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**UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

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**PSEUDIHYPOXIA IN RENAL CELL CARCINOMA**

**Doctoral Dissertation**

**Belgrade, 2014**

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1.

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2.

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,

3.

.

,

: \_\_\_\_\_

(NIDDK, National Institutes of Health, NIH)

Constance T Noguchi e ,

,  
(National Institutes of Health, NIH) ,

M . ,  
 ,  
, , .  
, ,  
,  
 .  
, ,  
 .  
, ,  
 .

\_\_\_\_\_ :

: (RCC)

,  
(TK )

(VEGF)

: 1)

von Hippel-Lindau (*VHL*)

(*HIF-1* ),

( ) *VEGF*

. 2)

VHL

( -PHD)

(“heat

shock -Hsp”). 3)

( )

-3 (PI-3),

, „Janus kinaz ” “Signal Transducer and Activator of

Transcription” (JAK2-STAT5) . 4)

: 50

:

(MLPA) *VHL*

58%

*VHL* ,

EPO 23/50 ,

POR ,

VEGF ,

*VHL* . VEGF ,

1 (VEGFR-1, flt-1)

2 (VEGFR-2, KDR, flk-1),

*VHL* HIF-1 .

HIF-1 ,

PHD1

PHD2

*VHL*

PHD1

PHD2

PI-3/ JAK2-STAT5

EPOR

PI-3/

: *VHL*  
 . HIF-1 $\alpha$   
*VHL* ,  
*VHL* HIF-1  
 ( ) . ,  
 , PHD1 PHD2 , PHD1  
 PHD2 , *VHL* .  
 , *VEGF*- *EPO*  
 - HIF-2 $\alpha$ ,  
 HIF-1 $\alpha$ , *VHL* .  
 MAPK ,  
*VHL* . ,  
 .  
 - - .  
 : *RCC*, , , *PI-3*, ,



# PSEUDIHYPOXIA IN RENAL CELL CARCINOMA

Bojana B Beleslin   oki

## SUMMARY

**Objective:** Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is highly vascularized and proliferative tumor in relation to reduced oxygen tension, The entire system of hypoxia-inducible proteins represents a relevant pathogenetic mechanism in the initiation and promotion of renal tumors as well as development of enhanced therapy resistance to anti-angiogenic drugs and tyrosine kinase inhibitors. The aims of this study were: 1) to sequence von Hippel-Lindau (*VHL*) gene and to examine the influence of mutations in *VHL* gene on hypoxia activated genes, like hypoxia inducible factor 1 (*HIF-1* ) together with erythropoietin ( ) and vascular endothelial growth factor (*VEGF*) and their receptors. 2) to estimate the regulation of VHL activity by oxygen dependent prolyl hydroxylases (PHD) and independent heat shock protein (Hsp) pathway. 3) to compare two major proliferative pathways (mitogen activated protein kinase) and PI-3 (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase) in tumor and healthy tissue, and activity of Janus kinaz and Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription (JAK2-STAT5) pathway. 4) to identify activated genes and signaling pathways in endothelial cells under low and normal oxygen tension, as a model for oxygen regulation and proliferation of endothelial cells in tumor tissue.

**Methodology:** In our study we analyzed 50 renal tumor and surrounding normal tissue samples of patients after radical nephrectomy, for DNA, RNA and protein analysis. Together with tissues, blood samples were collected for DNA isolation. This study was approved by the local comity of Clinical Center of Serbia. Primary endothelial cells and endothelial cell lines were cultured under low and normal oxygen tension and used for RNA and protein extraction.

**Results:** With direct sequencing and multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA) methods of *VHL* gene, in tumors and surrounding healthy tissues, somatic mutations in *VHL*

gene were present in 58% of all tumor samples. Sporadic disease was confirmed by analysis of constitutive DNA obtained from normal kidney tissue and blood leukocytes. We detected erythropoietin (EPO) expression in 23 out of 50 tumor samples, mostly in clear renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC). EPO receptor (EPOR) was detected in all examined samples, with no significant difference between tumorous and surrounding healthy tissues. The expression of VEGF was significantly higher in tumors, particularly in those with VHL mutations. However, this was not the case with its receptors, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2. Expression of HIF-1 in tumors, with or without mutations in *VHL* gene, was lowered than in corresponding control tissues, but with no statistical significance difference. The expression of PHD1 protein was significantly reduced in tumors in comparison to control tissue or it could not be detected at all, irrespectively to presence or absence of mutations in *VHL*. On the contrary to PHD1, the expression of PHD2 protein was increased in tumors with mutations in *VHL* gene as compared to control tissue. These results suggest inverse regulation of PHD1 and PHD2 in tumors in comparison to surrounding tissue. MAPK pathway was induced in all tumors tissues, but there was no difference in JAK2-STAT5 and PI-3/ expression in comparison to control healthy tissue. Our data suggest the existence of two clusters of tumors, those utilizing primarily MAPK pathway and those that depend on hypoxic pathways. Endothelial cells were used as a model system to check EPO response under low oxygen tension. We observed that hypoxia and EPO increased *EPOR* gene expression and protein levels in endothelial cells. However, EPO did not significantly increase MAPK activity while EPO stimulated Akt phosphorylation in normoxia and hypoxia in endothelial cells.

**Conclusion:** : Somatic *VHL* mutations were found in 58% of analyzed tumor tissue samples. There was no statistical difference in the expression of HIF-1 between tumor and corresponding healthy tissue, suggesting that regulation of HIF-1 expression is independent of functional status of *VHL* gene. In tumorous tissues with mutated *VHL* gene, the expression of PHD1 was downregulated and PHD2 upregulated. Hypoxic tumor microenvironment induced genes encoding VEGF and EPO, and shifting toward expression of HIF-2 $\alpha$  that was independent of functional status of *VHL* gene. MAPK was significantly activated in a cluster of tumors, also not related to *VHL* gene function. Distinct from tumor tissues, different pathways were induced

in endothelial cells in which EPO triggered PI-3/ signaling pathway in normoxia and in early response to hypoxia. Whether these phenomona could be used for targeted anticancer therapy remains to be elucidated.

**KEY WORDS:** *RCC, hypoxia activated genes, MAPK, PI-3, RCC, endothelial cells.*

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# 1.

a,

2-3%

<sup>1</sup>. RCC

13

RCC- .

<sup>2</sup>.

RCC- ,

12-13%

RCC- ,

e

RCC- .

## 1.1

“Heidelberg”-o oj

,

:

(„clear”-ccRCC),

e ( ),

, o

,

(„collecting-duct“), o .

o o 65%

RCC- , 15%,

10%,

5%,

,

,

5% RCC- .

4%

RCC-

*VHL*

<sup>3,4</sup>.

96% RCC- ,

*VHL*

<sup>5-7</sup>.

ccRCC-

RCC-

c-

*MET*

,

*MET* 5-13% 8.  
 (FH)  
 9-11.  
 RCC "Birt-Hogg-Dube" (BHD)  
*BHD*  
 12.  
 1q,  
 8p and 13q<sup>13</sup>. RCC  
*VHL*, *FH*, (*FLCN*), (*SDH*), *epo*  
*TSC1* *SC2*  
 14.  
 EPO, EPOR VEGF.

## 1.2

EPO je 35 kD  
 15.  
 EPO 16.  
 EPO<sup>17,18</sup>. EPO  
 EPOR  
 , EPOR burst forming unit-erythroid  
 (BFU-E). BFU-E colony forming unit-erythroid (CFU-E),  
 EPO CFU-E  
 19-21.  
 EPO.  
 EPOR  
 , EPO EPOR  
 22-27.

EPOR - (eNOS), NO<sup>23</sup>.

(iNOS), NOS

27.

EPO EPOR , , ,

28-32. EPOR , HEP3B , HeLa

, SHSY5Y , U87, U251

U373<sup>33,34</sup>.

EPO 33% (37/113)

35. EPO EPO

EPOR EPO 36.

RCC, EPOR ,

37. EPO-E R

### 1.3 VEGF

VEGF je , “platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)”

. VEGF ,

38-41. *VEGF* , VEGF<sub>121</sub>,

VEGF<sub>165</sub>, VEGF<sub>189</sub> VEGF<sub>206</sub>, VEGF<sub>165</sub> 42.

j

VEGFR-1 (Flt-1) VEGFR-2 (KDR/Flk-1),



, VEGFR-3 (Flt-4)  
 (NRP-1)  
<sup>43</sup> . *flk-1 flt-1*  
*flt-1* , *flk-1* 44,45 . VEGF  
 . o 3  
 (PI-3)/ kt, p38 ( PK),  
 (ERKs), (FAK), Rho GTP-a  
 NO. VEGFR-2 (KDR/Flk-1)  
 VEGF.  
 VEGF ,  
 . RCC , . ccRCC  
 , 5 , RCC<sup>46</sup>.  
 VEGF  
 ccRCC- <sup>47,48</sup> . VEGF  
 VEGF  
 ccRCC- , VEGF-  
<sup>49</sup> . , VEGF, VEGFR-1  
 VEGFR-2 .  
 VEGF- ccRCC- ,  
 VEGFR-2 I II .  
 VEGF ,  
 RCC- VEGF, VEGFR-1 VEGFR-2  
<sup>50</sup> .  
 , . -2,

47,50  
 (pVHL) 70% ccRCC- , VHL  
 VEGF HIF-1 $\alpha$   
 HIF

## 1.4

HIF- , EPO VEGF  
 RCC.  
 helix“  
 51. HIF „helix-loop-  
 52. HIF , HIF-1 $\alpha$   
 (HIF-1 / RNT)  
 (hypoxia response element-HRE) 53. HIF-1 je  
 91-94 kDa. HIF-1 $\alpha$  je 120 kDa,  
 HIF-1 $\alpha$  a N-  
 (NTAD) C- (CTAD)<sup>54</sup>.  
 HIF-1 $\alpha$  , HIF-1 $\alpha$   
 (Pro402 i Pro564) NTAD,  
 (Asn 803) HIF-1 (FIH) CTAD 55,56.  
 (PHD1-4)  
 ( DD), NTAD 57,58. PHD-2 je  
 HIF  
 HIF-1 $\alpha$  pVHL

HIF-1 $\alpha$  . pVHL e

C i B -2 ( „cullin“ ) „ring-box 1“ (RBX1) E3 ,

26S <sup>59</sup>.

FIH, HIF-1 $\alpha$

p300 CREB- (CBP).

, HIF-1 $\alpha$  PHD FIH .

HIF-1 $\alpha$  pVHL <sup>53,60</sup>.

HIF-1 $\alpha$  , HIF-1 , HIF-1

. HIF-1 $\alpha$ /HIF-1 HRE , -

p300/CBP CTAD HIF-1 $\alpha$ ,

, , , pH

/ .

RCC je , Von Hippel-Lindau

. VHL

VHL ( )

VHL 91%

RCC- <sup>61-63</sup>. VHL

, cRCC,

e , e

, .

VHL ,

HIF-1 ,

*EPO VEGF*. 2002.

RCC-a, <sup>64</sup>.

HIF-1 $\alpha$  ,

VHL , . 3 ( 701 T>C)

(Leu163Pro).

HIF- , HIF-1 $\alpha$  VHL,

HIF-1.

EPOR 11 VHL- RCC-o . EPO

EPOR 10 16 6

<sup>29</sup> . EPO EPOR

RCC. 2008

<sup>65</sup> .

VEGF .

3 VHL ,

2 VHL: c.383T>C (p.Leu128Pro) c.393C>G (p.Asn131Lys).

2 .

,

,

VHL

<sup>66</sup> .

2 VHL : c.413C>T:P138L, pVHL

*in vitro*, P

2 RUNX1/AML1 NF-E2

VHL(P138L) .

HIF-1 $\alpha$  PHD/ pVHL

Hsp 90, <sup>67</sup> .

, - (RACK1)

HIF-1 $\alpha$  / PHD/ pVHL . Hsp 90

RACK1 HIF-1 $\alpha$ <sup>68</sup>. Hsp 90 HIF-1 $\alpha$

, RACK1 , B 3

HIF-1 .

HIF-1 $\alpha$  , - (HAF) E3 HIF-1 $\alpha$

HIF-2 $\alpha$ <sup>69</sup>.

1.5

1.51 -2, STAT5

EPOR. EPO , EPOR

JAK2, EPOR. EPOR, JAK2

JAK2 EPOR. STAT5.

STAT5 STAT ,

2-STAT5

3 JAK 4, JAK2, JAK3 TYK2. JAK1

JAK2 STAT3.

JAK

70 JAK2 ,

617

JAK2 35 ccRCC ,

EPOR-JAK2-STAT5 JAK2<sup>71</sup>.

1-STAT1 RCC.

γ RCC,

1-STAT1 <sup>72</sup>.

$\gamma$  RCC G1  
<sup>73</sup> STAT1 , JAK-STAT  
 $\gamma$  RCC- .

**1.52 PI-3K/Akt**

-Akt  
 , . PI-3  
 3'-OH  
 , I, II, III. I 4,5  
 (PIP2) 3,4,5 (PIP3)<sup>74</sup>.  
 PIP3 3- -  
 - 1 (PDK1) Akt. I 2 ,  
 -RTK, Ras G -GPCR  
 GPCR. II PI-3  
 3 . II PI-3 ,  
<sup>75</sup> .

“Vacuolar protein sorting 34 (vps34)” III PI-3,  
<sup>76</sup> .  
 Akt 57 kDa / . Akt NH2 PH ,  
 PIP3. Akt ,  
 3- - 1 (PDK1), mTOR  
 complex 2 (mTORC2) COOH Akt- . Akt  
 . Akt <sup>77,78</sup> .  
 Akt , *VHL* , HIF-1  
 1 2 (TSC1/2) , mTOR <sup>79-81</sup> .  
*VHL* TSC1/2 mTOR- RCC  
<sup>82</sup> . , , ,  
 110 PI-3 , , ,

83 .  
Akt/PI-3 / -  
10 (PTEN). PTEN PI-3 ,  
Akt 84 .  
G1 , 27<sup>kip1</sup> D1 85 . PTEN  
Akt/PI-3 86 .  
Akt/PI-3  
RCC- .  
ccRCC VHL,  
*TCEB1* C-VHL HIF-a<sup>87</sup> .  
PI-3/Akt/mTOR  
, KEAP1/NRF2/CUL3 , p53- ,  
RCC. Akt  
(pAkt) PTEN 88 . pAkt  
PTEN 50%  
ccRCC , , a pAkt ,  
RCC pAkt,  
RCC. Akt mTOR ,  
RCC .

### 1.53 PK

-MAPK

Raf/MEK/ERK ,

Ras. Raf/MEK/ERK, a Akt/PI-3 GTP-  
 Shc/Grb2/SOS, Ras GDP GTP,  
 . GTP Ras Raf  
<sup>89</sup>. Raf / , Ras- ,  
 Hsp 90, <sup>90</sup>. Raf -Raf, B-Raf C-Raf, B-Raf  
 /Erk (MEK1)<sup>91</sup>. MEK1 Erk 1,2  
 / p44 p42 ,  
 2  
 . 84% .  
<sup>92</sup>. Erk Erk  
 , , , <sup>93-95</sup>.  
 ccRCC . Erk 2,  
 Erk-a ( *in vivo*  
 p38 MAPK JNK), 2009 328 RCC- ,  
<sup>96</sup>.  
 Erk- , , RCC  
<sup>97</sup>. RKTG (Raf Kinase Trapping to Golgi),  
 (Raf/MEK/ERK),  
 HIF-1 HIF-1 /p300  
 VEGF<sup>98</sup>. ccRCC RKTG  
 VEGF.  
 RCC-



8q,

c-Myc

99.

VHL-HIF-1

c-Jun,

c-Jun-NH(2)-

(JNK)

ccRCC<sup>100</sup>.

## 1.6

## RCC

RCC.

2

$\alpha$

RCC-<sup>101</sup>.

RCC

( )

80

102,103

VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 VEGFR-3, PDGF  
3 (FLT3)

(PDGFR $\alpha$  PDGFR $\beta$ ), fms-  
(KIT).

RCC-<sup>104</sup>.

VEGF-

105-107.

PI-3/Akt/mTOR

RCC-<sup>108-110</sup>.

HIF-1

VEGF-

*in vitro*

56.

RCC-

mTOR

RCC-

EPO EPOR

/PI-3

111,112

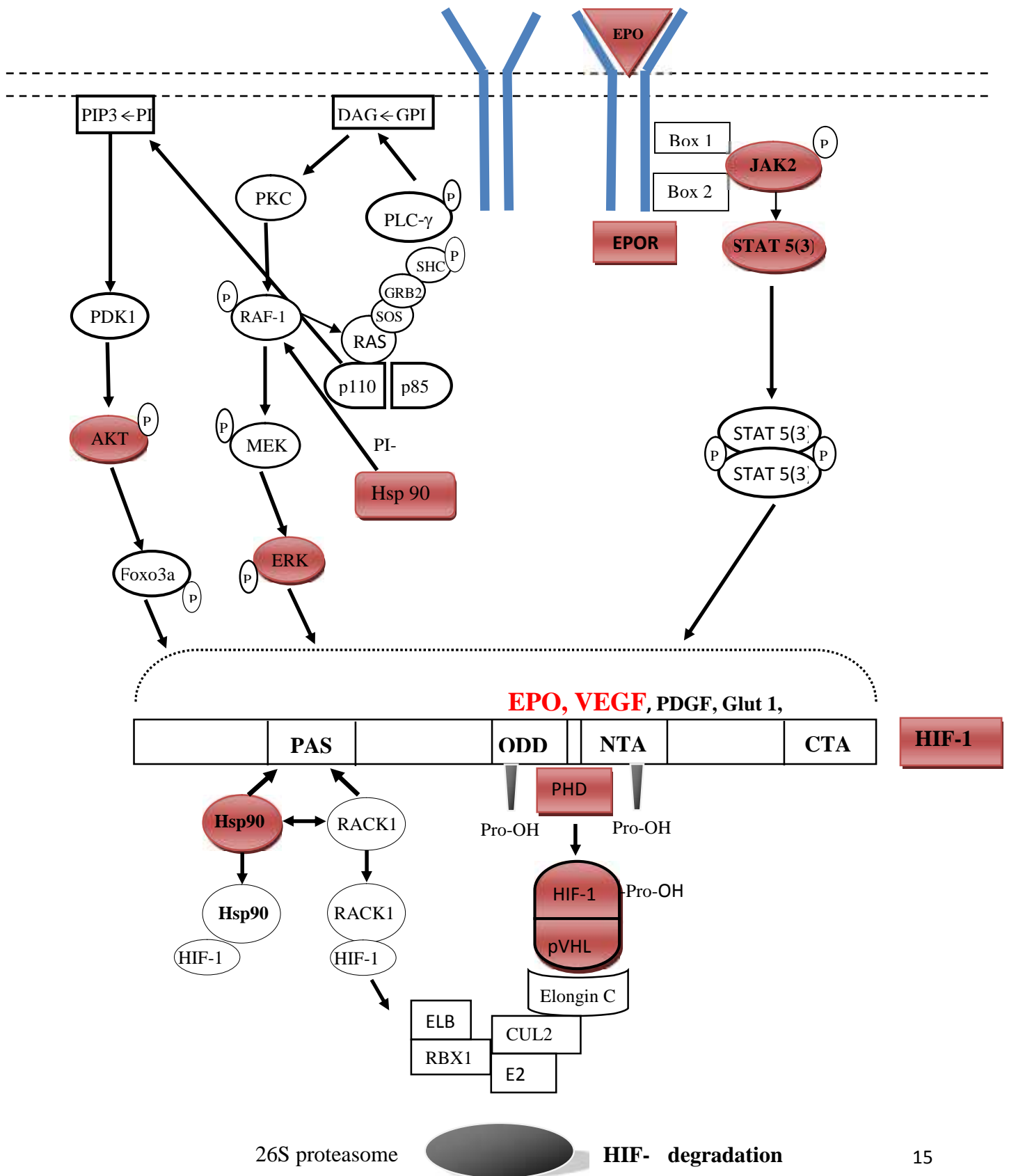
32

113

RCC-

2.

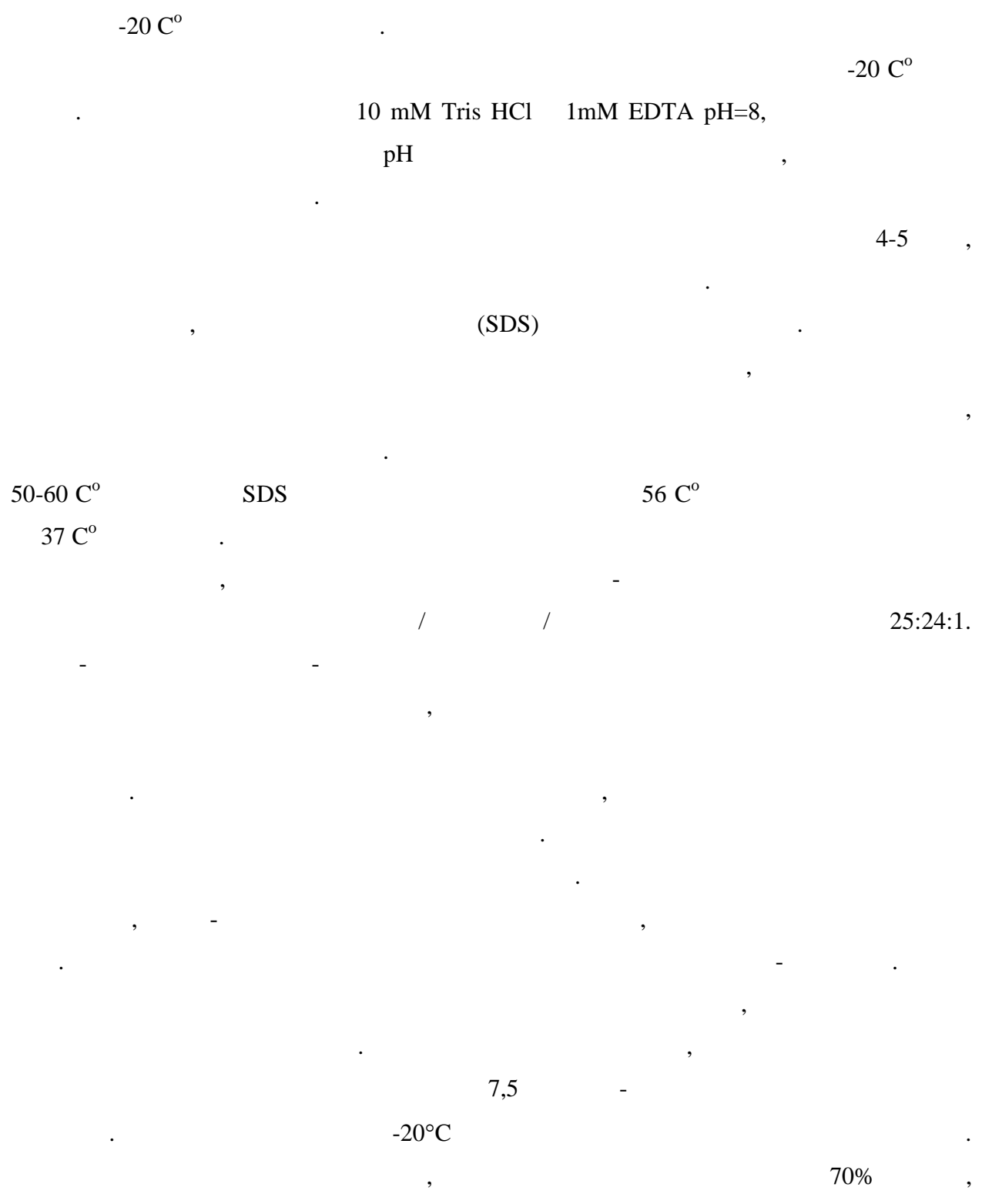
- :
1. *VHL* MLPA .
  2. EPO, EPOR, VEGF, VEGFR1 VEGFR2
  3. EPOR, HIF-1, PHD1, PHD2 Hsp90
  4. JAK2-STAT5, PI-3/ MAPK  
“Western blot“ a .
  5. EPOR *in vitro*,
  6. ( 21%) ( 2%) .  
PI-3/ MAPK  
( 21%) ( 2%) “Western blot“ a .



26S proteasome

HIF- degradation





37°C  
(PCR).

### 3.22

30 mg  
100 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris HCl, 25  
mM EDTA, pH=8, SDS  
37°C.  
56°C, 37°C

### 3.23

#### (Polymerase Chain Reaction) PCR VHL

VHL . VHL ( )  
5'  
( ) 3' ( )  
VHL VHL  
(*Thermus aquaticus*)  
110 °.

PCR

PCR *VHL* 35 , 3  
95°C.  
60°C  
20  
72°C.  
1%

### 3.24

PCR (QIAquick PCR Purification  
Kit, Qiagen, )  
PCR.

### 3.25

-PCR  
PCR  
PCR,  
( )



,  
 (ddNTP). 3'  
 ,  
 PCR (ddATP,  
 ddTTP, ddGTP, ddCTP), 4 ,  
 4 ,  
 3' ,  
 5' ,  
 5' 3' . 5' 3'

PCR

**3.26**

**VHL**

, -  
 (EDTA).  
 90% -20°C.  
 70% .  
 95°C, -20°C  
 .  
 Applied Biosystem 3130 Genetic Analyzer ( Applied  
 Biosystem, , )  
 ( 4 )

*VHL*

3.27

(MLP )

MLP

PCR

. MLP

PCR-

PCR

MLP

130

480

MLP

*VHL*

*VHL*

MLP

5

MLP

. MLP

2

PCR

PCR

PCR

PCR

, Applied Biosystem 3130 Genetic Analyzer ( Applied Biosystem,

, ).

PCR

### 3.3

RNAse free (Qiagen, ).  
RNase free (Qiagen, ).  
0.1% DEPC 37 °  
100 ° 15 DEPC-  
30 mg  
(RLT).  
“RNeasy Mini  
Kit” (Qiagen, ).  
(QIAshredder, Qiagen, ),  
RNeasy  
“RNase  
free” .

### 3.3.1

(GeneQuant pro, Amresham Pharmacia Biotech, ).  
260 nm, 260 nm 280 nm  
1µg 1U/µl DNase (DNase I, RNase-free,  
Fermentas, ). DNase

5' 3'

Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>

Mg<sup>2+</sup> Mg<sup>2+</sup>

1μg, 1μl 10X MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1μl (1U) DNase I,

RNase-free DEPC 37 ° 30

3 100% -20 °

75% +4 ° 45

20 μl DEPC 15

### 3.32

(First Strand  
 cDNA Synthesis Kit, Fermentas, ). M-  
 MULV (Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus) -  
 37 °. RiboLock RNase,  
 55 °.  
 (dT)<sub>18</sub> random hexamer. Random  
 hexamer

( ) (dT)<sub>18</sub> 3'

37 ° 60 , 70 ° 5

*real time* PCR

### 3.33 Real time PCR

EPO, EPOR, HIF-1 $\alpha$ , VEGF, VEGFR1, VEGFR2

$\beta$ - ( ) je LightCycler 1.5 (Roche, , ).

LightCycler 1.5 (LC) SYBR Green I,

probe) (REPORTER) (TaqMan (QUENCHER),

) 1  $\mu$ l ,

(Roche, , ). LightCycler Probe Designer Software 2.0 20 ,

200 , 2 ( )

10 ° , Taq

Taq MgCl<sub>2</sub>

95 °

55 °

( )

62 °

Taq

Taq

5'-3'

40

$N = N_0 \times (E)^n$ , No

80-90%, n je

N

1%

."background- ".

"Crossing point"

Cp.

Cp

(amoles)

X o .

Cp

(

)

Y .

X

(logamoles),

Y

Cp

5

Cp  
 μg  
 X),  
 K.  
 β-  
 β-  
 ( μg )  
 β-

### 3.4 Western blot

100 mg.  
 1 ml RIPA a (1 ris-HCl, 0.5  
 M EDTA, 10% SDS, 10% Triton-X100),  
 (PMSF),  
 (Protease Inhibitor Coctail Tablets, Roche,  
 ). RIPA  
 30 3 10 1  
 30 20 +4°C  
 595  
 nm. (Bio-Rad Protein Assay, Bio-Rad, )  
 (BSA,  
 Bio-Rad, ) 10 10

(SDS-PAGE, Invitrogen, ,  
 ). 20V 2  
 1 5% 0.1 Tween 20  
 +4°C.  
 VEGF (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, , ), (Santa  
 Cruz Biotechnology, , ), EPOR (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, ,  
 ), HIF-1 $\alpha$  (BD Transduction Laboratories, , ), PHD1 (Santa Cruz  
 Biotechnology, , ), PHD2 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, , ),  
 p44/p42 (Cell Signaling, , ), Akt (Cell Signaling, , ), Hsp 90 (Cell  
 Signaling, , ), JAK2 (Cell Signaling, , ) STAT5 (Cell Signaling,  
 , ).  
 IgG . (X-ray, AGFA, , )  
 (ECL, Amresham  
 Pharmacia Biotech, , ). 0.2 NaOH 10  
 , , 1 5% 0.1 Tween 20  
 ,  $\beta$ - (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, ,  
 ) +4°C .  
 $\beta$ - .

### 3.5

,  
 ,  
 (NIDDK, National Institutes of Health, NIH) , .  
 , - transform human  
 bone marrow endothelial cells (TrHBMEC ) , human microvascular



endothelial cells from lung (HMVEC-L) (Forma Scientific, ,  
O , ) 37°C 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 95% . TrHBMEC -  
DMEM (Dulbecco modified Eagle medium) 10% - FBS (fetal bovine serum), 3mM  
, 1 µg/ml , 50 µg/ml 50 µg/ml .  
(5U/ml), , PBS-o 2%  
FBS, 3mM , 1 µg/ml , 50 µg/ml 50 µg/ml  
. HMVEC-L (EBM-2 EBM-2MV)  
2% FBS ( , VEGF,  
) 5% FBS .  
, , HEPES EBM-2  
1% FBS-a HMVEC-L  
(2% O<sub>2</sub>).

### 3.51 Real time PCR

21% 2% 2,  
. STAT 60 (Tel-Test,  
, , ) RNase-Free DNase (Promega,  
, , ). K  
d(T)16 (Applied Biosystems, ,  
, ). real time je a 7700 7900 Sequence Detector  
Taqman (Applied Biosystems, , ,  
).

### 3.52 Western blot

TrHBMEC 2 PBS HMVEC-L  
HEPES . 10  
. R a , 1 mg  
R 1:1000 4°C.

- - (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, ),  
 4°C.  
 2 PBS  
 .  
 MAPK Akt , TrHBMEC PBS,  
 6 15, 30 60  
 / MAPK PD98059 (50µM).  
 MAPK/MAPK ( /MAPK) Akt/Akt e  
 (pAkt/Akt) (Cell Signaling, ) . SDS-  
 PAGE  
 . , ,  
 MAPK Akt e 4°C.  
 MAPK Akt.

### 3.6

± SD.  
 (ANOVA) *t*  
 .  
 $\chi^2$  . Pearson-  
 .

## 4.0

### 4.1

	VHL		RCC
	<i>VHL</i>	3 (3 25.3) <sup>114</sup> .	3
, 1	1-113	( 1-340), 2	114-154
(	341-463)	3 155-213	( 464-642) <sup>115</sup> . <i>VHL</i>
<i>VHL</i>		: 30 kDa	( 30, 213
	, NM_000551.2)	19 kDa	( 19, 160
		54	1 <i>VHL</i> <sup>116</sup> .
		HIF-1.	
		3	<i>VHL</i>
		( 1).	1
<i>VHL</i>	, c.263G>T	(p.Ser72Pro).	(p.Trp88Leu) c.214T>C
	c.343C>T		2 <i>VHL</i>
			(p.His115Tyr). 10
		1 <i>VHL</i>	
	c.317del	106, c.189del	63, c.258del 86,
	12	c.270_281del	90 26
89	(c. 267_292del).	2 <i>VHL</i>	, 1
	, c.346del,	116 c.439del	147,
2	c.358_359del 120	3	c. 364_366del 122 .
		2	3 <i>VHL</i>
c.530_531del	177	5	1
	1 <i>VHL</i>	c.172_176delinsG	58 .
<i>VHL</i>			

<b>RCC</b>	<b>M</b>		
<b>RCC 1</b>	c.263G>T	88	1
<b>RCC 2</b>	c. 364_366del	122	2
<b>RCC 3</b>	c.346del	116	2
<b>RCC 4</b>	c.317del	106	1
<b>RCC 5</b>	c.439del	147	2
<b>RCC 6</b>	c.74C>T (SNP)	25	1
<b>RCC 7</b>	c. 267_292del	89	1
<b>RCC 8</b>	c.172_176delinsG	58	1
<b>RCC 9</b>	c.530_531del	177	3
<b>RCC 10</b>	c.270_281del	90	1
<b>RCC 11</b>	c.189del	63	1
<b>RCC 12</b>	c.258del	86	1
<b>RCC 13</b>	c.358_359del	120	2
<b>RCC 14</b>	c.343C>T	115	2
<b>RCC 15</b>	c.214T>C	72	1

## 4.2 MLPA

## RCC

MLPA

MLPA

3

50

58%

35

3

*VHL*

11

*VHL*

*VHL*

## 4.3 RCC

## VEGF, VEGFR-1 VEGFR-2

*VHL*

*VEGF,*

HIF

*VHL*

VEGF

( 1A) (p<0.001).

/

*VHL*

(p<0.01) VEGF

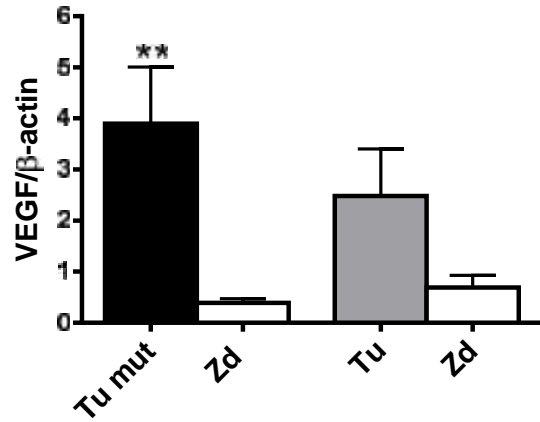
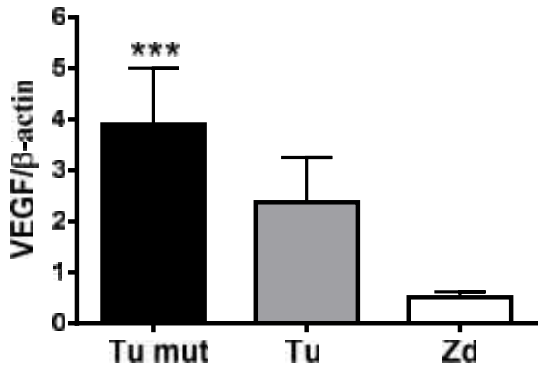
*VHL*

8

( 1 ).

VEGF

( 1 ).



1. E VEGF  
 “real time PCR”,  
 VHL ■ VHL ■  
 □ . VHL ■  
 \*\*p<0.01). SD.

(A) VEGF  
 VHL ◆  
 □. ( ) “Real time PCR” VEGF,  
 VHL ■  
 β- . (\*\*\*)p<0.001;

VEGF RN  
 PK , EPO ,  
 (65.4%)  
 EPO VEGF (EPOp VEGFp) ( 2).  
 VEGF RN PK (29.4%),  
 VEGF (36%) VEGF  
 RN VHL  
 VEGF RN HIF-1 ,  
 54.3% 50.6% ( 2). ,  
 VHL , ,  
 VEGF (21.5%).

	Variables in Equation	Coefficient B	SE (B)	P Value	Model R <sup>2</sup>
	1. MAPK	0.624	0.12	p<0.001	29.4
	2. EPO	320.4	81.460	p<0.001	44.6
	3. EPOp	-0.858	0.223	p<0.001	55.2
	4. VEGFp	0.452	0.132	0.001	<b>65.4</b>
T	1. HIF-1	233.7	42.0	p<0.001	<b>54.3</b>
	1. HIF-1	12.9	19.9	p<0.001	50.6
	2.Akt	1.8	0.477	0.001	<b>72.1</b>

2: VEGF

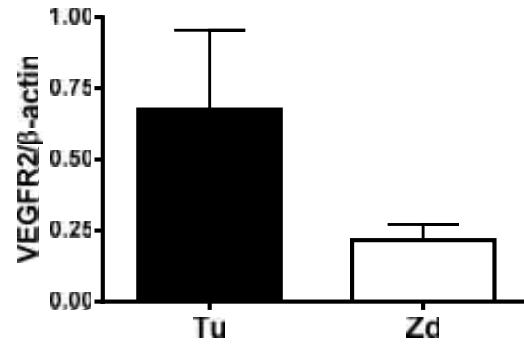
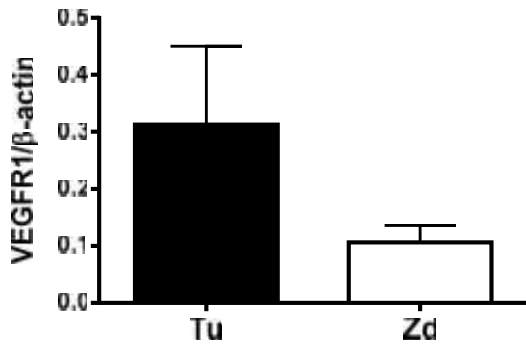
VEGF (Flt-1), VEGFR-2 (Flk-1, KDR), VEGFR-1, VEGFR-1, VEGF, VEGFR-1 ( 2 )

VEGFR-2 ( 2 )

VEGFR-2, VEGFR-1

( )

VHL



2. E VEGFR  
 “real time PCR”,  
 VEGFR-2  
 SD.

(A) VEGFR-1  
 “real time PCR”,  
 β- ( )

4.4 EPO EPOR

RCC

“Real time PCR”,  
 , 23 50

“Real time PCR”,  
 EPO. ,

EPO

16,

3

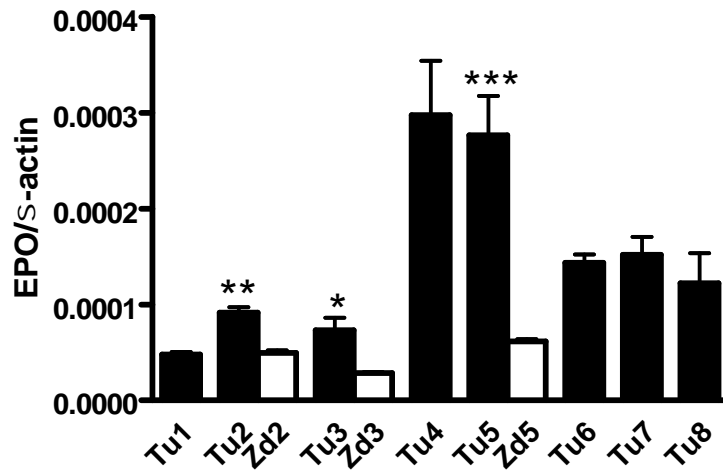
EPO

30-

(\*p<0.05; \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001)

EPO

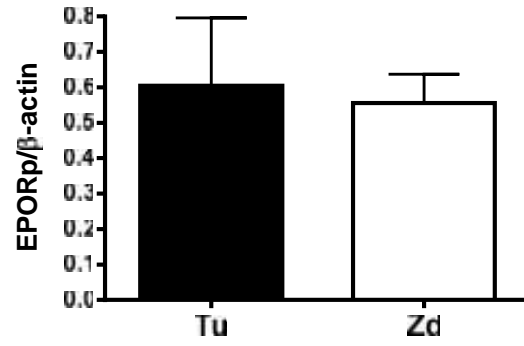
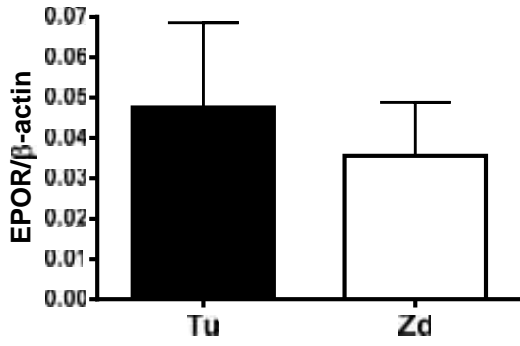




3. E “real time PCR”,  $\blacklozenge$   $\square$ . ( $<0.001$ ; SD.  $<0.01$ ;  $p<0.05$ ).  $\beta$ -

EPO  
 EPO  
 EPOR  
 R  
 ( 4 )  
 EPOR  
 EPOR  
 R  
 ( 4 ),  
 EPOR  
 EPOR,  
 “Western blot”  
 R  
 $\beta$ -

A.



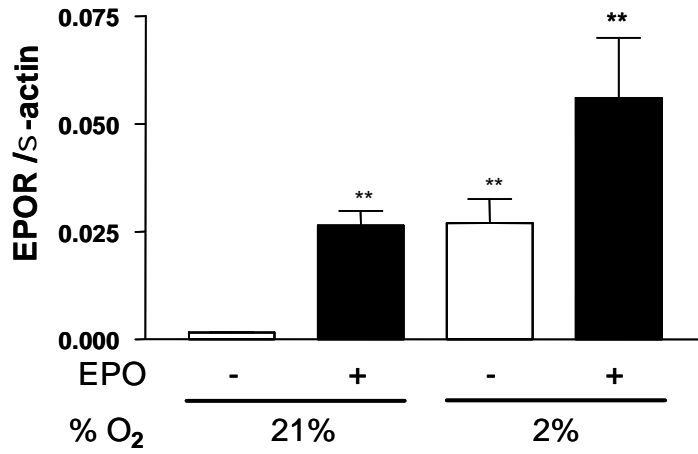
4. E R  
 “Western blot” “real time PCR”,  
 R R  
 $\beta$ - .

4.5 E EPOR

EPOR (5 U/ml) (2% O<sub>2</sub>)

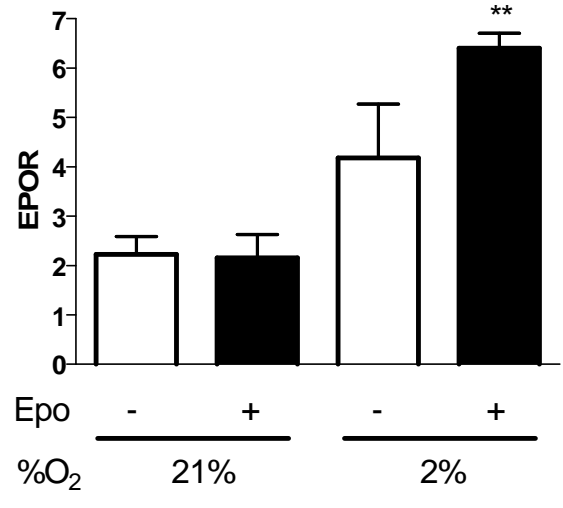
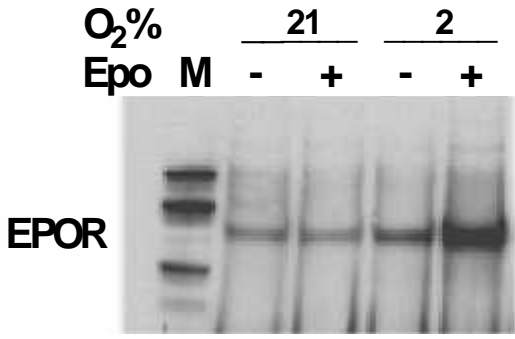
23 . EPOR (HMVEC-L) (21% O<sub>2</sub>)  
 (2% O<sub>2</sub>) 48h .

5). EPOR (2% O<sub>2</sub>) EPOR ( EPOR.



5. E POR HMVEC-L . EPOR  
 “real time PCR” 21% 2% □ 5U/ml  
 EPO ■ β- . (\*\*p<0.01).  
 SD

“Western blot” HMVEC-L  
 POR 3  
 21% ( 6 , ).  
 POR 21% , “Western blot”  
 POR  
 (2% 2), POR



6. Western  
 ( )  
 (\*\*p<0.01).

EPOR

SD.

HMVEC-L  
 EPOR

EPOR  
 □ 5U/ml EPO

4.6

HIF-1

RCC

HIF-1

RCC

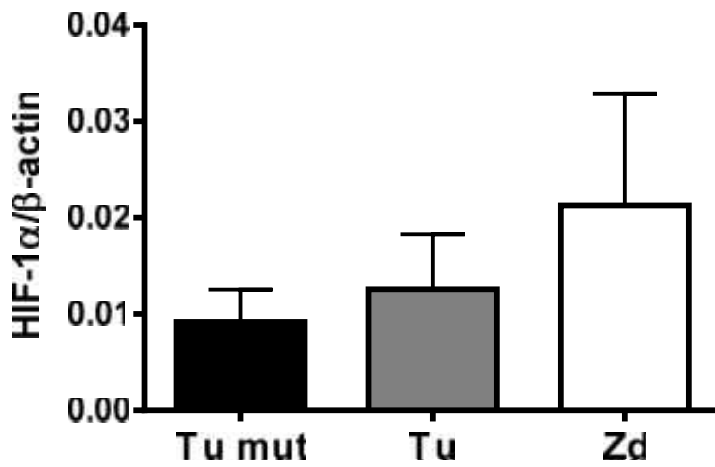
VHL

HIF-1

VHL

VHL

( 7).



7. HIF-1 *VHL* ■, “real time PCR”, *VHL* ■  
 □. β- *VHL* . SD.

HIF-1

HIF-1 ( 8 )

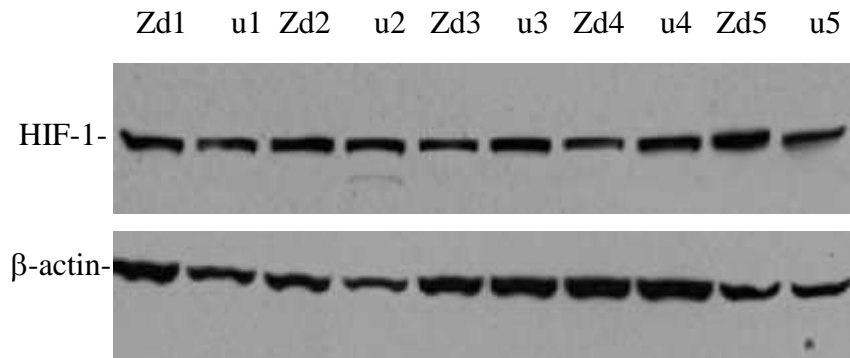
HIF-1

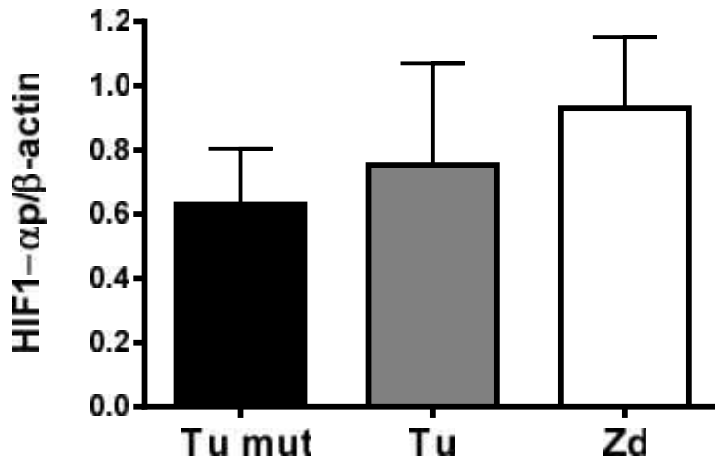
HIF-1,

*VHL*

( 8 ).

A.





8. E

HIF-1

. ( ) Western blot

HIF-1

*VHL*



. ( )

*VHL*



□.

β-

SD.

4.7

PHD1, PHD2

RCC

HIF-1-α

HIF

, PHD1

PHD2. *VHL*

HIF

HIF-1-α

26S

e

PHD1

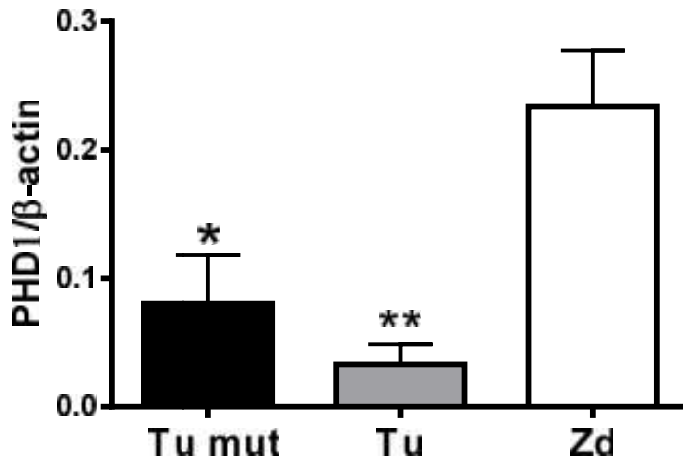
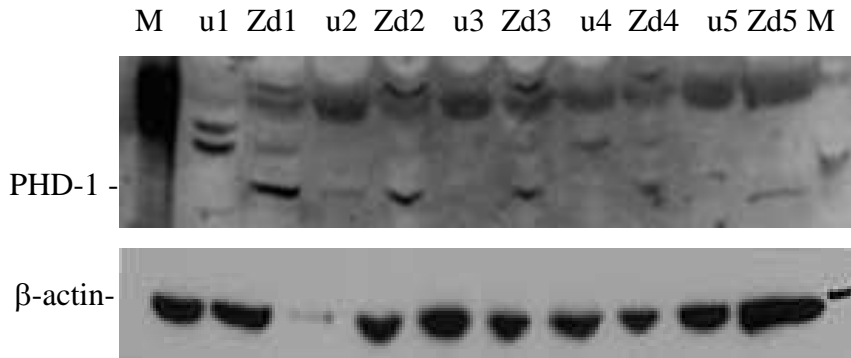
Western

( 9 ). β-

, *VHL* ( <0.05),

*VHL* ( <0.01)

( 9 ).

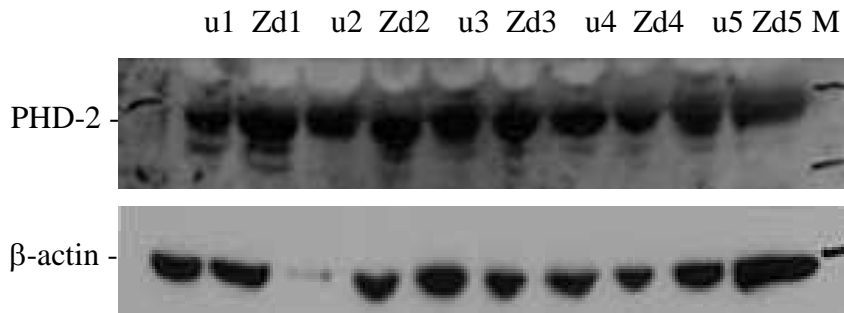


9. Western PHD1 . ( ) PHD1 β-  
 VHL ■, . ( ) PHD1  
 □ (\*\*p<0.01; \*p<0.05). VHL ■ β-  
 SD. β-  
 PHD1  
 PHD1 (78%)  
 (EPOp) (72.8% )  
 PHD2 (5.2%) ( 3).

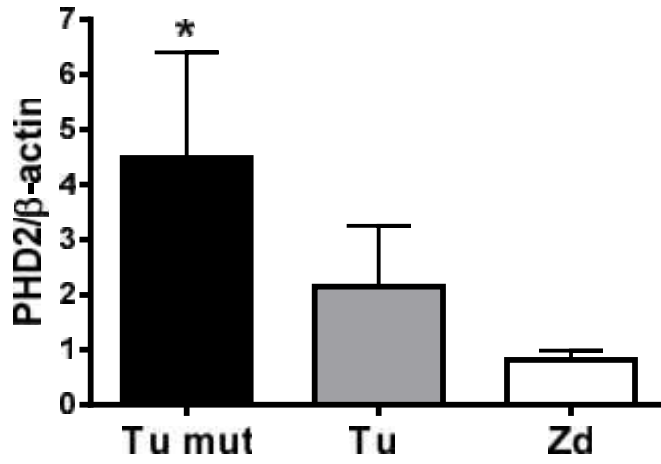
Variables in Equation	Coefficient B	SE (B)	P Value	Model R <sup>2</sup>
1. EPOp	5.115	0.628	0.001	72.8
2. PHD2	0.138	0.056	0.021	<b>78.0</b>

3. PHD1p

PHD1, PHD2  
 ( 10 ). PHD2  
 VHL ( <0.05 )  
 ( 10 ).  
 PHD1 PHD2, PHD2  
 PHD1 .







10. Western PHD2 ( ) PHD2 β-  
 VHL ( ) PHD2  
 ( \*p<0.05). VHL β-  
 SD.

PHD2 (71.3%)  
 Hsp90 PHD1 ( 4).  
 PHD2 Hsp90 (40.3%)  
 PHD1 (31.3%) VHL  
 VHL PHD2 (71.3%)  
 PK ( 4).

	Variables in Equation	Coefficient B	SE (B)	P Value	Model R <sup>2</sup>
T	1. Hsp90	6.459	0.967	p<0.001	40.3
	2. PHD1	0.963	0.182	p<0.001	<b>71.3</b>
	1. MAPK	1.818	0.298	p<0.001	<b>71.3</b>

4. PHD2p

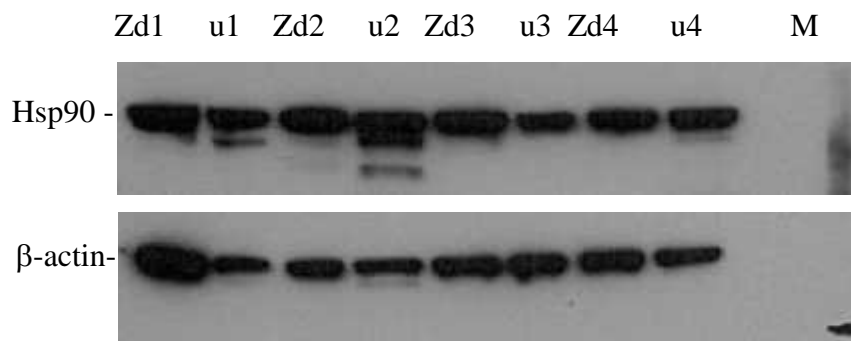
4.8 Hsp90 RCC

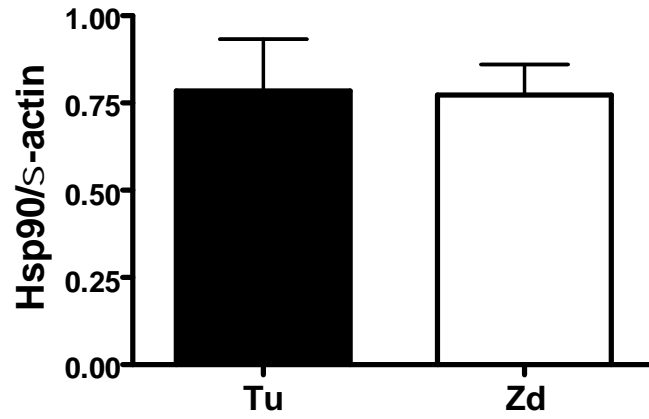
HIF-1- $\alpha$  Hsp90

VHL- ,

Western-a a Hsp90

( 11).





11. Western

Hsp90

. ( )

Hsp90

β-

PHD1

β-



SD.

4.9

RCC

MAPK

o

JAK2-STAT5

R.

4.91 MAPK

RCC

MAPK

Raf/MEK/ERK

ERK1/2 (p44/42)

p44

p42

VHL

( 12).

PK

42

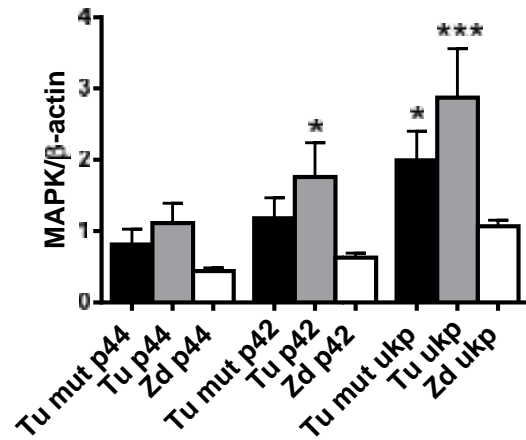
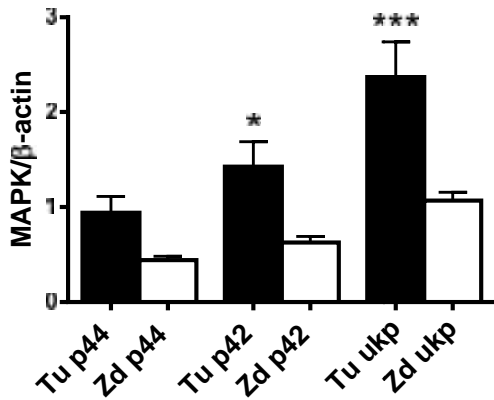
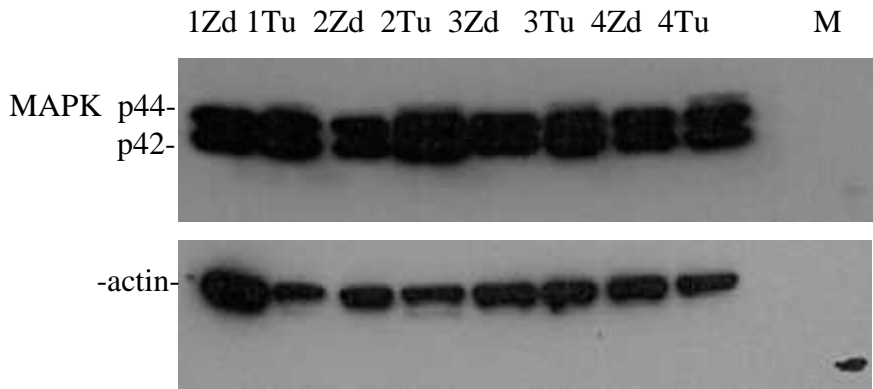
VHL ( <0.05)

46

( 44/ 42)

( <0.001)

VHL ( <0.05)



12. Western

( )  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 VHL ■ ,  
 □ ( \*p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.001).  
 SD.

(50.4%) STAT5 VEGF (5).  
 VHL, Hsp 90 47.1%  
 (5). (93.1%) P  
 VHL, PHD2  
 VEGF (5).

Variables in Equation	Coefficient B	SE (B)	P Value	Model R <sup>2</sup>
1. STAT5	0.337	0.078	p<0.001	29.6
2. VEGF	0.381	0.089	p<0.001	<b>50.4</b>
1. t	0.454	0.106	p<0.001	29.8
2.Hsp90	0.819	0.280	p=0.007	<b>47.1</b>
1.PHD2	0.413	0.033	p<0.001	71.3
2.VEGFp42	0.284	0.043	p<0.001	<b>93.1</b>

5:

**4.92 PI-3**

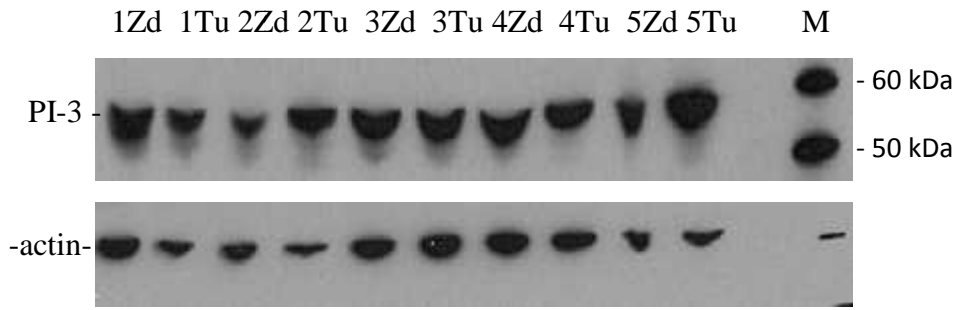
**RCC**

PI-3/A .

PI-3/A

(13).

VHL



13. Western PI-3 (Tu)  
(Zd).  $\beta$ -

#### 4.93 JAK2-STAT5

#### RCC

JAK2-STAT5 je

EPO EPOR

JAK2 ,

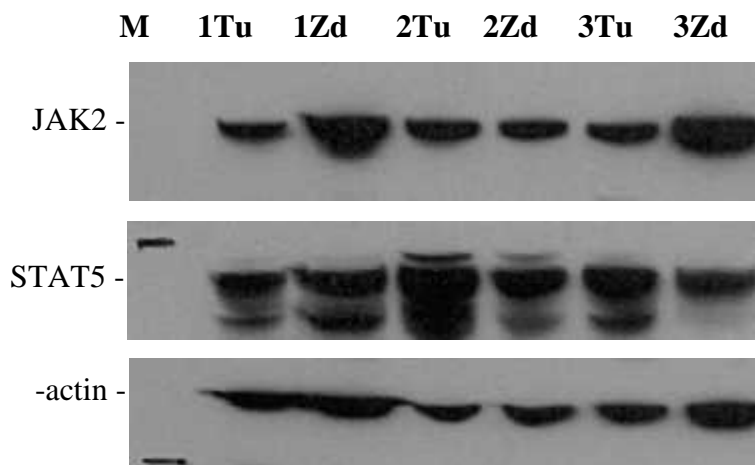
, STAT5.

STAT5

JAK2 STAT5 ( 14).

VHL

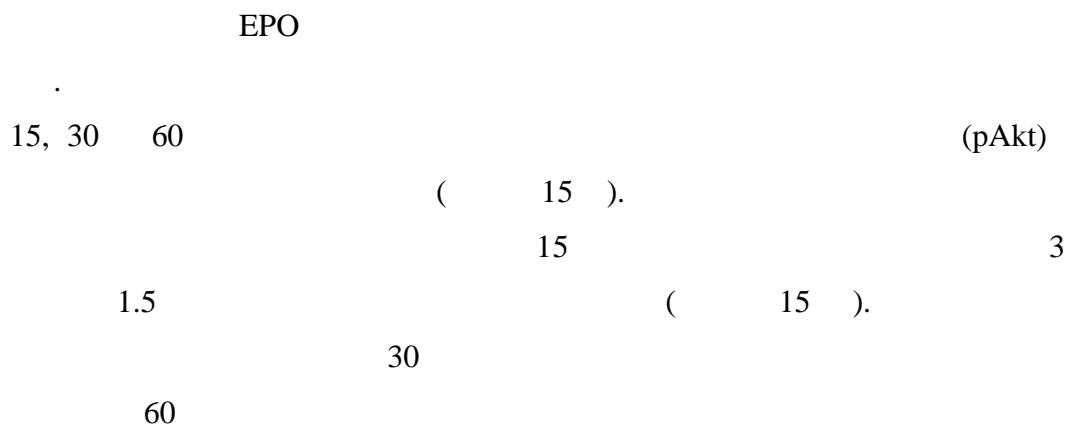
-actin

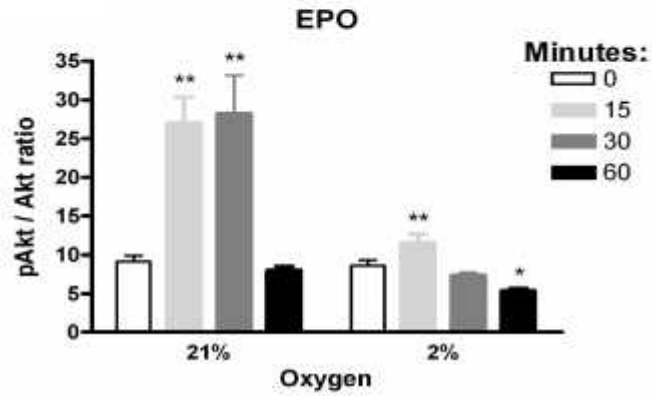
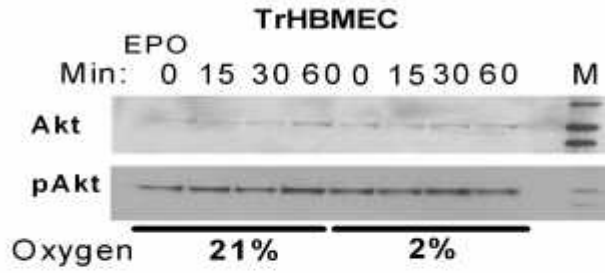


14. Western (Zd). JAK2-STAT5 (Tu)  $\beta$ -

#### 4.10

#### 4.101 E





15. Western pAkt/Akt TrHBMEC 21% 2%  
 . ( ) . ( ) (0 ) 15,  
 30 □ 5U/ml EPO . ( ) pAkt/Akt  
 SD. 15 □, 30 ■ 60 ◆ (\*\*p<0.01).

**4.102 Ek PK**

JAK2-STAT5 , PI-3/A R 3 ,  
 TrHBMEC 21% 2%  
 5U/ml EPO  
 (pMAPK) 15 21% ( 16  
 , ). 30  
 PD98059 je .



(2% 2)

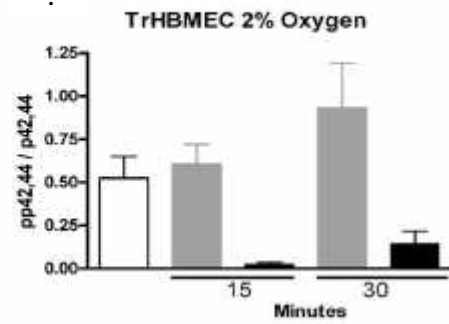
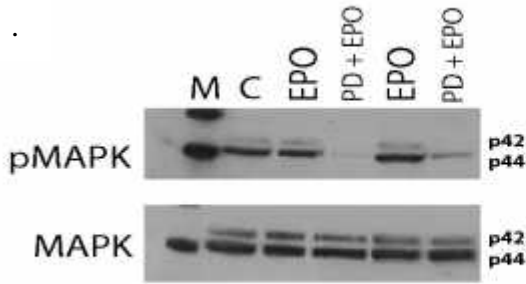
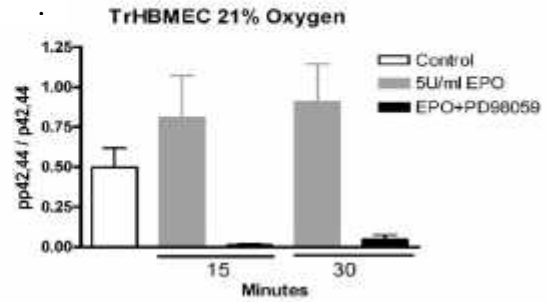
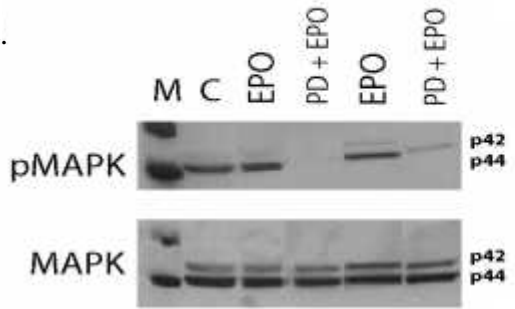
30

( 16

, ).

PD98059 je

A.



16. Western

p /

TrHBMEC 21% 2%

PD98059. ( )

15 30

p /

21% . ( )

15 30

, 5U/ml EPO

15 30 SD.

p /

15 30

5U/ml EPO PD98059 ( )

2% PD98059 ■.

## 5.0

### 5.1 *VHL*

oj 50 , MLPA , , MLPA 11 , VHL . 3 , MLPA 50 58% *VHL* . ccRCC RCC- . *VHL* 2006 115 , , 71% , 78,4% 20,4% <sup>117</sup> . ccRCC 90% LOH- y *VHL* , *VHL*- . *VHL* , , , <sup>117</sup> . 2009 177 , 74,6% 65-76, 86-90 158-168 - 114 <sup>155</sup><sup>118</sup> . *VHL* RCC 75-82% *VHL* 86% RCC<sup>66,118</sup> .

5.2

HIF-1

HIF-1 VHL

RCC. HIF-1

14q, e 119,120

RCC -frameshift (FS), 119 HIF-1

ccRCC <sup>121</sup> M HIF-1,

HIF-2 VHL -/- ccRCC

HIF-2r HIF-1 <sup>122-124</sup> E HIF-2

VHL -/- ccRCC VHL

HIF-2r HIF-1r, VHL

HIF-2r

e o HIF-1r HIF-2

HIF-2

VHL -/- RCC FIH1

CTAD HIF-1 $\alpha$ . HIF-1 $\alpha$

, HIF-1 $\alpha$  HIF-2 $\alpha$  HIF

HIF-1 $\alpha$  /

HIF HIF-2 $\alpha$

c-myc HIF-2 $\alpha$  53 HIF-1 $\alpha$

HIF2 $\alpha$  c-

54

myc 53 , HIF-1 $\alpha$  53  
c-myc . a HIF-1 $\alpha$  ,  
VHL- . VHL  
HIF-1 $\alpha$  .  
PHD1 VHL ,  
PHD1  
(78%) PHD2 .  
PHD2  
125 . PHD HIF-  
PHD1/3 o HIF2 /EPO  
PHD2<sup>125,126</sup> .  
VHL , HIF- i PHD1-3  
PHD1/HIF2 /EPO 127 .  
(PHD1-3)  
HIF- $\alpha$  , , 2-  
128 .  
PHD HIF-1 $\alpha$  . PHD2  
PHD1 PHD3 129-131 .  
PHD2, 132-  
134 . PHD . PHD1  
39%, PHD2 63% PHD3 84%  
HIF-1 $\alpha$  VHL 127 . PHD  
RCC- 135 .

PHD2 VHL

,

VHL

PHD2, PHD1 HRE<sup>136</sup>.

HIF-1 $\alpha$

VHL, HIF-2 $\alpha$

ccRCC<sup>137-139</sup>.

PHD2 (71.3%)

Hsp90 PHD1.

PHD2 Hsp90 PHD2

23 FKBP38 i Hsp90.

PHD2

HIF- $\alpha$  <sup>140</sup>.

PHD2

( - 23/PHD2).

HIF- $\alpha$ <sup>141</sup>. VHL

HIF- $\alpha$

HIF- $\alpha$

Hsp90 -

HIF- $\alpha$

PHD1 PHD2 <sup>142</sup>.

VHL PHD2 (71.3%)

PK

HIF- $\alpha$

PK

HIF-1 VHL

Hsp90 -

HIF $\alpha$

*in vitro*

RCC-a  
*VHL* ,

Hsp90      HIF-1 $\alpha$ <sup>143-145</sup>

Hsp90      RACK1      PAS      HIF- $\alpha$  .

HIF $\alpha$ ,

146 .

Hsp90 .

-

**5.3** - :

*VHL*

VEGF ,

VHL

HIF-1

VEGF , *EPO* *VEGF*. VEGF

-

VEGF .

VEGF ,

53 . VEGF-

( )<sup>147</sup> .

VEGF

(65.4%) PK , EPO , EPO

VEGF . VEGF

p38 MAPK . VEGF

148 . , P P



VEGF, HIF-  
1/2 je EPO. 23 50 . 15/ 23 (65%)

VHL  
ccRCC ,  
VHL  
67,152

153  
, EPOR  
18/50 (36%) 23/50 (46%)

EPOR. ERO/EPOR  
RCC- 154,155,29,30

156  
EPOR  
VHL 157-162  
EPO.  
ERO/EPOR  
163

HIF- 164  
JAK2-STAT5  
EPO EPOR  
JAK2-STAT5 -



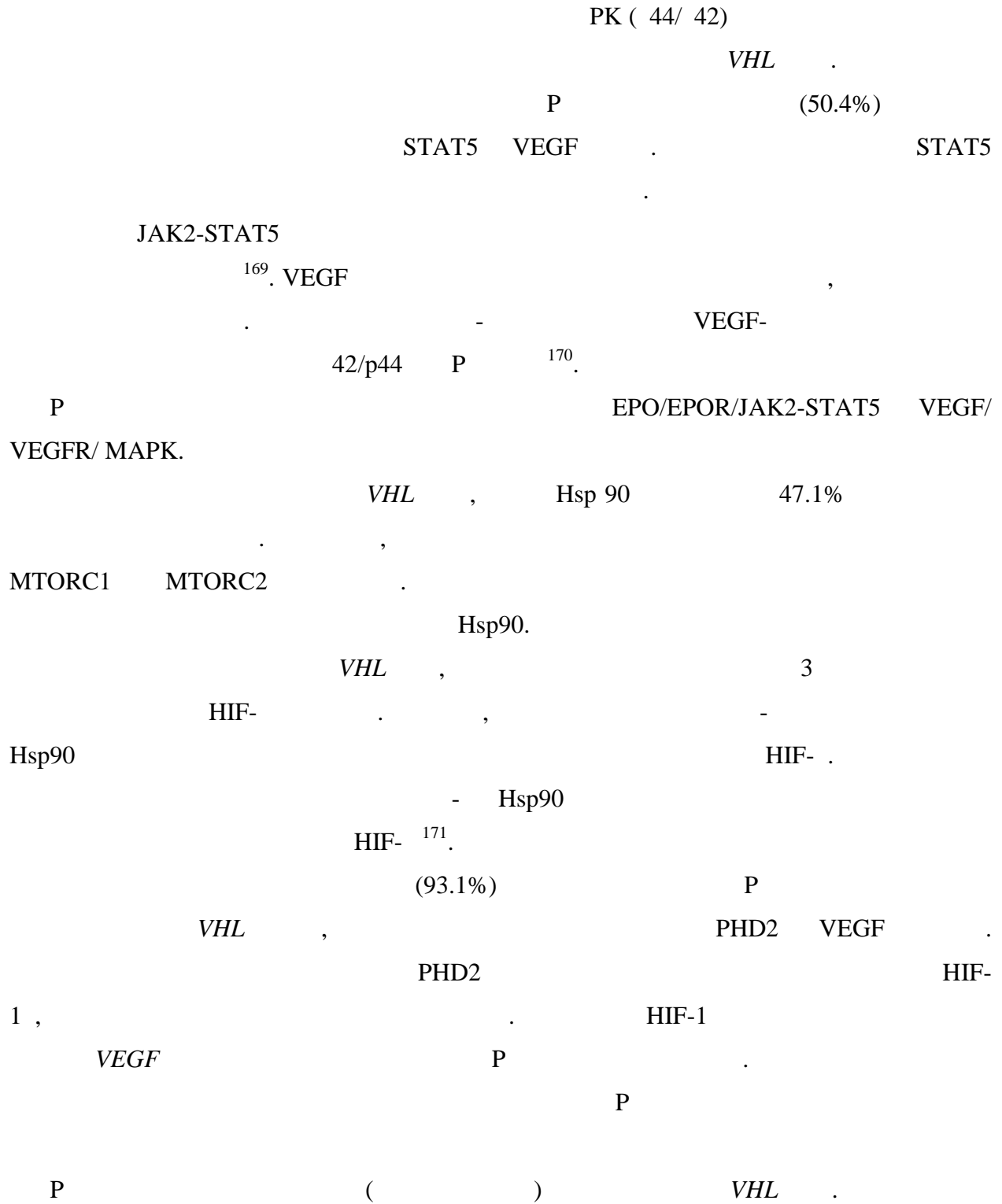
14 *JAK2* 165,166 167 *JAK2*  
 75  
 STAT JAK1-  
 STAT1 76,77 EPOR/JAK2-  
 STAT5

#### 5.4 ERO/EPOR HMVEC-L

*in vitro*  
 EPOR.  
 EPOR HMVEC-L EPOR  
 EPOR  
 EPOR/JAK2-STAT5  
 JAK2  
 STAT5 23  
 EPOR  
 ( NOS) NO  
 23  
 (HUVEC) (HUAEC)<sup>23</sup>  
 NOS/NO

5.5

MAPK (Erk1/2) PI-3 (Akt)



PI-3K/AKT

mTOR

172

5.6

D1 p21cip1 p27kip1 JAK2/ERK1/2 173,174

## 6.0

1. RCC 58%

*VHL* .

HIF-1 $\alpha$  *VHL* .

HIF-1 .
2. PHD1

*VHL* .

PHD2 (78%).

VEGF- .
3. PHD2

*VHL* . PHD2

Hsp90,

PK; 71.3% .

HIF- $\alpha$  *VHL* .
4. VEGF ,

*VHL* VEGFR-

1 VEGFR-2. HIF-2 $\alpha$ , ,

.
5. VEGF-

PK , EPO , EPO VEGF

(65.4%). VEGF p38 MAPK

- VEGF*
- P* . , P VEGF P ,
6. VEGF HIF-1 ( 50%).
- VEGF VHL HIF- .
- VEGF mTOR
- mTORC1 .
7. (23/50)
- VHL*, . , EPOR
8. JAK2-STAT5
- EPOR-JAK2-STAT5
9. MAPK
- VHL* . PI-3 je
10. P (50.4%)
- STAT5 VEGF ,

VEGF/ VEGFR/ MAPK

*VHL* , Hsp 90 47.1%

Hsp90

HIF-

(93.1%)

P

*VHL* ,

PHD2 VEGF

PHD2

HIF-1

HIF-1

*VEGF*.

11.

Hsp90

12.

EPOR

1. Mc Laughlin JK, Lipworth L: Epidemiologic aspects of renal cell carcinoma. *Semin Oncol* 2000; 27:115.
2. Grossman E, Messerli FH: Diuretics and renal cell carcinoma – What is the risk/benefit ratio? *Kidney Int* 1999; 56:1603.
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RCC-renal cell carcinoma

ccRCC-“clear” RCC

- 0

EPOR-

VEGF-

VEGFR1 (flt-1)-

1

VEGFR2 (flk-1, KDR)-

2

VHL- von Hippel-Lindau

pVHL- VHL

PHD-

-

PI-3-

-3

JAK2-Janus kinase 2

STAT5- Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription

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-

-



MLP - -

PCR-

- First Strand cDNA

Hsp90- heat shock protein 90

Tu mut- VHL

Tu- VHL

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