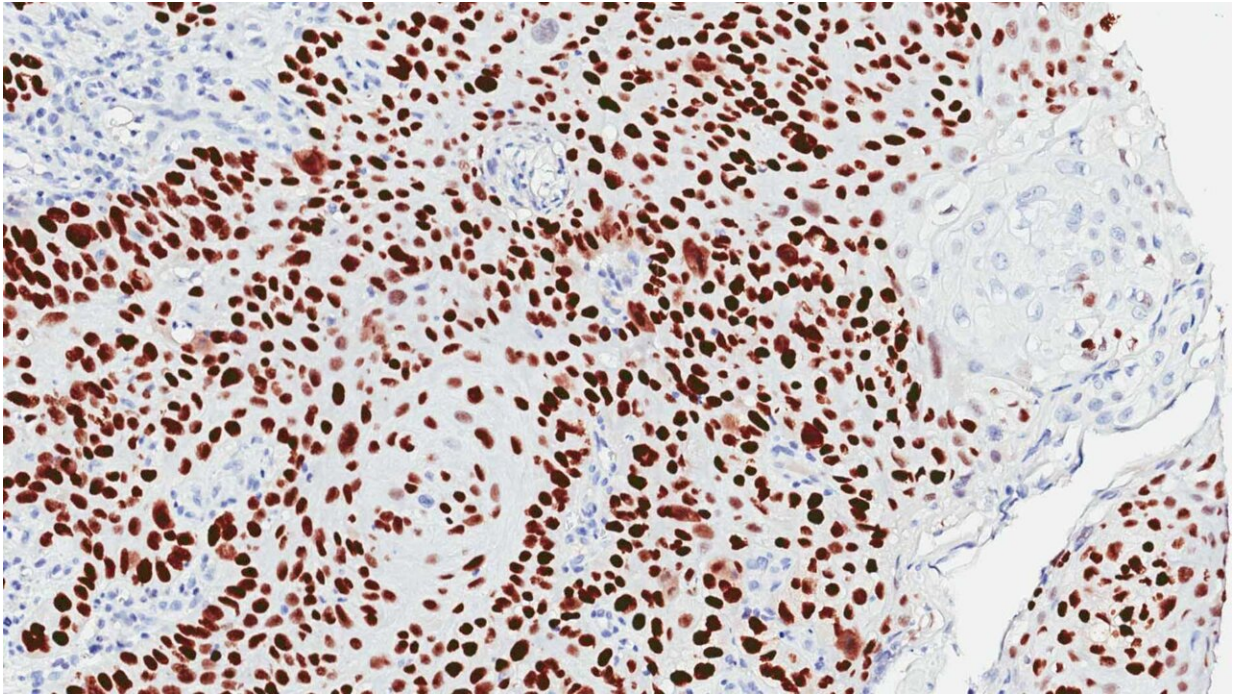


Breaking the chain that culminates in cancer

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Squamous cells make up the outer layer of several organs, such as skin, tongue, and esophagus. This image shows a tumor from a patient with squamous cell carcinoma. The cancer cells overproduce a cancer-causing version of the protein p63, called $\Delta Np63\alpha$ (stained brown in this image). High levels of $\Delta Np63\alpha$ make cancer cells become more like stem cells, which results in aggressive tumors.

Credit: Matt Fisher/Mills lab/CSHL, 2021

In a line of dominos, if you take out a single piece, the last one will never fall. Similarly, a lot of pieces have to line up and be pushed at the same time in a cell to result in cancer. Twenty-two years ago, Cold Spring

Harbor Laboratory (CSHL) Professor Alea Mills discovered the protein p63. More recently, she found that a specific version of p63 (Δ Np63 α) causes cancer when it is overactive. Mills and her colleagues have been trying to devise ways to turn it off, but to no avail. Now they have found a way to stop the dominos from falling, not by turning off Δ Np63 α itself, but by turning off other proteins that work together to activate it.

p63 regulates [stem cells](#), which are [immature cells](#) that have the potential to grow into different kinds of mature cells. When one variant of the protein, Δ Np63 α , is overactive, stem cell production never turns off. When that happens in [squamous cells](#), which form the covering of the skin and many other organs, stem cells grow out of control and form tumors. These cancer stem cells invade other tissues and even wrap around the nerves of the face. The tumors can be painful, disfiguring, and difficult to remove. Mills says:

"I think of the cancer stem cells as kind of like a bad seed in your garden that will grow a weed if not surgically removed or somehow controlled."

Mills' team identified a cascade of four proteins that act like a series of dominos to activate Δ Np63 α . Some of these proteins were already known to be involved in promoting other kinds of cancer, so there were already drugs in clinical trials to deactivate them.

When the Mills group added these drugs to patient-derived [cancer stem cells](#) growing in a Petri dish, the cells became less aggressive, less mobile, and slower growing. Mice with these cancerous squamous [cells](#) treated with these drugs developed smaller tumors.

Matt Fisher, a postdoctoral fellow in Mills' lab who led this study, says, "Squamous cell cancer is not an easy cancer to treat right now, and there's not a lot of therapeutic options. This is why we think identifying pathways that include druggable targets is so important." The discovery

of four new therapeutic targets for this disease offers new hope for treating this deadly cancer.

The research was published in *Cancer Research*.

More information: Matthew L Fisher et al, Brd4 Regulates Transcription Factor $\Delta Np63\alpha$ To Drive A Cancer Stem Cell Phenotype In Squamous Cell Carcinomas, *Cancer Research* (2021). [DOI: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-21-0707](https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-21-0707)

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