The role of SPATA2 for T-cell activation

Project partners
University of Freiburg, University of Strasbourg/CNRS
Project duration / Awarded funding
01.03.2019 – 31.08.2020 / 34.213 €
Short description of the project
The project focuses on the effect of the protein "SPATA2" on so-called T-cells, which play an important role in immune response and tumor eradication. The team is also investigating whether SPATA2 is a substrate of the protein "MALT1", which could restrict T-cell activation.
Concrete implementation of the project (What was the funding used for?) (max. 500 characters (including spaces))
• Biochemical analysis of Spata2$^{-/-}$, Cyld$^{-/-}$ and Spata2$^{-/-}$Cyld$^{-/-}$ cells • Immunophenotyping of Spata2$^{-/-}$, Cyld$^{-/-}$ and Spata2$^{-/-}$Cyld$^{-/-}$ mice
Project result(s) and continuation of collaboration (max. 500 characters (including spaces))
We found that the loss of SPATA2 in combination with CYLD did not affect Th17 or Treg polarization in vitro, and T-cell homeostasis in vivo. However, we discovered that the combined absence of CYLD and SPATA2 strongly promoted marginal B-cell development. These unexpected results are particularly interesting as they reveal an independent function of SPATA2 and CYLD in marginal B cells that needs to be further explored.
Further information (links, articles, photos)