

Paper

Article

A non-canonical tricarboxylic acid cycle underlies cellular identity

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04475-w	Paige K. Arnold ^{1,2,6} , Benjamin T. Jackson ^{1,2,6} , Katrina I. Paras ^{1,3} , Julia S. Brunner ¹ , Madeleine L. Hart ⁴ , Oliver J. Newsom ⁴ , Sydney P. Alibeckoff ⁴ , Jennifer Endress ^{1,3} , Esther Drill ⁵ , Lucas B. Sullivan ⁴ & Lydia W. S. Finley ^{1,2,3}
Received: 19 February 2021	
Accepted: 26 January 2022	
Published online: 9 March 2022	
Check for updates	

'Cell Biology Program, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA. *Louis V. Gerstner Jr. Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, New York, NY, USA. *New III Cornell Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Cornell University, New York, NY, USA. *Use in Substantial Science Research Center, Seattle, WA, USA. *Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA. *These authors contributed equality: Paige K. Arnold, Benjamin T. Jackson. *Se-mail finely@missc.com

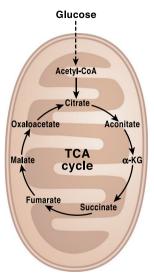
Nature | Vol 603 | 17 March 2022 | 477

Aim

Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle:

- Central hub of cellular metabolism imortant for both energy production and biosynthesis
- Series of chemical reactions to release stored energy through the oxidation of acetyl-CoA derived from carbohydrates, fats, and proteins
- Mammalian cells display diversity in TCA-cycle activity

- → How is this diversity achieved?
- ightarrow Is the TCA cycle critical for establishing cell fate?

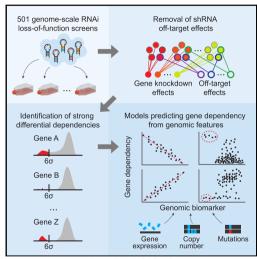


Martínez-Reyes & Chandel; Nat. Commun. (2020)

DepMap project



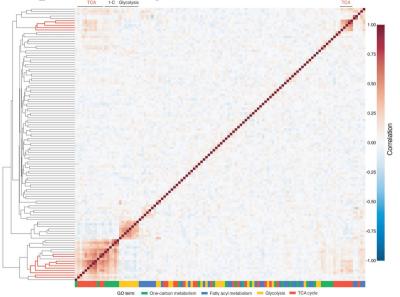
- Project goal: Systematic identification of cancer dependencies
- Genome-scale loss-of-function screens performed in diverse human cancer cell lines
- Dependency score: Function of both the magnitude of the differential dependency and its prevalence in cell line collection

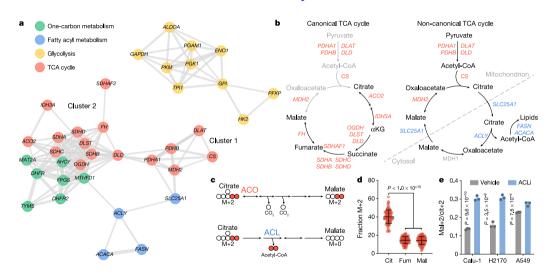


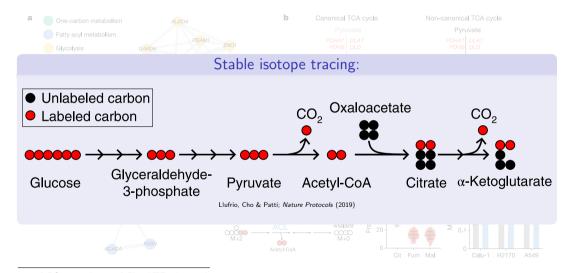
Tsherniak et al. Cell (2017)

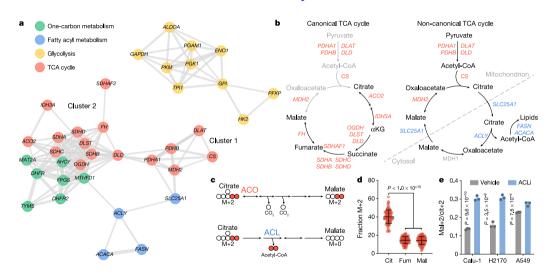
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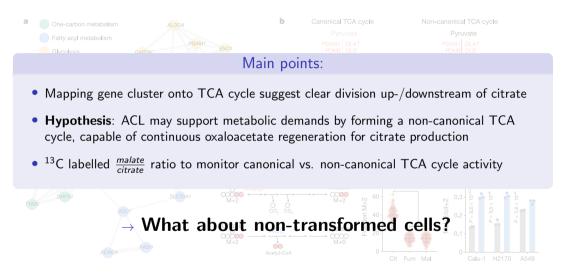
Metabolic gene essentiality correlations across cancer cell lines

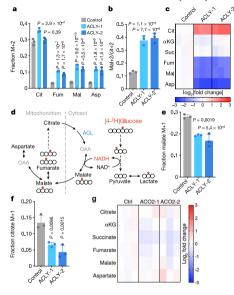




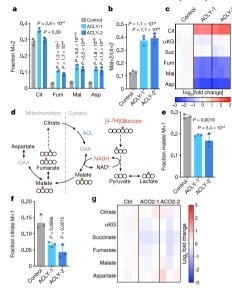




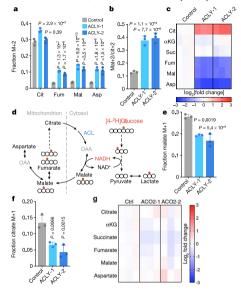




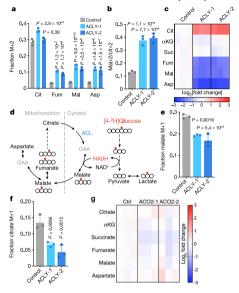
- ES cell line with genetic disruption of Acly and Aco2
- Acly mutation substantially alters levels of TCA cycle metabolites associated with cytosolic citrate processing



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- ightarrow Does a portion of the TCA cycle flow through ACL?

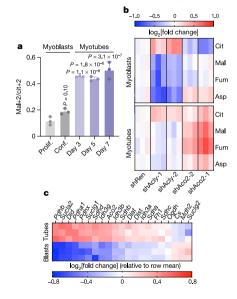


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- Deuterated [4-2H] glucose tracing



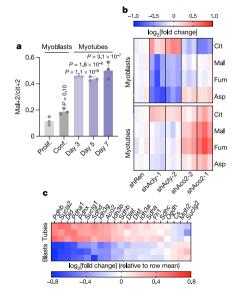
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- Deuterated [4-2H] glucose tracing
- Cytosolic malate is recycled back into the mitochondria for citrate regeneration

TCA cycle choice is cell-state dependent



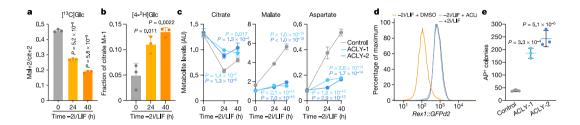
- TCA cycle choice in myoblasts and differentiated myotubes
- Myotubes: increased incorporation of glucose-derived carbons into TCA cycle intermediates
- ACL inhibition effect stronger in myoblasts
- ACO inhibition effect stronger in myotubes

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- ACL inhibition effect stronger in myoblasts
- ACO inhibition effect stronger in myotubes
- → When does the TCA cycle switch occur during differentiation?

Exit from pluripotency requires ACL



- TCA cycle switch after pluripotency exit
- Differentiated cells rely on the non-canonical TCA cycle to maintain TCA cycle intermediates
- TCA cycle configuration plays a role in facilitating cell state transitions

Summary

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→ Main advantages:

- Retain rather than combust reduced carbon and regenerate cytosolic NAD⁺ required to sustain glycolysis
- Non-canonical TCA cycle maintains oxaloacetate regeneration by circumventing several TCA cycle steps which minimizes mitochondrial NADH production

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→ Main advantages:

- Retain rather than combust reduced carbon and regenerate cytosolic NAD⁺ required to sustain glycolysis
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- ightarrow Starting hypothesis based on genetic co-essentiality mapping database ${f DepMap}$

Cancer Dependency Map



 Project goal: Systematic identification of genetic and pharmacologic cancer dependencies and the biomarkers that predict them

Genetic screens

Genome-wide loss-of-function screens (Achilles)

Cellular models

Molecular characterization of exisiting and new cell lines (CCLE/CCLF)

Drug sensitivity

Single and pooled cell line compound screens (PRISM, CTRP)

Predictive modeling

Computational models of vulnerabilities (CDS)

CANCER DEPENDENCY MAP



Genetic targets



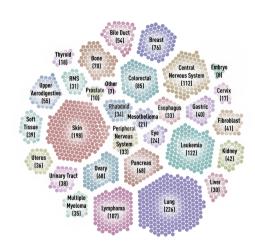
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Cancer Dependency Map

- Achilles project 22Q2 release: 17,387 genes were screened in 1086 cell lines
- → **R** Bioconductor package: "depmap"
- → **Python** PyPI package: "depmap-downloader"



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DepMap Data Explorer

