



Research Project Proposal

Academic year 2018-2019

Project Nº 7

Title: Role of the transcription factor KLF15 in the etiopathogenesis of cholangiocarcinoma: new diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic strategy

Department/ Laboratory

Liver Diseases Group,
Department of Hepatology and Gastroenterology
Biodonostia Health Research Institute (Donostia University Hospital)
Paseo del Dr. Begiristain s/n
20014 Donostia - San Sebastian

Director 1: Dr. Jesus Maria Bañales

Contact: jesus.banales@biodonostia.org

Tel: +34 627401179 (Mobile) / +34 943006067 (Office)

Codirector: Dr. Pedro Miguel Rodrigues

Contact: pedro.rodrigues@biodonostia.org

Tel: +351 914623074 (Mobile) / +34 943006125 (Office)

Summary

Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) includes a heterogeneous group of biliary malignant tumors characterized by dismal prognosis. Incidence is increasing worldwide, becoming a significant health problem. The etiopathogenesis of CCA remains largely unknown. Therefore, there is an urgent need to unveil the mechanisms involved in its development and progression in order to find new therapeutic targets and early diagnostic/prognostic biomarkers. Krüppel-like factors (KLFs) are a family of transcription factors that regulate different cellular processes and their expression and/or activities are altered in different diseases, including cancer. However, the role of KLFs in CCA remains totally unknown. Our preliminary data indicate that KLF15 expression is markedly decreased in CCA human cells lines, as well as in tumor tissue of patients (n=104), compared to normal conditions. Importantly, KLF15 expression correlated with tumor differentiation and with progression-free survival in CCA patients. Here, we hypothesize that KLF15 may have a prominent role in cholangiocarcinogenesis, being a potential biomarker and therapeutic target.

Aims:

1. Analysis of KLF15 expression in CCA and normal human liver tissue and correlation with clinicopathological features.
2. Determination of the role of KLF15 in the pathogenesis of CCA *in vitro* and *in vivo*.
3. Investigation of the role of KLF15 in normal human cholangiocyte biology.

Methodology:

1. CCA and normal liver samples from 3 large international cohorts.
2. Cell culture of CCA cells and normal human cholangiocytes.
3. Orthotropic tumor xenografts (mice).
4. CRISPR/Cas9 technology and lentiviruses overexpressing KLF15.
5. Proliferation, cell cycle and cell death assays.
6. Expression analysis (qPCR, WB, IHC).



yes	X
no	

Does the project include the possibility of supervised animal manipulation to complete the training for animal manipulator?