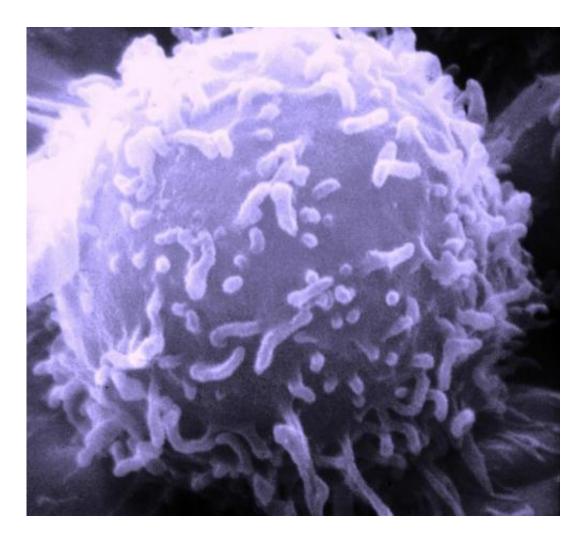


Researchers identify interaction among proteins that cause cancer cells to metastasize

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Electron microscopic image of a single human lymphocyte. Credit: Dr. Triche National Cancer Institute



Researchers at Mayo Clinic have identified an interaction among proteins that allows cancer cells to grow and metastasize. They say the discovery may play a role in developing a better understanding of how tumors grow in a variety of malignancies, including breast, prostate, pancreatic, colon, lung and skin cancers. Their work is published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

"In our paper, we identify a direct interaction between focal <u>adhesion</u> kinase and myosin that drives the production of secreted cancerpromoting proteins," says Alexander Meves, M.D., a dermatologist at Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Meves says <u>cancer cells</u> use these secreted proteins to create stiff, insoluble scaffolds that inhibit anti-tumor immunity and support tumor growth and metastasis. Metastasis is a life-threatening condition in which cancer <u>cells</u> break away from the site where they formed to other areas of the body.

"Cancer cells are very responsive to their environment and try to adapt and fit in," explains Dr. Meves. "Focal adhesion kinase provides these cells with input about their environment, specifically the rigidity or elasticity of the environment."

Dr. Meves says myosin acts like a motor that transfers focal adhesion kinase from the cell membrane to its nucleus. He says once focal adhesion kinase and myosin interact, focal adhesion kinase is shuttled to the cell nucleus to help the cell adapt to its environment through gene transcription.

"Our hope is that, based on the structural data presented in our paper, it may be possible to develop drugs that inhibit <u>cancer</u> progression by blocking the interaction of focal adhesion <u>kinase</u> with other proteins," says Dr. Meves.



This study was a result of a Mayo Clinic's team based, patient-centered research that brings together renowned physicians, researchers and scientists to develop or provide the latest technologies and treatments to address unmet patient needs.

More information: Joel B. Heim et al, Myosin-1E interacts with FAK proline-rich region 1 to induce fibronectin-type matrix, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2017). DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1614894114

Provided by Mayo Clinic

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