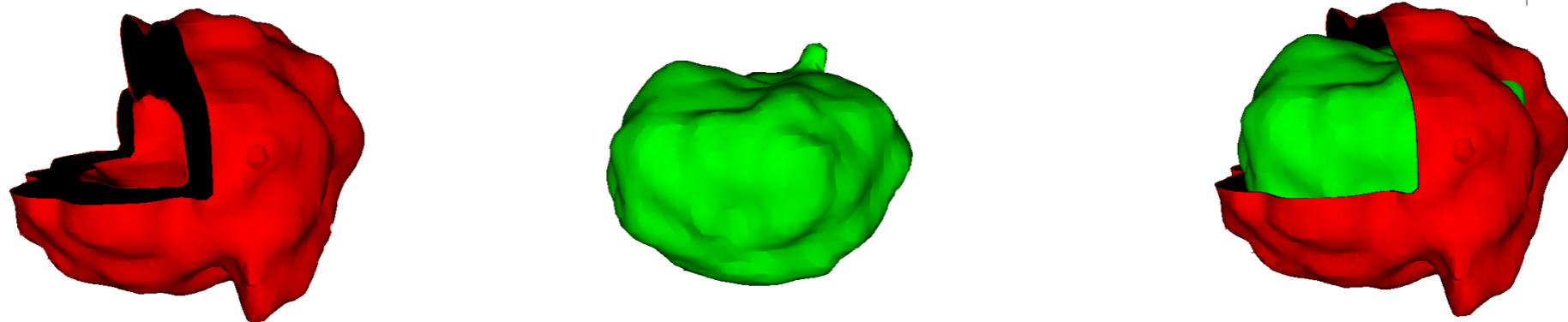


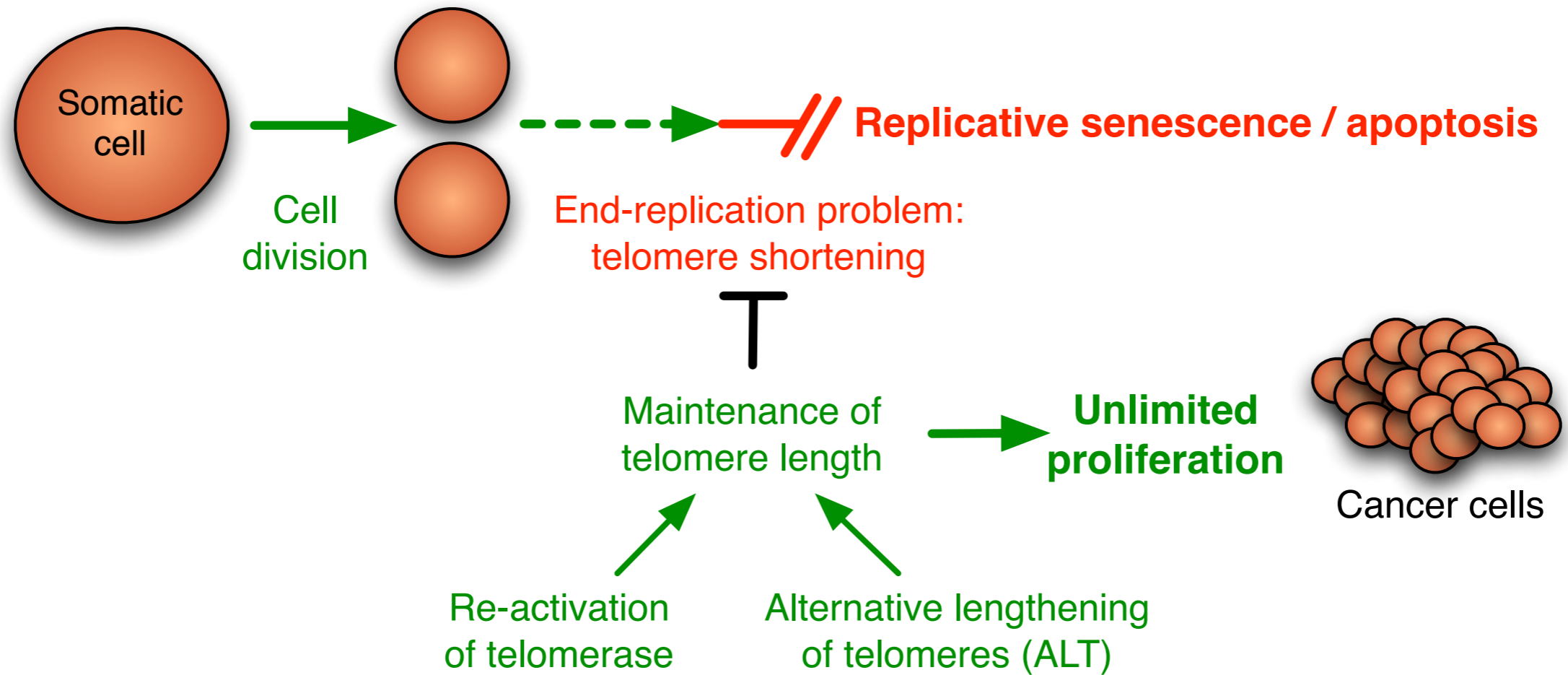
Targeting the alternative lengthening of telomeres (ALT) pathway in cancer cells

Karsten Rippe



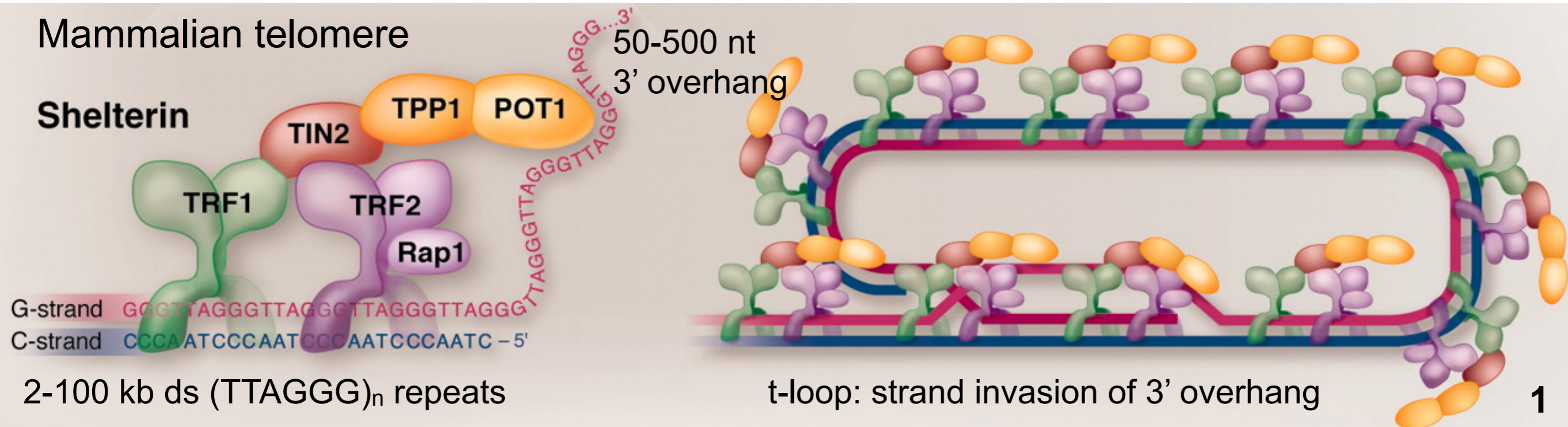
Research Group *Genome Organization & Function*
Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum
& BioQuant, Heidelberg

Maintaining telomeres is crucial for unlimited proliferation



Mammalian telomere

Shelterin

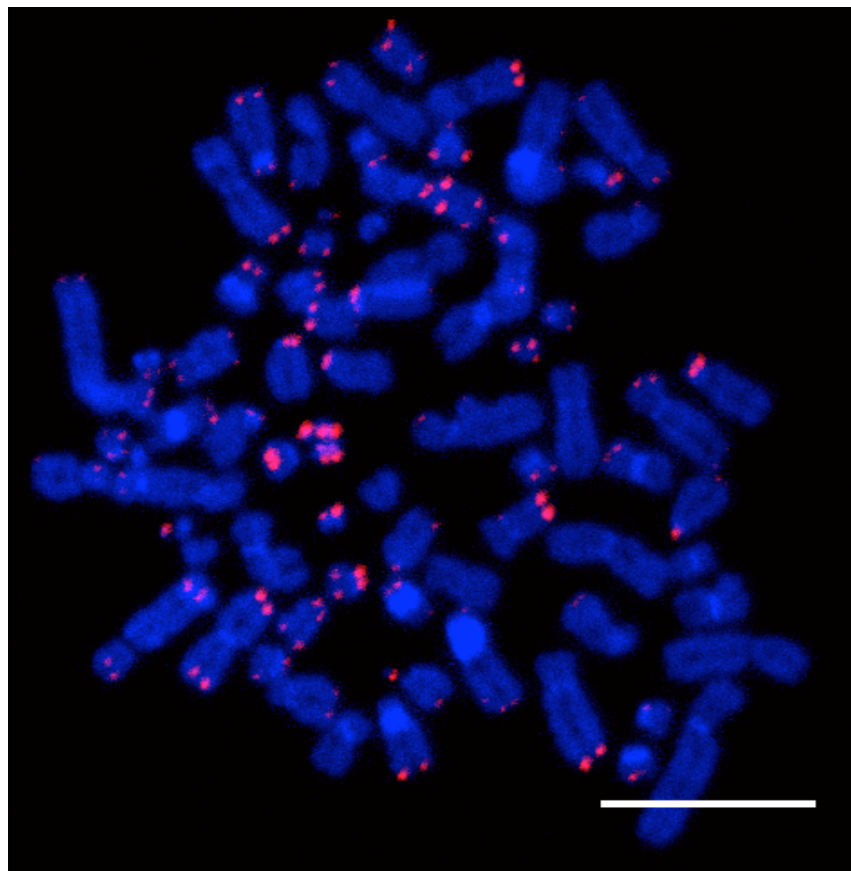


Alternative lengthening of telomeres (ALT)

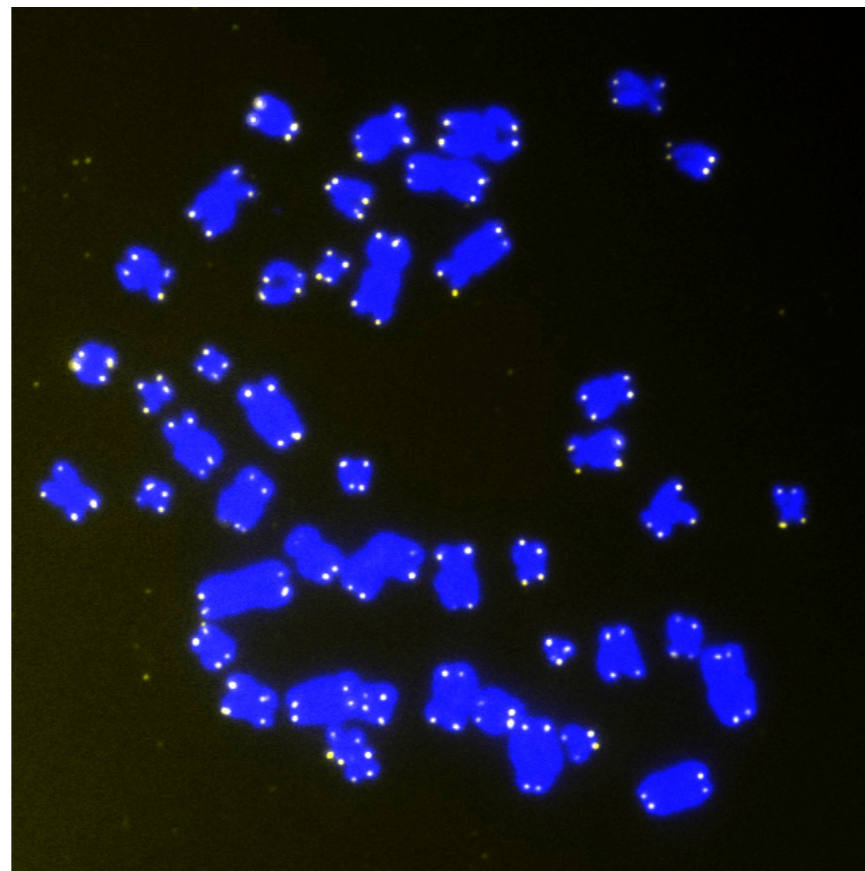
Maintaining telomere length without telomerase in ~30% of sarcomas and ~10% of carcinomas

- DNA repair/recombination based mechanism
- heterogenous telomere repeat length
- **ALT-associated PML Bodies (APBs)**
= complexes of PML bodies at telomeres

Metaphase FISH of telomere repeats

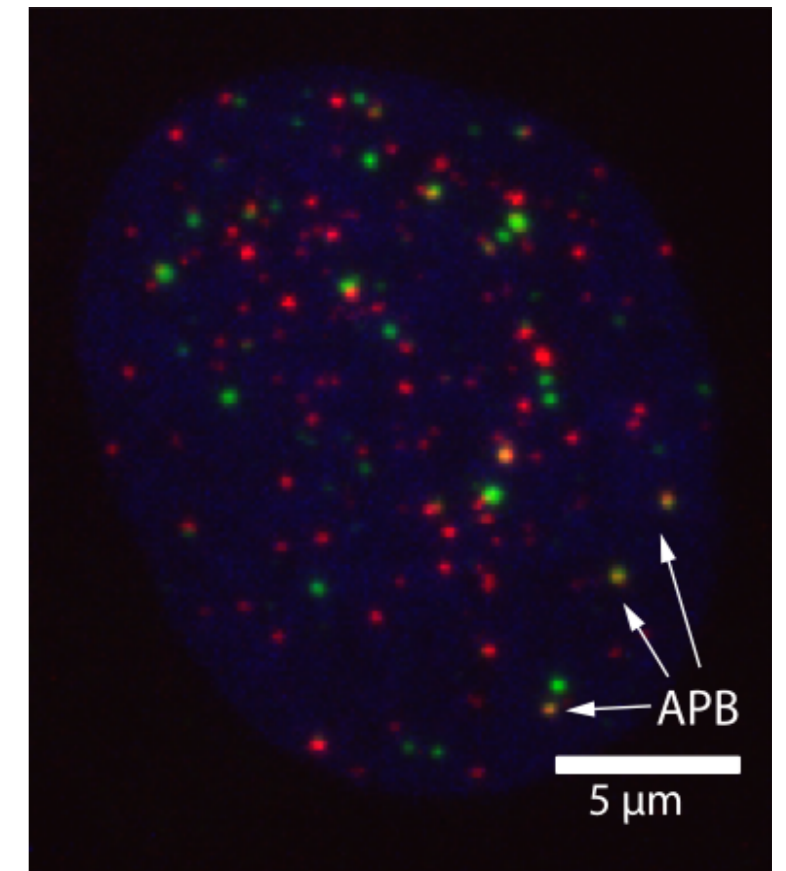


U2OS cells, ALT(+)



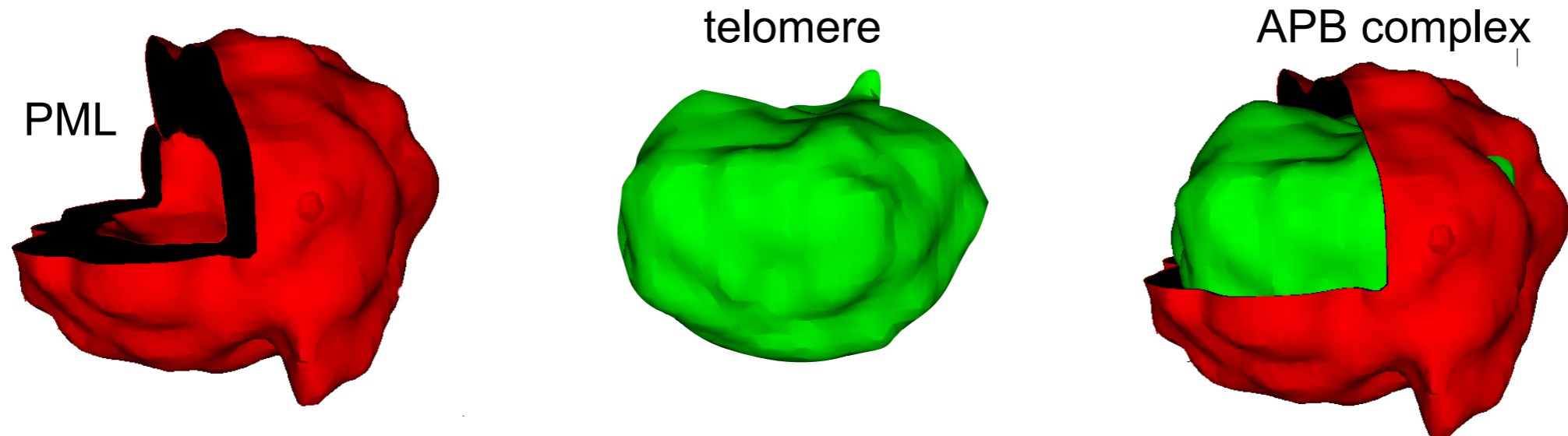
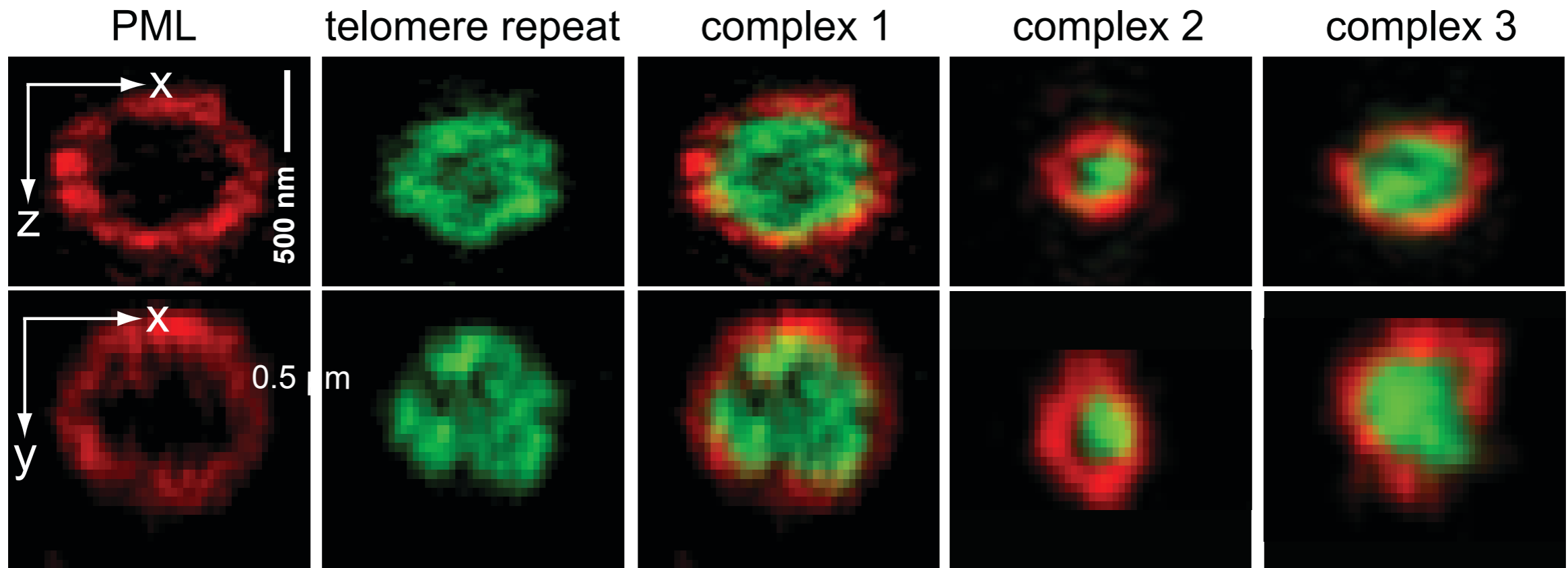
human lymphocytes, ALT(-)

Immunostaining of telomeres and PML



APBs in U2OS cells

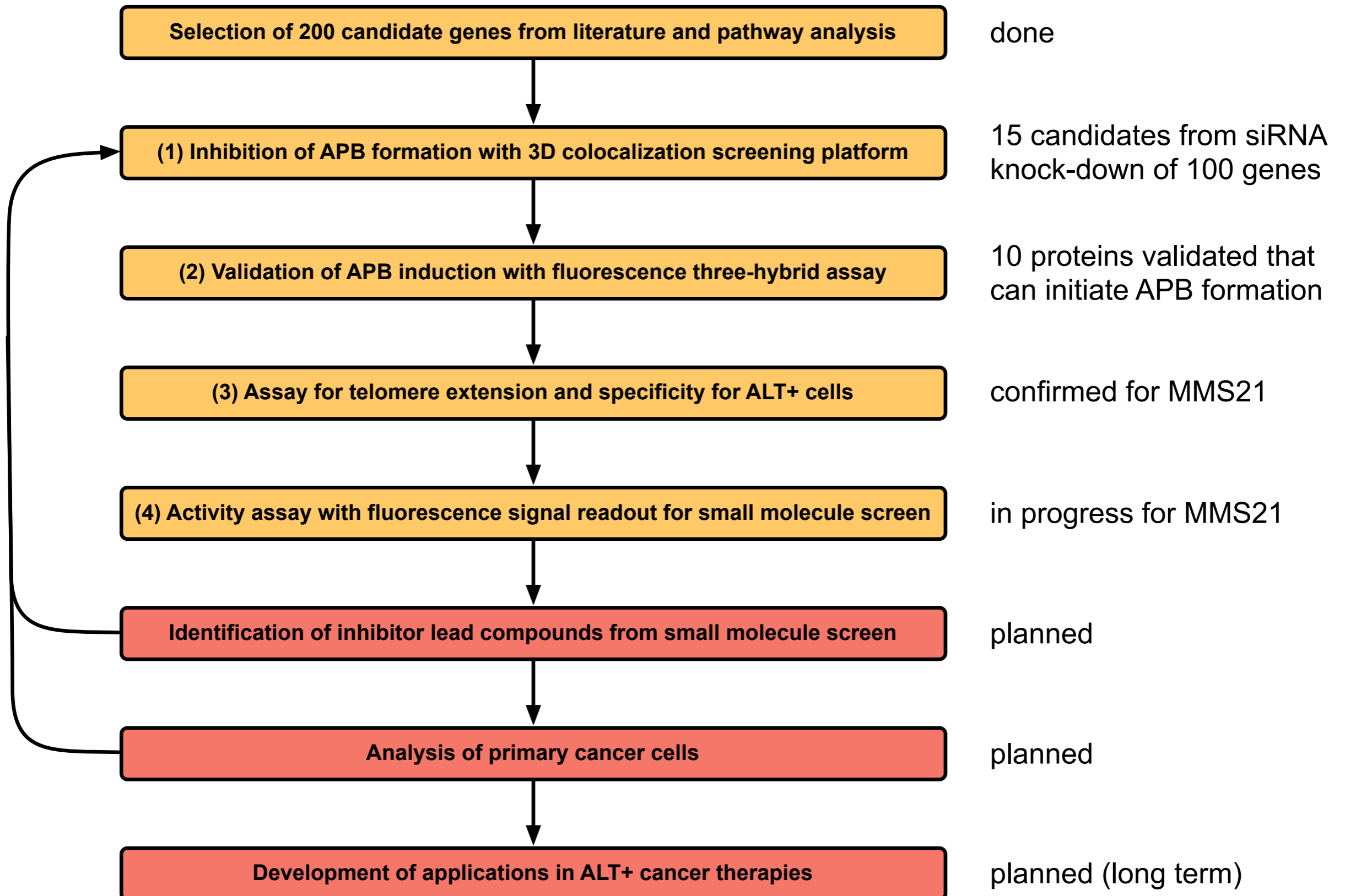
High resolution imaging of APBs in U2OS cells



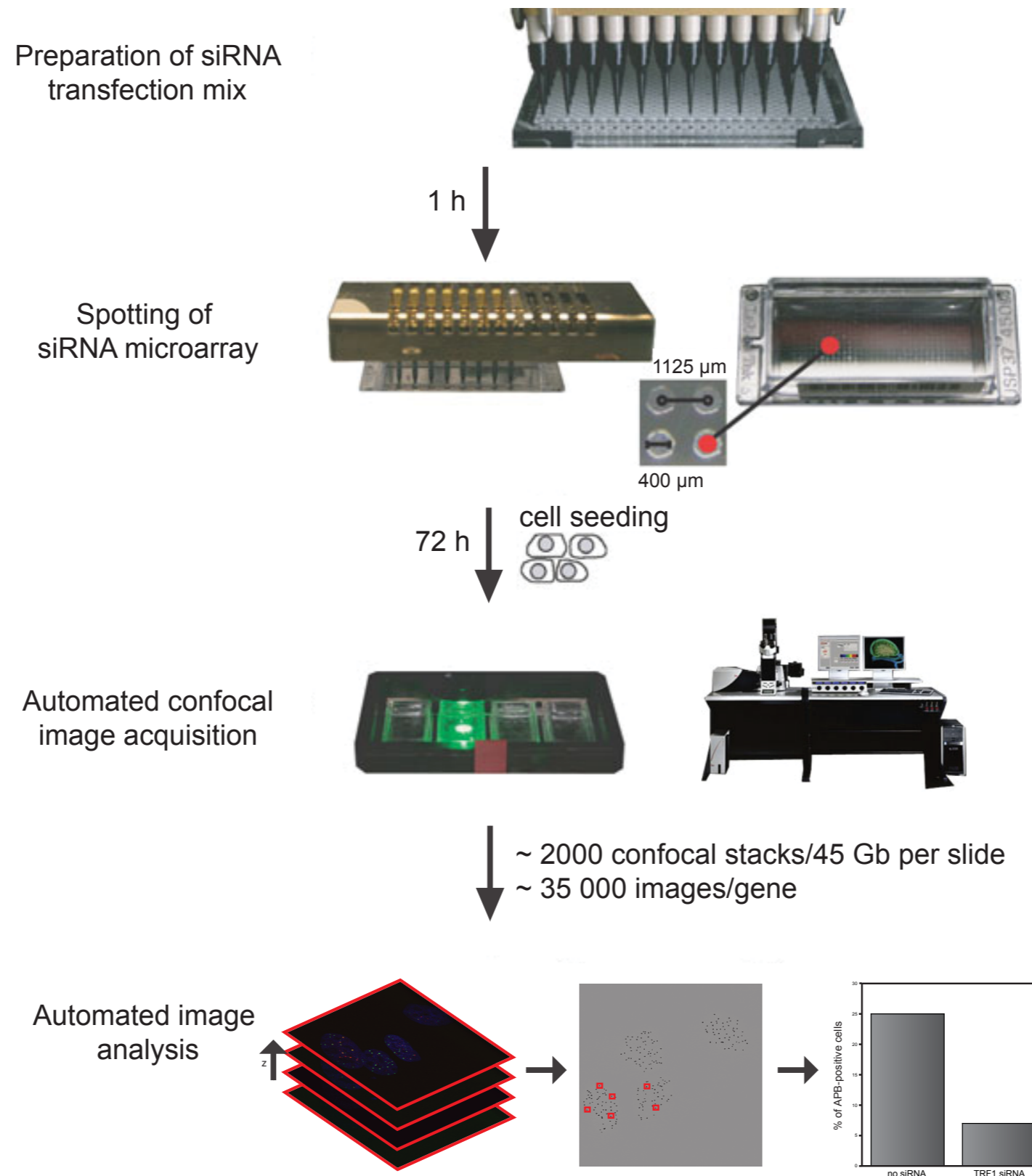
Lang, Jegou, Chung, Richter, Udvarhelyi, Münch, Cremer, Hemmerich, Engelhardt, Hell, & Rippe (2010). *J. Cell Science* **123**, 392-400.

Project workflow

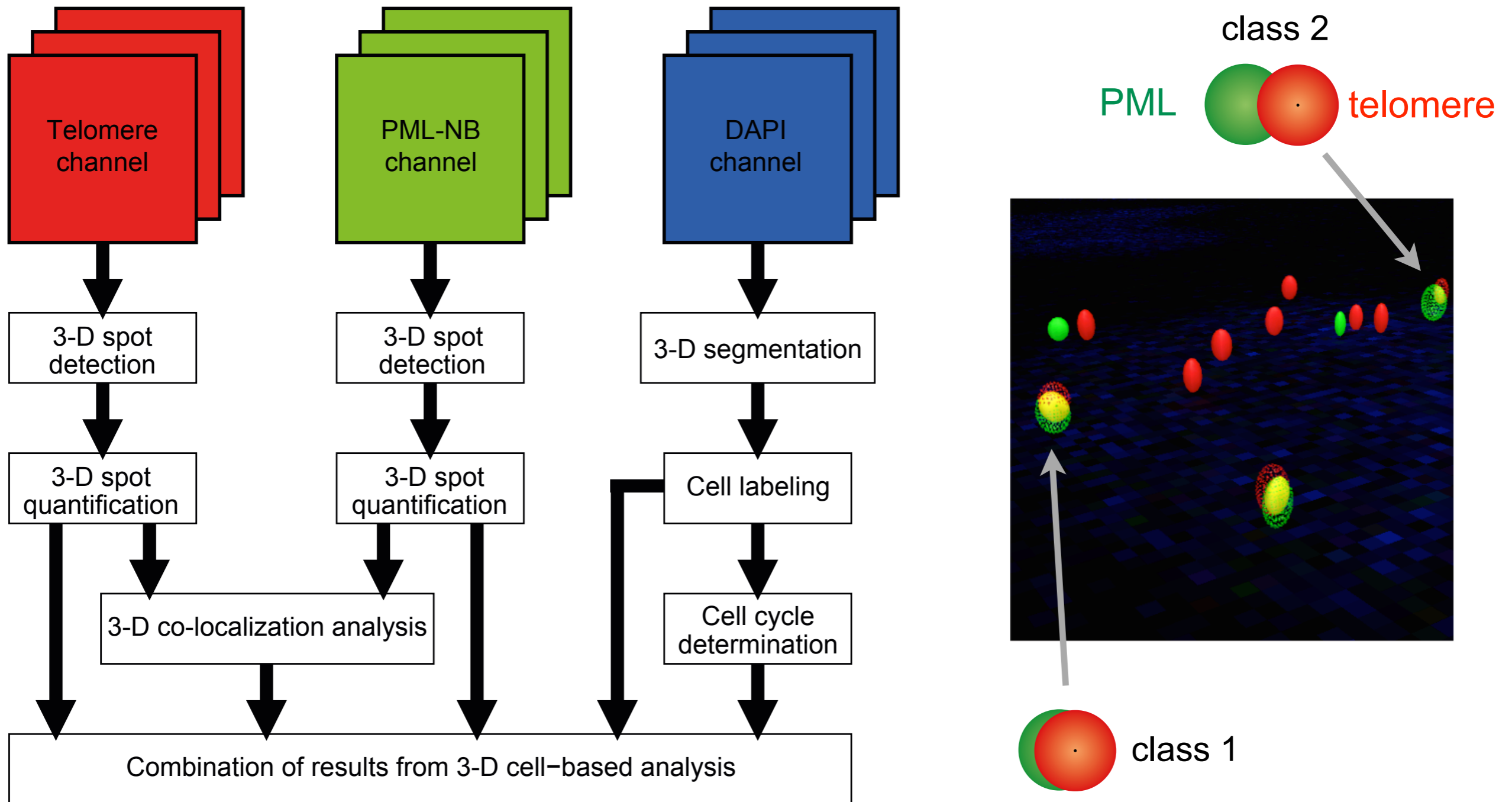
current status



(1) The 3D co-localization screening platform

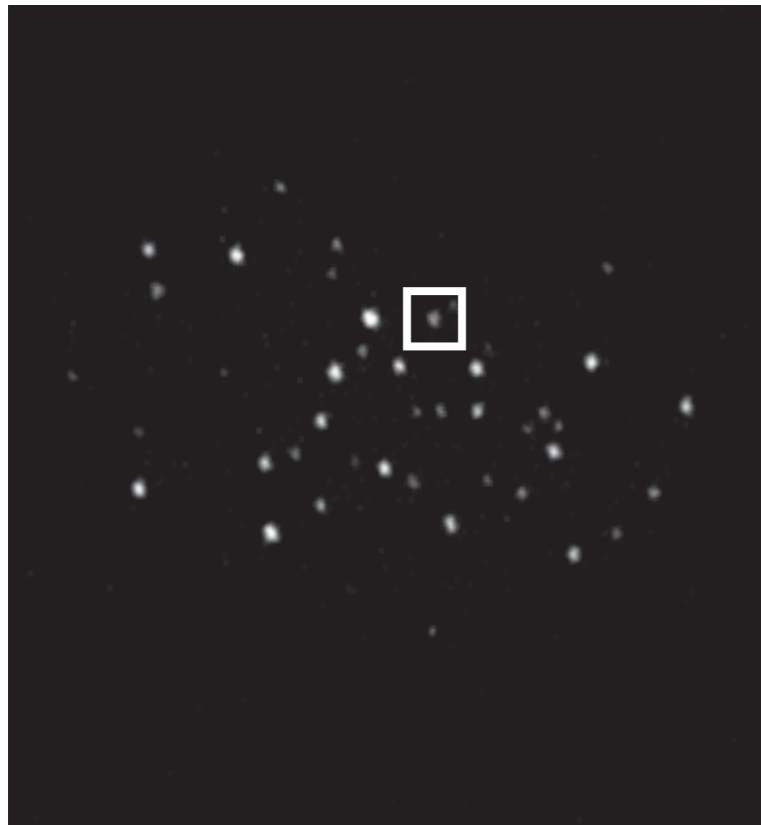


Automated high-content image analysis and APB quantification

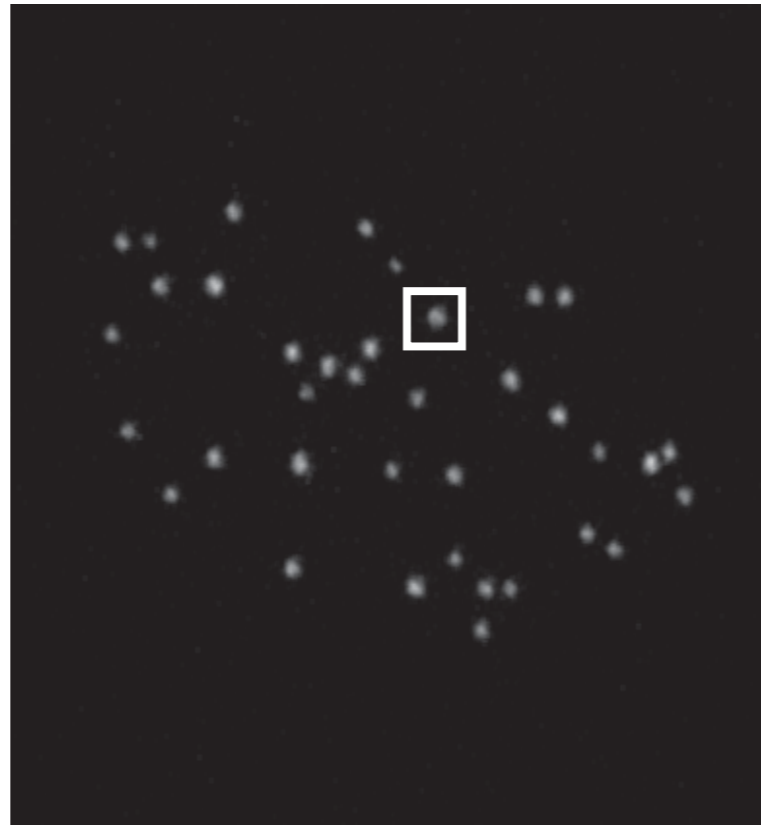


SUMO ligase MMS21 knock-down inhibits APB formation

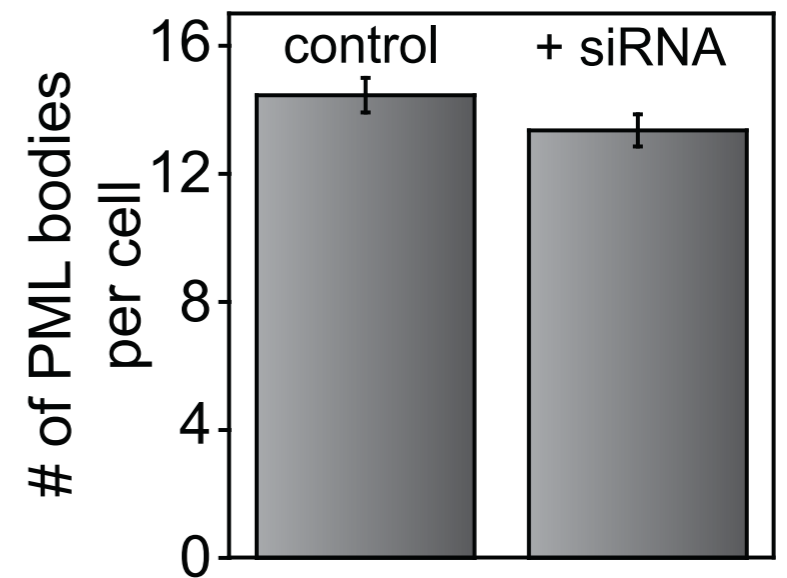
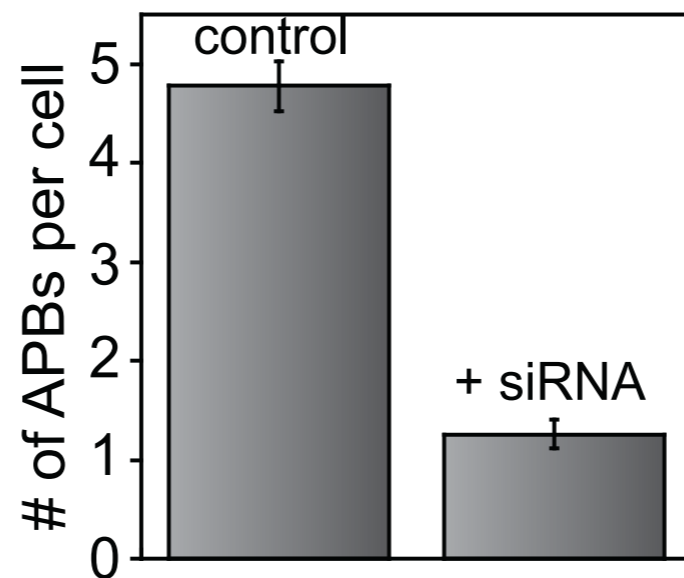
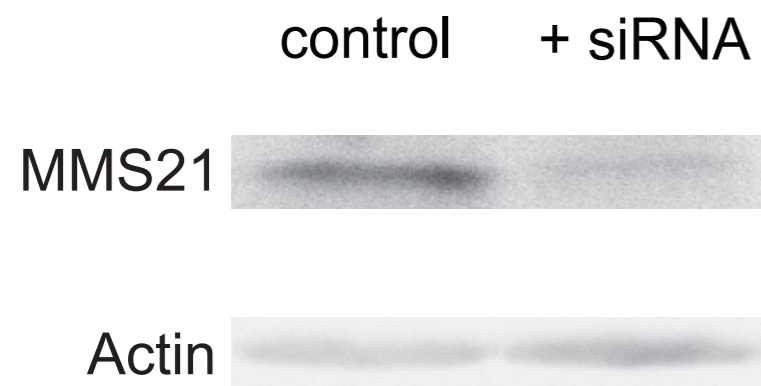
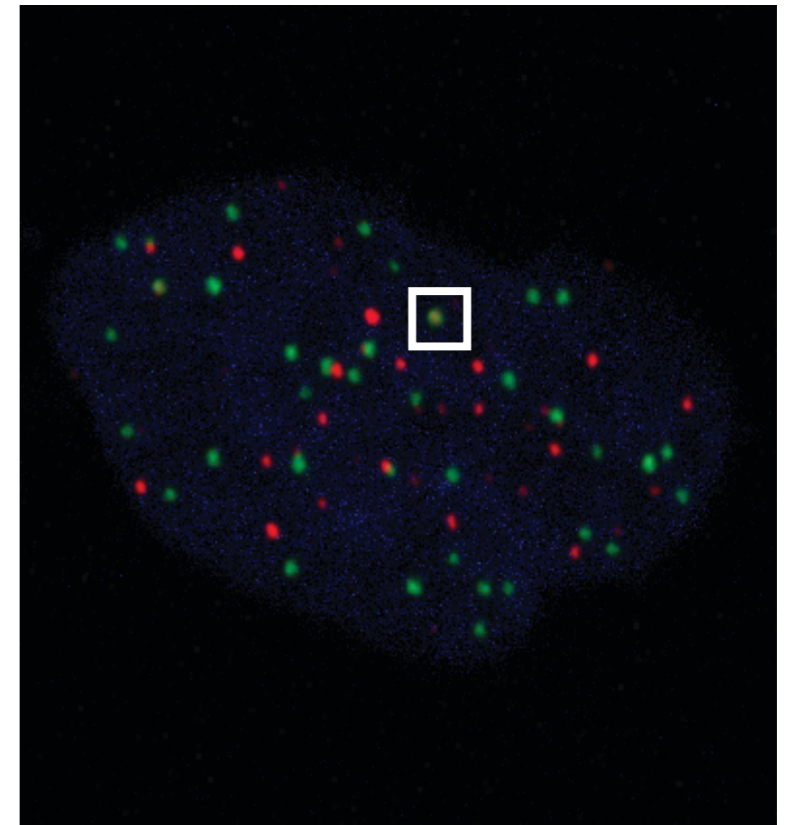
telomere



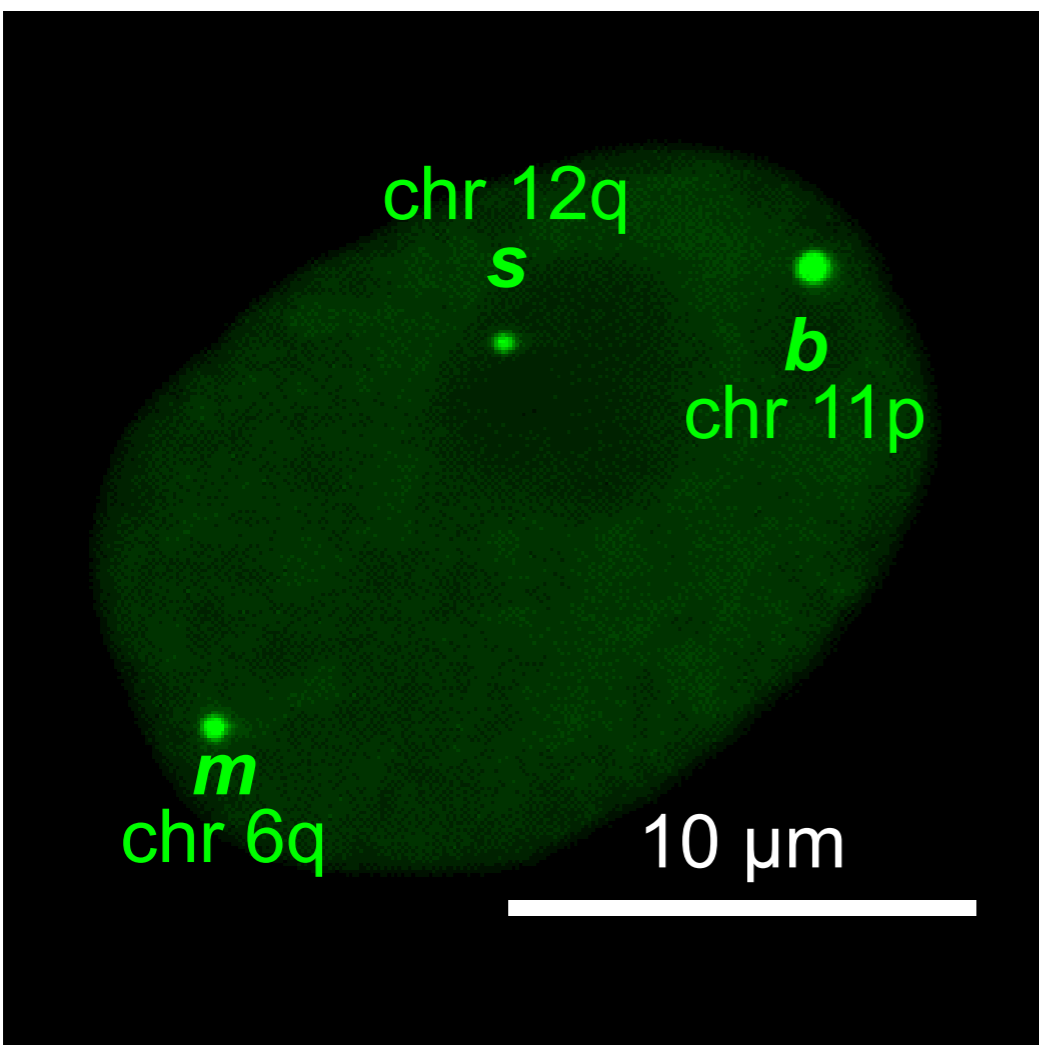
PML



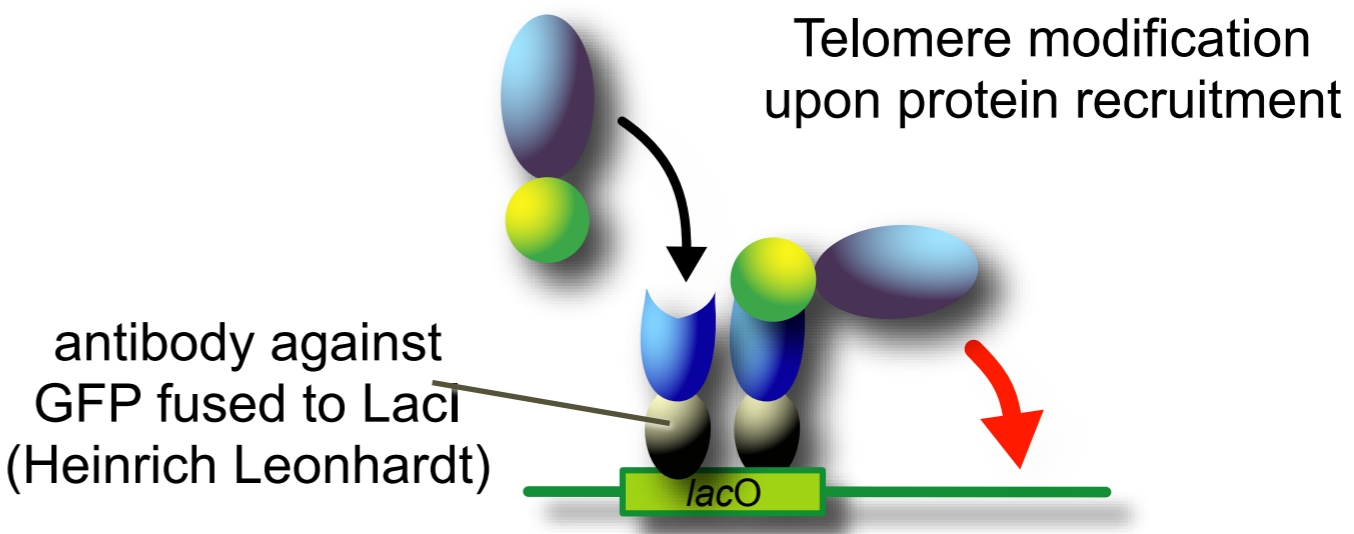
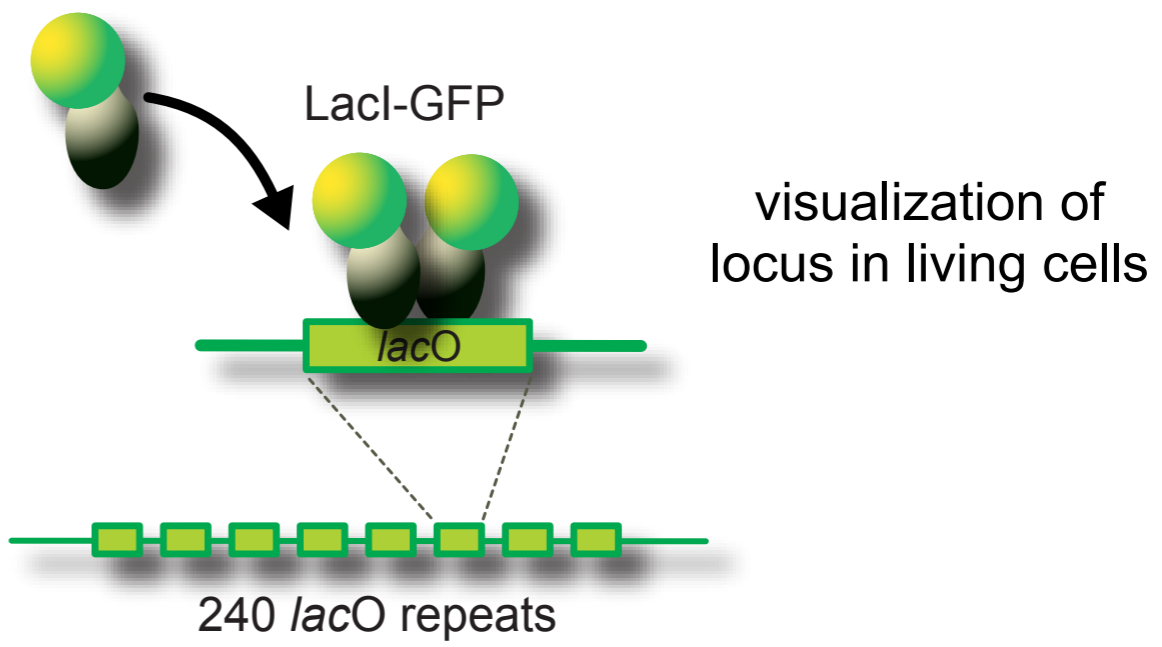
merge



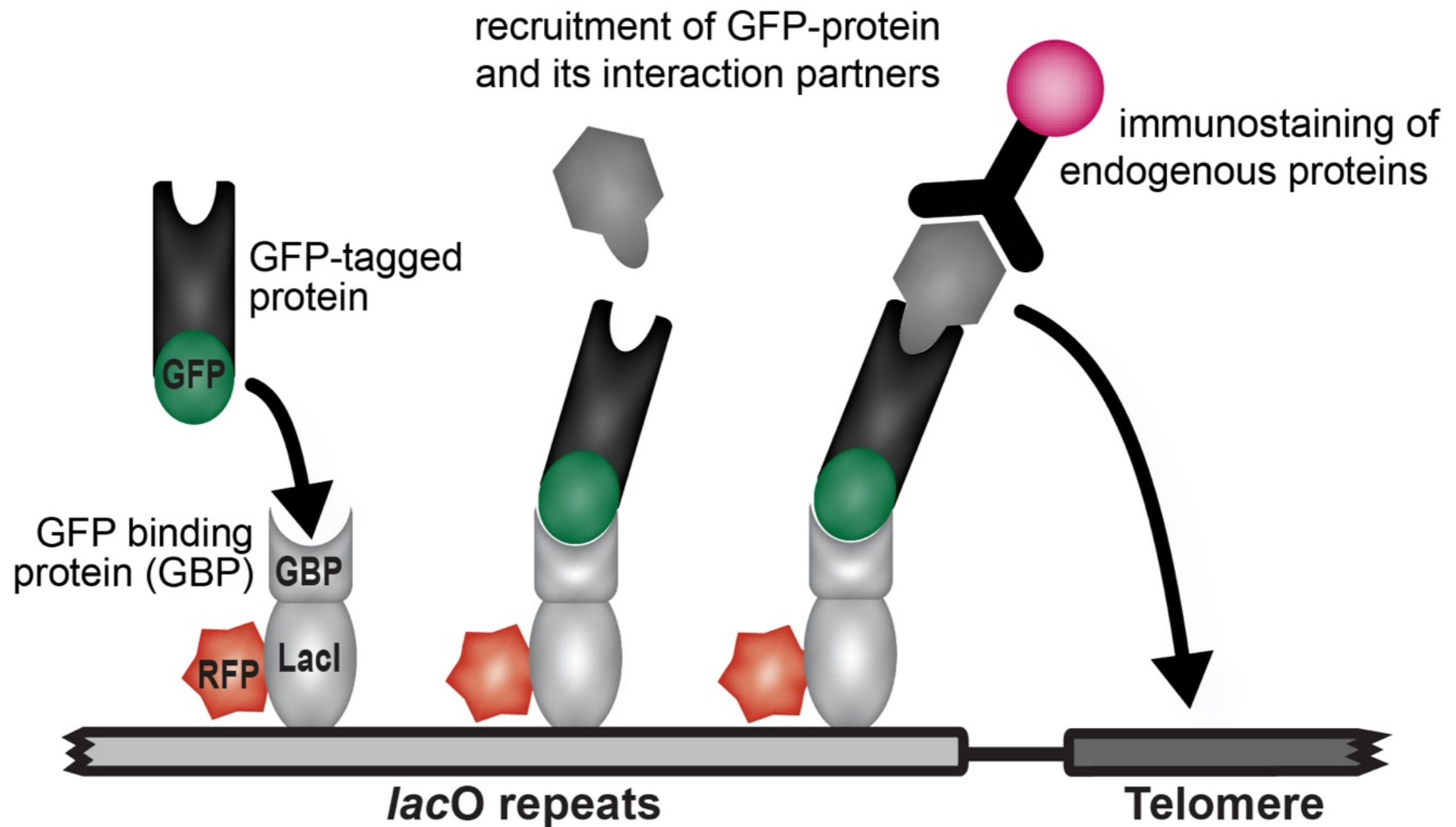
(2) Validating APB formation and function in a U2OS cell line with *lacO* repeat integration at three telomeres



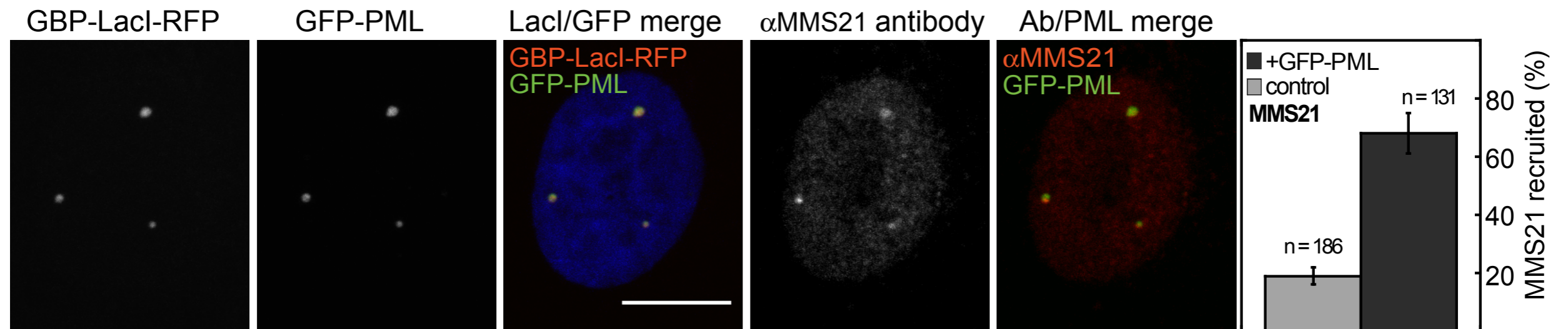
integrated *lacO* repeats at telomere 12q, 11p and 6q



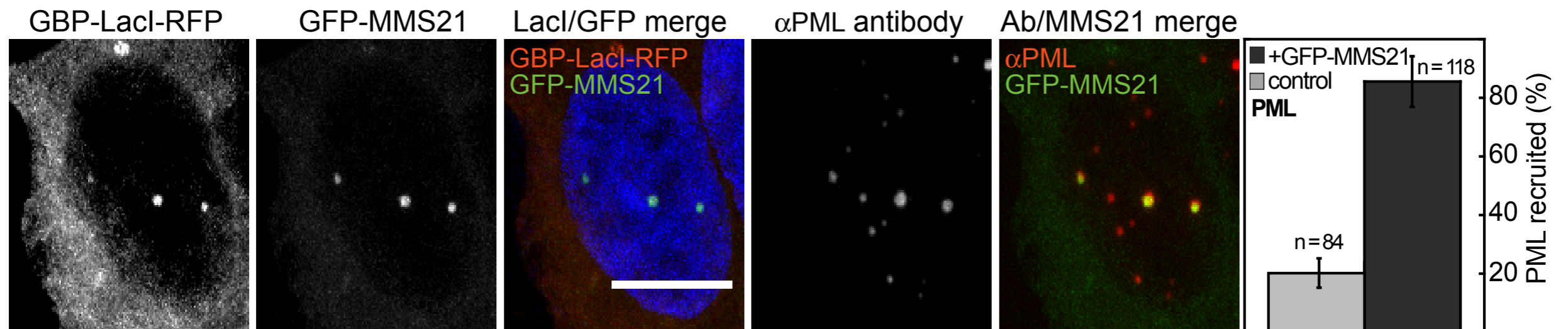
Protein interaction analysis in U2OS cells with fluorescence three-hybrid assay



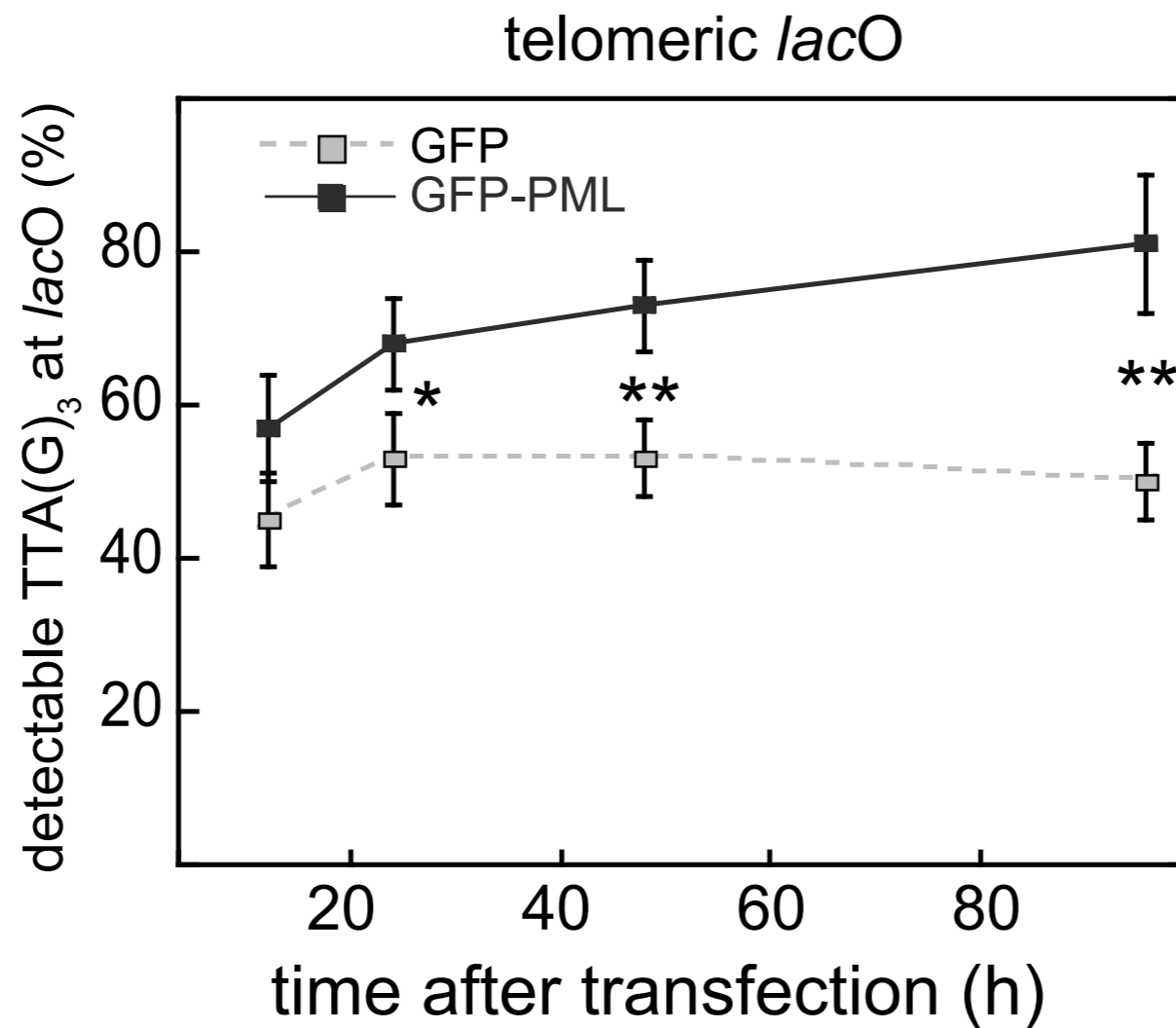
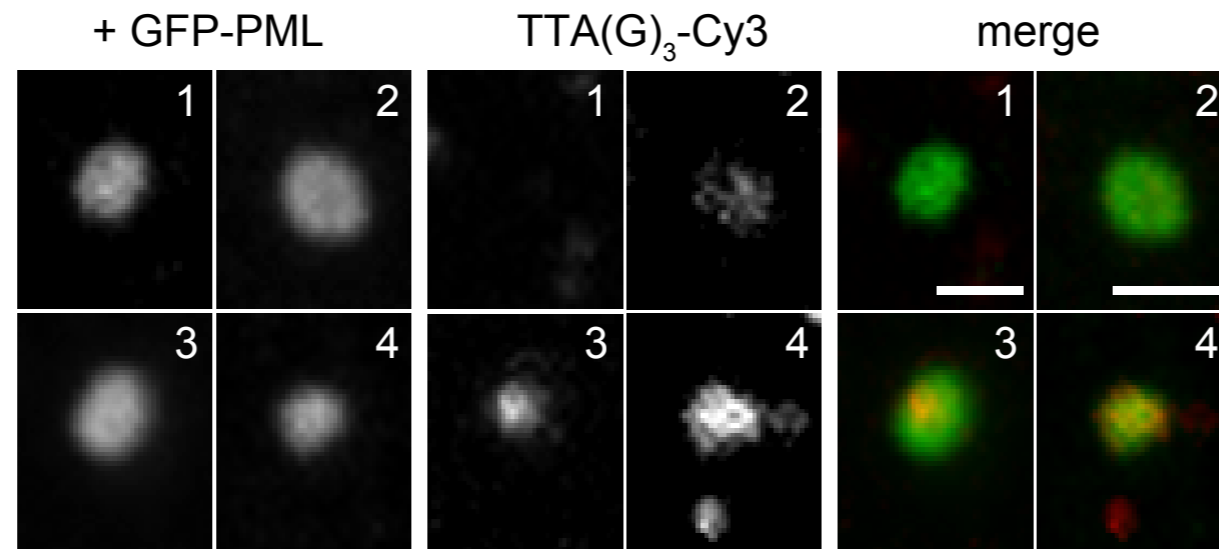
Endogenous MMS21 is a component of de novo formed APBs



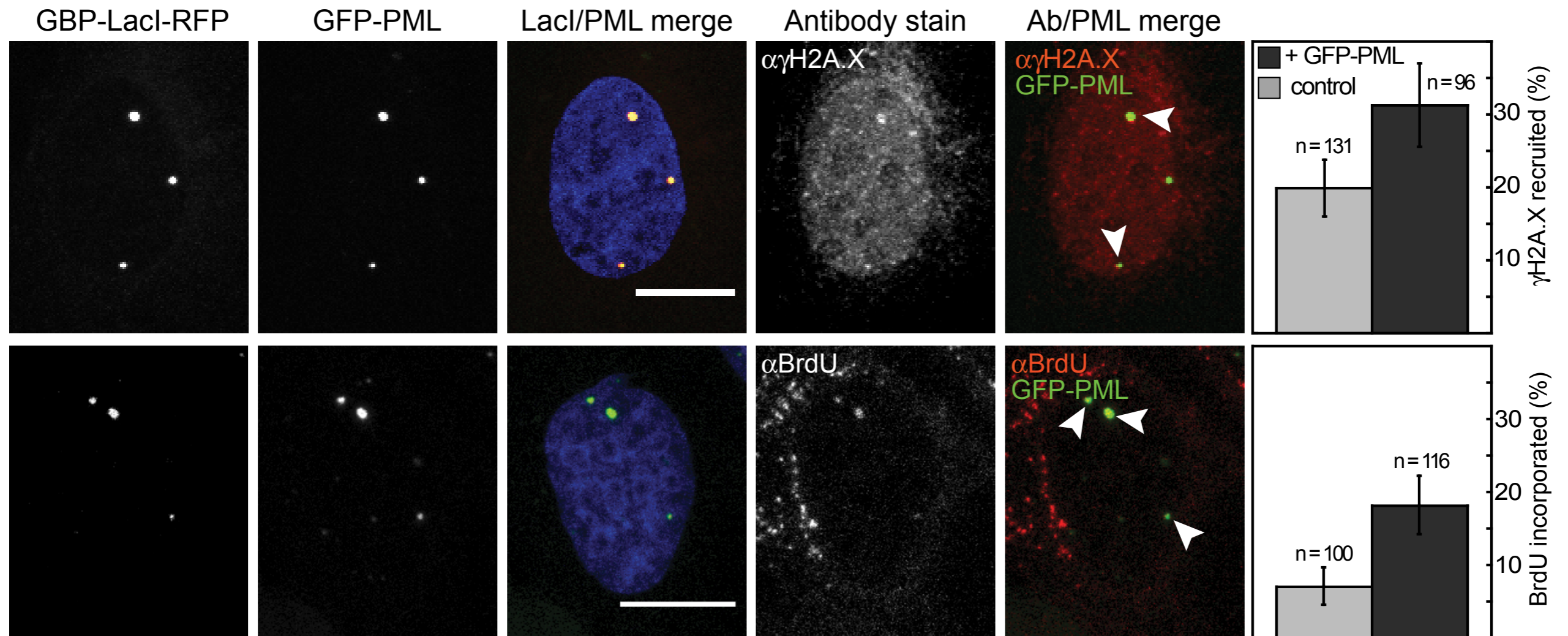
MMS21 is highly efficient in inducing APB formation



(3) De novo formation of APBs induces telomere elongation



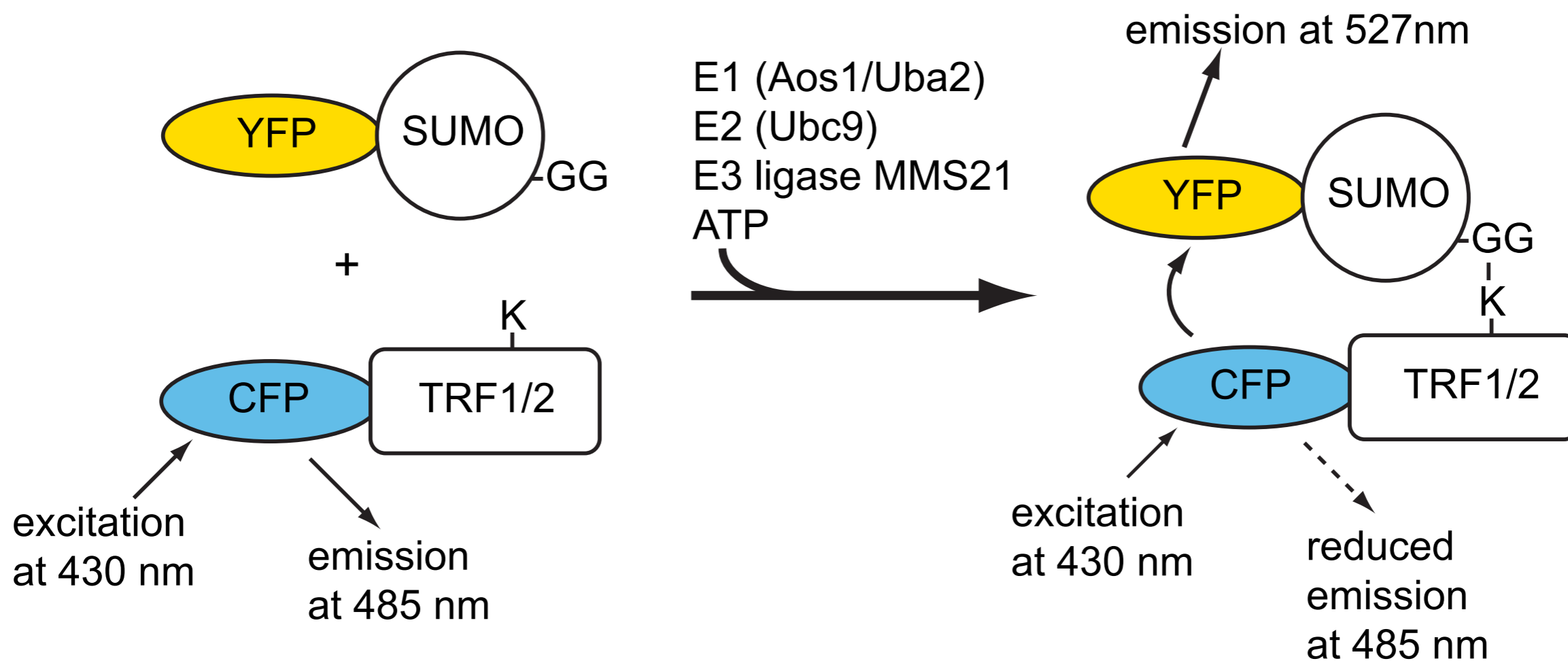
De novo formed APBs are sites of DNA repair synthesis



Other functional assays after candidate protein knock-down/inhibition:

- telomere shortening
- induction of senescence/apoptosis in ALT(+) but not ALT(-) cells
- reduced telomere recombination (sister chromatid exchange)

(4) MMS21 activity assay with fluorescence readout for high-throughput screening of small molecule inhibitors



APBs and the ALT pathway an excellent target for novel therapeutic approaches against cancer

- ALT operates in 30% of sarcomas and 10% of carcinomas
- ALT can emerge during inhibition of telomerase in cancer cancer
- APBs are a unique target since they form **only** in cancer cells
- ALT(+) can be reliably diagnosed via APB quantification with our 3D platform
- APBs are functional intermediates of telomere elongation in ALT(+) cells
- MMS21 is a novel and highly promising drug target for inhibiting ALT
- 10 more protein component of functional APBs under investigation
- set of unique tools for validation of APB formation and ALT function available
- specificity: knock-down of APB protein MMS21 induces senescence and apoptosis in ALT(+) cells after ~20 divisions but has no effect in ALT(-) cells



**Current ALT pathway
work in the Rippe lab
is conducted by**

**Inn Chung
who makes
APBs...**

in collaboration with
Jürgen Reymann
Holger Erfle
Stefan Wörz
Karl Rohr



**...and
Sarah Osterwald
who breaks them!**

Stefan Hell
Hans Engelhardt
Peter Lichter

at DKFZ & BioQuant