

Trojan, a possible regulator of apoptosis, belongs to a novel protein family

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Introduction

Aiming to identify novel proteins related to the immune system, we cloned a previously unknown antigen from chicken (*Gallus gallus*). The molecule is a leukocyte-specific, cell surface protein that we named "Trojan".

Trojan belongs to a novel gene family, that in chicken includes two more members, called "Mystran" and "Thracian". Here, we characterise Trojan, investigate its function and perform evolutionary analyses of its family.

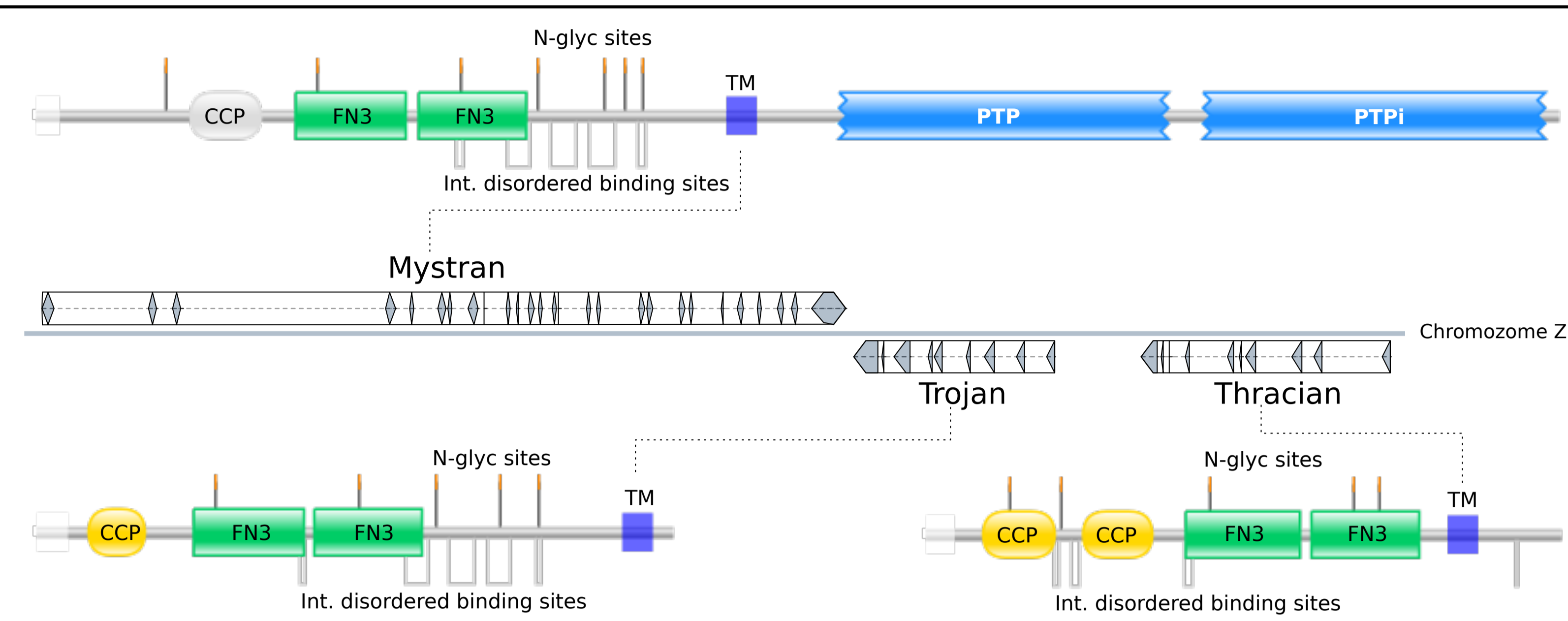


Figure 1. Trojan family. The three genes reside on chromosome Z. Mystran is predicted as a receptor type protein tyrosine phosphatase and Thracian -- as a transmembrane protein having an ITAM.

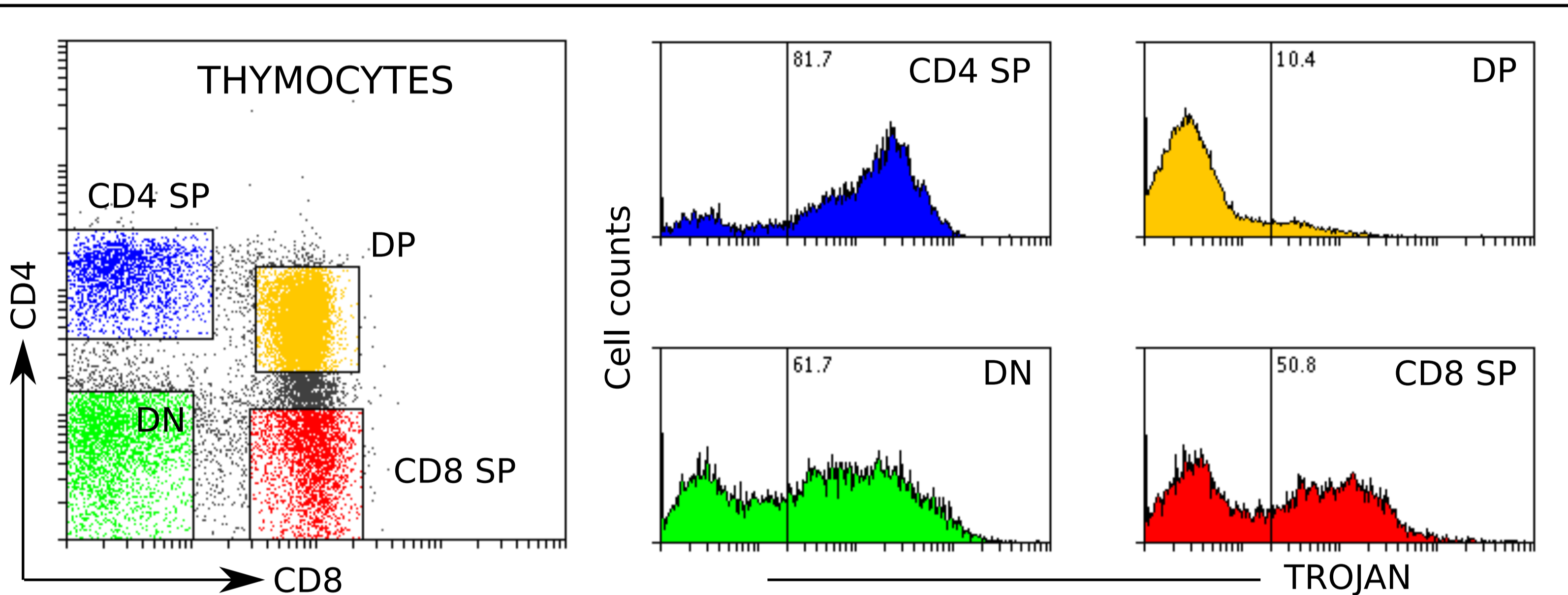


Figure 2. Trojan diminishes from the surface of double positive thymocytes. Similar expression pattern is observed for the anti-apoptotic BCL-2 and the pro-survival IL-7R. In thymus, cells at the double positive stage are subject to selection processes and the majority die by apoptosis. Therefore, we hypothesise an anti-apoptotic or proliferative role for Trojan.

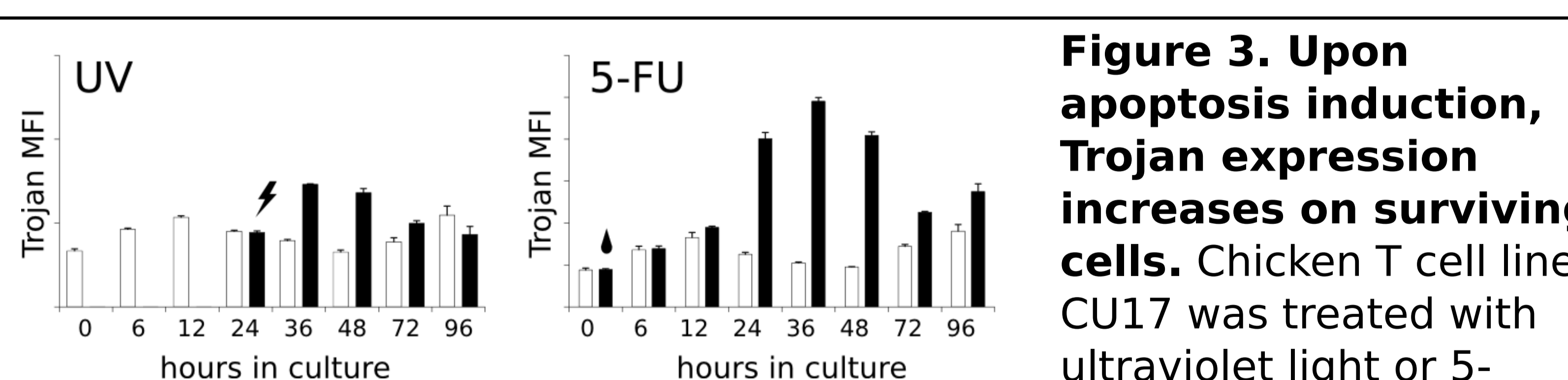


Figure 3. Upon apoptosis induction, Trojan expression increases on surviving cells. Chicken T cell line CU17 was treated with ultraviolet light or 5-FluoroUracil. Trojan expression rises on the surface of non-apoptotic cells (black bars), as compared to non-treated cells (white bars).

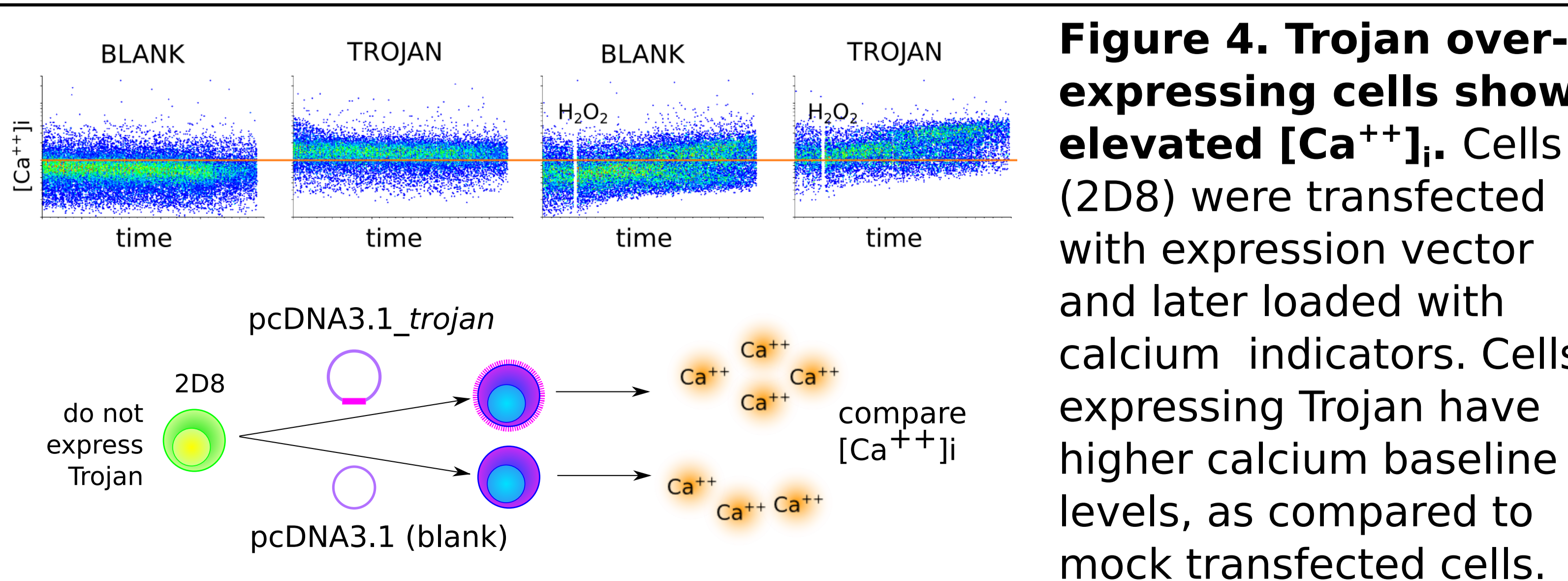


Figure 4. Trojan over-expressing cells show elevated [Ca⁺⁺]_i. Cells (2D8) were transfected with expression vector and later loaded with calcium indicators. Cells expressing Trojan have higher calcium baseline levels, as compared to mock transfected cells.

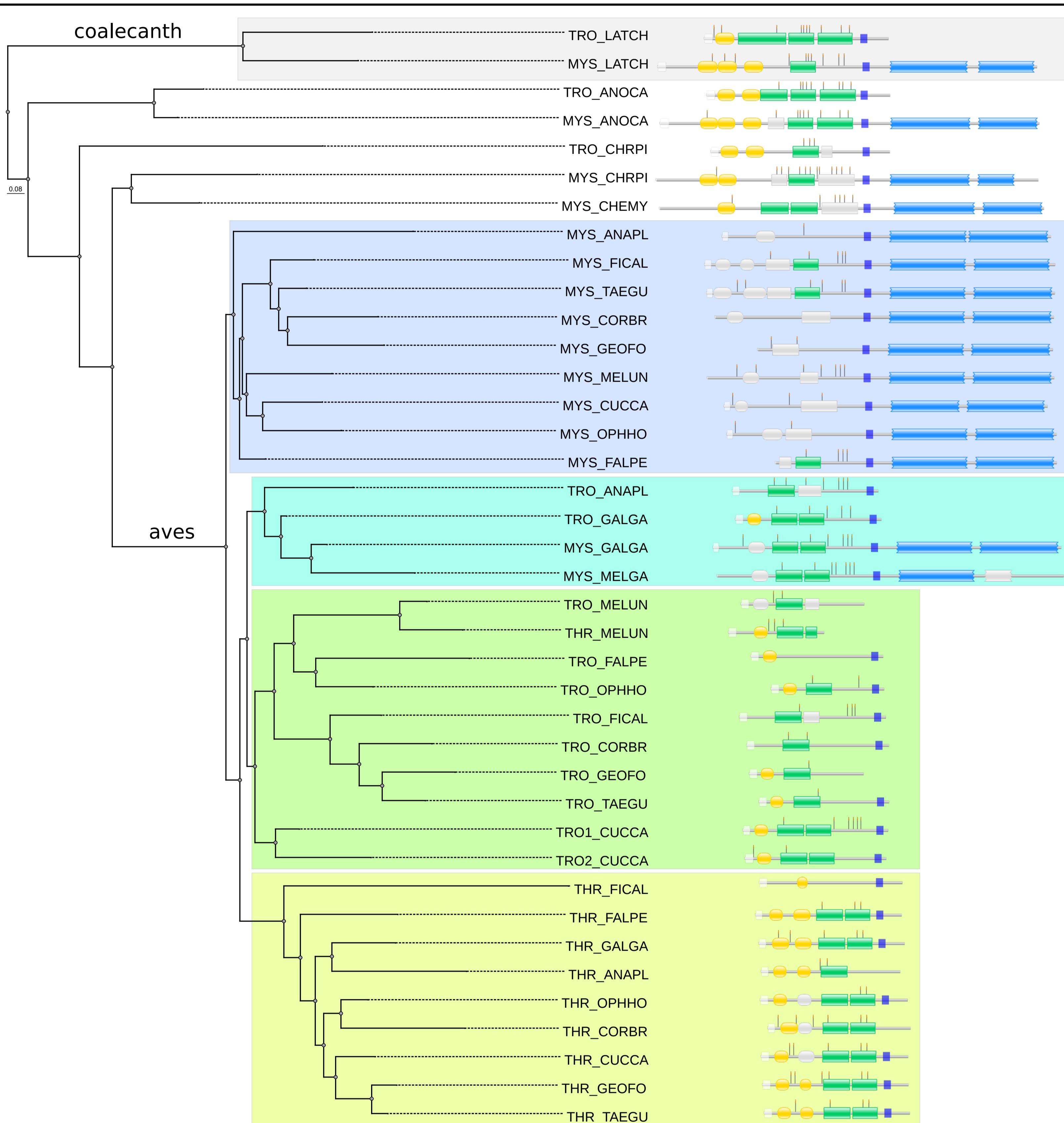


Figure 5. Trojan family exists in other avian species, reptiles and coelecanth fish. Mystrans, Trojans and Thracians form three major clusters. The orthologues do not exactly recapitulate the species tree, likely due to gene conversions between the family members.

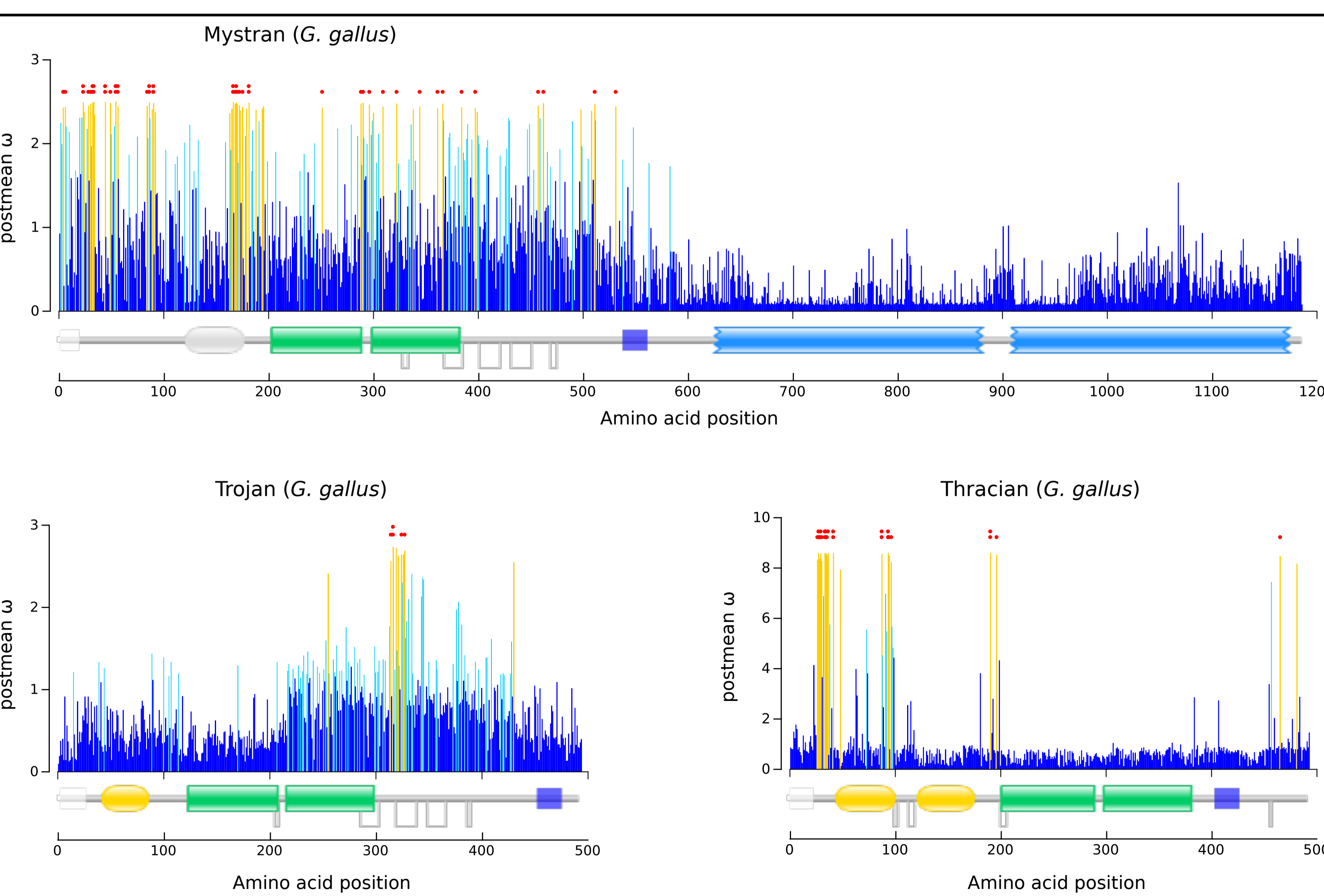


Figure 6. Evolutionary selection of Mystran, Trojan and Thracian. Selected sites with probability greater than 90% are shown in orange, and sites with probability higher than 95% and 99% are indicated by one or two dots, respectively.