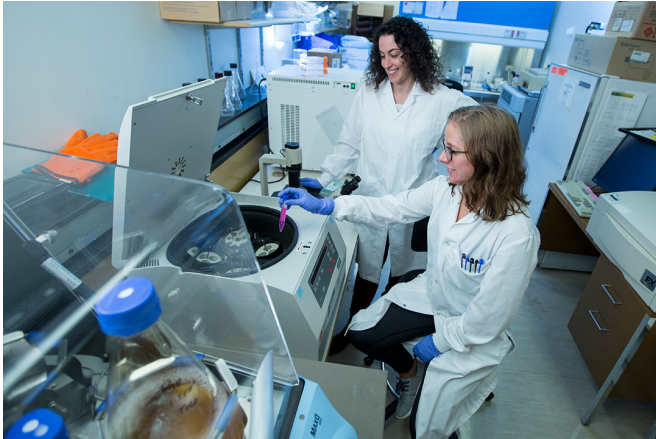


# Immune response to HIV virus linked to cancer mutations

25 October 2017, by Federica Giannelli



Madison Adolph and Linda Chelico (left) uncovered how enzymes in the immune system may “go rogue” and cause cancer. Credit: David Stobbe

"Our findings could change the way we treat cancer," said microbiology professor Linda Chelico. Her research, funded by the federal agency NSERC, was recently published in *Nucleic Acids Research* and a related project was published in *Nature Communications*.

Chelico and PhD student Madison Adolph have found evidence that three enzymes in the APOBEC3 family, which guards the immune system with seven enzymes in total, may "go rogue," triggering [mutations](#) in human DNA that may lead to [cancer](#) over time.

The results could open up the possibility for developing inhibitors that suppress these enzymes when they malfunction, or developing special tests to monitor their levels in the body.

Scientists have previously known that these enzymes are linked to [cancer mutations](#) and may also appear in cancer patients not infected by viruses. But until now they had not known how the

enzymes mutated the human genome.

"The enzymes we study are very important for building a defence against viruses, but some specifically activated to fight HIV infection may end up being expressed in the wrong place at the wrong time, causing unintended mutations," said Chelico.

The enzymes bind to the DNA of the HIV virus and try to mutate it to shut down the virus replication in the body. But HIV has its own defence mechanism.

Unable to fight HIV, the enzymes keep scanning human DNA and may incorrectly get turned on in the wrong cell type, causing mutations to healthy cells. This happens even in the presence of the body's repair mechanisms that are supposed to protect human DNA from damage.

"This is off-target behavior for the enzymes because they typically attack only single-stranded virus DNA," said Adolph. "We have identified for the first time the biochemical features that allow these enzymes to bind to tiny regions of human DNA that are single-stranded."

Adolph spent the past four years trying to isolate from cells the [enzyme](#) APOBEC3B, the main contributor to these mutations, and was unsuccessful for a long time. But she did not give up because she knew the process was key to understanding the mechanisms behind these enzymes.

"We were the first research team to study these enzymes outside cells, which is their natural environment. We were able to analyze how they cause mutations, instead of looking at already mutated cancer genomes as previous researchers did," said Adolph.

Despite the promising results, the researchers caution that what triggers the malfunction of the enzymes is still unknown. The U of S team has yet

to establish whether the enzymes initiate cancer or make it worse by causing further mutations to the DNA of cells.

"We have started a new research phase where we mix healthy [cells](#) and these enzymes together in the lab to see what happens, but we are still at a very early stage," said Chelico.

Provided by University of Saskatchewan

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