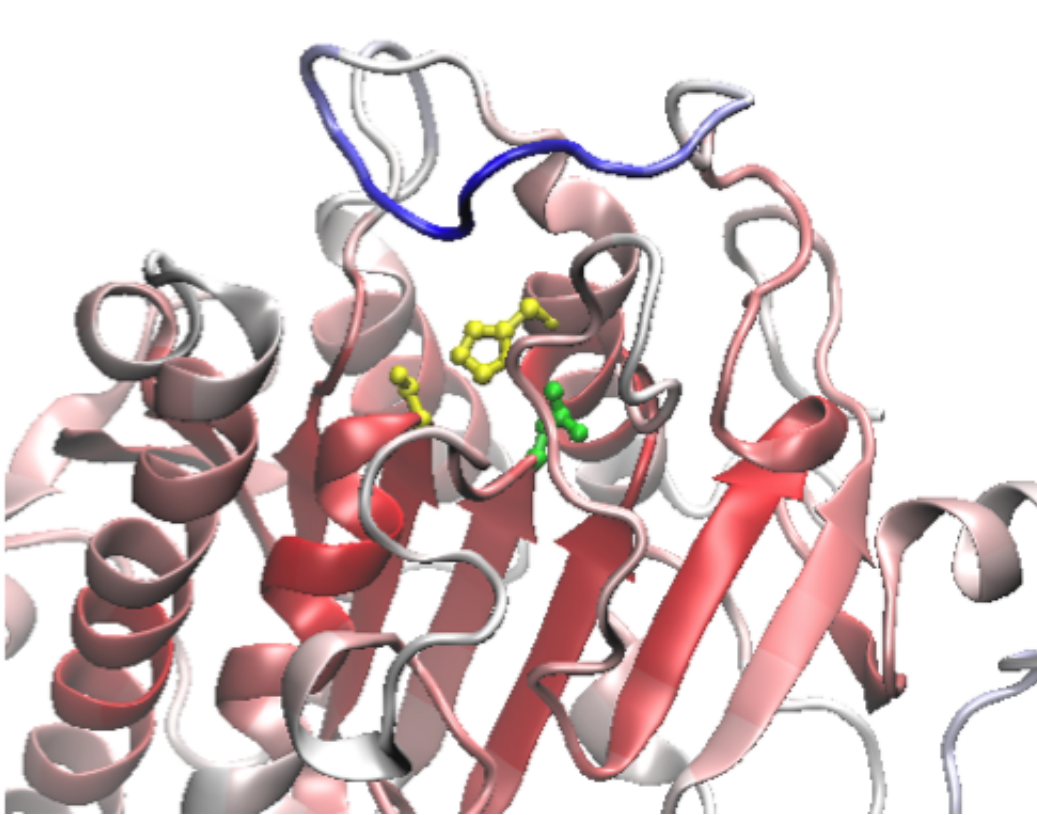


# Researchers discover that breast cancer tumour growth is dependent on lipid availability

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3D structure of LIPG protein. Credit: F Slebe, IRB Barcelona

A study headed by the Institute for Research in Biomedicine (IRB Barcelona) and in collaboration with hospitals around Spain and the Universitat Rovira i Virgili (URV) has unveiled breast cancer

dependence on lipids. This discovery could pave the way for new therapeutic strategies to fight the disease.

In an article published in *Nature Communications*, the researchers report that [breast cancer cells](#) need to take up lipids from the extracellular environment in order to continue proliferating. The main protein involved in this process is LIPG, an enzyme found in the [cell membrane](#) (the layer that surrounds a cell) and without which tumour [cell growth](#) is arrested. Analyses of more than 500 clinical samples from patients with various kinds of [breast tumour](#) reveal that 85% have high levels of LIPG expression.

In Spain, [breast cancer](#) is the most common tumour in women and the fourth most common type in both sexes (data from the SEOM, 2012), registering more than 25,000 new diagnoses each year. According to figures from the World Health Organization, every year 1.38 million new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed and 458,000 people die from this disease (IARC Globocan, 2008).

## Achilles Heel

It was already known that cancer cells require extracellular glucose to grow and that they reprogram their internal machinery to produce greater amounts of lipids (fats). The relevance of this study is that it reveals for the first time that tumour cells must import extracellular lipids to grow.

"This new knowledge related to metabolism could be the Achilles heel of breast cancer," explains ICREA researcher and IRB Barcelona group leader Roger Gomis, co-leader of the study together with Joan J. Guinovart, director of IRB Barcelona and professor at the University of Barcelona. Using animal models and cancer cell cultures, the scientists have demonstrated that blocking of LIPG activity arrests tumour growth.

"What is promising about this new therapeutic target is that LIPG function does not appear to be indispensable for life, so its inhibition may have fewer side effects than other treatments," explains the first author of the study, Felipe Slebe, who was funded by a "la Caixa" International PhD fellowship. Guinovart comments that, "because LIPG is a membrane protein, it is potentially easier to design a pharmacological agent to block its activity."

LIPG has "many virtues" as a target. "If a drug were found to block its activity, it could be used to develop more efficient chemotherapy treatments that are less toxic than those currently available," says Gomis.

The scientists are now looking into international collaborations in order to develop LIPG inhibitors.

**More information:** Felipe Slebe et al. FoxA and LIPG endothelial lipase control the uptake of extracellular lipids for breast cancer growth, *Nature Communications* (2016). [DOI: 10.1038/NCOMMS11199](https://doi.org/10.1038/NCOMMS11199)

Provided by Institute for Research in Biomedicine (IRB Barcelona)

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