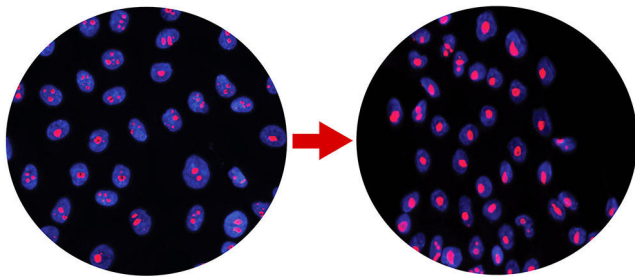


# Secrets of a little-known cancer ally revealed

14 February 2018, by Bill Hathaway



the making of ribosomes to human birth defects called ribosomopathies that can result in anemia and abnormal facial features.

The research was published Feb. 13 in the journal *Cell Reports*.

**More information:** Katherine I. Farley-Barnes et al. Diverse Regulators of Human Ribosome Biogenesis Discovered by Changes in Nucleolar Number, *Cell Reports* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.celrep.2018.01.056](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2018.01.056)

Yale lab discovered proteins that can reduce number of nucleolus, which make the cell's protein factories. The findings has implications for cancer research. Credit: Baserga Lab

Provided by Yale University

Human cancers often have a little recognized ally—the increased size and number of a cell's organelles called the nucleolus. The nucleolus is where ribosomes, the cellular protein factories, are made. Ribosomes can also be hijacked by cancer to produce proteins that fuel its growth.

A team of Yale University researchers have discovered a sort of master switching network of proteins crucial to sustain cell growth. The team—led by Susan Baserga and her graduate students Katie Farley-Barnes and Kat McCann in the Department of Molecular Biophysics & Biochemistry—screened for proteins crucial to the formation of nucleoli.

At the Yale Center for Molecular Discovery at the West Campus, they screened 18,000 proteins and found 139 that represent a myriad of [cellular pathways](#) that had unexpected control over production of ribosomes. Not only does this new approach reveal original insights into how the making of ribosomes drives cancer, but also links

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