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Tyr42 phosphorylation of RhoA GTPase promotes tumorigenesis through nuclear factor (NF)-κB

Jae-Gyu Kim¹, Kyoung-Chan Choi², Chang-Won Hong³, Hwee-Seon Park¹, Eun-Kyoung Choi⁴, Yong-Sun Kim^{4,5}, and Jae-Bong Park^{1,6*}

¹Department of Biochemistry, Hallym University College of Medicine, Chuncheon, Kangwon-do, 24252, Republic of Korea

²Department of Pathology, Chuncheon Sacred Hospital Hallym University, Chuncheon 24252, Republic of Korea

³Department of Physiology, Kyungpook National University School of Medicine, Daegu, Gyeongsangbuk-do 41944, Republic of Korea

⁴Ilsong Institute of Life Science, Hallym University, Anyang, Gyeonggi-do 14066, Republic of Korea

⁵Department of Microbiology, Hallym University College of Medicine, Chuncheon, Kangwon-do, 24252, Republic of Korea

⁶Institute of Cell Differentiation and Ageing, Hallym University College of Medicine, Chuncheon, Kangwon-do, 24252, Republic of Korea

^{*}Corresponding author at: Department of Biochemistry, Hallym University College of Medicine, Chuncheon, Kangwon-Do, Republic of Korea, 200-702. Tel.: +82 33 248 2542; fax: +82 33 244 8425. jbpark@hallym.ac.kr

Abstract

Dysregulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels is implicated in the pathogenesis of several diseases, including cancer. However, the molecular mechanisms of ROS in tumorigenesis have not been clearly elucidated. Hydrogen peroxide activated nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) and RhoA GTPase. In particular, we found that hydrogen peroxide phosphorylated RhoA at Tyr42 *via* Src. P-Ty42 residue of RhoA was a binding site of Vav2, a guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) that activates p-Tyr42 RhoA. P-Tyr42 RhoA then bound to IκB kinase γ (IKKγ), leading IKKβ activation. Furthermore, RhoA WT and Y42E promoted tumorigenesis, whereas RhoA Y42F suppressed it. In addition, hydrogen peroxide induced NF-κB activation, cell proliferation, and expression of c-Myc and cyclin D1 in the presnce of RhoA WT and RhoA Y42E (a phosphomimic), but not of RhoA Y42F (a dephospho-mimic). Indeed, p-Tyr42 Rho, p-Src, and p-65 were significantly increased in human breast cancer tissues and

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