

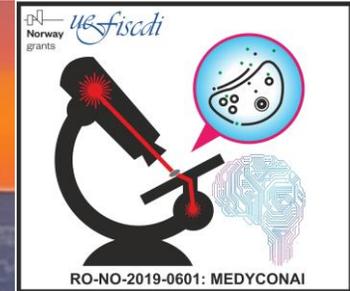
# Cellular membrane dynamics and cancer

Harald Stenmark

*Institute for Cancer Research, Oslo University Hospital*

*Centre for Cancer Cell Reprogramming, University of Oslo*

Iceland  
Liechtenstein  
Norway grants



# What is cancer?



Animation from Cancer.Net

# Cancer: Cells gone bad



Normal cell



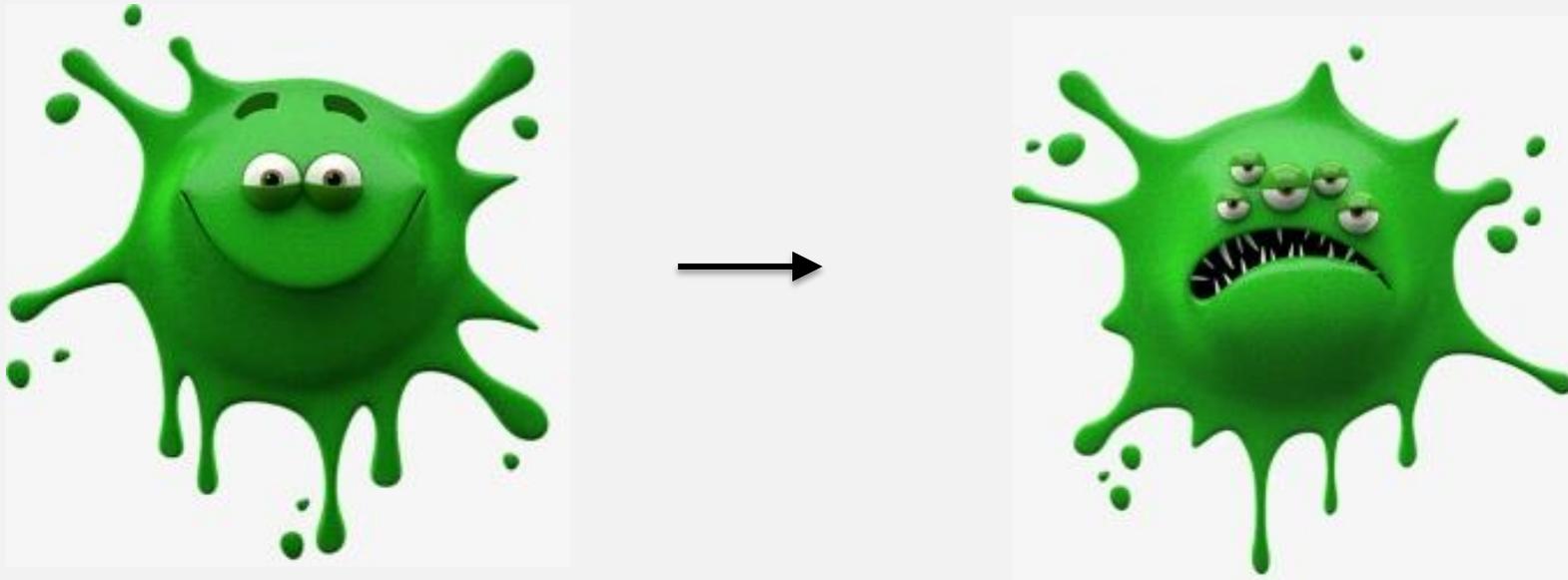
Cancer cell

# Hallmarks of cancer cells



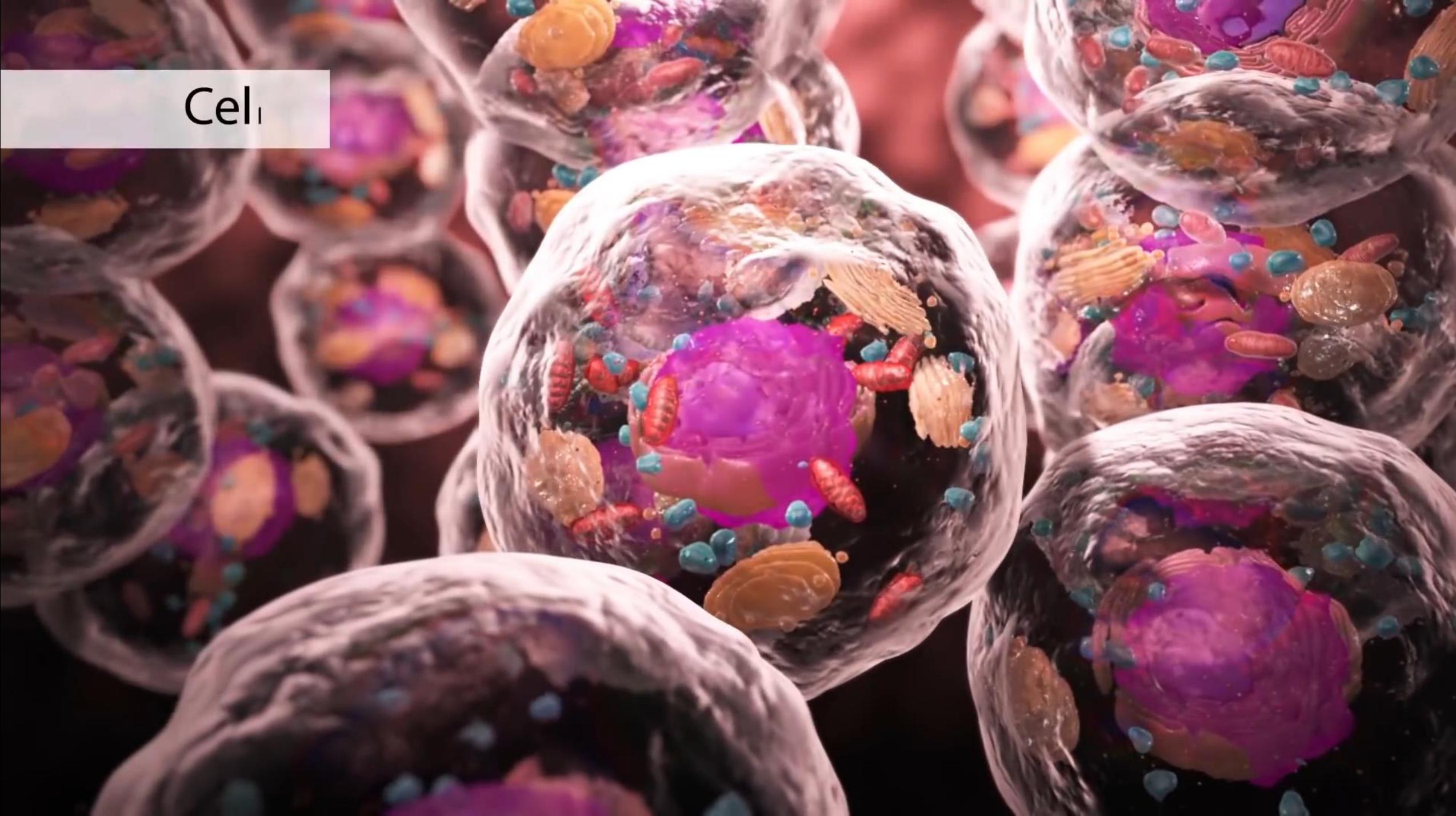
- Uncontrolled proliferation
- Uncontrolled growth
- Sustained life span
- Invasive
- Escape killing by immune system

# How are normal cells transformed into cancer cells?

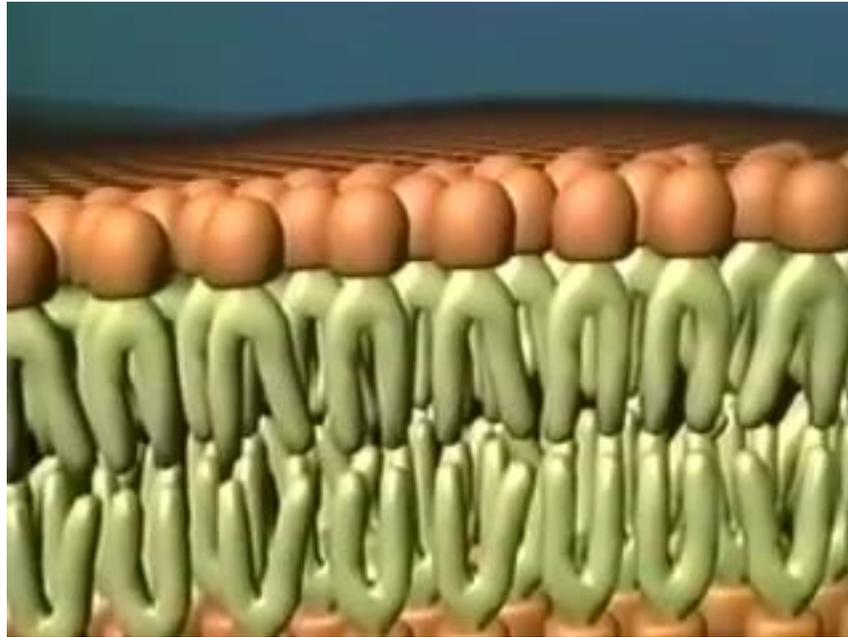


- Changes in DNA (mutations)
- Uncontrolled signalling
- **Changes in cellular membranes**

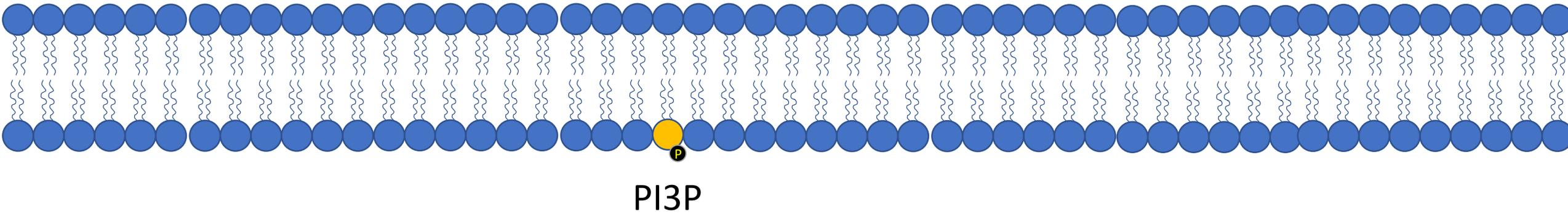
Cells



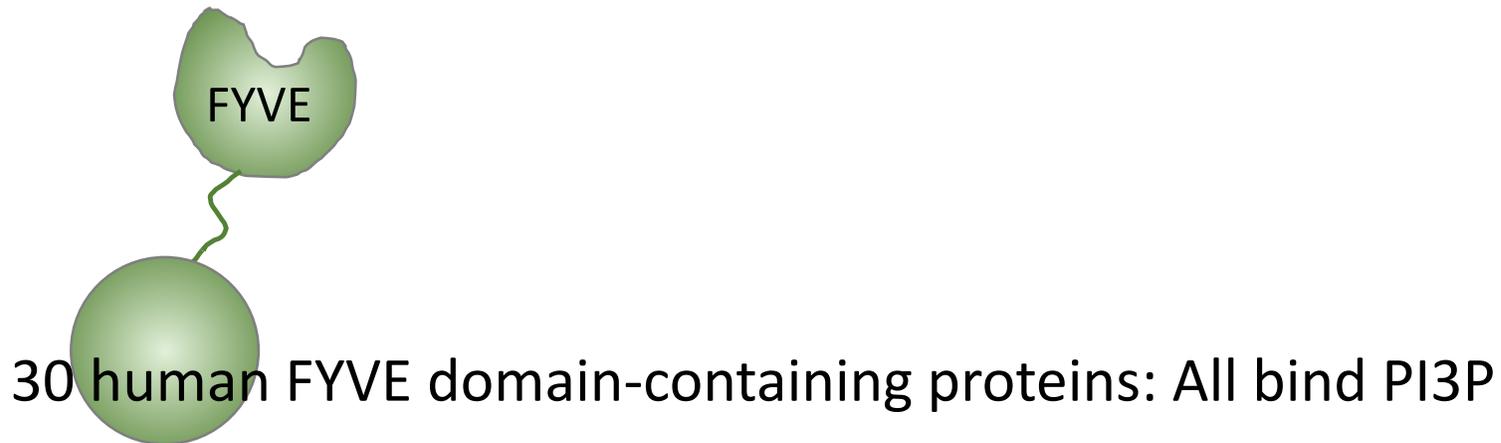
# Protein recruitment to membranes



# The lipid **PI3P** recruits **FYVE domain** proteins to membranes

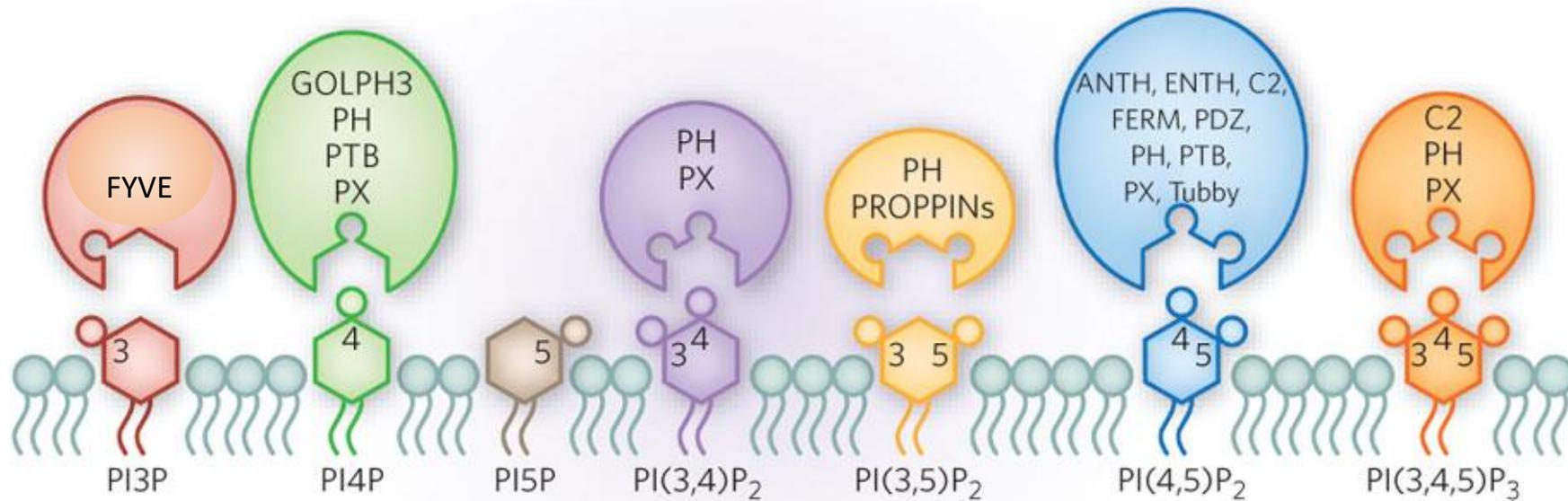


Fab1  
YOTB  
Vac1  
EEA1



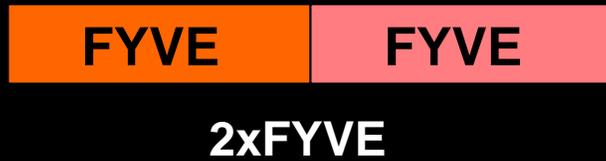
Gaullier et al.  
*Nature*, 1998

# Lipid-binding proteins decode the phosphoinositide code and translate it to cellular responses

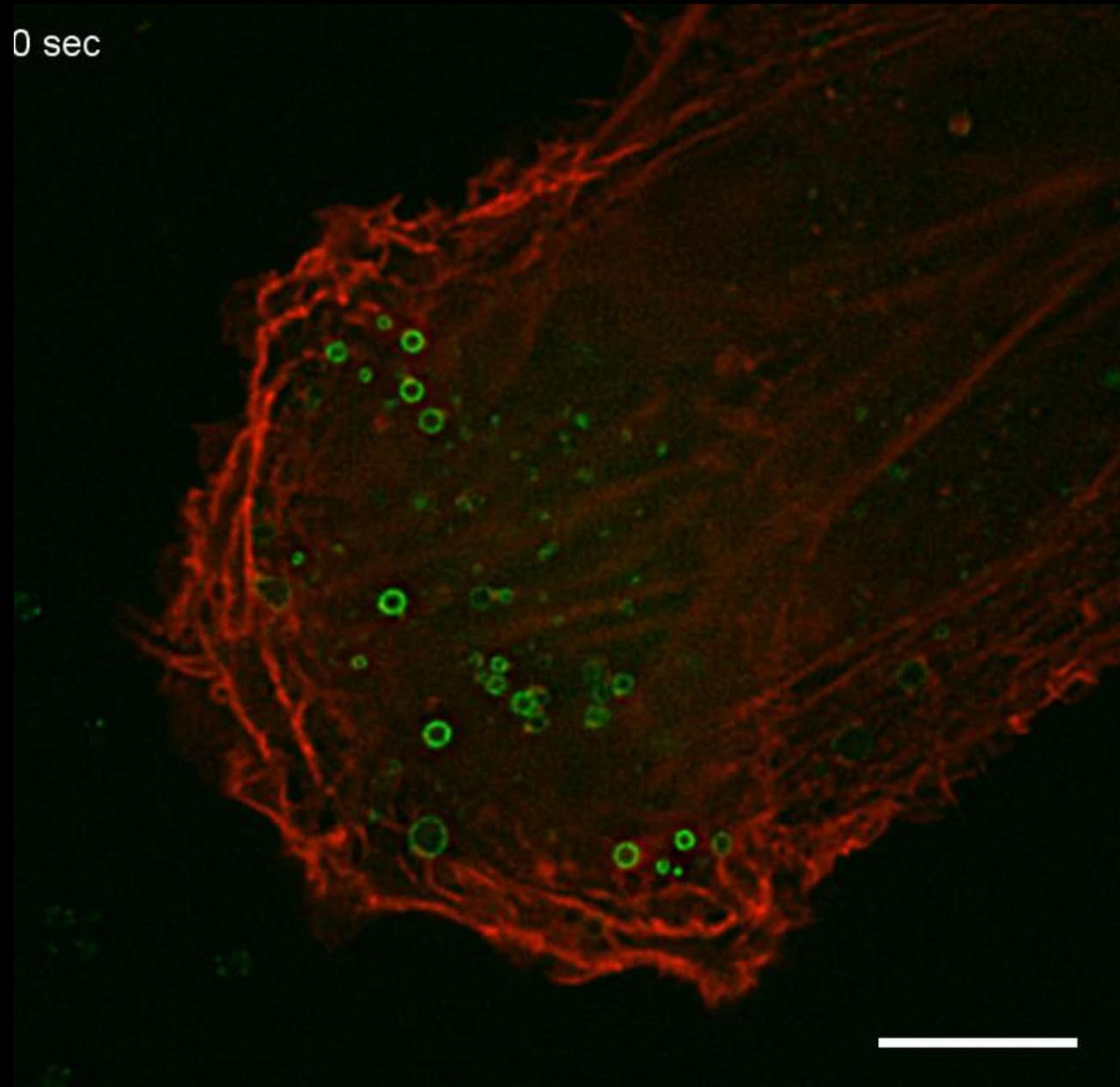


Kutateladze (2010)

# 2xFYVE as a probe for PI3P: PI3P is found on endosomes

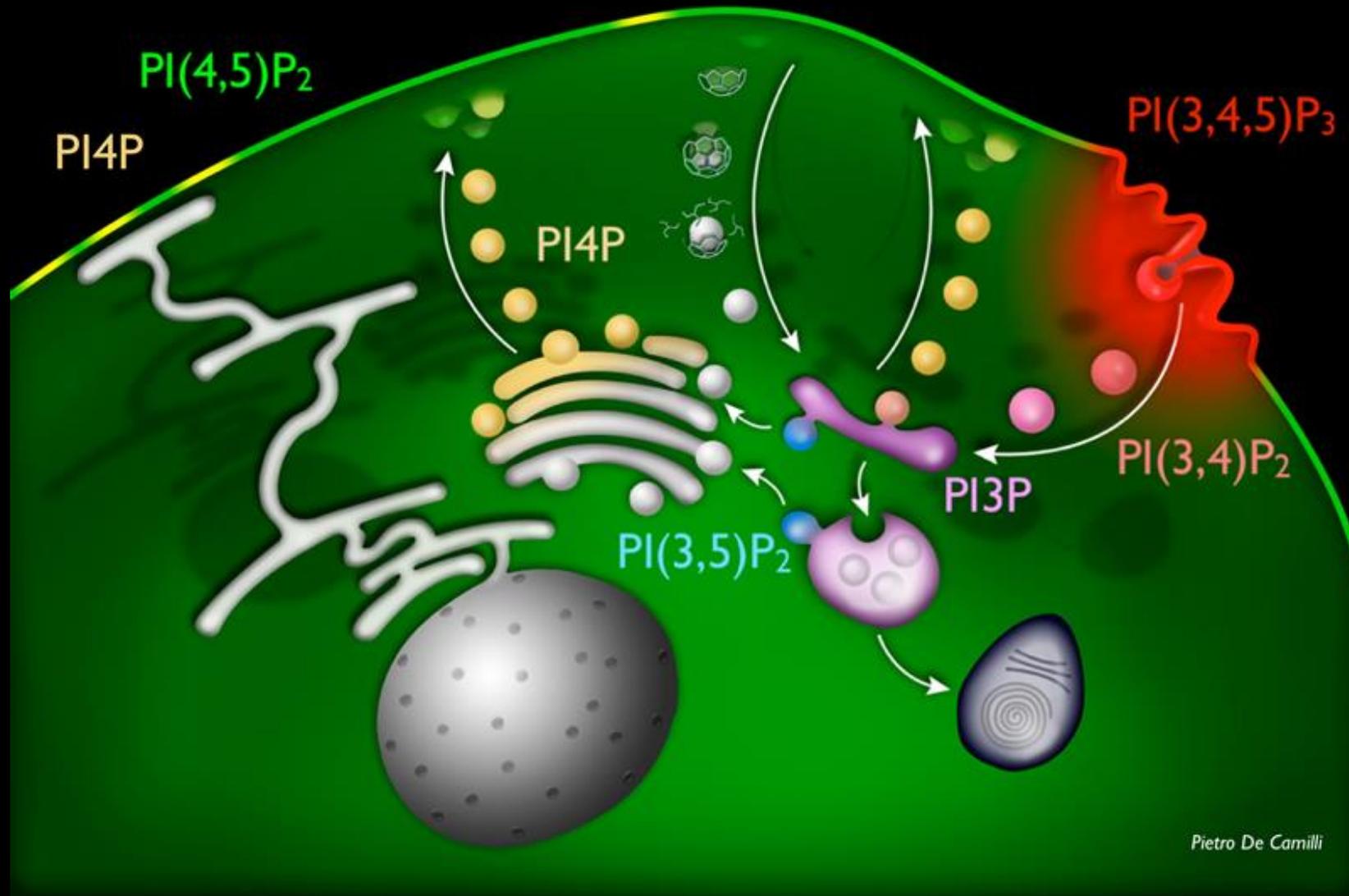


# PI3P on endosomes



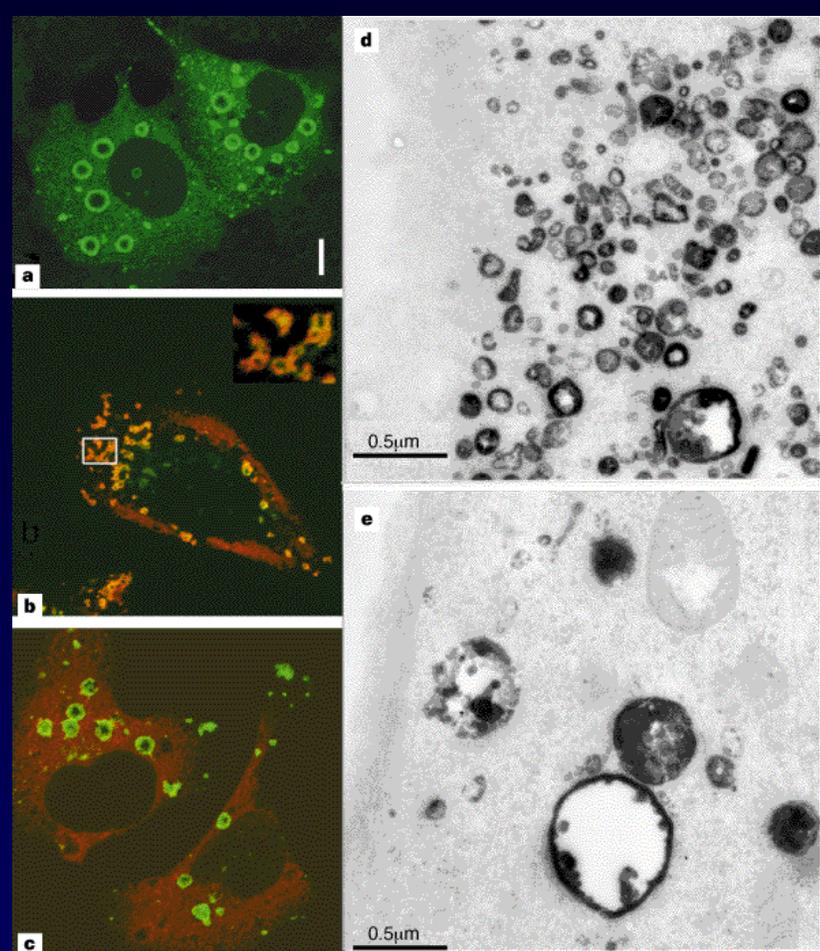
Actin  
2xFYVE

# A phosphoinositide code for cellular membranes

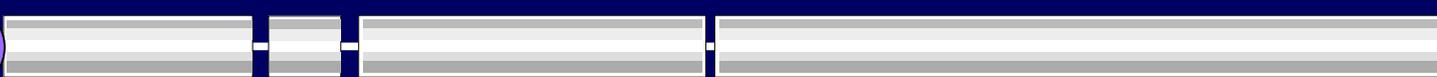


# EEA1 mediates Endosome fusion

Simonsen et al.  
*Nature*, 1998

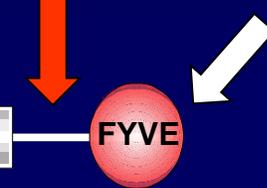


Rab5:GTP



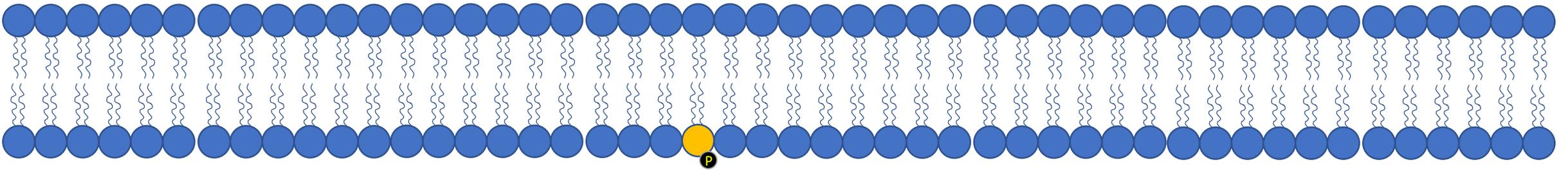
EEA1

Rab5:GTP PI3P



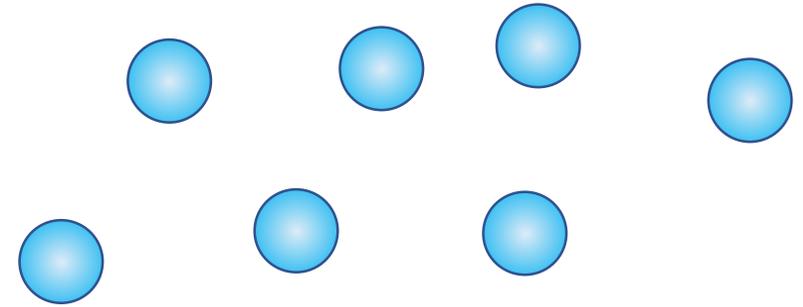
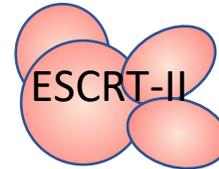
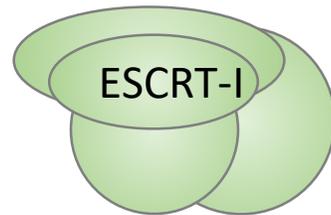
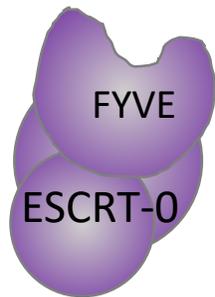
endosome targeting

# The **ESCRT** protein machinery is recruited to membranes by **PI3P**



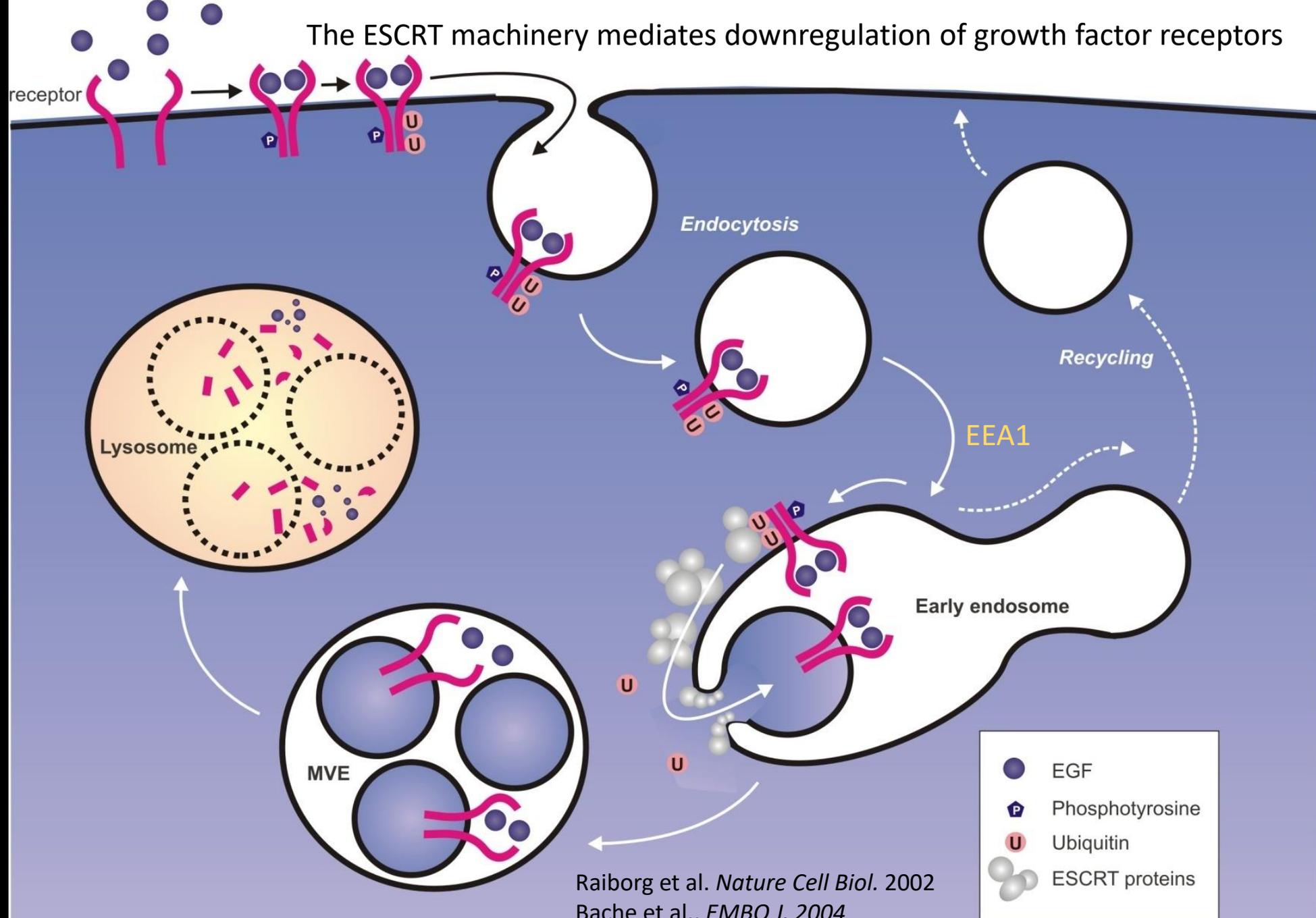
PI3P

ESCRT-III

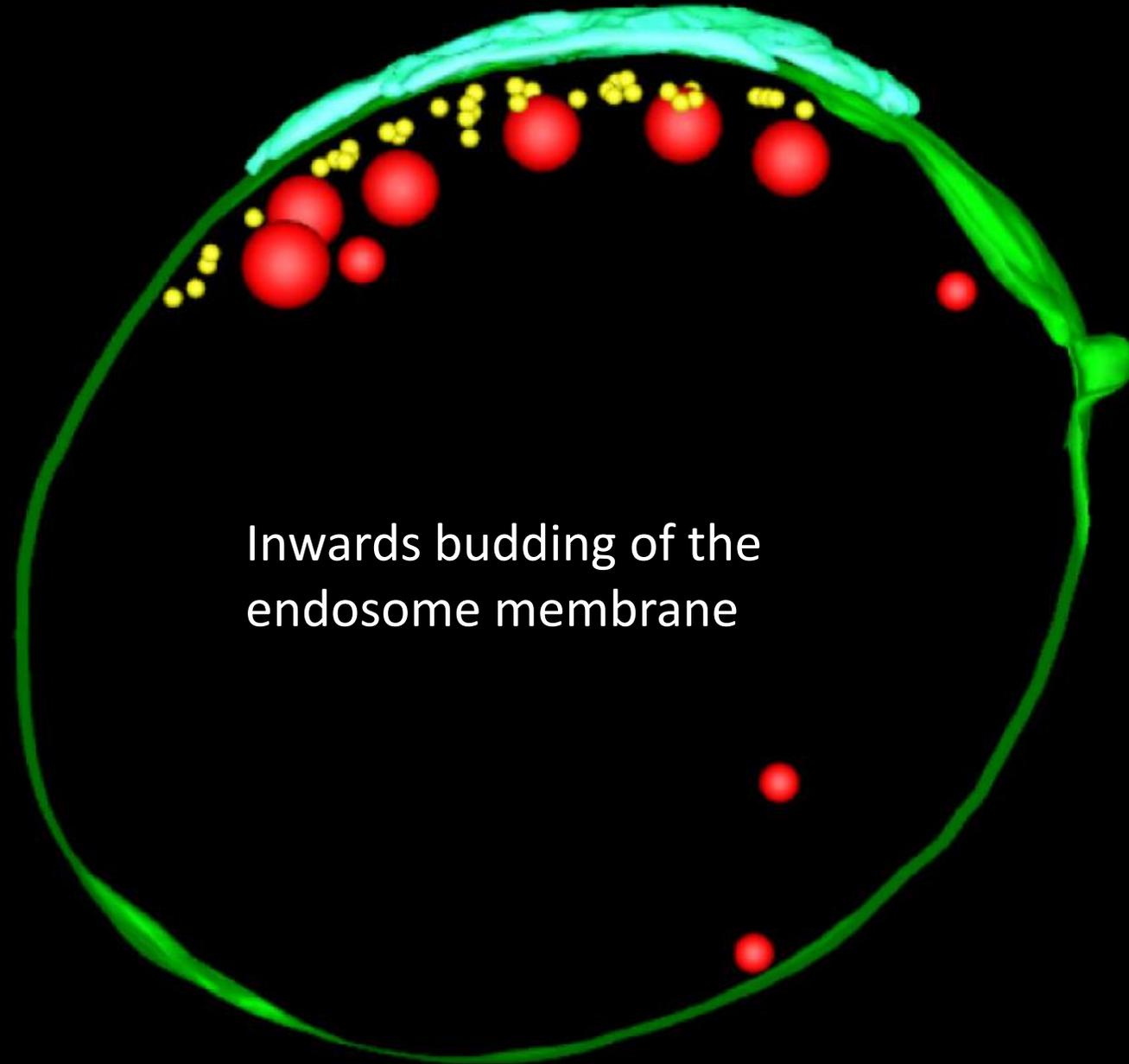


Raiborg et al., *J.Cell Sci.* 2001  
Raiborg et al., *EMBO J.* 2002  
Bache et al. *J.Biol.Chem.* 2003  
Bache et al., *J.Cell Biol.* 2003

# The ESCRT machinery mediates downregulation of growth factor receptors

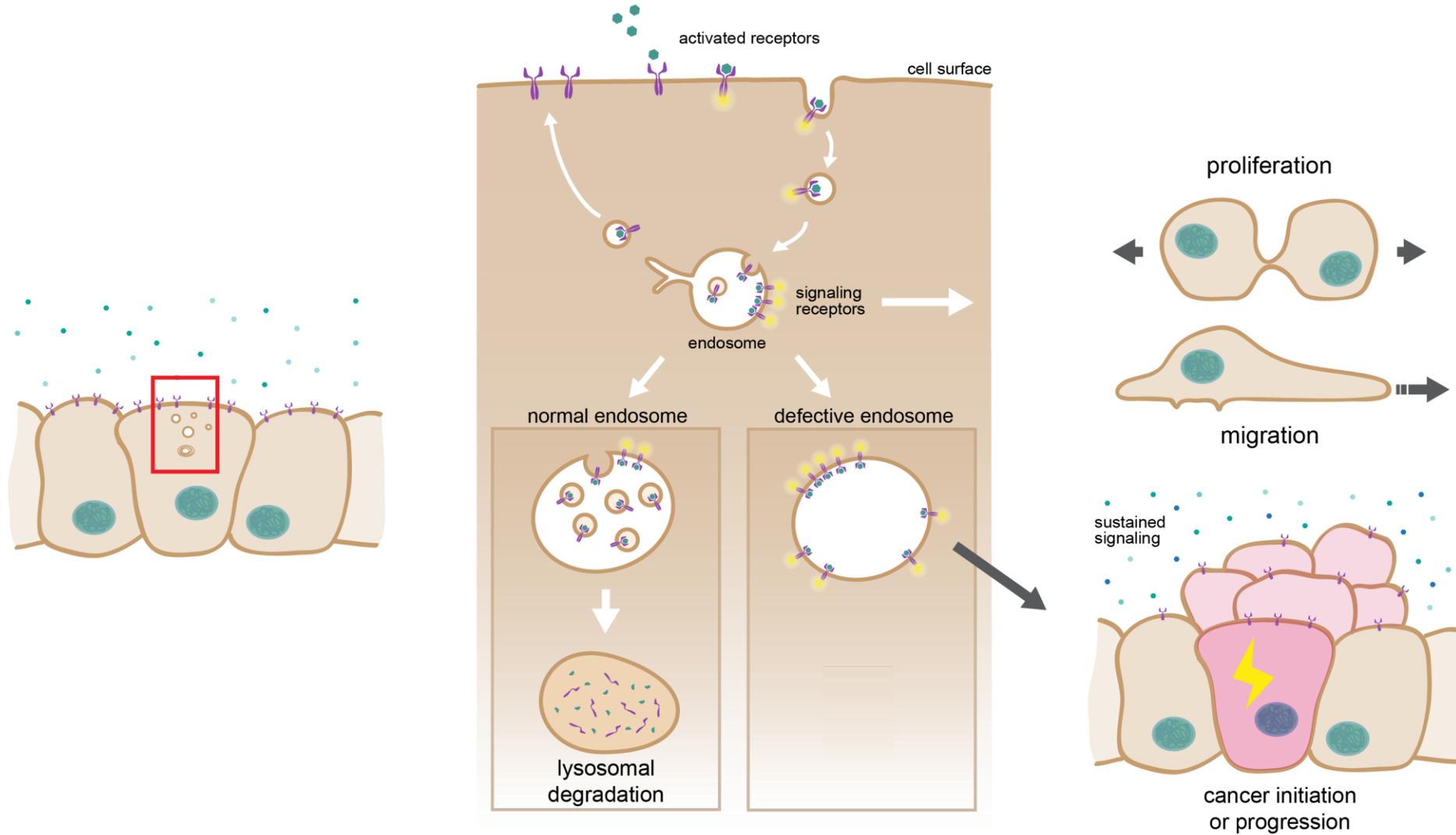


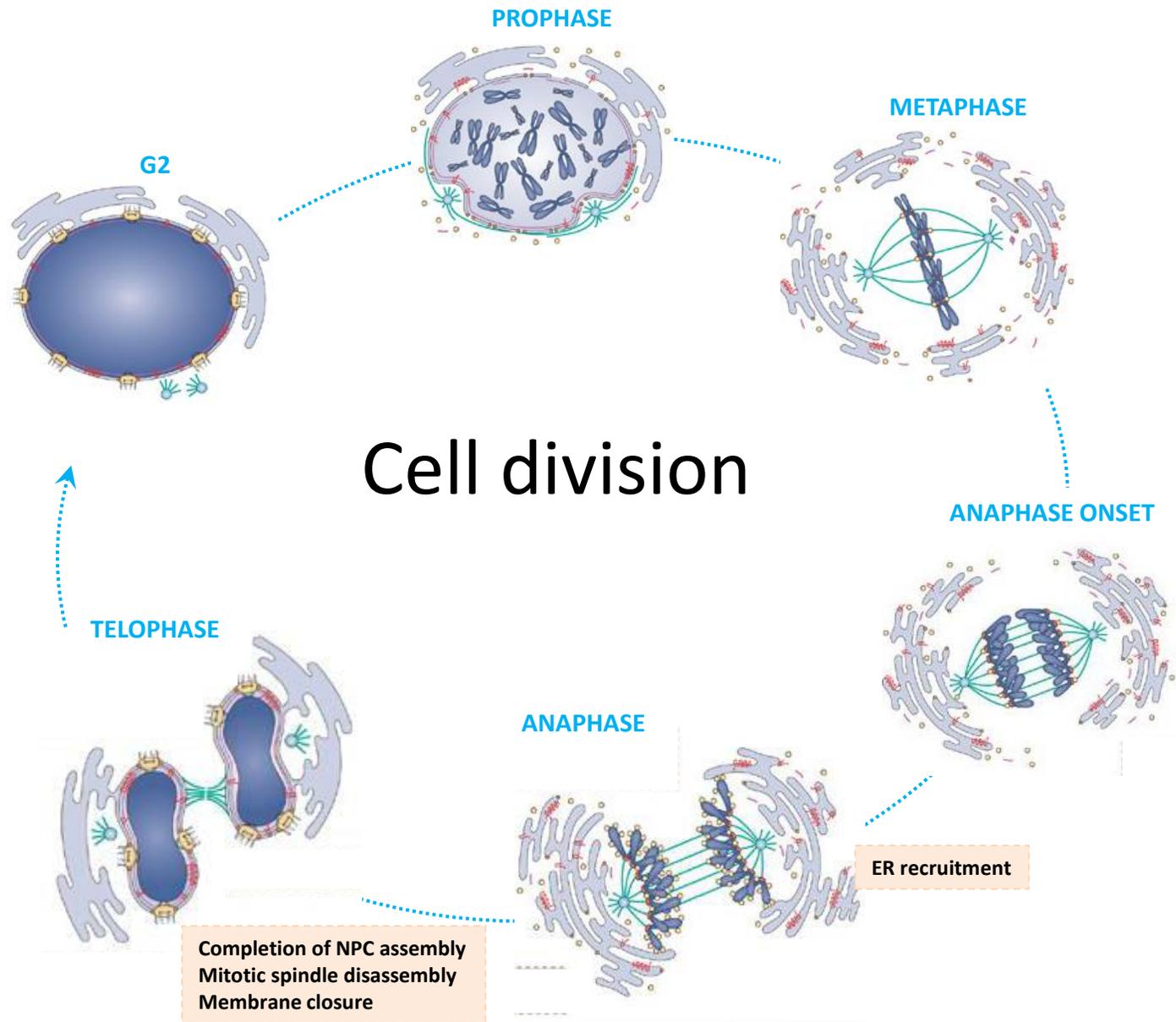
Raiborg et al. *Nature Cell Biol.* 2002  
Bache et al., *EMBO J.* 2004  
Raiborg & Stenmark, *Nature*, 2009



Inwards budding of the  
endosome membrane

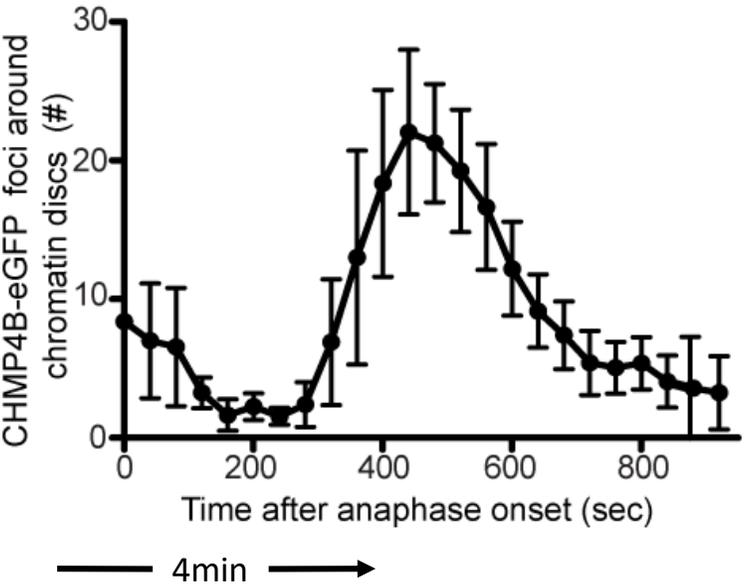
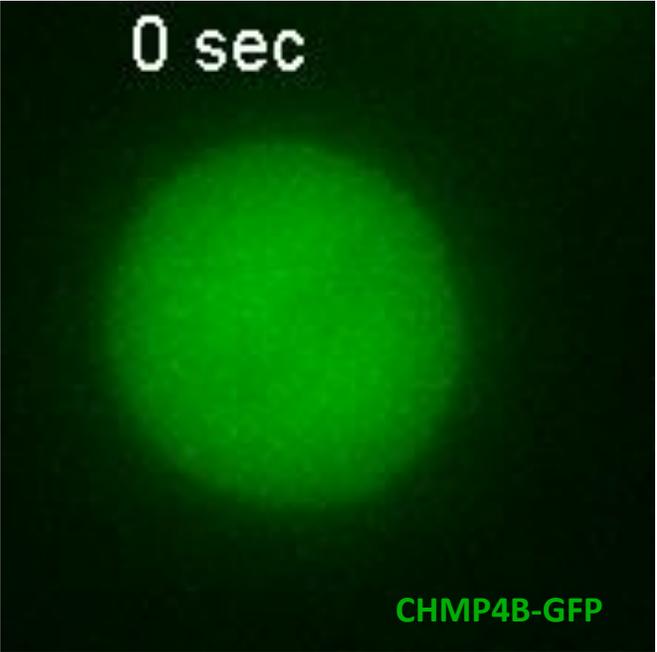
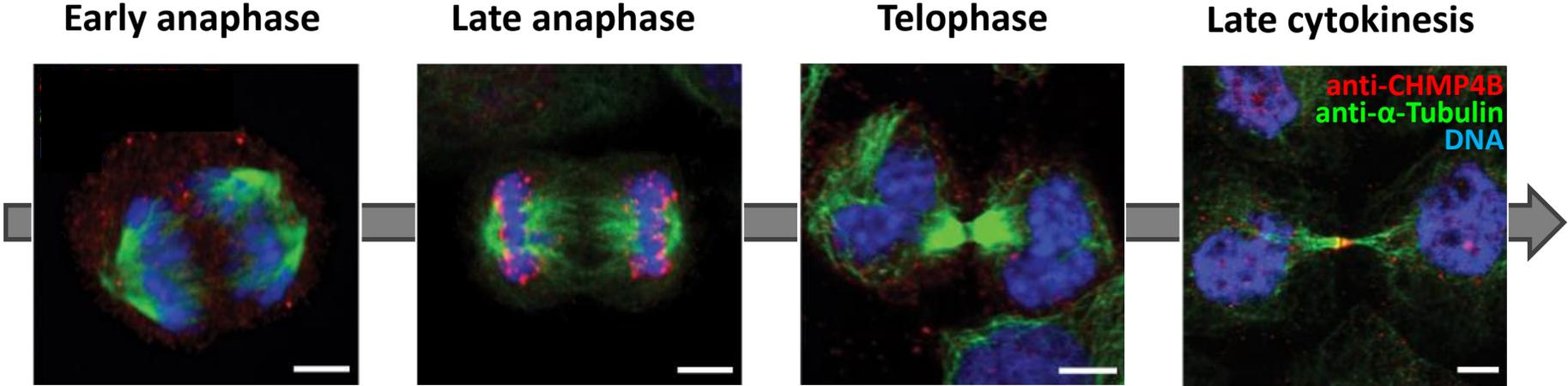
# Defective ESCRT activity can cause cancer progression



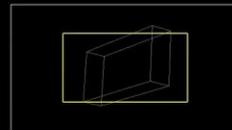
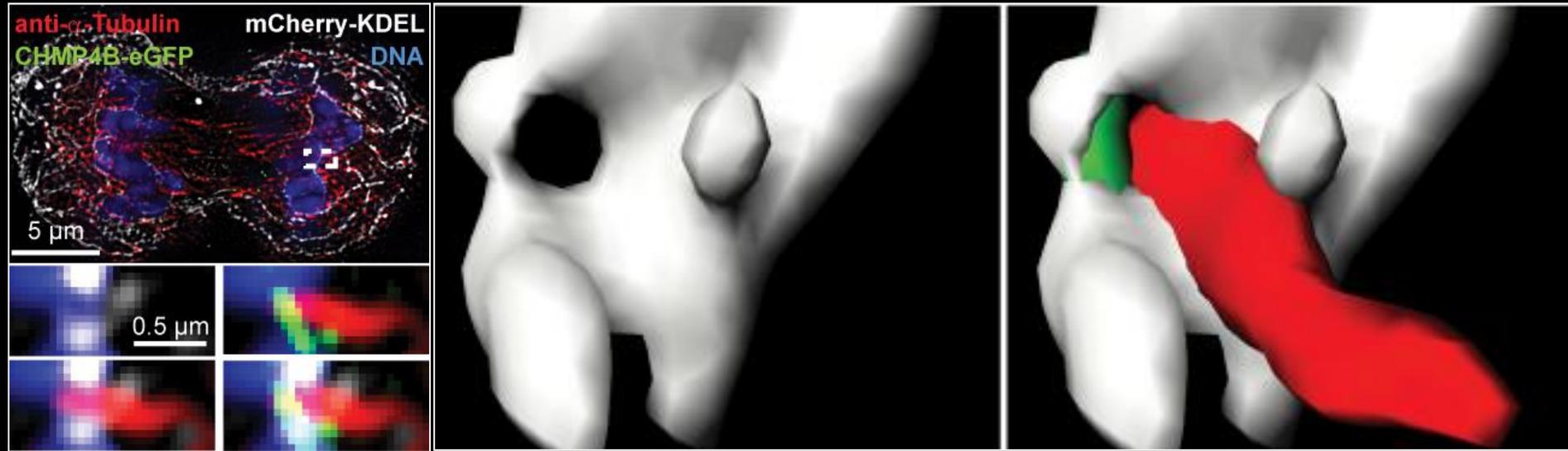


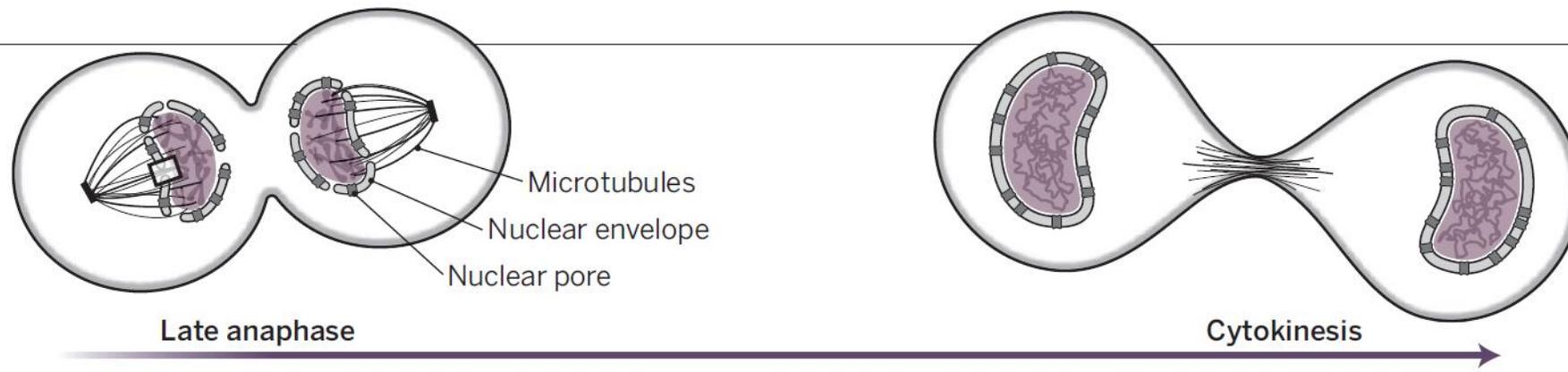
Chromatin	Kinetochores	Microtubules	Nuclear pore complex	Transmembrane nucleoporins
INM proteins	Lamins	MTOCs	NUP107-160 and ELYS	

# ESCRT-III transiently localizes at chromatin discs during late anaphase

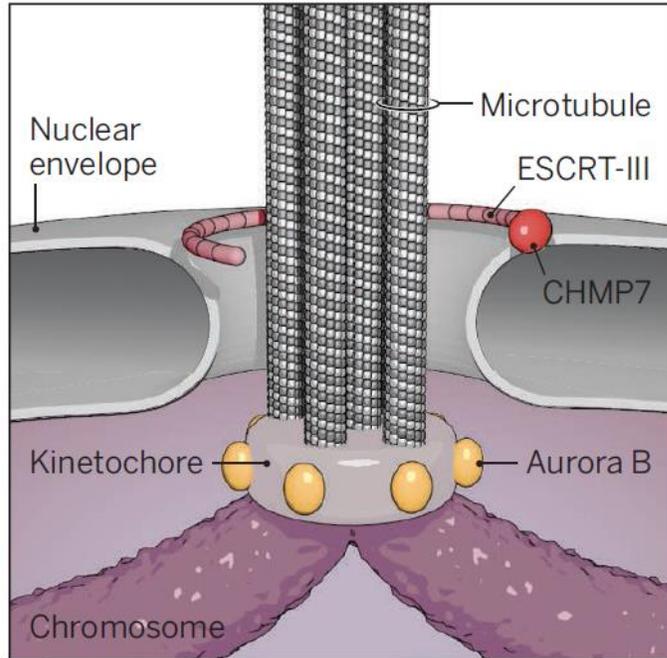


# ESCRT-III is recruited where the reforming NE engulfs spindle MTs

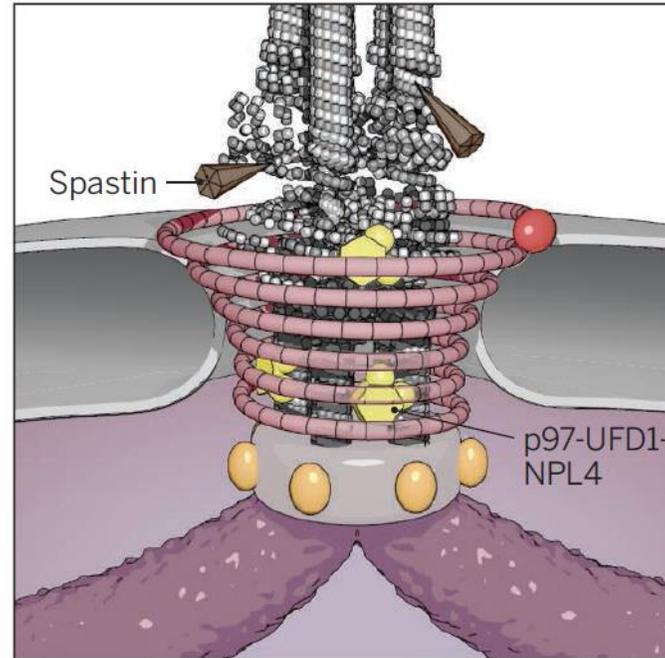




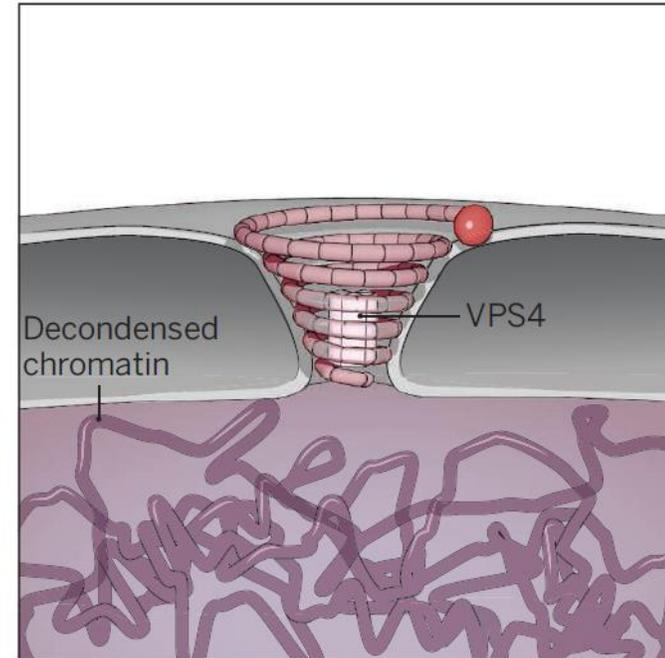
Nuclear envelope fenestration



Microtubule remodeling



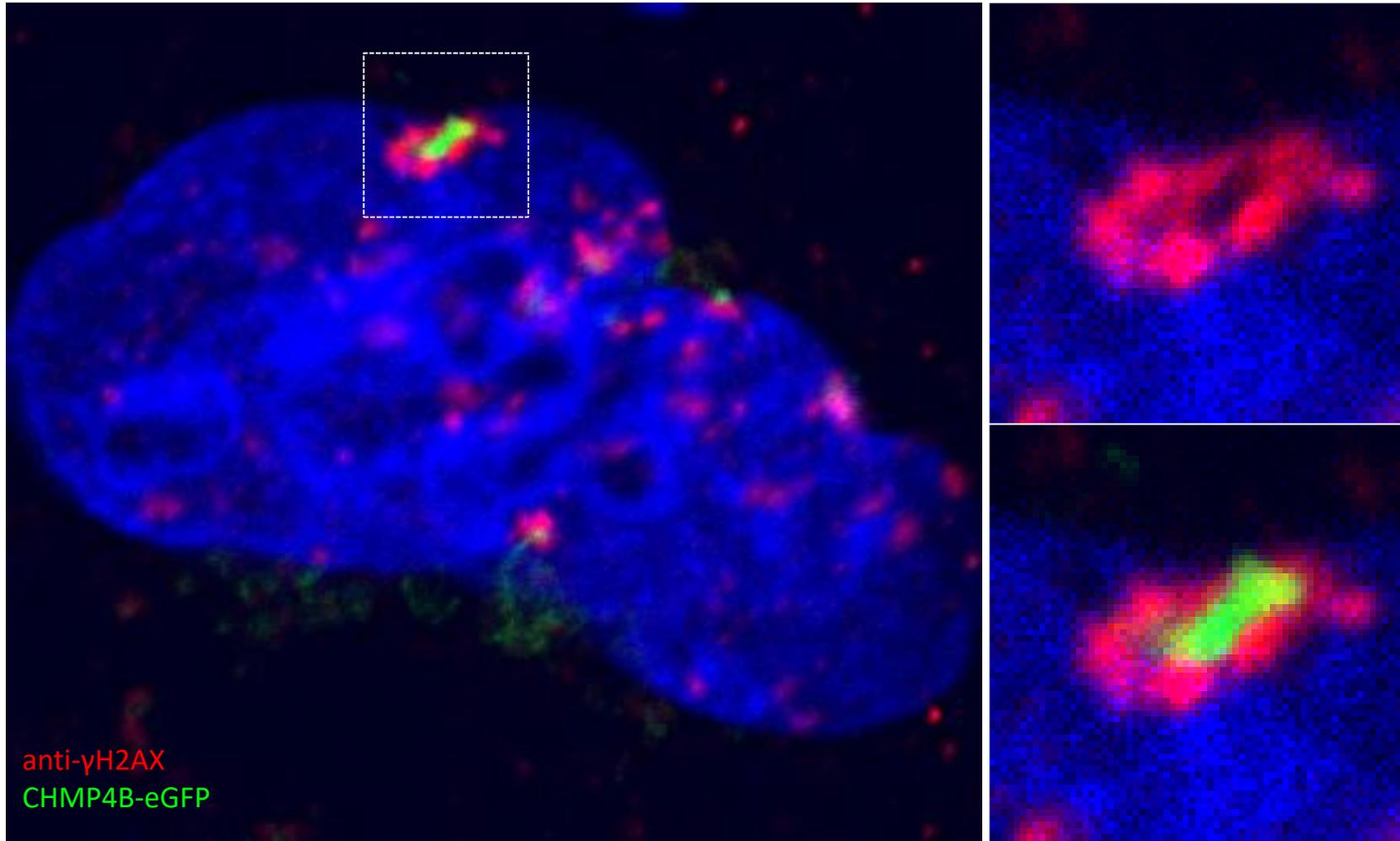
Nuclear envelope closure



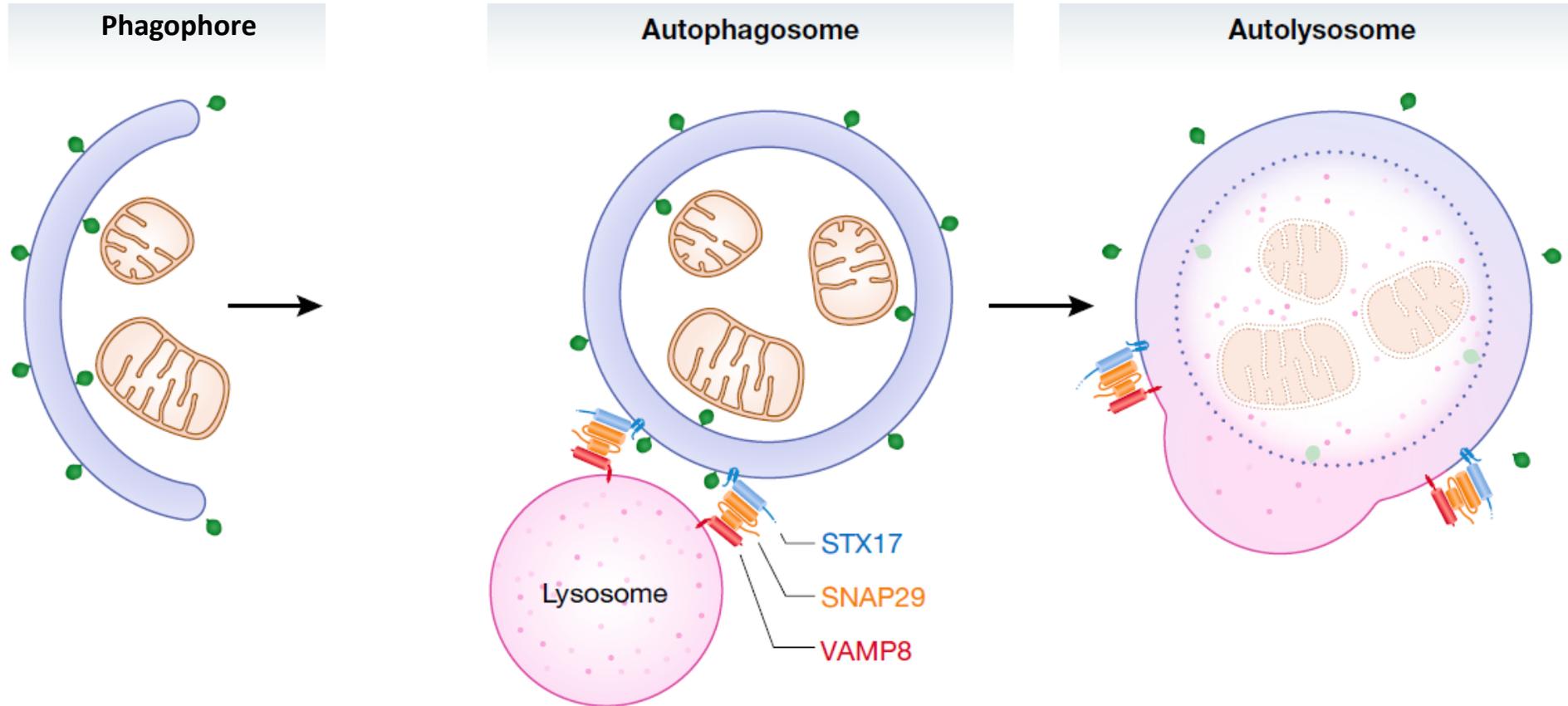
From «Perspective» in *Science*, 2015, by Sundquist and Ullman

# DNA damage in ESCRT-III depleted cells

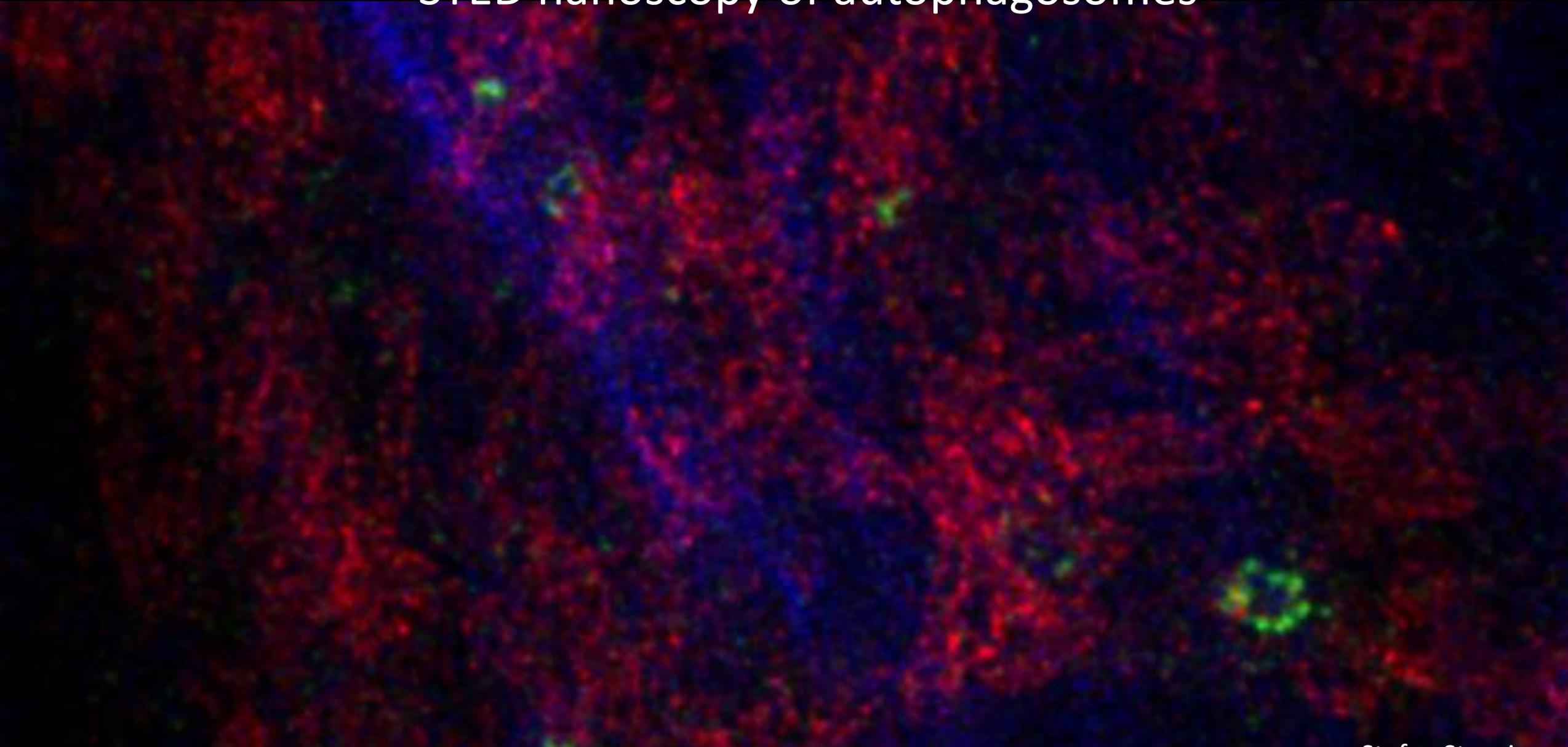
CHMP2A siRNA



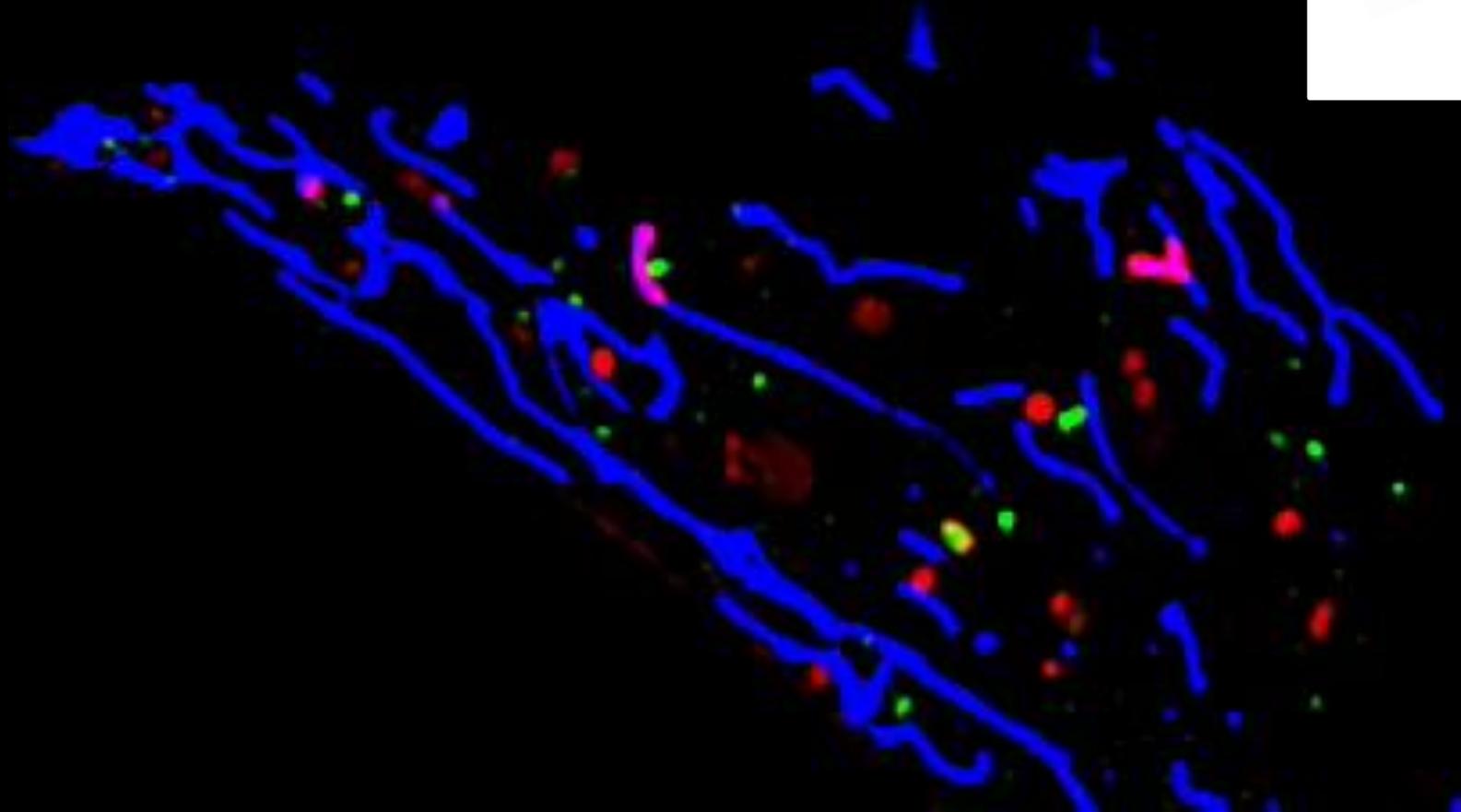
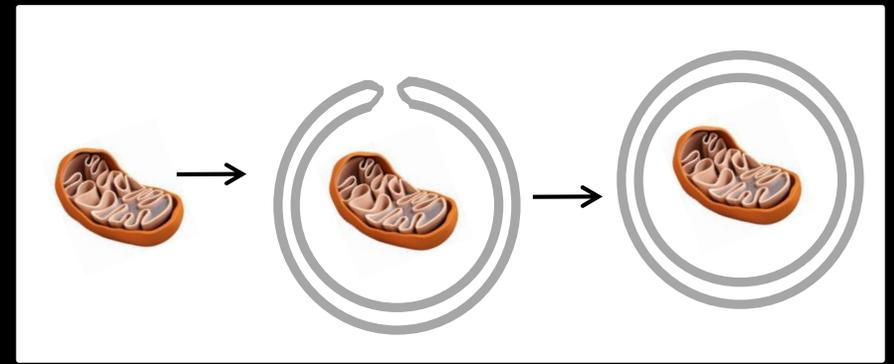
# Autophagy – self-eating



# STED nanoscopy of autophagosomes



# ESCRTs in mitophagy

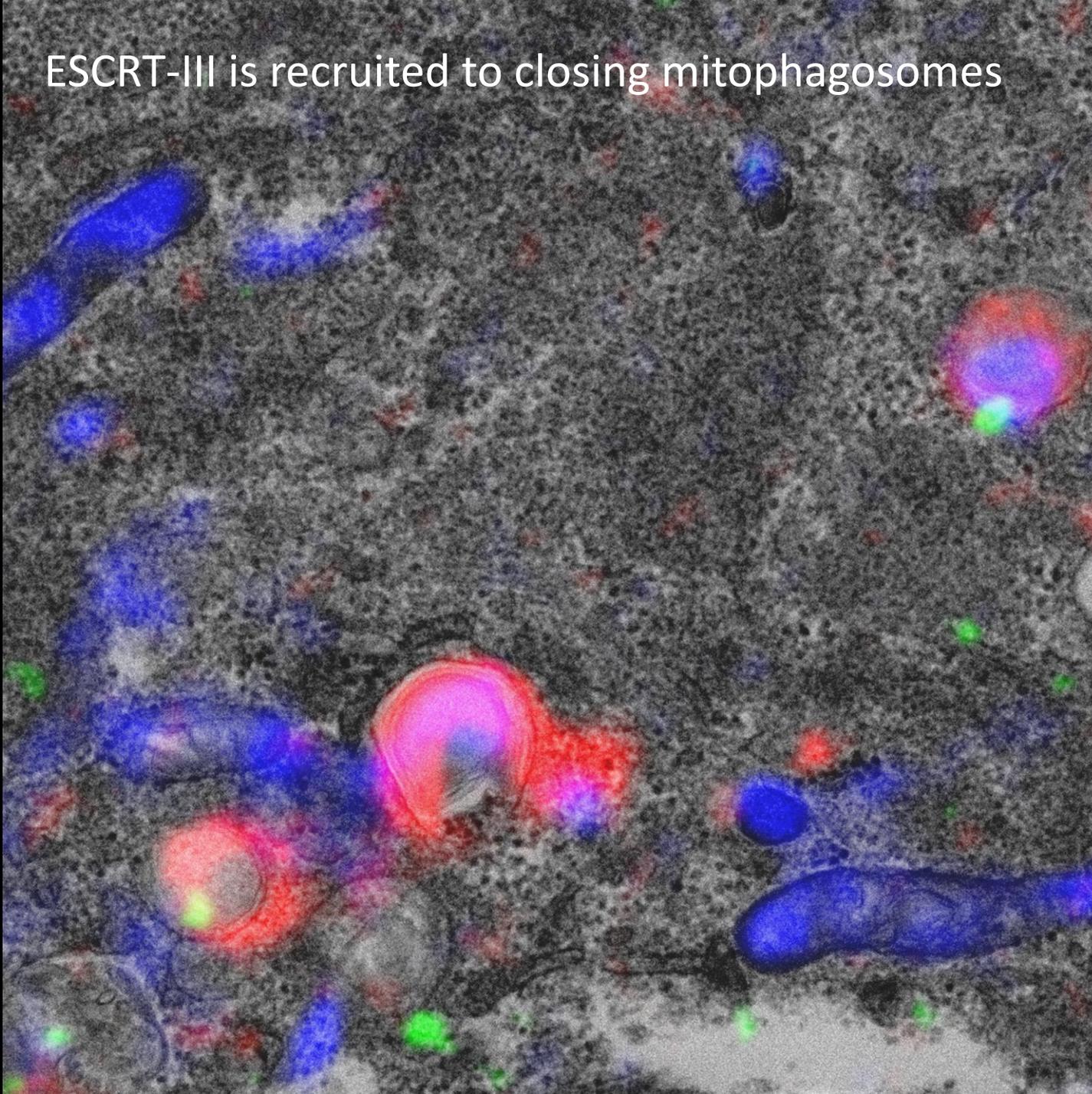


Mitochondria

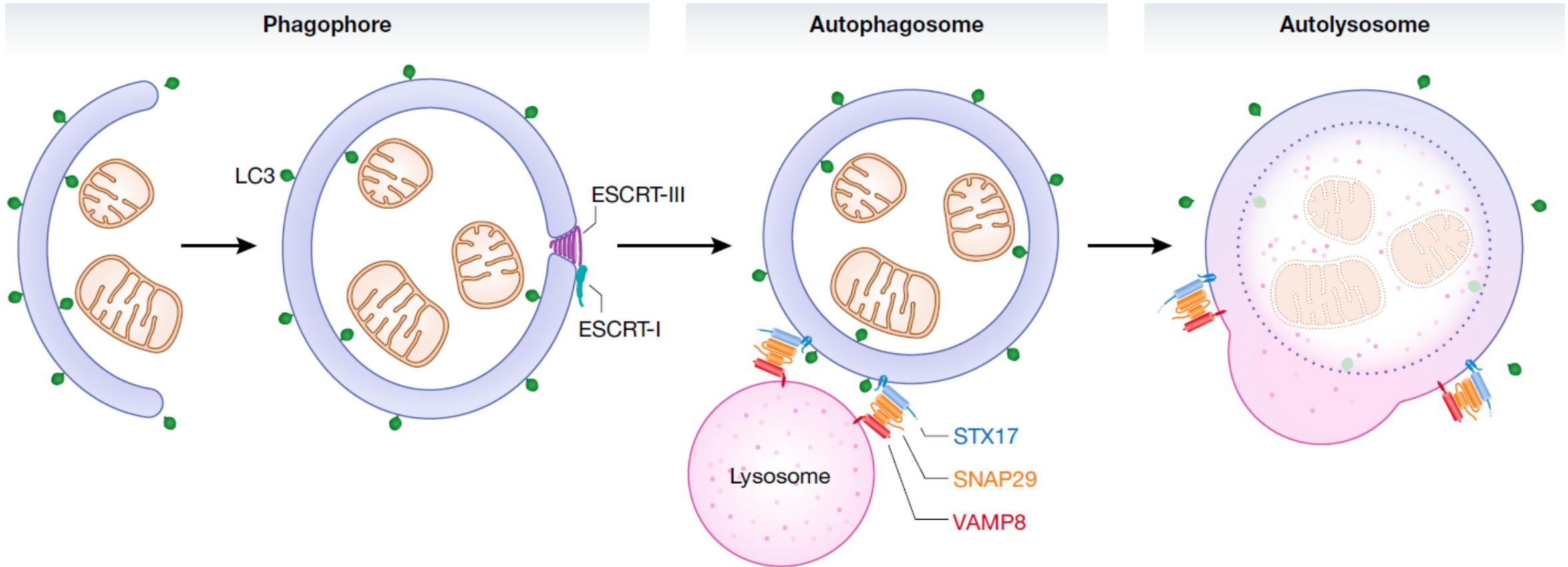
ESCRT-III

Autophagosome

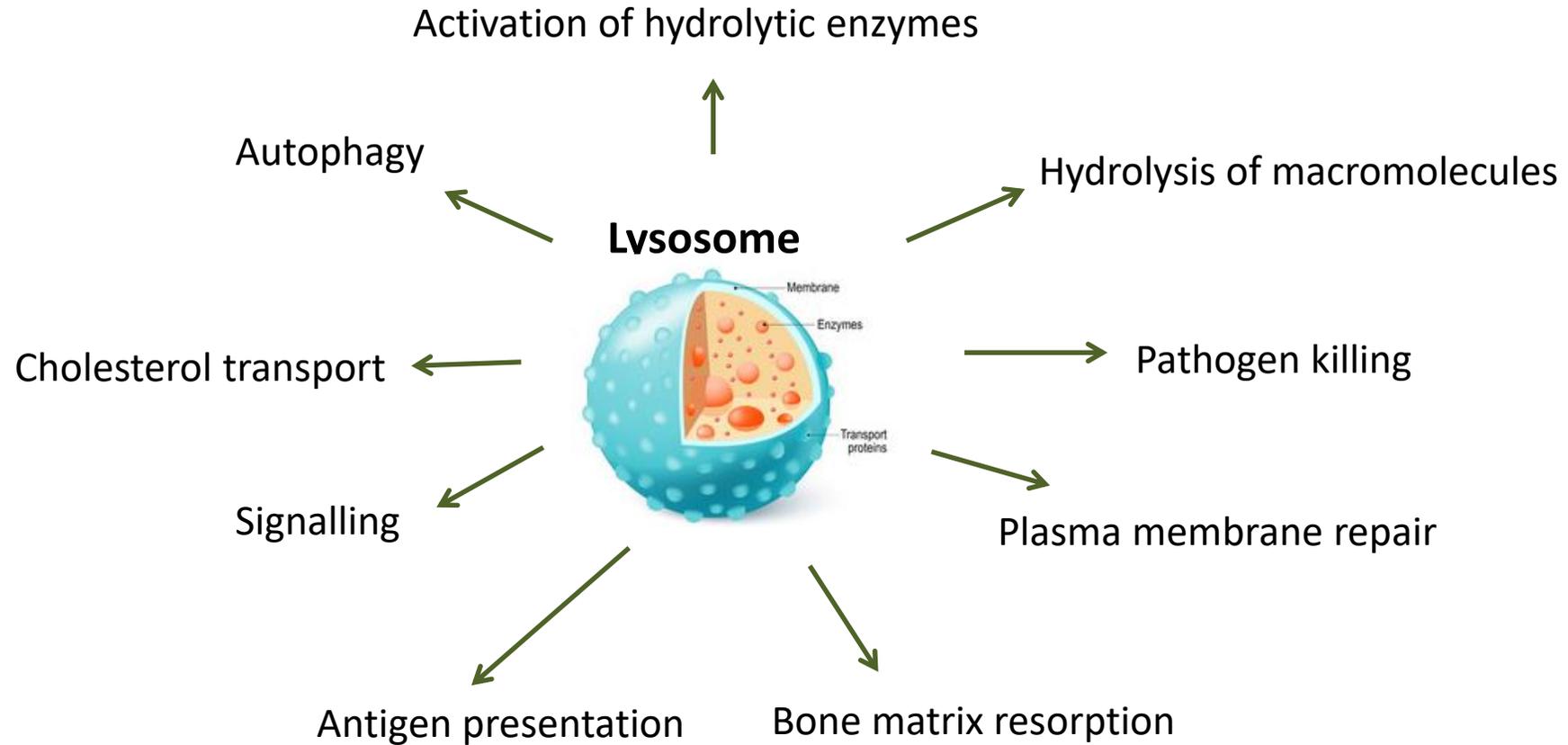
ESCRT-III is recruited to closing mitophagosomes



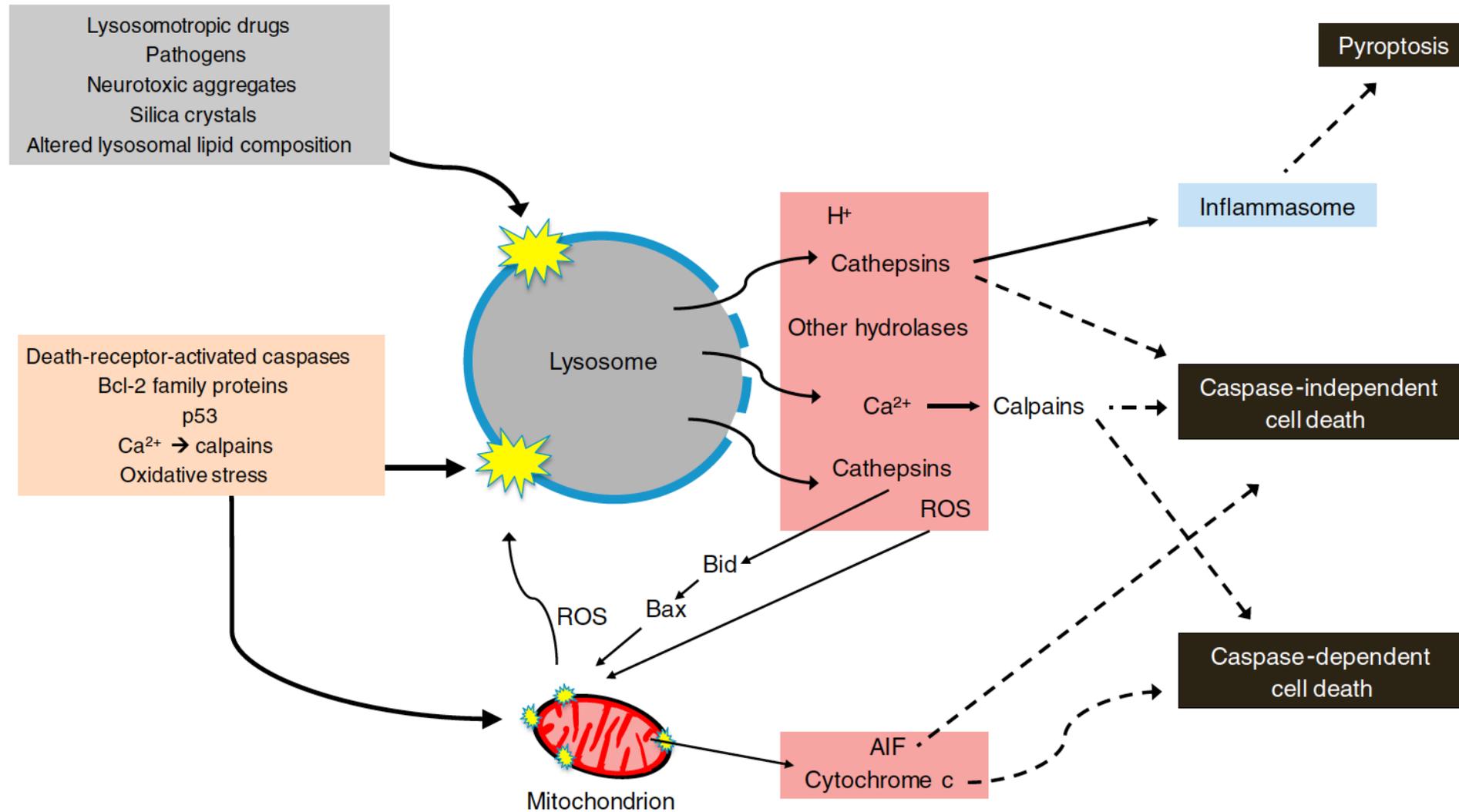
# Sealing of the autophagosome



# The lysosome has many functions



# Lysosomal damage activates cell death

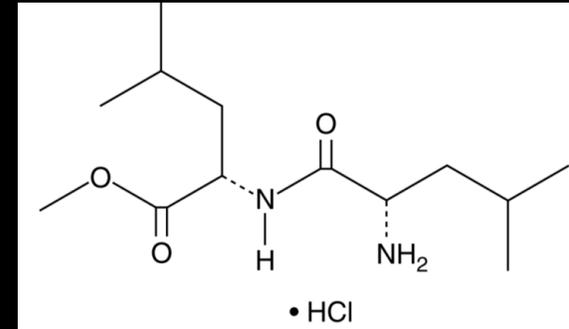
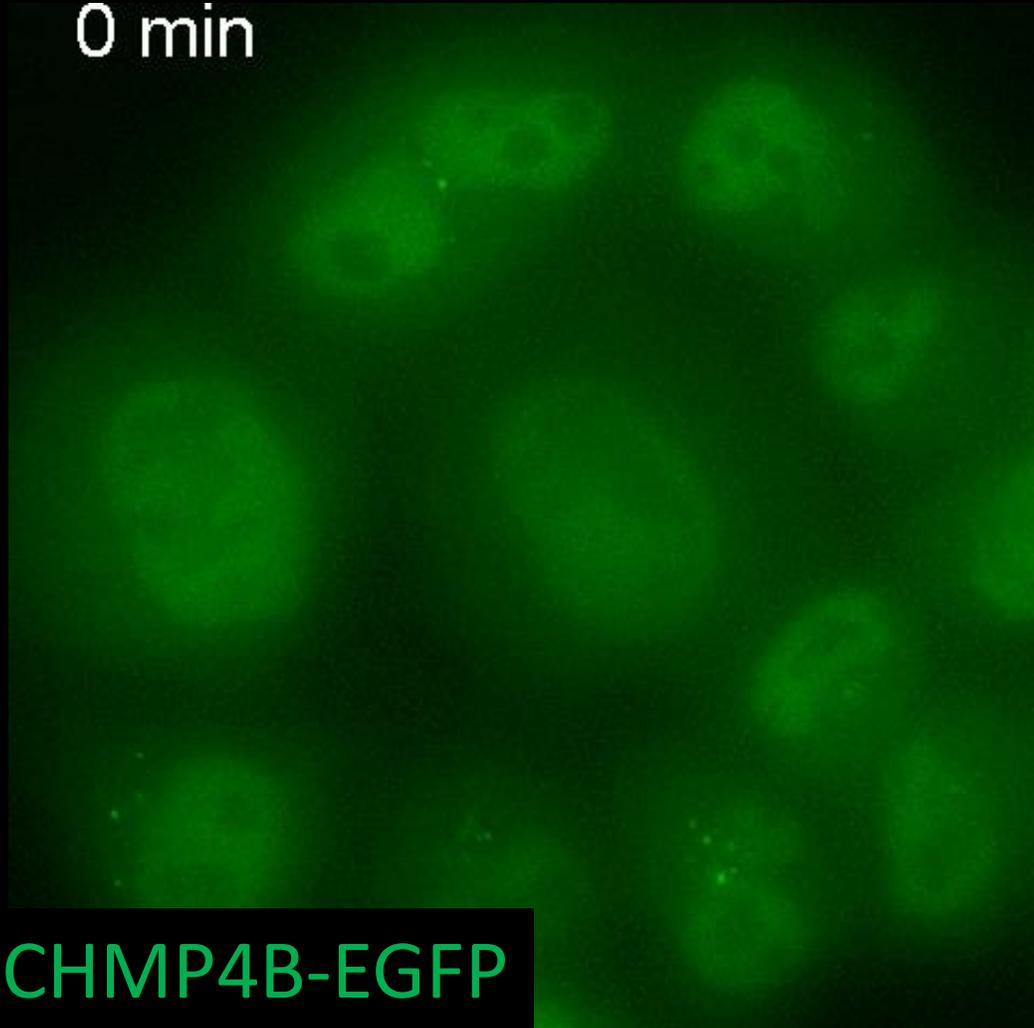


Cancer cell lysosomes are vulnerable to damage

Potential for anti-cancer therapy!

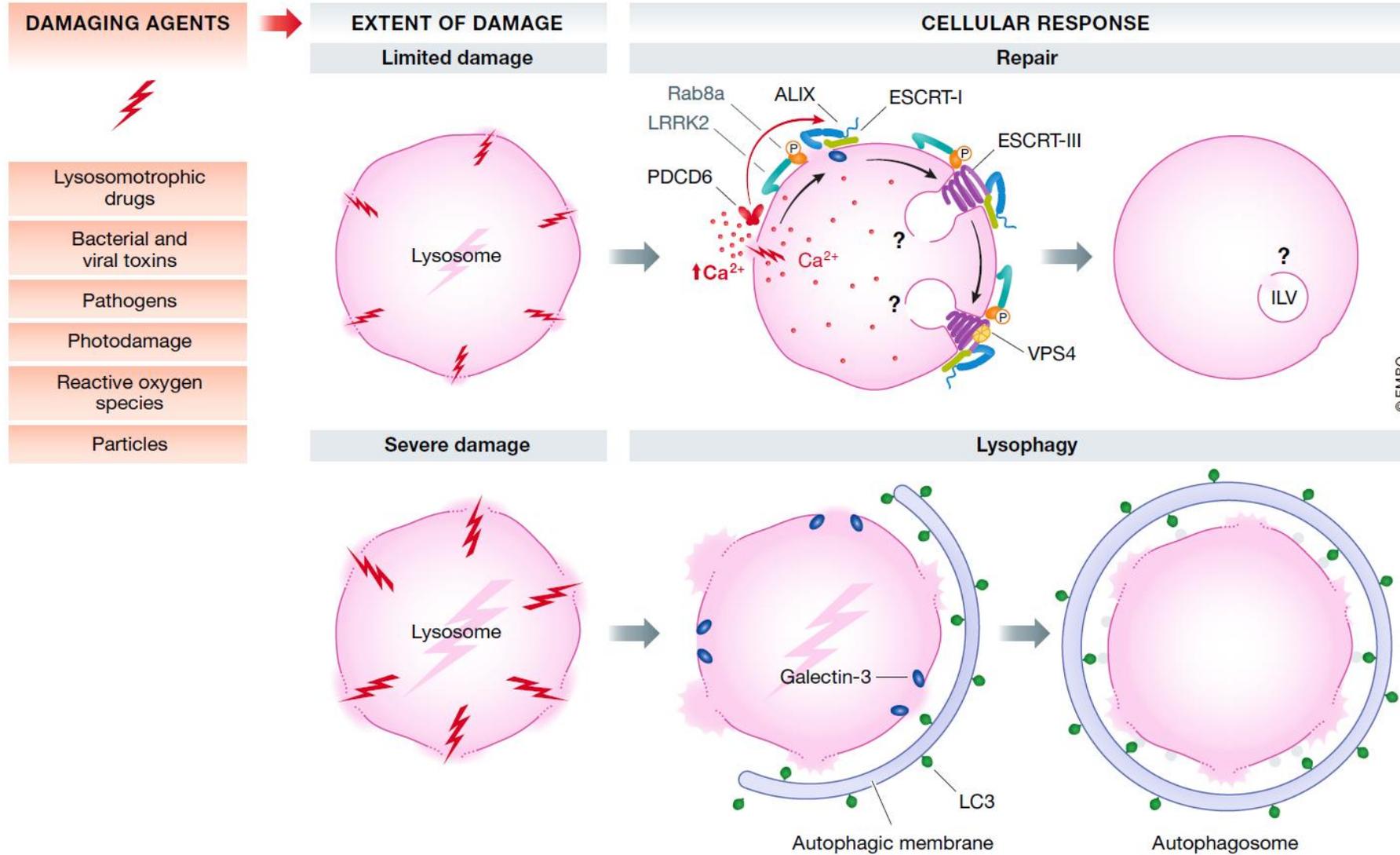
# Lysosome damage causes accumulation of ESCRT-III on lysosomes

0 min

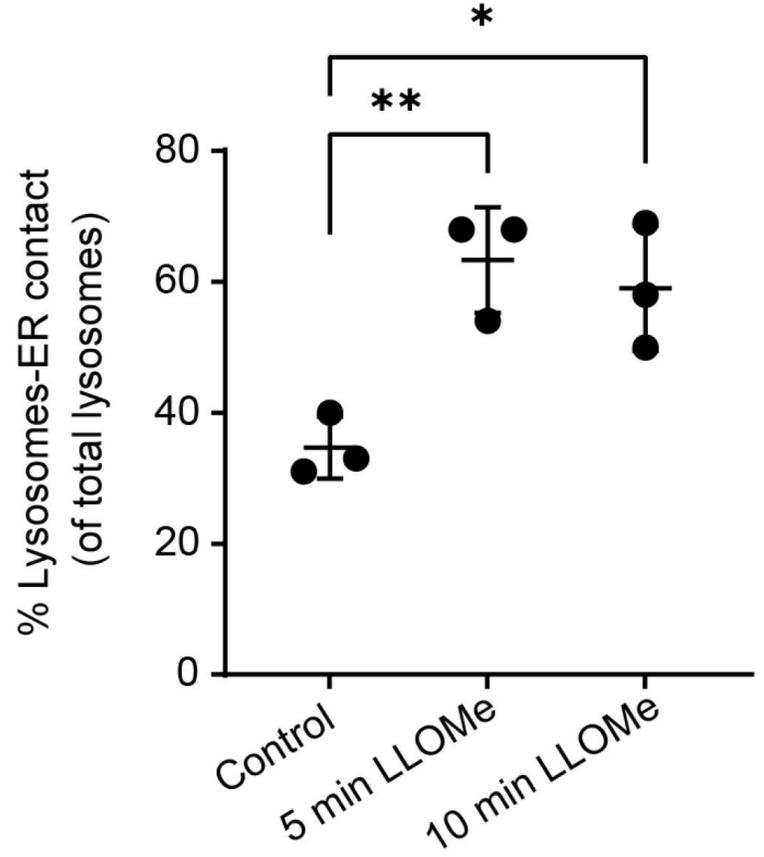
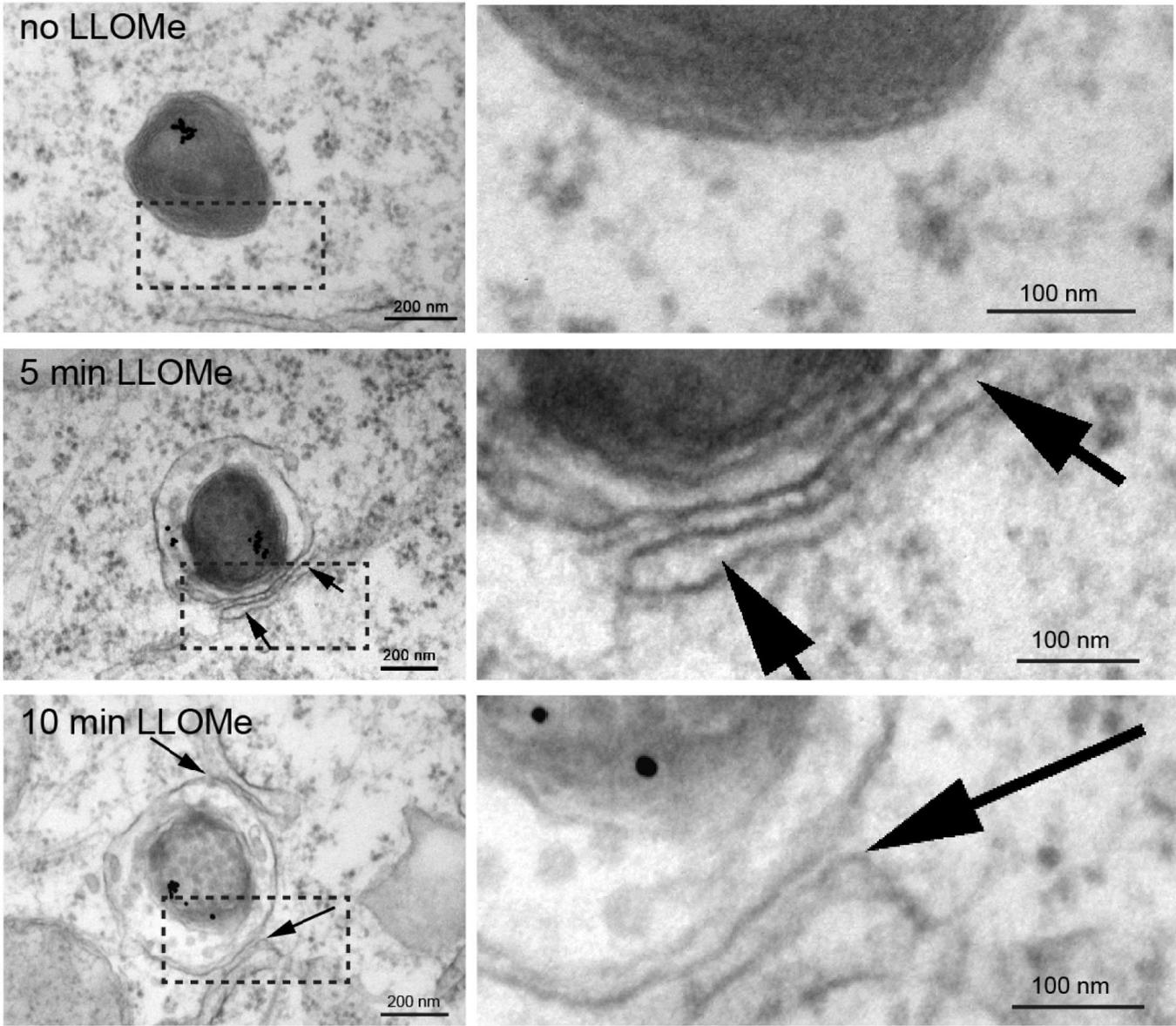


LLOMe, a compound that causes rapid and reversible lysosome damage

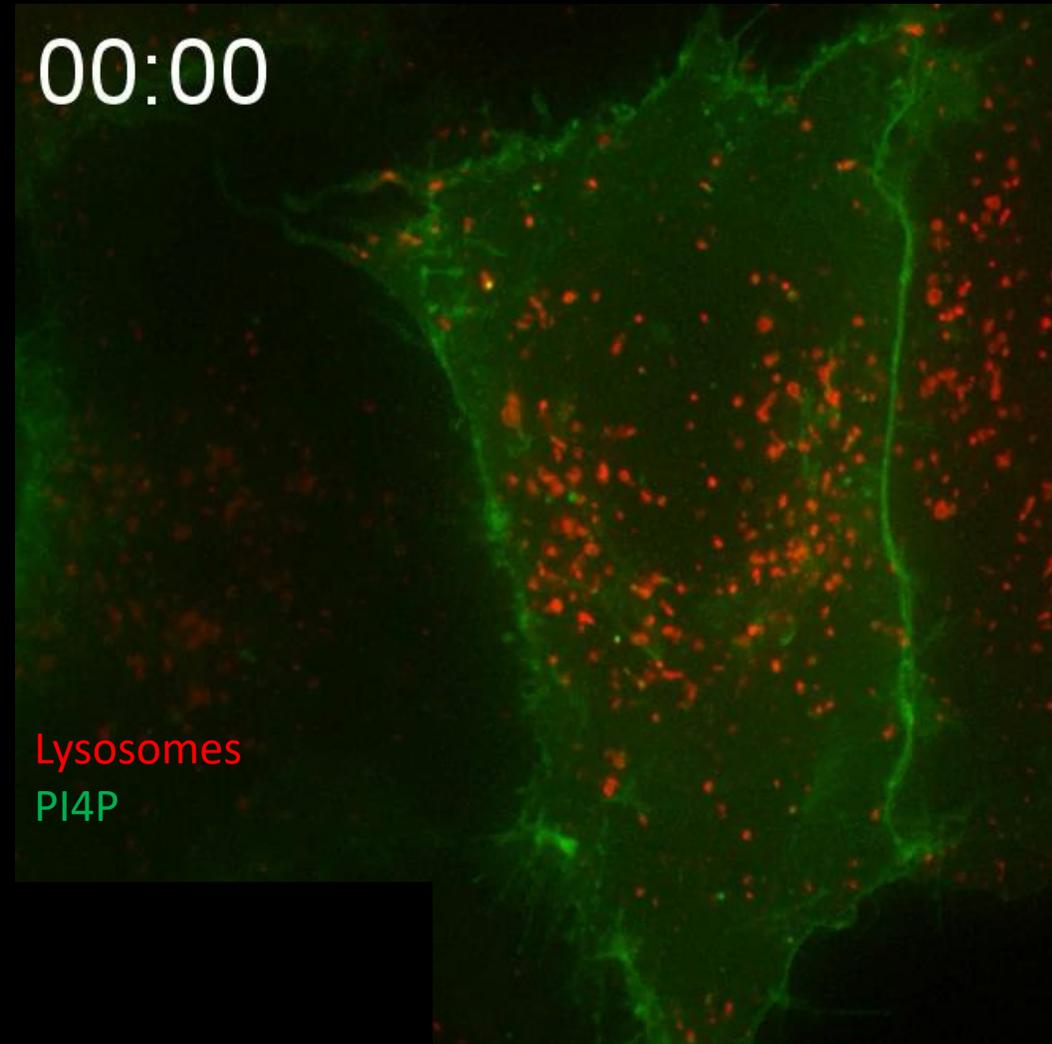
# Lysosome repair



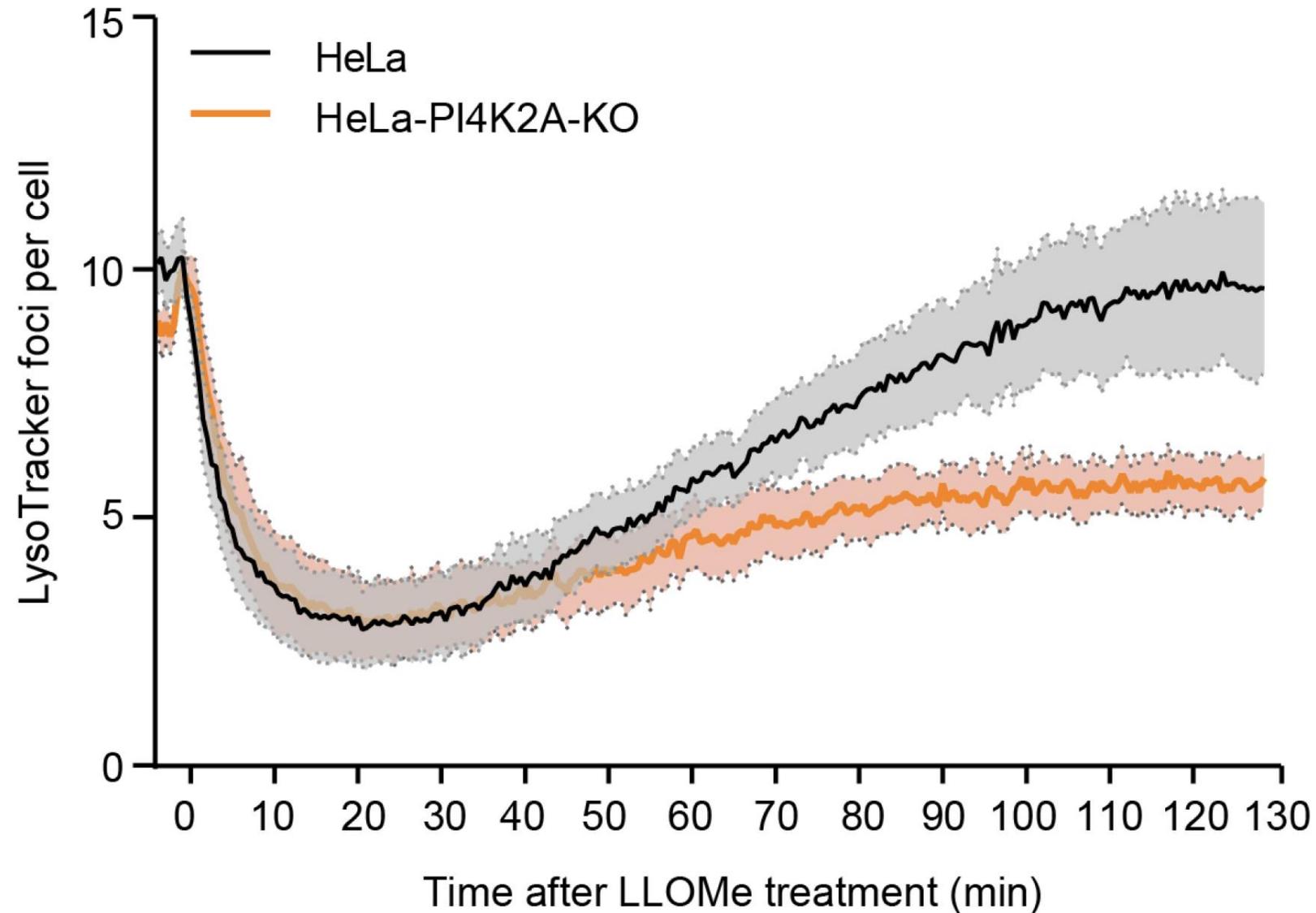
# Increased lysosome-ER contacts rapidly after lysosome damage



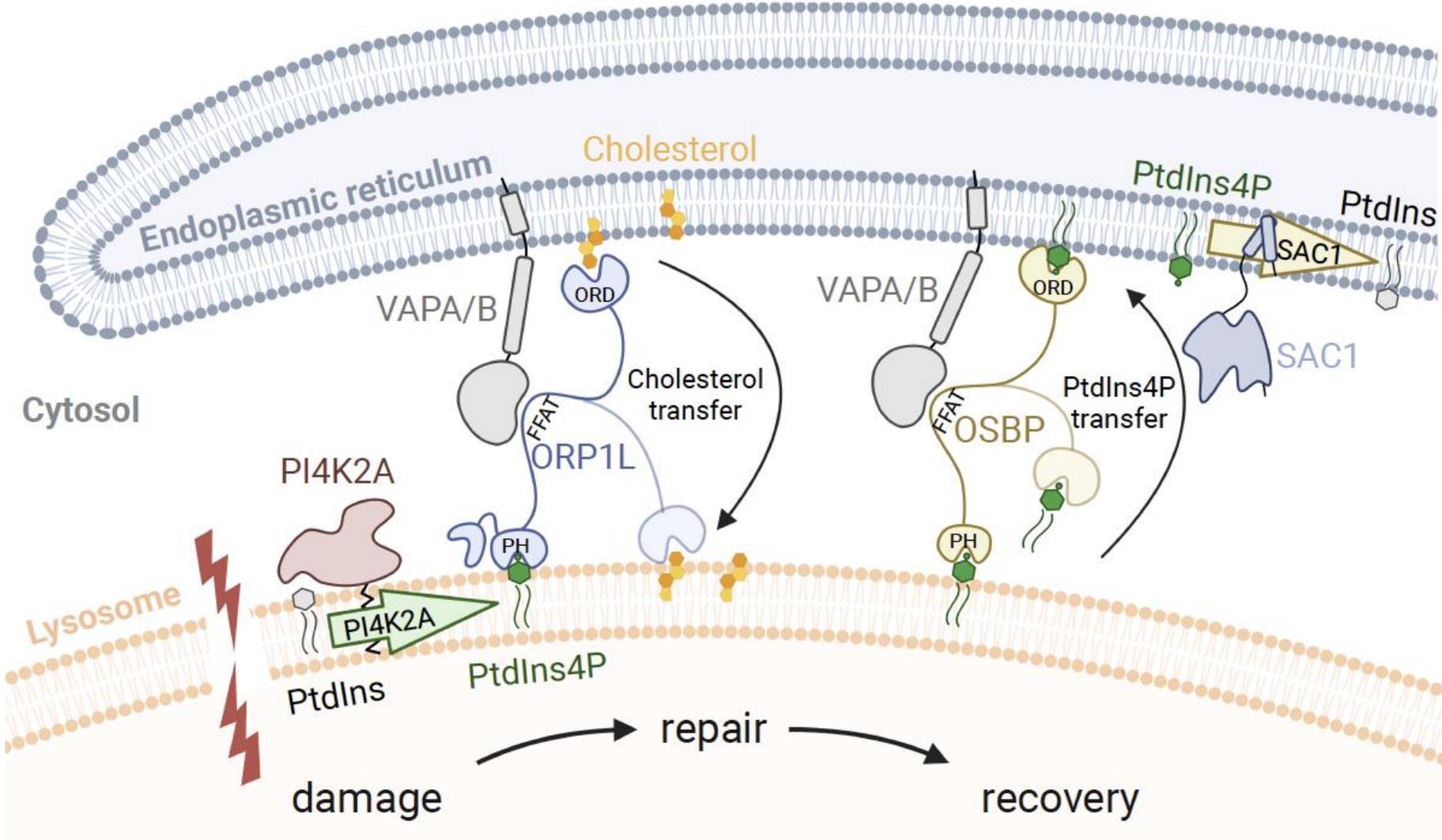
# PI4P is rapidly formed on lysosomes upon damage



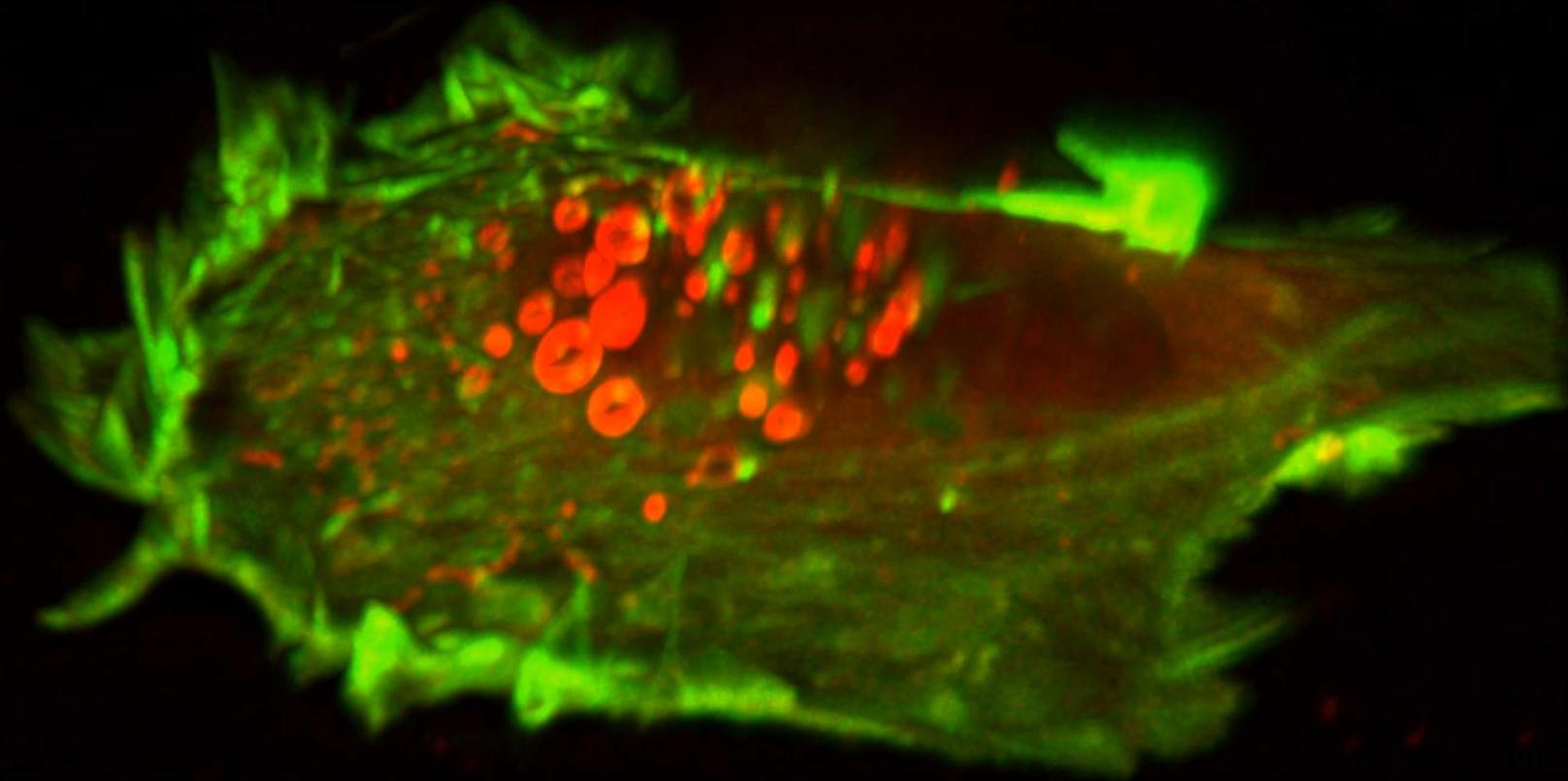
# PI4P is required for repair of damaged lysosomes



# Cholesterol transfer to lysosomes in response to membrane damage

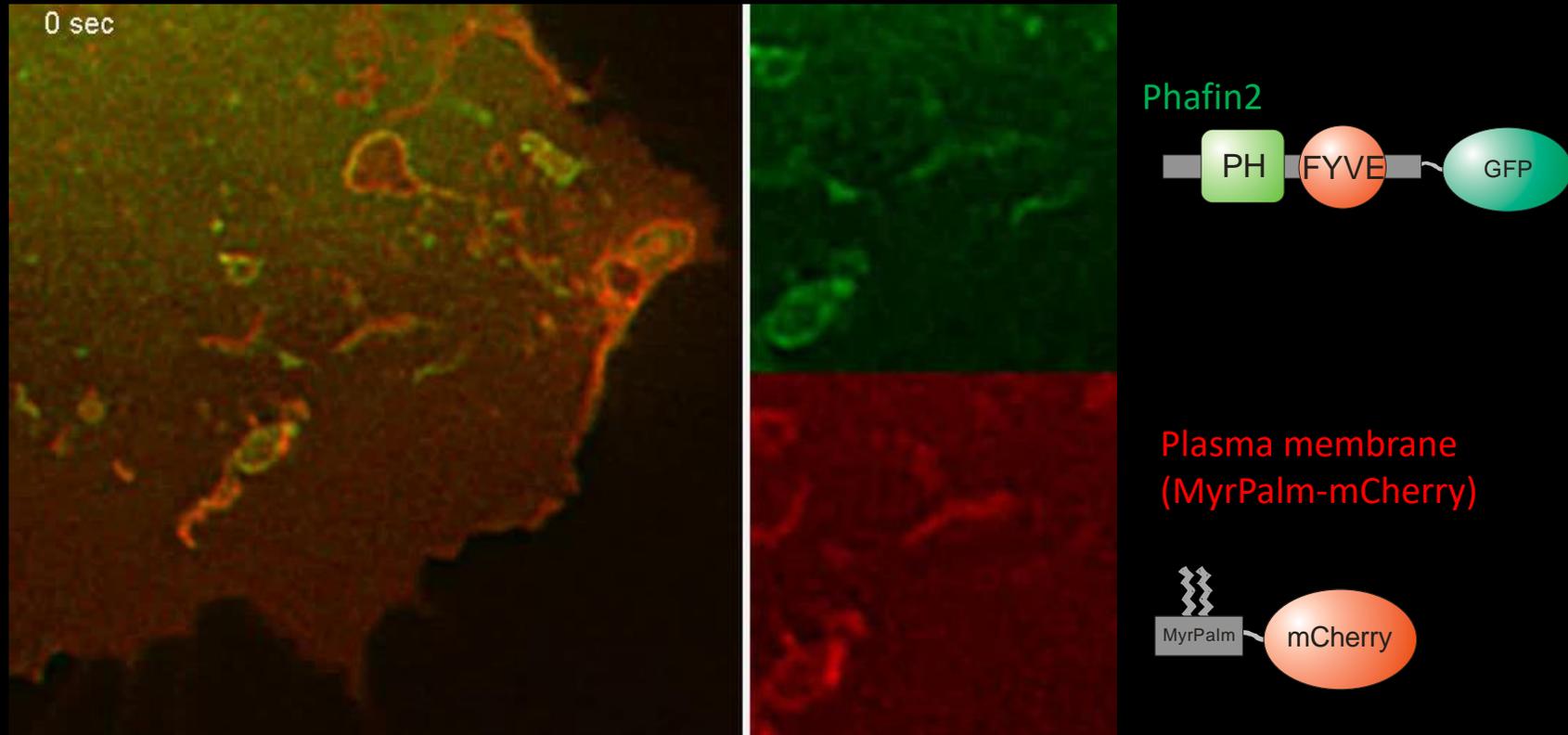


# Cancer cells „drink“ by macropinocytosis



5  $\mu$ m

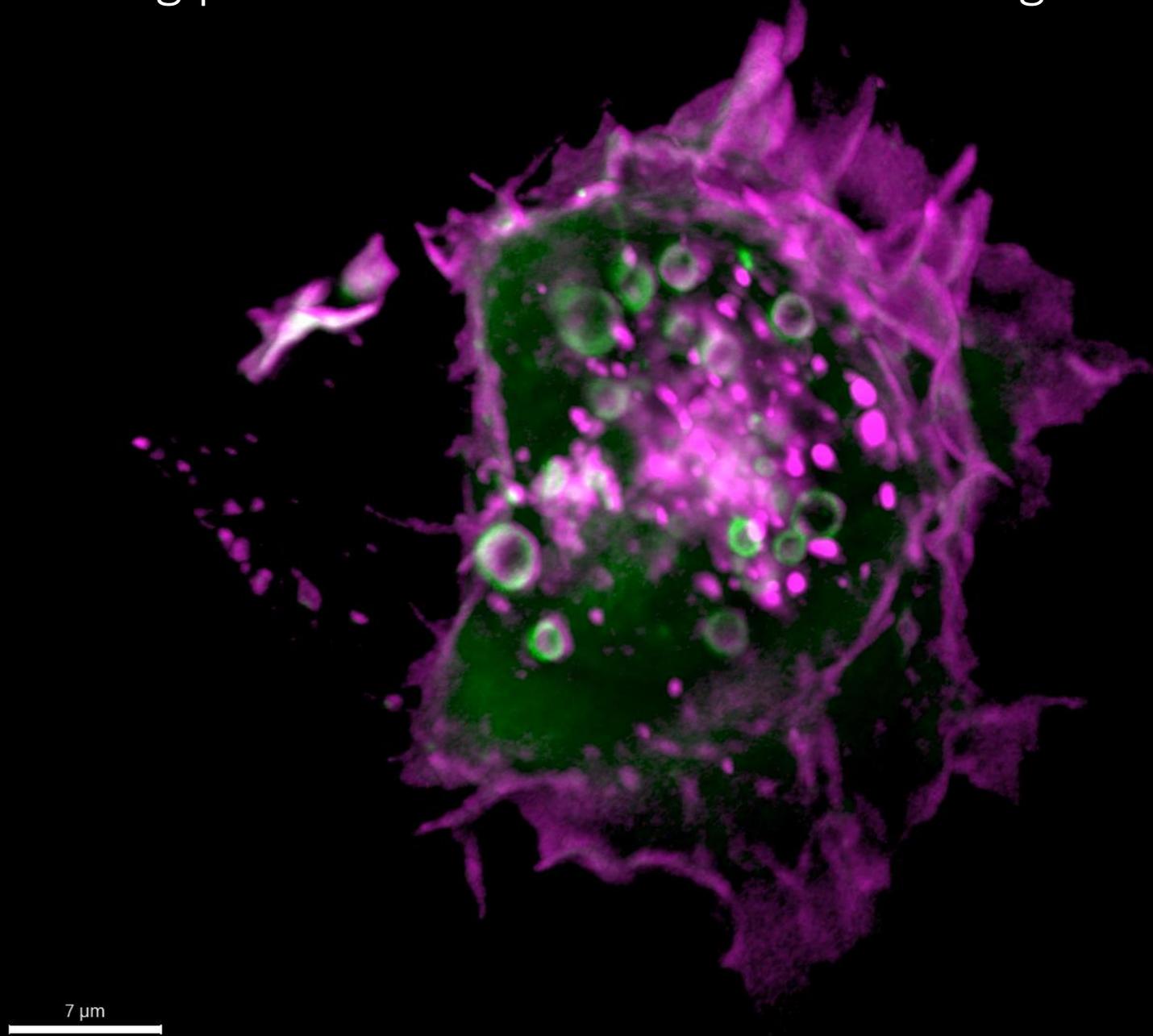
# The PI3P binding protein Phafin2 localises to forming macropinosomes



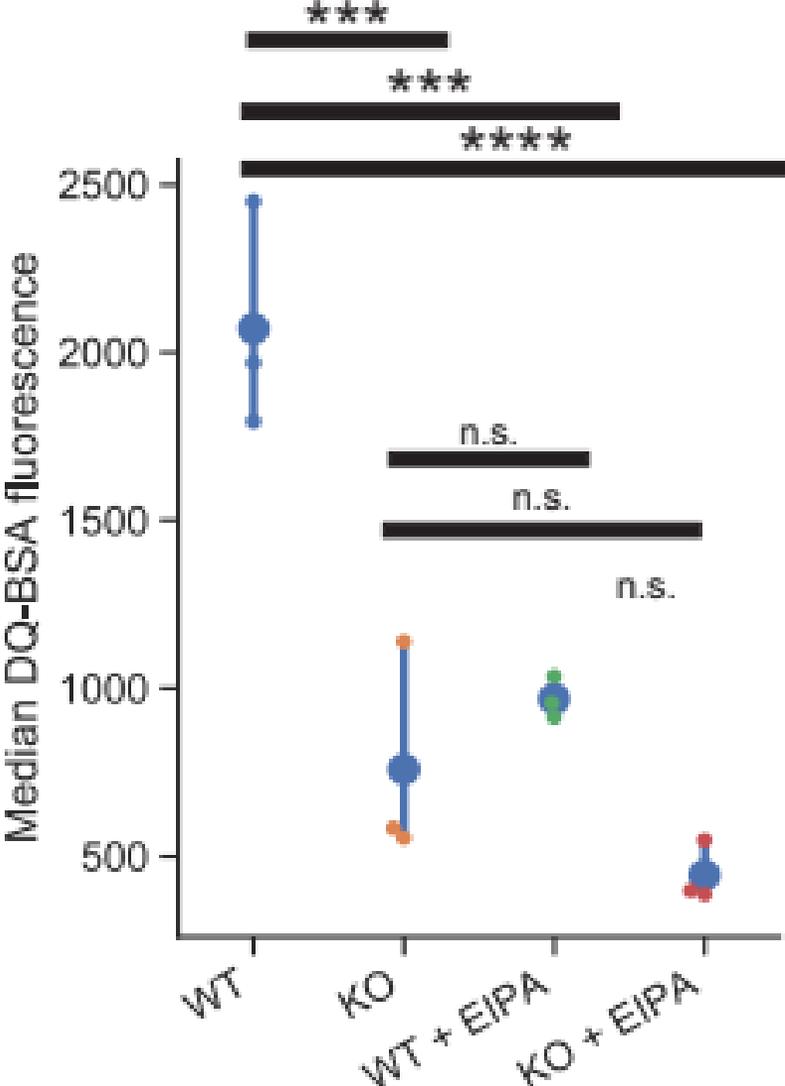
# The PI3P binding protein Phafin2 localises to forming macropinosomes

MyrPalm

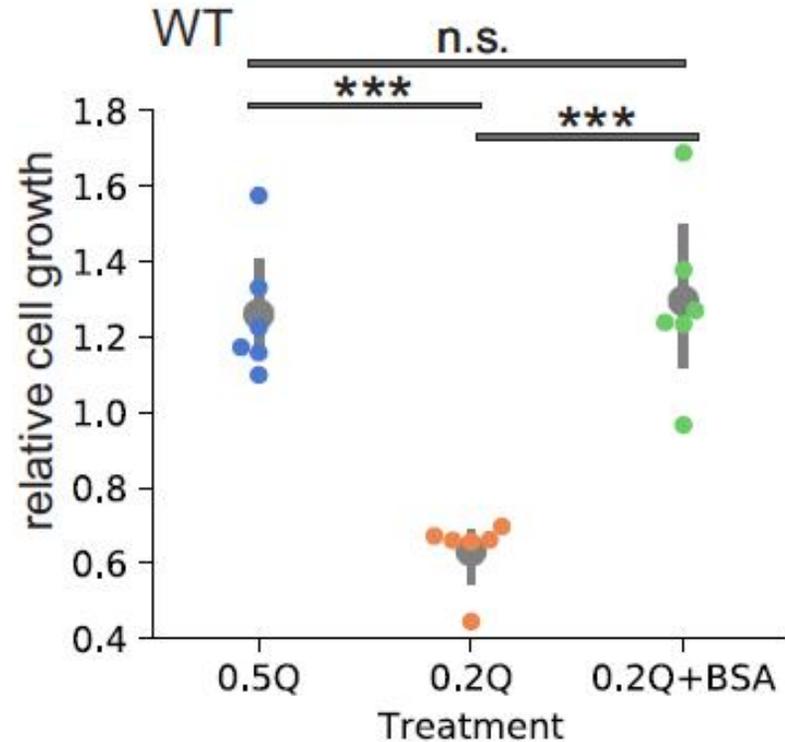
Phafin2



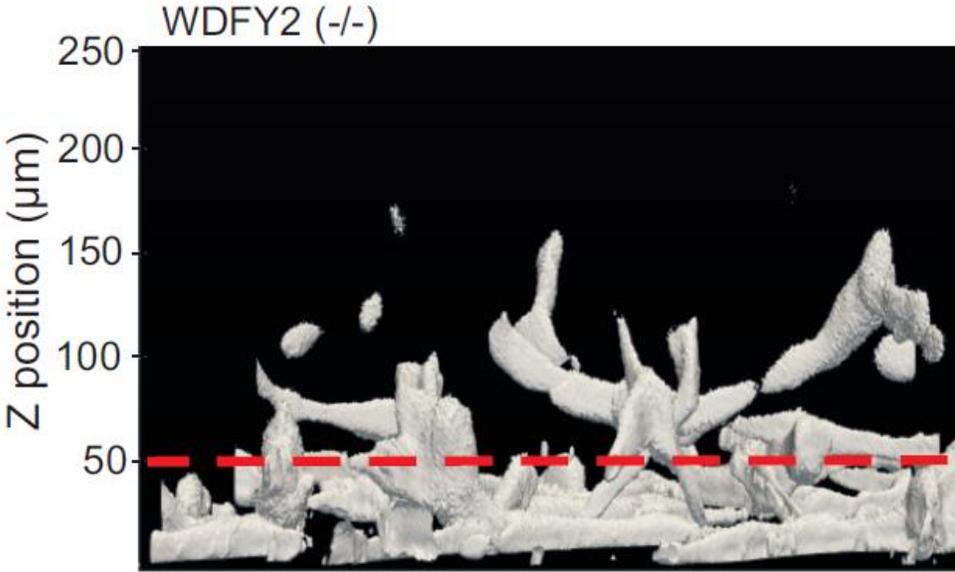
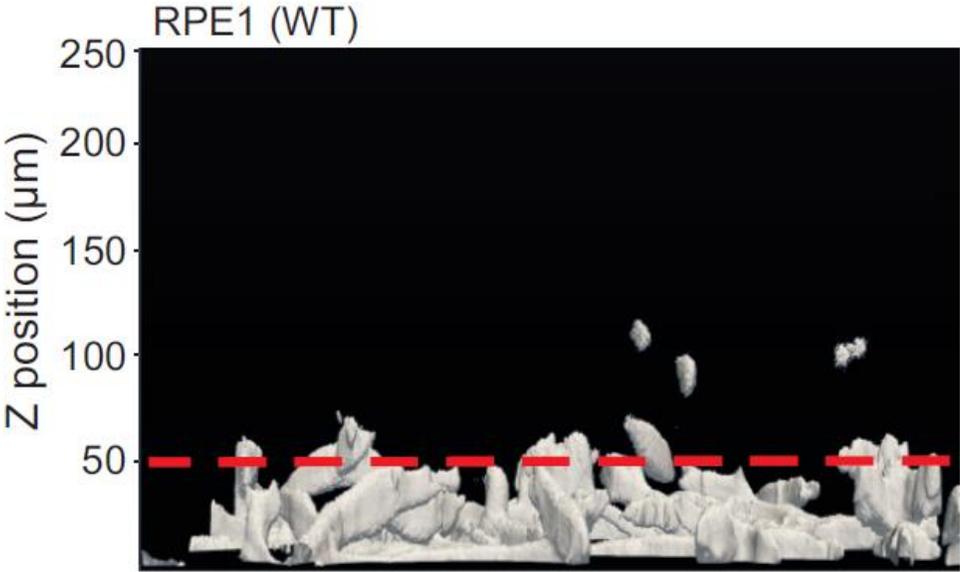
Phafin2 knockout in pancreatic cancer cells inhibits uptake of albumin



# Phafin2 mediates albumin-dependent survival of pancreatic cancer cells under conditions of low glutamine (Q) availability

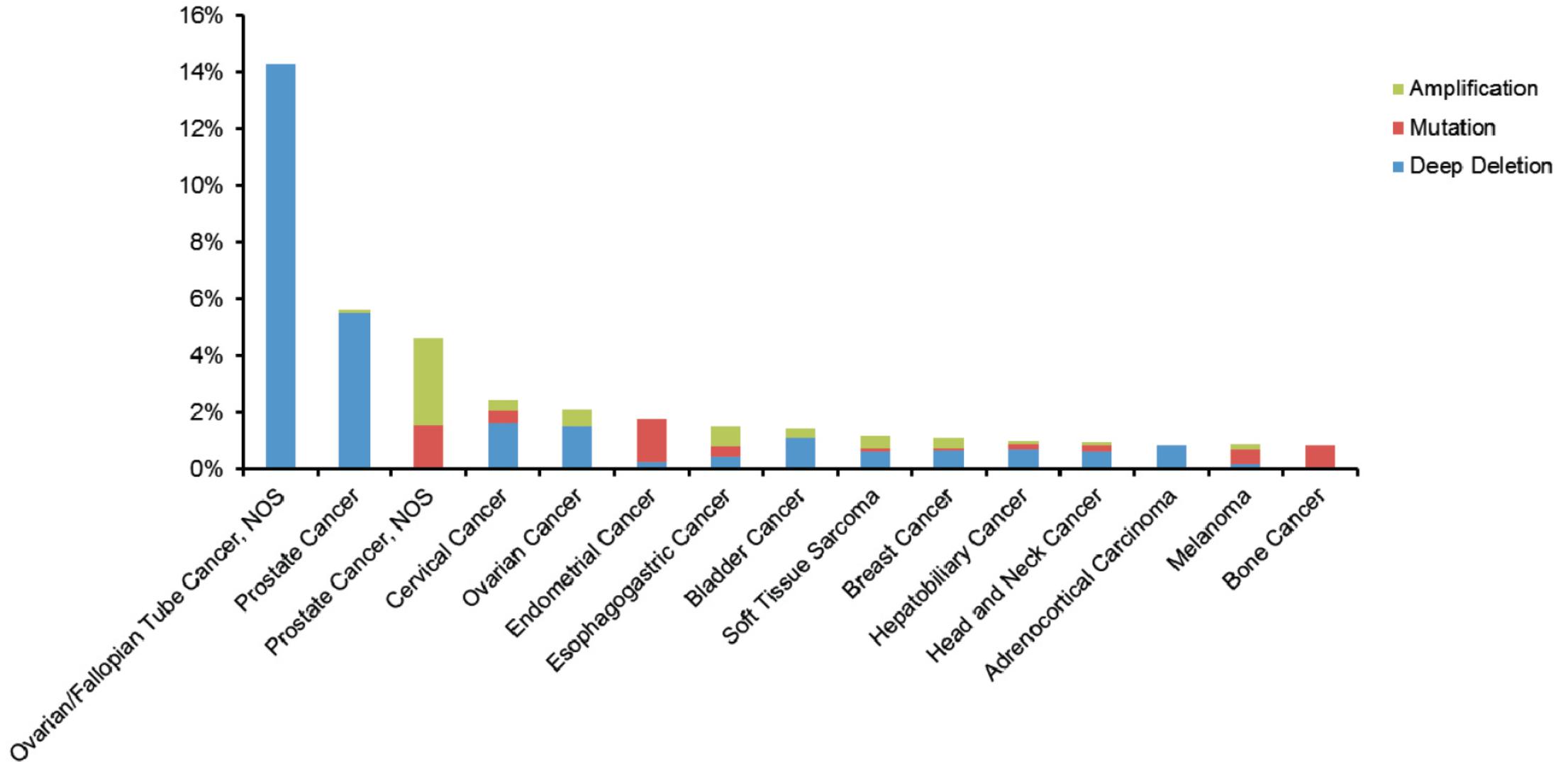


# Knockout of the FYVE domain protein WDFY2 causes RPE1 cells to become invasive

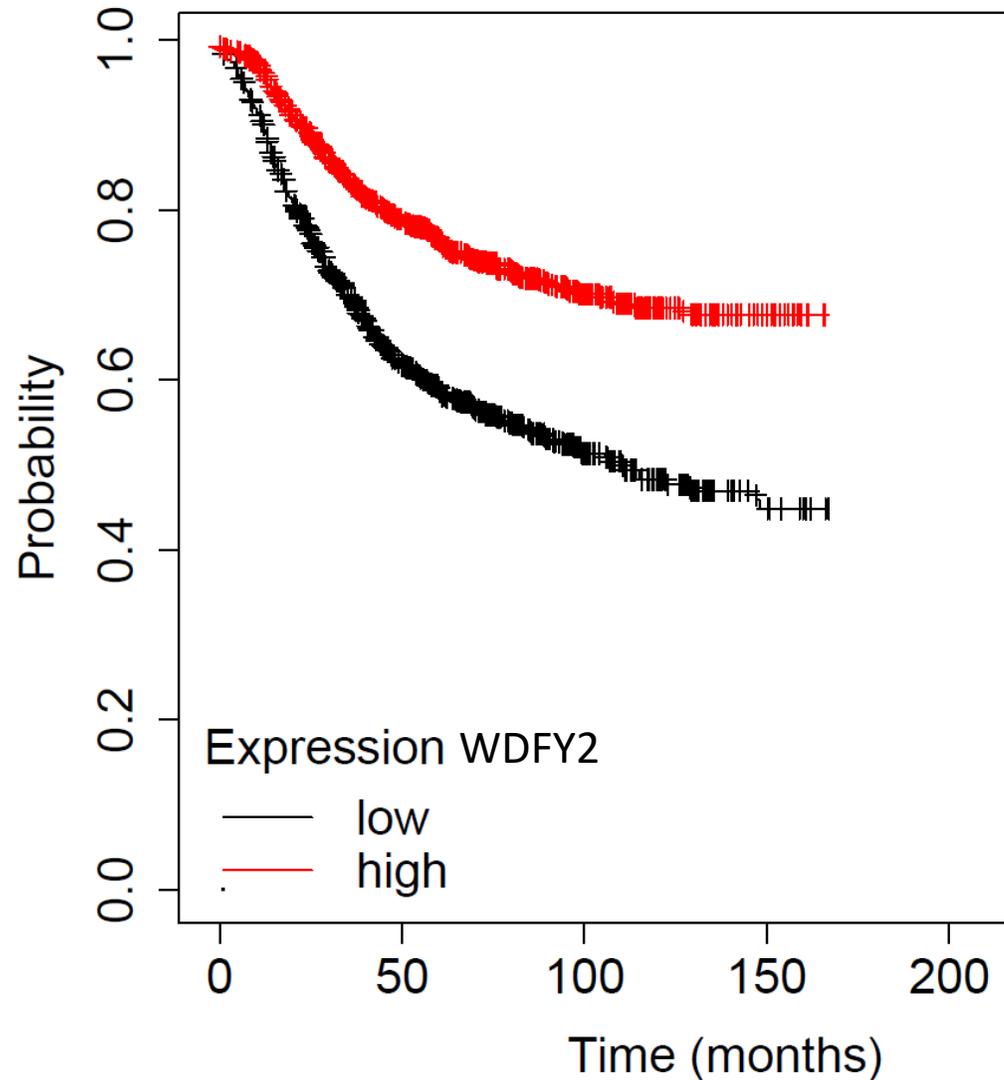


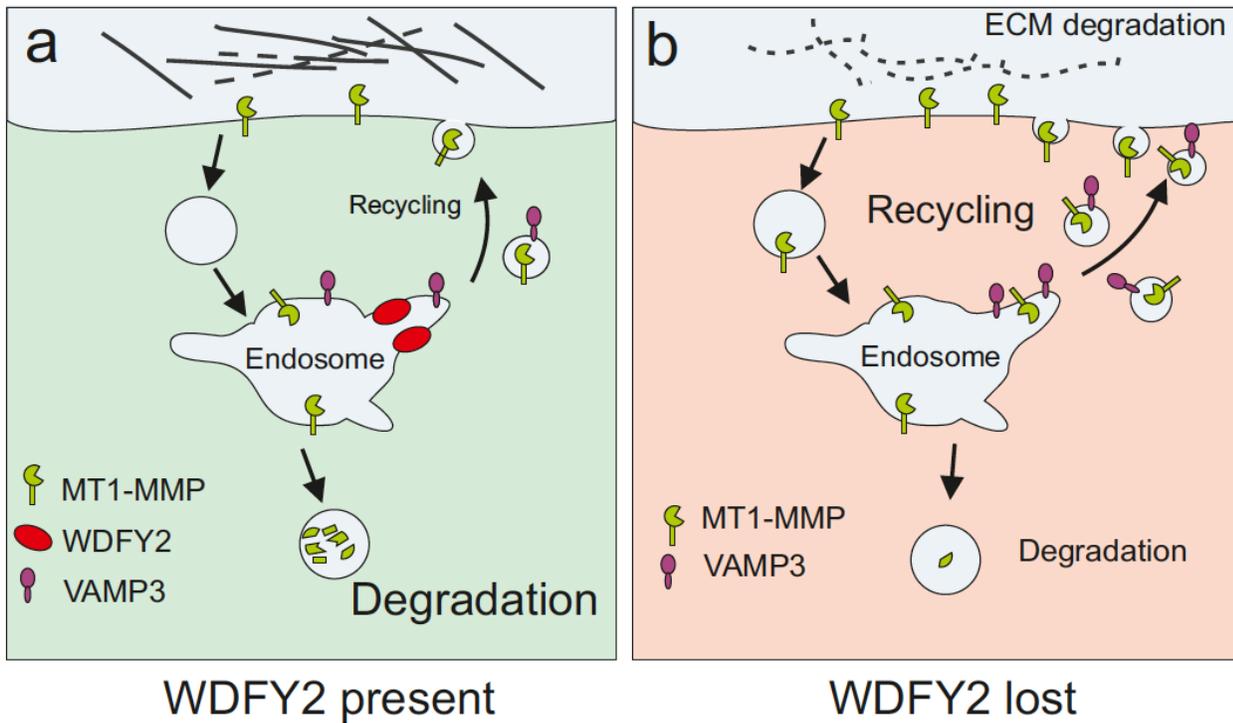
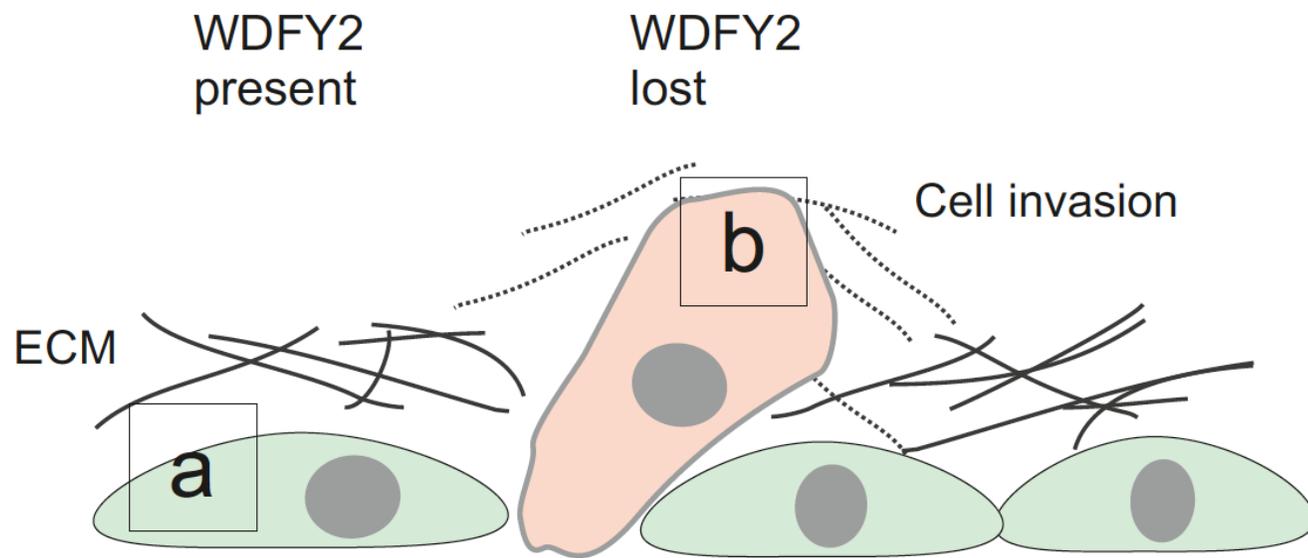
3D Invasion  
↑

# WDFY2 is frequently deleted in cancers

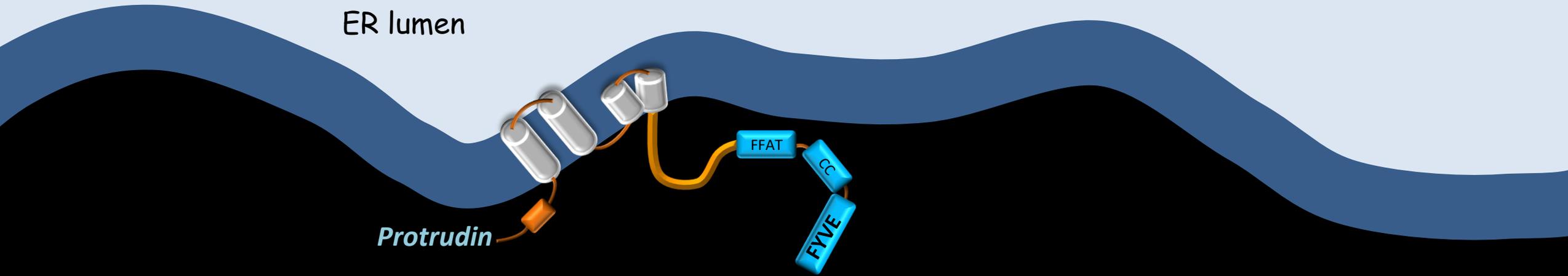


# Low expression of WDFY2 in breast cancer is associated with poor prognosis





Tumour suppression by WDFY2, a protein that negatively regulates recycling of a matrix metalloprotease



Protrudin, a FYVE domain protein in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane

ER lumen

*Protrudin*

Late endosome

Rab7

PI3P

FFAT

CC

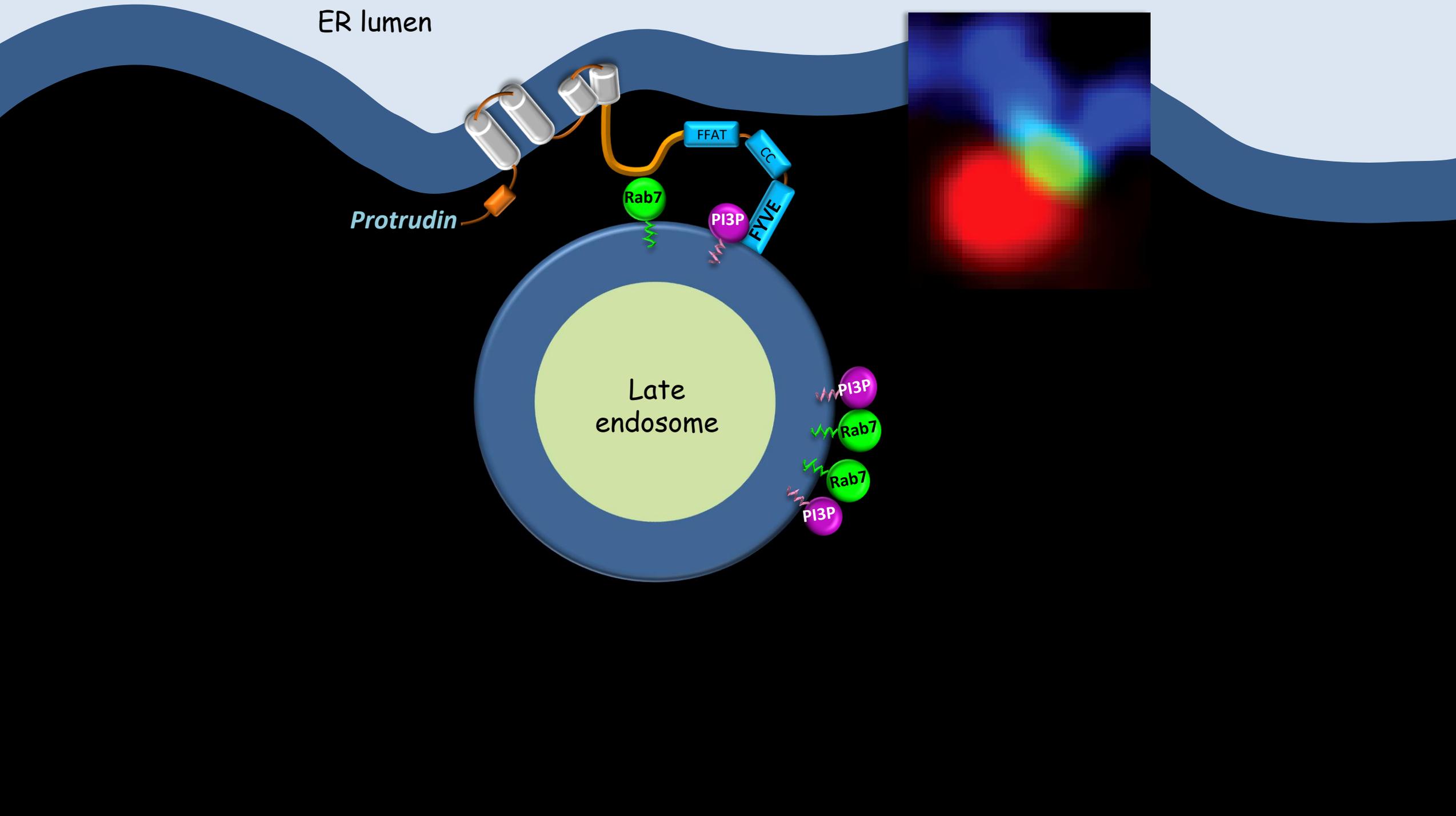
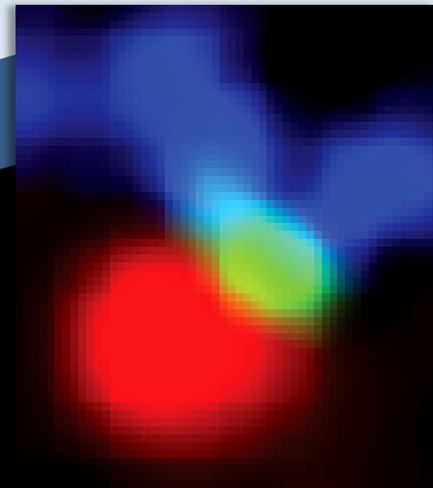
FYVE

PI3P

Rab7

Rab7

PI3P



ER lumen

*Protrudin*

Rab7

PI3P

FYVE

*Kinesin-1*

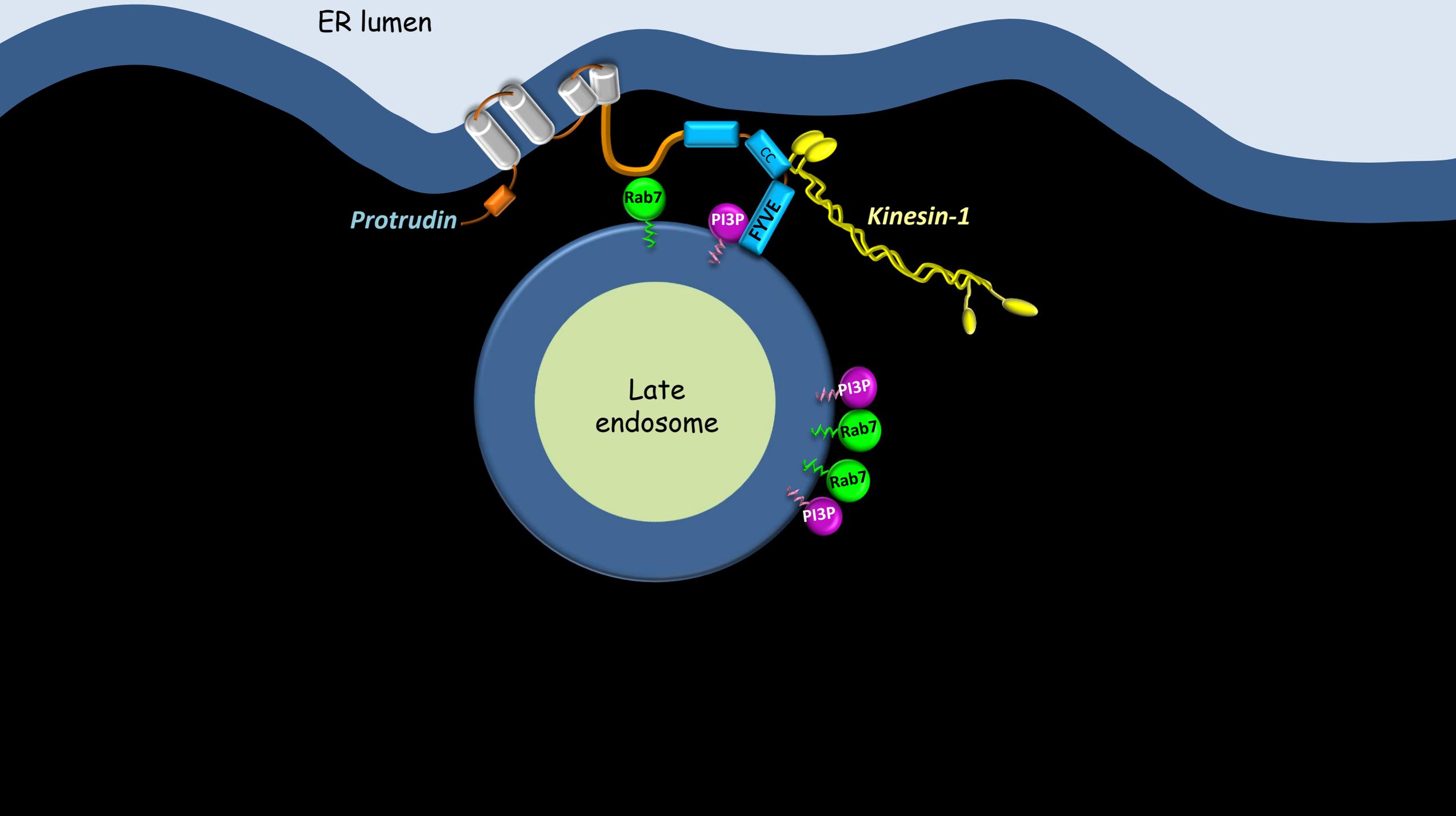
Late endosome

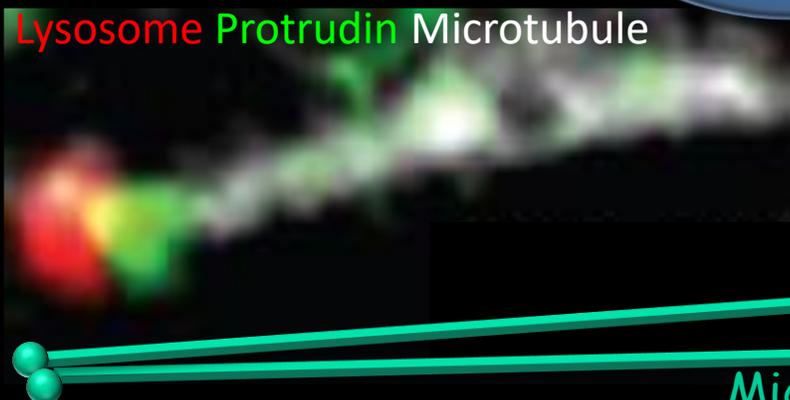
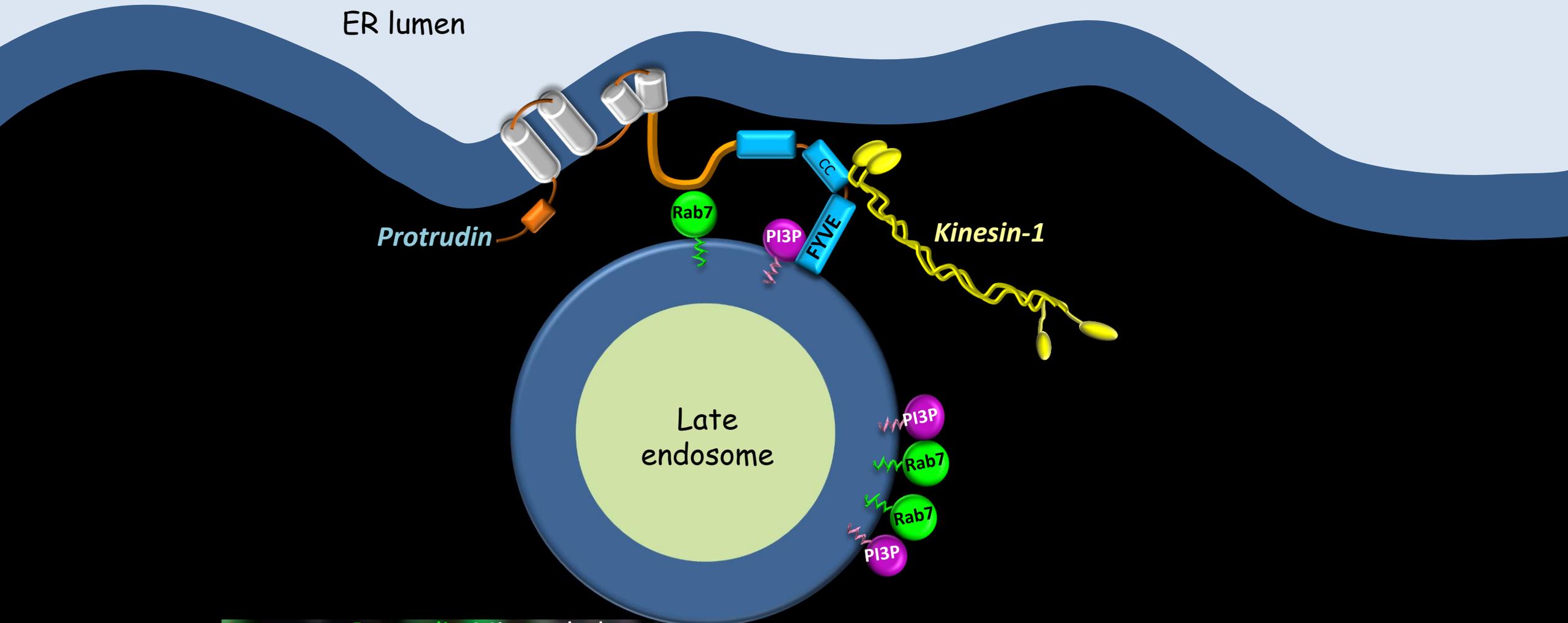
PI3P

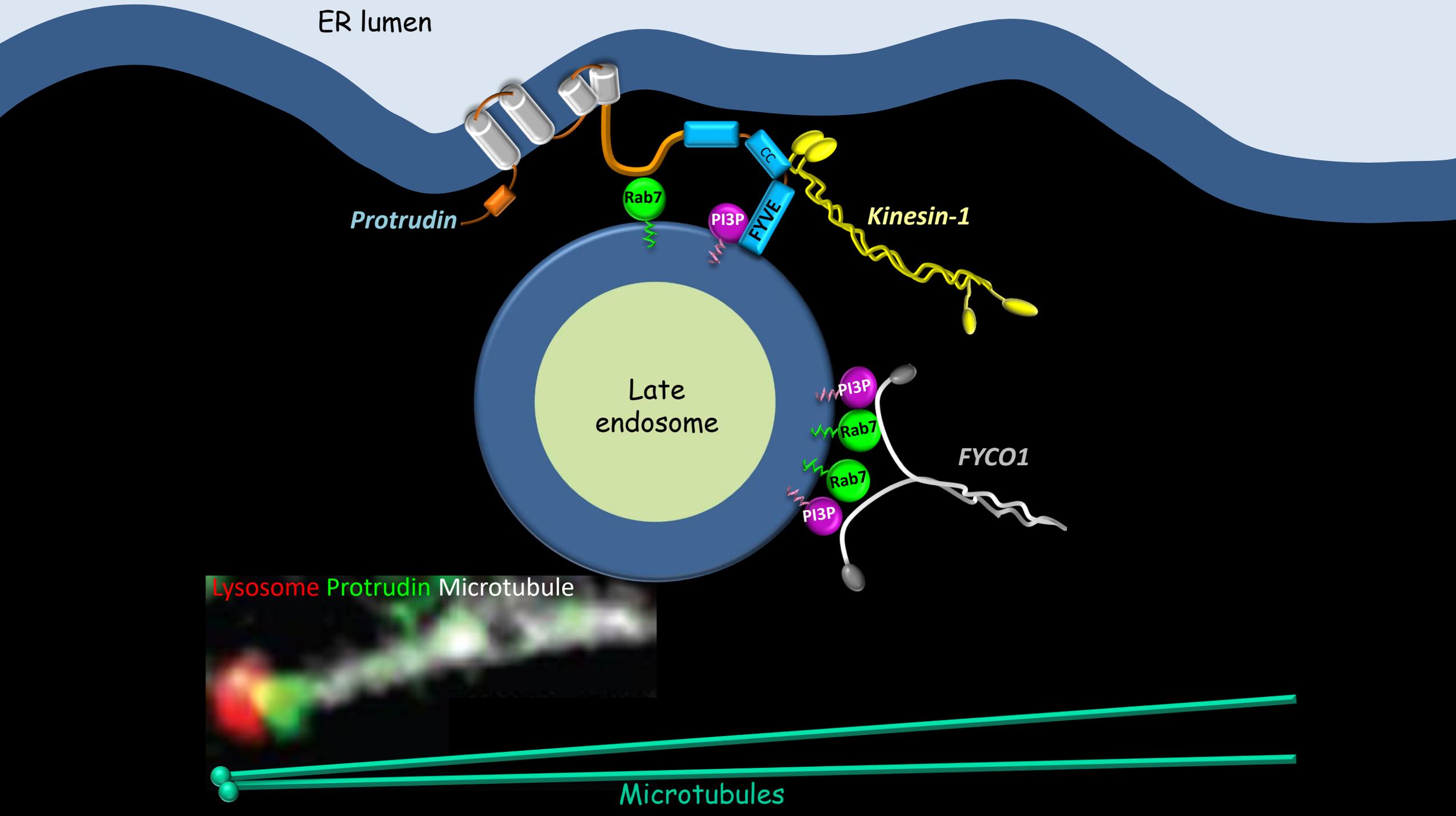
Rab7

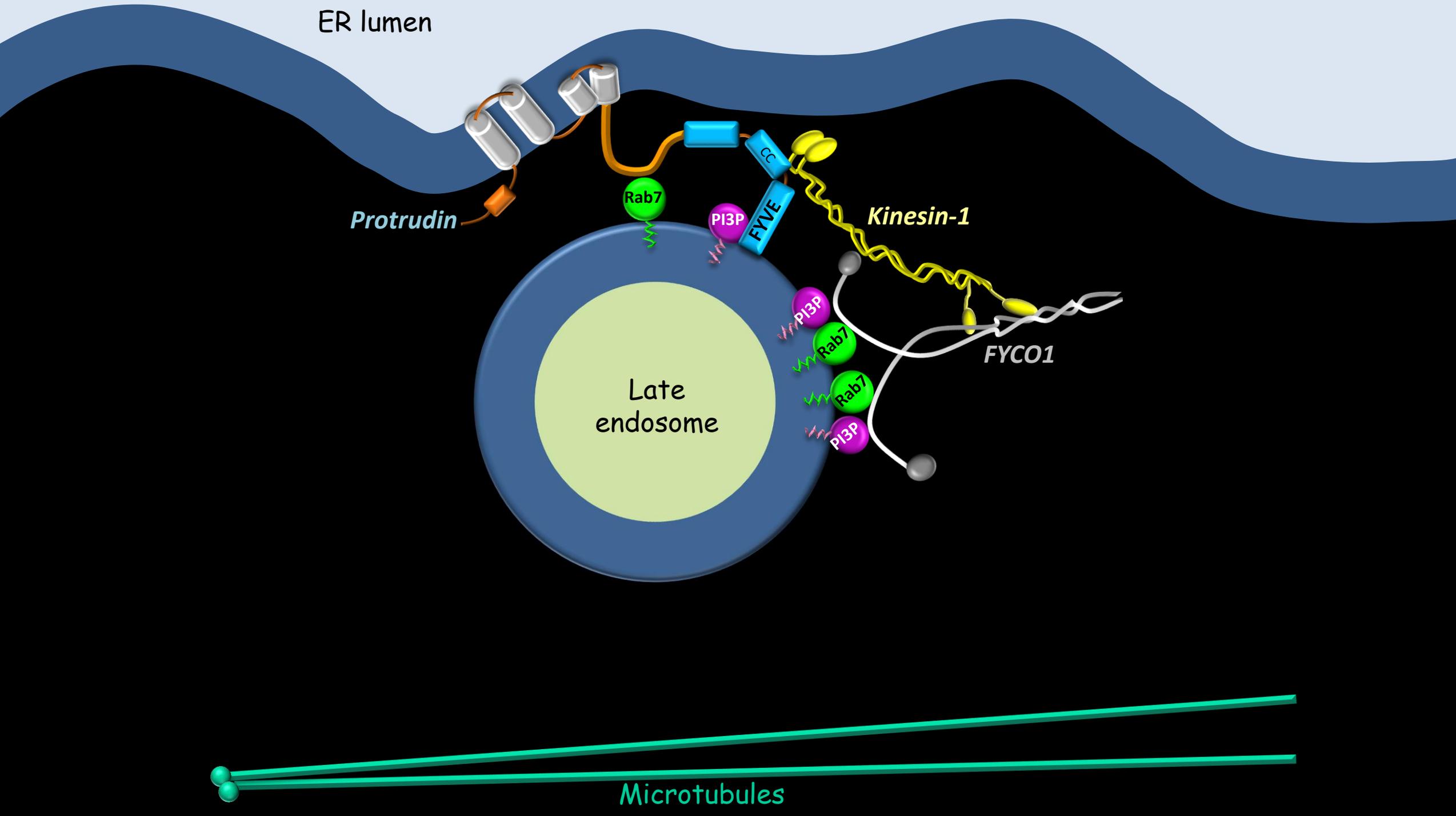
Rab7

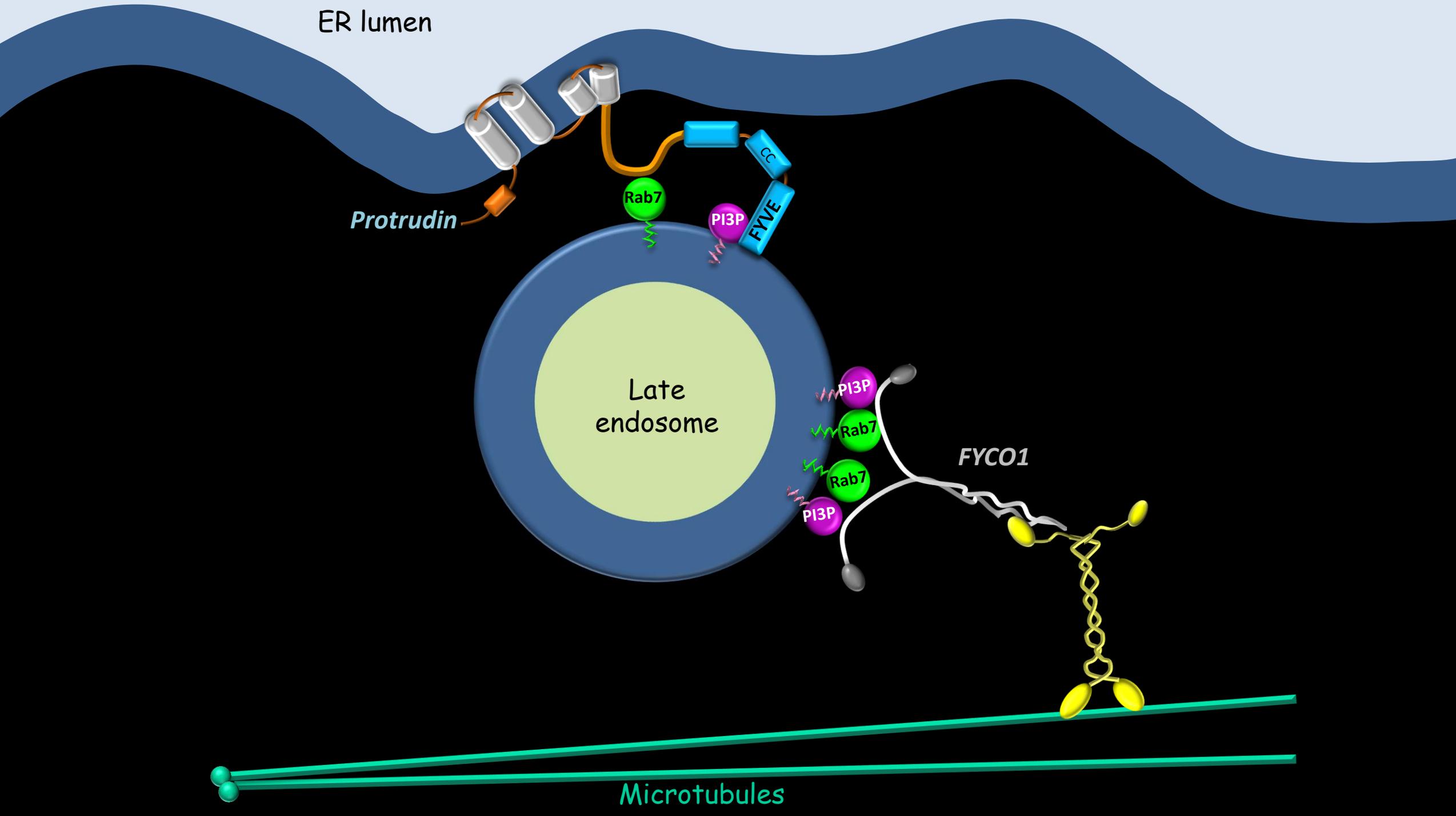
PI3P

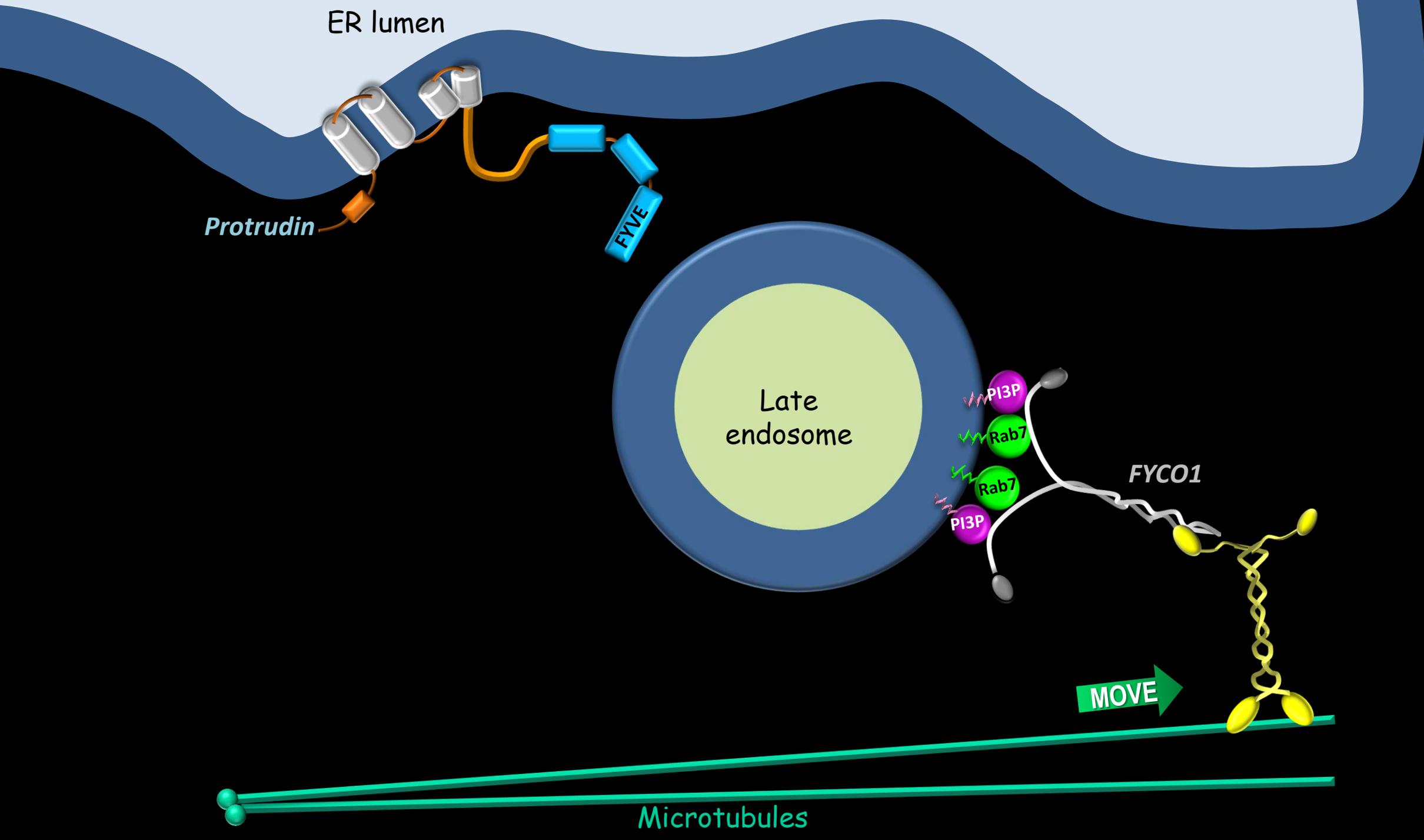




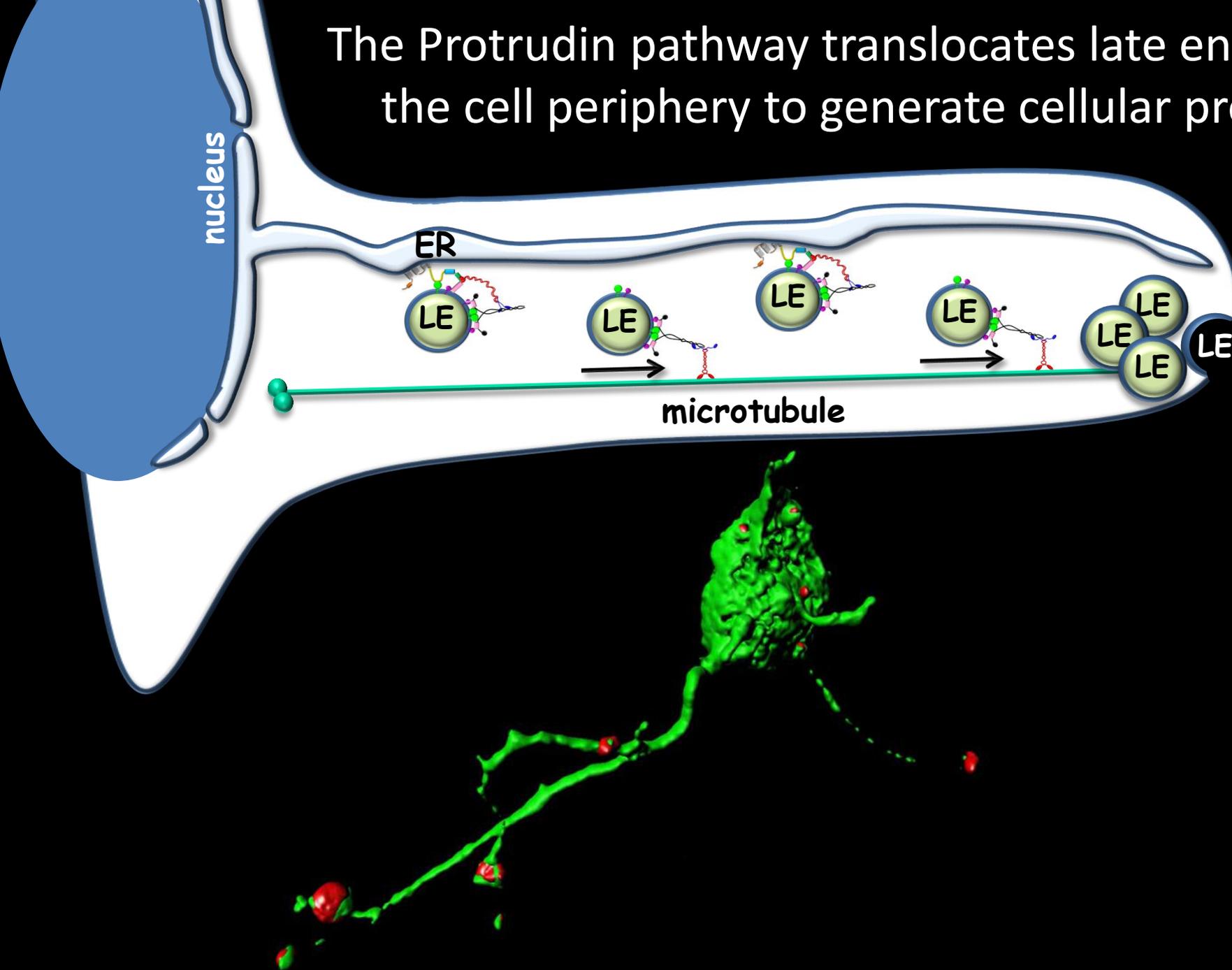






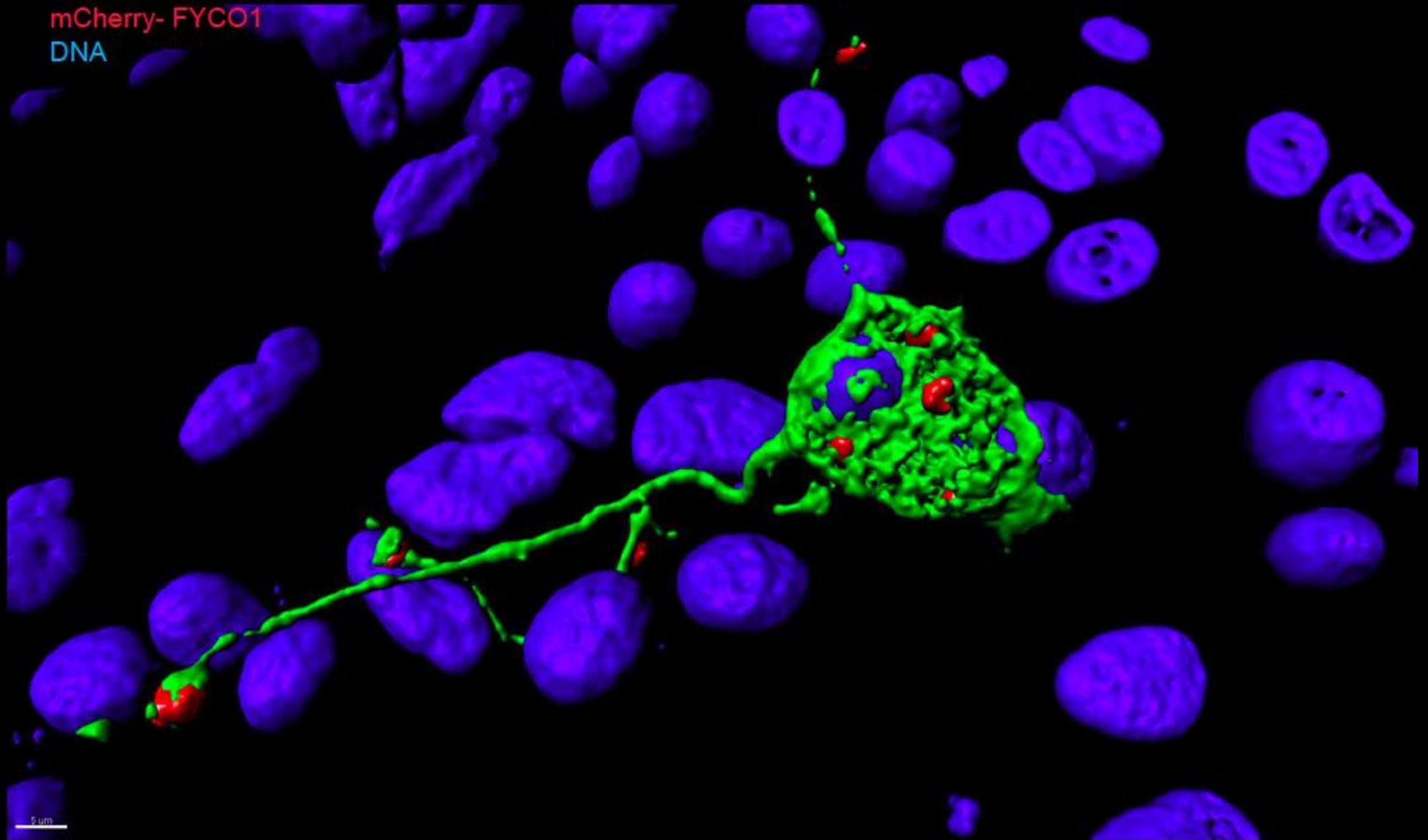


The Protrudin pathway translocates late endosomes to the cell periphery to generate cellular protrusions

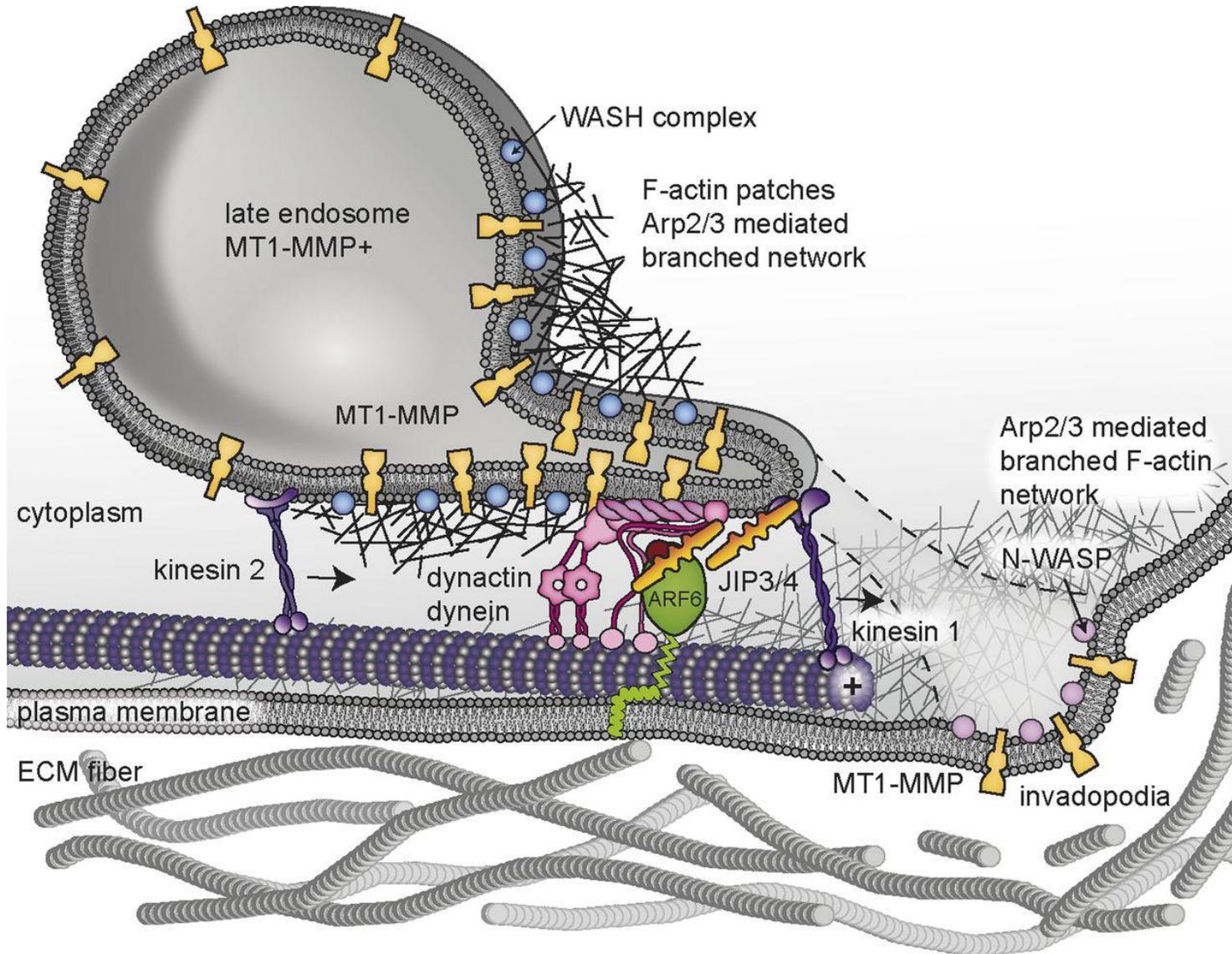


Camilla Raiborg

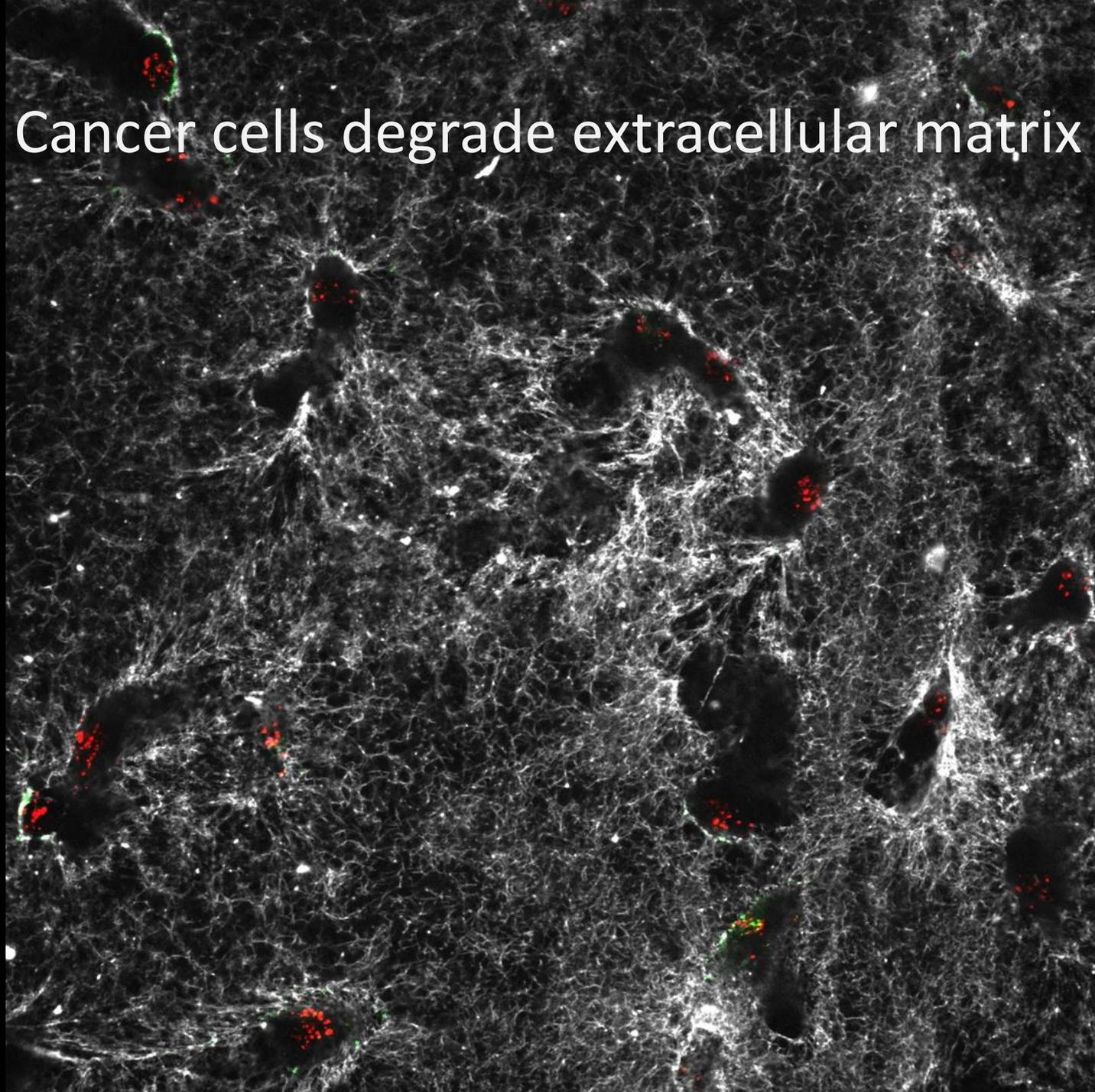
GFP-Protrudin  
mCherry- FYCO1  
DNA



# Cancer cells use invadopodia to break through extracellular matrix



Cancer cells degrade extracellular matrix

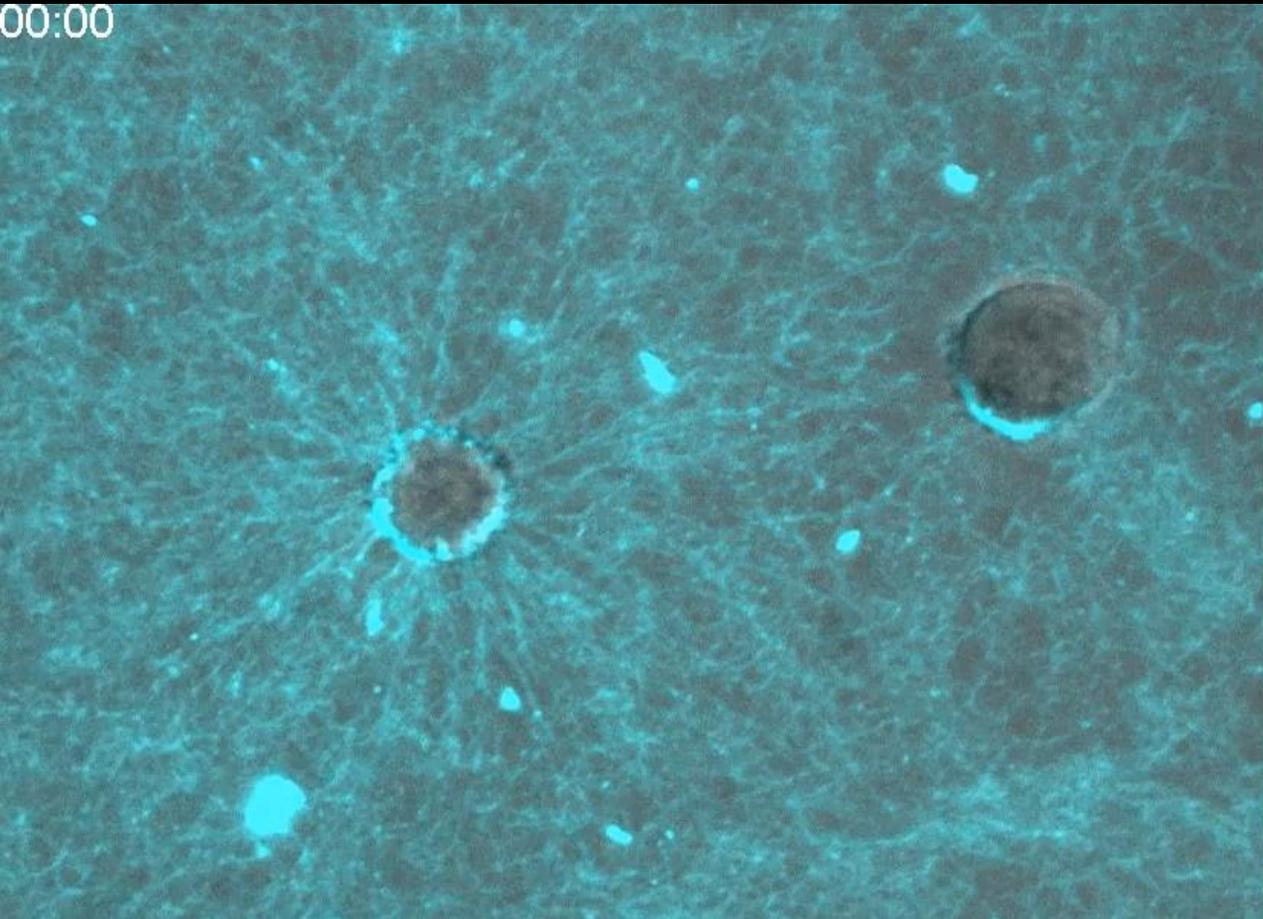


Control

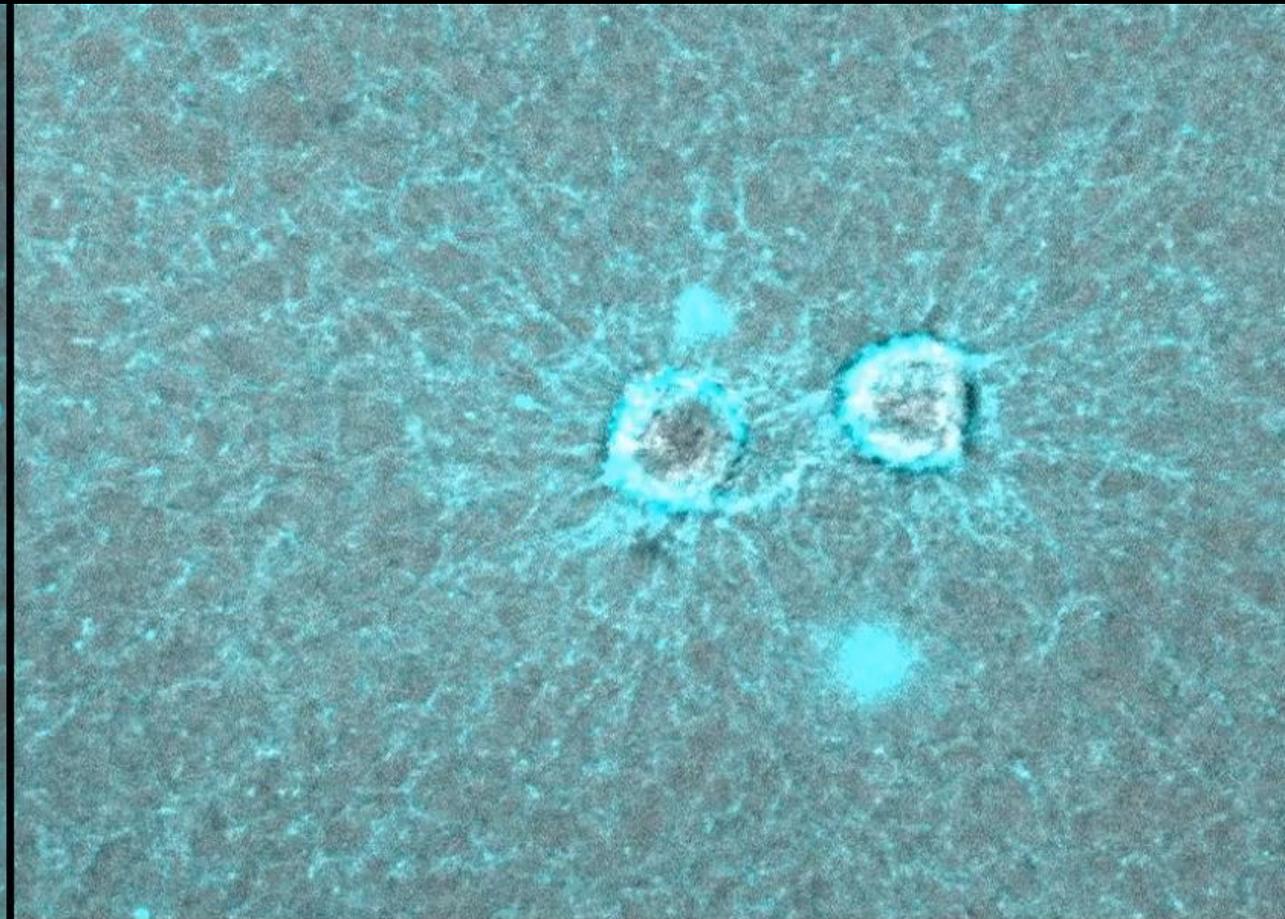
MT1-MMP knockdown

The matrix metalloprotease MT1-MMP  
promotes cancer cell invasion

# Protrudin is important for cancer cell invasion

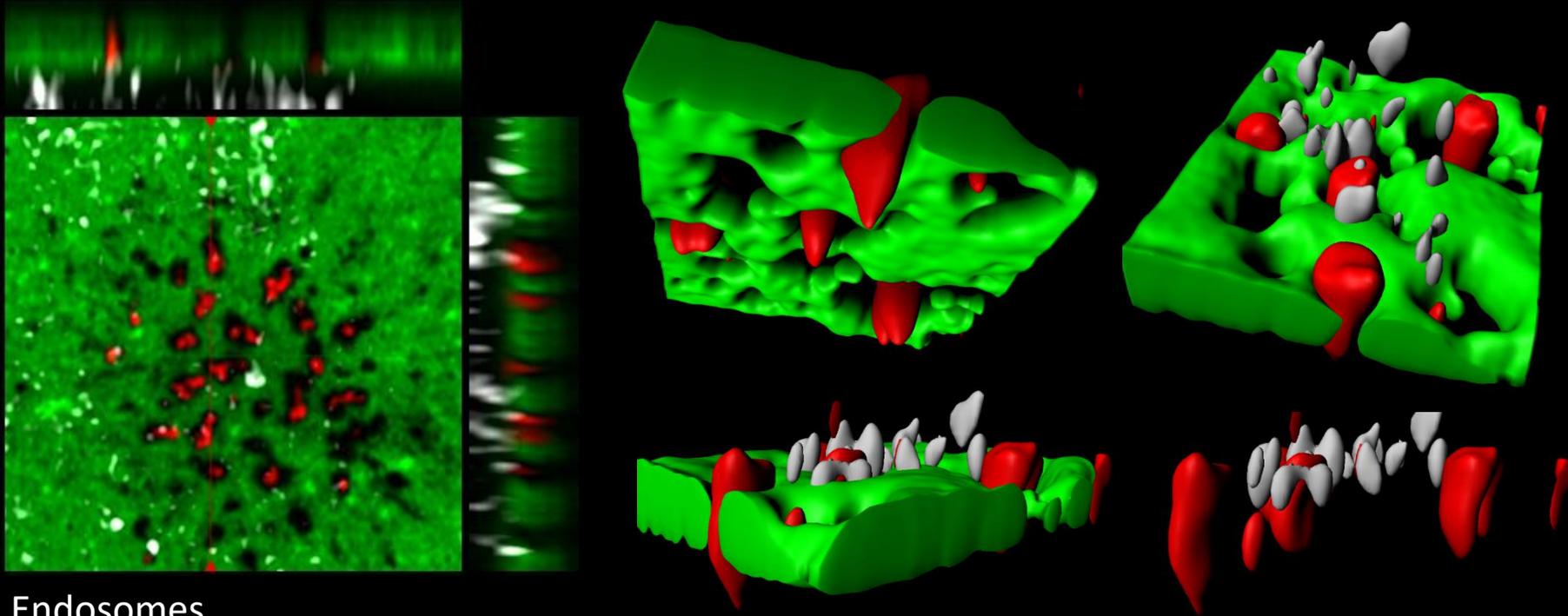


Breast cancer cells lacking Protrudin



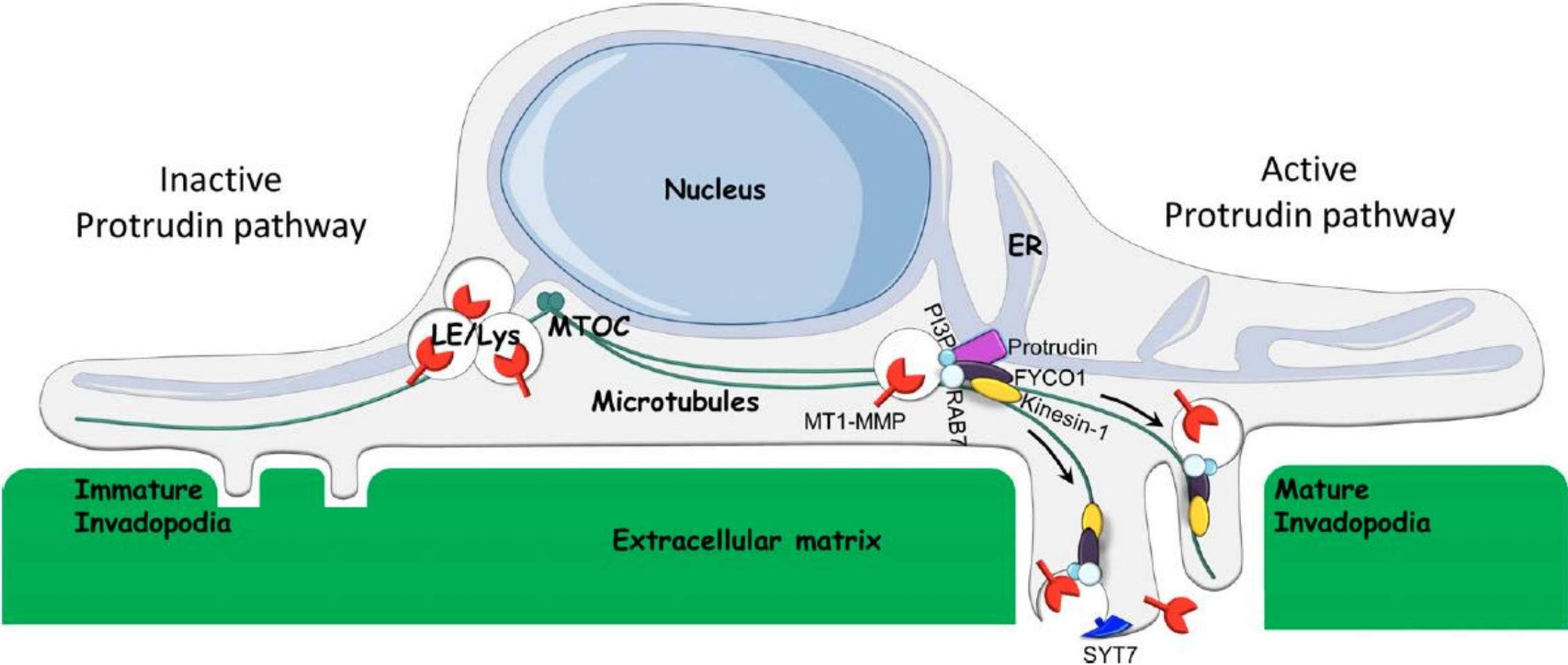
Control breast cancer cells

# Endosomes localize close to invadopodia

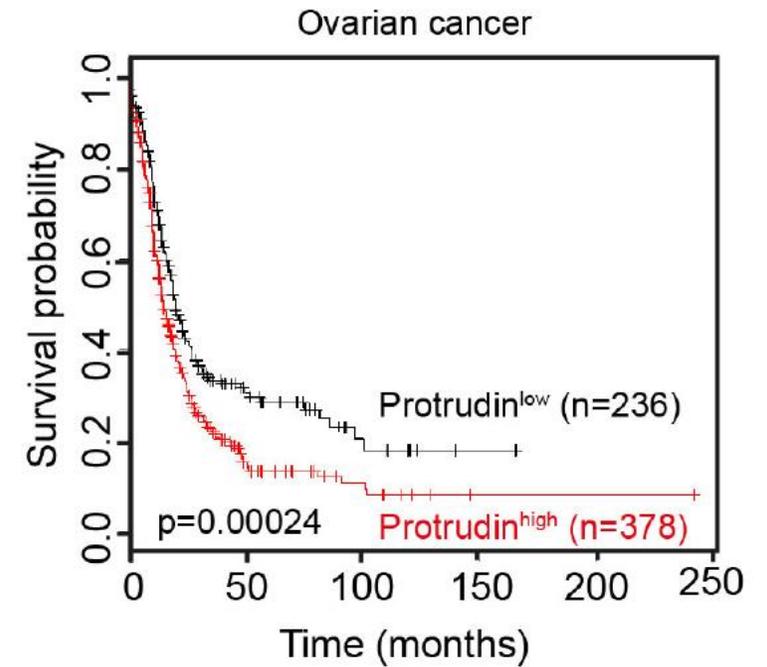
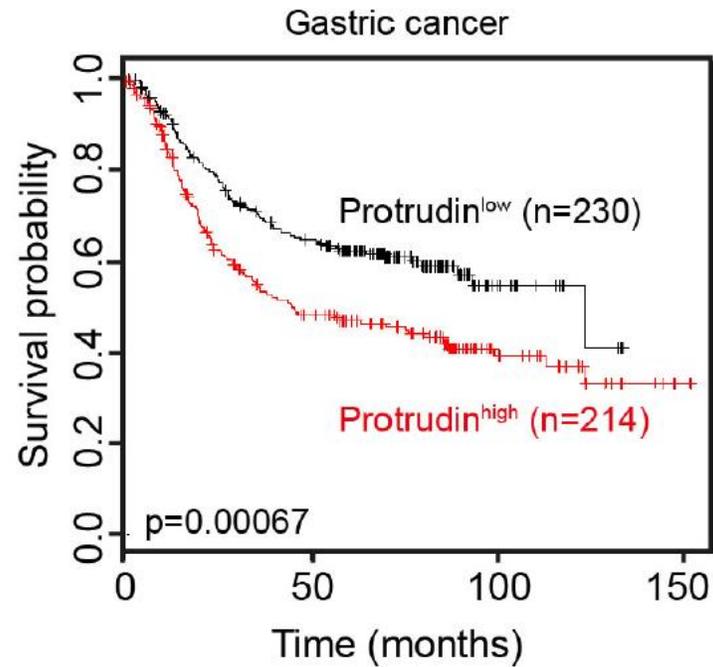
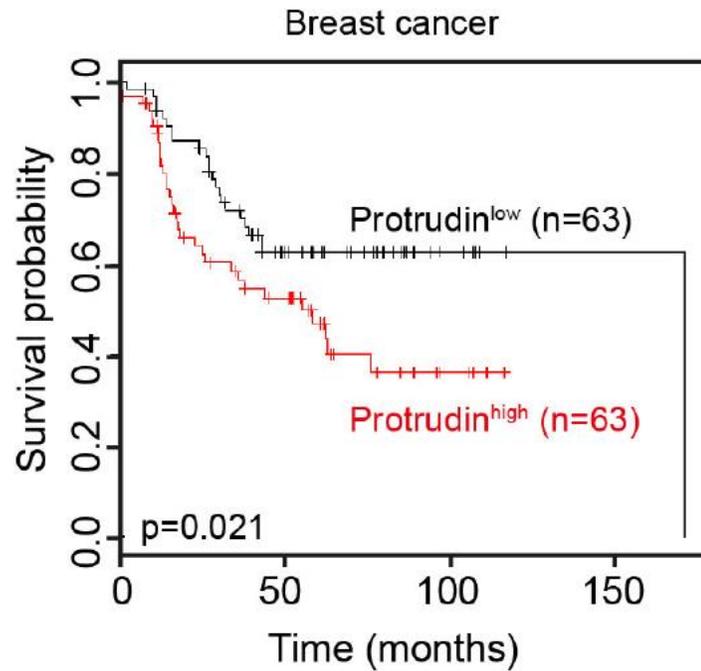


Endosomes  
Invadopodia  
Gelatin

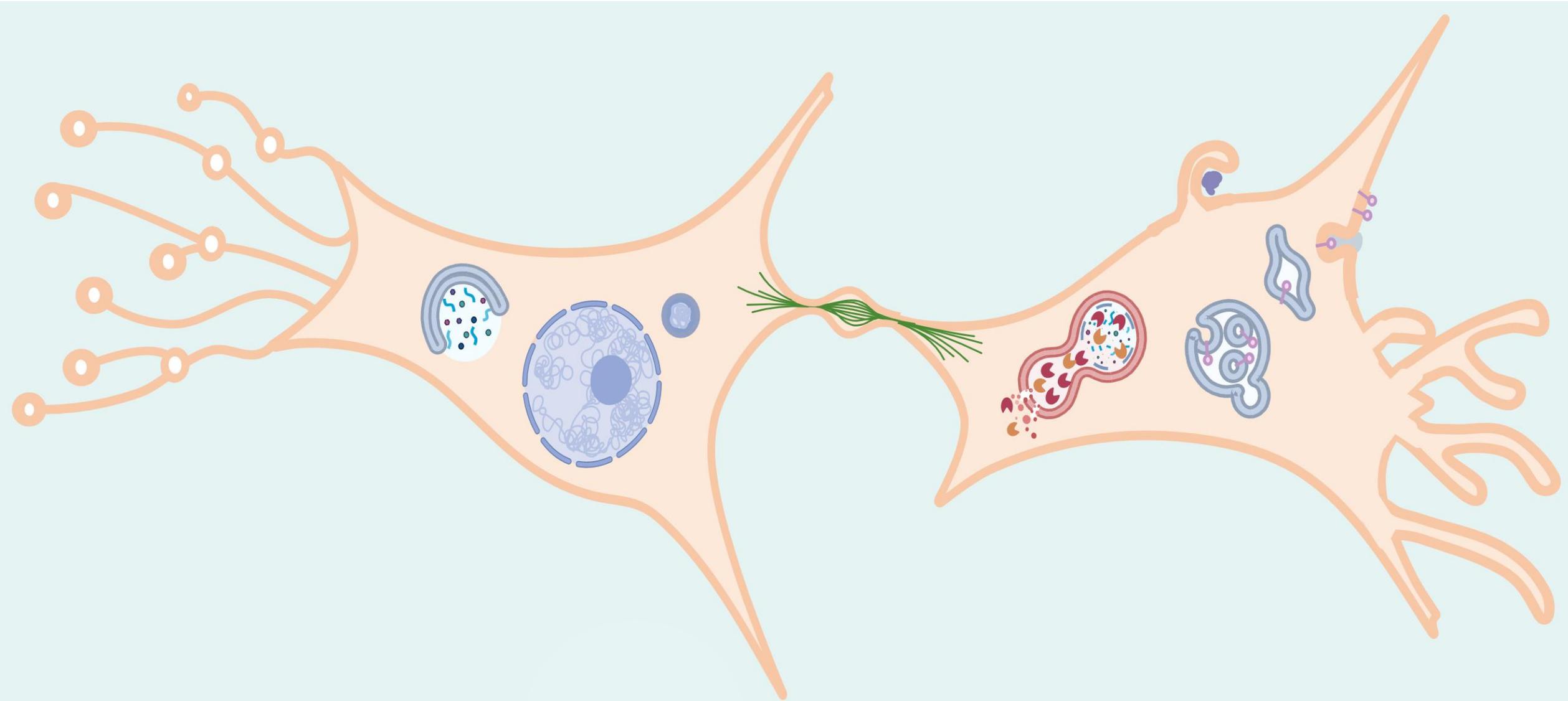
Protrudin mediates exocytosis of the metalloprotease MT1-MMP to promote cancer cell invasion

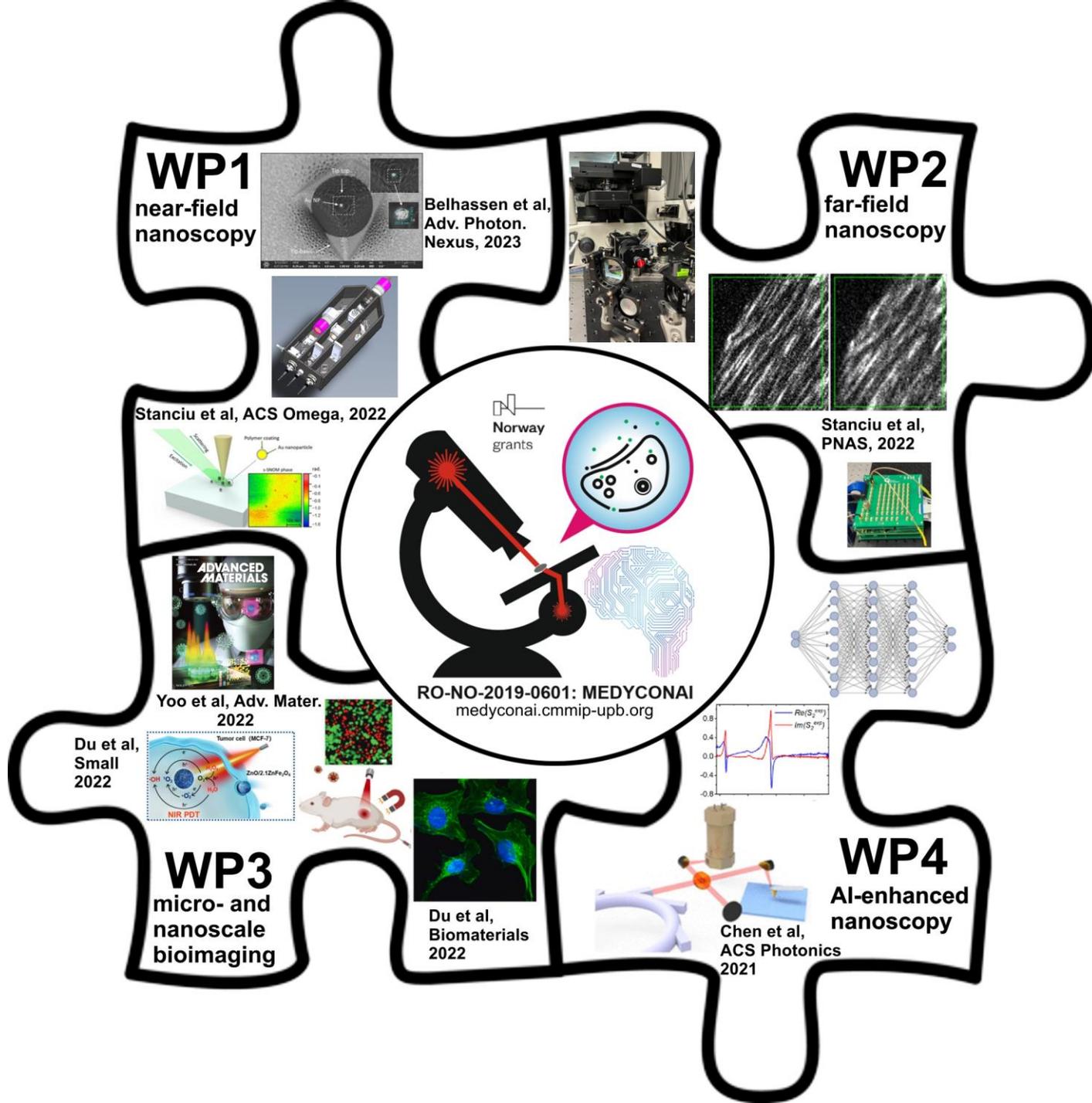


# High Protrudin levels are associated with poor prognosis in cancers



# Cellular membrane dynamics and cancer





Stefan Stanciu



The MEDYCONAI project:  
Nanoscopy in studies of  
cancer cell membranes



Cellular Membrane Dynamics Group  
Oslo University Hospital



KREFTFORENINGEN



Norges forskningsråd



Forskningsrådet  
The Research Council of Norway





# Centre for Cancer Cell Reprogramming



UiO : **CanCell**  
University of Oslo

## Thank you!

