

Functional Analysis of ER Transcriptional Inhibition by CtIP Co-repressor Complex

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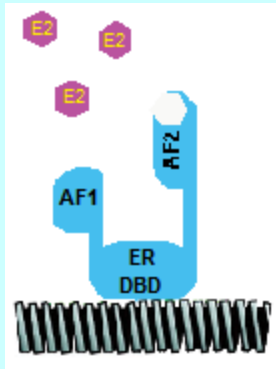
Estrogen Receptor (ER)

- ***ER belongs to family of proteins called nuclear receptors***
 - ***Ligand initiated transcription factor***
- There are numerous nuclear receptor motifs that interact with ER, such as AP-1 and SP-1

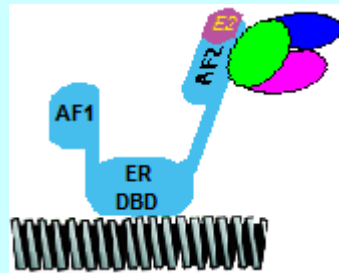
Estrogen and Breast Cancer

- Breast cancer was first recognized to be an E2-dependent disease in 1896.
- Prolonged exposure to E2 results in increased risk for breast cancer.
- E2 promotes breast cancer progression by stimulating malignant cell proliferation

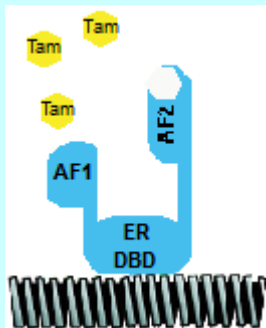
Generalized ER Regulated Transcription



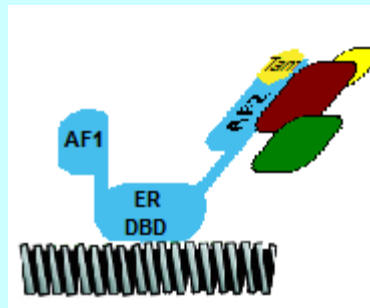
Conformation
Change →



→ Estrogen induced transcription



Conformation
Change →



→ Antagonistic inhibition of transcription

Therapy for Breast Cancer

- Blocking the action of E2 on its receptor
- Reducing circulating levels of E2

Tamoxifen

- Tamoxifen blocks the effects of E2 by binding to ER
- Conformation change = change in co-regulators

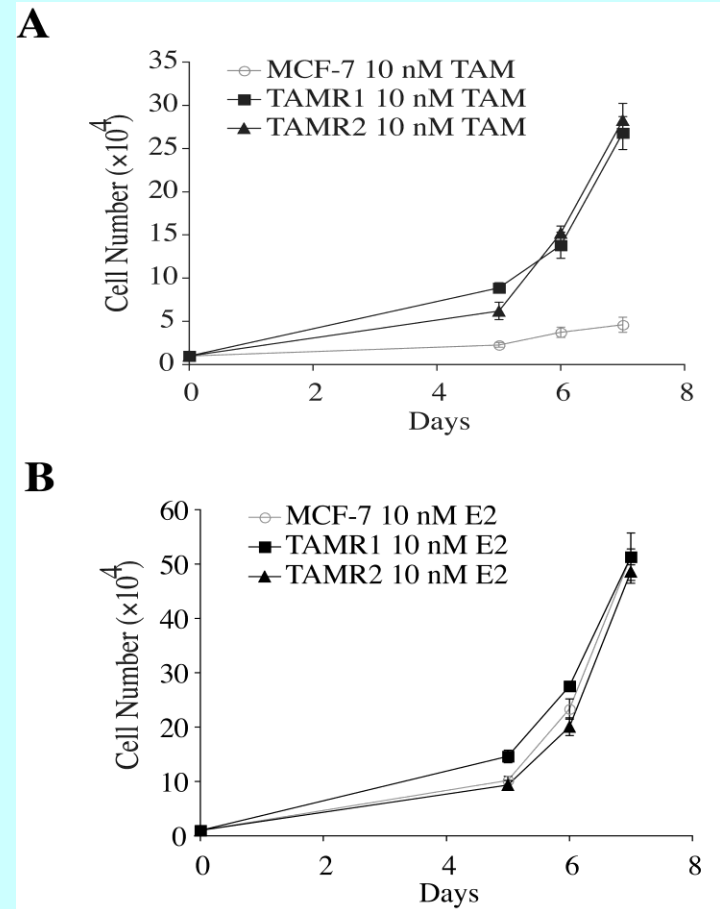
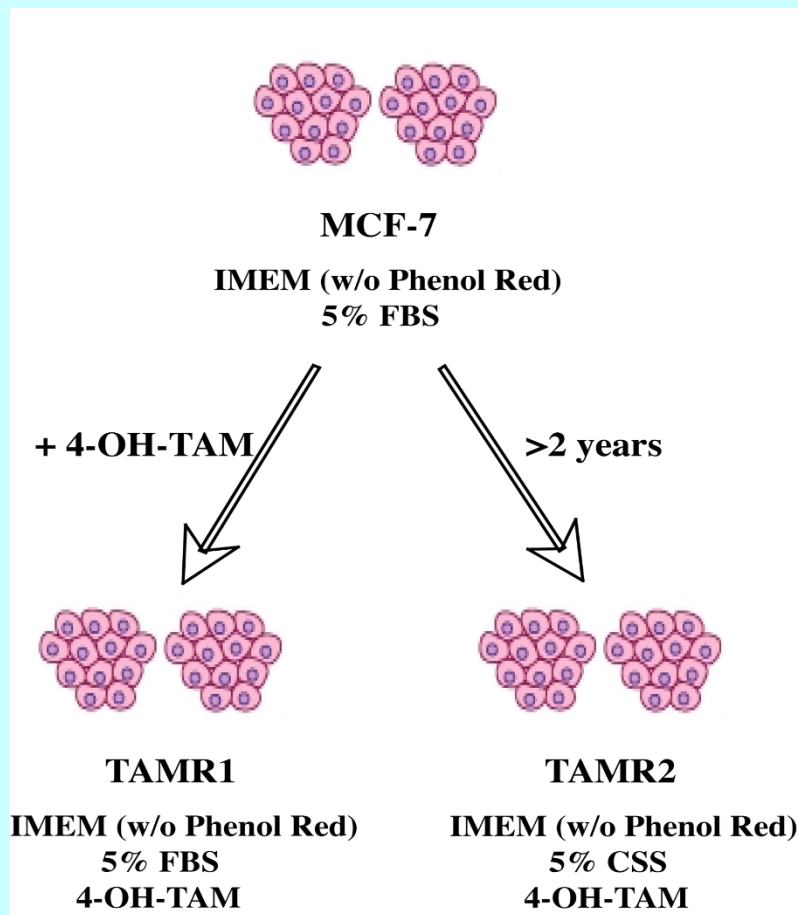
Suspected Mechanisms of Resistance

- Loss of expression or mutation of ER
- Altered expression of co-regulator proteins.

Tamoxifen Resistance

- Many tumors that respond to TAM eventually develop resistance
- Mechanisms of resistance are still poorly understood.

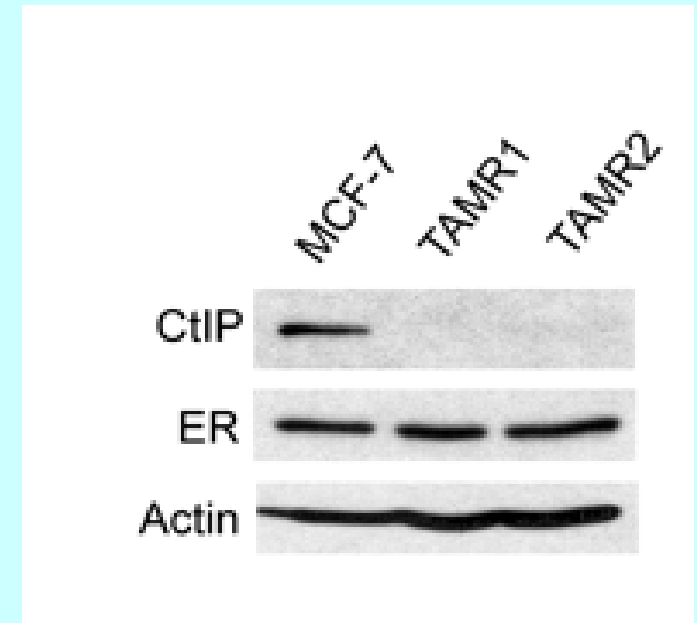
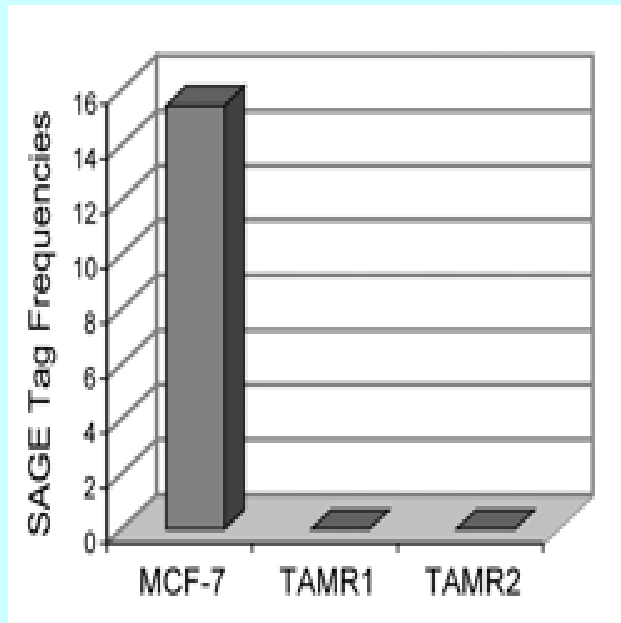
Development of Tamoxifen Resistant MCF-7 Breast Cancer Cell Line Variants



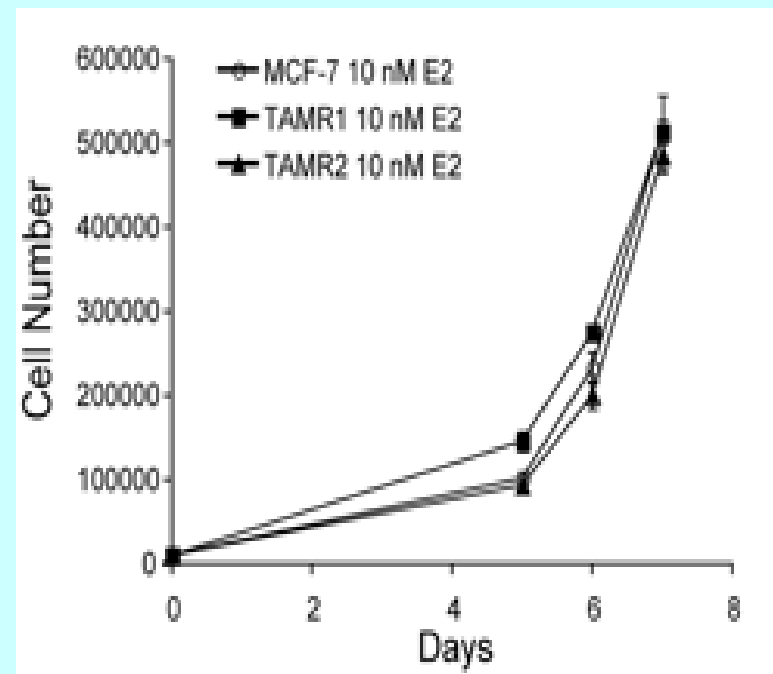
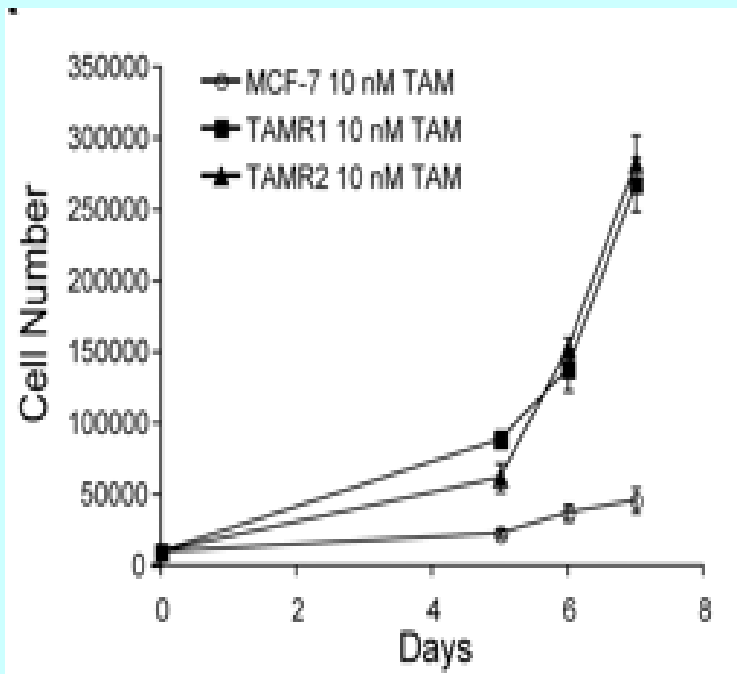
Serial Analysis of Gene Expression (SAGE)

- SAGE in TAMR1 and TAMR2 identified many dysregulated genes
- CtIP was most significantly down regulated

Loss of CtIP in MCF-7 Tamoxifen Resistant Cell Lines



Tamoxifen Resistant MCF-7 Cell Lines



Observation

- Developed Tamoxifen resistance by breast cancer cells
- CtIP most significantly down regulated protein

Hypothesis

- BRCA1 and CtIP are components of a multiprotein complex that functions as a corepressor of ER transcriptional activity.
- Disruption of this complex will result in increased transcription of ER-dependent genes in the absence of E2 stimulation

Additional Question

- Does tamoxifen act as an agonist in the absence of corepressors?

Investigation

- Experiments and Techniques
 - Growth Curve Determination (MTT Assay)
 - Metabolism of reagent by growing cells results in measurable change in absorbance
 - Change in absorbance is proportional to cell number
 - B-gal/Luciferase Assay
 - Utilizes ER-regulated firefly luciferase and beetle luciferine to generate luminescent signal
 - Measured luminescence indicates level of transcription
 - RT-PCR Gene Expression Assay
 - RT-PCR provides a quantitative approach to identifying relative levels of mRNA product
 - Allows us to measure differential gene expression within cells

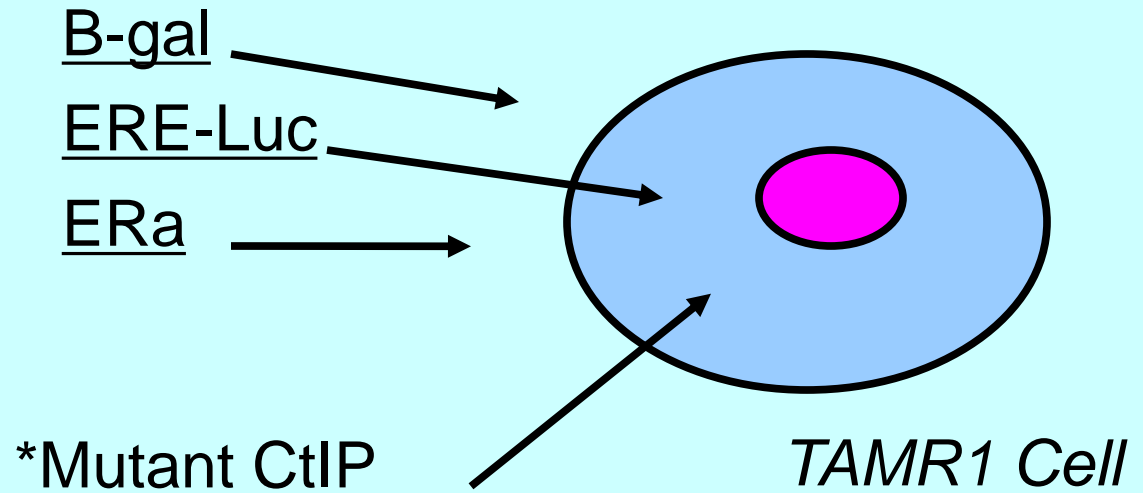
MTT Growth

- Insert graph showing tamr1 vs mcf-7 in css/tam, tamr1 css/tam vs. tamr1 css/etoh, this shows that tam is not acting as agonist in absence of CtIP it just lost its antagonistic properties.
- Show tamr1 in E2/tam/css vs. tam to show tam successfully blocks effects of E2

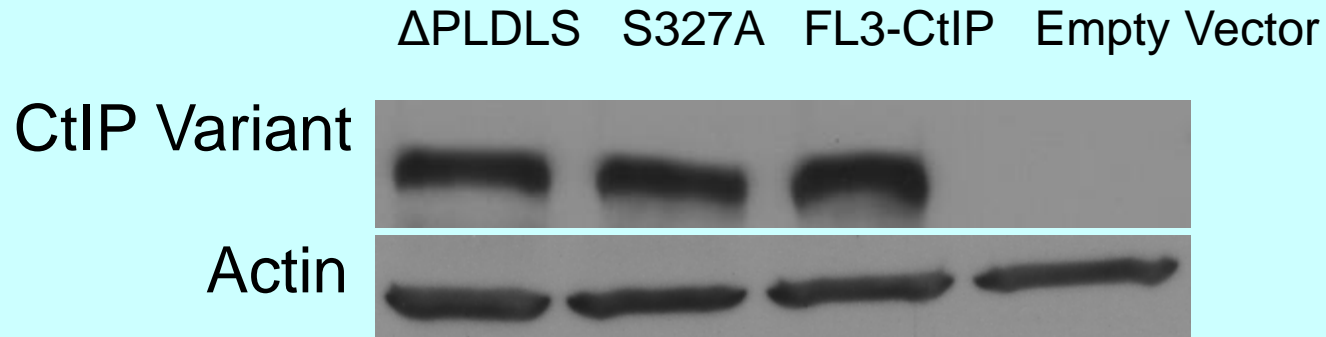
Luciferase Reporter System

- Luciferase Assay- used to quantify ER-regulated gene expression

Transfection of Plasmids

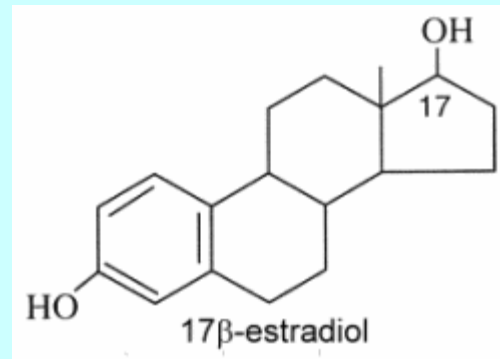
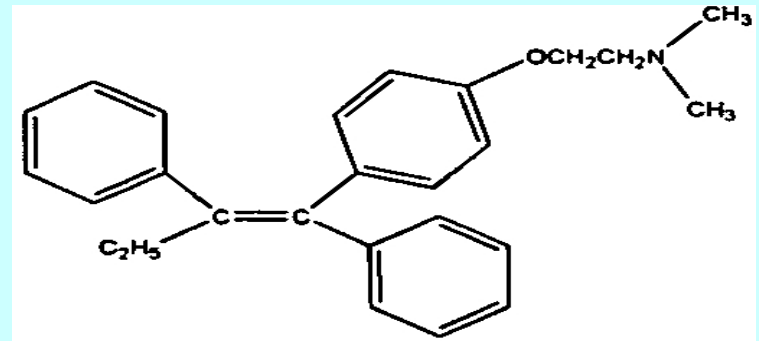


Expression of Transient CtIP



Treatments

- 1uM TAM
- 10nM E2
- 1uM TAM/10nM E2
- EtOH



Results

RT-PCR Gene Expression Assay

- Methods and Conditions
- Results(?)

Interpretation of Data

- Growth Curve Determination
 - Interpretation of Data

Interpretation of Data

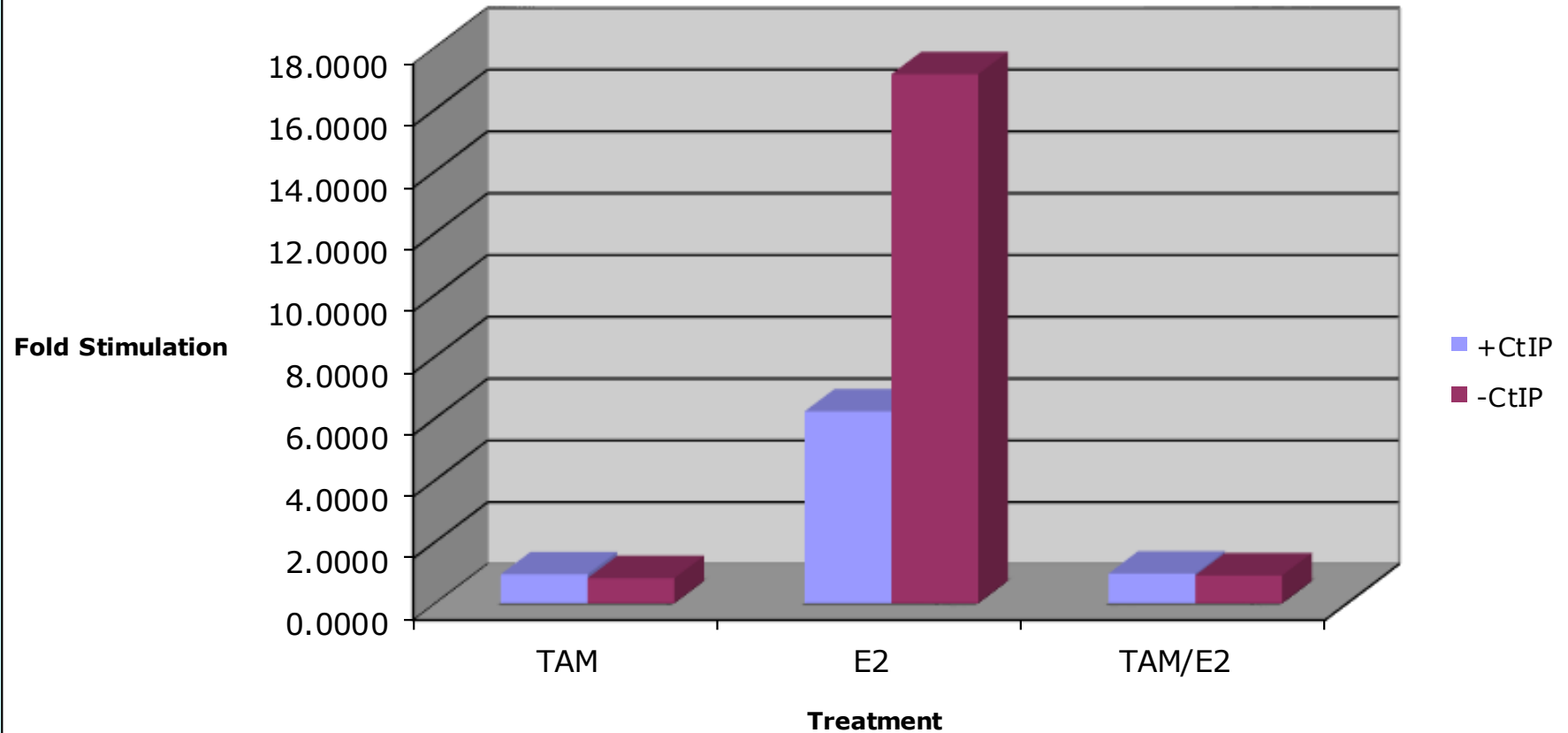
- B-gal Luciferase Assay
 - Interpretation of Data

Interpretation of Data

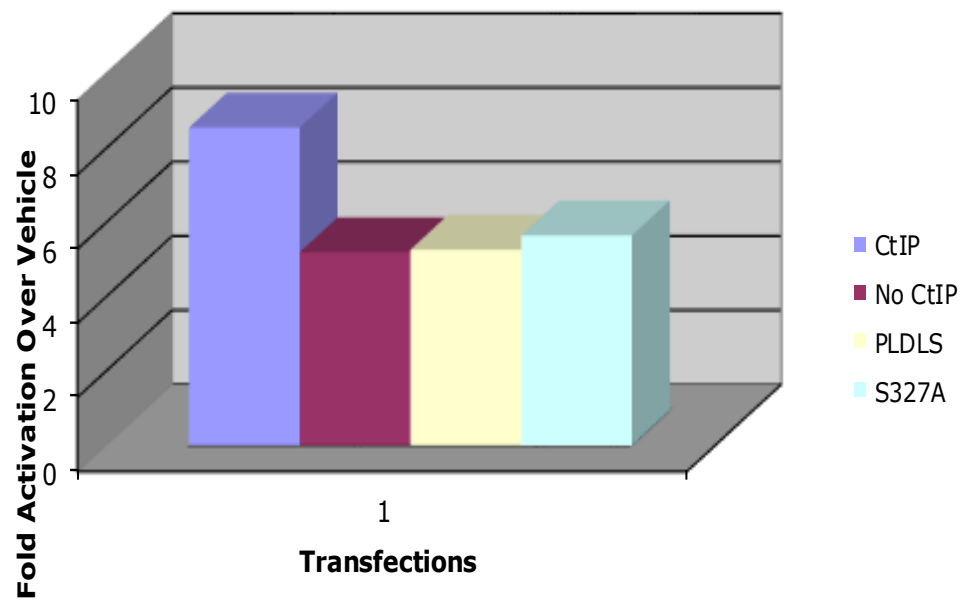
- RT-PCR Gene Analysis
 - Interpretation of Data

Conclusion

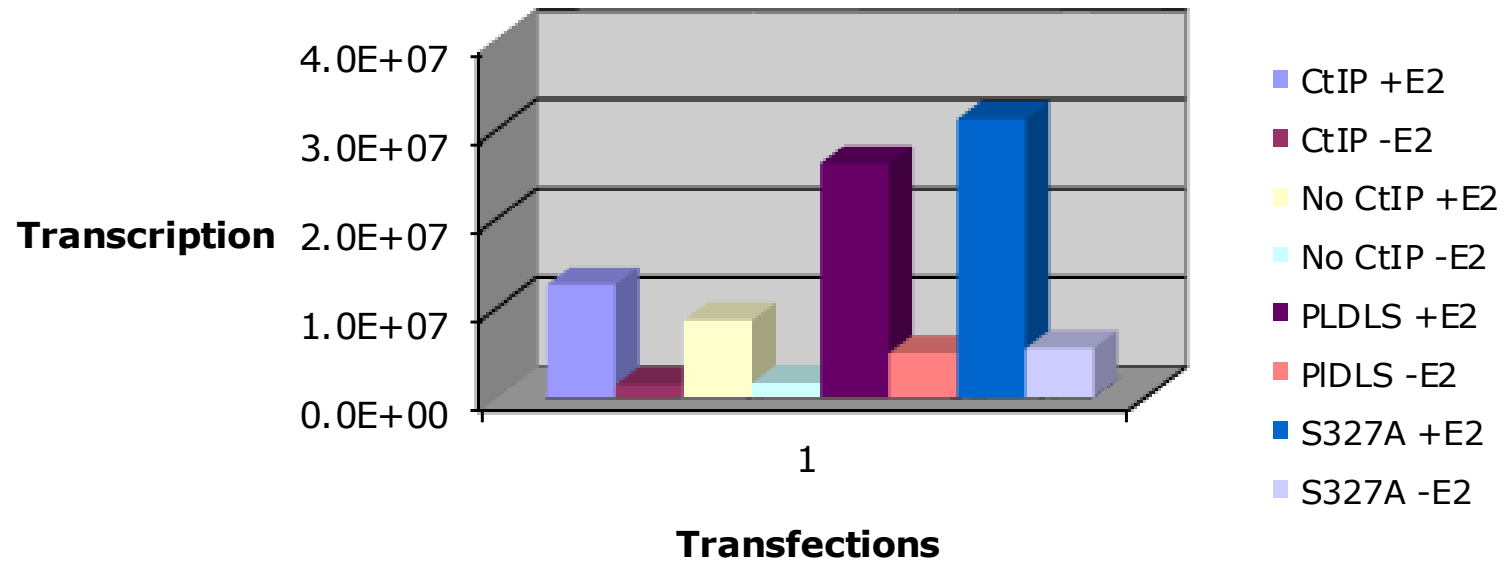
CtIP Repression of Estrogen Dependent Transcription



Estrogen Induced Transcription



Estrogen to Vehicle Comparison



Growth Curve Assay

