



MEETING ABSTRACT

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The tumour marker Fascin is strongly induced by Tax of HTLV-1 through NF- κ B signals in T lymphocytes

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In search of novel biomarkers of HTLV-1-transformed cells with relevance to oncogenesis, we identified the tumour marker and actin-bundling protein Fascin (FSCN1) to be specifically and strongly upregulated in both HTLV-1-transformed and ATLL-patient-derived CD4+ T cells. Fascin is important for migration and metastasis in various types of cancer. Here we report that a direct link can exist between a single viral oncoprotein and Fascin expression, as the viral oncoprotein Tax of HTLV-1 was sufficient to induce high levels of Fascin. In contrast, Tax-2 of HTLV-2 could not induce Fascin. Expression of Fascin was also detectable in primary CD4+ T cells of ATLL-patients after they expressed Tax spontaneously. Immunofluorescence analysis revealed that Fascin could colocalize with Actin in the cytoplasm and at the membrane of HTLV-1-transformed cells. We found a novel mode of transcriptional regulation of Fascin by showing the importance of NF- κ B signals for Tax-mediated induction of Fascin in T cells. Chemical and dominant-negative inhibition of the NF- κ B pathway as well as a NF- κ B-deficient Tax-mutant led to a strong decrease of Fascin mRNA and protein in Tax-transfected Jurkat cells. Additionally, in HTLV-1-/Tax-transformed cells Fascin transcripts were strongly reduced after chemical inhibition of I κ B-kinase. Knockdown of Fascin by lentiviral transduction of shRNA decreased the invasive capacity of ATLL-derived cells into extracellular matrix. Thus, we have clearly shown that the tumour marker Fascin can be induced by the viral Tax oncoprotein through NF- κ B signals. Our data suggest that Fascin up-regulation by Tax

contributes to the development of HTLV-1-associated pathogenesis.

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