

AEG-1ΔMAC Mouse Model

The technology

Astrocyte elevated gene- (AEG-1) and c-Myc are overexpressed in human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) functioning as oncogenes. AEG-1 is transcriptionally regulated by c-Myc and AEG-1 induces c-Myc by activating the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. Researchers at Virginia Commonwealth University have documented the cooperation of AEG-1 and c-Myc in promoting hepatocarcinogenesis by analyzing hepatocytespecific transgenic mice expressing either AEG-1 (Alb/AEG-1), c-Myc (Alb/c-Myc) or both (Alb/AEG-1/c-Myc). Their studies revealed a novel cooperative oncogenic effect of AEG-1 and c-Myc that could explain the mechanism of aggressive HCC. Alb/AEG-1/c-Myc mice provide a useful model to understand the molecular mechanism of cooperation between these two oncogenes and other molecules involved in hepatocarcinogenesis.

- Antigen/Gene or Protein Targets
 - Astrocyte Elevated Gene-1
- Model
 - Conditional KO
- Relevance
 - Mouse model with conditional AEG-1 knockout in myeloid cells
- Productional Details
 - Floxed AEG-1 mouse (AEG-1fl/fl) in C57BL/6 background were crossed with LsyM/Cre (B6. 129P2-Lyz2tm1(cre)lfo/J)
- Conditional
 - o Yes
- Conditional Description
 - Conditional AEG-1△MAC knockout after single i.p. injection of 10µg/gm body weight of N-nitrosodiethylamine (DEN) given at 14 days of age followed by 0.05% phenobarbital daily in drinking water.
- Strain
 - C57BL/6

Applications

- To better understand the molecular mechanism of HCC
- Develop lung metastasis to evaluate novel therapies targeting, for instance, metastatic disease

Category:

Research Tool

VCU Tech #:

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External Resources:

Robertson, et. al. (2018)

Contact us about this technology

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