

A new mechanism of BRAF activation in human thyroid papillary carcinomas

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Commentary

In this issue of the *JCI*, Ciampi et al. report the identification of a novel oncogene in patients affected by radiation-associated thyroid papillary carcinomas. This oncogene derives from a paracentric inversion of the long arm of chromosome 7, which results in an in-frame fusion of the N-terminus of the *A-kinase anchor protein 9* (*AKAP9*) gene with the C-terminal catalytic domain (exons 9–18) of the serine-threonine kinase *BRAF*. The resulting *AKAP9-BRAF* fusion protein shows constitutive kinase activity, and it is able to transmit mitogenic signals to the MAPK pathways and to promote malignant transformation of NIH3T3 cells.

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A new mechanism of BRAF activation in human thyroid papillary carcinomas

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In this issue of the *JCI*, Ciampi et al. report the identification of a novel oncogene in patients affected by radiation-associated thyroid papillary carcinomas (see the related article beginning on page 94). This oncogene derives from a paracentric inversion of the long arm of chromosome 7, which results in an in-frame fusion of the N-terminus of the A-kinase anchor protein 9 (AKAP9) gene with the C-terminal catalytic domain (exons 9–18) of the serine-threonine kinase BRAF. The resulting AKAP9-BRAF fusion protein shows constitutive kinase activity, and it is able to transmit mitogenic signals to the MAPK pathways and to promote malignant transformation of NIH3T3 cells.

The Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in 1986 caused severe radioiodide contamination of several areas in Belarus, Ukraine, and western Russia, leading to high radioactive exposure of the thyroid gland among the general population, including children. Beginning in 1992, a sharp increase in the incidence of childhood thyroid tumors, predominantly papillary thyroid carcinomas (PTCs), was

reported. The molecular analysis of these tumors has provided a unique opportunity to study the mechanisms of radiation-dependent carcinogenesis in humans (1).

In this issue of the *JCI*, Ciampi et al. (2) report the identification of a novel oncogene in PTCs that developed in irradiated patients after a short latency period. This oncogene derives from the in-frame fusion of the first 8 exons of the A-kinase anchor protein 9 (AKAP9) gene with the C-terminal-encoding region (exons 9–18) of the proto-oncogene BRAF. AKAP9-BRAF fusion results from a paracentric inversion [inv (7)(q21–22q34)] of the long arm of chromosome 7 (Figure 1). BRAF is a serine-threonine kinase involved in the transmis-

sion of signals from membrane receptors and RAS small GTPases to MAPK (Figure 2). This pathway transduces mitogenic signals in response to the activation of tyrosine kinase receptors. The AKAP9-BRAF fusion event results in the loss of 2 BRAF regulatory domains, CR1 and CR2 (Figure 2), which exert autoinhibitory effects on the kinase activity of BRAF; CR1 includes the RAS-GTP binding domain (3). Accordingly, the AKAP9-BRAF recombination and the loss of CR1 results in a RAS-independent gain-of-function of BRAF that is able to induce transformation of NIH3T3 cells that become tumorigenic after injection into athymic mice.

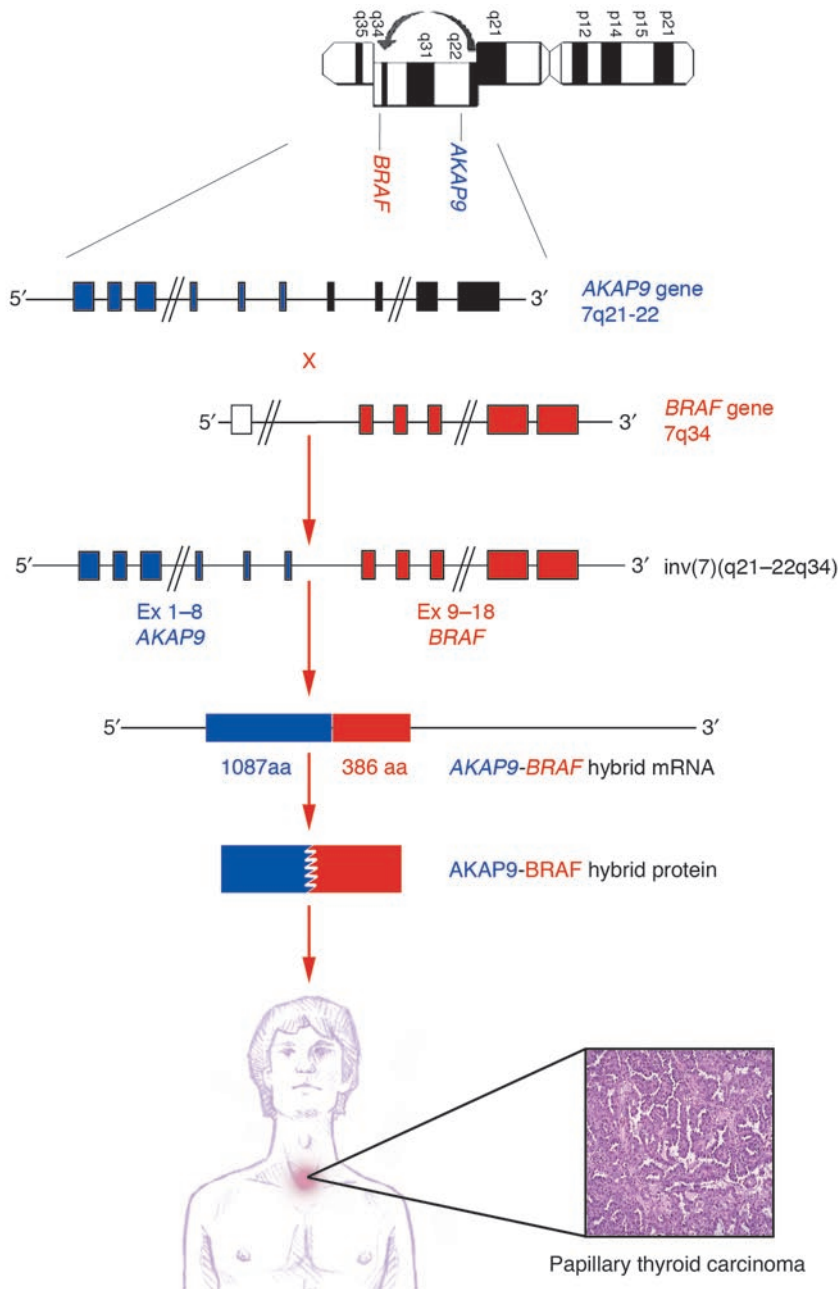
Oncogene activation in human PTCs

The AKAP9-BRAF fusion event reported by Ciampi and coworkers (2) represents an additional example of oncogene formation due to chromosomal rearrangements in human PTCs. Other examples include *RET/PTC* and *TRK-T* oncogenes. *RET/PTC*, present in about 40% of human PTCs, are chimeric genes generated by the fusion of the C-terminal catalytic domain of the *RET*

Nonstandard abbreviations used: AKAP9, A-kinase anchor protein 9; FA, follicular adenoma; FTC, follicular thyroid carcinoma; PTC, papillary thyroid carcinoma.

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**Figure 1**

Molecular mechanism of the chromosomal rearrangement generating the transforming *AKAP9-BRAF* oncogene in PTCs.

the low frequency of gene rearrangements in most epithelial tumors, where point mutations are prevalent (8). Interestingly, this tendency is not restricted to PTCs, since thyroid tumors of the follicular histotype, follicular thyroid carcinomas (FTCs), and follicular adenomas (FAs), are also characterized by chromosomal translocations. A $[t(2;3)(q13;p25)]$ translocation involving the *PAX8* and *PPAR γ 1* genes is a characteristic of a significant number of FTCs (9), whereas 2 chromosomal regions, 19q13 and 2p21, are frequently rearranged in FAs.

The study by Ciampi and coworkers (2) provides further evidence supporting the concept that chromosomal inversions represent the most typical molecular lesion in tumors occurring in Belarus and the surrounding region after the Chernobyl accident. In contrast, very rare point mutations have been detected in these tumors (10). The peculiar susceptibility of thyroid follicular cells to chromosomal rearrangements is remarkable. Previously, Yuri Nikiforov and coworkers (11) proposed an intriguing mechanism to explain how ionizing radiation can cause *RET/PTC* rearrangements and why this occurs preferentially in thyrocytes. They showed that while *RET* and *H4* loci are about 30 Mb apart in the linear map of chromosome 10, they frequently juxtapose within the nuclei of thyroid cells but not in other cell types; this contiguity provides the structural basis for radiation-induced illegitimate nonhomologous recombination of the 2 genes (11). Another explanation was proposed to explain the peculiar susceptibility of thyroid follicular cells to chromosomal rearrangements. In vitro exposure of thyroid cells to ionizing radiation did not induce apoptosis but significantly increased DNA end-joining enzymatic activity (12). Thus, thyrocytes may respond to DNA damage with chromosomal alterations rather than cell death (6).

***BRAF* activation is a common feature of both sporadic and post-Chernobyl PTCs**

BRAF mutations have previously been implicated in the carcinogenesis of PTCs. Indeed, several groups have reported that

receptor tyrosine kinase with the N-terminal region encoded by heterologous genes. In the most prevalent variants, *RET/PTC1* (4) and *RET/PTC3* (5), the fusion occurs between *RET* and the *H4* (also named *D10S170*) or *RFG* (also named *Ele1/ARA70/Ncoa4*) genes. *RET*, *H4*, and *RFG* map to the long arm of chromosome 10, and paracentric chromosomal inversions account for *RET/PTC1* and *RET/PTC3* generation (6). Similarly, *TRK-T* oncogenes, present in about 10% of human PTCs, are generated by structural rearrangements of the *NTRK1* (also named *TRKA*) gene, coding for the

high-affinity nerve growth factor (NGF) receptor. The *TRK-T1* and *TRK-T2* oncogenes are both generated by *NTRK1* fusion with the *TPR* gene. *NTRK1* and *TPR* genes are both located on chromosome 1; therefore, as is this case for *AKAP9-BRAF* fusion, the structural rearrangement is mediated by an intrachromosomal event (7).

Chromosomal rearrangements are typical of PTCs

In PTCs, the prevalence of gene rearrangements, particularly chromosomal inversions, is quite high. This is at odds with

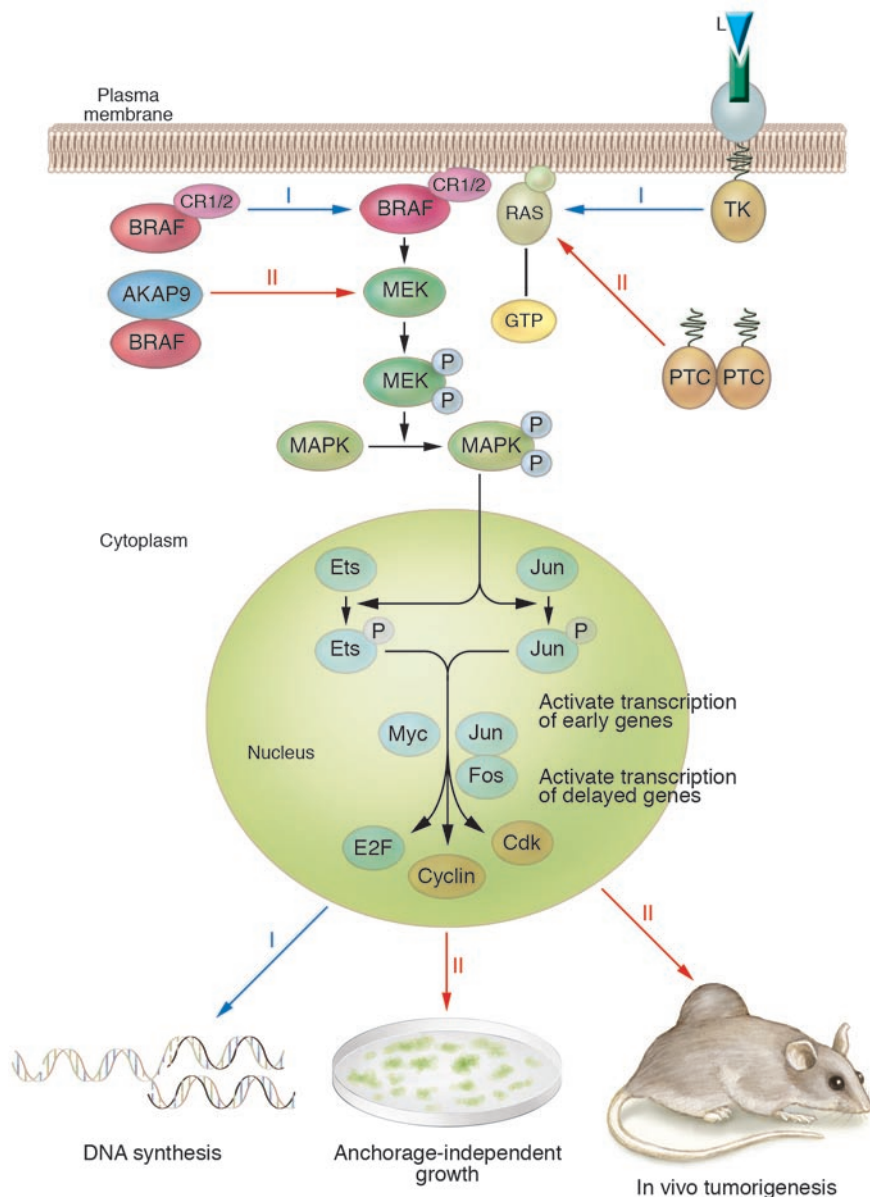


Figure 2

The MAPK pathway. Once activated, tyrosine kinase (TK) receptors activate the monomeric G protein RAS (pathway I), which in turn binds the serine-threonine kinase BRAF by inducing a conformational change that allows its activation (pathway I) and hence activation of the MAPK pathway. The activation of the MAPK pathway results in DNA synthesis in response to the external mitogenic stimulus (pathway I). When the RET/PTC (pathway II) or the BRAF (pathway II) oncogenes are generated through chromosomal rearrangements, activation of the MAPK pathway becomes constitutive, and cells become able to proliferate indefinitely, to grow in an anchorage-independent manner, and to induce tumors after injection into athymic mice (pathway II). MEK, MAPK/ERK kinase; L, ligand.

new lines of research aimed at addressing still unanswered questions. Is the level of transforming ability exerted by the *AKAP9-BRAF* oncogene different from that exerted by *BRAF* point mutants? Indeed, biological differences in the potency of these 2 oncogenic versions of the BRAF protein are expected, since childhood and adult tumors differ in some of their clinical characteristics (i.e., childhood PTCs are often characterized by distant metastases, which are rather rare in the adult).

Among the most intriguing issues to be addressed is the role played by the likely inactivation of the *AKAP9* gene following the paracentric inversion [inv (7)(q21-22q34)] that generates the *AKAP9-BRAF* fusion protein. *AKAP9* is capable of binding the type II regulatory subunit of the cAMP-dependent PKA; intriguingly, the type I regulatory subunit – *RIα* – of PKA is fused to *RET* in the *RET/PTC2* oncogene (17). Thus, the possibility that functional alterations in the PKA pathway are involved in the pathogenesis of PTCs carrying the *AKAP9-BRAF* or *RET/PTC2* oncogenes deserves further investigation. It is also worth mentioning that loss-of-function mutations in the *RIα* regulatory subunit are responsible for the development of the Carney complex, a multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome (18).

The report by Ciampi et al. (2) presents what we believe to be the first example of an intracellular effector in the MAPK pathway activated by recombination occurring in vivo and supports the concept that one specific signaling pathway that leads to MAPK activation plays a major role in the generation of PTCs. At this stage, this pathway is the most attractive target for novel pharmacological intervention in human PTCs.

about 50% of adult PTCs harbor a specific point mutation (V600E, formerly designated V599E) in *BRAF*. In human cancer, *BRAF* mutations only appear more frequently in melanomas (13). V600 maps to the activation segment of the BRAF kinase. Structural analysis has revealed that the V600E mutation constitutively activates BRAF by destabilizing the inactive form of the kinase, thereby shifting the equilibrium toward its active conformation (3). However, prior to this report by Ciampi et al. (2), BRAF activation was considered to be a feature of sporadic, non-radiation-associated PTCs; a negligible frequency of BRAF mutations having been detected in radiation-induced childhood PTCs (14-16).

In this context, this *JCI* study represents a major breakthrough in our knowledge of molecular events involved in PTC initiation. Indeed, it demonstrates that BRAF activation is a common feature of both sporadic and post-Chernobyl thyroid carcinomas and that it is the molecular mechanism underlying BRAF activation that differentiates the 2 types of tumors, with the higher prevalence of point mutations occurring in sporadic PTCs and intrachromosomal inversion responsible for a larger percentage of radiation-induced PTCs.

The identification of the *AKAP9-BRAF* oncogene in post-Chernobyl PTCs represents an important step forward in thyroid cancer research. Certainly, it will foster



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The promise of stem cells in Parkinson disease

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Neurotransplantation as a treatment for Parkinson disease reached the stage of human trials over 15 years ago, but the field, which is still in its infancy, has encountered a number of roadblocks since then, both political and scientific. With hope that stem cells may be used as a new source of dopaminergic neurons to replace the degenerating nerve cells in Parkinson disease looming, it is critical that we learn from the past as we work toward achieving new milestones aimed at making this new therapeutic strategy a reality. One of those milestones, which is an important translational step in the development of stem cell technology and the subject of a report in this issue of the JCI, involves transplanting new dopaminergic cell lines to a primate model of Parkinson disease (see the related article beginning on page 102).

The possibility of repairing the damaged human brain has been a dream of physicians and scientists for decades. Over time it has become obvious that Parkinson disease is a natural first when it comes to tackling this ambitious feat, primarily because the majority of the signs and symptoms appear to result from the progressive loss of cells in a small area known as the substantia nigra, which sits atop the brain stem. These cells make dopamine, which is delivered to a part of the basal ganglia known as the striatum; when nigral neurons die and striatal

dopamine diminishes, the signs and symptoms of Parkinson disease become manifest. Thus, replenishing missing neurons in a limited area of the brain should in theory reverse parkinsonism, making this an attractive approach. But the challenge of actually replacing injured and/or lost neurons in the adult human nervous system has proven to be a daunting task with far more bumps in the road, both political and scientific, than anyone would have anticipated.

Neurotransplantation: trials and tribulations

While stem cell therapy is very much in the forefront when approaches to brain repair and cell replacement therapy are being considered, there is already a substantial body of work in the Parkinson disease field involving

neurotransplantation, including the use of both adult adrenomedullary tissue and human fetal mesencephalic tissue (which is rich in dopaminergic [DA] neurons); the lessons learned should not be ignored. While adrenomedullary transplantation proved to be something of a medical fiasco, with little efficacy and unacceptable morbidity and mortality, a number of the early open label trials with human fetal mesencephalic tissue appeared to be very promising. However, due to a ban on the use of federal funds for research utilizing human fetal tissue imposed by then-President Ronald Reagan, little work was done in this area until President Bill Clinton lifted this moratorium on his second day in office. Not long thereafter, 2 large controlled clinical trials aimed at using fetal human mesencephalic tissue transplanted to the striatum to treat Parkinson disease were launched with federal funding. However, to the surprise of many, both trials failed to show a significant clinical benefit based on their primary endpoint variables (1, 2) in spite of substantial evidence of graft survival based on both autopsy (3) and imaging studies. Unfortunately, a substantial subset of patients also developed persistent excessive movements known as dyskinesias (2). Dyskinesias are typically a consequence of long-term L-dopa therapy, but in the patients

Nonstandard abbreviations used: DA, dopaminergic.

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