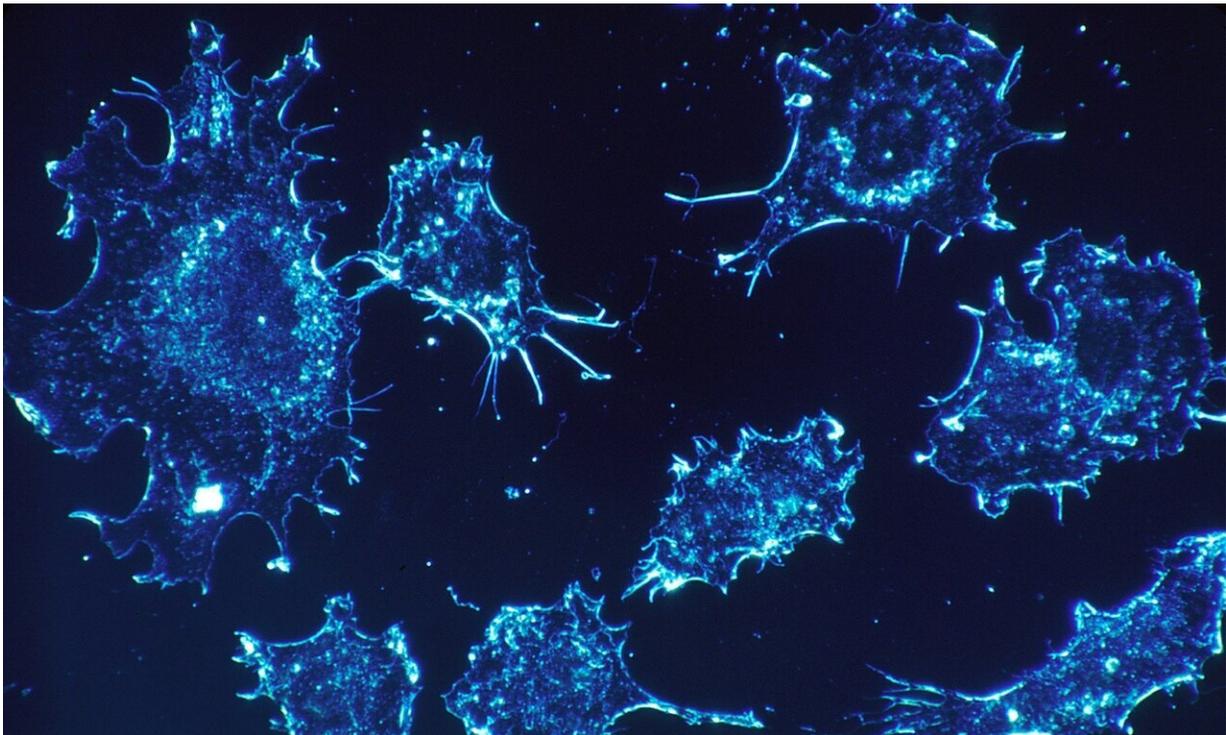


# Research reveals new effects of oxygen deprivation in cancer cells

March 31 2021, by Valerie Gleaton

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A team of University of Colorado School of Medicine researchers recently published a paper offering new insight into the role that oxygen deprivation, or hypoxia, plays in cancer development. CU Cancer Center member Joaquin Espinosa, Ph.D., is the senior researcher on the paper, which he hopes will help lead to more targeted treatments for cancer.

For their paper published this month in the journal *Nature Communications*, Espinosa and the rest of the team—Zdenek Andrysiak, Ph.D.; Heather Bender, Ph.D.; and Matthew Galbraith, Ph.D.—used state-of-the-art genomics technologies to map the response of [cancer cells](#) to [hypoxia](#) with unprecedented detail, leading to novel discoveries about how hypoxia-inducible factors (HIFs) affect cancer cells and [tumor growth](#).

## The great hypoxia debate

The cellular adaptation to hypoxia is one of the fundamental aspects of cancer biology, especially in [solid tumors](#).

"Most tumors cannot grow unless they figure out a way to induce formation of new blood vessels to supply them with oxygen and other nutrients," Galbraith explains. "So, what happens inside of solid tumors is they undergo intermittent periods of low oxygen between rounds of new blood vessel formation."

Past research has primarily focused on the long-term effect of hypoxia on tumor growth, generally characterizing it as oncogenic, or cancer promoting. However, other studies indicated that the factors that sense hypoxia, known as hypoxia inducible factors, or HIFs, can act as suppressors of tumor growth in some settings. In order to advance the field beyond this controversy, Espinosa and colleagues investigated the immediate acute response to hypoxia.

"We employed a cutting-edge genomics technology that nobody had employed in this field before that allowed us to see what happens to cancer cells within minutes of depriving them of oxygen," Espinosa says.

This technology enabled them to identify hundreds of hypoxia-inducible genes activated shortly upon [oxygen deprivation](#), the 'first responders' in

this important cellular response. Then, they employed computational biology approaches on large, publicly available datasets to infer the function of these hypoxia-inducible genes on hundreds of cancer cell lines grown in the lab and hundreds of tumor samples from cancer patients.

What they found was that when a cell is deprived of oxygen, its first reaction is to stop growing in order to preserve its existing nutrients and oxygen. That means at this point, hypoxia causes a tumor-suppressive reaction, mostly by preventing synthesis of new proteins. It is only after longer periods of hypoxia that tumors start to grow and metastasize as the cells invade neighboring tissues in search of oxygen.

"There's been a lot of debate about whether these hypoxia-inducible factors promote tumor growth or prevent tumor growth," Espinosa says. "The conclusion we came to is that everyone was right to a degree. Hypoxia-inducible factors can suppress tumor growth by preventing protein synthesis early on, but they can also advance tumor growth at later stages by promoting the ability of cancer cells to invade neighboring tissues. It depends on when you're looking at it."

Importantly, the mechanisms of tumor suppression and promotion elicited by HIFs are amenable to pharmacological intervention. Tumor suppression is mediated by inhibition of an enzyme known as mTOR, which in turn can be inhibited by available drugs often used in cancer therapies. "mTOR inhibitors could mimic the tumor suppressive effects of HIFs," Galbraith explains.

The mechanism of tumor promotion, on the other hand, has to do with the cells' need for oxygen after an extended period of hypoxia. Usually, our cells are held together and in place by a structure called the extracellular matrix. However, after being deprived of oxygen for a longer amount of time, the HIFs switch on a set of enzymes that can

degrade the extracellular matrix, allowing the cancer cells to escape the oxygen-deprived tumor. This results in the cancer cells entering the bloodstream and spreading to previously healthy tissues.

"These results emphasize the importance of developing inhibitors of hypoxia-inducible enzymes that degrade collagen and other components of the extracellular matrix," Espinosa says.

## **A new map offers hope for targeted treatments**

Espinosa and his team hope that their research will guide the development of future therapies that can better target not only cancer cells themselves, but also target the right processes in cancer cells at the right times. Whereas our previous understanding may have led cancer researchers to try to shut down the hypoxia response altogether, the CU team's research indicates that it may be preferable to target it only at certain times.

"People have been trying to target the hypoxia-inducible factors with different therapeutics, but this research would suggest that you may want to exercise some caution about when you apply those therapeutics, given that the HIFs can be tumor suppressive in the early stages of hypoxia," Galbraith says.

"Since the hypoxic response can be [tumor](#) suppressive in some contexts and oncogenic in other contexts, it's not a good idea to issue a blanket statement that we should always try to shut it down," Espinosa adds.

"Instead, we should be thinking about what aspect of the hypoxic response to target, and that's the aspect where hypoxia drives invasion and metastasis."

The research is also groundbreaking in its detailed mapping of the hypoxic response in [cancer cells](#), which Espinosa says was only possible

using new technologies.

"How do you make new discoveries?" Espinosa asks. "Well, you use new technologies and new instruments, and that's where the Cancer Center is always very supportive, making sure that the Shared Resources have the latest instruments."

Espinosa expects to see follow-up studies from researchers using the map his team has created in the future.

"I would say this is a definitive improvement in the mapping of the early events of hypoxia," Espinosa says. "And the beauty of that is that once you have a good map of the land, a lot of people can use it."

**More information:** Zdenek Andrysiak et al, Multi-omics analysis reveals contextual tumor suppressive and oncogenic gene modules within the acute hypoxic response, *Nature Communications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-21687-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-21687-2)

Provided by CU Anschutz Medical Campus

Citation: Research reveals new effects of oxygen deprivation in cancer cells (2021, March 31) retrieved 19 September 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-03-reveals-effects-oxygen-deprivation-cancer.html>

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