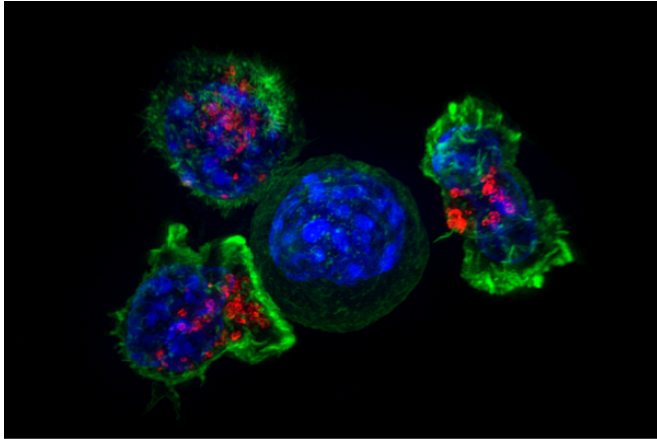


Study provides insight on targeted therapies for colorectal cancer metastasis

16 September 2019, by Allison Perry



Killer T cells surround a cancer cell. Credit: NIH

A new study by University of Kentucky Markey Cancer Center researchers provides new insight on targeted therapy for colorectal cancer metastasis.

Published in *Nature Communications*, the study focused on Neuropilin-1 (NRP1), a [transmembrane protein](#) that has been connected to the progression of cancers, particularly metastasis. The researchers identified two novel human NRP1 splice variants in colorectal [cancer](#), both defective in N-linked glycosylation modification.

This defect leads to a constant amount of the NRP1 variants shuttling between the [cell surface](#) and the inside of the cell upon stimulation of HGF growth factor; it also leads to a decrease in the levels of NRP1 variants' degradation so as to their accumulation on endosomes, the membrane-bound compartments inside a cell.

These NRP1 variants form a complex with MET and α 1-integrin receptors and transport together with these receptors into endosomes. This complex provides persistent endosomal signals to

activate the FAK/p130Cas pathway, thereby promoting colorectal cancer cell migration, invasion and metastasis. Additionally, the colorectal cancer [cells](#) that have formed NRP1 variants/MET/ α 1-integrin complexes are resistant to drugs that inhibit MET tyrosine kinase activity, suggesting that colorectal cancer patients with these variants are likely to not respond to MET-targeted therapy.

The study was led by the lab of Qing-Bai She, associate professor in the UK Department of Pharmacology and Nutritional Sciences.

"These variants may serve as a predictive marker for colorectal cancer metastasis," said She. "Our findings provide a new avenue of exploration by blocking internalization or formation of the NRP1 variants/Met/ α 1-integrin complexes or alternatively by inhibiting their endosomal signals on activation of FAK/p130Cas pathway for targeted therapies of [colorectal cancer](#) metastasis."

More information: Xiuping Huang et al. N-glycosylation-defective splice variants of neuropilin-1 promote metastasis by activating endosomal signals, *Nature Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-11580-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-11580-4)

Provided by University of Kentucky

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