



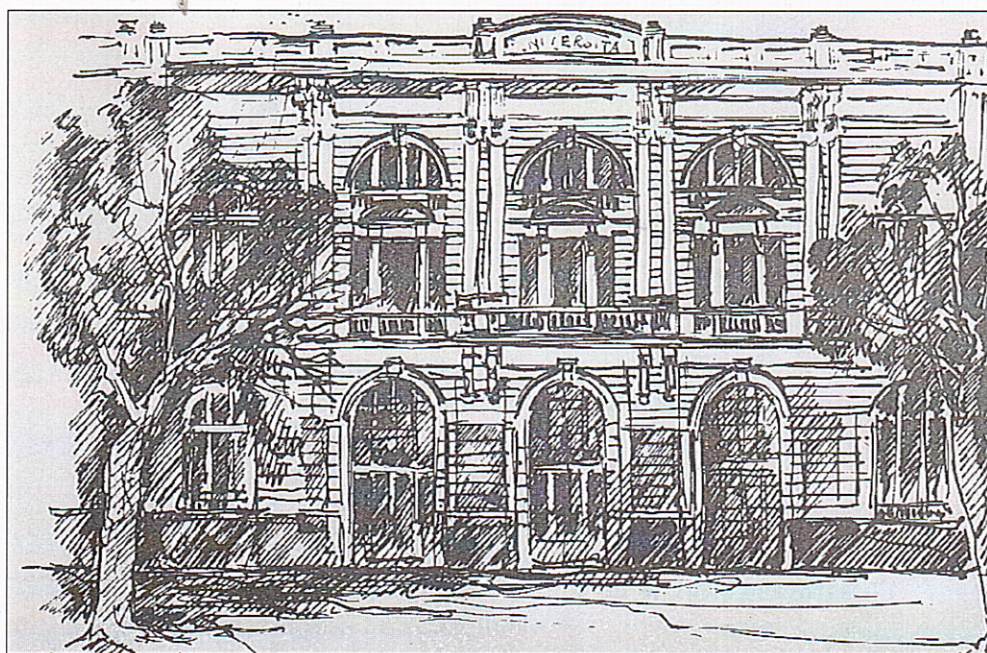
Società Chimica Italiana
Divisione di Chimica dell'Ambiente
e dei Beni Culturali



Università degli Studi di Sassari
Dipartimento di Scienze
Ambientali Agrarie e
Biotecnologie Agro-Alimentari

III Conferenza Organizzativa

Inquinamento da metalli pesanti: la biodisponibilità



Sassari
5 e 6 maggio 2005
Polo didattico - Facoltà di Scienze
Via Vienna

MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF NICKEL CARCINOGENESIS: NICKEL BINDING TO HISTONE H4 AND CAP43 PROTEIN

M.A. Zoroddu, M. Peana, S. Medici

Department of Chemistry, University of Sassari, via Vienna 2, 07100 Sassari, Italy
Email: zoroddu@uniss.it

The carcinogenicity of nickel compounds has been confirmed and corroborated by numerous epidemiological studies in humans and carcinogenesis bioassays in animals [1].

Although the mechanisms of nickel-induced carcinogenesis are not well-known, they are believed to involve genetic and epigenetic routes. Nickel compounds influence carcinogenesis by interfering with a variety of cellular targets. We found that nickel is a potent inhibitor *in vivo* of histone H4 acetylation, in both yeast and mammalian cells [2]. It has preference to specific lysine residues in the N-terminal-S₁GRGK₅GGK₈GLGK₁₂GGAK₁₆RH₁₈RKVL₂₂ histone H4, in which the sites of acetylation are clustered.

The metal ion is able to bind histidine H₁₈ in the N-terminal which protrude out from the nucleosome [3].

We also found that an excellent tumour marker recently discovered and specifically induced by nickel, Cap43 protein, has a new mono-histidinic motif consisting of ten amino acids TRSRSH_TSEG repeated three times in the C-terminus which is able to bind several metal ions in a cooperative way [4,5].

References

- [1] IARC, Lyon, France, *Monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans*. 1990; Vol. 49.
- [2] Broday L, Peng W, Kuo MH, Salnikow K, Zoroddu M, Costa M. *Nickel compounds are novel inhibitors of histone H4 acetylation*. *Cancer Res*. 2000; 60(2):238-4.
- [3] Zoroddu MA, Peana M, Kowalik-Jankowska T, Kozlowski H, Costa M. *The binding of Ni(II) and Cu(II) with the N-terminal tail of the histone H4*. *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 2002, 458-465
- [4] Zoroddu MA, Kowalik-Jankowska T, Kozlowski H, Salnikow K, Costa M. *Ni(II) and Cu(II) binding with a 14-aminoacid sequence of Cap43 protein, TRSRSH_TSEG_TRSR*. *J Inorg Biochem*. 2001;84(1-2):47-54.
- [5] Zoroddu MA, Peana M, Kowalik-Jankowska T, Kozlowski H, Costa M. *Nickel(II) binding to Cap43 protein fragments*. *J Inorg Biochem*. 2004; 98(6): 931-9.

Molecular Mechanisms of Nickel Carcinogenesis: Nickel Binding to Histone H4 and Cap43 Protein

Maria Antonietta Zoroddu, Massimiliano Peana, Serenella Medici
Department of Chemistry, University of Sassari, via Vienna 2, 07100 Sassari, Italy
Email: zoroddu@uniss.it

The carcinogenicity of nickel compounds has been confirmed and corroborated by numerous epidemiological studies in humans and carcinogenesis bioassays in animals [1]. Although the mechanisms of nickel-induced carcinogenesis are not well-known, they are believed to involve genetic and epigenetic routes. Nickel compounds influence carcinogenesis by interfering with a variety of cellular targets. We found that nickel is a potent inhibitor *in vivo* of histone H4 acetylation, in both yeast and mammalian cells [2]. It has preference to specific lysine residues in the N-terminal -S₁GRGK₅G GK₈GLGK₁₂GGAK₁₆RH₁₈RKVL₂₂ histone H4, in which the sites of acetylation are clustered. The metal ion is able to bind histidine H₁₈ in the N-terminal which protrude out from the nucleosome [3]. We also found that an excellent tumour marker recently discovered and specifically induced by nickel, Cap43 protein, has a new mono-histidinic motif consisting of ten amino acids TRSRSH TSEG repeated three times in the C-terminus which is able to bind several metal ions in a cooperative way [4,5].

References

- [1] IARC, Lyon, France, *Monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans*. 1990; Vol. 49.
- [2] Broday L, Peng W, Kuo MH, Salnikow K, Zoroddu M, Costa M. *Nickel compounds are novel inhibitors of histone H4 acetylation*. *Cancer Res.* 2000 ; 60(2):238-4.
- [3] Zoroddu MA, Peana M, Kowalik-Jankowska T, Kozlowski H, Costa M. *The binding of Ni(II) and Cu(II) with the N-terminal tail of the histone H4*. *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 2002, 458–465
- [4] Zoroddu MA, Kowalik-Jankowska T, Kozlowski H, Salnikow K, Costa M. *Ni(II) and Cu(II) binding with a 14-aminoacid sequence of Cap43 protein, TRSRSH TSEG TRSR*. *J Inorg Biochem.* 2001;84(1-2):47-54.
- [5] Zoroddu MA, Peana M, Kowalik-Jankowska T, Kozlowski H, Costa M. *Nickel(II) binding to Cap43 protein fragments*. *J Inorg Biochem.* 2004 ;98(6):931-9.

“III° Conferenza nazionale, Inquinamento da metalli pesanti: la biodisponibilità”,

5-6 Maggio 2005, Sassari, Italia

“Molecular Mechanisms of Nickel Carcinogenesis: Nickel Binding to Histone H4 and Cap43 Protein”

pag. 70