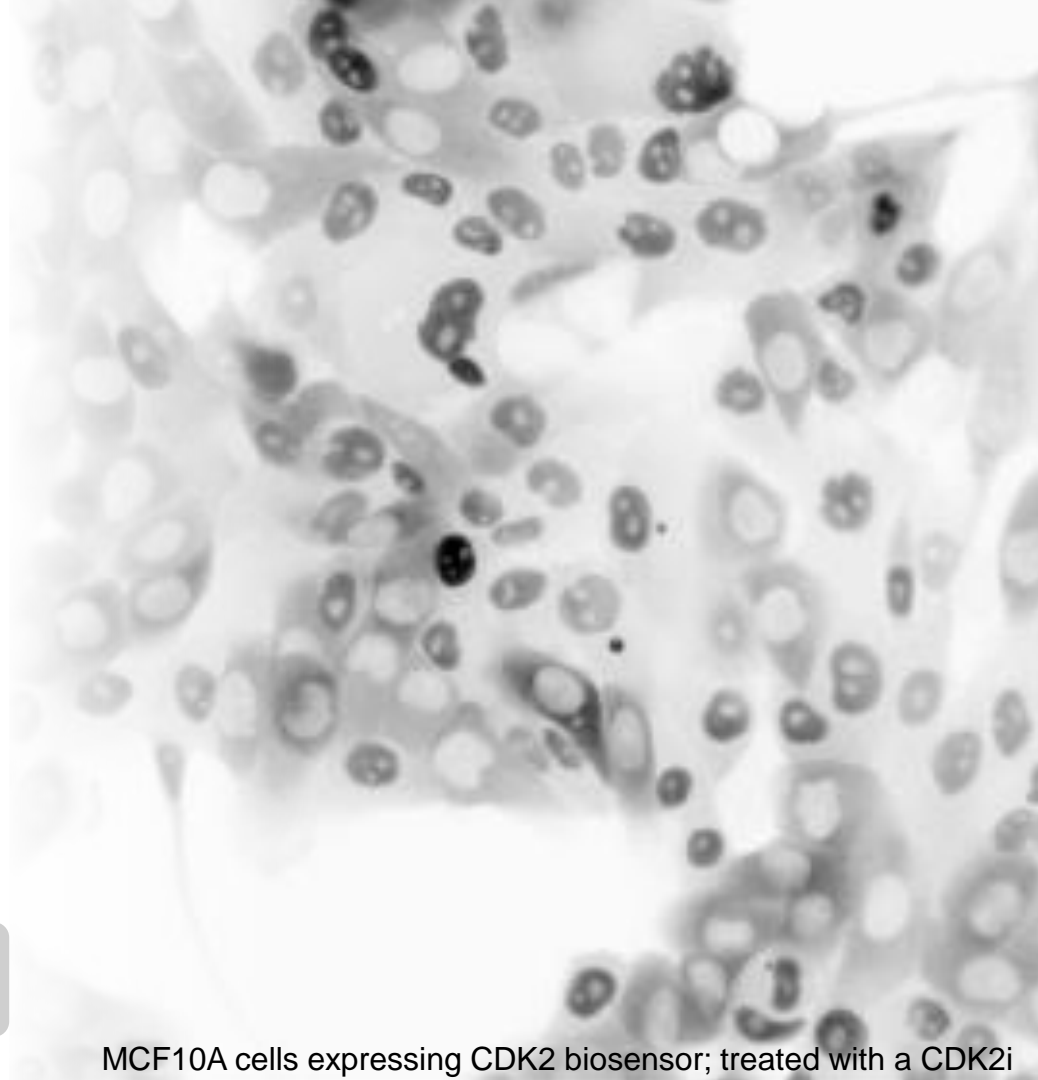


Investigating the role of CDK4/6 during the cell cycle by live-cell imaging

Steven Cappell, Ph.D.
Lab of Cancer Biology and Genetics

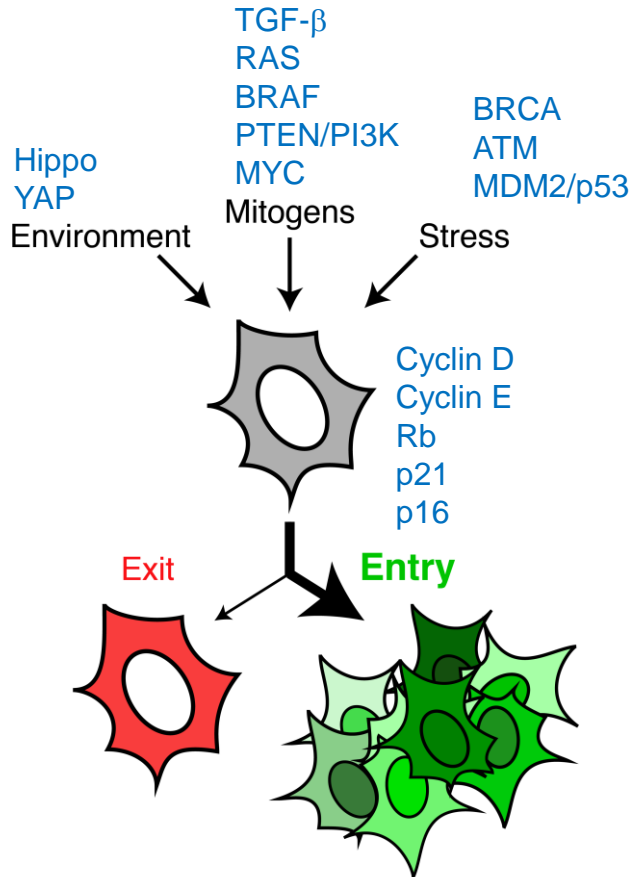
NIH

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
Center for Cancer Research



MCF10A cells expressing CDK2 biosensor; treated with a CDK2i

Cancer is fundamentally a disease of uncontrolled proliferation



Regulation:

- Tissue and stem cell maintenance
- Tissue repair
- Immune responses

Misregulation:

- Cancer
- Degenerative diseases

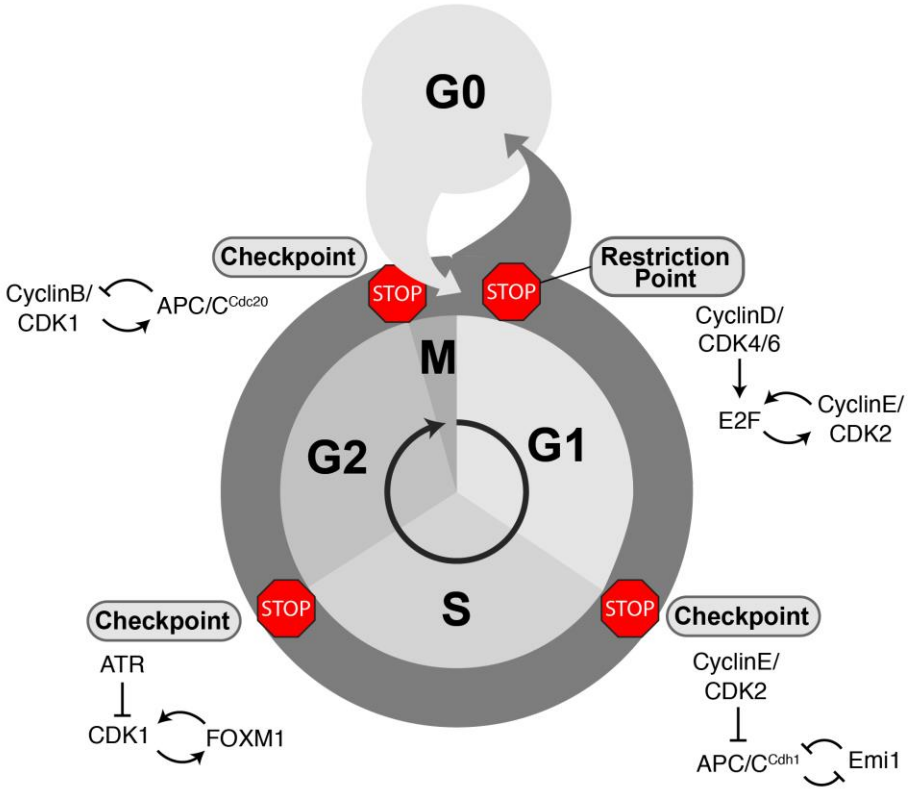
Goals of the lab:

- Investigate molecular mechanisms that regulate cell cycle **entry** and **exit**
- Elucidate how defects in these mechanisms contribute to human disease
- Exploit these mechanisms for new therapies

Cell cycle progression is regulated by a series of checkpoints

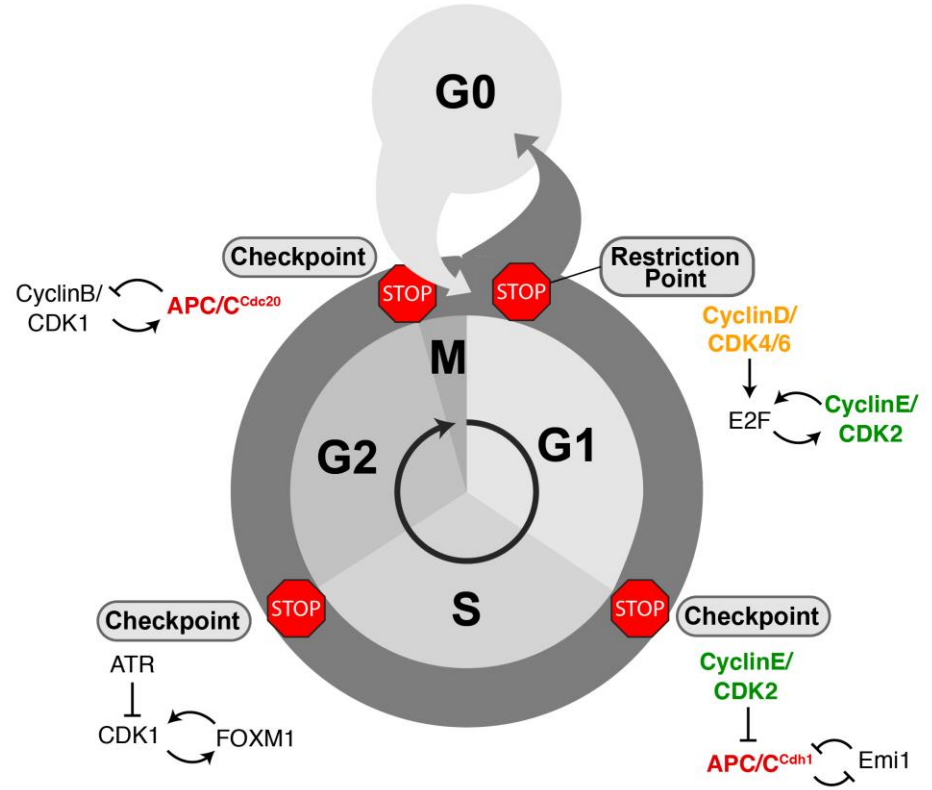
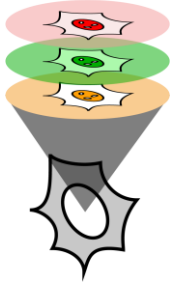
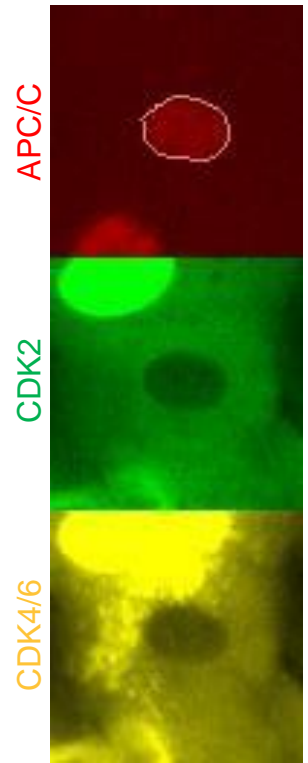
Problem:
Chemotherapies that impact the cell cycle don't always work as predicted by textbook models

Challenge:
How to link cell cycle observations with molecular mechanisms?



R point: Pardee, Zetterberg, Sherr, Weinberg, You, & others
G1/S: Lukas, Jackson, Cappell, & others
S/G2: Saldivar, et al. Science 2019
G2/M: Kirchner, Ferrell, Dunphy & others

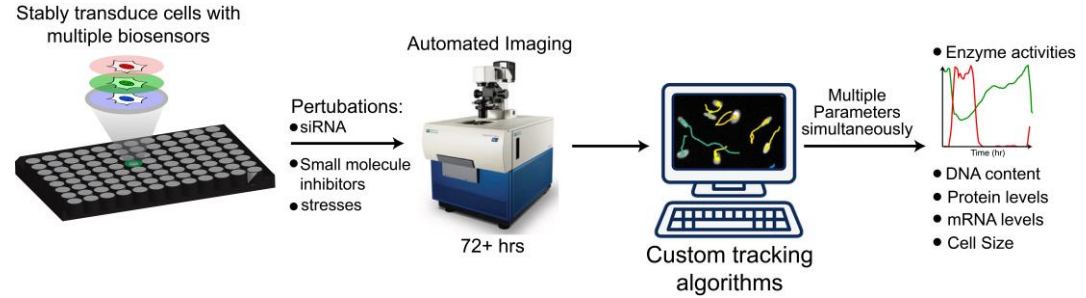
Monitoring cell cycle progression in live cells using fluorescent biosensors



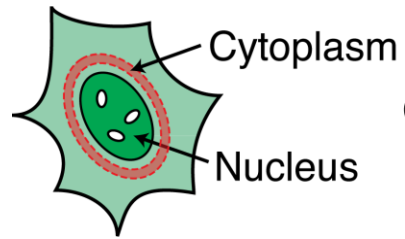
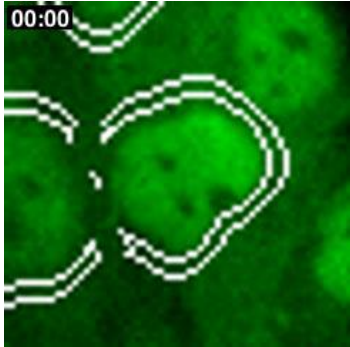
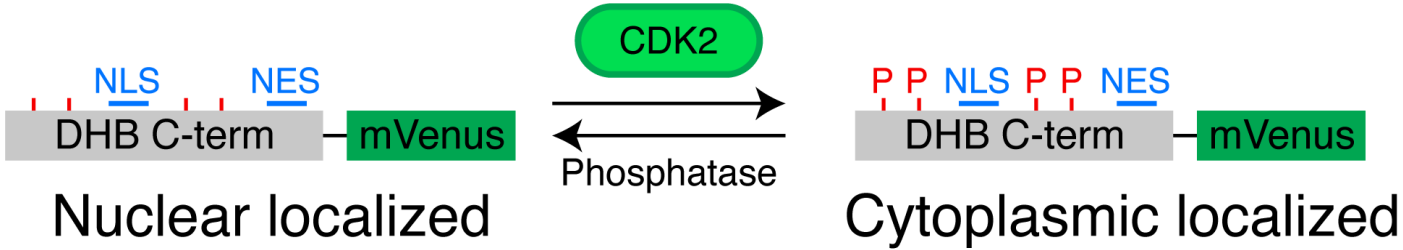
Spencer, Cappell et al., Cell 2013; Cappell et al., Nature 2018; Cappell et al., Cell 2016; Yang*, Cappell*, Jaimovich*, et al., eLife 2020

Automated live-cell imaging to capture cell-cycle dynamics in single cells

- Fluorescent biosensors for key cell cycle proteins
- Acute perturbations with small molecules
- Time-lapse microscopy and automated single-cell tracking

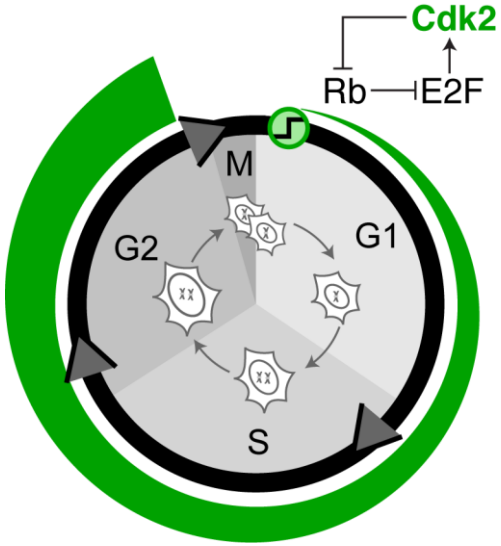
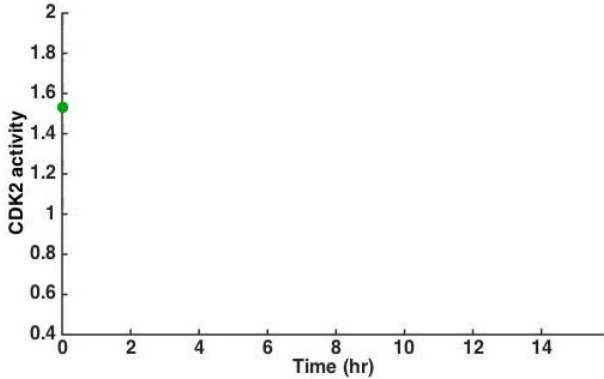
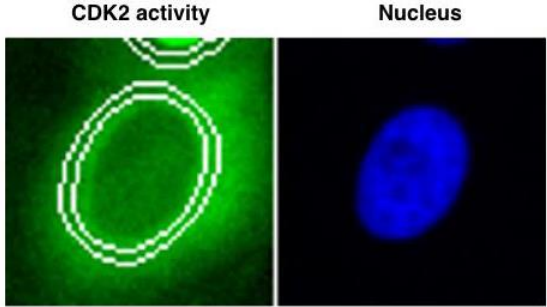


Monitoring Cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) activity in live cells

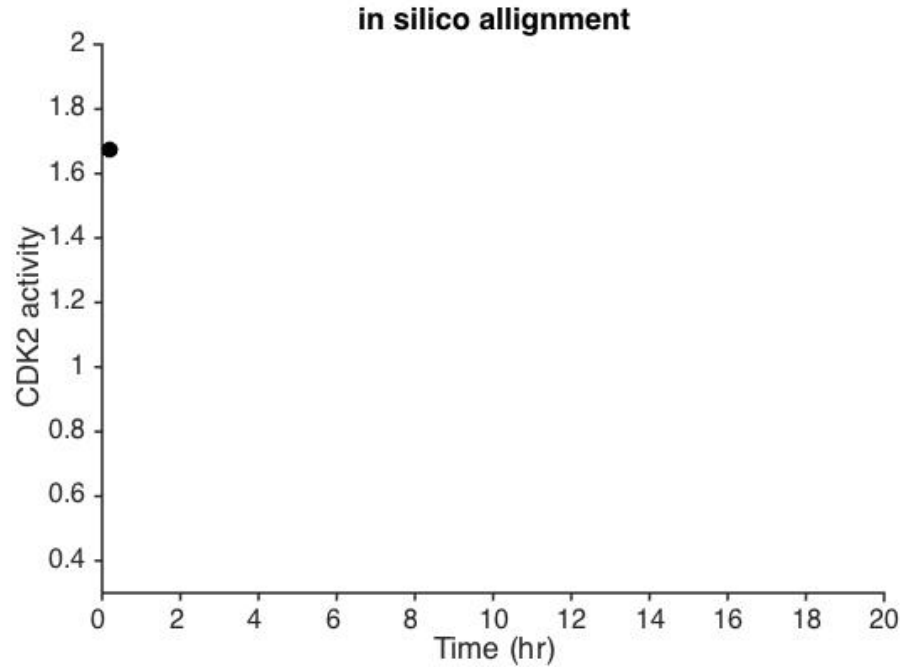


$$\text{CDK2 Activity} = \frac{\text{Cytoplasm}}{\text{Nucleus}}$$

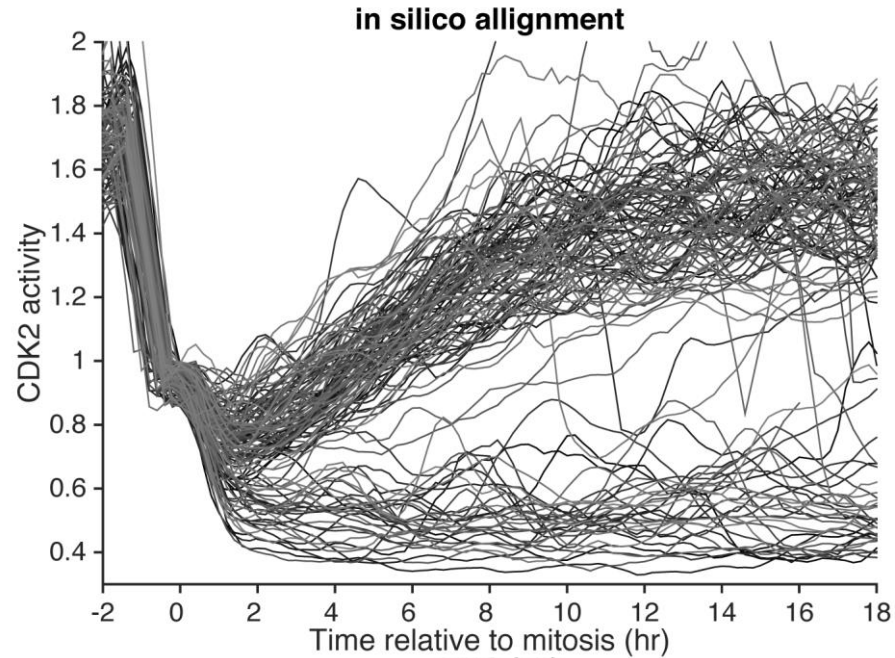
Monitoring CDK2 activity in live cells



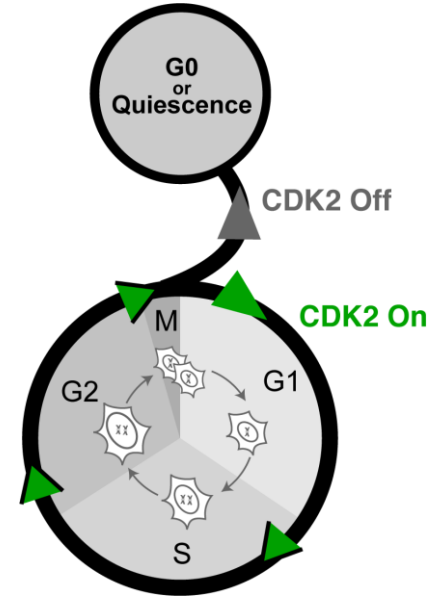
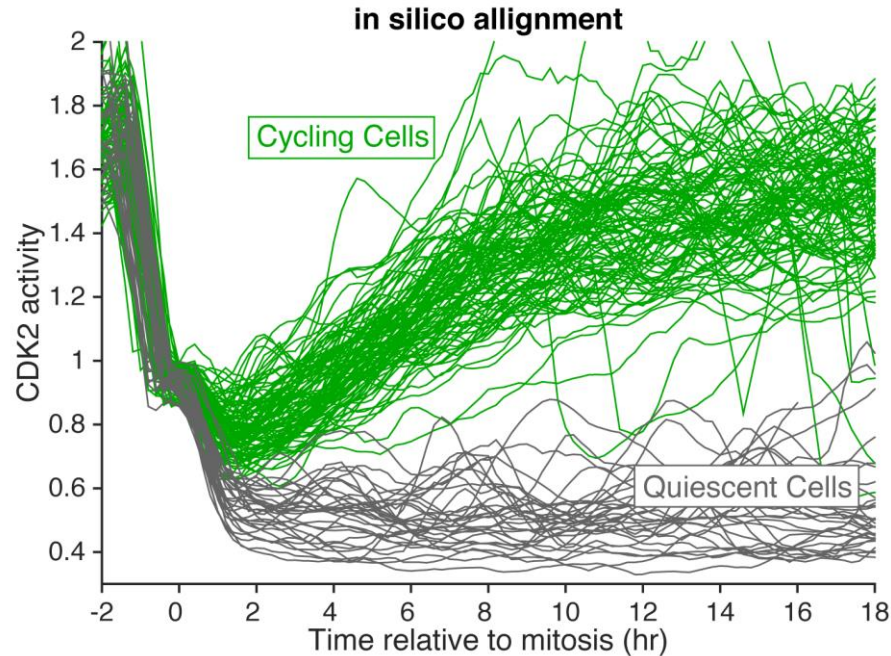
in silico alignment of single-cell time courses



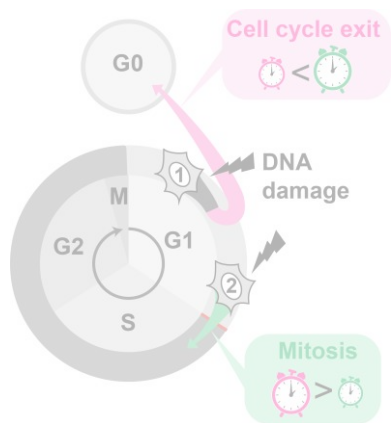
in silico alignment of single-cell time courses



in silico alignment of single-cell time courses



New insights into cell cycle regulation using live-cell imaging



Cells take divergent paths rather than pause at the G1/S checkpoint



Jenny Nathans



James Cornwell, PhD

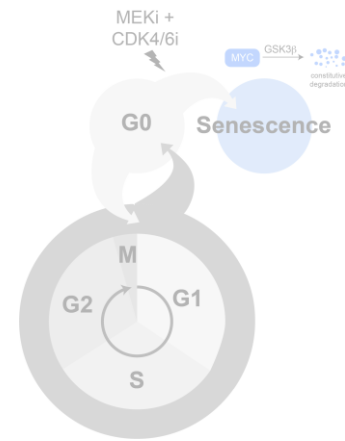
Nathans, Cornwell...Cappell, Science Advances 2021

Senescence is irreversible because MYC is constantly degraded



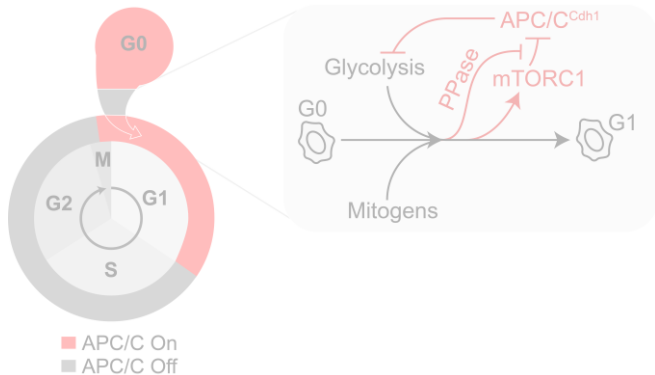
Marwa Afifi, BDS, PhD

Afifi...Cappell, Cell Reports 2023



Transient APC/C^{Cdh1} inactivation gives cells a metabolic boost during cell cycle entry

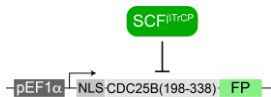
Paul...Cappell, In revision



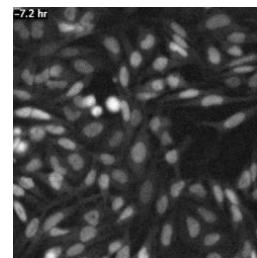
Paul...Cappell, Nature Comm 2022

Engineering a new biosensor for SCF^{βTrCP}

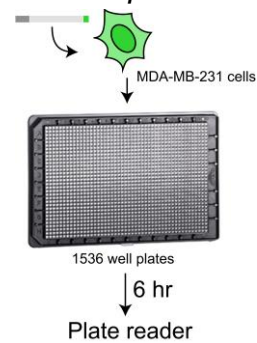
Design:



Validation:

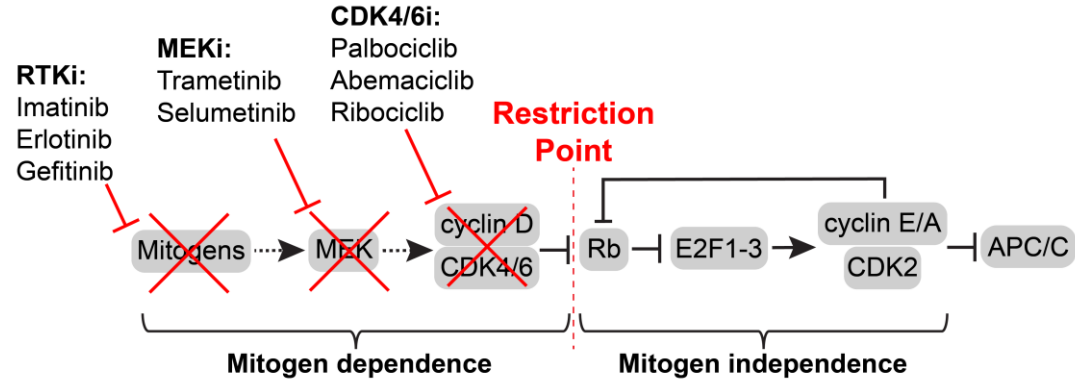
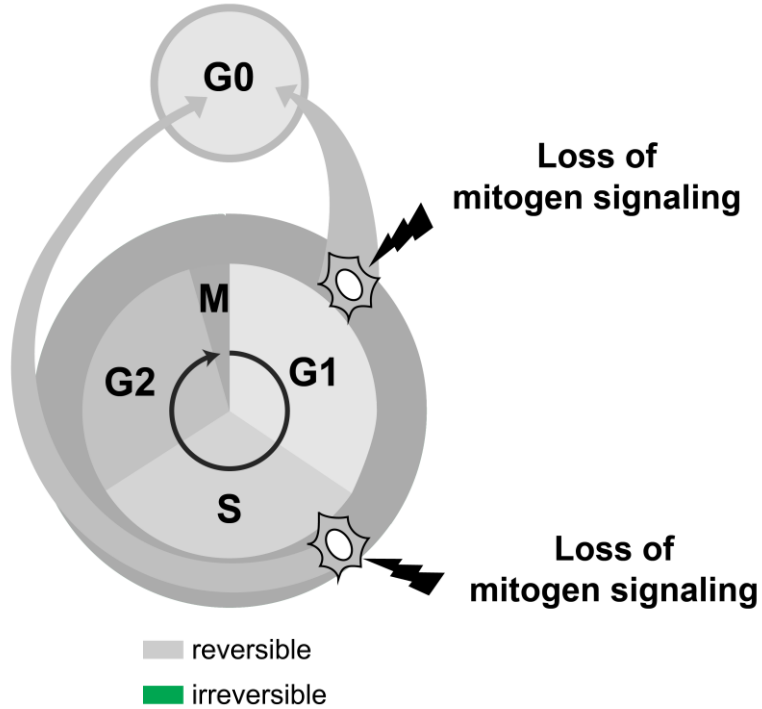


Assay development:



Debasish Paul, PhD

Irreversible Cell Cycle Commitment: The Restriction Point Model



James Cornwell, PhD

R point: Pardee, PNAS 1974; Zetterberg and Larsson, 1985

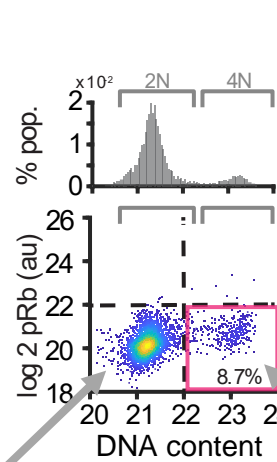
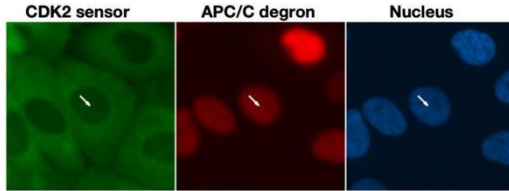
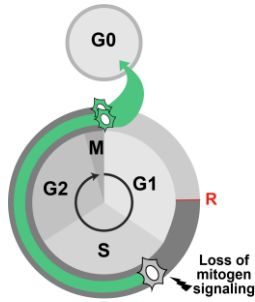
Feedback loop: Hunt, Nurse, Weinberg, Hershko, Sherr, Nasymth, Nevins, etc

Cornwell...Cappell, Nature 2023

CDK4/6 inhibition can lead to post-R cells exiting the cell cycle

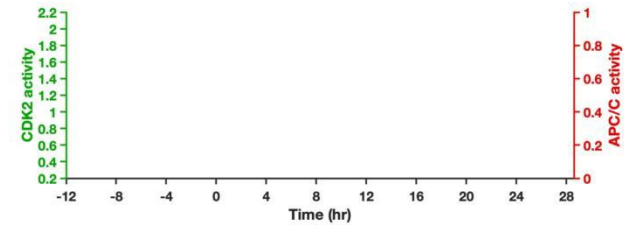
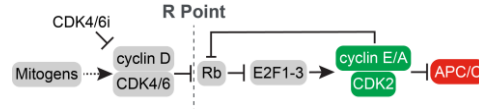
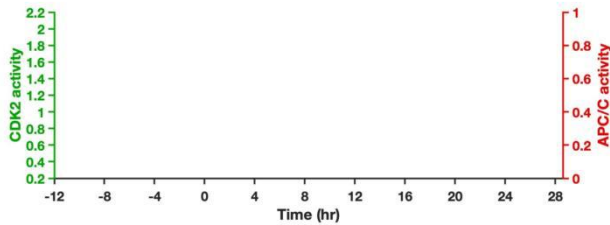
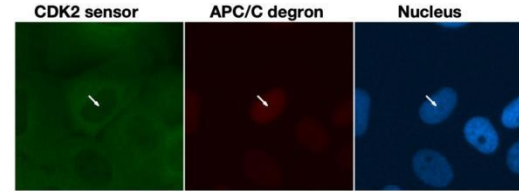
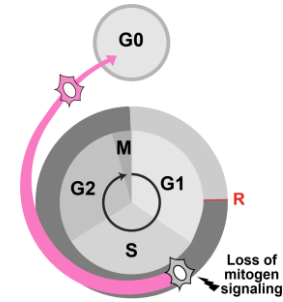
Mitosis then daughter cell exit:

CDK2 low
APC/C on
Rb hypophosphorylation
2N DNA content



Cell cycle exit:

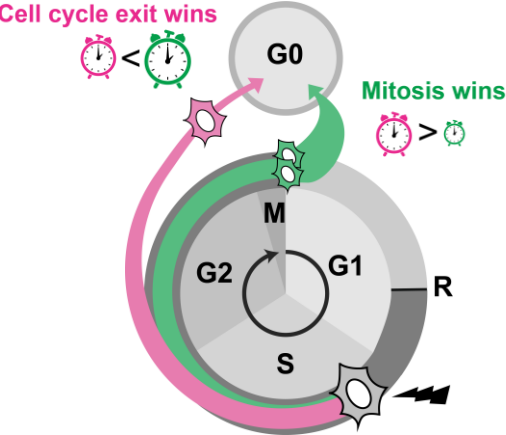
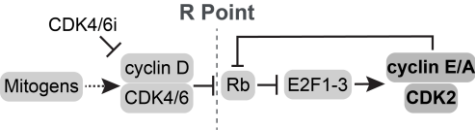
CDK2 low
APC/C on
Rb hypophosphorylation
4N DNA content



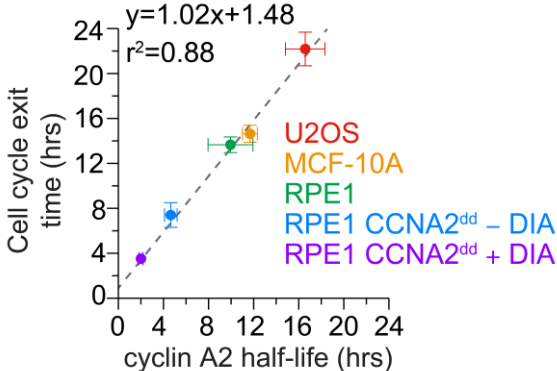
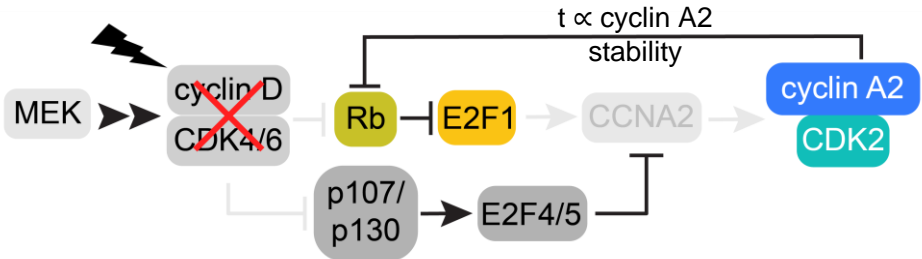
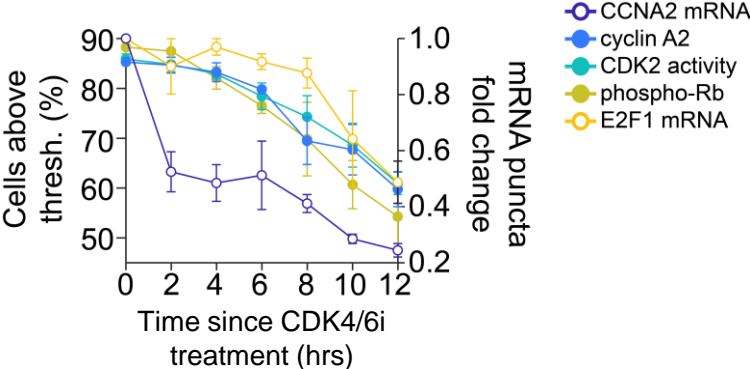
CDK2: Spencer, Cappell...Meyer 2013

APC/C: Sakaue-Sawano...Miyawaki 2008; Cappell...Meyer 2016

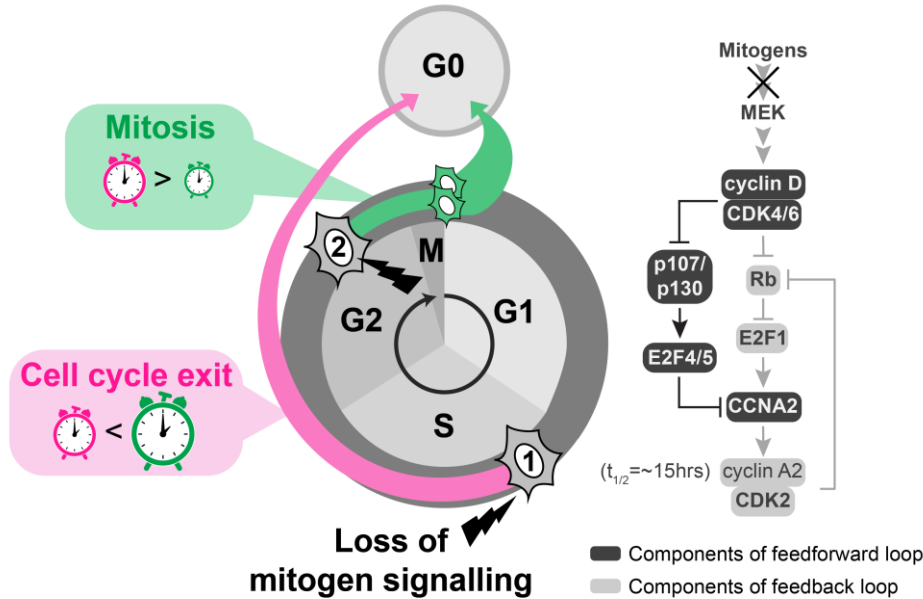
Loss of CDK4/6 leads to cell cycle reversal in all cells if mitosis is blocked or delayed



CDK4/6 inhibition in post-R cells leads to loss of CCNA2 mRNA



Summary: CDK4/6 activity is needed in S/G2 phase to sustain cyclin A/CDK2



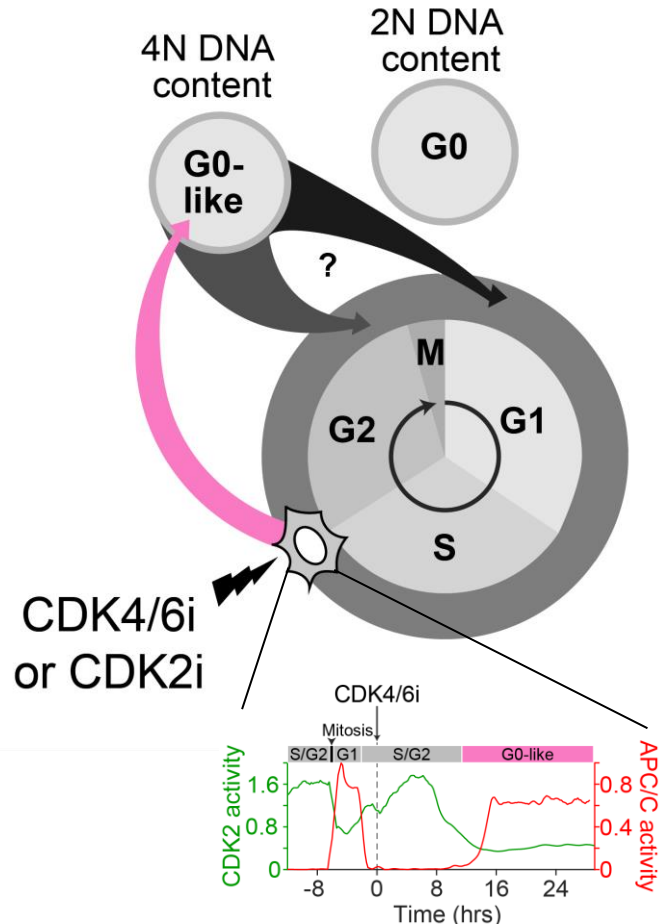
Revising the textbook model of the cell cycle:

- The Restriction Point phenomenon is explained by temporal competition between mitosis and cell cycle exit
- CDK4/6 is active during entire cell cycle
- CDK inhibition can send cells to a G0-like state with 4N DNA content

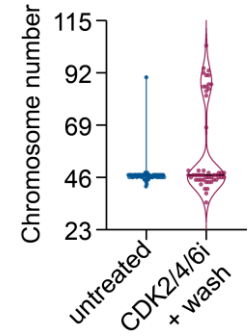
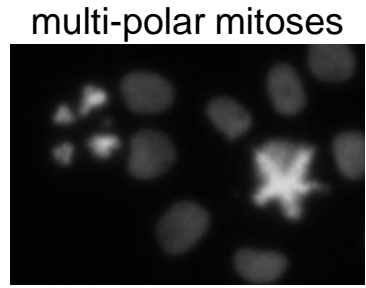
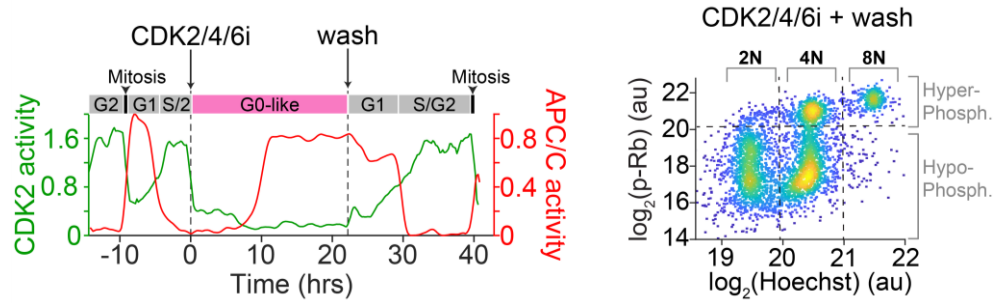
Important implications for:

- Basic understanding of cell biology
- Clinical use of CDK inhibitors

Next steps: What are the long-term consequences of this alternate cell cycle path?



- CDK4/6 inhibitors are front-line therapy for HER+/HR+ breast cancer
- CDK2 inhibitors in development for treatment of CDK4/6i-resistant cancers



Acknowledgments



Current lab members:

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James Cornwell, PhD
Adrijana Crncec, PhD
Debasish Paul, PhD

Former members

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Kristina Tang, BSc
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Stephen Kales (NCATS)
Nicholas Brown (UNC Chapel Hill)

Reagents

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Helfrid Hochegger (Univ of Sussex)