

S.O.R.D.

Secretor Of RNA Device

Albert Brown Bartosz Witkowski Matthew Simmons Mia Wood Beth Rear Darryl Sime

FIGHTING BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

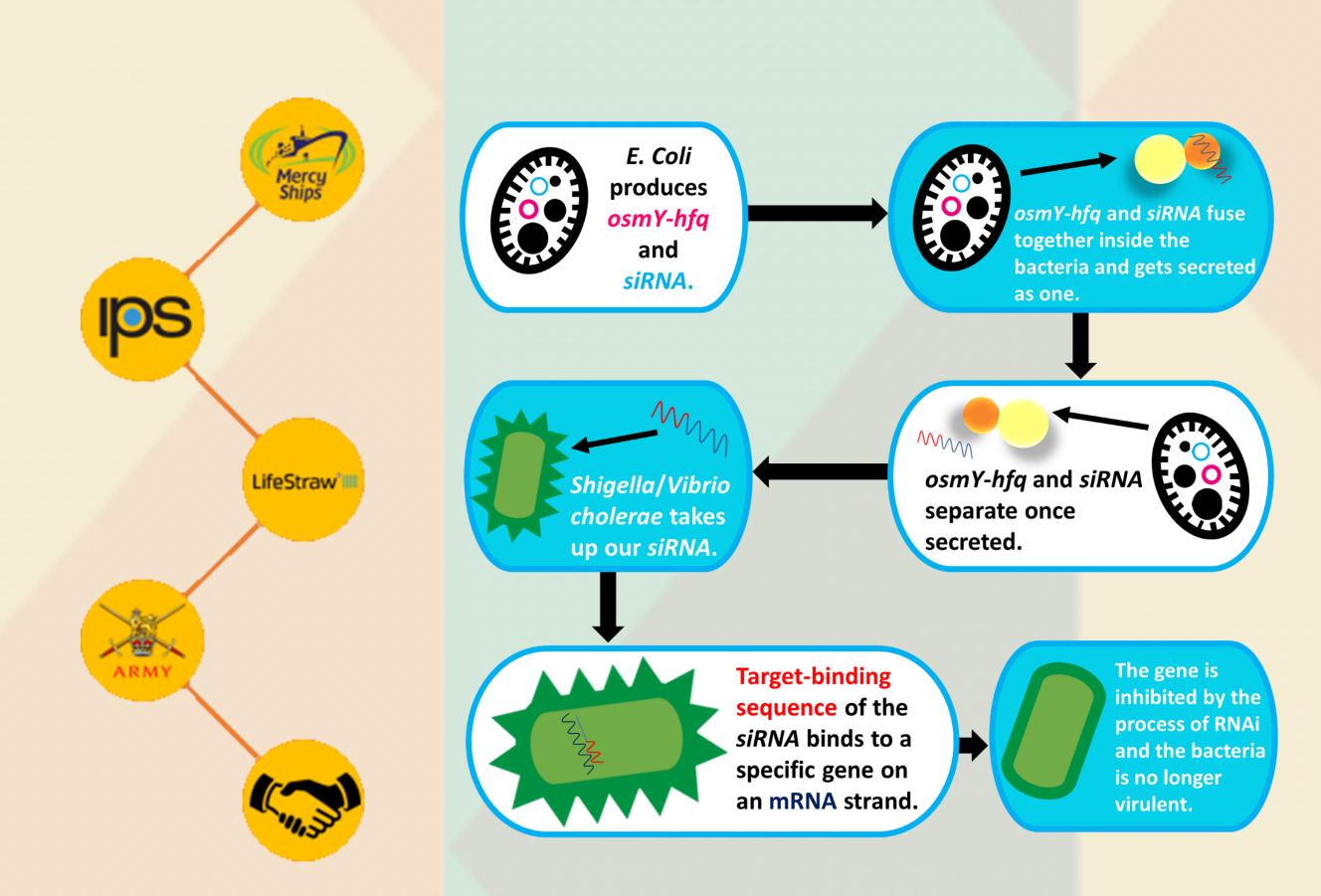
MISSION BRIEF

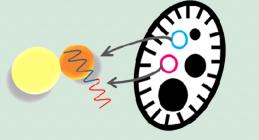
To tackle the problem of waterborne bacterial infections in developing countries: namely, Cholera and Shigellosis.



These two targets have been selected due to the sheer scale of fatalities they cause via unaffordable or inaccessible cures.







HOW WILL WE ACHIEVE THIS?

We settled on combating these infections via RNA interference but who could possibly help us in this enormously microscopic task?

This is where we decided to enlist the help of two brand new special agents:

S.O.R.D.

Secretor Of RNA Device

S.O.R.D. is our RNA secretion device, used to get our sRNA out of the E. coli that produced it and into its environment.

It is a fusion of the proteins OsmY (a protein naturally secreted by E. coli) and Hfq (RNA binding protein).

Therefore the role of the OsmY part of S.O.R.D. is to traffic the device out of the cell while the Hfq part binds to the spiRNA to allow the whole complex to escape from the producing cell

The function of the HA tag is so that it could be identified in experiments.



spiRNA is what we have nicknamed the sRNA secreted from our producing E. coli cell.

It can be modified to target any gene in a pathogenic bacterium; the spiRNA will bind to the mRNA transcribed by this gene, thus making it double stranded and unfit for translation.

By targeting a gene vital to a bacterium's virulence or growth, the bacterium will die or be of no threat.

Each spiRNA consists of two main parts: a target-binding sequence (specific to the intended gene), as well as a section for binding to the Hfq in our fusion protein.



Target-binding Sequence

RESULTS

Western Blots

kDa o o o o o o o k L-Rhamnos

O. O. O. O. O. O. M. L-Rhamnos

These western blots show that our fusion

Challenge 1

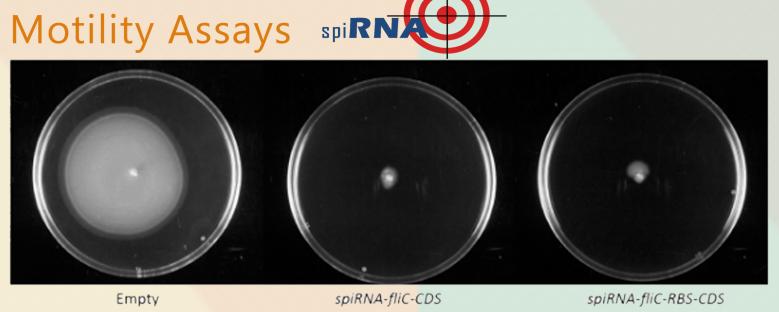
Created our fusion protein S.O.R.D., which we have

proved successfully secretes the RNA out of the cell.

Generate a synthetic RNA secretion system

proteins (S.O.R.D.) OsmY-Hfq are being

expressed inside the cell.



S.O.R.D.

To test the targeting propertes of our spiRNA, we modified the target secquence so it was complimentary to fliC, a gene responsible for the proteins which make up the flagellum of *E. coli*.

The control plate shows that without our spiRNA, motility was maintained. Once added however, the motility was hugely decreased.

0 0. 0. 0. 0 0. 0. 0. % L-Rhamnose

We performed a western blot on our

and secreted out of it.

an Anti-RNAP antibody.

characterised OsmY-HA tag to make sure

it's being both expressed inside the cell

Anti-RNAP antibody

To ensure that the cells producing our

OsmY-Hfq fusion were not undergoing

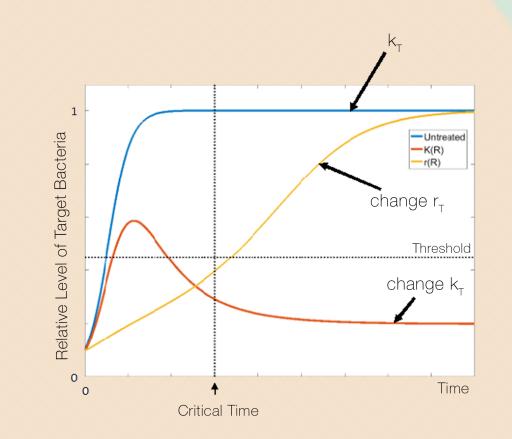
lysis, we performed a western blot using

← OsmY-HA (22kDa)

This proves that our spiRNA works and could be used to target any gene.

MODELLING

hfq -HA



Possible Equations

 $\frac{dP}{dt} = r_P \cdot P \left(1 - \frac{P}{k_P} \right)$ Rate of growth of produing bacteria and cell capacity Rate of siRNA production, degradation minus the comsumtion by the target cell $\frac{dT}{dt} = r_T(R).T(1 - \frac{T}{k_T(R)})$ Inhibition of target bacteria growth rate

By utilising mathematical modelling in our project, we have been able to use it to predict roughly how much spiRNA producing E. coli we would need in order to theoretically render any Vibrio cholerae or Shigella harmless.

It can also be used as a way of which to predict the outcome of an experiment without having to manually repeat it many times.

FUTURE PLANS

HUMAN PRACTICES

Our Final Product After talking to multiple people and drawing inspiration from pre-existing products, our final

proposal is a water bottle with a detachable filter that will hold our secretion system.

Anti-HA antibody

In this blot, we were checking if

S.O.R.D. is being secreted from

the cell

We talked to our local army medical squadron, who told us that they often handed out mosquito nets whilst on duty. They also told us water bottles are very much sought after.

Thus, we now have a useable product as well as a way by which to distribute it.

In the lab there's still some unfinished work we would like to have completed. It would have been great to see if our spiRNA was actually being secreted out of the cell and if it could be taken up by the target bacteria. In the very far future it would also be good to test our idea on someone with Cholera or Shigellosis, to see if our product could function as a cure as well as a preventative.

We also would liked to have created a prototype of our filter, to get an idea of how much it would cost to manufacture.

Another plan we had was to see our product also being used in developed countries; for example, the town of Flint, Michigan is currently in crisis due to unclean water causing outbreaks of Cholera and Shigellosis. Our concept would be the same, but a payment would be involved and it would be just the filter on its own. This way, our product could potentially make a profit or at least sustain itself, ensuring our main goal of eradicating 3rd world countries of waterborne bacterial infections may actually be completed.

Challenge 3

Find an efficient way to distribute our project

Design a modular RNA interference device Created spiRNA, which we have proven can be modified to target and silence a specific gene.

Found out from our local army squadron that they hand things out to villages when on duty; they could possibly take our bottle and filter.



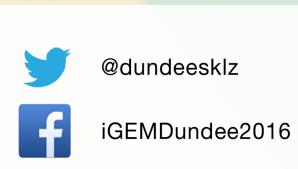












Challenge 2