

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Barnyard Dust Composition and Implications for Asthma in Children

Mauricius Marques dos Santos, Christiane Hoppe-Jones and Shane A. Snyder NEMC 2017 Washington, DC





Barnyard Dust Composition and Implications for Asthma in Children

- Objective: Identify components of barnyard dust extracts that mediate asthma protection in vivo
- Rationale: Asthma prevalence in children exposed to farming early in life is reduced over 5-fold compared to non-farming children, Amish dust extracts have been shown to enable Asthma protection in *in vivo* models









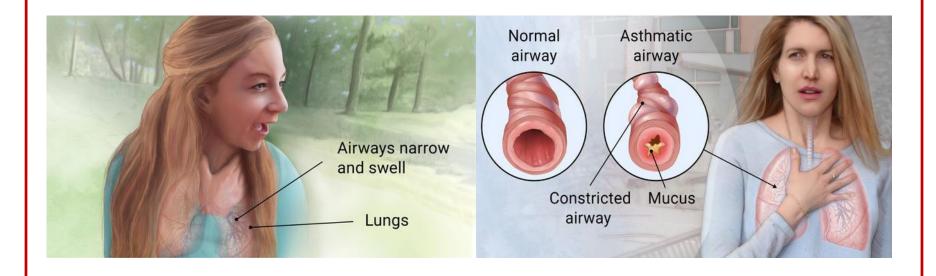






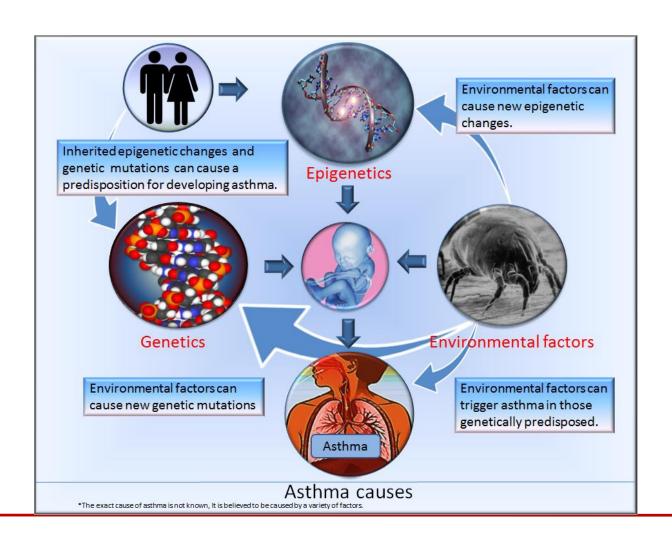
Asthma

 Asthma affects approximately 300 million people worldwide and is the most prevalent chronic disease of childhood





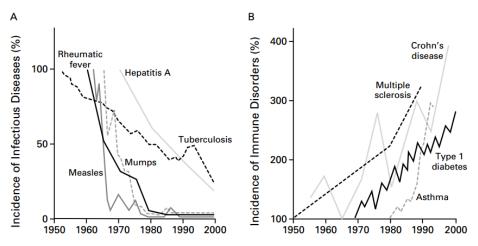
Asthma





Asthma and the Environment





 Important role of the environment;

Figure 1. Inverse Relation between the Incidence of Prototypical Infectious Diseases (Panel A) and the Incidence of Immune Disorders (Panel B) from 1950 to 2000.

In Panel A, data concerning infectious diseases are derived from reports of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, except for the data on hepatitis A, which are derived from Joussemet et al.¹² In Panel B, data on immune disorders are derived from Swarbrick et al.,¹⁰ Dubois et al.,¹³ Tuomilehto et al.,¹⁴ and Pugliatti et al.¹⁵

N Engl J Med, Vol. 347, No. 12 · September 19, 2002

 Humans are exposed to a vast numbers of chemicals



Asthma and the Environment

The New Hork Times | https://nyti.ms/2aAlLzp

HEALTH

Barnyard Dust Offers a Clue to Stopping Asthma in Children

By GINA KOLATA AUG. 3, 2016

Scientists say they may have found a sort of magic ingredient to prevent asthma in children: microbes from farm animals, carried into the home in dust.

The results of their research, published on Wednesday in The New England Journal of Medicine, were so convincing that they raised the possibility of developing a spray to do the same thing for children who do not have regular contact with cows and horses.





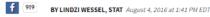
The New Hork Times | https://

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The Opinion Pages | Contributing op-ed writer

A BLOG OF NEWS AND INSIGHT THE RUNDOWN HEALTH SUPREME COURT

Does modern society worsen allergies and asthma? Ask the Amish



Health Secrets of the Amish

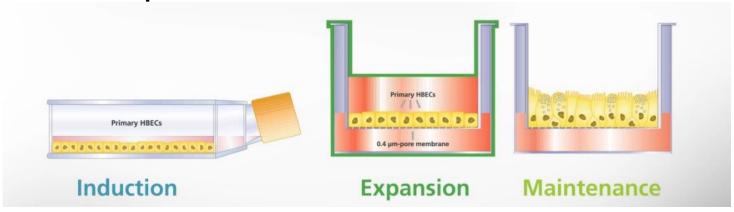
Moises Velasquez-Manoff AUG. 3, 2016

In recent decades, the prevalence of asthma and allergies has increased between two- and threefold in the United States. These days, one in 12 kids has asthma. More are allergic.



Environmental monitoring with an in vitro bioassay

- in vitro bioassay
 - An air liquid interface (ALI) culture model of immortalized epithelial cells;
 - IL-6 endpoint;



5-7 days

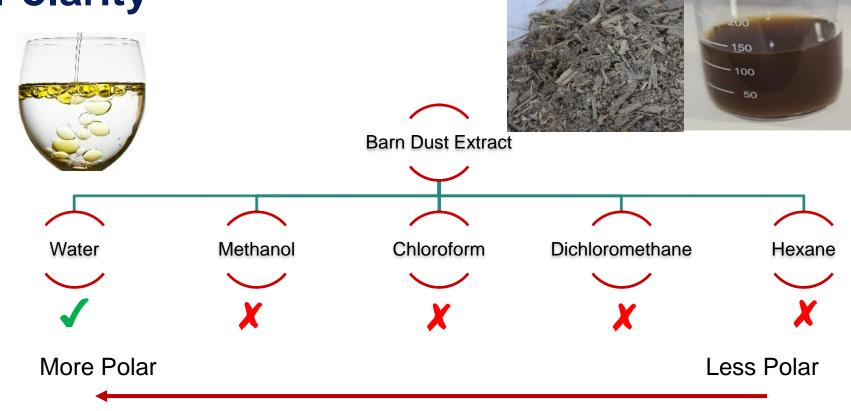
2-4 days

21+ days



Sample Extraction

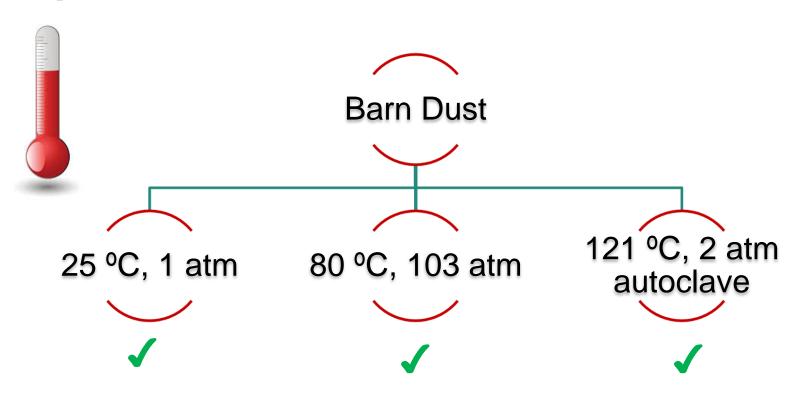
Polarity



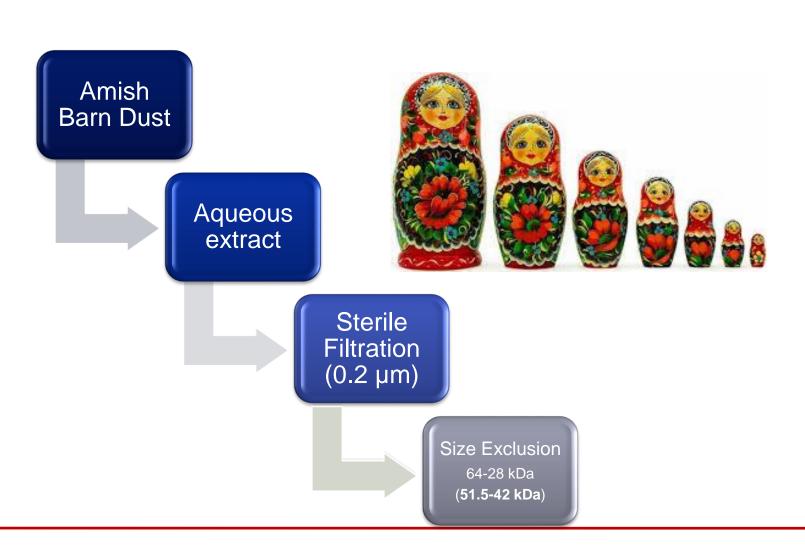


Sample Stability

Temperature and Pressure

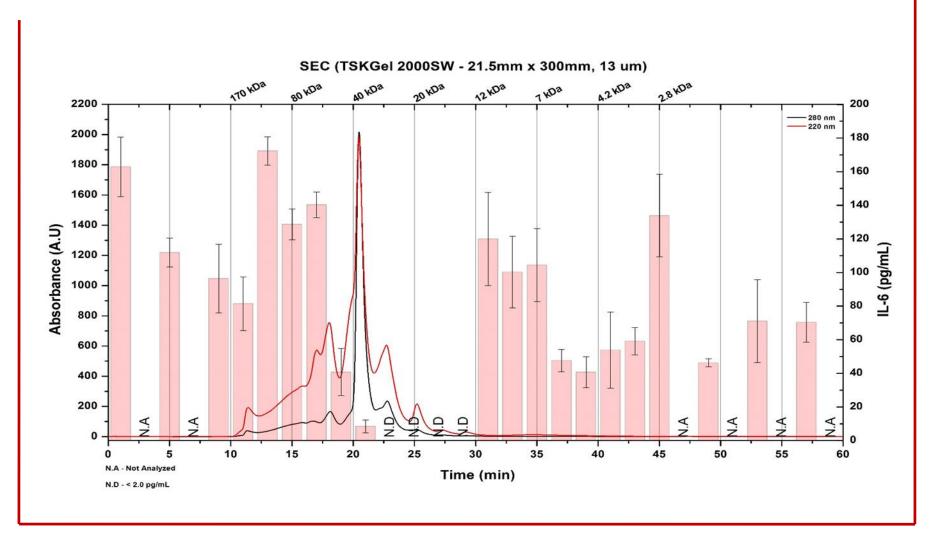






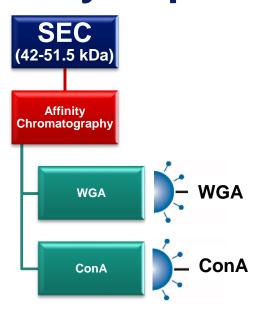


SEC fractions and biological response



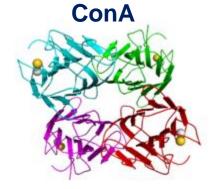


Affinity Separation - Lectins



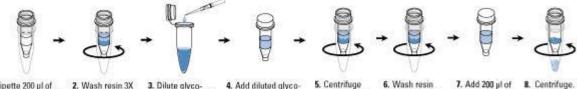
WGA

Ligand Motifs: Sialic Acid N-acetyl-D-glucosamine



Ligand Motifs: α-D-mannosyl residues α-D-glucosyl residues

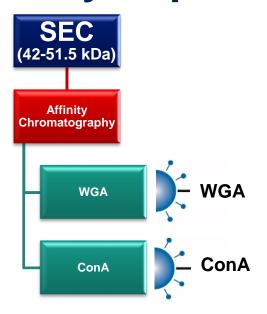
Fraction Preparation:



- Pipette 200 µl of resin slurry to spin column. Centrifuge column to remove storage buffer.
- 2. Wash resin 3X with 200 µl of Binding/Wash Buffer.
- Dilute glycoprotein sample in Binding/Wash Buffer (4:1).
- Add diluted glycoprotein sample to column and mix for 10 minutes.
- and discard flow-through.
- Wash resin with 400 µl of Binding/Wash Buffer 4X.
- Add 200 µl of Elution Buffer and mix for 5-10 minutes.
- Centrifuge.
 Collect eluate and repeat steps 7 and 8.



Affinity Separation - Lectins



Lectins:

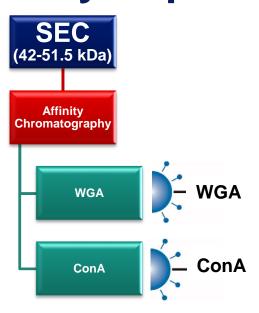
Carbohydrate biding proteins

Targets:

- Glycoproteins
- Glycopeptides
- Peptidoglycans
- Glycolipids
- Glycosides
- Lipopolysaccharides



Affinity Separation - Lectins



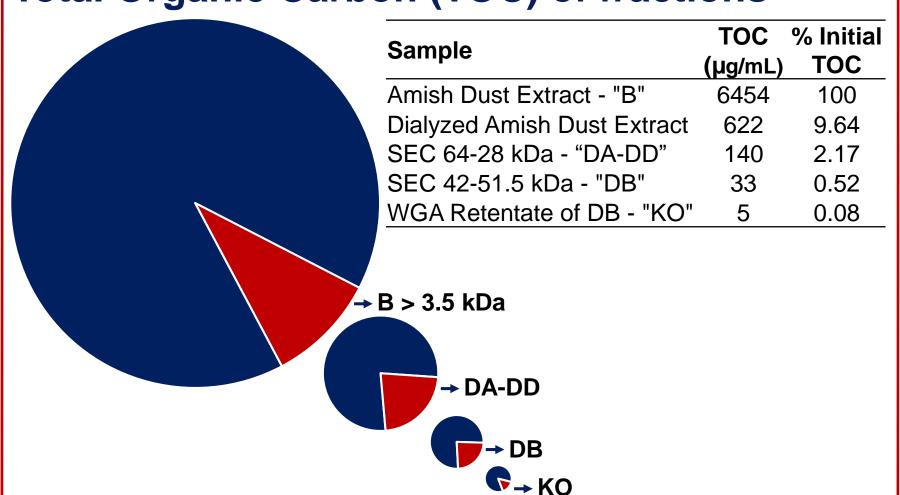
Lectins-Glycoconjugate Interactions

Group of bio-molecules	Range of affinity (Kd)
Lectin-oligosaccharide (Lectin-Glycoconjugate with multiple glycosylation)	10 ⁻⁷ – 10 ⁻³ M (<10 ⁻⁷ M)
Complex Salt	10 ⁻⁸ – 10 ⁻² M
Protein A-IgG	10 ⁻⁶ M
Antigen-antibody (monoclonal)	10 ⁻⁹ – 10 ⁻⁷ M
Hormone-receptor	10 ⁻¹² – 10 ⁻⁵ M
Avidin-biotin	10 ⁻¹⁵ M
Covalent bond	10 ⁻⁶⁰ M



Deconvolution Progress

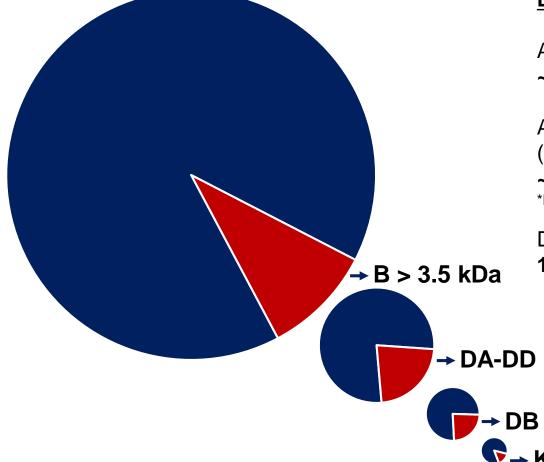
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) of fractions





Deconvolution Progress

Estimation of active components concentration



Based on KO TOC concentration:

Active Components in Raw dust: ~0.1 mg/g Dust

Active Components Concentration (Aqueous extract)*:

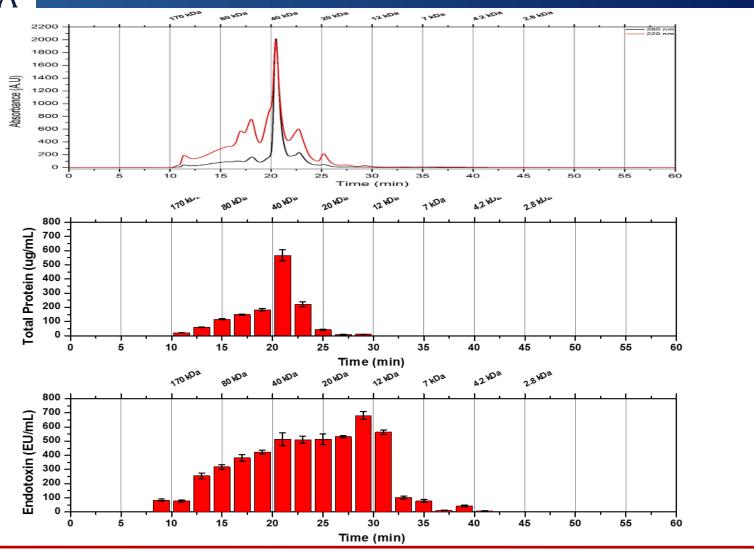
~0.2 µM

*Based on average MW of DB fraction

Dust Equivalent (DEQ) 100 mg/mL 1 mg DEQ dose = ~ 0.1 μg



Total Protein and Endotoxin Concentration on SEC fractions

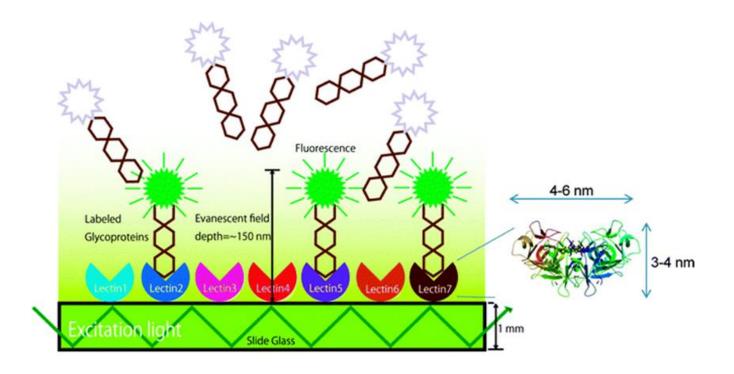




Glycan Profiling

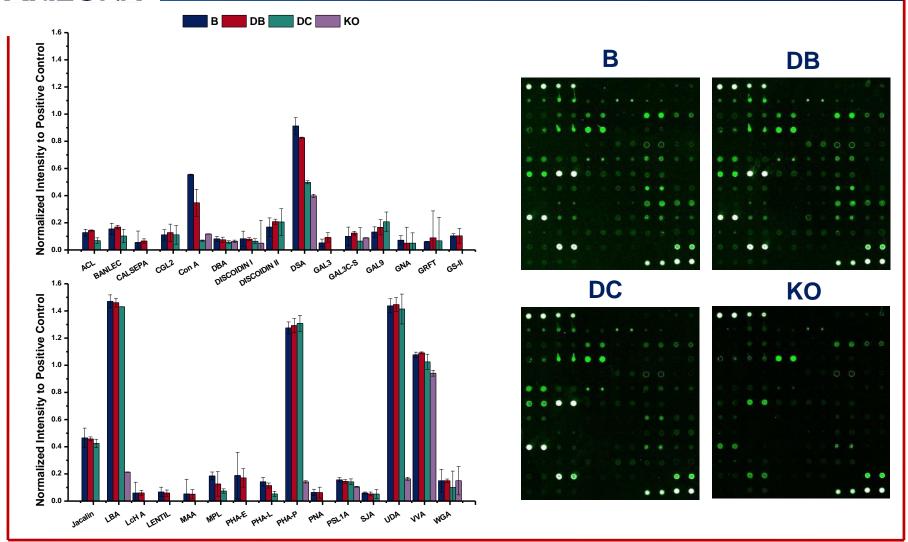
Lectin Array Principle

 Rapid and high-sensitivity profiling of complex glycan features without the need for liberation of glycans.



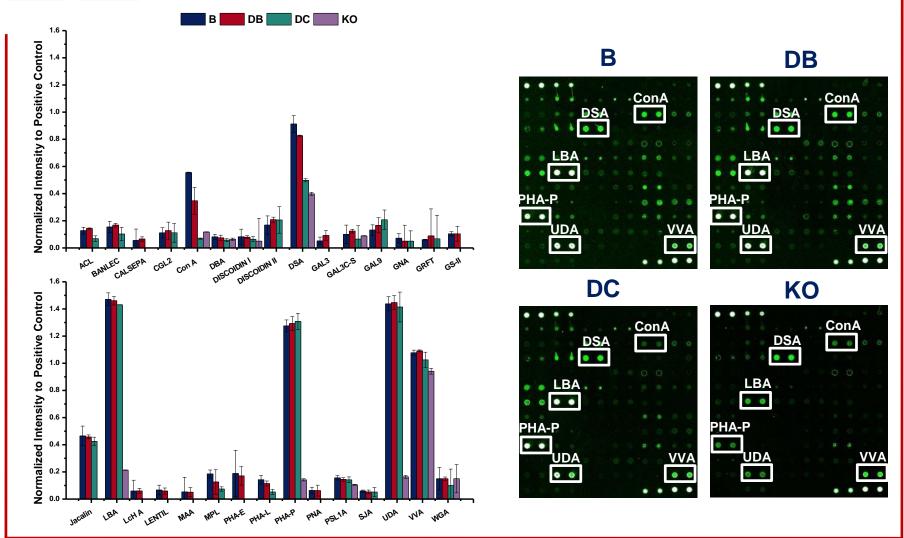


Glycan Profiles



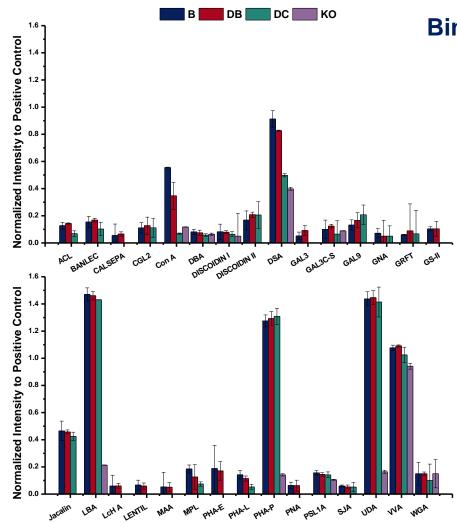


Glycan Profiles





Glycan Profiles



Binding to 30 of lectins present in array

ACL	GAL3C-S	MPL
BANLEC	GAL9	PHA-E
CALSEPA	GNA	PHA-L
CGL2	GRFT	PHA-P
Con A	GS-II	PNA
DBA	Jacalin	PSL1A
DISCOIDIN I	LBA	SJA
DISCOIDIN II	LcH A	UDA
DSA	LENTIL	VVA
GAL3	MAA	WGA

Top 7 interactions and specificities

Lectin	Carbonhydrate specificity
Con A	αMan, αGlc
DSA	(GlcNAc)2-4
Jacalin	Galβ3GalNAc
LBA	GalNAcα(1,3)[αFuc(1,2)Gal
PHA-P	Galβ4GlcNAcβ2Manα6(GlcNAcb4)
UDA	GlcNAc
VVA	GalNAc



Liquid Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry

LC-QTOF Conditions



Agilent 6540 Ultra High Definition (UHD) Accurate-Mass Quadrupole Time-of-Flight (Q-TOF)

Gas Temperature 300 °C

Drying gas flow 13 L/min

Nebulizer pressure 45 psig

Sheath gas Temperature 400 °C

Sheath gas flow 12 L/min

Vcap 5000 V

Fragmentor 175 V

Nozzle Voltage 2000V

Skimmer 65 V

Column ZORBAX 300SB-C18 (2.1mm x 150 mm, 1.8 μm)

Flow 0.5 mL/min

Injection Volume 20 µL

Column Temperature 60 °C

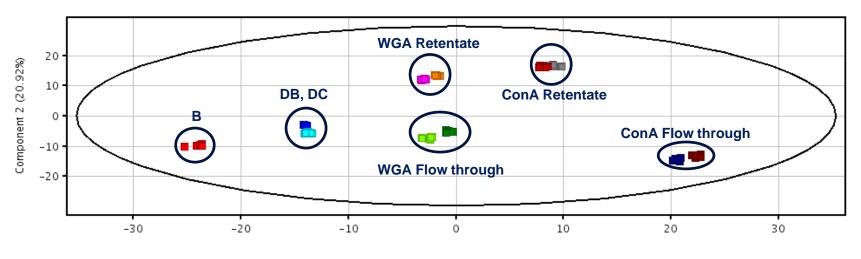
Solvent A Water 0.1% Formic Acid

Solvent B Acetonitrile 0.1% Formic Acid

	Time	Α	В
1	2.00 min	95 %	5 %
2	16.00 min	0 %	100 %
3	18.00 min	0 %	100 %
4	18.01 min	95 %	5 %
5	20.00 min	95 %	5 %



Principal Components Analysis (PCA)



Component 1 (29.22%)

B DC

DB DC ConA Flowthrough

DB ConA Flowthrough

DC ConA Retentate

DC WGA Flowthrough

DB WGA Flowthrough

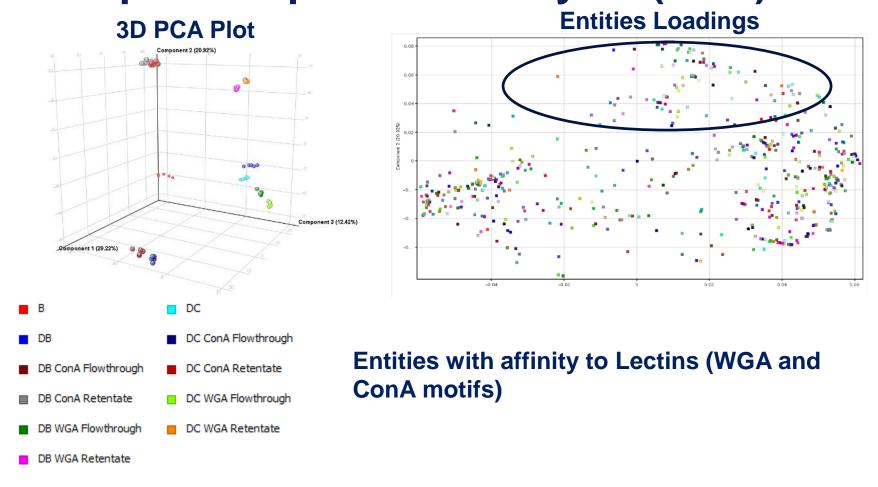
DC WGA Retentate

DB WGA Retentate

DB and DC pairs of treatments are (SEC fractions 1.5 min apart)



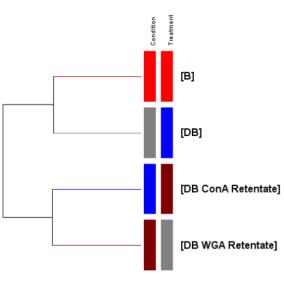
Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

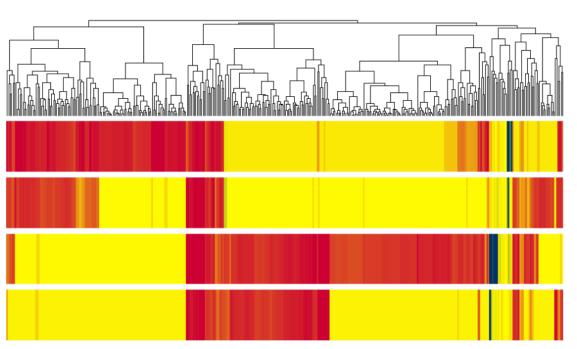




Hierarchical Clustering of Entities and Sample Treatments

Entities present in B, DB, and Lectins retentates only

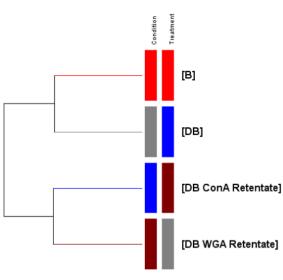


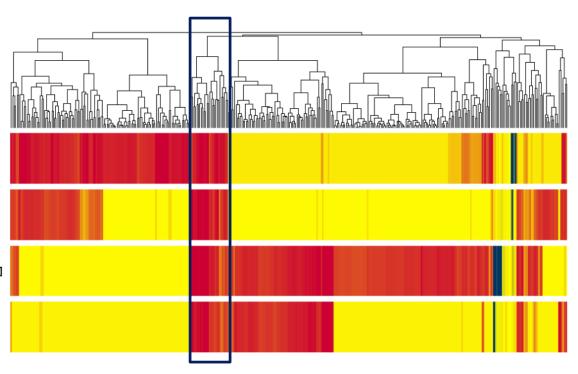




Hierarchical Clustering of Entities and Sample Treatments

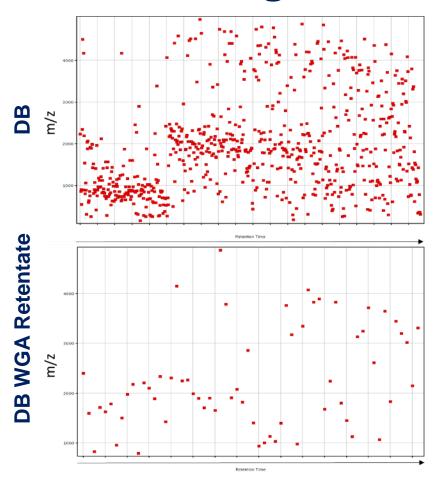
Entities present in B, DB, and Lectins retentates only

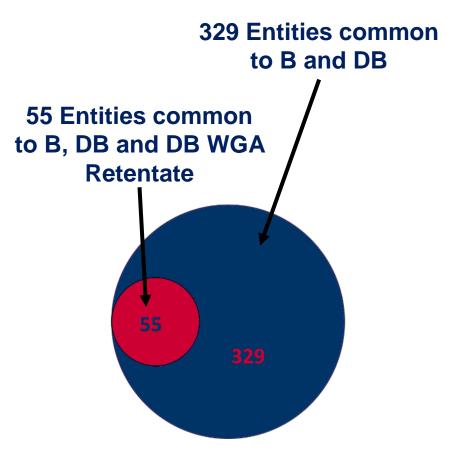






Potential Target Entities





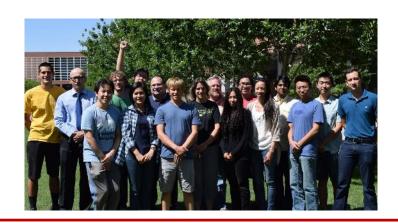


Acknowledgements



Johnson Johnson







Ministério da **Educação**

