

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Histone deacetylases are required enzymes for cell viability, but are also targeted by chemotherapeutic small molecule inhibitors in cancer. Uncovering the function of each individual HDAC is necessary to further understand how these enzymes contribute to normal cellular homeostasis through regulation of NRs and other transcription factors such as RUNX1, and how disruption of their activity by HDI may affect normal tissues when trying to eradicate cancer cells. The class I enzyme HDAC3 is required for embryogenesis in a knockout mouse model, demonstrating the importance of this enzyme for life. To by-pass embryonic lethality, a conditional knockout strategy was designed to first delete *Hdac3* in the bone marrow, as this organ is a target of HDI in treatment of leukemia.

The *Mx1-Cre* transgenic model allowed for inducible but transient deletion of *Hdac3*, revealing that loss of *Hdac3* affects stem and progenitor hematopoietic cells, but these populations can recover if *Hdac3* is not constantly deleted. In addition to bone marrow cells, *Mx1-Cre*, being regulated by the interferon response, was also expressed highly in the liver. Transient loss of *Hdac3* in the liver had an unexpected phenotype, which also could recover once *Hdac3* expression returned to the organ. Loss of *Hdac3* increased the hepatic amount of neutral lipid and decreased glycogen levels, identified by histochemical analysis. Individual hepatocytes also became hypertrophic, which correlated with increased organ size. As most drugs currently on the market must go

through the liver for metabolism and detoxification, this result is significant if deletion of *Hdac3* caused such a dramatic phenotype. To follow up with this interesting phenotype, a more specific conditional knockout strategy was employed to delete *Hdac3* only in the liver, starting during embryogenesis, using *Alb-Cre*. The effect of *Hdac3* loss was much more dramatic compared to the *Mxl1-Cre* model. Complete deletion of *Hdac3* was observed as early as P17 using *Alb-Cre*, and the results of hepatic hypertrophy and imbalance between lipid and carbohydrate were replicated. Strikingly, the initial loss of *Hdac3* did not affect cell proliferation or induce apoptosis in normal hepatocytes, which differs from the phenotype of cell differentiation and apoptosis with HDAC3 knockdown in cancer cell lines.

Since *Hdac3* is a key component of NR repressor complexes, and the liver is the major site of metabolism regulated by NRs, it was not surprising to find that many genes transcriptionally regulated by NRs were up-regulated due to loss of *Hdac3* in the liver. Surprisingly, *Ppar $\gamma$* , whose expression is usually restricted to adipose tissue, was up-regulated, and specifically, the isoform *Ppar $\gamma$ 2* transcript was increased, which also correlated with increased protein levels and increases in *Ppar $\gamma$*  target genes. Inhibition of *Ppar $\gamma$*  activity with a known *Ppar $\gamma$*  antagonist decreased the amount of lipid accumulation in the liver, demonstrating this NR contributed to the *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* phenotype. Many other signaling pathways were also misregulated due to loss of *Hdac3*, and inhibition of the Akt/PI3K/mTOR pathway with the mTOR inhibitor rapamycin *in vivo* partially reversed the lipid accumulation in the liver, further linking this important pathway to metabolic regulation.

The major enzymatic property of HDAC3 is to deacetylate specific lysine

residues on histone N-terminal tails, and loss of *Hdac3* in the liver demonstrated an overall global increase in histone acetylation, with more specific increases in H4K5, H4K8, and H4K12 residues. These increases were not only apparent at promoter regions of up-regulated genes, but also at regions of the genome, which were not generally affected at the transcriptional level. Global histone acetylation decreased the amount of heterochromatin in *Hdac3*-null nuclei, and this was hypothesized to create greater access to DNA by damage inducing agents, resulting in the accumulation of DNA damage. This hypothesis was supported by *in vitro* data in MEFs which demonstrated increased DNA damage and apoptosis when *Hdac3* was depleted (136). Indeed, *in vivo* data from *Hdac3*-null livers correlated with the *in vitro* data in that by P28, *Hdac3*-null hepatocytes had accumulated multiple sites of endogenously produced DNA damage. When damage was induced by a dose of non-lethal irradiation to whole animals, the livers of *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* mice accumulated a greater amount of DNA damage, which also took longer to repair. These data demonstrate that Hdac3 is required for proper genome maintenance.

The multiple insults to the liver, such as misregulated transcriptional activity by NRs and increased lipid metabolism, stimulated the development of phenotypes related to the liver diseases NAFLD, NASH, and cirrhosis as early as 8 weeks of age in *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* mice. Accompanied by endogenously produced DNA damage, these diseases quickly developed into HCC and resulted in death. Features of the mouse HCC phenotype mimicked the human disease, in relation to such aspects as similar biomarker expression. With most animal models, though, the *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* mice did not exactly recapitulate the human condition.

The data presented in this dissertation defines an important role for Hdac3 in liver homeostasis. Future work on the role of Hdac3 and hematopoiesis will require a more defined approach to studying the role of Hdac3 in specific cellular compartments of the hematopoietic system. *In vitro* data has established that function of Hdac3 is necessary for proper DNA repair, specifically non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) (S. Bhaskara, unpublished). NHEJ is the mechanism by which proper VDJ recombination occurs in B-cells, so it will be interesting to create a specific deletion of *Hdac3* in this cell lineage and analyze any effects on this cellular mechanism. Also, as demonstrated in Chapter III, the transcription factor RUNX1 requires binding to HDAC3 for proper repression of target genes. RUNX1 function has been well-defined in T-cell differentiation, so it will be important to identify any disruption of normal T-cell function in an *Hdac3*-specific knockout in the T-cell lineage, especially in regard to Runx1 transcriptional regulation.

The liver provides an additional model organ for the study of Hdac3 function, not only from a metabolic perspective, but from a proliferation point of view. Initially described in 1931, a 70% partial hepatectomy (PHx) can be performed on rodents, and within one week, the liver can regenerate the lost mass by initiating proliferation of quiescent hepatocytes (reviewed in (452)). It is not true regeneration, as the lobes that are removed do not re-grow; instead, the remaining lobes go through a stage of hyperplasia to enlarge the remaining tissue until the correct liver:body mass ratio is achieved (453). Additionally, the initiation of proliferation is a synchronized process possibly regulated by circadian rhythm, occurring at a similar time in roughly 95% of hepatocytes within 24-48 hours post-surgery (454). This PHx model provides a platform in which to study the role Hdac3 plays in cell cycle regulation, although it may be

complicated based on the background of cellular damage that has already accumulated in *Hdac3*-null livers.

The DNA damage phenotype is an intriguing one, because how the damage occurs in the first place and why it persists over a longer period of time in *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* mice remains in question. One hypothesis is that the DNA damage occurs due to accumulation of ROS as a result of high levels of oxidative stress in *Hdac3*-null livers. *In vivo* treatment of *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* mice with antioxidants such as N-acetylcysteine or taurine, which can scavenge free radicals (455, 456), could possibly delay oxidative DNA damage and further complications such as NASH and HCC. Oxidative damage also leads to DNA lesions as a result of modification of DNA in the presence of ROS. These DNA adducts are usually excised by base excision repair or NER, and can be quantified either within the DNA strand before excision or as an excreted product in urine and feces after excision (457, 458).

The DNA repair pathways involved in the *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* model can be determined in a genetic approach by creating compound knockout mice lacking *Hdac3* in addition to genes involved in preventing genomic instability. One key regulator that is a likely factor in the *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* phenotype is p53. Mice deficient for *p53* expression survive, but develop lymphoma within 3 months of age (459). Crossing *p53*-null mice with *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* mice is hypothesized to accelerate the accumulation of DNA damage early on because cells cannot repair the endogenous DNA damage, thus accumulating mutations faster, possibly mimicking mice in later stages of HCC development. The status of *p53* expression in the *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* mice is currently under investigation, but the expression of *p53*-target miRNAs (460) decreases as development of HCC occurs (S.

Knutson and A. Summers, unpublished data), suggesting loss of *p53* may be occurring over time and contributing to liver cancer incidence.

Cellular hypertrophy, or degenerative ballooning, of hepatocytes is a histological hallmark of NASH, but the mechanism is currently unknown. It was hypothesized that activation of mTOR through the Akt signaling cascade was a mechanism for hepatocyte hypertrophy in *Hdac3*-null livers, but inhibition of mTOR with rapamycin did not prevent or diminish cellular enlargement (Figure 30). Alternatively, activated Wnt signaling or *c-Myc* overexpression have been linked to cellular hypertrophy (461-463), and also occur in the background of *Hdac3* loss in the liver (Figure 43 and Table 8, respectively). The liver is a good target for adenoviral expression of genes or siRNA through tail vein injection in mice (464), so it may be possible to deliver molecules of interest in an *in vivo* setting, and affect these candidate pathways to identify the mechanisms that regulate hepatocyte cell size.

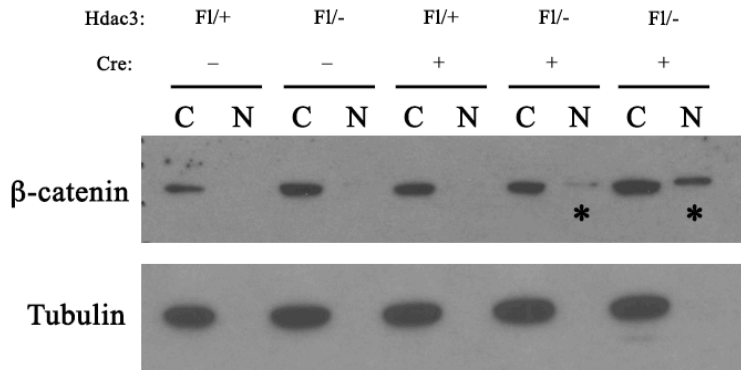


Figure 43. Presence of nuclear  $\beta$ -catenin in P28 *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* mice. Western blot analysis of  $\beta$ -catenin in cytoplasmic (C) and nuclear (N) liver lysate fractions from P28 mice of the indicated genotype. Astericks (\*) denote lanes with nuclear  $\beta$ -catenin.

Oval cell activation in the liver has been a controversial topic in the field, due to the question of where the stem cells actually arise from (are they quiescent in liver, the hematopoietic system, or do hepatocytes de-differentiate?), and what changes or mutations lead them down the road to cancer development. The *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* model may be a beneficial model to study oval cell activation, as it occurs quickly and most likely under a period of hepatic stress. As new methods and markers are developed to study hepatic progenitor cells, these may be applied to the *Alb:Hdac3<sup>fl/-</sup>* mice as well.

Overall, an important biological function of Hdac3 in the liver is to act as a co-repressor for NRs which regulate metabolism in a mouse model. Long-term hepatic disruption of *Hdac3* has detrimental secondary phenotypes, which ultimately lead to HCC. The liver provides a good model organ system in which to study such areas as cell cycle regulation, DNA damage and repair, stem cell activation, and organ homeostasis, while also providing relevant data in regard to an important organ which may be affected by disease and drug treatment. The work presented in this dissertation has also helped to bridge the fields of cellular metabolism and cancer biology, and call into mind possible concern for long-term use of HDI on liver function.

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