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A REVIEW ON BIOMEDICINE AND PHARMACOTHERAPY OF APOPTOSIS

Shelar Priyanka Sanjay[1] , Ms. Sonal B. Shinde[2]

[1]Pratibhatai Pawar College of Pharmacy, Shrirampur
[2]Department Of Quality Assurance Pratibhatai Pawar College of Pharmacy, Shrirampur

ABSTRACT

Apoptosis performs especially vital roles in tumorigenesis thru a range of mechanisms. Apoptosis can be initiated by way of each extrinsic and intrinsic indicators established in and coming from the mitochondria. Antiapoptotic proteins promote tumor progression, and the prevalence and development of tumors are intently associated to antiapoptotic protein expression. As the solely member of the septin gene household with proapoptotic function, apoptosis-related proteins in the TGF-β signaling pathway (ARTS) has obtained sizable interest for its special structure. In contrast, not like different recognized inhibitors of apoptosis protein (IAP) antagonists, ARTS famous a stronger tumor suppressor potential. Recent lookup has proven that ARTS can bind and inhibit XIAP and Bcl-2 directly or help p53 in the degradation of Bcl-XL. Here, we assessment latest advances in the molecular mechanisms by which the proapoptotic protein ARTS, with its special structure, inhibits tumorigenesis. We additionally talk about the possibility of mimicking ARTS to increase small-molecule drugs.

Keywords*: Apoptosis, proaptotic , SMAC , cancer stem cell apotosis*

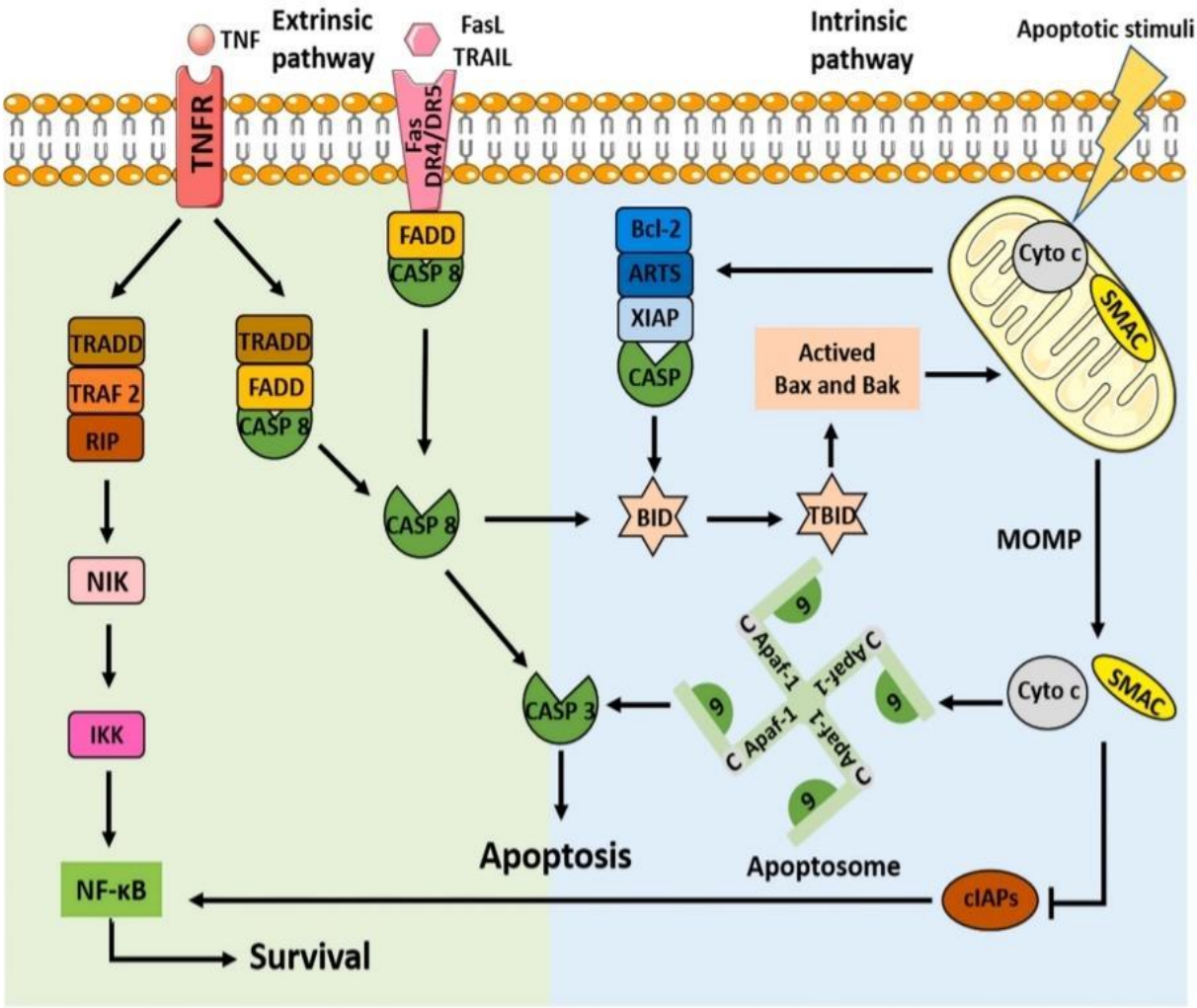
1. INTRODUCTION

Apoptosis is a tightly managed mode of programmed cell death that plays an essential role in the development, tissue homeostasis, and defence in opposition to unwanted, redundant, and potentially dangerous cells [1,2]. It is an active process that entails the activation, expression, and regulation of a series of genes [3]. When apoptosis occurs, a series of apoptotic processes are programmed, such as the eversion of phosphatidylserine outside the telephone membrane, changes in mitochondrial membrane potential (ΔΨm), caspase activation, chromatin condensation, and DNA fragmentation [4–6]. Dysregulation of this process has been implicated in various human diseases, such as immunological and developmental disorders, cardiovascular diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, and cancer [7,8]. Apoptosis can be initiated by extrinsic (death receptor pathway) and intrinsic (mitochondrial signaling pathway) signals centered in and coming from mitochondria [9]. Intrinsic pathways can be activated by means of cellular stress, DNA damage, developmental signaling, oxidative damage, loss of cell adhesion, steroid hormones, and loss of survival factors and are the primary mechanisms by which cells are eliminated during normal organismal development [10,11]. In contrast, extrinsic pathways' are activated by ligands such as Fas ligand (FasL), tumor necrosis issue (TNF), and TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL), which bind to their apoptotic receptors, Fas receptor (CD95), TNF receptor (TNFR), and TRAIL receptor (DR4/DR5), respectively (Fig. 1) [12,13]. Caspases are a household of cysteine proteases that play central roles in apoptosis [9]. Both pathways prompt caspases in a cascade that culminates in the cleavage of more than one mobile proteins and telephone loss of life [14]. In residing cells, caspase pastime is monitored the usage of inhibitors of apoptosis proteins (IAPs) [15]. IAPs are negatively regulated by way of IAP antagonists, such as the 2d mitochondria-derived activator of caspase/direct inhibitor of apoptosis-binding protein with low (SMAC/Diablo), high-temperature requirement serine protease A2 (Omi/HtrA2), and apoptosis-related protein in the remodeling increase thing (TGF)-β-β signaling pathway (ARTS) [16]. The human septin four gene (Sept4) is aa member of the septin household of nucleotide-binding proteins that encodes two principal protein isoforms: Sept4_i1 (H5/PNUTL2) and Sept4_i2/ARTS [17]. Septins have historically been studied for their position as mobilephone division cycle regulatory proteins, however they have additionally been implicated in diverse functions, consisting of cytoskeletal reorganization, spermatogenesis, and filament-forming skills [18]. Disruption of septin characteristic disturbs cytokinesis and effects in the formation of giant multinucleated or polyploid cells [19]. ARTS is derived from the choice splicing of Sept4 and is the solely splice variant with proapoptotic protein feature [20]. Unlike different septins that are localized to actin-rich areas or the cytosol, ARTS resides in the mitochondrial outer membrane (MOM) [16]. Although ARTS used to be at the beginning found in cells prompted for apoptosis through TGF-β, it was once later observed to act downstream of almost all of the apoptotic stimuli tested, inclusive of cure with etoposide,arabinoside (Ara-c), staurosporine (STS), nocodazole, UV radiation, and TNF-α [21]. Cancer, the 2nd main purpose of demise worldwide, is a serious hassle that threatens human life, and the range of deaths and incidences is growing each and every 12 months [22]. The shut hyperlink between apoptosis and tumorigenesis is nicely recognized. Understanding the molecular mechanism by way of which the novel proapoptotic protein ARTS regulates apoptosis offers a promising future for tumor prediction and drug development. Currently, information have proven that ARTS expression is absent or notably decreased owing to epigenetic silencing in extra than 70 percent of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) and 50 percent of lymphoma patients [23,24]. Therefore, in this review, we spotlight two distinct proapoptotic methods in which ARTS is implicated in tumorigenesis:(1) ARTS binds and inhibits the X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis (XIAP)

and B-cell lymphoma-2 (Bcl-2) immediately with its novel and special C-terminal domain, and (2) ARTS cooperates with p53 to inhibit Bcl-XL in the mitochondria. In addition, the regulatory consequences of ARTS on stem cells (SCs) have been the focal point of our discussion.

2. THE ROLE OF APOTOSIS DURING TUMORIGENESIS

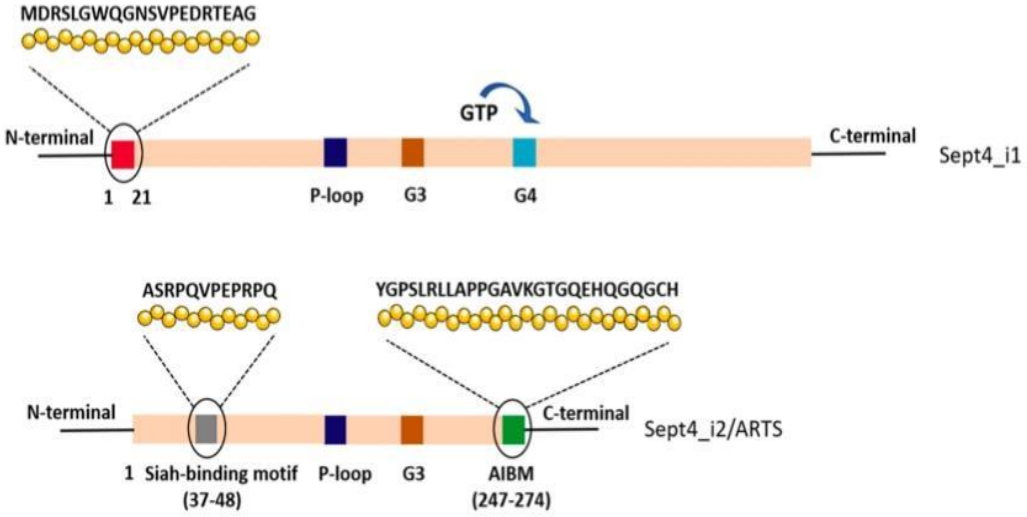
Cancer cells are characterised via uncontrolled proliferation and apoptosis evasion [25]. A key position of apoptosis is defending the physique from cancer. Matrix detachment and cells at chance of transformation end result in the induction of apoptosis; in different words, apoptosis have to be inhibited at more than one ranges for most cancers initiation and development [26,27]. Malignant cells can decrease apoptosis or apoptosis resistance in many ways. In general, the mechanisms by using which evasion of apoptosis occurs can be roughly divided into (1) overexpression of antiapoptotic proteins and under expression of proapoptotic proteins, (2) expanded



[Fig.1 Schematic of external and internal signaling of the apoptosis pathway. Most death receptors recruit FADD and pro-caspase 8 in cells after binding to their corresponding ligands. Activated caspase 8 can either activate the mitochondrial signaling pathway by cleaving BID, or directly activate caspase 3 to mediate apoptosis. However, extrinsic pathways involved in TNF/TNFR are different. On the one hand, TNF can recruit TRADD, FADD and pro-caspase 8, thereby activating caspase 8; on the other hand, it combines with TRADD, TRAF2 and RIP to activate NIK. Activated NIK in turn activates IKK through phosphorylation, releasing NF-κB, which ultimately promotes cell survival. It is worth noting that SMAC released by mitochondria can inhibit NF-κB signaling pathway by degrading cIAPs.] expression of IAPs, (3) decreased expression of caspases, (4) defects or mutations in p53, and 5) impaired demise receptor signaling [28]. Notably, these mechanisms are at once concerned in tumorigenesis. Recent research have proven that ARTS can promote apoptosis in a couple of ways, thereby attenuating tumor aggressiveness and inhibiting associated angiogenesis [12]. Therefore, it is necessary to in addition elucidate thethe relationship between apoptosis and tumorigenesis, in particular the regulation of ARTS in carcinogenesis. Insights into these mechanisms can guide therapeutic strategies to enhance tumor results by way of focused on ARTS.

3. UNIQUE STRUCTURAL FEATURES ENDOW ARTS WITH PROAPTOTIC PROPERTIES

The structural composition of normal septin proteins consists of a conserved central GTP-binding domain, variable N-terminal region, and polybasic place that binds to phospholipids [29]. Most septins additionally have a C-terminus envisioned to be a coiled coil [30]. Similarly, as splicing merchandise of Sept4, each ARTS and Sept4_i1 septin proteins can be divided into three parts: an unstructured N-terminal domain, central GTPase domain, and disordered C-terminal location (Fig. 2). Despite their close homology, solely ARTS is placed in the mitochondria and can promote apoptosis [31]. An in-depth exploration of the motives for these differences suggests that they have a integral relationship with the structural traits of ARTS. Sept4_i1, a GTP-binding protein, incorporates a central GTPase area that is catalytically energetic and can hydrolyze GTP [32]. In contrast, even though ARTS consists of an equal GTPase domain, its shape stays incomplete. Several research have suggested that the GTPase sequence of ARTS lacks the G4 domain; thus, it may no longer be in a position to catalyze GTP [20,33]. However, this is presently solely a hypothesis. Interestingly, Gottfried et al. mentioned that mutations in the GTPase area of ARTS impair its apoptotic undertaking [34]. For example, one mutant assemble of ARTS (M-ARTS) consists of three mutations in the conserved P-loop domain; therefore, it failed to spark off caspase-3 and induce apoptosis in the presence of TGF-β [33]. Therefore, we conclude that the P-loop area in ARTS may also be vital for preserving its core shape and activating apoptotic signaling pathways, regardless of its feature in GTP hydrolysis [20]. Furthermore, the precise proapoptotic useful recreation of ARTS may additionally be associated to its capability to homologously oligomerize and structure amyloid filaments in vitro [35].Evidence suggests that strange rules of apoptosis is worried in tumorigenesis [8]. For instance, in ALL, methylation of the ARTS gene promoter is the essential mechanism for the discount in ARTS expression, and loss of ARTS expression may additionally suppress the apoptosis of most cancers cells[23]. However, research have proven that the ARTS P-loop coding place is now not often mutated in lung, gastric, colon, and hepatocellular carcinomas and that the deregulation of apoptosis in these cancers does not rely on mutations in the ARTS gene . Therefore, even though the P-loop area is regarded to play a critical function in telephone apoptosis, its association with tumorigenesis requires in addition study. It is viable that mutations except the P-loop area can also lead to inactivation of the.proapoptotic feature of ARTS to promote most cancers cellphone survival or that the proapoptotic potential of ARTS is associated to its expression degree in tumors. Further research are required to decide whether or not the special function of ARTS is associated to this conjecture. Sequence evaluation of the amino acids printed that the N-terminus of ARTS used to be comparable to that of Sept4_i1, each of which had been disordered.However, the N-terminal sequence of ARTS lacked the first 20 residues found in Sept4_i1 [20]. Multiple strains of proof point out that the association of some septins with membranes can be attributed to the interaction of N-terminal polybasic stretches with anionic phospholipids[14]. The binding between them generally happens in a polybasic sequence that precedes 9 residues earlier than the P-loop. This polybasic location is known to bind at once to phosphatidylinositol diphosphate (PtdInsP2) and phosphatidylinositol triphosphate (PtdInsP3), and specially confers the membrane-binding capacity of the mammalian SEPT4_i1 protein [12]. This is due to the fact phosphatidylinositol and septins preferentiallypreferentially phosphorylate phosphatidylinositol when sure to the membrane. However, a clear perception of the mechanisms underlying thethe connection between ARTS and MOM has no longer but been established. Further lookup is wanted to make clear the mechanism of ARTS localization in the mitochondria, which will furnish a new thinking for our subsequent in-depth perception of its proapoptotic function. Similar to the N-terminal domains, the C-domains of specific septins differ radically in their sequence and structure. The C-terminal domains of most septins commonly consist of sequences attribute of coiled coils, which play an essential function in stabilizing oligomeric constructions and protein–protein interactions. As with most septins, the imperfect coincidence between the two turns of heptad repeats and the two turns of the canonical α-helix of Sept4_i1 reasons the two helices to tangle together, forming a left-handed supercoil [32]. The C-terminus of Sept4-i1 consists of a 2nd proline-rich sequence observed via an uninterrupted leucine and isoleucine repeat each seven amino acid residues [21]. In contrast, the C-terminal area of ARTS does no longer have a coiled coil however as a substitute has a unique, pretty disordered sequence. This special sequence makes ARTS structurally greater bendy than different septins,providing ARTS with extra possibilities to engage with different proteins.

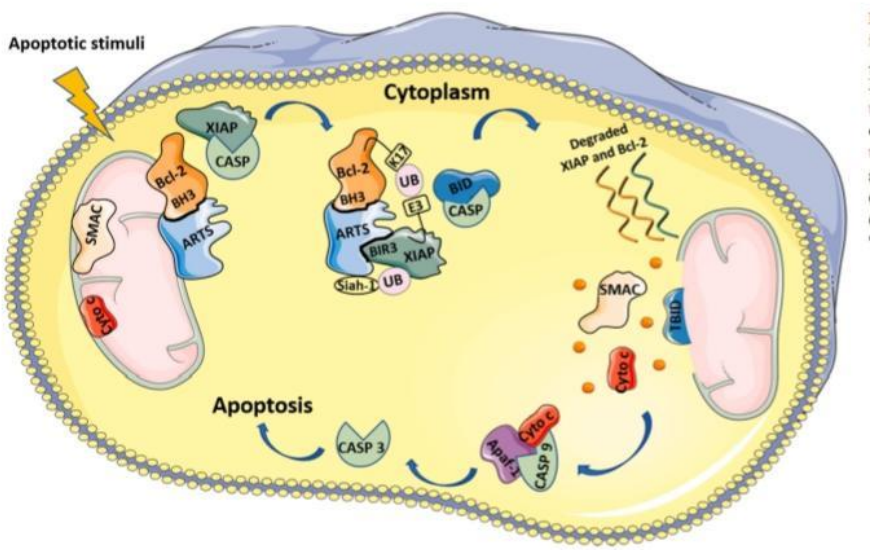


[Fig. 2. Protein structure of the Sept_i1 and Sept4_i2/ARTS. A schematic representation of the Sept4 protein showing a GTP-binding domain, a N-terminal region and another C-terminal region. The G-domain includes three common GTP-binding motifs (G1/P-loop, G3 and G4), of which G4 is important for the selective binding of GTP. Sept4_i1 has an additional 20 amino acid residues at the N-terminal, while ARTS has a unique XIAP binding sequence (AIBM) and a Siah-binding motif.]

4. ARTS PROMOTES APOTOSIS THROUGH THE DEGRADATION

As most important inhibitors of caspases, IAPs often consist of eight members: NAIP, cIAP1, cIAP2, XIAP, survivin, livin, BRUCE, and ILP2. Every IAP consists of at least one BIR, which serves as a protein–protein interaction area [27]. XIAP is the solely member of the IAP household that directly binds to and inhibits caspases [28]. Furthermore, XIAP promotes caspase degradation mediated via the ubiquitin–proteasome system (UPS). XIAP includes three BIR domains that bind caspases 3, 7, and 9, a ubiquitin-associated (UBA) area succesful of binding polyubiquitin conjugates by using lysine 63, and a ubiquitin ligase zinc-finger (RING) domain that bestows ligase undertaking of E3-ligase [17,29]. As described previously, ARTS binds to the XIAP/BIR3 area by a special AIBM sequence. Some experiments have verified that amino acids E314 and W310 in BIR3 are required for SMAC binding to XIAP; however, mutations in these precise amino acids do now not forestall ARTS binding to BIR3 [20,11]. In addition, mannequin prediction evaluation printed that ARTS interacts with residues in BIR3 (amino acids 277–292) that differ from these worried in SMAC binding [10]. This suggests that the specific sequence in BIR3 that binds to ARTS can't have interaction with SMAC; in different words, the binding websites of ARTS and SMAC in XIAP/BIR3 are close, however do now not overlap . Notably, whilst SMAC binds to each XIAP and cIAPs, it can solely degrade cIAPs to inhibit the pro-survival NF-κB signaling pathway. In contrast, ARTS can selectively degrade XIAP by the UPS [31]. Consistent with this, ARTS-null mice exhibit increased XIAP expression and exceptionally accelerated lymphomagenesis, whereas SMAC-deficient mice do no longer showcase spontaneous tumorigenesis [32]. Importantly, in vitro research have indicated that the E3 ligase Siah-1 (seven in absence homolog 1) is imperative for the ubiquit and degradation of XIAP [13]. A Siah-binding motif is current on the surface of ARTS (Fig. 2), which acts as a molecular bridge connecting Siah-1 and XIAP, thereby focused on it for destruction. Although ARTS can stimulate E3 ligase endeavor of XIAP in some contexts, this is now not required (Fig. 3). The experimental outcomes confirmed that Siah-1 over expression extensively elevated the ubiquitination of XIAP, however now not ARTS-knockdown (KD) cells [13].Another team of key apoptotic molecules is the Bcl-2 household of proteins, which regulates the steadiness and integrity of the MOM. It is particularly essential for the launch of cytochrome c (Cyto c) and activation of caspases downstream of the mitochondria [24]. Bcl-2 household members can be categorised as pro- or antiapoptotic in accordance to the number of their Bcl-2 homology (BH) domains [15]. The stability be tween the expression degrees of proapoptotic and antiapoptotic protein regulators is key to figuring out whether or not cells endure apoptosis. Interestingly, ARTS at once binds to the BH3 area of Bcl-2 to shape the XIAP–ARTS–Bcl-2 complex. XIAP acts as an E3 ligase for Bcl-2 and lysine 17 is the fundamental ubiquitin acceptor in Bcl-2 [17]. XIAP binds to and ubiquitinates lysine 17 in Bcl-2, which in flip degrades Bcl-2 by means of the UPS [17]. Therefore, ARTS is the solely twin antagonist of XIAP and Bcl-2 that initiates apoptosis. In residing cells, XIAP localizes to the cytosol, where it binds and inhibits caspases to stop apoptosis. ARTS and Bcl-2 live in the MOM. In response to upstream apoptotic stimuli,.ARTS translocates to the cytosol in a caspase-independent manner and binds XIAP. The binding of ARTS to XIAP downregulates caspases sure to XIAP, which helps the cleavage of proapoptotic proteins such as BID [31]. We refer to caspase-induced cleavage of BID as truncated BID (TBID), which can both immediately bind Bax/Bak to set off mitochondrial outer membrane permeability (MOMP) or, collectively with mitochondria-specific phospholipid cardiolipin, promote Bax/Bak oligomerization [16,27]. Furthermore, ARTS acts as a scaffold to carry XIAP and Bcl-2 into proximity, thereby accelerating their ubiquitination and degradation [17]. The degradation of XIAP and Bcl-2 reduces the threshold of apoptosis and similarly enhances caspase activity, thereby contributing to the opening of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore (MPTP). Thus, SMAC and Cyto C are launched from the mitochondrial intermembrane house into the cytosol, and Cyto C varieties an “apoptosome” with apoptotic protease-activating factor-1 (Apaf-1) and pro-caspase 9, ensuing in the activation of caspase 9 [31]. In turn, caspase 9 can similarly prompt and cleave caspase-3, triggering irreversible apoptosis [19]. Therefore, we can conclude that ARTS acts during the initiation phase, whereas SMAC acts at some point of the amplification stage of apoptosis (Fig. 3). In addition, their expression is carefully associated with tumor progression, recurrence, and poor prognosis after chemotherapy and radiotherapy [16]. Collectively, these effects demonstrated that the development of small-molecule drugs that mimic ARTS is a promising cancer therapeutic strategy. Much effort has been dedicated to designing ARTS mimetics that can directly bind ARTS-unique sequences in the XIAP/BIR3 domain.

As described above, expression of the C-terminal 27 residues of ARTS is sufficient to bind BIR3 and set off apoptosis. Multiple studies have confirmed that AIBM-based peptides minimize XIAP levels and induce apoptosis in cancer cells thru the activation of caspase-9 and caspase-3, especially Pep3 (amino acids 266–274), which has the strongest ability to promote apoptosis in leukemia, T-cell leukemia, and cervical most cancers cells [23,17]. These results provide proof of concept for the feasibility of growing ARTS-based anticancer therapeutics. A4, the first ARTS-mimetic small molecule, stimulates polyubiquitination, the UPS-mediated degradation of both XIAP and Bcl-2, and apoptosis. Increased activity of cleaved caspase-9 and multiplied levels of cleaved caspase-3 were detected in a variety of tumor cells upon treatment with A4, which used to be associated with a decrease in phone number [18]. Targeting the degradation of specific proteins has emerged as a promising approach in cancer therapy, with the advantage of lowering systemic drug concentrations and possible accompanying cytotoxic side effects [19]. Although the ARTS mimetic developed primarily based on this principle still requires more scientific experiments to verify its indication and safety, it undoubtedly gives a promising starting point for the treatment of tumors with excessive XIAP and Bcl-2 expression levels.



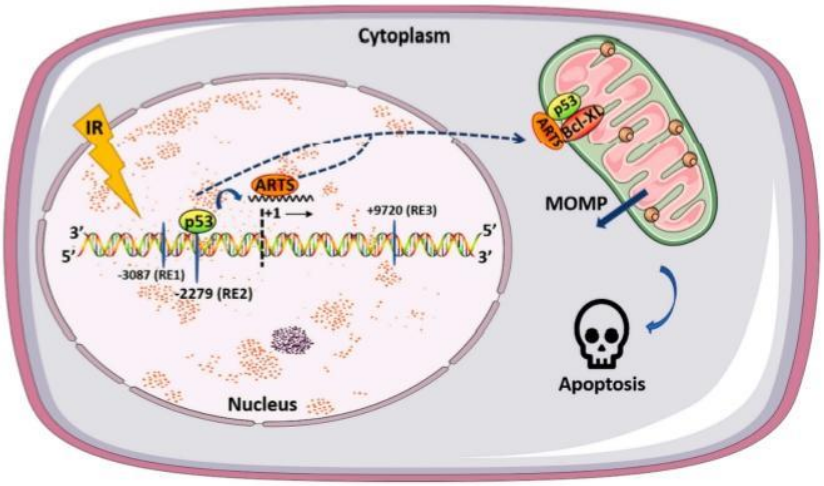
[Fig. 3. Model for ARTS as a dual proapoptotic inhibitor. Stimulated by apoptotic signaling, ARTS recruits the E3 ligase activity of Siah-1 to XIAP. As a scaffold, ARTS can not only promote the apoptosis of XIAP, but also mediates the degradation of Bcl-2 with the help of the E3 ubiquitin ligase function possessed by XIAP itself. Degraded XIAP and Bcl-2 together with cleaved TBID induce activation of non-lethal caspase activity. We term this phase the "initial stage" of mitochondrial apoptosis.]

5. P53 INDUCES ARTS TO PROMOTE APOPTOSIS

The tumor suppressor p53 prevents mutated or broken cells from dividing and indicators them to endure apoptosis via transcriptional regulation, thereby stopping tumorigenesis. It can spark off more than one transcriptional goals in response to cell stress or DNA injury [70]. When most cancers cells are uncovered to low stages of stress, p53 can trigger defensive pro-survival responses such as brief mobile cycle arrest, DNA repair, or the manufacturing of antioxidant proteins that maintain genome integrity and restoration the viability of broken cells [71]. However, p53 can elicit telephone demise or senescence by using regulating the Fas/FasL signaling pathway when cancer cells are subjected to extreme DNA injury stress [72]. In addition, a couple of research have indicated that p53 binds to Bcl-XL thru its DNA-binding domain, upregulates Bax expression, and downregulates the expression of Bcl-2 to promote apoptosis [73,74]. Previously, we hypothesized that solely MDM2 negatively regulates p53 by means of stopping it from activating transcription, targeting it for proteasomal degradation, and expelling it from the nucleus [75]. Hao et al. confirmed that ARTS and p53 play a synergistic position in mitochondria-mediated apoptosis [76]. p53 transcriptionally induces ARTS expression in most cancers cells by way of binding to the ARTS promoter.Consistent with this, γ-irradiation notably multiplied the ranges of p53 and ARTS in the thymi of p53+/+ mice, however now not in p53-/- mice [76]. Furthermore, ARTS interacts with and sequesters p53 in the mitochondria, main to commonplace interactions between p53 and Bcl-XL, and augmented apoptosis. Interestingly, p53 should bind to Bcl-XL, and this interaction used to be notably multiplied when ARTS was once co-expressed in cells. Conversely, ARTS-KD cells exhibit markedly decreased p53-Bcl-XL interactions [76]. Collectively, these effects validated that p53-inducible ARTS can decorate p53-directed mitochondrial apoptosis (Fig. 4). p53 is mutated in about 1/2 of strong tumors, which attenuates the response to radiation remedy and conventional chemotherapy [77]. Therefore, inhibition of p53 antagonists (such as Nutlin-3 and MDM2) can upregulate p53 and promote the expression of proapoptotic proteins. An ongoing find out about discovered that sure small-molecule ARTS mimetics should upregulate p53 in most cancers cells, thereby opening a new window for tumor remedy [31

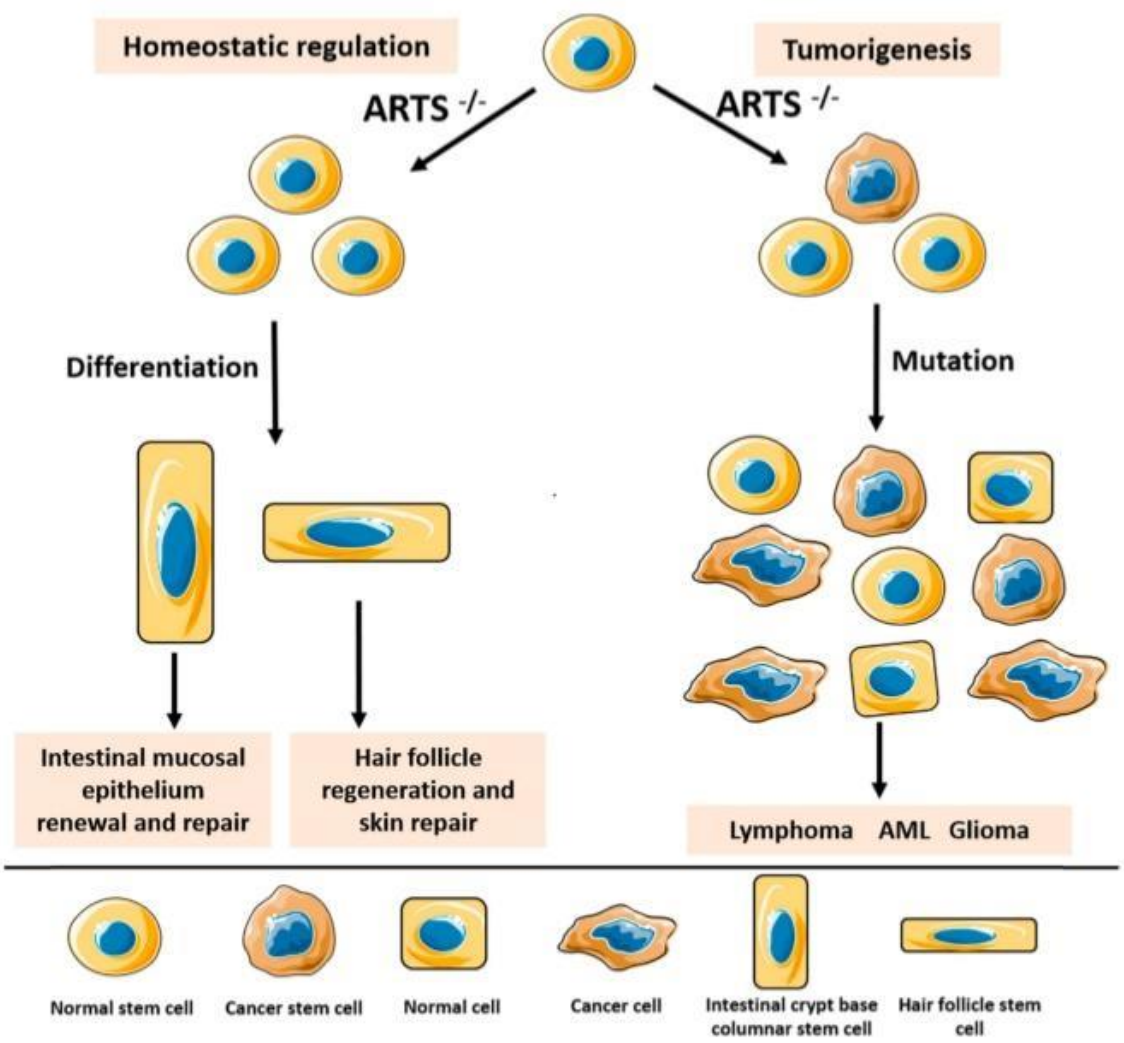
6. ARTS REGULATES CANCER STEM CELL APOTOSIS

The self-renewal and multidirectional differentiation achievable of stem cells (SCs) allows them to exchange cells that die in the course of tissue homeostasis or harm [22]. Increasing the range of SCs can assist restore the physique after injury. However, a massive quantity of SCs may additionally amplify the risk of cancer. ARTS performs an irreplaceable position in regulating SC apoptosis, and a couple of research have counseled that ARTS-deficient micemice exhibit sizable tumor susceptibility [31,28]. Importantly, no increase in mobilephone proliferation was once located in ARTS-null mice, suggesting that the elevated quantity of SCs is due to impaired SC apoptosis, in contrast to differentiated cells [17]. The loss of ARTS-mediated apoptosis leads to an elevated variety of regular SCs, which may additionally be a achievable chance issue for cancer. In addition, some SCs are mutated into cancer stem cells (CSCs), similarly growing the threshold of apoptosis[20]. Consistent with this, ARTS-null mice have extra hematopoietic



[Fig. 4. A schematic for the p53-ARTS interplay in triggering mitochondrial apoptosis. p53MH algorithm analysis revealed three potential p53-responsive elements (p53-REs) on the genomic sequence of the ARTS gene: ± 3087BP and ± 2279BP located before the transcription-start site, and + 9720BP within the intron of the ARTS gene. Upon stimulation by γ-irradiation, p53 transcriptionally activates ARTS expression by associating with its RE2 site. In turn, ARTS recruits p53 to the mitochondria and enhances p53-Bcl-XL interaction, maximizing apoptosis induction.]

stem and progenitor cells (HSPCs) that are resistant to apoptosis. Interestingly, in Sept4/XIAP double-knockout mice, deletion of ARTS-induced resistance of HSPCs to apoptosis and fast lymphoma progression have been suppressed by means of the loss of XIAP feature [24]. This indicates that the tumor suppressor characteristic of ARTS is mostly mediated by focused on XIAP in the context of stem phone apoptosis. As expected, overexpression of XIAP in AMLSCs and glioma SCs correlates with chemoresistance [10,11]. Similarly, mutant HSPCs are appreciably more resistant to X-ray irradiation-induced apoptosis [24]. Downregulation of XIAP in glioma SCs has been observed to extend their sensitivity to radiotherapy [32]. Growing proof suggests that the resistance of CSCs to many traditional treatments bills for their inability to treatment cancers. Using proapoptotic proteins, such as ARTS and SMAC, to goal and get rid of CSCs, instead than without a doubt killing differentiated tumor cells that body the bulk of the tumor, may additionally have emerged as a novel most cancers therapeutic. Notably, we can't bypass that SCs additionally play a quintessential position in tissue homeostasis, repair, and regeneration [33]. ARTS is a quintessential limiting



[Fig. 5. Proposed model for the role of ARTS in tumorigenesis homeostatic regulation. Loss of ARTS has two diametrically opposed consequences in humans by regulating stem cells. Loss of ARTS-mediated apoptosis results in increased numbers of normal stem cells. Due to the addition of cellular targets that can be mutated, some stem cells are mutated into cancer stem cells, further raising the threshold of apoptosis. This rationally explains how the loss of ARTS leads to rapid tumor progression. But ARTS is also a limiting factor in homeostatic regulation. When the body's homeostasis is out of balance, normal stem cells can rapidly differentiate into intestinal crypt base columnar stem cells and hair follicle stem cells, which play the function of protecting intestinal barrier function and repairing skin and regenerating hair follicles, respectively.]

element that regulates the quantity of intestinal crypt base columnar (CBC) SCs (ISCs) and hair follicle SCs (HFSCs). In Sept4/ARTS-/- mice, increased crypt telephone survival affords safety in opposition to deleterious intestinal barrier loss, stopping vast telephone loss of life and colitis-like disease signs and symptoms [24]. Owing to the accelerated survival fee of HFSCs, hair follicle regeneration and repairability of Sept4/ARTS-/- mice were notably higher than these of Sept4/ARTS+/+ mice after pores and skin injury (Fig. 5) [25]. Taken together, SCs are a double-edged sword; they are critical for fueling homeostasis and regeneration, and even modestly expanded SC numbers can be detrimental, ensuing in tumorigenesis. Therefore, it is imperative to similarly discover how the ARTS/XIAP apoptotic module is implicated in riding SC-dependent tumor initiation, CSC area of interest maintenance, and tumor prevention and treatment.

7. CONCLUSIONS

ARTS is the solely protein in the septin gene household that regulates tumorigenesis thru its proapoptotic function, owing to its special structure. Mutations in any section of the AIBM sequence, P-loop domain, or Siah-binding motif may additionally impair the apoptotic exercise of ARTS. Among the IAP antagonists, solely ARTS can degrade XIAP, a direct inhibitor of caspases. At the equal time, ARTS can additionally serve as a scaffold to mediate Bcl-2 apoptosis the use of the E3 ligase recreation of XIAP. Furthermore, ARTS interacts with and sequesters p53 in the mitochondria, ensuing in increased interplay between p53 and Bcl-XL and accelerated apoptosis. Notably, ARTS performs an essential physiological position in the rules of CSC apoptosis, and statistics from mice have indicated that ARTS hinders tumorigenesis through killing inappropriate stem

cells. Remarkably, a couple of lines of proof have cautioned that ARTS can make bigger the sensitivity of most cancers cells to typical chemotherapeutic pills and limit tumor resistance to radiotherapy. Considering the plethora of medical statistics on the expanded ranges of antiapoptotic proteins in some tumors, incorporating ARTS might also additionally play an essential physiological position in the regulation of most cancers stem cellphone apoptosis, which affords a robust mechanistic groundwork for new ARTS-based therapies. Therefore, small molecule dealers that mimic ARTS have the workable to promote tumor mobilephone apoptosis and eradicate most cancers stem cells, thereby assuaging tumor development and recurrence. However, lookup on ARTS mimetics is nonetheless in the theoretical stage and its particular medical utility is worthy of in addition exploration. In conclusion, we propose that ARTS mimetics signify promising drug candidates for future improvement and supply a promising beginning factor for the improvement of precision oncology.

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