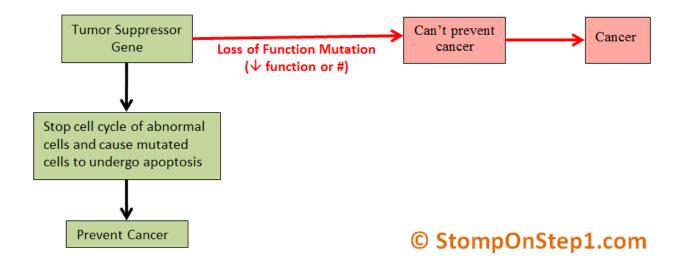
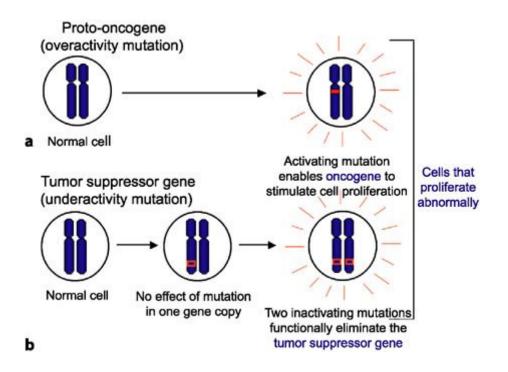
TUMOR SUPPRESSOR GENES:UG SEM 2/SDG

WHAT ARE TSG'S?

Tumor suppressor genes are normal **genes** that slow down cell division, repair DNA mistakes, or tell cells when to die (a process known as apoptosis or programmed cell death). When **tumor suppressor genes** don't work properly, cells can grow out of control, which can lead to **cancer**.





TYPES:

Tumor-suppressor Functions genes

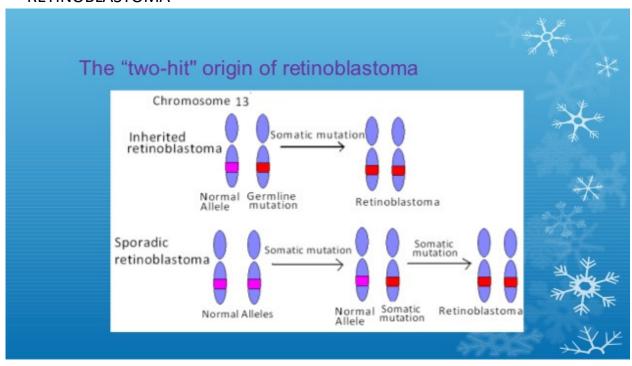
BRCA1/BRCA2	DNA double-strand break repair
p53	Cell-cycle arrest and DNA repair
PTEN	Modulation of cell proliferation
pRB	Transcriptional co-repressor
PARP	DNA base-excision repair
CIP2A	Inhibition of protein phosphatases 2A
RSK	Kinase
TTK/hMPS1	Serine/threonine kinase involved in the mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint

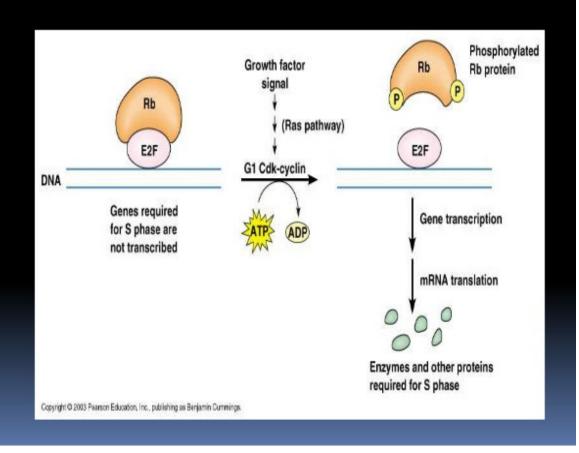
CIP2A: Cancerous Inhibitor of Protein Phosphatase 2A; PARP; Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase; PTEN: Phosphatase and tensin; RSK: Ribosomal S6 kinase.

TWO CATEGORIES:

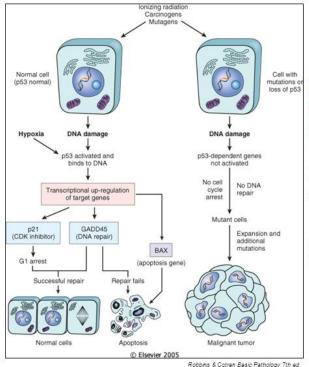
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Category	Gene	Function	Tumor susceptibility if germ line mutation	Comments
ers	p53	Transcription factor	Li-Fraumeni syndrome	Also mutated in 50% of human cancers
	Rb1	Transcriptional regulator	Familial retinoblastoma	Often mutated in other cancers
	APC	Regulates β- catenin function	Familial adenomatus polyposis	Often mutated in sporadic colorectal cancers
Caretaker	BRCA 1	DNA repair	Breast and ovarian cancer	Rarely mutated in sporadic breast cancers
2	BRCA 2	DNA repair	Breast cancer(female and male)	
	MSH2	DNA mismatch	Hereditary non-	Mutation permits

RETINOBLASTOMA





p53 Tumor Suppressor Gene



p53 is the single most common target for genetic insults leading to cancer

DNA damage stabilizes p53 and allows for p53 accumulation

p53 induces p21 (CDKN1A, CIP1, WAF1) to cause cell cycle arrest

