evues

Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology



Gene Section

Mini Review

PPM1D (protein phosphatase 1D magnesiumdependent, delta isoform)

Dmitry Bulavin, Oleg Demidov

Cell Cycle Control and Tumorigenesis Group, Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, 61 Biopolis Drive, Proteos 138673, Singapore

Published in Atlas Database: April 2007

Online updated version: http://AtlasGeneticsOncology.org/Genes/PPM1DID41803ch17q23.html DOI: 10.4267/2042/15936

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial-No Derivative Works 2.0 France Licence. © 2007 Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology

Identity

Hugo: PPM1D Other names: Wip1 phosphatase; PP2C delta (PP2Cd); EC 3.1.3.16 Location: 17q23 Local order: Centromere - USP32- APPBP2 - PPM1D - BCAS3 - telomere.

DNA/RNA

Description

The gene encompasses 64.5 kb of DNA; 6 exons; several SNPs have been found.

Transcription

Transcript length: 3,163 bps. Several splice forms have been predicted.

Wip1 mRNA transcription is induced in a p53dependent manner after stress, however p53independent induction of Wip1 mRNA also has been described. For example, E2F1 was shown to regulate Wip1 expression as well.

Protein

Note: Other names: Protein phosphatase 2C isoform delta (EC 3.1.3.16) (PP2C-delta) (p53- induced protein phosphatase 1) (Protein phosphatase magnesium-dependent 1 delta).

Description

605 amino acids; predicted size almost 65 kDa, however overexpressed Wip1 runs at almost 83 kDa.

Expression

Widely expressed (human expression).

Localisation

Primarily nucleus.

Function

Wip1 phosphatase is a weak oncogene that can compliment other oncogenes (Hras, Neu) in transformation of primary rodent cells with low efficiency. Does not complement p53-deficient cells. Wip1 phophatase has broad substrate specificity towards the threonine (p38 and UNG) or the serine residues (ATM, Chk2, p53, H2AX). Deficiency of Wip1 results in activation of p38- and ATM/Chk2dependent signaling pathways. Inactivation of Wip1 suppresses the ability of mouse embryo fibroblasts undergo transformation in vitro and grow into tumors when explanted into nude mice. Wip1-deficient mice are resistant to multiple types of cancer including breast cancer and B-cell lymphomas.

Homology

Other PP2C phosphatases.

Mutations

Note: Have not been described.

Implicated in

Primary breast cancer

Disease

Wip1 overexpression primarily due to its gene amplification was found in almost 15% of primary breast cancers. Majority of Wip1-overexpressing tumors also have structurally intact p53. Overexpression of Wip1 inversely correlates with the level of active (phospho-) p38 MAPK. Wip1overexpressing tumors also exhibited no or low levels of p16, which normally accumulates upon p38 MAPK activation. PPM1D amplification is associated with ERBB2 expression implying that PPM1D overexpression occurs in tumors with poor prognosis.

Prognosis

High expression correlates with poor prognosis.

Neuroblastoma

Prognosis

High expression correlates with poor clinical outcome.

Pancreatic adenocarcinoma

Prognosis

High expression correlates with poor prognosis.

Ovarian adenocarcinomas

Prognosis

High expression correlates with poor prognosis.

References

Fiscella M, Zhang H, Fan S, Sakaguchi K, Shen S, Mercer WE, Vande Woude GF, O Connor PM, Appella E. Wip1, a novel human protein phosphatase that is induced in response to ionizing radiation in a p53-dependent manner. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1997;94:6048-6053.

Takekawa M, Adachi M, Nakahata A, Nakayama I, Itoh F, Tsukuda H, Taya Y, Imai K. p53-inducible wip1 phosphatase mediates a negative feedback regulation of p38 MAPK-p53 signaling in response to UV radiation. EMBO J 2000;19:6517-6526.

Bulavin DV, Demidov ON, Saito S, Kauraniemi P, Phillips C, Amundson SA, Ambrosino C, Sauter G, Nebreda AR, Anderson CW, Kallioniemi A, Fornace AJ Jr, Appella E. Amplification of PPM1D in human tumors abrogates p53 tumor-suppressor activity. Nat Genet 2002;31:210-215.

Li J, Yang Y, Peng Y, Austin RJ, van Eyndhoven WG, Nguyen KC, Gabriele T, McCurrach ME, Marks JR, Hoey T, Lowe SW,

Powers S. Oncogenic properties of PPM1D located within a breast cancer amplification epicenter at 17q23. Nat Genet 2002;31:133-134.

Bulavin DV, Phillips C, Nannenga B, Timofeev O, Donehower LA, Anderson CW, Appella E, Fornace AJ Jr. Inactivation of the Wip1 phosphatase inhibits mammary tumorigenesis through p38 MAPK-mediated activation of the p16(Ink4a)-p19(Arf) pathway. Nat Genet 2004;36:343-350.

Lu X, Bocangel D, Nannenga B, Yamaguchi H, Appella E, Donehower LA. The p53-induced oncogenic phosphatase PPM1D interacts with uracil DNA glycosylase and suppresses base excision repair. Mol Cell 2004;15:621-634.

Lu X, Nannenga B, Donehower LA. PPM1D dephosphorylates Chk1 and p53 and abrogates cell cycle checkpoints. Genes Dev 2005;19:1162-1174.

Yamaguchi H, Minopoli G, Demidov ON, Chatterjee DK, Anderson CW, Durell SR, Appella E. Substrate specificity of the human protein phosphatase 2Cdelta, Wip1. Biochemistry 2005;44:5285-5294.

Fujimoto H, Onishi N, Kato N, Takekawa M, Xu XZ, Kosugi A, Kondo T, Imamura M, Oishi I, Yoda A, Minami Y. Regulation of the antioncogenic Chk2 kinase by the oncogenic Wip1 phosphatase. Cell Death Differ 2006;13:1170-1180.

Shreeram S, Demidov ON, Hee WK, Yamaguchi H, Onishi N, Kek C, Timofeev ON, Dudgeon C, Fornace AJ, Anderson CW, Minami Y, Appella E, Bulavin DV. Wip1 phosphatase modulates ATM-dependent signaling pathways. Mol Cell 2006;23:757-764.

Shreeram S, Hee WK, Demidov ON, Kek C, Yamaguchi H, Fornace AJ Jr, Anderson CW, Appella E, Bulavin DV. Regulation of ATM/p53-dependent suppression of mycinduced lymphomas by Wip1 phosphatase. J Exp Med 2006;203:2793-2799.

Yu E, Ahn YS, Jang SJ, Kim MJ, Yoon HS, Gong G, Choi J. Overexpression of the wip1 gene abrogates the p38 MAPK/p53/Wip1 pathway and silences p16 expression in human breast cancers. Breast Cancer Res Treat 2007;101:269-278.

This article should be referenced as such:

Bulavin D, Demidov O. PPM1D (protein phosphatase 1D magnesium-dependent, delta isoform). Atlas Genet Cytogenet Oncol Haematol.2007;11(4):281-282.