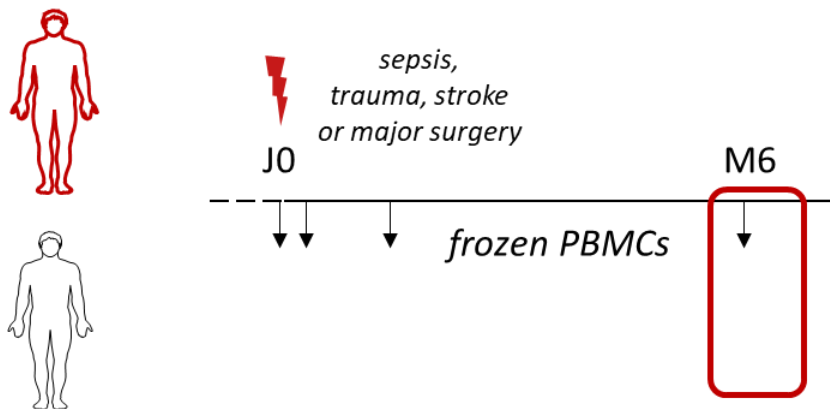


Molecular alterations before, during and after sepsis/pneumonia

Jeremie Poschmann

PI Team-6 CR2TI

University of Nantes



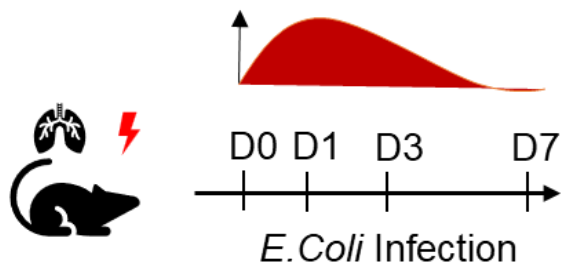
Pandora's box



1) The molecular state of Traumatic brain injury patients

2) Risk of hospital-acquired Pneumonia

3) Long-term consequences of Pneumonia

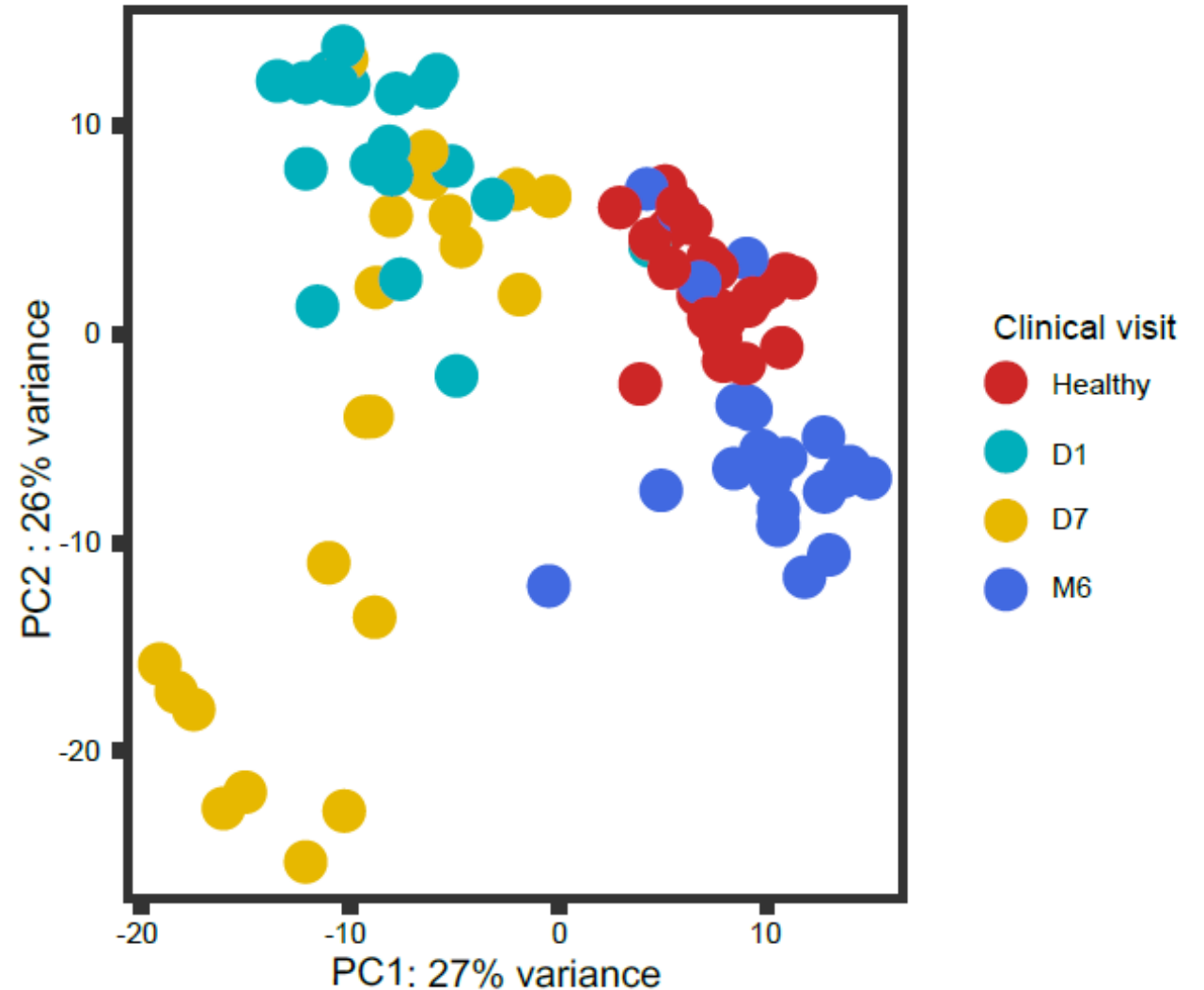


The transcriptomic profile of PBMCs in TBI patients

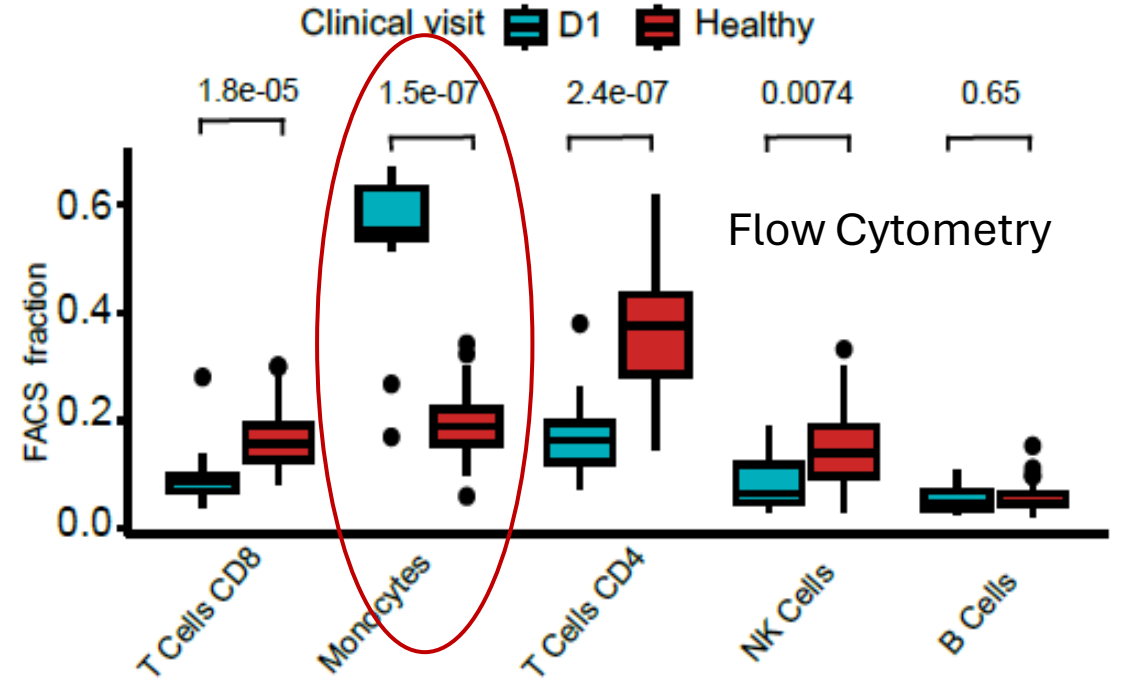
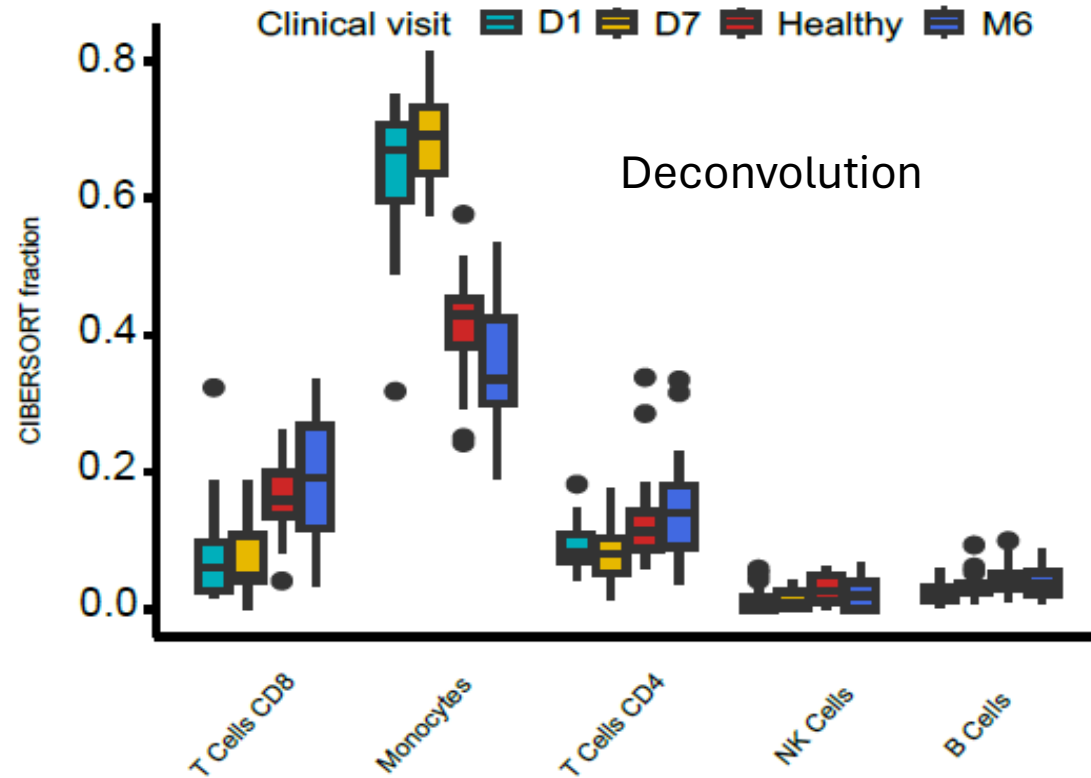
TBI and healthy controls



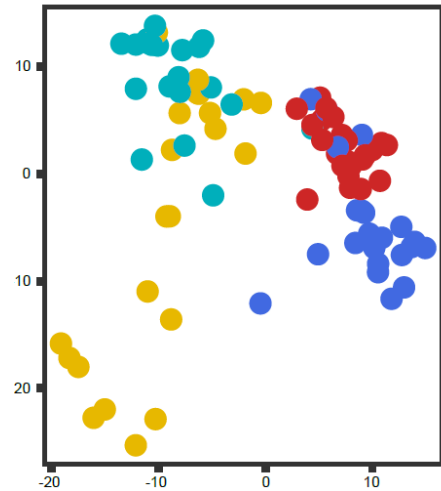
RNA-seq of PBMC



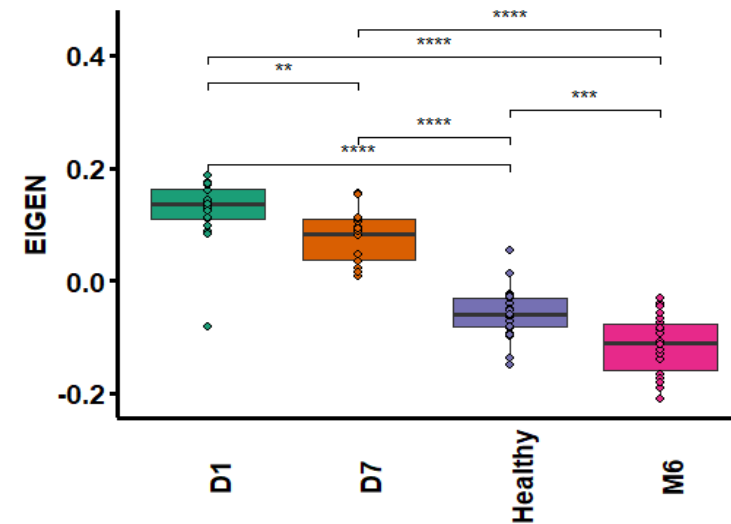
Quantifying the expression heterogeneity



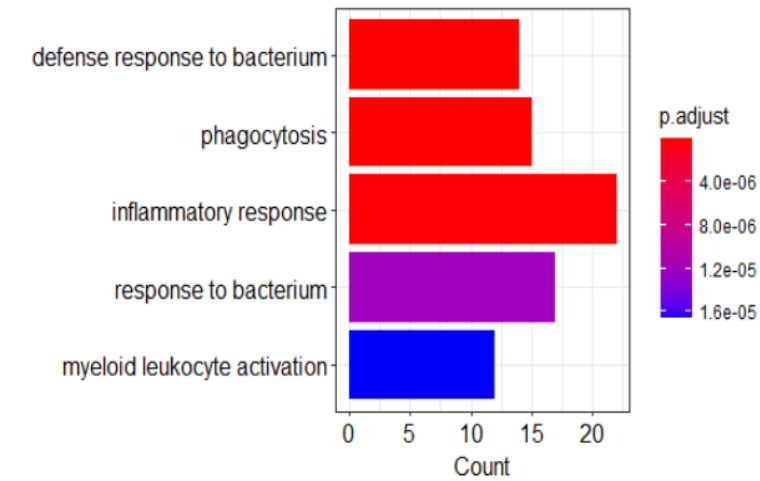
Identifying co-expression modules associated to TBI



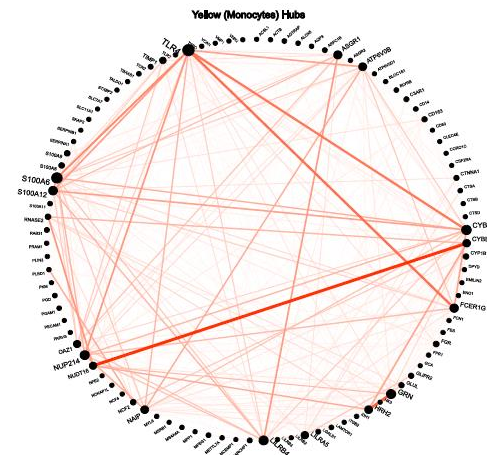
Yellow Module across conditions



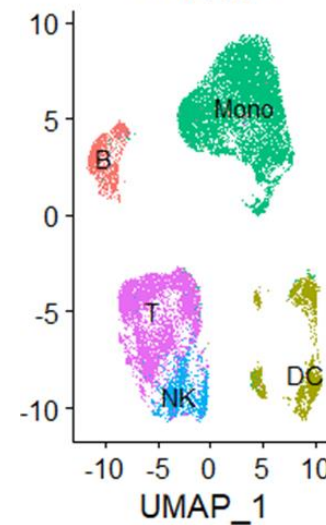
Gene Ontology Yellow Module



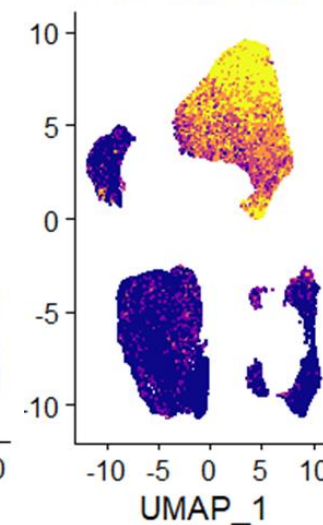
Gene expression module



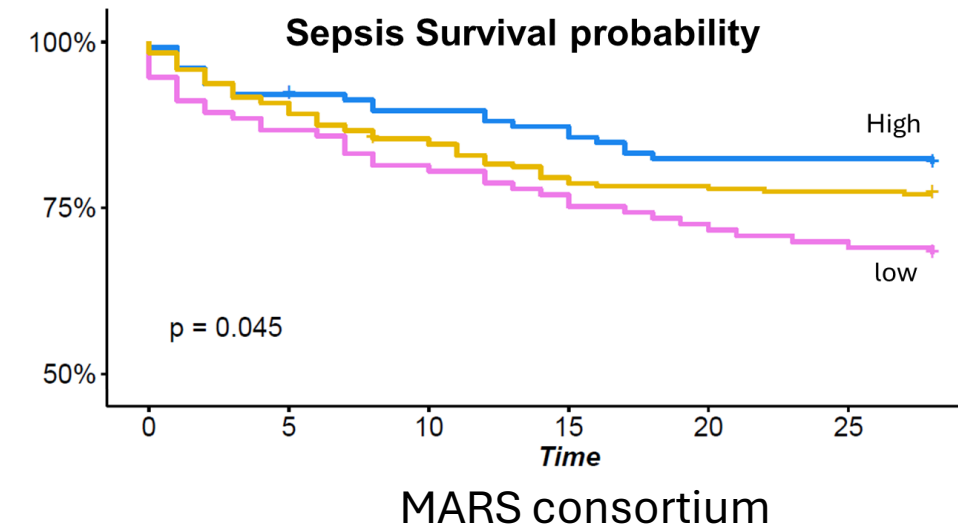
Cell_type



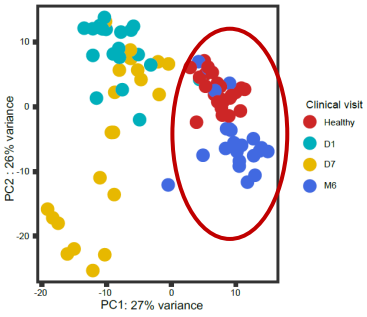
Yellow.Module1



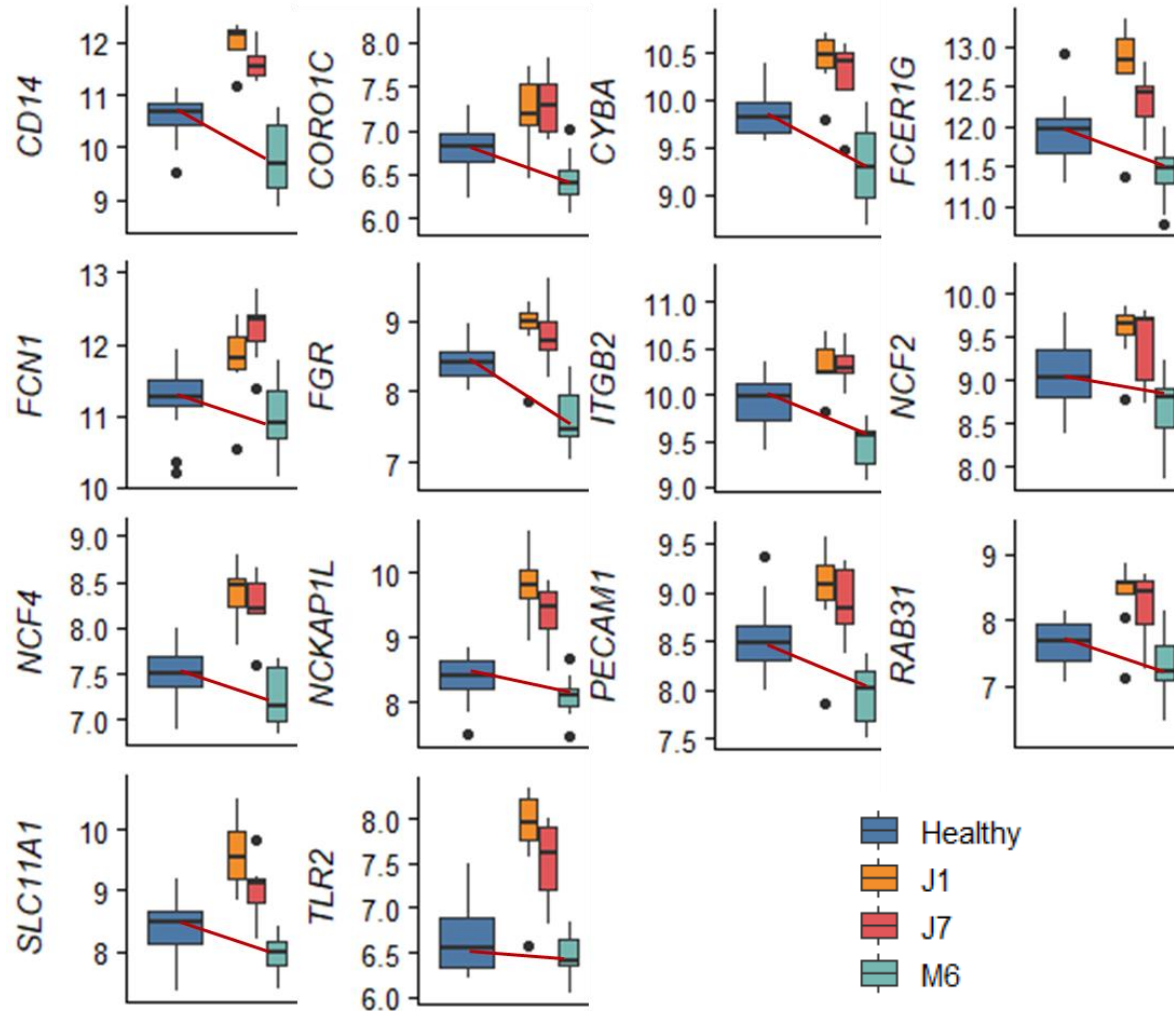
Yellow module expression in ICU patients



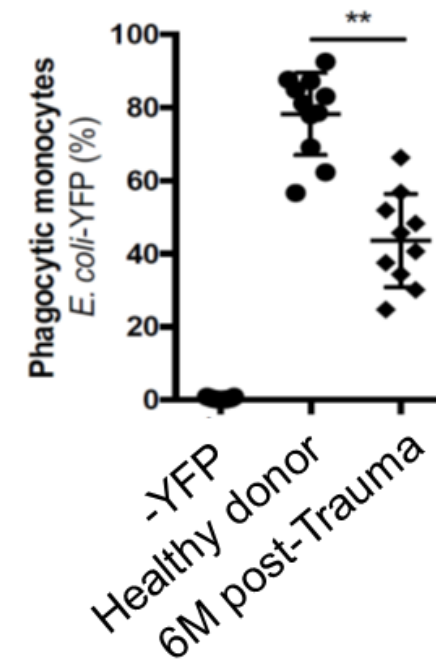
Long-term consequences of TBI



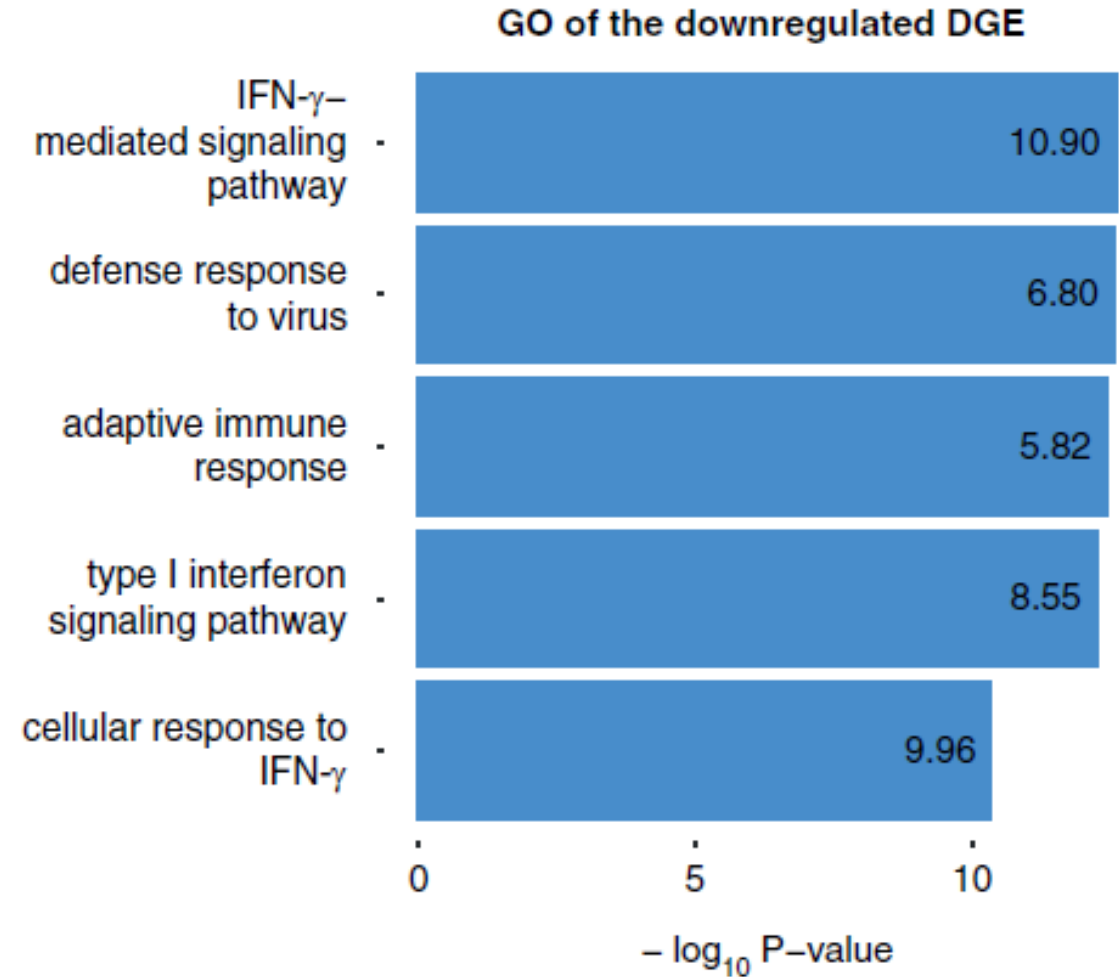
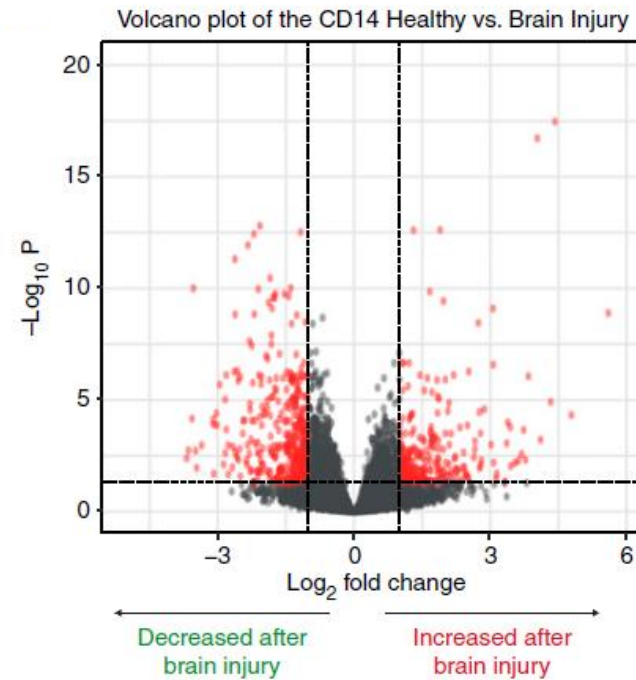
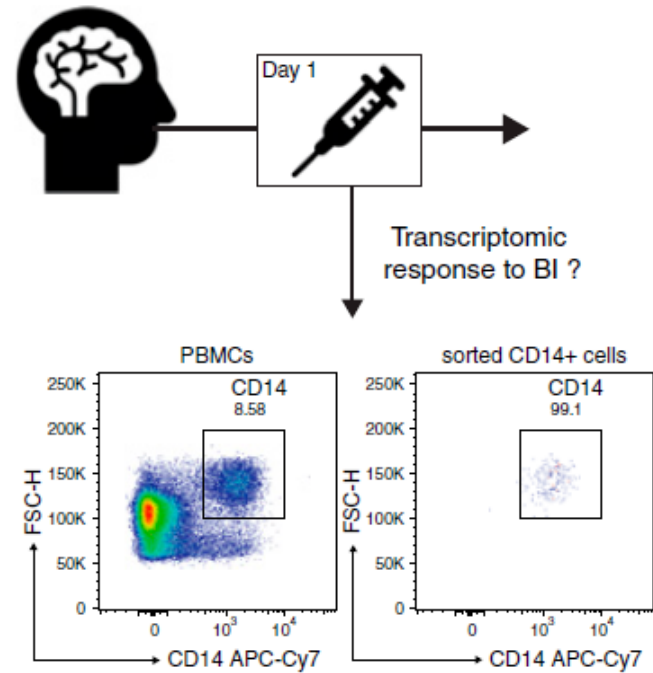
Phagocytosis gene expression (Yellow module)



Phagocytosis in Monocytes 6 month post TBI

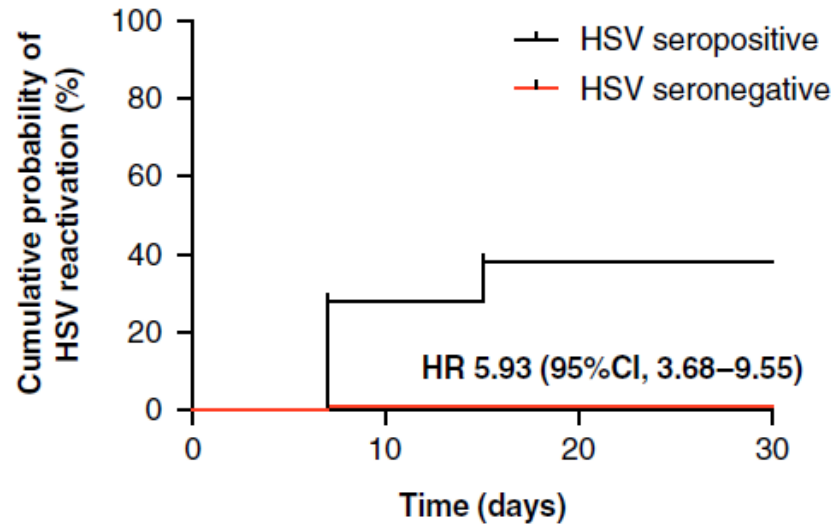


Monocyte gene expression at Day 1

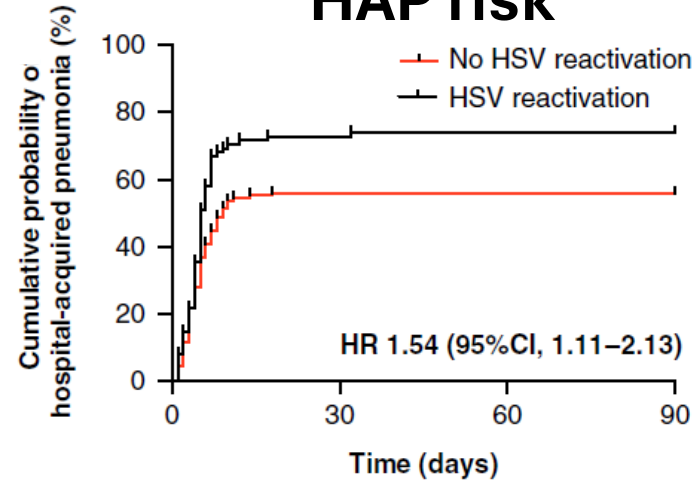


Viral reactivation in TBI patients

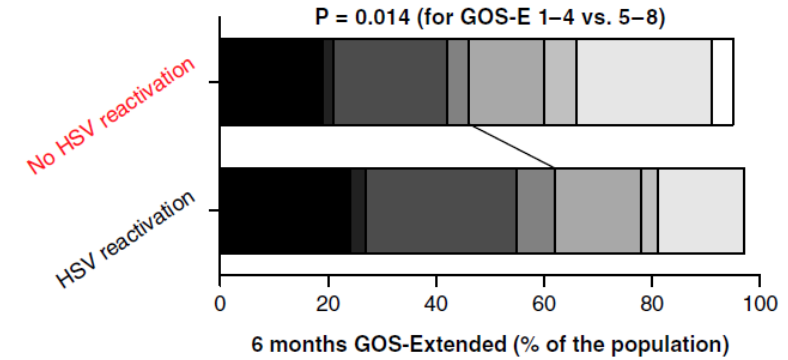
Herpes virus



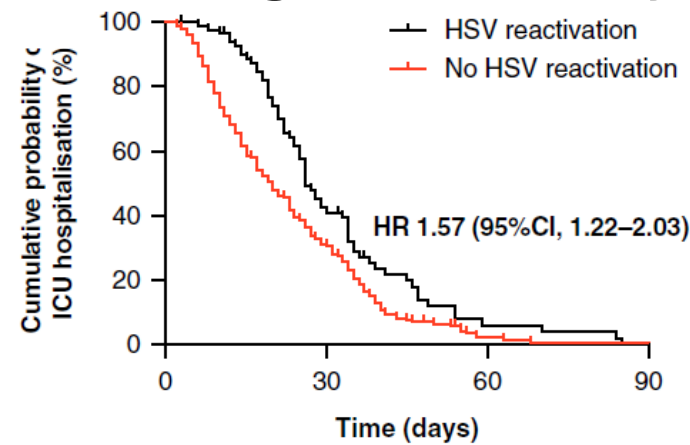
HAP risk



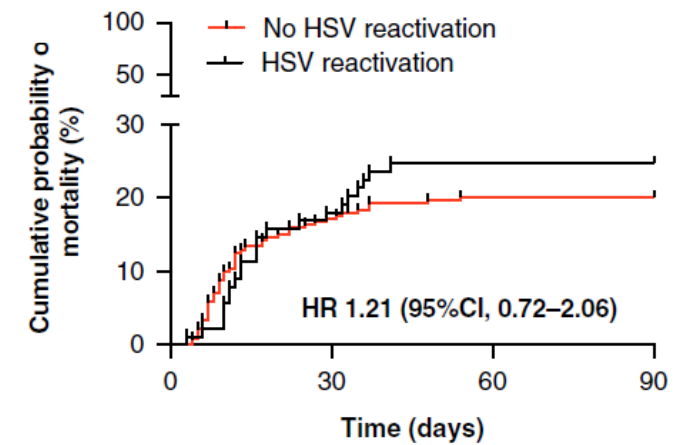
TBI recovery



Length of ICU stay

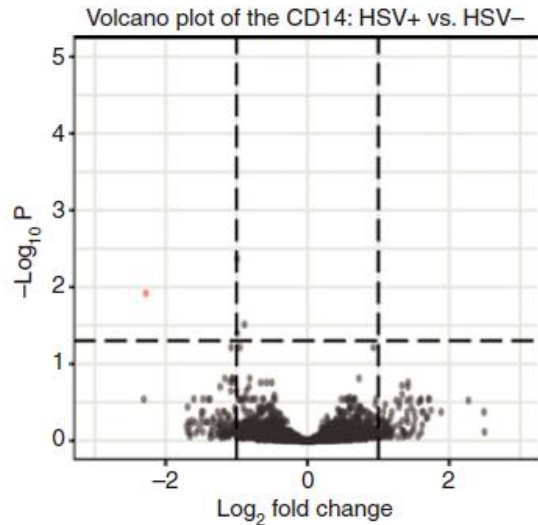


Mortality

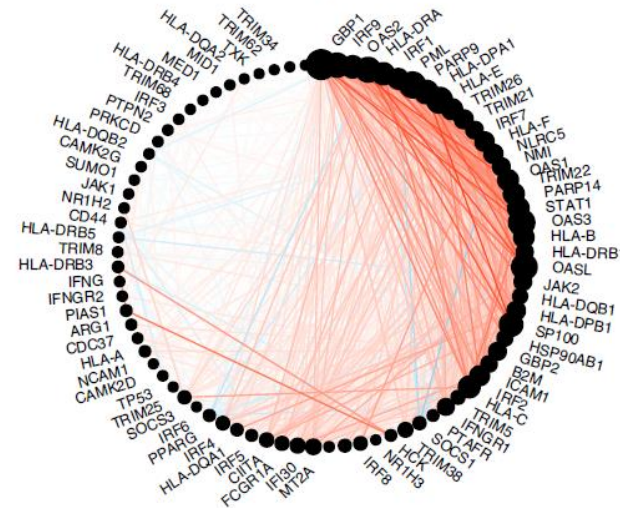


Monocyte gene expression and viral reactivation

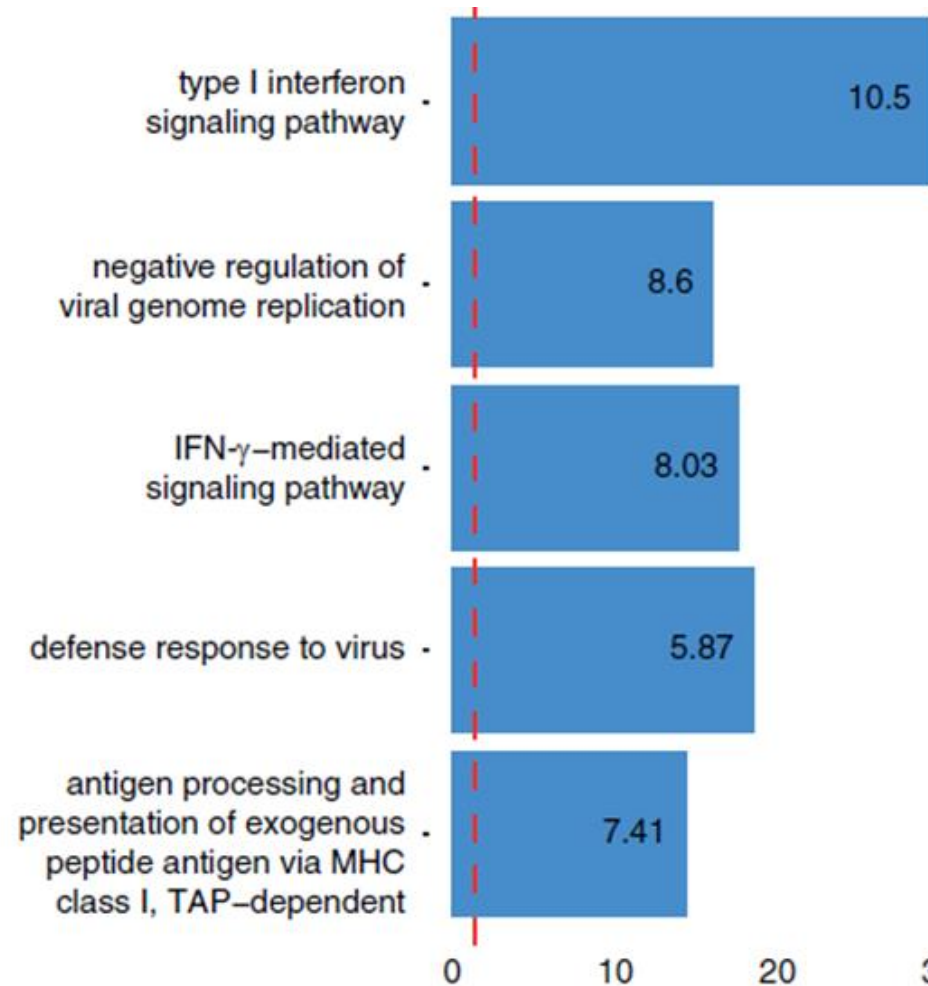
Differential expression



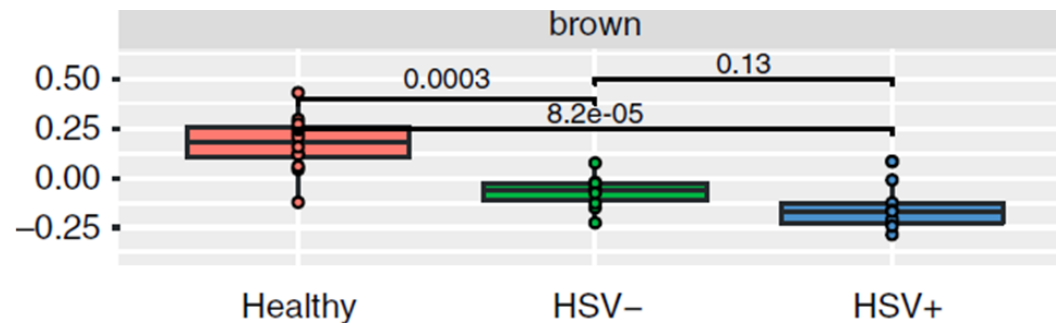
Co-expression module



Gene ontology



Module expression and HSV reactivation



Monocyte alterations

Viral reactivation

Interferon

HAP risk

2) Risk of hospital-acquired Pneumonia



sepsis,
trauma, stroke
or major surgery

J0



frozen PBMCs

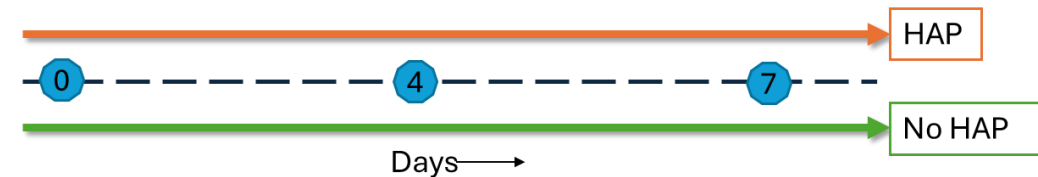
Cytokines
Metabolome
Cytometry
Microbiome



Serum

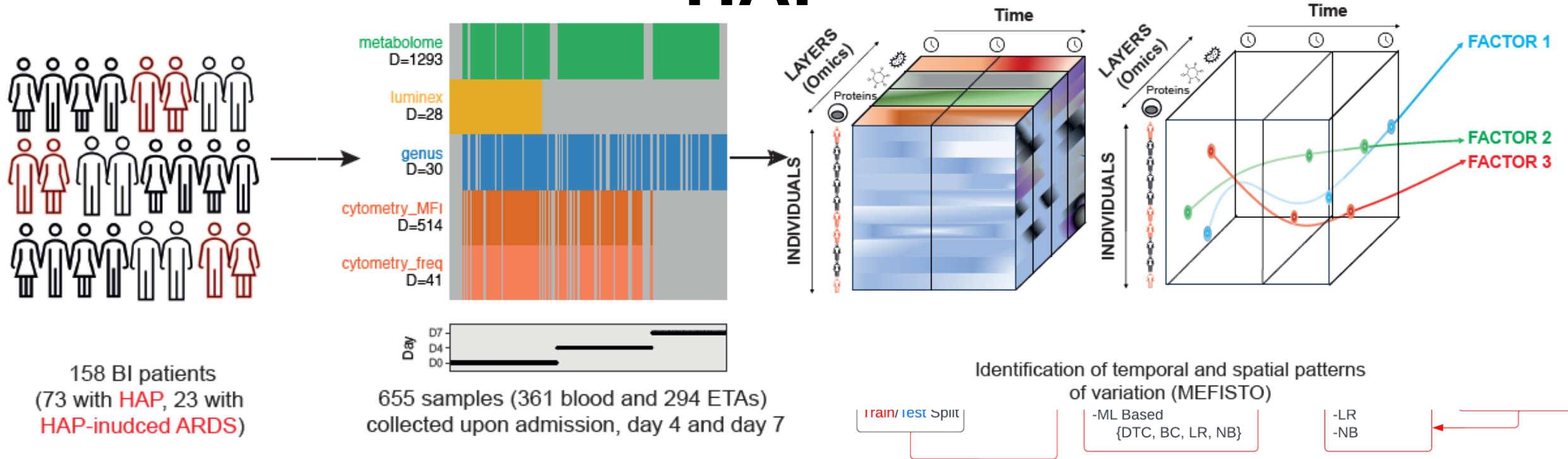


Tracheal
aspirates

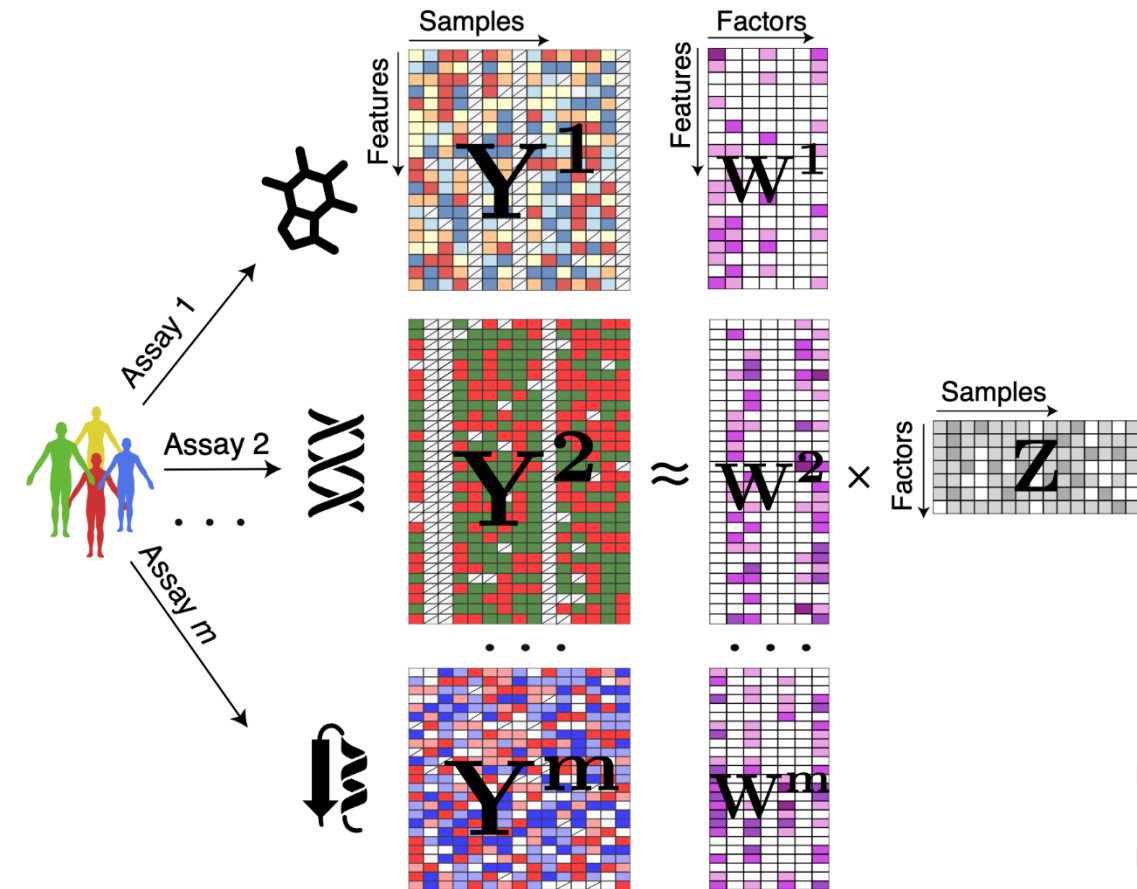


Infering pathophysiological mechanism of HAP

AI-based multi-omics prediction of HAP















Inferring temporal variation in multi-omics data



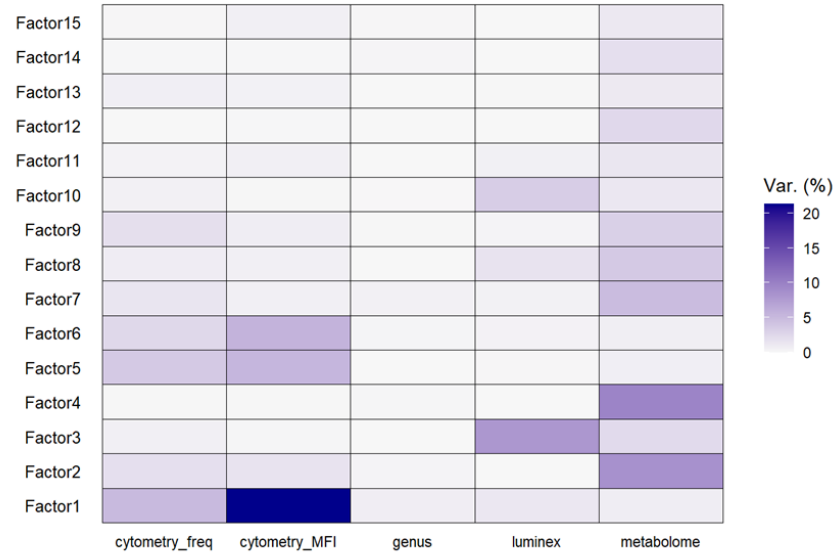
- Generalization of principal component analysis to multi-omics data
- Infers low-dimensional representation in terms of a few latent factors
- The learnt factors represent the driving sources of variation across data modalities
- integrate multi-modal data with continuous structures among the samples
- Identify factors which capture variation

Multi-Omics Factor Analysis—a framework for unsupervised integration of multi-omics data sets

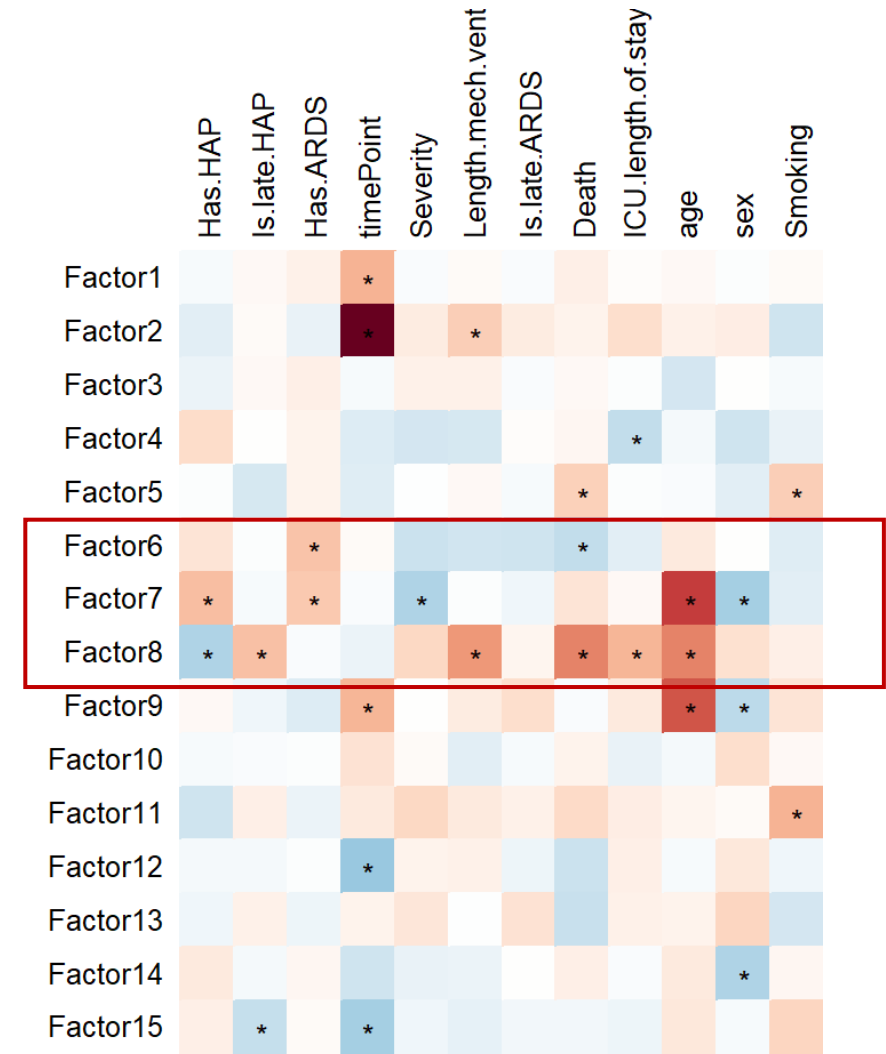
Ricard Argelaguet , Britta Velten , Damien Arno , Sascha Dietrich , Thorsten Zenz ,
John C Marioni , Florian Buettner  , Wolfgang Huber  , Oliver Stegle  

Association between factors and clinical variables

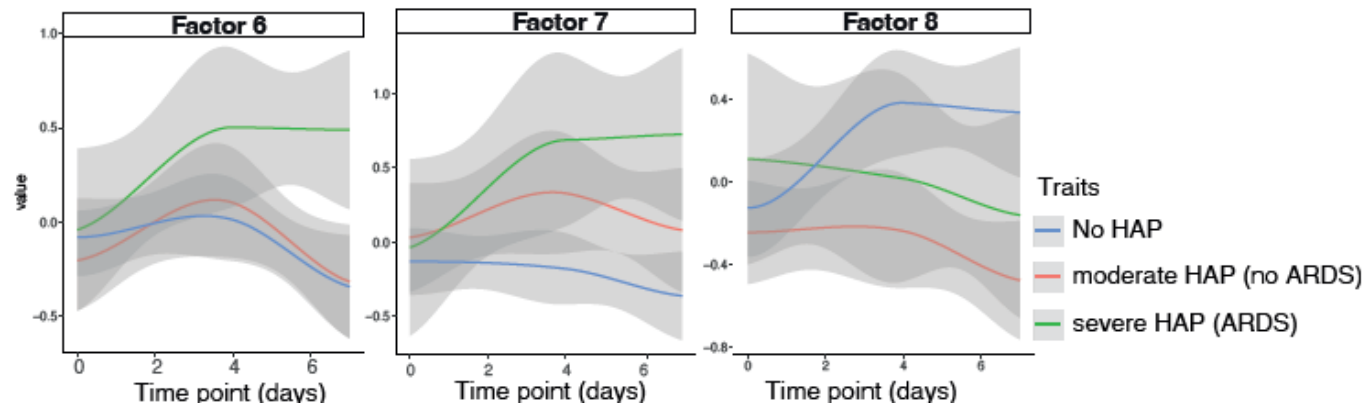
Identification of Factors



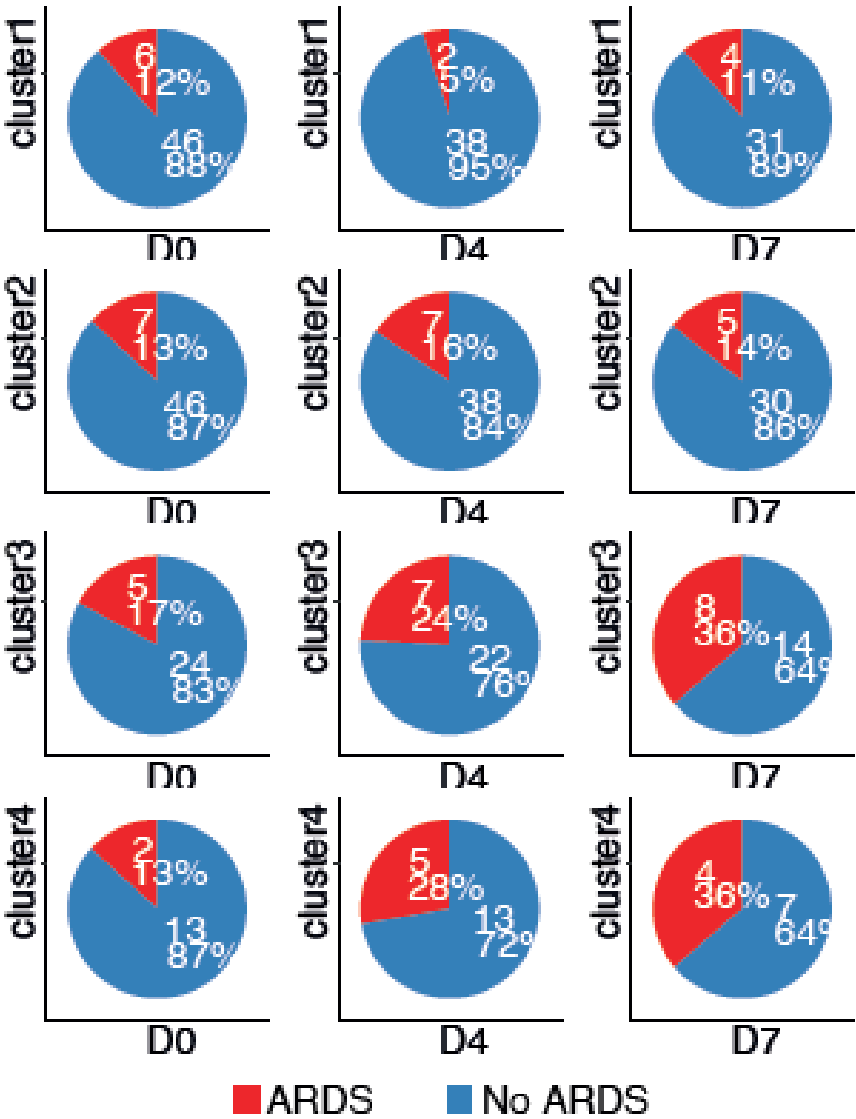
Factors and clinical variables



Temporal evolution of Factors

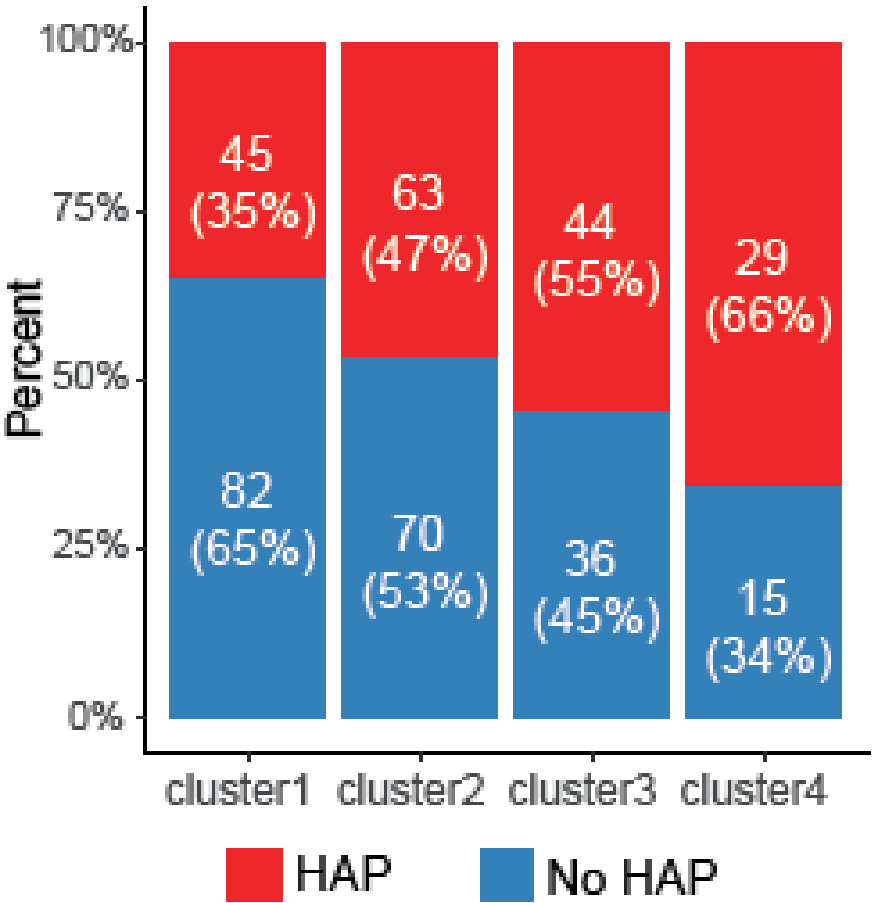


K-mear % of patients with ARDS in Factor 7 clusters

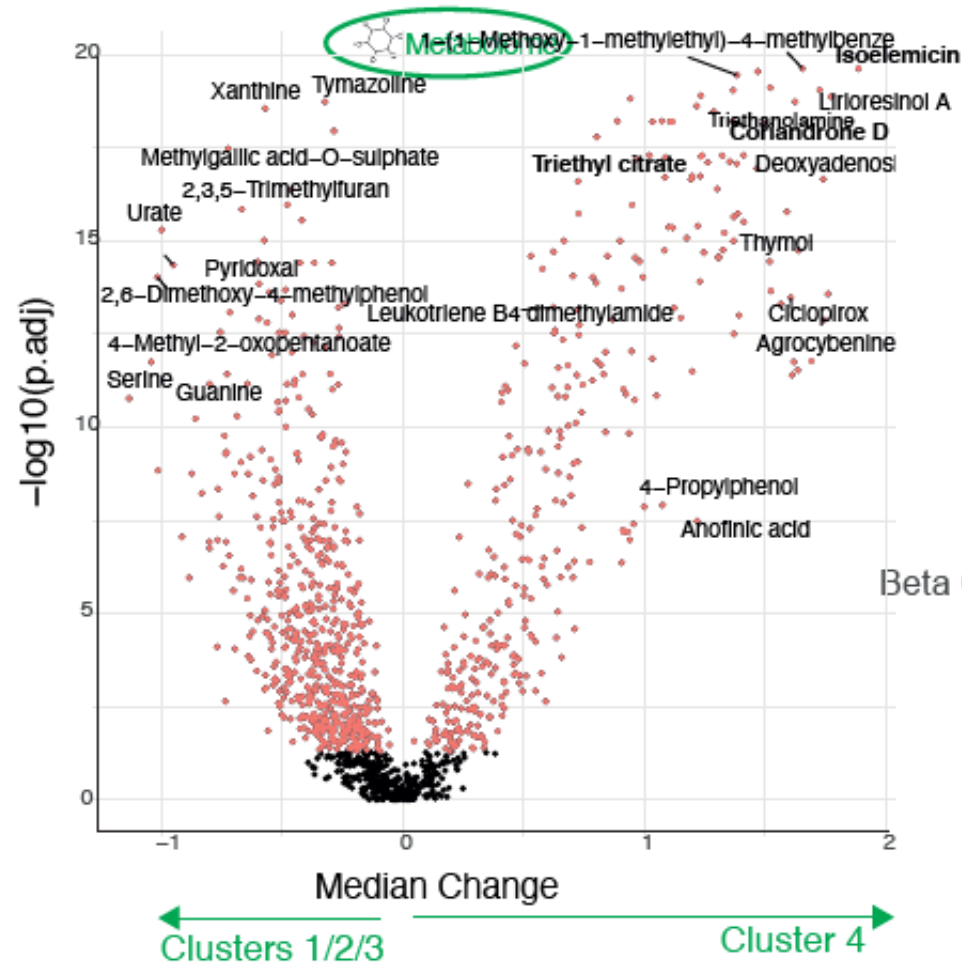


actor 7 values

% of HAP samples in Factor 7 clusters

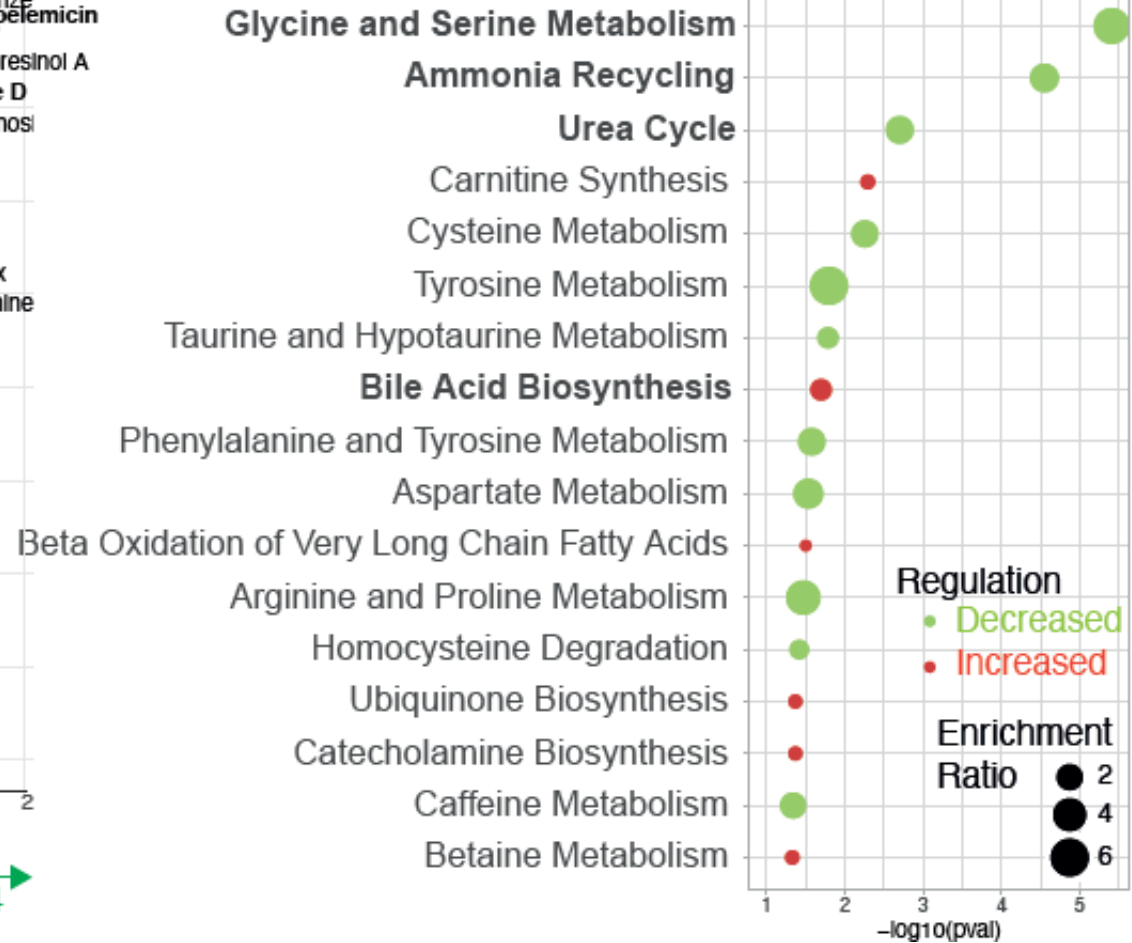


Metabolomic alterations in cluster 4

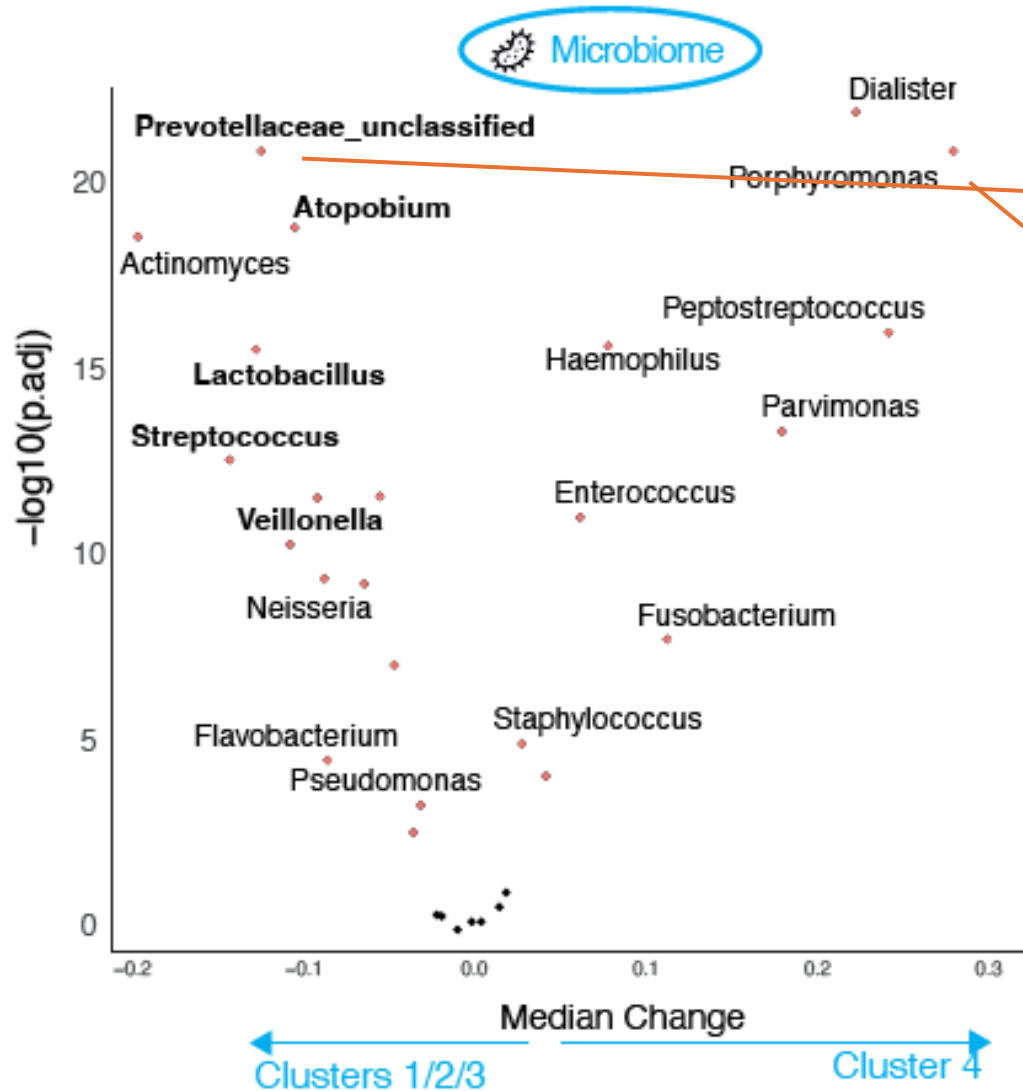


J

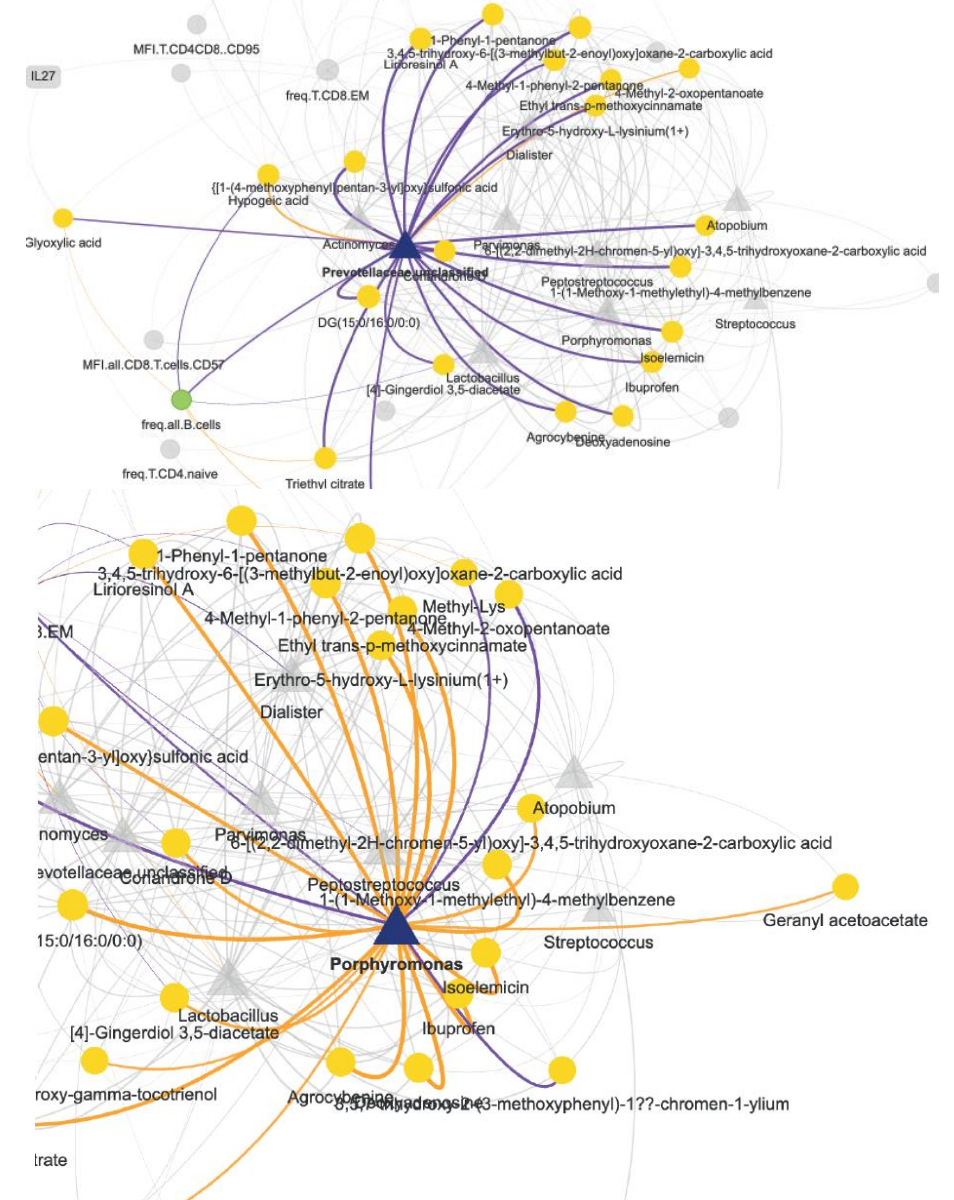
Enriched Metabolite Sets in cluster 4 (factor 7)



Microbiome alterations in cluster 4

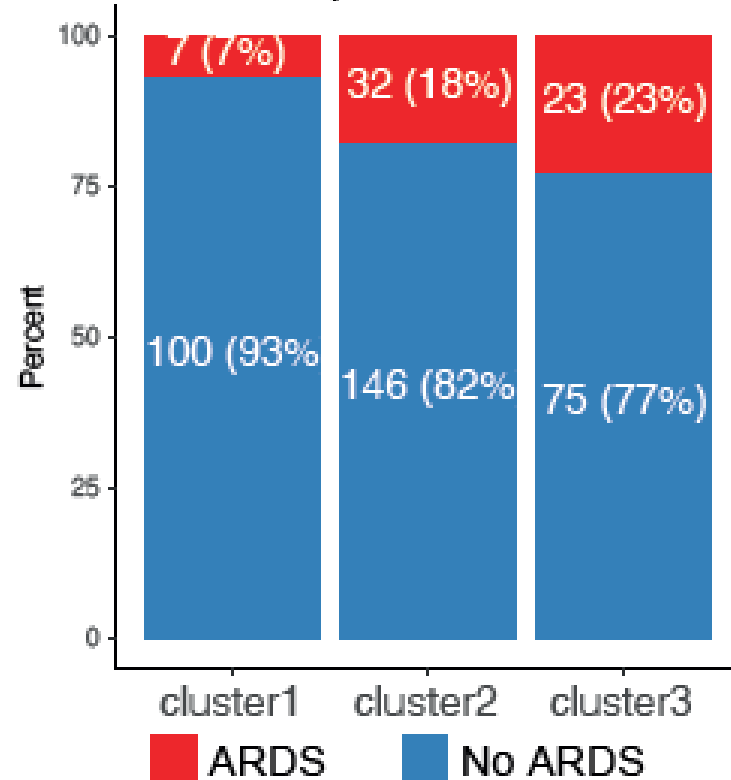


Correlation of Metabolome & Microbiome

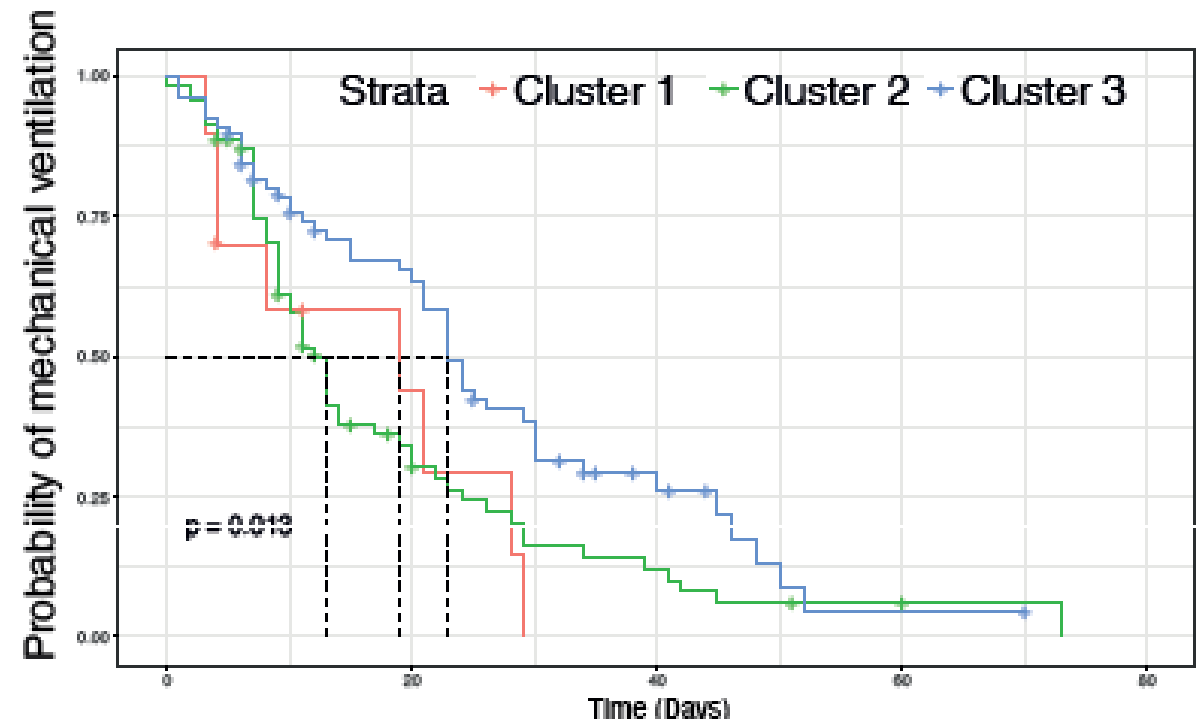


Association of Factor 6 with HAP severity

% of ARDS samples in Factor 6 clusters



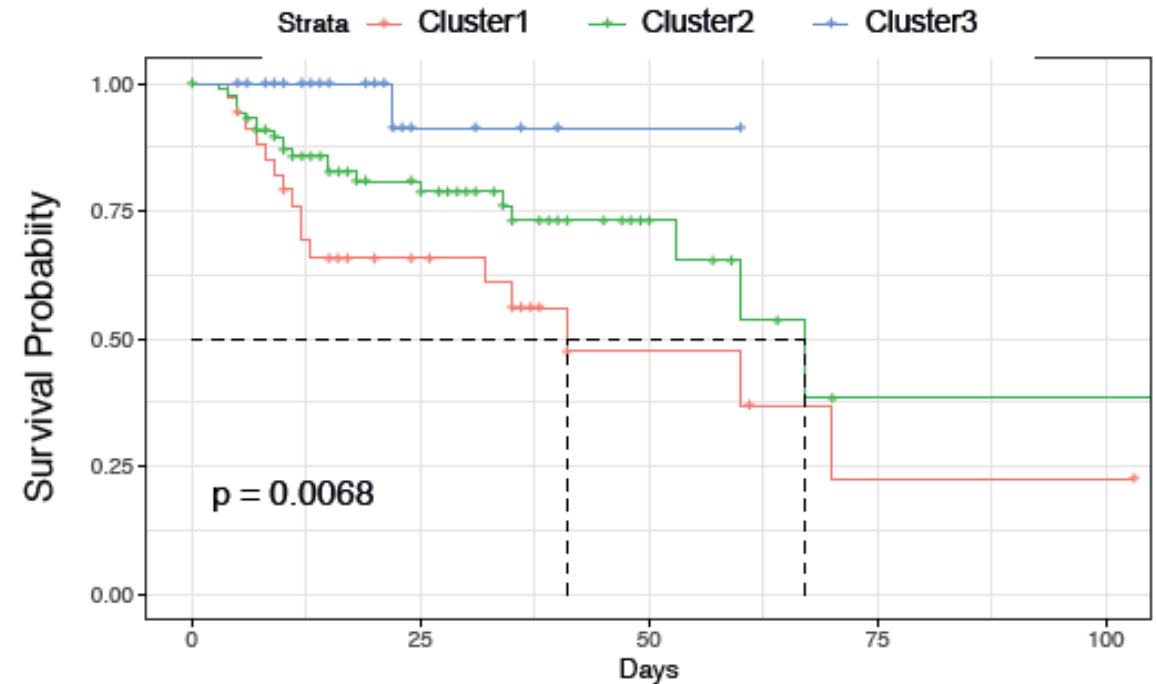
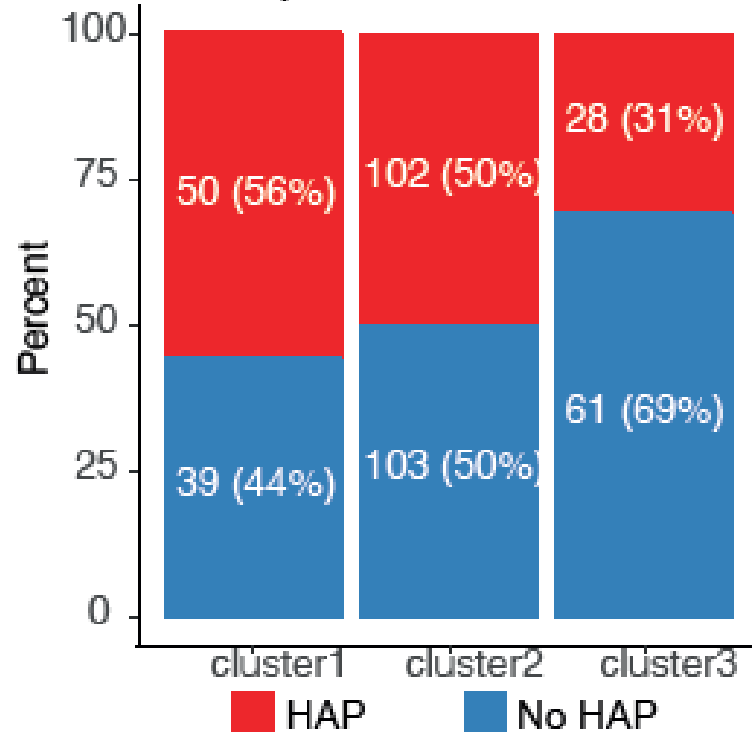
Length of mechanical ventilation



Association of Factor 8 with survival

Survival of patients

% of HAP samples in HAP/death Factor clusters



Numbers at risk

	0	25	50	75	100
cluster1	34	14	4	1	1
cluster2	88	39	10	1	1
cluster3	35	4	1	0	0

Validation and Prediction?

To be followed up by Melanie Petrier tomorrow morning !



Monocyte alterations

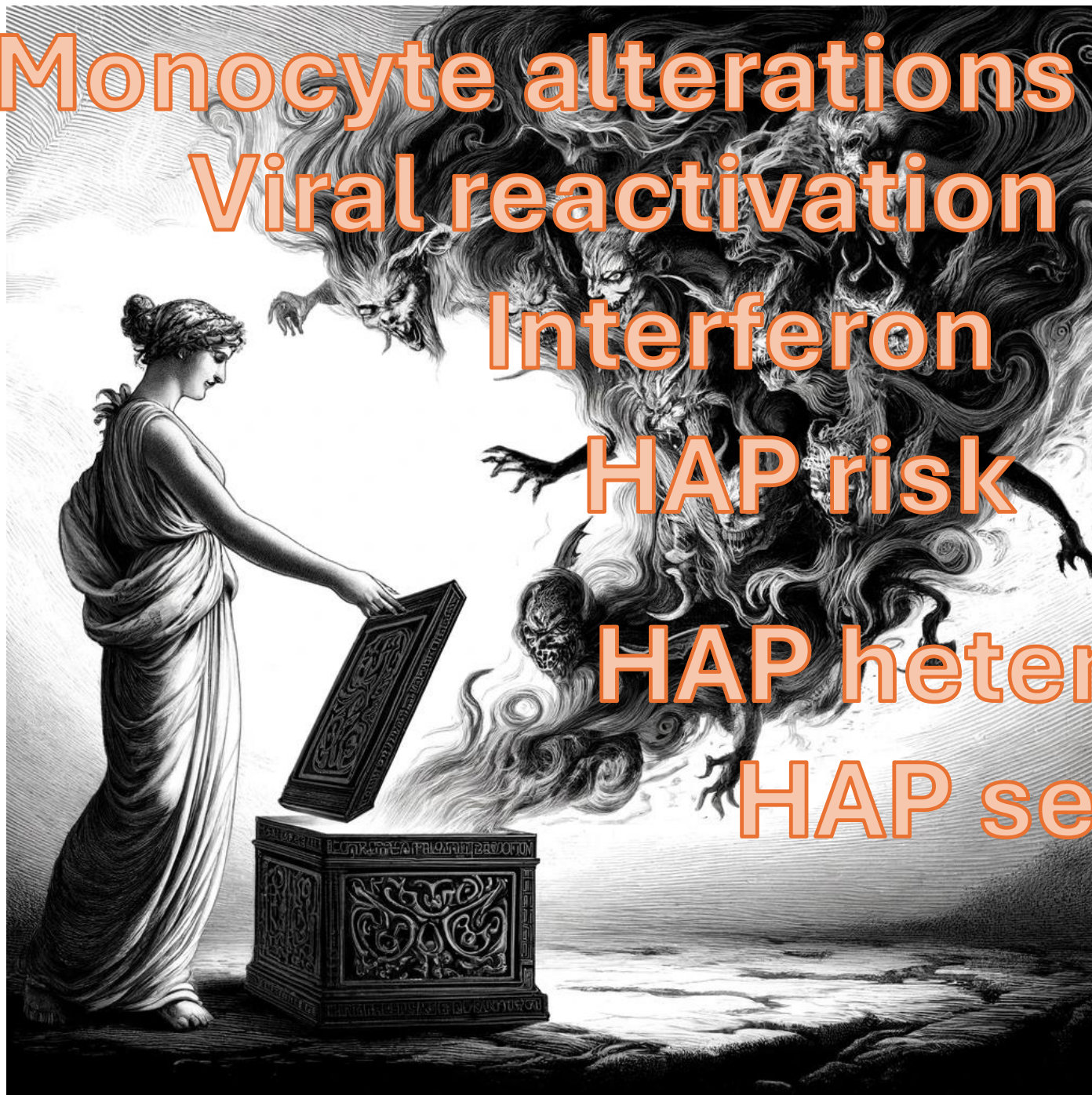
Viral reactivation

Interferon

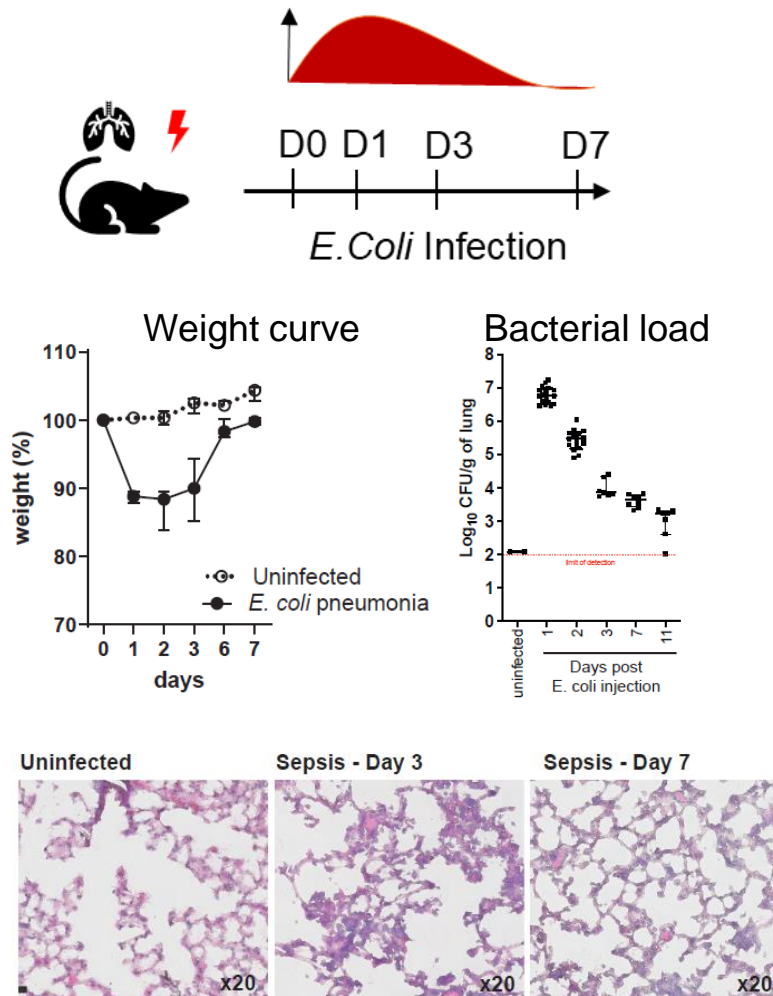
HAP risk

HAP heterogeneity

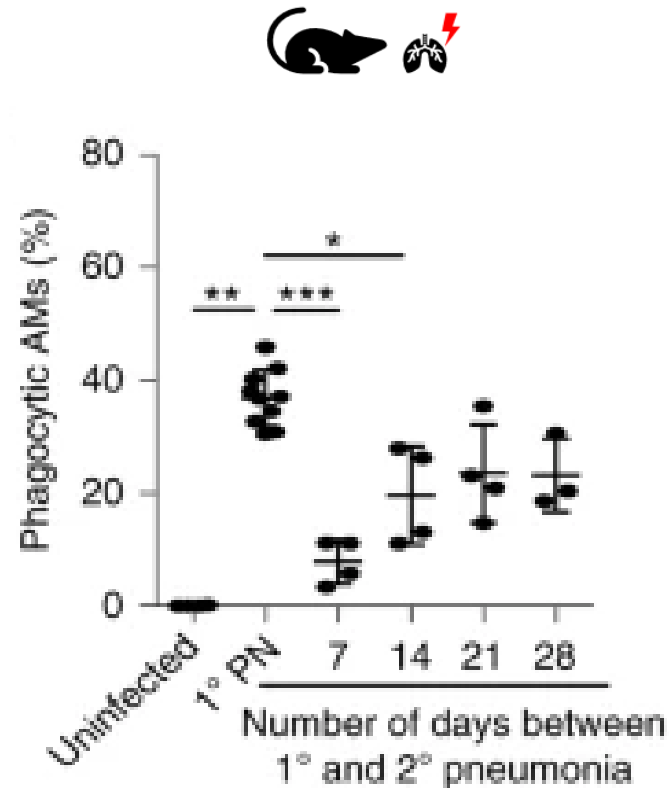
HAP severity



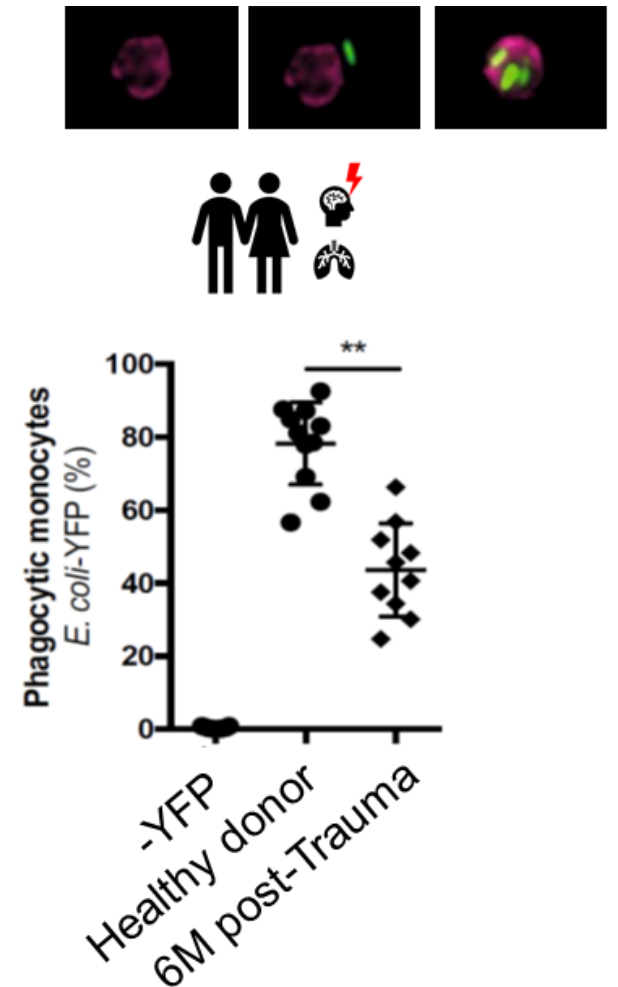
A Pneumonia/sepsis model to study their long-term consequences



Reduced phagocytosis in AM After 1st Pneumonia

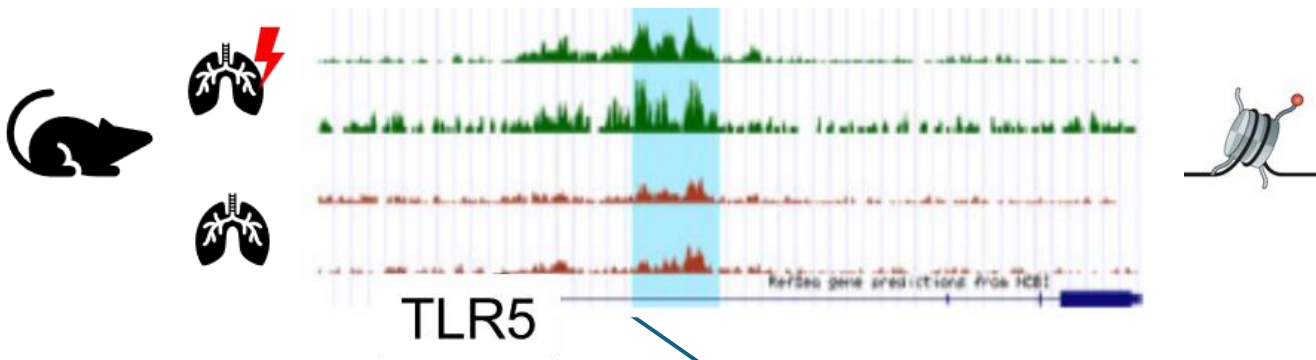


Reduced phagocytosis in Monocytes post-TBI

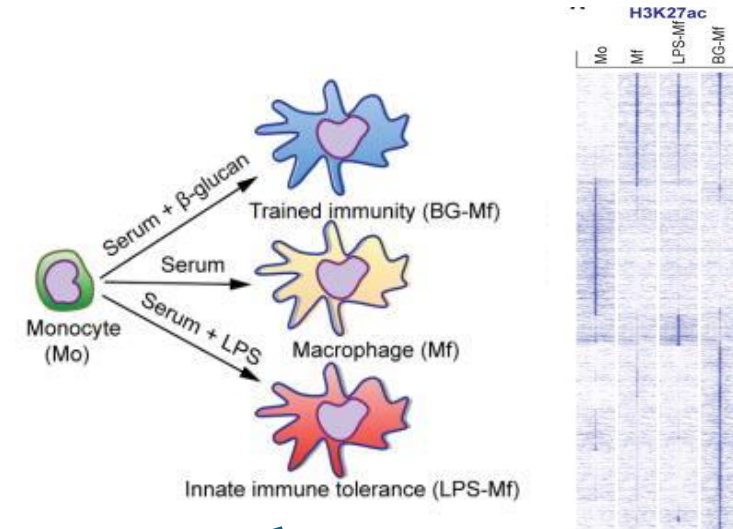


AM are epigenetically altered post-sepsis

Epigenetic alterations in AM post-Pneumonia



Human trained immunity epigenetic state



infection-cured
macrophages

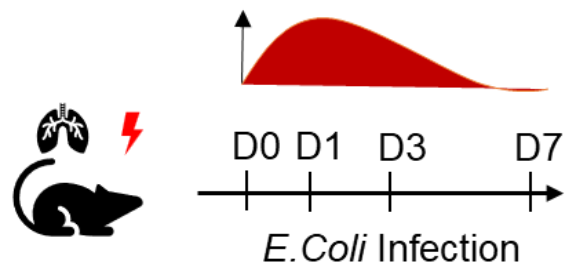


Trained Immunity
(β -Glucan or LPS)

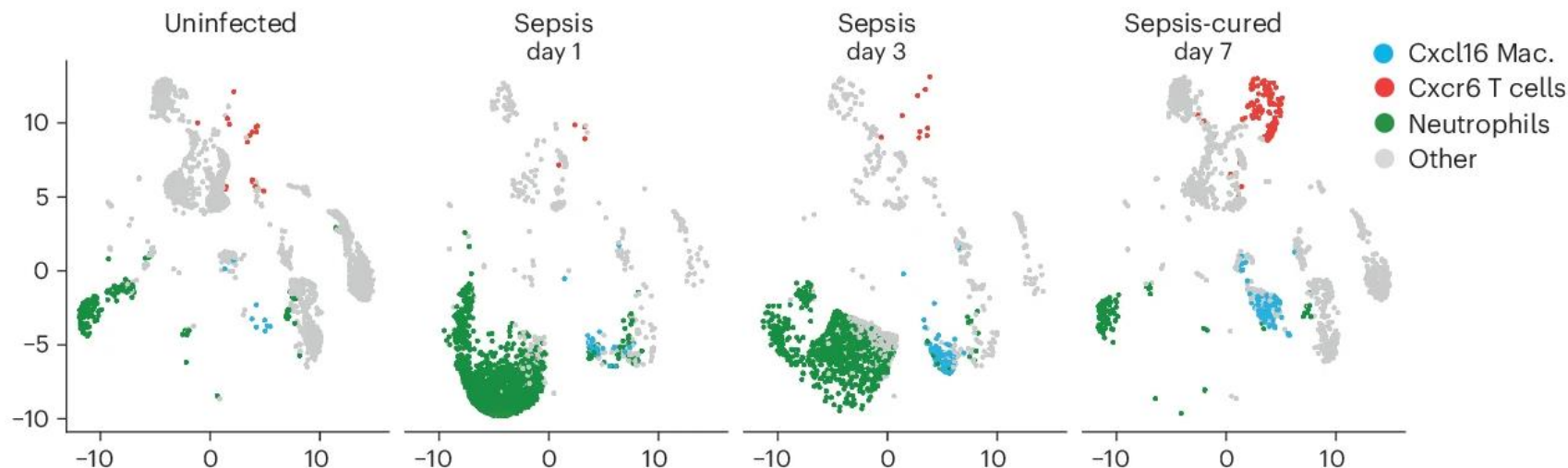
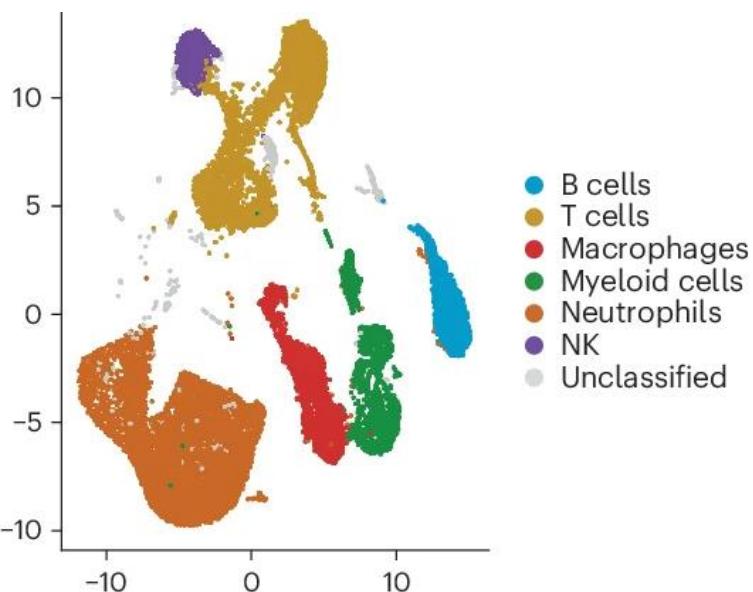


38%

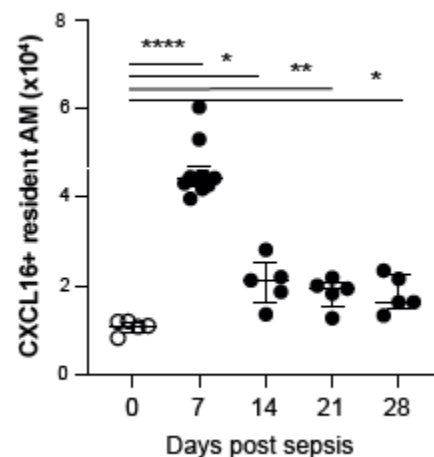
$P = 2.2 \times 10^{-16}$



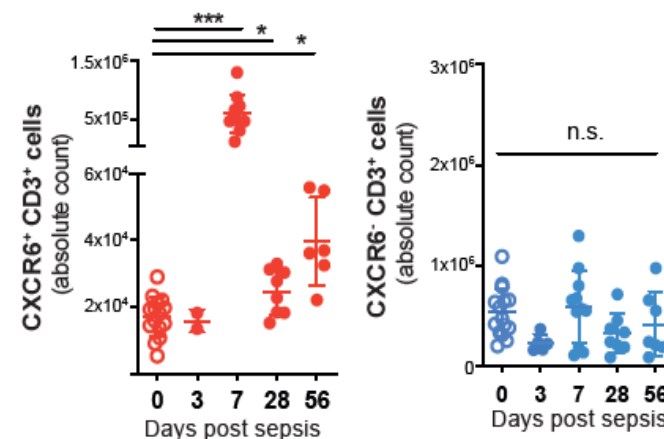
Immune reorganisation after sepsis



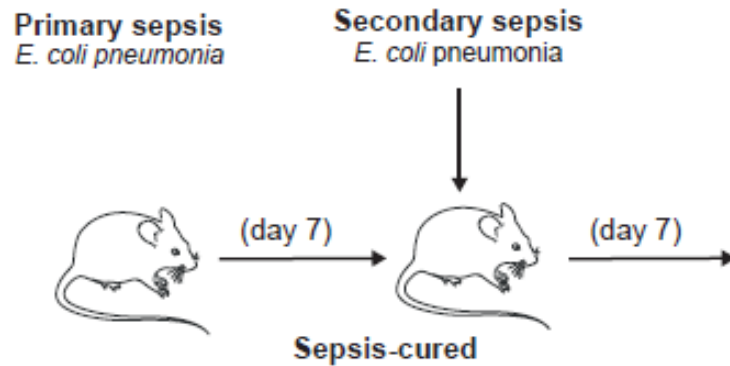
CXCL16 expression by AM



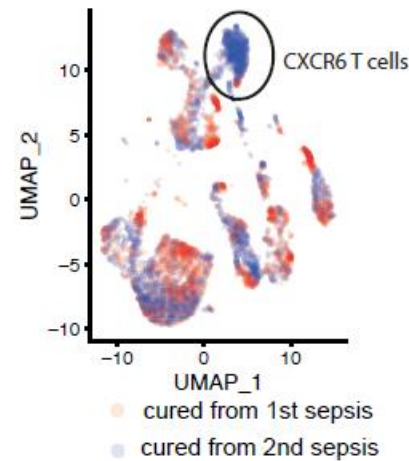
CXCR6+ TRM cells over time



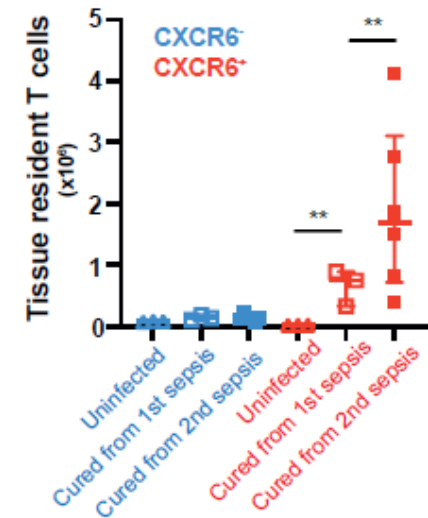
Sepsis-trained AM role in secondary infections



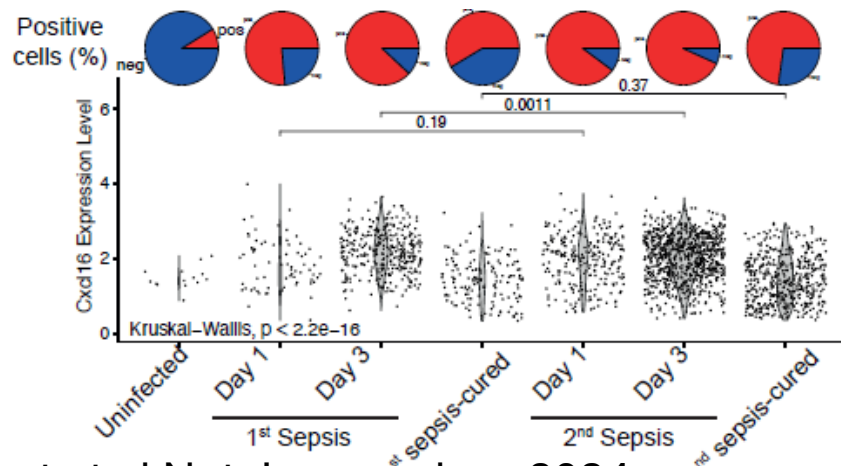
single cell transcriptome



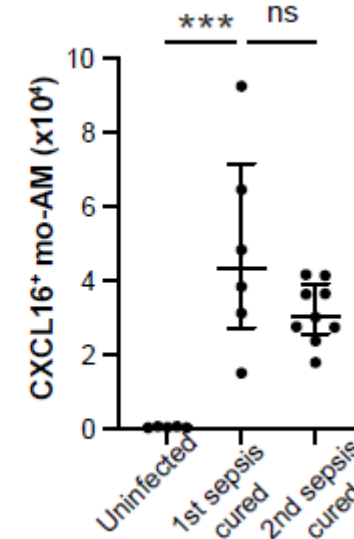
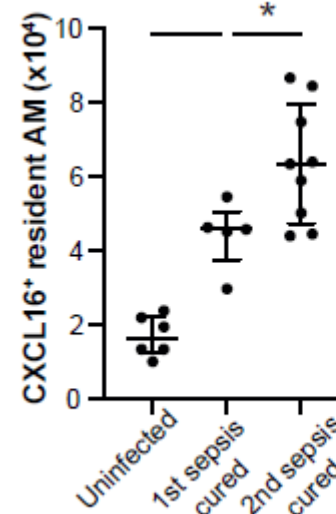
Trm quantification



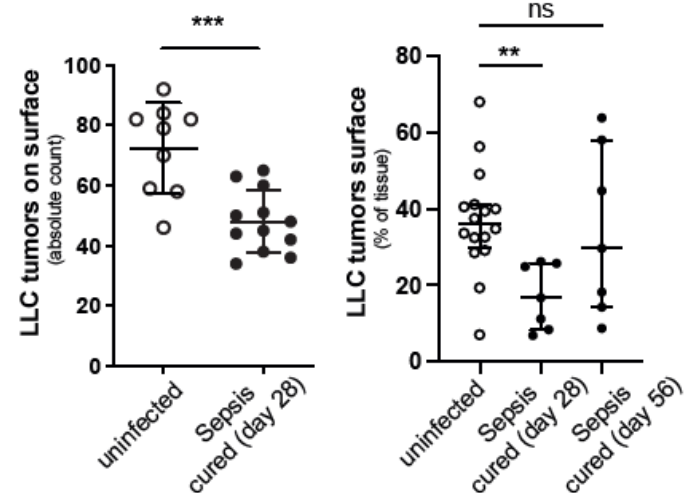
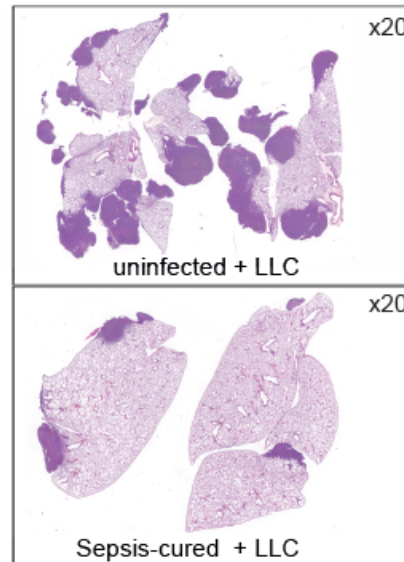
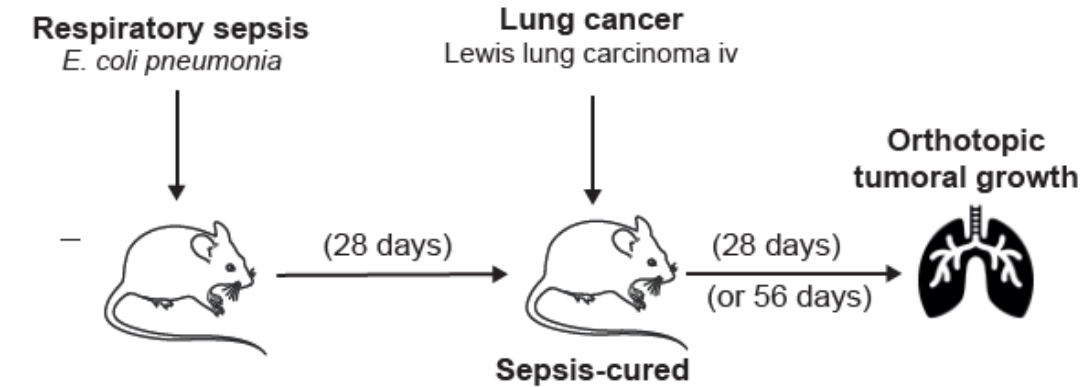
Expression of CXCL16 in Macs



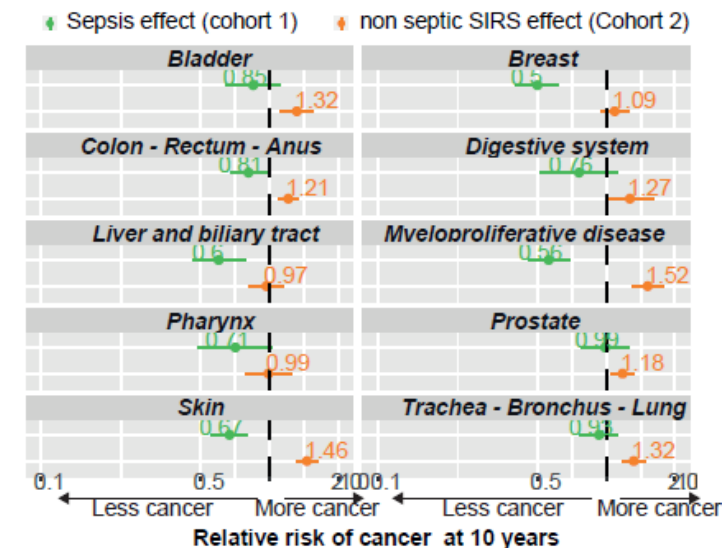
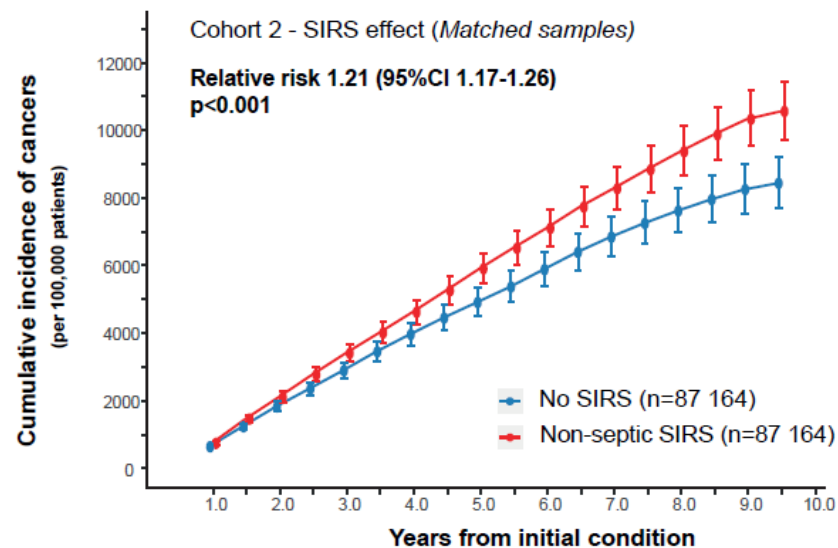
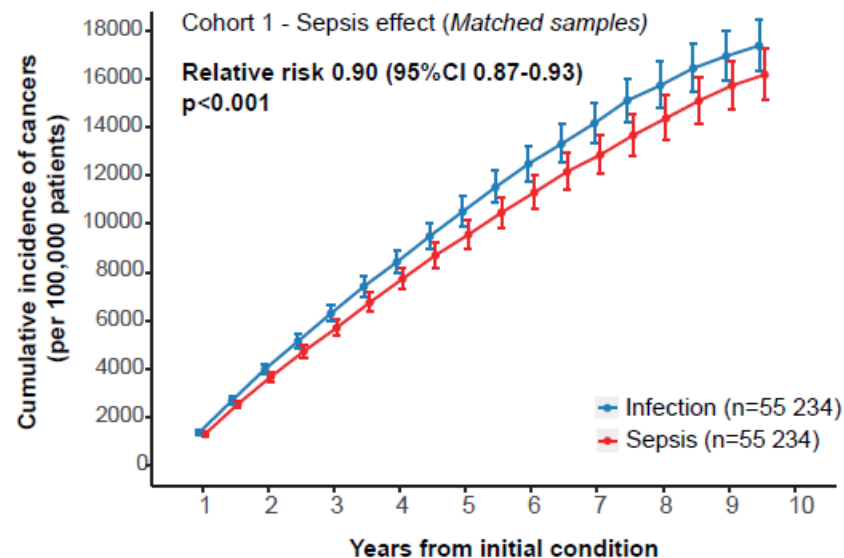
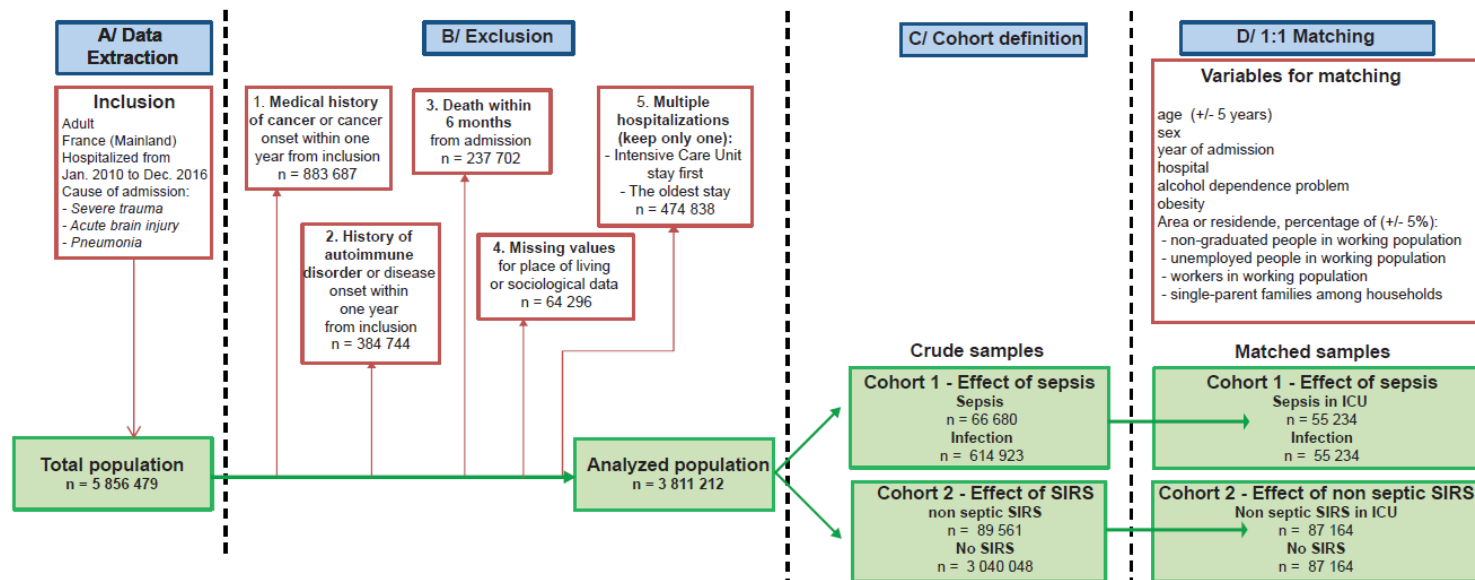
AM quantification



Sepsis-trained AM role in response to cancer



Post-Septic cancer risk in France



Monocyte alterations

V Precision medicine

Interferon

Host-directed therapy

that risk

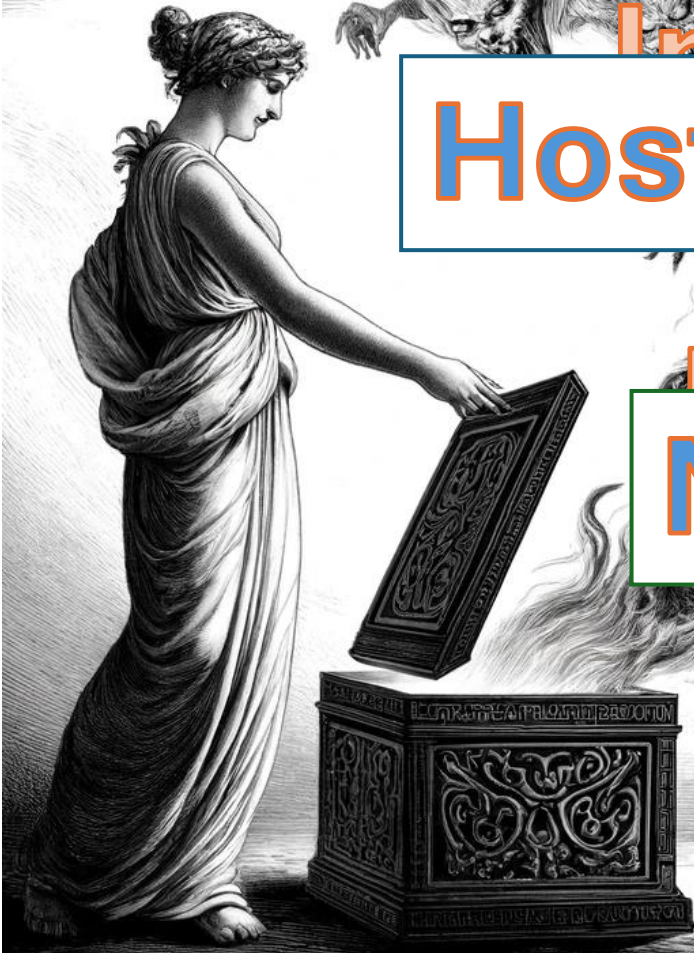
had heterogeneity

Microbiome modification

that severity

Prior history increases

host-responses



Acknowledgment

