

Researchers identify rare inherited immune disease

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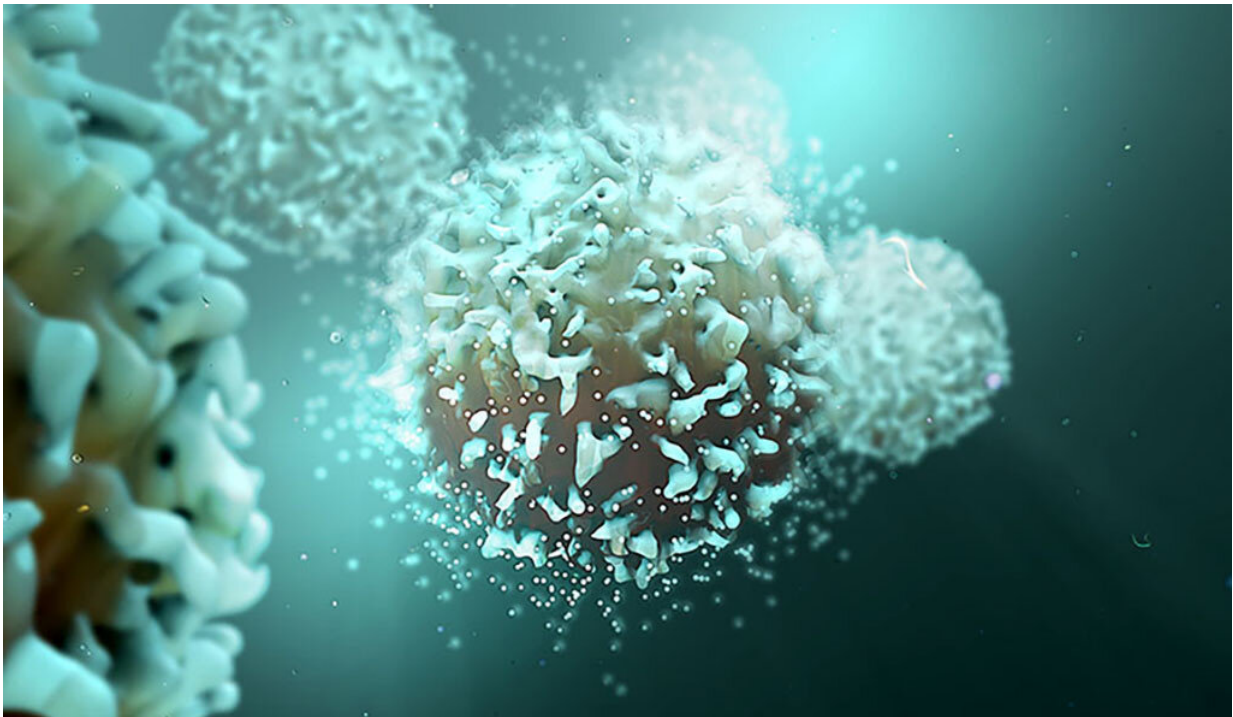


Image of the immune system's T cells. Credit: stock.adobe.com

When a 9-year-old girl with anemia, breathing problems, and recurrent infections sought help for her mysterious ailments, Yale researchers and their collaborators at the National Institutes of Health sequenced her genes to pinpoint a cause. What they discovered was not only a new disease but unexpected new roles for a gene that affects the immune

system.

The patient had signs of both a weak or deficient [immune system](#) as well as autoimmunity—when [immune cells](#) mistake healthy tissue and organs as threats and attack them. By assessing her [genes](#), the Yale-led team discovered she was lacking a protein called PI3K γ . The protein, and the gene that encodes it, had been studied in [mice](#), but scientists had never seen a human with that mutation.

To determine its role in her illness, the research team studied the patient's blood cells and examined the protein's role in mice. They put mice that had been genetically modified to lack the gene in cages with healthy mice purchased from a pet store. Unlike lab mice, the store-bought mice had been exposed to germs that interacted with their immune systems. Over time, the PI3K γ -deficient mice developed many of the same immune problems as the human patient.

According to the researchers, the study of this inherited immune disease provided fresh insight into the biology of the immune response. The investigators described specific roles for the mutated gene in immune dysfunction. They also showed how working with "dirty" mice—those exposed to germs in their environment—could help them mimic human disease in the lab.

By pinpointing the underlying genetic cause of the patient's illness, the researchers also opened a new avenue of treatment with medication. Additionally, this discovery offers key information about PI3K γ , which is a target of cancer immune therapies. Blocking the protein in [cancer patients](#) could help in the fight against tumors, said the researchers, and this patient's case helps doctors know what to monitor as potential side effects in cancer patients receiving PI3K γ inhibitors.

More information: Andrew J. Takeda et al. Human PI3K γ deficiency

and its microbiota-dependent mouse model reveal immunodeficiency and tissue immunopathology, *Nature Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-12311-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-12311-5)

Provided by Yale University

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