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OMICS Group is an amalgamation of **Open Access publications** and worldwide international science conferences and events. Established in the year 2007 with the sole aim of making the information on Sciences and technology 'Open Access', OMICS Group publishes 500 online open access <u>scholarly journals</u> in all aspects of Science, Engineering, Management and Technology journals. OMICS Group has been instrumental in taking the knowledge on Science & technology to the doorsteps of ordinary men and women. Research Scholars, Students, Libraries, Educational Institutions, Research centers and the industry are main stakeholders that benefitted greatly from this knowledge dissemination. OMICS Group also organizes 500 International conferences annually across the globe, where knowledge transfer takes place through debates, round table discussions, poster presentations, workshops, symposia and exhibitions.

## **About OMICS International Conferences**

OMICS International is a pioneer and leading science event organizer, which publishes around 500 open access journals and conducts over 500 Medical, Clinical, Engineering, Life Sciences, Pharma scientific conferences all over the globe annually with the support of more than 1000 scientific associations and 30,000 editorial board members and 3.5 million followers to its credit.

OMICS Group has organized 500 conferences, workshops and national symposiums across the major cities including San Francisco, Las Vegas, San Antonio, Omaha, Orlando, Raleigh, Santa Clara, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, United Kingdom, Valencia, Dubai, Beijing, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Mumbai.

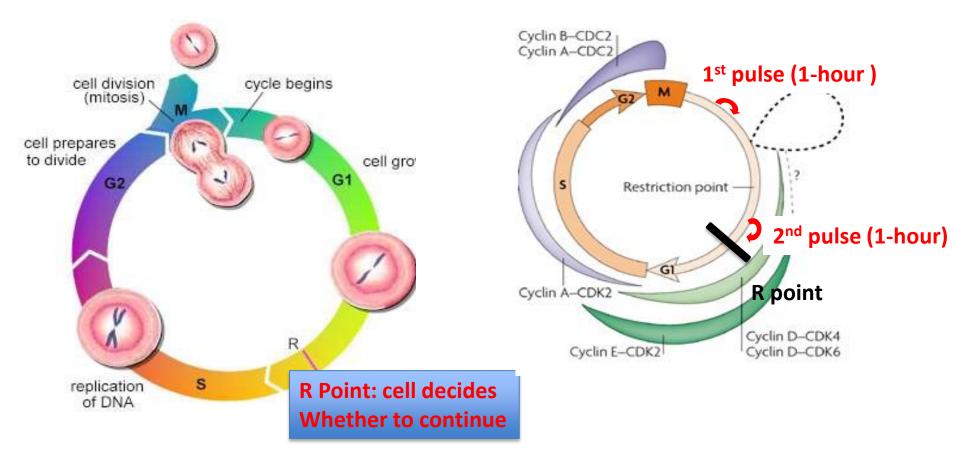
## Transcription-based Chronobiology of Receptor Tyrosine Kinases: Relevance to Cancer Progression

Yosef Yarden, PhD Department of Biological Regulation The Weizmann Institute of Science Rehovot, Israel

International Conference on Transcriptomics Orlando; July 27, 2015

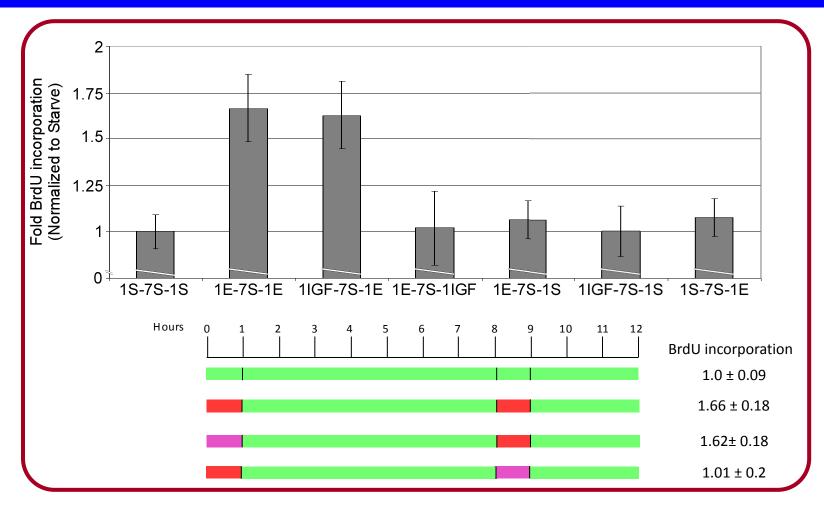


# Part 1: EGF-induced proliferation of mammary cells (HMEC cells)

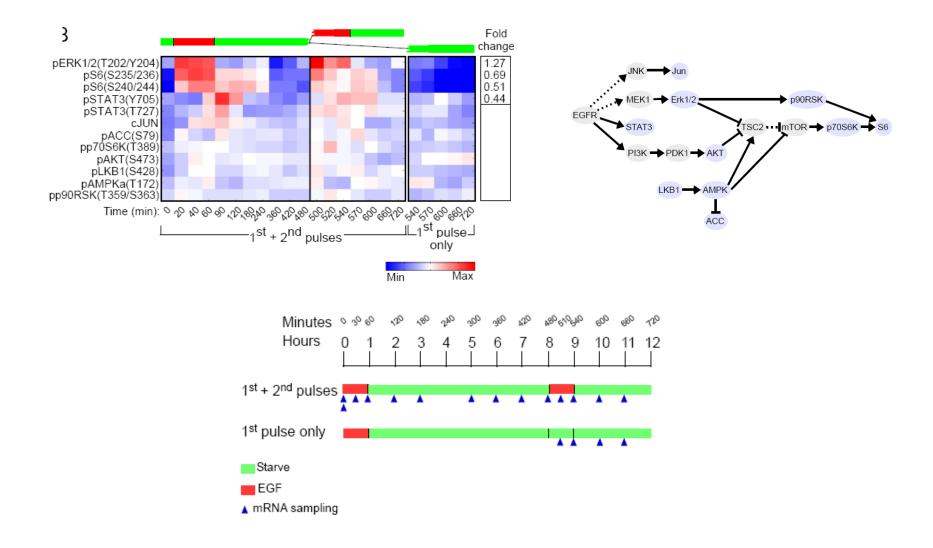


R crossing requires continuous (>6 hours) presence of growth factors, but might be replaced by 2 pulses of 1 hour each.

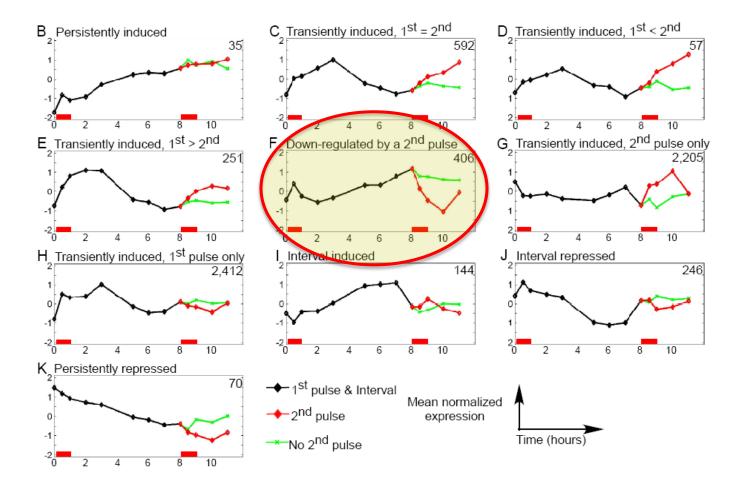
### IGF1 may replace EGF in the 1<sup>st</sup>, not in the 2<sup>nd</sup> pulse



### RPPA and Transcriptomic Analyses of the Two-Pulses

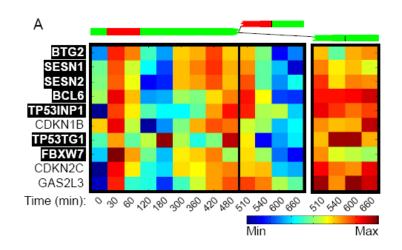


# 10 expression profiles are induced by EGF (two pulses)



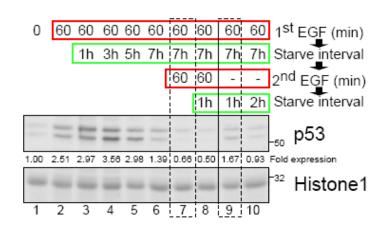
### The module <u>"Down-regulated by 2<sup>nd</sup> Pulse</u>" comprises several p53 regulated genes

### The module includes wellestablished p53 target genes

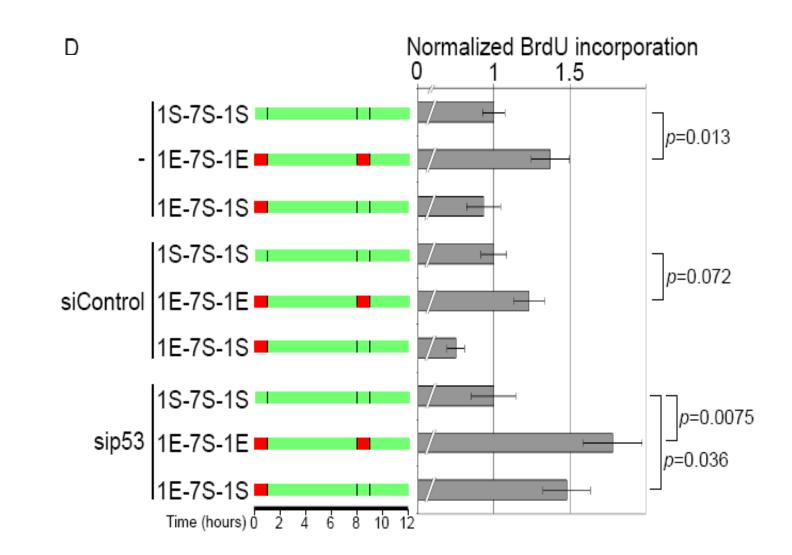


### And

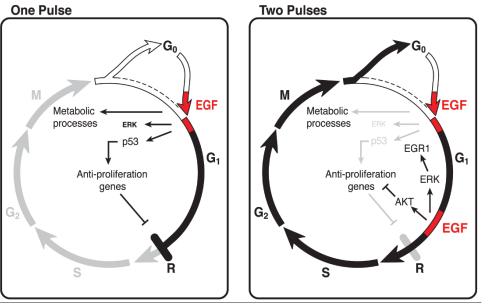
p53 associates with chromatin upon the 1<sup>st</sup> pulse, remains active during the interval and dissociates on the 2<sup>nd</sup> pulse



# Knockdown of p53 enables R-crossing in the absence of a second pulse



### The Paradigm of "Consistency Test"

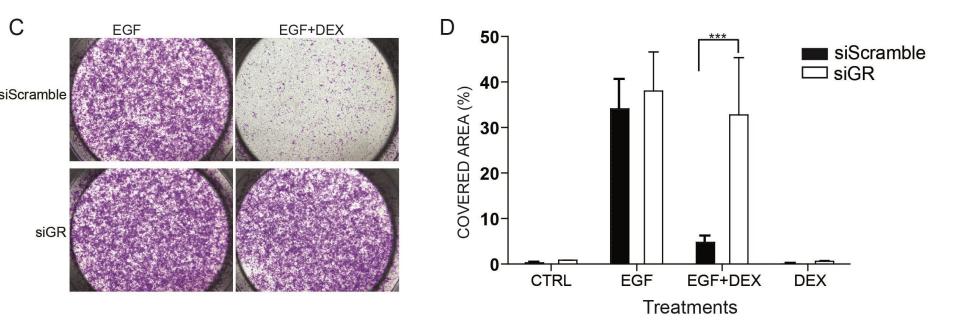


The 2-pulse mode of commitment might filter the "noise" of growth factor bursts, which are often short and inconsistent

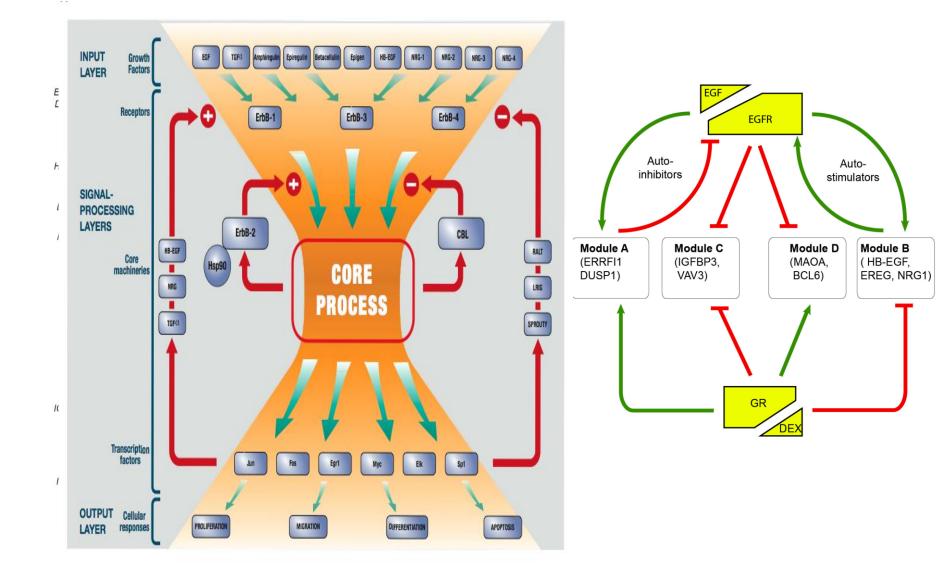
□In the absence of p53 (e.g., cancer cells), this filtering mechanism is defective

#### Part 2: EGF-induced migration of mammary cells (MCF10A cells)

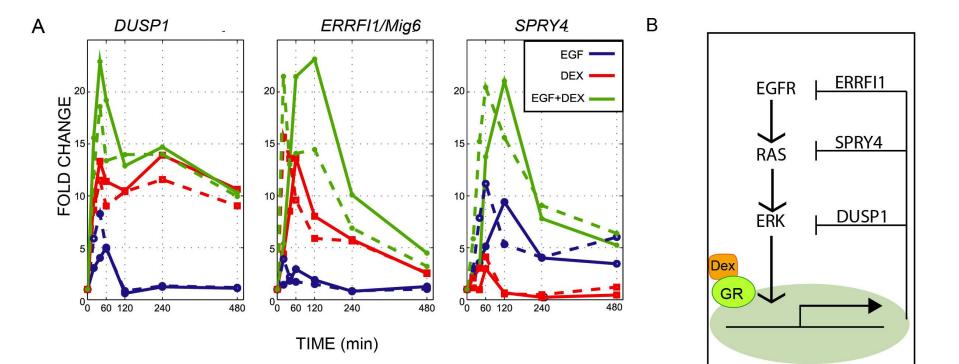
#### **GR Mediates the Inhibitory Effect of DEX on Cell Migration**

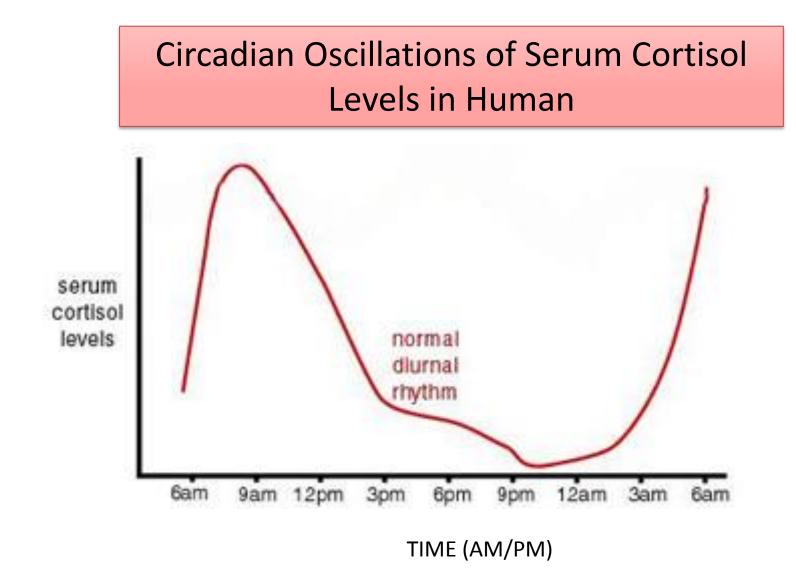


# GR exploits the EGFR gene program by inhibiting the feedback activators and activating the feedback inhibitors

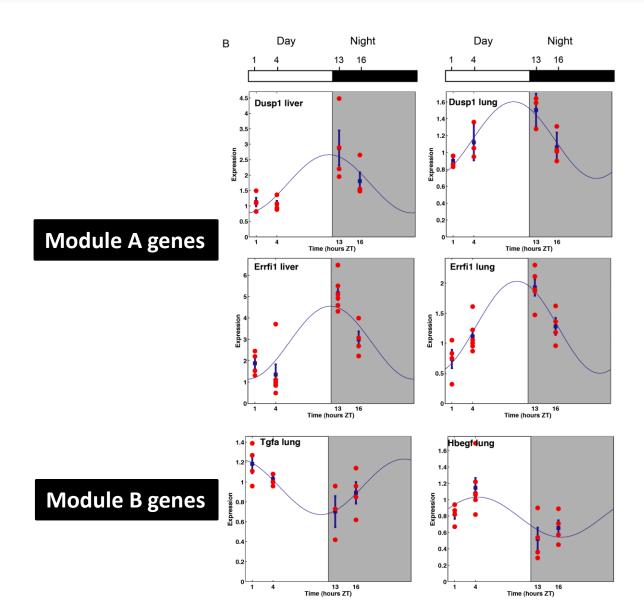


# Module A: GR enhances the expression of a set of negative regulators of EGFR signaling

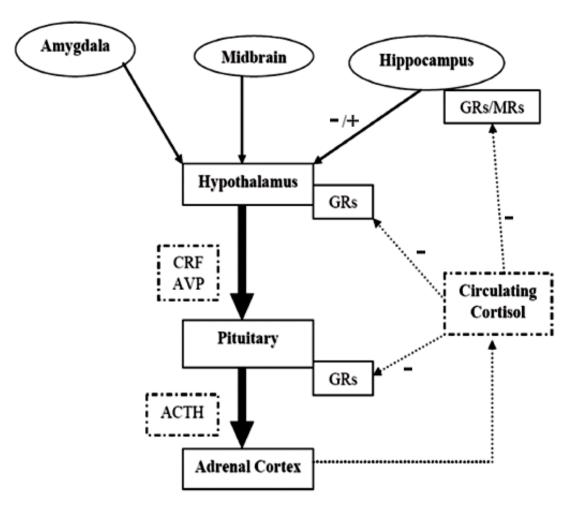




### Circadian regulation of EGFR feedback genes (liver and lung; WT mice)

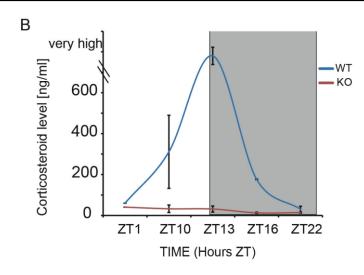


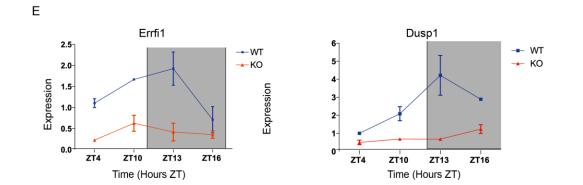
### The Hypothalamus-Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA) Axis



### Circadian regulation of EGFR negative regulators is defective in CRFR1-KO mice

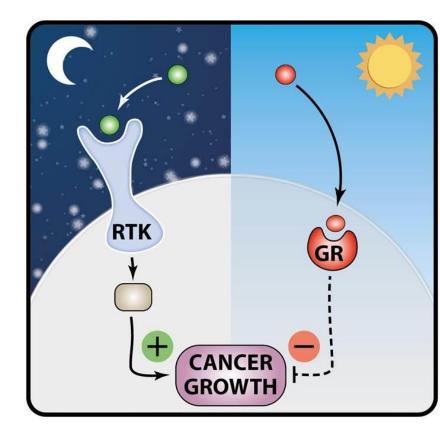




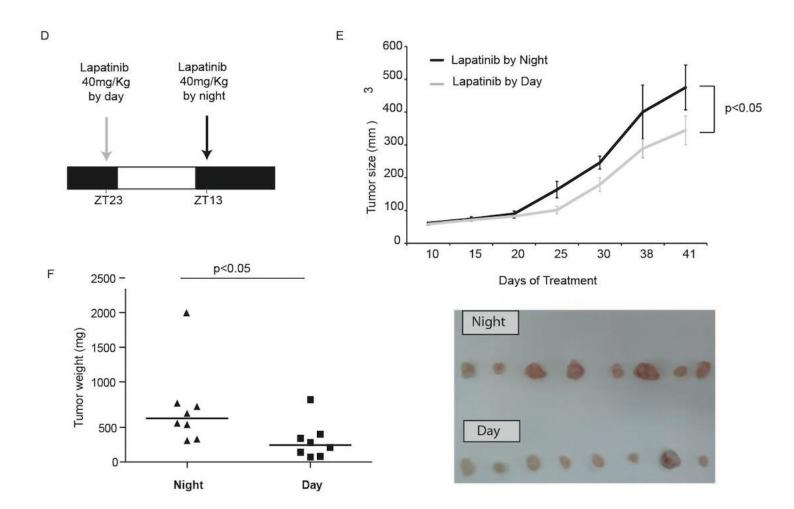


# Take-home Message #3: Circadian Regulation of EGFR

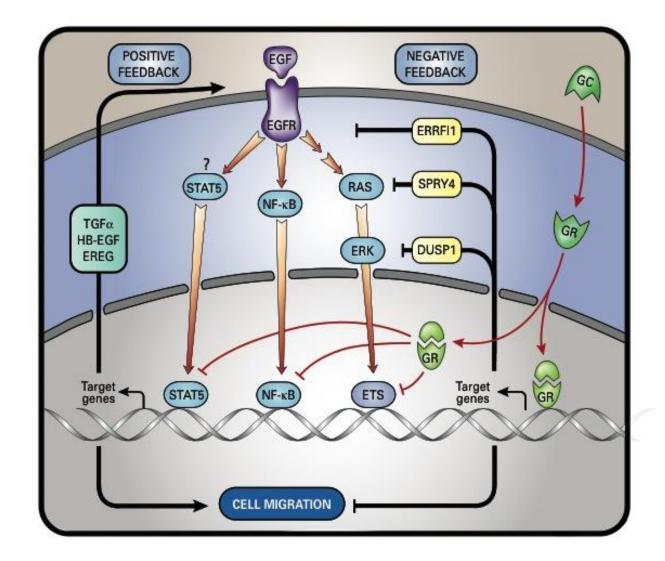
- Glucocorticoid block EGF-induced migration of mammary cells by suppressing the activators and activating the inhibitors of EGFR.
- Our model predicts that EGFR is suppressed during daytime.
- If correct, EGFR's contribution to tumor progression might occur at night.
- Hence, inhibiting EGFR at night might be more beneficial than daytime treatments.



### HER2-overexpressing Gastric Cancer Xenografts: Superiority of Resting Phase Treatment with Lapatinib



### GR Inhibits the EGFR Gene Program by Stimulating EGFR Negative Feedback and Suppressing Essential TFs



# Chronobiology of RTKs: Messages

1. Pulsatility of RTK signaling depends on wt-p53; it might be lost in tumors, leading to unregulated cellular proliferation.

2. Growth factor signaling is strongly suppressed by the glucocorticoid receptor, implying that some tumors might progress at the resting phase (night, in human).

3. Better understanding of the chronobiology of RTKs might improve cancer therapy.

# Acknowledgements



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#### My Group

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