

Extracellular matrix deterioration

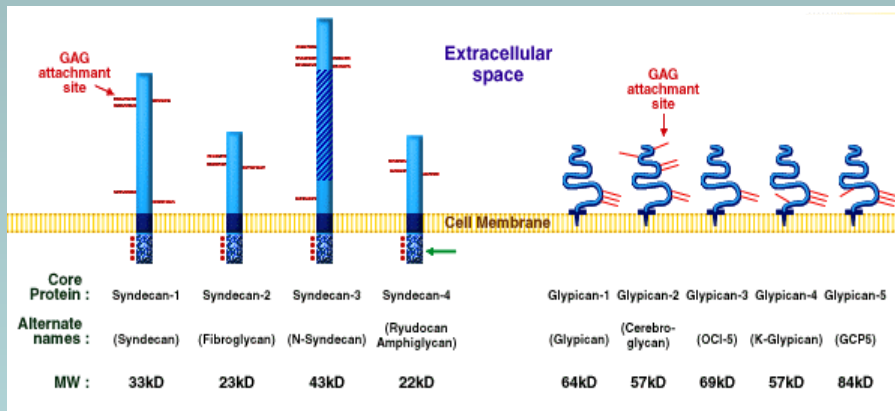
Lessons from laryngeal and colorectal cancer

D. H. Vynios

Section of Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry &
Natural Products, Department of Chemistry,
University of Patras, Greece

Proteoglycans: many forms and many functions

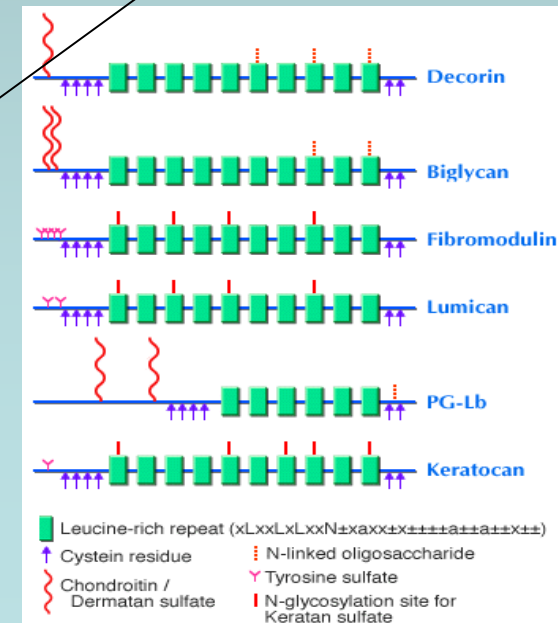
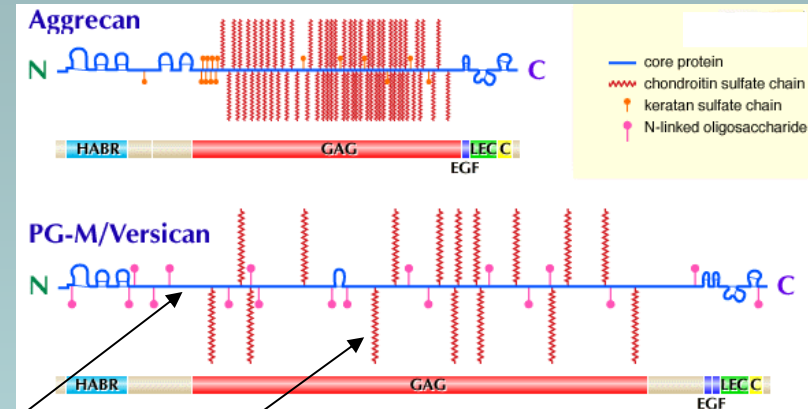
Membrane-bound PGs



Protein core

Glycosaminoglycans

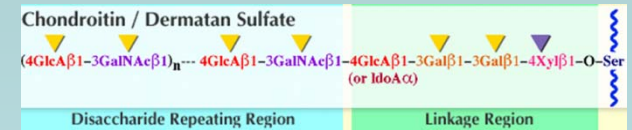
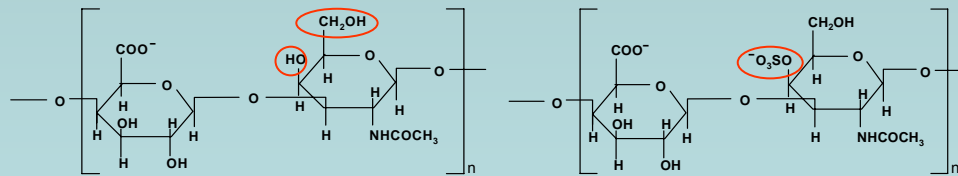
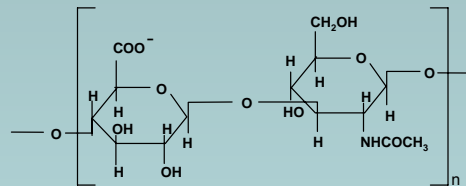
Extracellular PGs



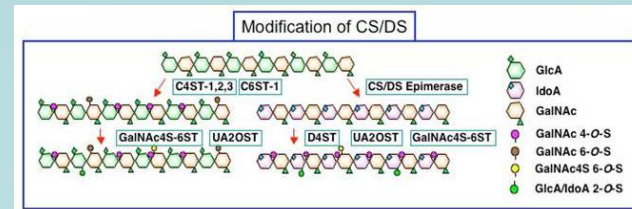
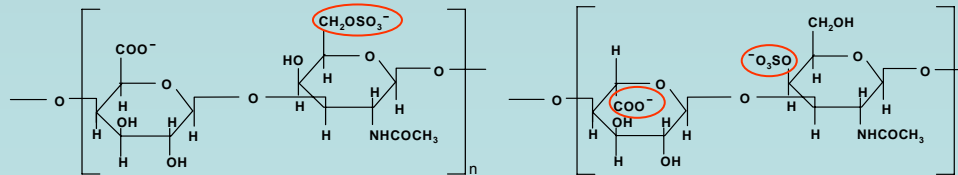
Glycosaminoglycans

- A specific class of heteropolysaccharides
 - found mainly in the ECM
 - implicated in many physiological and pathological processes

- HA



- CS/DS



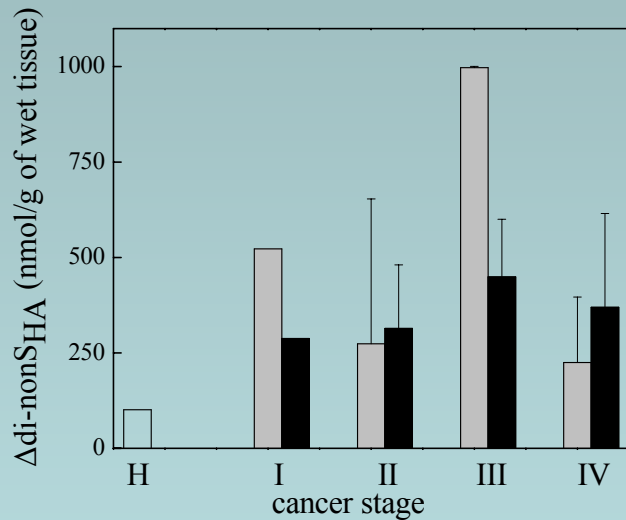
Enzymes in GAGs biosynthesis

- Biosynthesis of HA
 - HAS1, HAS2, HAS3

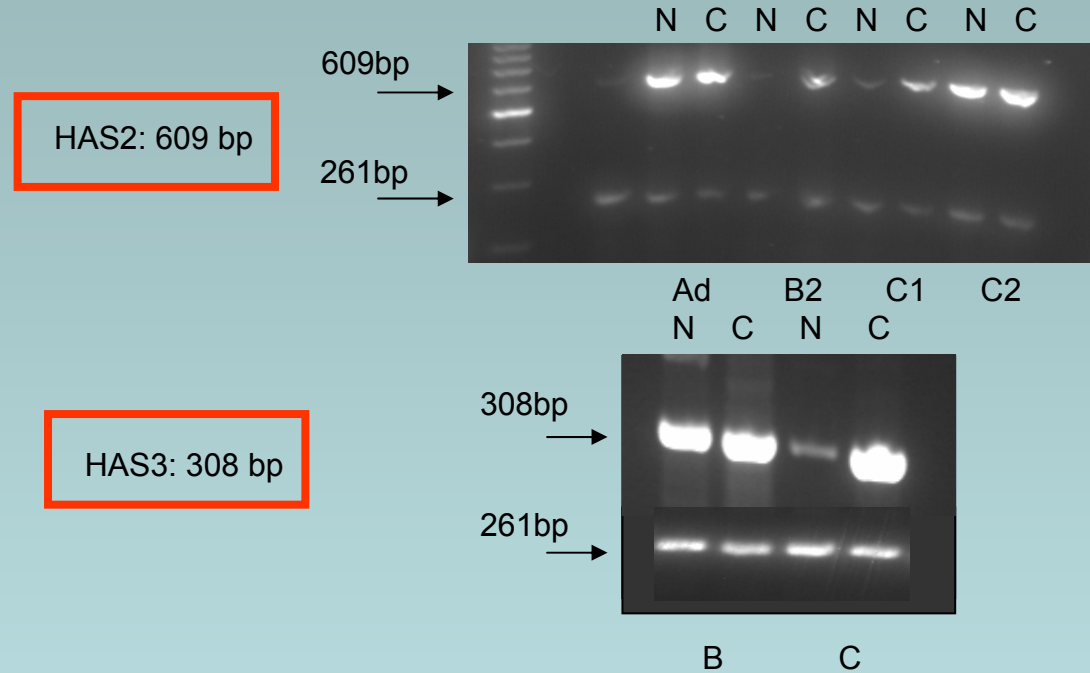
- Biosynthesis of CS/DS
 - CHSY1, CHSY2 (CHPF), CHSY3
 - C4ST1, CHST3
 - DSE, D4ST1

Hyaluronan and colorectal cancer

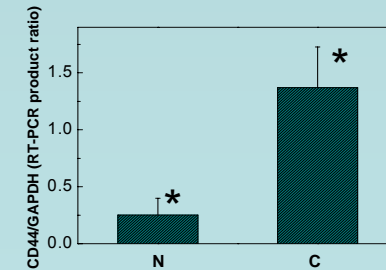
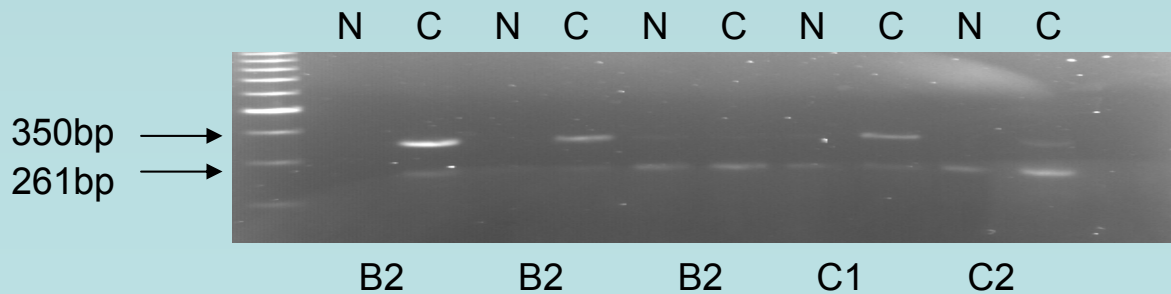
- Total HA** ↑



- Increased synthases activity



- Increased CD44 expression



CS/DS and cancer

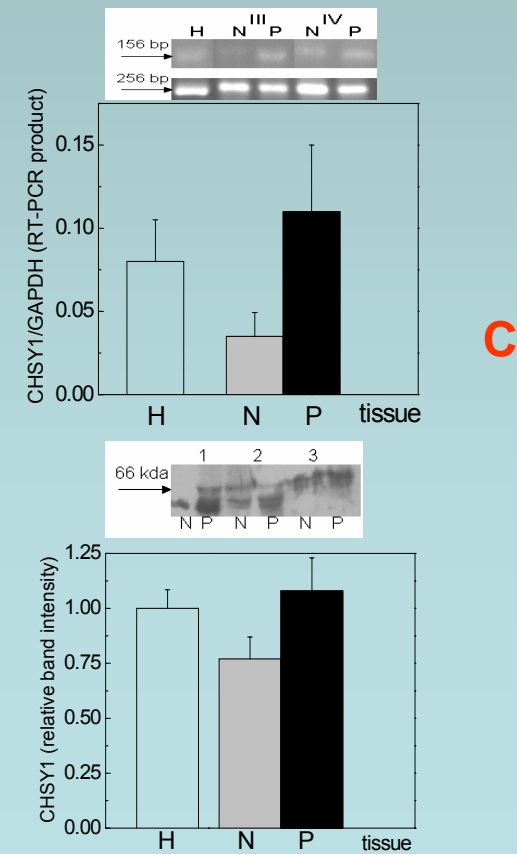
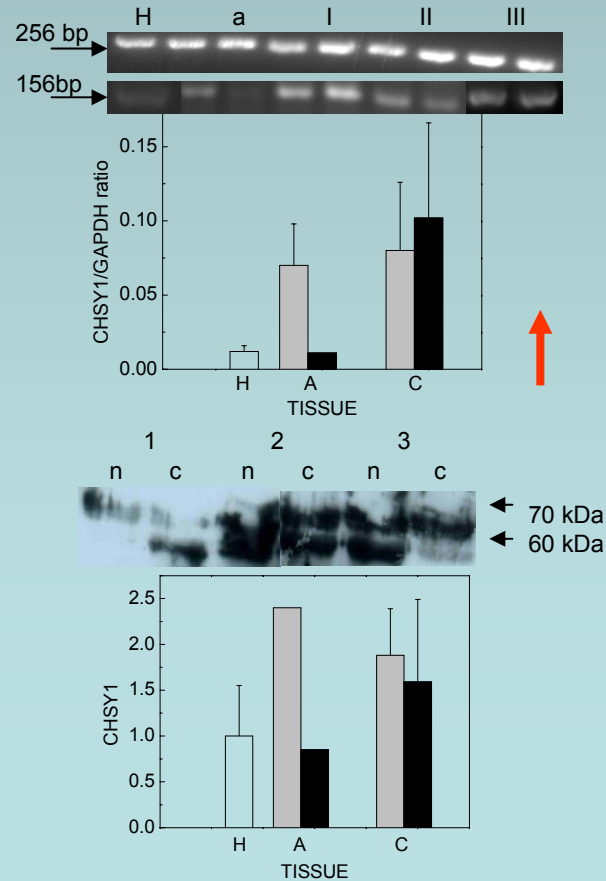
Colorectal cancer

- **Total CS/DS** ↑
- Increased synthases activity

Laryngeal cancer

- **CS** ↓ **DS** ↑
- ? synthases activity

CHSY1



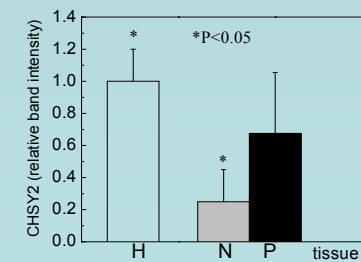
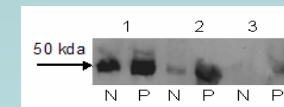
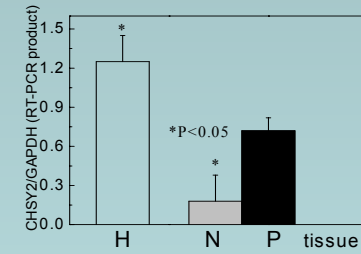
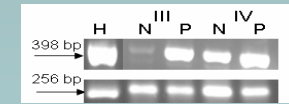
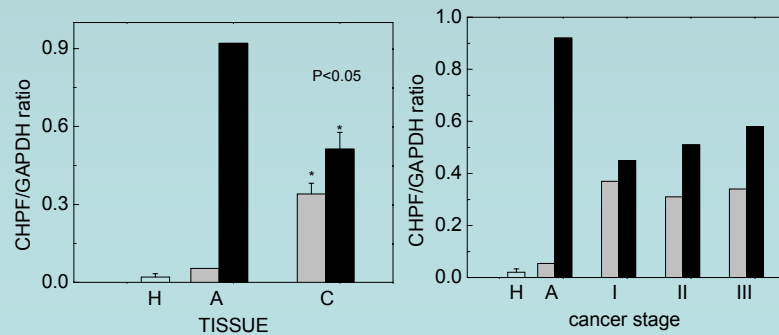
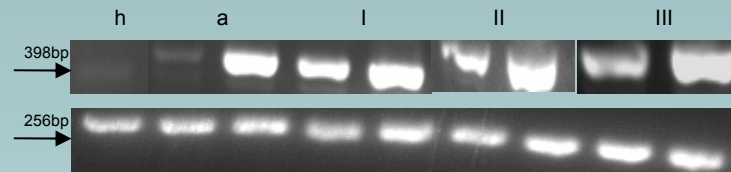
CS/DS and cancer

Colorectal cancer

- **Total CS/DS** ↑
- Increased synthases activity

Laryngeal cancer

- **CS** ↓ **DS** ↑
- ? synthases activity

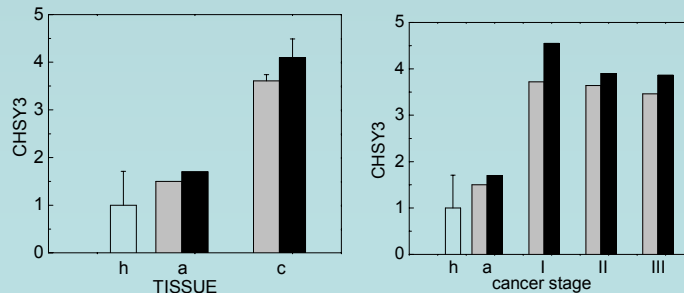
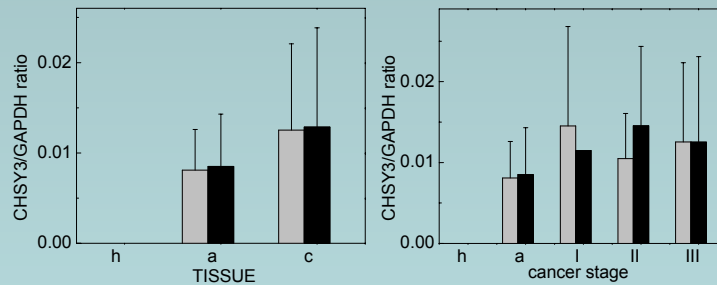
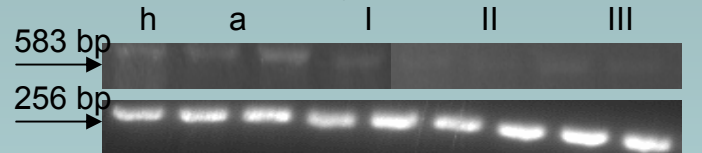


**CHSY2
(CHPF)**

CS/DS and cancer

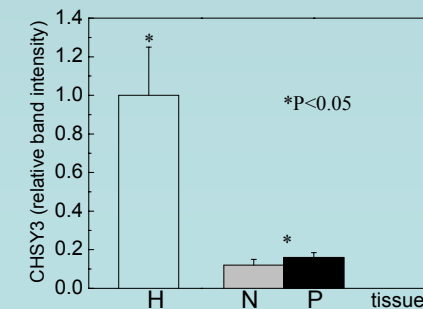
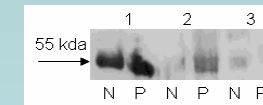
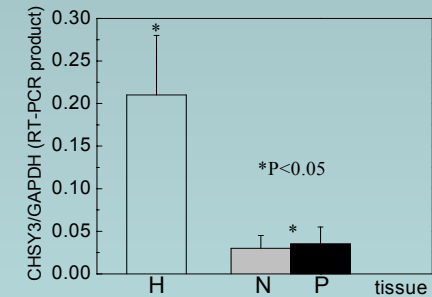
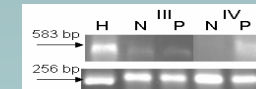
Colorectal cancer

- **Total CS/DS** ↑
- Increased synthases activity



Laryngeal cancer

- **CS** ↓
- **DS** ↑
- ? synthases activity

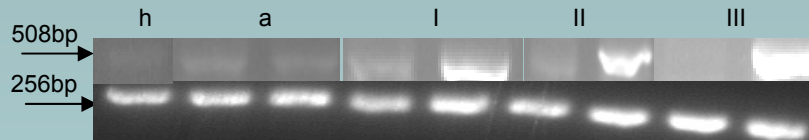


CHSY3

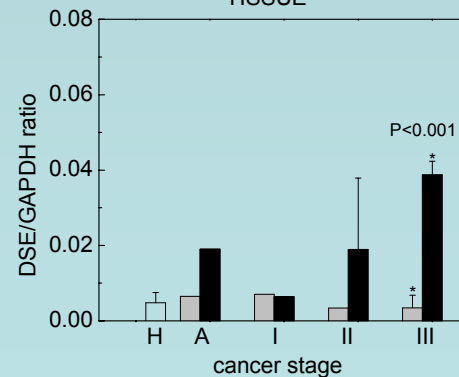
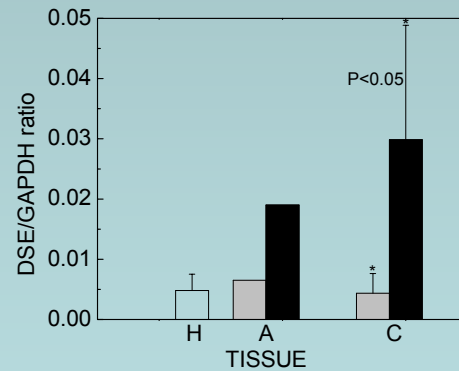
CS/DS and cancer

Colorectal cancer

- CS increases more than DS

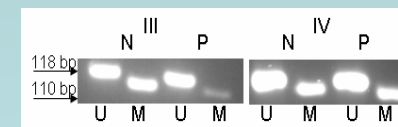
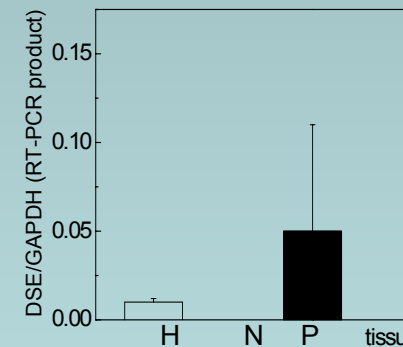
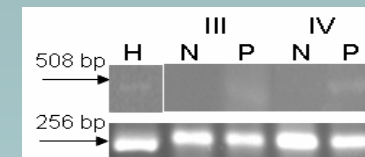


DSE



Laryngeal cancer

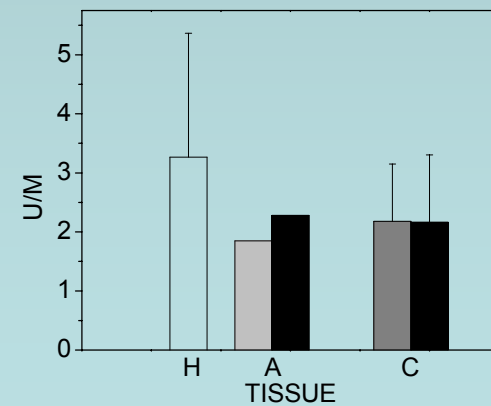
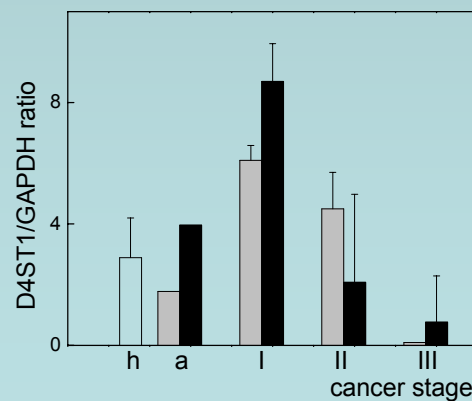
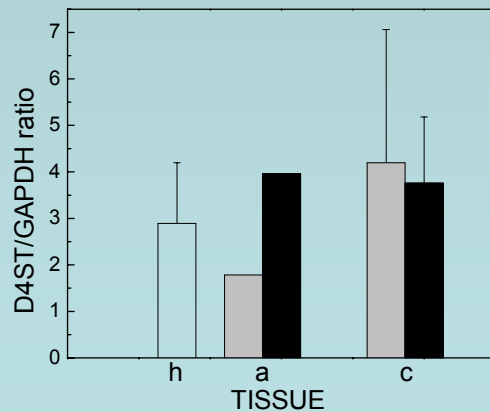
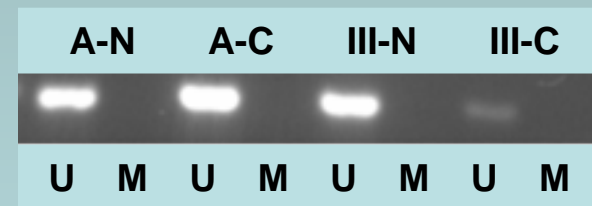
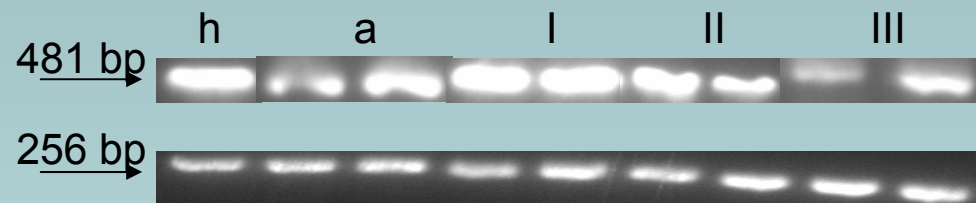
- DS increases



DSE expression is controlled by methylation of the promoter region in certain samples

CS/DS and colorectal cancer

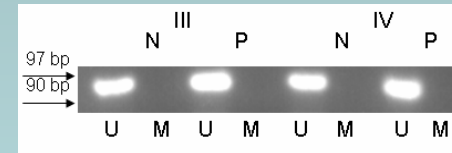
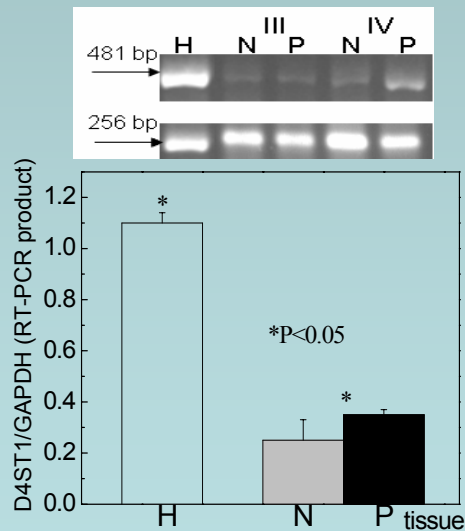
- CS increases extremely more than DS at late stages
- D4ST1 activity



Methylation of the promoter region of the gene occurred at late stages

CS/DS and laryngeal cancer

- CS biosynthesis is favored at late stages
- D4ST1 activity

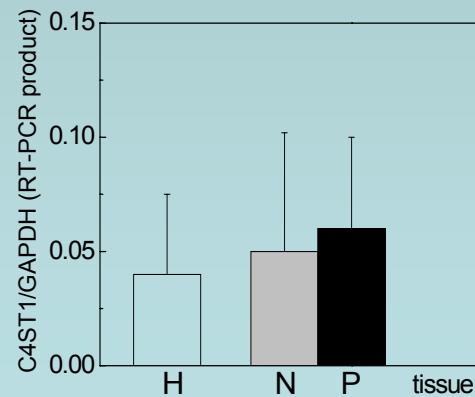
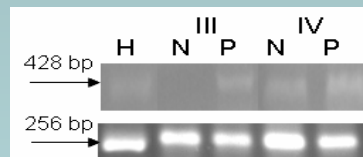


The CpG island near the promoter region was fully unmethylated therefore it did not affect enzyme expression

CS/DS and laryngeal cancer

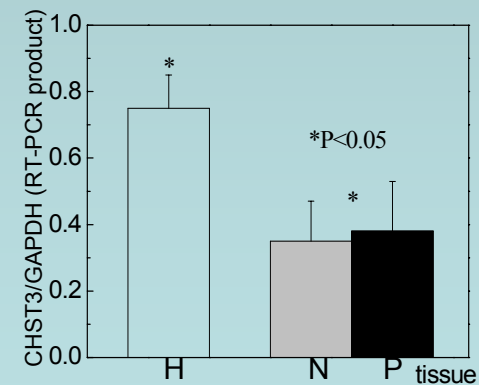
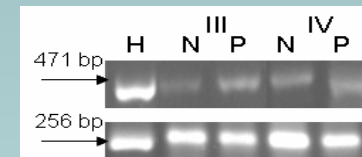
- **C-6S is present in less amounts than C-4S**

- C4ST1



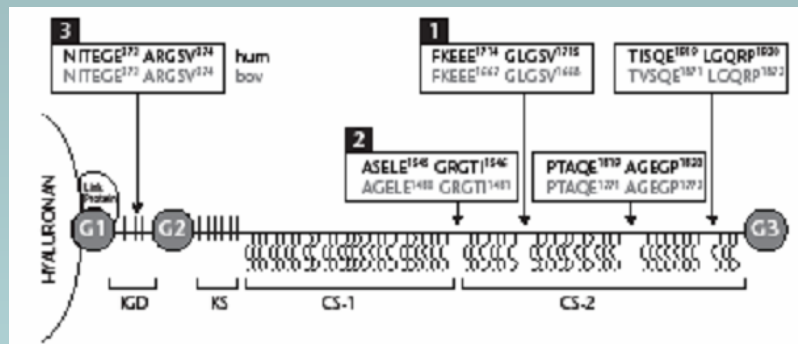
C

- CHST3

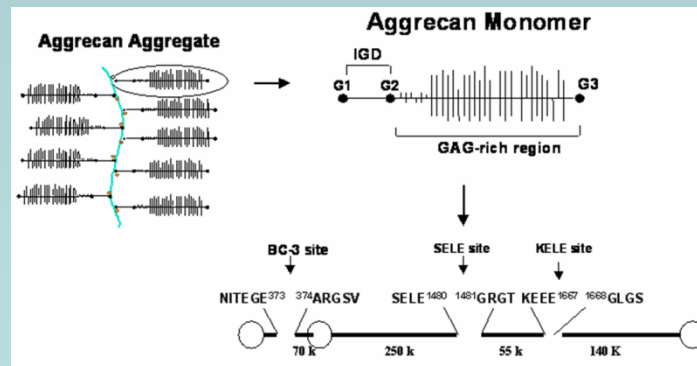
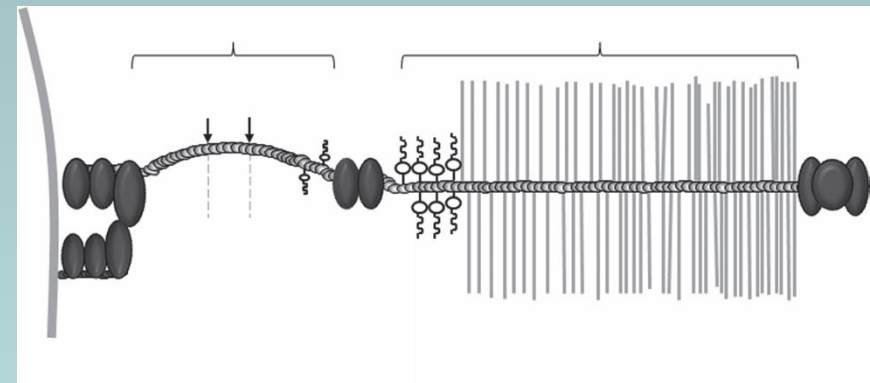


Extracellular degradation of PGs

by ADAMTs

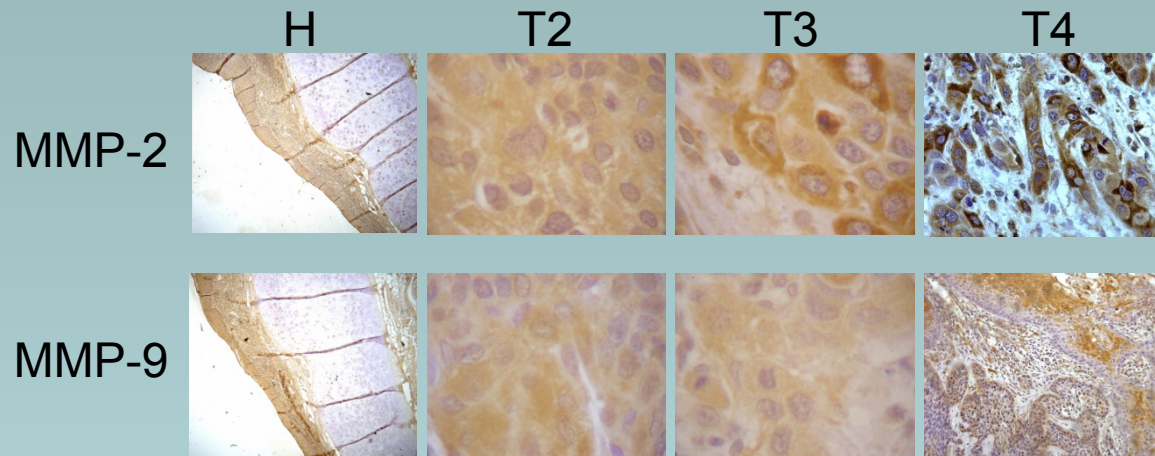


by MMPs



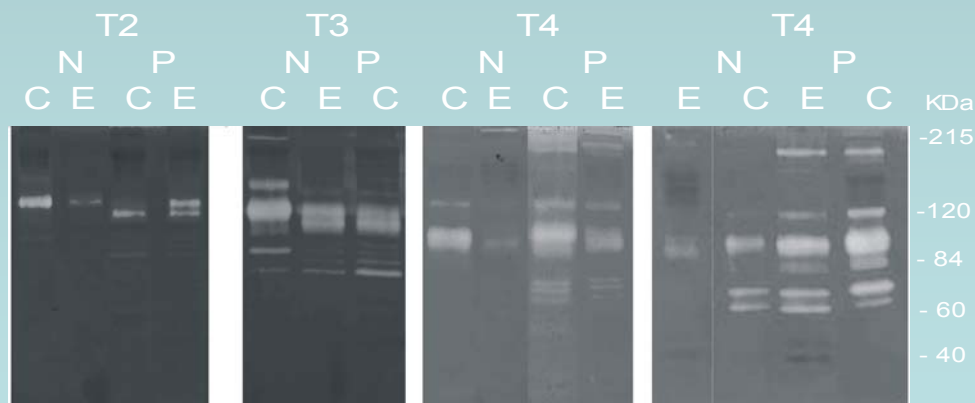
The activity of extracellular proteases is regulated by TIMPs

Gelatinases in laryngeal cancer



They appeared to be produced from only normal cells

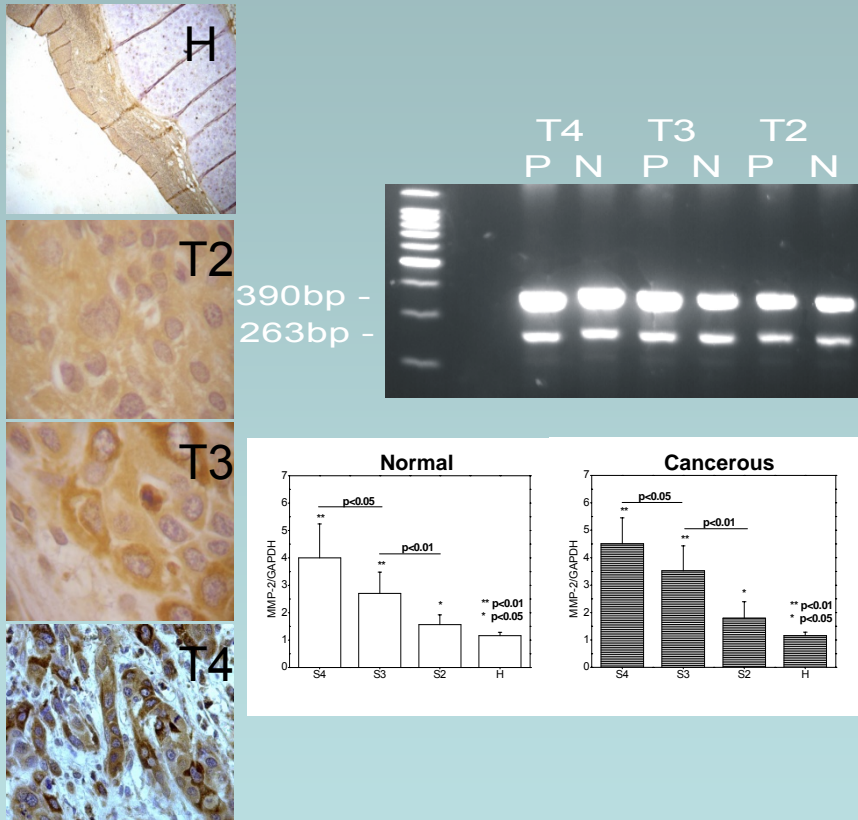
Gelatinases' activity increased with tumor stage, even in macroscopically normal specimens



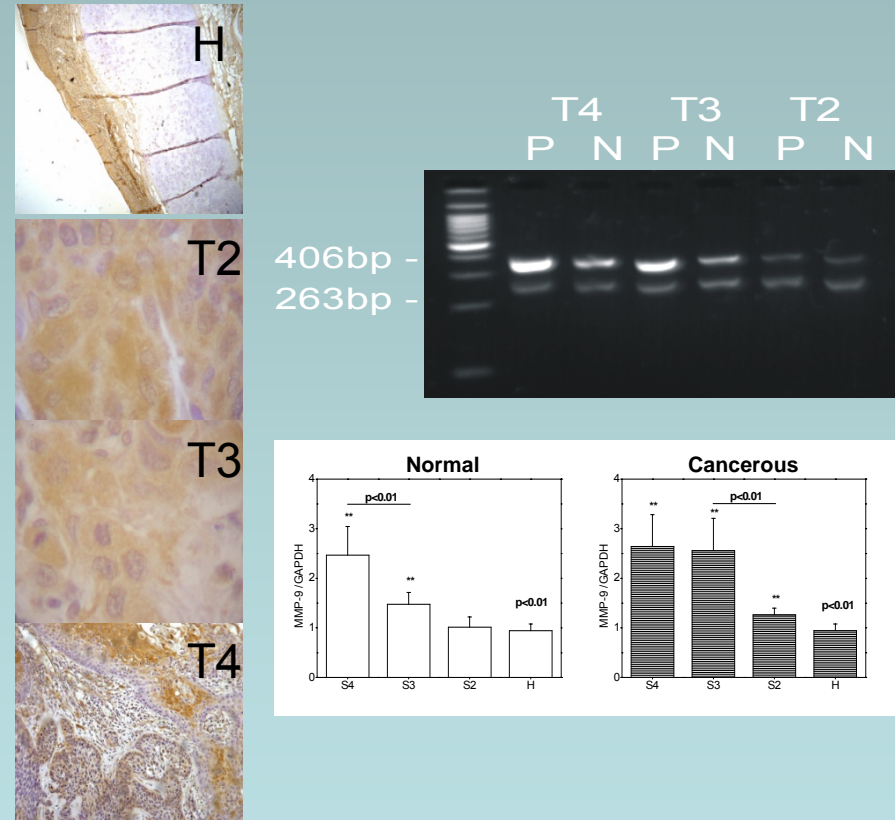
Their active forms appeared in cancer

Gelatinases in laryngeal cancer

MMP-2

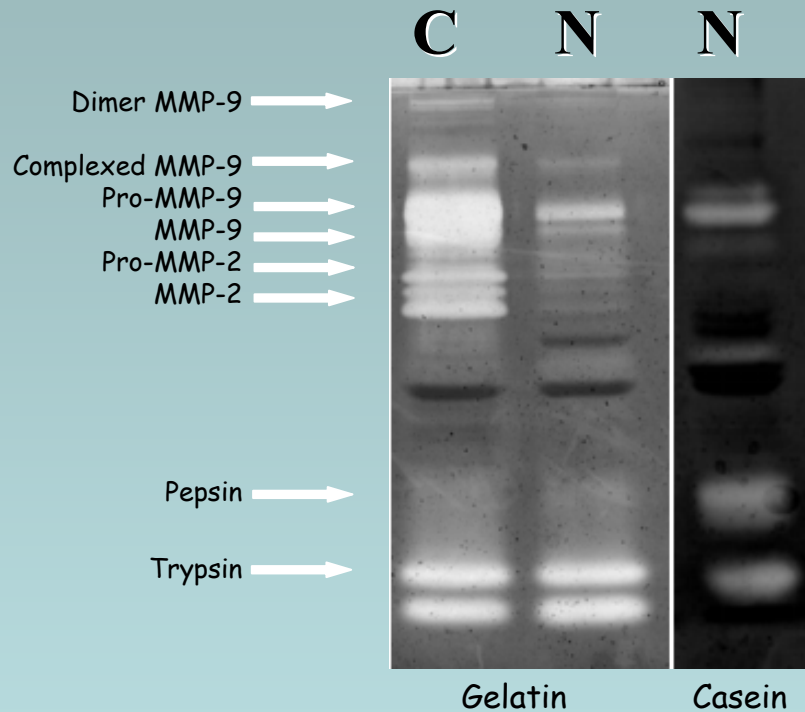


MMP-9

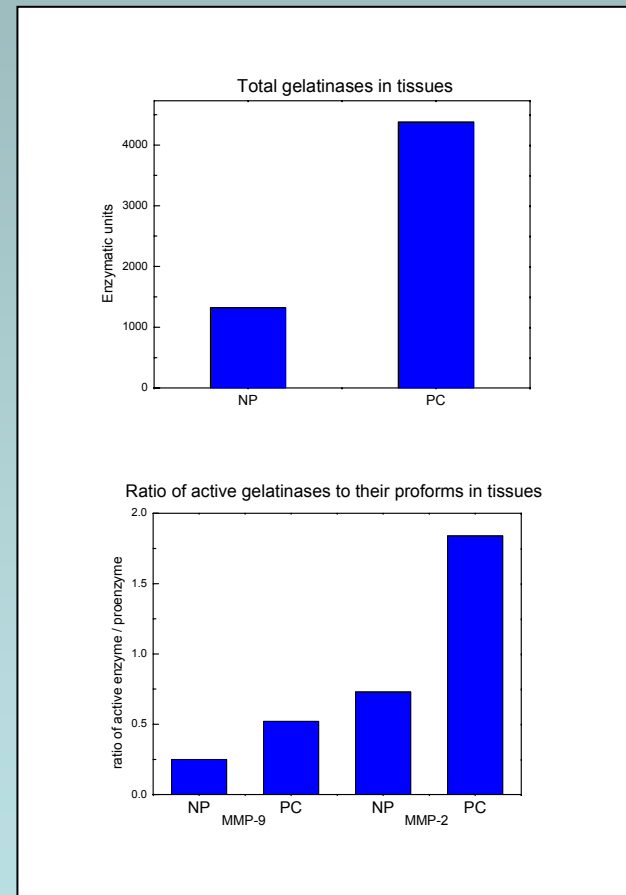


Gelatinases' expression increased
 Their translation appeared to be highly regulated

Gelatinases in pancreatic cancer

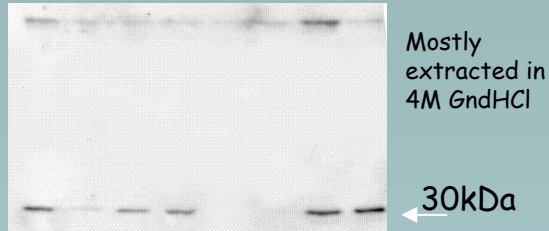


There is a significant increase of both gelatinases, together with substantial increase of the ratio of pro-forms / active forms

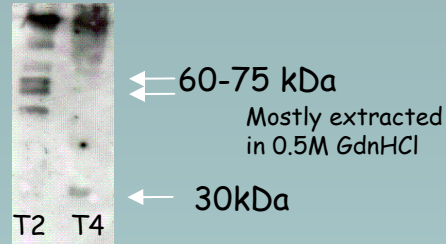


Aggrecanases in laryngeal cancer

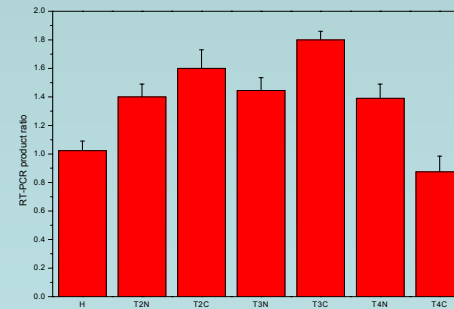
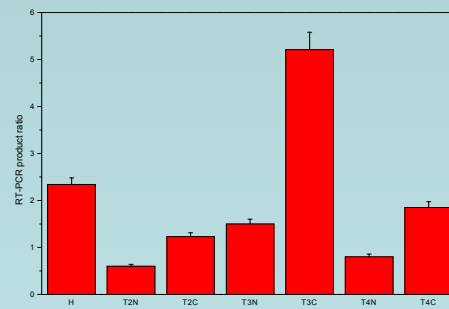
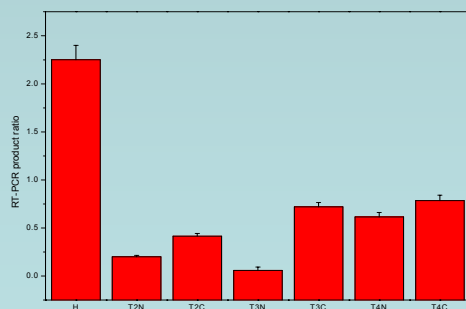
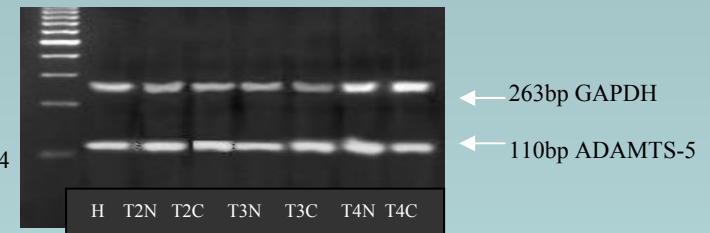
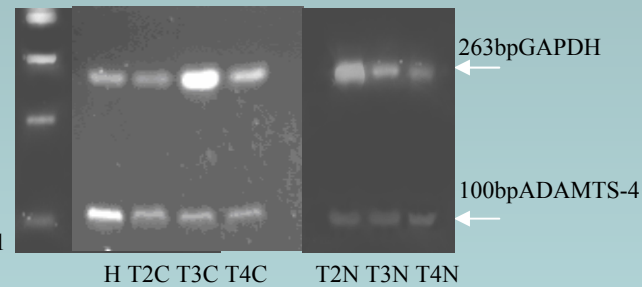
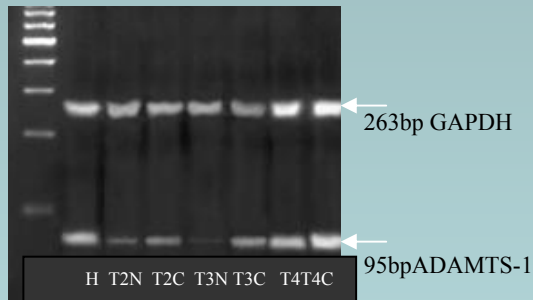
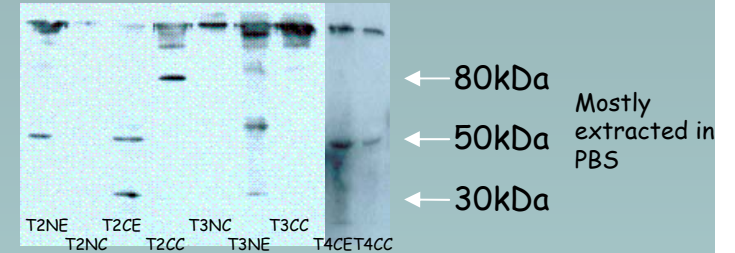
ADAMTS-1



ADAMTS-4

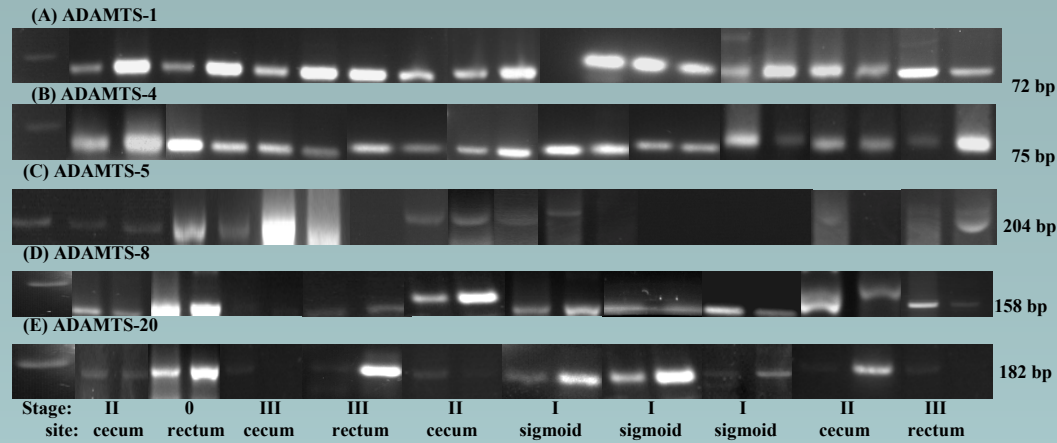


ADAMTS-5

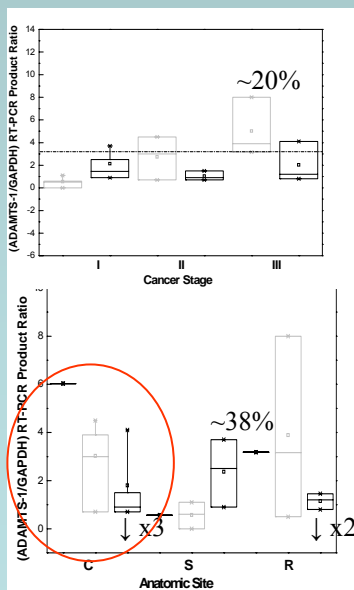


Aggrecanases are variously expressed in laryngeal cancer

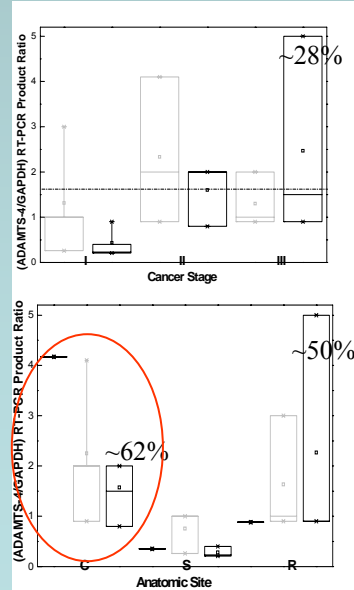
Aggrecanases in colorectal cancer



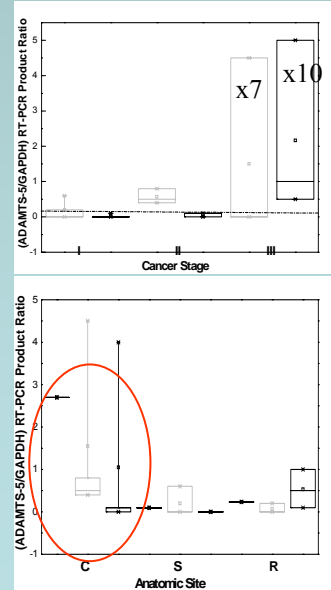
ADAMTS-1



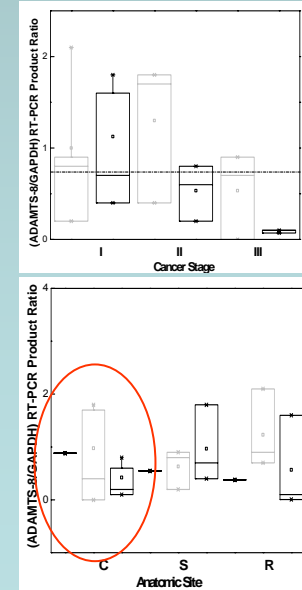
ADAMTS-4



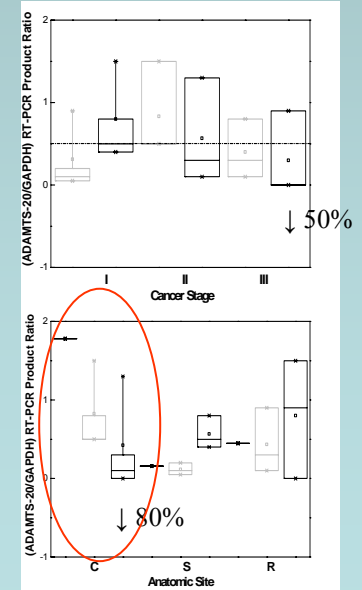
ADAMTS-5



ADAMTS-8



ADAMTS-20



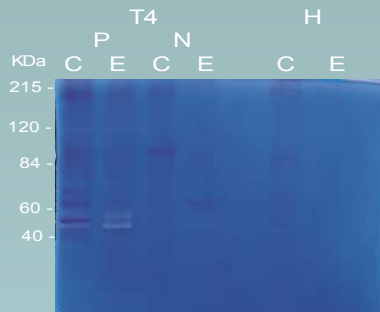
Aggrecanases are variously expressed in colorectal cancer

Extracellular degradation of GAGs

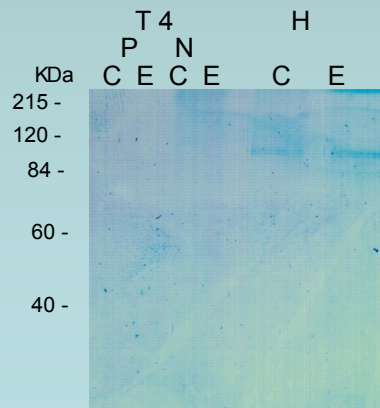
- HYAL1, HYAL2, HYAL3, PH-20
acting on both HA and CS/DS

Hyaluronidases in laryngeal cancer

Hyaluronidases are key enzymes in cancer by producing angiogenic sized hyaluronan



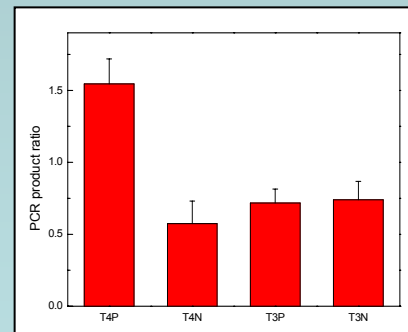
A double band of 45 and 55 kDa with hyaluronolytic activity was present only in cancer



Hyaluronidase's inhibitors were detected only in healthy laryngeal tissues

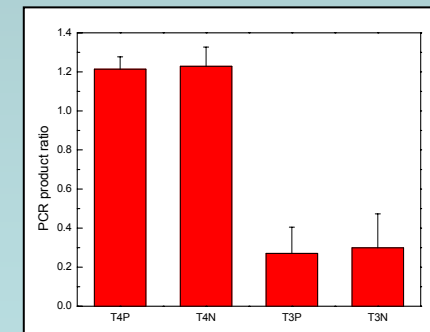
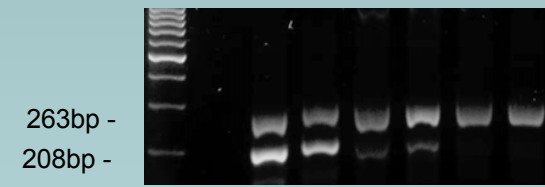
Hyal-1

T4 T3 T2
P N P N P N



PH-20

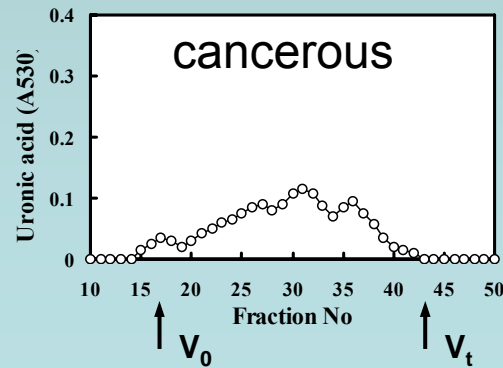
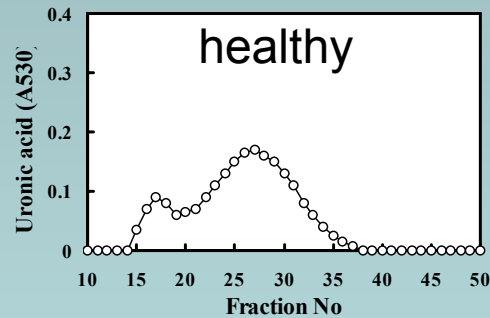
T4 T3 T2
P N P N P N



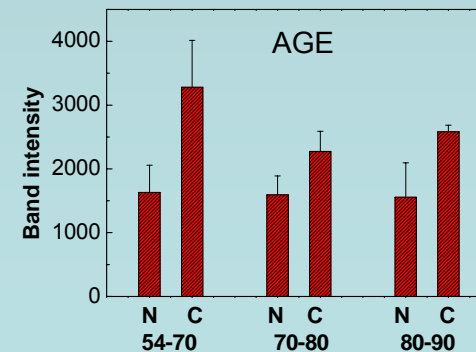
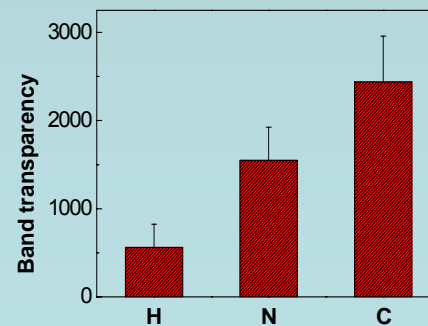
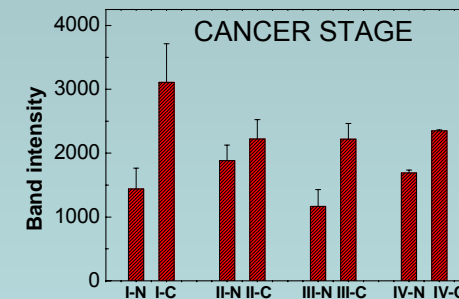
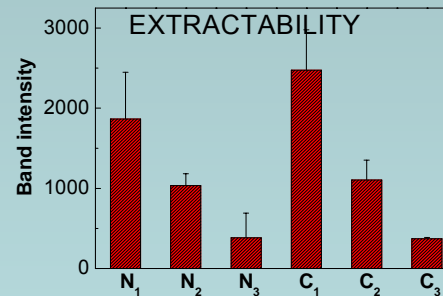
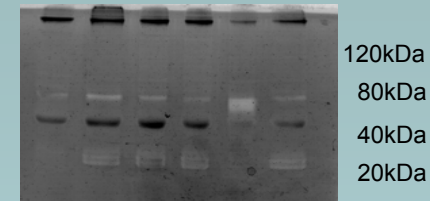
Hyaluronidases increased with tumor stage, more specifically PH-20 than Hyal-1

Hyaluronidases in colorectal cancer

- HA size on Sepharose CL-2B

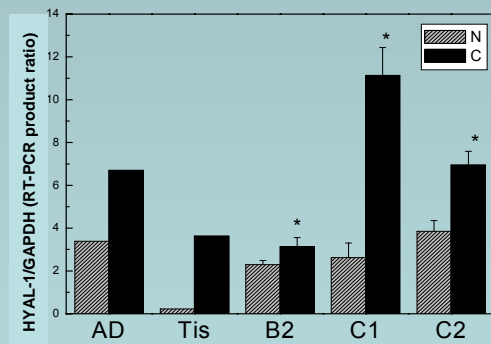
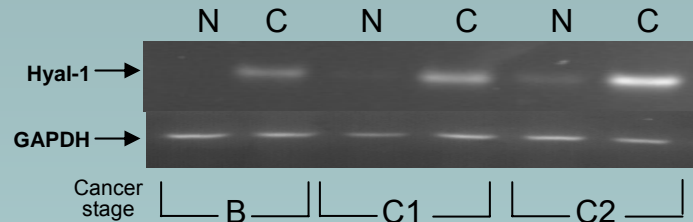


Enzymes were extracted from the tissue sequentially with PBS, 4M GdnHCl and 4M GdnHCl - 1% Triton X-100

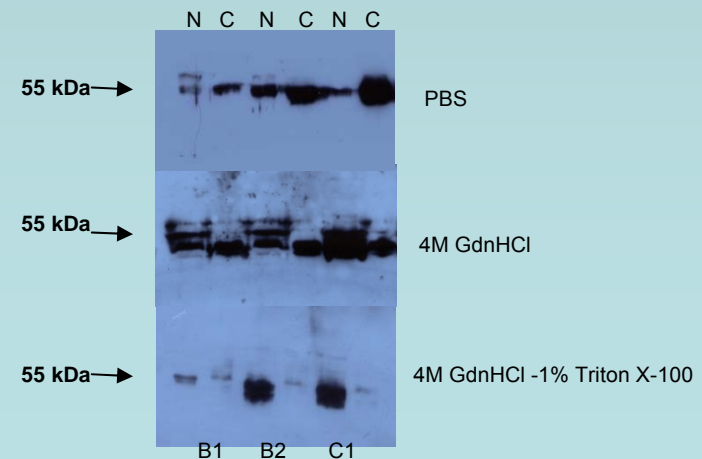
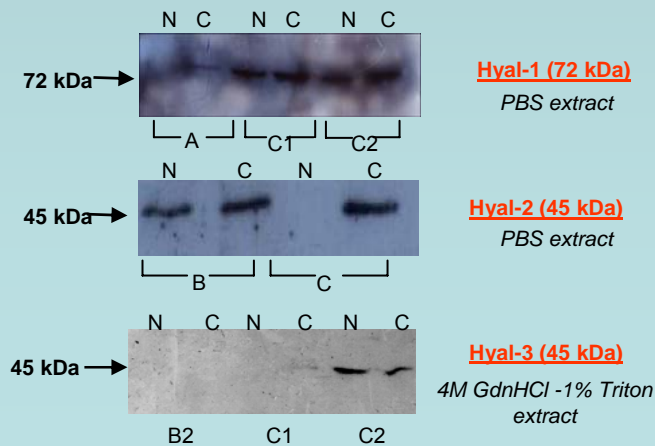
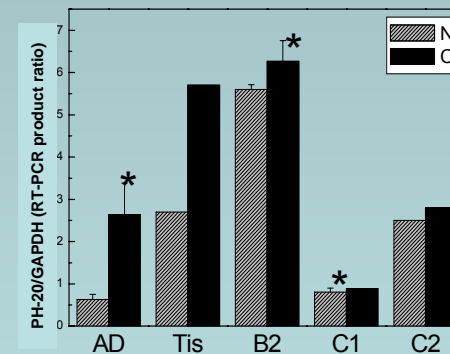
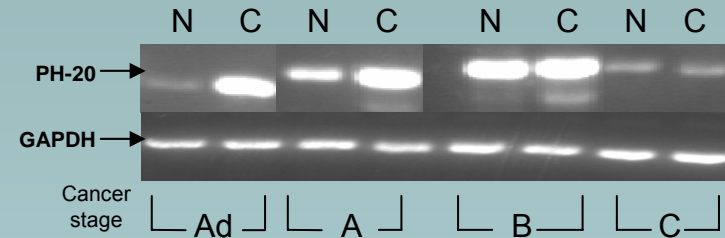


Hyaluronidases in colorectal cancer

Hyal-1 (208 bp)



PH-20 (194 bp)



CONCLUSIONS

- Expression of enzymes implicated in PGs/GAGs metabolism are highly altered but in a different way in the various types of cancer
- This suggests
 - deep understanding of the mechanisms involved
 - manipulation of enzymes expression
 - synthesis of new and specific inhibitors or regulators

contributors

- Department of Chemistry
 - Prof. N. Papageorgakopoulou
 - Dr. I. E. Triantaphyllidou
 - Dr. S. S. Skandalis
 - Dr. T. Christopoulos
 - Dr. M. Stylianou
 - Dr. E. Bouga
 - Dr. D. Kalathas
 - I. Tsouros
 - E. Filou
 - V. Takouli
 - C. Kolliopoulos
 - E. Tserbini
 - A. Stathakopoulou
 - Prof. A. D. Theocharis
 - Prof. A. J. Aletras
 - Prof. N. K. Karamanos
- Department of Medicine
 - Prof. D. A. Theocharis
- Department of E.N.T., University Hospital
 - Prof. P. Goumas
 - Prof. T. Papadas
 - Prof. N. Mastronikolis
 - G. Tsiropoulos, MD
- Department of Surgery, University Hospital
 - Prof. M. Stavropoulos
 - D. Bounias, MD
 - D. Kyriakopoulou, MD

Thank you!