

"We are now working to develop a drug that will make 5-FU effective in cancers previously resistant to treatment," Associate Professor Puthalakath said.

The research also has potential to lead to a lab test to check for 5-FU resistance, reducing unnecessary [chemotherapy](#) treatments.

5-FU (Trade name Adrucil/Carac/Efudex) is on the World Health Organization's Model List of Essential Medicines. It is used to fight colorectal, breast, head, neck and aero-digestive cancers, but acquired resistance in response to treatment is a major problem and up to half of colorectal cancer patients with metastasis become resistant to 5-FU.

In a paper published today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*, Associate Professor Puthalakath explains, for the first time, the precise mechanism by which cancer develops resistance to 5-FU.

He links 5-FU resistance to a little-understood protein called "BOK". Associate Professor Puthalakath said scientists have puzzled over BOK's function for decades, with many arguing its function to be redundant.

"I have always believed that nature keeps proteins for a reason," Associate Professor Puthalakath said. "Our research shows BOK binds with an enzyme called UMPS, enhancing cells' ability to proliferate. Without BOK, cells struggle to synthesize DNA, and they can't proliferate. The same enzyme is also responsible for converting 5-FU into its toxic form in cancer. Therefore, to avoid 5-FU's toxicity, [cancer cells](#) turn off BOK."

Cancer cells then become dormant and take up less toxic 5-FU, enabling them to survive chemotherapy treatment before mutating to become even more aggressive.

Associate Professor Puthalakath's research, funded by [La Trobe University \(RFA\)](#) and the Swiss National Science Foundation, tested samples from cancer patients. He found those patients who had responded to 5-FU treatment had BOK, while those who hadn't responded to the chemotherapy had no BOK.

"This shows that without BOK present, there is no point attempting to use 5-FU as an effective chemotherapy treatment," Associate Puthalakath said.

"In understanding the science behind chemotherapy resistance, we think that we have found [cancer](#)'s 'Achilles heel' and this has significant implications for future drug development."

More information: Rahul Srivastava et al., "BCL-2 family protein BOK is a positive regulator of uridine metabolism in mammals," *PNAS* (2019). www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1904523116

Provided by La Trobe University

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