

A mechanism that allows a differentiated cell to reactivate as a stem cell revealed

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Fruit fly larva are used to study stem cells key features. Credit: Wikipedia

The study, performed with fruit flies, describes a gene that determines whether a specialized cell conserves the capacity to become a stem cell again. Unveiling the genetic traits that favour the retention of stem cell properties is crucial for regenerative medicine. Published in *Cell Reports*, the article is the fruit of collaboration between researchers at IRB Barcelona and CSIC.

One kind of stem cell, those referred to as 'facultative', form part—together with other cells—of tissues and organs. There is apparently nothing that differentiates these cells from the others. However, they have a very special characteristic, namely they retain the [capacity](#) to become [stem cells](#) again. This phenomenon is something that

happens in the liver, an organ that hosts cells that stimulate tissue growth, thus allowing the regeneration of the organ in the case of a transplant. Knowledge of the underlying mechanism that allows these cells to retain this capacity is a key issue in [regenerative medicine](#).

Headed by Jordi Casanova, research professor at the Instituto de Biología Molecular de Barcelona (IBMB) of the CSIC and at IRB Barcelona, and by Xavier Franch-Marro, CSIC tenured scientist at the Instituto de Biología Evolutiva (CSIC-UPF), a study published in the journal *Cell Reports* reveals a mechanism that could explain this capacity. Working with larval tracheal cells of *Drosophila melanogaster*, these authors report that the key feature of these cells is that they have not entered the endocycle, a modified [cell cycle](#) through which a cell reproduces its genome several times without dividing.

"The function of endocycle in living organisms is not fully understood," comments Xavier Franch-Marro. "One of the theories is that endoreplication contributes to enlarge the cell and confers the production of high amounts of protein". This is the case of almost all larval cells of *Drosophila*.

The scientists have observed that the cells that enter the endocycle lose the capacity to reactivate as stem cells. "The endocycle is linked to an irreversible change of gene expression in the cell," explains Jordi Casanova, "We have seen that inhibition of endocycle entry confers the cells the capacity to reactivate as stem [cells](#)".

Cell entry into the endocycle is associated with the expression of the Fzr gene. The researchers have found that inhibition of this gene prevents this entry, which in turn leads to the conversion of the cell into an adult progenitor that retains the capacity to reactivate as a stem cell. Therefore, this gene acts as a switch that determines whether a cell will enter mitosis (the normal division of a cell) or the endocycle, the latter

triggering a totally different genetic program with a distinct outcome regarding the capacity of a cell to reactivate as a stem cell.

More information: Specification of Differentiated Adult Progenitors via Inhibition of Endocycle Entry in the *Drosophila* Trachea, Nareg J.-V. Djabrayan, Josefa Cruz, Cristina de Miguel, Xavier Franch-Marro, Jordi Casanova, *Cell Reports* (2014) DOI:

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