CDB SEMINAR

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16:00~17:00 C1F CDB Auditorium

Interface between normal and transformed cells

Summary

The majority of malignant tumours are derived from epithelial cells that are caused by multiple mutations in oncogenes and/or tumour suppressor genes. However, the initial step of tumourgenesis begins from a single mutation in a single cell, and it is not clearly understood what impact this first mutation has on the transformed cell and the surrounding neighbours. Do the surrounding normal cells recognize the transformed cell? Does the transformed cell affect normal cells? To answer these questions, we establish MDCK epithelial cells that express constitutively active RasV12 in a tetracycline inducible (Tet-ON) manner (MDCK-pTR GFP-RasV12). Parental MDCK cells and MDCK-pTR GFP-RasV12 cells are mixed at ratio of 100:1 and incubated in the absence of tetracycline. After they form a monolayer of epithelial sheets, tetracycline is added to induce expression of RasV12.
In this talk, I will present what happened to normal cells and the Ras-expressing cells.

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