

Towards better anti-cancer drugs: New insights into CDK8, an important human oncogene

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Felix Klatt utilizes an ÄKTA chromatography system to purify protein complexes that were instrumental to the publication. Credit: Juergen Rennecke.

Most cancers are caused by a large variety of factors that vary from one person to another. To unravel this complexity, genes that contribute to the development of a respective cancer must be identified. Such genes are called oncogenes. A good example of an oncogene is CDK8: Cyclin-dependent kinase 8. Misregulated CDK8 is an important factor in the development of colon, breast and skin cancer. Hence, in recent years considerable efforts have been undertaken to develop drugs that specifically target CDK8 and that do not affect other molecules that are closely related to CDK8, but are essential for the survival of human cells. A research team at the University of Bayreuth led by biochemist Dr. Claus-D. Kuhn has now discovered how CDK8 is activated in healthy humans. The research results are published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences U.S.A.* Apart from novel basic biochemical insights, the presented results suggest a new method by which CDK8-specific inhibitors could be developed in

future.

MED12 binds and activates CDK8

The research team was mainly interested in how the oncogene CDK8 is activated in healthy cells. "One important aspect is that CDK8 does not occur in our cells as an individual molecule, but always in a complex with three partners. As part of this complex, CDK8 has completely different properties, which is why it is essential to investigate CDK8 as part of this complex," explains the first author of the study, the Bayreuth graduate student Felix Klatt. Using structural biochemistry—coupled with systems biology—the research team deciphered how CDK8 is activated by two of the three partners, Cyclin C and MED12. They demonstrated that just a tiny part of MED12 is responsible for activating CDK8. Due to its structure, the Bayreuth scientists named this part 'MED12 activation helix.'

The MED12 activation helix is often mutated in tumours

"After we discovered the MED12 activation helix, we were very surprised to find a large number of mutations associated with uterine fibroids, breast cancer and chronic lymphatic leukemia in this very area," reports Dr. Claus-D. Kuhn, head of the Bayreuth research team "Gene Regulation by Non-coding RNA," which is part of the Elite Network of Bavaria. "To be honest, the extent of agreement between our basic biochemical research and the sequence analysis of human tumours was unexpected." Through subsequent biochemical experiments, his team was able to show that the mutations do not lead to a destabilization of the CDK8-containing complex, as previously suspected. Rather, there is a spatial rearrangement of the MED12 activation helix within the complex, which leads to an abnormally reduced activity of

CDK8—a condition that most likely contributes to tumor development.

Hope for new CDK8-specific drugs

Binding of MED12 to CDK8 not only changes its activity, it also changes the active site of the enzyme CDK8. (By way of explanation: CDK8 is a so-called kinase, i.e. it modifies various target molecules with [phosphate groups](#) that are important for the cell's gene reading machinery). As Dr. Claus-D. Kuhn's research group was able to show, this structural change leads to a situation in which so-called type II kinase inhibitors no longer bind effectively to CDK8 and inhibit it. "Conversely, this means that all future attempts to inhibit CDK8 must at least focus on triple complexes of CDK8, Cyclin C and MED12. If, as has happened in the past, inhibitors are developed only against CDK8 in complex with Cyclin C, the resulting compounds are very likely ineffective against CDK8 in human cells," concludes Dr. Claus-D. Kuhn.

More information: Felix Klatt et al, A precisely positioned MED12 activation helix stimulates CDK8 kinase activity, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2020). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1917635117](#)

Provided by Bayreuth University

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