## **Genetics and Genomics (G2) Seminar Series**



The Interdisciplinary Faculty of Genetics Genetics Graduate Student Association



## Mi Casa es su Casa: How an intracellular symbiont manipulates host biology

## **Dr. Irene Newton**

## Department of Biology, Indiana University

"Many bacteria live as intracellular symbionts - persistent infections within insects. One extraordinarily common infection is that of Wolbachia pipientis, which infects 40% of insect species and induces reproductive effects. Since Wolbachia cannot yet be genetically manipulated, and due to the constraints imposed when working with an intracellular symbiont, little is known about mechanisms used by Wolbachia for host interaction. We employ a combination of bioinformatics, functional genomics, experimental evolution, Drosophila genetics, and biochemistry to identify the mechanisms used by Wolbachia for host colonization. Our most recent publications have revealed Wolbachia manipulate host actin to colonize and persist between Drosophila generations. In addition, Wolbachia modify host gene expression to protect the fly from virus infection. It is likely the case that Wolbachia interact with host cell biology through the secretion of effectors via a type IV secretion system (T4SS). Our discovery of the first Wolbachia secreted effector (WalE1, an actin bundler) further emphasized the importance of the actin cytoskeleton to Wolbachia's intracellular lifestyle. Finally, using a growth assay in yeast, we have predicted a large number of Wolbachia secreted effectors, which are coregulated during host development and correlated in their expression with components of the T4SS machinery. These approaches have begun to reveal how a bacterial symbiont maintains a persistent intracellular infection in an insect host."



3:30 p.m.

**Rudder Tower 410** 

Seminar co-hosted with the Ecology & Evolutionary Biology (EEB) Seminar Series



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—Genetics

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