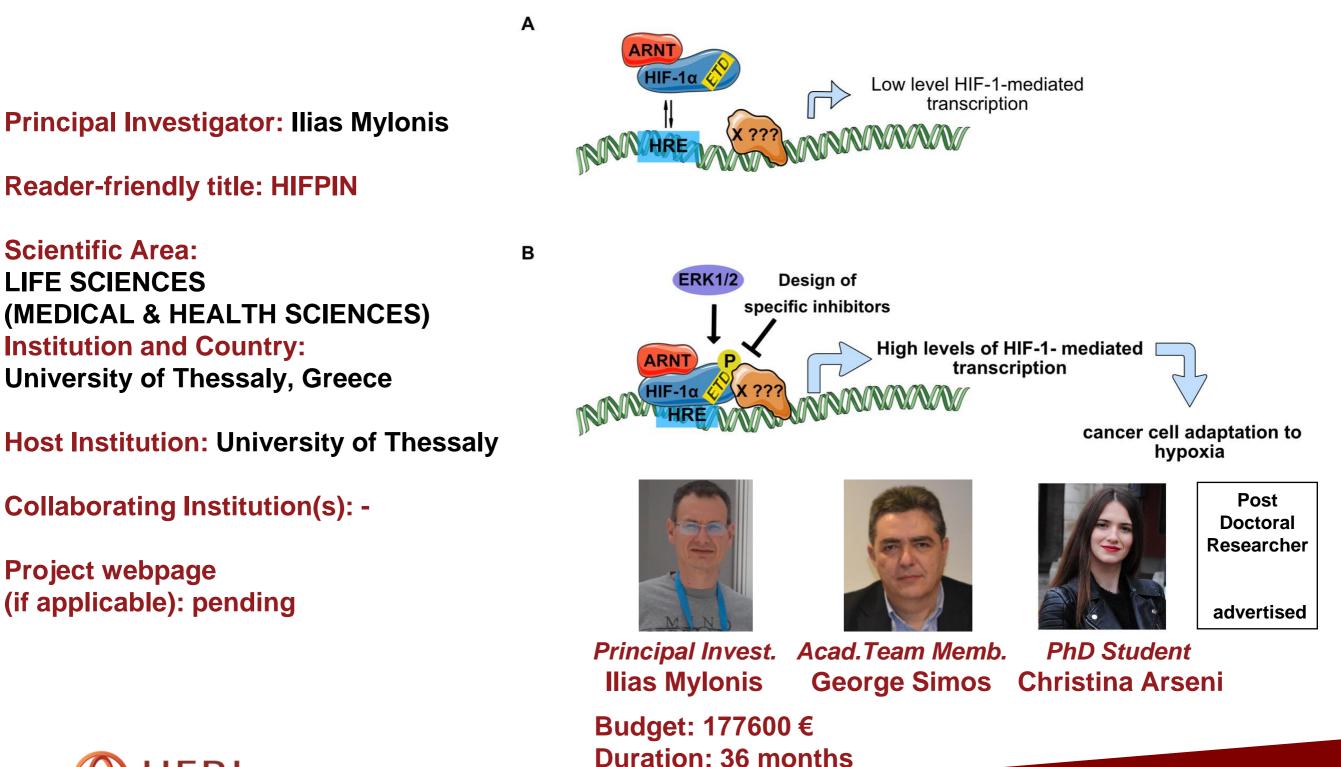


Description of the funded research project 1st Call for H.F.R.I. Research Projects to Support Faculty Members & Researchers and Procure High-Value Research Equipment

Title of the research project:

"Novel HIF-1α protein interactions and their role in cancer cell adaptation to low oxygen"



Research Project Synopsis

Oxygen deprivation (hypoxia) is a situation encountered during both physiological and pathological processes including embryogenesis, development, pulmonary dysfunction, ischemia, inflammation and cancer. A common aspect of many solid tumors is the development of hypoxic regions due to increased cell proliferation and irregular angiogenesis.

Cells respond to hypoxia by changing the expression pattern of genes in order to adapt and survive. Essential to this response is the hypoxia-inducible factor HIF-1 that regulates the transcription of most hypoxia-target genes, such as those involved in angiogenesis, metabolism, cell survival/apoptosis and other tissue specific functions. According to our recent research and preliminary data, HIF-1 α phosphorylation status influences a balance between genomic and non-genomic HIF-1 α functions and, thus, cell response to hypoxia. These HIF-1 α functions are related not only to the long-term adaptation of cells to hypoxia conferred by its function as transcriptional regulator but, importantly, to adaptive changes at the onset of hypoxia by non-genomic functions based on protein-protein interactions.

This project aims:

- To explore unknown aspects of HIF-1α regulation mediated by ERK-controlled HIF-1α protein-protein interactions.
- > Investigate HIF-1α genomic or non-genomic functions that depend on its phosphorylation by ERK1/2.
- As HIF-1α is an established target of anticancer research, to develop new tools in order to investigate cancer cell response to hypoxia and specifically target HIF-1α function as means of treatment.



Project originality

Investigation of HIF-1 control is essential in order to understand the molecular mechanisms that govern cellular homeostasis and maladaptive involvement of HIF-1 α in the pathogenesis of cancer and other serious diseases. The importance of HIF-1 α oxygen-depended regulation is unquestionable and the pioneers of this research were recently awarded with the Nobel price in Physiology and Medicine. However, HIF-1 α oxygen-independent regulation remains relatively unexplored. The proposed research aims to fill parts of this knowledge gap by investigating for novel HIF-1 α interactions and for their importance to HIF-1 function and to cancer cell adaptation to hypoxia.

So, this research will provide novel insight in the following aspects of hypoxia biology:

- > Discover and investigate new HIF-1α protein-protein interactions that depend on HIF-1α phosphorylation by ERKs.
- **>** Provide new knowledge in previously unknown non-genomic HIF-1α functions.
- > Provide new evidence on isoform-specific and ERK phosphorylation-regulated HIF-1 transcriptional activity.
- > Develop new tools that will assist to investigate and specifically target cancer cell adaptation to hypoxia.



Expected results & Research Project Impact

HIF-1 is heavily implicated to cancer pathogenesis and is a prominent and valid target of anticancer research. Recent research and preliminary data support that important HIF-1 α genomic and non-genomic functions are controlled by its phosphorylation status. These HIF-1 α functions are related not only to the long-term adaptation of cells to hypoxia conferred by its function as transcriptional regulator but, importantly, to adaptive changes at the onset of hypoxia by non-genomic functions based on protein-protein interactions. Thus, it is expected to:

- develop transformed cell lines as new tools of cancer research by applying innovative and powerful techniques such as CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing.
- > delineate the mechanism by which HIF-1α chooses its binding sites depending on its phosphorylation by combining proteomic and transcriptomic analysis.
- provide essential data (e.g. libraries of gene and protein expression patterns) to better understand hypoxia and carcinogenesis.
- > reveal novel HIF-1 α mechanisms of action (e.g. potential feedback loop mechanisms).
- A develop new strategies such as agents that target specific HIF-1α functions that will pave the way for effective management of hypoxia-related diseases.



The importance of this funding

- One young postdoctoral researcher and one young PhD candidate will have the opportunity to be trained and to perform modern and innovative research in a Greek institution and, thus, give them the prospect of a carrier in science.
- The Principal Investigator will be able to boost the potential of his research as two new members will join his team and have a funding source for consumables and equipment.
- It is very important that the grant covers, apart from consumables, costs for small equipment that will greatly improve everyday research in the laboratory.
- Finally, this grant will allow to broaden our research activities and potentially increase the opportunities for scientific collaborations with scientists in Greek or International Institutions.





COMMUNICATION

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