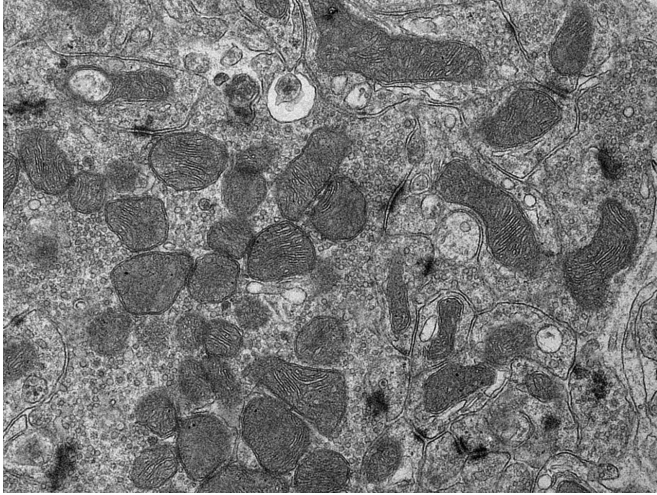


DNA building blocks regulate inflammation

30 April 2021



Electron micrograph of mitochondria in a nerve cell. Credit: Hans-Georg Sprenger
Electron micrograph of mitochondria in a nerve cell. Credit: Hans-Georg Sprenger

Mitochondria are the energy suppliers of our body cells. These tiny cell components have their own genetic material, which triggers an inflammatory response when released into the interior of the cell. The reasons for the release are not yet known, but some cardiac and neurodegenerative diseases as well as the aging process are linked to the mitochondrial genome. Researchers at the Max Planck Institute for Biology of Aging and the CECAD Cluster of Excellence in Aging research have investigated the reasons for the release of mitochondrial genetic material and found a direct link to cellular metabolism: when the cell's DNA building blocks are in short supply, mitochondria release their genetic material and trigger inflammation. The researchers hope to find new therapeutic approaches by influencing this metabolic pathway.

Our body needs energy—for every metabolic process, every movement and for breathing. This energy is produced in tiny components of our body [cells](#), the so-called mitochondria. Unlike other cell

components, mitochondria have their own genetic material, mitochondrial DNA. However, in certain situations, mitochondria release their DNA into the interior of the cell, causing a reaction from the cell's own immune system and being associated with various diseases as well as the aging process. The reasons for the release of mitochondrial DNA are not yet known.

Shortage of DNA building blocks triggers inflammatory reaction

To answer the question of when mitochondria release their DNA, researchers at the Max Planck Institute for Biology of Aging have focused on the mitochondrial protein YME1L, which owes its name to yeast mutants that release their mitochondrial DNA—yeast mitochondrial escape 1. "In cells lacking YME1L, we observed the release of mitochondrial DNA into the cell interior and a related immune response in the cells," said Thomas MacVicar, one of the study's two first authors. Closer examination revealed a direct link to the [building](#) blocks of DNA. "If the cells lack YME1L, there is a deficiency of DNA building blocks inside the cell," Thomas MacVicar describes. "This deficiency triggers the release of mitochondrial DNA, which in turn causes an [inflammatory response](#) in the cell: the cell stimulates similar inflammatory reactions as it does during a bacterial or viral infection. If we add DNA building blocks to the cells from the outside, that also stops the inflammation."

New therapeutic approaches based on the metabolism of DNA building blocks

The discovered link between the cellular inflammatory response and the metabolism of DNA building blocks could have far-reaching consequences, explains Thomas MacVicar: "Some viral inhibitors stop the production of certain DNA building blocks, thereby triggering an inflammatory response. The release of mitochondrial DNA could be a crucial factor in this, contributing to the effect of these inhibitors." Several aging-associated

inflammatory diseases, including cardiac and [neurodegenerative diseases](#), as well as obesity and cancer, are linked to mitochondrial DNA. The authors hope that modulating the metabolism of DNA building blocks will offer new therapeutic opportunities in such diseases.

More information: Hans-Georg Sprenger et al, Cellular pyrimidine imbalance triggers mitochondrial DNA–dependent innate immunity, *Nature Metabolism* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s42255-021-00385-9](#)

Provided by Max Planck Society

APA citation: DNA building blocks regulate inflammation (2021, April 30) retrieved 3 June 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-04-dna-blocks-inflammation.html>

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