

## がん幹細胞の造腫瘍活性に対する持続的制御法の確立 [キーワード:がん幹細胞,成体幹細胞,酸化ストレス] 准教授 岸本幸治

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## 内容:

iPS細胞など未分化細胞の人工的操作は細胞の「がん化」という影を投じ、再生医療の安全性をおびやかしています。一方で炎症をはじめとする酸化ストレスによっ て正常幹細胞のがん化や、分化細胞のがん幹細胞化が誘導されることが示唆され ています。細胞の分化・脱分化の過程でおこるがん化の分子的機序の解明には多 大な尽力がなされていますが、未だ不明な点が数多くのこされています。さらにが ん幹細胞は正常幹細胞と局在場所や性質において類似点が多く、このことも、がん 幹細胞に対する治療法開発をさらに困難にしています。私どもの研究目的は、分 化・脱分化の過程で起こる細胞のがん化の仕組みを標的分子の機能解明を通じて 明らかにし、抗がん化作用を持つ治療法を見いだすことです。19世紀、ドイツの細 胞病理学者であるウィルヒョウは「がんは、何らかの刺激により組織が損傷され、そ の局所炎症から生じる。」と唱えましたが、現代において、この考えはがん幹細胞の 発生機序にも当てはまるのではないかと考えています。

我々は、酸化ストレスによって誘導・活性化される特定の膜受容体(G2A)や脂質 代謝酵素に由来する新規タンパク質(KIDScPLA<sub>2</sub>)が、がん幹細胞や正常幹細胞の 発生・維持を制御していることを見いだしました。これらの分子は細胞が過剰な刺 激にさらされた際に、細胞の幹細胞化促進と選別を行っており、例えば、G2Aの発 現を抑制すると細胞に分化誘導の効果が現れることなどが示されました。これらの 分子が持つ性質を利用してリプログラミング化に伴う未分化細胞悪性化およびが んの再発・転位のリスクを低減させる治療法、すなわち、がん幹細胞の造腫瘍活性 を持続的に制御する方法の開発と創薬を目指して研究を進めています。

近年、脂質代謝の変化が幹細胞や微小環境の制御に深く関わっていることが理解されはじめています。我共は酸化ストレスと密接な関係にある脂質代謝の観点からもがん幹細胞制御法におけるブレークスルー・イノベーションを実現したいと考えています。

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FACULTY OF BIOSCIENCES BIOINDUSTRY

# **Establishment of Sustainable Control of Cancer Stem Cell Tumorigenicity** Associate professor Koji Kishimoto

We are dedicated to the following studies, which contribute to the low risk and peace of mind associated with regenerative medicine.

## **Development of Novel Effective Treatments Toward Cancer Stem Cells**



1. G2A (GPR132) is a membrane receptor belonging to G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily.

2. G2A is activated with oxidized fatty acids and proton.

# Malignancy Traditional-treatment

## **Development of Novel Drugs Possessing Neuroprotective Action**

1. Neuronal excitation induced a truncated mRNA covering from the 10<sup>th</sup> exon to the final exon on cytosolic phospholipase  $A_2\alpha$  (cPLA<sub>2</sub> $\alpha$ ) (KIDScPLA<sub>2</sub>) in the dentate gyrus dramatically.

Non-cance

stem cells

2. KIDScPLA<sub>2</sub> protein hardly showed PLA<sub>2</sub> activity and was induced in specific tissue regions, where were potential ones in which adult stem cells were found.

#### **KIDScPLA**<sub>2</sub> Predicted 3D structure of KIDScPLA, through iCn3D Structure Viewer (NCBI/NIH) based on **Oxidative stress** a report of Dessen A et al. Cell 97 349 (1999) Injury of ischemia-reperfusion Excitatory stimulation of neurons Niche for stem cells Adult Non-DScPLA (Target molecule) tem cells stem cells Tolerance Neurotransmitte function

### Introduction:

Regenerative medicine presents many promising opportunities, but is not without potential risks. The purposeful manipulation of unspecialized cells, such as induced pluripotent stem cells, has contributed greatly to the development of regenerative medicine. However, these manipulations may also facilitate unintended consequences, such as the accumulation of unrepaired malignant alterations. Many questions concerning both malignant alteration of unspecialized cells and malignant dedifferentiation of cells remain unanswered despite substantial research efforts. Additionally, parallels between normal stem cells and cancer stem cells further complicate the development of new medical treatments targeting cancer stem cells. Therefore, we hope to elucidate the molecular mechanisms underlying stem cell malignant transformation, with the ultimate aim of developing effective treatments and novel drugs targeted towards cancer stem cells. We also believe that our study will help develop a mechanism whereby reoccurrence and metastasis can be halted following treatment, enhancing the potential for these treatments to be successful. The 19<sup>th</sup> century German pathologist R. L. Virchow highlighted the importance of inflammatory stimulation in cancer with his chronic irritation theory: cancer is caused by severe irritation in the tissues and arises from the activation of dormant cells. We propose that this theory can be applied to better understand the pathogenesis of cancer stem cells.

With this understanding, we have identified a cell membrane receptor and a protein derived from a lipid-metabolizing enzyme that are both activated by oxidative stress to regulate the initiation and maintenance of cancer stem cells. We are now investigating the utility of this system for efforts to bring the tumorigenic capacity of cancer stem cells under control. We are also further refining our understanding of the mechanisms involved. We believe that this work will aid the development of novel treatments and drugs that will mitigate the risks of malignant alteration of unspecialized cells during reprogramming and malignant dedifferentiation of cancer cells.

Lipid metabolism in stem cells is emerging as an important mechanism of control for stem cells and the stem cell niche. Given the close associations between oxidation and lipid metabolism, we are enthusiastic about the prospects of this work to yield an innovative breakthrough in the control of cancer stem cells.

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