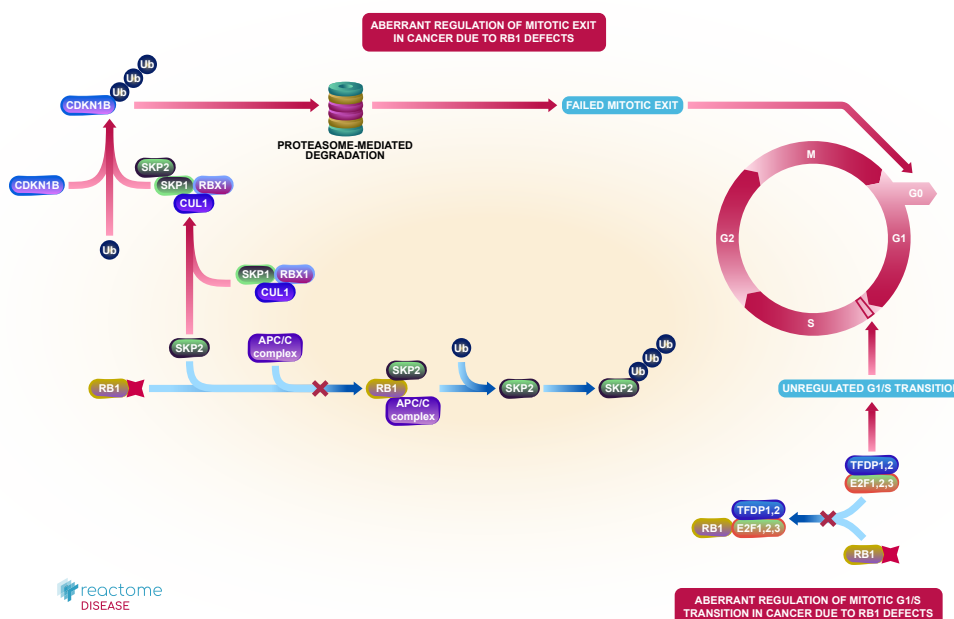


# Aberrant regulation of mitotic cell cycle due to RB1 defects



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This is just an excerpt of a full-length report for this pathway. To access the complete report, please download it at the [Reactome Textbook](https://reactome.org/textbook).

09/04/2024

## Introduction

Reactome is open-source, open access, manually curated and peer-reviewed pathway database. Pathway annotations are authored by expert biologists, in collaboration with Reactome editorial staff and cross-referenced to many bioinformatics databases. A system of evidence tracking ensures that all assertions are backed up by the primary literature. Reactome is used by clinicians, geneticists, genomics researchers, and molecular biologists to interpret the results of high-throughput experimental studies, by bioinformaticians seeking to develop novel algorithms for mining knowledge from genomic studies, and by systems biologists building predictive models of normal and disease variant pathways.

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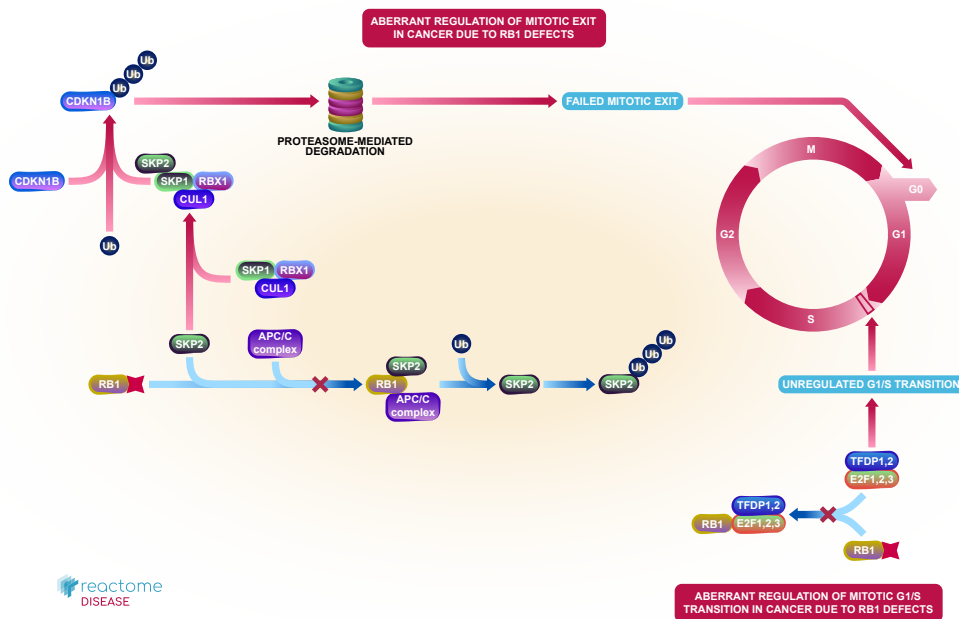
Reactome database release: 88

This document contains 3 pathways ([see Table of Contents](#))

## Aberrant regulation of mitotic cell cycle due to RB1 defects ↗

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-9687139

**Diseases:** cancer



RB1 was the first tumor suppressor gene discovered. Bi-allelic loss of function of the RB1 gene, located at the chromosomal band 13q14, is the underlying cause of both familial and sporadic retinoblastoma, a pediatric eye cancer (reviewed by Lohmann and Gallie 2000, Knudson 2001, Corson and Gallie 2007). Besides retinoblastoma, carriers of germline RB1 mutations are predisposed to an array of other cancers, called second primary tumors, such as pinealoblastoma, osteosarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma and melanoma (reviewed by Lohmann and Gallie 2000).

Inactivating somatic mutations in the RB1 gene are frequent in bladder cancer (Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network 2014), osteosarcoma (Ren and Gu 2017), ovarian cancer (Liu et al. 1994, Kuo et al. 2009, Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network 2011), small-cell lung carcinoma (reviewed by Gazdar et al. 2017), liver cancer (Ahn et al. 2014, Bayard et al. 2018) and esophageal cancer (Gao et al. 2014, Kishino et al. 2016, Salem et al. 2018).

The vast majority of RB1 mutations in cancer represent complete genomic deletions or nonsense and frameshift mutations that are predicted to result in null alleles. Missense mutations are rare and usually result in partially active RB1 mutants. Functionally characterized RB1 missense mutations and inframe deletions mostly affect pocket domains A and B and the nuclear localization signal (NLS). RB1 missense mutations reported in cancer are, however, scattered over the entire RB1 coding sequence and the molecular consequences of the vast majority of these mutations have not been studied (reviewed by Dick 2007).

The RB1 protein product, also known as pRB or retinoblastoma protein, is a nuclear protein that plays a major role in the regulation of the G1/S transition during mitotic cell cycle in multicellular eukaryotes. RB1 performs this function by binding to activating E2Fs (E2F1, E2F2 and E2F3), and preventing transcriptional activation of E2F1/2/3 target genes, which include a number of genes involved in DNA synthesis (reviewed by Classon and Harlow 2002, Dick 2007). RB1 also regulates mitotic exit by acting on SKP2, a component of the SCF E3 ubiquitin ligase complex. RB1 facilitates degradation of SKP2 by the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), thus preventing SKP2-mediated degradation of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor CDKN1B (p27Kip1). RB1-dependent accumulation of p27Kip1 plays an important role in mitotic exit and RB1-mediated tumor suppression (reviewed by Dyson 2016).

In addition to its role in regulation of the G1/S transition and mitotic exit, RB1 also performs other, non-canonical, functions, such as its role in the maintenance of genomic stability, which is linked to its role in chromosome condensation during mitotic prophase. The impact of RB1 mutations on these E2F-independent functions, which are still important for RB1-mediated tumor suppression, has been poorly studied (reviewed by Chau and Wang 2003, Burkhardt and Sage 2008, Manning and Dyson 2012, Dyson 2016, Dick et al. 2018).

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## Editions

2020-05-07	Authored	Orlic-Milacic, M.
2020-05-17	Reviewed	Dick, FA.
2020-05-18	Edited	Orlic-Milacic, M.

## Aberrant regulation of mitotic G1/S transition in cancer due to RB1 defects ↗

**Location:** [Aberrant regulation of mitotic cell cycle due to RB1 defects](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-9659787

**Diseases:** cancer

Defective translocation of RB1 mutants to the nucleus



Defective binding of RB1 mutants to E2F1,(E2F2, E2F3)

RB1 protein, also known as pRB or retinoblastoma protein, is a nuclear protein that plays a major role in the regulation of the G1/S transition during mitotic cell cycle in multicellular eukaryotes. RB1 performs this function by binding to activating E2Fs (E2F1, E2F2 and E2F3), and preventing transcriptional activation of E2F1/2/3 target genes, which include a number of genes involved in DNA synthesis. RB1 binds E2F1/2/3 through the so-called pocket region, which is formed by two parts, pocket domain A (amino acid residues 373-579) and pocket domain B (amino acid residues 640-771). Besides intact pocket domains, RB1 requires an intact nuclear localization signal (NLS) at its C-terminus (amino acid residues 860-876) to be fully functional (reviewed by Classon and Harlow 2002, Dick 2007). Functionally characterized RB1 mutations mostly affect pocket domains A and B and the NLS. RB1 mutations reported in cancer are, however, scattered over the entire RB1 coding sequence and the molecular consequences of the vast majority of these mutations have not been studied (reviewed by Dick 2007).

Many viral oncoproteins inactivate RB1 by competing with E2F1/2/3 for binding to the pocket region of RB1. RB1 protein is targeted by the large T antigen of the Simian virus 40 (SV40), the adenoviral E1A protein, and the E7 protein of oncogenic human papilloma viruses (HPVs) (reviewed by Classon and Harlow 2002).

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### Editions

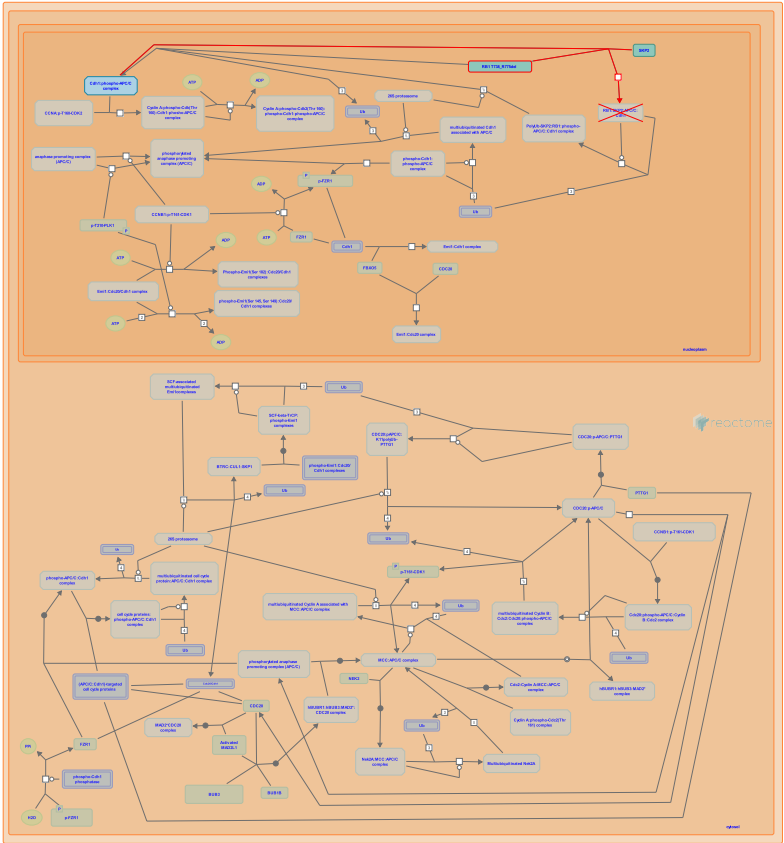
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**Aberrant regulation of mitotic exit in cancer due to RB1 defects** ↗

**Location:** [Aberrant regulation of mitotic cell cycle due to RB1 defects](#)

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-9687136

**Diseases:** cancer



RB1 regulates mitotic exit by acting on SKP2, a component of the SCF E3 ubiquitin ligase complex. RB1 facilitates degradation of SKP2 by the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), thus preventing SKP2-mediated degradation of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor CDKN1B (p27Kip1). RB1-dependent accumulation of p27Kip1 plays an important role in mitotic exit and RB1-mediated tumor suppression (reviewed by Dyson 2016).

**Literature references**

Dyson, NJ. (2016). RB1: a prototype tumor suppressor and an enigma. *Genes Dev.*, 30, 1492-502. ↗

**Editions**

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# Table of Contents

Introduction	1
❖ Aberrant regulation of mitotic cell cycle due to RB1 defects	2
❖ Aberrant regulation of mitotic G1/S transition in cancer due to RB1 defects	4
❖ Aberrant regulation of mitotic exit in cancer due to RB1 defects	5
Table of Contents	6