

CIC bioGUNE research opens up avenues for treating a highly aggressive cancer of the nervous system

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A research team from CIC bioGUNE—a member of the Basque Research & Technology Alliance BRTA—led by Dr. Ashwin Woodhoo, an Ikerbasque researcher, has shown that suppressing the expression and function of the protein HuR/ELAVL1 by genetic and pharmacological means reduces tumor growth and metastasis in malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors in mice models.

Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors (MPNSTs) are highly aggressive sarcomas with a high metastatic potential, usually to the lung, that affect both children and adults. MPNST patients have a high propensity for relapse following tumor resection and poor responses to cytotoxic chemotherapy and irradiation, resulting in a [high mortality rate](#)

In addition, [clinical trials](#) aimed at targeting various signaling pathways in MPNSTs have had disappointing results. "Inhibiting the HuR protein is an attractive strategy towards a viable therapeutic target in MPNST," Dr. Ashwin Woodhoo explains. The study has been published in the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, a prestigious journal in the field of experimental medicine.

Gene dysregulation is a hallmark of [cancer cells](#). Genetic alterations in cancer cells invariably lead to a global remodeling of their transcriptome, enabling them to acquire advanced functional capabilities for survival, proliferation and dissemination.

Dr. Woodhoo further explains: "In this study, we have identified the RNA-binding protein HuR/ELAVL1 as a central oncogenic driver for malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors. HuR helps to establish the key

intricate regulatory networks operating in MPNSTs to coordinate the different features of the cancer. Thus, by elevating HuR levels, MPNST cells have developed an adaptive mechanism to amplify and regulate key oncogenic signals and modulate transcriptional programs which give these cancer cells a [competitive advantage](#), promoting MPNST growth and metastatic spread. More specifically, we have explored this addiction of MPNST cells to HuR to show that this protein represents an ideal therapeutic target for MPNST treatment. Using mice models, we have shown that suppressing HuR expression and function by genetic and pharmacological means reduces tumor growth and even metastasis, one of the worst prognostic features of this cancer."



Credit: CIC bioGUNE

More information: Marta Palomo-Irigoyen et al. HuR/ELAVL1 drives malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor growth and metastasis, *Journal of Clinical Investigation* (2020). [DOI: 10.1172/JCI130379](https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI130379)

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