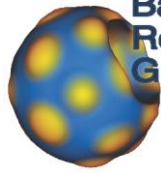




The
University
Of
Sheffield.



**Battaglia
Research
Group**



SITraN
Sheffield Institute for Translational
Neuroscience

MRC

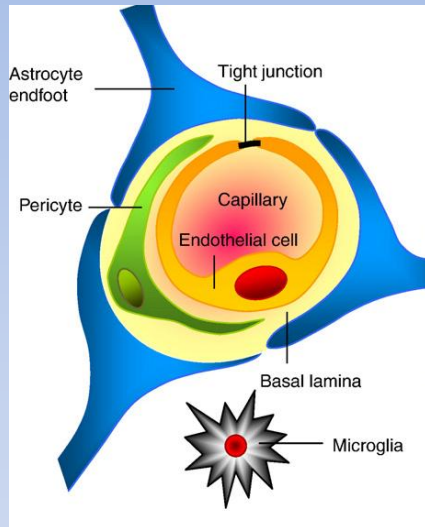
Centre for Developmental
and Biomedical Genetics

‘Developing Models of the Blood Brain Barrier’

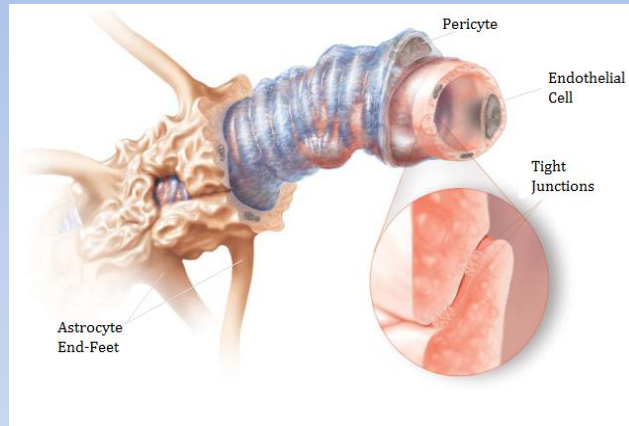
Gavin Fullstone

Supervisors: Prof. Giuseppe Battaglia (Biomedical Science), Dr Jonathan Wood (Sheffield Institute for Translational Neuroscience), Professor Mike Holcombe (Department of Computer Science)

Blood Brain Barrier



Neurobiology of
Disease, 2010, 37,
13-25



Science, 2002, 297, 1116-1118

- Physically prevents the passage of almost all molecules
- Protects the brain from disease causing organisms and the immune system
- Only specific transport of certain molecules possible



The University
Of
Sheffield.



Battaglia
Research
Group

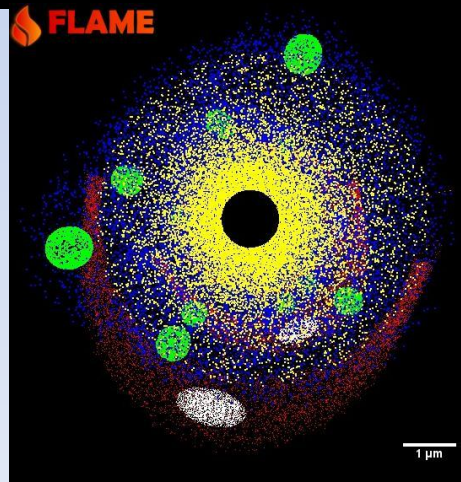
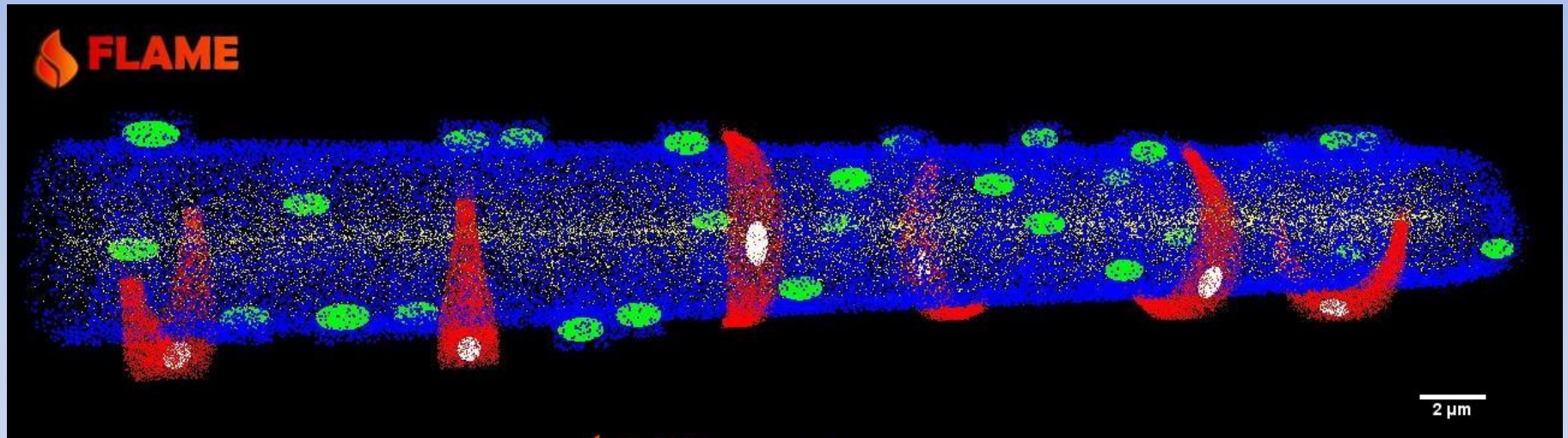


SITraN
Sheffield Institute for Translational
Neuroscience

MRC

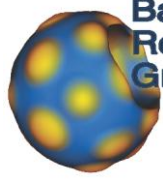
Centre for Developmental
and Biomedical Genetics

Laminar Flow in a Blood Vessel





The University
Of
Sheffield.



Battaglia
Research
Group

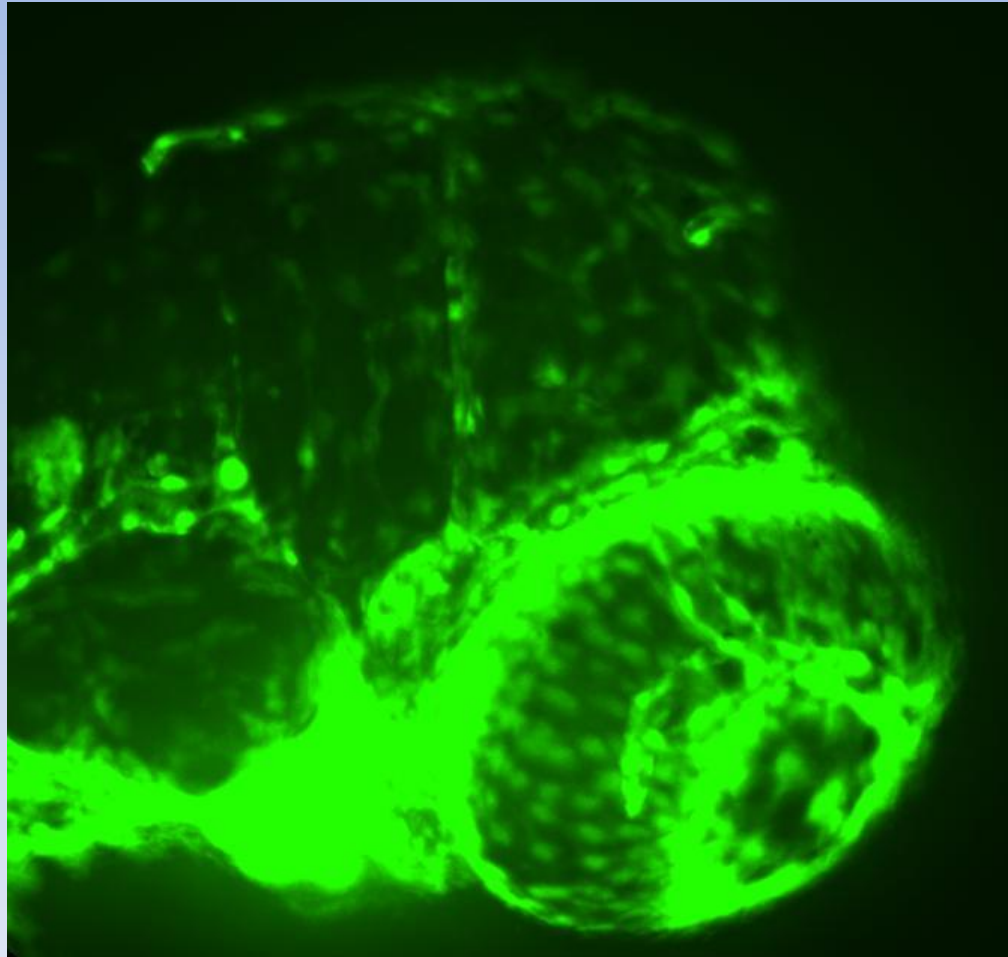


SITraN
Sheffield Institute for Translational
Neuroscience

MRC

Centre for Developmental
and Biomedical Genetics

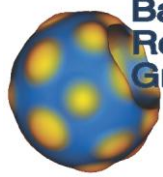
Validation: Zebrafish Embryos



Fli1 (endothelial marker):GFP zebrafish embryo at 3 days post-fertilisation



The
University
Of
Sheffield.



Battaglia
Research
Group



SITraN
Sheffield Institute for Translational
Neuroscience

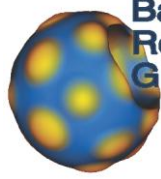
MRC

Centre for Developmental
and Biomedical Genetics

‘The Effect of Cell Size Changes on Dynamics of the NF κ B pathway’

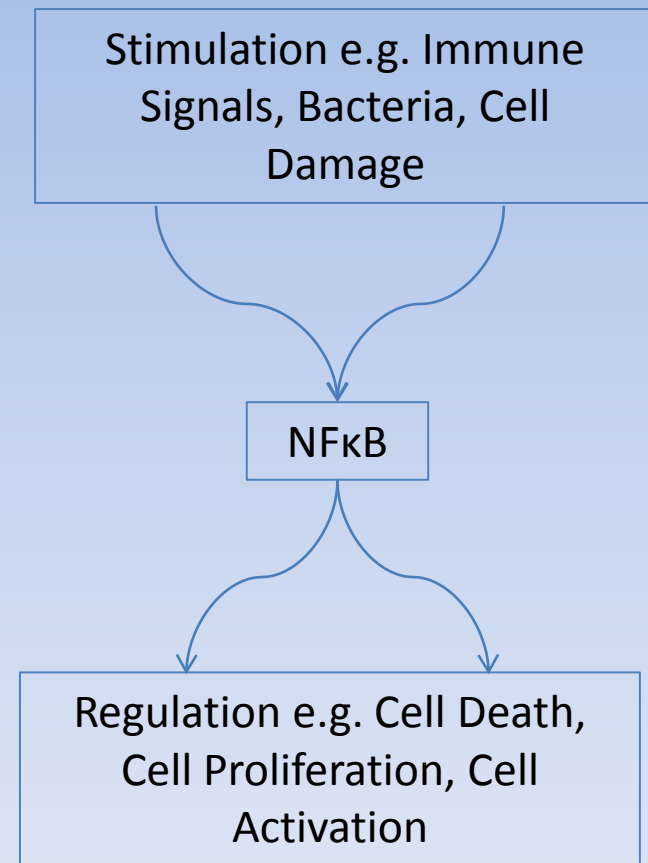
Gavin Fullstone

Supervisors: Prof. Eva Qvarnstrom
(Cardiovascular Science), Prof. Mike Holcombe, Dr
Sheila Francis (Cardiovascular Science)



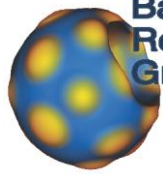
The NF κ B Pathway

- Key immune pathway
- Implicated in cancer, autoimmune disease and atherosclerosis





The University
Of
Sheffield.



Battaglia
Research
Group



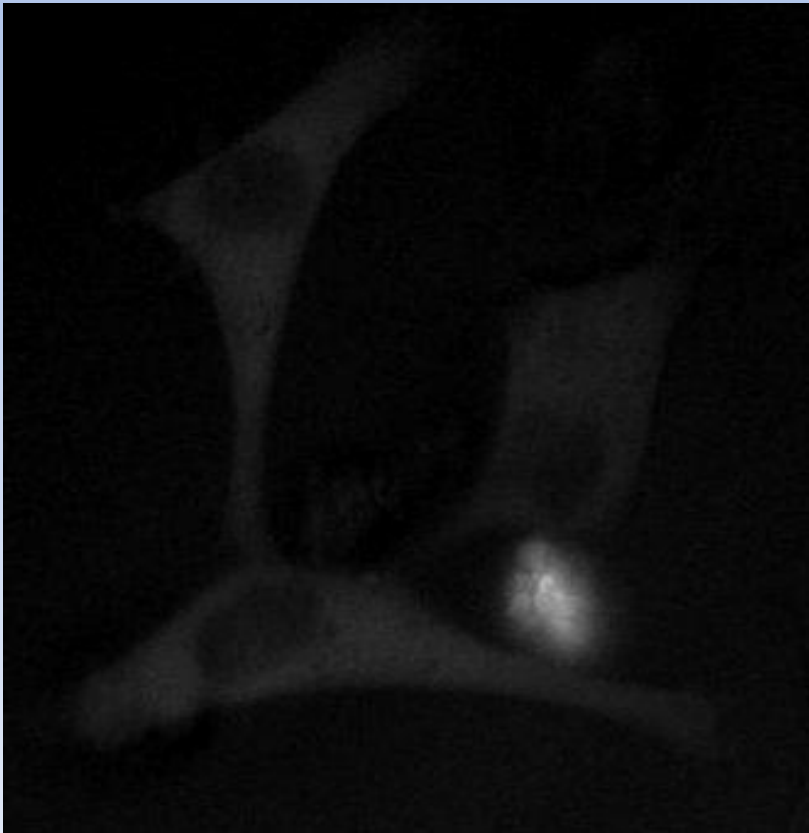
SITraN
Sheffield Institute for Translational
Neuroscience

MRC

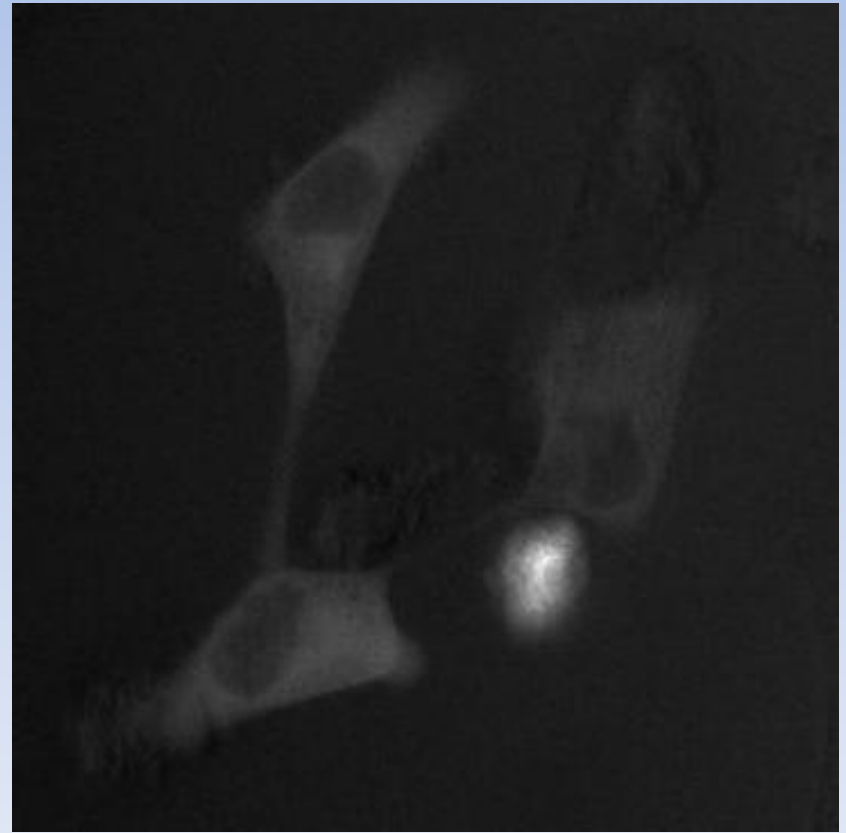
Centre for Developmental
and Biomedical Genetics

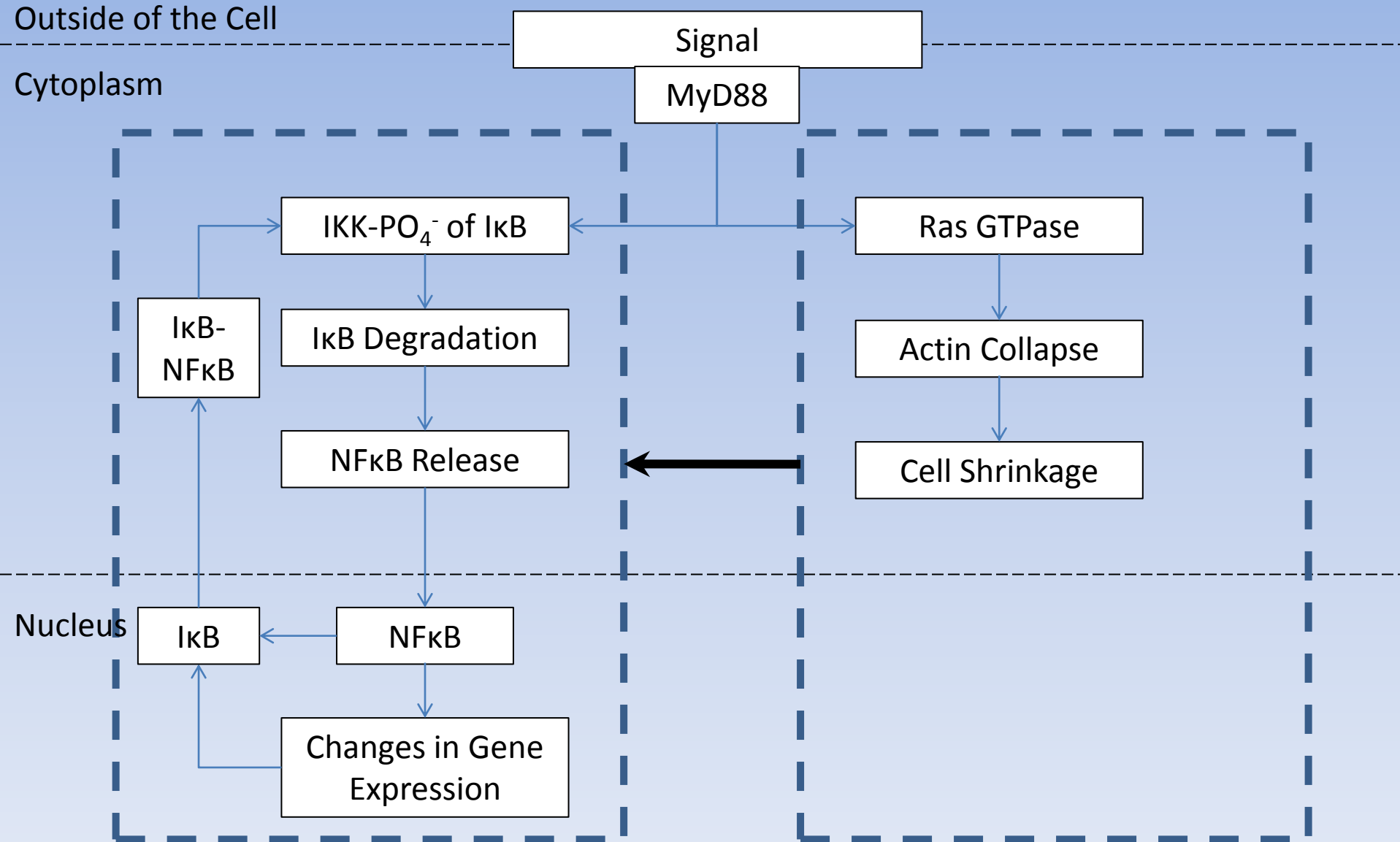
Observation: Cells Shrink after IL1 Stimulation

I κ B-eGFP Hela Cells, before Stimulation



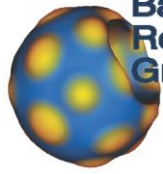
I κ B-eGFP Hela Cells, 10mins Stimulation







The
University
Of
Sheffield.



Battaglia
Research
Group



SITraN
Sheffield Institute for Translational
Neuroscience

MRC

Centre for Developmental
and Biomedical Genetics

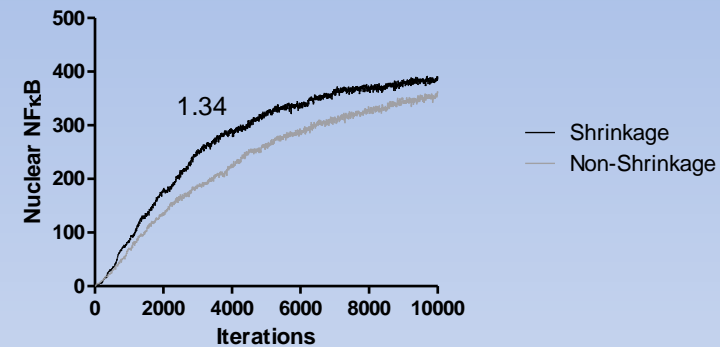
Question

How does the change in cell size
and shape affect the dynamics of
the NF κ B pathway?

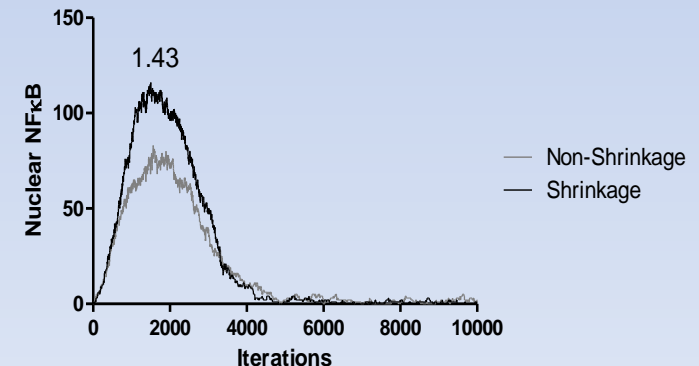
What we did?

- Cell could shrink by up to 20% volume (cytoplasm only)
- Ran models with and without shrinkage
- Demonstrated that at multiple levels of regulation the pathway operates faster
- Consequently, negative regulation of the pathway also occurs faster

a. The Effect of Cell Shrinkage on Nuclear NF κ B when there is no novel I κ B Source

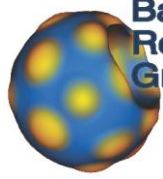


c. The Effect of Cell Shrinkage on Nuclear NF κ B when I κ B is released by Actin





The University
Of
Sheffield.



Battaglia
Research
Group



SITraN
Sheffield Institute for Translational
Neuroscience

MRC

Centre for Developmental
and Biomedical Genetics

Acknowledgements

- Mike Holcombe
- Giuseppe Battaglia
- Jonathan Wood
- Simon Coakley
- Eva Qwarnstrom

