

New tumor suppressor microRNA, *miR-544a*, identified; possible therapeutic target for gastric cancer

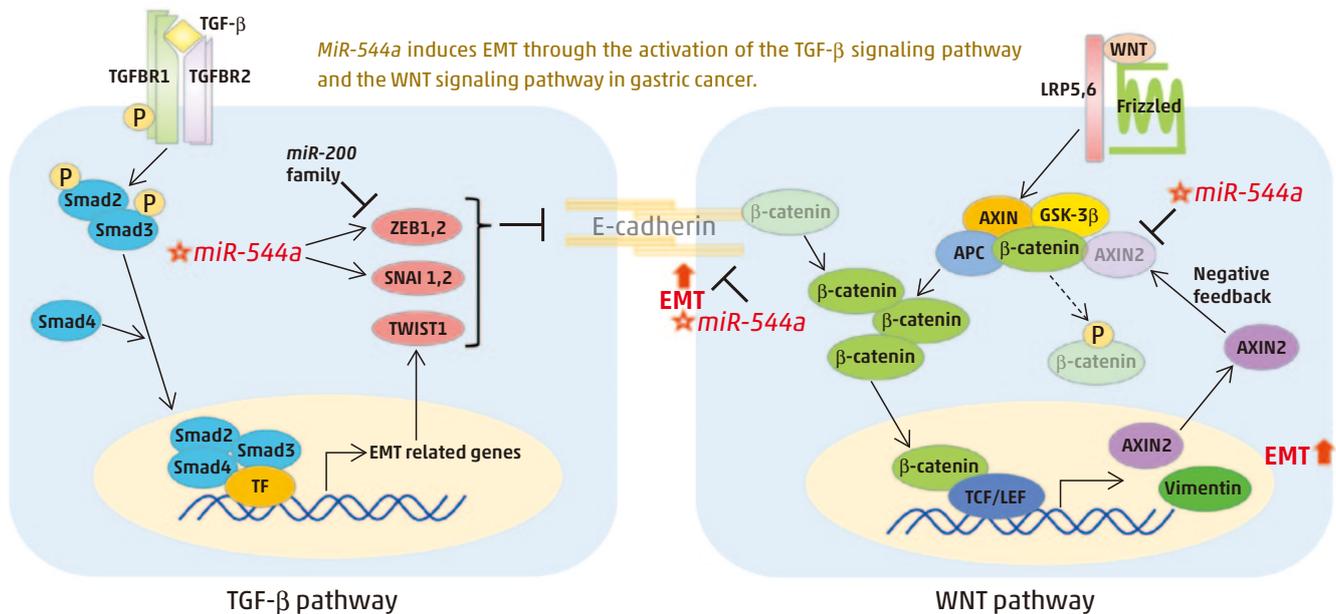
The epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) contributes to cancer progression, as well as normal organ development, wound healing, and organ fibrosis. We established a cell-based reporter system for identifying EMT-inducing microRNAs (miRNAs) with a gastric cancer cell line, MKN1, transfected with a reporter construct that contained a promoter sequence of *VIM* in the 5' upstream region of the TurboRFP reporter gene. Function-based screening using this reporter system was performed with a 328 miRNA library,

and resulted in the identification of *miR-544a* as an EMT-inducing miRNA. Although *miR-544a* is already known to be involved in the regulation of *CDH1*, the mechanism by which EMT occurs remains poorly understood.

We demonstrated that overexpression of *miR-544a* induces *VIM*, *SNAI1* and *ZEB1* expression, and reduces *CDH1* expression, resulting in an EMT phenotype. In addition, we found that *CDH1* and *AXIN2*, which are related to the degradation and the translocation of β -catenin, are direct targets of

miR-544a. Subsequently, the reduction of *CDH1* and *AXIN2* by *miR-544a* induced the nuclear import of β -catenin, suggesting that *miR-544a* may activate the WNT signaling pathway through the stabilization of β -catenin in the nucleus. Our findings raise the possibility that inhibition of *miR-544a* may be a therapeutic target for treating metastatic gastric cancer.

Carcinogenesis, doi: 10.1093/carcin/bgv106.

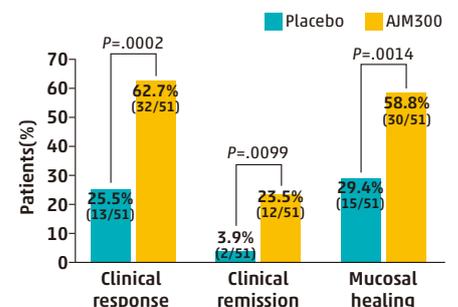


TMDU clinical center wins world recognition as center of excellence in treatment of inflammatory bowel disease

The number of patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is rapidly growing in Japan. Professor Mamoru Watanabe, chief of the Gastroenterology Department at TMDU, has served as the chairperson of Japan's national IBD research group since 2007. To provide excellent care to patients with IBD, TMDU established the Advanced Clinical Center for IBD in 2012. During the past 3 years, it has accepted almost 1,000 newly referred patients, and has become one of the largest IBD centers in Japan.

Innovative procedures are incorporated into daily clinical practice there. For example, more than 200 small intestinal endoscopies are performed annually, and their usefulness in the management of Crohn's disease has been reported (1).

Based on this foundation in IBD research, Professor Watanabe led a nationwide study of patients with moderately active ulcerative colitis to examine the efficacy and safety of an oral α 4-integrin antagonist (AJM300), which blocks lymphocyte recruit-



Proportion of patients with a clinical response, in clinical remission, and with mucosal healing at week 8 of treatment with AJM300 or placebo. The patients in the AJM300 group demonstrated a higher rate of improvement compared with those in the placebo group in every outcome.

ment to the gut from the systemic lymphoid tissues. The drug showed a remarkable clinical efficacy (2).

Through these activities, the TMDU IBD center has played a leading role in clinical as well as basic research in IBD, and is recognized as a center of excellence for

IBD in the world.

1) *Gastroenterology*, doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2014. 04. 008.

2) *Gastroenterology*, doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2015.08. 044.

Fasting to activate macroautophagy not enough to cure Alzheimer's disease

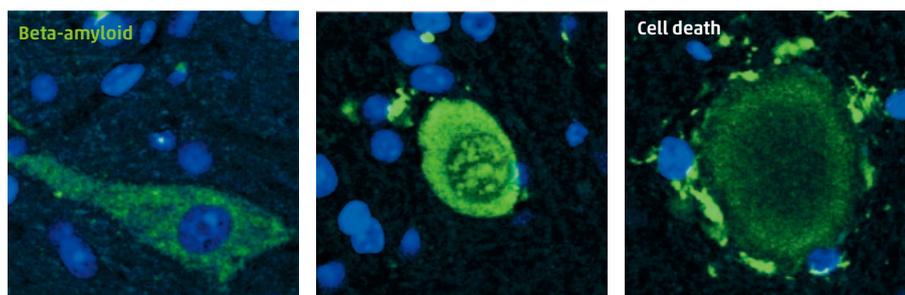
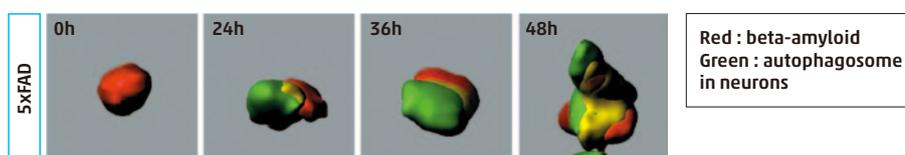
Macroautophagy has been considered a protective mechanism in neurons against various types of neurodegenerative diseases. Activation of macroautophagy by rapamycin or fasting is hypothesized as a therapeutic approach to neurodegeneration, although it is not settled whether autophagy is, in fact, activated in the brain by fasting or not. On the other hand, in Alzheimer's disease, the autophagosome is suggested as a place for generating beta-amyloid, which accumulates both outside and inside neurons. The questions of the role of autophagy in Alzheimer's disease and whether fasting induces autophagy are not yet solved.

By using the fluorescent marker protein of macroautophagy and fluorescent beta-amyloid, we directly observed the dynamics of autophagy and the degradation of

beta-amyloid in the mice models of Alzheimer's disease. The results showed that macroautophagy is actually activated in the brain as in other organs after fasting, but surprisingly revealed that fasting increased the accumulation of intracellular beta-amyloid in neurons. We expect that this was probably the result of starvation-enhanced endocytosis of extracellular beta-amyloid and the impaired function of macroautophagy in the Alzheimer's disease brain. Thus, our experimental results caution that exaggerated calorie restriction might lead to the progression of Alzheimer's disease, even in patients who are overweight, unless they have diabetes and related disorders.

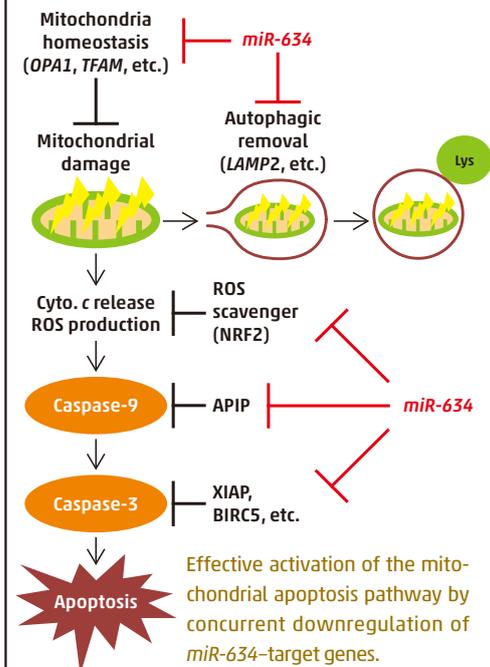
Sci. Rep., doi:10.1038/srep12115.

Beta-amyloid clearance is insufficient and leads to cell death



Macroautophagy is activated by fasting, and the activation is more prominent in the mice models of Alzheimer's disease. With Alzheimer's disease, however, associated endocytosis increases the uptake of beta-amyloid and the starvation-induced autophagy is insufficient to degrade the toxic substance in neurons.

MiR-634 enhances chemotherapy-induced cytotoxicity



Some tumor-suppressing miRNAs target multiple oncogenes concurrently and therefore may be useful as cancer therapeutic agents. Further, such miRNAs may be useful to address chemotherapeutic resistance in cancer, which remains a primary clinical challenge in need of solutions. Thus, cytoprotective processes upregulated in cancer cells that are resistant to chemotherapy are a logical target for investigation. Here, we report that overexpression of *miR-634* activates the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway by direct concurrent targeting of genes associated with mitochondrial homeostasis, antiapoptosis, antioxidant ability, and autophagy. In particular, we show how enforced expression of *miR-634* enhanced chemotherapy-induced cytotoxicity in a model of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, where resistance to chemotherapy remains clinically problematic. Our findings illustrate how reversing *miR-634*-mediated cytoprotective processes may offer a broadly useful approach to improving cancer therapy.

Cancer Res., doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-15-0257

Solving a 100-year-old mystery: Discovery of a flat medaka mutant shows how 3D body morphogenesis happens in opposition to gravity

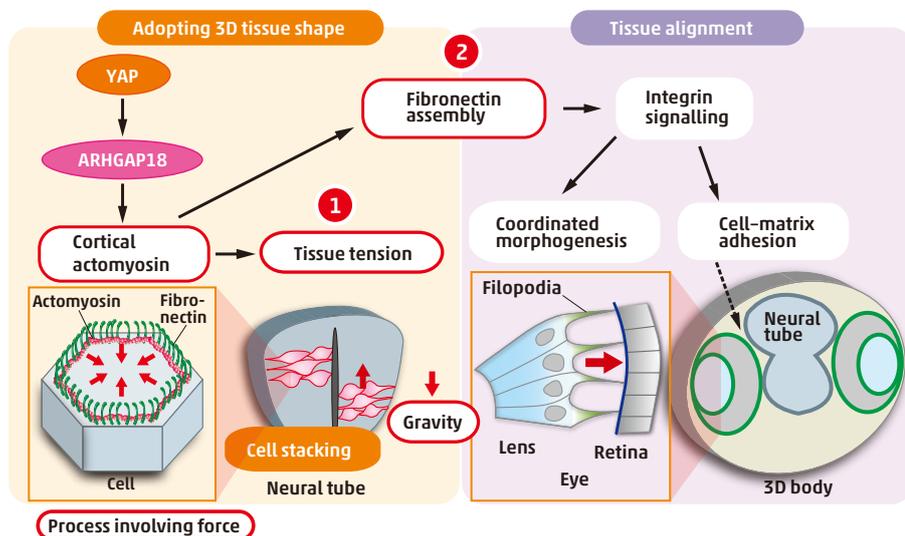
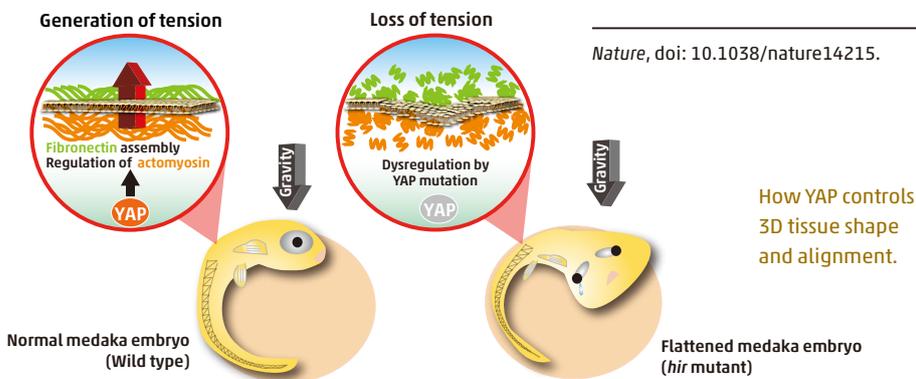
A century ago, Sir D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, a British mathematical biologist, postulated that terrestrial animal body shapes are conditioned by gravity. However, there has been no animal model directly demonstrating how the mechano-morphogenetic processes are coordinated to generate a body shape in opposition to the force of gravity. A unique medaka (*Oryzias latipes*) mutant, *hirame* (*hir*), which means flatfish in Japanese, was isolated using a phenotype-driven mutagenesis screen for mutations that affect organogenesis in medaka embryos.

Due to mutation of the transcriptional co-activator YAP, *hir* embryos are sensitive to deformation by gravity and exhibit a markedly flattened body. Actomyosin-

mediated tissue tension and fibronectin fibril formation are abnormal in *hir* embryos, leading to tissue flattening and tissue misalignment, both of which contribute to the flattened body. The YAP-knockdown human 3D spheroid also exhibits collapse upon exposure to external forces, which is reminiscent of the *hir* phenotype.

Together, these findings reveal a novel mechanism behind gravitational resistance in the 3D morphogenesis of a variety of animals, including fish and humans. This was discovered in a multi-institutional research project spearheaded by TMDU Professor Hiroshi Nishina's group, Institute of Science and Technology Austria Professor Carl-Philipp Heisenberg's team, and Makoto Furutani-Seiki's lab from the University of Bath in the UK.

Nature, doi: 10.1038/nature14215.



TMDU collaborates with Chile to improve its screening system for colorectal cancer

In Chile, mortality from colorectal cancer (CRC) has increased rapidly. To help address this, TMDU was invited to supervise a new project for screening, based on TMDU's history of collaboration with Chile since 1968. In 2009, the Ministry of Health of Chile, Clinica Las Condes, and TMDU signed a collaboration agreement for CRC screening. TMDU has continuously dispatched several experts in pathology, endoscopy and research, to construct a new national system of CRC screening in Chile.

A project for CRC screening named "PRENEC" was initiated in 2012 after intensive support from TMDU. From June 2012 to July 2014, a total of 10,575 asymptomatic participants were enrolled in PRENEC. Screening detected 107 cases of CRC, amounting to 1.01% of all participants, whereas the detection rate by the previous screening system in Chile was 0.2%. Other indicators also showed the higher quality of the new CRC screening system. Furthermore, most of the CRCs detected in PRENEC were early intramucosal cancers without risks of metastasis, and these lesions were treated successfully by endoscopy.

Cancer, doi: 10.1002/cncr.29715.



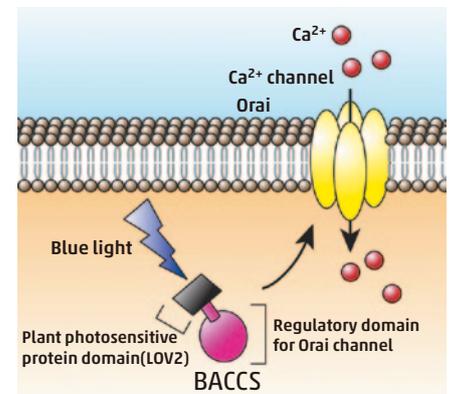
Colonoscopy training of Chilean doctors by TMDU researcher.

Light control of intracellular Ca²⁺ signals by a genetically encoded protein, BACCS

Ca²⁺ signals are tightly regulated in time and space, controlling a wide variety of cell functions from cell division to cell death. Both direct observation and manipulation of Ca²⁺ signals in living cells would be straightforward and effective approaches for investigating the roles of Ca²⁺ signals. Although sophisticated genetically encoded Ca²⁺ indicators have been developed to visualize the fluctuations of intracellular Ca²⁺ signals, efficient genetically encoded Ca²⁺-controlling tools have been eagerly awaited. We have engineered a blue light-activated Ca²⁺ channel switch (BACCS), which is composed of a plant photosensitive protein –LOV2 domain– and a regulator of human

or *Drosophila* Ca²⁺-selective Orai ion channels. The *Drosophila* BACCS, combined with *Drosophila* Orai, is a highly efficient Ca²⁺ photoswitch with a large dynamic range in mammalian cells. We also generated BACCS mutants, which exhibit fast and slow recovery of intracellular Ca²⁺. With BACCSs, we used light to successfully control NFAT-mediated gene expression in cultured cells and electrophysiological responses in the mouse olfactory system. Thus, BACCS will be a useful optogenetic tool for controlling a wide variety of Ca²⁺-dependent cellular events, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Nat Commun, doi: 10.1038/ncomms9021.



Schematic representation of BACCS. Blue light induces a conformational change of LOV2, which allows interaction between BACCS and Orai, resulting in an influx of extracellular Ca²⁺.

Discovery of novel gene mutations associated with lethal arrhythmias that occur during exercise

The His-Purkinje system is a newly developed system in birds and mammals, which improves cardiac function by providing rapid and retrograde propagation of electrical signals in the ventricle. The His-Purkinje system is known to play an important role in the development of lethal arrhythmias and sudden deaths. The underlying mechanism, however, remains unknown.

Irx3/IRX3 is a transcription factor present only in the His-Purkinje system in the heart. It is key to determining the fast and reverse propagation of electrical signals in the ventricle. We found that genetic defects in Irx3/IRX3 were associated with

The possible mechanism of exercise-related arrhythmias associated with *IRX3* genetic defects. *Upper*: normal hearts. *Lower*: hearts with *IRX3* defects. *Left*: resting condition. *Right*: under stress, such as exercise. In the resting condition, the functions of the heart with *IRX3* genetic defects (lower left) cannot be distinguished from those of the normal heart. Under stress, such as exercise, increased inputs of electrical signals into the His-Purkinje system manifest as a conduction disturbance, resulting in the development of arrhythmias.

lethal arrhythmias and sudden deaths in both mice and humans, particularly when they occurred during exercise. Sudden death related to exercise occurs in roughly one out of 10,000 individuals with normal hearts. Some genetic diseases, such as long QT syndrome and arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy, are im-

plicated as the cause of sudden death related to exercise. Our data add the genetic dysfunction of Irx3/IRX3, a transcription factor specifically expressed in the His-Purkinje system, as a possible cause of sudden death related to exercise.

Eur. Heart J., doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv449.

