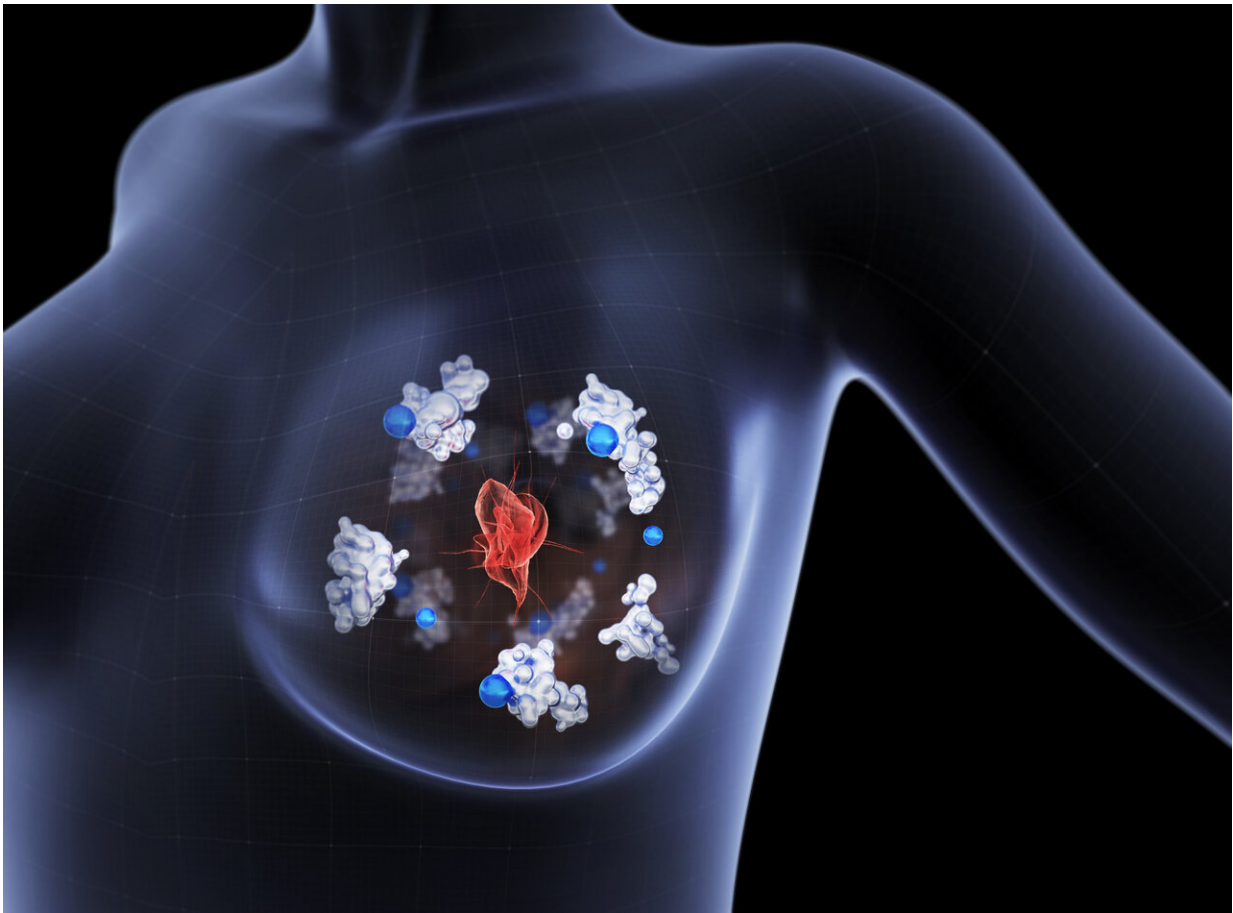


Cancer cells spread using a copper-binding protein

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The copper-transporting protein Atox1 (illustrated in white) delivers copper (blue) to an enzyme which facilitates breast cancer cells to migrate away from the primary tumour (red) and metastasise towards other parts of the body.

Credit: David Lamm

Researchers at Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden, have shown that the Atox1 protein, found in breast cancer cells, participates in the process by which cancer cells metastasize. The protein could therefore be a potential biomarker for assessing the aggressiveness of the disease, as well as a possible target for new drugs. The research was recently published in the journal *PNAS*.

Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in women worldwide. Early diagnosis and treatment are crucial to the survival rate. Most deaths related to [breast cancer](#) are due to [cancer cells](#) leaving the primary tumor and metastasizing in other parts of the body, such as the skeleton, liver or lungs. But the [molecular mechanisms](#) behind how cancer cells migrate to other parts of the body are not yet understood.

Previous studies have shown that, like other cancers, breast cancer coincides with higher levels of copper in the blood and in tumor cells, but the use of this extra copper in cancer cells is not known. Copper and other [metal ions](#) in our body are absorbed through food and are vital for many biological functions, in small, controlled quantities. Free copper ions are toxic and thus all copper in our body is bound to proteins.

Researchers at Chalmers University of Technology have now identified a copper-binding protein that clearly affects breast cancer cell migration.

"Using a database, we first identified all the different copper-binding proteins in humans and then we compared the amount of these proteins in cancerous to healthy tissues. Atox1 was one of the copper-binding proteins with a high concentration in [breast cancer cells](#)," says Pernilla Wittung-Stafshede, Professor of Chemical Biology at Chalmers.

Atox1 is a protein that transports copper to other proteins in our cells which require it for enzymatic functions. The Chalmers researchers recently found that Atox1 placed itself at the leading edge of moving

cancer cells, indicating that the protein may be involved in cell movement. This observation was the starting point for the now published study.

Using advanced live-cell video microscopy, the researchers were able to track the pattern of movement of hundreds of individual cancer cells, with and without the presence of Atox1.

"We were able to demonstrate that the cells moved at higher speeds and over longer distances when Atox1 was present, compared to those same kinds of cells moving without the protein," says Stéphanie Blockhuys, a Postdoctoral Researcher in Chemical Biology at Chalmers, and first author of the study.

Further experiments revealed that Atox1 drives cell movement by stimulating a reaction chain consisting of another copper transport [protein](#)—ATP7A, and the enzyme lysyl oxidase (LOX). Atox1 delivers copper to ATP7A which in turn delivers the metal to LOX. LOX needs copper in order to function, and it is already known that LOX is involved in extracellular processes facilitating breast cancer cell movement.

"When Atox1 in the cancer cells was reduced, we found LOX activity to be decreased. Thus, it appears that without Atox1, LOX doesn't receive the copper required for its cell migration activity," says Stéphanie Blockhuys.

In parallel, the researchers analyzed a database of reported Atox1 transcript levels in 1904 different breast cancer patients, along with survival times. They found that patients with tumors with high Atox1 levels have drastically lower survival times. They conclude therefore that the mechanism they identified in their cell culture experiments seems to play a role in the development of the disease in patients

This indicates that Atox1 could be a biomarker for assessing how aggressive a [breast](#) cancer is. Such information could be used, for example, to determine if treatment to remove copper from the body could be appropriate. Atox1 could also become a target for drugs to block metastasis and thereby increase survival times.

"What we have found could be important for all types of cancer. How [cancer](#) cells move is a fundamental process that we still don't understand well enough," says Pernilla Wittung-Stafshede.

The researchers will now transfer the experiments from [cells](#) to small animal models and investigate whether there are other [copper](#)-binding proteins involved.

More information: Stéphanie Blockhuys et al, Single-cell tracking demonstrates copper chaperone Atox1 to be required for breast cancer cell migration, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2020). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1910722117](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910722117)

Provided by Chalmers University of Technology

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