

Tet2 is required to resolve inflammation by recruiting Hdac2 to specifically repress IL-6

Qian Zhang, Kai Zhao et al

DNA methylation

- Is a process of epigenetics that stops DNA transcription by adding a methyl-group (CH_3) to the major groove of DNA
- Most common methylation is a covalent binding at the 5-carbon of the cytosine ring
- Product: 5-methylcytosine ([5-mC](#))

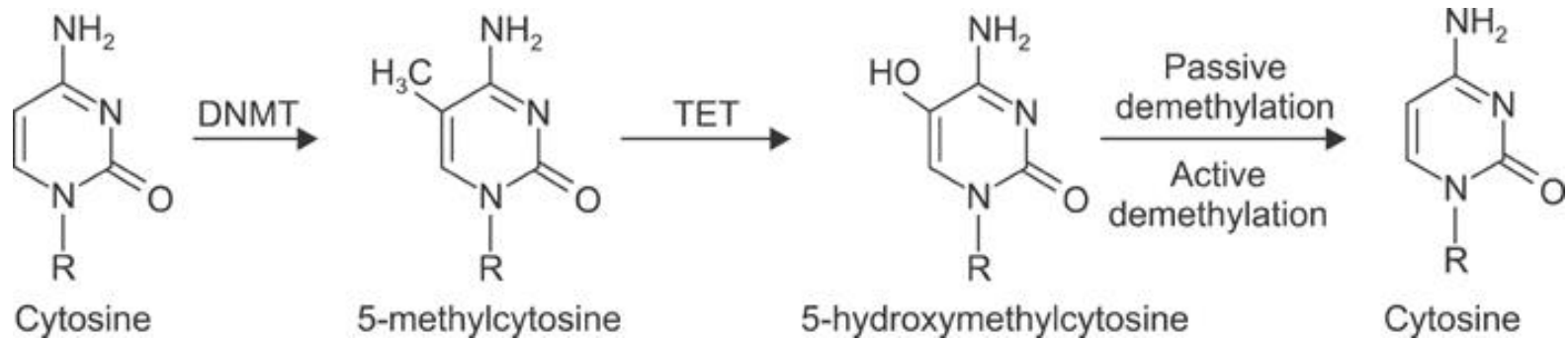
DNA methylation

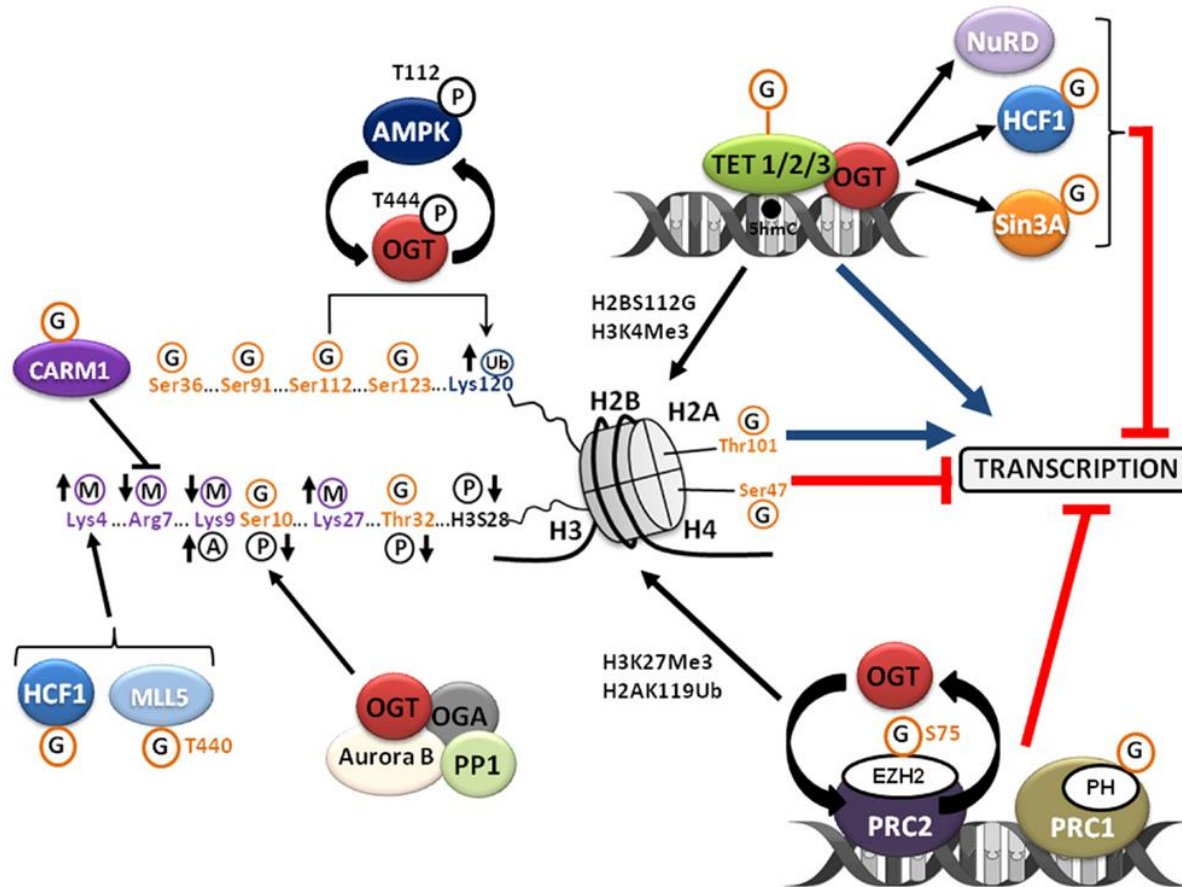
- DNA methyltransferases (DNMTs) catalyze and/or stabilize the addition of the methylgroup from s-adenosylmethionine
- Ten eleven translocation (TET-family) of 5-mC hydroxylases proceeds active demethylation
- TETs (and DNMT) hydroxylate 5-mC resulting in 5-hmC (important e.g. for tumor suppression)

DNA methylation

- 5-hmC plays a role in gene transcription and demethylation
- TET1: transcriptional activation and repression
- TET2: tumor suppression
- TET3: reprogram DNA methylation
- DNA demethylation intermediate product is 5-fC

DNA methylation

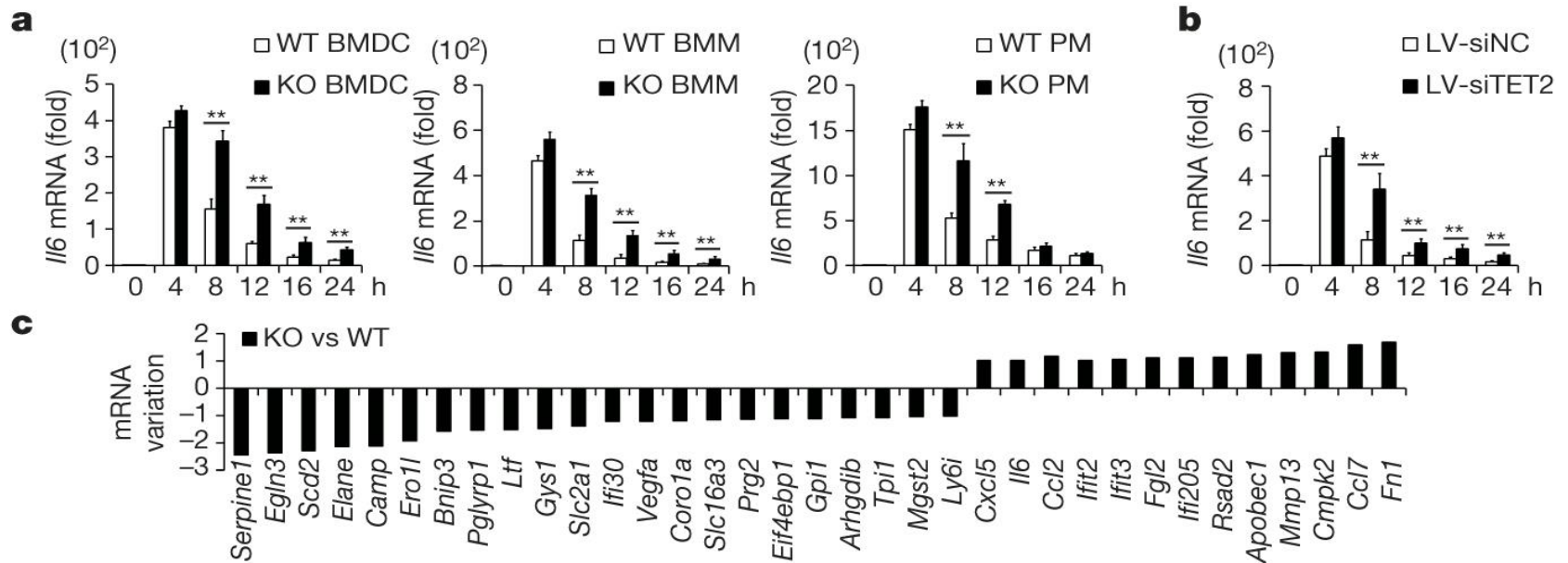


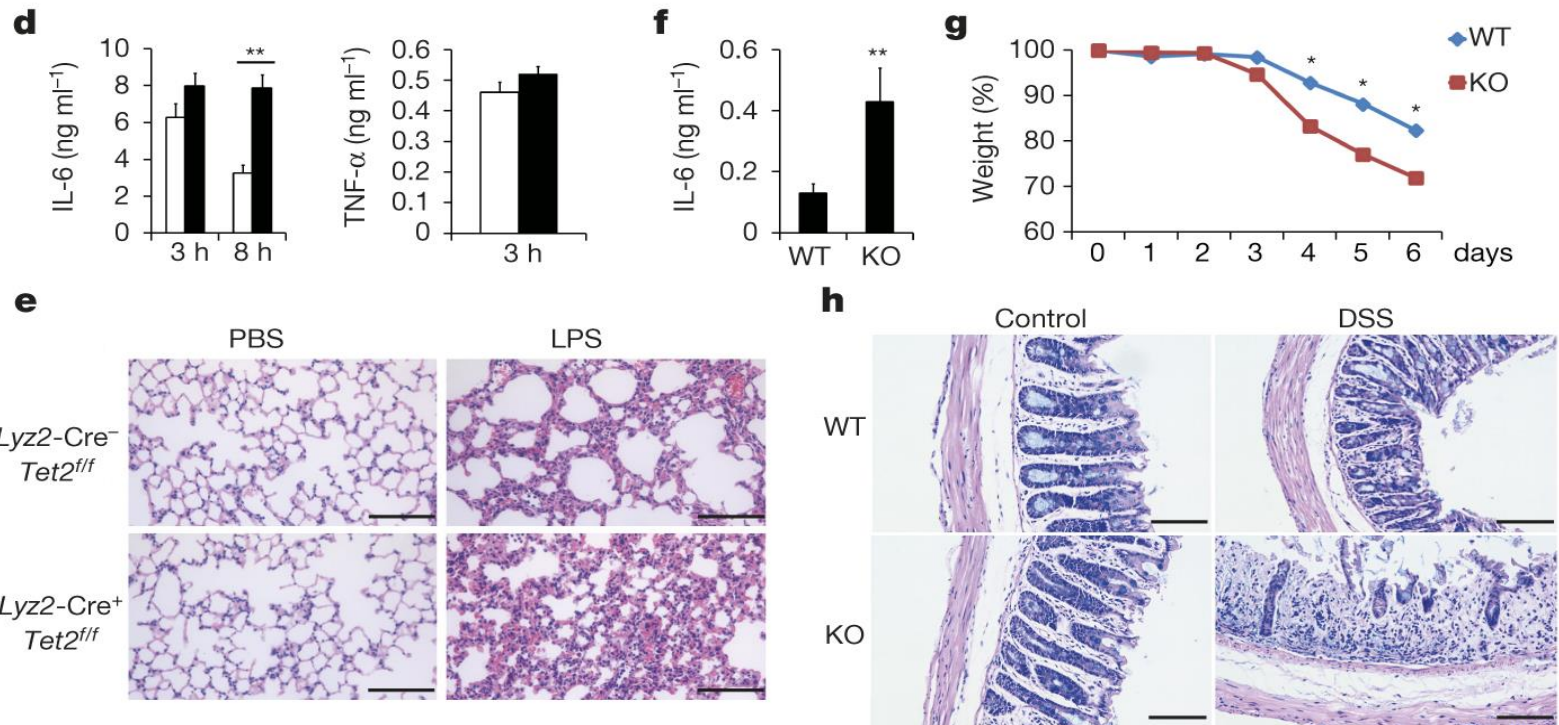


Tet 2

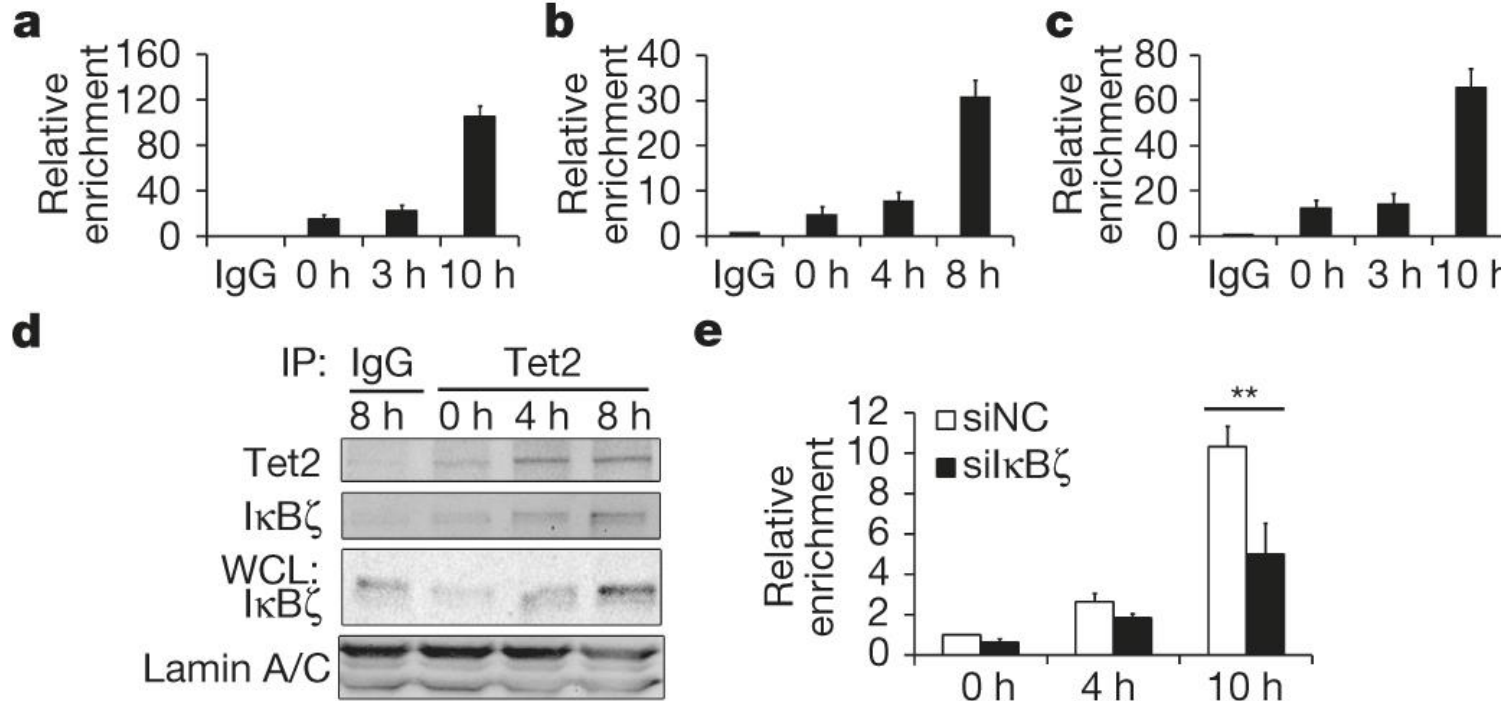
- Tet2 is upregulated after LPS stimulation
- Tet 2 represses myeloid leukaemia
- Tet2-deficient BMDC (bone marrow-derived dendritic cells), macrophages and Tet2-silenced human dendritic cells
- IL-6 mRNA expression was higher in the late phase (after 8h) of LPS stimulation

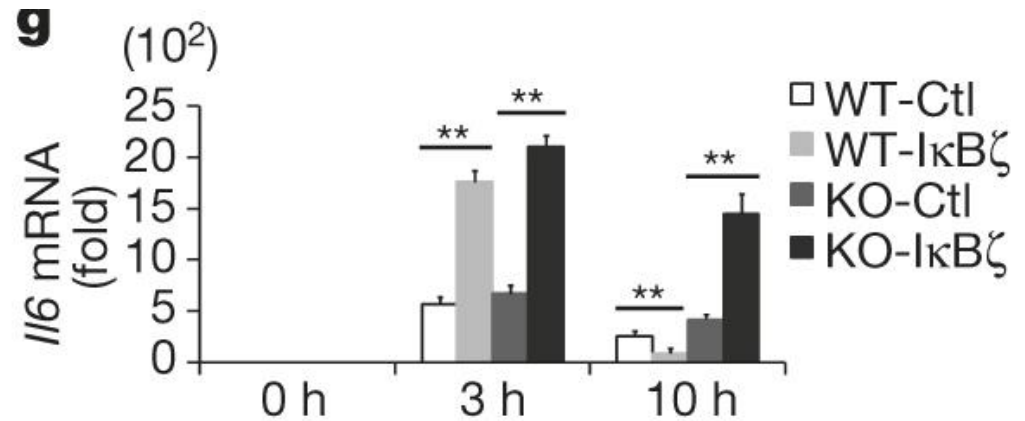
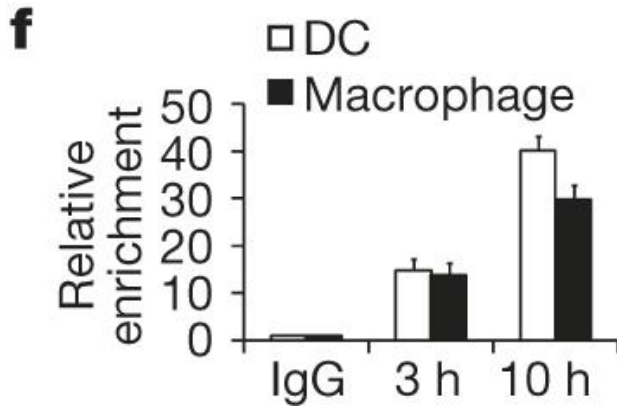
- IL-6 protein levels also increased in the knock-out cells
- In contrary TNF- α mRNA levels did not increase
- Silencing of Tet3 hardly altered IL-6 expression

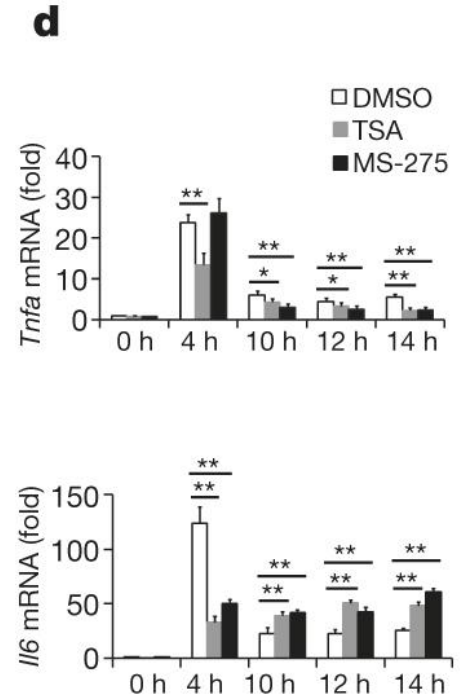
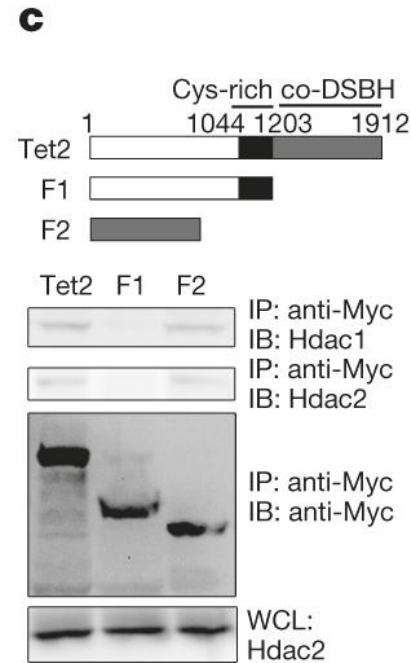
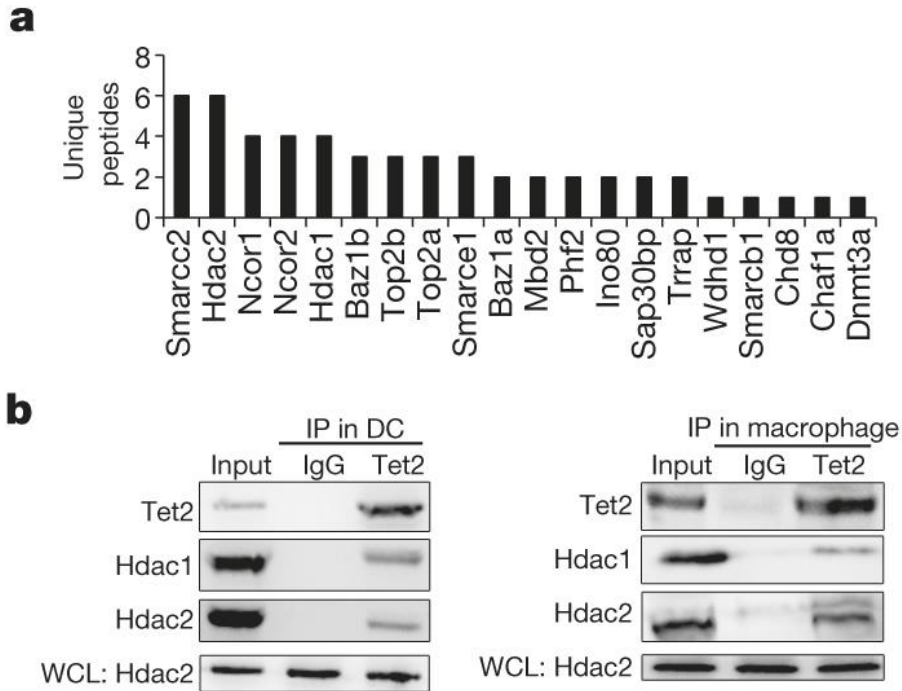


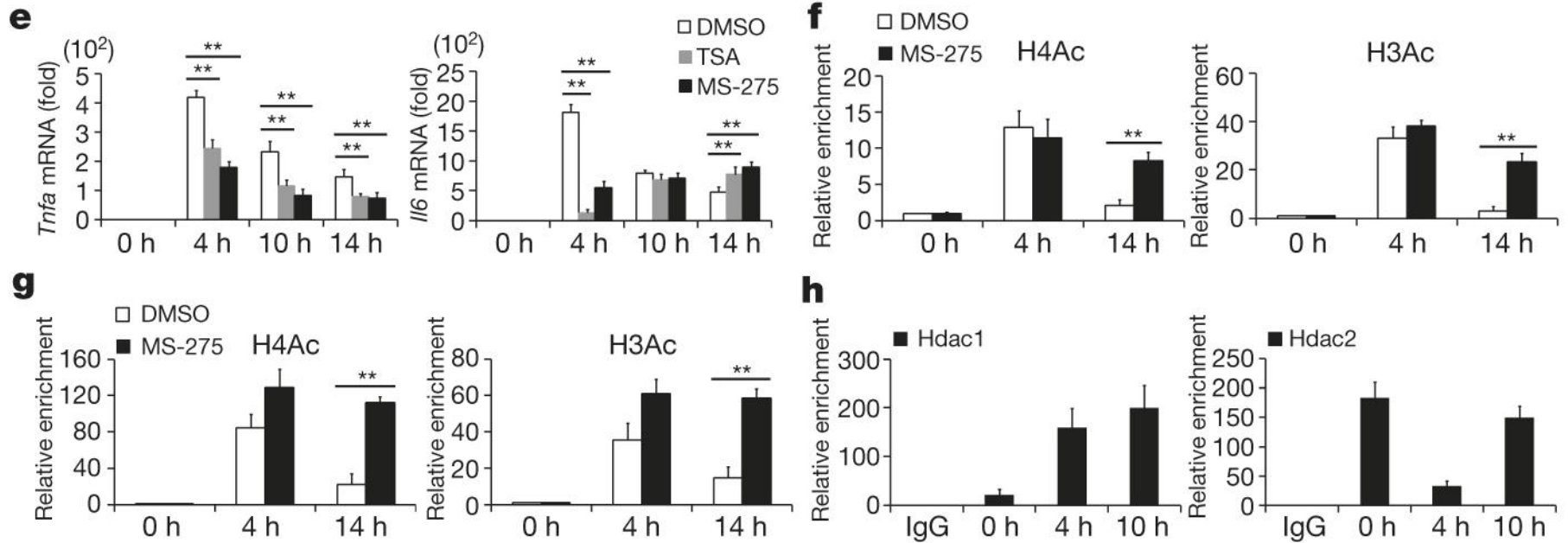


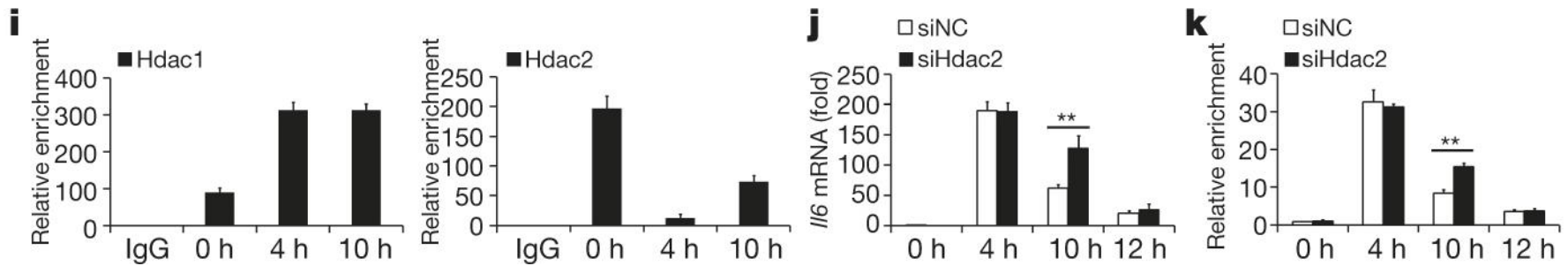
I κ B ζ Association

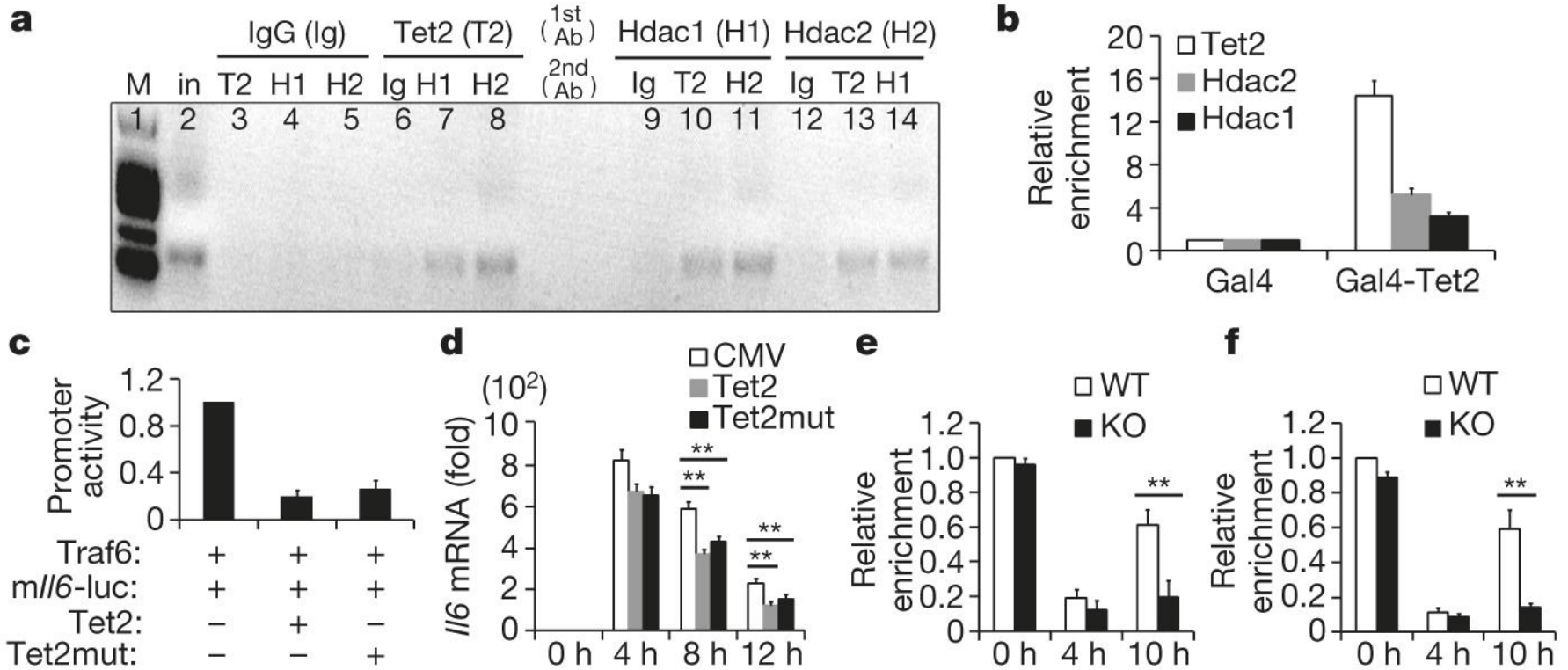


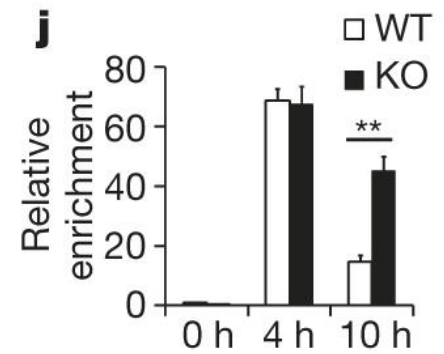
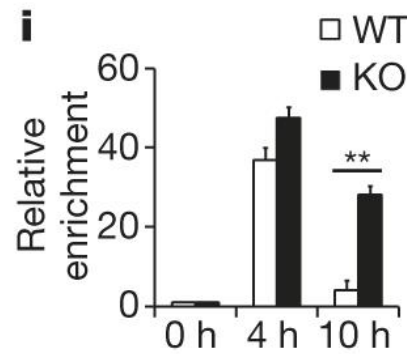
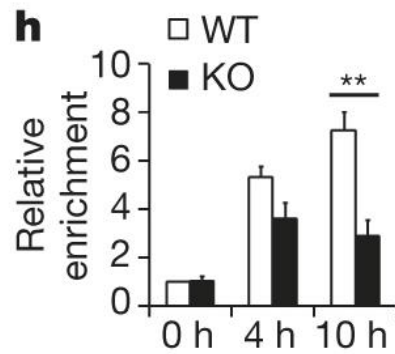
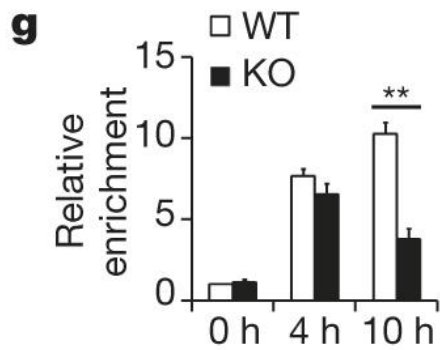












Results

- Tet2 role in myeloid malignancies already known
- Discovered potential role in the regulation of inflammation
- Possible target in treatment of inflammation, autoimmunity and cancer

Thank you for your attention!