

Poster 57

KSP and MPS1 kinases as potential therapeutic targets for ovarian cancer

Francisca Sampaio^{1,†}, **Carina Gomes**^{1,†}, **João P. N. Silva**¹, **Hassan Bousbaa**¹ and **Patrícia M. A. Silva**^{1,2,3,*}

¹ UNIPRO - Oral Pathology and Rehabilitation Research Unit, University Institute of Health Sciences (IUCS-CESPU), 4585-116 Gandra, Portugal.

² Associate Laboratory i4HB - Institute for Health and Bioeconomy, University Institute of Health Sciences - CESPU, 4585-116 Gandra, Portugal.

³ UCIBIO - Applied Molecular Biosciences Unit, Translational Toxicology Research Laboratory, University Institute of Health Sciences (1H-TOXRUN, IUCS-CESPU), 4585-116 Gandra, Portugal.

[†] these authors contributed equally to this work

* Correspondence: patricia.silva@cespu.pt

Abstract

Background: Ovarian cancer ranks among the top causes of cancer-related deaths in women worldwide [1]. The conventional treatment for ovarian cancer involves surgery and chemotherapy, typically using a combination of paclitaxel and carboplatin [2]. However, despite the initial positive response to this treatment regimen, the development of treatment resistance has emerged as a significant challenge in managing the disease [3]. This scenario underscores the need for the discovery of new biomarkers and potential therapeutic targets and alternative therapeutic strategies for ovarian cancer. **Objective:** The main goal of this study is to explore the potential of targeting mitotic kinases KSP and MPS1 for ovarian cancer treatment. The specific objectives are to analyze the expression of KSP and MPS1 in (i) ovarian cancer cell lines, OVCAR 8 wt and OVCAR 8 R (double resistant to paclitaxel and carboplatin [4]), and (ii) using bioinformatic analyses. **Methods:** The expression of KSP and MPS1 in ovarian cancer cells was evaluated at both mRNA transcript and protein levels using qReal-Time PCR and Western Blotting, respectively. The UALCAN cancer database was used to analyze KSP and MPS1 expression and correlate it with clinicopathologic indicators. **Results:** We found that KSP and MPS1 were overexpressed both at mRNA (OVCAR 8 wt: 4.34 ± 0.61 and 7.64 ± 0.49 , respectively; OVCAR 8 R: 4.65 ± 0.43 and 6.69 ± 1.03 , respectively) and protein (OVCAR 8 wt: 1.74 and 1.97 ± 0.12 , respectively; OVCAR 8 R: 2.30 and 2.55 ± 0.05 , respectively) levels in ovarian cancer cell lines compared to their non-cancer cell line counterpart (HOSE 6.3, normalized as 1). Similar results were obtained from UALCAN analysis for KSP at the protein level. Regarding mRNA expression levels, we found no difference between normal and tumor tissues. **Conclusions:** Our results showed that both KSP and MPS1 are overexpressed in ovarian cancer, highlighting the potential of these kinases as therapeutic targets for ovarian cancer.

Keywords: KSP; MPS1; therapeutic targets; ovarian cancer

Acknowledgments

This research was funded by CESPU—Cooperativa de Ensino Superior Politécnico e Universitário Crl (Grants Ref. upPTXovcar-GI2-CESPU-2022 and Ref. SGA4Cancer-GI2-CESPU-2022 to P.M.A.S and H.B.). J.P.N.S. gratefully acknowledges CESPU (BD/CBAS/CESPU/01/2021) for financial support.

References

1. Sung, H.; Ferlay, J.; Siegel, R.L.; Laversanne, M.; Soerjomataram, I.; Jemal, A.; Bray, F. Global Cancer Statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN Estimates of Incidence and Mortality Worldwide for 36 Cancers in 185 Countries. *CA Cancer J Clin* (2021), 71, 209–24.
2. Gonzalez-Martin, A.; Sanchez-Lorenzo, L.; Bratos, R.; Marquez, R.; Chiva L. First-Line and Maintenance Therapy for Ovarian Cancer: Current Status and Future Directions. *Drugs* (2014), 74(8), 879–89.

3. Brasseur, K.; Gevry, N.; Asselin, E. Chemoresistance and Targeted Therapies in Ovarian and Endometrial Cancers. *Oncotarget* (2017), 8(3), 4008–42.
4. Nunes, M.; Silva, P.M.A.; Coelho, R.; Pinto, C.; Resende, A.; Bousbaa, H.; Almeida, G.M.; Ricardo, S. Generation of Two Paclitaxel-Resistant High-Grade Serous Carcinoma Cell Lines with Increased Expression of P-Glycoprotein. *Front Oncol* (2021), 11, 752127.



In *Scientific Letters*, works are published under a CC-BY license (Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), the most open license available. The users can share (copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format) and adapt (remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially), as long as they give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made (read the full text of the license terms and conditions of use at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>).