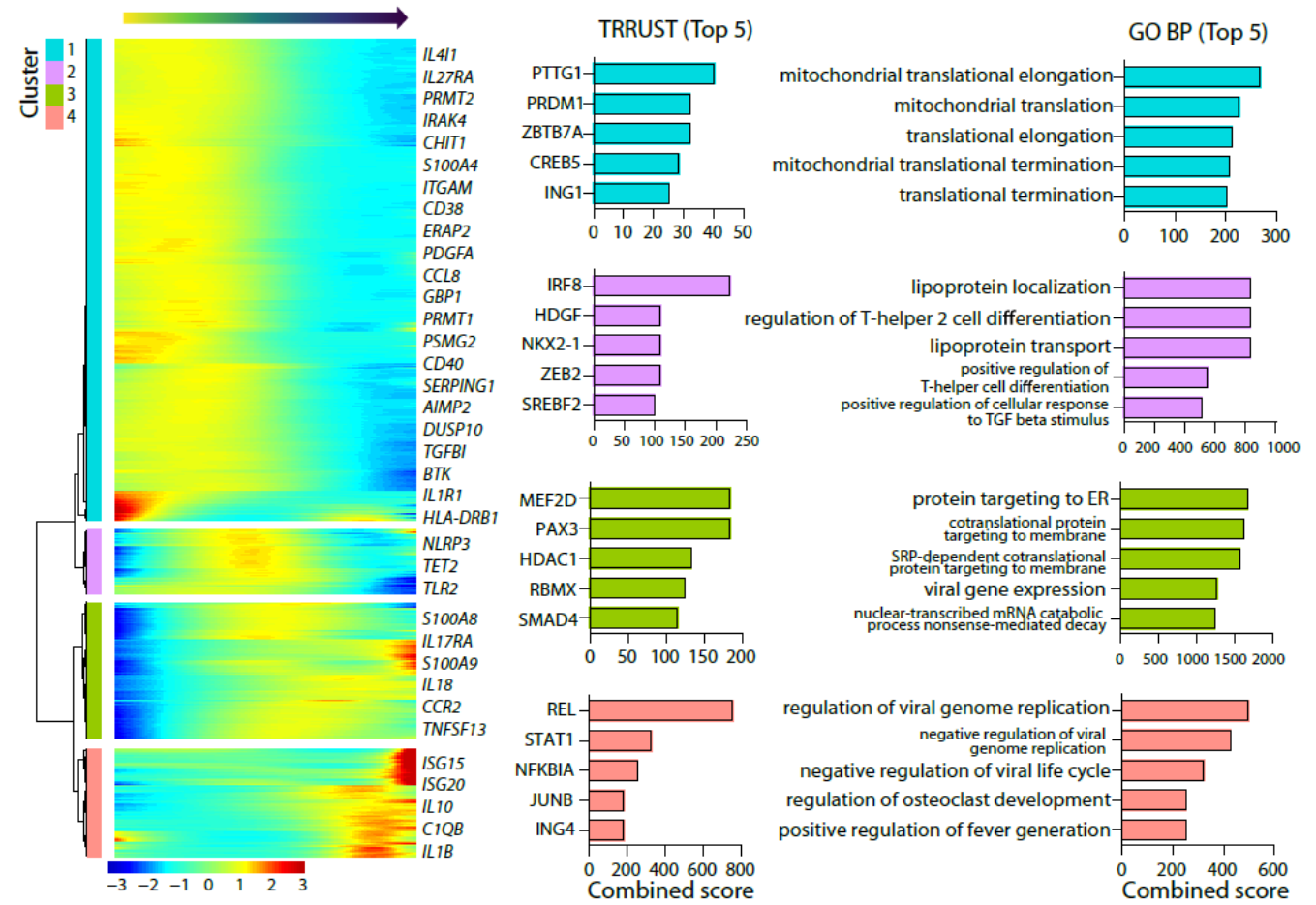
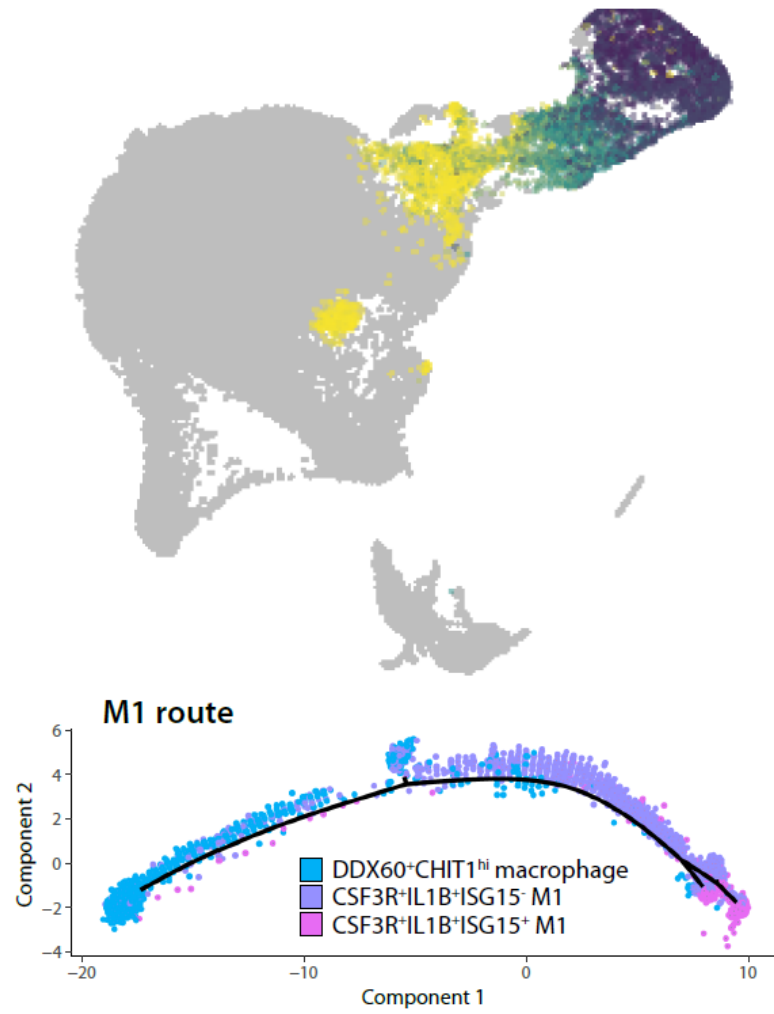
Longitudinal immune landscape of BAL fluid cells



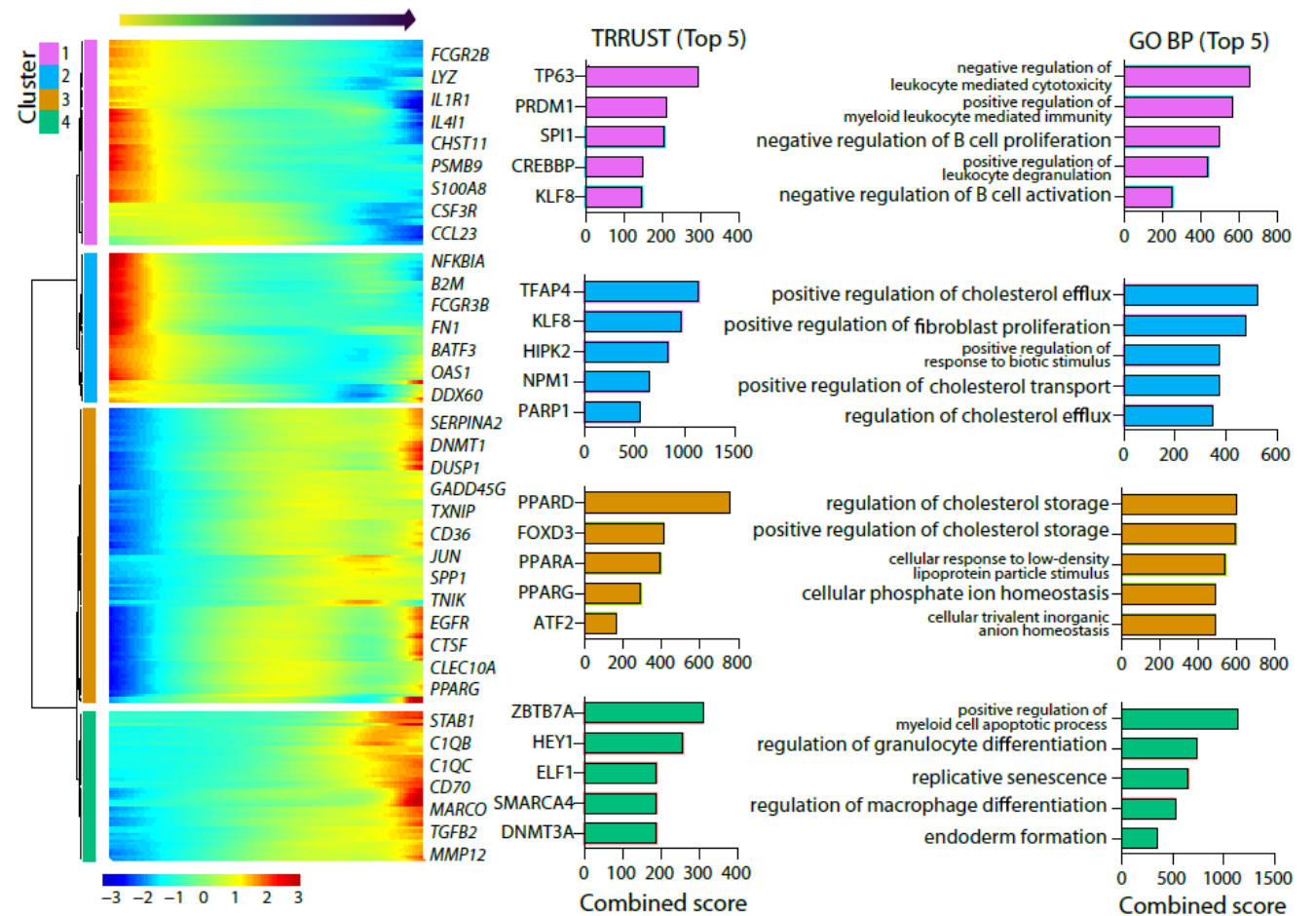
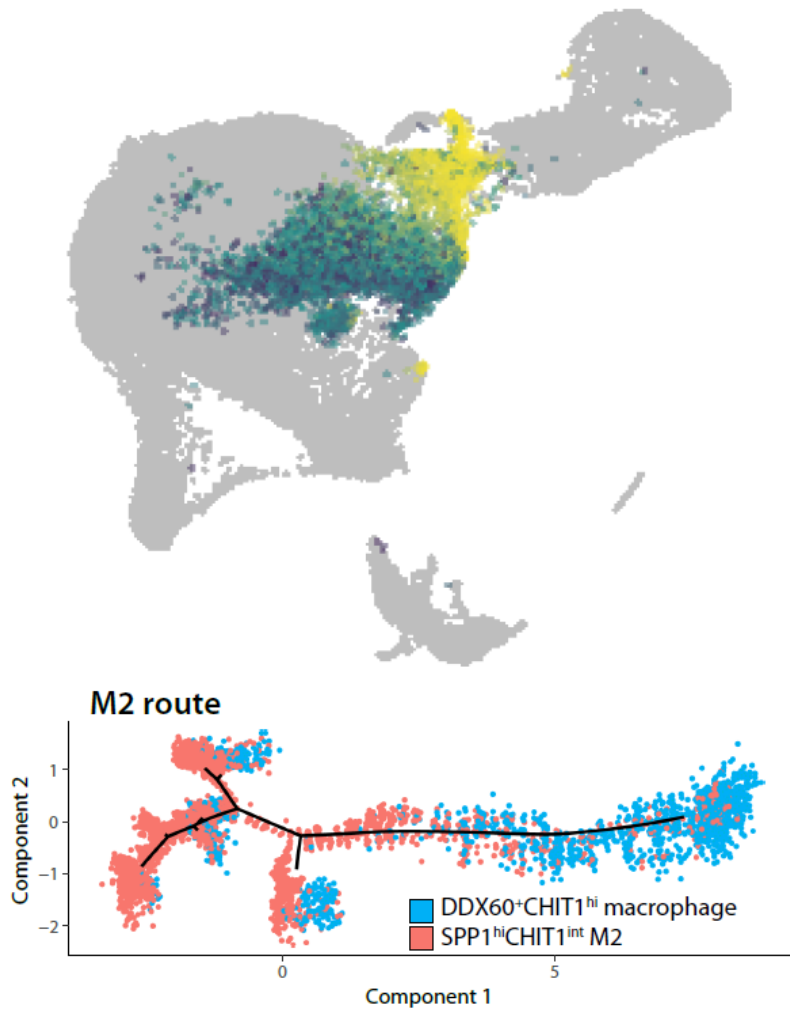
Longitudinal immune landscape of macrophages of BAL fluid cells



Trajectory from infiltrating monocyte → M1 macrophage



Trajectory from infiltrating monocyte → M2 macrophage



Summary (2)

We have used a longitudinal approach along with the natural disease course of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Among macrophages—the major population of BAL fluid cells, we identified 10 different subpopulations that exhibited relative proportion changes from 0 to 5 dpi.

The predominant dynamic changes of the transcriptome involved monocyte-derived infiltrating macrophages and differentiated M1/M2 macrophages, especially at 2 dpi.

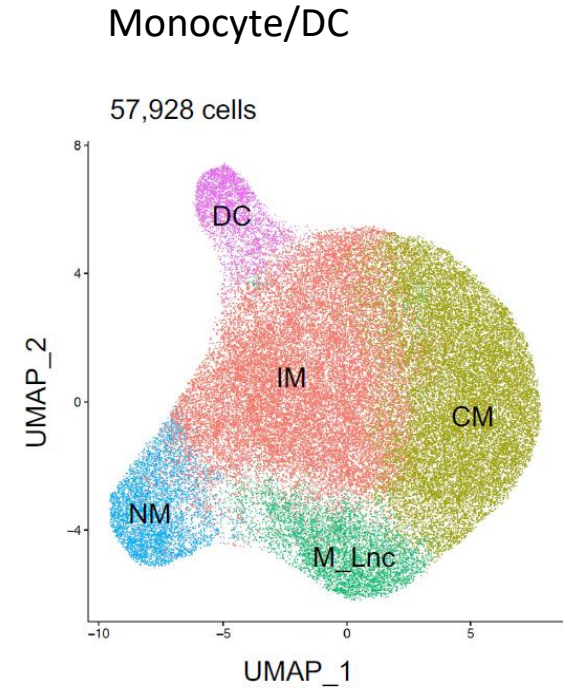
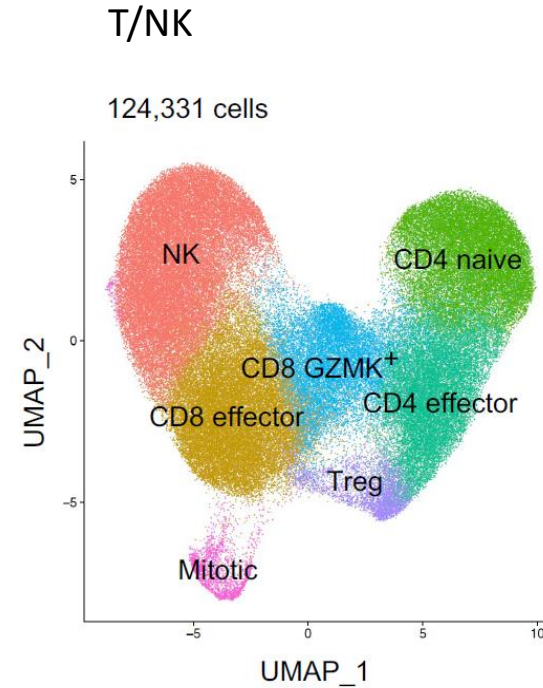
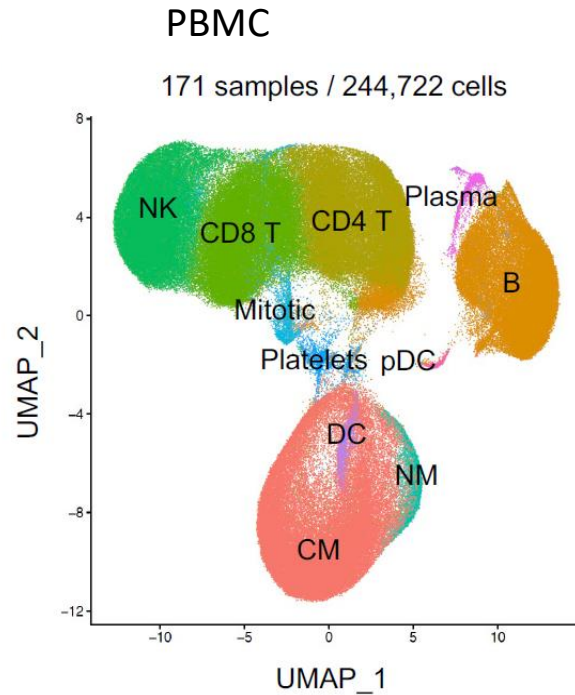
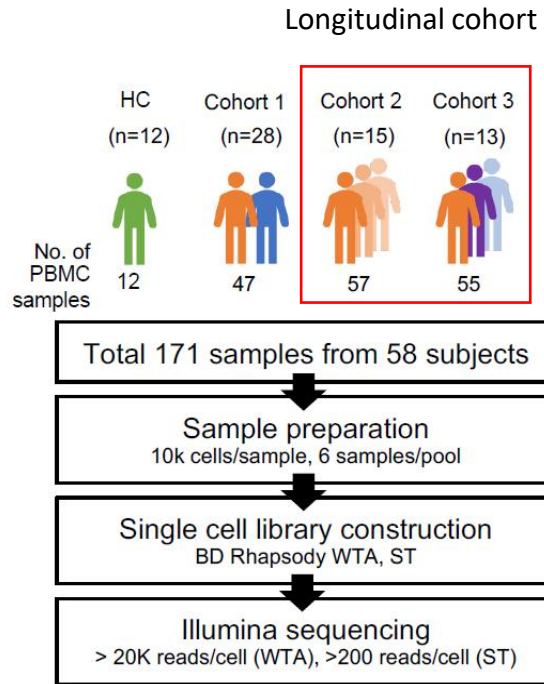
We also observed distinctive and stepwise differentiation from monocyte-derived infiltrating macrophages toward M1 or M2 macrophages.

Part I. The impact of viral infection (human & animal study)

Part II. The impact of corticosteroid (human study)

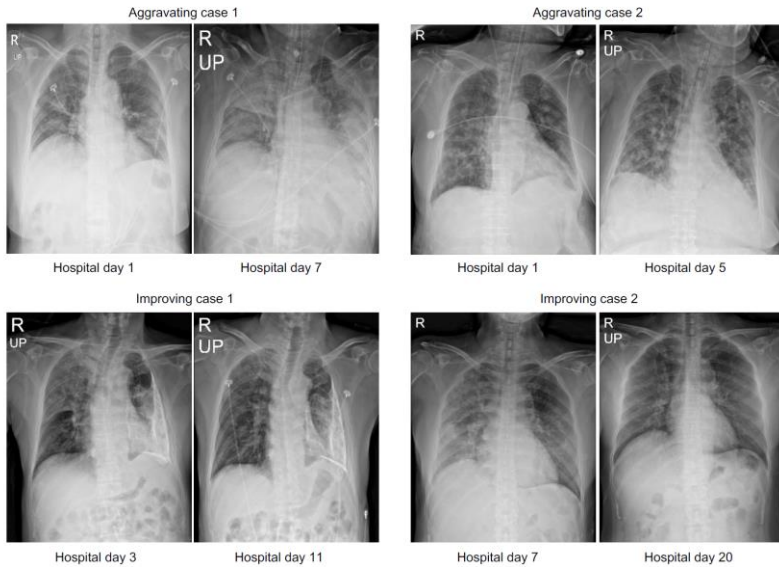
Part III. The impact of other immuno-suppressive agents (animal study)

Corticosteroid @ critical COVID-19



Cohort 2: Aggravating vs. Improving

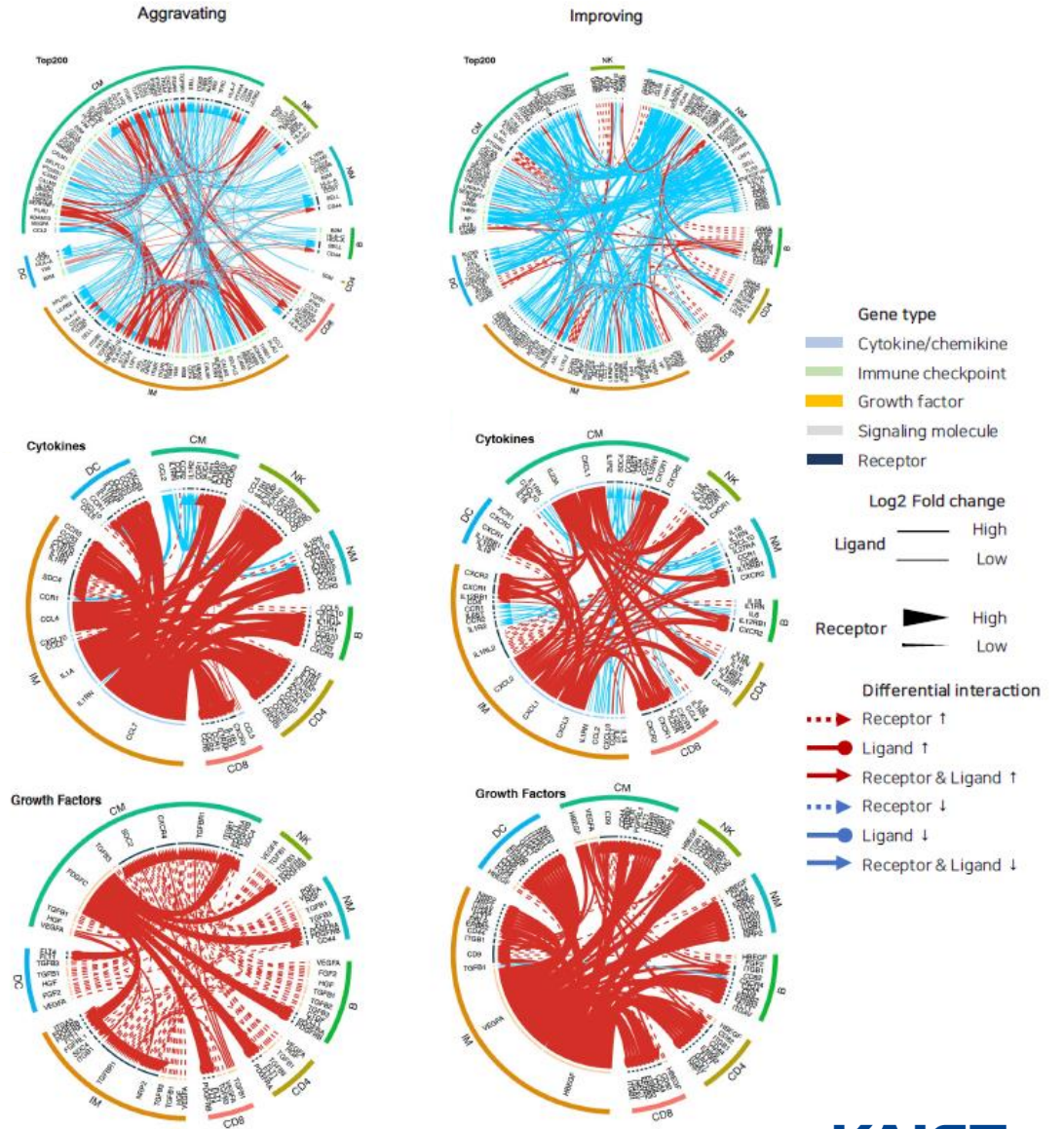
Ligand-receptor interaction



CM → IM

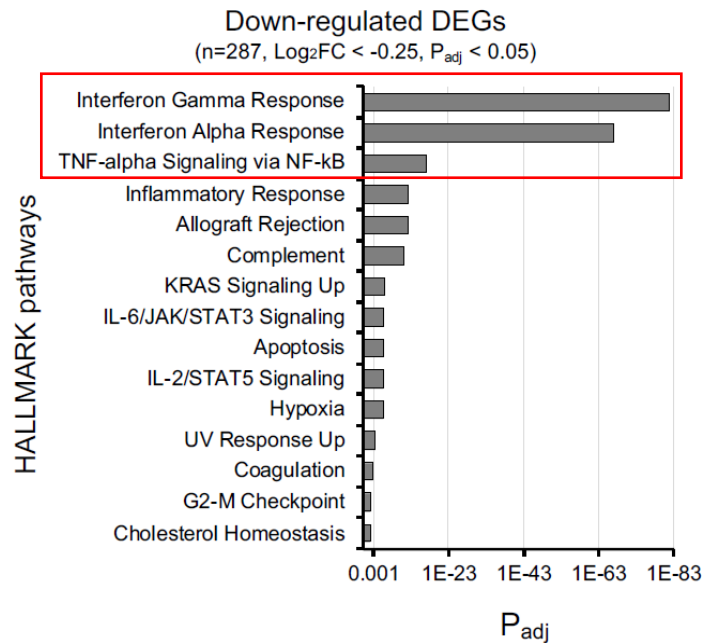
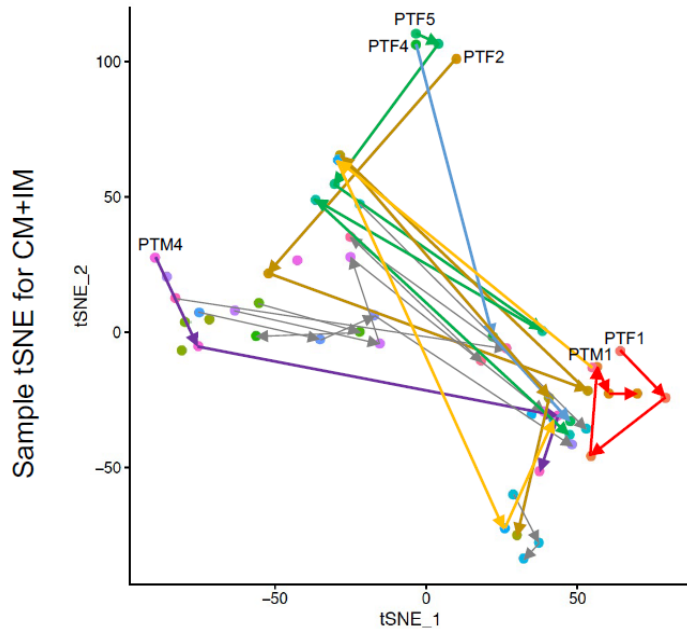
IL-1 → CXCR1-CXCL1
 CXCR2-CXCL2
 CXCR3-CXCL3

PDGFC → VEGFA
 TGFB



Corticosteroid @ critical COVID-19

Cohort 3: Corticosteroid @ critical COVID-19 – Before and Day 1, 4,..



SCIENCE IMMUNOLOGY | RESEARCH ARTICLE

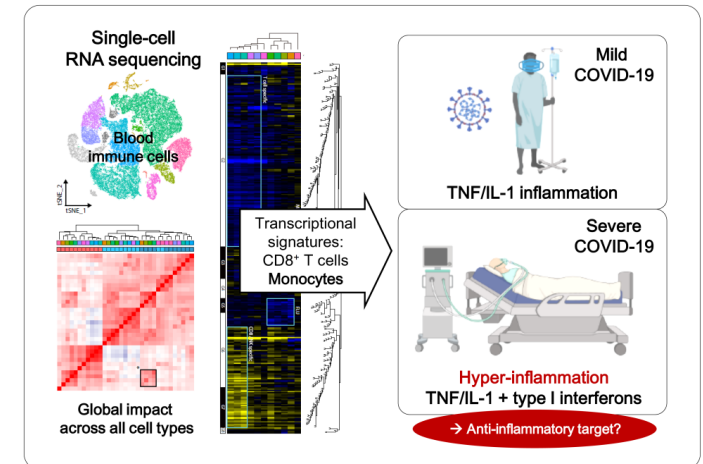
CORONAVIRUS

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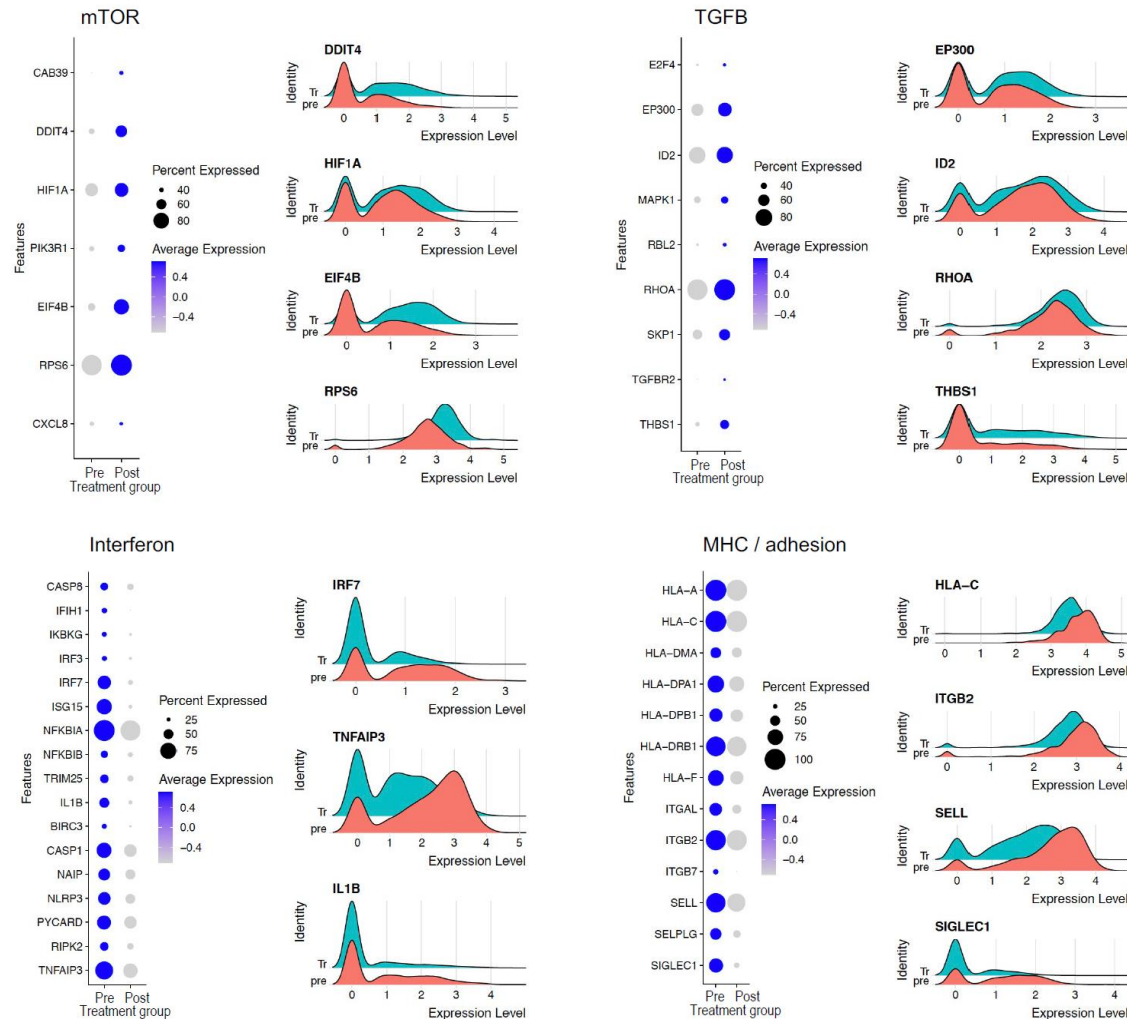
Jeong Seok Lee^{1*}, Seongwan Park^{2*}, Hye Won Jeong^{3*}, Jin Young Ahn^{4*}, Seong Jin Choi¹, Hoyoung Lee¹, Baekgyu Choi², Su Kyung Nam², Moya Sa^{1,5}, Ji-Soo Kwon^{1,6}, Su Jin Jeong⁴, Heung Kyu Lee^{1,5}, Sung Ho Park⁷, Su-Hyung Park^{1,5}, Jun Yong Choi^{1,1}, Sung-Han Kim^{6†}, Inkyung Jung^{2†}, Eui-Cheol Shin^{1,5†}

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COVID-19: TNF, IL-1 Severe COVID-19: TNF, IL-1 + Type 1 IFN



Cohort 3: Steroid user – Before and Day 1, 4,..

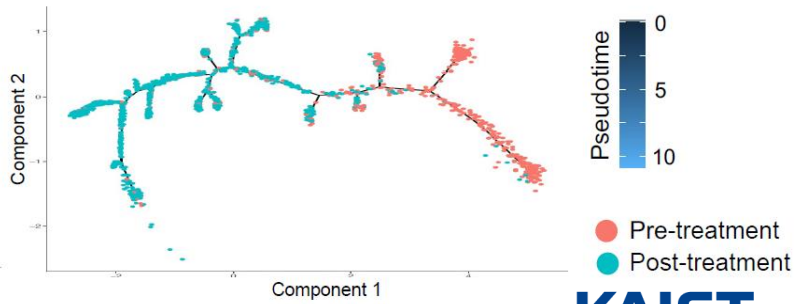
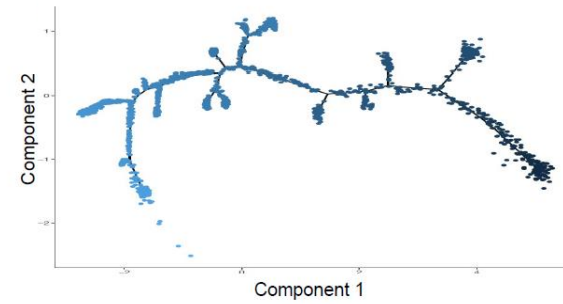
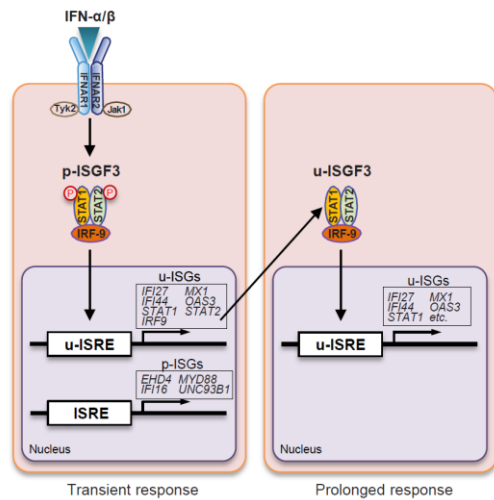
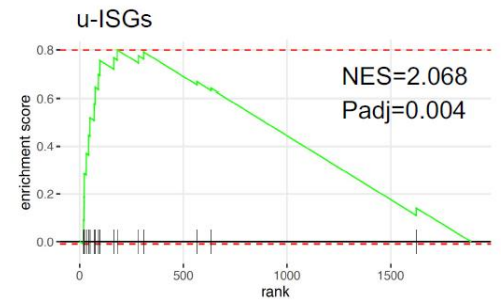
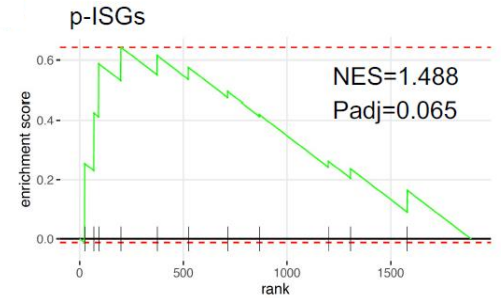
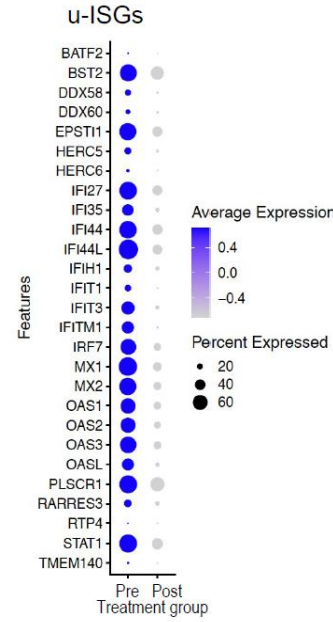
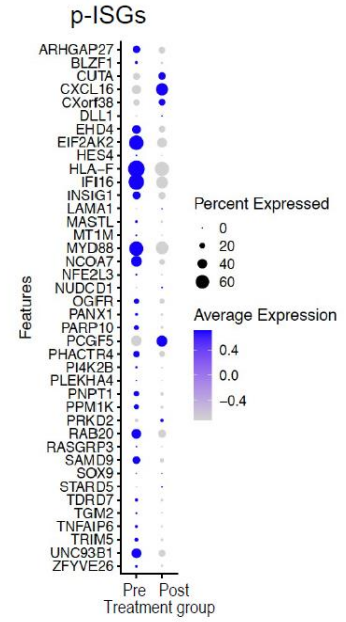
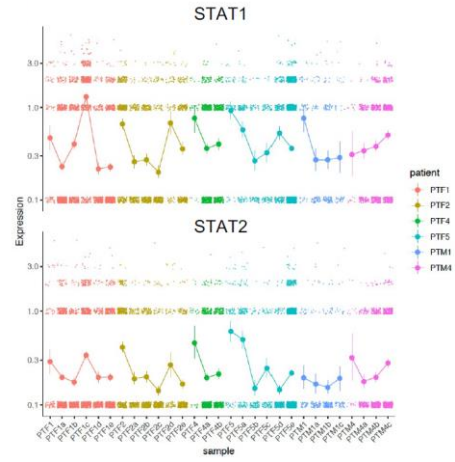
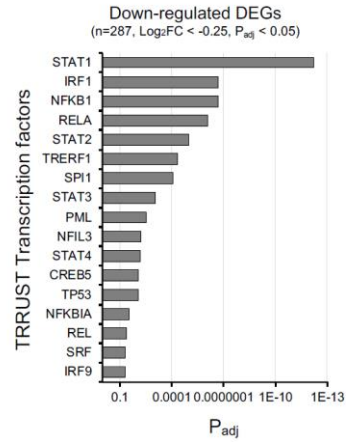


Downregulated by corticosteroid

Upregulated by corticosteroid

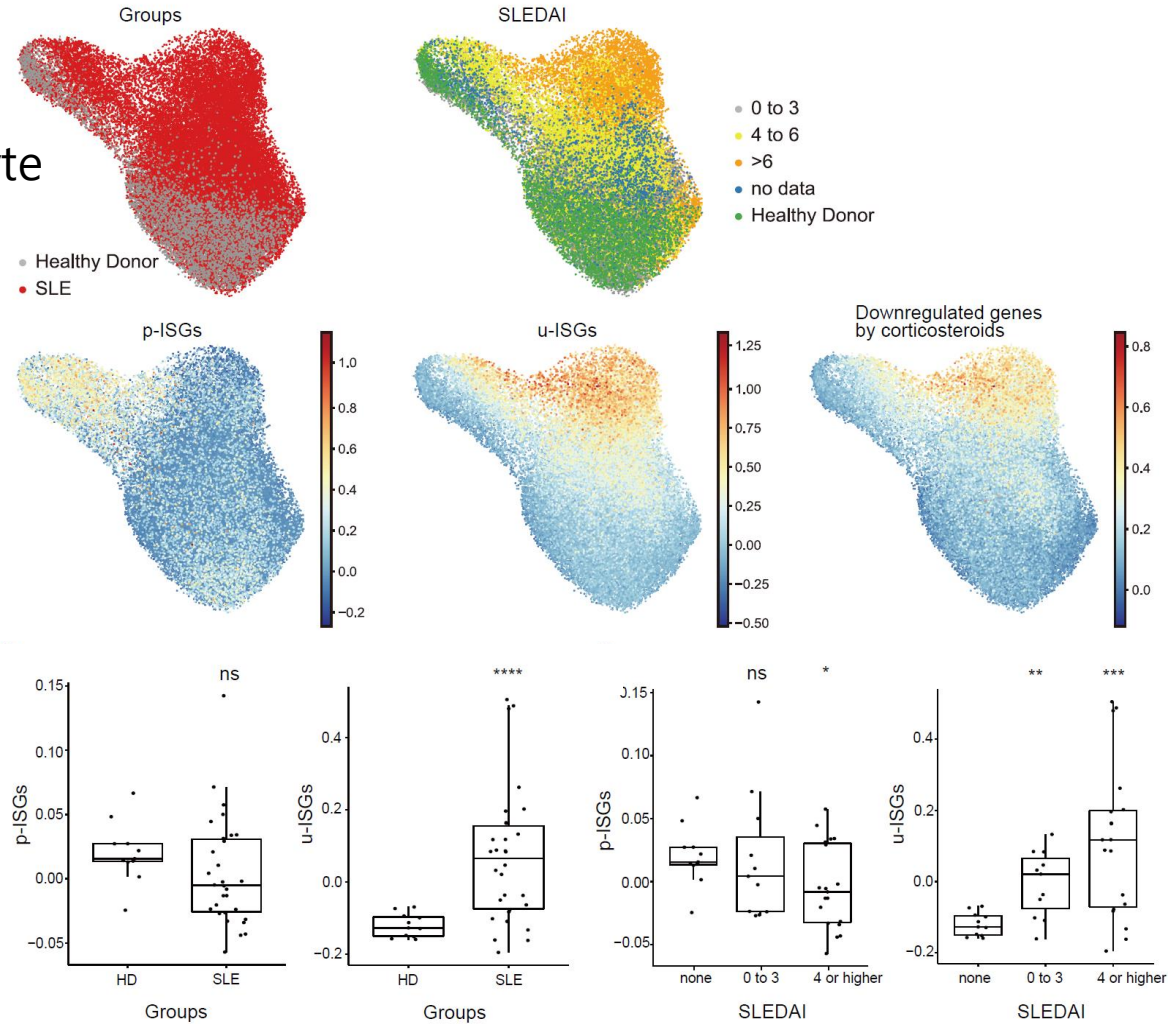
Corticosteroid @ critical COVID-19

Cohort 3: Steroid user – Before and Day 1, 4,..

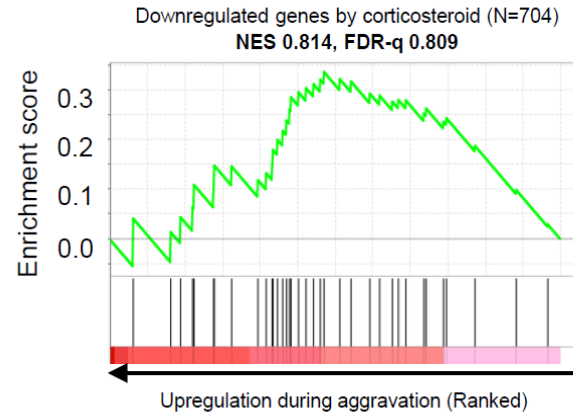
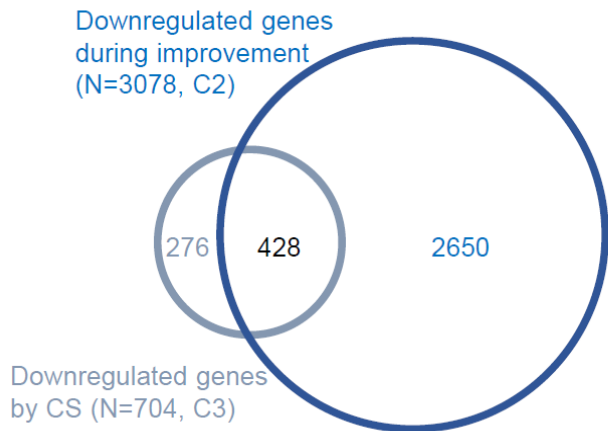
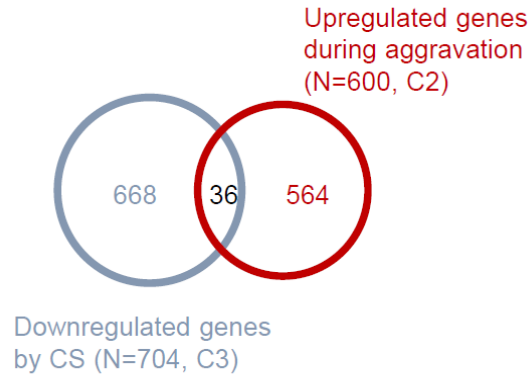


Cohort 3: Steroid user – Before and Day 1, 4,..

Lupus monocyte

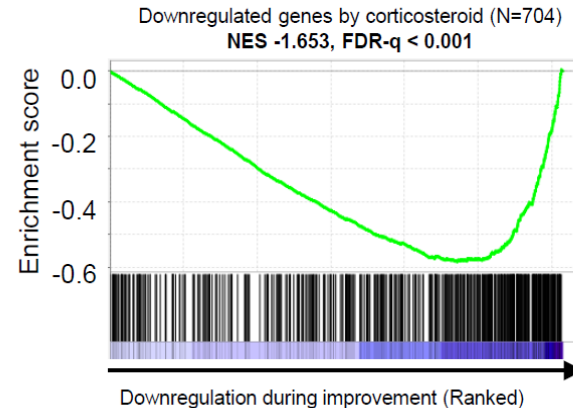


Cohort 3: Steroid user – Before and Day 1, 4,..



Leading edge (Top 20)

<i>C11orf96</i>	<i>SRC</i>
<i>F3</i>	<i>SMPDL3A</i>
<i>FAM20A</i>	<i>SQLE</i>
<i>CCL3</i>	<i>NFKB2</i>
<i>SLC7A5</i>	<i>ZC3H12A</i>
<i>PNP</i>	<i>RPS4Y1</i>
<i>PHLDA2</i>	<i>PPIF</i>
<i>IL1B</i>	<i>CHST2</i>
<i>CD83</i>	<i>G0S2</i>
<i>LIMK2</i>	<i>TWISTNB</i>



Leading edge (Top 20)

<i>OTOF</i>	<i>USP18</i>
<i>IFI27</i>	<i>SIGLEC1</i>
<i>KCTD14</i>	<i>ETV7</i>
<i>DEFB1</i>	<i>GMPR</i>
<i>METTL7B</i>	<i>SERPING1</i>
<i>IFITM1</i>	<i>ANKRD22</i>
<i>CYP19A1</i>	<i>FAM20A</i>
<i>CLU</i>	<i>RSAD2</i>
<i>NRIR</i>	<i>MS4A4A</i>
<i>HESX1</i>	<i>IFIT1</i>

Corticosteroid @ critical COVID-19: Summary

Corticosteroid treatment suppresses lupus-like dysregulated interferon responses in monocytes by down-regulating STAT1 in patients with critical COVID-19.

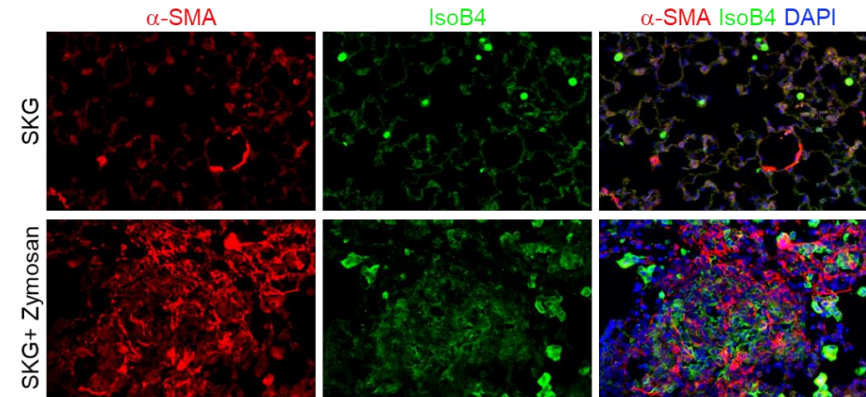
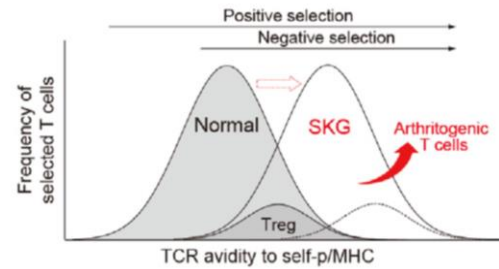
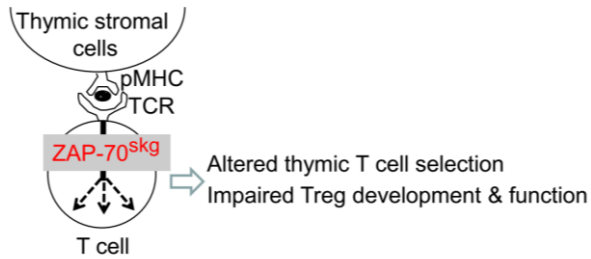
Our current study provides insights into the mechanisms underlying aggravation and improvement of COVID-19 and the effects of corticosteroid treatment.

Part I. The impact of viral infection (human & animal study)

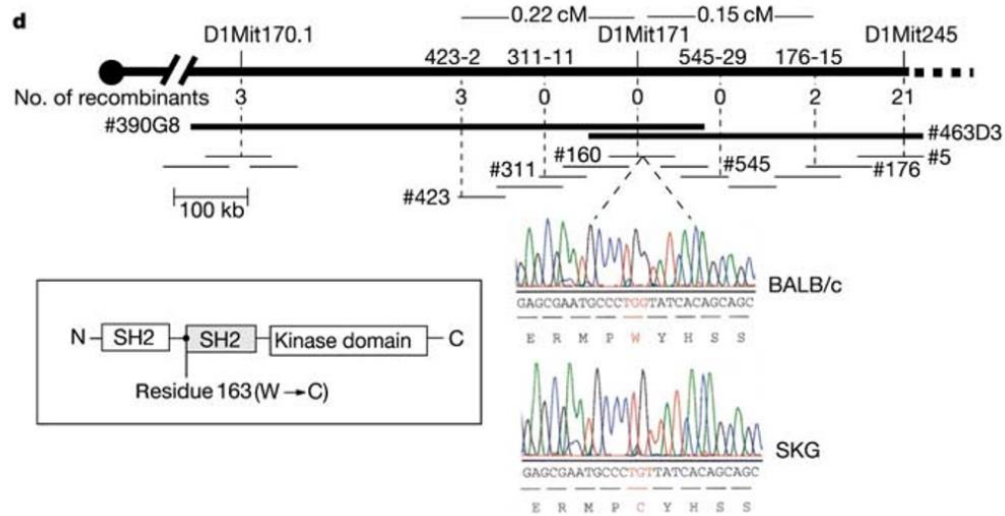
Part II. The impact of corticosteroid (human study)

Part III. The impact of other immuno-suppressive agents (animal study)

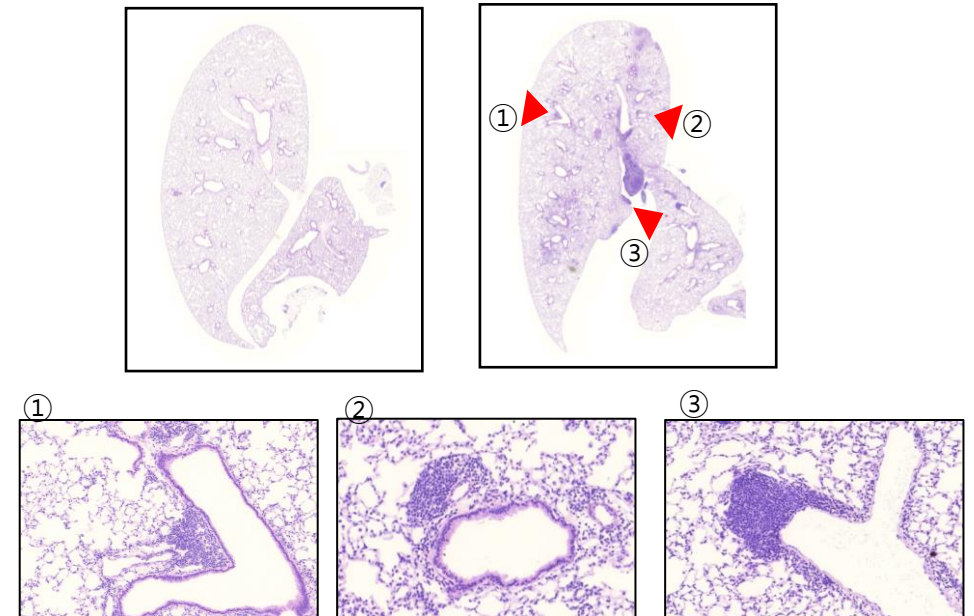
SKG model



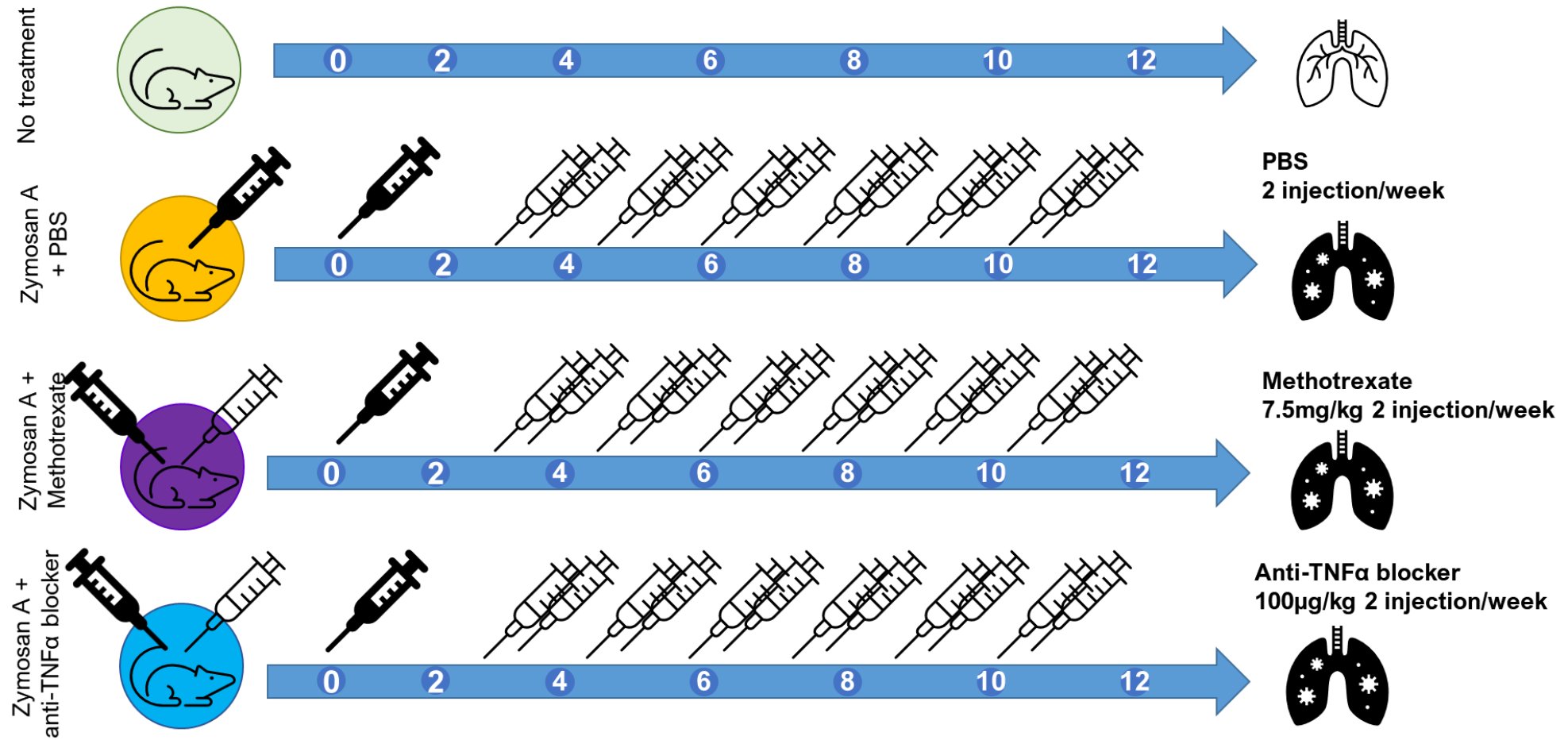
α-SMA, smooth muscle cells and myfibroblasts
Isolectin B4, immune cells and endothelial cells



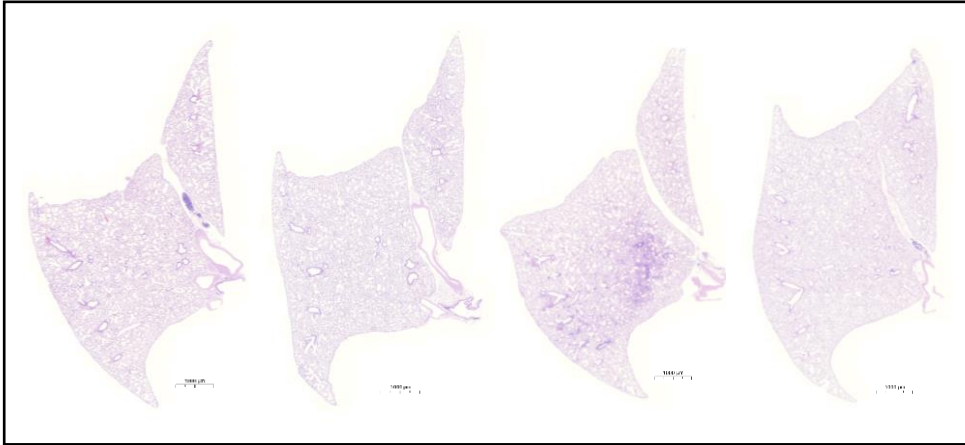
N Sakaguchi et al. Nature 2003;426:454
S.Sakaguchi, et al. FEBS Letters 2011;585:3633



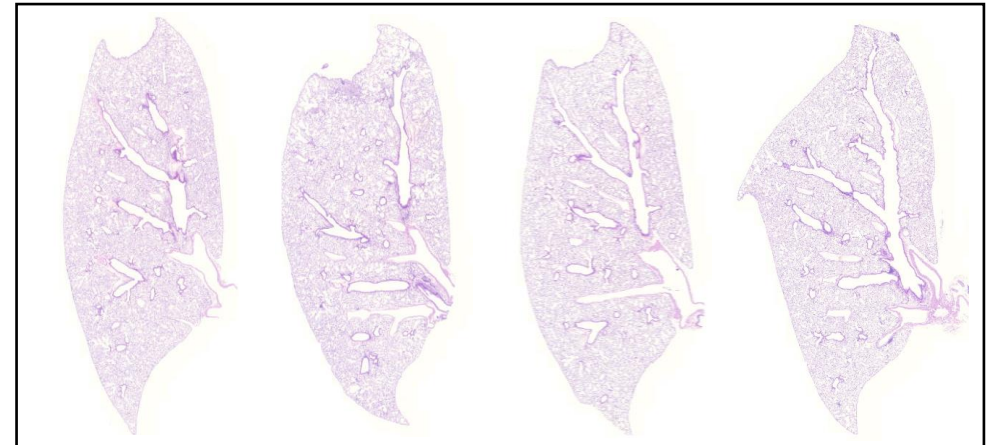
Immunosuppression @ SKG ILD model



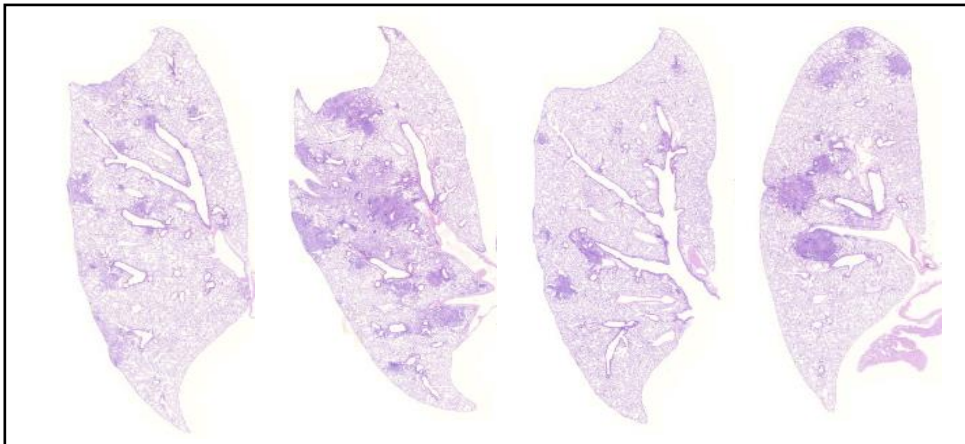
No zymosan A



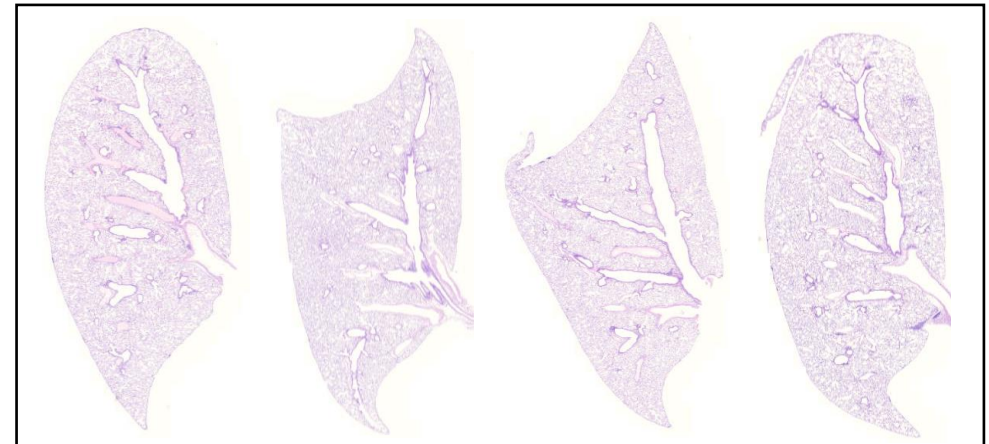
Zymosan A + PBS



Zymosan A + Methotrexate

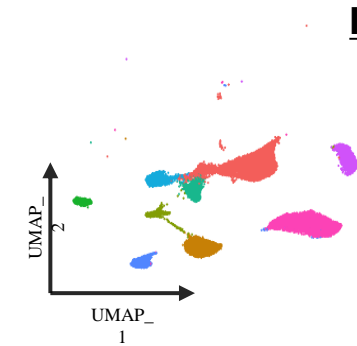
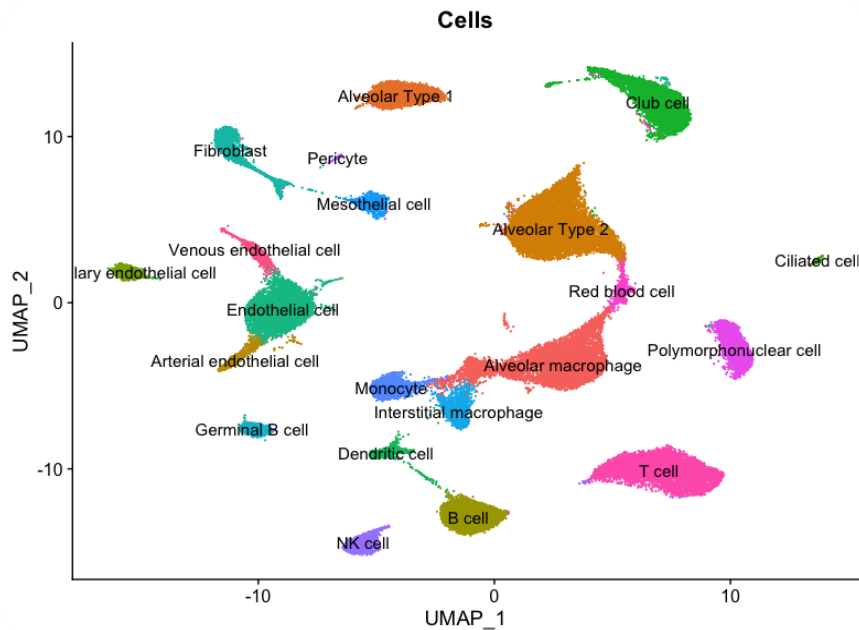


Zymosan A + anti-TNF α blocker



Immunosuppression @ SKG ILD model

Single-nuc seq



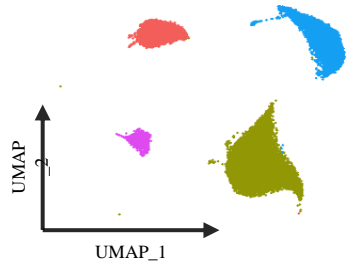
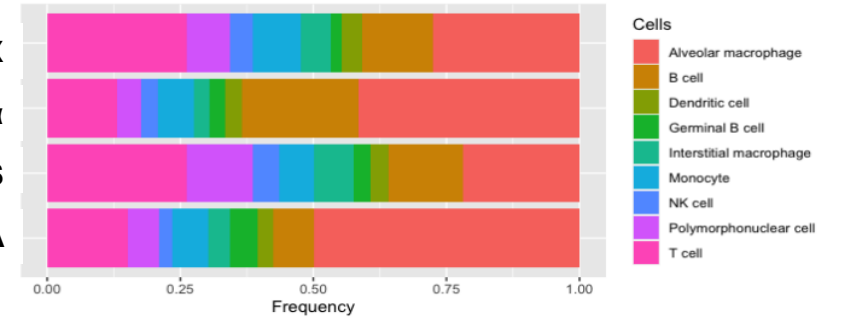
Immune cells

ZyA + MTX

ZyA + anti-TNF α

ZyA + PBS

No ZyA



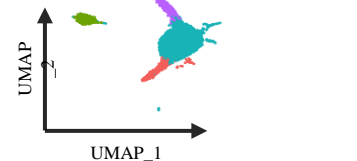
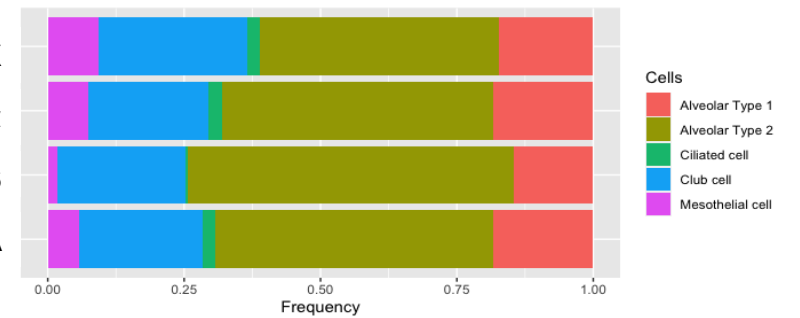
Epithelial cells

ZyA + MTX

ZyA + anti-TNF α

ZyA + PBS

No ZyA



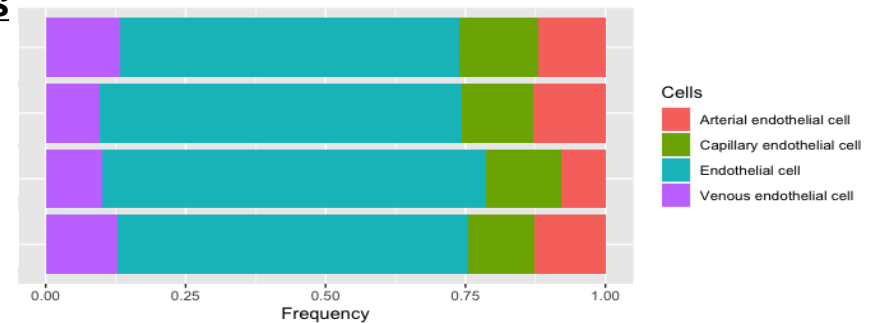
Endothelial cells

ZyA + MTX

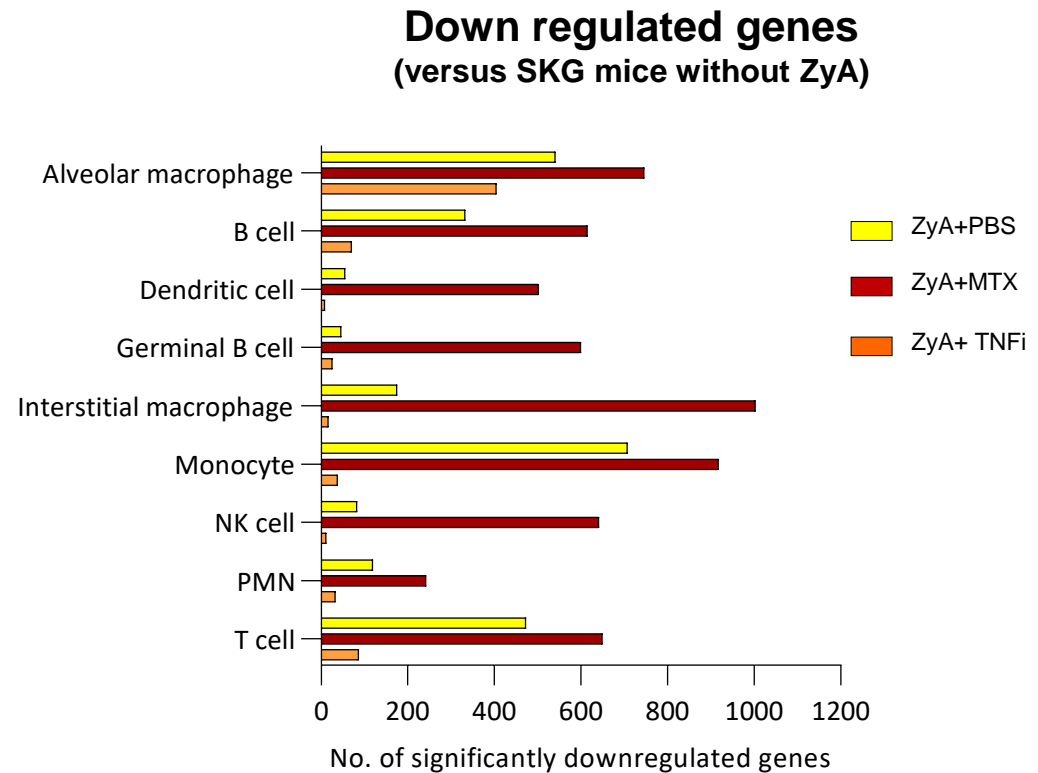
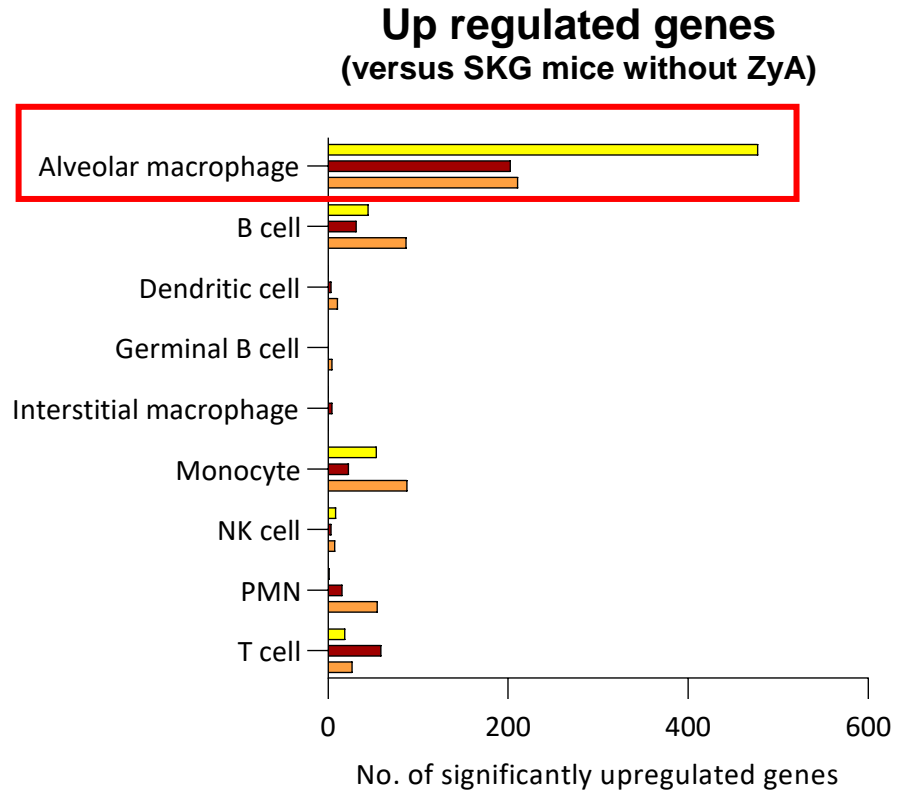
ZyA + anti-TNF α

ZyA + PBS

No ZyA



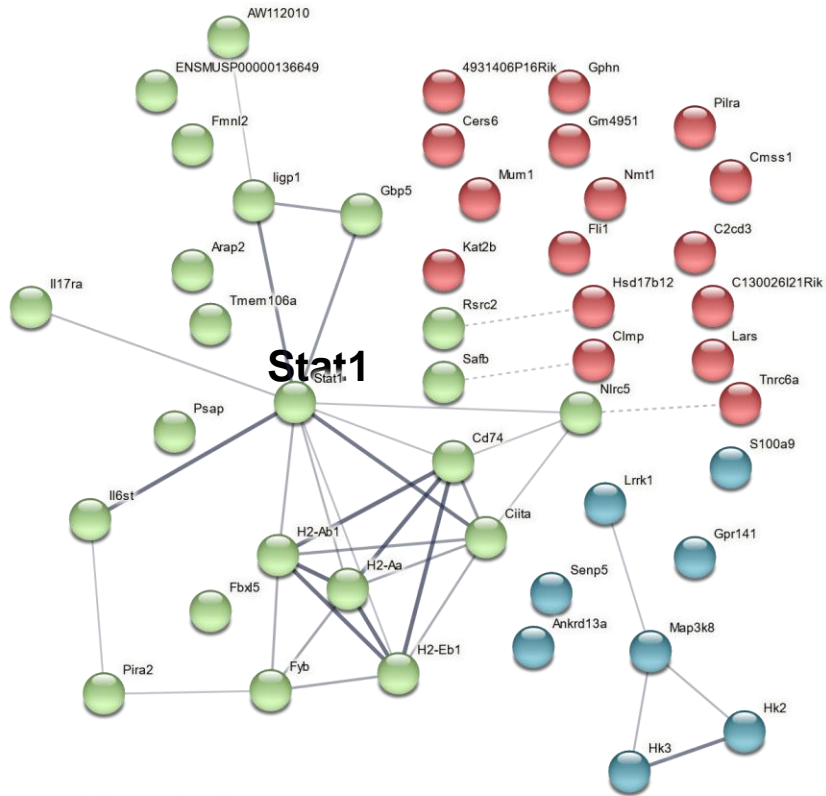
Immune cells



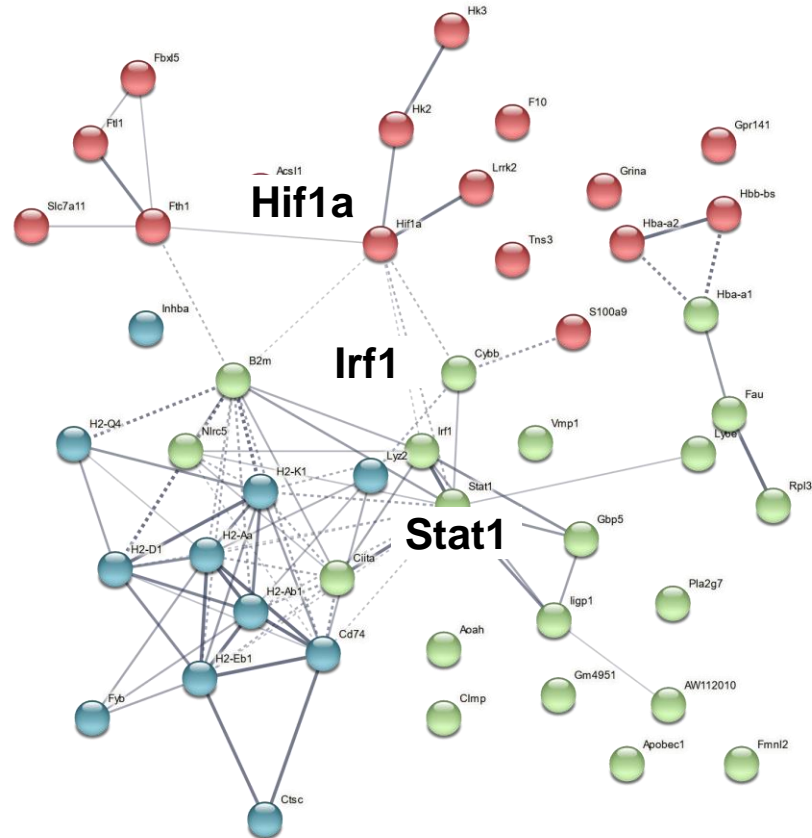
Immunosuppression @ SKG ILD model

STRING analysis of up-regulated genes of alveolar macrophage compared with SKG mice without ZyA injection

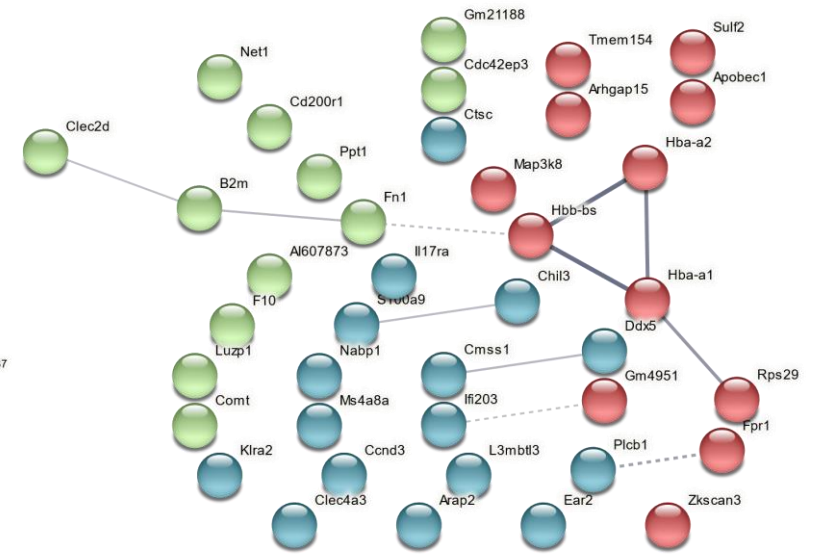
No ZyA vs ZyA + PBS



No ZyA vs ZyA + Methotrexate

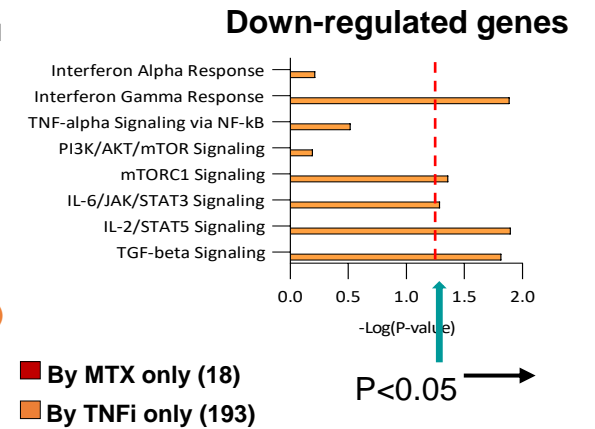
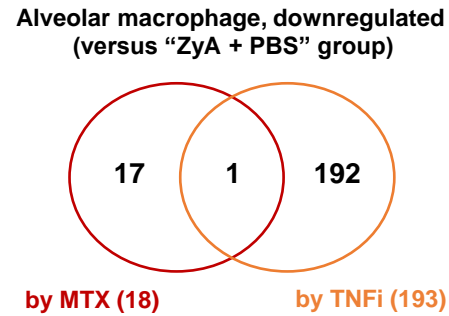
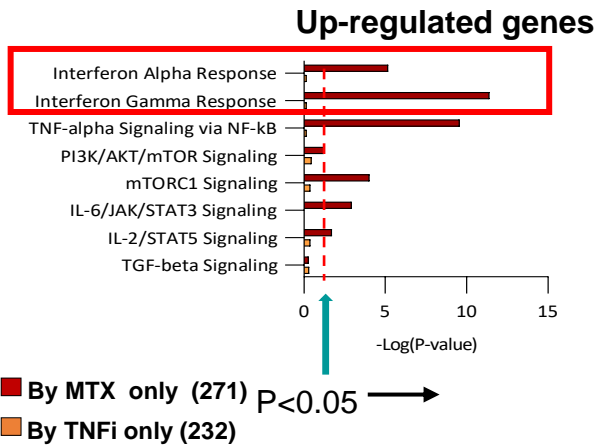
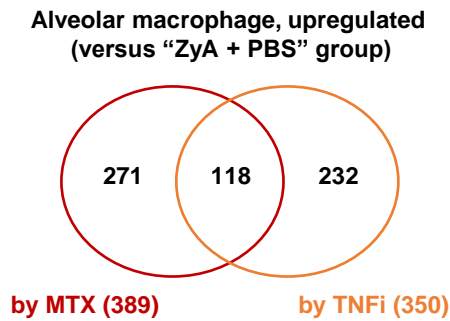
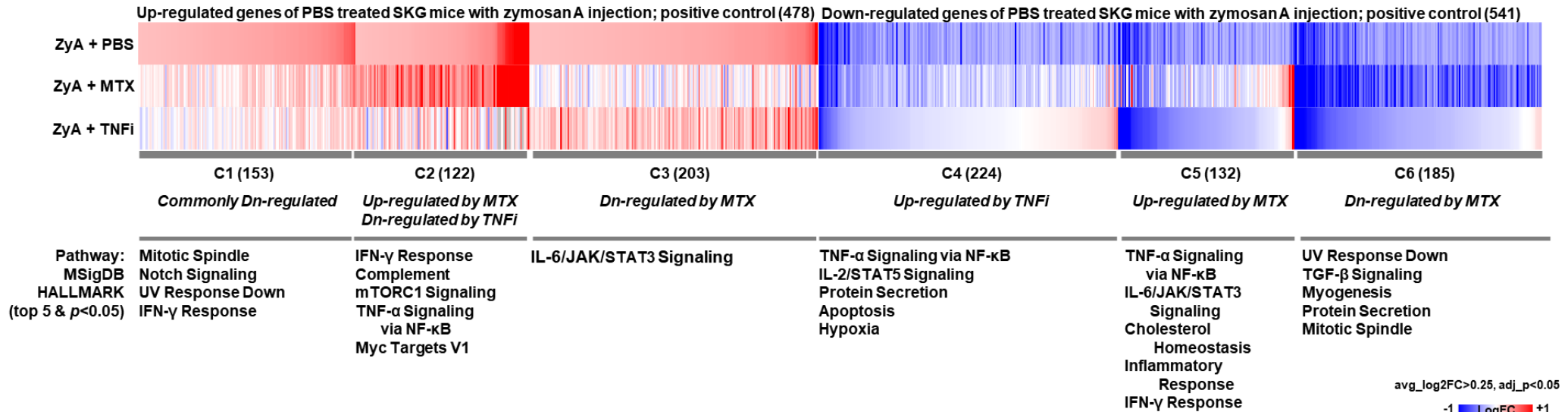


No ZyA vs ZyA + TNFi



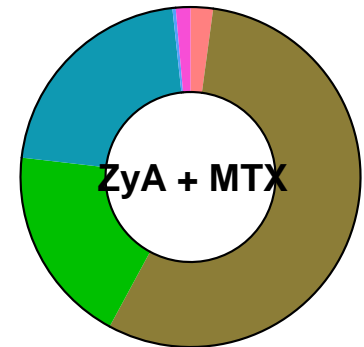
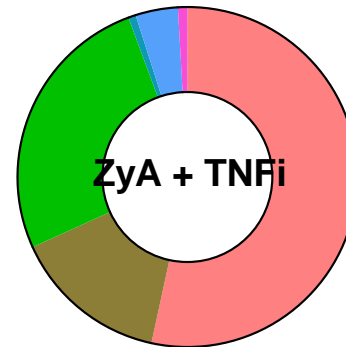
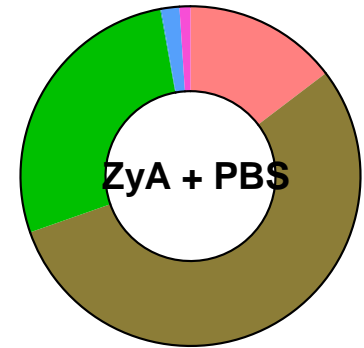
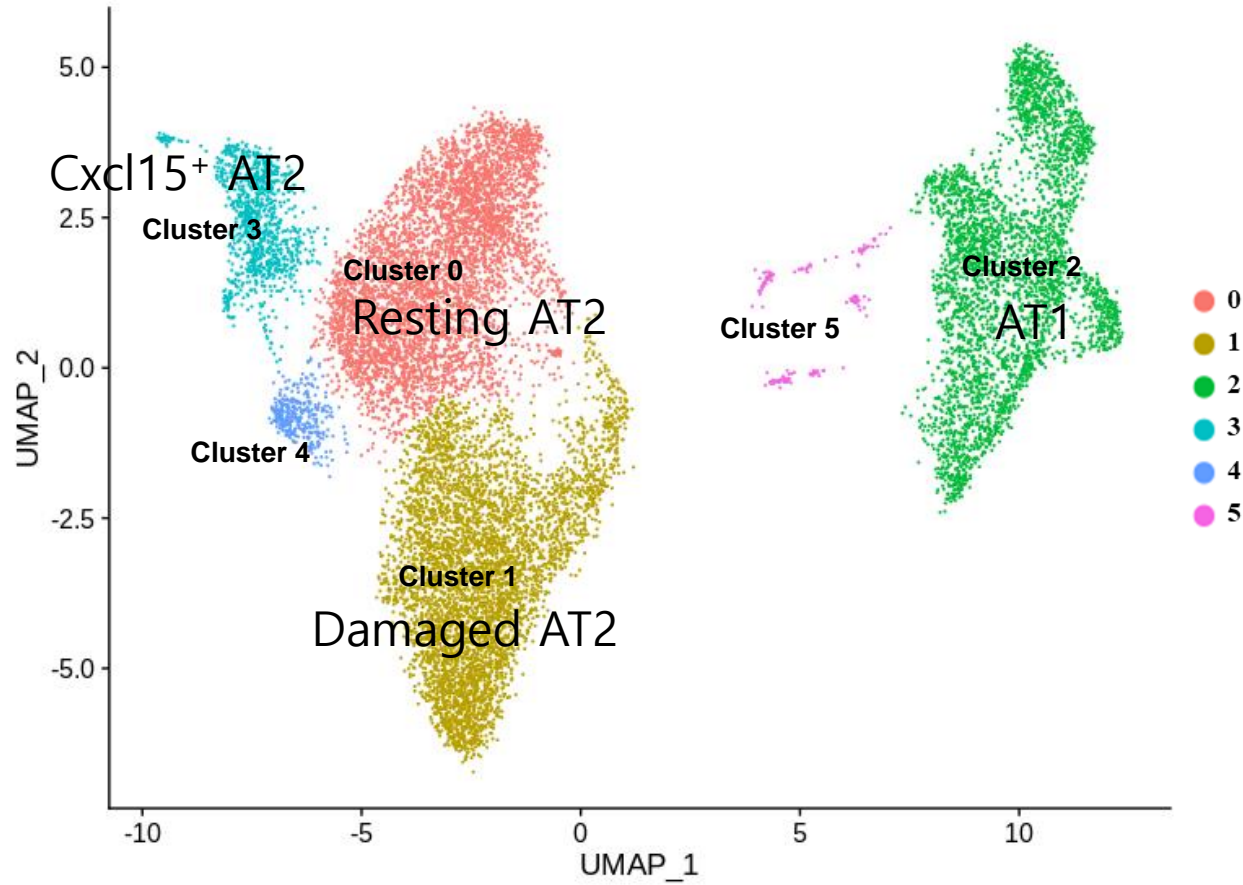
STRING analysis (Protein-Protein Interaction)
Alveolar macrophage (versus negative control)
Top 50 genes of each group, adj_p<0.05
K-means clustering (n=3)

Immunosuppression @ SKG ILD model

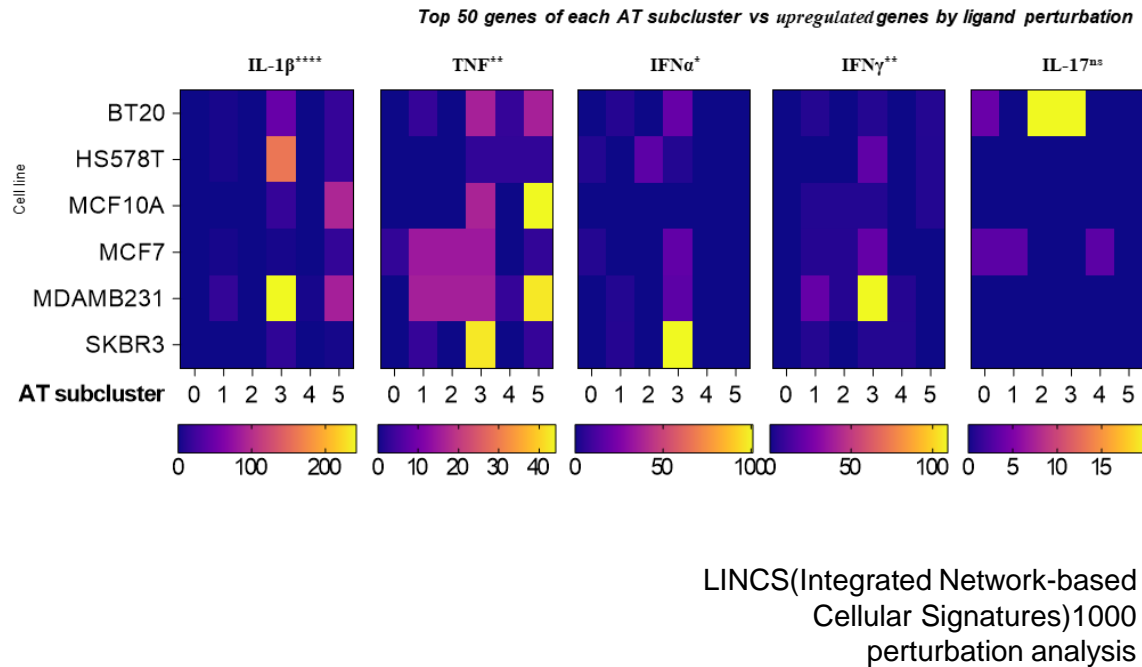


Pathway enrichment analysis using MSigDB hallmark gene collection

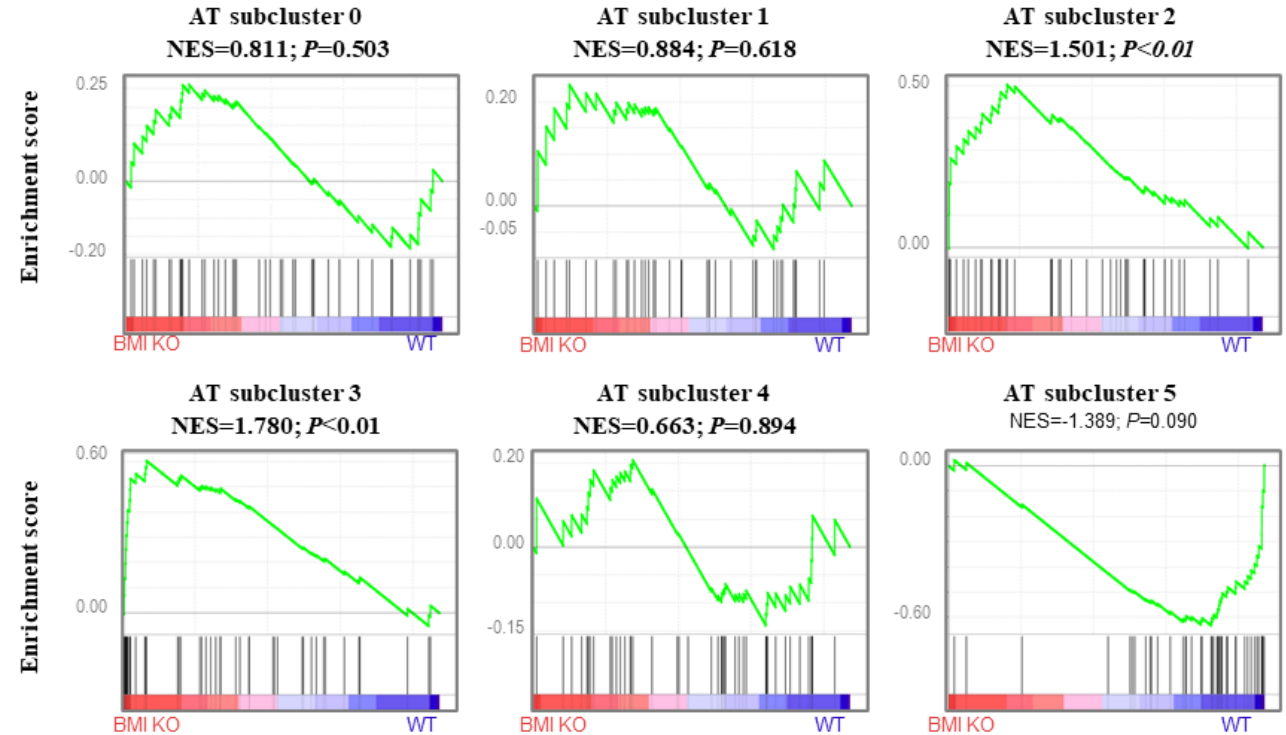
Alveolar epithelial cell



Alveolar epithelial cell



Top 50 genes of each AT subcluster vs BMI1 KO (IPF model, Zacharek et al., Cell Stem Cell, 2011)



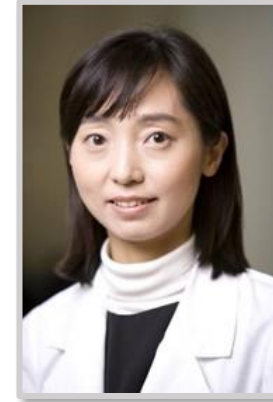
In an animal model of rheumatoid arthritis-associated interstitial lung disease using SKG mice, methotrexate administration worsened pneumonitis associated with decreased regenerative capacity of type 2 alveolar cells.

Immunology

- 신의철, 박수형 (KAIST)

Clinicians

- Rheumatology: 이은영 (서울대), 김태환 (한양대), 김태종 (전남대), 장성혜 (순천향대)
- Infection: 고재훈 (성균관대), 김홍빈, 최승진 (분당서울대)
- Oncology: 김형돈, 류민희 (서울아산)
- Cardiology: 이상언 (서울아산)
- Rare disease: 이범희 (서울아산), Radiology: 이정민 (서울성모), Grace Kim (UCLA), Jonathan Goldin (UCLA)



Genomics

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