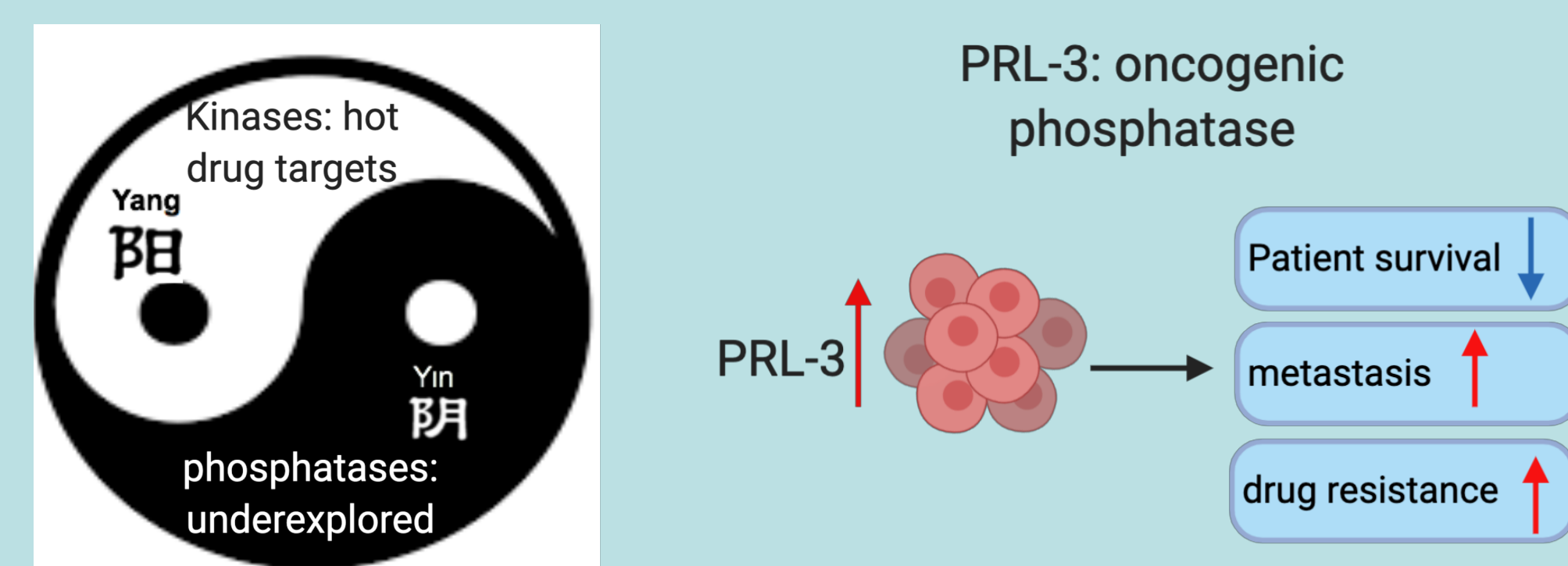


Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase PTP4A3/PRL-3 Drives Migration and Progression of T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

Min Wei, Meghan Green, and Jessica Blackburn

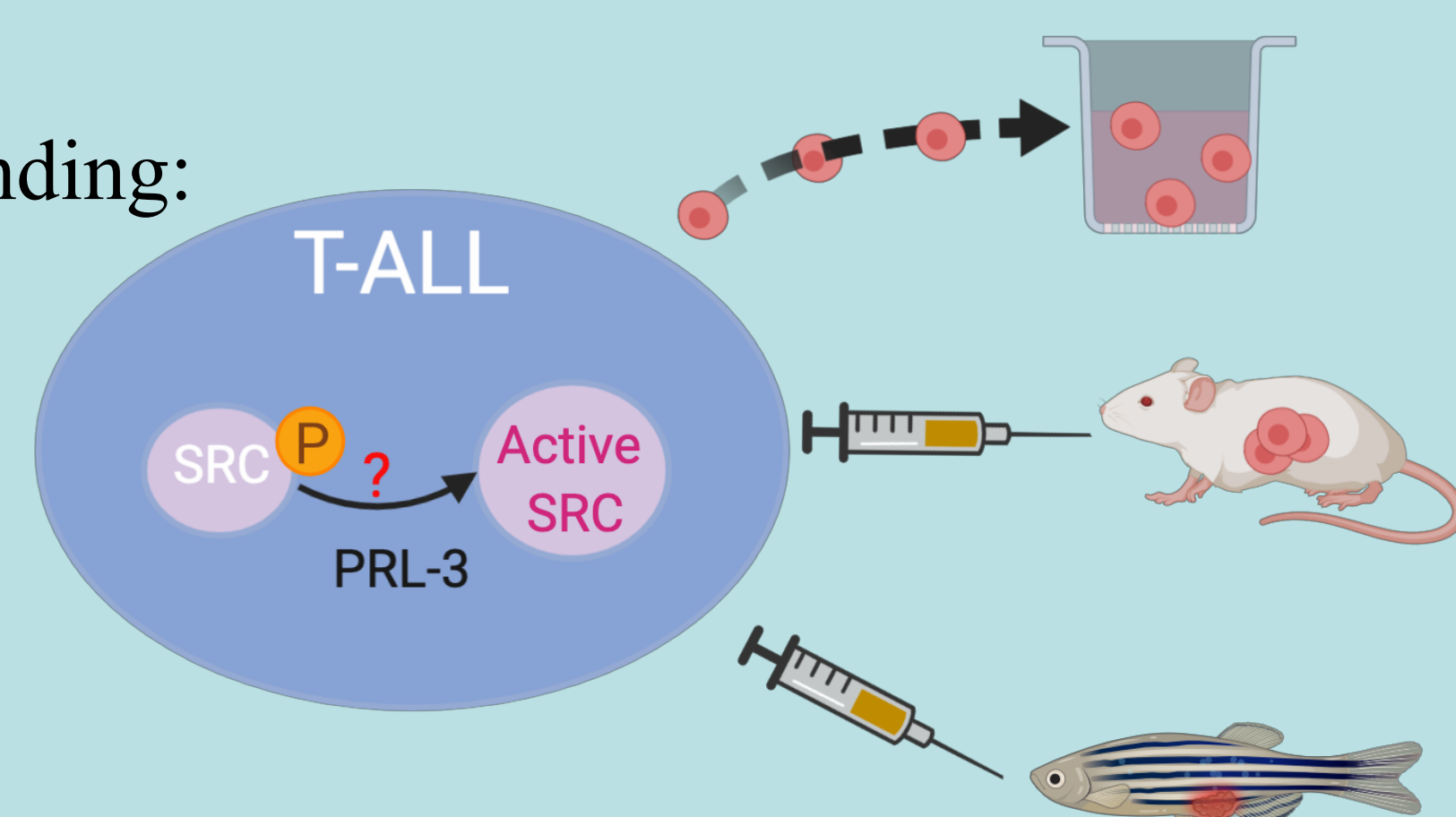
Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, University of Kentucky, 741 S. Limestone, Lexington, Kentucky, 40536; E-mail: mwe245@g.uky.edu

INTRODUCTION



T Hunter, Cell, 1995

Our finding:



METHODS

• **Zebrafish T-ALL model** were generated by injecting linearized Rag2: Myc + Rag2: mCherry with or without Rag2:prl3 in the embryos in the single cell stage as describe in (Blackburn et al., 2012).

• **Xenotransplantation** Jurkat cell were infected with virus encoding shRNA targeting PRL-3 or scramble shRNA (control) for 3 days and selected with puromycin (5 mg/ml) for 2 days. Live cells were sorted by FACS and injected via tail vein into NSG mice (n=9 for each group).

• **BioID2 proximal labeling** BioID2, a biotin ligase, was fused to PRL-3 (BP) and BP is overexpressed in T-ALL cells. Prior to total protein extraction, the T-ALL BP cells were cultured in biotin rich medium for 16hrs. Streptavidin pulldown assay was performed to capture biotinylated proteins, which was further determined by MS.

**POSTDOC
WANTED**

RESULTS

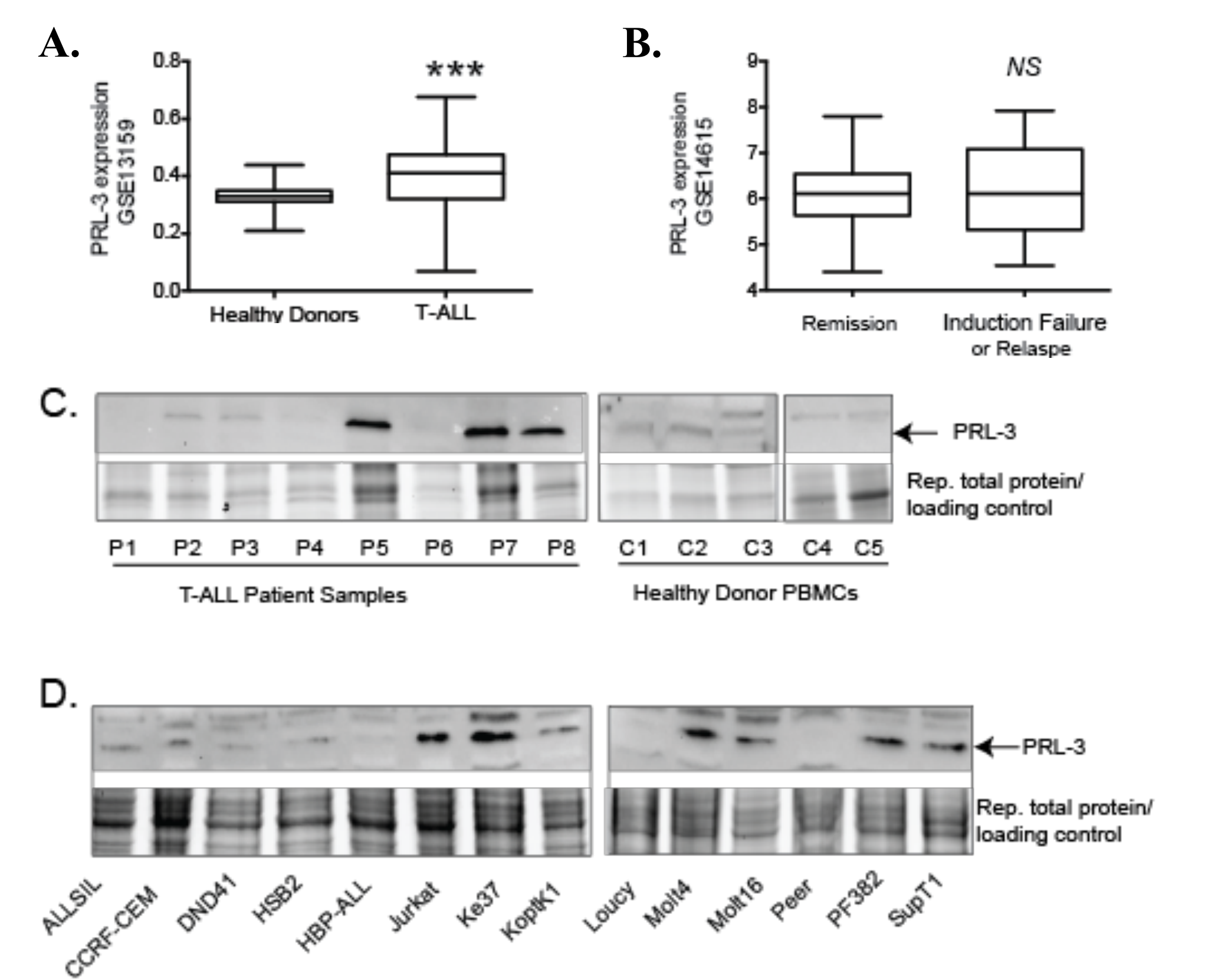


Figure 1. PRL-3 is overexpressed in human T-ALL samples and cell lines.

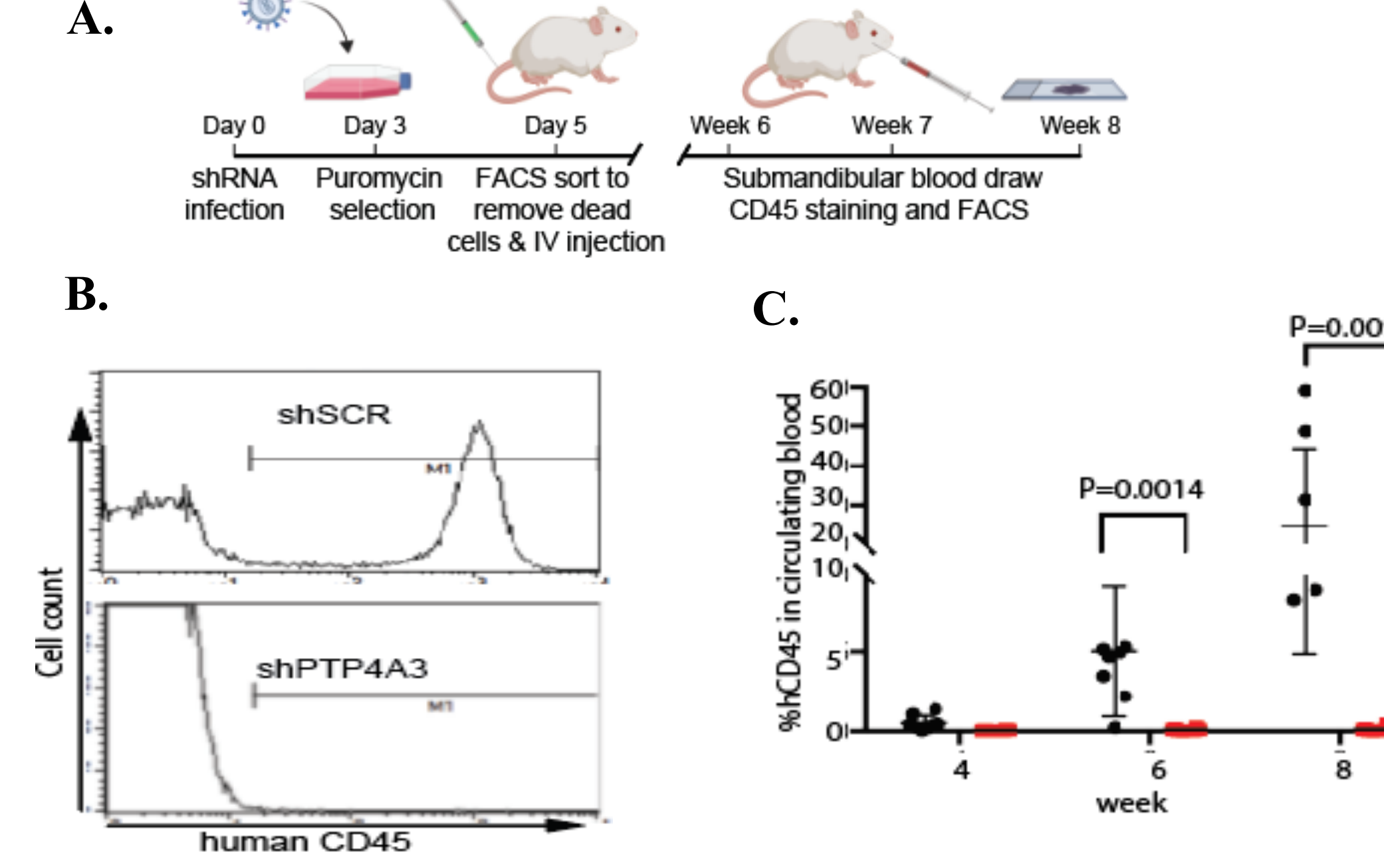
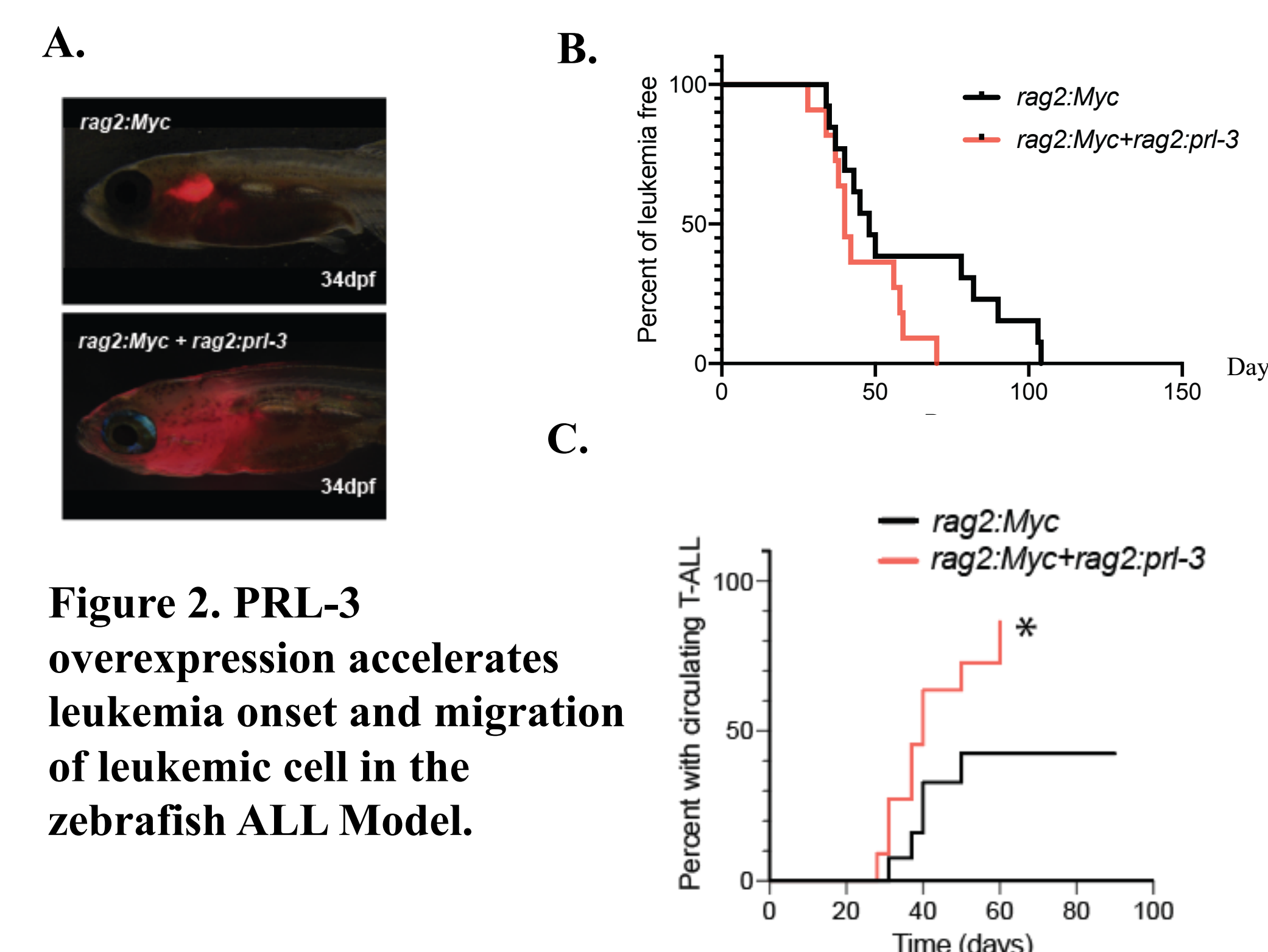


Figure 3 Xenotransplantation of PRL-3 knockdown Jurkat cells showed impaired engraftment and circulation in NSG mice.

RESULTS

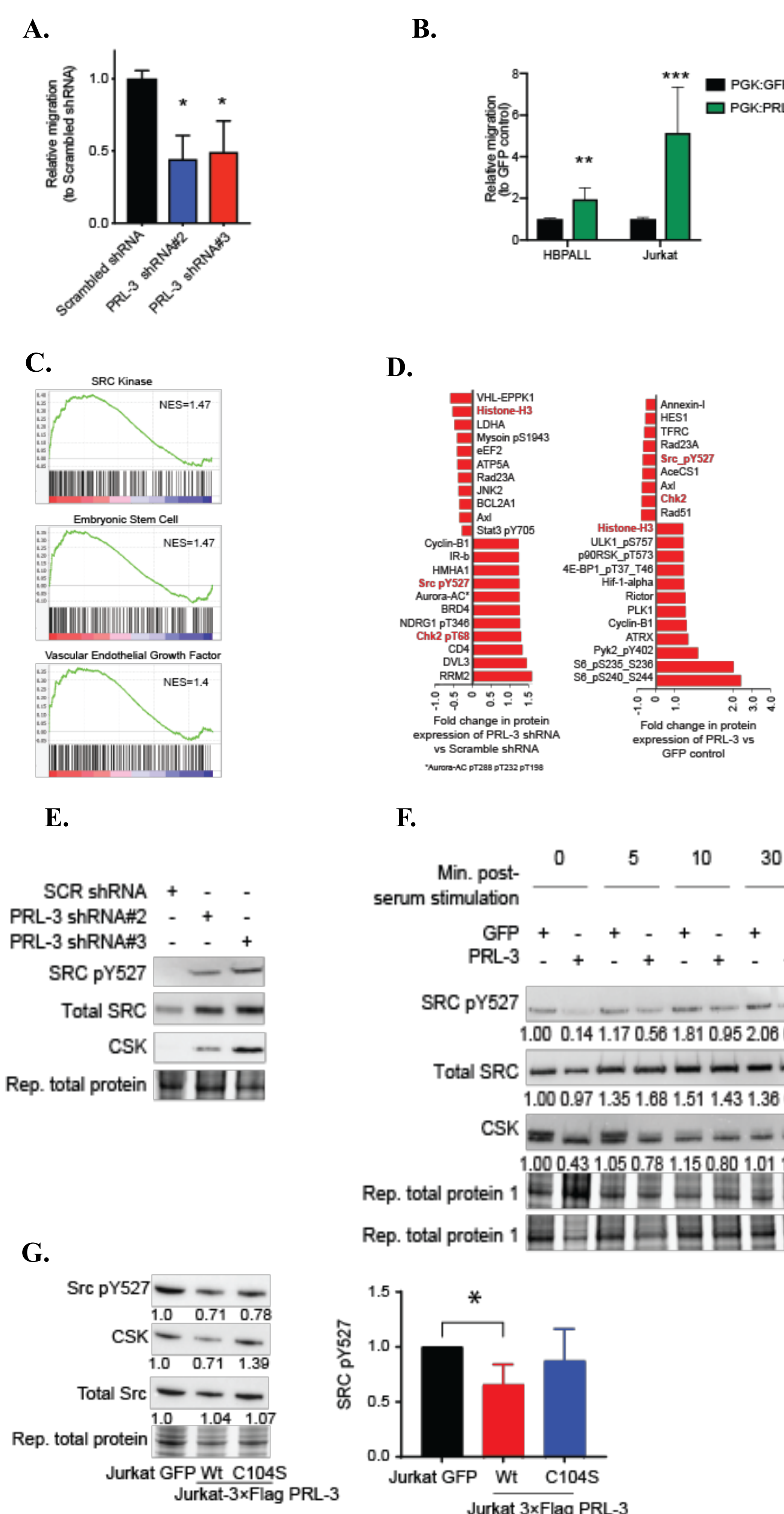


Figure 4. PRL-3 promotes migration via SRC pathway.

RESULTS

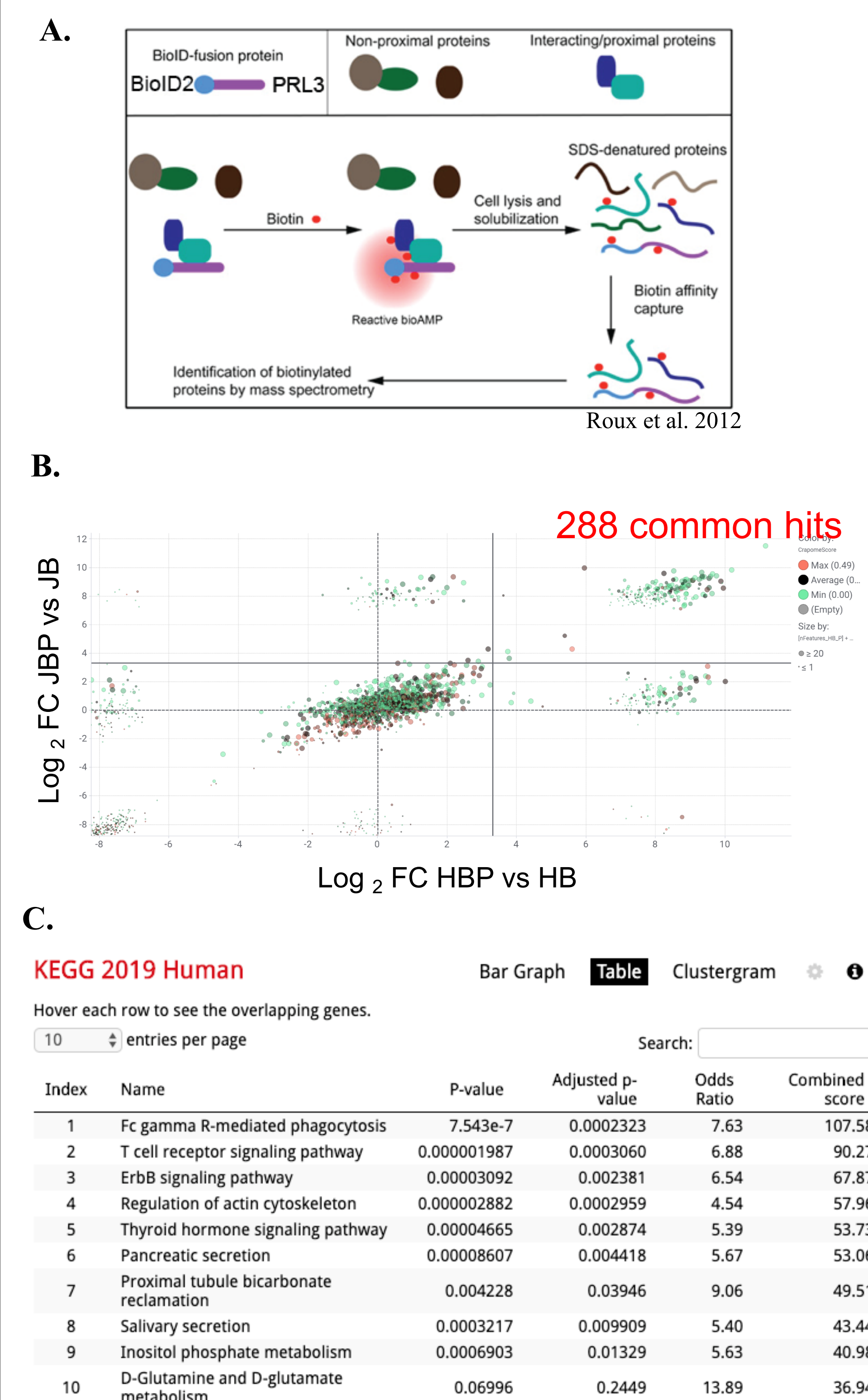


Figure 5 BioID2- based proximal labeling identified PRL-3 interacting protein pool.

Future Directions

- ◆ Identify the mechanism by which PRL-3 modulate SRC pathway
- ◆ Validate the PRL-3 direct targets that promotes migration.

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