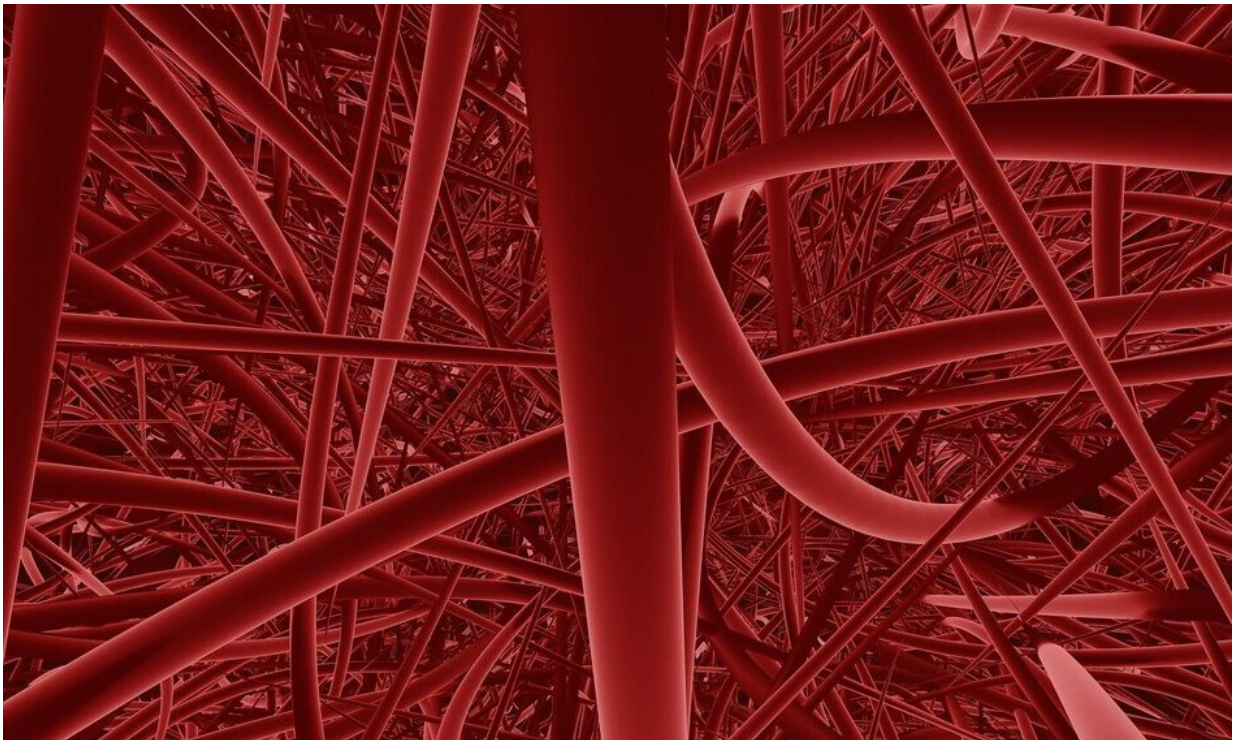


Enzyme discovery can help rein in blood vessels that fuel cancer

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Most living things need oxygen to grow and thrive. Even cancerous tumors. That's why tumors will readily sprout new blood vessels if their oxygen is starved, creating new lifelines for survival.

A study published today from Scripps Research pinpoints the precise

molecular machinery that makes this happen, providing scientific insights that can potentially be translated into medicines that help kill tumors and stop cancer from spreading in the body.

The findings also may enable new interventions that promote healthy blood-vessel development for people with heart disease and other conditions, says the study's leader Xiang-Lei Yang, Ph.D., a professor in the Department of Molecular Medicine at Scripps Research.

The research appears in the journal *PLOS Biology*.

"We've uncovered a key regulation step that drives blood-vessel development for tissues deprived of adequate oxygen—finally creating a more complete picture of the complex process that enables cancer tumors to adapt and survive," says Yang. "By blocking this process on a molecular level, we found it's possible to inhibit [tumor growth](#)."

The study culminates a years-long project initiated by first author Yi Shi, Ph.D., who began the work as a staff scientist in Yang's lab but recently finished his contributions from Nankai University in Tianjin, China, where he is now a faculty member.

Over the past decade, Yang and her team have published several key discoveries relating to how cells create [blood vessels](#), delving into previously unknown roles of genes that regulate this function. Prior studies dealt with genes known as c-Myc and HIF-1, which promote blood vessel development and have strong links to cancer.

In the new study, Yang's team looked at negative regulators of blood vessel growth—or proteins that turn the function off—to find out what causes them to become inactivated when tissues are deprived of oxygen, which is what happens within a solid tumor.

Their central focus was an enzyme known as SerRS (seryl-tRNA synthetase), most commonly known to exist in the gel-like substance within cells. There, the enzyme kicks off the first step of making new proteins. However, the enzyme is also found within the nucleus, performing an entirely different but vital job: Limiting unhealthy blood vessel growth by tamping down the function of c-Myc and HIF-1.

In the study, the researchers found that SerRS can be "silenced" by proteins known as ATM/ATR, which manage DNA damage responses. These proteins activate when tissues are deprived of oxygen. When this happens, new blood vessel growth can go unchecked and tumors can flourish.

Through separate experiments involving mice and human breast cancer cells, the team confirmed that by blocking the effect of ATM/ATR on SerRS, they were able to successfully reduce [tumor](#) growth.

Notably, Yang says, SerRS is part of an evolutionarily ancient family of enzymes called tRNA synthetases, which begin the process of making proteins that go on to form blood, skin, bones and other essential elements of human life. The findings of this study show that SerRS has evolved extra functions beyond making proteins.

"It's possible that SerRS regulates more than [blood](#) vessel development," Yang says. "This is a compelling finding that opens the door to further investigation into how broad its influence may reach in the human body."

The study, "Phosphorylation of seryl-tRNA synthetase by ATM/ATR is essential for hypoxia-induced angiogenesis," is authored by Yi Shi, Ze Liu, Qian Zhang, Ingrid Vallee, Zhongying Mo, Shuji Kishi and Xiang-Lei Yang.

More information: Yi Shi et al, Phosphorylation of seryl-tRNA synthetase by ATM/ATR is essential for hypoxia-induced angiogenesis, *PLOS Biology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.3000991](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000991)

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