

# Use of gene silencing in skin models

***Michael Mildner***

## Why gene silencing in an organotypic skin model ?

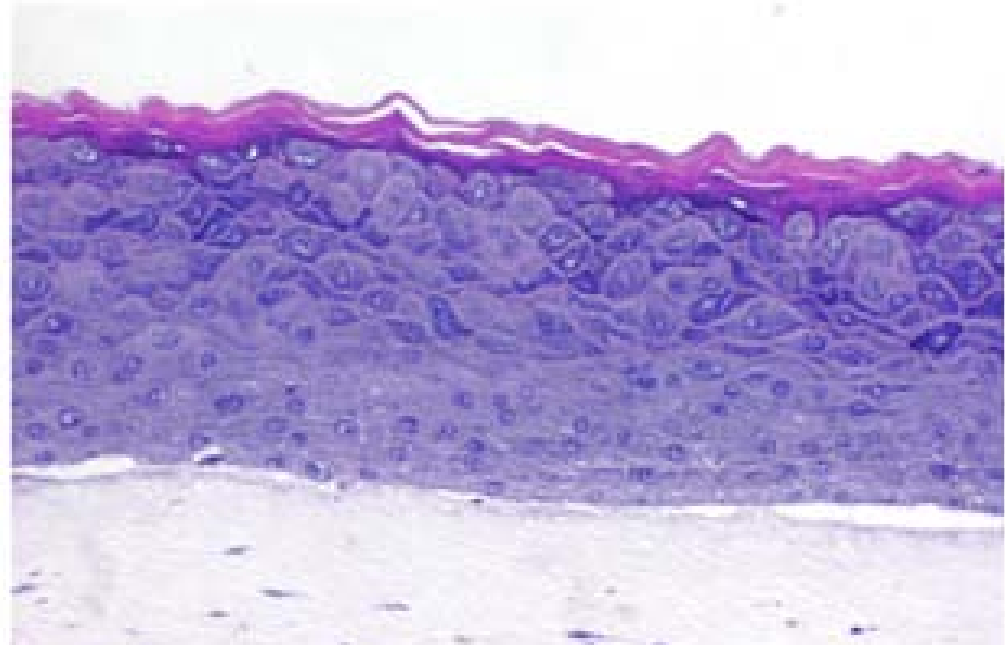
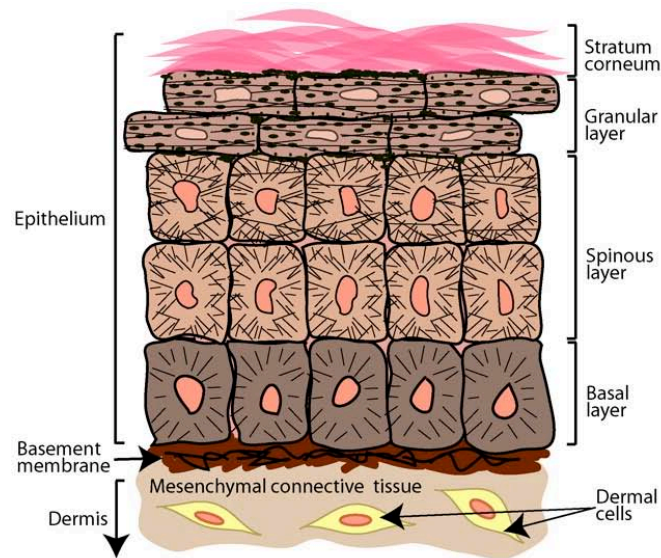
- It would enable the study of gene deletions in a complex *in vitro* system of human cells.
- We would be able to investigate a direct involvement of target genes in skin development/differentiation, without the influence of other cell types (cells of the immune-system).
- It would strongly reduce the necessity of animal experiments in dermatological research.
- It would reduce time and costs compared to a knock out animal approach.

# Organotypic skin model

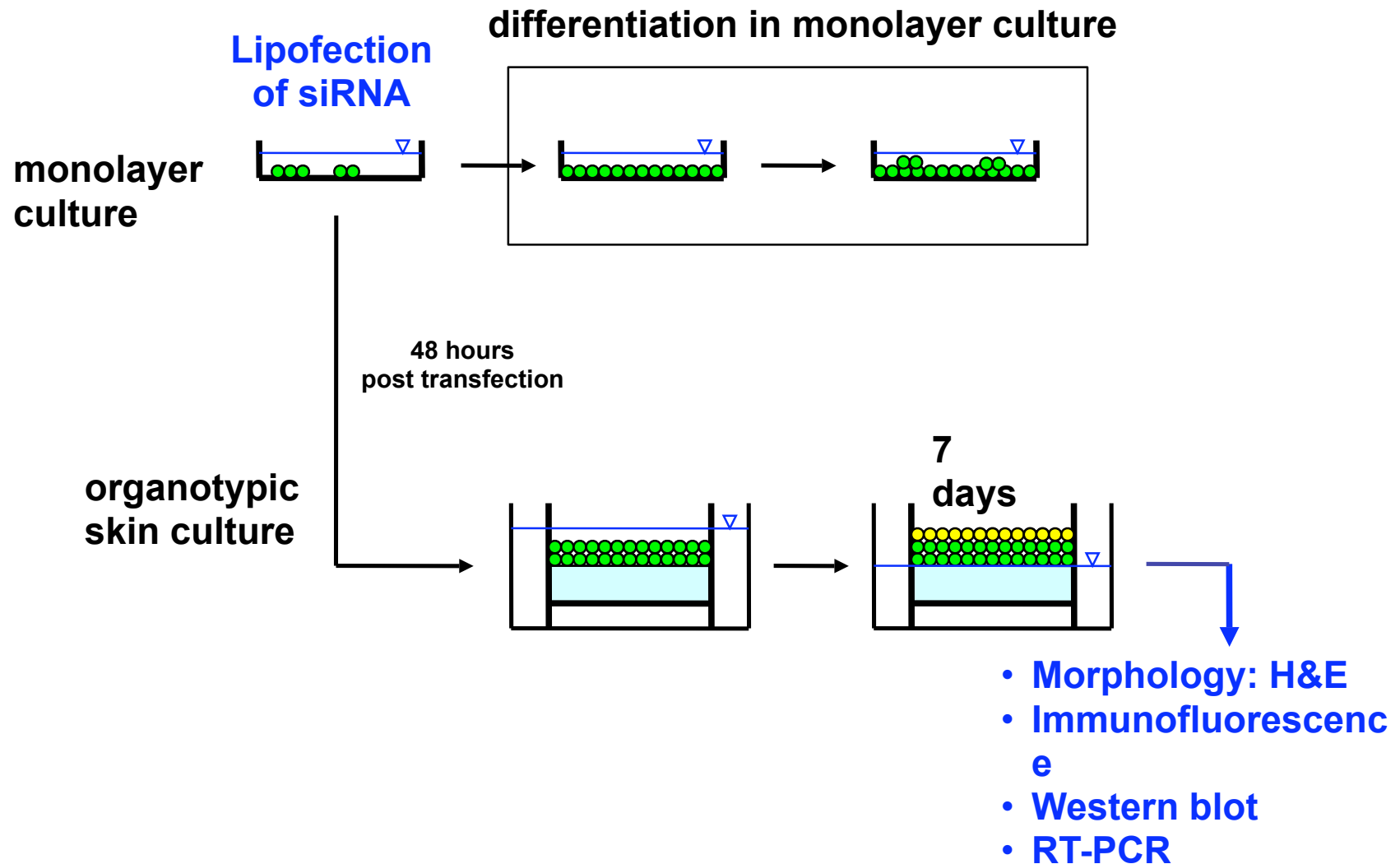
- Differentiating human epidermal keratinocytes
- Growth on a „dermis-like“ support
- Simultaneous analysis of the different steps of terminal KC differentiation
- Studies of the alterations induced by chemicals, pharmaceuticals on this differentiation program

# Morphology of the organotypic skin

## Organotypic skin



# Methodology for gene silencing

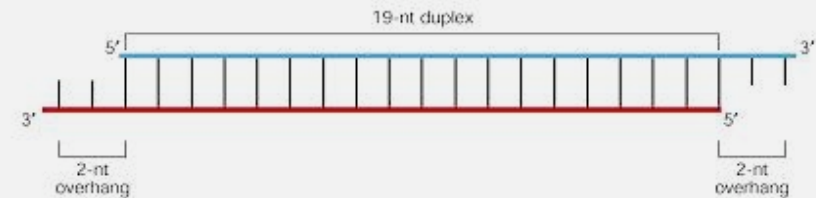


# Gene knockdown by short interfering RNA (siRNA)

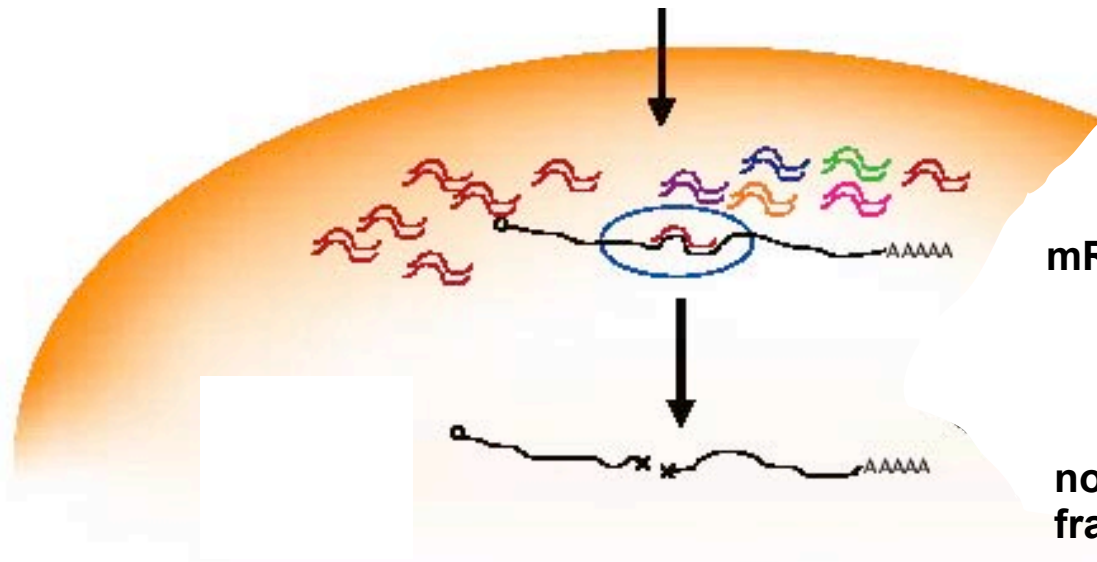
siRNA oligonucleotides



siRNA, general structure



*transfection with lipofectamin*



*sequence-specific binding*

mRNA

*mRNA cleavage by DICER*

non-functional mRNA  
fragments

## VEGF conditional KO-mouse

- No influence on the development of the epidermis

Ref.: Rossiter H et al, Cancer Res. 2004  
May

## Matriptase-1 KO-mouse

- Mice die 48 hours after birth, due to severe skin problems
- Defect in lipid matrix formation, cornified envelope morphogenesis and stratum corneum desquamation
- Loss of processed filaggrin monomer and filaggrin S-100 protein
- Accumulation of pro-filaggrin
- Transplanted skin shows an ichthyosis like phenotype

Ref.: List K et al, Oncogene. 2002 May

Ref.: List K et al, J Cell Biol. 2003 Nov

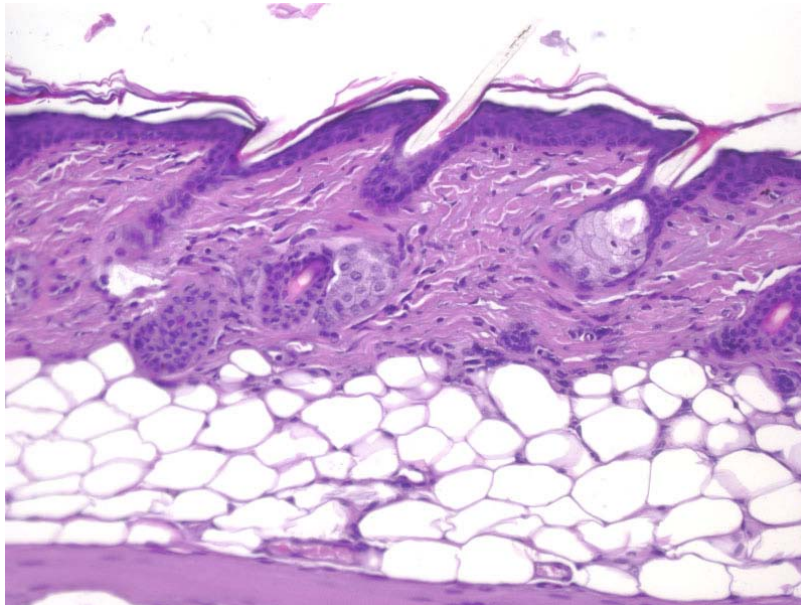
# **VEGF deficient skin equivalents**



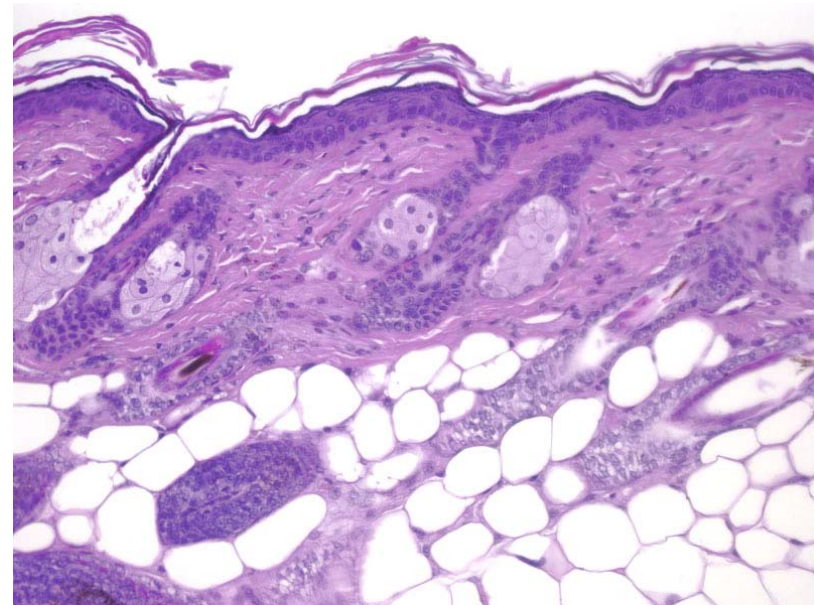
# VEGF conditional KO-mouse

normal development of the epidermis

**Control**

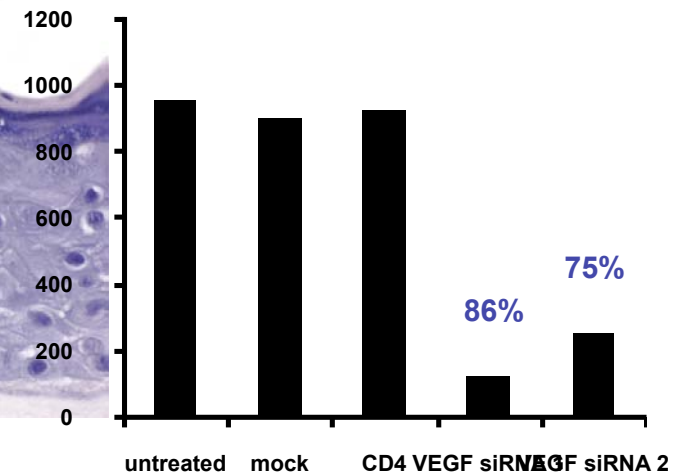
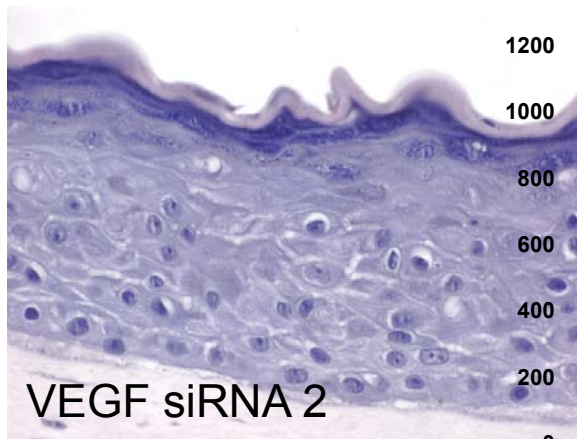
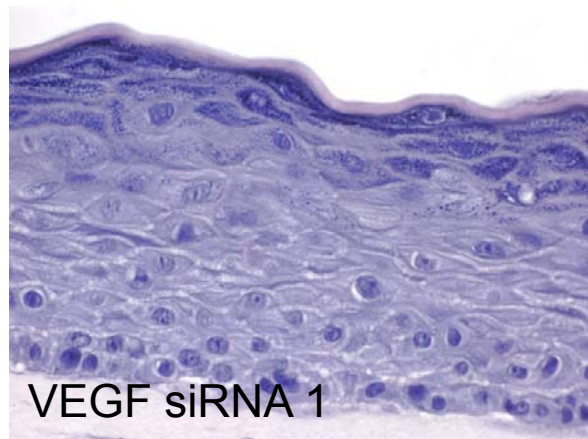
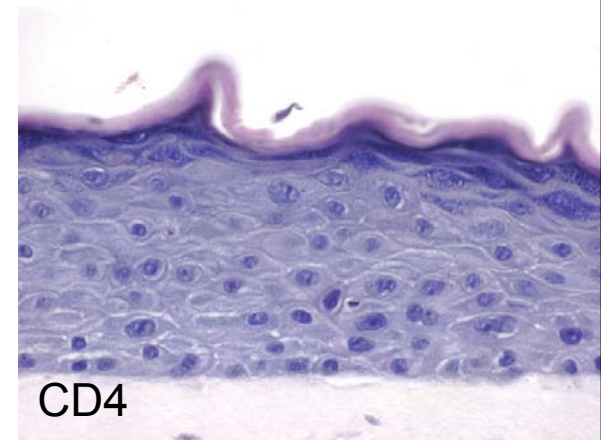
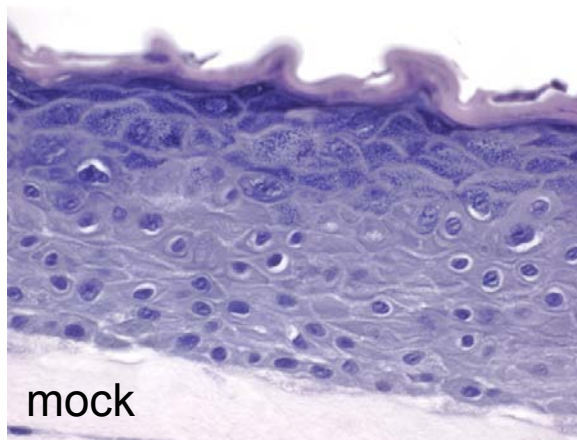
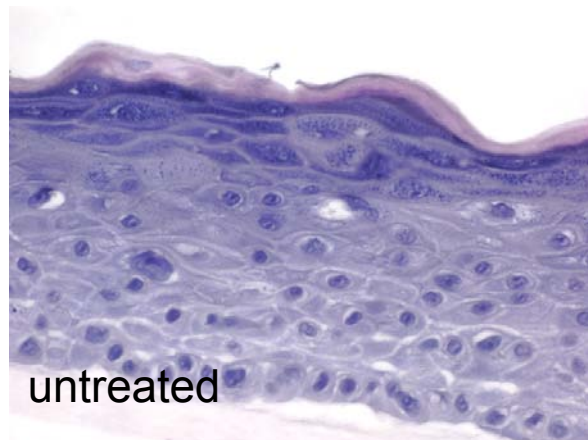


**VEGF-deficient**



Ref.: Rossiter H et al, Cancer Res. 2004 May

# VEGF siRNA in organotypic skin cultures



# **Matriptase-1 deficient organotypic skin cultures**

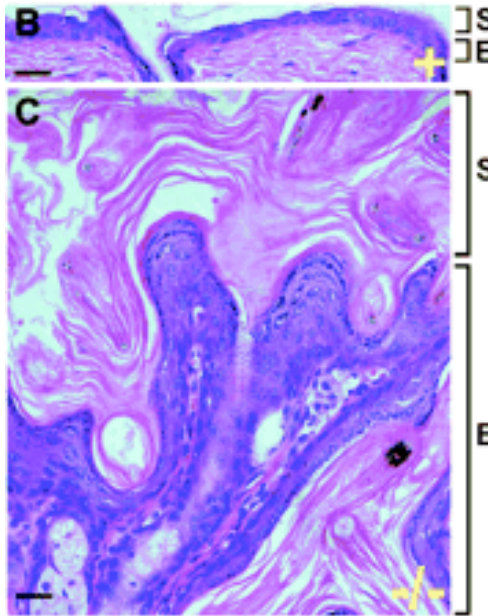
# Matriptase-1 KO mouse

## Severe skin problems

Transplanted skin



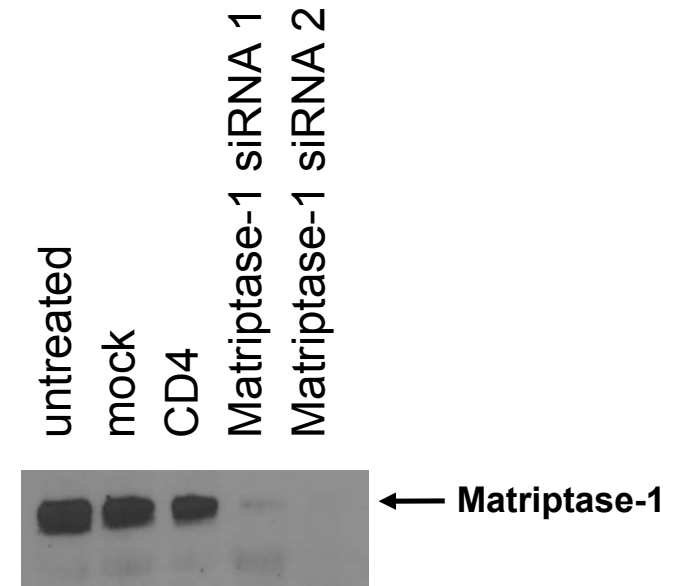
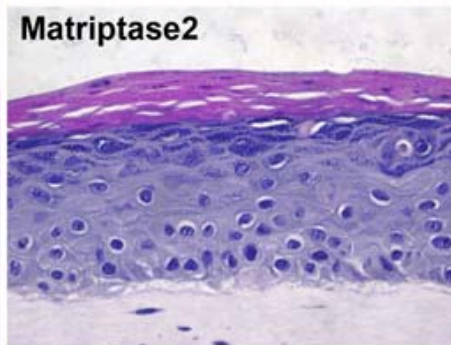
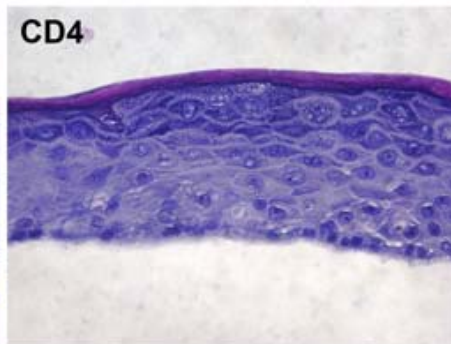
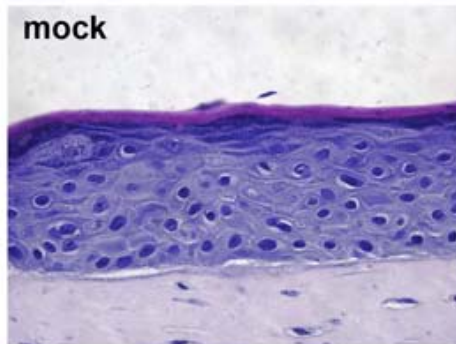
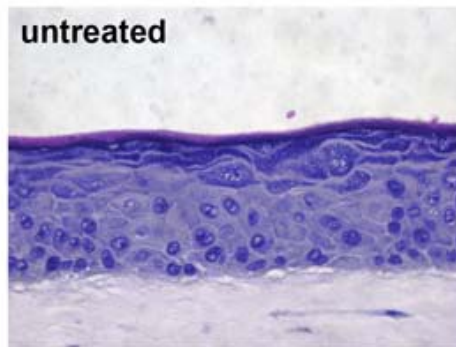
H&E staining



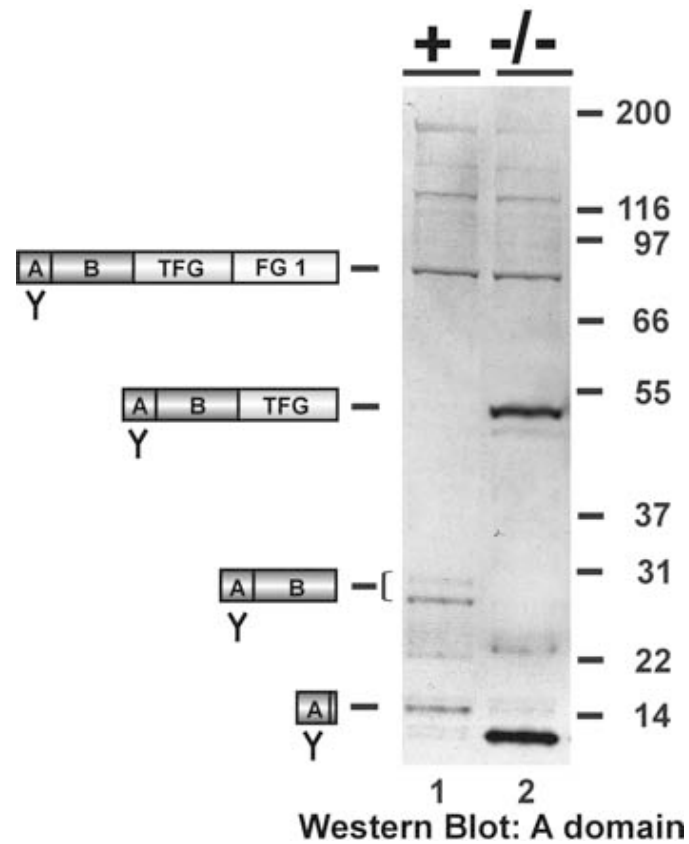
Ref.: List K et al, J Cell Biol. 2003 Nov 24;163(4):901-10.



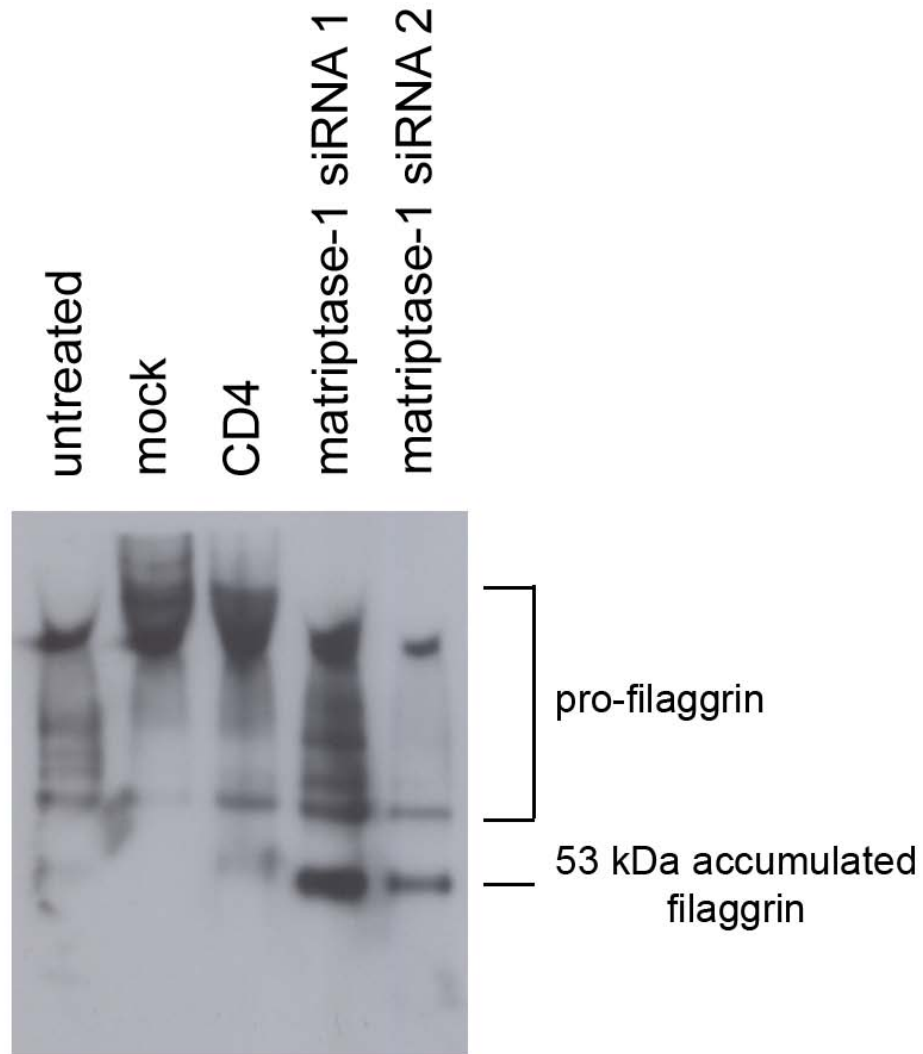
# Matriptase-1 siRNA knock down in organotypic skin cultures



# Filaggrin processing



# Impaired filaggrin processing



# Summary

- Organotypic skin cultures of Matriptase-1 and VEGF siRNA treated keratinocytes show comparable results to the corresponding KO-mice.
- Organotypic skin cultures of keratinocytes transfected with VEGF siRNA show:
  - no phenotype
- Organotypic skin cultures of keratinocytes transfected with Matriptase-1 siRNA show:
  - Hyperkeratosis
  - Parakeratosis
  - Impaired filaggrin processing

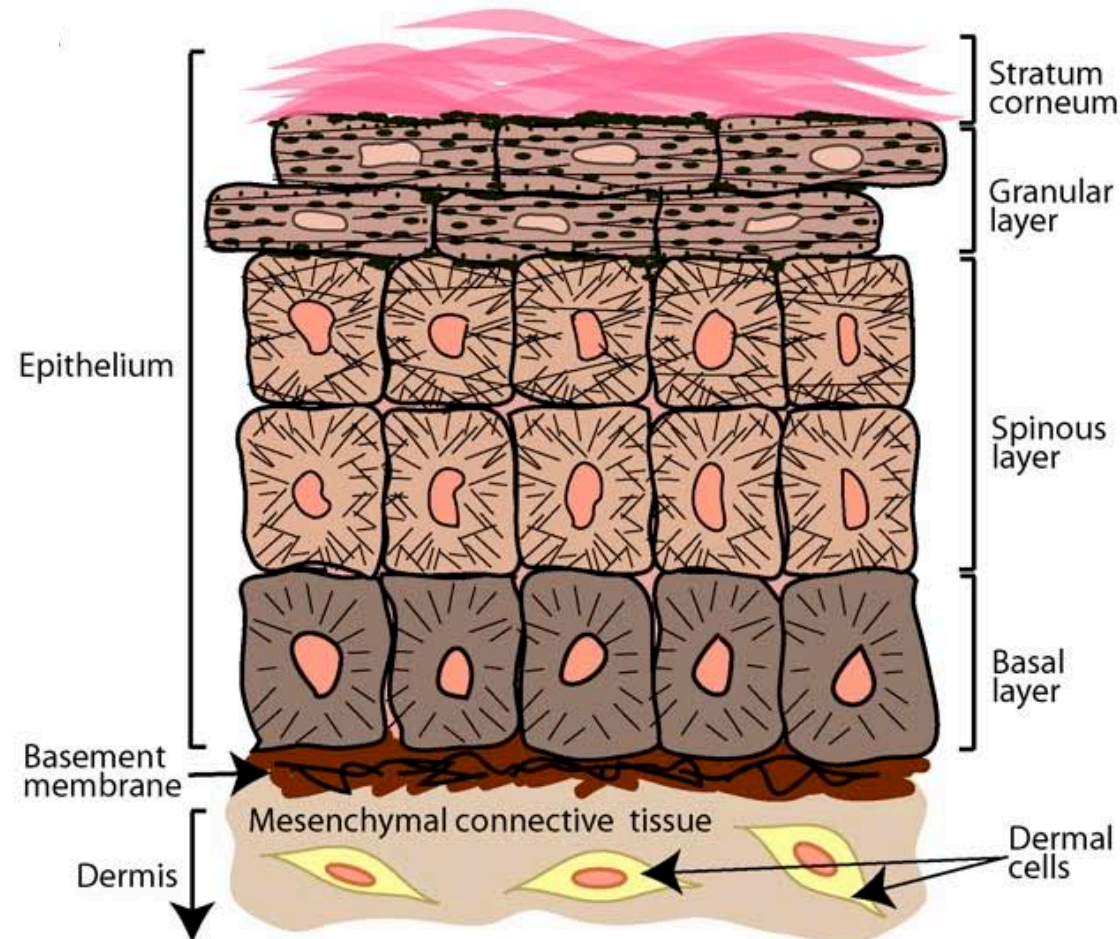


# **DNase1L2 degrades nuclear DNA during corneocyte formation**

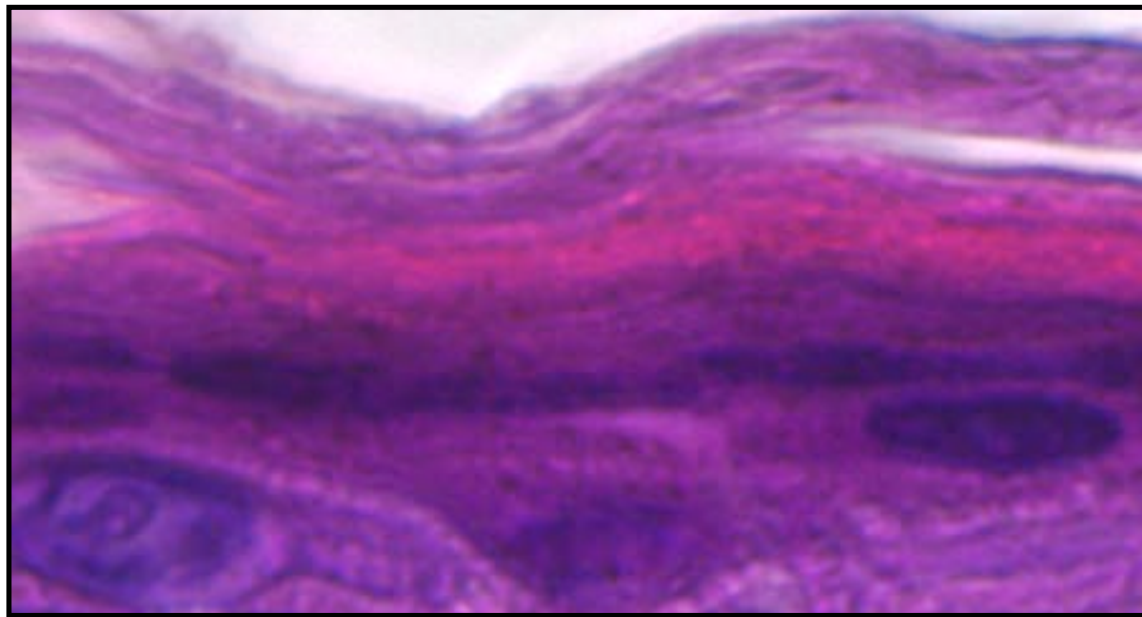
Heinz Fischer, Leopold Eckhart, Michael Mildner, Karin Jaeger, Maria  
Buchberger, Minoo Ghannadan, Erwin Tschachler

***J Invest Dermatol. 2007 Jan;127(1):24-30.***

# Structure of the epidermis



# Nuclear DNA is degraded during formation of the cornified layer



Stratum corneum

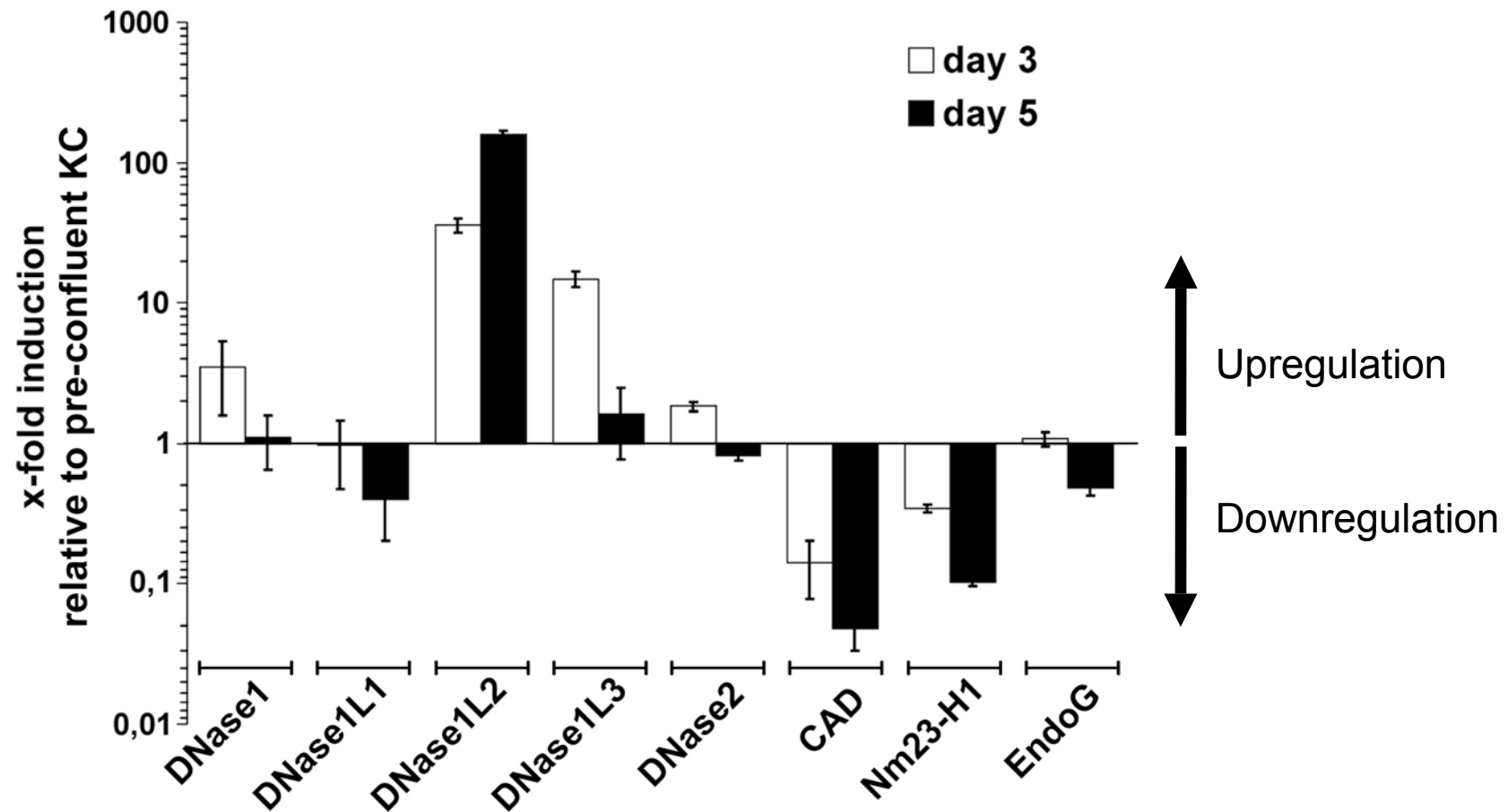
 **DNA  
breakdown**

Living epidermis

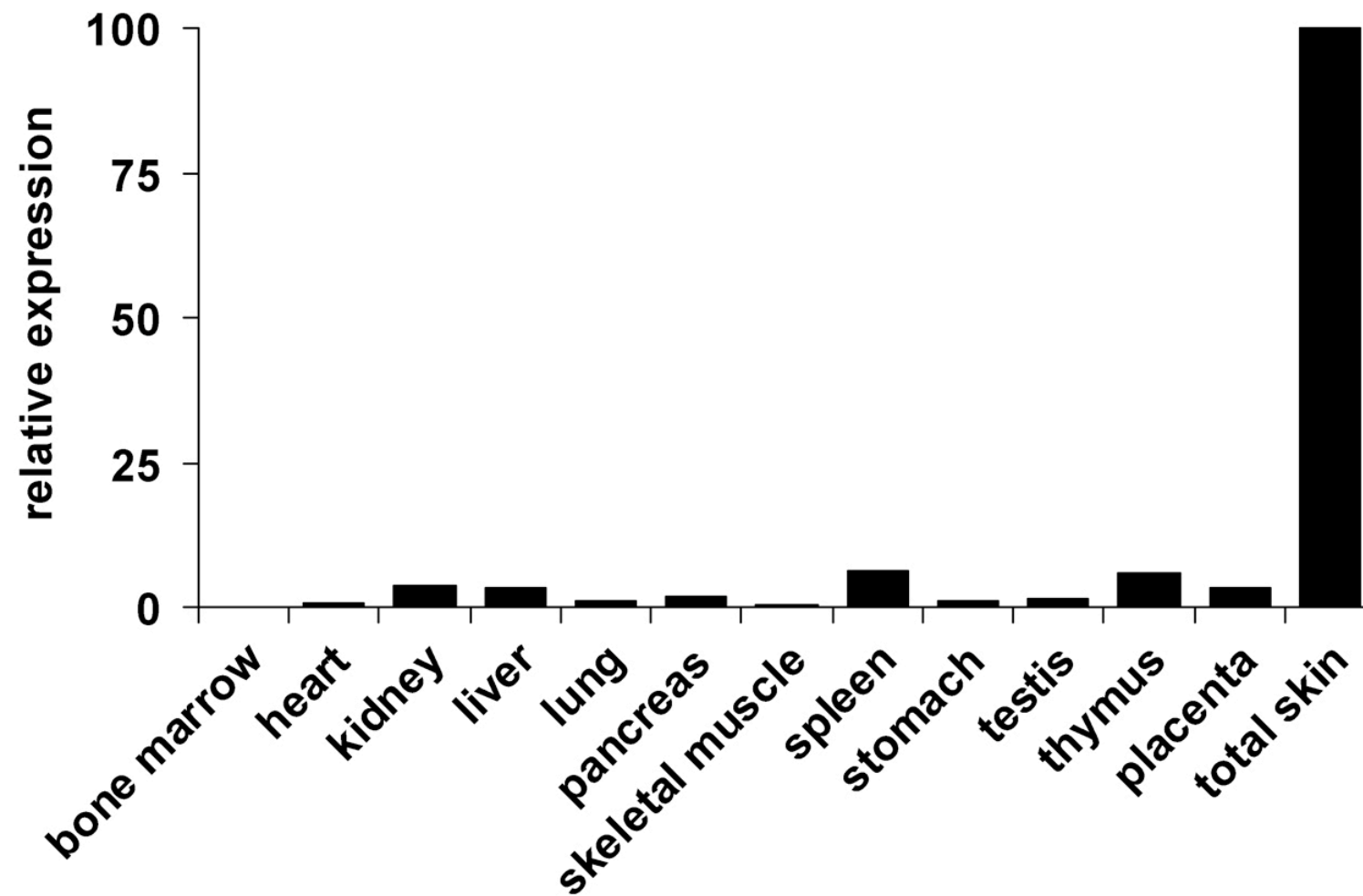
# Hypotheses

1. During keratinocyte differentiation nuclear DNA is degraded by a specific DNase.
2. The expression of this DNase is upregulated during keratinocyte differentiation.

# Keratinocyte differentiation is associated with upregulation of DNase1L2 mRNA

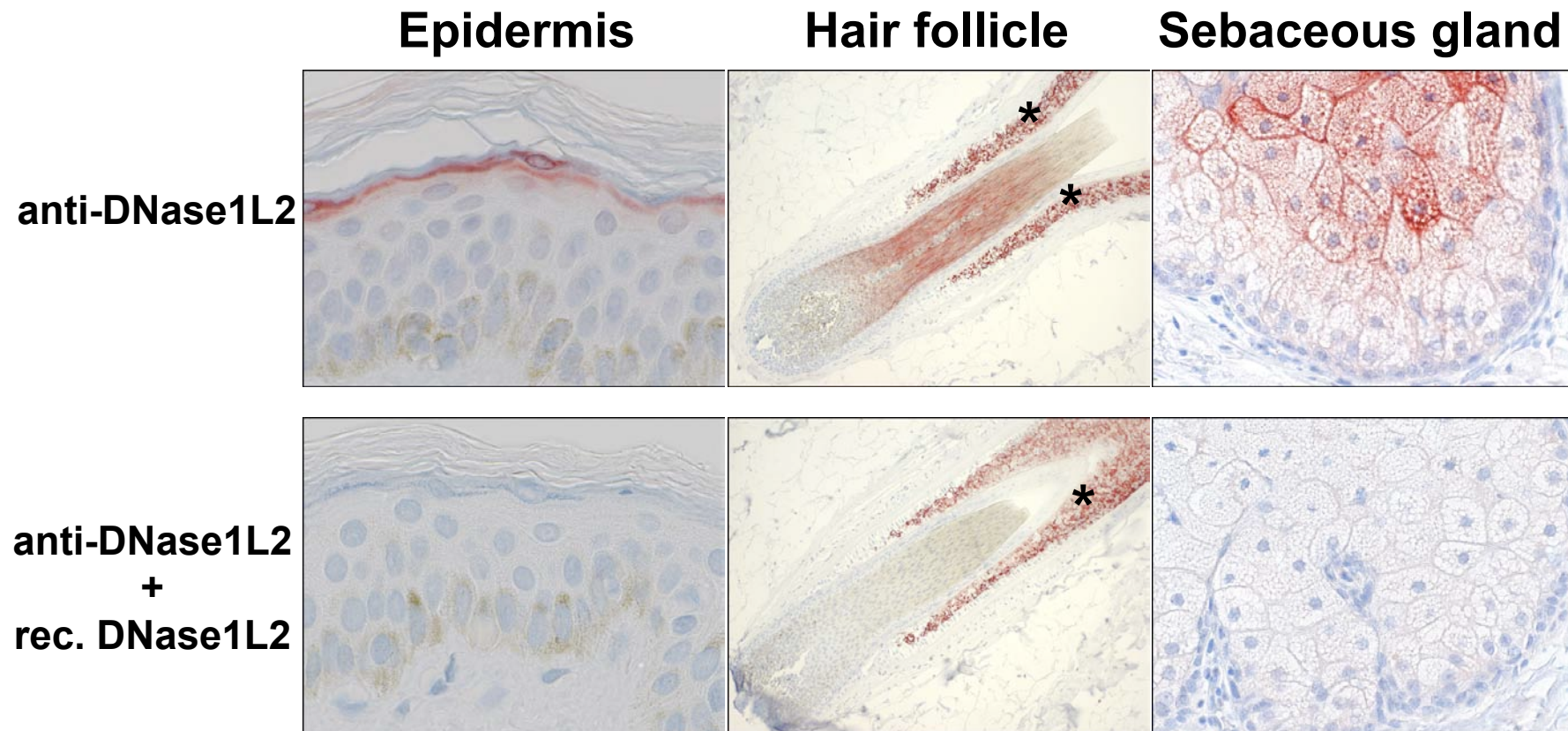


## DNase1L2 is predominantly expressed in skin



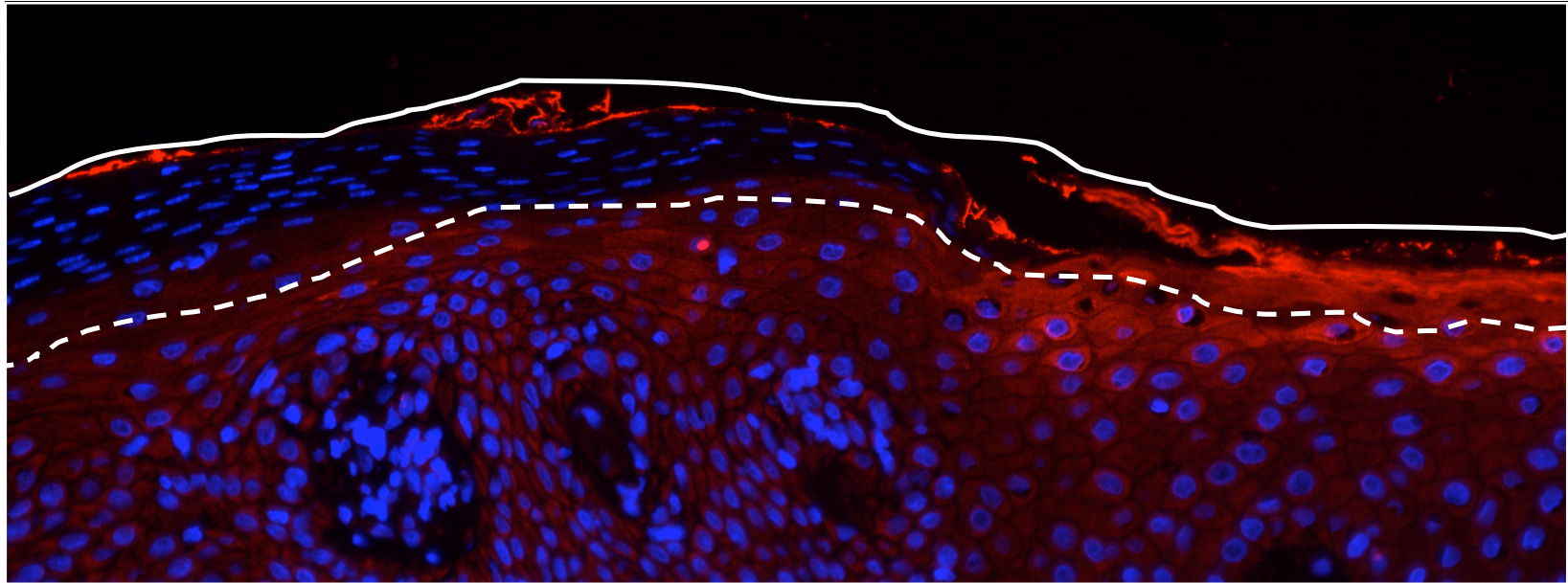


# DNase1L2 is expressed in differentiated epidermal keratinocytes



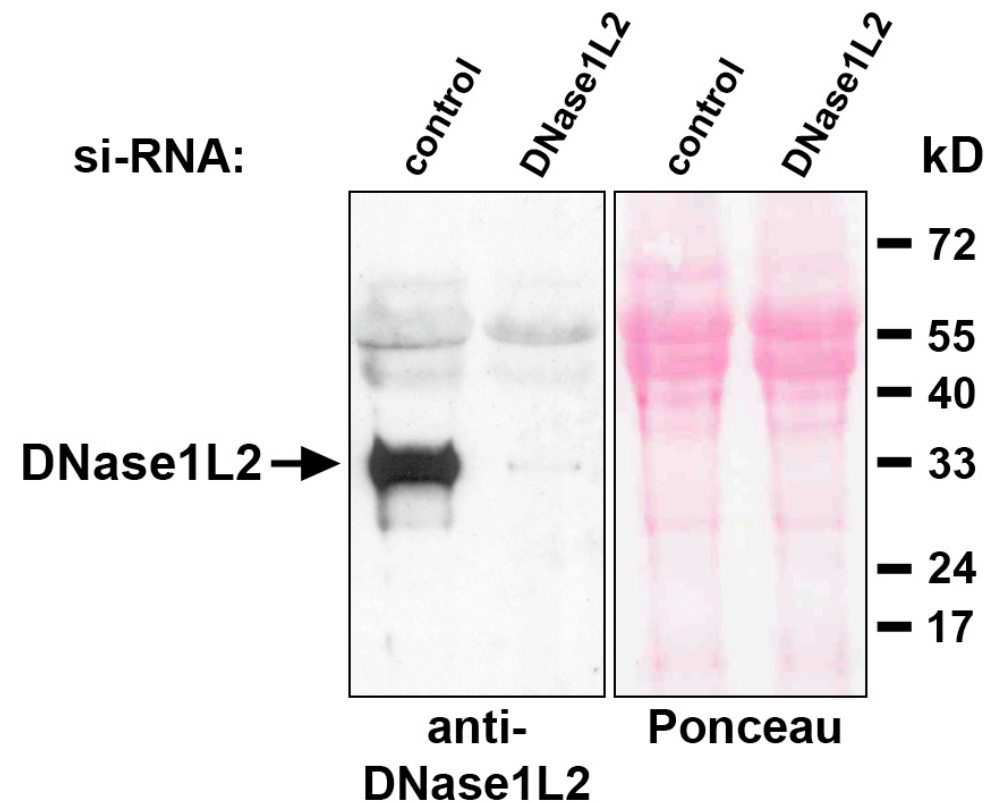
**In skin with parakeratotic stratum corneum  
DNase1L2 expression is reduced**

**Immunofluorescence: anti-DNase1L2**

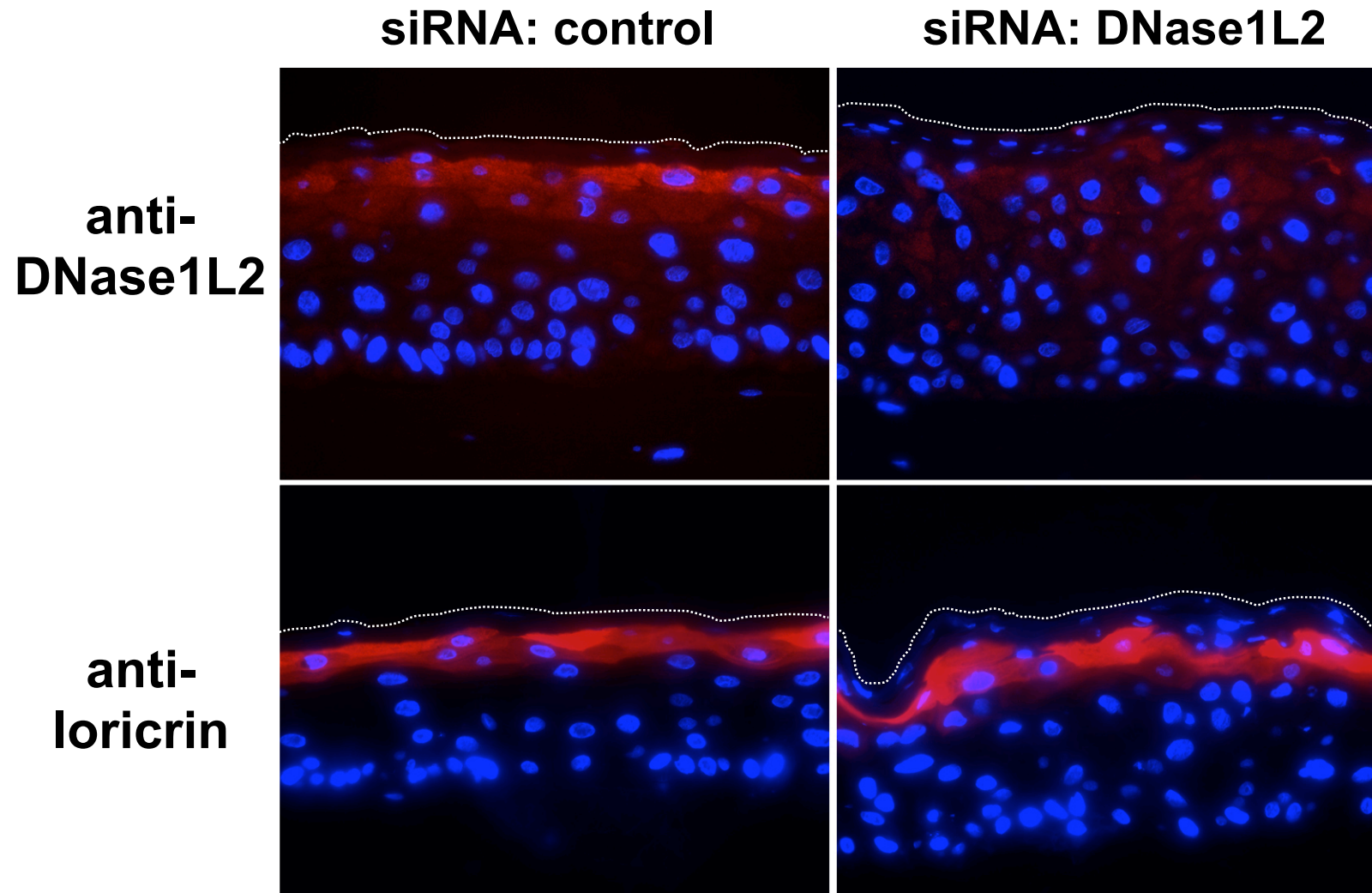




# Knockdown of DNase1L2 in skin equivalents is highly efficient



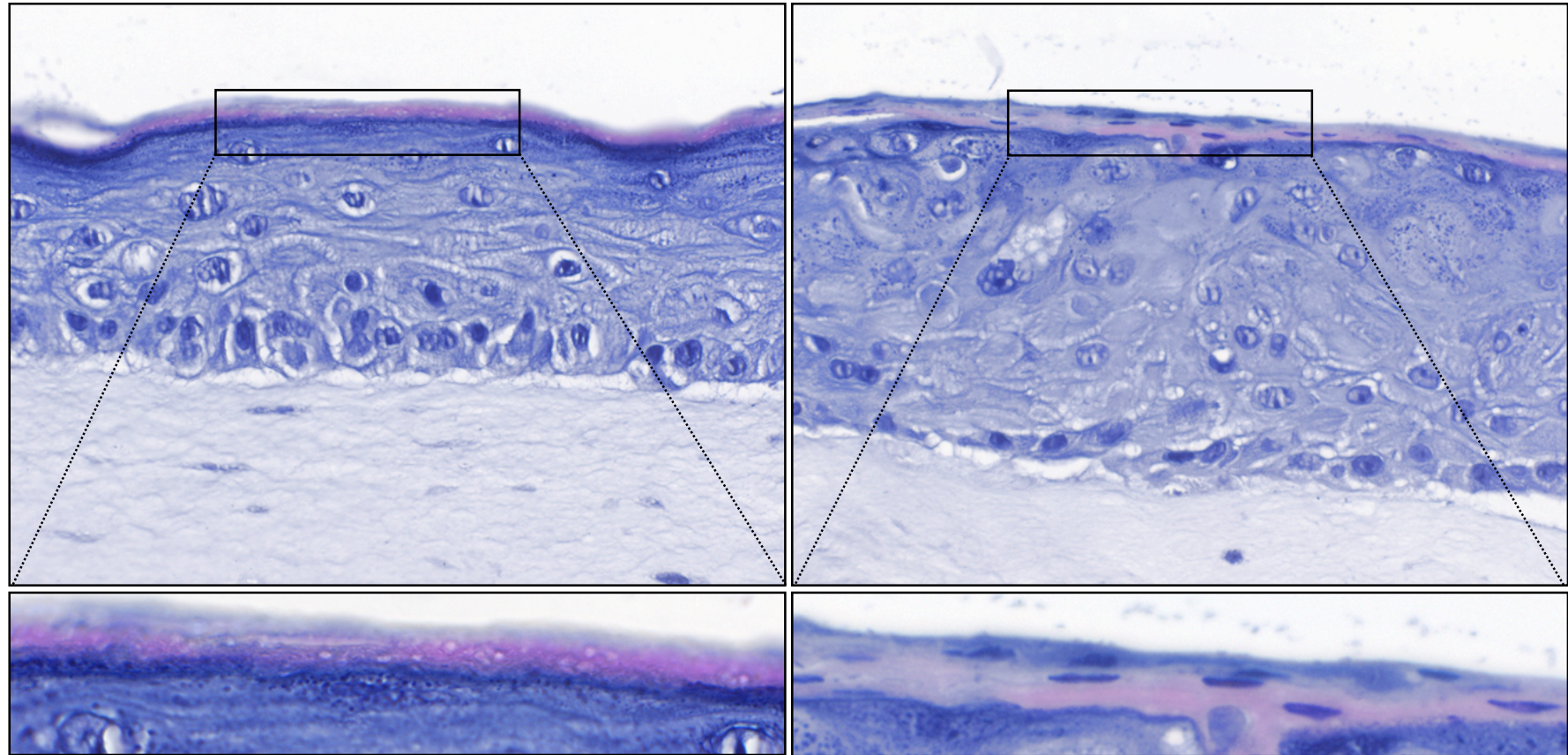
# Knockdown of DNase1L2 in skin equivalents results in parakeratosis



# Knockdown of DNase1L2 in skin equivalents results in parakeratosis

**siRNA: control**

**siRNA:DNase1L2**



# Summary: DNase1L2

- specifically expressed in the epidermis
- expression correlates with keratinocyte differentiation
- absence correlates with parakeratosis in psoriasis
- specific knockdown of DNase1L2 by si RNA technology *in SE culture* results in retention of nuclei in corneocytes

# Conclusion

**DNase1L2 is essential for the  
degradation of nuclear DNA during  
stratum corneum formation**

# Other Genes examined so far:

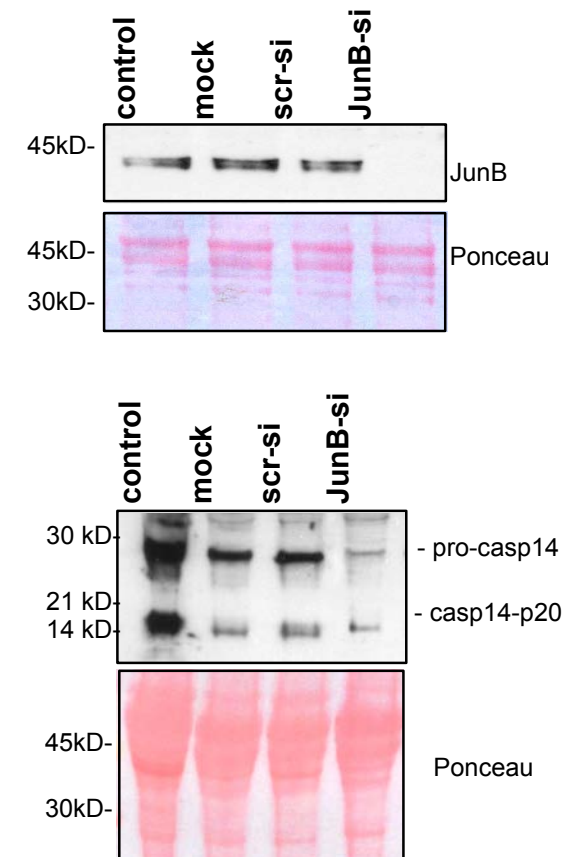
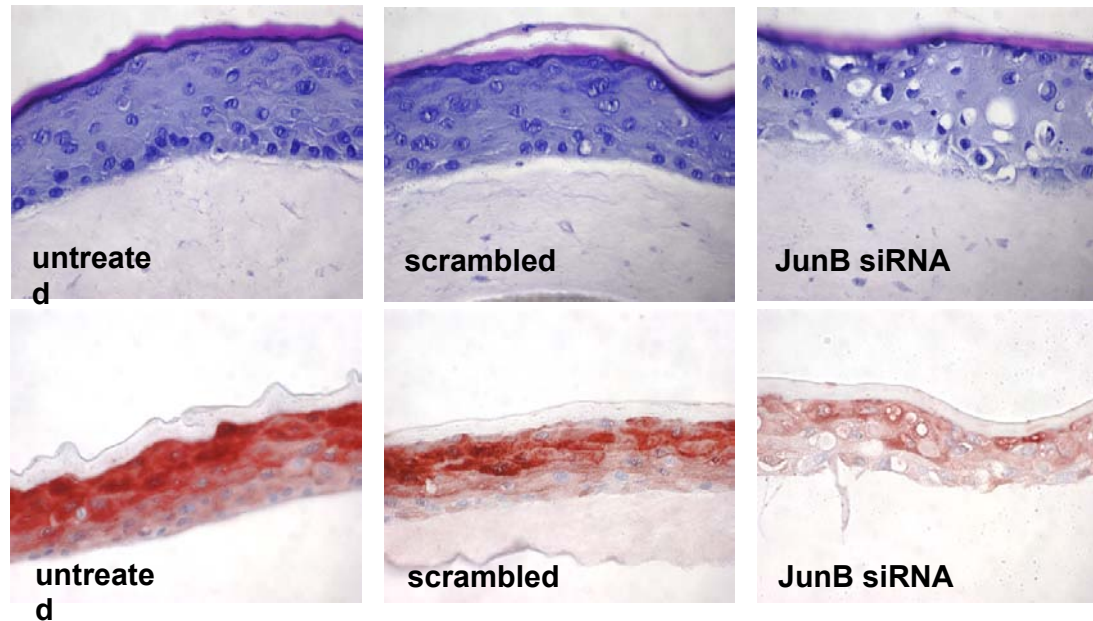
- JunB
- Filaggrin

# **Transcription of the caspase-14 gene in human epidermal keratinocytes requires AP-1 and NFkappaB**

Claudia Ballaun, Susanne Karner, Paul Mrass, Michael Mildner, Maria Buchberger, Jürgen Bach, Jozef Ban, Hanna Harant, Erwin Tschachler and Leopold Eckhart

***Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2008 Jun 27;371(2):261-6.***

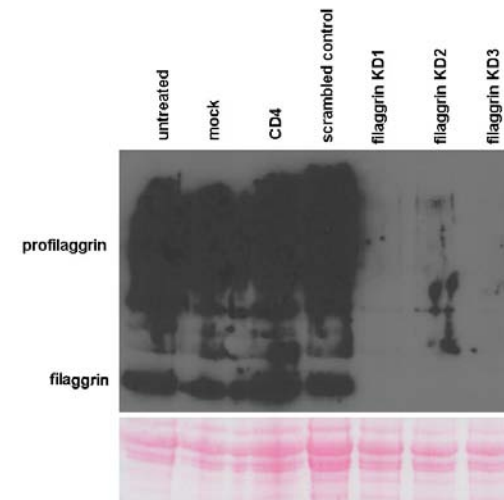
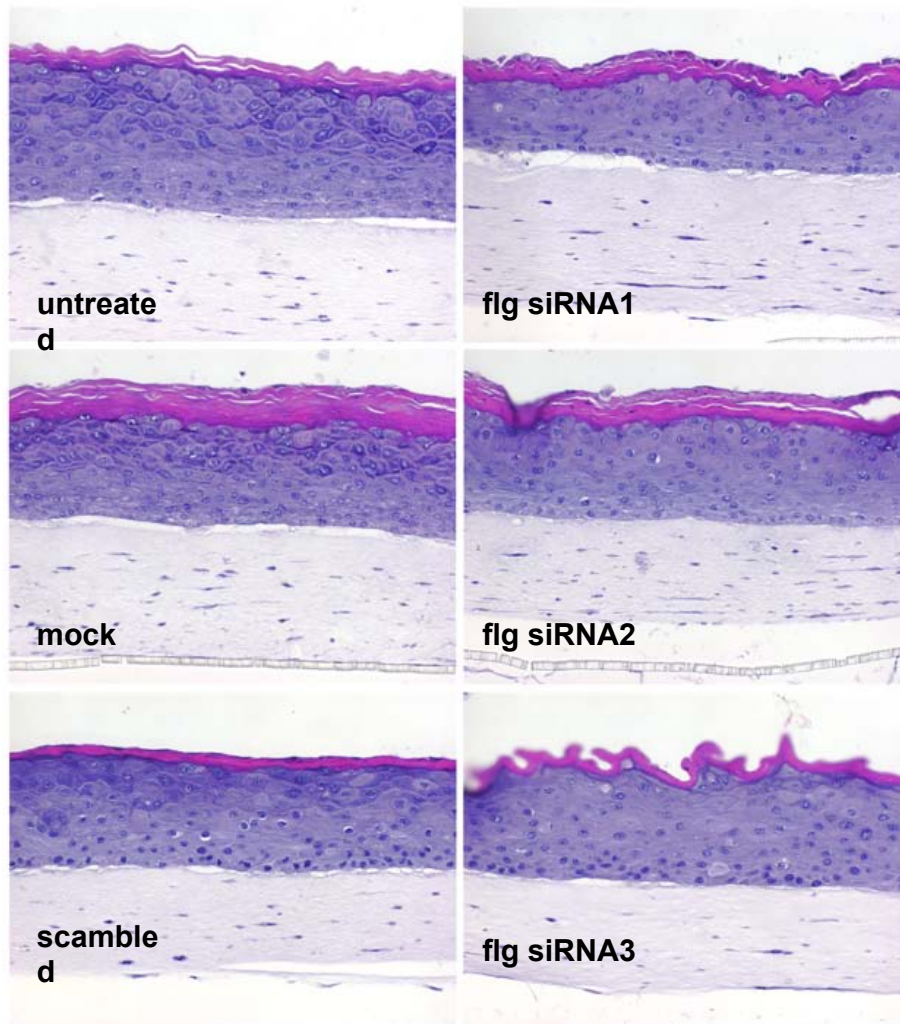




JunB knock down led to an altered epidermal architecture with an irregular stratification, a reduced or absent granular layer and the appearance of foamy cells and vacuoles in the suprabasal layers

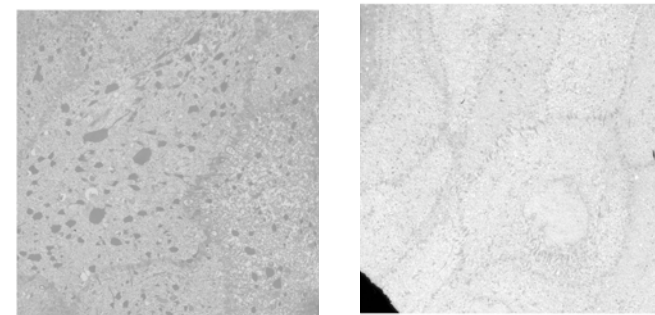


# (Pro)filaggrin knock out in an organotypic skin model

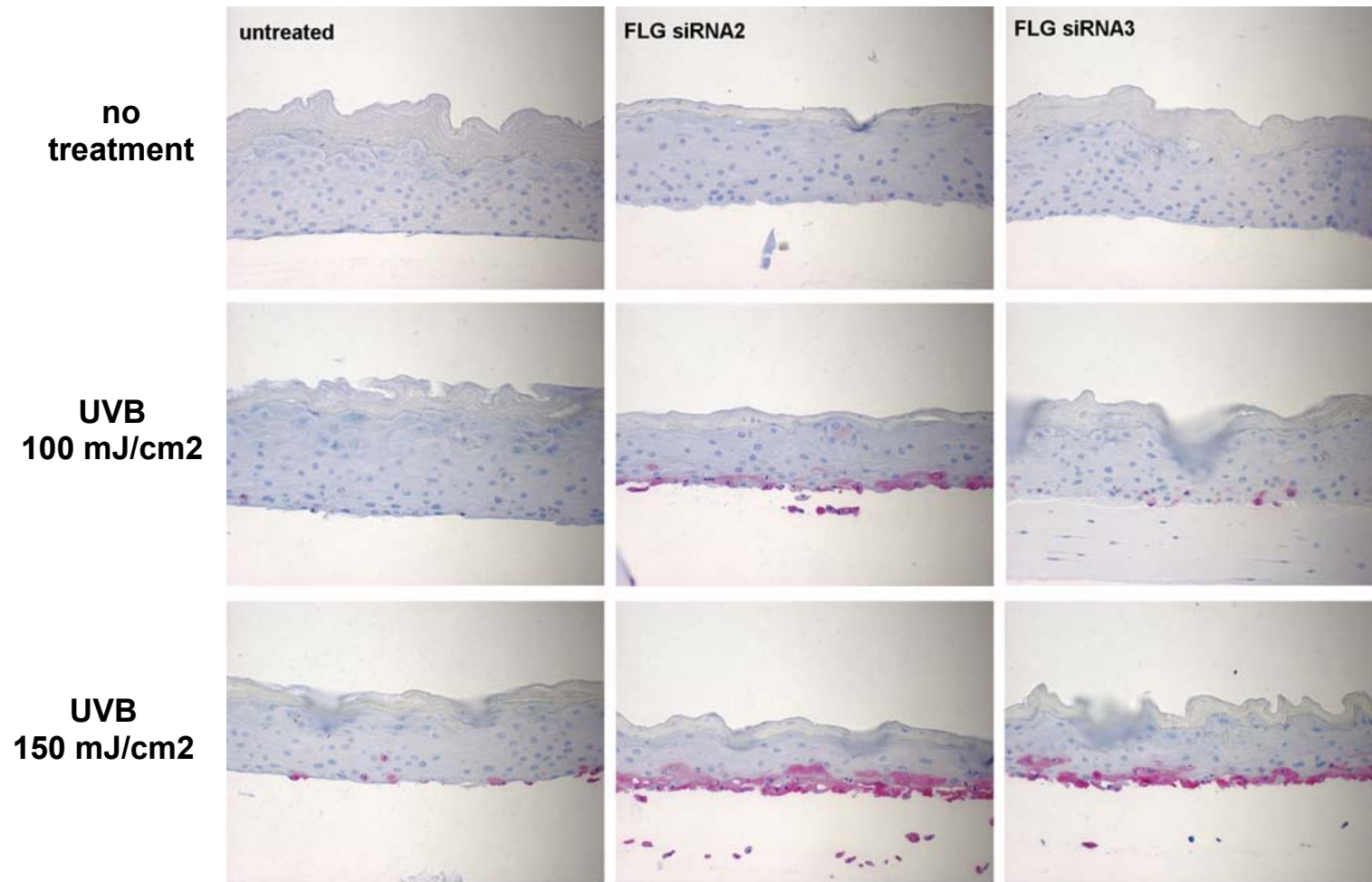


## Ultra-structure

scrambled filg siRNA



# Filaggrin knock-down increases sensitivity to UVB-irradiation



## Potential of this technique

- It enables the study of deletion of individual genes in a complex system (cell-cell interaction, cell-matrix interaction,...) of **human cells**.
- This technique could strongly reduce the necessity of animal experiments in dermatological research.
- The *in vitro* knock down is less expensive and much less time consuming than animal models

## Improvement of this model

- Generation of organotypic skin cultures containing other cell-types of the skin
  - Melanocytes
  - Langerhans cells
  - Microvascular endothelial cells
- Generation of organotypic skin tumors
  - Squamous cell carcinoma
  - Basal cell carcinoma
  - Melanoma

# Acknowledgements

**Claudia Ballaun  
Jiang Jin  
Heinz Fischer  
Leopold Eckhart  
Reinhard Bauer  
Martin Stichenwirth  
Maria Buchberger  
Ramona Gmeiner  
Veronika Mlitz  
Minoo Ghannadan  
Arby Abtin  
Heidi Rossiter  
Erwin Tschachler**