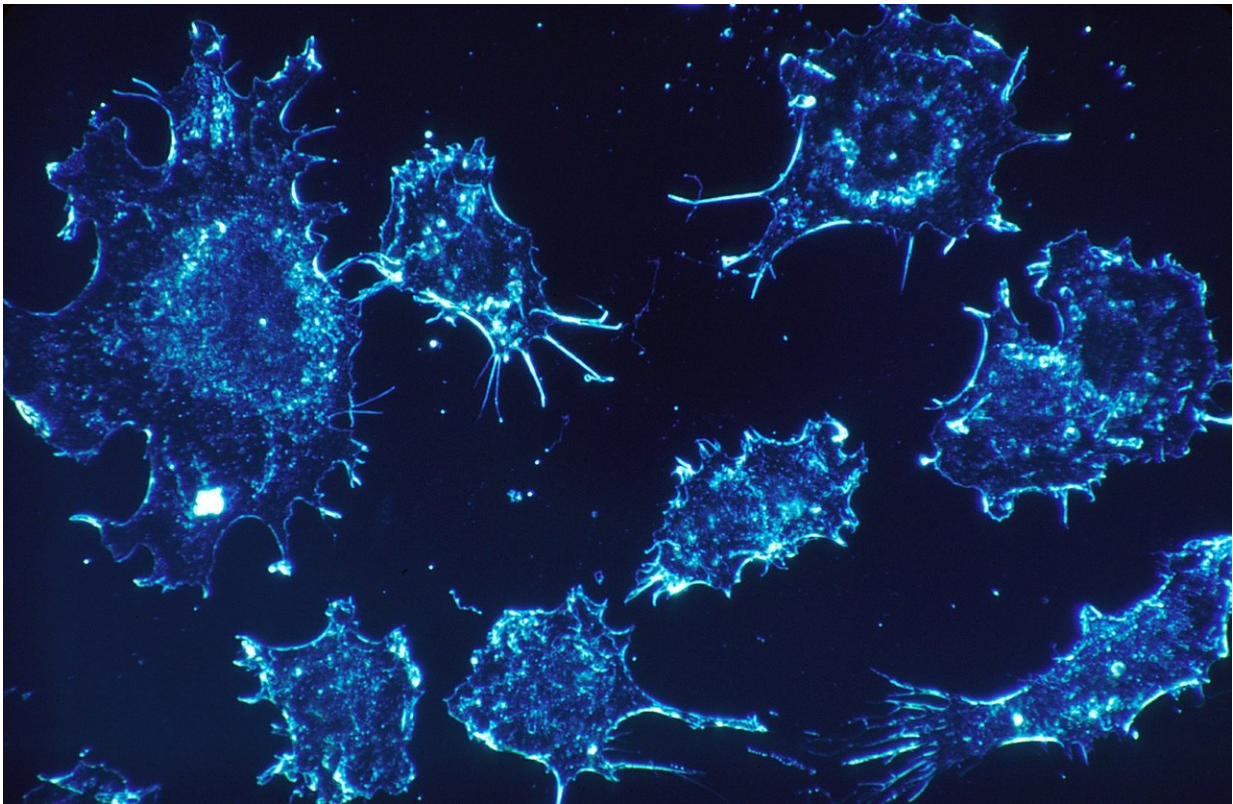


Newly discovered mechanism controls cancer cell growth and metabolism

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In a new study published in the journal *Cell Death & Differentiation*, researchers at Karolinska Institutet have conducted a translational study that identified a new mechanism for controlling the breakdown of glucose in several different cancer forms. The discovery could lead to

new therapeutic strategies aimed to reduce cancer growth.

A common problem with the current [cancer](#) drugs (chemotherapy) is that they are focused on preventing the growth of [cells](#) that divide quickly. Since certain normal healthy cells divide as quickly as cancer cells, chemotherapy eliminates healthy cells as well. This leads to many severe side effects for patients.

A hallmark of cancer is that cancer cells alter their metabolism to support the generation of energy and cellular building blocks, required for a rapid proliferation. An altered [glucose](#) metabolism is the most common metabolic alteration observed across cancer types where cancer cells develop addiction to glucose.

"Since the metabolism of cancer cells is different from normal cells, there is the possibility to selectively block cancer metabolism without significantly affecting normal healthy cells. This could lead to a new and more specific cancer treatment as well as fewer side effects for the patients," says Erik Norberg, Associate Professor at the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology.

The research team has now found that the deubiquitinase (DUB) JOSD2 is a prognostic factor in [lung cancer](#) with the capability to control the breakdown of glucose in several distinct cancer types (including lung, breast and ovarian cancer).

They have studied metabolism in detail through global metabolomics and quantitative proteomics and identified a new protein complex in [cancer cells](#) and tumors consisting of Aldolase A, Phosphofructokinase (PFK-1) and Phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase (PHGDH). The results show that JOSD2 can stimulate the enzyme complex to metabolize glucose.

"In particular, we are very excited by the fact that genetic removal of

JOSD2 prevented cancer cell growth. Beyond the fact that the finding of the new regulatory mechanism is interesting from a basic science perspective as to how metabolism works in tumors, we believe that this mechanism could be used to slow down [cancer growth](#)," says Erik Norberg.

Deubiquitination enzymes emerges as important regulators of metabolism as well as metabolic heterogeneity.

"In a previous study with translational focus, we analyzed more than 500 lung cancer patients and identified that metabolism in this disease is heterogeneous. We observed that deubiquitination enzymes (DUB's) may be important in this by stabilizing cancer-driving proteins. Our research team has since devoted ourselves aiming to understand whether DUBs are important regulators of [metabolism](#) as well as metabolic heterogeneity."

More information: Lyudmila Krassikova et al. The deubiquitinase JOSD2 is a positive regulator of glucose metabolism, *Cell Death & Differentiation* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41418-020-00639-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41418-020-00639-1)

Provided by Karolinska Institutet

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