

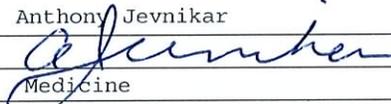
**THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
 BIOHAZARDOUS AGENTS REGISTRY FORM
 Approved Biohazards Subcommittee: September 25, 2009
 Biosafety Website: www.uwo.ca/humanresources/biosafety/**

This form must be completed by each Principal Investigator holding a grant administered by the University of Western Ontario or in charge of a laboratory/facility where the use of Level 1, 2 or 3 biohazardous agents is described in the laboratory or animal work proposed. The form must also be completed if any work is proposed involving animals carrying zoonotic agents infectious to humans or involving plants, fungi, or insects that require Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) or Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) permits.

This form must be updated at least every 3 years or when there are changes to the biohazards being used.

Containment Levels will be established in accordance with Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines, 3rd edition, 2004, Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) or Containment Standards for Veterinary Facilities, 1st edition 1996, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

Completed forms are to be returned to Occupational Health and Safety, (OHS), (Support Services Building, Room 4190) for distribution to the Biohazard Subcommittee. For questions regarding this form, please contact the Biosafety Officer at extension 81135 or biosafety@uwo.ca. If there are changes to the information on this form (excluding grant title and funding agencies), contact Occupational Health and Safety for a modification form. See website: www.uwo.ca/humanresources/biosafety/

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Anthony Jevnikar
SIGNATURE	
DEPARTMENT	Medicine
ADDRESS	A10-112, UH
PHONE NUMBER	33688
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER(S)	519-850-0777
EMAIL	jevnikar@uwo.ca

Location of experimental work to be carried out: Building(s) Robarts Institute Room(s) 2298

*For work being performed at Institutions affiliated with the University of Western Ontario, the Safety Officer for the Institution where experiments will take place must sign the form prior to its being sent to the University of Western Ontario Biosafety Officer (See Section 12.0, Approvals).

FUNDING AGENCY/AGENCIES: CIHR
 GRANT TITLE(S): Regulation of Tissue Injury and Novel Approaches to Tolerance Induction to Promote Long Term Renal Transplant Survival

*** PLEASE ATTACH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR WORK THAT EXPLAINS THE BIOHAZARDS USED AND HOW THEY WILL BE USED. PROJECTS SUBMITTED WITHOUT A SUMMARY WILL NOT BE REVIEWED. A GRANT SUMMARY PAGE MAYBE ADEQUATE IF IT PROVIDES SUFFICIENT DETAIL ABOUT EACH BIOHAZARD USED.**

Names of all personnel working under Principal Investigators supervision in this location:

<u>Ziqin Yin</u>	<u>ZhuXu Zhang</u>
<u>Xuyan Huang</u>	<u>Laura Baker</u>
<u>Shuang Wang</u>	
<u>Kelvin Shek</u>	
<u>Arthur lau</u>	

1.0 Microorganisms

1.1 Does your work involve the use of biological agents? YES NO
 (including but not limited to bacteria and other microorganisms, viruses, prions, parasites or pathogens of plant or animal origin)? If no, please proceed to Section 2.0

Do you use microorganisms that require a permit from the CFIA? YES NO

If YES, please give the name of the species. _____

What is the origin of the microorganism(s)? E. Coli DH5 alpha

Please describe the risk (if any) of escape and how this will be mitigated:

Please attach the CFIA permit.

Please describe any CFIA permit conditions:

1.2 Please complete the table below:

Name of Biological agent(s)*	Is it known to be a human pathogen? YES/NO	Is it known to be an animal pathogen? YES/NO	Is it known to be a zoonotic agent? YES/NO	Maximum quantity to be cultured at one time? (in Litres)	Source/Supplier	PHAC or CFIA Containment Level
DH5	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	0.5	Invitrogen	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3

*Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent from the supplier.

2.0 Cell Culture

2.1 Does your work involve the use of cell cultures? YES NO

If no, please proceed to Section 3.0

2.2 Please indicate the type of primary cells (i.e. derived from fresh tissue) that will be grown in culture:

Cell Type	Is this cell type used in your work?	Source of Primary Cell Culture Tissue	AUS Protocol Number
Human	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	kidney cell line	Not applicable
Rodent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	mouse kidney/spleen	2006-069
Non-human primate	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Other (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

2.3 Please indicate the type of established cells that will be grown in culture in:

Cell Type	Is this cell type used in your work?	Specific cell line(s)*	Supplier / Source
Human	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	PT-2 TEC	Philip Acott, Dalhousie university
Rodent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	NG1.1, CS3 and KO2S.	self developed
Non-human primate	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Other (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

*Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent from the supplier. (For more information, see www.atcc.org)

2.4 For above named cell types(s) indicate PHAC or CFIA containment level required 1 2 3

3.0 Use of Human Source Materials

3.1 Does your work involve the use of human source materials? YES NO

If no, please proceed to Section 4.0

3.2 Indicate in the table below the Human Source Material to be used.

Human Source Material	Source/Supplier /Company Name	Is Human Source Material Infected With An Infectious Agent? YES/NO	Name of Infectious Agent (If applicable)	PHAC or CFIA Containment Level (Select one)
Human Blood (whole) or other Body Fluid		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
Human Blood (fraction) or other Body Fluid		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
Human Organs or Tissues (unpreserved)	kidney/Dalhousie university	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
Human Organs or Tissues (preserved)		Not Applicable		Not Applicable

*cell line
PT-2 TEC*

4.0 Genetically Modified Organisms and Cell lines

4.1 Will genetic modifications be made to the microorganisms, biological agents, or cells described in Sections 1.0 and 2.0? YES NO If no, please proceed to Section 5.0

4.2 Will genetic modification(s) involving plasmids be done? YES, complete table below NO

Bacteria Used for Cloning *	Plasmid(s) *	Source of Plasmid	Gene Transfected	Describe the change that results

* Please attach a Material Data Sheet or equivalent if available.

4.3 Will genetic modification(s) involving viral vectors be made? YES, complete table below NO

Virus Used for Vector Construction	Vector(s) *	Source of Vector	Gene(s) Transduced	Describe the change that results

* Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent.

4.4 Will genetic sequences from the following be involved?

- ◆ HIV YES, please specify _____ NO
- ◆ HTLV 1 or 2 or genes from any Level 1 or Level 2 pathogens YES, specify _____ NO
- ◆ SV 40 Large T antigen YES NO
- ◆ E1A oncogene YES NO
- ◆ Known oncogenes YES, please specify _____ NO
- ◆ Other human or animal pathogen and or their toxins YES, please specify _____ NO

4.5 Will virus be replication defective? YES NO

4.6 Will virus be infectious to humans or animals? YES NO

4.7 Will this be expected to increase the containment level required? YES NO

5.0 Human Gene Therapy Trials

5.1 Will human clinical trials be conducted involving a biological agent? YES NO
 (including but not limited to microorganisms, viruses, prions, parasites or pathogens of plant or animal origin)
 If no, please proceed to Section 6.0

5.2 If YES, please specify which biological agent will be used: _____
 Please attach a full description of the biological agent.

5.2 Will the biological agent be able to replicate in the host? YES NO

5.3 How will the biological agent be administered? _____

5.4 Please give the Health Care Facility where the clinical trial will be conducted: _____

5.5 Has human ethics approval been obtained? YES, number: _____ NO PENDING

6.0 Animal Experiments

6.1 Will live animals be used? YES NO If no, please proceed to section 7.0

6.2 Name of animal species to be used mouse

6.3 AUS protocol # 2006-069

6.4 Will any of the agents listed in section 4.0 be used in live animals YES, specify: _____ NO

6.5 Will the agent(s) be shed by the animal: YES NO, please justify:
not use in animal

* DESCRIPTION MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS FORM OR PROJECT WILL NOT BE REVIEWED*

13.0 Containment Levels

11.1 For the work described in sections 1.0 to 9.0, please indicate the highest HC or CFIA Containment Level required. 1 2 3

13.2 Has the facility been certified by OHS for this level of containment?
 YES, permit # if on-campus BIO-RR1-0018
 NO, please certify
 NOT REQUIRED for Level 1 containment

14.0 Procedures to be Followed

14.1 As the Principal Investigator, I will ensure that this project will follow the Western Biosafety Guidelines and Procedures Manual for Containment Level 1 & 2 Laboratories (and the Level 3 Facilities Manual for Level 3 projects). I will ensure that UWO faculty, staff and students working in my laboratory have an up-to-date Hazard Communication Form, found at <http://www.wph.uwo.ca/>

SIGNATURE *[Signature]* Date: Nov 4/09

14.2 Please describe additional risk reduction measures will be taken beyond containment level 1, 2, or 3 measures, that are unique to this agent.

14.3 Please outline what will be done if there is an exposure to the biohazards listed, such as a needlestick injury:

15.0 Approvals

UWO Biohazard Subcommittee: SIGNATURE: _____
Date: _____

Safety Officer for Institution where experiments will take place: SIGNATURE: _____
Date: _____

Safety Officer for University of Western Ontario (if different from above): SIGNATURE: _____
Date: _____

Approval Number: _____ Expiry Date (3 years from Approval): _____

Special Conditions of Approval:

Description of PT-2 TEC

Renal proximal tubular epithelial cells play a crucial role in renal function.

Human PT-2 (proximal tubular cell) is a proximal tubular cell line derived from patient's urine samples and spontaneously transformed. Cells are not from a commercial seller, but a gift from Dr. Phillip Acott in Halifax and documented by the MTA sheet. The biohazardous material safety data sheet of PT-2 cells is not available from the lab of Dr. Phillip Acott. PT-2 Cells are cultured by K1+/+ medium with growth factor and serum. The cells express tubular epithelial cells marker, like CS13, CD26 as well as e-Cadherin. Cells will be used to test the role of IL-2 receptor and apoptosis in human kidney in vitro.

Dr. Anthony Jevnikar's lab
Robarts room 2298
Phone: 24204

New Investigator, Clinician Scientist candidates and grant applicants should summarize the objective(s), hypothesis and research plan. Investigator and Senior investigator candidates should summarize their 5 year plan. Must include project title. (maximum one page)

Regulation of renal tubular epithelial cell injury to promote kidney renal allograft survival

Tubular epithelial cells (TEC) comprise more than 75% of renal parenchymal cells and their susceptibility to injury directly influences the long term function of the allograft. Post transplant, TEC death by apoptosis occurs with ischemia, reactive oxidative metabolites (ROM), nitric oxide (NO), pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF α , IL-1) and cytotoxic T cells (FasL/Fas, Perforin/Granzyme B). The direct invasion of tubules (tubulitis) by mononuclear cells in fact is the primary feature of acute cellular rejection. We have previously made the novel observation that Fas mediated apoptosis of TEC is regulated by an endogenous inhibitor of caspase-8 activation (c-FLIP). Augmenting TEC capacity to resist injury might therefore be a useful strategy in renal transplantation but requires further understanding of complex pathways in TEC apoptosis. We have now found that TEC participate in Fas/FasL dependent apoptotic self injury ("fratricide") which contributes to allograft injury and that c-FLIP also regulates non-Fas pathways of TEC apoptosis. The regulation of Fas/FasL and c-FLIP in TEC may therefore occupy a position of central importance in diverse forms of transplant injury including "fratricide", nitric oxide, inflammatory cytokines and cytotoxic T cells. We hypothesize that augmenting TEC resistance to apoptosis by c-FLIP, Fas/FasL blockade and other approaches can promote allograft survival and prevent premature graft loss. The specific aims are:

1. To test if endogenous resistance of TEC to apoptosis and self injury occurs through compartmentalization of Fas/FasL and by regulation of c-FLIP. We will use primary culture and immortalized TEC (CS3.7, MRM-*gld*, M3.1-*lpr*) we have created and confocal microscopy, to define the role of apical/basolateral compartmentalization of Fas and FasL as a mechanism of resistance to self apoptosis, and the effect of NO and pro-inflammatory cytokines on disrupting TEC polarity and loss of normal sequestration of FasL/Fas. By over-expression, we will test whether c-FLIP can maintain TEC integrity and prevent Fas/FasL, TNF α and nitric oxide (NO) apoptosis. We will test the capacity of small interfering RNAs (siRNA) to target Fas, FasL or caspase-8 to abrogate TEC apoptosis *in vitro*. We use both RT-PCR and Western blot analyses for expression studies and will confirm TEC apoptosis in response to anti-Fas, cytokines and cytotoxic allogeneic effector CD4 and CD8 T cells in TEC-lymphocyte co-cultures using several apoptosis methodologies.
2. To test the effect of attenuating TEC apoptosis on transplant function *in vivo*. We will create a transgenic mouse in which androgen inducible c-FLIP expression is specifically targeted to TEC in kidneys for use as transplant donors. The ability of siRNA targeting Fas, FasL and caspase-8 to reduce kidney injury in a transplant model will also be tested using *in vivo* and *ex vivo* donor pre-treatment.
3. To assess the role of endogenous NO within donor tissue in graft function and survival. TEC from iNOS null mice will be tested for resistance to apoptosis and self injury following cytokines. iNOS null kidneys will be transplanted to assess effects on TEC survival as well as long term graft function.
4. To test if indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) augments Fas mediated TEC apoptosis. IDO is an enzyme which is involved in fetal and T cell tolerance by increased susceptibility of T cells to Fas mediated apoptosis. We have made the observation that TEC express IDO which may contribute to TEC fratricide. We will silence IDO in TEC with siRNA and test whether IDO augments FasL mediated apoptosis of TEC.

The regulation of apoptosis in TEC represents a critical component of parenchymal cell defense during inflammation. The resistance or susceptibility of TEC to apoptosis may define long term allograft function. Our original observation of FLIP expression in TEC and novel demonstration of Fas dependent TEC fratricide, as well as our capacity to perform mouse kidney transplants will allow us to answer the questions we have raised. This proposal outlines important directions in the protection of TEC, which we hope will translate to truly new therapies for transplant patients.