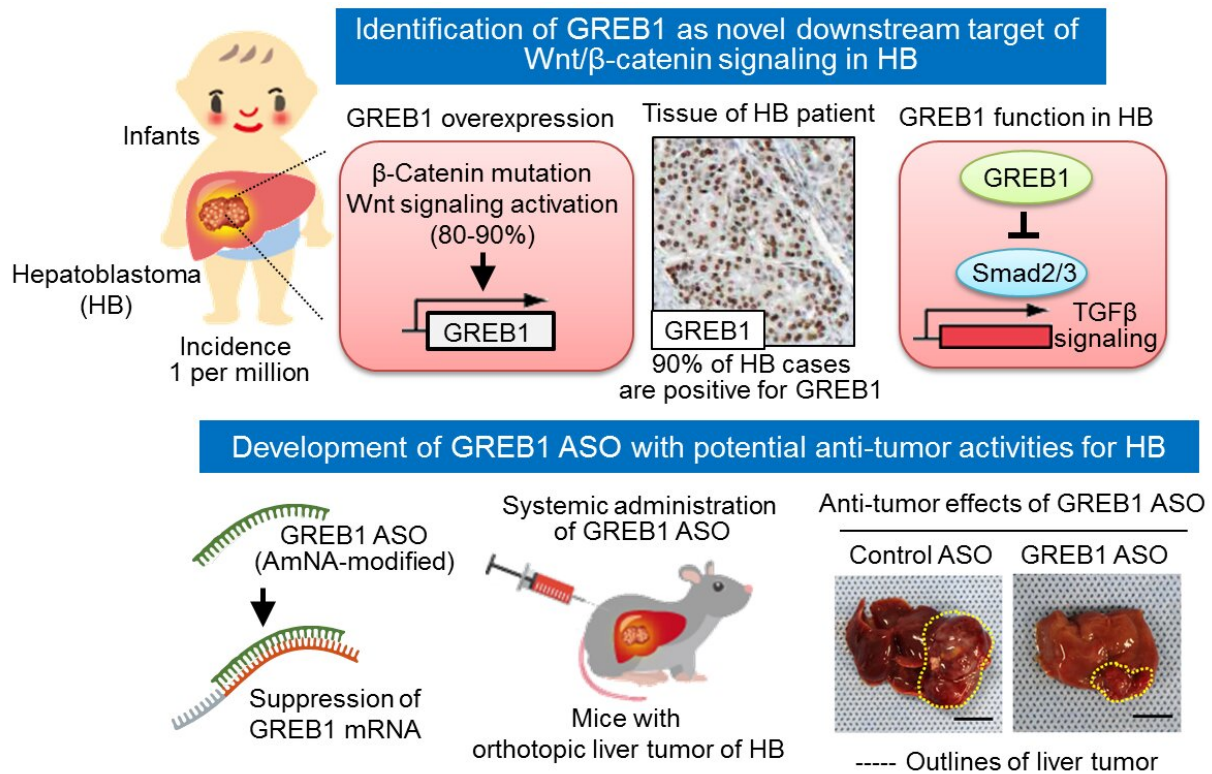


Breast cancer gene a potential target for childhood liver cancer treatment

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The mechanisms promoting hepatoblastoma (HB) progression via Wnt/ β -catenin signaling are unclear. The Wnt/ β -catenin signaling axis induces GREB1 expression, with GREB1 then binding to Smad2/3 to suppress TGF β signaling, resulting in the development of HB. GREB1-specific AmNA-modified antisense oligonucleotides (ASOs) suppress liver tumor formation by HB cells, suggesting that GREB1 ASO could be used as a novel targeted therapy for the treatment of HB. Credit: Osaka University

Hepatoblastoma is a rare form of liver cancer affecting just a few individuals per million. However, it is the leading cause of liver cancer in infants and young children, with most patients diagnosed before their third birthday.

While advances in surgery and chemotherapy have meant that the prognosis for hepatoblastoma patients is generally quite good, aggressive forms of the disease leave some young patients with few treatment options and poor long-term survival rates. In a study published on Aug. 28 in *Nature Communications*, researchers from Osaka University have built on prior research to make a breakthrough in our understanding of the causes of hepatoblastoma, identifying a gene that could be key to developing a targeted therapy.

As far back as 1999, researchers realized that a large number of hepatoblastoma patients—up to 90% in some cases—carry mutations in a gene called *β-catenin*. As part of the Wnt/*β-catenin* signaling pathway, the *β-catenin* protein activates [genes](#) needed for cellular growth and differentiation. If left unchecked, *β-catenin* accumulation can result in [tumor formation](#). Mutations in Wnt/*β-catenin* signaling components often lead to *β-catenin* accumulation and are common in several forms of cancer.

"We decided to screen uncharacterized Wnt/*β-catenin* target genes in liver tumor cells to try and identify novel genes with a role in the development of hepatoblastoma," explains lead author of the study Shinji Matsumoto. "One of the most abundantly expressed genes was growth regulation by estrogen in [breast cancer](#) 1 (*GREB1*), which is a well-known estrogen-responsive gene implicated in the growth of breast cancer cells."

While well-characterized in breast cancer, no one had determined that *GREB1* was actually a target of Wnt/*β-catenin* signaling, and its role in

non-hormone-sensitive tumor development was unconfirmed.

But after studying the protein in more detail, it became obvious to the researchers that GREB1 could be a major player in the development of hepatoblastoma.

"Overexpression of β -catenin in a mouse liver [cancer](#) model resulted in tumor formation and an increase in *GREB1* expression," says corresponding author Akira Kikuchi. "If we then suppressed the production of GREB1, we saw a decrease in hepatoblastoma cell proliferation and therefore fewer tumors in the study animals."

Because GREB1 is active in the nucleus, the researchers attempted to prevent [tumor](#) formation using amido-bridged nucleic acid-modified antisense oligonucleotides. These small single-stranded DNA molecules specifically interfere with the production of target proteins by binding to the mRNA. Significantly, the GREB1-targeted oligonucleotides successfully decreased GREB1 production and suppressed the formation of hepatoblastoma tumors.

Using this strategy, it is hoped that a GREB1-targeted therapy can now be developed to specifically treat hepatoblastoma.

More information: Shinji Matsumoto et al, GREB1 induced by Wnt signaling promotes development of hepatoblastoma by suppressing TGF β signaling, *Nature Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-11533-x](#)

Provided by Osaka University

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