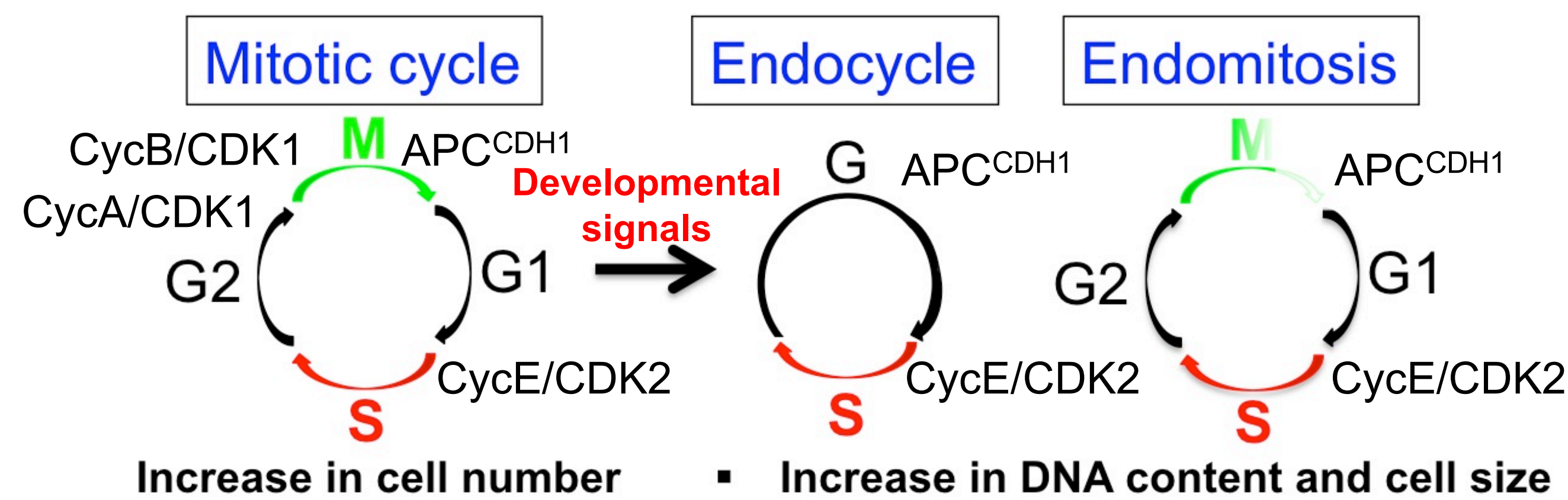


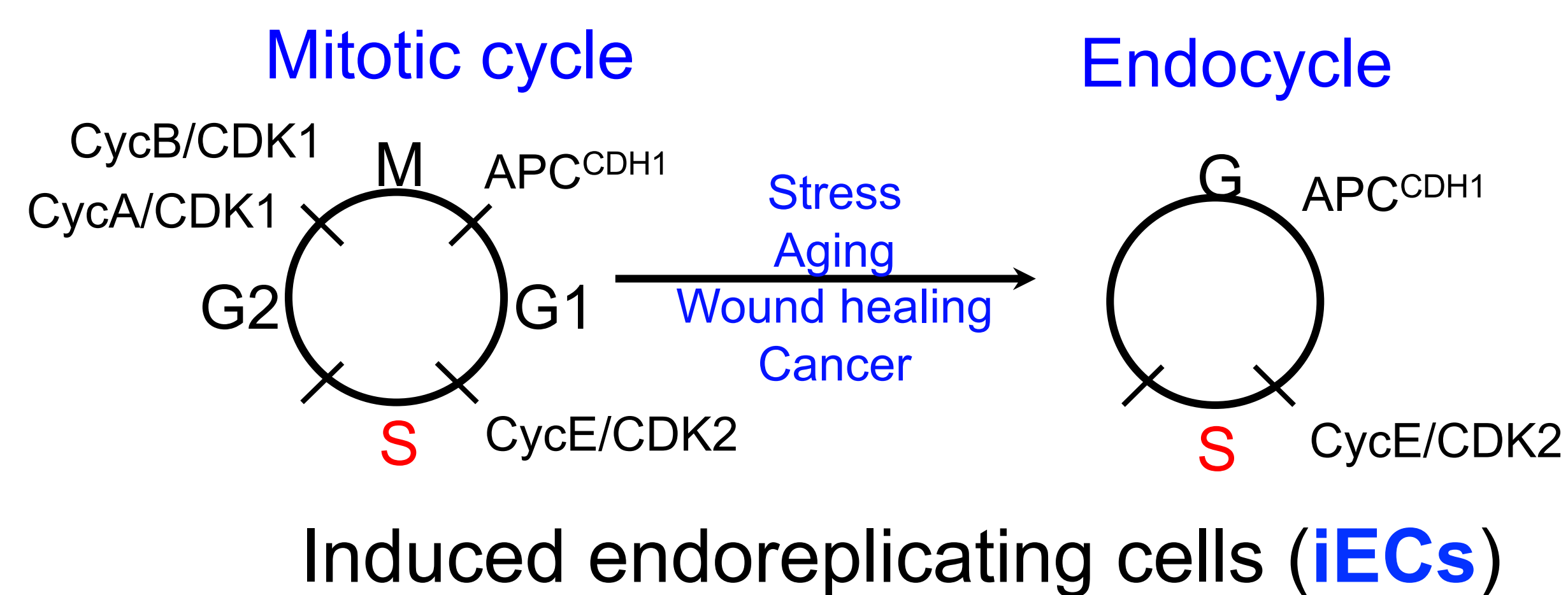
# Polyploid Cell Cycles in Development, Genome Instability, and Cancer

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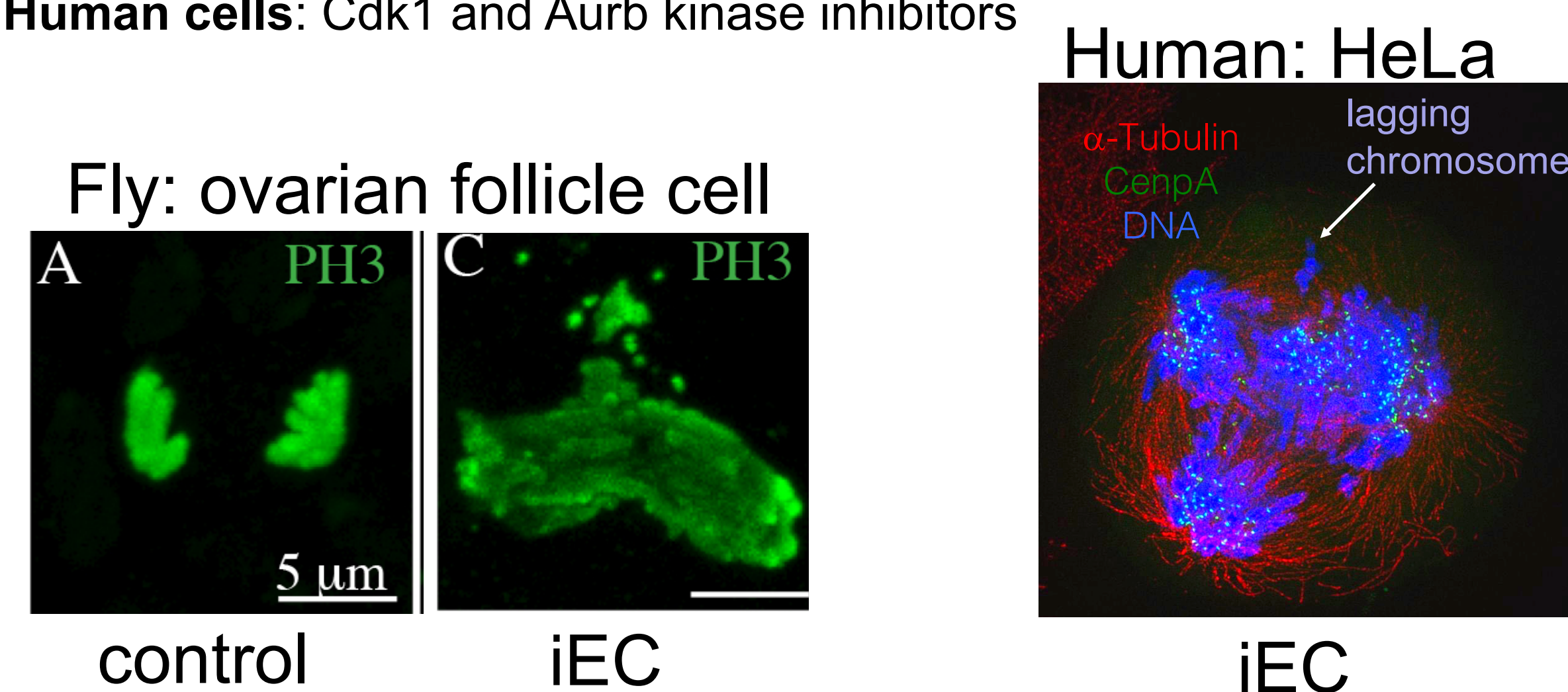
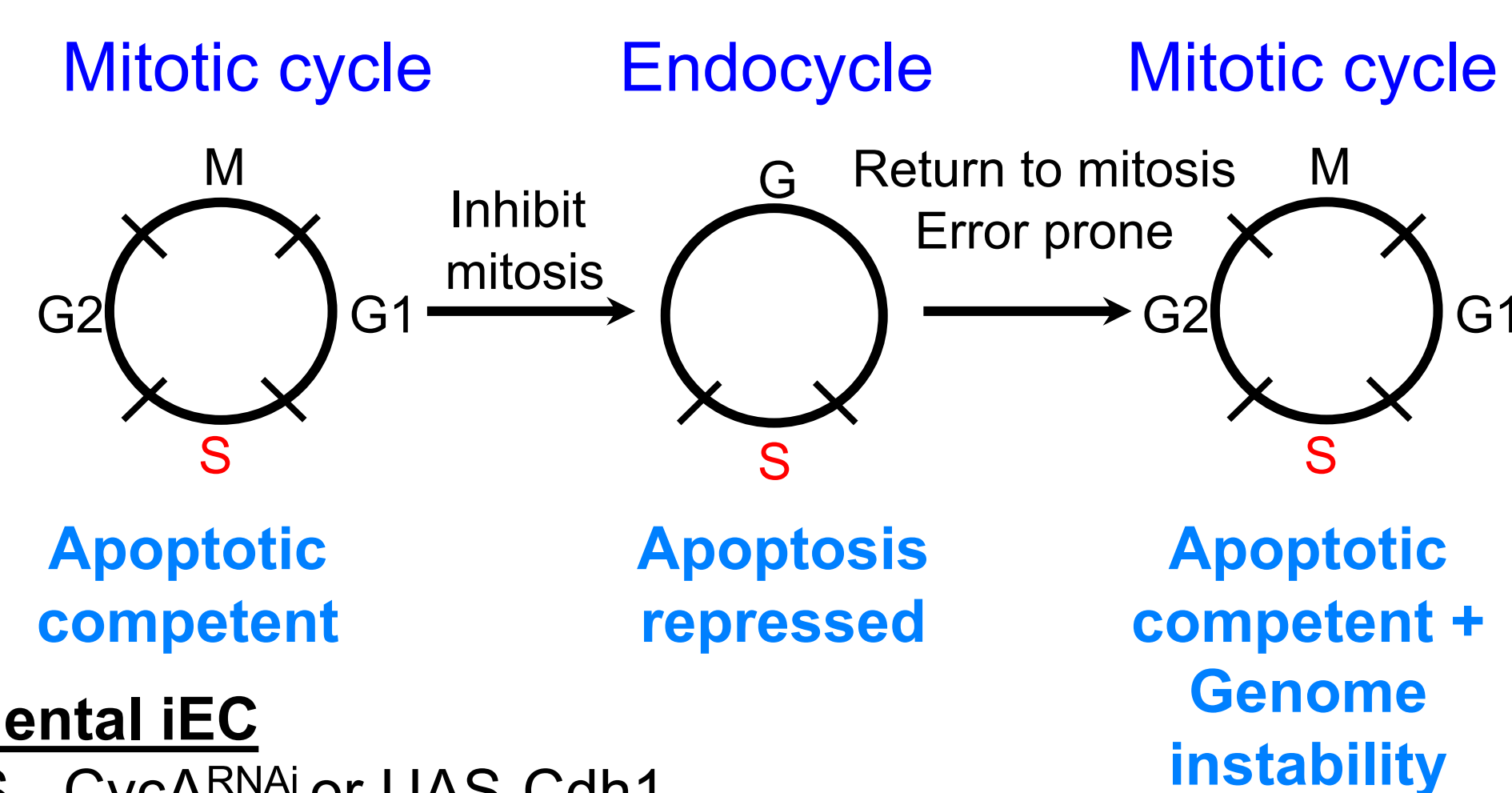
## Endoreplication: a normal variant growth program in development



## Cells also switch to endoreplication in response to conditional signals

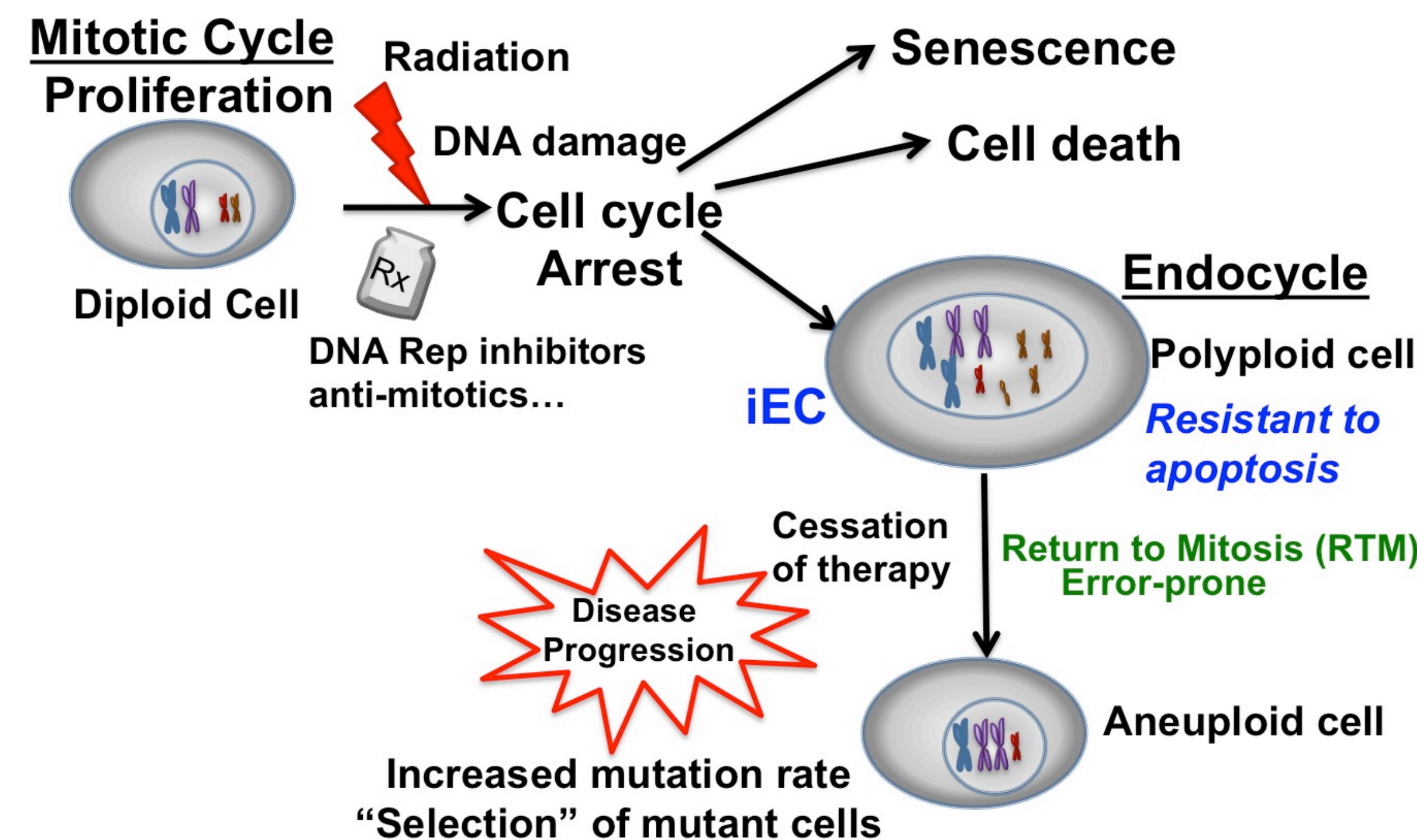


## iECs repress apoptosis and promote genome instability

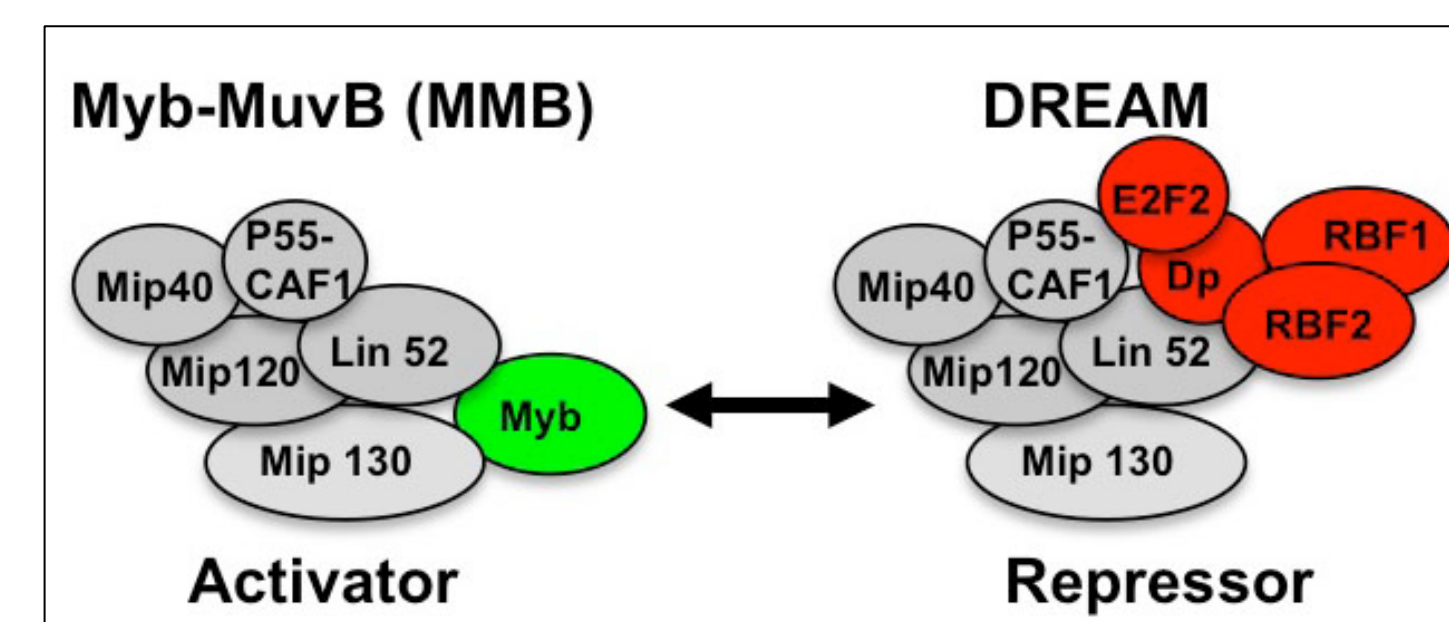


Transient endocycles: iEC return to mitosis (RTM) promotes genome instability in flies and humans

## Model: Transient endocycles contribute to cancer therapy resistance and disease progression

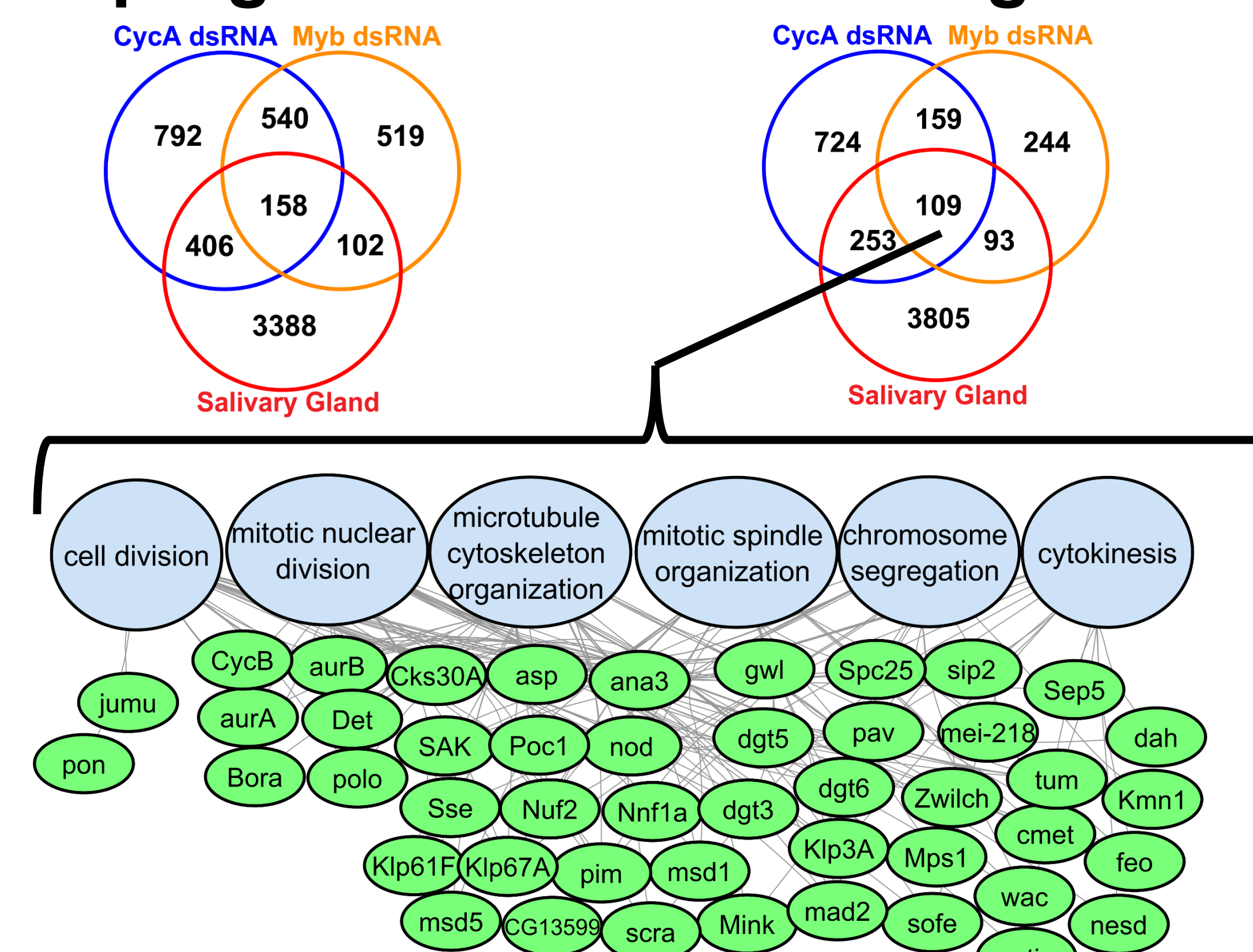


## An integrated RNA-Seq transcriptomic and genetic analysis of endocycles: downregulation of CycA-Myb-AurB regulatory network



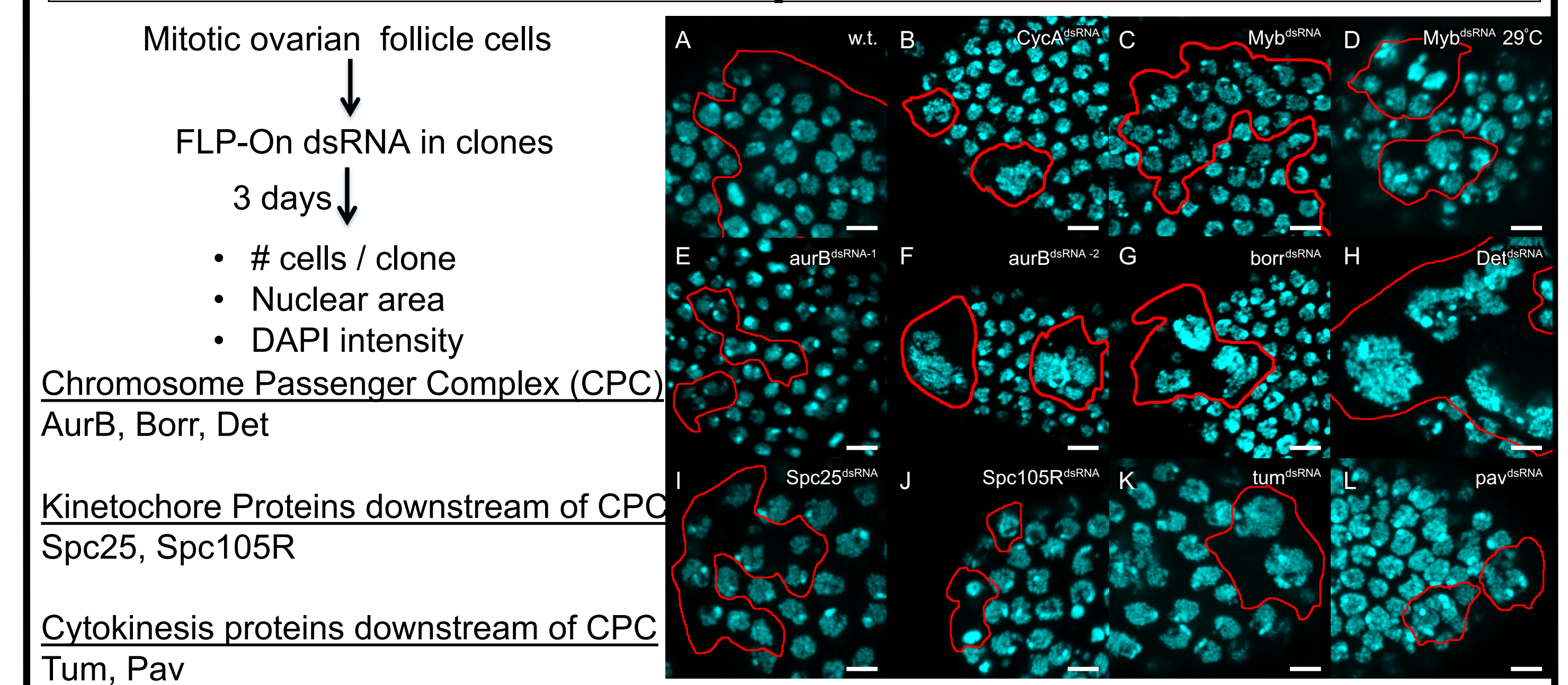
iECs and devECs have reduced expression of Myb target genes that function at multiple steps of mitosis and cytokinesis

## Upregulated Downregulated



MMB induction of mitotic gene expression depends on Cyclin A /CDK activity

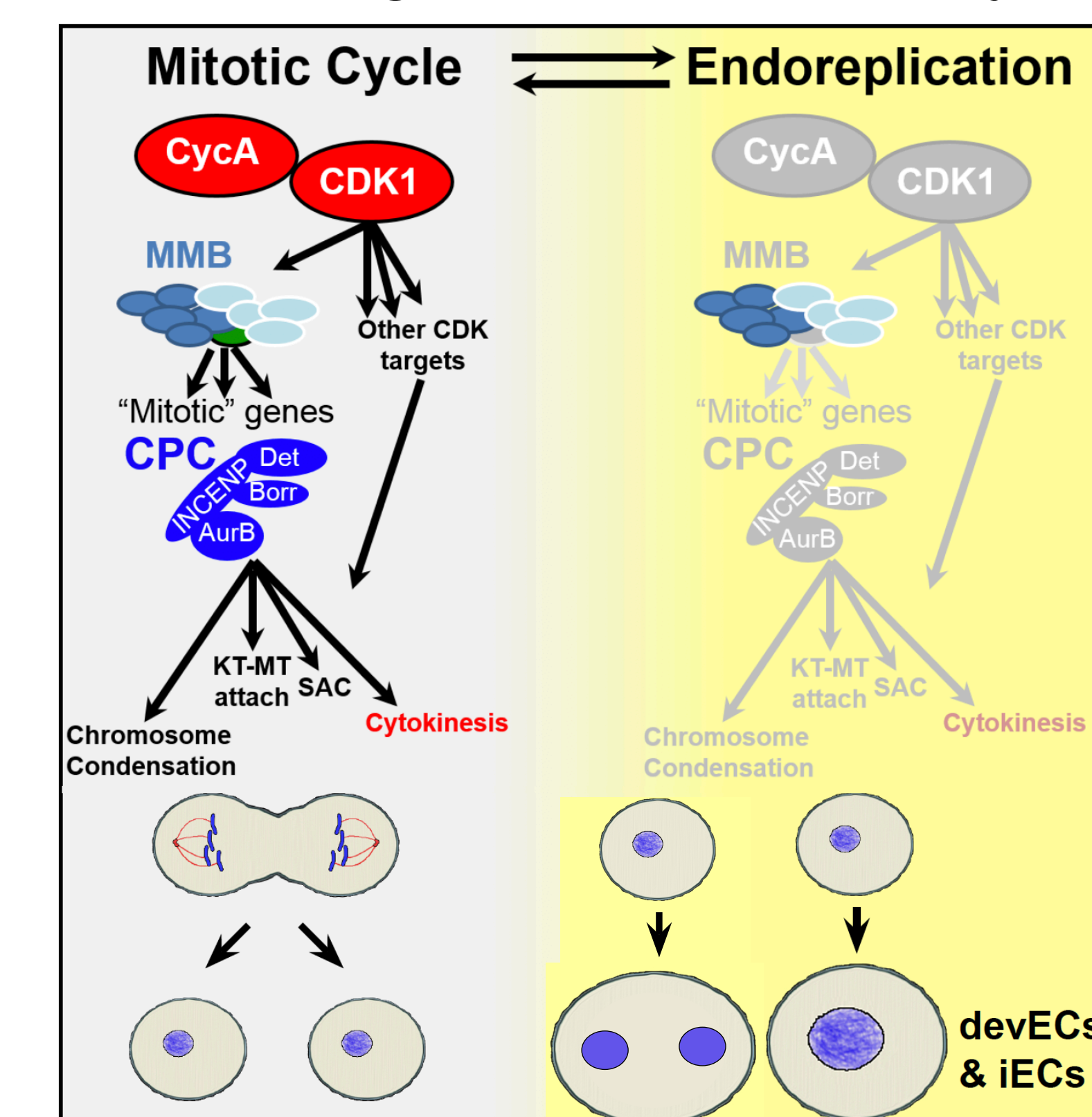
## Knockdown of different steps of a CycA-Myb-AurB network induce different types of endoreplication



- Panel E: AurB<sup>dsRNA-1</sup> was a weak RNAi knockdown, and resulted mostly in binucleate cells, indicating that chromosomes segregated by cytokinesis was repressed.
- Panel F: AurB<sup>dsRNA-2</sup> was a strong RNAi knockdown, and resulted in mostly mononucleate cells, indicating that both chromosome segregation and cytokinesis was repressed.
- Panel I, J: Knockdown kinetochore proteins resulted in cell death, not endorep.

## Model and Summary

- ❖ devEC and iEC repress apoptosis
- ❖ Fly and human iEC return to mitosis with high levels of CIN
- ❖ Repression of a CycA - MMB –AurB pathway promotes endoreplication
- ❖ Repression of different steps of the pathway may explain the natural variation in polyploid cycles
- ❖ Endocycles may be a “normal” cell cycle that contributes to genome instability and cancer



Please contact us if you have questions!  
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