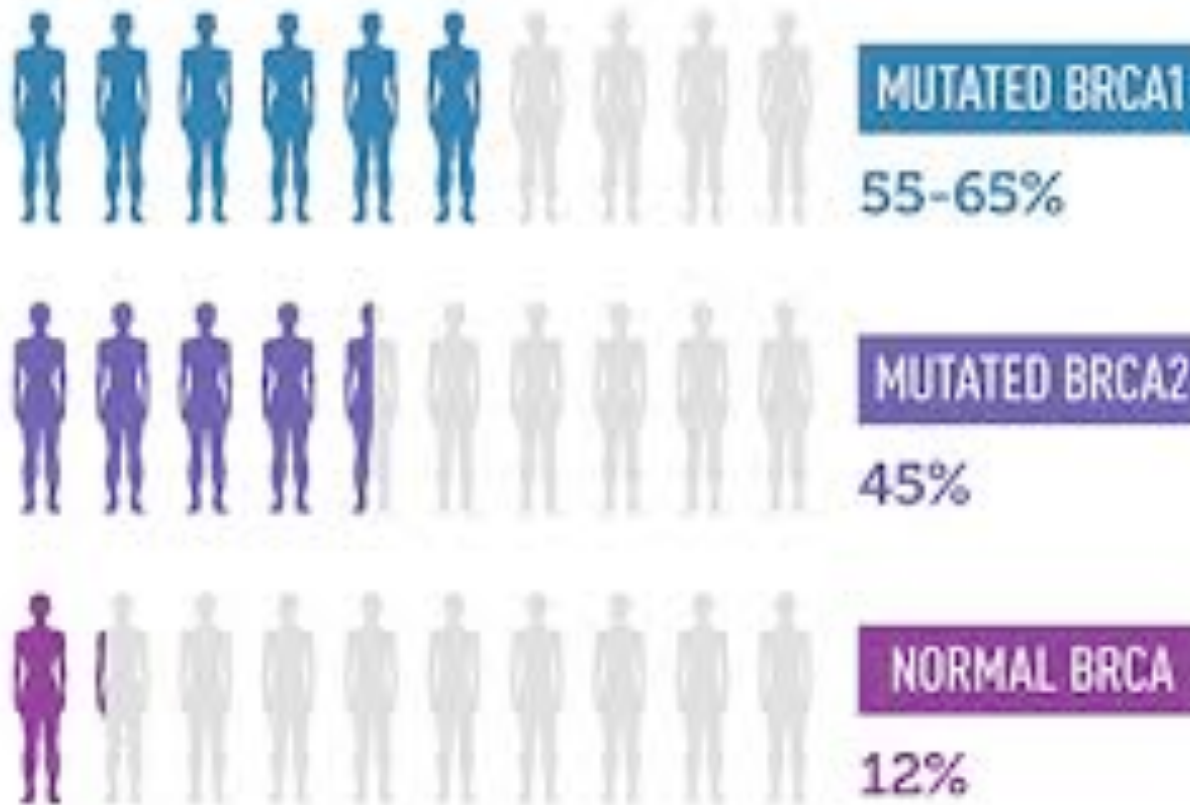


MUTAZIONE E INSTABILITÀ GENOMICA

**HALLMARK #4:
EVASIONE DAI MECCANISMI ONCOSOPPRESSIVI
INTRINSECI**

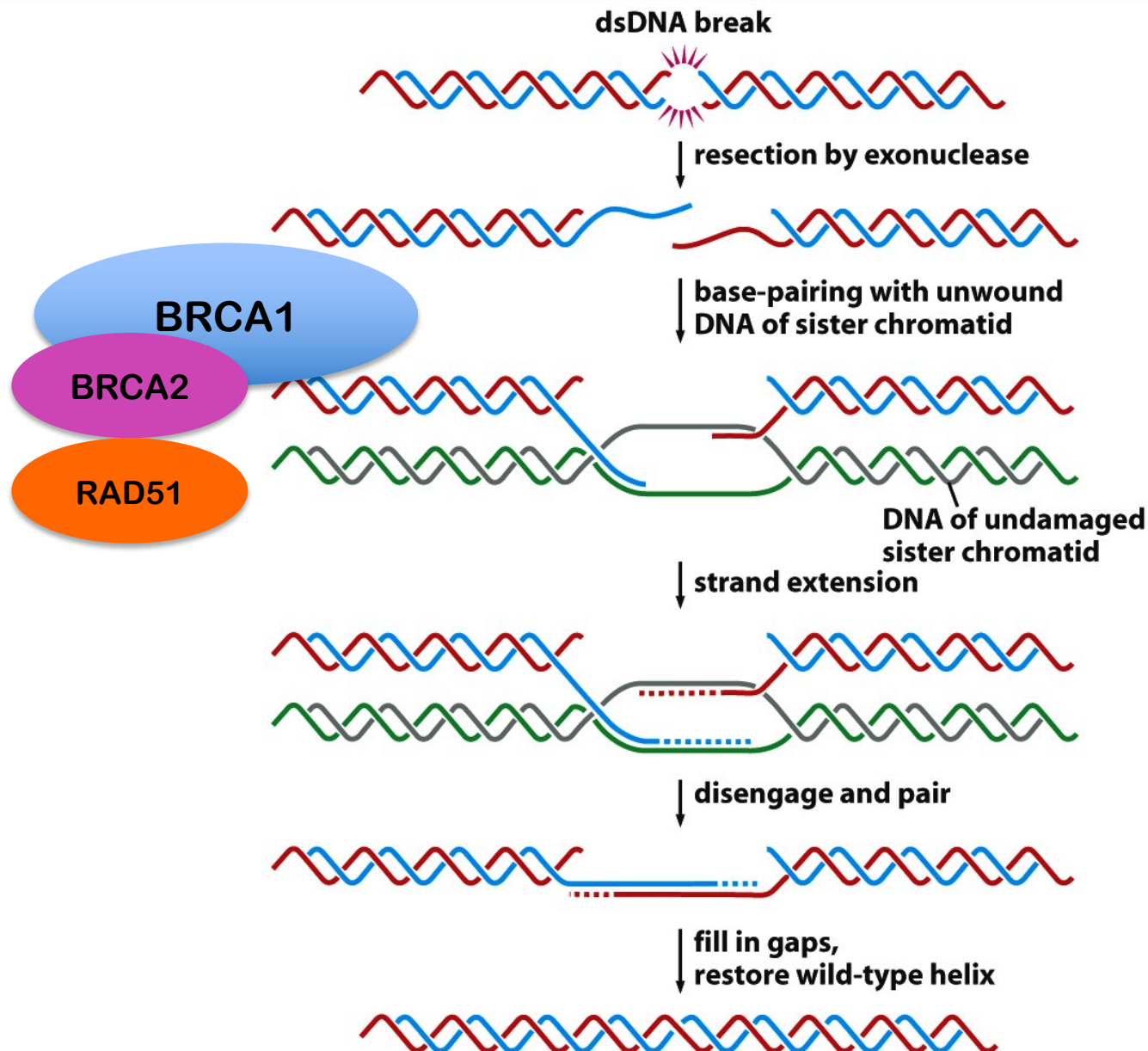
Mutazioni nei geni BRCA1/2 aumentano il rischio di tumore al seno e all'ovario

Età: 70

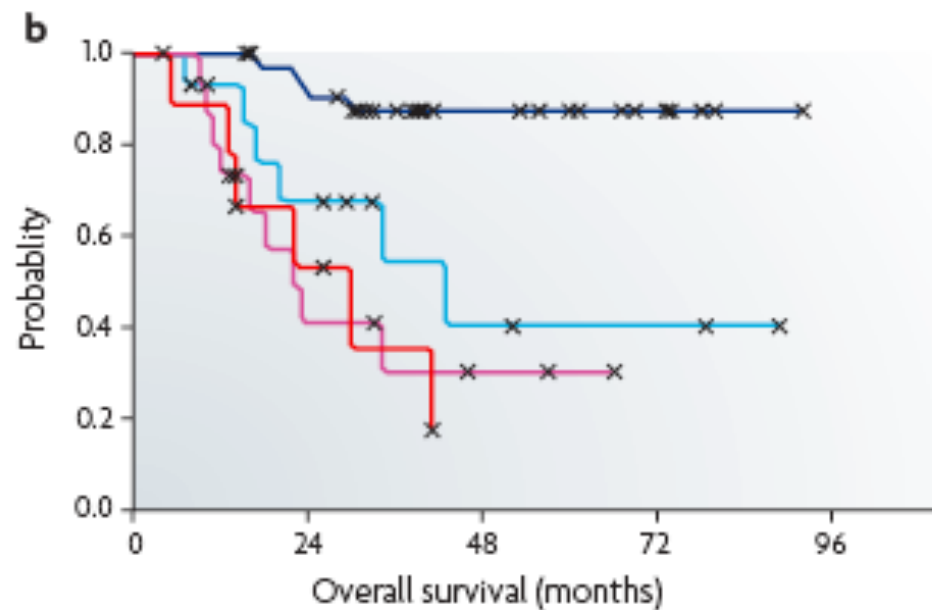
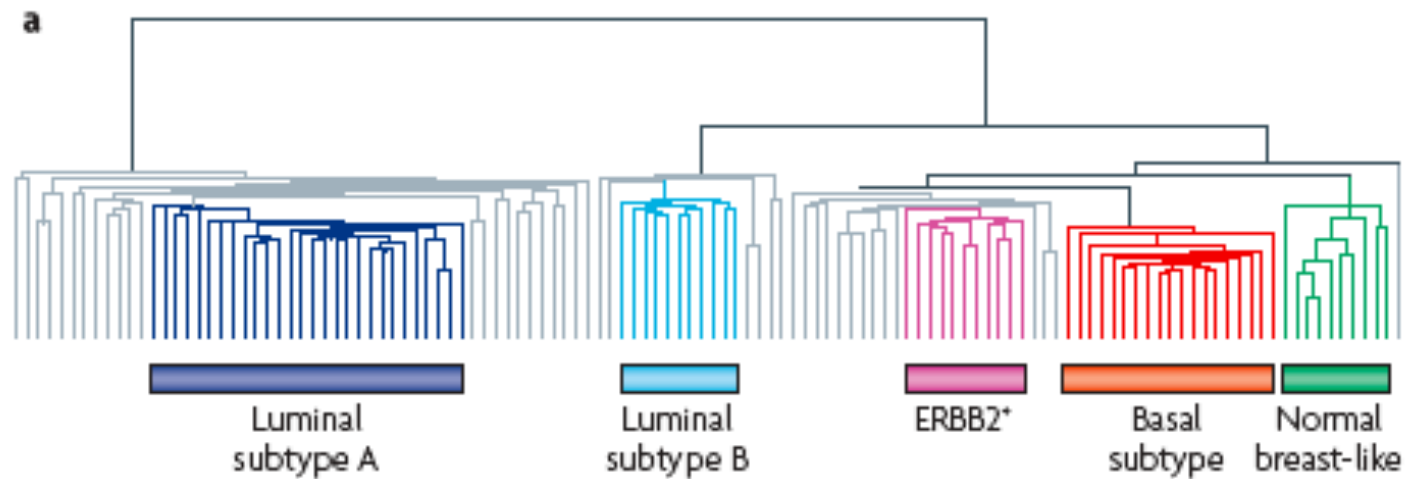


www.cancer.gov/bca-fact-sheet

BRCA1/2 sono oncosoppressori essenziali per la riparazione HR



Basal-like breast tumors show BRCA-ness and adverse prognosis



La ricombinazione omologa è error-free

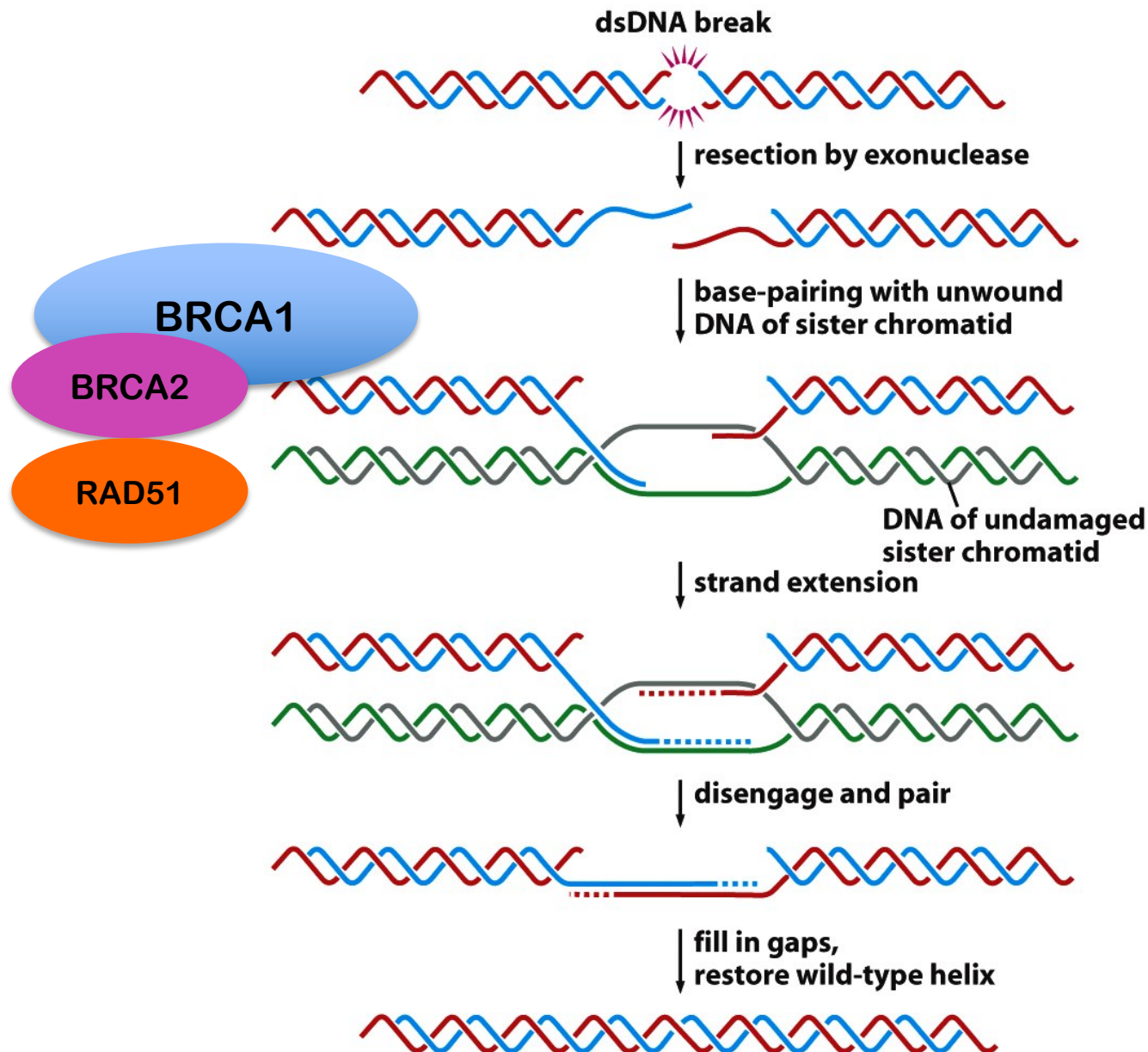
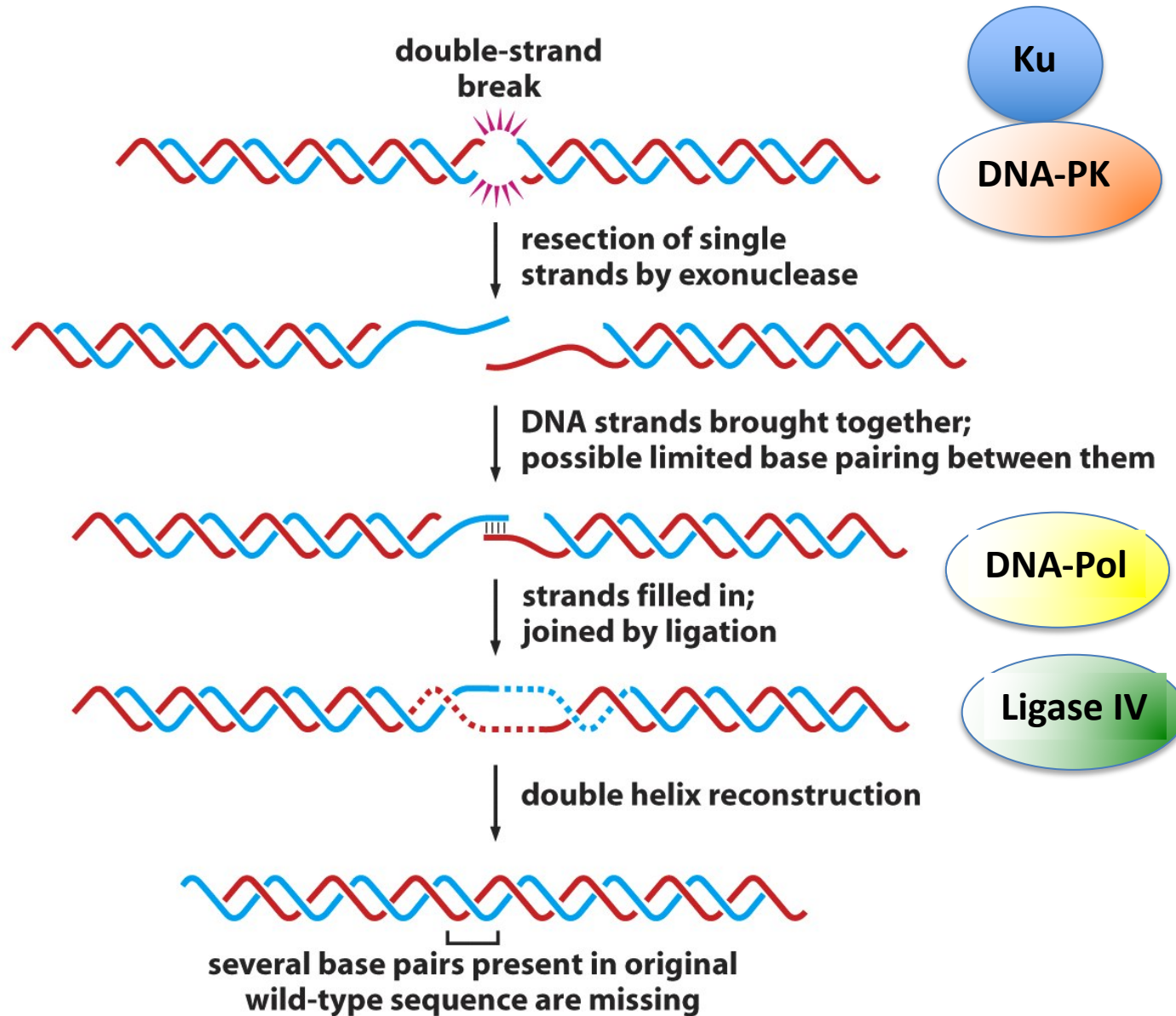


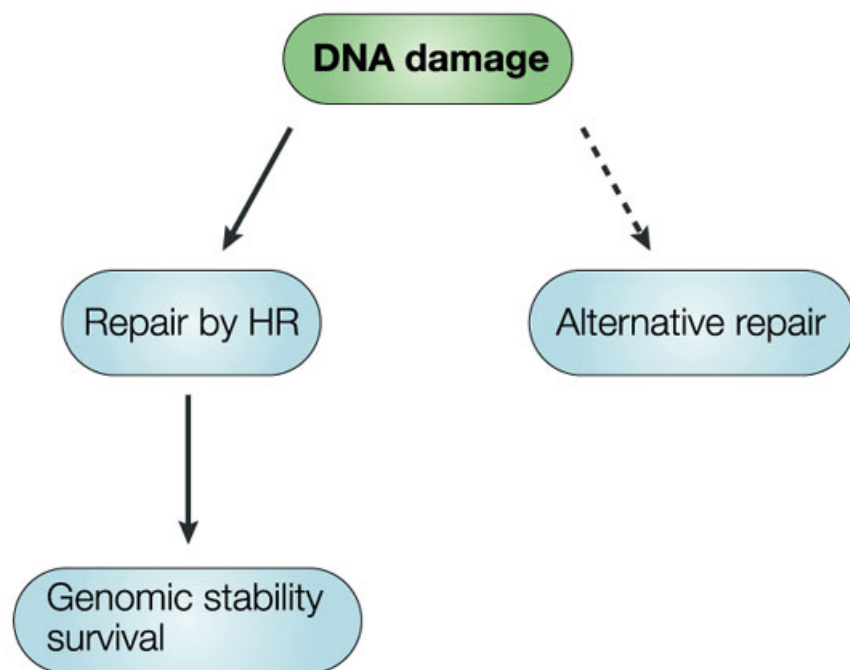
Figure 12.32 *The Biology of Cancer* (© Garland Science 2007)

Non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ) è error-prone

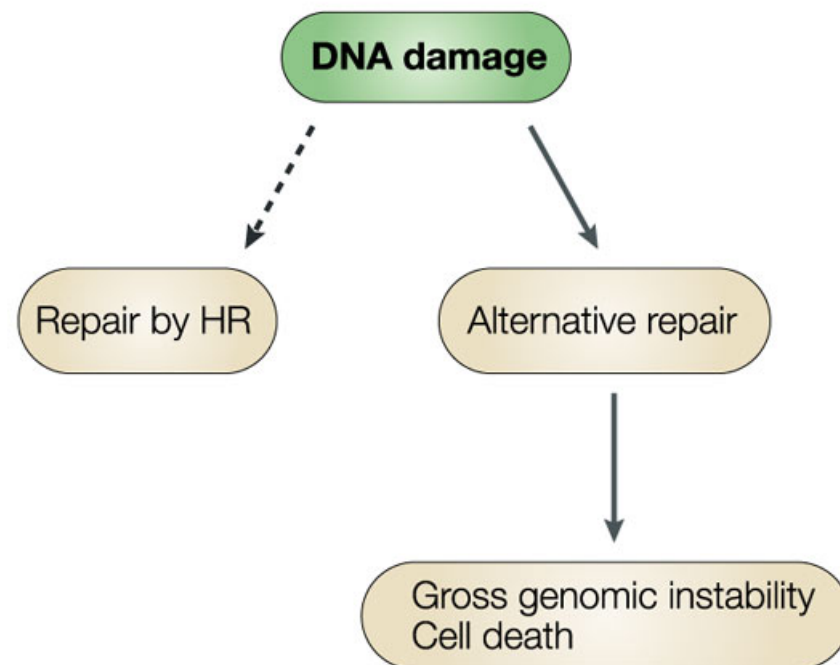


Implicazioni terapeutiche (II): Synthetic lethality

a Normal cells



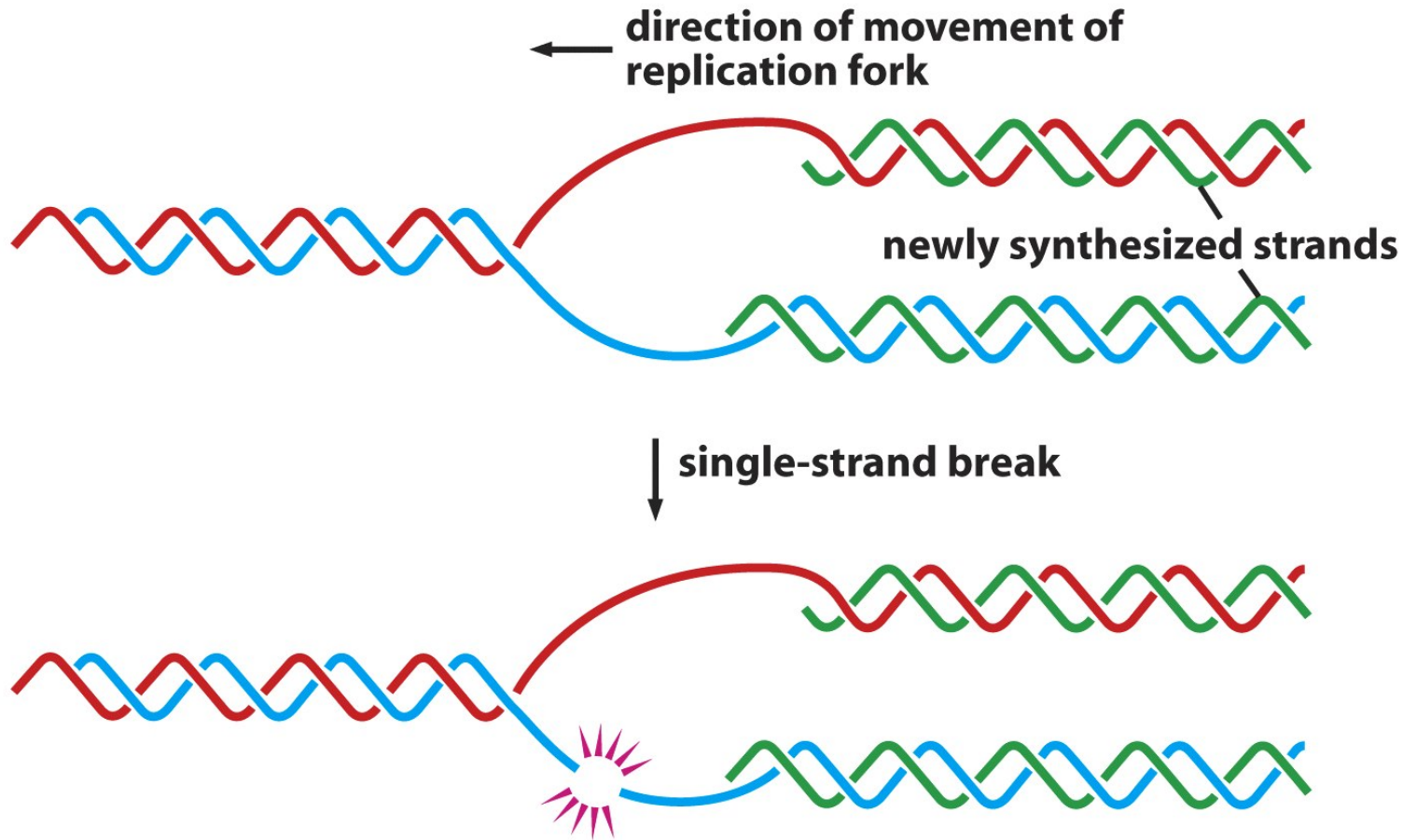
b BRCA/FA-deficient cells



Nature Reviews | [Cancer](#)

BRCA1/2 sono essenziali per HR

Aumento della generazione di DNA DSBs mediante inibizione della riparazione dei SSBs

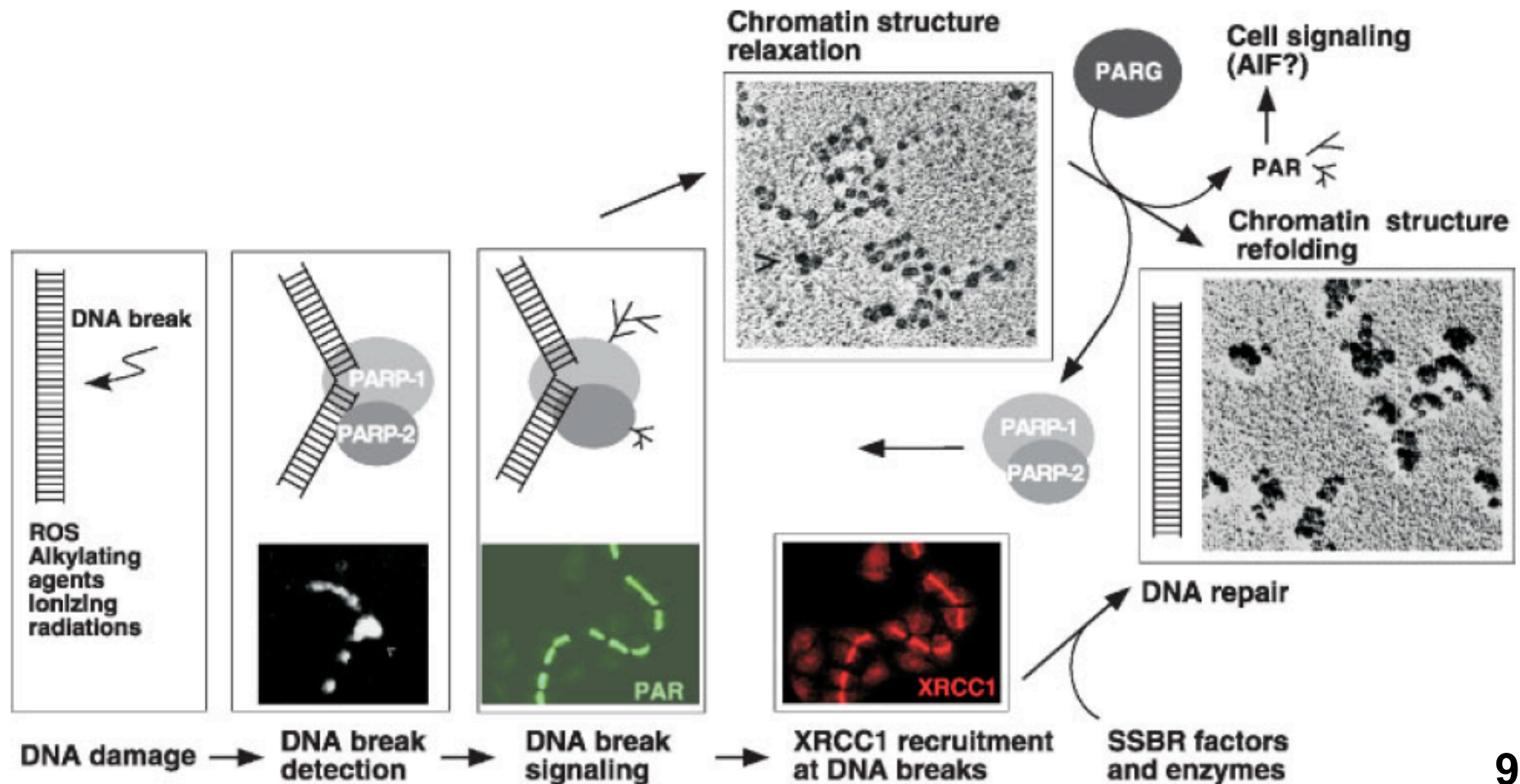


L'enzima PARP è essenziale per BER & riparazione dei SSBs

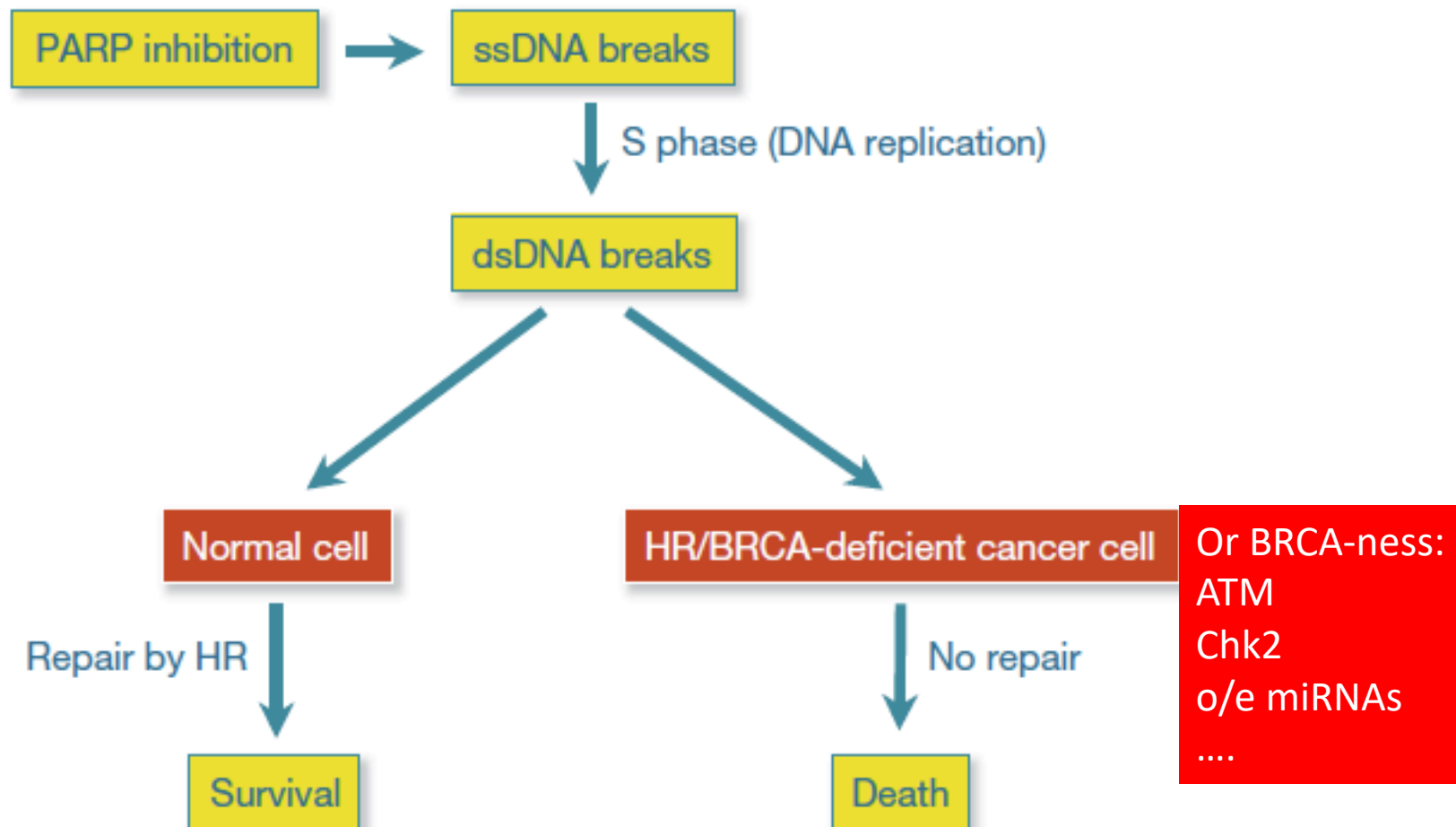
PARP1 and PARP2 sono sensori di DNA strand breaks

poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) catalizza

la poly-ADP-ribosilazione su PARP e istone H1 utilizzando NAD⁺



Implicazioni terapeutiche (II): Synthetic lethality



I geni della DDR sono oncosoppressori

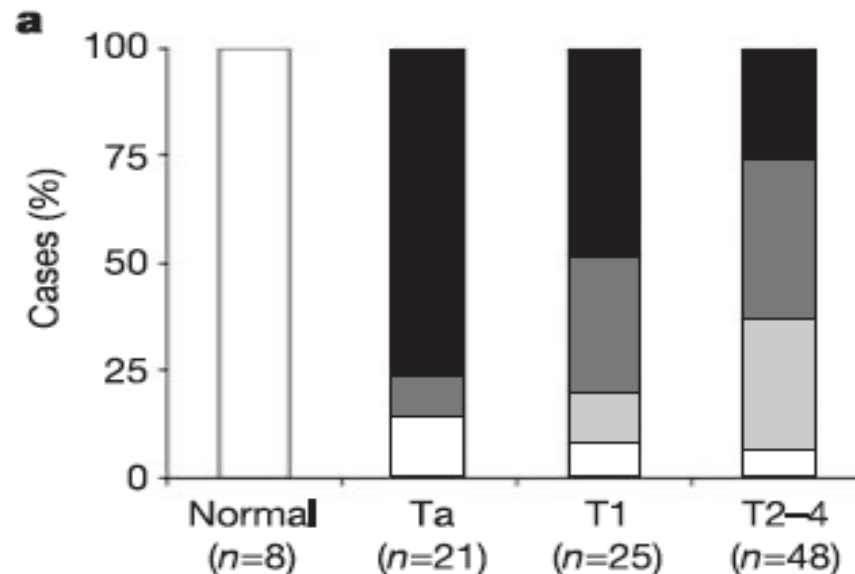
Nature 2005

articles

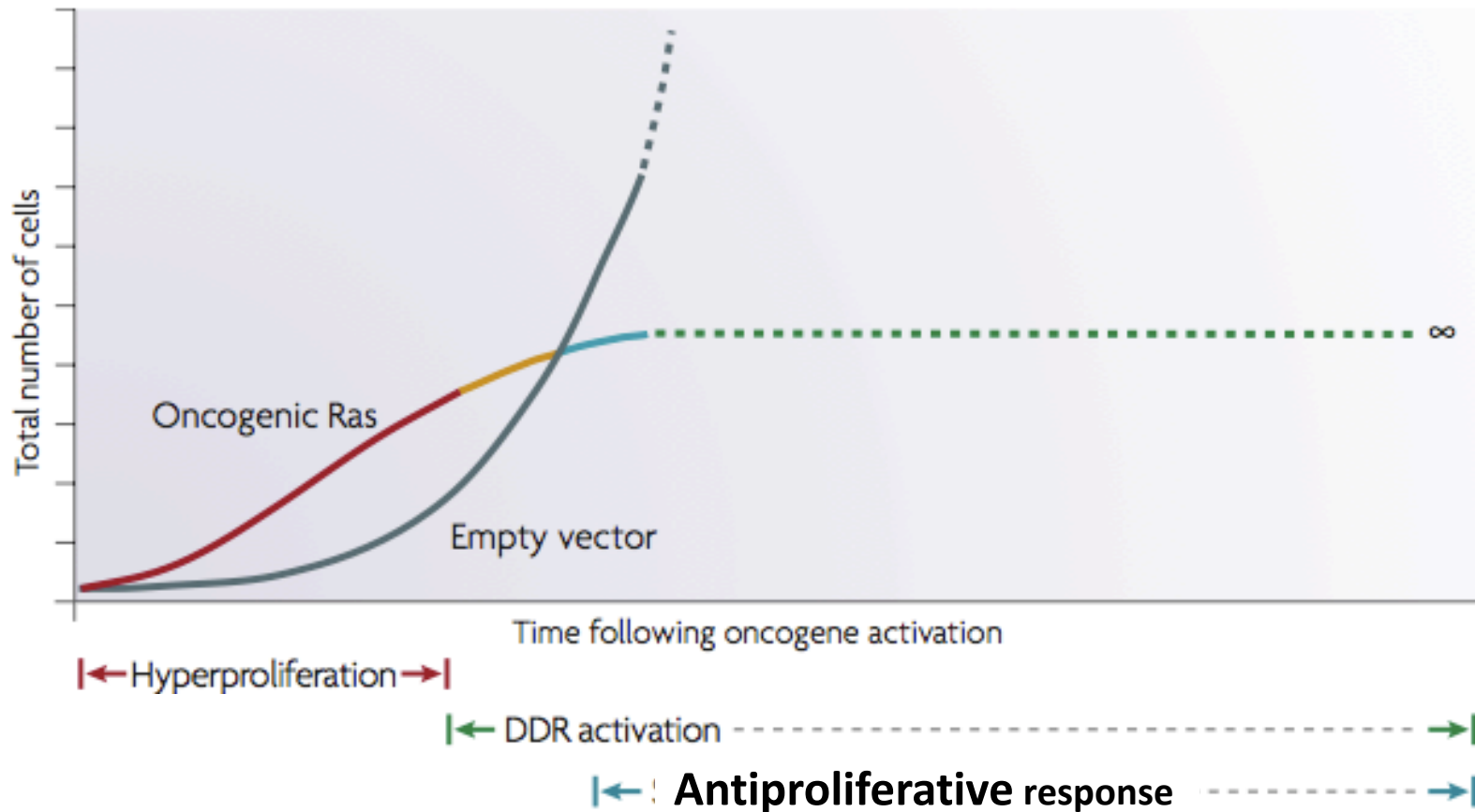
DNA damage response as a candidate anti-cancer barrier in early human tumorigenesis

Jirina Bartkova¹, Zuzana Hořejší^{1,5}, Karen Koed², Alwin Krämer¹, Frederic Tort¹, Karsten Zieger², Per Guldberg¹, Maxwell Sehested³, Jahn M. Nesland⁴, Claudia Lukas¹, Torben Ørntoft², Jiri Lukas¹ & Jiri Bartek¹

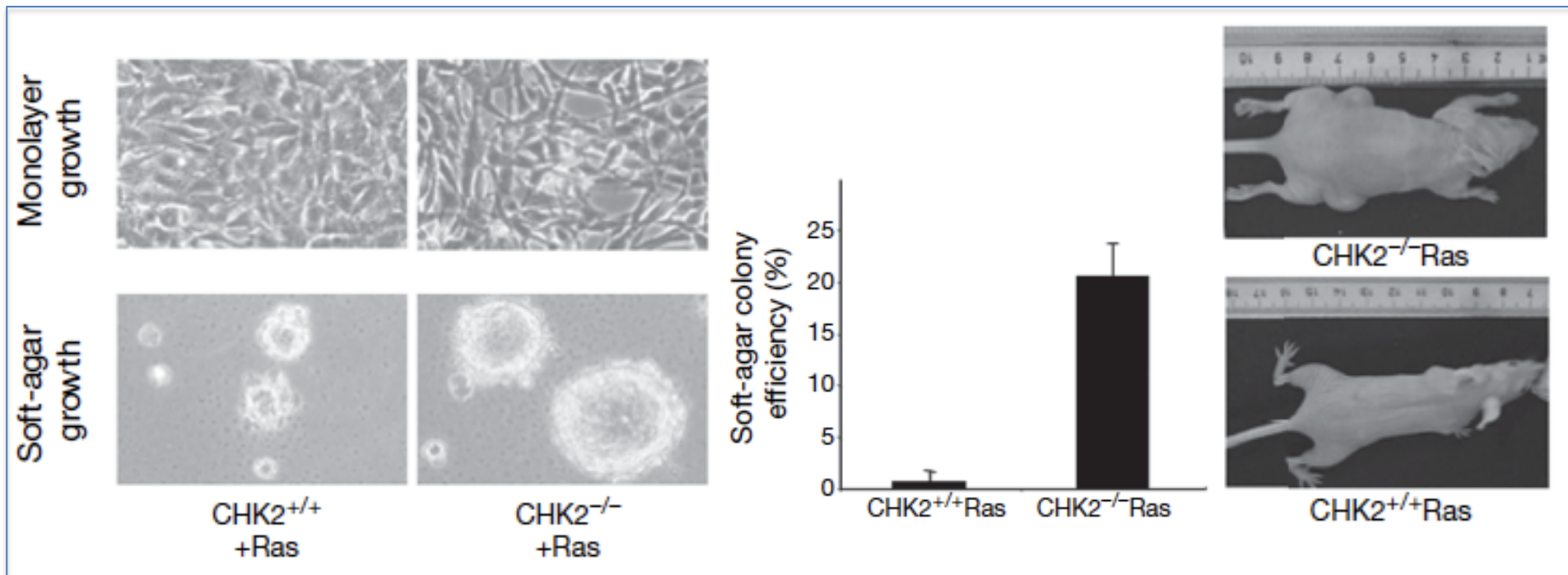
Activation of Chk2 in bladder tumors



**L'attivazione di oncogeni in cellule normali
induce risposte antiproliferative
= DDR è una barriera oncosoppressiva intrinseca**

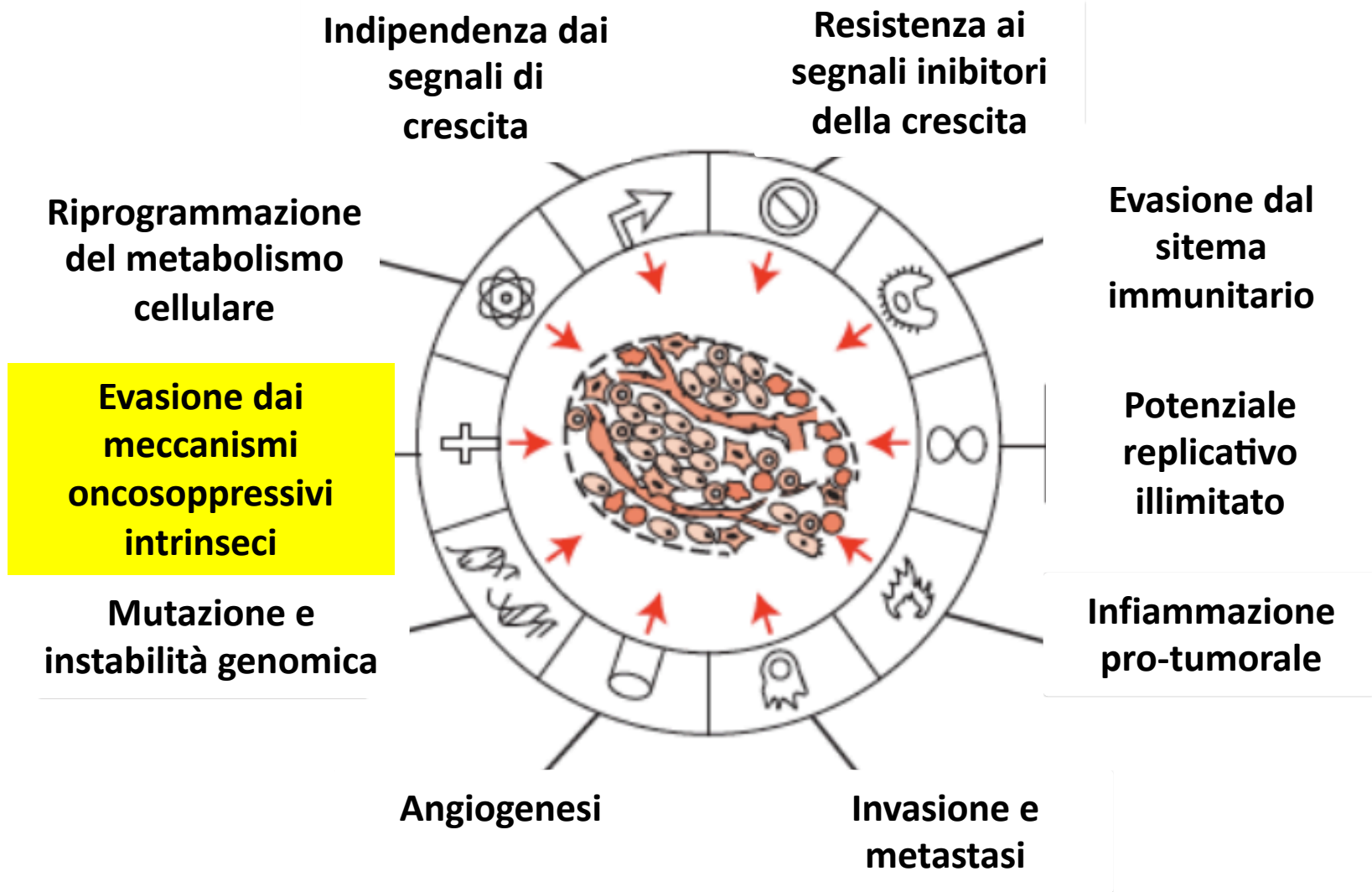


Interferire sperimentalmente con la DDR facilita la trasformazione indotta da oncogeni



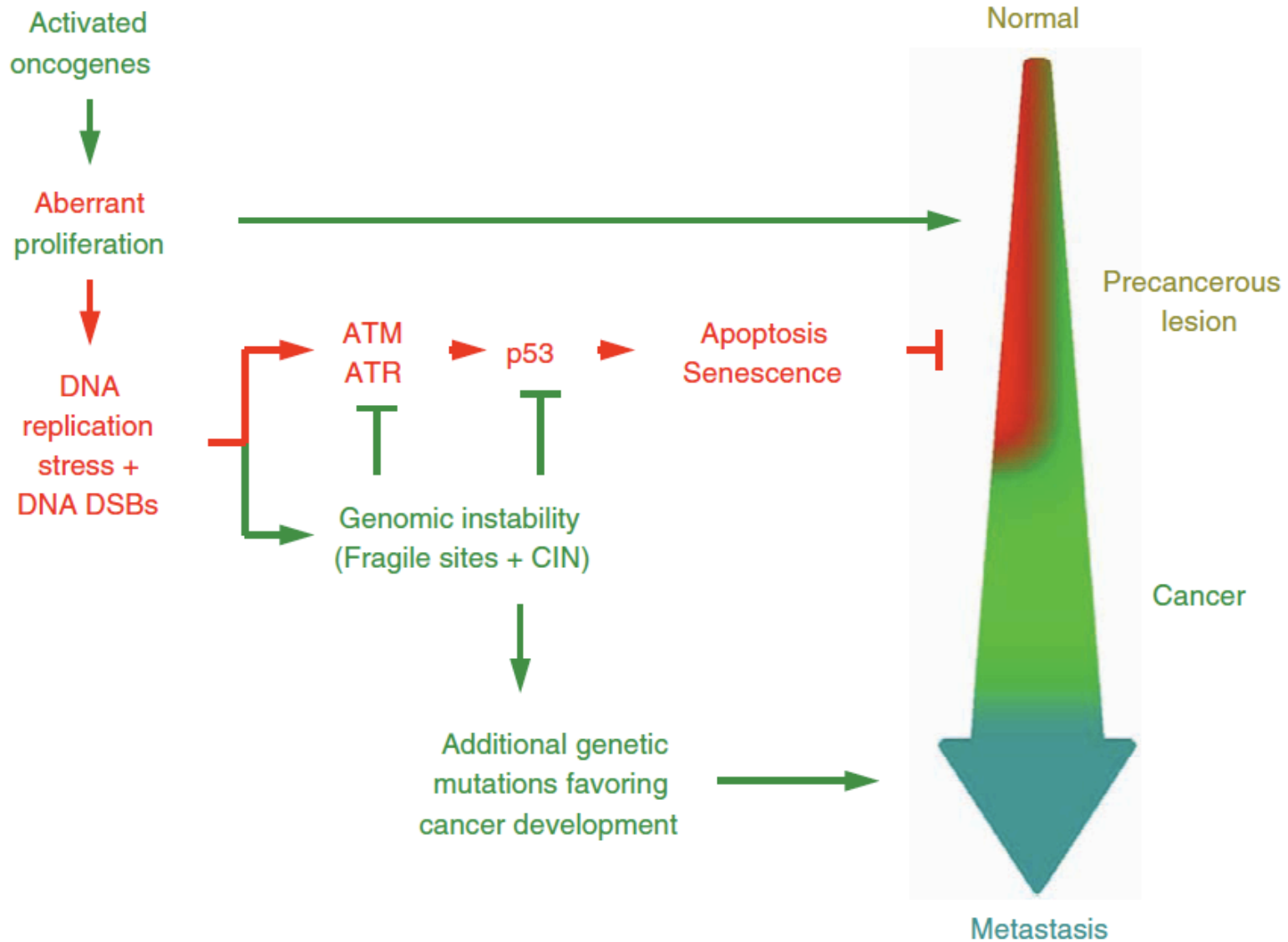
Di Micco et al., Nature 2006

Evasione dai meccanismi oncosoppressivi intrinseci



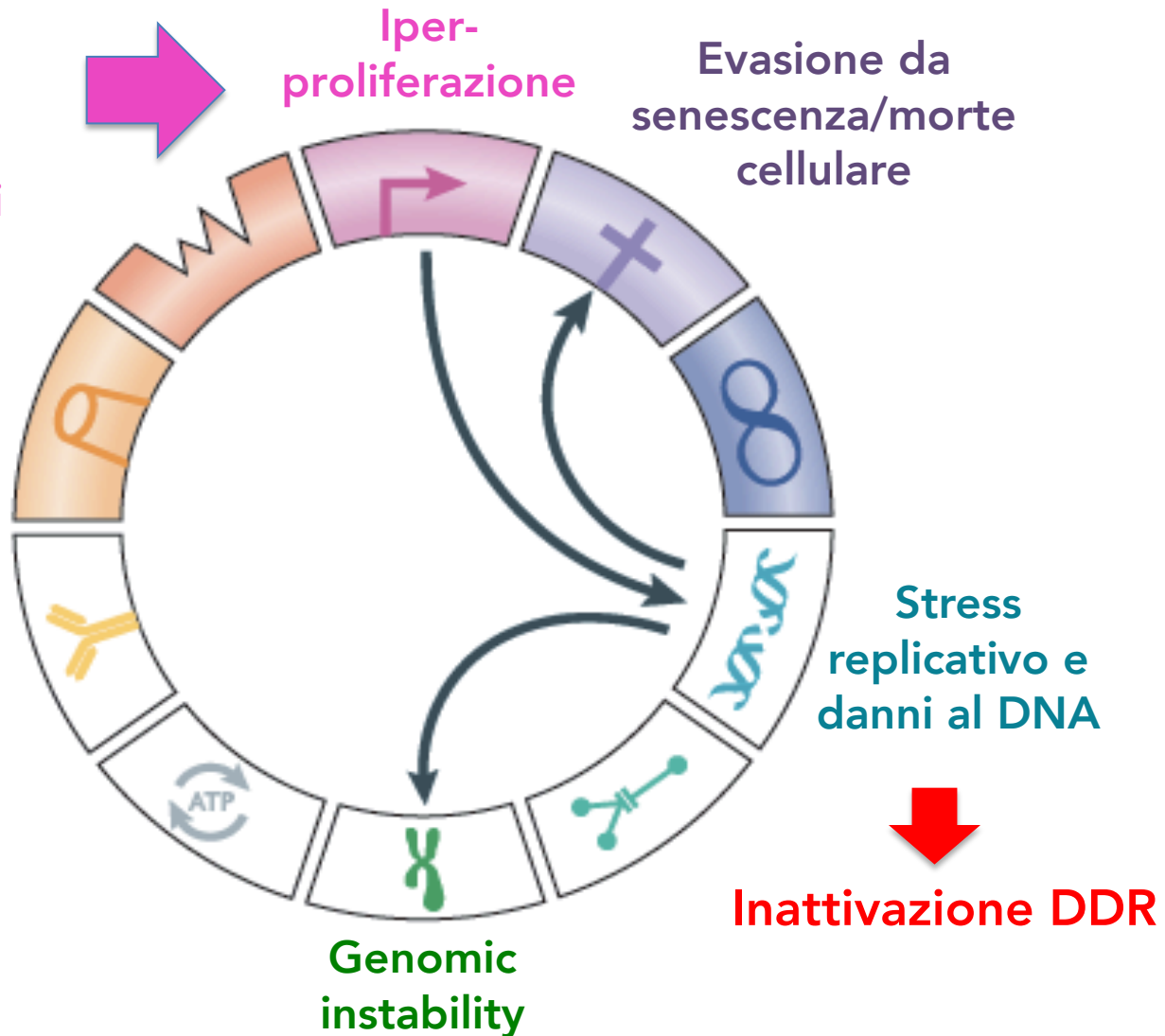
Le cellule normali sono eliminate dal pool replicativo in seguito a danni estesi al DNA
Le cellule tumorali devono evadere la senescenza e la morte cellulare

Modello di tumorigenesi causata da (danni al DNA indotti da) oncogeni



Modello di tumorigenesi causata da danni al DNA indotti da oncogeni

Attivazione di vie
oncogeniche
(e.g. RAS)
Inattivazione di
oncosoppressori
gatekeepers
(e.g. PTEN)



Comparsa della instabilità genomica nei tumori

H Tumori ereditari



Mutazioni loss-of function
GERMLINE

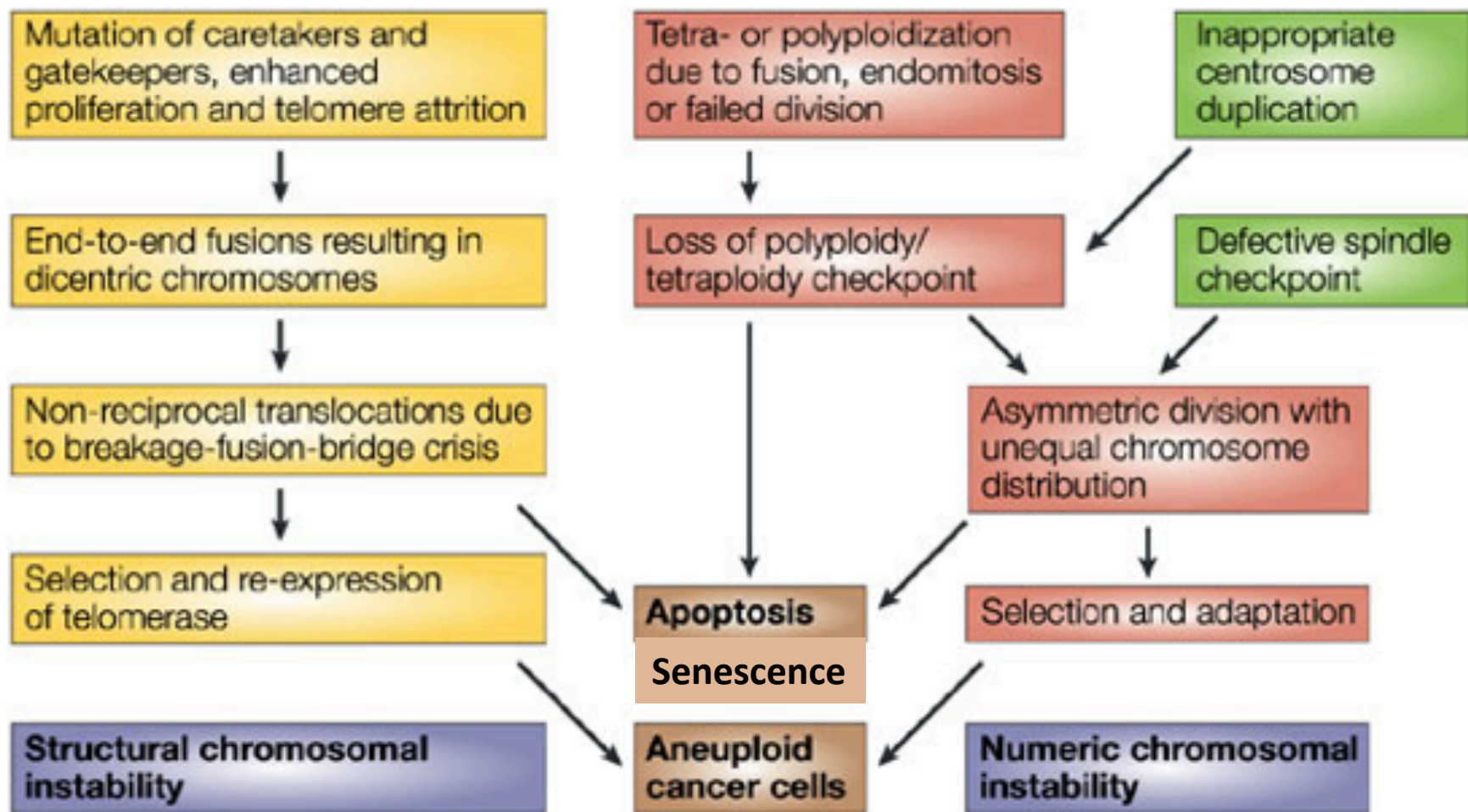
in caretaker genes – checkpoint genes

S Tumori sporadici



Mutazioni loss-of-function
SOMATICHE

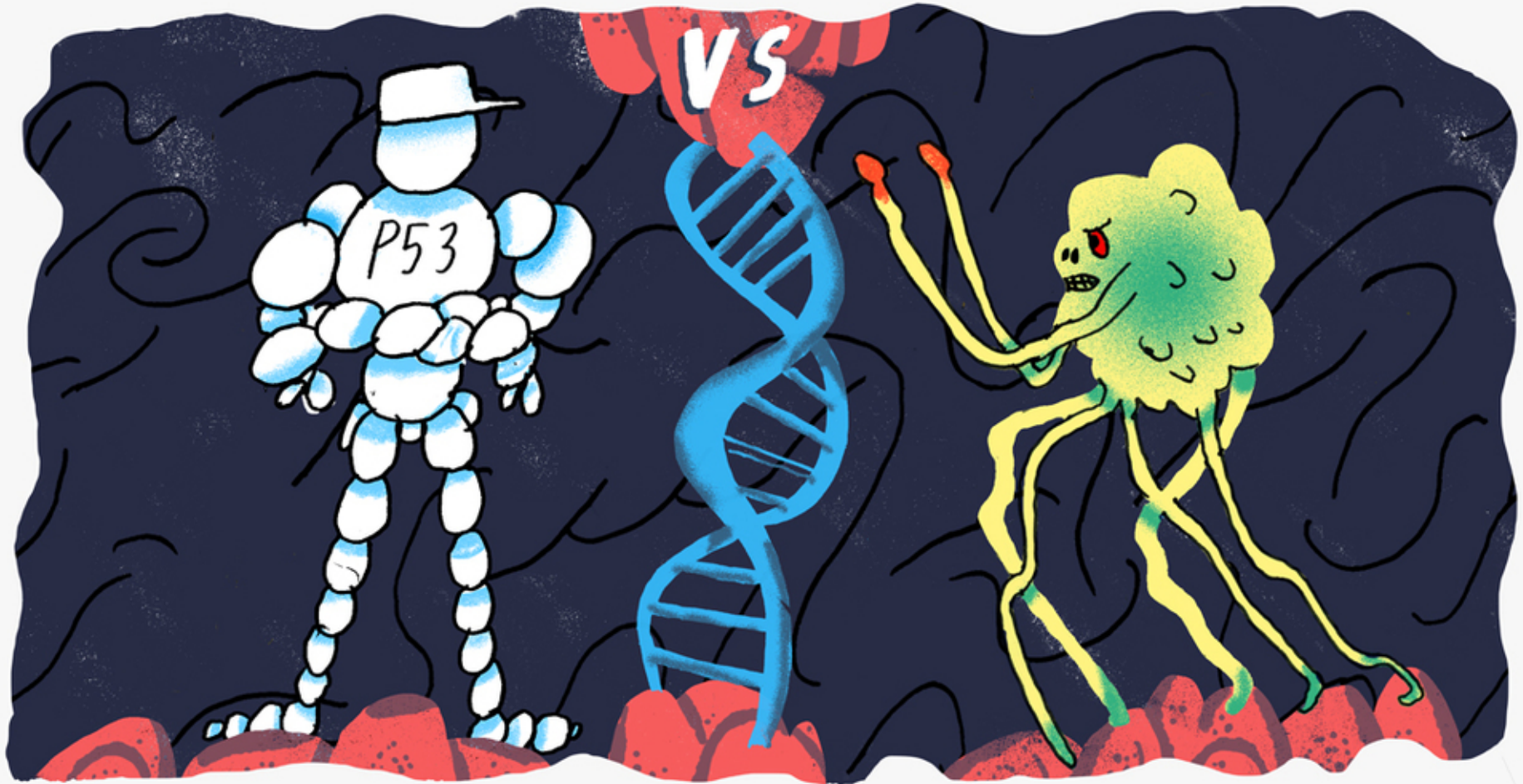
in checkpoint genes (caretaker genes)
+ difetti del checkpoint mitotico 17



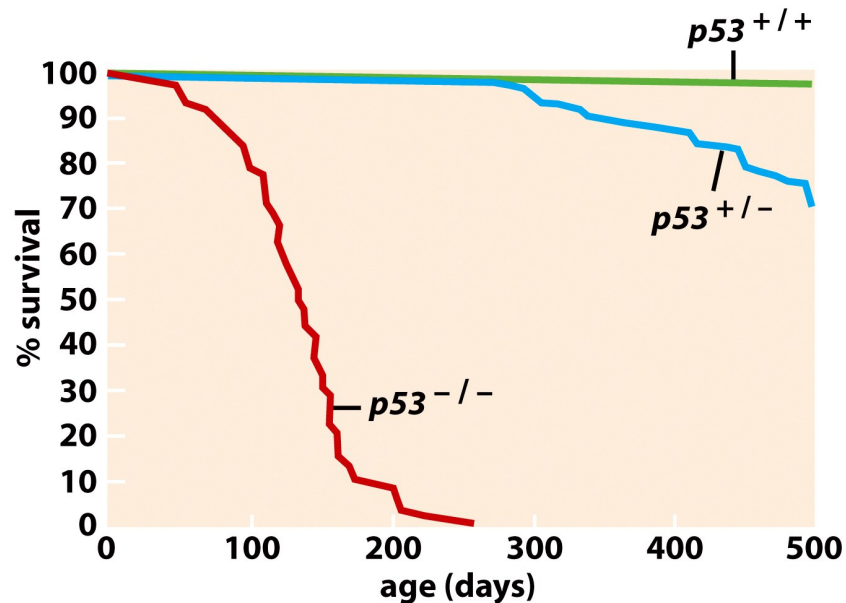
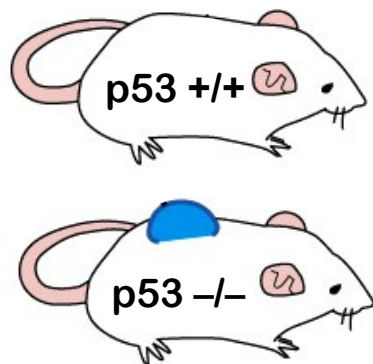
**Uno step fondamentale nello sviluppo tumorale è
l'inattivazione della DDR**

**about half
of all tumors bear
TP53 mutations**

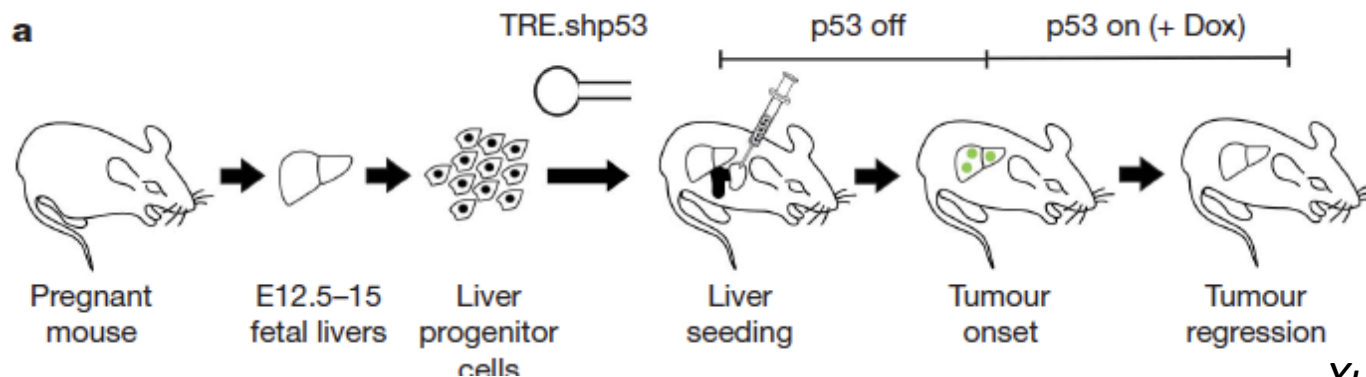
p53 aka the guardian of the genome



p53 è un oncosoppressore: la sua perdita di funzione aumenta il rischio tumorale



Donehower et al 1995

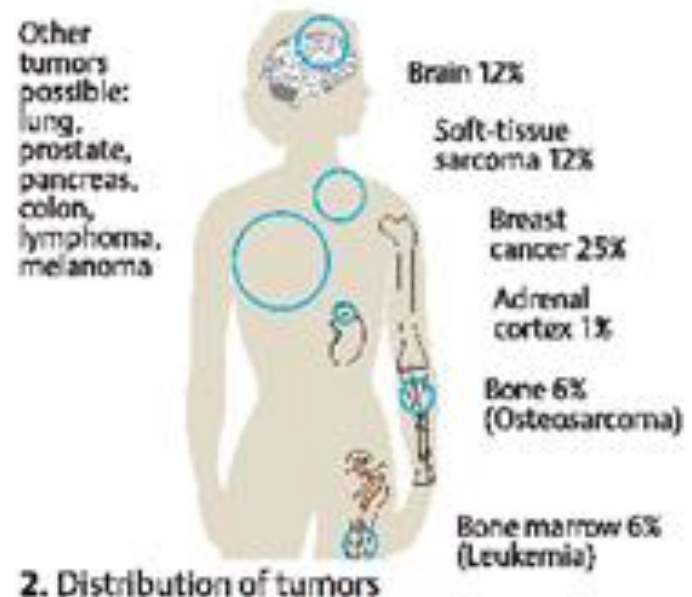


Xue... Lowe, 2007 **21**

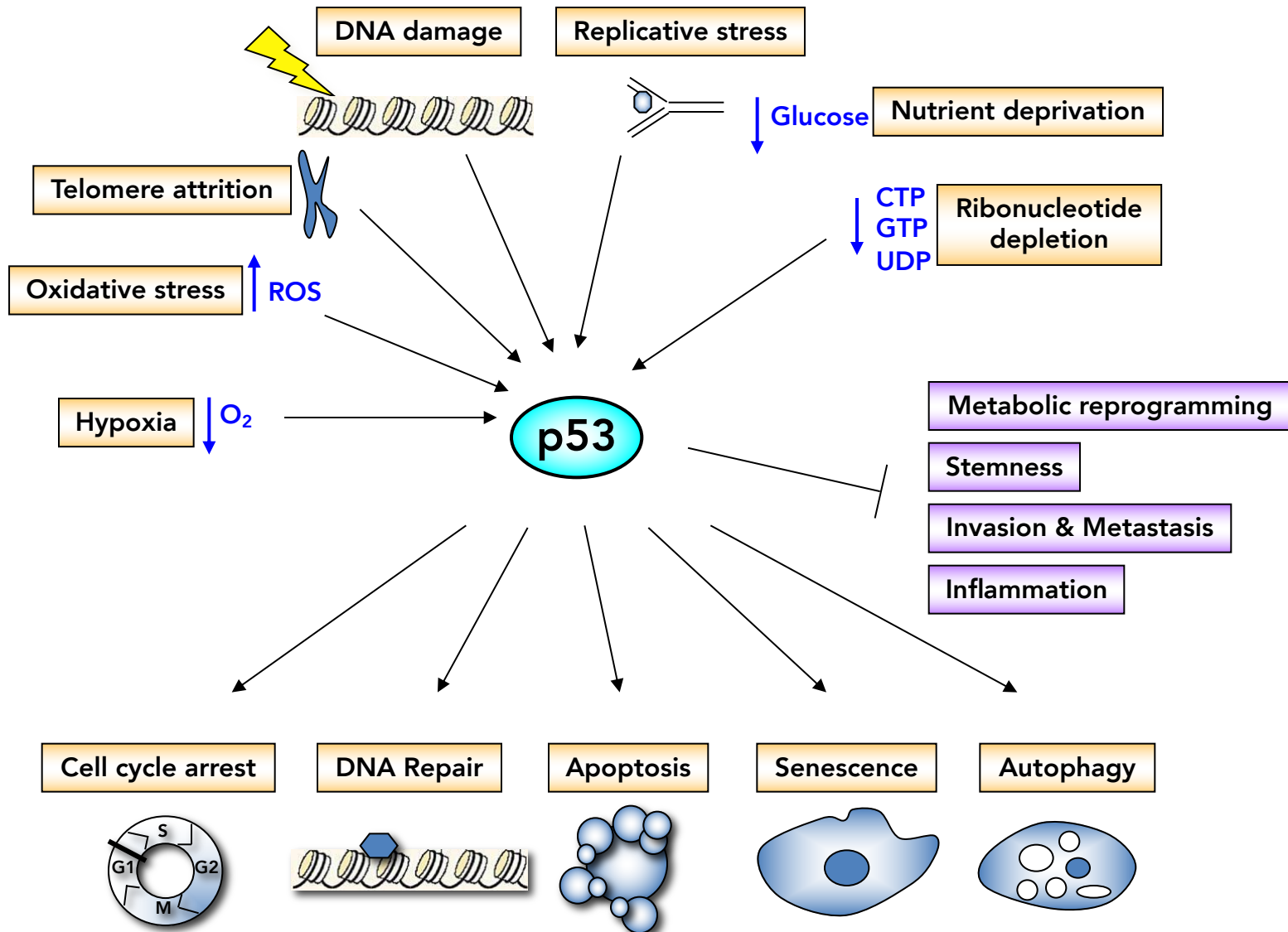
**p53 è un oncosoppressore:
mutazioni familiari aumentano il rischio di cancro**

Li-Fraumeni Syndrome

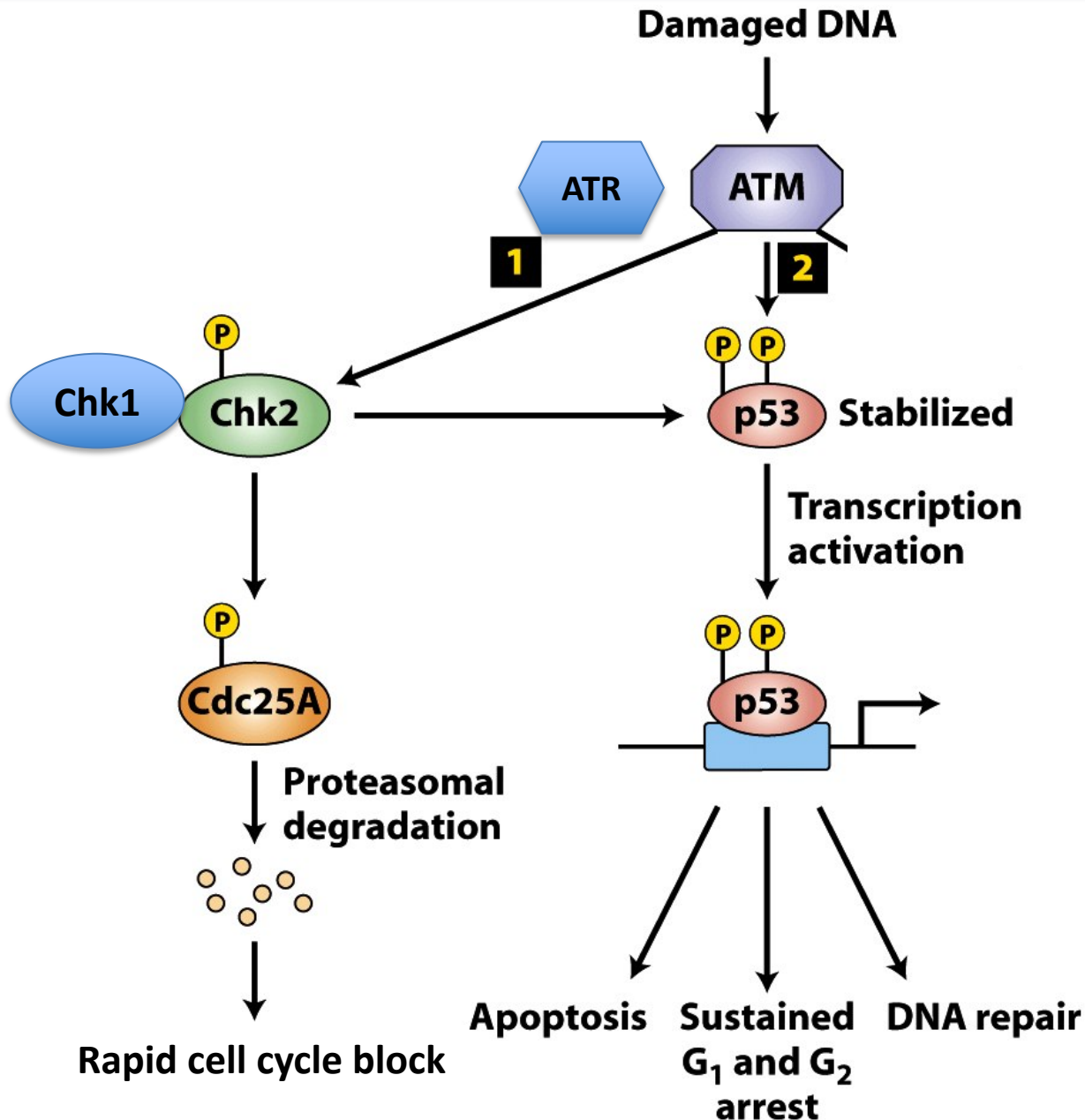
- Prevalence: Up to 1 in 20,000
- Inheritance: Autosomal dominant
- Gene: *TP53*
- Lifetime risk of cancer:
 - 50% by age 30-35y
 - 90% by 60y
 - Female lifetime risk is 90%
 - Male lifetime risk is 70%
 - 57% risk of a second primary



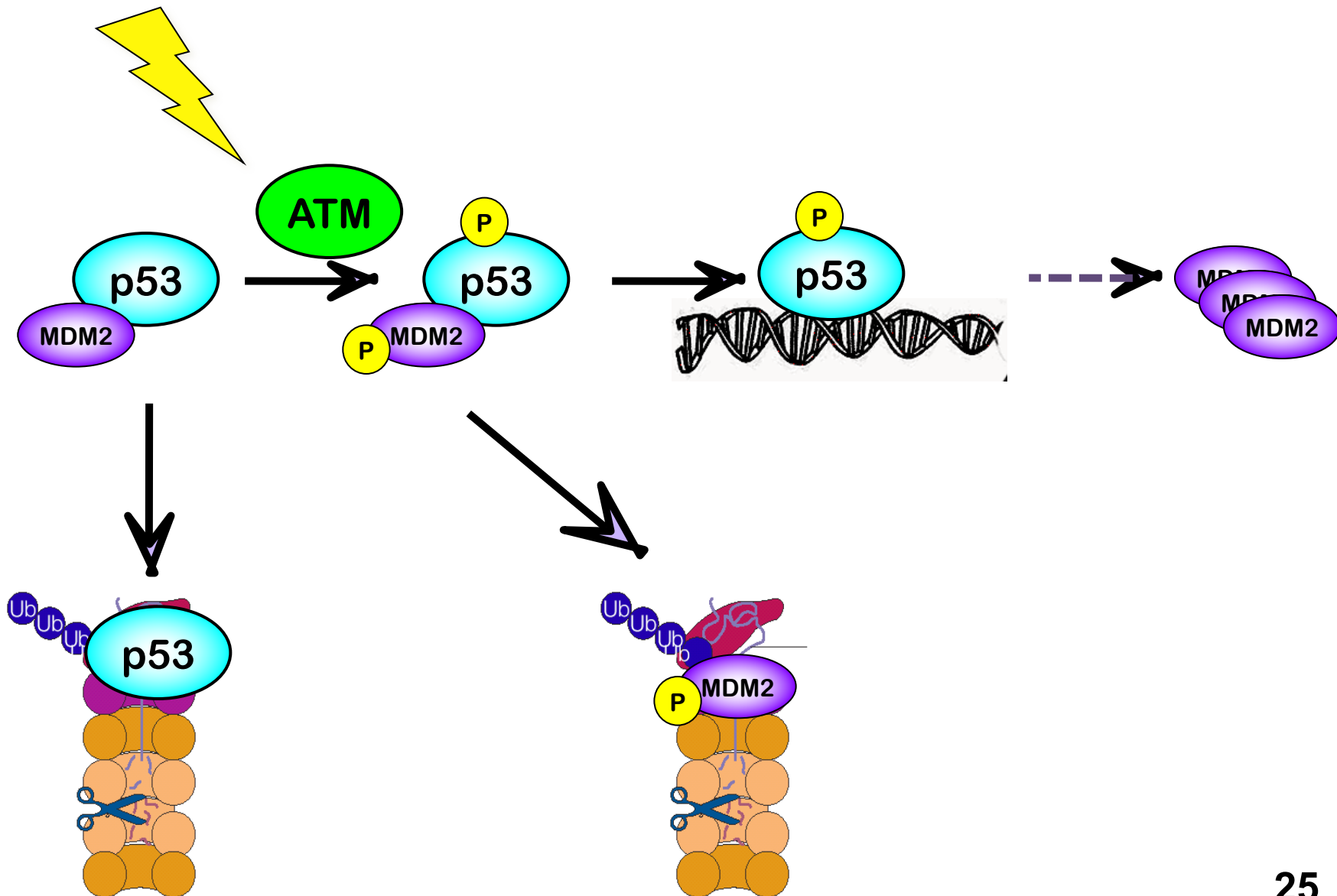
p53 viene attivata da condizioni di stress associate al rischio di trasformazione neoplastica e può indurre diverse risposte cellulari



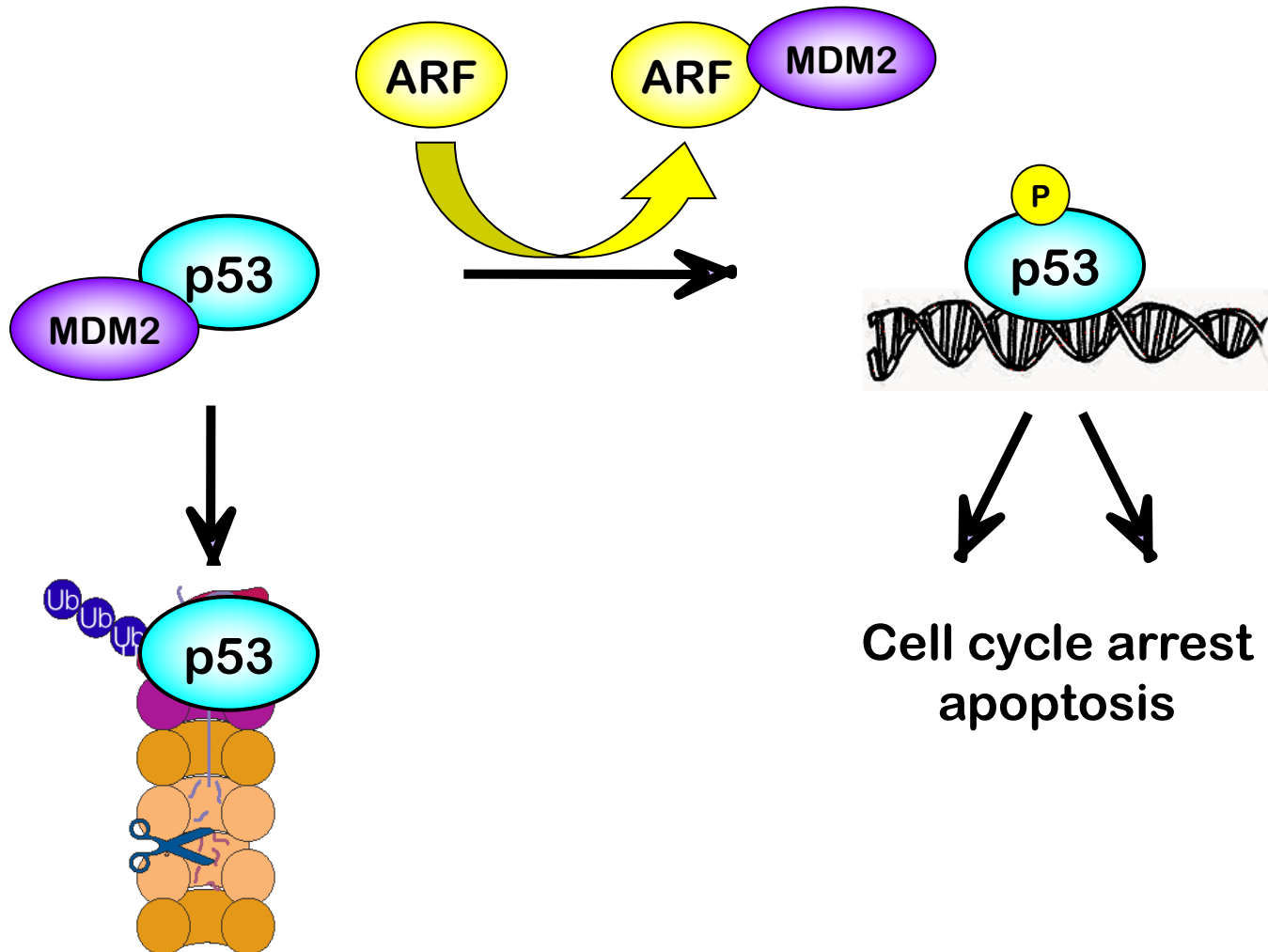
Danni al DNA inducono fosforilazione e attivazione di p53



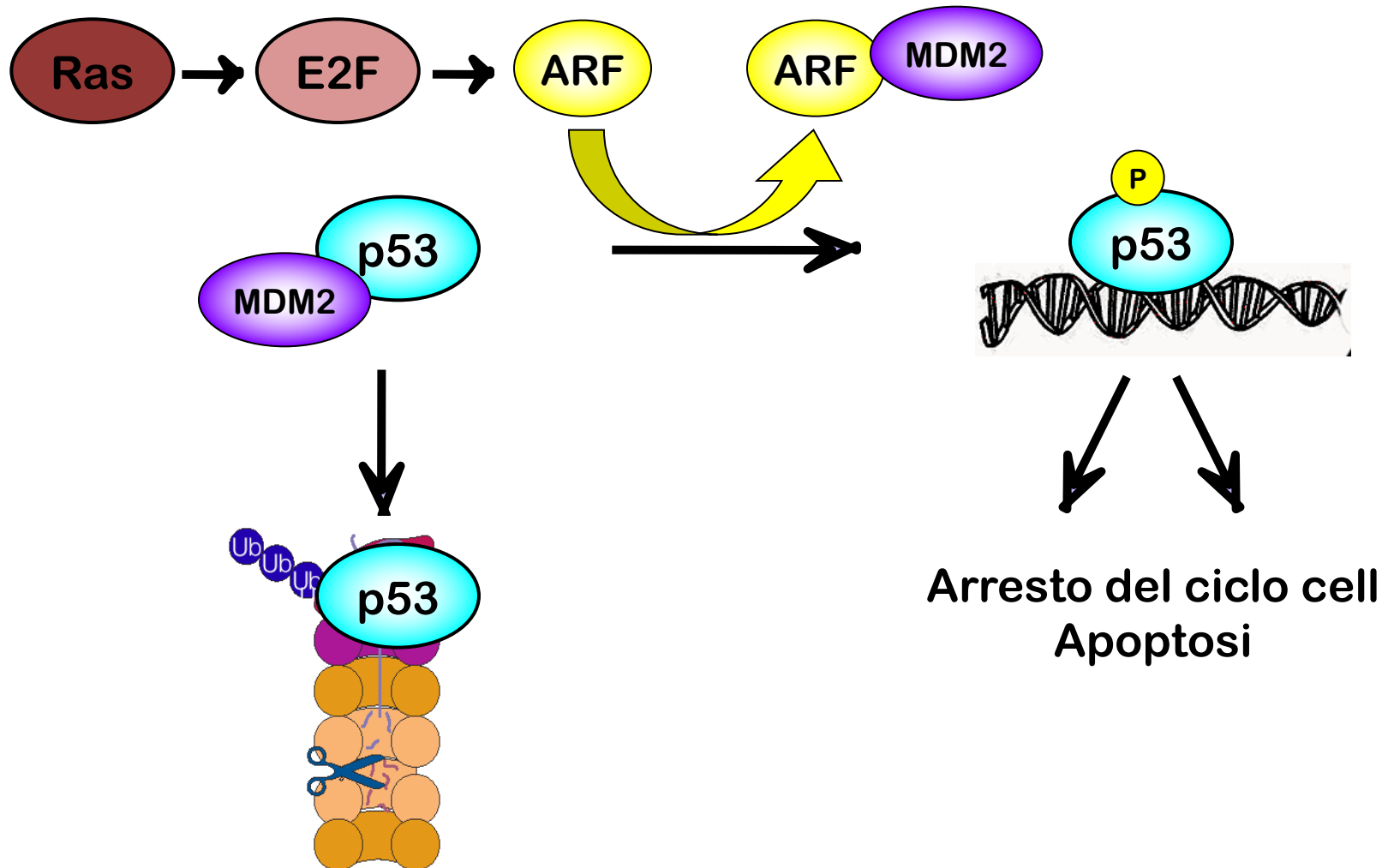
La stabilità di p53 è regolata dal sistema ubiquitina-proteasoma



**L'induzione di ARF a valle dell'espressione di oncogeni
(e.g. RAS) induce stabilizzazione di p53**



**L'induzione di ARF a valle dell'espressione di oncogeni
(e.g. RAS) induce stabilizzazione di p53**



Il locus *Ink4a/Arf* codifica per gli oncosoppressori p16 e ARF

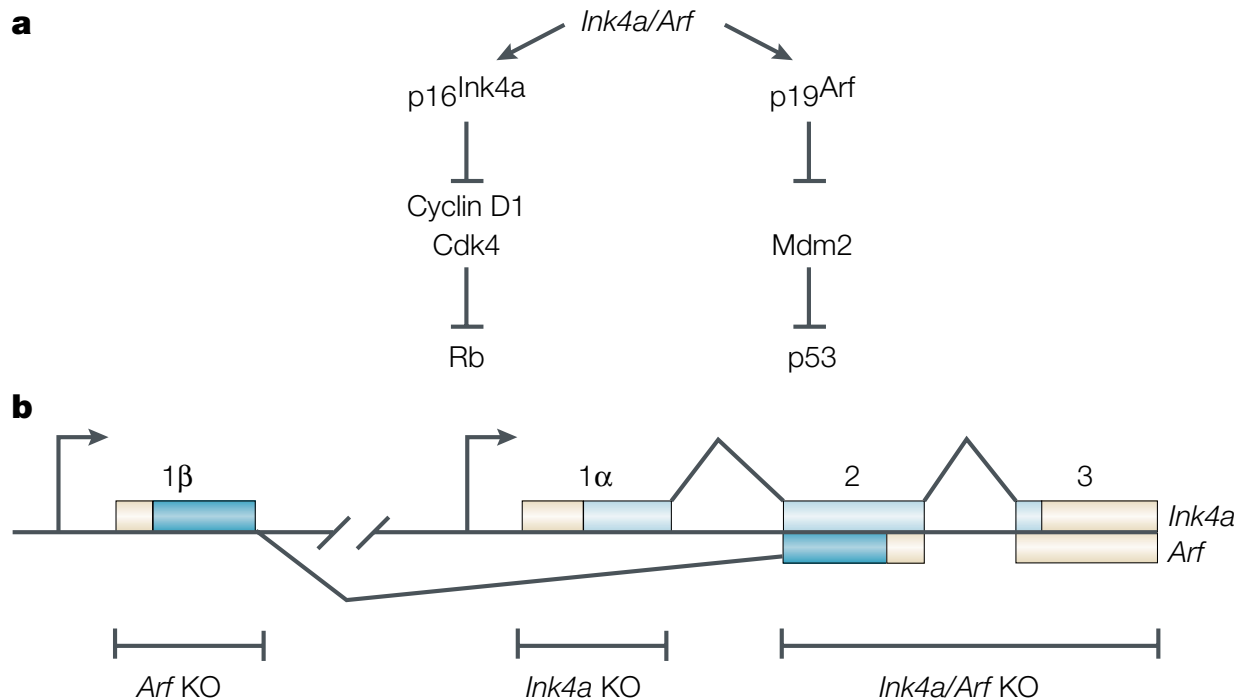
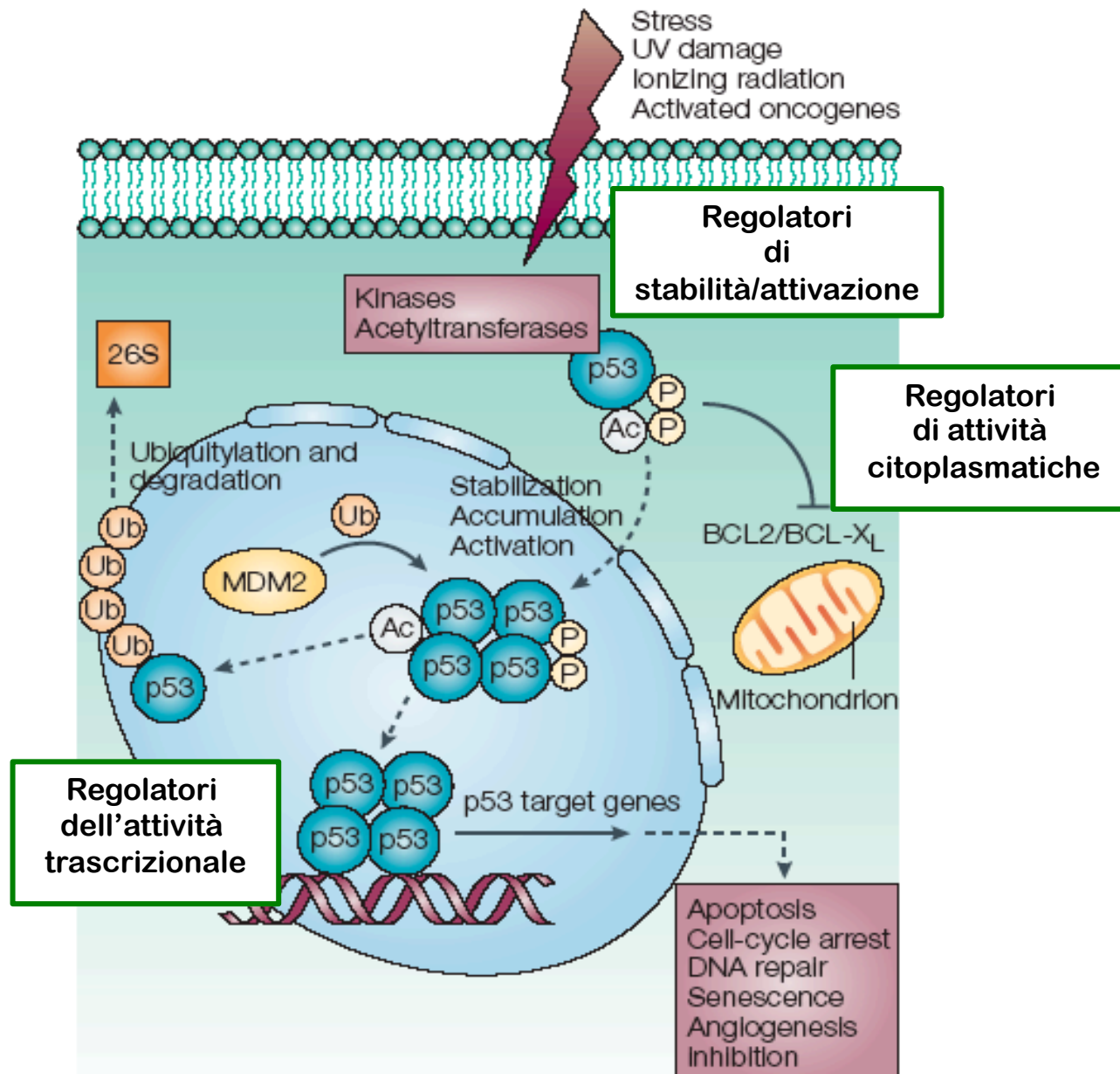
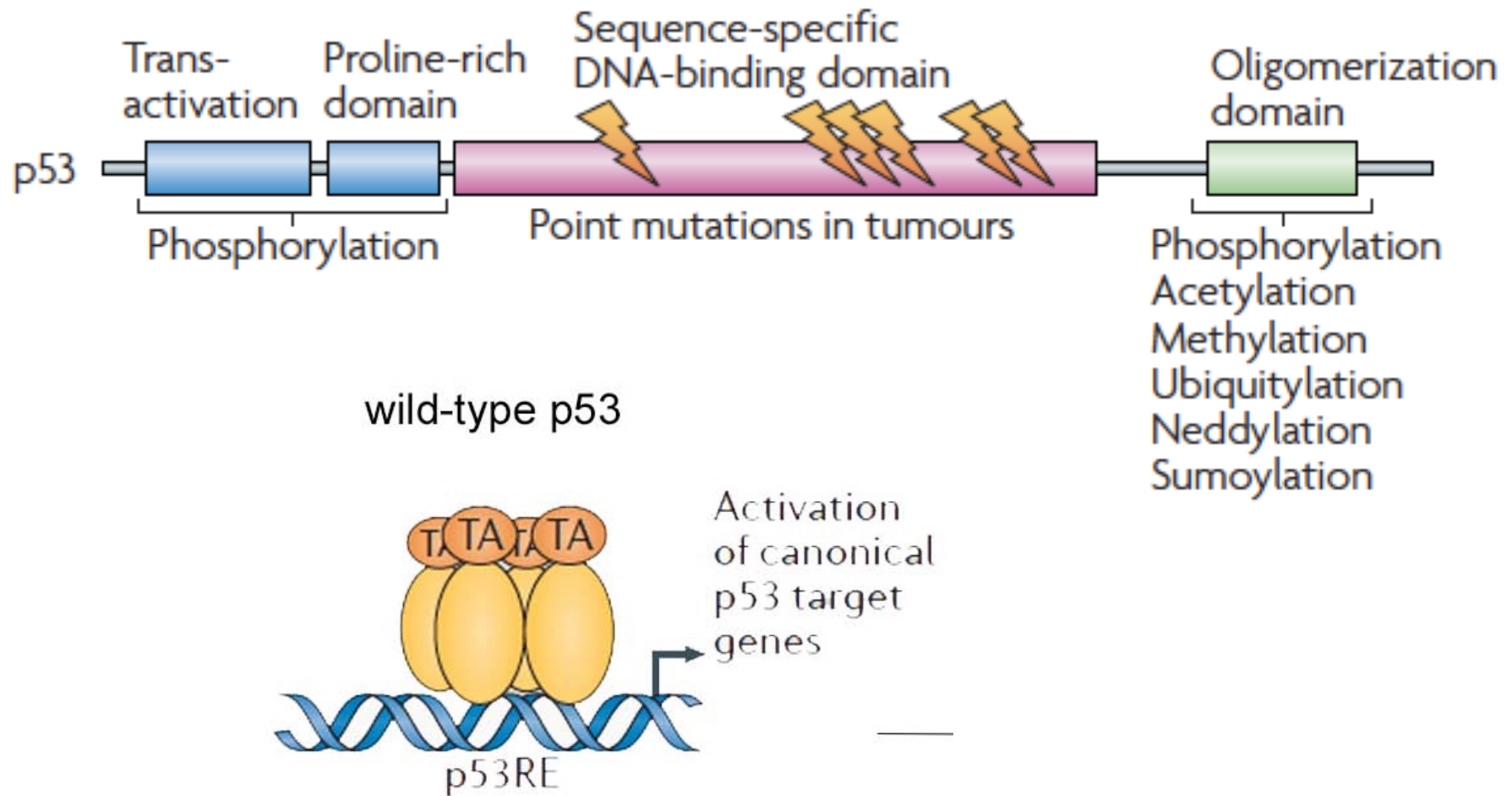


Figure 1 | **The *Ink4a/Arf* locus.** **a** | The two products of the mouse *Ink4a/Arf* locus, p16^{Ink4a} and p19^{Arf} (p14^{ARF} in human) indirectly regulate the retinoblastoma protein (Rb) and p53, respectively. **b** | Alternative first exons (1α and 1β) that are transcribed from different promoters (arrows) specify the 5' ends of the *Ink4a* and *Arf* transcripts, respectively. These are spliced to the same acceptor site in exon 2, which is translated in alternative frames. *Ink4a* coding sequences in exons 1α , 2 and 3 are denoted by light shading, and *Arf* coding sequences in exons 1β and 2 are indicated by dark blue shading. The regions that are disrupted in the different knockout (KO) mouse strains are indicated below the figure. The schematic is not drawn to scale, and in both the human and mouse genomes, exons 1α and 1β are separated by >15 kb. (b is adapted from REF. 14.)

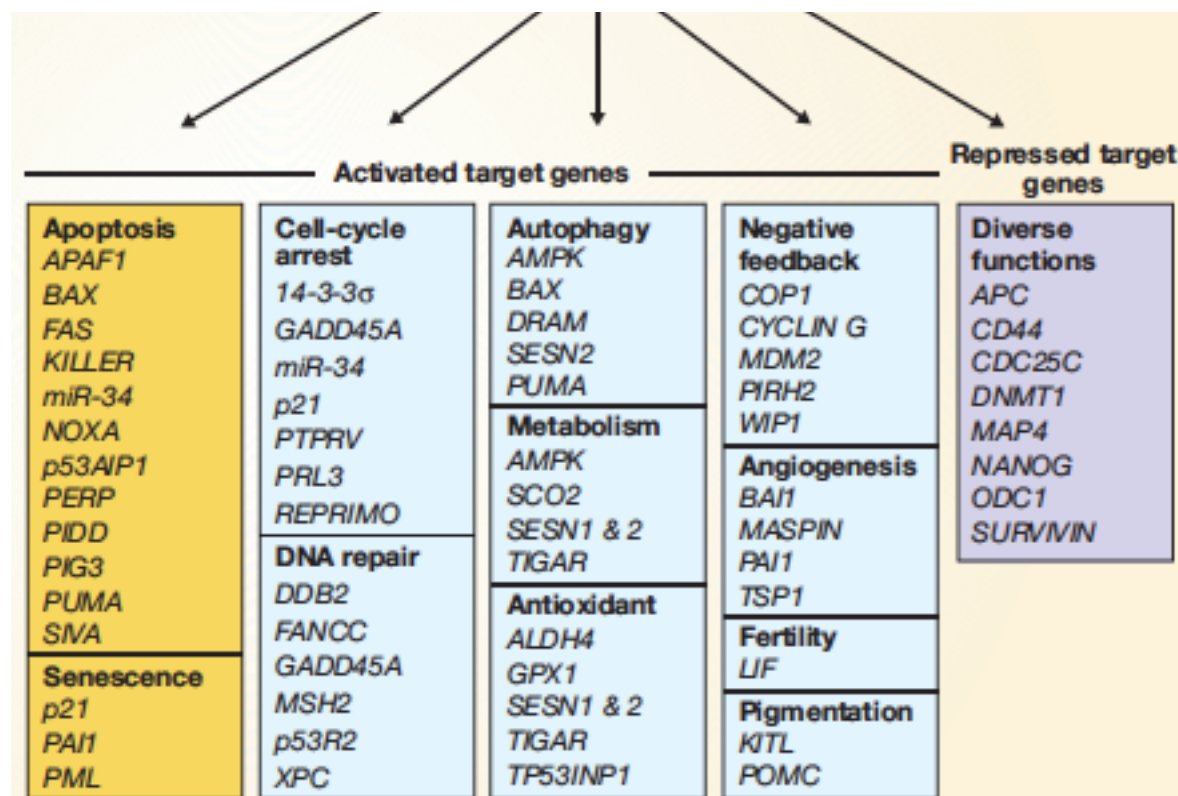
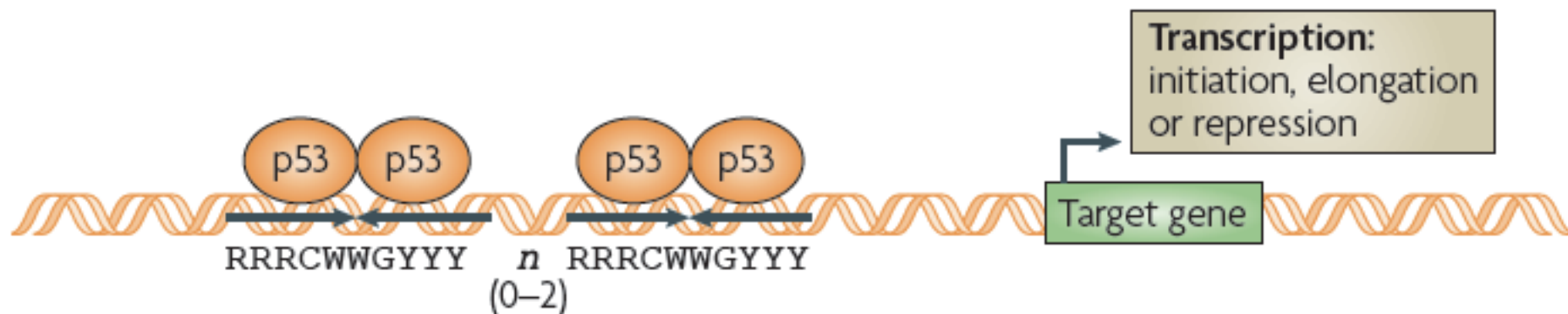
L'attività di p53 è regolata finemente a diversi livelli



p53 (TA-p53 α) è un fattore di trascrizione

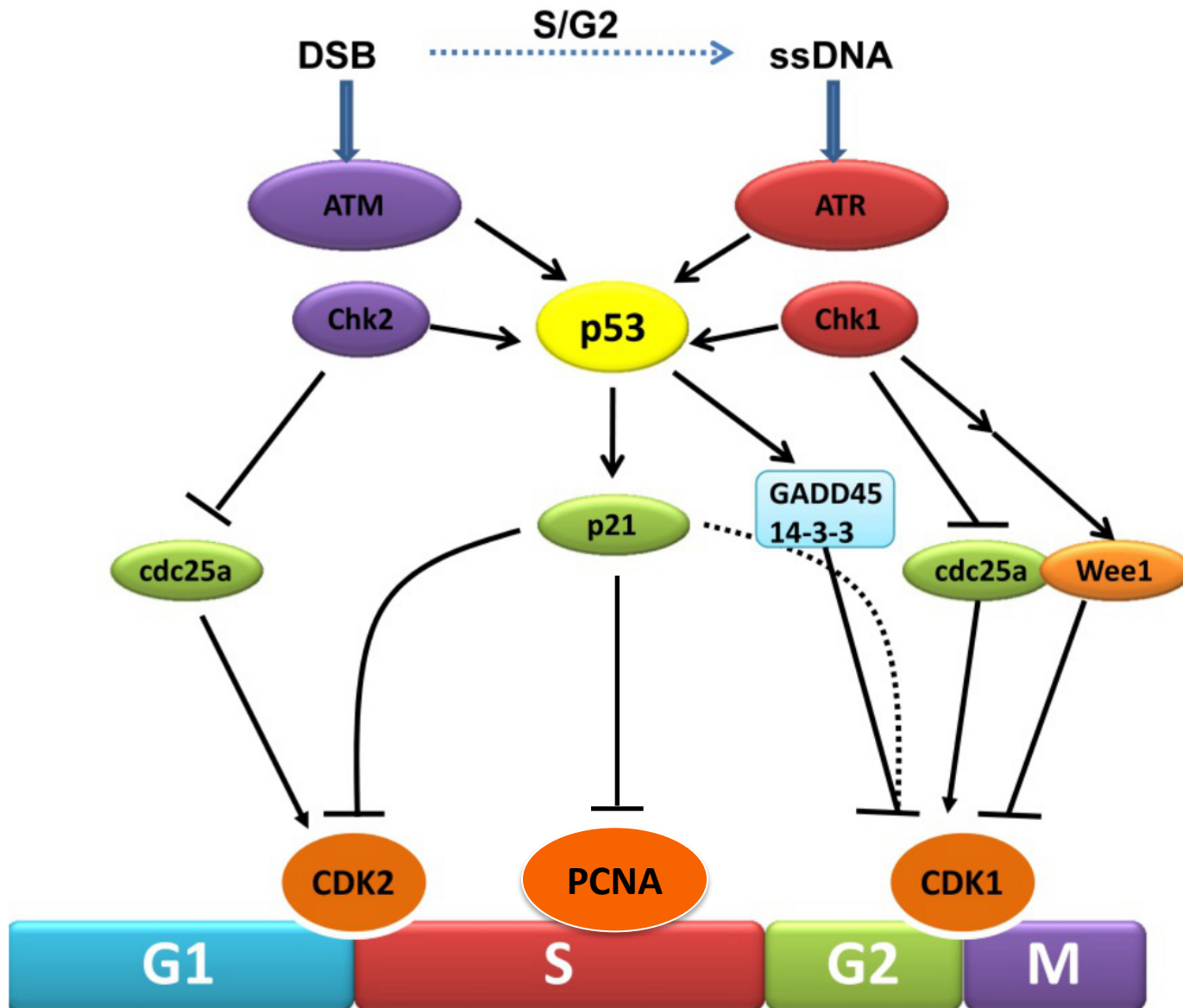


p53 può regolare diversi set di geni bersaglio

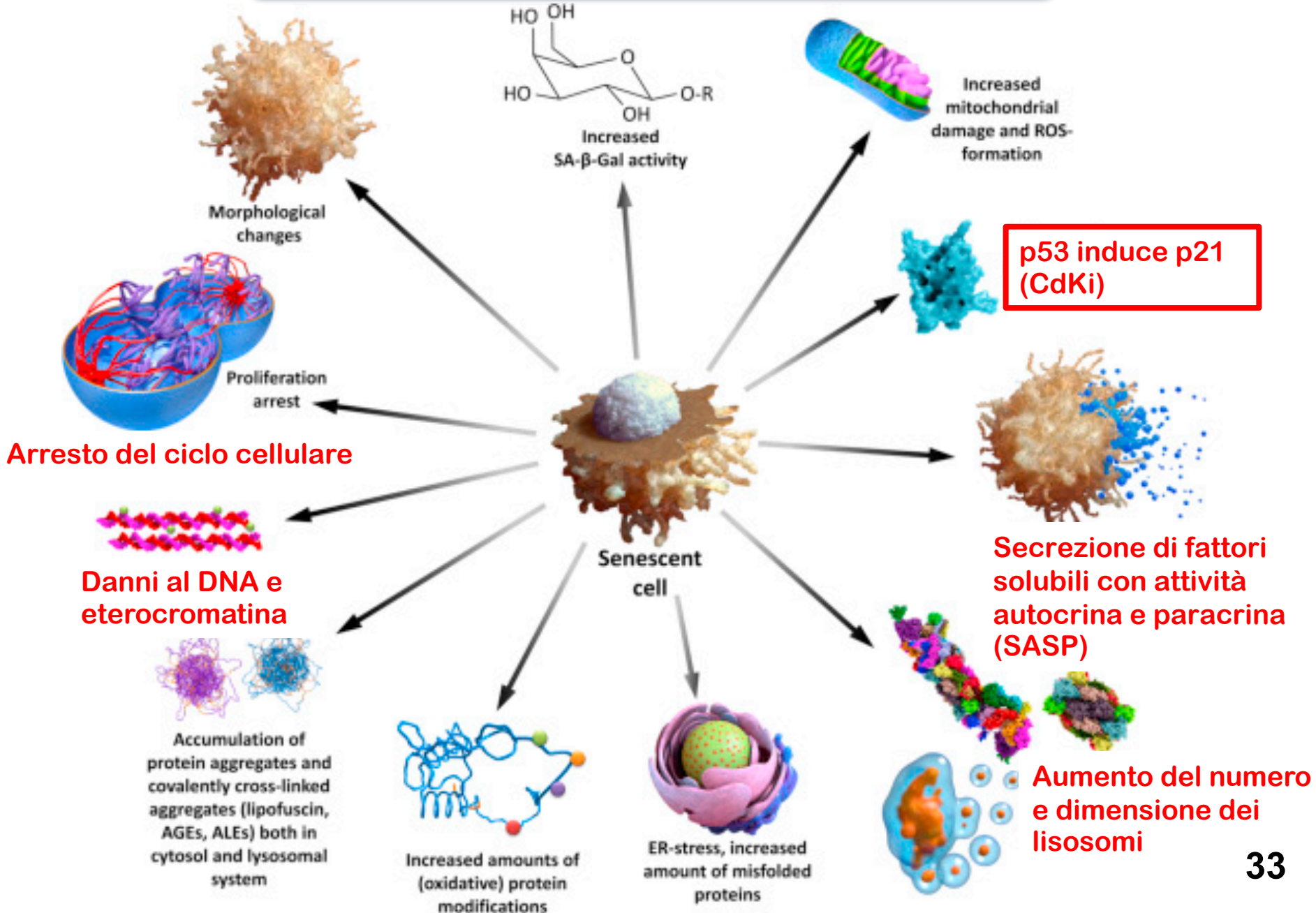


Irreversible responses

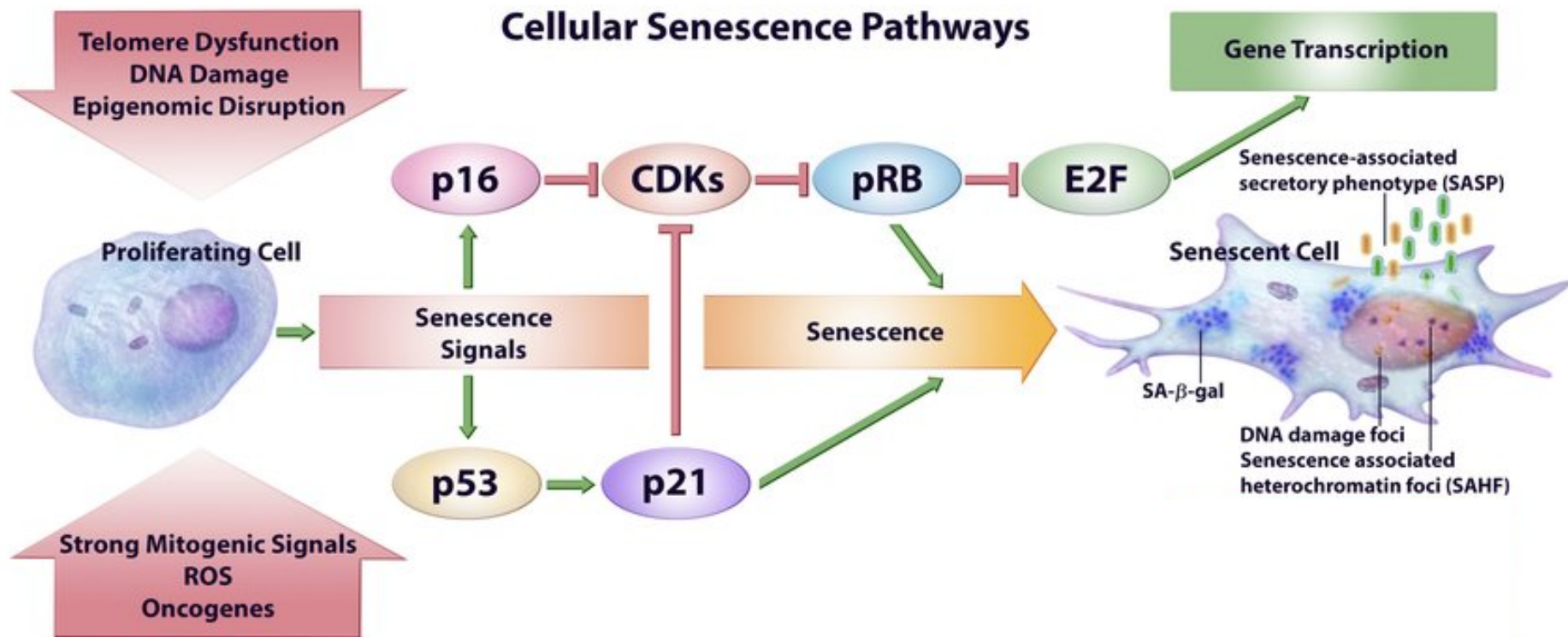
p53 può indurre l'arresto del ciclo cellulare



Fenotipi delle cellule senescenti



L'induzione della senescenza dipende dall'attivazione cronica della DDR ed è mediata dalle pathways di p53 and RB

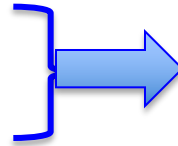


arresto permanente della proliferazione
causato dall'espressione dei CDKi p21 e p16

Profilo di espressione genica di cellule senescenti

★ Induzione di CDKi :

- **p21** (indotto da p53)
- **p16** (indotto da altri stimoli)



Mantengono **pRB** ipofosforilato (attivo)

★ Repressione di geni della replicazione del DNA/progressione del ciclo:

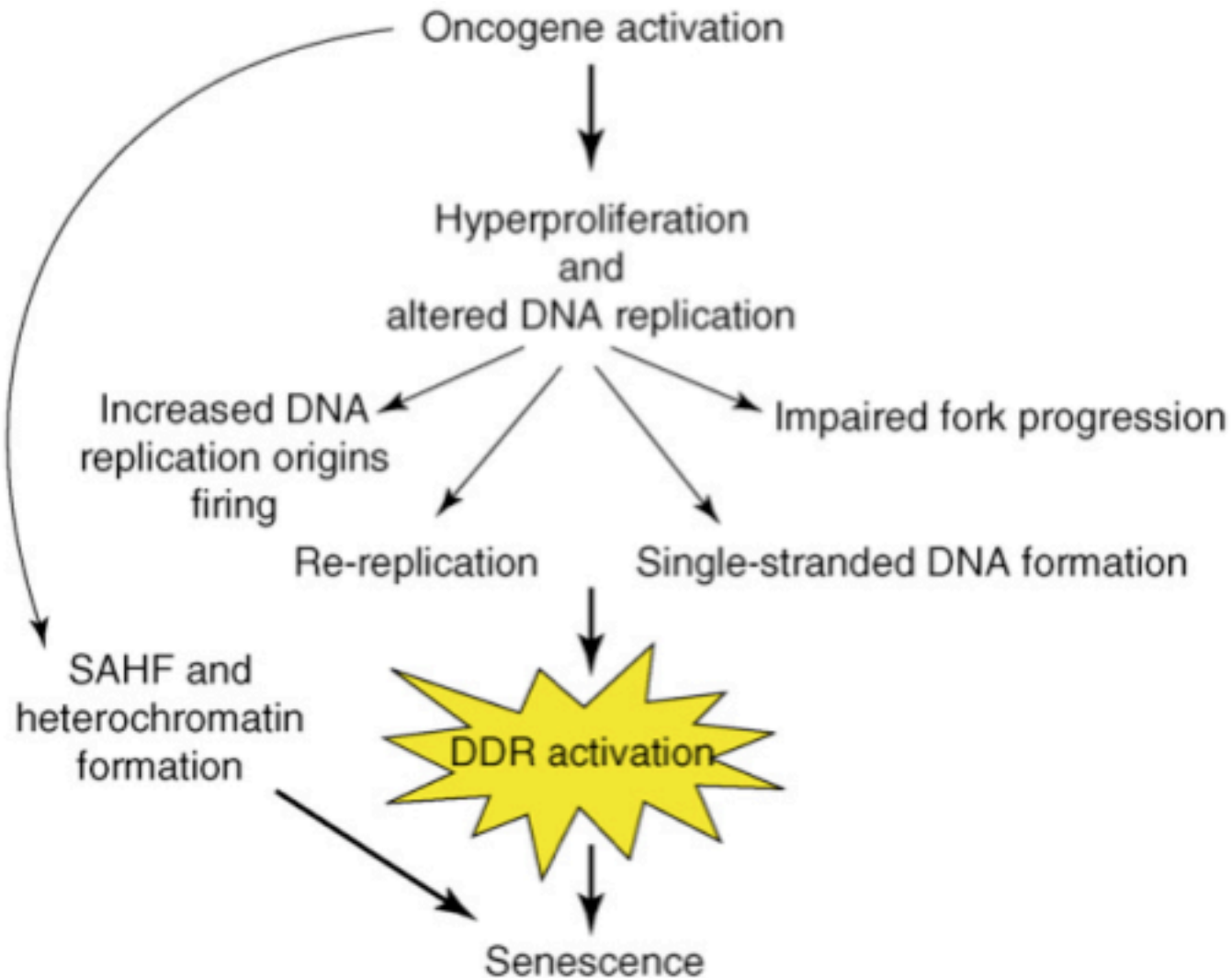
- istoni, c-FOS, cicline A e B, PCNA ...
- (bersagli di E2F repressi da **RB**)

★ Induzione di geni codificanti per proteine secrete (SASP)

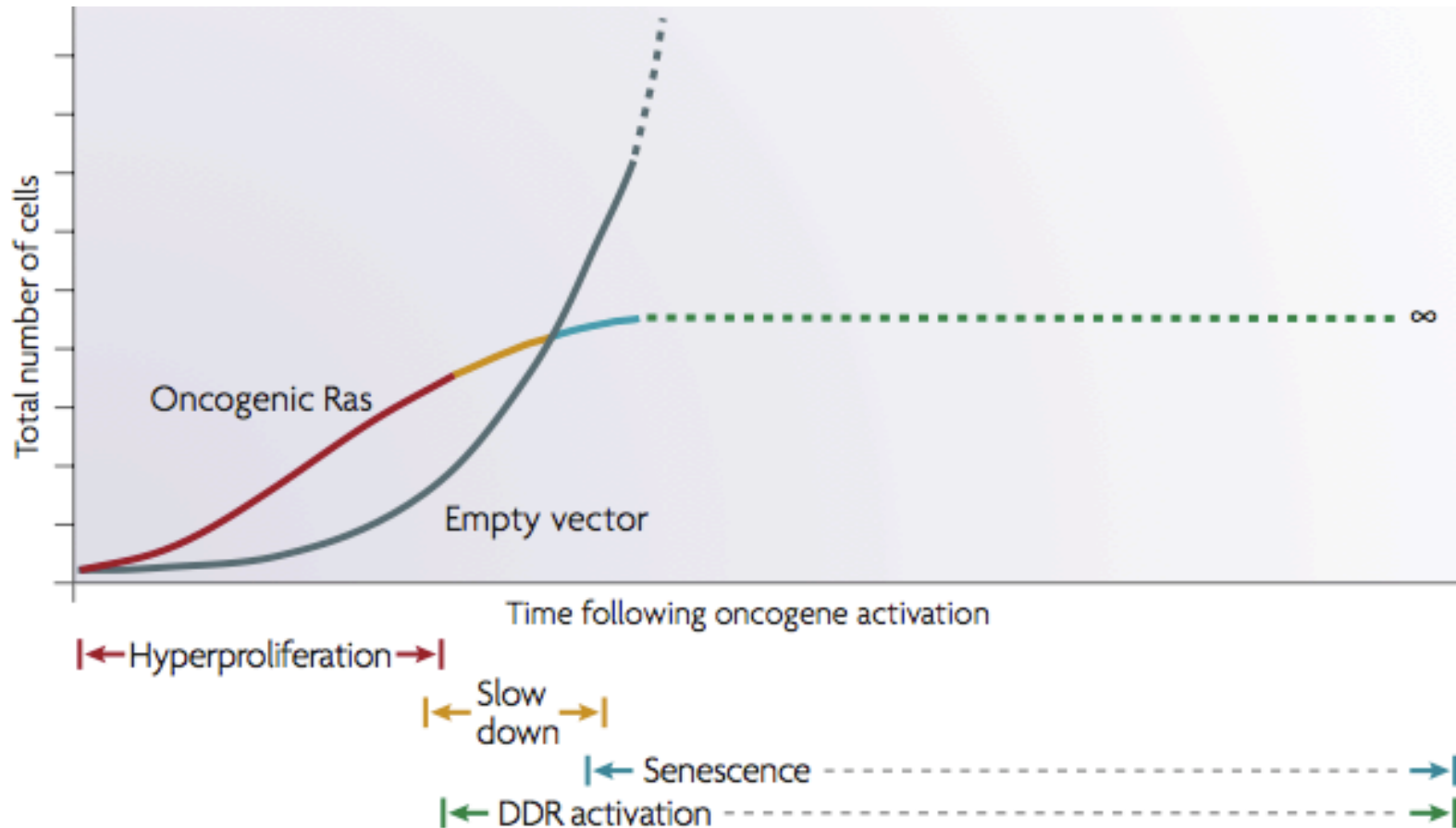
- rinforzo autocrino/paracrino della senescenza
- **infiammazione e immunità innata**
- **rimodellamento della ECM**
- **stimolazione della riparazione tissutale**

**Stimoli che inducono la senescenza come risposta
oncosoppressiva**

Senescence signals I: Oncogene-Induced Senescence & DNA damage-induced Senescence

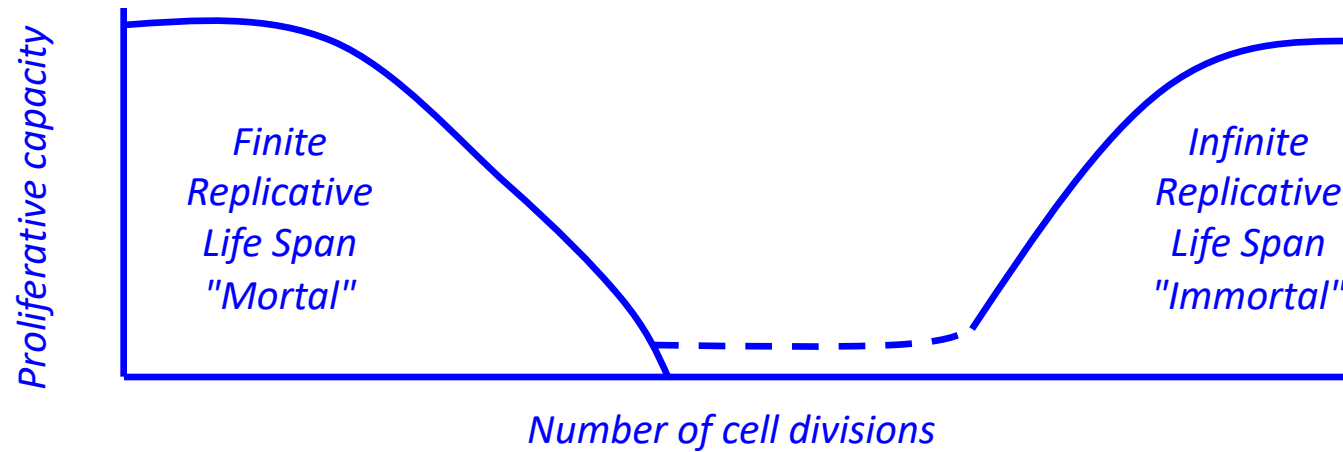


Senescence signals I: Oncogene-Induced Senescence & DNA damage-induced Senescence



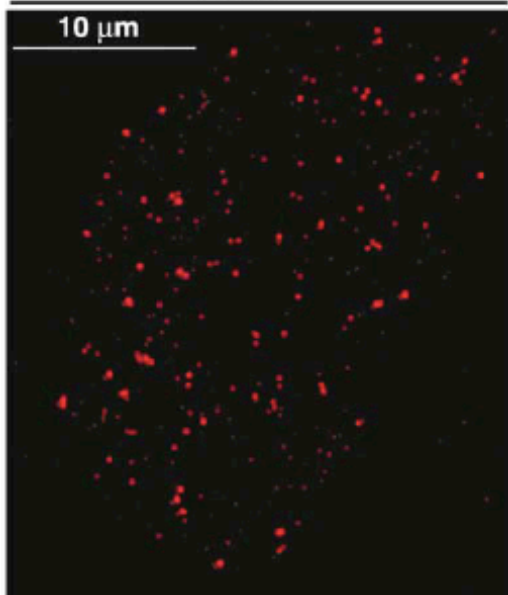
Di Micco, Trends Cell Biol 2007

Senescence signals II: Replicative Senescence

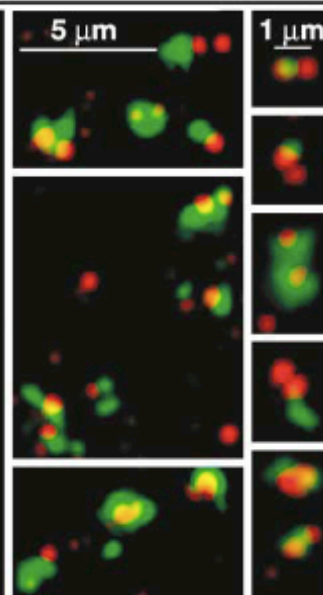
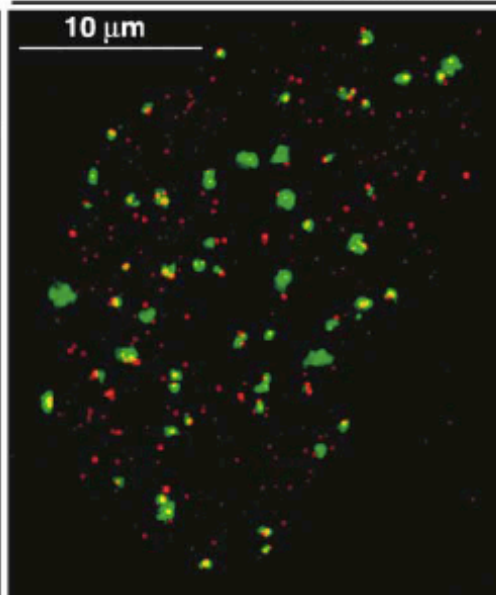


Telomeri accorciati causano induzione cronica della DDR

TRF1



TRF1+53BP1



- DDR foci colocalize with dysfunctional telomeres

Takai, Curr Biol 2003

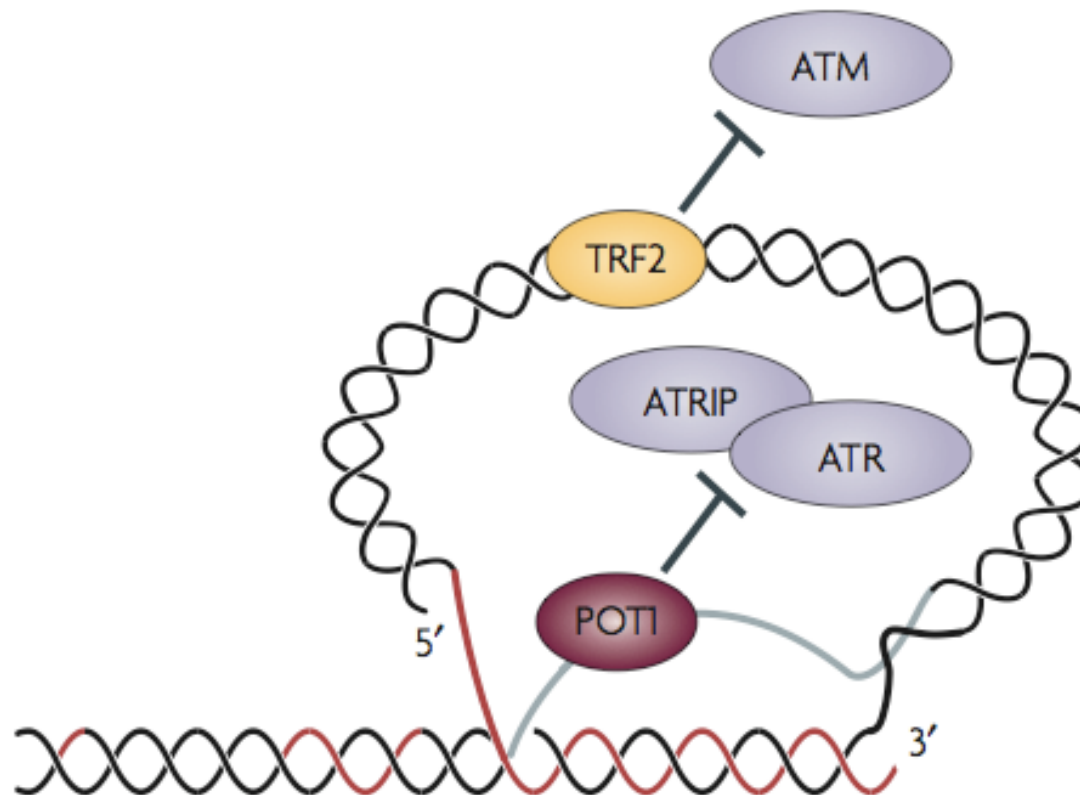
- Also in vivo (skin)

Herbig, Science 2006

- DDR factors bind telomeric DNA

d'Adda di Fagagna, Nature 2003

Telomeri accorciati causano induzione cronica della DDR



- Intact telomeres inhibit DDR factors

Karlseder, PLoS Biol 2004

Denchi, Nature 2007

- Short telomeres are DNA DSBs

Stimoli che inducono la senescenza come risposta oncosoppressiva

- **accorciamento dei telomeri**
- **danni al DNA da agenti estrinseci e intrinseci**
- **iperproliferazione = iper-replicazione del DNA**



Attivazione della DDR

La senescenza è una risposta oncosoppressiva

- la senescenza è indotta da stimoli oncogenici
- la senescenza dipende dalle pathways oncosoppressive di p53 e pRB
- la senescenza inibisce la tumorigenesi in vivo

Premalignant **human nevi** and **colon adenomas** contain cells expressing senescence markers, senescent cells are markedly **diminished** in deriving malignant melanomas and adenocarcinomas (*Bartkova et al., 2005; Michaloglou et al., 2005*).

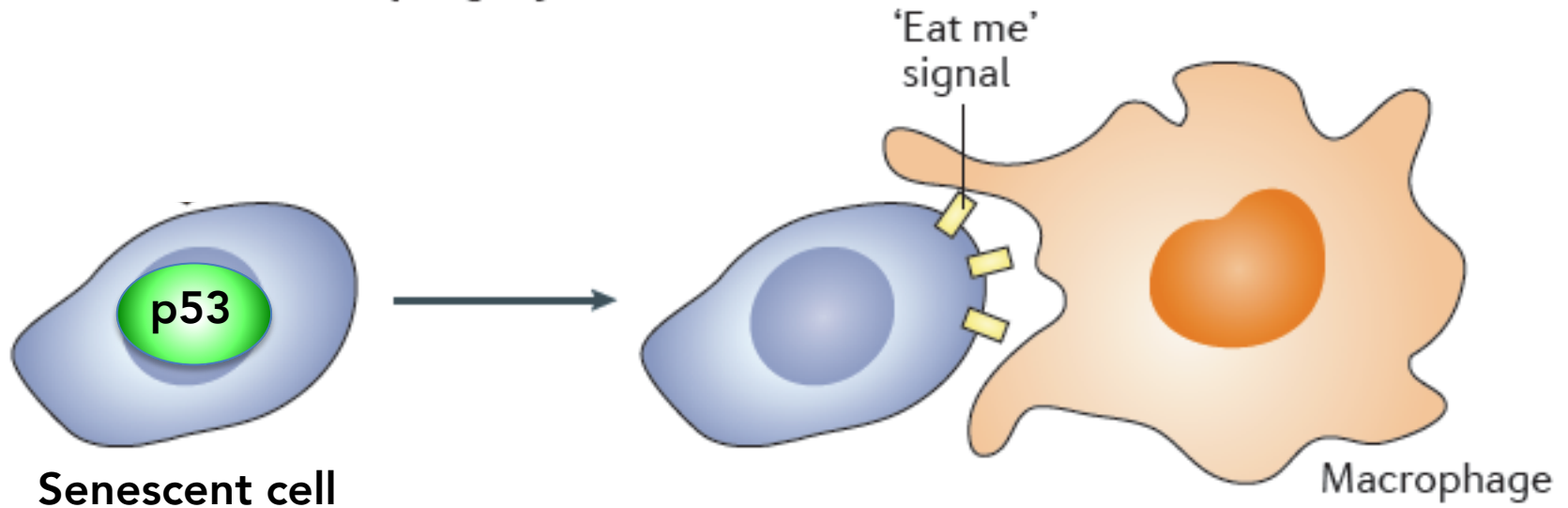
mouse models of tumorigenesis (oncogenic Ras expression/PTEN deletion) display abundant senescent cells in premalignant lesions, but scarce in the cancers eventually developed (*Braig et al., 2005; Chen et al., 2005; Collado et al., 2005*).

dismantling the senescence response accelerates development of malignant tumors (*Chen et al., 2005*).

La senescenza arresta lesioni allo stadio pre-tumorale

Il sistema immunitario innato elimina le cellule senescenti nei tessuti

Senescence-induced phagocytosis



Senescence and tumour clearance is triggered by p53 restoration in murine liver carcinomas

Wen Xue^{1*}, Lars Zender^{1*}, Cornelius Miething¹, Ross A. Dickins^{1,2}, Eva Hernando³, Valery Krizhanovsky¹, Carlos Cordon-Cardo³ & Scott W. Lowe^{1,2}

