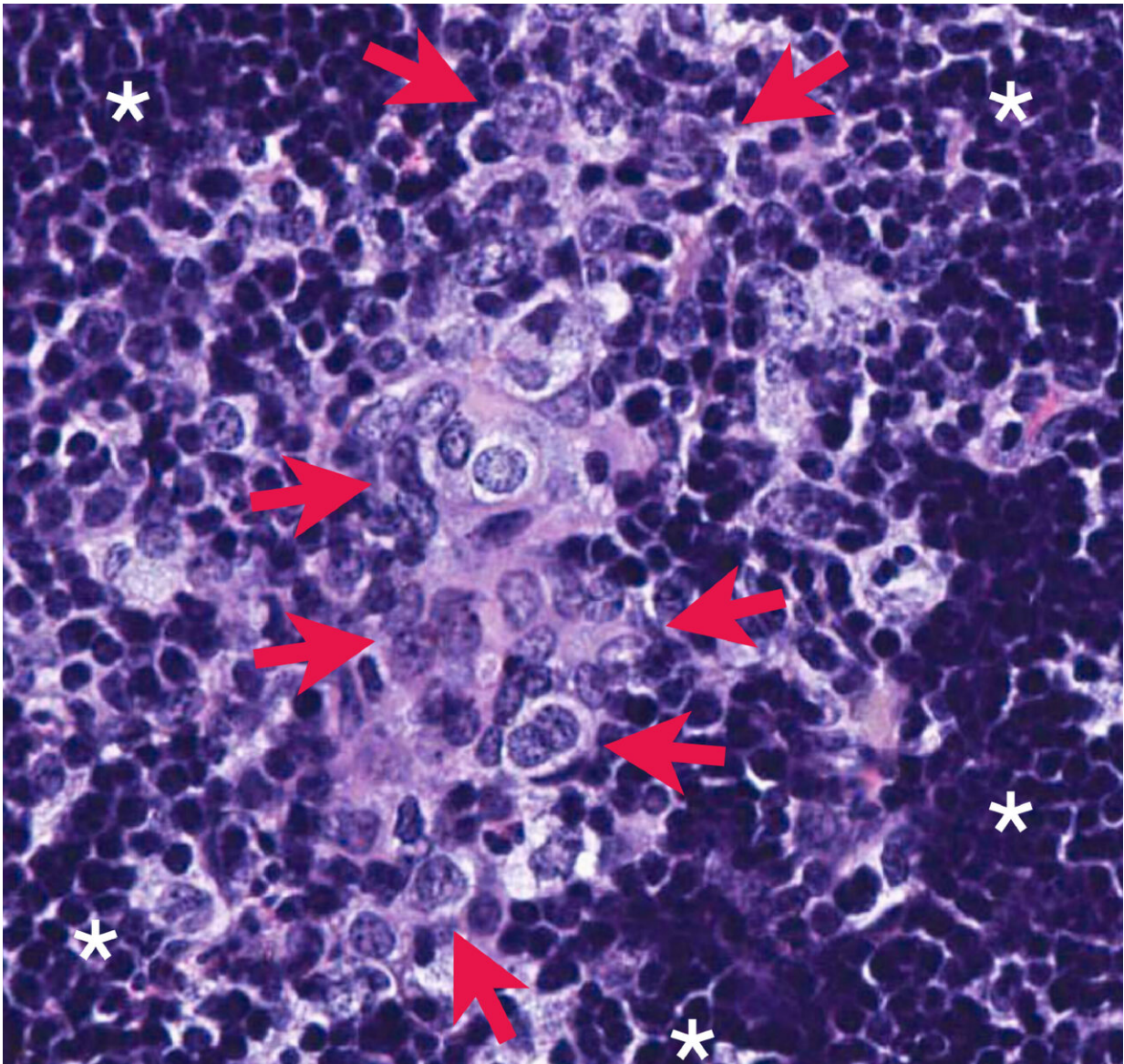


Researchers identify new therapeutic target for metastatic prostate cancer

May 15 2019



Red arrows indicate prostate cancer cells that have metastasized to the lymph

nodes of a genetically engineered mouse. This process is blocked in mice lacking the enzyme Phlpp2. Credit: Nowak et al., 2019

Researchers in New York have found that treating human prostate cancer cells with a drug that targets a protein called PHLPP2 may prevent the cancer cells from spreading to other organs in the body. The study, which will be published May 15 in the *Journal of Cell Biology*, reveals that inhibiting PHLPP2 lowered the levels of MYC, an oncogenic protein that causes many different types of cancer that cannot be targeted by conventional drug therapies.

MYC is a powerful oncogene because it drives [cell growth](#) and proliferation and enhances cell metabolism and survival. "It is estimated that 450,000 Americans are diagnosed each year with a [cancer](#) that is driven by MYC," says co-senior author Dawid G. Nowak, who is currently an assistant professor at Weill Cornell Medicine.

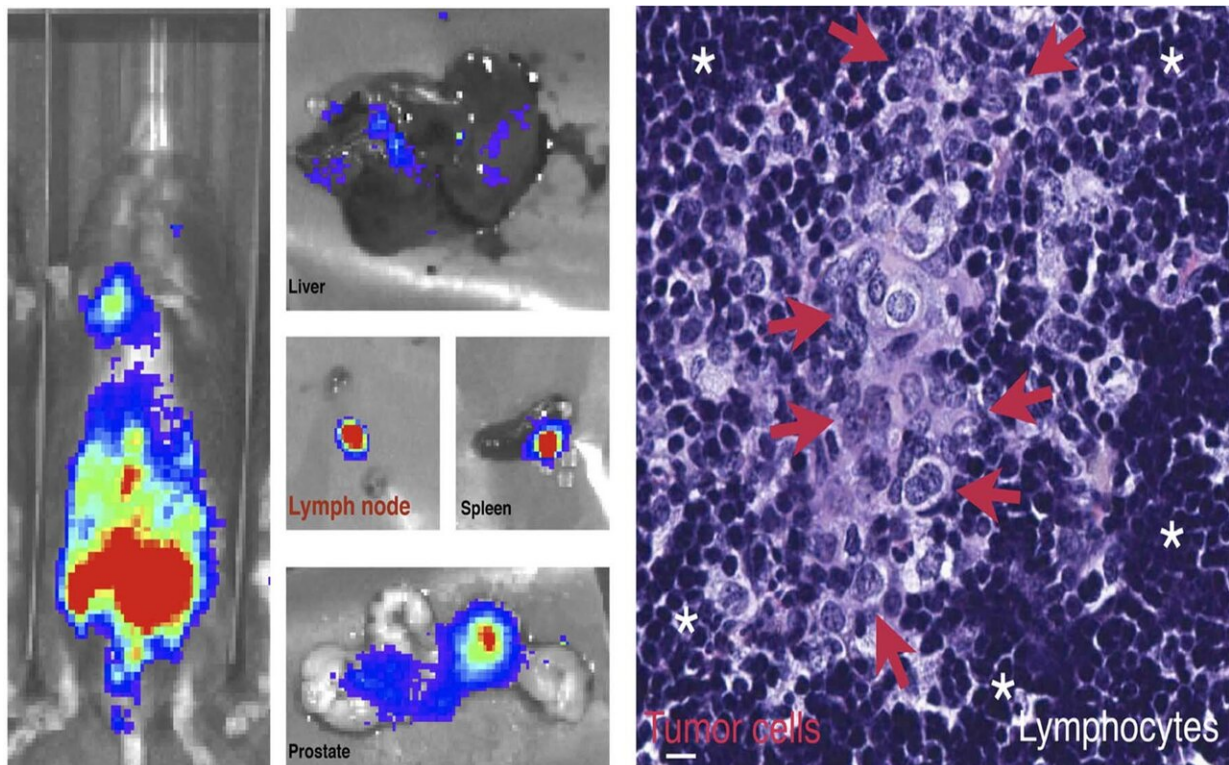
One type of cancer associated with elevated MYC levels is [metastatic prostate cancer](#). According to the American Cancer Society, around one in nine men will be diagnosed with [prostate cancer](#) during their lifetime. The disease is the second leading cause of cancer death among American men and is projected to kill over 30,000 people in 2019. The vast majority of these deaths are the result of cancers that spread, or metastasize, from the prostate to other organs in the body.

"The five-year survival of metastatic prostate cancer is only 28%, whereas the five-year survival of prostate-confined disease is almost 99%," explains Lloyd C. Trotman, a professor at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory and co-senior author of the new study.

The protein PHLPP2 is also elevated in metastatic prostate cancer cells.

PHLPP2 is a phosphatase enzyme that can remove [phosphate groups](#) from other proteins, but the role of this protein in prostate cancer was previously unclear. In the new study, Nowak, Trotman, and colleagues found that metastatic prostate cancer cells require PHLPP2 to survive and proliferate. They discovered that PHLPP2 helps stabilize MYC by removing a phosphate group that would otherwise trigger MYC's destruction.

The researchers deleted the *Phlpp2* gene in mice and found that doing so prevented prostate cancer cells from metastasizing to other organs. This is significant because researchers have been unable to develop treatments that directly inhibit MYC, as it does not contain any features that can be easily targeted with a drug.

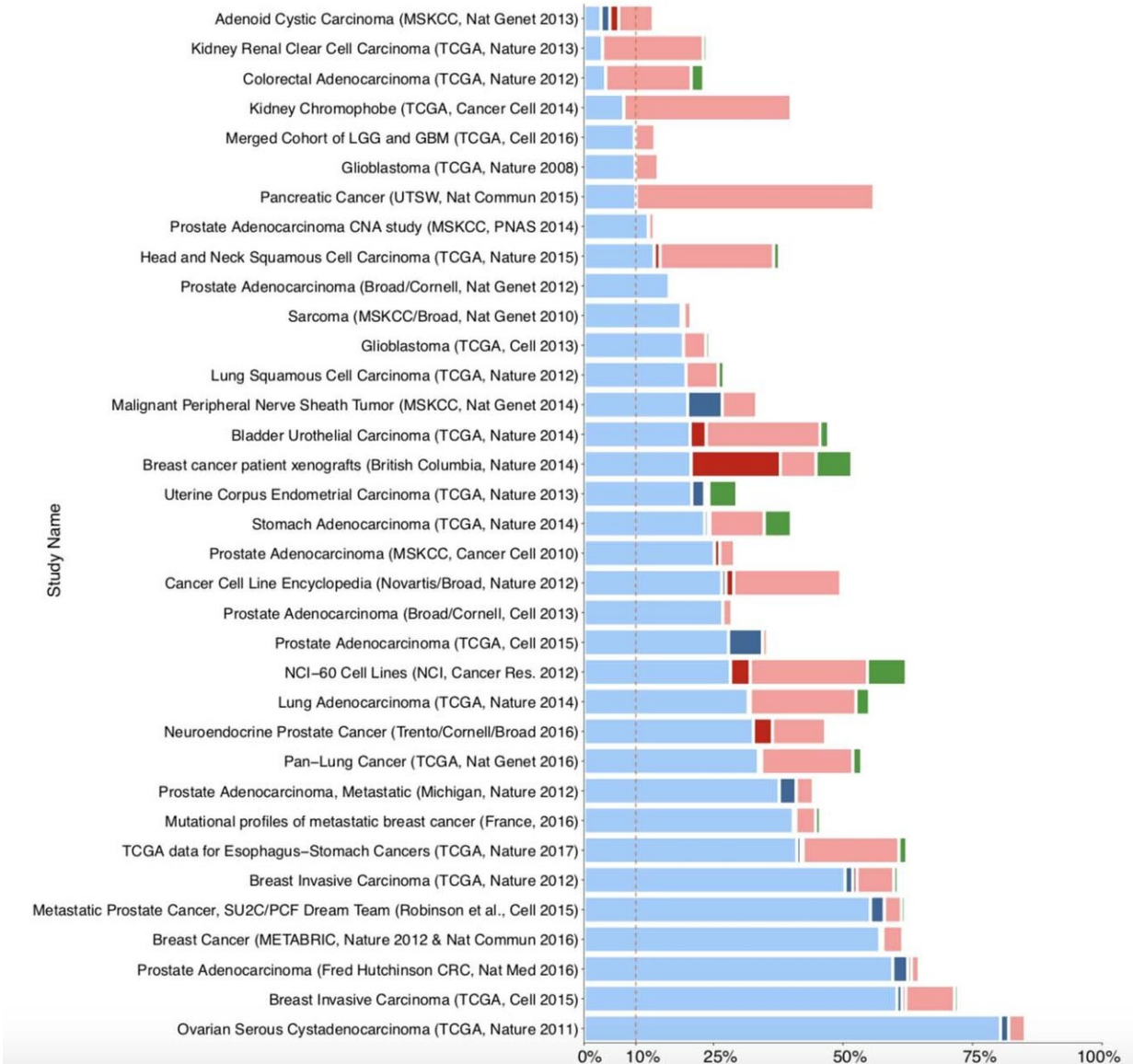


Postmortem luciferase analysis confirms cancer metastasis to secondary organs.

Credit: Trotman lab/CSHL

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PHLPP2 Gene Alterations
Across Different Cancer Types



PHLPP2 gene alterations across different cancer types that have at least 10% of cumulative alterations Credit: Trotman lab/CSHL

Trotman and colleagues then turned to human prostate [cancer cells](#), which they treated with a drug that inhibits PHLPP2. This lowered MYC levels and caused the cells to stop proliferating and die.

PHLPP2 does not appear to perform any essential functions in healthy cells, so researchers suggest the enzyme could be an attractive way to indirectly target MYC in metastatic prostate cancer and possibly other cancers, too.

"Our results suggest that targeted efforts to design pharmacologically relevant PHLPP2 inhibitors could result in very efficient new drugs that suppress MYC-driven cancer," Trotman says.

More information: Nowak et al., 2019. *J. Cell Biol.*
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