SMARCA2-Deficiency Confers Sensitivity to Targeted Inhibition of SMARCA4 in Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma Cell Lines

INTRODUCTION
SMARCA2 (BRM) and SMARCA2 (BRG1) function as mutual exclusive ATPase/helicase subunits of the BAF (SWI/SNF) chromatin remodeling complex.

RESULTS
SMARCA2 is a dependency in a subset of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) cell models.

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS
- Pharmacological inhibition of SMARCA4 modulation of SMARCA4 dependence in SMARCA2 deficient ESCC cell lines.
- Pharmacological targeting of SMARCA4 impairs viability of a SMARCA2-deficient ESCC model.

Cell viability assay in parental and SMARCA4 bromodomain depleted KYSE-510 cells.