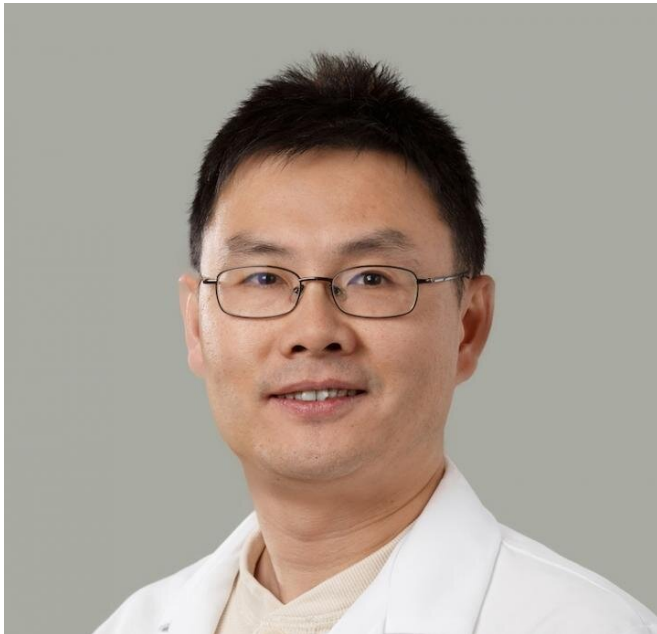


Scientists ID gene responsible for deadly glioblastoma

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The discovery of the oncogene responsible for glioblastoma could be the brain tumor's Achilles' heel, says Hui Li, PhD, of the University of Virginia School of Medicine and the UVA Cancer Center. Credit: UVA Health

Scientists have identified an oncogene (a cancer-causing gene) responsible for glioblastoma, the deadliest brain tumor. The discovery offers a promising new treatment target for a cancer that is always fatal.

The researchers say the [oncogene](#) is essential to the survival of the [cancer cells](#). Without it, the cancer cells die. Scientists have already developed many targeted therapies for other cancers with a similar 'oncogene addiction.'

"Glioblastoma is one of the most deadly cancers. Unfortunately, there is no effective treatment option for the disease. The current standard option, radiation plus temozolomide, which

displayed a 2.5-month better survival rate, was hailed as a great success. Clearly, better understanding and new therapeutic targets are urgently needed," said researcher Hui Li, Ph.D., of the University of Virginia School of Medicine and the UVA Cancer Center. "The novel oncogene we discovered promises to be an Achilles' heel of glioblastoma, with its specific targeting potentially an effective approach for the treatment of the disease."

Targeting Glioblastoma

Oncogenes are naturally occurring [genes](#) that spiral out of control and cause cancer. The oncogene Li and his colleagues identified, AVIL, normally helps cells maintain their size and shape. But the gene can be shifted into overdrive by a variety of factors, the researchers found. This causes cancer cells to form and spread.

Blocking the gene's activity completely destroyed glioblastoma cells in lab mice but had no effect on healthy cells. This suggests targeting the gene could be an effective treatment option.

"AVIL is overexpressed in 100% of glioblastoma cells and clinical samples, and is expressed at even higher level in so called glioblastoma stem cells, but hardly expressed in [normal cells](#) and tissues," said Li, of UVA's Department of Pathology. "Silencing the gene wiped out glioblastoma cells in culture and prevented animal xenografts, while having no effect on normal control cells. Clinically, high AVIL expression correlates with worse patient outcome. These findings and classic transformation assays proved AVIL being a bona fide oncogene."

Identifying Oncogenes

Identifying an oncogene, as Li and his colleagues have done, is an important step toward developing a treatment. But identifying oncogenes is very difficult. The environment inside [cells](#) is so complex

that it's hard to determine cause-and-effect.

Li and his team weren't even working on glioblastoma when they first caught the scent that led to the discovery. Instead, they were studying a rare childhood cancer called rhabdomyosarcoma. (Childhood cancers typically are easier to understand and involve fewer mutations than adult cancers.)

During their research, the scientists discovered an abnormality in the AVIL gene. That prompted them to examine adult cancers to see if the gene could be contributing there. And it was. The researchers concluded the gene plays a "critical role" in [glioblastoma](#), they report in a new scientific paper outlining their findings.

Li and his team believe their approach can be used to discover other oncogenes—hopefully leading to new treatments for a variety of cancers.

"In this day and age, many people thought that all the significant oncogenes have been discovered, Here we uncovered a novel powerful oncogene, and elucidated its signaling pathways, all starting from studying a structure variant in a pediatric cancer. In the past, numerous significant discoveries in [cancer](#) also stemmed from studying pediatric tumors" Li said. "We believe this is a strategy can be applied to find novel players in other adult cancers."

More information: Zhongqiu Xie et al, A cytoskeleton regulator AVIL drives tumorigenesis in glioblastoma, *Nature Communications* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-020-17279-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-17279-1)

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