

Colorado Biorepository Core Facility and from the Plastic Surgery Clinics. Five micron sections from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded samples were prepared for multiplex fluorescence immunohistochemistry by the Human Immunology & Immunotherapy Initiative. We stained for CD20+, CD19+, and DAPI. Slides were imaged using Vectra®3 scanning system from PerkinElmer. Images were analyzed in InForm®Tissue Finder, phenotpr, phenotprReports by Akoya biosciences. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: We found a significant increase in the percentage of CD20+ and CD19+ B cells in keloid skin compared to normal skin tissue (14.50% and 14.20% vs 6.47% and 7.56% of the total cells), respectively. Interestingly, we found that in the epidermis of keloid skin CD20+ cell were more abundant (14.46%) whereas in the epidermis normal skin CD20+ cells were less predominant (5.14%). In the dermis of keloid skin, CD20+ and CD19+ were in equal proportions (13%) whereas in normal skin CD19+ cells were more predominant (10.44%) compared to CD20+ cells (7.04%). Dual positive B cells, CD19+/CD20+ cells, were more abundant in keloid dermis (11.06%) compared to normal skin dermis (1.24%). DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: B cells are involved in fibroblast activation in diseases such as scleroderma and rheumatoid arthritis. With the increase of CD19+/CD20+ B cells in keloids, the role of B cells in keloid pathogenesis warrants further study. CD27 staining may determine if these are activated or follicular B cells.

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### The Role of BCL2 Mediated Calcium Signaling on Leukemia Stem Cell Metabolism

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The objective of this study is to define the molecular mechanisms that control survival of malignant stem cells in acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Leukemia stem cells (LSCs) are not effectively eradicated by standard treatment and lead to resistance and relapse, which contribute to poor survival rates. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The recently FDA approved venetoclax, a BCL2 inhibitor, with azacitidine, a hypomethylating agent leads to a 70% response rate in AML patients. Analysis of patients treated with this regimen showed direct targeting of LSCs. BCL2 has a non-canonical function in regulation of intracellular calcium. To determine how BCL2 mediated calcium signaling plays a role in LSC biology, we used LSCs isolated from venetoclax/azacitidine (ven/aza) sensitive and resistant patient samples to measure expression of calcium channels via RNA seq. BIO-ID, siRNA, flow cytometry, Seahorse assays, calcium measurements and colony assays were used to determine the effects of calcium channel perturbation on LSC biology. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: BCL2 inhibition leads to decreased OXPHOS activity in primary AML specimens. BIO-ID studies revealed cation/metal ion transporters, ER membrane proteins and ER membrane organization as top enriched pathways interacting with BCL2. RNA-seq data showed increased expression of genes involved in calcium influx into the ER in ven/aza sensitive LSCs and increased expression of genes involved in calcium efflux from the ER in ven/aza resistant samples. Ven/Aza resistant LSCs have increased mitochondrial calcium content, consistent with their increased OXPHOS activity as calcium is required for OXPHOS. Perturbation of these channels leads to decreased OXPHOS activity and decreased viability in LSCs.

DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: We postulate that a deeper understanding of the mechanisms behind ven/aza targeting of LSCs will lead to the development of novel therapies for patients who do not respond to ven/aza. Our data show targeting intracellular calcium signaling could be a viable therapeutic strategy for AML patients.

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### The role of the L-type calcium channel, Cav1.3, in motor and associative learning

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Genetic variation in L-type voltage-gated calcium channels, including Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3, is associated with increased risk for psychiatric disorders including bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. Additionally, rare mutations in Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3 have been linked to epilepsy, developmental delay, and autism. Deletion of Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3 in mice is associated with impaired consolidation of contextual fear conditioning. Some studies have also observed affective behavior deficits in Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3-deficient mice, but other studies have not found affective phenotypes, perhaps due to differences in genetic backgrounds, sex ratios, or task protocols. Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3 is important for slow afterhyperpolarization in hippocampal and amygdala neurons, which prevents excessive firing in response to sustained excitatory input, and Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3-deficient amygdala neurons exhibit hyperexcitability and impaired LTP. Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3 is also expressed in the cerebellum, but its functional role there is not well understood. Given its importance in shaping neuronal activity in the hippocampus and amygdala, we hypothesized that loss of Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3 would cause abnormalities in motor learning as well as affective and cognitive behaviors. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Wild-type (WT), haploinsufficient (Hap), and knockout (KO) mice were maintained on a congenic C57BL/6NTac genetic background and were subjected to behavioral tasks including open field, rotarod, ErasmusLadder, elevated zero maze, forced swim test, and tail suspension test. Data were analyzed with sexes combined and with sexes separated to assess for sex as a biological variable. Studies were analyzed by one-way ANOVA, two-way ANOVA, or generalized linear mixed model, where appropriate. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3 KO was associated with impaired motor learning in the rotarod task (p<0.05), as well as impaired associative learning in the ErasmusLadder task (p<0.01), despite intact locomotor function on both tasks. When examined by sex, the rotarod phenotypes were driven by motor learning impairments in males (both Hap and KO, p<0.05 and p<0.01, respectively), whereas the ErasmusLadder associative learning phenotypes were present in both sexes only in the KO condition, consistent with previously reported impairments in Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3-deficient mice in consolidation of contextual fear conditioning. Although KO mice learned the motor aspects of the ErasmusLadder task, they learned more slowly. They also failed to learn start cues, which requires intact associative learning. No differences were observed in overall exploration or locomotor activity in open field or elevated zero maze. Analyses from affective tasks are ongoing. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: These preliminary studies provide new evidence that Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3 is important for the function of neural circuits involved in motor learning, and concur with previous data showing its involvement in associative learning. Our data differ slightly from previous studies of Ca<sub>v</sub>1.3