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BEYOND THE GOLDILOCKS ZONE: A NEW APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF CANCER IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS

240

activity

5

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Telomeres & immortality

- · Telomeres protect the end of every chromosome
- Every time a cell divides, the telomeres **shorten**
- In old cells, telomeres become critically short, the cell **stops dividing** and undergoes **cell death**
- Cancer cells develop strategies to lengthen telomeres
- This process is called immortalisation, as it allows cancer cells to divide indefinitely

ALT cancers

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- Some cancers use the Alternative Lengthening of Telomeres (ALT) pathway for immortalisation
- Cancers affecting children, teenagers and young adults are frequently ALT-cancers
- ALT-cancers have a very poor outcome

vH2AX

DNA damage

Control

Elevated ROS (shSOD1)



ALT inactive

s (ALT marker)

ALT initiated

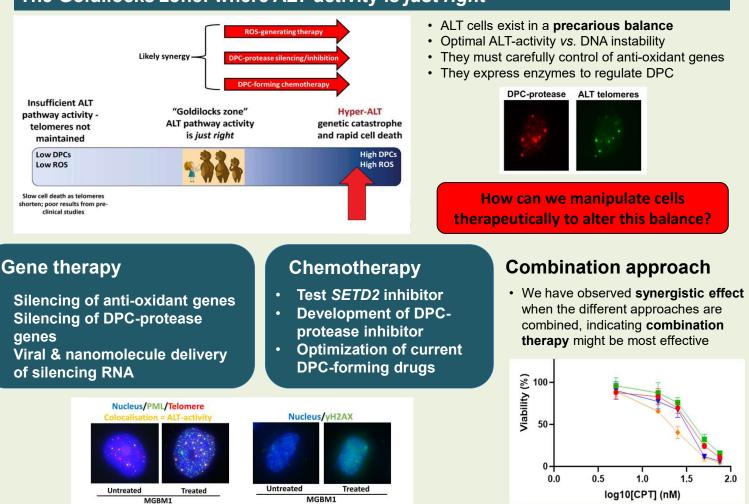
DPCs

DNA damage: an essential factor

- The ALT pathway relies on **DNA damage** and formation of **DNA double-strand breaks**
- We have identified two types of DNA damage which drive ALT pathway activity
 - DNA-protein complexes (DPCs)
 - Reactive oxygen species (ROS)
- ALT pathway activity can be **initiated** by elevating DPC and ROS levels
- ROS levels and DPC formation appear linked

(high grade gl

The Goldilocks zone: where ALT activity is just right



(high grade glioma)