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#### GUANYLYL CYCLASE C (GC-C) INHIBITS HUMAN COLON CARCINOMA CELL GROWTH

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# **Guanylyl Cyclase Family**





## The E. coli Heat-Stable Enterotoxin (ST) Binds GC-C





## GC-C is Localized to Intestinal Epithelial Cells

H&E

#### <sup>125</sup>I-ST Binding



Krause et al (1994) J Anat 184:412



## **GC-C Signaling Cascade**





#### Does GC-C Mediate More Than Fluid Transport in Intestine?

•Does GC-C regulate intestinal epithelial cell proliferation?

•What are the molecular mechanisms by which GC-C regulates intestinal cell proliferation?



#### **Protocol Design & Materials**





#### ST Inhibits Intestinal Cell Proliferation









# ST Inhibition is Dose- and Time-Dependent





## ST Delays, But Does Not Arrest, the Cell Cycle





## GC-C Agonists Do Not Induce Apoptosis or Necrosis



**DNA Content** 

ControlST (1  $\mu$  M)Uro (1  $\mu$  M)TACS% Apoptosis7.4  $\pm$  0.59.1  $\pm$  1.26.9  $\pm$  0.975.3  $\pm$  2.1\*\*

\*\* p<0.01



# ST Cell Signaling Pathway for the Inhibition of Proliferation







#### Summary

GC-C activation inhibits colon carcinoma cell proliferation in vitro
Inhibition of proliferation results from a prolongation of the cell cycle, not cell death

•The cytostatic effect of ST is mediated by an increase in [cGMP]<sub>i</sub>



#### ST-Dependent Cytostasis Does Not Reflect Arrest, but Retardation, of the Cell Cycle





# Implications of GC-C Regulation of Proliferation

•Endogenous GC-C ligands (guanylin and uroguanylin) may represent cell cycle regulators

•Along the crypt-to-villus axis, GC-C may regulate the transition of intestinal epithelial cells from proliferative to differentiated states

•GC-C agonists may be utilized as novel cytostatic agents for the prevention and treatment of colorectal cancer



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