Targeting ICAM-1 regulation in human retinal endothelial cells to treat uveitis



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The disease: Uveitis

- Uveitis is the term used to define diseases characterised by intraocular inflammation
- It has an incidence rate of 22 per 100,000 person-years in Australia
- Symptoms are non-specific, including eye redness, visual floaters and blurred vision

Research aims

- 1. To identify transcription factors (TFs) that bind to ICAM1 promoter in human retinal endothelial cells
- 2. To determine effect of silencing TFs on human retinal endothelial ICAM-1 protein expression
- Current therapies include corticosteroids \bullet (prednisolone) and immunomodulatory drugs (methotrexate); multiple side effects
- ICAM-1, an adhesion molecule expressed on endothelial cells is involved in leucocyte migration to site of infection/ disease

Research methods



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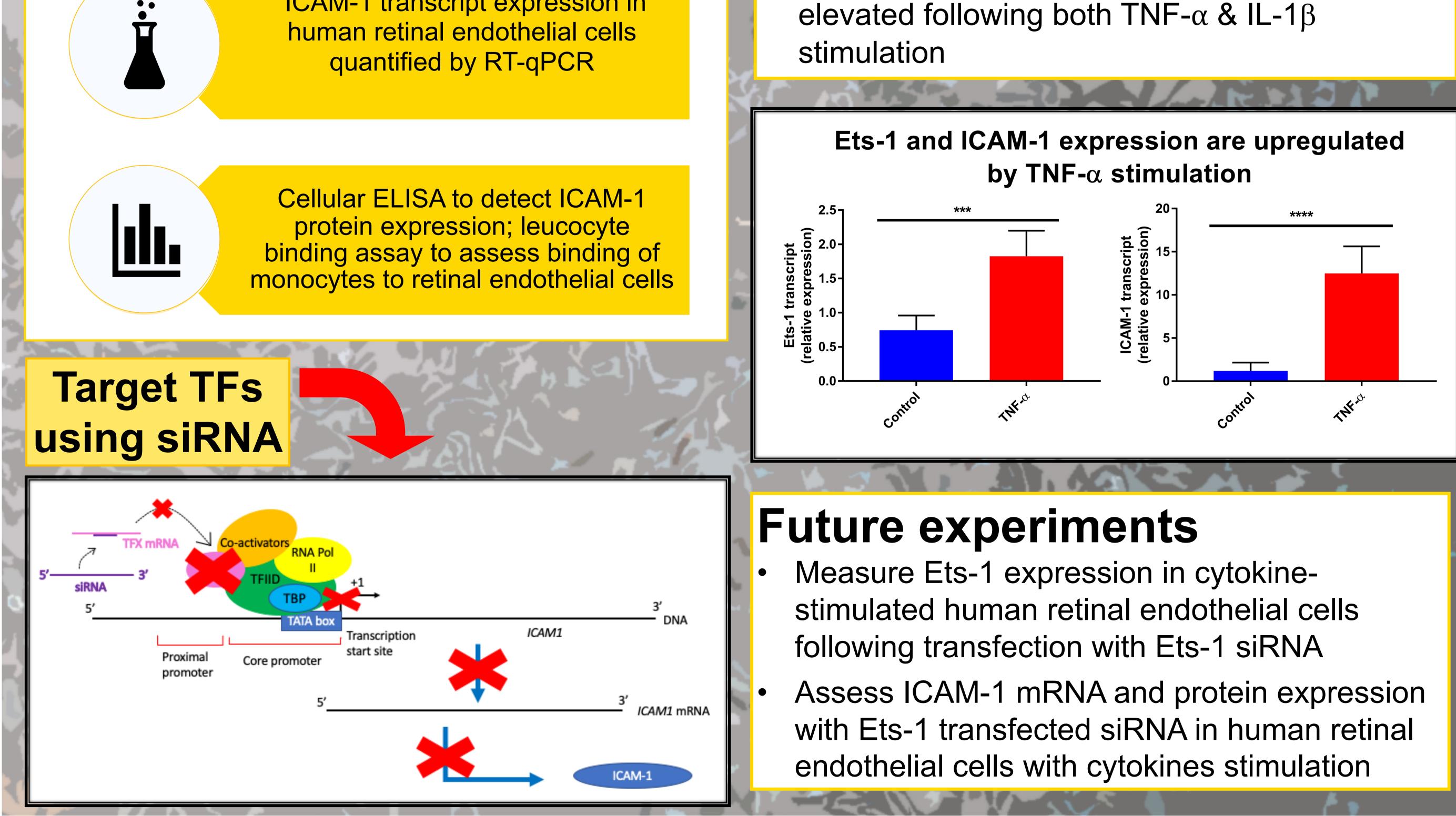
Transcription factors regulating *ICAM1* gene expression determined via in silico analysis and literature reviews

ICAM-1 transcript expression in

& leucocyte interaction

The findings

- ICAM-1 transcript & protein levels were lacksquaresignificantly increased following TNF- α & IL-1 β stimulation in human retinal endothelial cells
- A significant difference in ICAM-1 protein expression was noted between donor samples for each cytokine treatment, TNF- α & IL-1 β
- An increased in leucocyte-endothelial cell interaction was observed following TNF- α & IL- 1β stimulation
- Transcription factor, Ets-1 predicted to bind to ICAM-1 promoter following in silico analysis
- Ets-1 transcript levels were significantly





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INSPIRING ACHIEVEMENT

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