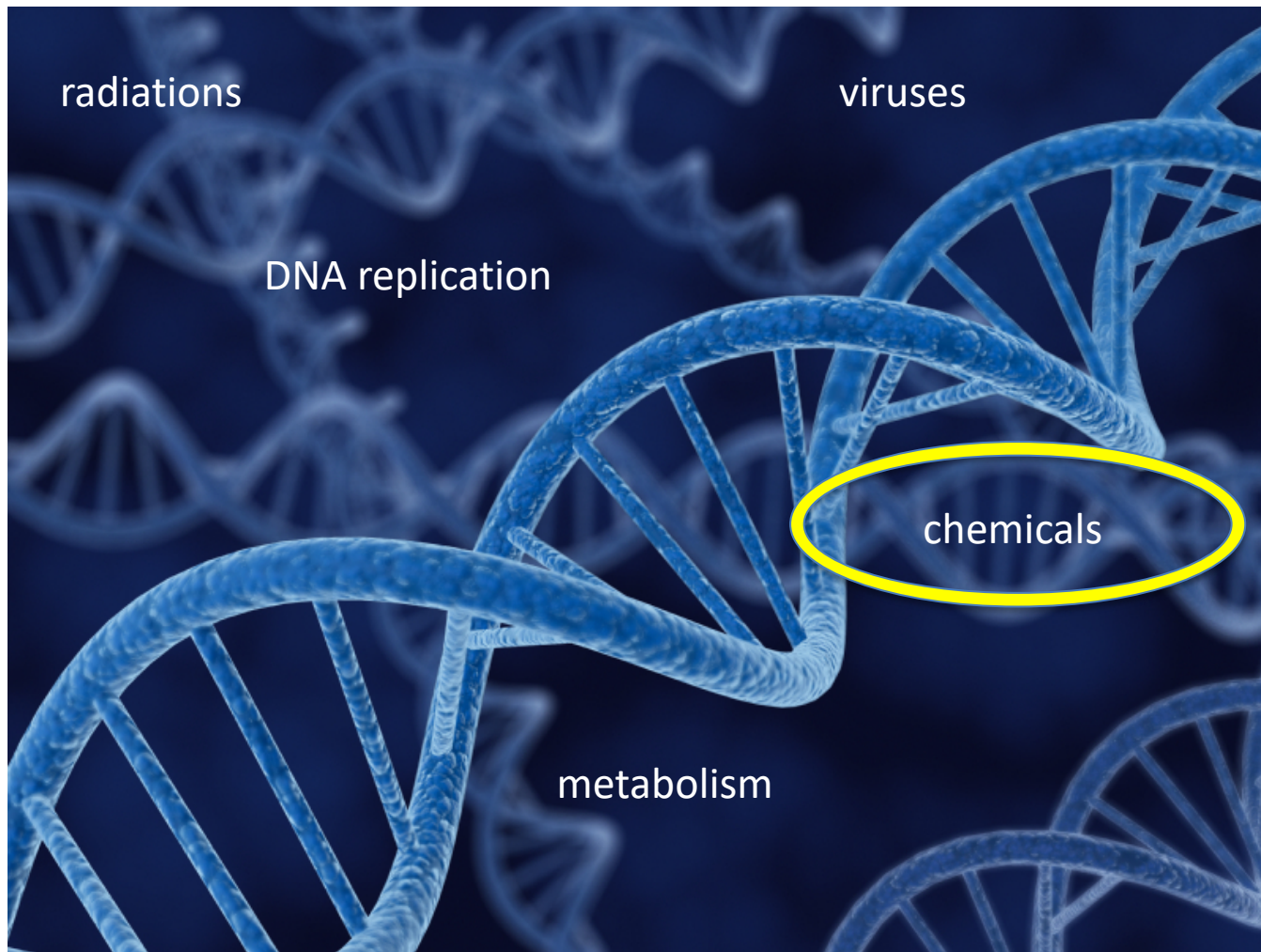


MUTAZIONI E CANCRO

I GENI DEL CANCRO

IL CANCRO È CAUSATO DA ALTERAZIONI DEL DNA

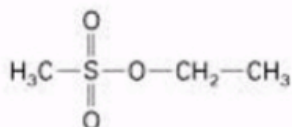
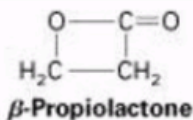


INDOTTE DA FATTORI INTRINSECI ED ESTRINSECI

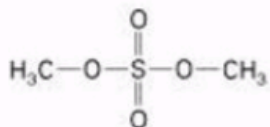
I carcinogeni chimici

<https://slideplayer.it/slide/12268795/>

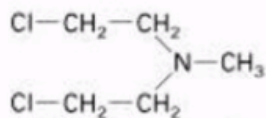
DIRECT-ACTING CARCINOGENS



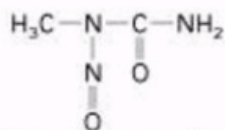
Ethylmethane sulfonate (EMS)



Dimethyl sulfate (DMS)

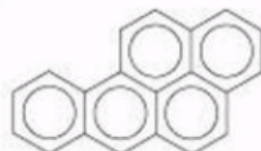


Nitrogen mustard

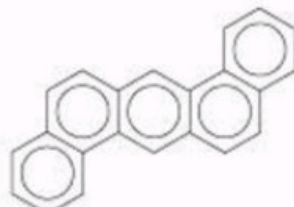


Methyl nitrosourea (MNU)

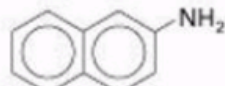
INDIRECT-ACTING CARCINOGENS



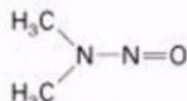
**Benzo(a)pyrene
(3,4-benzopyrene)**



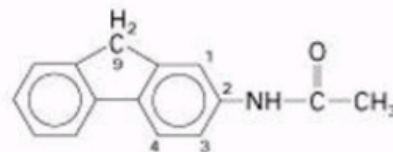
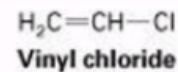
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene



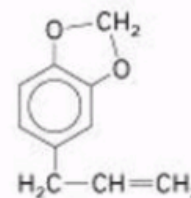
2-Naphthylamine



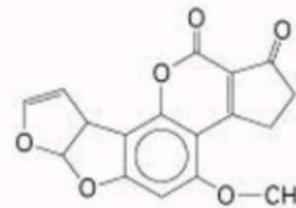
Dimethylnitrosamine



2-Acetylaminofluorene

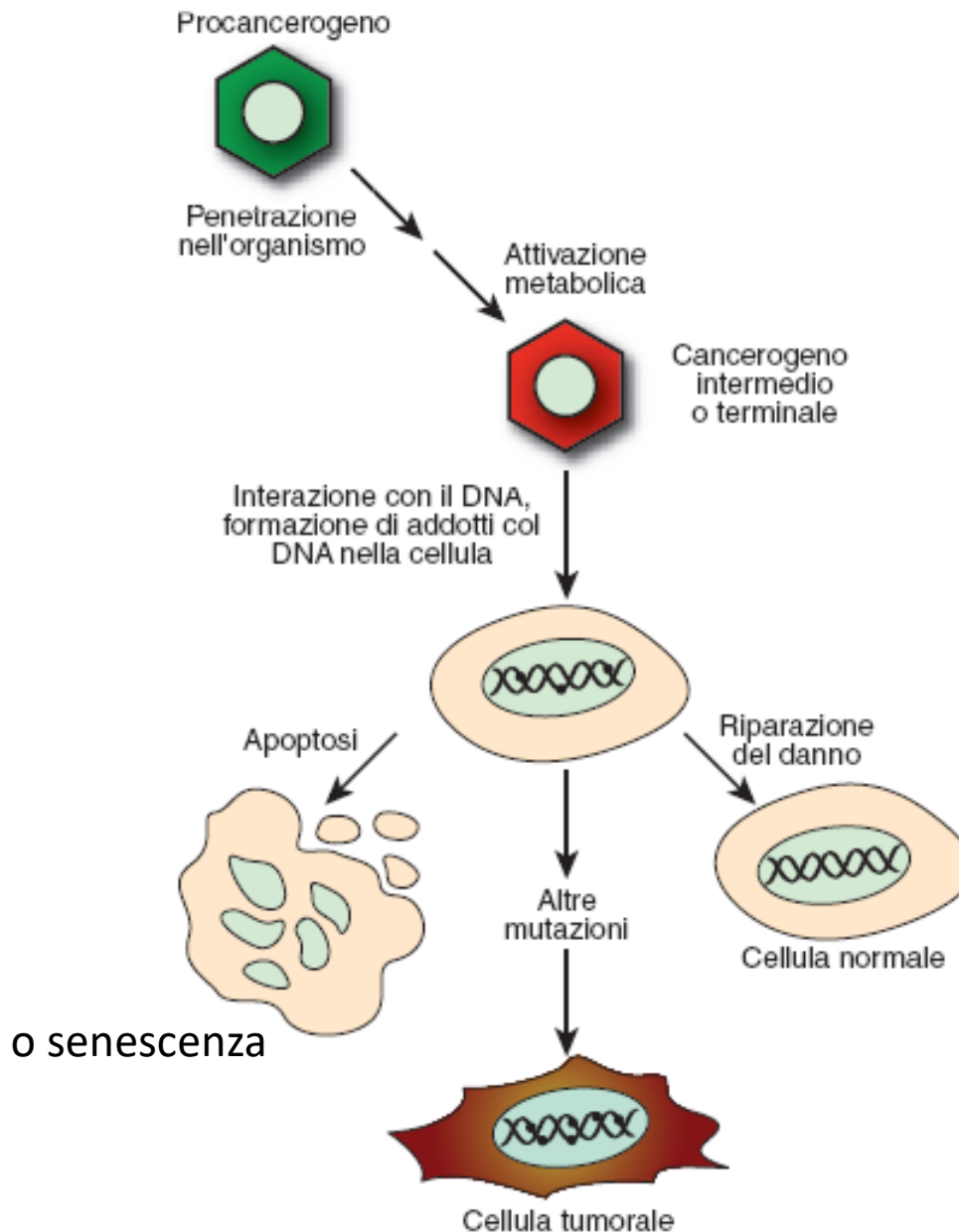


**Safrole
(sassafras)**



**Aflatoxin B₁
(*Aspergillus flavus*)**

Carcinogeni chimici ad azione indiretta



FATTORI CHE AUMENTANO IL RISCHIO DI CANCRO



Radiazioni



Invecchiamento



Inquinamento



Ambiente
(raggi UV)



Malattie
(infiammazione)



Ereditarietà



Occupazione
(asbesto)



Alcol



fumo



fumo passivo

Alimentazione (aflatossina, nitrati...)

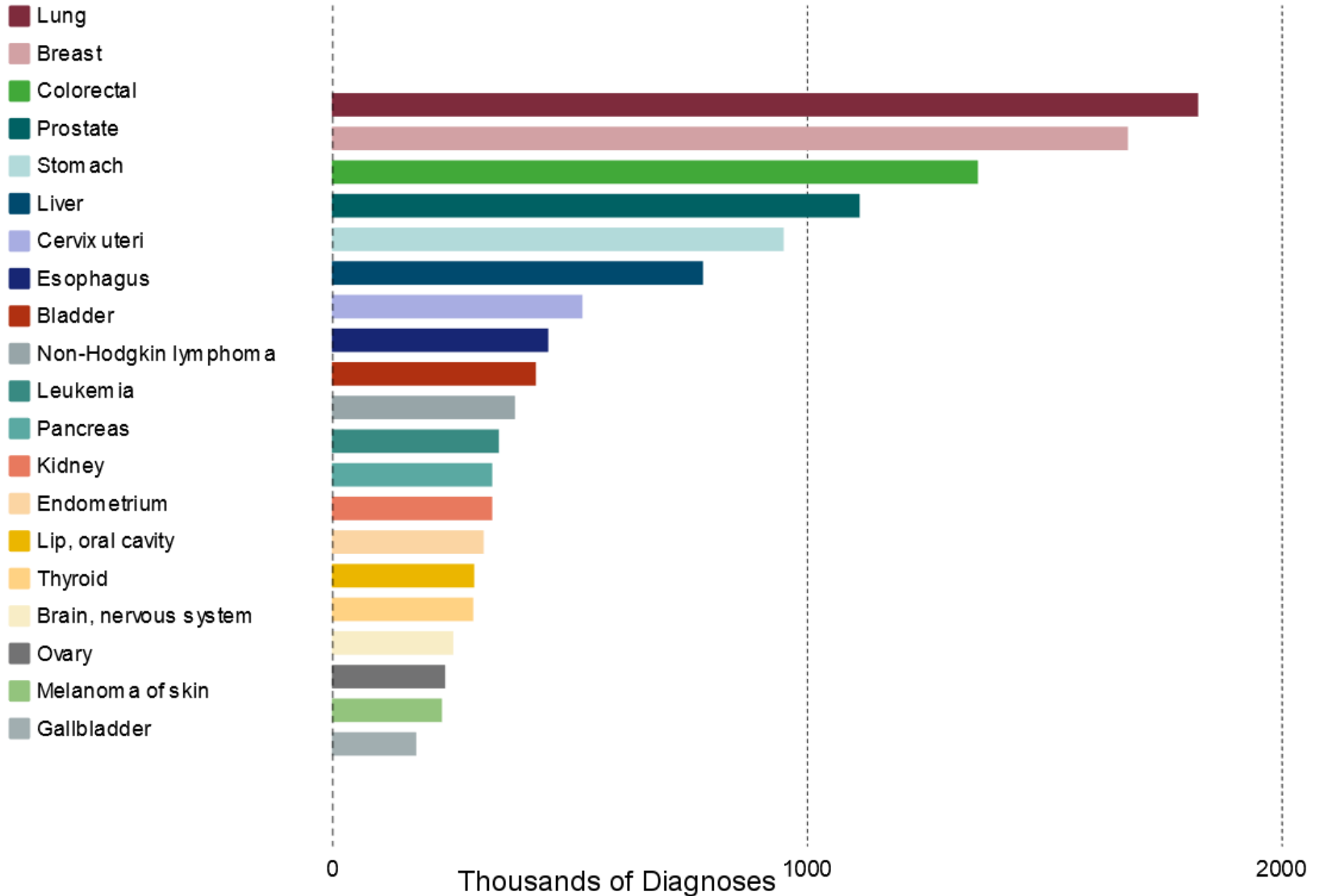
LIFESTYLE

	Sufficiente evidenza nell'uomo	Limitata evidenza nell'uomo
Agenti chimici e composti		
Formaldeide	Leucemie, nasofaringe	Cavità nasali e seni paranasali
Benzene	Leucemie	
Agenti occupazionali		
Alluminio	Polmone, vie urinarie	
Alcool isopropilico	Cavità nasali e seni paranasali	
Metalli		
Cromo	Polmone	Cavità nasali e seni paranasali
Nichel	Polmone, cavità nasali e seni paranasali	
Polveri e fibre		
Asbesto	Laringe, polmone, mesotelioma, ovaio	Colon-retto, faringe, stomaco
Polveri di cuoio, polveri di legno	Cavità nasali e seni paranasali	
Radiazioni		
Radon 222	Polmone	Leucemia
Radio 226 e radio 228	Osso, processo mastoide, seni paranasali	
Agenti biologici		
Virus Epstein-Barr	Linfomi, nasofaringe	Carcinoma linfoepiteliale, stomaco
Virus epatite B, C	Carcinoma epatocellulare	Colangiocarcinoma
HV8	Sarcoma di Kaposi e linfoma non-Hodgkin	
Papilloma virus 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59	Cervice	
Helicobacter pylori	Linfoma, stomaco	
HIV-1	Ano, cervice, occhio (congiuntiva), linfoma di Hodgkin, sarcoma di Kaposi, linfoma non-Hodgkin	Fegato, pene, pelle (non melanoma), vagina, vulva
Abitudini personali		
Alcool	Mammella, colon-retto, laringe, fegato, esofago, cavità orale, faringe	Pancreas
Fumo di tabacco	Leucemia mieloide, cervice, colon-retto, rene, laringe, fegato, polmone, cavità nasali e seni paranasali, esofago, cavo orale, ovaio, pancreas, faringe, stomaco, uretere, vescica; in figli di fumatori: epatoblastoma	Mammella; in figli di fumatori: leucemia
Farmaci		
Ciclosporine	Linfomi non-Hodgkin, cute, altre sedi	
Estrogeni in menopausa	Endometrio, ovaio	Mammella
Contraccettivi con estrogeni e progesterone	Mammella, cervice, fegato	
Estrogeni e progesterone in menopausa	Mammella, endometrio	

TABELLA 2. Agenti cancerogeni per l'uomo e relativi tumori associati. IARC, 2011 (modificata da: Coglianò VJ, Baan R, Straif K, et al. Preventable exposures associated with human cancers. J Natl Cancer Inst 2011; 103 (24):1827-39. doi: 10.1093/jnci/djr483. Epub 2011 Dec 12).

IL RUOLO DEI FATTORI INTRINSECI: the “bad luck theory”

Incidence of Top Cancers Worldwide, 2012



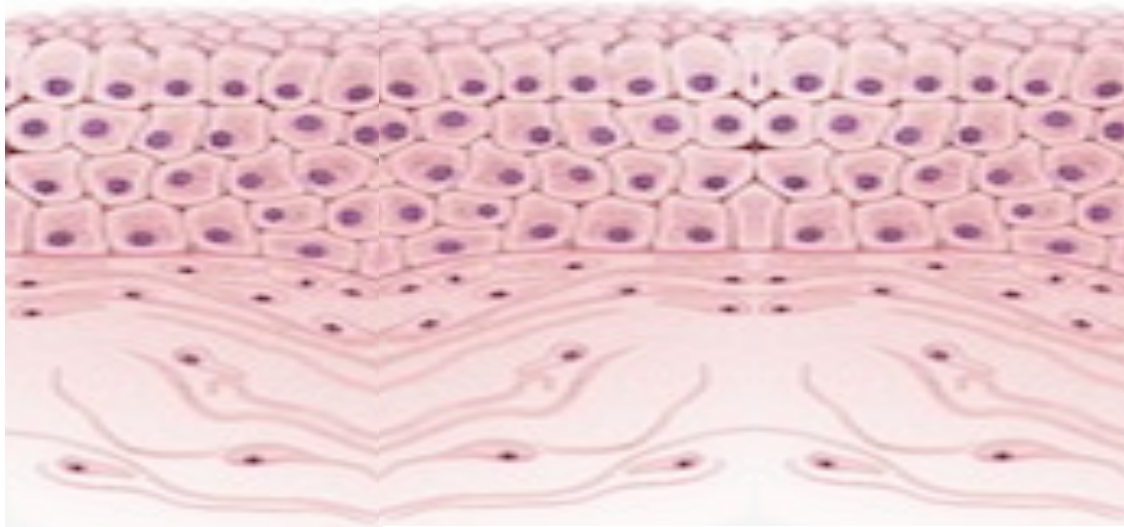
CANCER ETIOLOGY

Variation in cancer risk among tissues can be explained by the number of stem cell divisions

Cristian Tomasetti^{1*} and Bert Vogelstein^{2*}

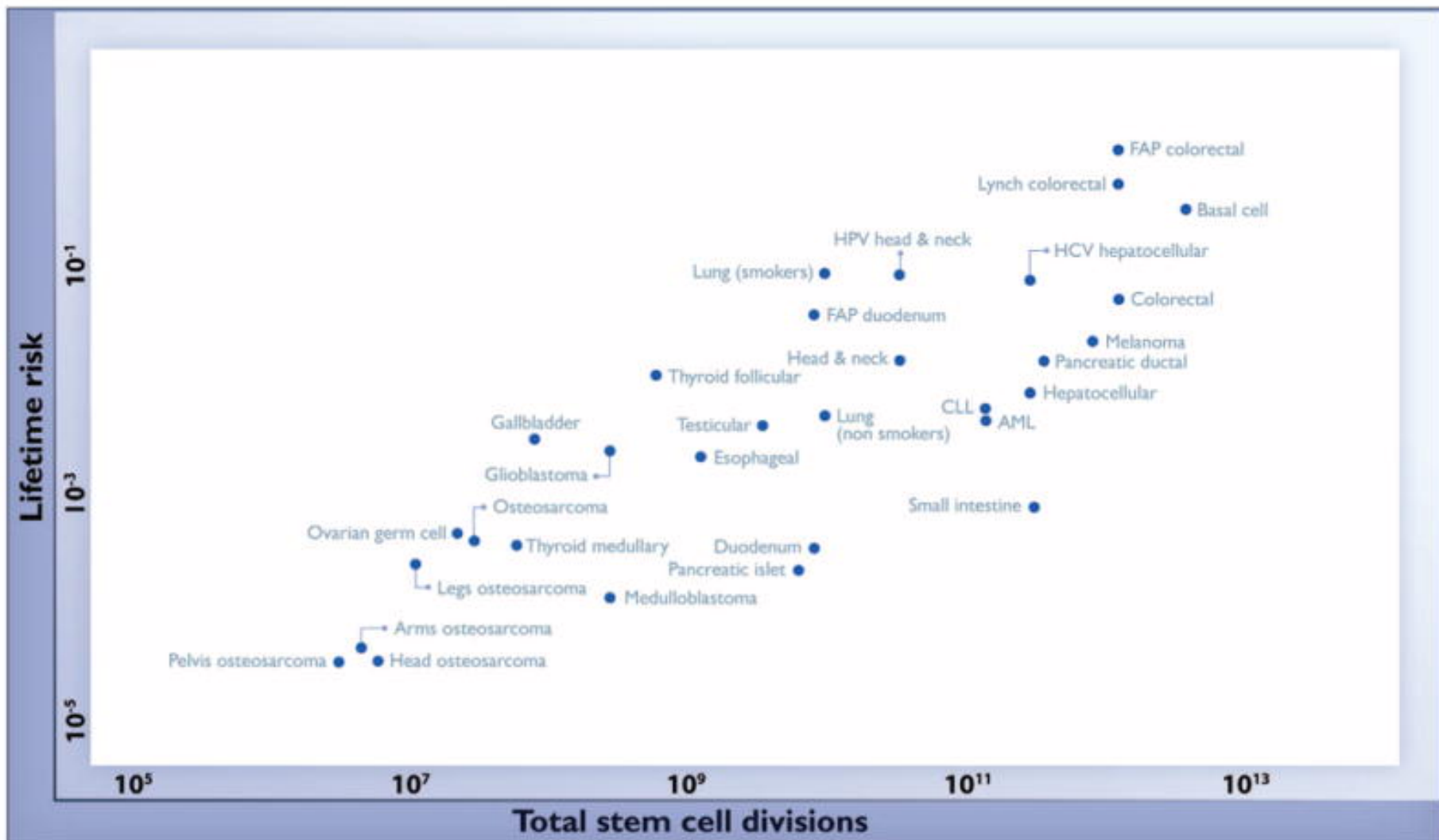
Some tissue types give rise to human cancers millions of times more often than other tissue types. Although this has been recognized for more than a century, it has never been explained. Here, we show that the lifetime risk of cancers of many different types is strongly correlated (0.81) with the total number of divisions of the normal self-renewing cells maintaining that tissue's homeostasis. These results suggest that only a third of the variation in cancer risk among tissues is attributable to environmental factors or inherited predispositions. The majority is due to "bad luck," that is, random mutations arising during DNA replication in normal, noncancerous stem cells. This is important not only for understanding the disease but also for designing strategies to limit the mortality it causes.

**IL CONTROLLO DELL'OMEOSTASI TISSUTALE DIPENDE DA
CELLULE STAMINALI ADULTE CAPACI DI
AUTORINNOVAMENTO**



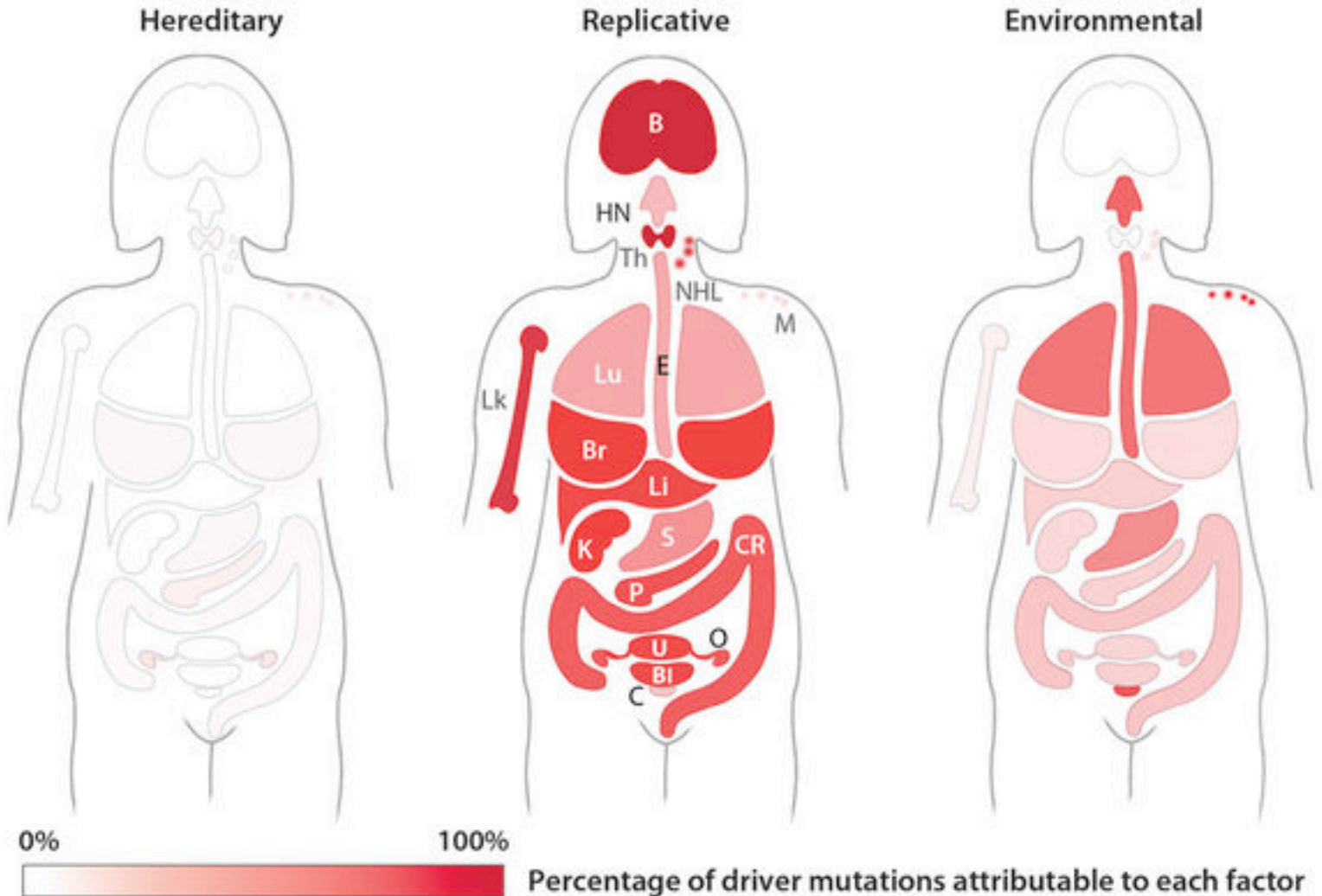
Tessuti diversi hanno diversa necessità di autorinnovamento, e quindi compiono un numero diverso di divisioni cellulari.

Errori casuali nella replicazione del DNA durante tali divisioni possono portare a mutazioni spontanee.



FAP = Familial Adenomatous Polyposis ♦ HCV = Hepatitis C virus ♦ HPV = Human papillomavirus ♦ CLL = Chronic lymphocytic leukemia ♦ AML = Acute myeloid leukemia

IL RUOLO DEI FATTORI INTRINSECI: the “bad luck theory”



Environmental/genetic factors vs "stochastic" factors

Clustering of cancer types

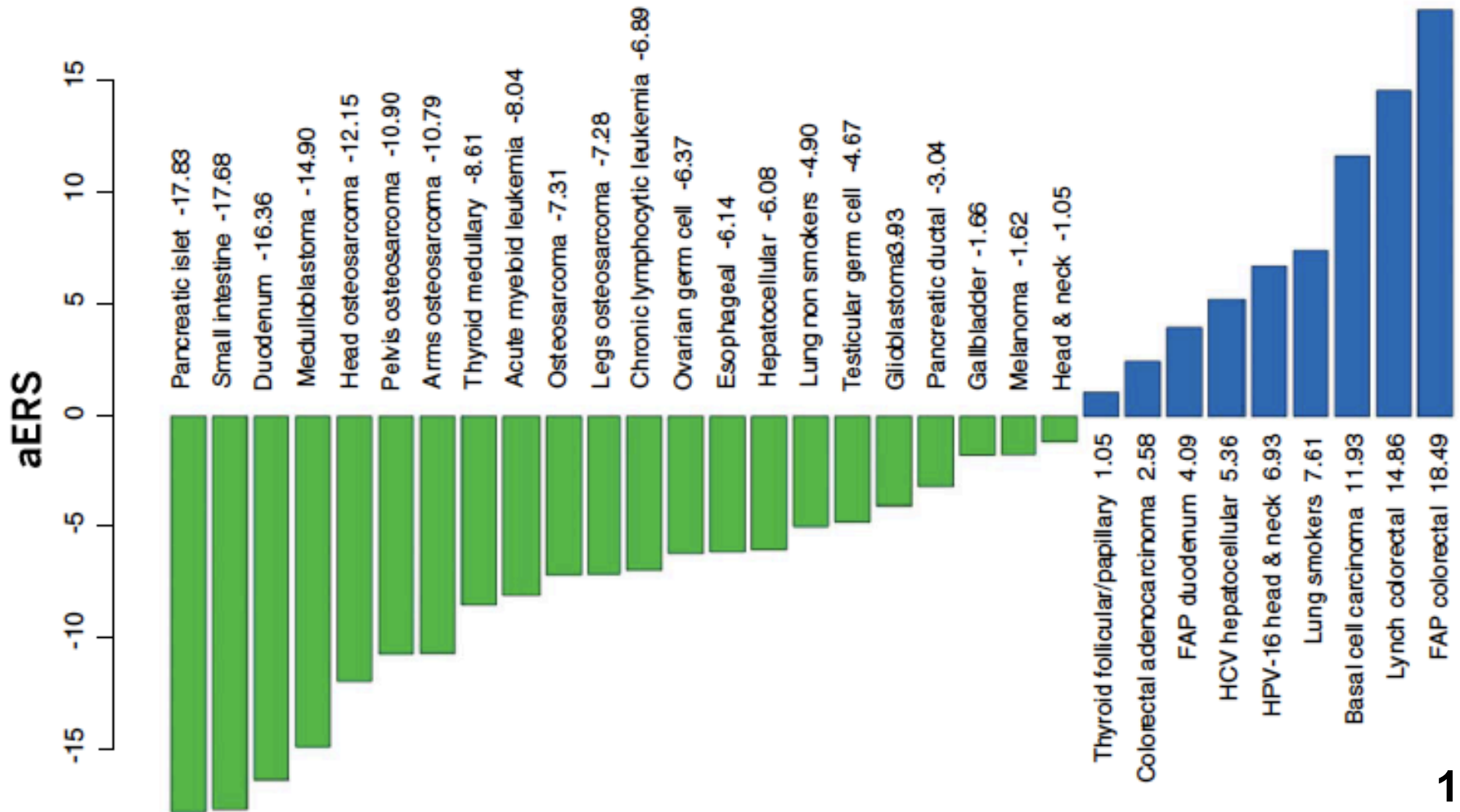
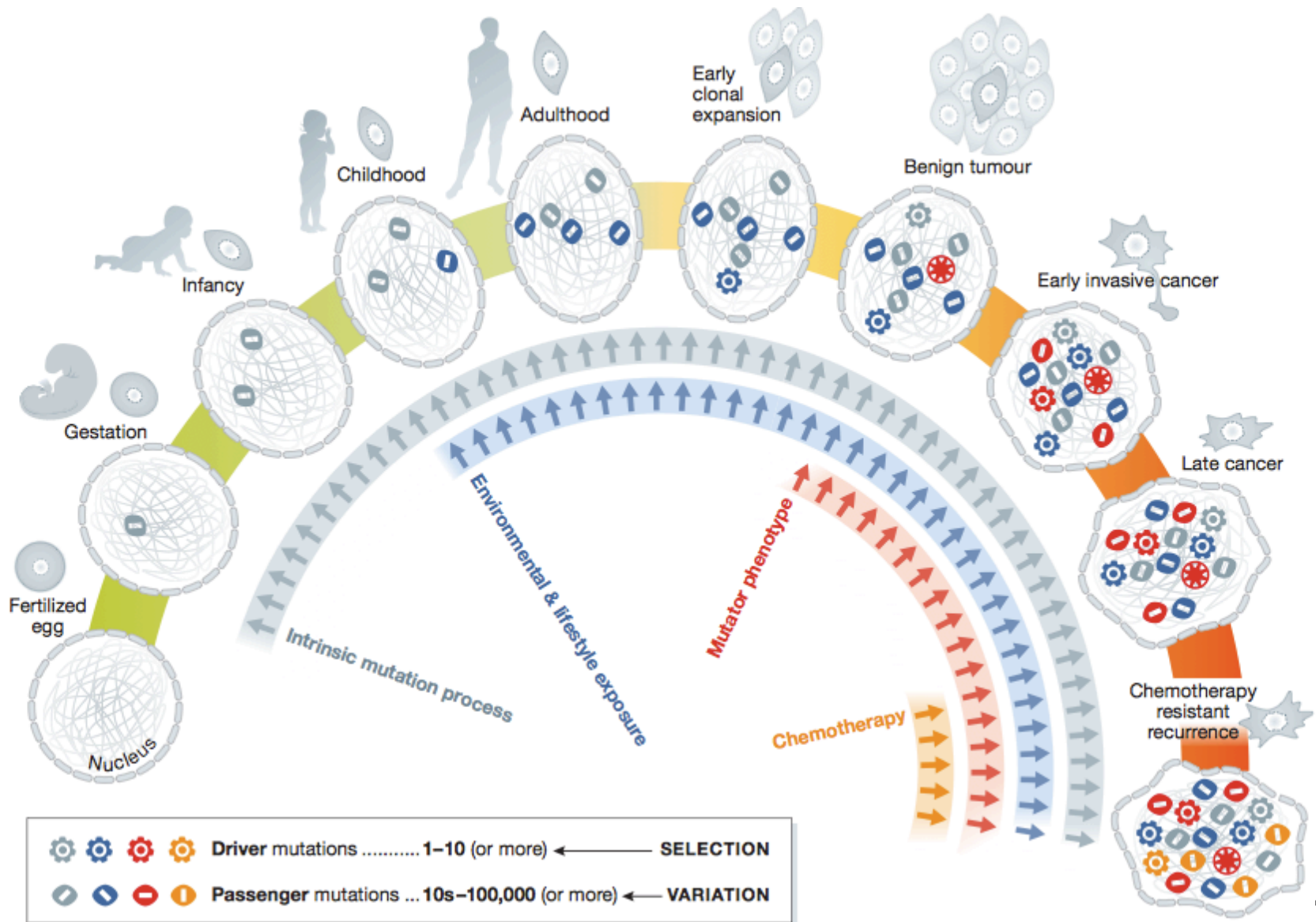
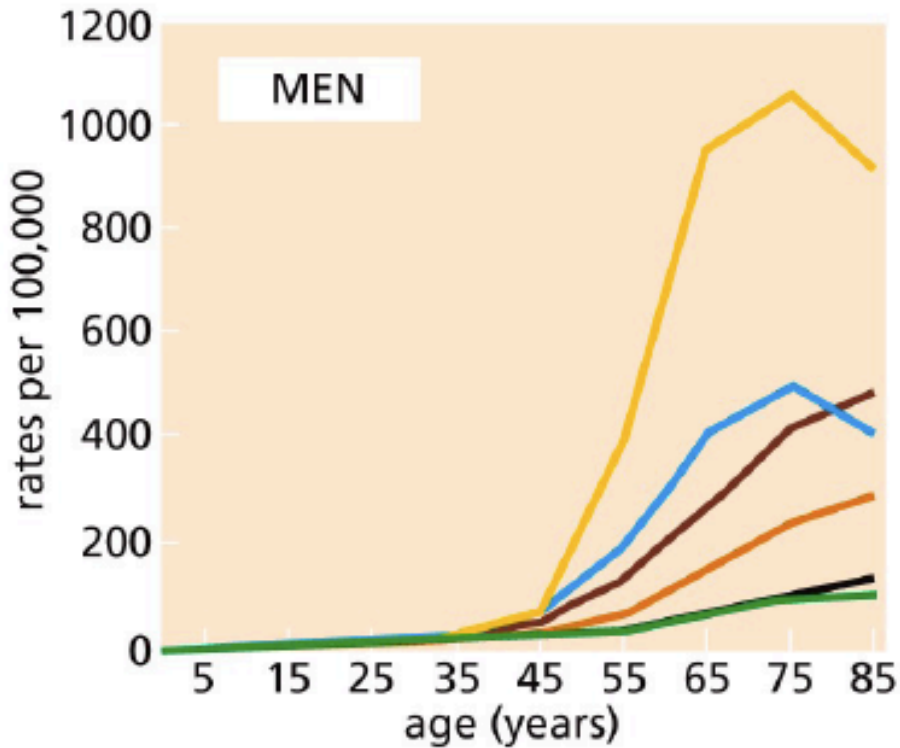


Fig. 2. Stochastic (replicative) factors versus environmental and inherited factors: R-tumor versus D-tumor classification. The adjusted ERS (aERS) is indicated next to the name of each cancer

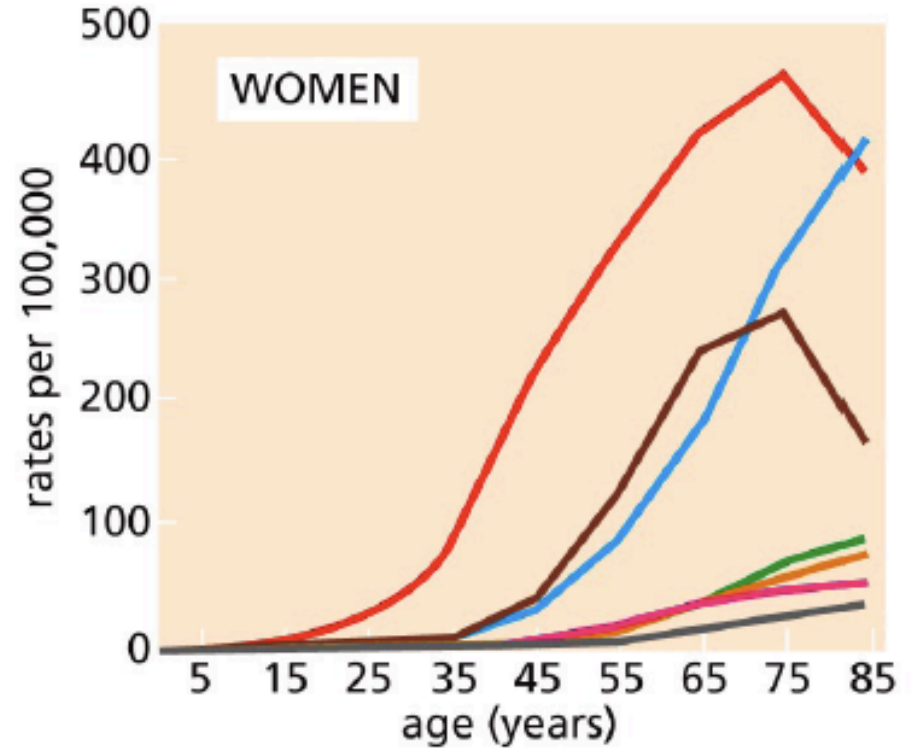
Accumulo di mutazioni durante l'evoluzione tumorale



AUMENTO DEL RISCHIO DI CANCRO IN FUNZIONE DELL'ETA' (aumento del NUMERO DI MUTAZIONI)



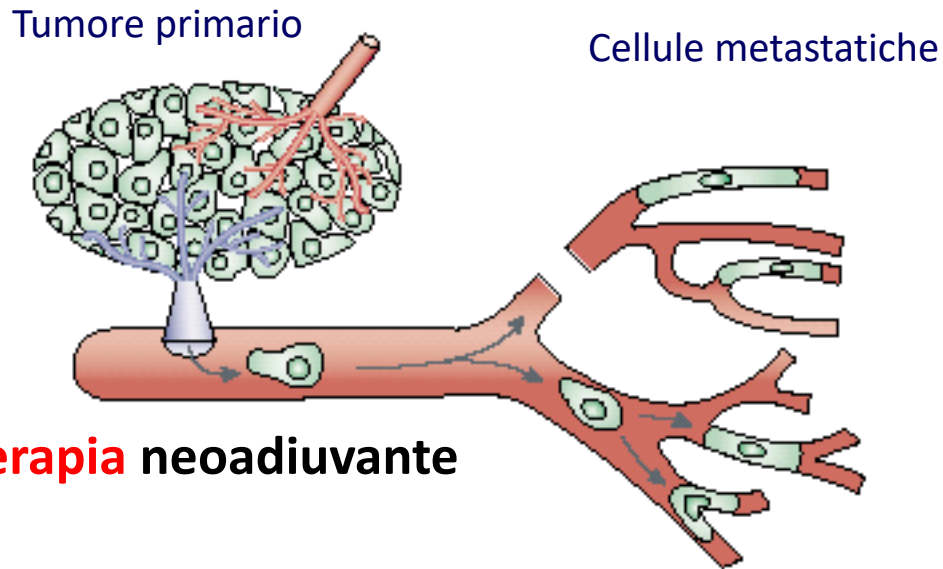
— prostate — colon/rectum
— lung/bronchus — stomach
— urinary bladder — pancreas



— breast — colon/rectum
— lung/bronchus — pancreas
— urinary bladder — ovary
— uterus

Figure 11.1 The Biology of Cancer (© Garland Science 2014)

AUMENTO DELLE MUTAZIONI INDOTTO DALLE TERAPIE



Chemioterapia neoadiuvante
Chirurgia

Chemioterapia adiuvante
Radioterapia

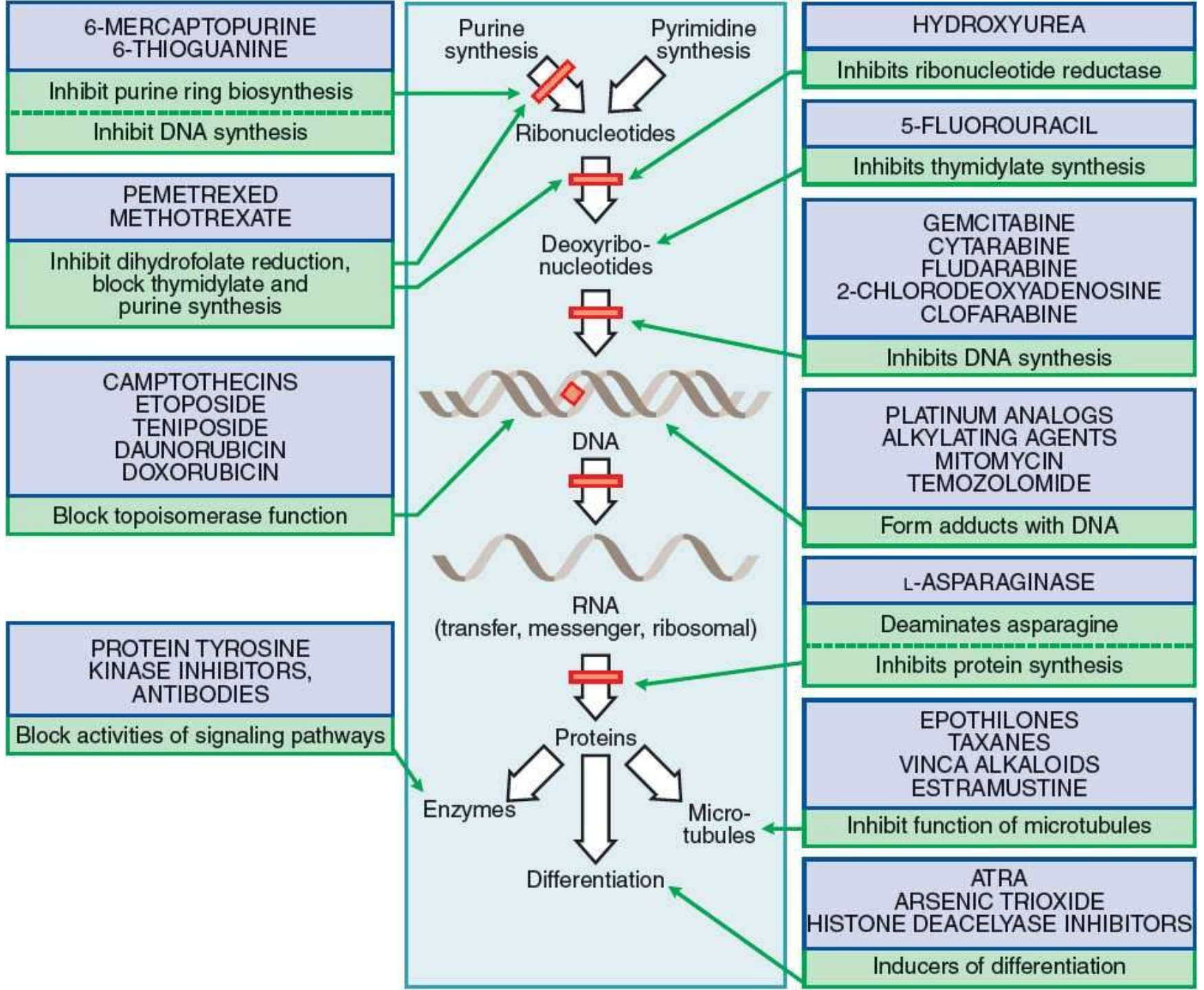
Terapie mirate



Eliminazione della malattia

Alcune terapie convenzionali per il cancro colpiscono le cellule in attiva proliferazione causando danni al DNA

- ✓ **Agenti alchilanti e farmaci a base di platino** (cisplatino, carboplatino) formano addotti del DNA (legami covalenti, spesso crociati tra le 2 eliche)
- ✓ **Radioterapia**: le radiazioni ionizzanti reagiscono con H₂O per generare ROS che danneggiano il DNA
- ✓ **Inibitori delle topoisomerasi** (es. Doxorubicina)
- ✓ **Antimetaboliti I**: es. 5-FU, metotrexato: inibiscono le vie biosintetiche dei nucleotidi e la sintesi del DNA
- ✓ **Antimetaboliti II**: Farmaci che distruggono il fuso mitotico alterando la polimerizzazione dei microtubuli (vincristina, vinblastina, paclitaxel)

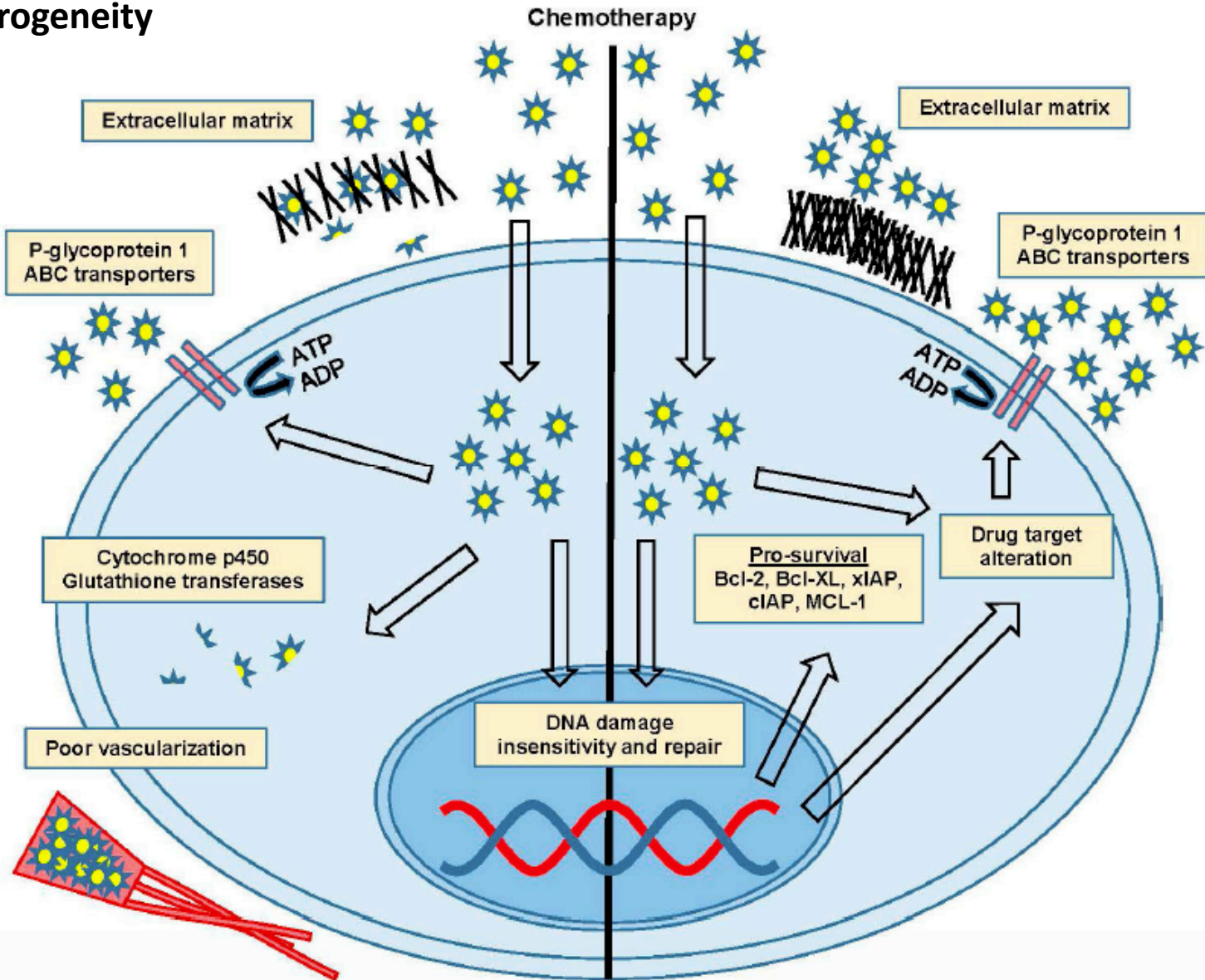


Meccanismi di chemioresistenza

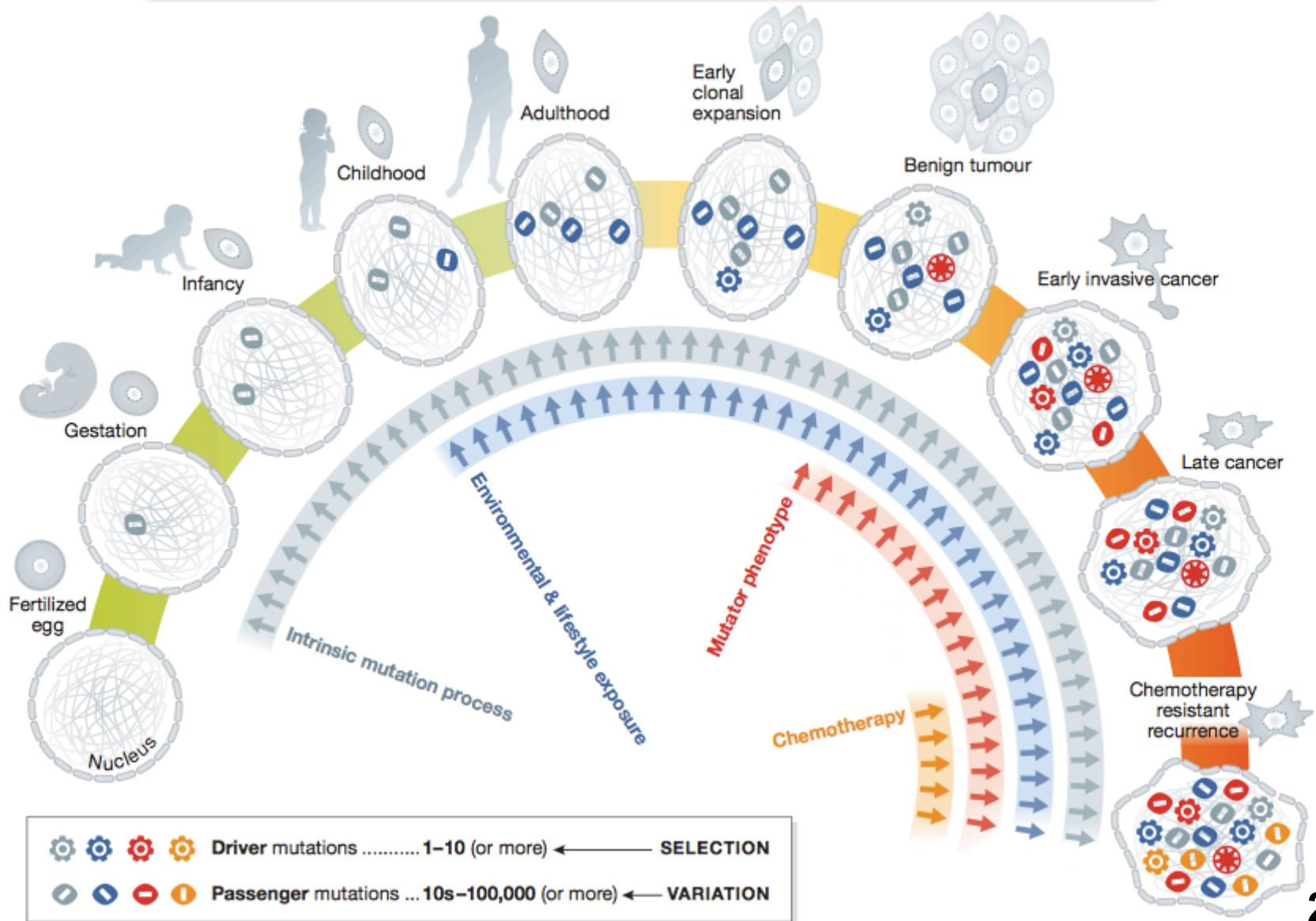
Tumor heterogeneity

Intrinsic Resistance

Acquired Resistance



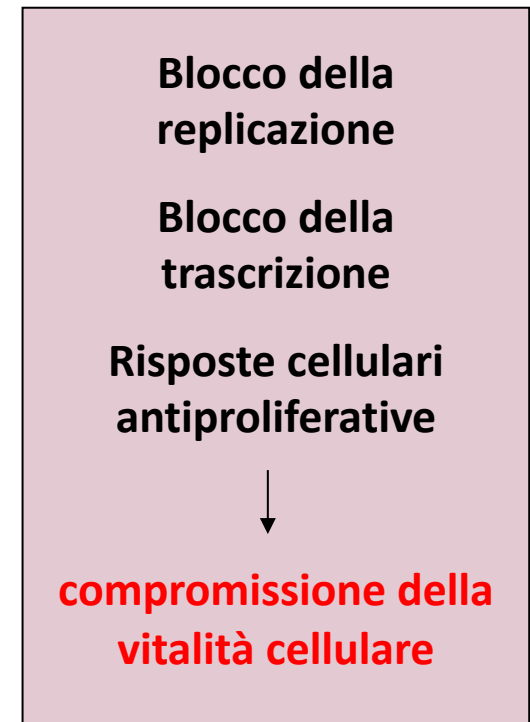
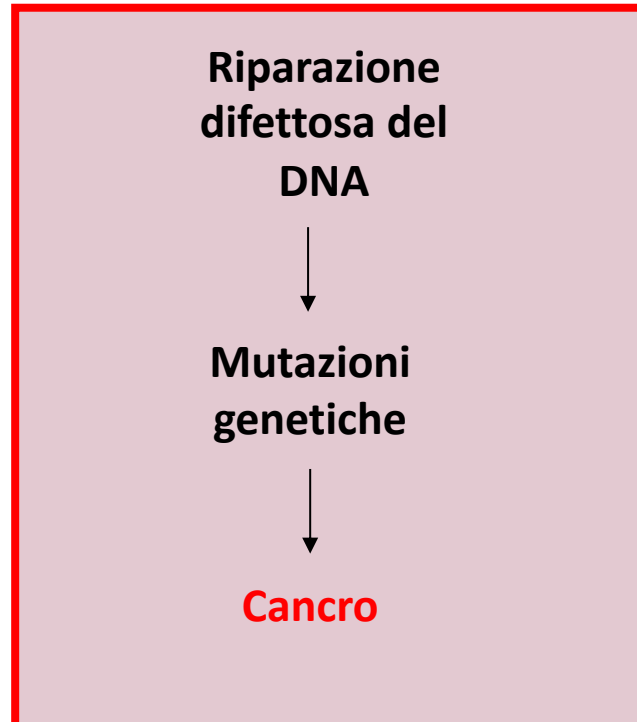
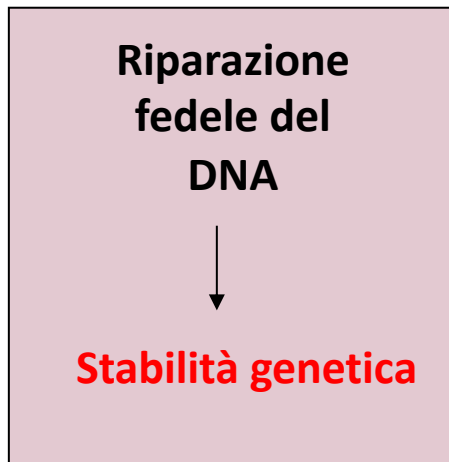
Eventi che aumentano la frequenza di mutazioni durante l'evoluzione tumorale



Aumento delle mutazioni per malfunzionamento dei sistemi di riparazione/risposta ai danni al DNA

RIPARAZIONE

RISPOSTA

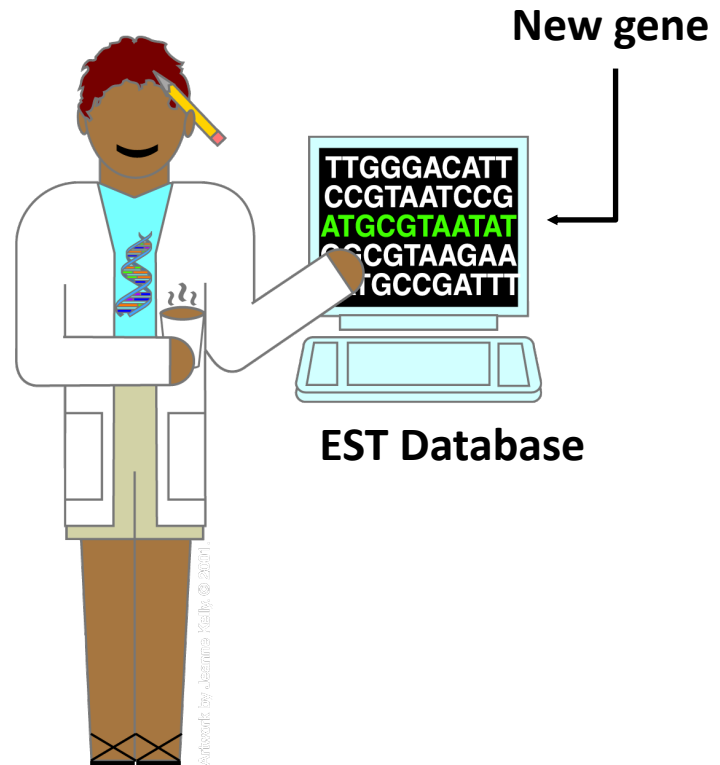
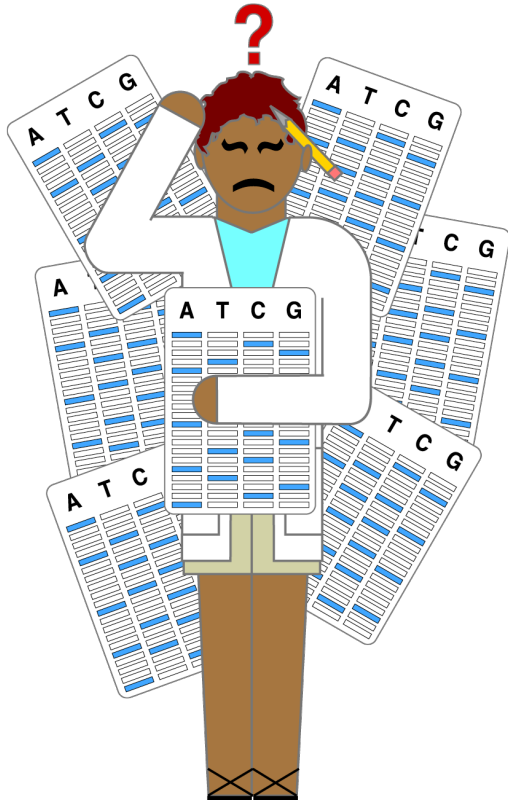


MUTATOR PHENOTYPE:

Mutazioni a carico dei sistemi di riparazione possono essere ereditarie:
SINDROMI GENETICHE di predisposizione a diversi tipi tumorali

I GENI DEL CANCRO

L'IDENTIFICAZIONE DEI GENI MUTATI NEL CANCRO: ERA PRE-GENOMICA vs POST-GENOMICA



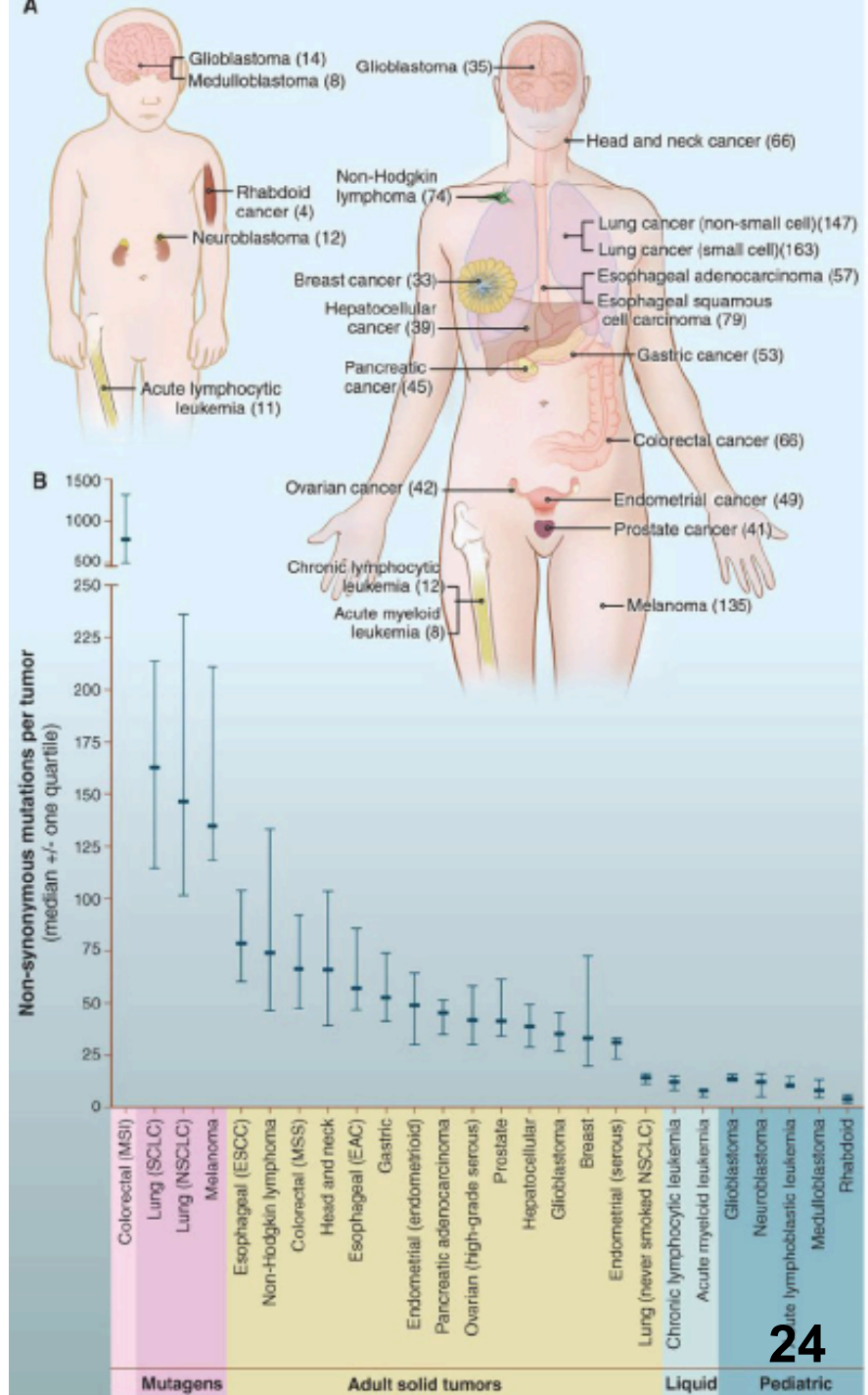
- identificazione di geni associati a aberrazioni cromosomiche ricorrenti
- screening di librerie a cDNA/siRNA mediante saggi di trasformazione cellulare in vitro

- Sequenziamento dei genomi tumorali
- Exome sequencing
- Whole genome, high-throughput screenings mediante mutagenesi o RNA interference

Numero di mutazioni somatiche identificate in diversi tipi di cancro tramite sequenziamento di genomi tumorali

In common solid tumors such as those derived from the colon, breast, brain, or pancreas, **an average of 33 to 66 genes** display subtle somatic mutations that would be expected to alter their protein products. About 95% of these mutations are **single-base substitutions**. Certain tumor types display many more or many fewer mutations than average. These larger numbers reflect the involvement of **potent mutagens**. Tumors with **defects in DNA repair** form another group of outliers

Vogelstein et al *Science*, 2013



LE MUTAZIONI DRIVER NEL CANCRO

La maggiorparte dei tumori umani sono causati da 2-8 mutazioni sequenziali (**MUTAZIONI DRIVER**) che si sviluppano in un periodo di 20-30 anni

Ciascuna di queste alterazioni causa, direttamente o indirettamente, un **VANTAGGIO SELETTIVO** alla cellula portatrice, **in termini di proliferazione/sopravvivenza**, inducendo quindi la crescita tumorale

Le **MUTAZIONI DRIVER** sono mutazioni che **conferiscono vantaggi selettivi in termini di proliferazione/sopravvivenza**.

Le evidenze suggeriscono che esistono circa 150 geni **Mut-driver**

Esistono anche **geni Epi-driver**: sono geni la cui **ESPRESSIONE ABERRANTE (a seguito di eventi epigenetici)** conferisce vantaggi selettivi in termini di proliferazione/sopravvivenza, ma sono più difficili da identificare.

Le **MUTAZIONI PASSENGER** NON conferiscono IMMEDIATAMENTE un vantaggio selettivo in termini di proliferazione/sopravvivenza, e NON sono quindi sottoposte a selezione.

DIVERSE CLASSI DI GENI DEL CANCRO

Oncogeni: l'aumento di funzione/espressione comporta vantaggi selettivi inducono proliferazione, sopravvivenza, staminalità, fenotipi aggressivi (migrazione, invasione...) etc. (e.g. RAS, Myc, CycD, PI3K, beta-catenina)

Oncosoppressori: la perdita di funzione/espressione comporta vantaggi selettivi

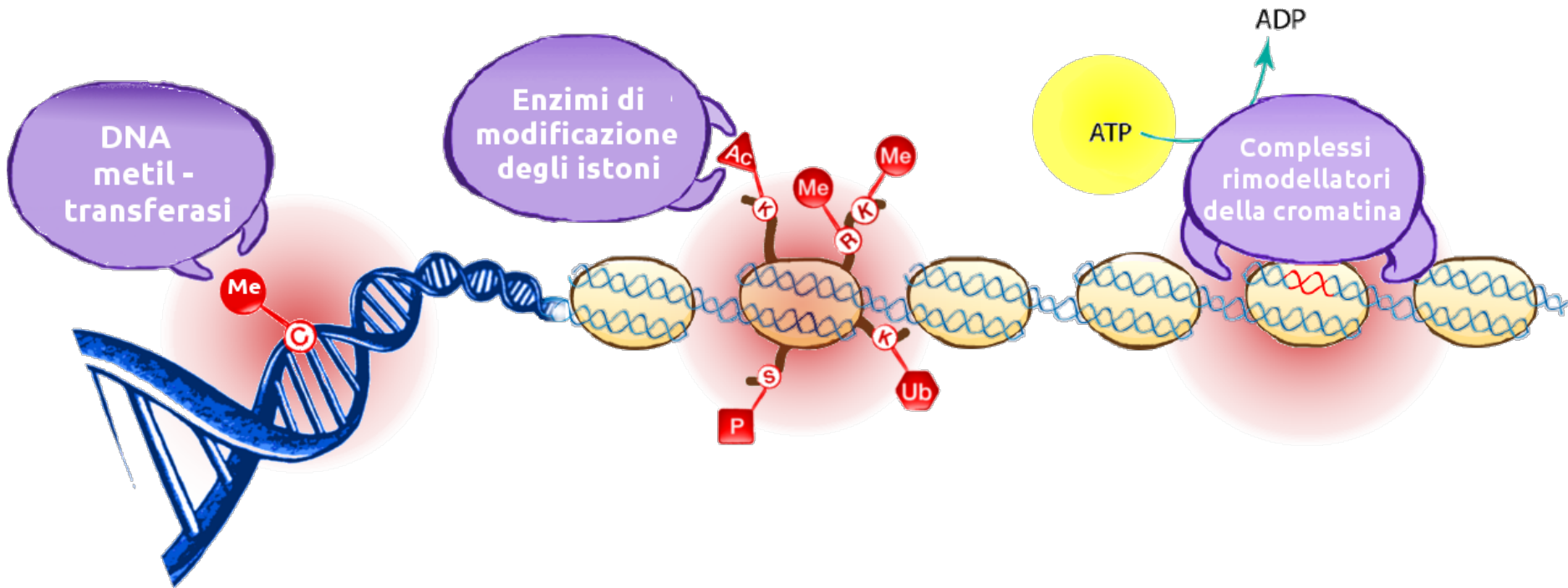
Anti-oncogeni (gatekeepers): inibiscono proliferazione, inducono differenziamento etc. (e.g. pRB, APC, PTEN)

DNA-damage checkpoint genes: controllano le riposte oncosoppressive intrinseche (componenti della DNA-damage response, mediatori di senescenza/apoptosi... (e.g. ATM, chk2, p53)

Geni caretaker: coinvolti nella riparazione del DNA (e.g. XPA, BRCA1,2) ae nel mantenimento della stabilità genomica

Modificatori epigenetici: mutazioni in questi geni alterano l'organizzazione funzionale del genoma e l'espressione genica.

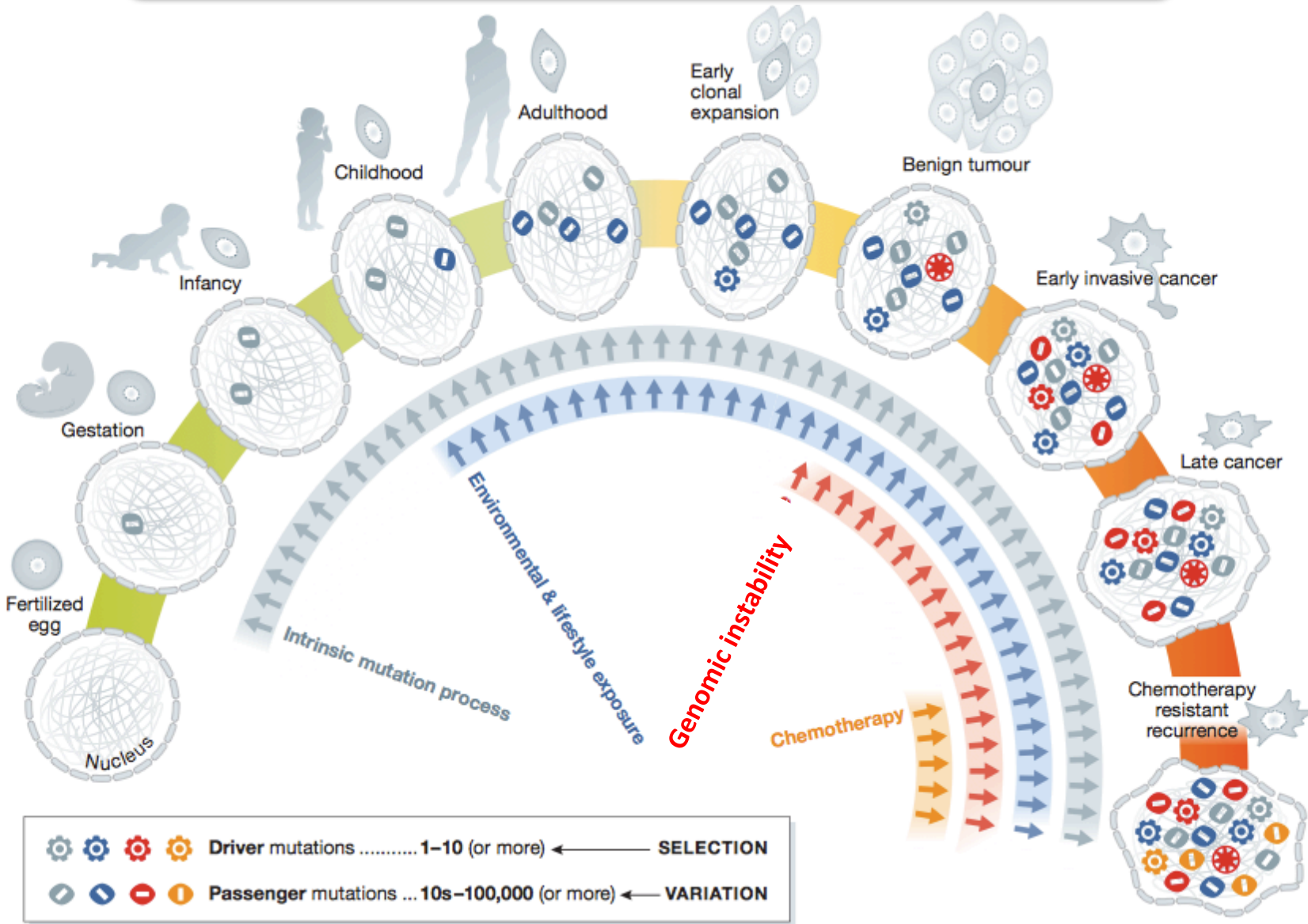
Molti modificatori della cromatina sono oncogeni/oncosoppressori



Silenziamento genico dovuto a
Ipermetilazione di CpG
Es. ER in carcinoma ovarico
BRCA1 in tumore BC sporadico
Rb
p16

Attività alterata di HAT e HDAC in
tumori epiteliali
Fusione PML-RAR nella APL
recluta HDAC sui geni bersaglio
del RA

Mutazioni driver & passenger



LE CATEGORIE DI GENI ALTERATI NEL CANCRO

Ciascun tumore, anche in uno stesso sottotipo istopatologico, presenta una combinazione distintiva di alterazioni geniche,

ma le **VIE BIOCHIMICHE = PATHWAYS ALTERATE** sono simili

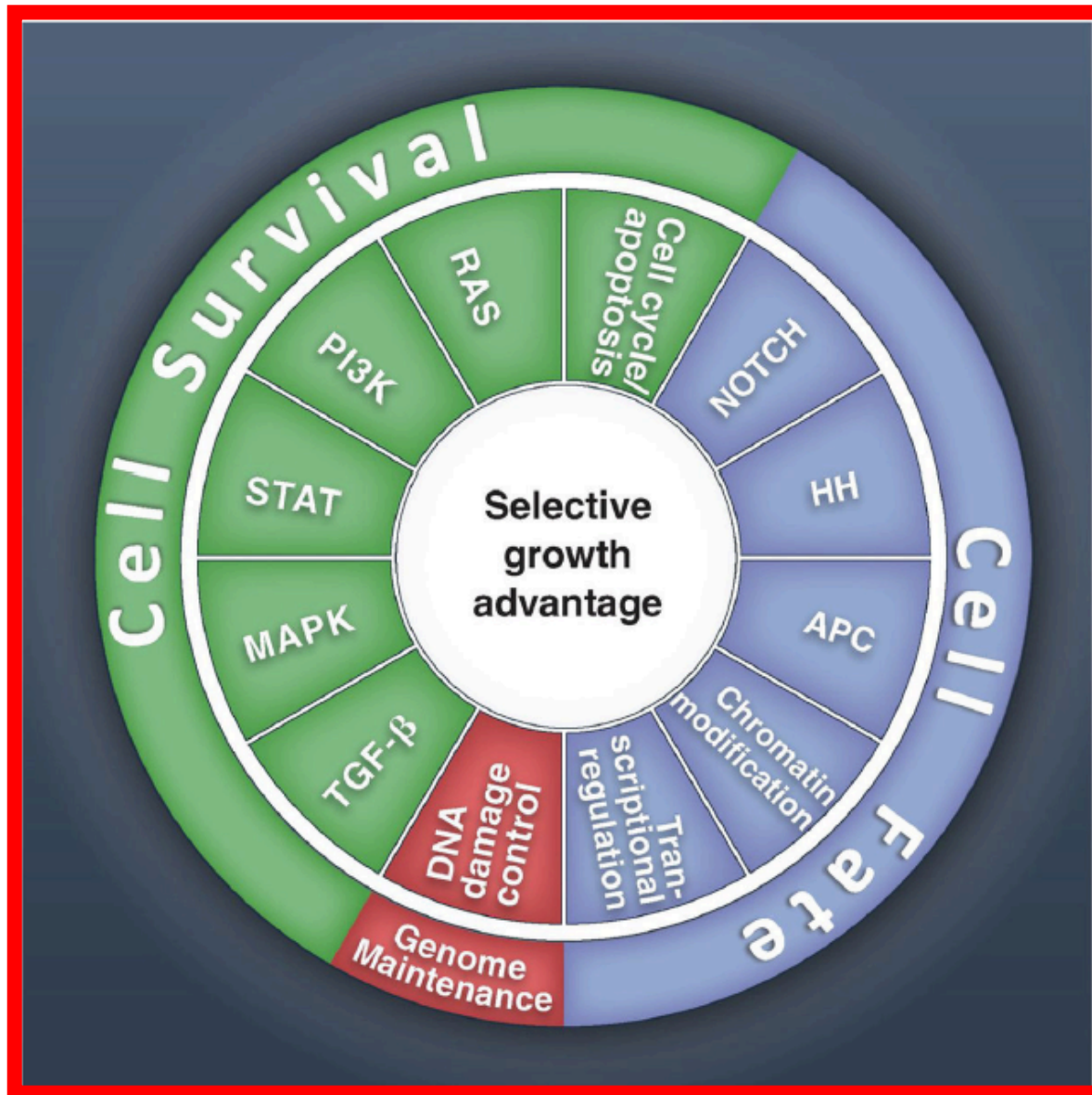
Tutti i geni mut-driver identificati possono essere classificati in **12 PATHWAYS** che conferiscono vantaggi selettivi.

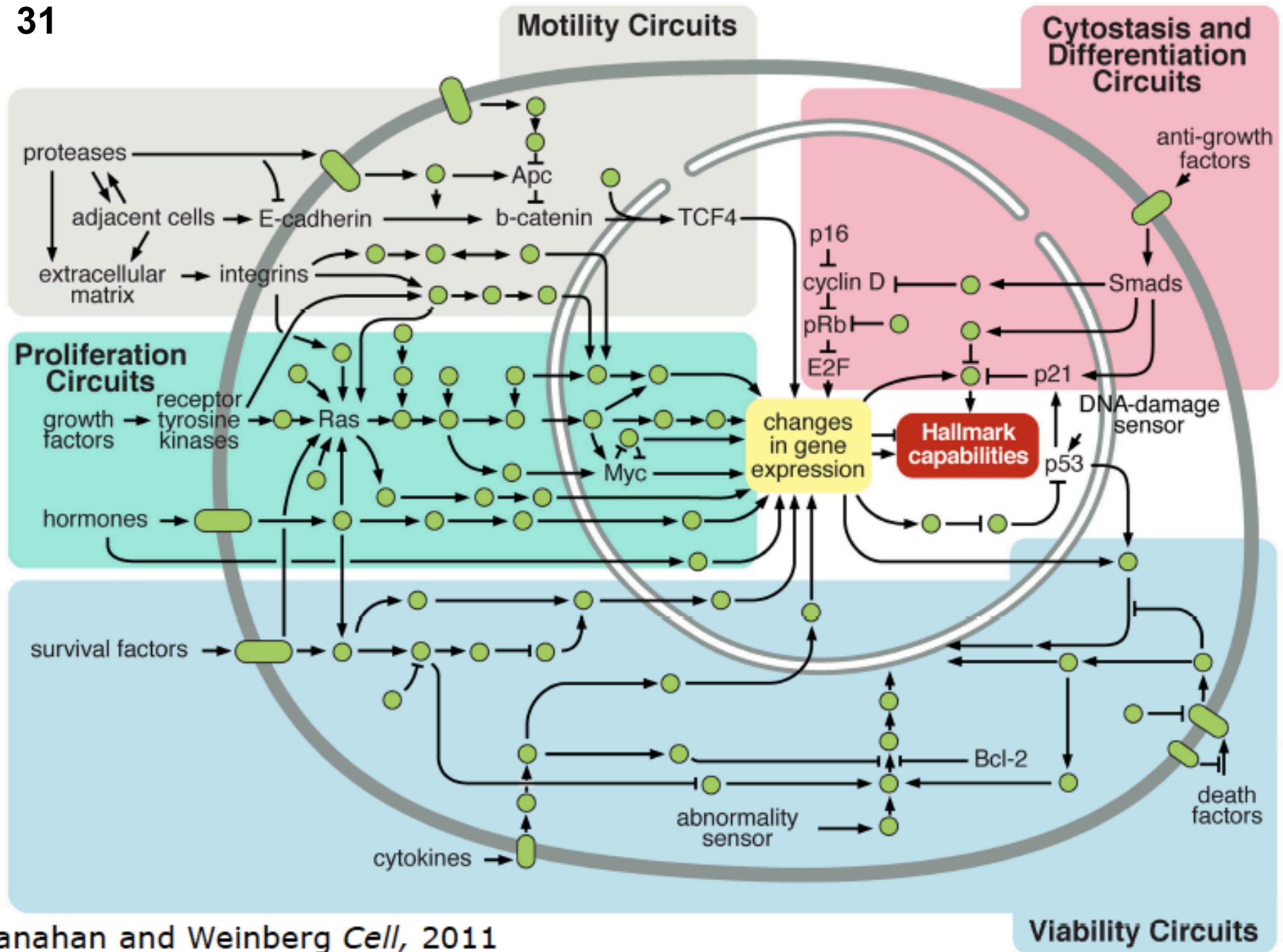
A loro volta, tali pathways possono essere raggruppate in

3 PROCESSI CHIAVE:

SOPRAVVIVENZA cellulare, **DESTINO** cellulare, e **MANTENIMENTO DEL GENOMA.**

LE CATEGORIE DI GENI ALTERATI NEL CANCRO





SELEZIONE DI MUTAZIONI TUMORIGENICHE NEI TESSUTI NORMALI

Martincorena *Genome Medicine* (2019) 11:35
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13073-019-0648-4>

Genome Medicine

COMMENT

Open Access

Somatic mutation and clonal expansions in human tissues

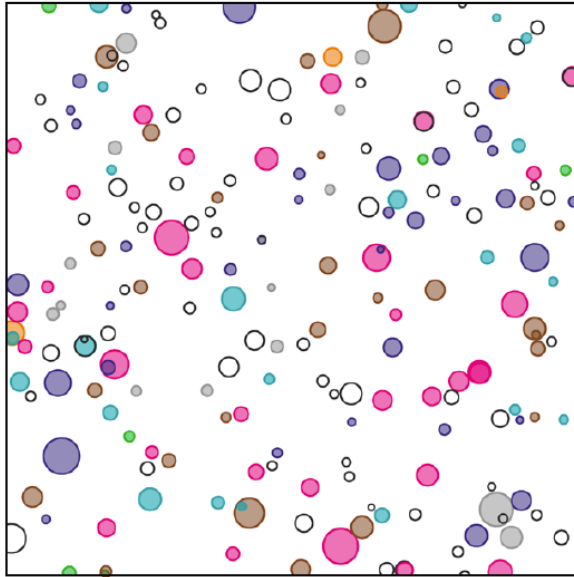


Inigo Martincorena 

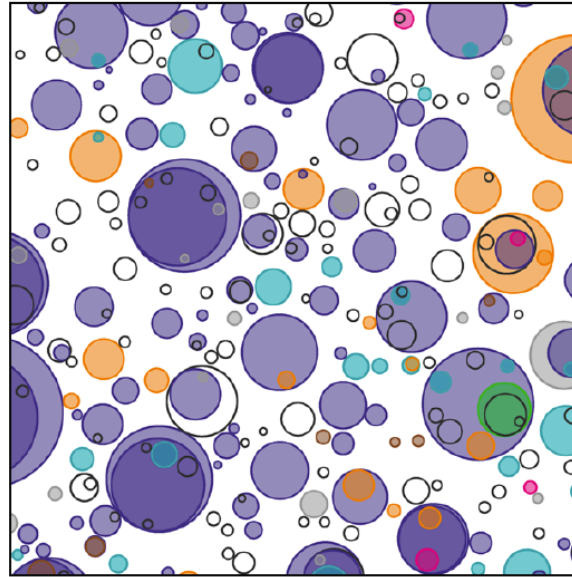
Editorial summary

Recent sequencing studies on healthy skin and esophagus have found that, as we age, these tissues become colonized by mutant clones of cells carrying driver mutations in traditional cancer genes. This comment summarizes these findings and discusses their possible implications for our understanding of cancer, ageing, and other diseases.

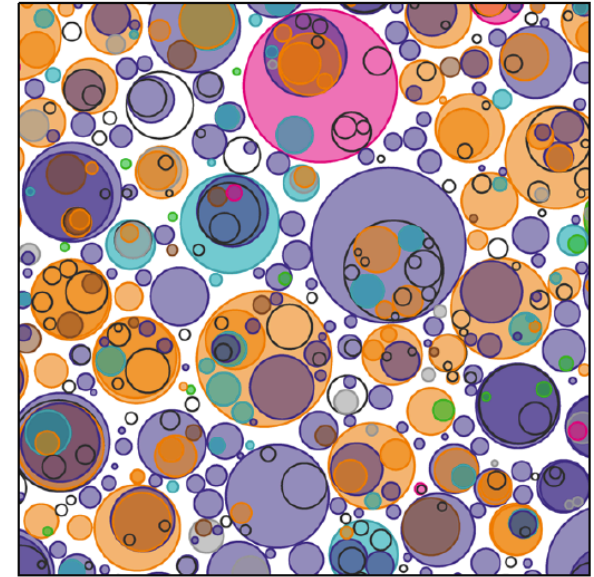
24–27 years old



52–55 years old



72–75 years old



■ *TP53* ■ *NOTCH1* ■ *NOTCH2* ■ *NOTCH3* ■ *FAT1* ■ *ARID1A* ■ Other driver genes □ Other non-driver genes

Fig. 1 Mutant cell colonization of healthy esophageal epithelium with age. Each panel is a schematic illustration of a representative 1 cm² area of normal esophagus from three donors. The younger donor was a moderate smoker and the two older donors were non-smokers. Mutant clones are shown as circles randomly distributed in space. The number of mutant clones and their sizes are directly inferred from the sequencing data, with clone areas being estimated from the fraction of sequencing reads carrying each mutation in each sample (adapted from [3])

La crescita di questi cloni rimane limitata,
È probabile che siano necessarie altre mutazioni (es. a carico dei sistemi oncosoppressivi intrinseci) per superare la barriera che limita l'espansione di un clone tumorigenico.

1. Most human cancers are caused by two to eight sequential alterations that develop over the course of 20 to 30 years.
2. Each of these alterations directly or indirectly increases the ratio of cell birth to cell death; that is, each alteration causes a selective growth advantage to the cell in which it resides.
3. The evidence to date suggests that there are ~140 genes whose intragenic mutations contribute to cancer (so-called Mut-driver genes). There are probably other genes (Epi-driver genes) that are altered by epigenetic mechanisms and cause a selective growth advantage, but the definitive identification of these genes has been challenging.
4. The known driver genes function through a dozen signaling pathways that regulate three core cellular processes: cell fate determination, cell survival, and genome maintenance.
5. Every individual tumor, even of the same histopathologic subtype as another tumor, is distinct with respect to its genetic alterations, but the pathways affected in different tumors are similar.
6. Genetic heterogeneity among the cells of an individual tumor always exists and can impact the response to therapeutics.
7. In the future, the most appropriate management plan for a patient with cancer will be informed by an assessment of the components of the patient's germline genome and the genome of his or her tumor.
8. The information from cancer genome studies can also be exploited to improve methods for prevention and early detection of cancer, which will be essential to reduce cancer morbidity and mortality.