

Characterising antibody immunity and ageing in a short-lived teleost

William John Bradshaw

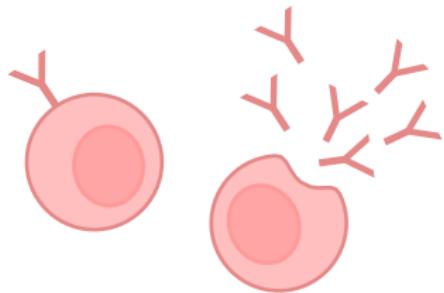
6th June 2019



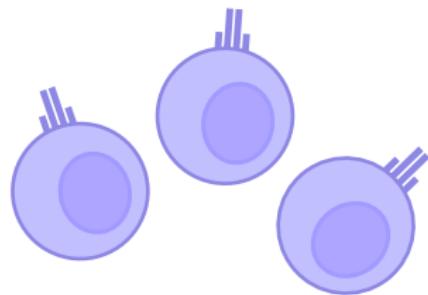
University of Cologne



Antibodies



T-cell receptors



B-cells

T-cells



Adaptive immune system

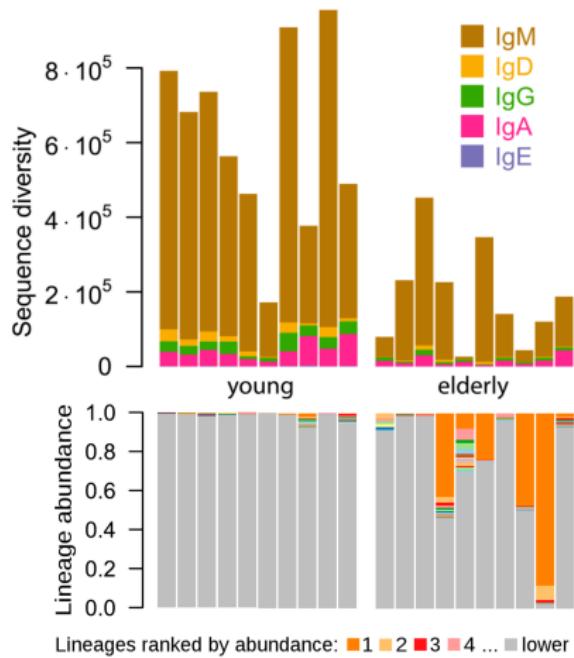
Ageing has major effects on human adaptive immunity

Ageing has major effects on human adaptive immunity

- Reduced naïve B-cell output
- Fewer unique antibody sequences
- Decreased responsiveness to vaccination
- Impaired antibody quality
- ...

Ageing has major effects on human adaptive immunity

- Reduced naïve B-cell output
- Fewer unique antibody sequences
- Decreased responsiveness to vaccination
- Impaired antibody quality
- ...



Adapted from de Bourcey et al., PNAS 2017

There's a lot we don't know about adaptive immune ageing

There's a lot we don't know about adaptive immune ageing

- Very little known outside humans and mice

There's a lot we don't know about adaptive immune ageing

- Very little known outside humans and mice
- Almost all data comes from peripheral blood

There's a lot we don't know about adaptive immune ageing

- Very little known outside humans and mice
- Almost all data comes from peripheral blood
- No spatial resolution (different organs)

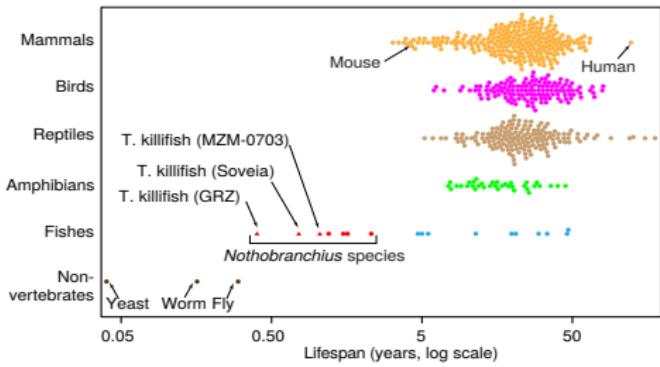
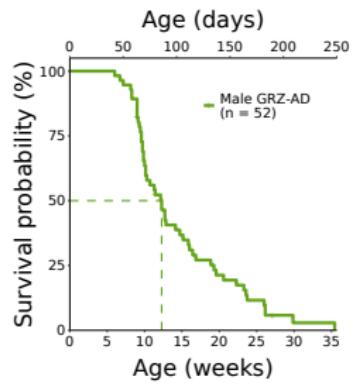
There's a lot we don't know about adaptive immune ageing

- Very little known outside humans and mice
- Almost all data comes from peripheral blood
- No spatial resolution (different organs)
- Limited temporal resolution (typically just two time points)

There's a lot we don't know about adaptive immune ageing

- Very little known outside humans and mice
- Almost all data comes from peripheral blood
- No spatial resolution (different organs)
- Limited temporal resolution (typically just two time points)
- Nothing known about effect of anti-ageing interventions

The turquoise killifish as a model for antibody ageing

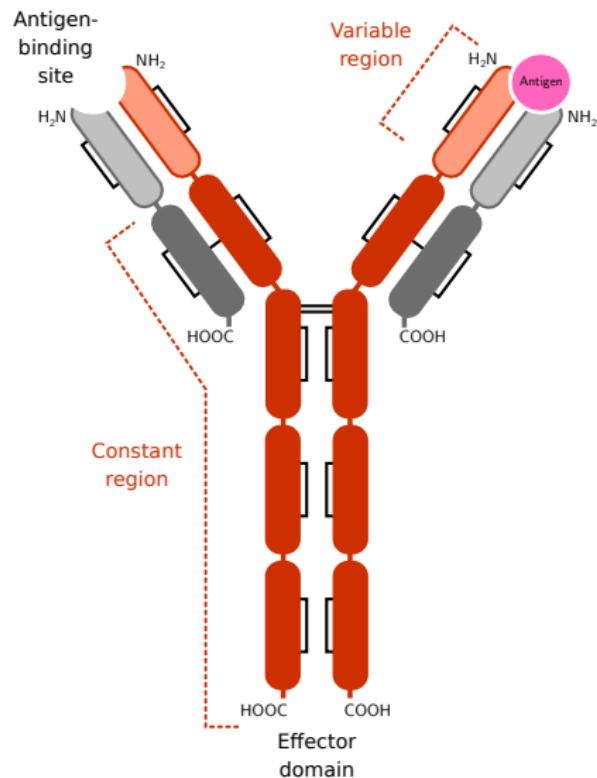


Valenzano et al., Cell 2015

- Shortest-lived vertebrate bred in captivity (median lifespan 12-16 wk)
- **Short-lived:** tractable for large, repeatable ageing experiments
- **Vertebrate:** possesses a mammal-like adaptive immune system

Understanding adaptive immune ageing in turquoise killifish

Understanding adaptive immune ageing in turquoise killifish



VDJ recombination and primary antibody diversity

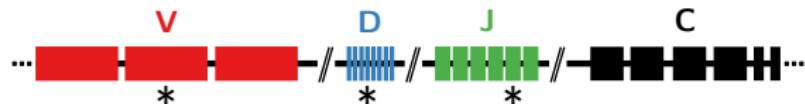
VDJ recombination and primary antibody diversity

(i) Native state



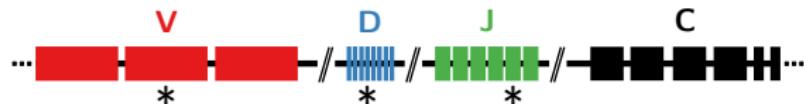
VDJ recombination and primary antibody diversity

(i) Native state

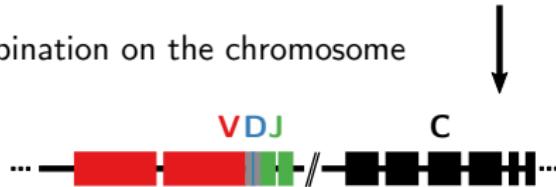


VDJ recombination and primary antibody diversity

(i) Native state

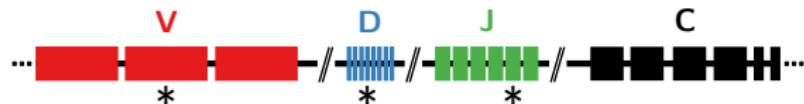


(ii) VDJ Recombination on the chromosome

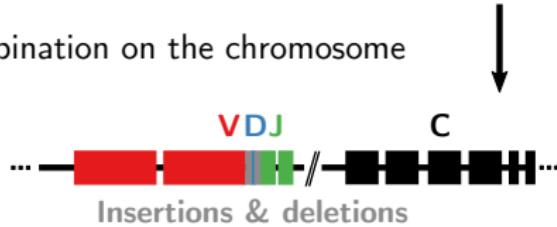


VDJ recombination and primary antibody diversity

(i) Native state

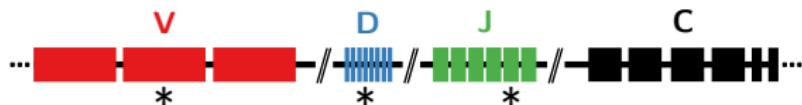


(ii) VDJ Recombination on the chromosome

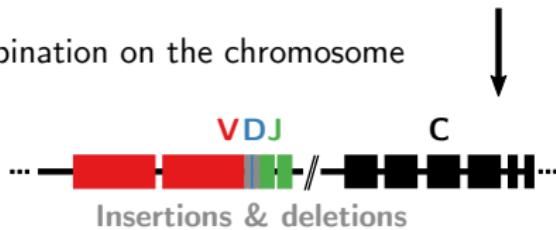


VDJ recombination and primary antibody diversity

(i) Native state



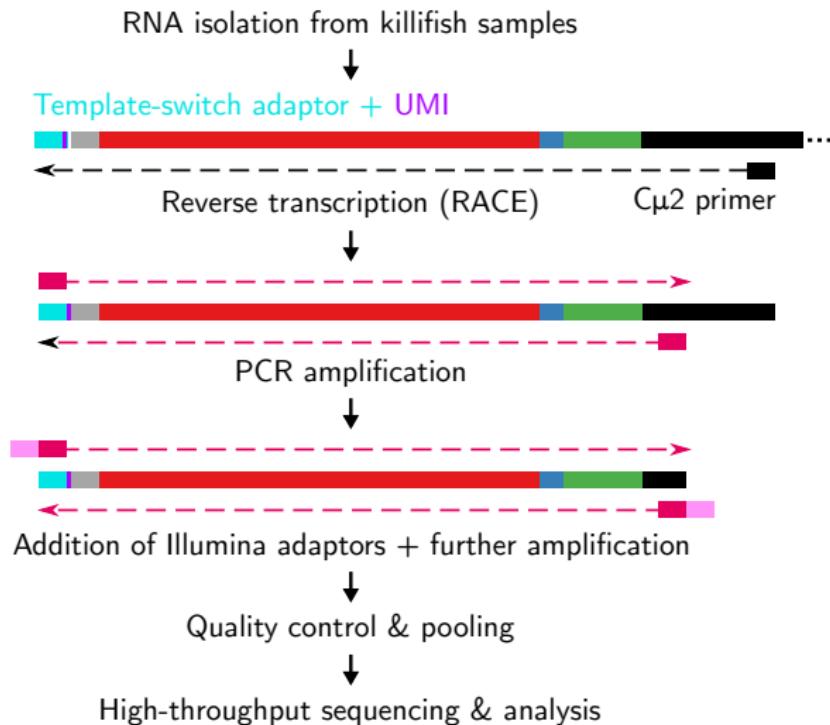
(ii) VDJ Recombination on the chromosome



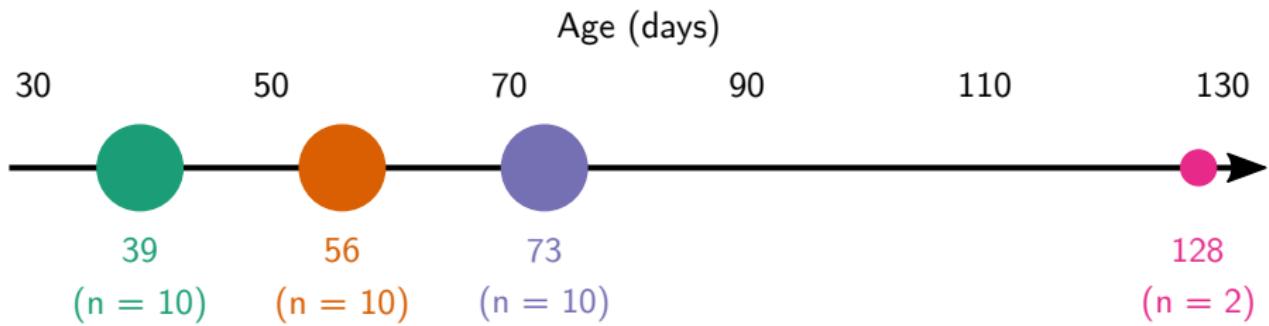
(iii) Transcription and splicing



Immunoglobulin sequencing in the turquoise killifish

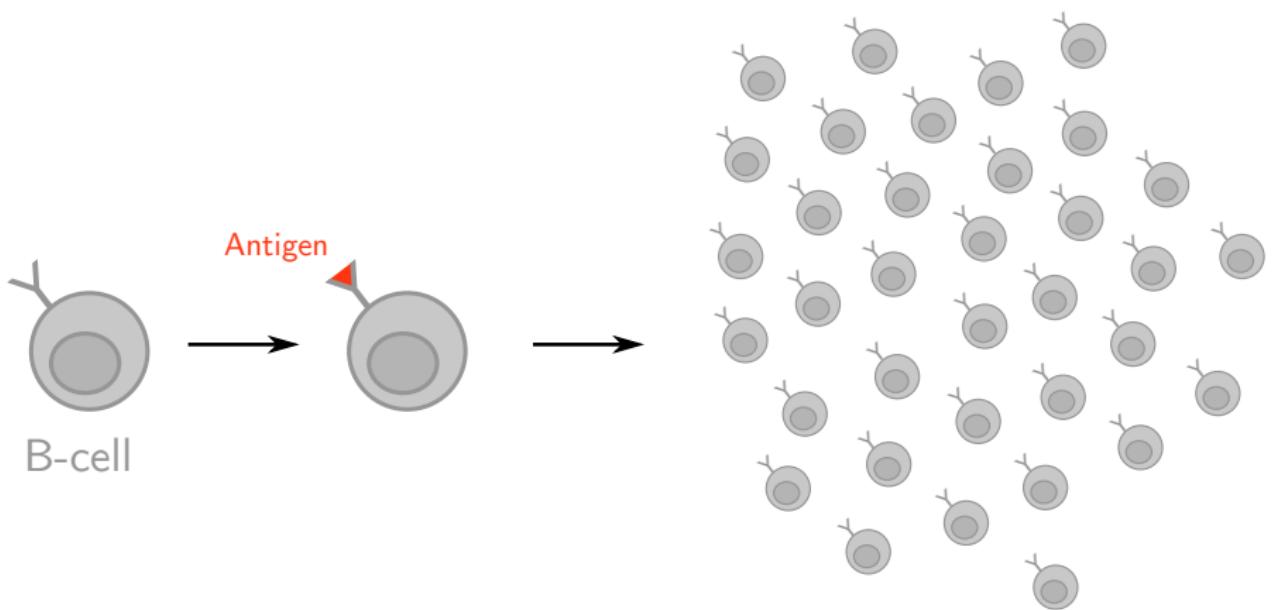


Sample design – killifish ageing study

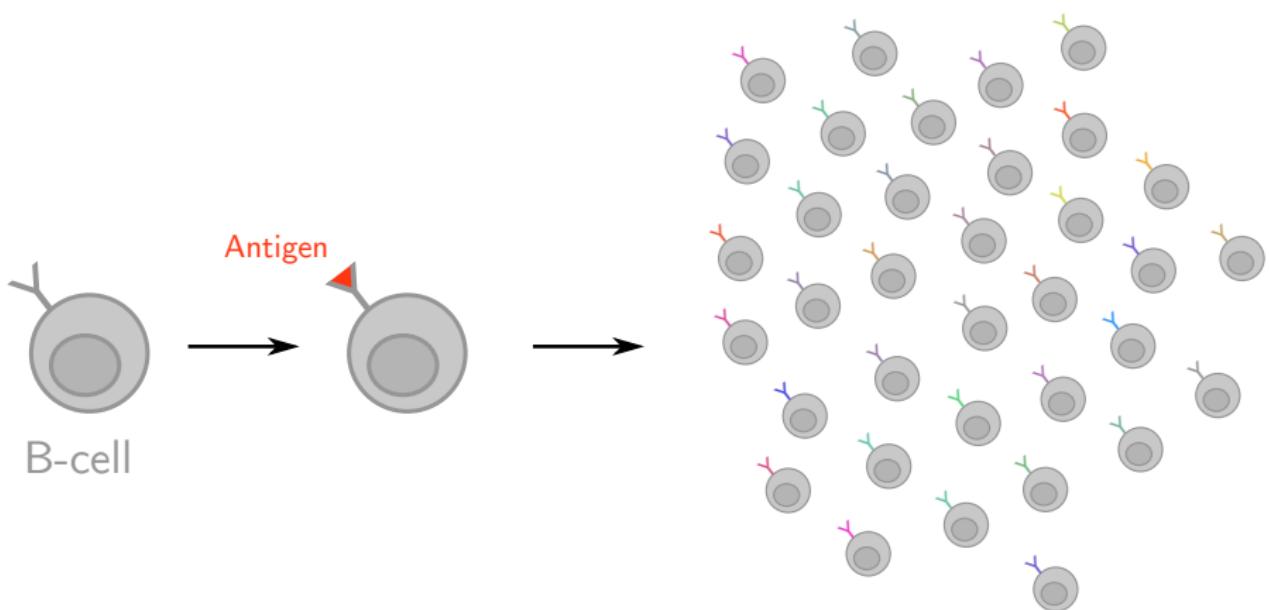


Clonal antibody diversity

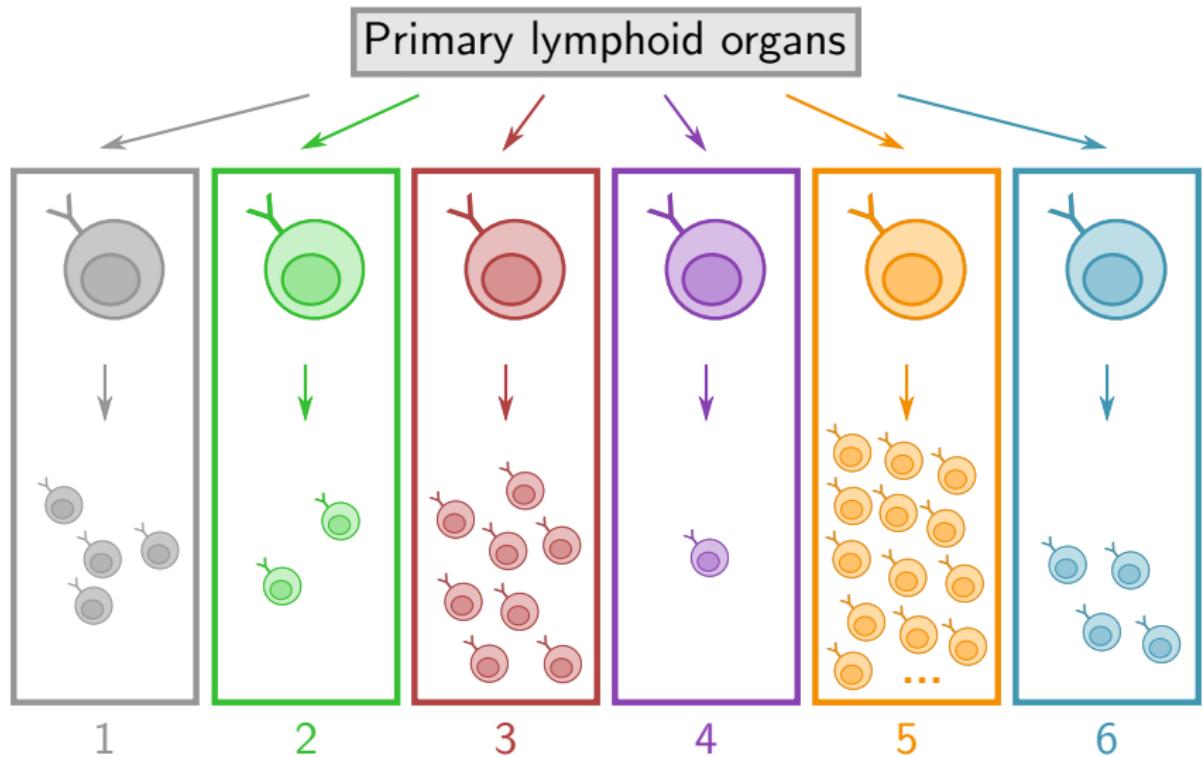
Clonal antibody diversity



Clonal antibody diversity

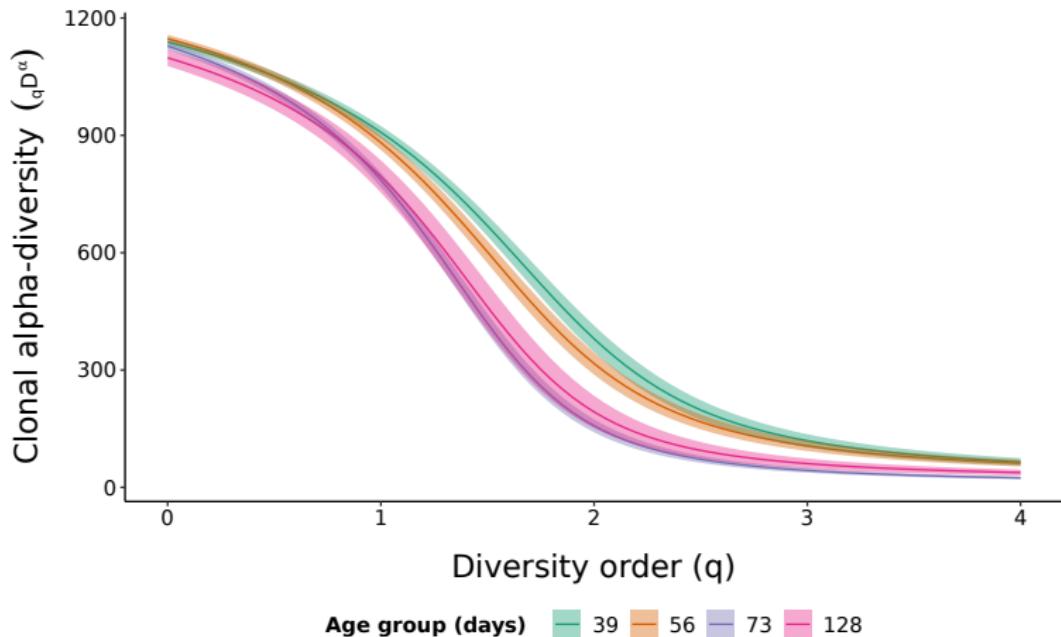


Clonal antibody diversity

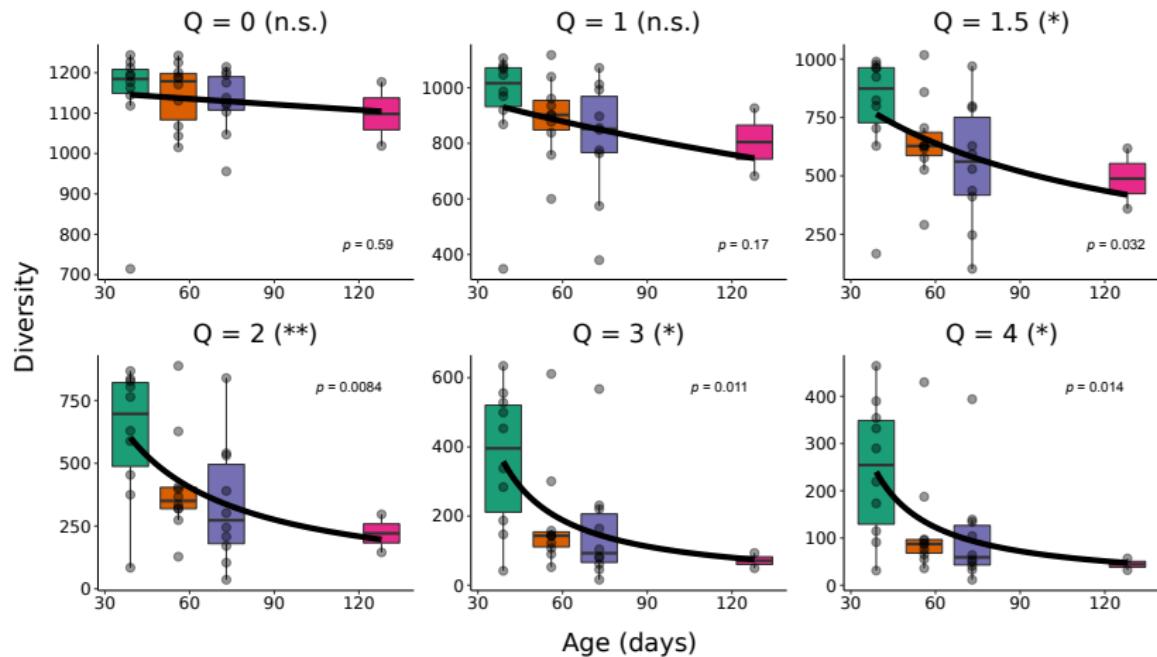


Clonal alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire

Clonal alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire declines with age



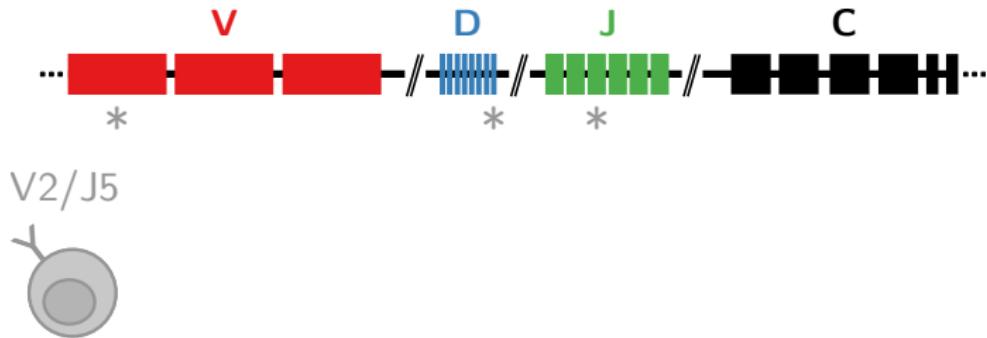
Clonal alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire declines with age at high diversity orders



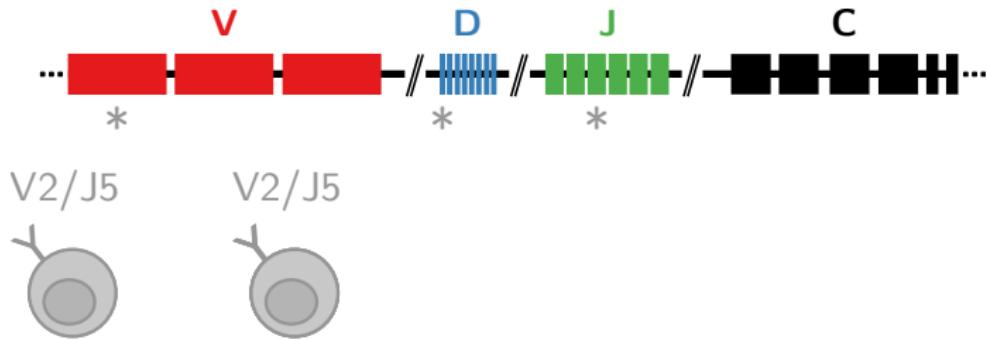
VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire



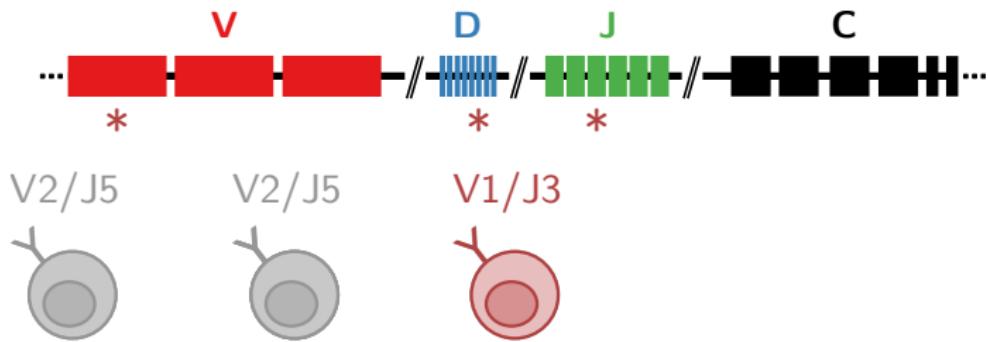
VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire



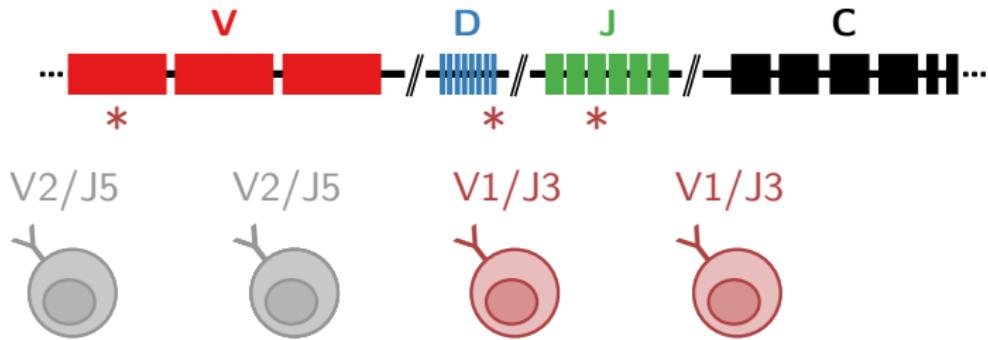
VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire



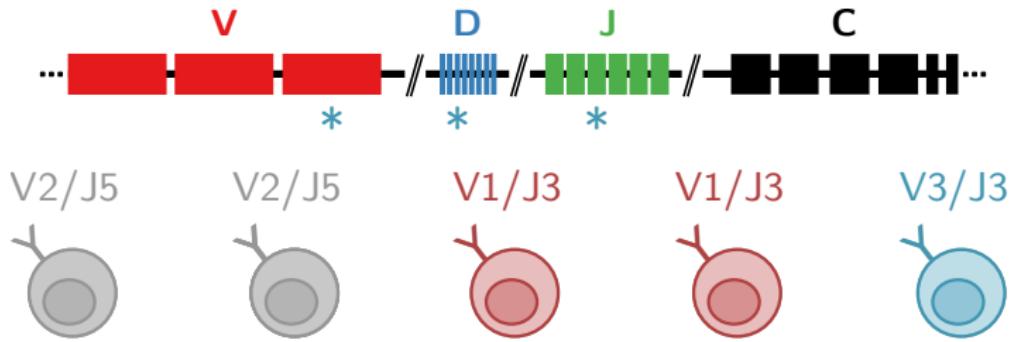
VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire



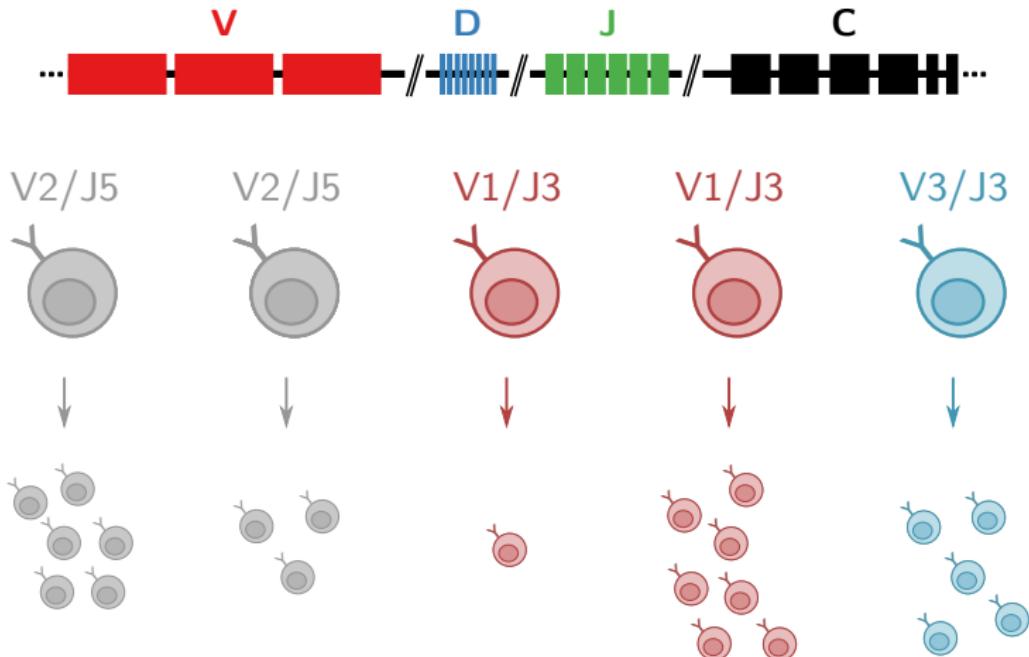
VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire



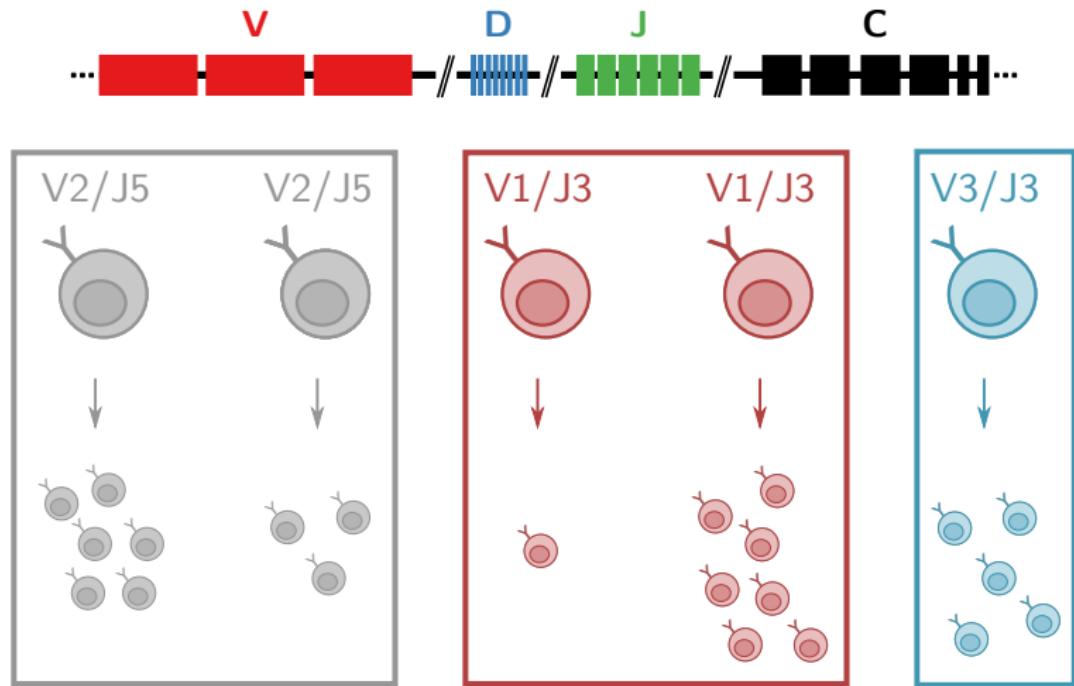
VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire



VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire

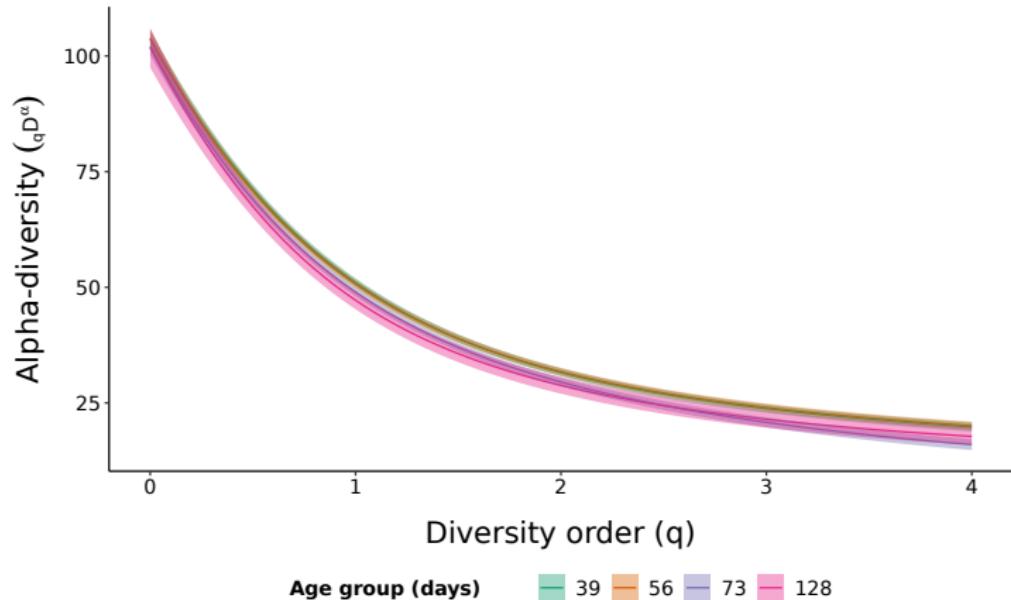


VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire

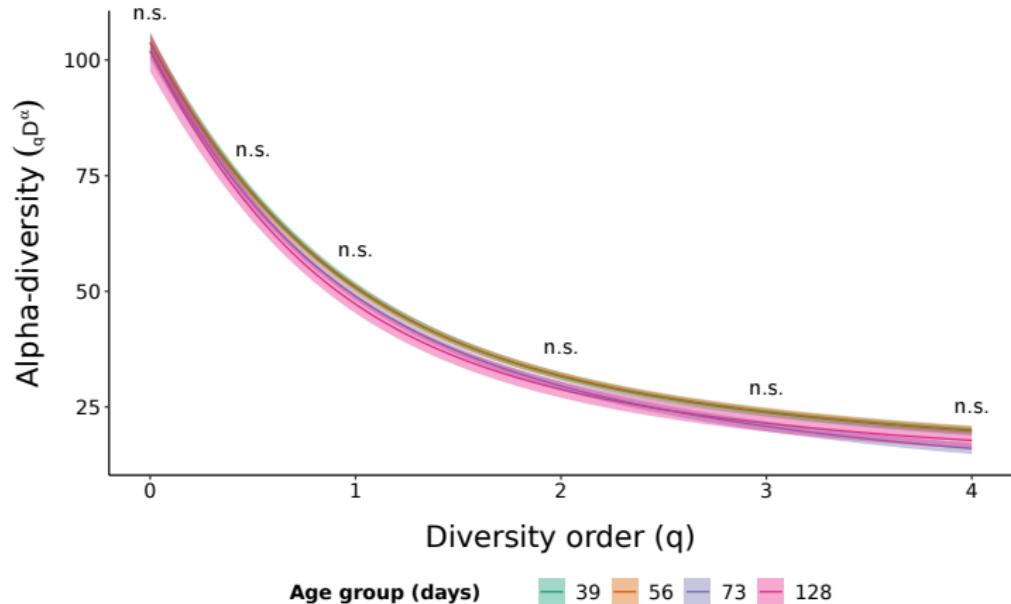


VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire

VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire **does not decline** with age



VJ alpha-diversity in the killifish antibody repertoire **does not decline** with age



So does the killifish antibody repertoire decline in diversity with age?

So does the killifish antibody repertoire decline in diversity with age?

- Yes (clonal diversity)

So does the killifish antibody repertoire decline in diversity with age?

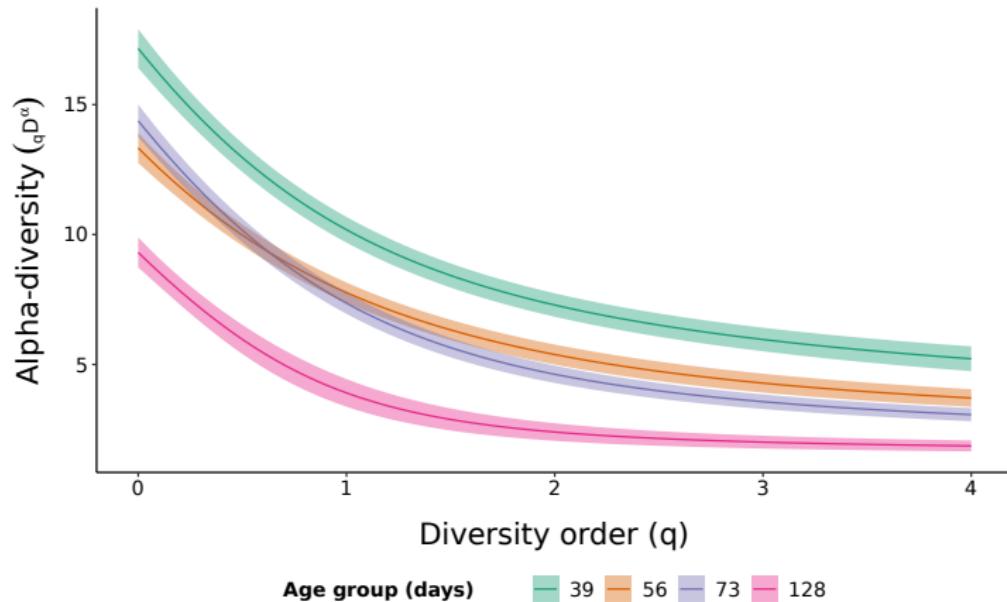
- **Yes** (clonal diversity)
- **No** (V/J diversity)

So does the killifish antibody repertoire decline in diversity with age?

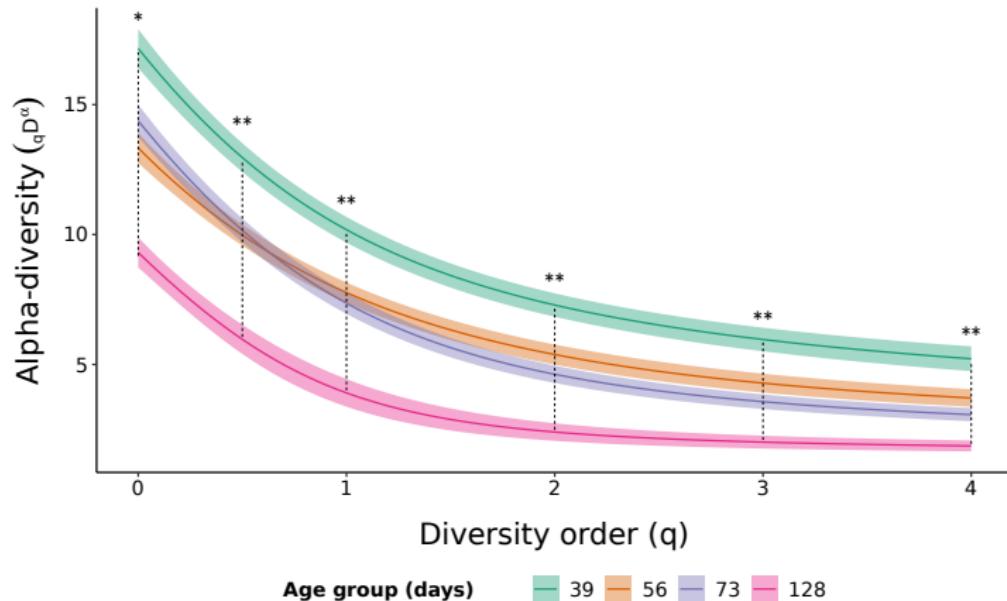
- **Yes** (clonal diversity)
- **No** (V/J diversity)
- Why the difference?

VJ alpha-diversity of large clones

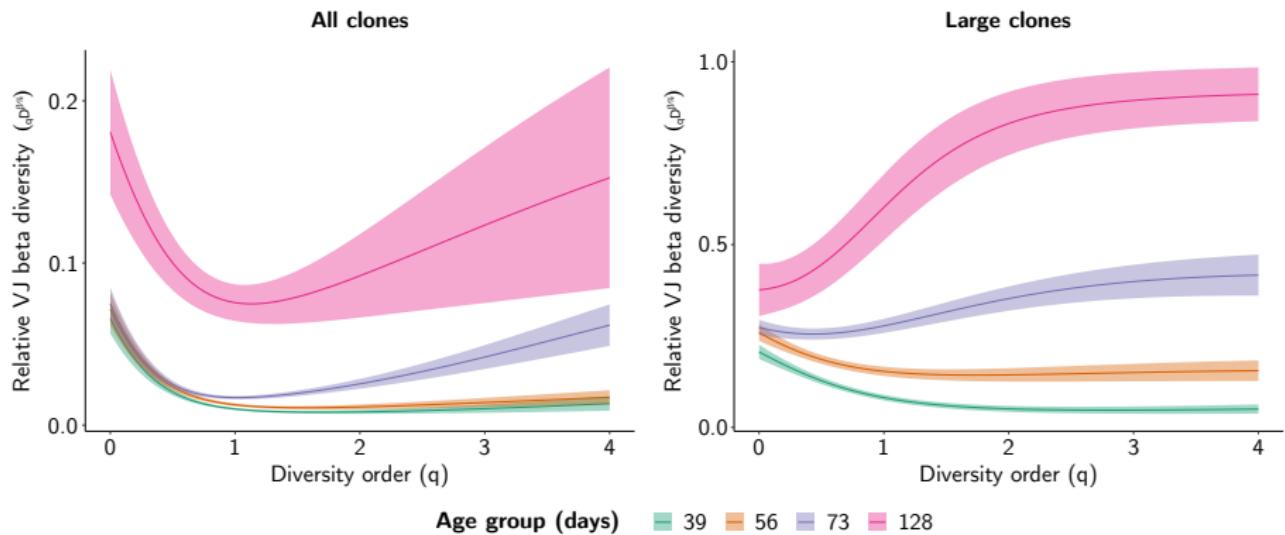
VJ alpha-diversity of large clones does decline with age



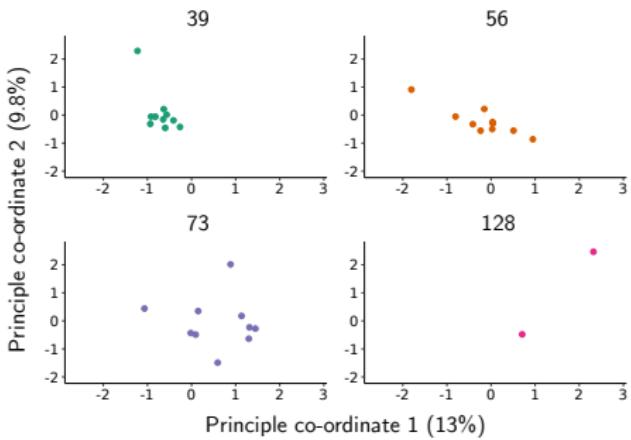
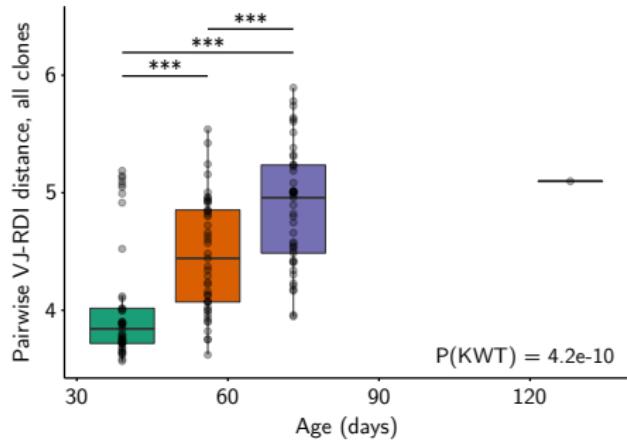
VJ alpha-diversity of large clones does decline with age



Killifish VJ repertoires become **more dissimilar** with age



Killifish VJ repertoires become **more dissimilar** with age



Summary I

Summary I

- Antibody repertoires sampled from whole-body killifish samples show a progressive decline in clonal alpha diversity at high (but not low) diversity orders

Summary I

- Antibody repertoires sampled from whole-body killifish samples show a progressive decline in clonal alpha diversity at high (but not low) diversity orders
- V/J alpha diversity shows no change with age if all clones are included but a large decline in large clones

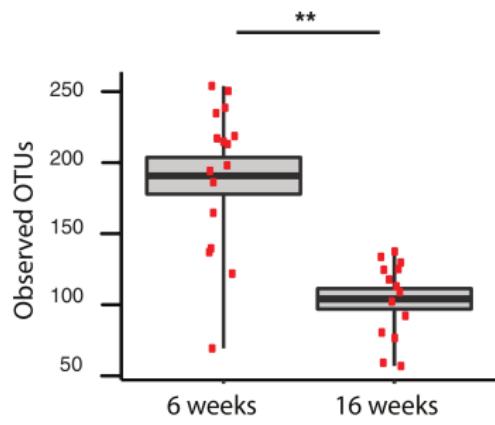
Summary I

- Antibody repertoires sampled from whole-body killifish samples show a progressive decline in clonal alpha diversity at high (but not low) diversity orders
- V/J alpha diversity shows no change with age if all clones are included but a large decline in large clones
- Between-individual variation (beta diversity) in killifish repertoires increases with age

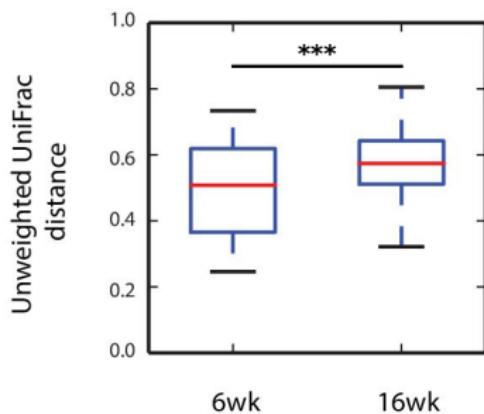
Killifish gut microbiota also show decreasing alpha- and increasing beta-diversity with age



Alpha diversity

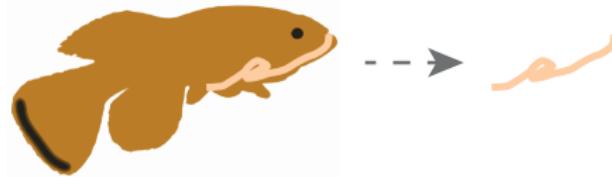


Beta diversity



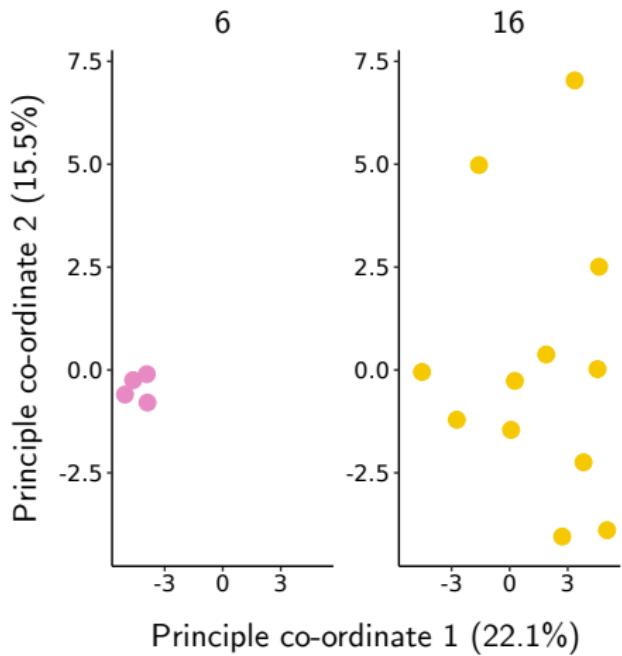
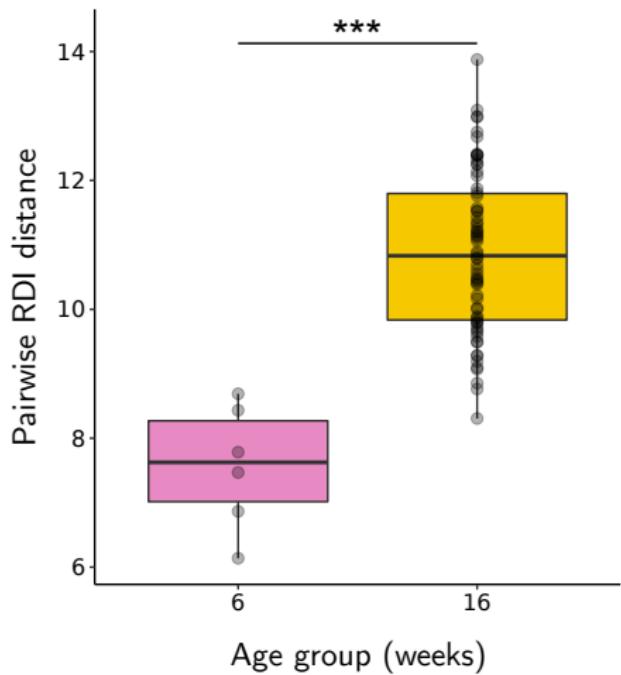
Smith et al., eLife 2017

Sample design – gut repertoire study

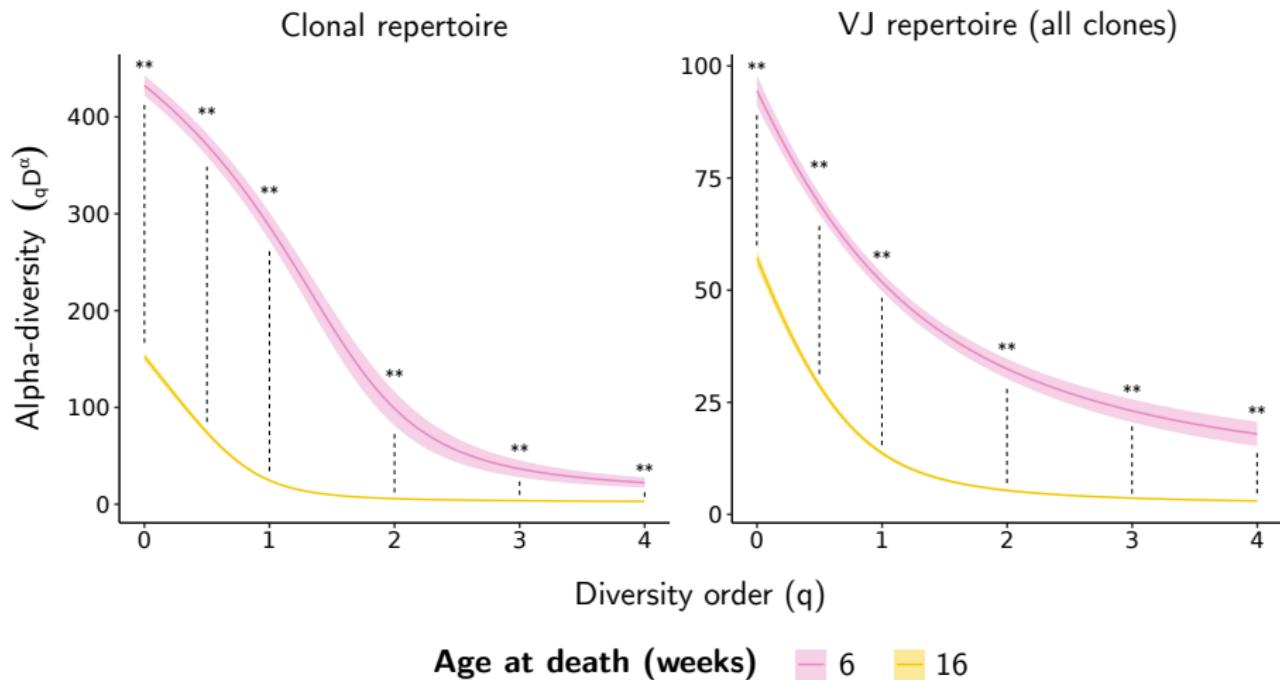


Samples collected for Smith et al., eLife 2017

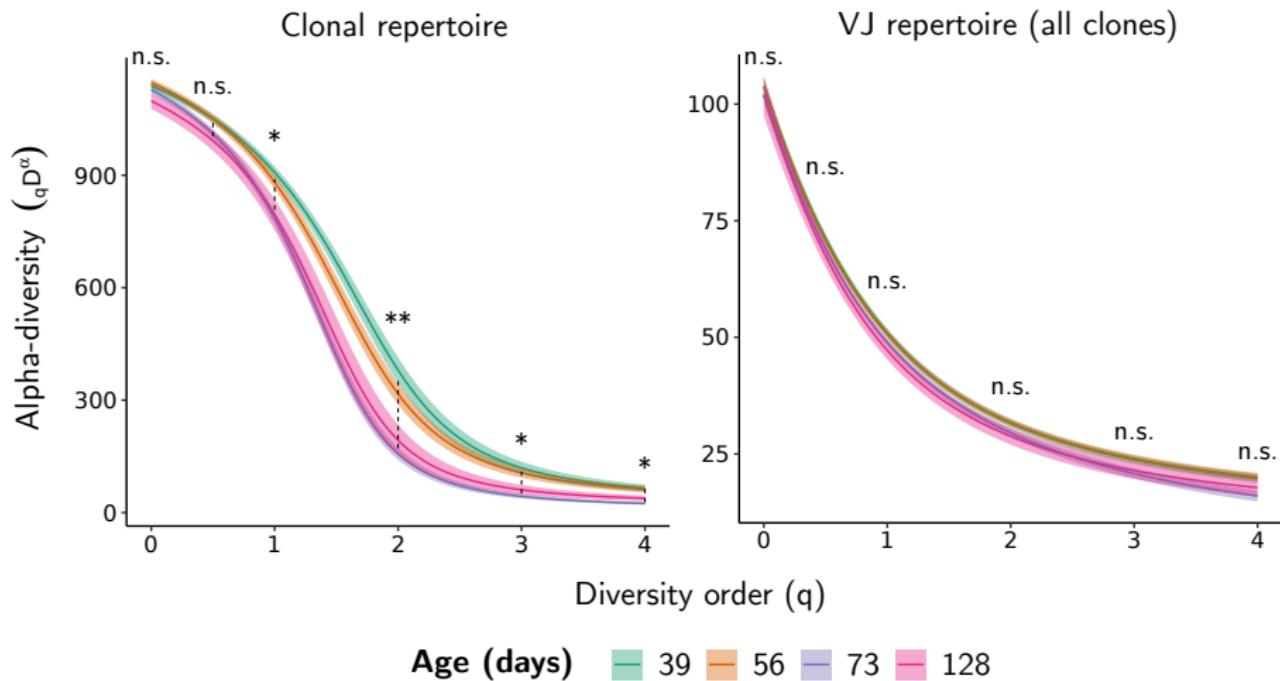
Killifish gut repertoires become much more dissimilar with age



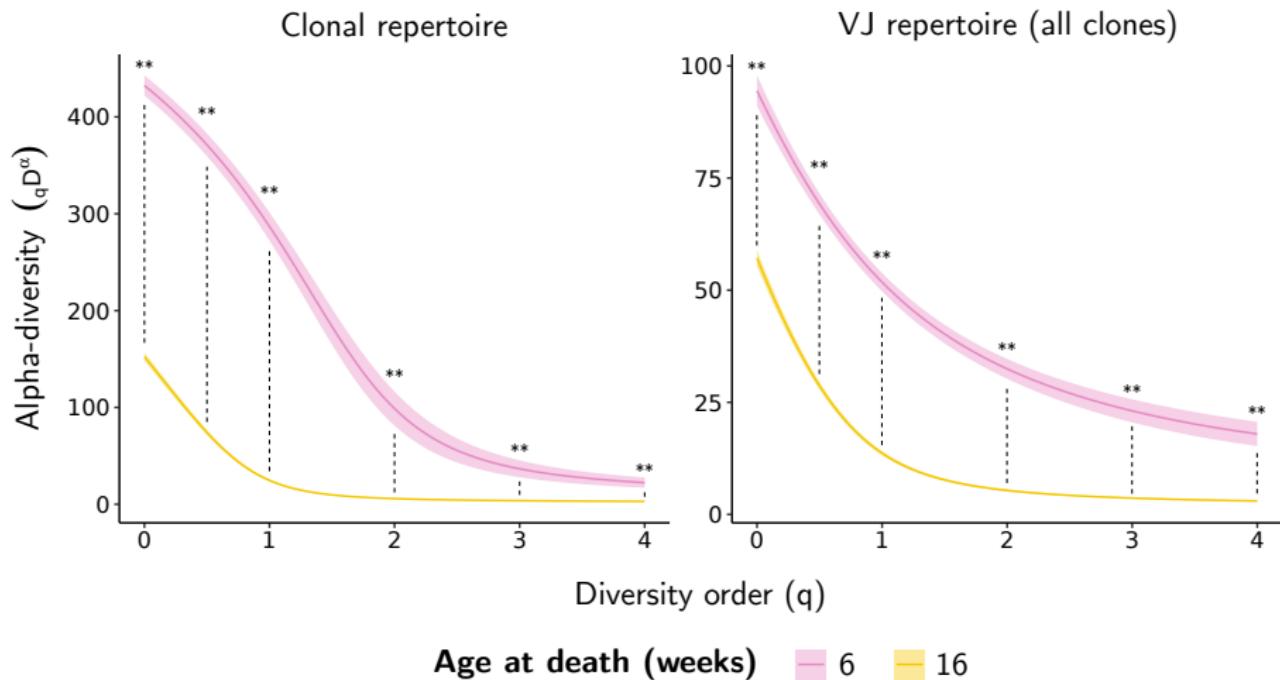
Gut repertoire alpha diversity declines dramatically with age in turquoise killifish



Gut repertoire alpha diversity declines dramatically with age in turquoise killifish



Gut repertoire alpha diversity declines dramatically with age in turquoise killifish



Why the difference?

Why the difference?

1. Difference in **environment**?

Why the difference?

1. Difference in **environment**?

- Intense antigen exposure from gut microbiota
- Greater antigen exposure → more clonal expansion, less diversity

Why the difference?

1. Difference in **environment**?

- Intense antigen exposure from gut microbiota
- Greater antigen exposure → more clonal expansion, less diversity

2. Difference in **clonal composition**?

Why the difference?

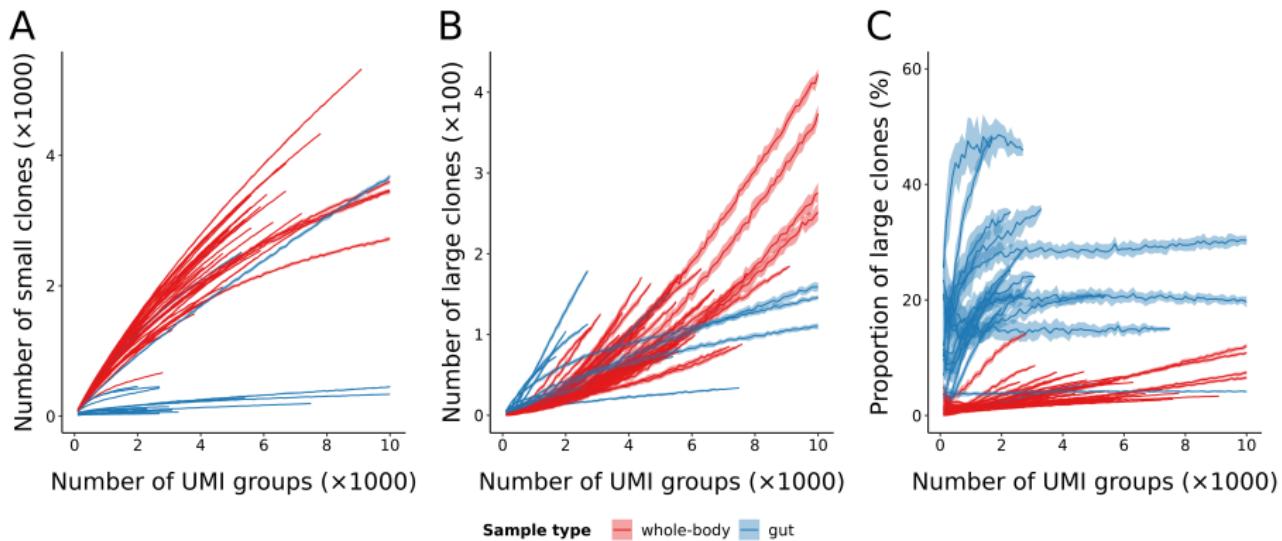
1. Difference in **environment**?

- Intense antigen exposure from gut microbiota
- Greater antigen exposure → more clonal expansion, less diversity

2. Difference in **clonal composition**?

- Whole body includes primary lymphoid organs, intestine does not
- → More small naïve clones in whole-body samples than gut samples
- Larger clones more age-sensitive → stronger age effect in gut samples

Killifish gut repertoires contain fewer **small** clones than whole-body repertoires



Summary II

Summary II

- The turquoise killifish is a highly promising model system for immune ageing research

Summary II

- The turquoise killifish is a highly promising model system for immune ageing research
- A complete *IGH* locus structure and IgSeq library-prep protocol are now available in killifish for the first time

Summary II

- The turquoise killifish is a highly promising model system for immune ageing research
- A complete *IGH* locus structure and IgSeq library-prep protocol are now available in killifish for the first time
- Large (but not small) killifish B-cell clones show a significant decline in antibody alpha-diversity with age in whole-body samples

Summary II

- The turquoise killifish is a highly promising model system for immune ageing research
- A complete *IGH* locus structure and IgSeq library-prep protocol are now available in killifish for the first time
- Large (but not small) killifish B-cell clones show a significant decline in antibody alpha-diversity with age in whole-body samples
- Killifish intestinal samples show a much more dramatic decline in alpha-diversity with age than in the whole body

Summary II

- The turquoise killifish is a highly promising model system for immune ageing research
- A complete *IGH* locus structure and IgSeq library-prep protocol are now available in killifish for the first time
- Large (but not small) killifish B-cell clones show a significant decline in antibody alpha-diversity with age in whole-body samples
- Killifish intestinal samples show a much more dramatic decline in alpha-diversity with age than in the whole body
- Both gut and whole-body repertoires show an increase in beta-diversity with age

Acknowledgements

Dario Valenzano
Aleksandra Placzek
Davina Patel
Michael Poeschla
Ray Cui
Joanna Dodzian
Pascha Hokama
Lena Schlautmann

All other DV lab members

Daniela Morick
Doris Birker
Jenny Ostermann

Aleksandra Walczak
Bérénice Benayoun
John Beausang

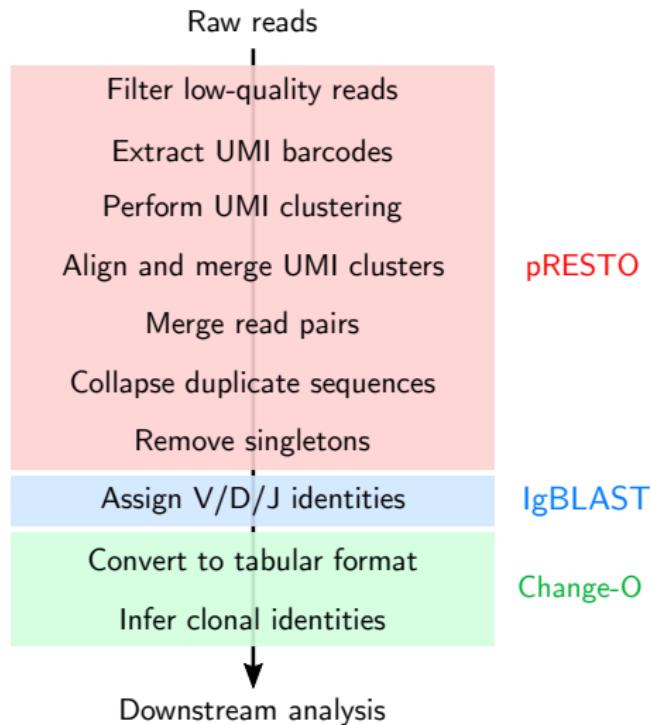


Kathrin Reichwald
Jason Vander Heiden
Quentin Marcou

Manolis Pasparakis
Andreas Beyer
Michael Lässig

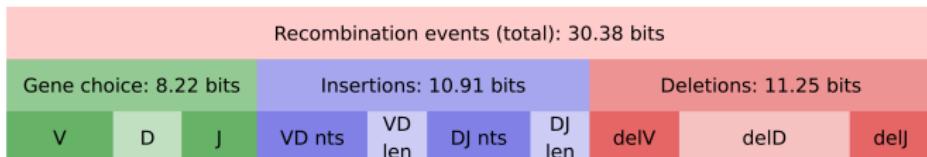
Thank you!

Bioinformatics pipeline

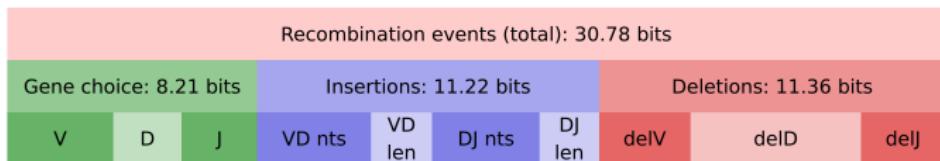


The generative entropy of the naïve antibody repertoire does not change with age

Age (days) = 39



Age (days) = 56



Age (days) = 73

