ST6GAL 1 May Play a Role in Preventing Death by Irradiation After Chemotherapy

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High rates of mortality are associated with low rates of stem cell regeneration in the intestine post irradiation. Low cell selfrenewal is also associated with numerous terminal gastrointestinal diseases. Previous publications have demonstrated that sialylation by ST6GAL-1 protects against radiation-induced apoptosis in vivo. However, the mechanism behind this process is not fully understood, nor is the role of other intestinal niche factors. Here, I explore the effect of ST6GAL-1 on intestinal stem cell regeneration, in both basal and irradiated tissue, and the relationship between self-renewal and other sialylative proteins associated with ST6GAL-1 such as e-cadherin and beta-catenin. These new insights into stem cell regulation and fate specification could aid the development of therapies that exploit the regenerative capacity and functionality of the intestine.