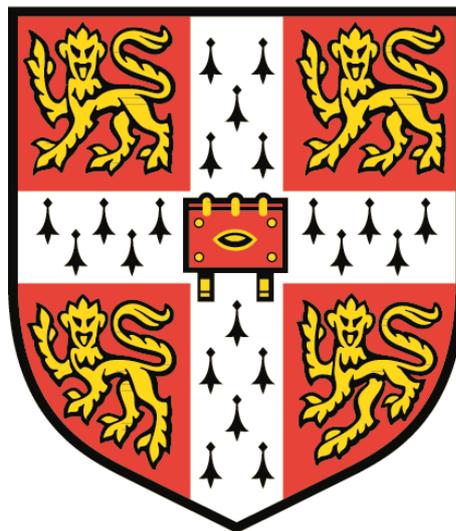


**A functional genomic-based study of the  
streptomycin mouse model of human  
*Salmonella* Typhimurium gastroenteritis**

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August 2015

This dissertation is submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy



## Declaration

This thesis is the result of my own work and is unlike any work I have previously submitted for any other qualification. Work performed in collaboration is declared below and/or specified in the materials and methods section. This thesis does not exceed the word limit of 60,000 words (excluding bibliography, figures and appendices) required by the University of Cambridge School of Biological Sciences.

Cordelia Brandt, Katherine Harcourt and Leanne Kane performed cervical dislocation and cardiac puncture, and assisted with the collection of tissue from mice. George Notley weighed mice and monitored their wellbeing. David Goulding performed three-dimensional confocal imaging and took conventional confocal microscope images with my assistance. RNAseq library preparation, RNAseq and DNA sequencing were performed by the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute (WTSI) sequencing core facility. Alignment of sequence reads with the mouse reference genome and generation of read counts was performed by the WTSI pathogen informatics facility as part of the RNAseq transcript mapping pipeline. Dr Lu Yu assisted in protocol development for extraction of protein from mouse caecum for mass spectrometry (MS), and performed MS and database searching. Dr James Wright performed analysis on MS data to produce fold changes in protein abundance and T-test p-values. Prof. Mark Arends (University of Edinburgh Division of Pathology) performed pathological scoring of mouse tissue. Dr Maria Duque performed qPCR analysis of tissues from naïve *IL22ra1*<sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> mice presented in Figure 6.4B.

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# Abstract

Antibiotic treatment abolishes resistance to invading microbes conferred by the natural murine microflora, creating an opportunity for *Salmonella* Typhimurium to colonise the gut. Pathological changes occurring in intestinal tissue during infection in mice mirror aspects of the inflammatory effects of *S. Typhimurium* upon the human intestinal mucosa. The streptomycin mouse model has emerged as a valuable tool to investigate both the host response to *Salmonella* in an intestinal setting, and bacterial virulence factors important for intestinal colonisation.

The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute has established a phenotypic screening platform using novel mutant mice that incorporates a pathogen challenge component. This screen includes a systemic but not an oral *Salmonella* challenge. In this thesis I explore the potential of the murine *Salmonella* oral streptomycin treatment model as a secondary phenotyping component of such a screen. Using a combination of functional genomic approaches including RNAseq and proteomics I catalogue molecular changes which occur in caecal tissue during *S. Typhimurium* infection. Pathway analysis was used to aid interpretation of these large datasets and gain mechanistic insight into aspects of the host response. I found upregulated genes overrepresented in numerous immune-related pathways whereas downregulated genes were overrepresented in metabolic pathways; indicating infection leads to extensive disruption of local host metabolism.

Significantly overrepresented during infection at both the level of RNA and protein, the complement pathway was selected for further investigation in light of limited understanding of its role in mucosal infection. By Western blotting I demonstrated proteolytic activation of the complement protein C3 in intestinal tissue and using immunofluorescence staining showed patterns of C3 localisation in the mucosa. Using mutant mice, I identified genes with potential involvement in susceptibility to oral infection with *S. Typhimurium* and applied functional genomic approaches to describe the roles of these genes. In summary, this work explores the combination of high throughput approaches for identification of key signatures of infection with hypothesis-driven experiments in a model of *Salmonella* gastroenteritis, aiming to advance our understanding of host factors involved in the immune response to gastrointestinal infection.

## Abbreviations

A/E	Attaching & effacing
APR	Acute phase response
BCR	B cell receptor
BMDM	Bone marrow-derived macrophage
cDNA	Complementary DNA
CFU	Colony forming units
CSA	Common structural antigens
DDA	Data-dependent acquisition
DE	Differentially expressed
DIA	Data-independent acquisition
DSS	Dextran sodium sulphate
EPEC	Enteropathogenic <i>Escherichia coli</i>
ES cell	Embryonic stem cell
EHEC	Enterohaemorrhagic <i>Escherichia coli</i>
FAE	Follicle-associated epithelium
FCS	Foetal calf serum
FDR	False discovery rate
GALT	Gut-associated lymphoid tissue
GEMS	Global Enteric Multicentre Study
GO	Gene ontology
GPCR	G-protein coupled receptor
GWAS	Genome-wide association study
HPLC	High pressure liquid chromatography
IBD	Inflammatory bowel disease
IEL	Intraepithelial lymphocyte
IKMC	International Knockout Mouse Consortium
ILC	Innate lymphoid cell
ILF	Innate lymphoid follicle

iNOS	Inducible nitric oxide synthase
iNTS	Invasive non-typhoidal <i>Salmonella</i>
IP	Intraperitoneal
LEE	Locus of enterocyte effacement
LPS	Lipopolysaccharide
LB	Luria Bertani
M cell	Microfold cell
MAC	Membrane attack complex
MBL	Mannose-binding lectin
MGP	Mouse genetics project
miRNA	microRNA
MLEE	Multi-locus enzyme electrophoresis
mLN	Mesenteric lymph node
MLST	Multi-locus sequence typing
mRNA	messengerRNA
MS	Mass spectrometry
NLR	Nod-like receptor
NTS	Non-typhoidal <i>Salmonella</i>
ORA	Overrepresentation analysis
PAMP	Pathogen-associated molecular pattern
PBS	Phosphate buffered saline
PCA	Principal component analysis
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PFA	Paraformaldehyde
PI	Post-infection
PMN	Polymorphonuclear leukocyte
PRR	Pattern recognition receptor
qPCR	Quantitative polymerase chain reaction
RNP	Ribonucleoprotein

ROS	Reactive oxygen species
rRNA	Ribosomal RNA
SCV	<i>Salmonella</i> -containing vacuole
SDS	Sodium dodecyl sulphate
SDS-PAGE	Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
sIgA	Secretory immunoglobulin A
SILT	Solitary isolated lymphoid tissue
SNP	Single nucleotide polymorphism
SPF	Specific pathogen free
SPI	Salmonella pathogenicity island
ST	Sequence type
TCR	T cell receptor
TLR	Toll-like receptor
T3SS	Type 3 secretion system
WGS	Whole genome sequencing
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTSI	Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute

# Contents

<b>Declaration .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Abstract .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Contents .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>List of figures .....</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>List of tables .....</b>	<b>xvii</b>

<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 The global burden of infectious disease .....	1
1.1.1 Incidence, morbidity and mortality of diarrhoeal disease .....	2
1.2 Biology of the gastrointestinal tract.....	4
1.2.1 The gastrointestinal mucosa .....	4
1.2.1.1 The epithelium.....	4
1.2.1.2 The lamina propria and muscularis mucosae .....	6
1.2.2 The gut-associated immune system.....	7
1.2.2.1 mLN and secondary lymphoid tissue .....	7
1.2.2.2 Tertiary lymphoid tissue.....	8
1.2.2.3 Individual immune cells .....	8
1.2.3 The intestinal microbiota.....	8
1.2.3.1 Colonisation resistance.....	9
1.2.3.2 The microbiota in intestinal development and maintenance .....	10
1.2.3.3 Wider impact of the microbiota .....	11
1.2.3.4 The microbiota in diarrhoeal disease .....	12

1.3	<i>Salmonella</i> .....	13
1.3.1	Classification and phylogeny.....	13
1.3.2	Global distribution of <i>Salmonella</i> serotypes .....	15
1.3.3	Typhoidal and non-typhoidal <i>Salmonella</i> (NTS) .....	15
1.3.3.1	Clinical features and burden of typhoid fever .....	15
1.3.3.2	Clinical features and burden of NTS disease .....	16
1.3.3.3	Invasive non-typhoidal <i>Salmonella</i> (iNTS).....	16
1.3.4	<i>Salmonella</i> transmission .....	17
1.3.5	Molecular phylogeny of <i>S. enterica</i> .....	18
1.3.5.1	Serological and DNA-based classification.....	18
1.3.5.2	The genome of <i>S. enterica</i> .....	21
1.3.5.2.1	The genome of <i>S. Typhimurium</i> .....	21
1.3.5.2.2	The genome of <i>S. Typhi</i> .....	21
1.3.6	Virulence mechanisms of <i>S. Typhimurium</i> .....	23
1.3.6.1	Type 3 secretion systems (T3SS).....	24
1.3.6.2	Nutrition and energy sources.....	26
1.3.6.3	Resistance to host antimicrobial peptides .....	27
1.3.7	Animal models of human <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection .....	28
1.3.7.1	Bovine models.....	30
1.3.7.2	The streptomycin mouse model .....	30
1.4	Murine models of intestinal inflammation.....	33
1.4.1	<i>Citrobacter rodentium</i> .....	34
1.4.2	Dextran sodium sulphate (DSS)-induced colitis .....	36
1.5	Immune response to <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection in the intestinal mucosa.....	37
1.5.1	Innate immune surveillance and signalling .....	37
1.5.2	Three major innate effector responses to <i>S. Typhimurium</i> .....	39
1.5.2.1	Macrophage activation .....	39
1.5.2.2	Neutrophil recruitment .....	39
1.5.2.3	Antimicrobial peptides .....	40
1.5.3	The adaptive immune response .....	41
1.5.4	Genetic susceptibility to intestinal inflammation in humans.....	43
1.5.4.1	Infection .....	43
1.5.4.2	Inflammatory bowel disease.....	44

1.6	Aims of the thesis .....	44
<b>2</b>	<b>Materials and methods .....</b>	<b>45</b>
2.1	Materials .....	45
2.1.1	Bacterial strains .....	45
2.1.2	Oligonucleotides.....	45
2.1.2.1	Sequencing of 16S rRNA genes.....	45
2.1.2.2	Primers used in quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR).....	45
2.1.3	Antibodies.....	46
2.1.4	Mice.....	46
2.2	Methods .....	47
2.2.1	<i>S. Typhimurium</i> culture and preparation of inoculums.....	47
2.2.2	<i>In vivo</i> experiments and tissue harvesting.....	47
2.2.2.1	Streptomycin pre-treatment and infection with <i>S. Typhimurium</i> .....	47
2.2.2.2	Enumeration of <i>S. Typhimurium</i> counts in tissue.....	47
2.2.2.3	Harvesting of tissue for RNAseq .....	48
2.2.2.4	Harvesting of intestinal content and tissue for microbiota analysis.....	48
2.2.2.5	Harvesting and culture of peritoneal macrophages.....	48
2.2.2.6	Harvesting and culture of bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDM) ..	49
2.2.3	Peripheral blood leukocyte analysis .....	49
2.2.4	Microscopic analysis .....	50
2.2.4.1	Histopathological analysis.....	50
2.2.4.2	Immunofluorescence staining .....	51
2.2.4.3	Three-dimensional confocal imaging.....	51
2.2.5	RNA methods .....	52
2.2.5.1	RNA extraction .....	52
2.2.5.2	Reverse transcription and qPCR .....	52
2.2.5.3	RNAseq.....	52
2.2.5.3.1	Library preparation and sequencing.....	52
2.2.5.3.2	RNAseq data analysis.....	53
2.2.6	16S rRNA gene sequencing for microbiota analysis.....	53
2.2.6.1	DNA extraction, library preparation and sequencing.....	53
2.2.6.2	16S rRNA sequencing data analysis .....	54

2.2.7	Proteins .....	54
2.2.7.1	Analysis of tissue extracts by MS .....	54
2.2.7.1.1	Extraction of protein from caecal tissue.....	54
2.2.7.1.2	Protein concentration determination .....	54
2.2.7.1.3	Preparation for MS .....	54
2.2.7.1.4	MS analysis .....	55
2.2.7.1.5	MS data analysis.....	56
2.2.7.2	Western blotting .....	57
2.2.7.2.1	Preparation of intestinal content and faecal samples .....	57
2.2.7.2.2	Preparation of tissue samples .....	57
2.2.7.2.3	Preparation of plasma.....	57
2.2.7.2.4	Sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) 57	
2.2.7.2.5	Blotting and protein visualisation .....	57
2.2.8	Statistical tests .....	58

<b>3</b>	<b>Pathological and transcriptional changes in the streptomycin mouse model of human</b>	
<b>S.</b>	<b><i>Typhimurium</i> gastroenteritis .....</b>	<b>59</b>
3.1	Introduction.....	59
3.1.1	Characterisation of the streptomycin mouse model .....	59
3.1.2	Transcriptional profiling.....	60
3.1.2.1	Pathway analysis .....	61
3.2	Aims of the work described in this chapter .....	62
3.3	Results.....	62
3.3.1	Infection with <i>S. Typhimurium</i> results in weight loss and colonisation of gastrointestinal and systemic organs .....	62
3.3.2	<i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection results in major changes in caecal morphology .....	65
3.3.3	Severe inflammation and leukocyte infiltration in infected caecal tissue .....	65
3.3.4	Changes in the indigenous microflora in response to streptomycin and <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection .....	68
3.3.4.1	Microbiota samples cluster according to treatment group in microbial composition analysis .....	68
3.3.4.2	Species of the indigenous mouse microflora are displaced by <i>Salmonella</i> .69	
3.3.4.3	Response to streptomycin and <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection at the level of phyla	69

3.3.4.4	Changes in proportional abundance of specific genera in response to infection	70
3.3.4.5	Effects of streptomycin treatment and <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection upon microbial diversity	71
3.3.5	Blood leukocyte populations respond to infection in the streptomycin mouse model	75
3.3.6	Transcriptional changes in caecal tissue during <i>S. Typhimurium</i> -induced inflammation	78
3.3.6.1	Naïve and infected caecal tissue produce distinct transcriptional profiles	78
3.3.6.2	Biological functions of genes most highly regulated in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection	81
3.3.6.3	Pathway analysis of transcripts regulated in infection with <i>S. Typhimurium</i>	83
3.4	Discussion	87

#### **4 Proteomic analysis of tissues from the streptomycin mouse model and integration with transcriptomic data..... 94**

4.1	Introduction	94
4.1.1	Label-free mass spectrometry for large scale tissue proteomics	94
4.1.2	Post-transcriptional control of gene activity	96
4.1.3	Concordance between RNA transcript and protein abundances	98
4.2	Aims of the work described in this chapter	99
4.3	Results	100
4.3.1	Proteomic analysis of <i>S. Typhimurium</i> -infected caecal tissue	100
4.3.2	Comparative analysis of transcriptomic and proteomic datasets	104
4.3.2.1	The caecal transcriptome is more dramatically changed in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection than the proteome	104
4.3.2.2	Changes in abundance of proteins encoded by transcripts most highly regulated in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection	107
4.3.2.3	Correlation between changes in transcript and protein abundance during <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection	108
4.3.3	Pathway analysis of consensus regulated genes in transcriptome and proteome datasets	110
4.4	Discussion	115

<b>5 Signatures of the streptomycin mouse model: the complement system in mucosal <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection .....</b>	<b>121</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	121
5.1.1 The complement system in the immune response to infection.....	121
5.1.1.1 Three complement activation pathways converge upon a C3 convertase.	121
5.1.1.2 The three major effector functions of the complement system .....	122
5.1.1.3 Regulation of the complement cascade .....	124
5.1.1.4 Proteolytic cleavage of the major complement protein C3 .....	125
5.1.1.5 Complement control of <i>Salmonella</i> .....	127
5.1.1.6 Local complement protein synthesis .....	128
5.1.1.7 The role of complement in the gastrointestinal mucosa.....	128
5.2 Aims of the work described in this chapter .....	131
5.3 Results.....	131
5.3.1 Complement upregulation during <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection in the gastrointestinal mucosa .....	131
5.3.2 Detection of C3 and C3d by Western blotting .....	132
5.3.2.1 Failure to detect C3 in luminal content or faeces by Western blot .....	133
5.3.2.2 C3 and C3 activation fragments in caecal tissue and plasma.....	134
5.3.3 Localisation of C3 in caecal tissue by immunofluorescence staining .....	138
5.4 Discussion .....	142
<b>6 Signatures of the streptomycin mouse model: investigating host susceptibility using mutant mice.....</b>	<b>147</b>
6.1 Introduction.....	147
6.1.1 Systematic screening of knockout mice for the detection of novel phenotypes in infection susceptibility .....	147
6.1.2 The role of <i>IL10rb</i> in infection and immunity.....	151
6.1.3 The role of <i>IL22ra1</i> in the intestinal mucosa.....	153
6.2 Aims of the work described in this chapter .....	154
6.3 Results.....	154
6.3.1 Expression of <i>IL22ra1</i> and <i>IL10rb</i> in mice homozygous for the <i>tm1a</i> mutant allele	154
6.3.2 <i>S. Typhimurium</i> colonisation and dissemination in <i>IL10rb</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> mice following streptomycin pre-treatment.....	159

6.3.3	<i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection of <i>IL22ra1</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> mice in the streptomycin model	160
6.3.4	The transcriptome of <i>IL22ra1</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> and <i>IL10rb</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> mice in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection .....	163
6.3.4.1	Signatures of T cell activation in the caecum of <i>IL10rb</i> mutant mice during <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection.....	165
6.3.4.2	Common genes are differentially expressed in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> -infected caecum from <i>IL10rb</i> and <i>IL22ra1</i> mutant mice .....	166
6.3.5	<i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection of <i>BC017643</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> mice in the streptomycin model	167
6.4	Discussion.....	169
<b>7</b>	<b>Final discussion .....</b>	<b>174</b>
7.1	New opportunities presented by high throughput technologies.....	174
7.2	A role for complement in gastrointestinal <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection.....	176
7.3	Insight into genes involved in the host defence to infection from the streptomycin mouse model.....	177
<b>8</b>	<b>References.....</b>	<b>181</b>
	<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>205</b>
	Appendix 1. Reactome pathways significantly associated with transcripts upregulated in wild type <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection. ....	205
	Appendix 2. Reactome pathways significantly associated with transcripts downregulated in wild type <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection. ....	207
	Appendix 3. GO terms significantly associated with transcripts regulated in wild type <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection .....	210
	Appendix 4. Reactome pathways significantly associated with genes upregulated at the RNA and protein level in wild type <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection.....	211
	Appendix 5. Reactome pathways significantly associated with genes downregulated at the RNA and protein level in wild type <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection.....	213
	Appendix 6. Differentially expressed genes in caecal tissue from mutant versus wild type mice, as determined by RNAseq.....	215

## List of figures

Figure 1.1. Structures and cell types of the gastrointestinal mucosa.....	5
Figure 1.2. Altered microbiota composition in intestinal inflammation. ....	13
Figure 1.3. Classification of the genus <i>Salmonella</i> . ....	14
Figure 1.4. Phylogenetic relationships within serovars <i>S. Typhimurium</i> and <i>S. Typhi</i> .....	21
Figure 1.5. Interactions between <i>S. Typhimurium</i> , the microbiota and the intestinal mucosa.	24
Figure 1.6. Epithelial cell invasion by <i>S. Typhimurium</i> .....	26
Figure 1.7. Adaptations of <i>S. Typhimurium</i> to the inflamed intestinal mucosa.....	28
Figure 1.8. Antibiotic treatment in the streptomycin mouse model overcomes colonisation resistance.....	31
Figure 1.9. Microscopic changes in the mouse colon during infection with <i>C. rodentium</i> .....	35
Figure 1.10. The major pathways in the mucosal response to <i>S. Typhimurium</i> .....	41
Figure 3.1 Weight loss and tissue colonisation in the streptomycin mouse model .....	64
Figure 3.2. Striking changes in caecum morphology in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection.....	65
Figure 3.3. Inflammatory changes in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> -infected caecal tissue .....	67
Figure 3.4. Effects of streptomycin treatment and infection with <i>S. Typhimurium</i> SL1344 on the community structure of the microbiota.....	75
Figure 3.5. Flow cytometry analysis of leukocyte populations in peripheral blood during <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection.....	78
Figure 3.6. Principal component analysis of caecal transcriptional profiles .....	79
Figure 3.7. Infection with <i>S. Typhimurium</i> remodels the transcriptome in the mouse caecum. .....	81
Figure 3.8. Expression profiles of the 30 most differentially expressed genes during <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection of caecum .....	83
Figure 3.9. Pathway overrepresentation analysis of genes regulated in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection .....	86
Figure 4.1. Quantitative shotgun proteomics.....	96

Figure 4.2. MS analysis of the murine caecal proteome at day 4 PI with <i>S. Typhimurium</i> SL1344.....	102
Figure 4.3. Comparison of transcripts and proteins differentially regulated during infection with <i>S. Typhimurium</i> in murine caecum .....	105
Figure 4.4. Quantile plot of log2 fold change in protein abundance during <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection .....	106
Figure 4.5. Correlation between fold changes in transcript and protein abundance at day 4 PI with <i>S. Typhimurium</i> in mouse caecum .....	109
Figure 4.6. Venn diagram to show overlap between significantly regulated transcripts and proteins .....	110
Figure 4.7. Regulation of the KEGG pathway ‘Complement and coagulation cascades’ in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection.....	115
Figure 5.1. Complement activation pathways and major effector functions of activated complement.....	124
Figure 5.2. Complement activity is controlled by multiple regulatory mechanisms.....	125
Figure 5.3. Proteolytic processing of C3 is important for both activation and termination of effector functions .....	126
Figure 5.4. Western blotting for C3 in intestinal content and faeces .....	134
Figure 5.5. Western blotting for C3 and the activation fragment C3d .....	137
Figure 5.6. Immunofluorescence staining of C3 and CD34 in caecal tissue.....	139
Figure 5.7. Immunofluorescence staining of C3d and CSA in caecal tissue.....	140
Figure 5.8. Three-dimensional confocal imaging of C3 and CSA in caecal tissue.....	141
Figure 6.1. Mutant allele design used in the IKMC programme to mutate all protein coding genes in the mouse strain C57Bl/6N .....	148
Figure 6.2. Summary of current screening for phenotypes relating to infection and immunity directed by the 3i consortium .....	149
Figure 6.3. IL10 inhibits the major steps in activation of an inflammatory immune response .....	152
Figure 6.4. Analysis of <i>IL10rb</i> and <i>IL22ra1</i> expression levels in tm1a mutant mouse lines.	159

Figure 6.5. <i>Salmonella</i> burden in <i>IL10rb</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> mice at day 4 PI with <i>S. Typhimurium</i> following streptomycin treatment.....	160
Figure 6.6. Burden of <i>Salmonella</i> in organs, weight loss, and intestinal inflammation in <i>IL22ra1</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> mice at day 4 PI with <i>S. Typhimurium</i> following streptomycin treatment .....	163
Figure 6.7. Overlap between genes differentially expressed in caecal tissue from <i>S. Typhimurium</i> -infected <i>IL22ra1</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> and <i>IL10rb</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> mice compared with wild type controls .....	167
Figure 6.8. Burden of <i>Salmonella</i> in organs of <i>BC017643</i> <sup>tm1a/tm1a</sup> and wild type mice at day 3 PI.....	168

## List of tables

Table 2.1. Antibodies used in this study.....	45
Table 4.1. The 50 most highly up- or down-regulated genes in the transcriptome for which protein abundance was also significantly regulated. ....	101
Table 4.2. The 10 Reactome pathways most significantly associated with genes upregulated in the transcriptome and proteome during <i>S. Typhimurium</i> infection.....	104
Table 5.1. Complement pathway genes upregulated both in RNA and protein in <i>S. Typhimurium</i> -infected caecal tissue.....	122

