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Basal Transcription of Human Topoisomerase II A thesis presented to Massey University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Biochemistry Natisha Magan 2002

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Abstract

Topoisomerase II is a ubiquitously expressed enzyme, which is required for cell survival. It has the ability to alter the topological states of DNA by introducing transient double-stranded breaks in DNA. Humans have two topoisomerase II isoforms, α and β , and both are differentially expressed and localized. Tissues with rapidly proliferating cells exhibit elevated topoisomerase II α gene expression whereas the β isoform is ubiquitously expressed amongst tissues.

In addition to a role in cell survival, a number of anti-cancer drugs have been shown to target human topoisomerase II *in vivo*. However, the development of drug resistance is a major clinical problem; for example, approximately 60% of breast cancers treated with the topoisomerase II poison doxorubicin become resistant to this drug. Down-regulation of topoisomerase II is thought to be one of the factors involved in the development of drug resistance, where the relative levels of topoisomerase II α and topoisomerase II β in cells is thought to effect drug efficacy.

The expression of topoisomerase $II\alpha$ and β is regulated at the transcriptional level, through binding of transcription factors to specific elements within the promoter sequence. Therefore investigating the transcriptional regulation of both isoforms could lead to an understanding of the mechanisms involved in the development of drug resistance. The initial aim of this study was to isolate a fragment of the upstream regulatory sequence of the topoisomerase $II\beta$ gene and carry out systematic analysis of this sequence. However, this could not be pursued, as the clones that were examined did not contain the required topoisomerase $II\beta$ sequence.

This study progressed to examine the relevance of three elements (GC1, ICB1 and GC2) within the topoisomerase II α minimal promoter and the importance of the cognate transcription factors NF-Y, Sp1 and Sp3 in regulating the expression of the topoisomerase II α gene. Electrophoretic mobility shift assays and transient transfection assays were used to study protein/DNA interactions and the functional significance of these interactions, respectively. Both NF-Y and Sp1 were shown to activate the transcriptional regulation of topoisomerase II α by binding to their respective elements; in addition functional interactions between the two proteins bound to the promoter was observed.

Abbreviations

Amp Ampicillin

AMSA Topoisomerase II poison

Ap-2 Activator protein 2

ATF Activating transcription factor

ATP Adenosine triphosphate

ATPase Adenosine triphosphatase

β-gal β-galactosidase

bp Base pairs (DNA)

BSA Bovine serum albumin

CAT Chloramphenicol acetyltransferase

CDE Cell-cycle dependant element

cDNA Synthetic DNA, generated from RNA

cpm counts per minute

DMSO Dimethyl sulfoxide

Dnase Deoxyribonuclease

dNTP Deoxynucleoside triphosphate (dATP, dTTP, dGTP, dCTP)

DTT Dithiothreitol

EDTA Ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid

EMSA Electrophoretic mobility shift assay

FCS Foetal calf serum

GCG Genetics computer group

G segment Gated segment (DNA)

GUS β-glucuronidase

IPTG Isopropyl thiogalactoside

HAT Histone acetyl transferases

HeLa Human cervical carcinoma cells

HEPES N-[2-hydroxyethyl]piperazine-N'-[2-ethane sulfonic acid]

HFM Histone fold motif

ICB Inverted CCAAT box

ICBP90 Inverted CCAAT box binding protein Mr 90 kDa

IgG Immunoglobulin G

IPTG isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside

kb

kilobases (DNA)

KB

Human epidermoid KB cancer cells

KB/VP-2

etoposide resistant KB cells

KB/VM-4

teniposide resistant KB cells

LB

Luria Bertani bacteriological media

MCF-7

Human breast cancer cells

MCS

Multiple cloning site

MDR

Multidrug resistance

MDR1

Multidrug resistance gene

Mnase

Micrococcal nuclease

MRP

Multidrug resistance-associated protein

MEM

Eagle's minimal essential media

mt

mutated/mutant

NEB

New England Biolabs

NF-Y

Nuclear factor Y

ONPG

o-Nitrophenol β-D-Galacto-pyranoside

PAGE

Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

P53

Tumour suppressor protein

PBS

Phosphate buffered saline

PBSE

Phosphate buffered saline plus EDTA

PEG

Polyethylene glycol

pGL3B

pGL3Basic vector

PIC

Pre-initiation complex

PIPES

Piperazine-n,n'-bis(2-ethane sulfonic acid)

PMSF

Phenylsulfonylmethyl fluoride

Pol II

RNA polymerase II

Q-rich

Glutamine-rich

Rb

Retinoblastoma protein

RNase

Ribonuclease

RT

Room temperature

SDS

Sodium dodecyl sulfate

SDS-PAGE

SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

Sp1

Specificity protein 1

Sp3

Specificity protein

STET Sucrose, Tris, EDTA and triton-X buffer

SV40 Simian virus 40

T segment Transport segment (DNA)

T12 Human bladder cancer cells

TAE Tris acetate EDTA buffer

TAFs TBP associated factors

TATA TATA box; conserved A/T rich septameter transcription sequence

TBE Tris borate EDTA

TBP TATA binding protein

TE Tris-EDTA buffer

TEMED N,N,N',N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine

TEN Tris-EDTA buffer with sodium

TIFs Transcription initiation factors

TFIID Transcription initiation factor complex; TBP and TAFs

TF Transcription factor

XK469 Topoisomerase IIβ poison (NSC 697887)

UV Ultra-violet light

VM-26 Teniposide: topoisomerase II poison

VP-16 Etoposide

X-gal 5-bromo-4chromo-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside

wt wild type

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