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Brief summary on the Research Work of the Applicant

Background: Mutant KRAS-induced tumorigenesis is prevalent in the lung, colon, and pancreatic ductal adenocarcinomas. For the past 3 decades, KRAS mutants seem undruggable due to their high-affinity GTP-binding pocket and smooth surface. Structure-based drug design helped in the design and development of first-in-class KRAS G12C inhibitor Sotorasib (AMG 510) which was then approved by the FDA. Recent reports state that the AMG 510 is becoming resistant in non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC), and lung adenocarcinoma patients and the crucial drivers involved in this resistance mechanism is unknown. **Methods:** In that study, Initially, the GSE dataset was retrieved from NCBI-GEO, pre-processed, and then subjected to differentially expressed genes (DEG) analysis using the limma package. Then the identified DEGs were subjected to protein-protein interaction (PPI), followed by cluster analysis and hub gene analysis, which resulted in the identification of probable markers. **Results:** Furthermore, the enrichment and survival analysis revealed that the small unit ribosomal protein (RPs) RPS3 is the crucial biomarkers of AMG 510 resistance in KRAS G12C mutant MIA-PaCa2 cells pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma cells. **Conclusion:** Finally, he concluded that the RPS3 is a crucial biomarker in Sotorasib resistance which evades apoptosis by MDM2/4 interaction. he also suggests that the combinatorial treatment of Sotorasib and RNA polymerase I machinery inhibitors could be a possible strategy to overcome resistance and has to be studied in *In vitro* and *In vivo* in near future.

Overall, the applicant's research work identified the novel correlation between the Ribosomopathies and Sotorasib resistance in KRAS G12C mutated Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma.

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