

The role of β -catenin in cell adhesion, transcription and oncogenesis

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β -catenin is a structural component of adherens junctions linking cadherin transmembrane receptors to the actin cytoskeleton. In addition, β -catenin is also a transcription factor, acting as a coactivator of LEF/TCF DNA binding proteins. The Wnt signaling pathway inhibits the degradation of β -catenin and induces its nuclear accumulation, interaction with LEF/TCF, and transcription of target genes. Mutations in components that regulate β -catenin turnover, prevalent in a variety of human cancers, promote the accumulation of β -catenin in the nucleus, resulting in aberrant transcriptional activation of target genes involved in cancer progression.

The projects in our laboratory focus on (1) The β -catenin-mediated cross-regulation of cell adhesion and LEF/TCF-mediated transcription; (2) The interplay between β -catenin and the tumor suppressor p53 and (3) Discovery and functional studies of novel β -catenin:LEF/TCF target genes.

Our recent findings have shown that:

1. Transcriptional activation of cyclin D1, a major positive regulator of the cell cycle, by the β -catenin/LEF/TCF complex, contributes to colon cancer development.
2. Overexpression of cadherin, a partner of β -catenin in cell adhesion, inhibits β -catenin transcription by relocating β -catenin from the nucleus to cell-cell junctions.
3. During colon cancer cell invasion there is an autoregulation of E-cadherin expression controlled by β -catenin and MAPK signaling that induce Slug, an inhibitor of E-cadherin transcription.
4. The neural cell adhesion molecules Nr-CAM and L1-CAM are novel target genes of β -catenin that are involved in motility and tumorigenesis of colon cancer and melanoma cells.

5. p53 can inhibit β -catenin signaling by accelerating its degradation, thus providing a protective cellular mechanism against the oncogenic activity of deregulated β -catenin.
6. Two components of nuclear bodies, PML and Sp100 (with tumor suppressor functions), are also transcriptional targets of β -catenin, and contribute to the anti-oncogenic cellular response to β -catenin signaling.

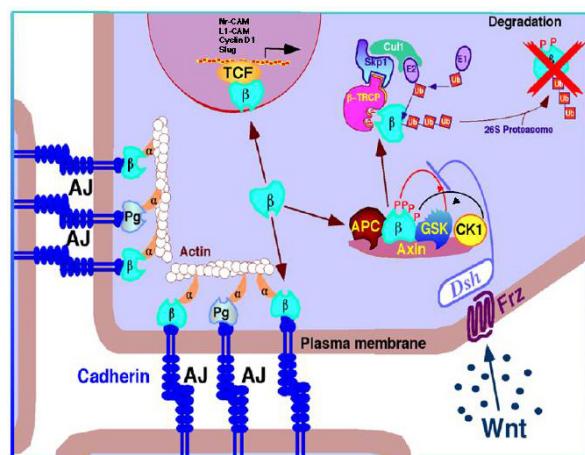


Fig. 1 β -catenin (β) and plakoglobin (Pg) link cadherin receptors to the actin cytoskeleton via α -catenin (α) at cell-cell junctions (AJ). Wnt signaling inhibits the degradation of β -catenin by the ubiquitin proteasome systems, resulting in its accumulation in the nucleus, and activation of target genes such as cyclin D1, Nr-CAM, L1-CAM and Slug.

Selected Publications

Levina, E., Oren, M., and Ben-Ze'ev, A.

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