

# Blocking DNA production in cancer therapy by targeting the POLθ enzyme

In a recent study, researchers from Joanna Loizou's group from CeMM, the Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, and the Medical University of Vienna investigated the POLθ enzyme and the role it plays in DNA repair. Inhibiting POLθ represents a new approach for developing specific therapies, in particular for patients with BRCA1 mutations. The study, published in *Cell Reports*, shows for the first time that POLθ fills the gaps in single-stranded DNA that excessively occur in a BRCA1-deficient genetic background thus demonstrating its important role in keeping BRCA1 deficient cells alive.

**(Vienna, November 17, 2022)** A key gene that is faulty leading to breast and ovarian cancer is BRCA1 (BRCA1 Breast Cancer Gene 1), that plays an important role in the body's DNA repair mechanisms. BRCA1, once mutated, can cause cancer to develop. According to the [Center for Familial Breast and Ovarian Cancer](#) at the Vienna General Hospital, it is believed that if the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene is mutated, the likelihood of developing breast and ovarian cancer increases to 85% and 53% respectively. While mutations in BRCA1 and BRCA2 support uncontrolled cell growth, these mutations also lead to the destabilization of genetic material in the cell. As a result, these types of cancer cells rely on other repair mechanisms that can compensate for these defects. The dependence of cells with mutated BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes on other genes can be regarded as the Achilles heel of cancer cells since targeting other DNA repair genes can give rise to a synthetic lethal relationship. Joanna Loizou, a former research group leader at CeMM as well as an associate professor at the Comprehensive Cancer Center of the Medical University of Vienna, explains that "synthetic lethality as a therapeutic concept for the treatment of breast and ovarian cancer very specifically prevents the division of cancer cells while allowing healthy cells to be unaffected. Such therapy concepts have advantages over traditional chemotherapy."

## POLθ fills the gap in single-stranded DNA

First authors Anna Schremppf and Sara Bernardo focused on the enzyme POLθ (DNA polymerase theta), which is part of the cell's DNA repair machinery and whose loss is synthetically lethal with BRCA1 mutations. POLθ has been shown to play a key role in repairing DNA double-strand breaks. In their study published in *Cell Reports*, both researchers were able to show that in addition to this role, POLθ fills single-stranded DNA gaps that are generated during DNA replication. POLθ. "We demonstrated a previously undescribed

function for POL $\theta$ , which provides us with a better understanding of its DNA repair mechanism and the important role it plays in DNA replication. By inhibiting POL $\theta$  with drugs, we destabilized the genetic material of cancer cells with mutations in BRCA1, slowing down further cell division and stopping growth,” explains Schrempf.

A similar approach has already been successfully taken in cancer therapy by inhibiting PARP, a protein that – similar to POL $\theta$  – has a synthetically lethal relationship with BRCA1 deficient cells. In clinical applications, PARP-based treatments were found to be very successful, but it was also found that patients developed resistant tumors. “This makes it all the more important to understand the process of our DNA repair mechanisms in detail and to identify additional potential therapeutic pathways,” says Loizou.

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**Photo:** Sara Bernardo (@Dominik Kirchhofer), Joanna I. Loizou, Anna Schrempf (Klaus Pichler, Laura Alvarez/CeMM)

**The Study** “POL $\theta$  processes ssDNA gaps and promotes replication fork progression in BRCA1-deficient cells” was published in Cell Reports on November 17, 2022, DOI: 10.1016/j.celrep.2022.111716

**Authors:** Anna Schrempf\*, Sara Bernardo\*, Emili A. Arasa Verge, Miguel A. Ramirez Otero, Jordan Wilson, Dominik Kirchhofer, Anna M. Ambros, Atilla Kaya, Marcus Wieder, Gerhard F. Ecker, Georg E. Winter, Vincenzo Costanzo, Joanna I. Loizou; \*shared first authors

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**Joanna Loizou** joined CeMM in 2011 and moved to the Medical University of Vienna in 2020 where she remained a CeMM Adjunct PI until 2022. In August this year, she joined AstraZeneca as a Director of Translational Medicine in the UK. She completed her undergraduate studies in the UK, moving there from Cyprus. Subsequently, she commenced PhD work at the University of Manchester, UK, investigating mechanisms of DNA repair. Postdoctoral work followed at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), WHO, France, and the London Research Institute (LRI), Cancer Research UK (CR-UK). Joanna’s group investigated the mechanisms by which cells respond to – and repair – DNA damage to maintain genomic stability and suppress tumorigenesis and other rare hereditary diseases. In 2020, she received an ERC Synergy Grant. Joanna was awarded the Johann Wilhelm Ritter von Mannagetta Prize for Medicine by the Austrian Academy of Sciences in 2020.

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The **CeMM Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences** is an international, independent and interdisciplinary research institution for molecular medicine under the scientific direction of Giulio Superti-Furga. CeMM is oriented towards medical needs and integrates basic research and clinical expertise to develop innovative diagnostic and therapeutic approaches for precision medicine.

Research focuses on cancer, inflammation, metabolic and immune disorders, and rare diseases. The Institute's research building is located on the campus of the Medical University and the Vienna General Hospital.

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**Medical University of Vienna** (MedUni Vienna) is one of the most traditional medical education and research facilities in Europe. With almost 8,000 students, it is currently the largest medical training center in the German-speaking countries. With 6,000 employees, 30 departments and two clinical institutes, 13 medical theory centers and numerous highly specialized laboratories, it is one of Europe's leading research establishments in the biomedical sector. MedUni Vienna also has a medical history museum, the Josephinum.

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For further information please contact:

**Anna Schwendinger**

Head of PR & Communications

**CeMM**

Research Center for Molecular Medicine  
of the Austrian Academy of Sciences

Lazarettgasse 14, AKH BT 25.3

1090 Vienna, Austria

Phone +43-1/40160-70 092

Fax +43-1/40160-970 000

[aschwendinger@cemm.oeaw.ac.at](mailto:aschwendinger@cemm.oeaw.ac.at)

[www.cemm.at](http://www.cemm.at)