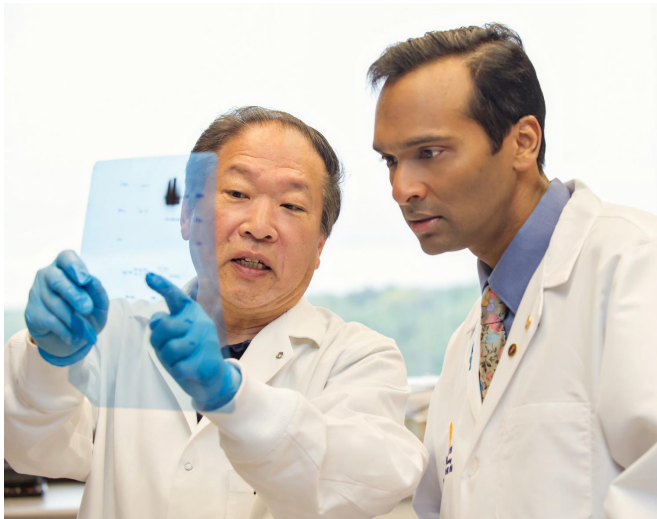


A new approach to target an 'undruggable' prostate cancer driver

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Fu-Zon Wong and Arul Chinnaiyan, M.D., Ph.D. Credit: University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center

New research suggests a novel strategy to target a genetic anomaly that occurs in half of all prostate cancers.

When the [genes](#) TMPRSS2 and ERG relocate on a chromosome and fuse together, it's an on-switch for prostate [cancer](#) development. But ERG has proven to be a challenging [target](#) for the type of small-molecule inhibitors that have had recent successes in treating cancer.

Now, researchers from the University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center have targeted ERG using large molecule peptides. Studies in cell lines and animal models suggest this approach can effectively target and degrade the ERG fusion with little impact on regular cell function. Their findings are published in *Cancer Cell*.

"Targeting this [gene fusion](#) product has been a major challenge. We had to approach this through

a different angle," says senior study author Arul M. Chinnaiyan, M.D., Ph.D., director of the Michigan Center for Translational Pathology and S.P. Hicks Professor of Pathology at Michigan Medicine.

The researchers identified a panel of peptides that interacted specifically with the ERG protein. They tested the panel in cell lines harboring the gene fusion and found the peptides disrupted ERG function. In [cells](#) without the gene fusion, the peptides had little or no impact on gene expression.

They also looked at how the peptides impacted other biological processes regulated by ERG. These tests suggested that the peptides very specifically target the gene fusion without affecting normal cellular functions.

One problem was that peptides degraded quickly, not lasting long enough to travel to the desired target. So the researchers generated mirror images of the peptides. These peptidomimetics avoid the machinery that causes degradation of normal peptides in the body, leading to longer stability.

Tests in animal models showed the peptidomimetics reduced the growth of prostate tumors that harbored the ERG fusion. After extended treatment, more than a third of the mouse tumors showed no signs of recurrence a month later.

"This is an example of how we can deliver precision therapy for prostate cancer: Only patients who have the ERG gene fusion would be matched with this agent. But it's useful because the ERG fusion is so prevalent," Chinnaiyan says.

One drawback to the peptide approach is that large molecules like this can't slip past the cell membrane. That means that the peptides need to be modified in some way or be delivered across the cell membrane. Small molecules are the preferred target for drug development because they can get

inside of cells and bind to their target more easily.

Chinnaiyan's team will next work to create a three-dimensional outline of how the [peptides](#) bind to ERG in the hopes of turning this into a small molecule to inhibit ERG. In parallel, researchers will focus on making the peptidomimetics work better, with more potency in degrading the target.

"This research will potentially develop a new targeted therapy for [prostate cancer](#) while we will simultaneously gain knowledge on the inhibition of a very complex gene that drives cancer," said Dr. Howard R. Soule, executive vice president and chief science officer of the Prostate Cancer Foundation, which funded this work.

More information: *Cancer Cell*, [DOI: 10.1016/j.ccell.2017.02.017](#)

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