

REGULATION OF GASTROINTESTINAL HOMEOSTASIS AND TRANSFORMATION BY POLYCOMB PROTEINS, MYC AND WNT SIGNALING

16 MAY AT 2 P.M. ROOM A102 | POVO 2

Establishing and maintaining cellular identities involves multiple signals that instruct the activity of transcription factors and chromatinremodeling activities to define cellular transcriptional states. Such control mechanisms play crucial roles in human pathologies and are directly implicated in the development of cancer. Indeed, the deregulation of chromatin remodeling activities via genetic and epigenetic alterations are very frequent causative events.

The seminar will be focused on transcriptional and chromatin modifying mechanisms that control gastrointestinal stem-cell maintenance, homeostasis and neoplastic transformation. This will involve both the mechanisms by which the Polycomb repressive machinery control intestinal stem-cell activity and tissue homeostasis regulating H2AK119ub1 and H3K27me3 as well as the underlying mechanism of an oncogenic cooperation between MYC and WNT signaling in the development of gastric cancers.



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