Phosphorylation-dependent regulation of Arginine and Glutamine-rich protein 1 (ARGLU1) by P21 activated kinase 1 (Pak1) -a regulatable molecular switch with therapeutic potential in breast cancer

Human

ARGLU1 as a

physiological

interacting

substrate of

Pak1



Principal Investigator Dr. Ganesh Venkatraman Professor School of Biomedical Sciences and Technology (SBST)



Co-Principal Investigator Dr. Gnanasambandan Assistant Professor School Of Biomedical Sciences and Technology (SBST)

## Name of the Funding Agency Department of Science and Technology-Science and Engineering Research Board (DST-SERB)

\*\*\*

Name of the Scheme SERB-CRG

Sanctioned Amount (in Rupees) Rs. 52,32,120

Duration of the Project (years)

Copyright ©VIT

## **Graphical Abstract/ Lavout**

Generate clinical evidence of phosphorylated ARGLU1 in Pak1 overexpressing breast cancer samples

Inhibiting Pakl activity and thereby regulating ARGLU1 in invivo animal models of breast cancer

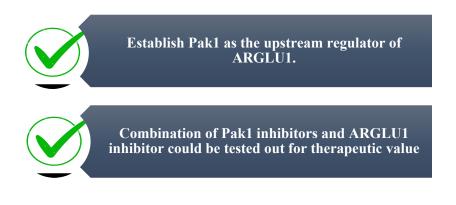
## **Project Description:**

Arginine and Glutamine-rich protein 1 (ARGLU1) and p21-activated kinase 1 (Pak1) are frequently overexpressed in breast tumors, contributing to aggressive phenotypes and unfavorable clinical outcomes. 17- $\beta$  estradiol (E2) activates estrogen receptor  $\alpha$  (ER $\alpha$ ), which plays a key role in breast tumorigenesis. ARGLU1 is crucial for estrogen receptormediated gene transcription and breast cancer cell growth, making it a promising therapeutic target for breast cancer treatment.

Based on preliminary data, we propose that inhibiting both ARGLU1 and Pak1 may be a novel treatment strategy for breast cancer. Our in silico findings indicate that Pak1 phosphorylates ARGLU1; This phosphorylation could act as a molecular switch, regulating ARGLU1 activity and its plausible role in Estrogen dependent cancers. We intend to systematically investigate the effects of Pak1-mediated post-translational modification of ARGLU1 and find ways to inhibit it.

We hypothesize that targeting Pak1 kinase activity could regulate ARGLU1, offering a new therapeutic approach. Our goals are to establish ARGLU1 as a Pak1 substrate, generate clinical evidence of phosphorylated ARGLU1 in Pak1-overexpressing breast cancer, and evaluate the effects of Pak1 inhibition in vivo.

## Products/ Instruments/ Results/ Outreach Activities (Pictures)



Sponsored Research and Industrial Consultancy (SpoRIC)