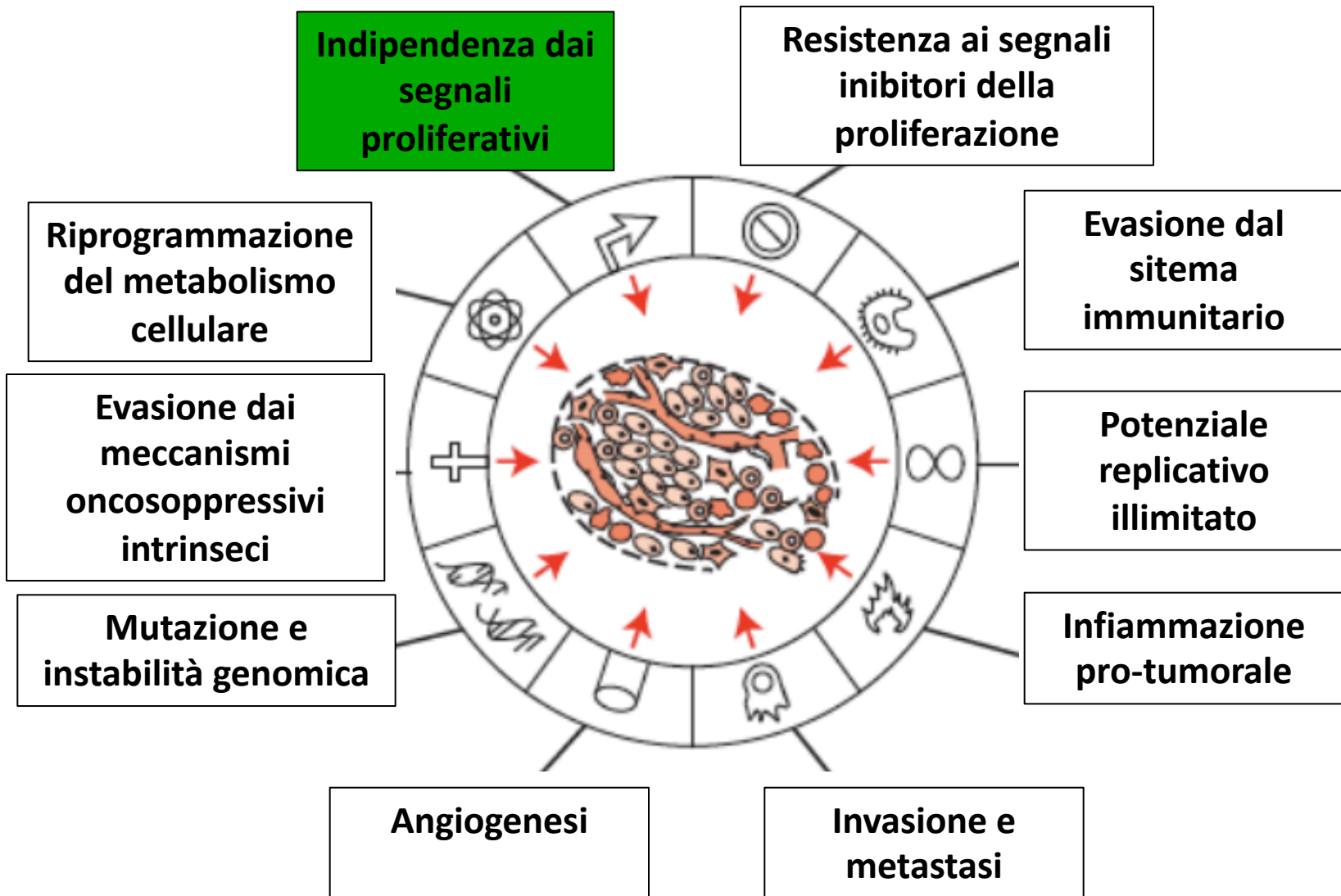
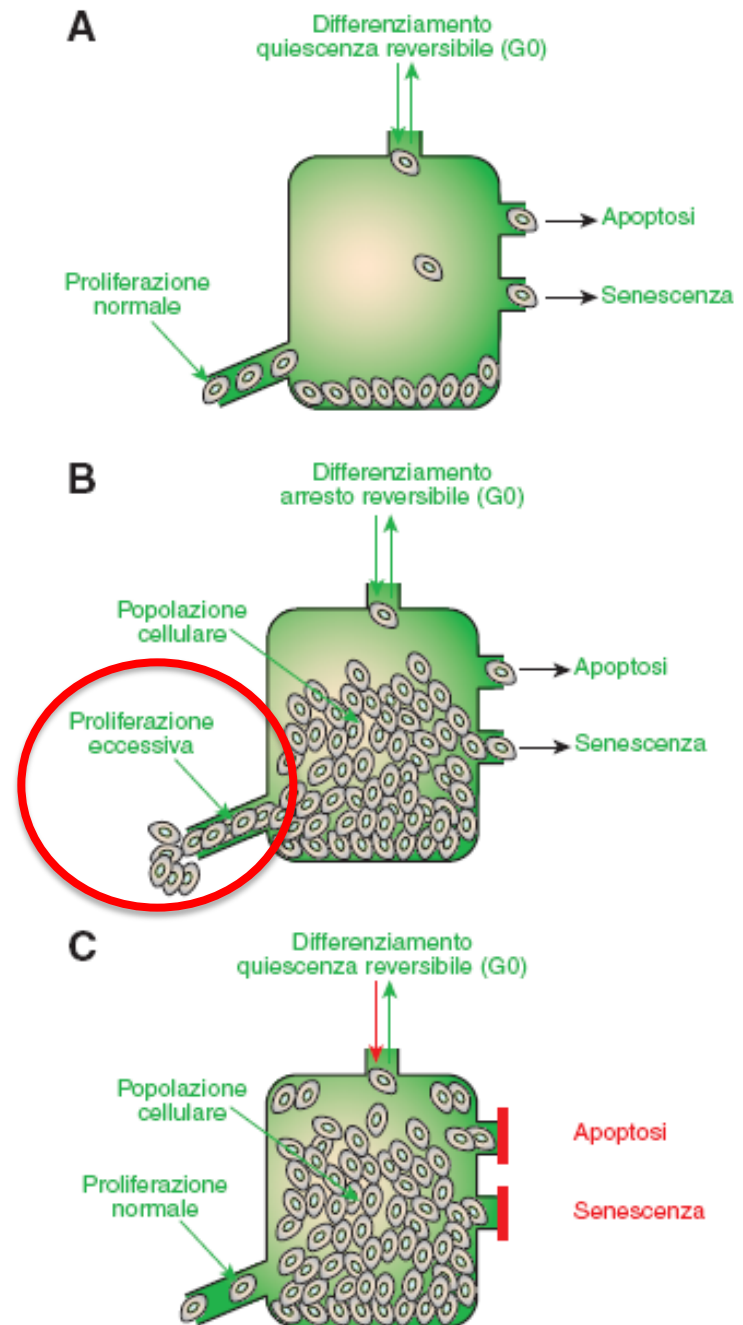


HALLMARK del cancro #1:

**L'ACQUISIZIONE DELL'INDIPENDENZA DAI SEGNALI
PROLIFERATIVI**



Le mutazioni driver conferiscono VANTAGGI SELETTIVI alterando il bilancio tra proliferazione/sopravvivenza e morte/senescenza/differenziamento



L'indipendenza proliferativa può dipendere da alterazioni a carico di diverse pathways

- **RISPOSTA AI FATTORI MITOGENI**
- **TRANSIZIONE G1/S DEL CICLO CELLULARE**

Geni del cancro che hanno un impatto sull'indipendenza dai segnali proliferativi

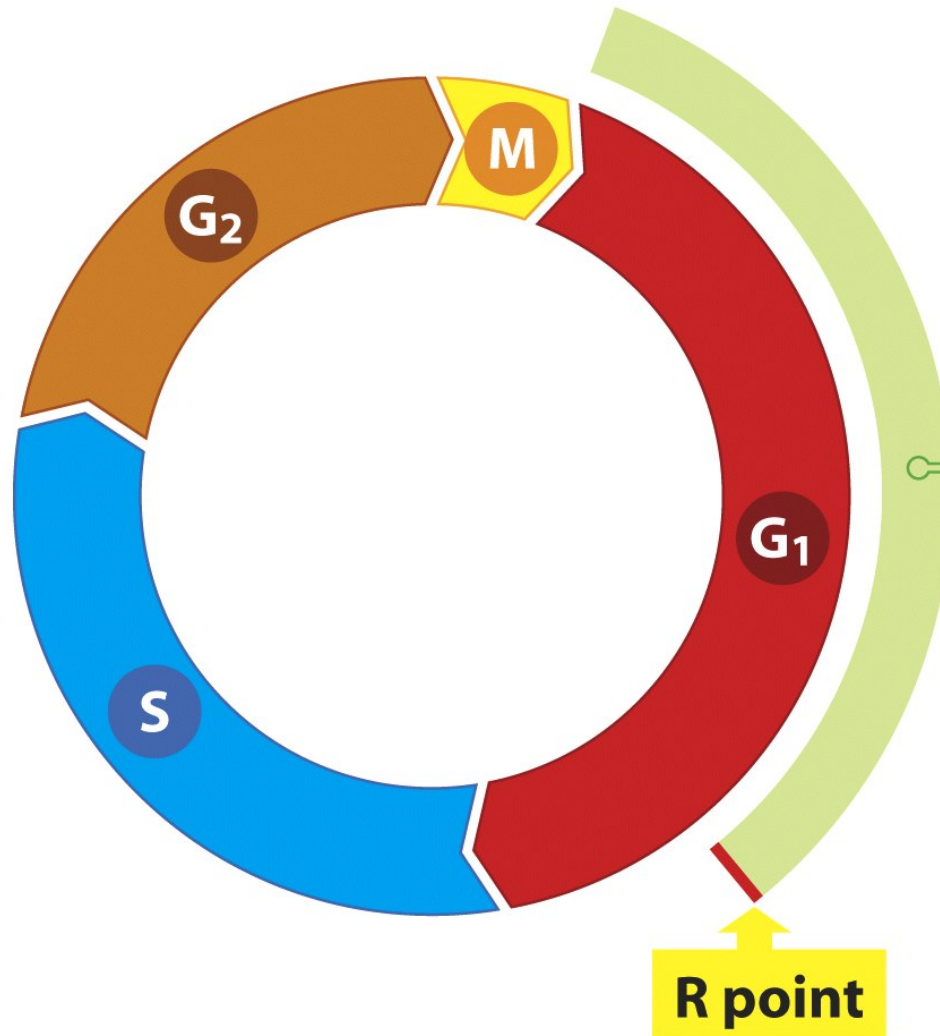
Oncogeni: promuovono la proliferazione e la staminalità, inibiscono il differenziamento
(e.g. RAS, Raf, Myc, PI3K, beta-catenina, cycD1)

Oncosoppressori:

gatekeepers:

Inibiscono la proliferazione, promuovono il differenziamento (e.g. pRB, APC, PTEN)

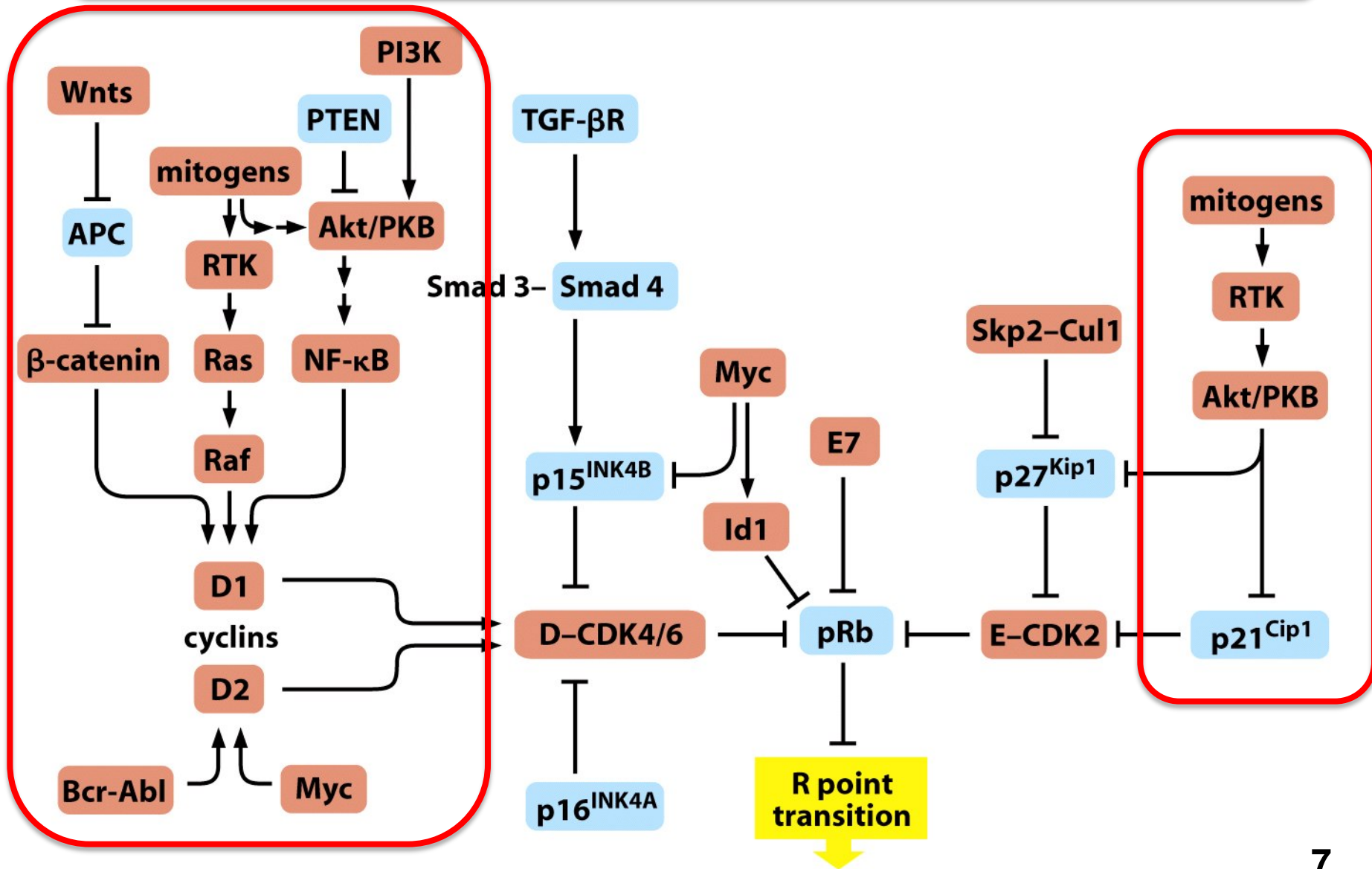
Regolazione del ciclo cellulare da stimoli extracellulari



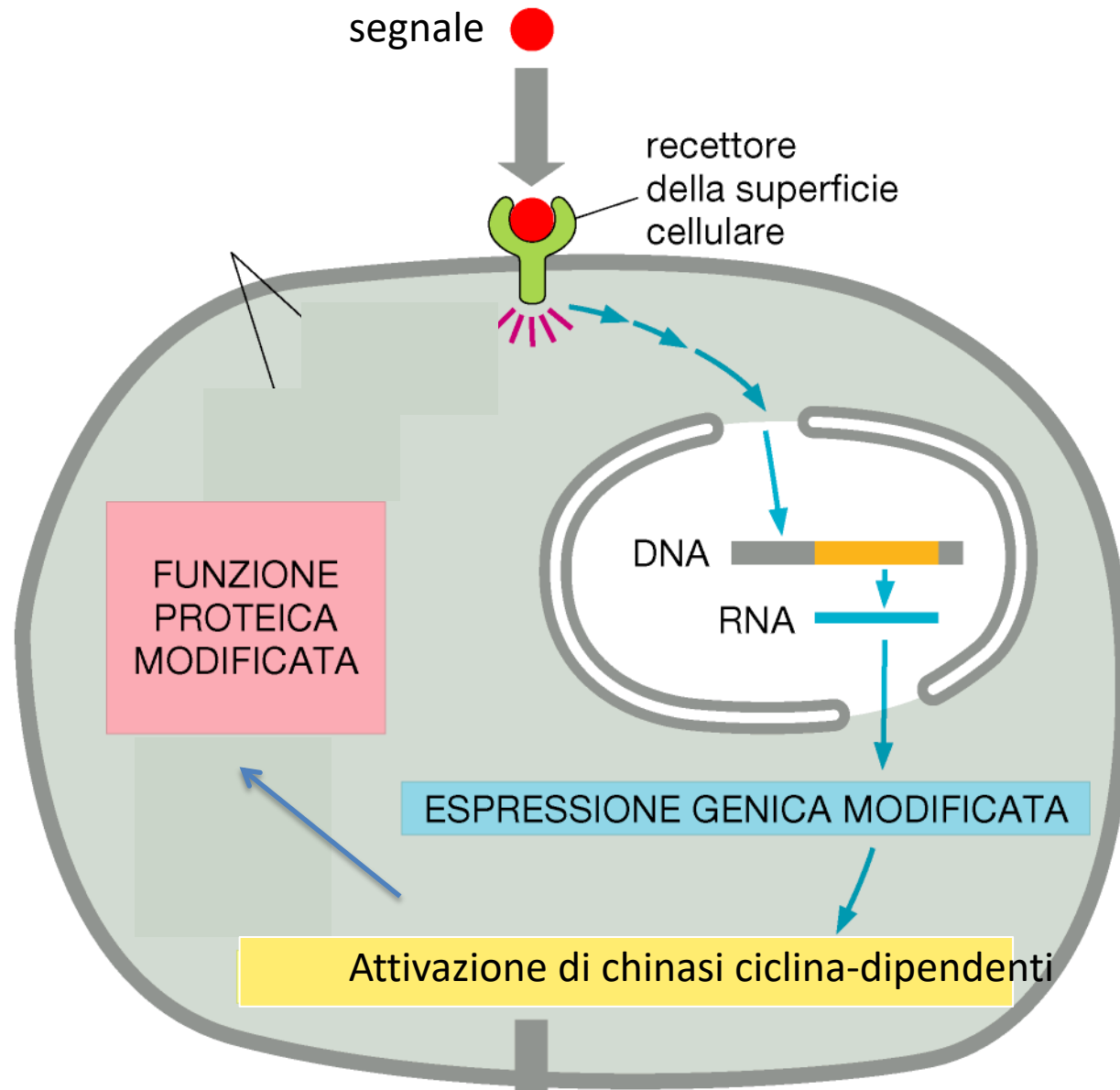
Regolazione del ciclo cellulare da stimoli extracellulari (fattori di crescita-citostatici/contatto cell-cell e cell-matrice) e segnali intracellulari (stato metabolico, integrità del genoma)

R point

Fattori che influenzano la transizione G1/S nel cancro



Circuiti molecolari che regolano la risposta ai fattori mitogeni



Circuiti molecolari che regolano la risposta ai fattori mitogeni

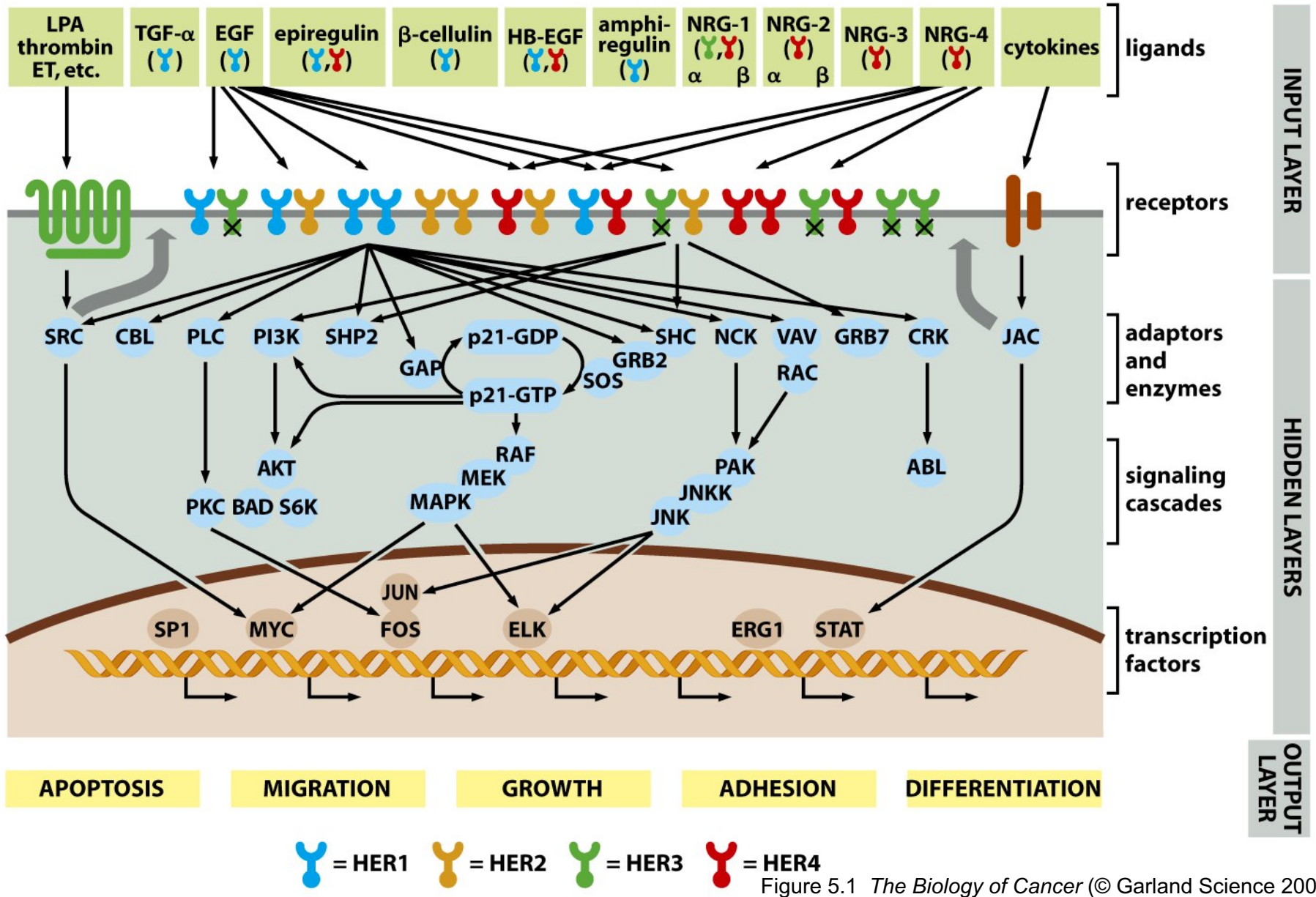
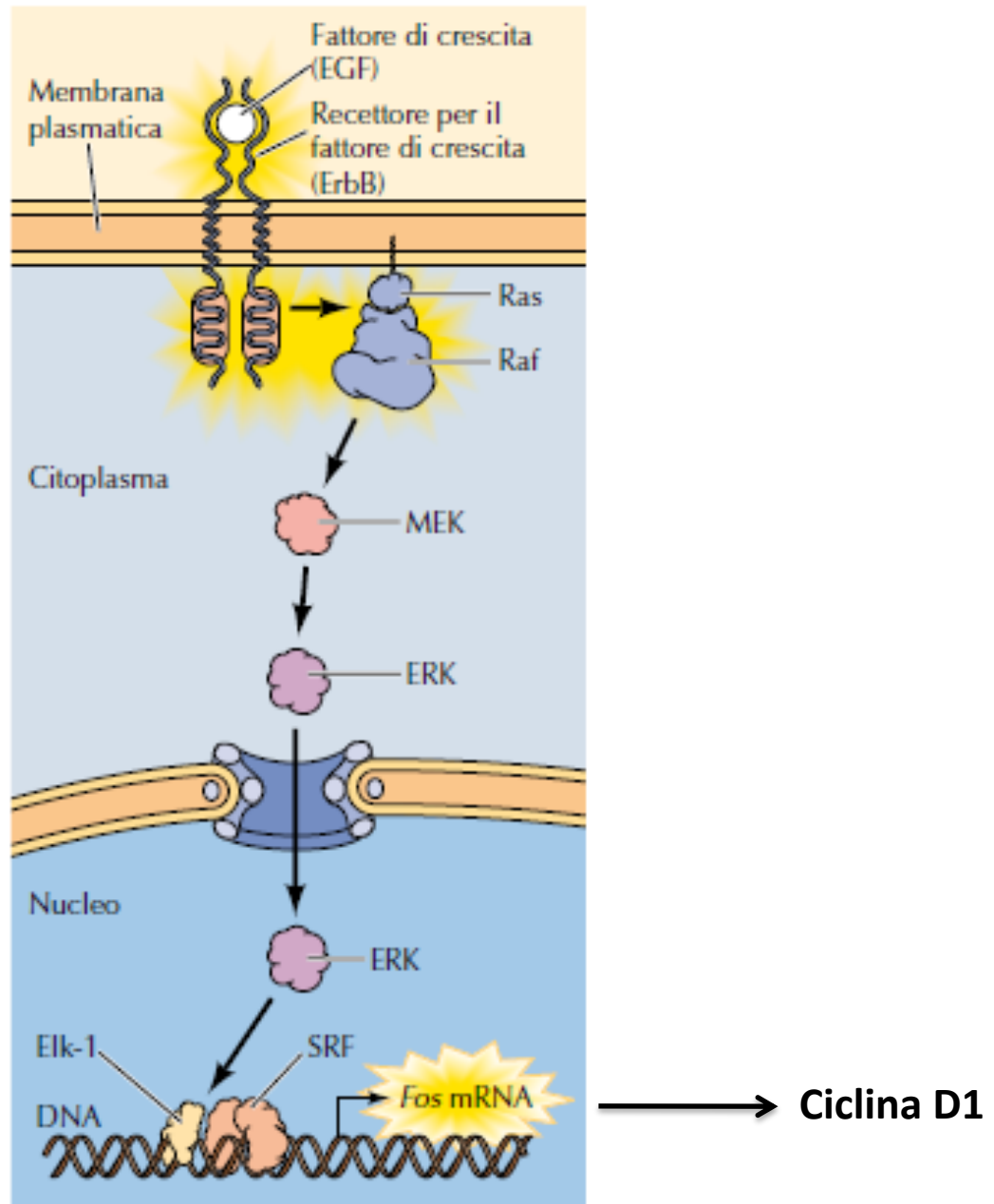
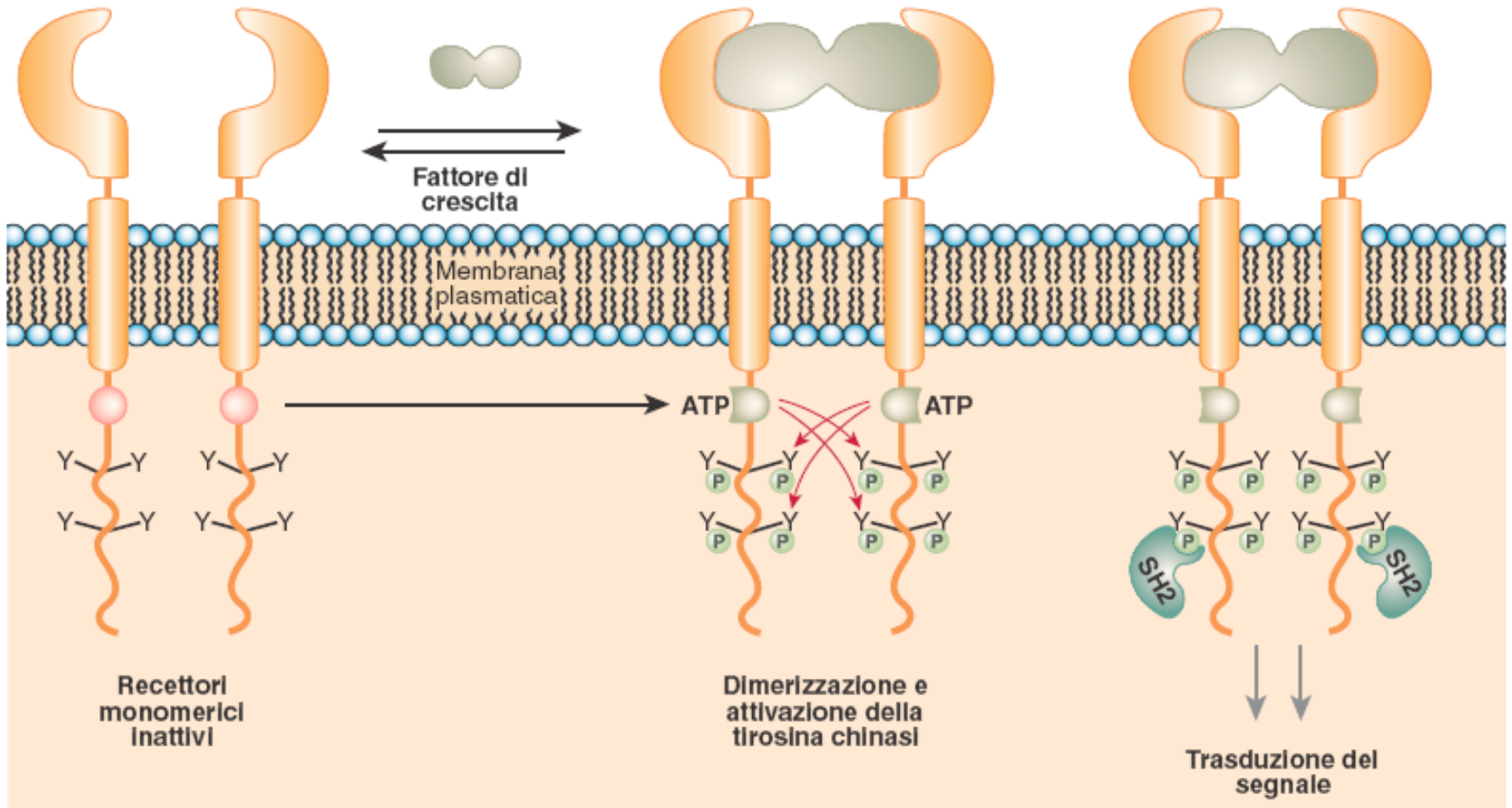


Figure 5.1 *The Biology of Cancer* (© Garland Science 2007)

Esempi di mutazioni driver nelle vie di trasduzione attivate in risposta a GF



Attivazione dei recettori tirosina chinasi (RTK)



◆ FIGURA 10.13

Modalità di attivazione dei recettori di membrana dotati di attività tirosina chinasi. Il legame del fattore di crescita induce la dimerizzazione del recettore e la sua transfosforilazione (cioè i due dimeri recettoriali si fosforilano a vicenda). Molecole segnale citoplasmatiche che contengono domini capaci di riconoscere la tirosina fosforilata possono quindi legarsi al recettore attivato e iniziare la trasduzione del segnale. Y: tirosina; P: fosfato.

Esempi di alterazioni a carico dei RTK nei tumori umani

Table 5.2 Tyrosine kinase GF receptors altered in human tumors^a

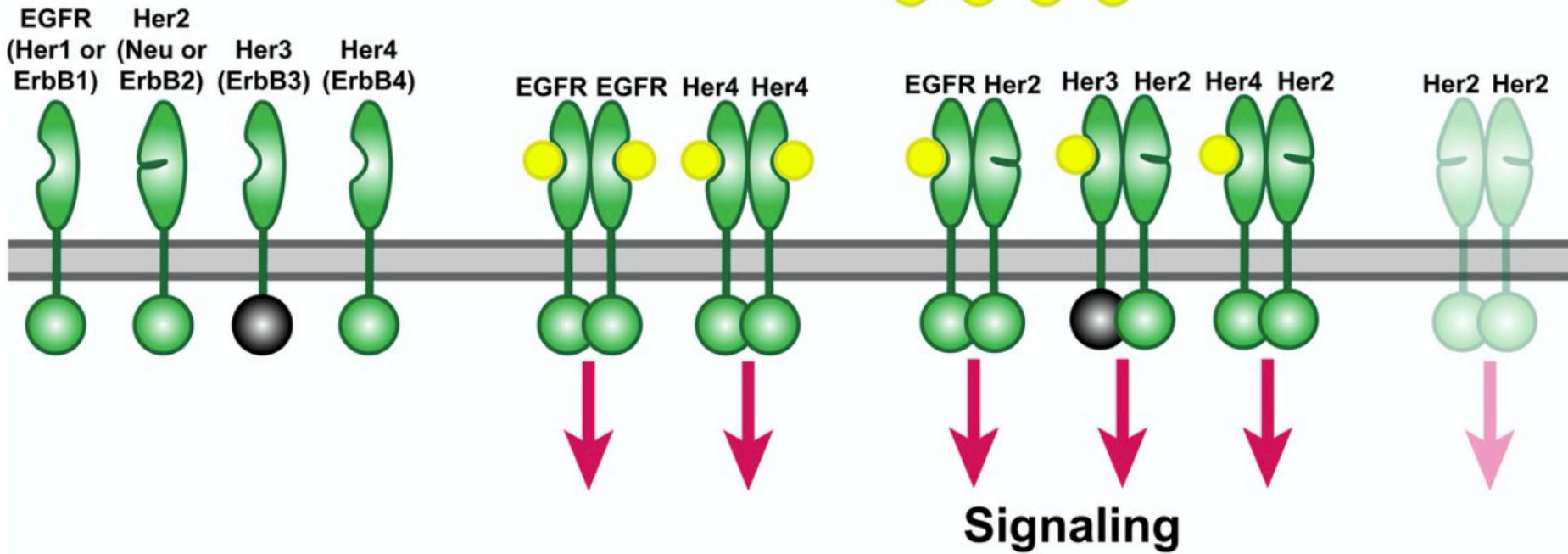
Name of receptor	Main ligand	Type of alteration	Types of tumor
EGF-R/ErbB1	EGF, TGF- α	overexpression	non-small cell lung cancer; breast, head and neck, stomach, colorectal, esophageal, prostate, bladder, renal, pancreatic, and ovarian carcinomas; glioblastoma
EGF-R/ErbB1		truncation of ectodomain	glioblastoma, lung and breast carcinomas
ErbB2/HER2/Neu	NRG, EGF	overexpression	30% of breast adenocarcinomas
ErbB3, 4	various	overexpression	oral squamous cell carcinoma
Flt-3	FL	tandem duplication	acute myelogenous leukemia
Kit	SCF	amino acid substitutions	gastrointestinal stromal tumor
Ret		fusion with other proteins, point mutations	papillary thyroid carcinomas, multiple endocrine neoplasias 2A and 2B
FGF-R3	FGF	overexpression; amino acid substitutions	multiple myeloma, bladder and cervical carcinomas

^aSee also Figure 5.17.

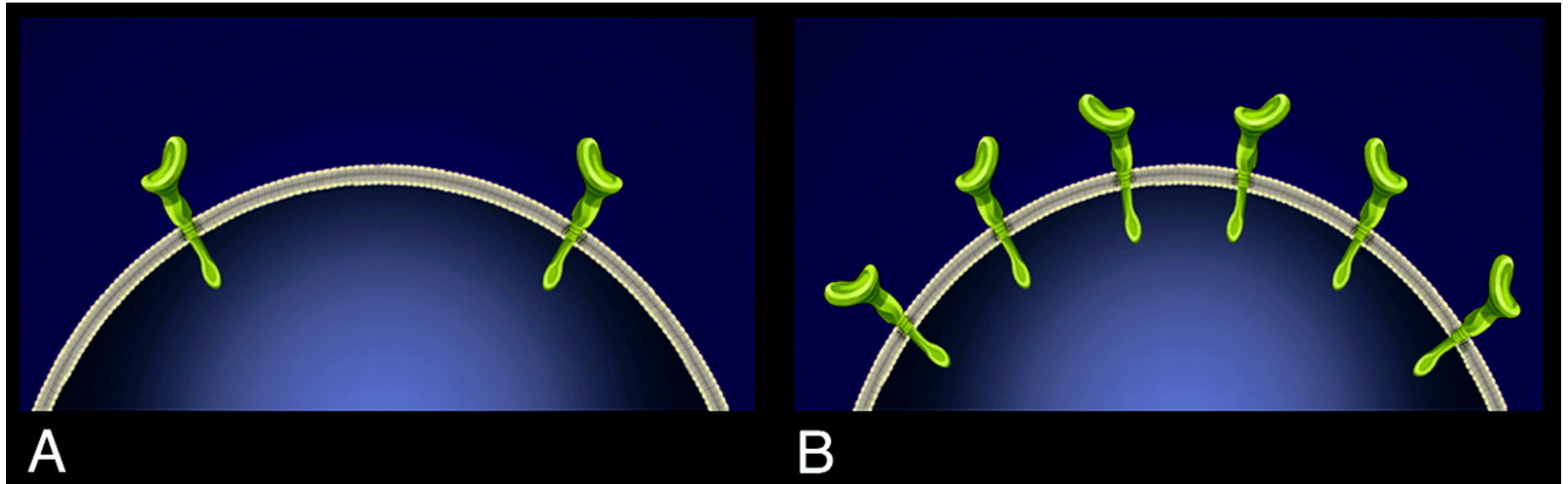
RTK della famiglia del EGFR

A

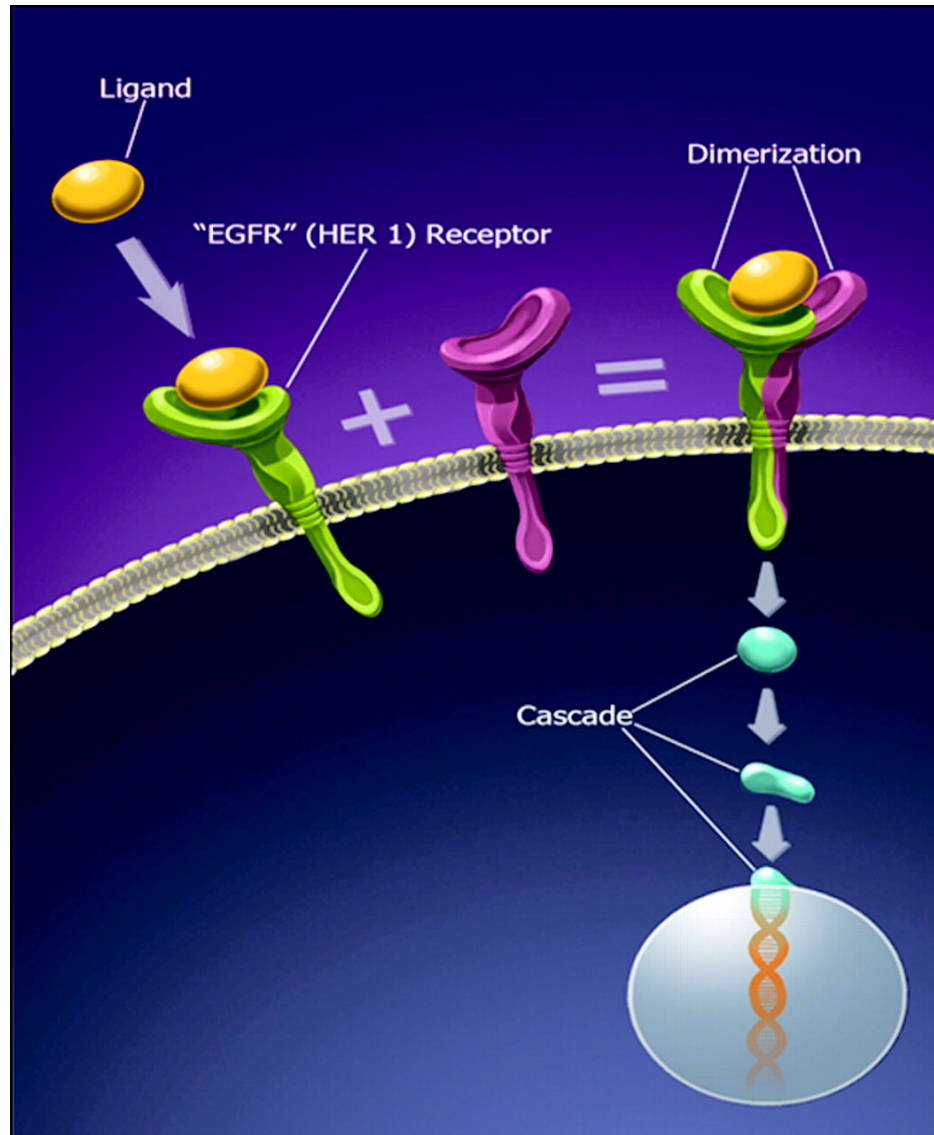
EGFR family



Sovraespressione di HER1/EGFR in tumori H&N, colorectal, NSLC, stomach...

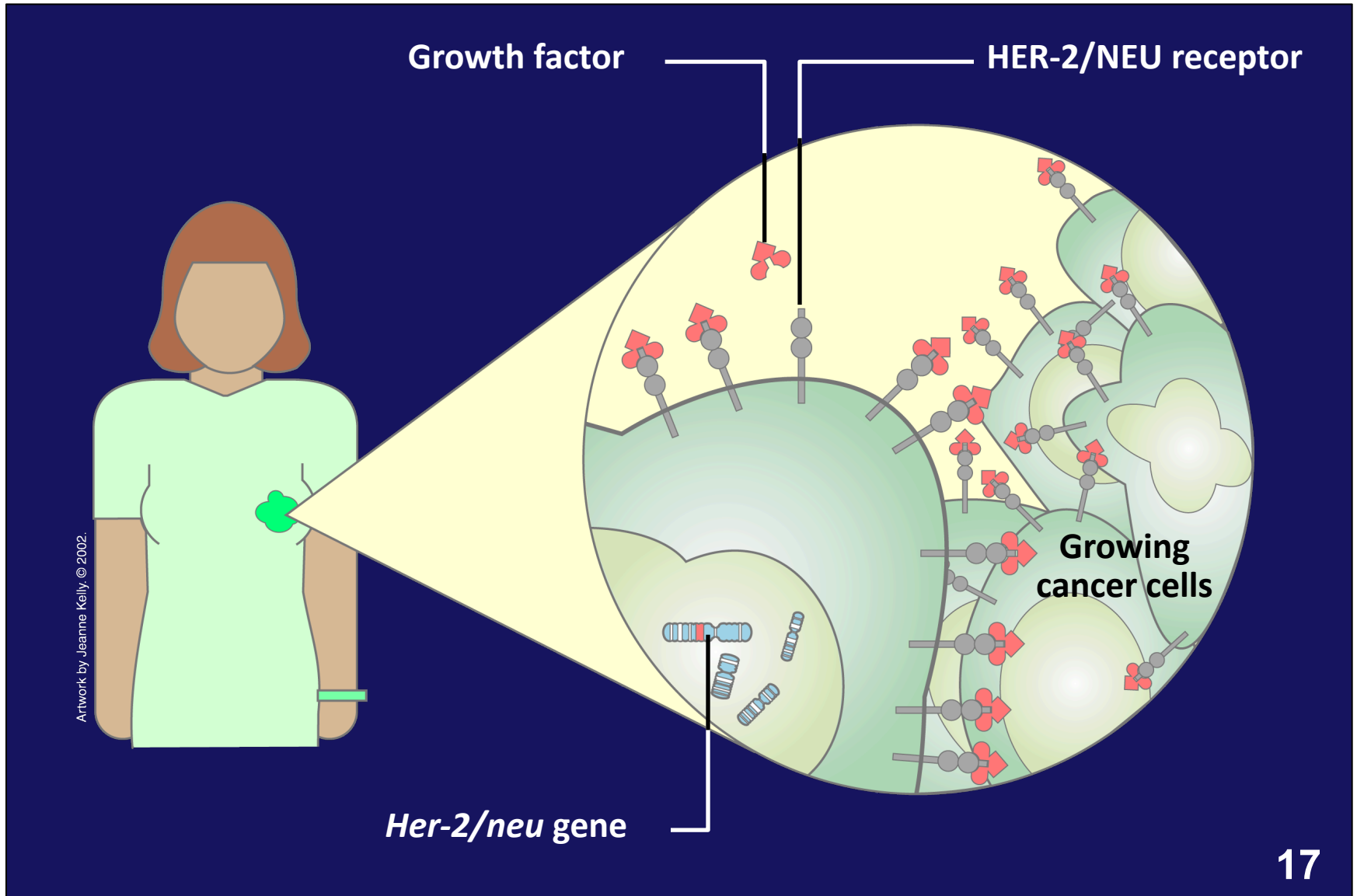


W. Bou-Assaly, and S. Mukherji AJNR Am J Neuroradiol
2010;31:626-627



W. Bou-Assaly, and S. Mukherji AJNR Am J Neuroradiol
2010;31:626-627

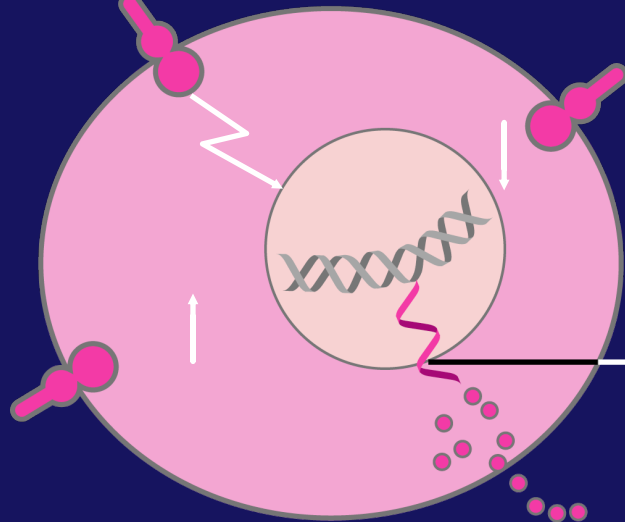
Sovraespressione di HER-2/Neu nel 30% dei BC



HER-2 si trova sovraespresso nel 30% dei BC

Normal expression

Her2 protein



Messenger RNA

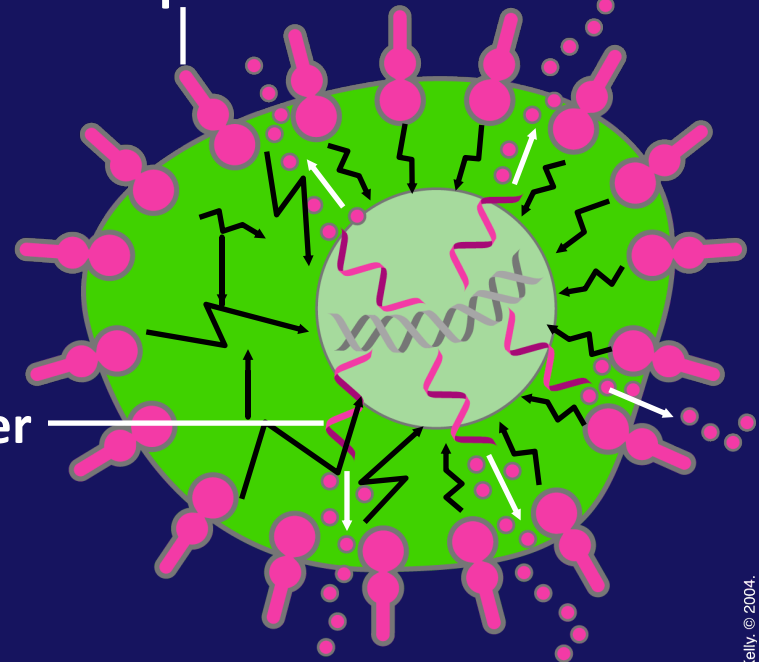


Chromosome 17

Her2 gene

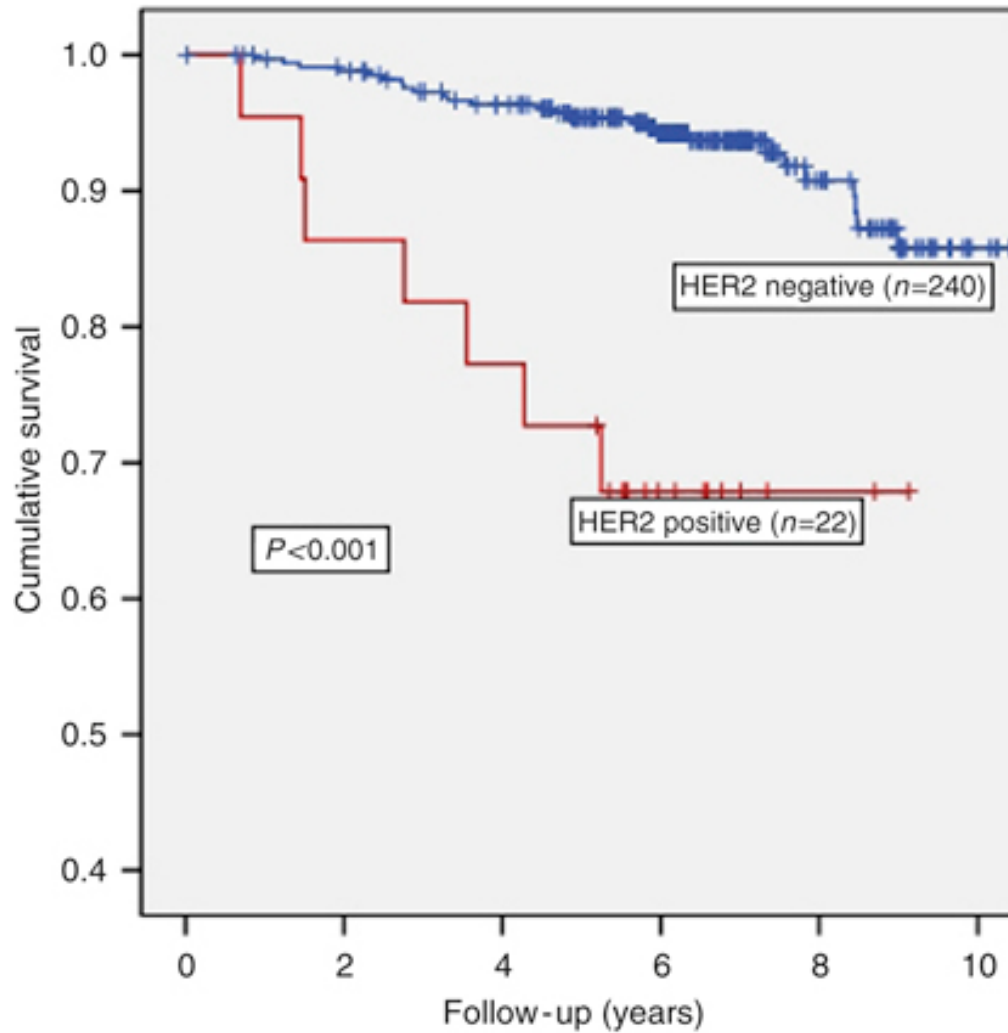
Overexpression

Her2 protein

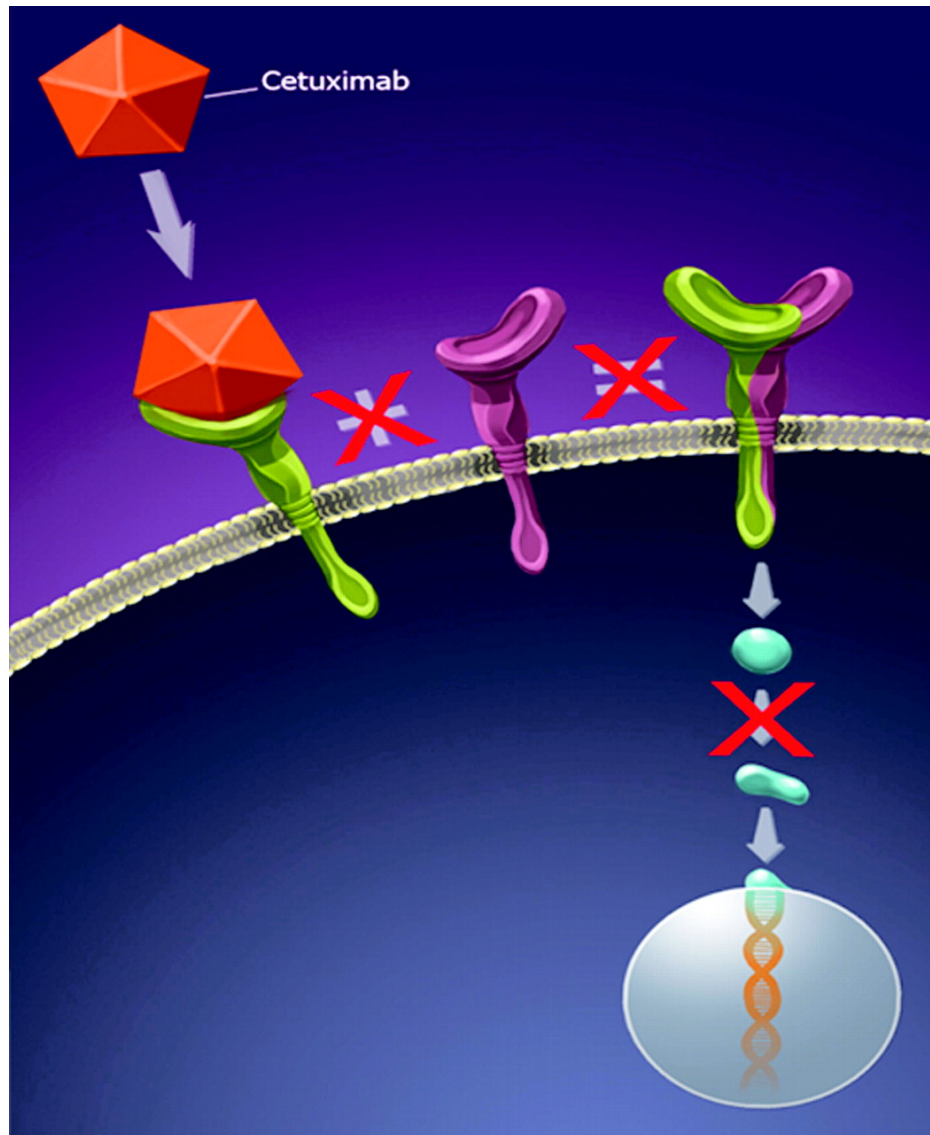


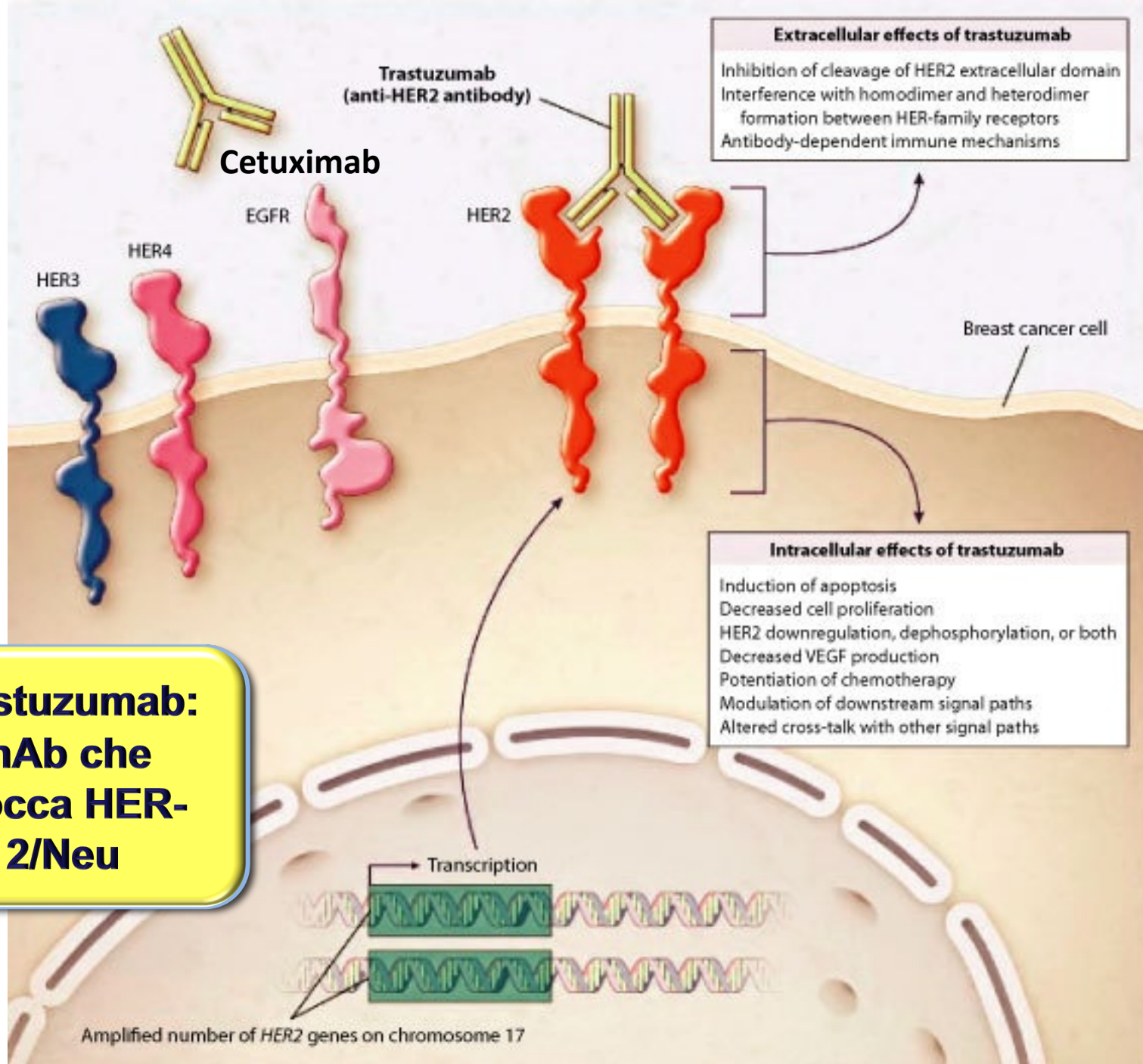
Her2 gene amplification

Sovraespressione di HER-2 correla con prognosi negativa nel BC

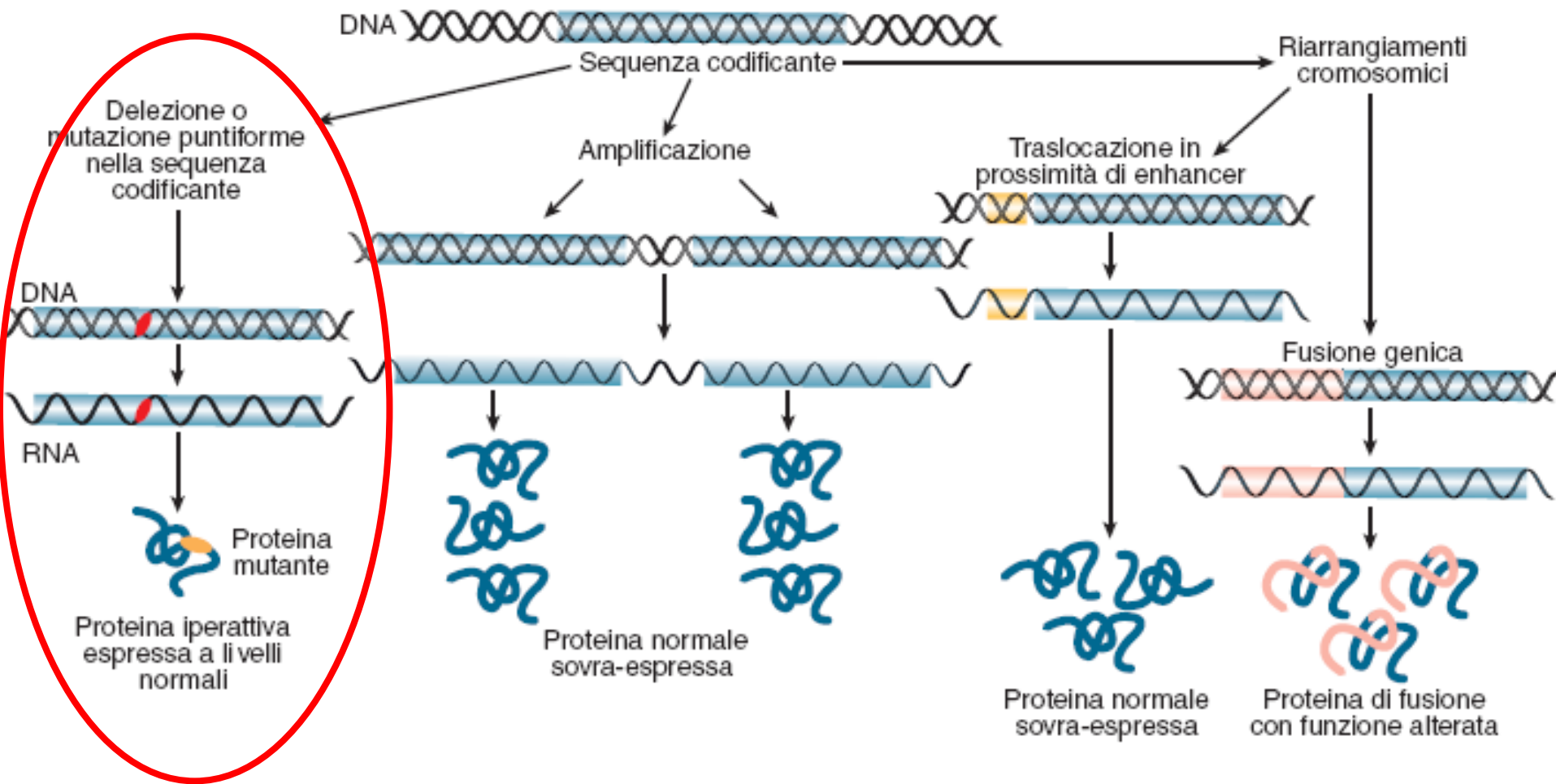


Cetuximab: mAb che blocca EGFR





Meccanismi di attivazione di proto-oncogeni



Her2-Neu, ErbB, Ras, Raf

Proto-oncogeni Her2 e EGFR

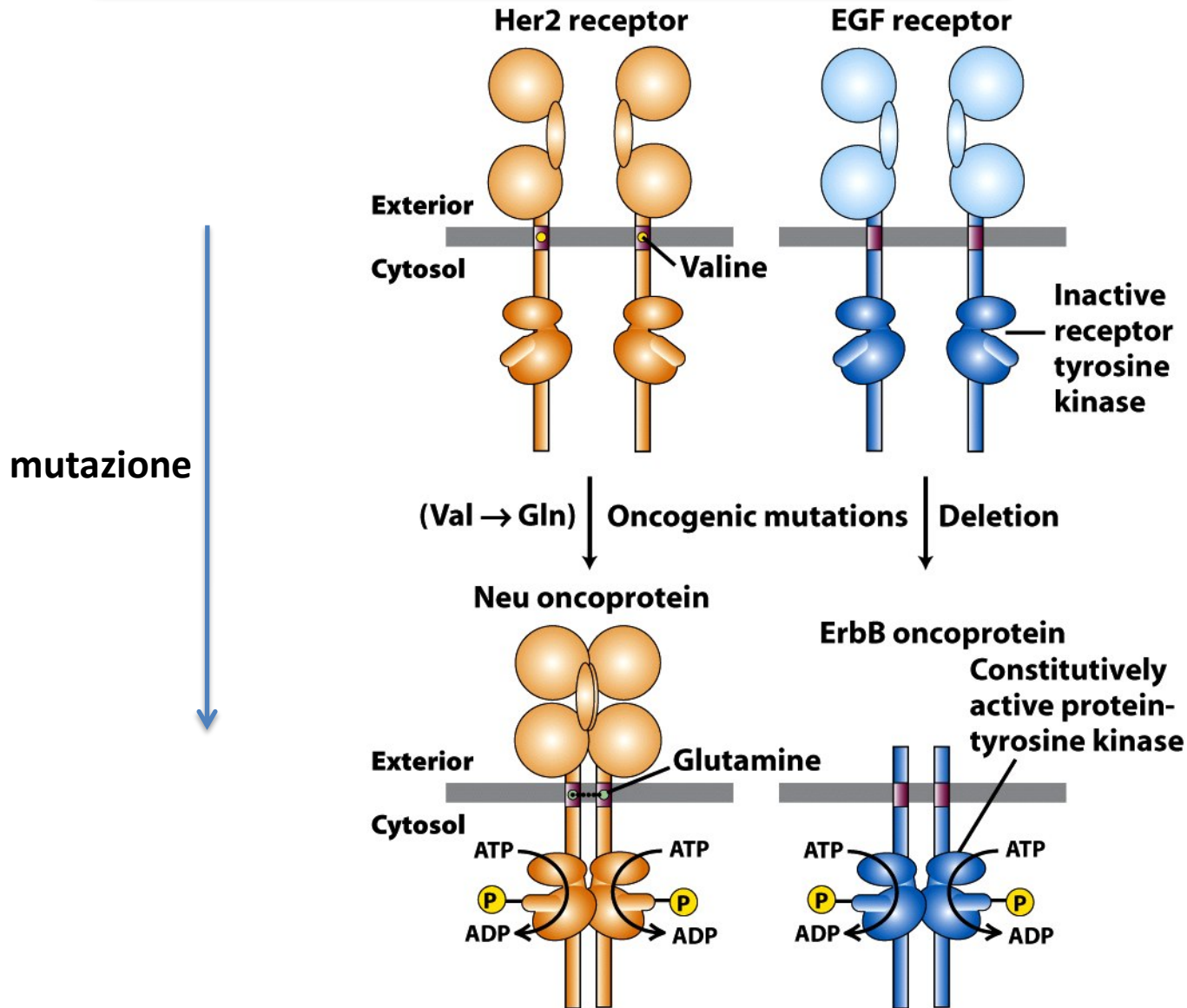
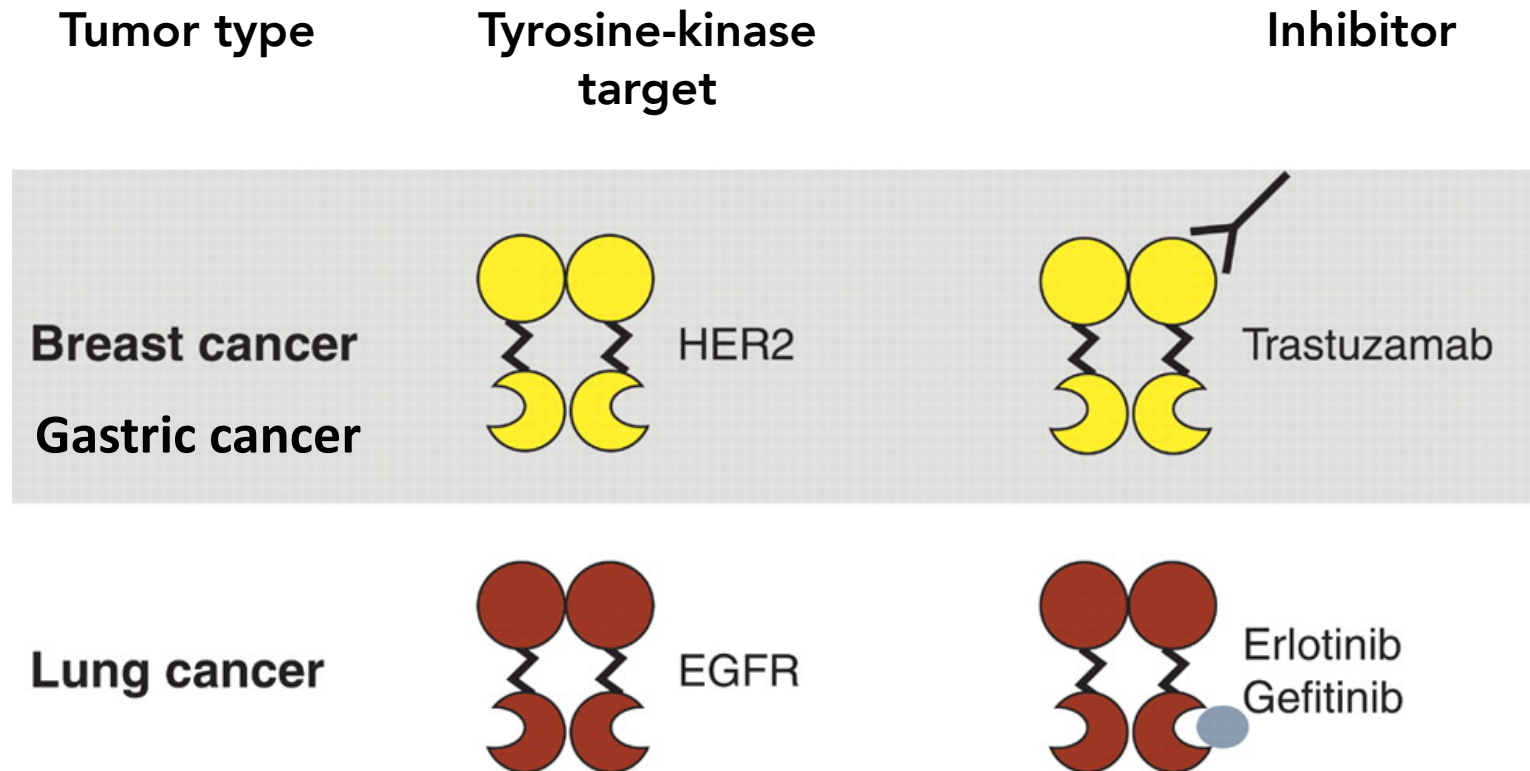


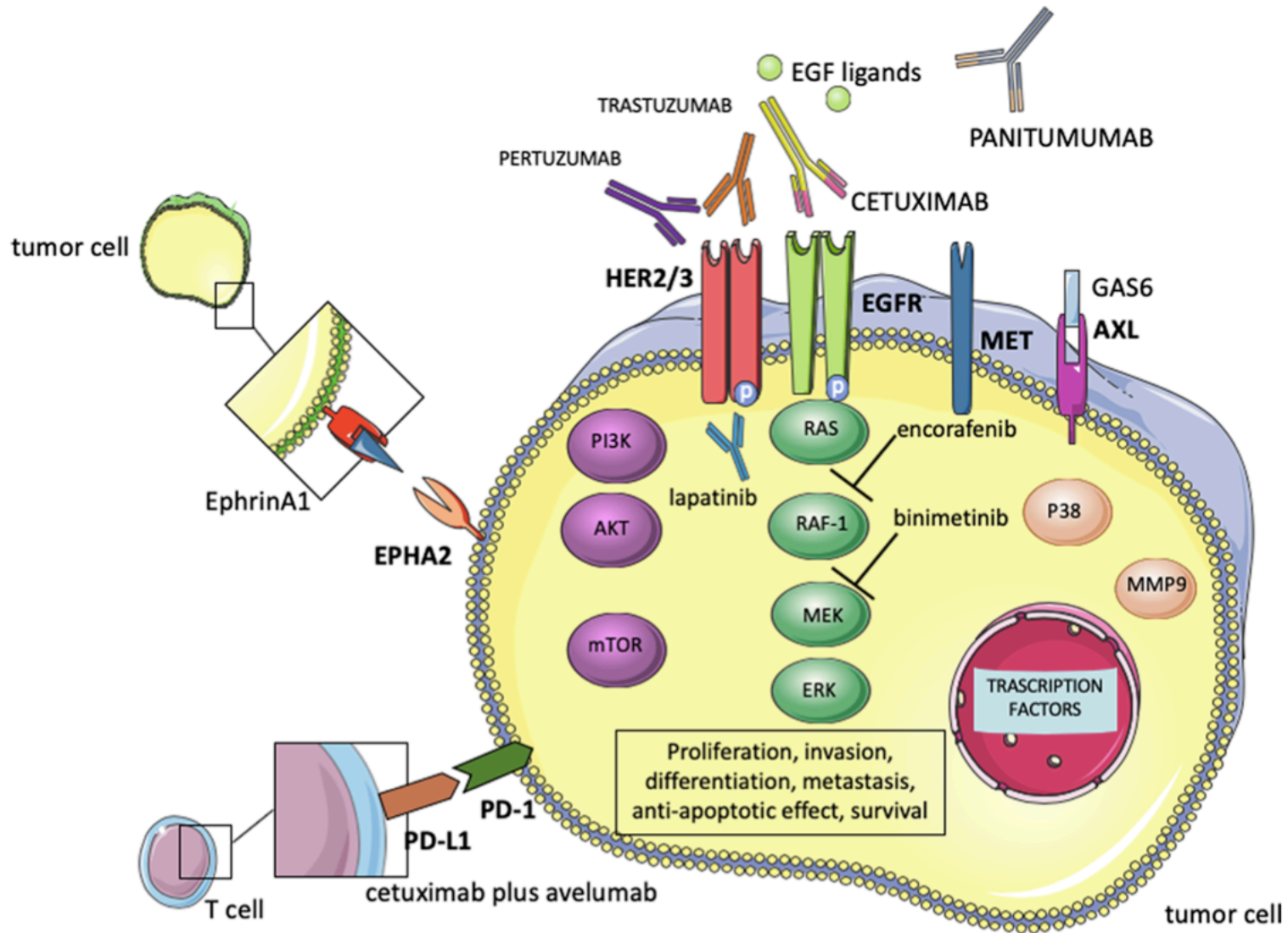
Figure 25-16
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition
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Oncoproteine indipendenti dal ligando: Neu e ErbB1

Terapie basate su inibitori farmacologici degli RTK



Terapie basate sull'inibizione delle pathway RTK



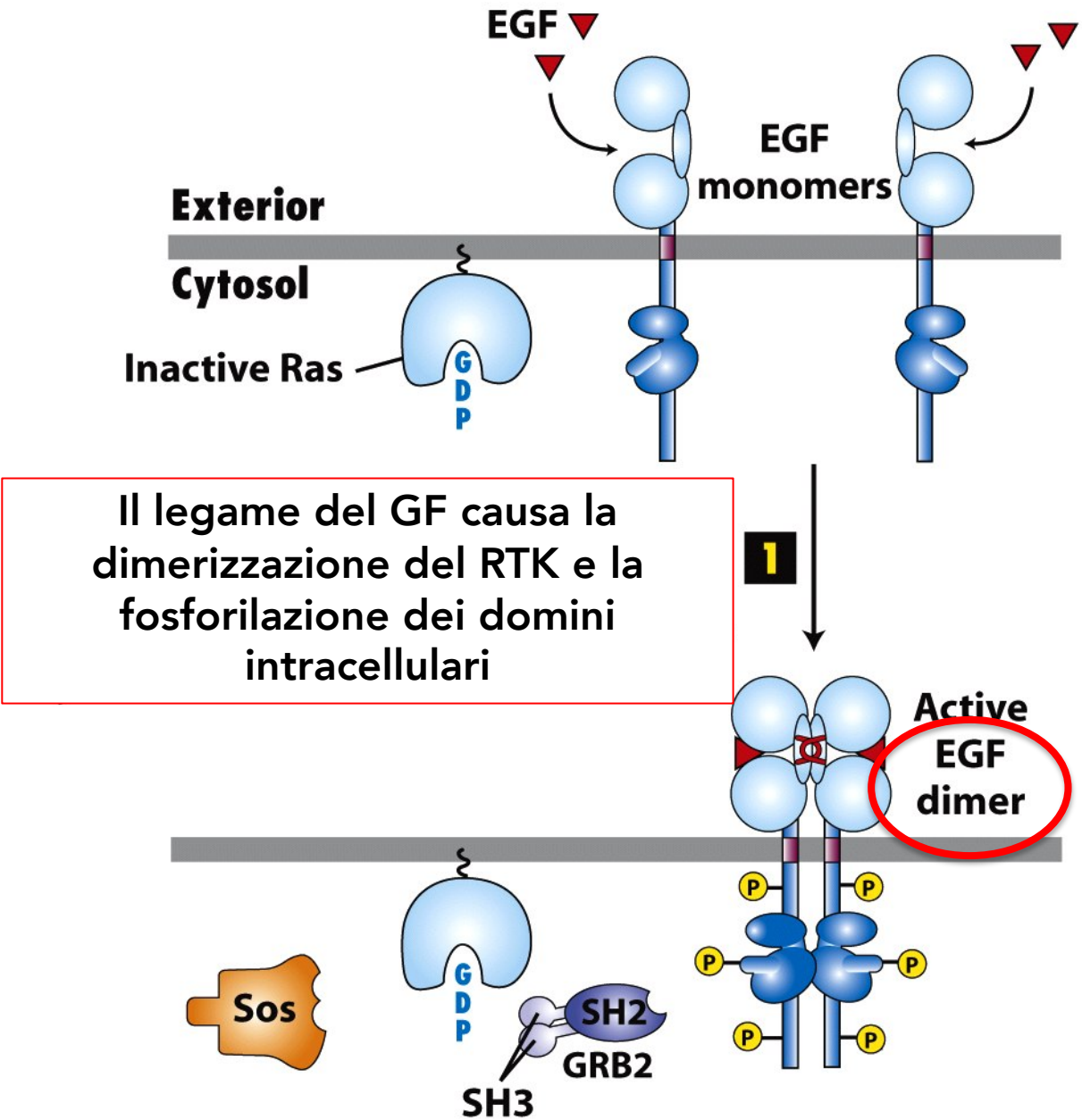


Figure 16-20 part 1
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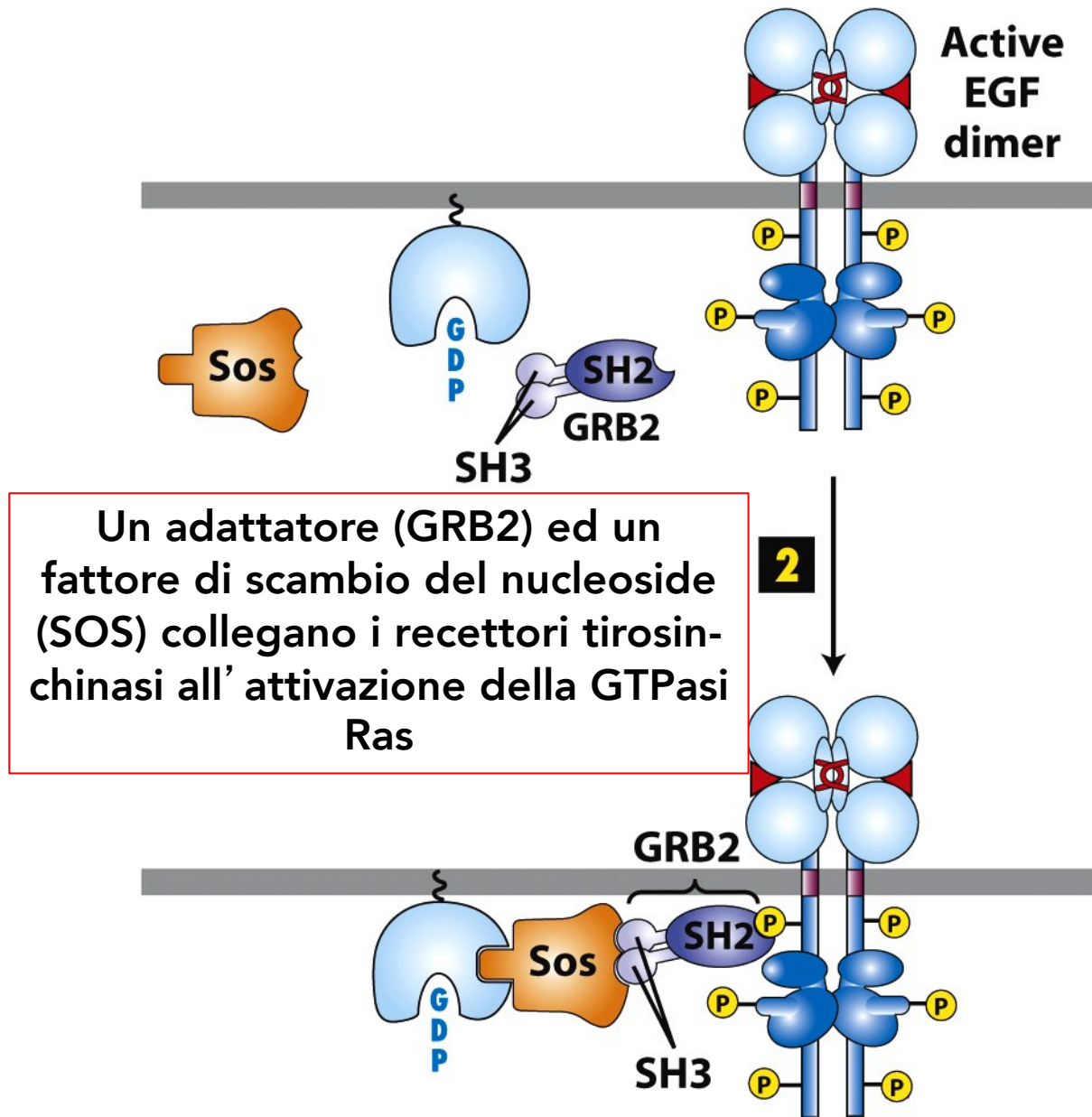
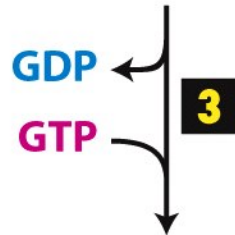
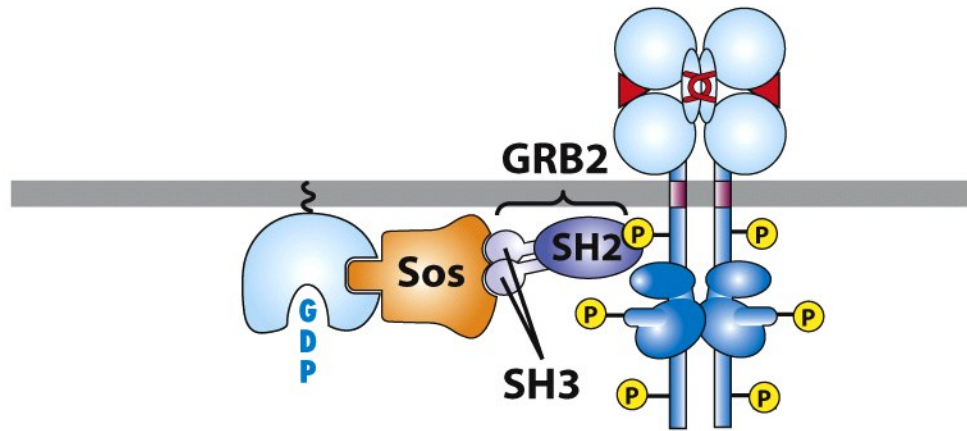


Figure 16-20 part 2
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition
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SOS promuove la dissociazione del GDP da Ras. Il GTP si lega e causa la dissociazione di **Ras attivo** da SOS

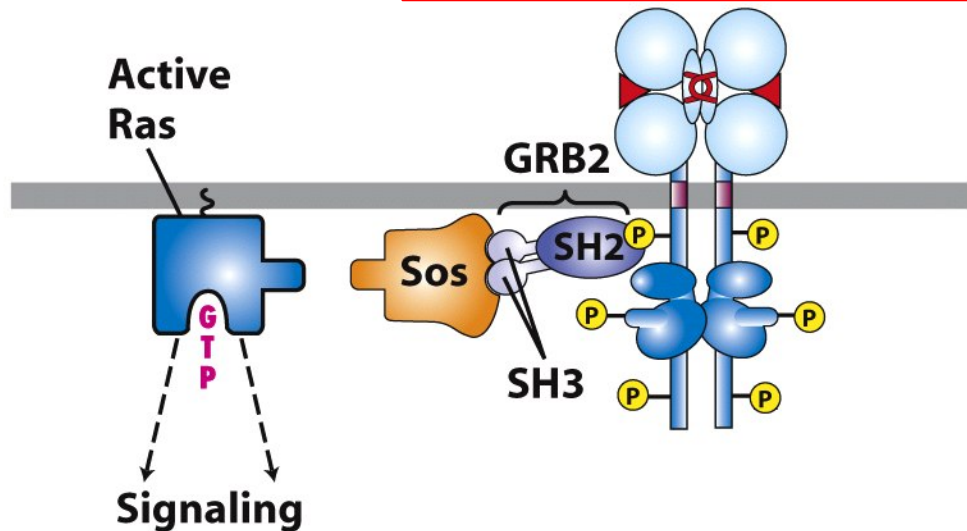


Figure 16-20 part 3
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La GTPasi Ras è un nodo cruciale nelle pathways di trasduzione dei segnali mitogenici

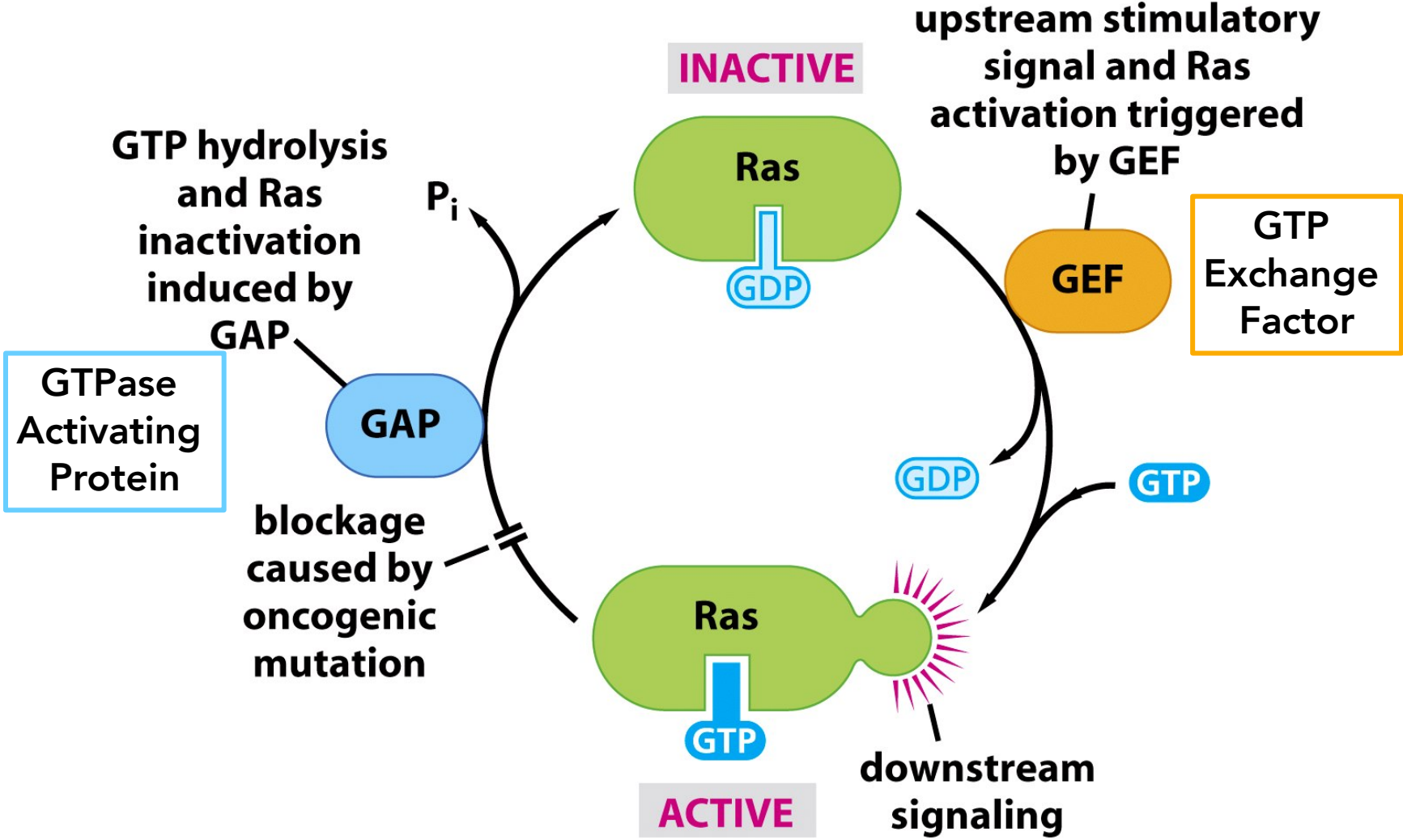
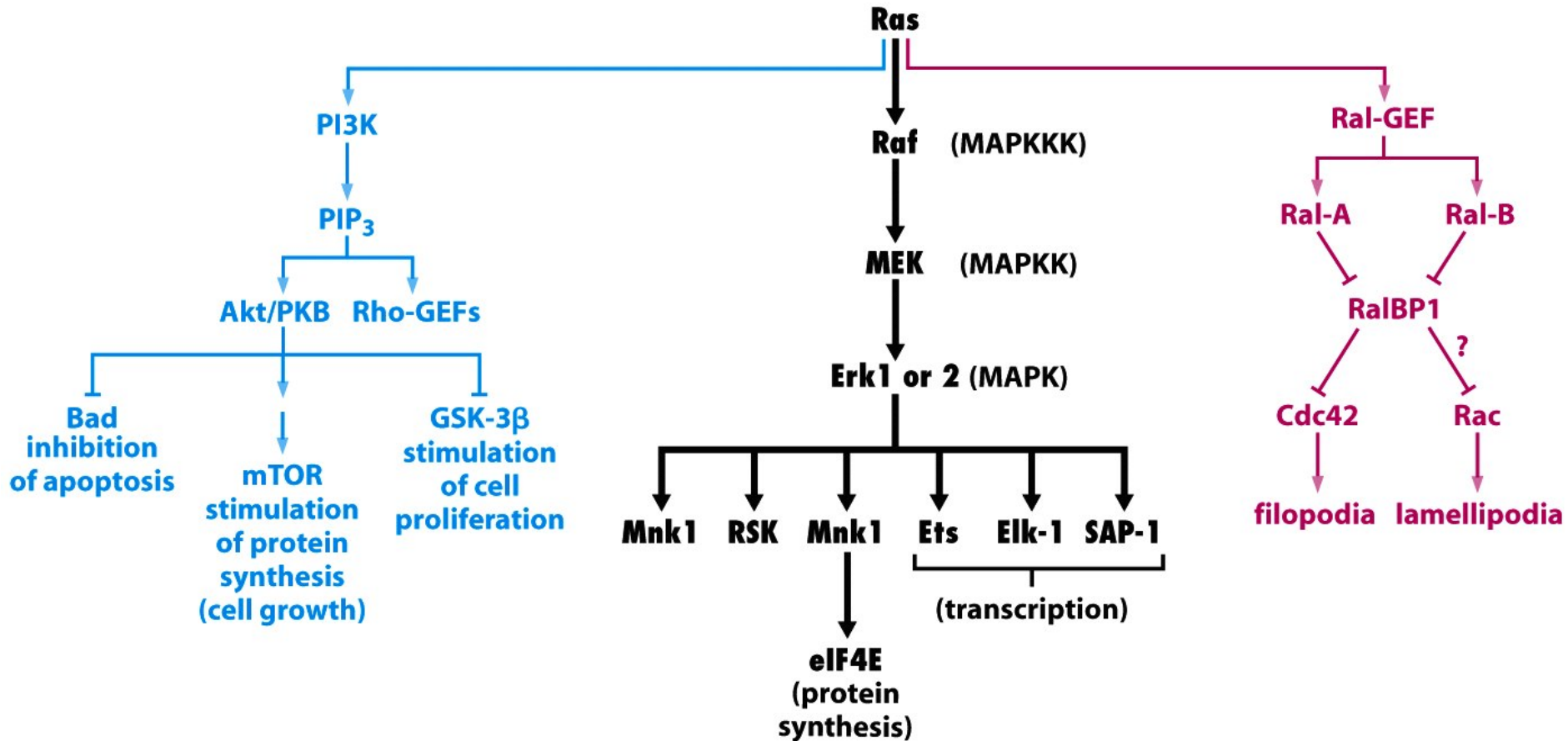
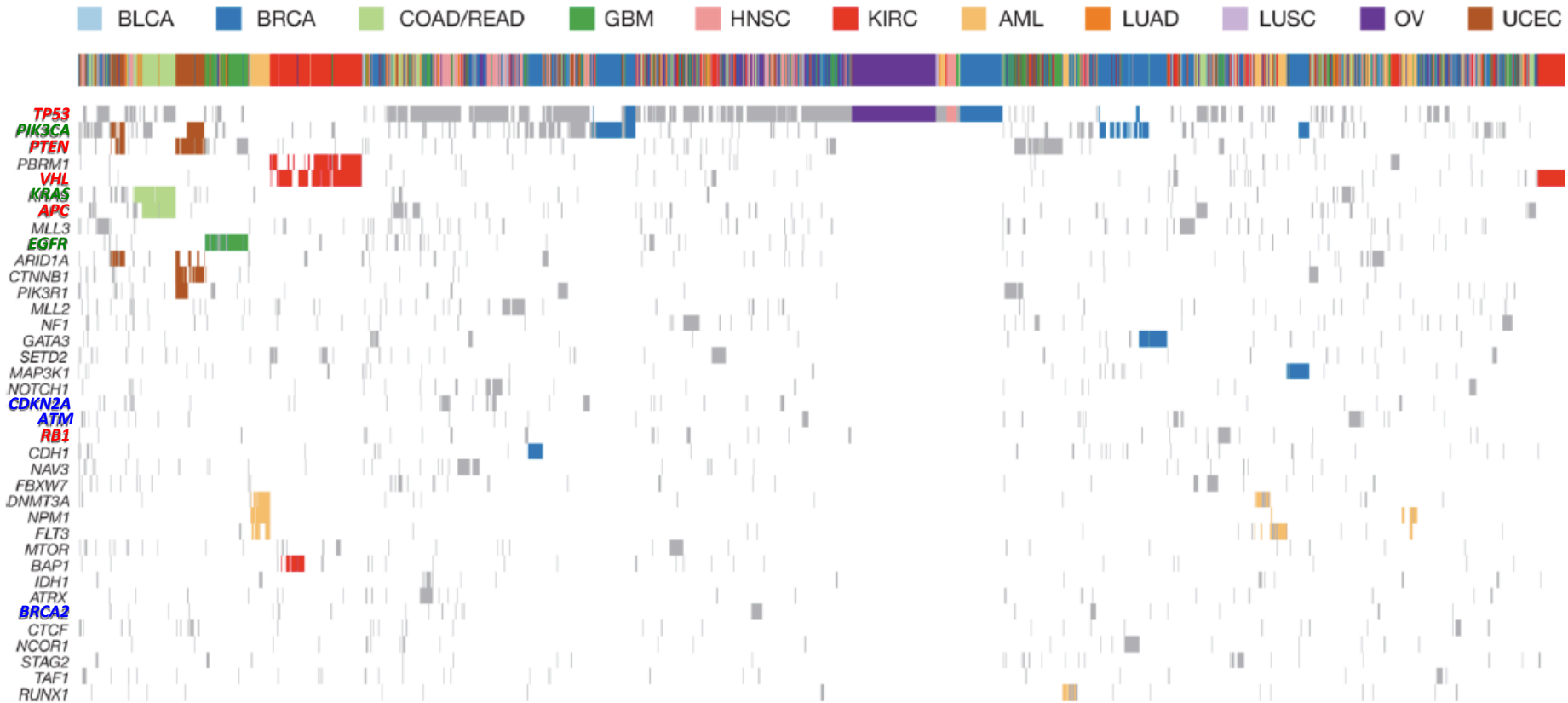


Figure 5.30 *The Biology of Cancer* (© Garland Science 2007)

Ras signaling pathways



Principali geni mutati in diversi tumori umani



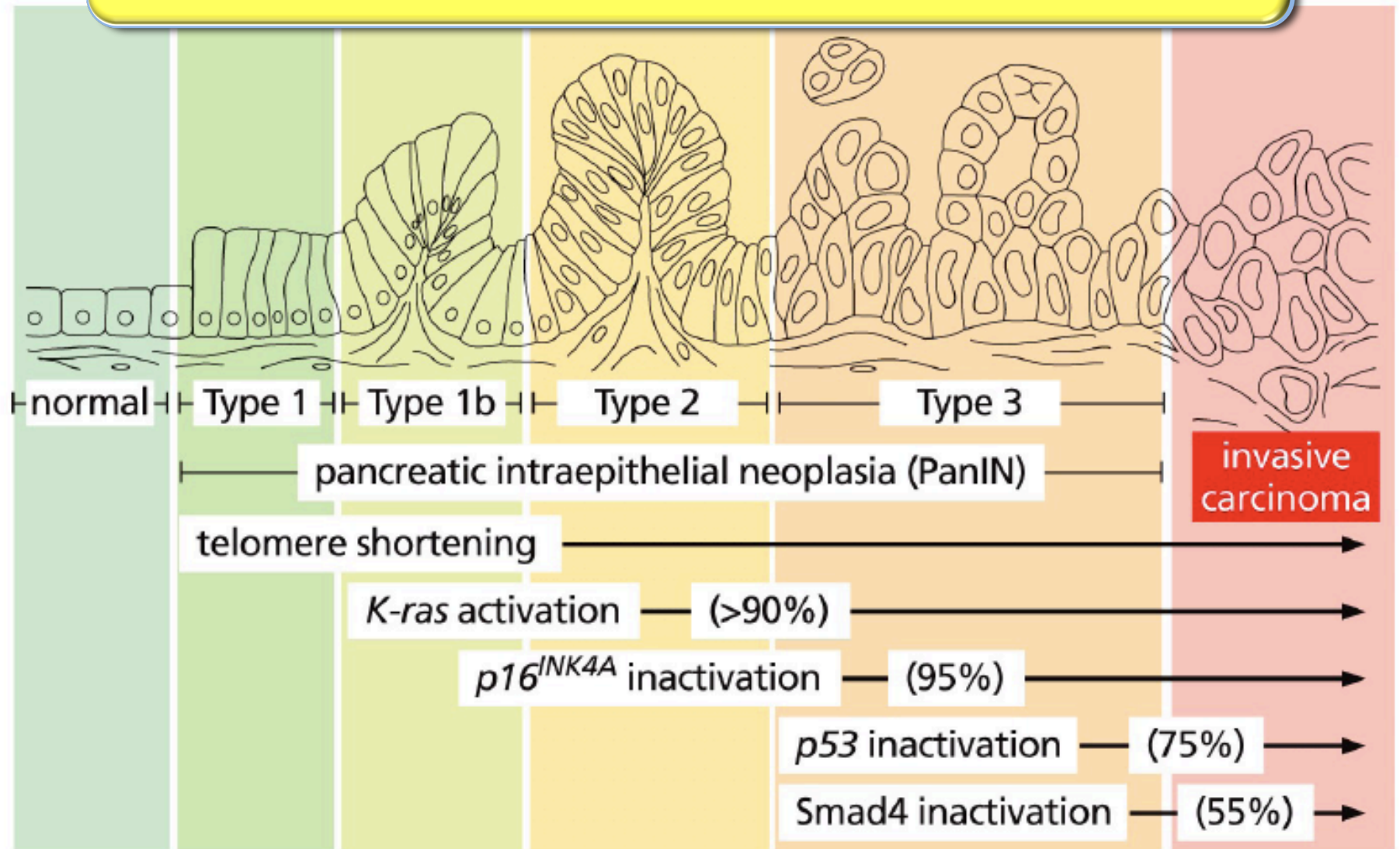
Ras è un gene frequentemente mutato in molti tumori umani

Table 1. Incidence of Ras isoform mutations in cancer

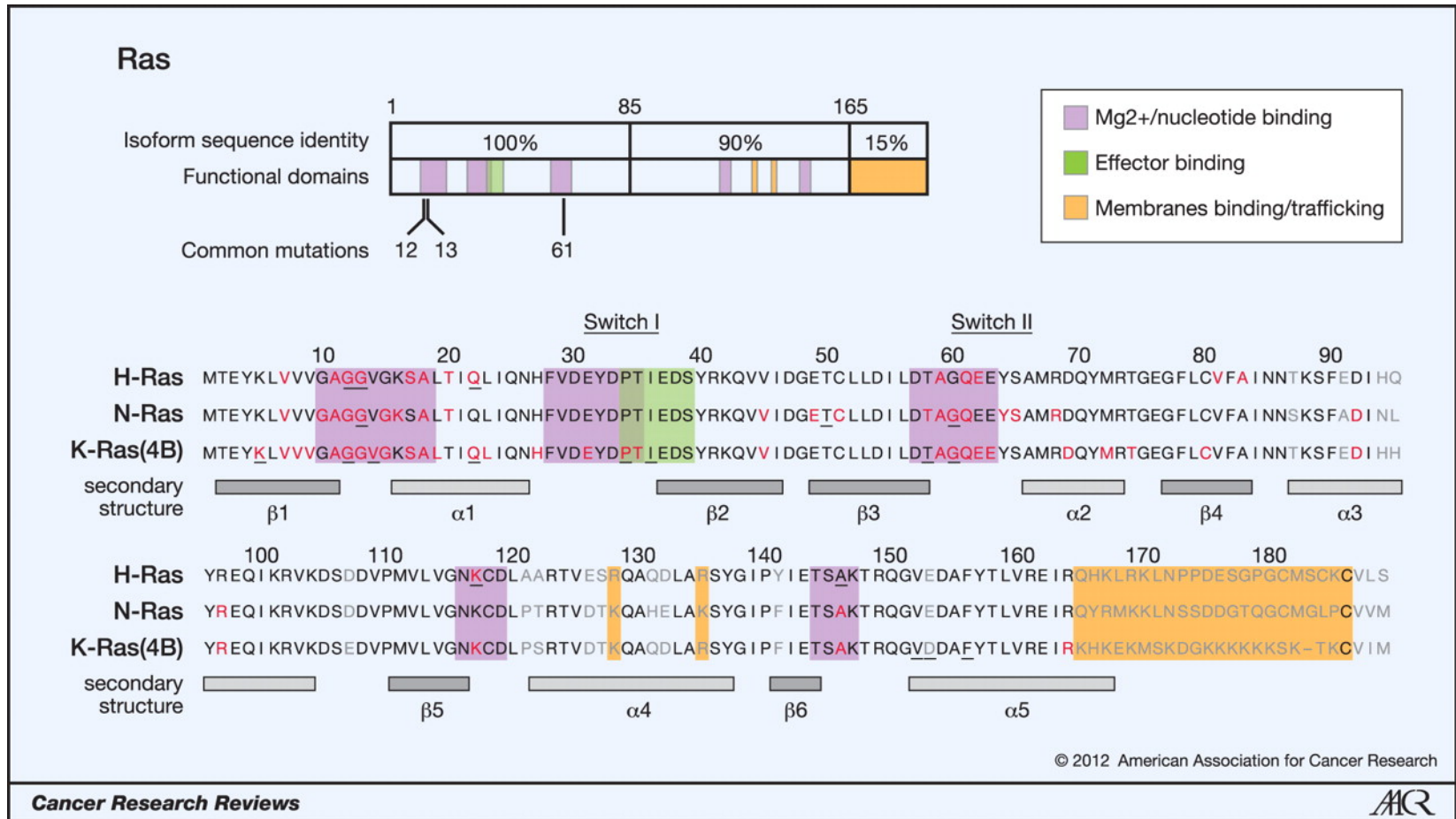
Primary tissue	HRAS			KRAS			NRAS			Pan-Ras
	+	<i>n</i>	%	+	<i>n</i>	%	+	<i>n</i>	%	%
Adrenal gland	1	135	<1%	1	210	<1%	7	170	4%	5%
Autonomic ganglia	0	63	0%	2	63	3%	7	102	7%	10%
Biliary tract	0	151	0%	460	1,471	31%	3	213	1%	33%
Bone	3	147	2%	2	165	1%	0	143	0%	3%
Breast	5	542	<1%	20	544	4%	7	330	2%	7%
Central nervous system	0	942	0%	8	1,032	<1%	8	995	<1%	2%
Cervix	23	264	9%	46	637	7%	2	132	2%	17%
Endometrium	3	291	1%	298	2,108	14%	1	279	<1%	16%
Hematopoietic/lymphoid	8	3,074	<1%	277	5,757	5%	877	8,540	10%	15%
Kidney	1	273	<1%	4	617	<1%	2	435	<1%	1%
Large intestine	2	617	<1%	9,671	29,183	33%	26	1,056	3%	36%
Liver	0	270	0%	21	450	5%	8	310	3%	7%
Lung	9	1,957	<1%	2,533	14,632	17%	26	2,678	1%	19%
Esophagus	2	161	1%	13	359	4%	0	161	0%	5%
Ovary	0	94	0%	406	2,934	14%	5	111	5%	18%
Pancreas	0	221	0%	3,127	5,169	61%	5	248	2%	63%
Prostate	29	500	6%	82	1,024	8%	8	530	2%	15%
Salivary gland	24	161	15%	5	170	3%	0	45	0%	18%
Skin	120	1,940	6%	38	1,405	3%	858	4,742	18%	27%
Small intestine	0	5	0%	62	316	20%	0	5	0%	20%
Stomach	14	384	4%	163	2,571	6%	5	215	2%	12%
Testis	5	130	4%	17	432	4%	8	283	3%	11%
Thymus	1	46	2%	4	186	2%	0	46	0%	4%
Thyroid	117	3,601	3%	137	4,628	3%	312	4,126	8%	14%
Upper aerodigestive tract	101	1,083	9%	52	1,535	3%	24	807	3%	16%
Urinary tract	138	1,242	11%	29	591	5%	9	398	2%	18%
Total	606	18,294	3%	17,478	78,189	22%	2,208	27,100	8%	16%

Most cancer types favor mutation of a single isoform (typically K-Ras). Data are collated from COSMIC v52 release. +, the number of tumors observed with the mutant Ras; *n*, the number of unique samples screened.

Mutazioni oncogeniche di K-Ras sono eventi iniziatori nella tumorigenesi del pancreas



Le mutazioni di Ras riducono l'attenuazione della pathway mitogenica riducendo l'attività GTP-asi



Prior I A et al. Cancer Res 2012;72:2457-2467

Le mutazioni di Ras riducono l'attenuazione della pathway mitogenica riducendo l'attività GTP-asi

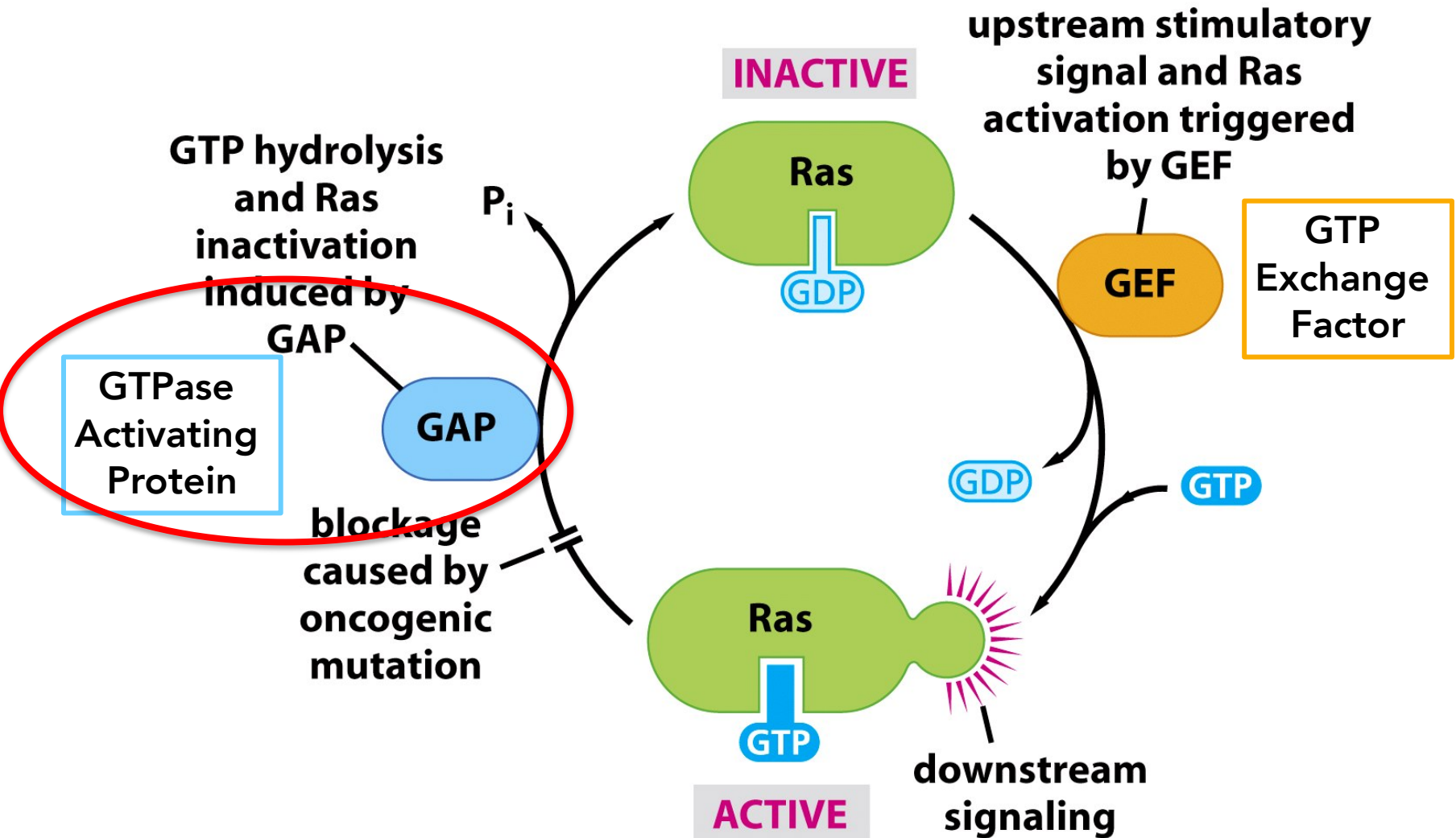
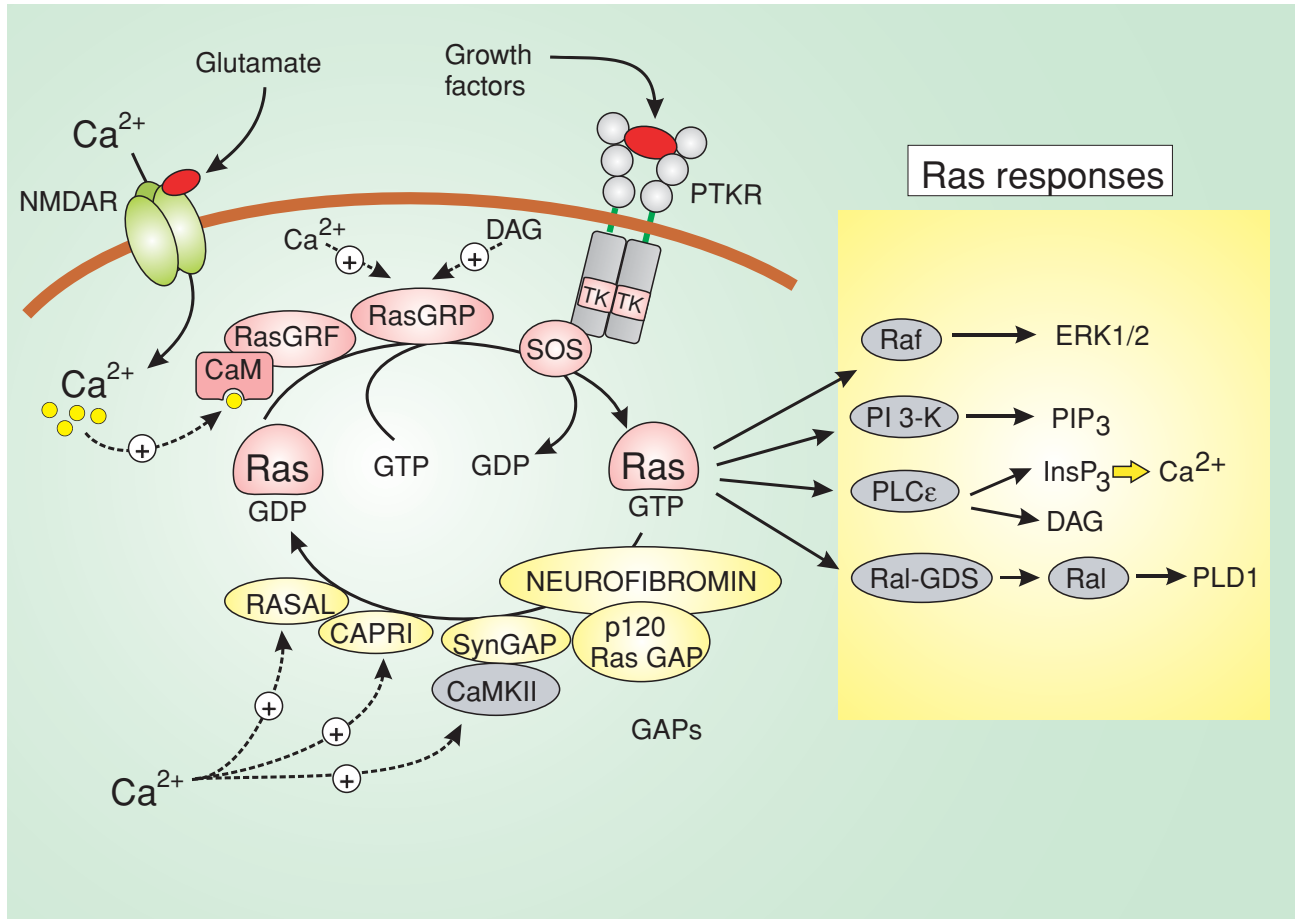


Figure 5.30 *The Biology of Cancer* (© Garland Science 2007)

Le proteine Ras GAP sono oncosoppressori

Module 2: | Figure Ras signalling



Function of the monomeric Ras G protein in cell signal transduction.

Le proteine Ras GAP sono oncosoppressori

NF1 (neurofibromin): An important tumor suppressor in familial and sporadic cancers

neurofibromatosis: familial cancer syndrome

Benign neurofibromas (peripheral neural system) that occasionally may progress into **neurofibrosarcomas** + risk of other cancer types

DAB2IP: A tumor and metastasis suppressor that functions by concurrently regulating different oncogenic pathways

RASAL2: another tumor and metastasis suppressor

p120 RAS GAP and RASAL1: mutated in some cancers

Eventi che promuovono la proliferazione cellulare nei tumori

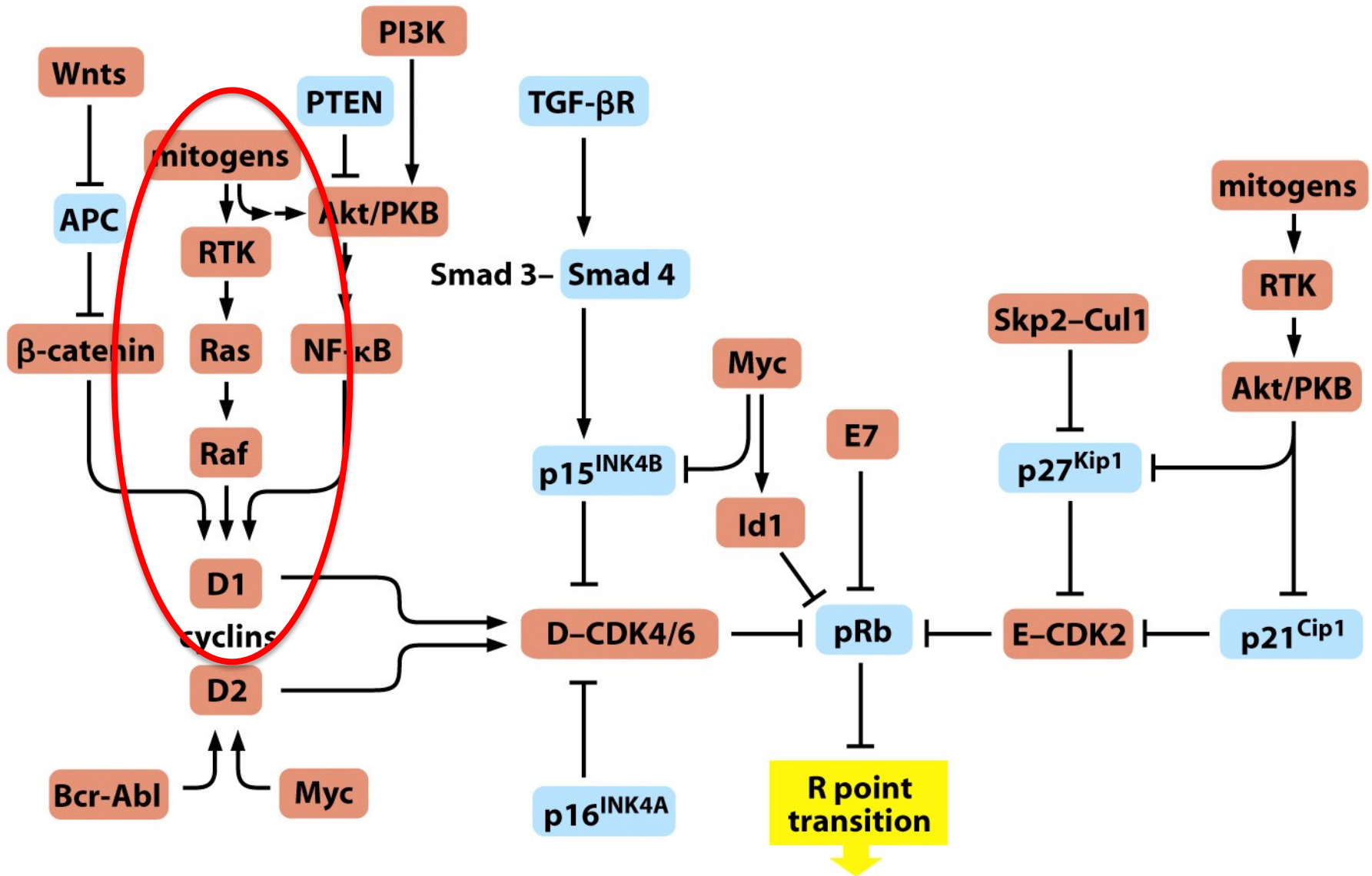
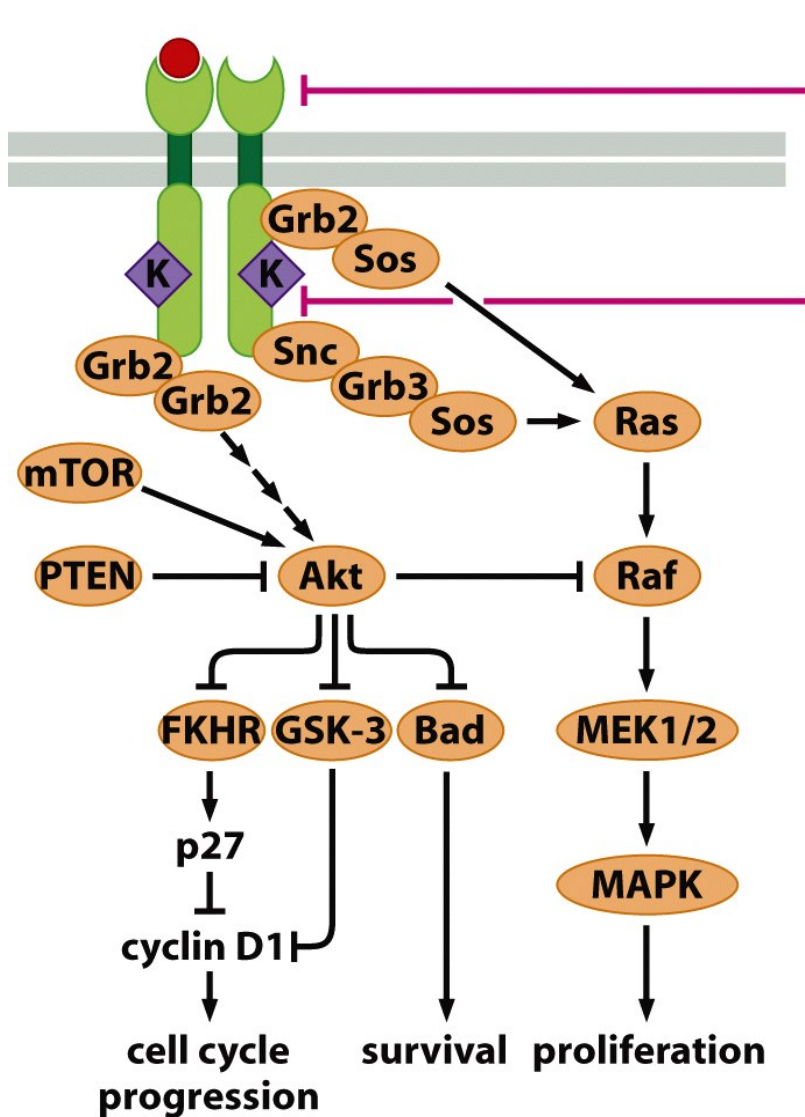


Figure 8.35 *The Biology of Cancer* (© Garland Science 2007)

Attivazione delle RTK pathways nel cancro e terapie mirate



Mabs

Trastuzumab

Inibitori delle tirosina chinasi

EGFR inhibitors:

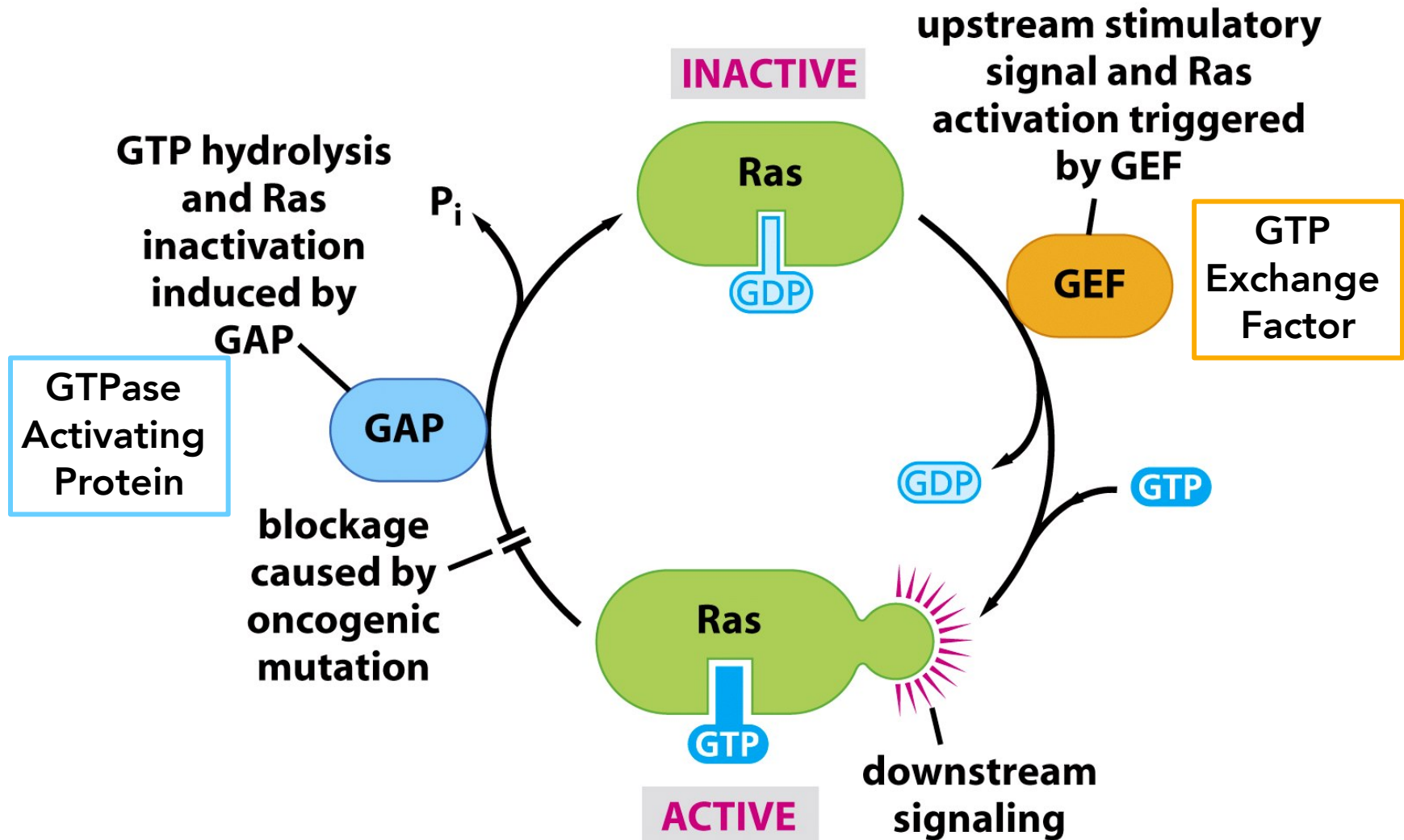
Erlotinib

Gefitinib

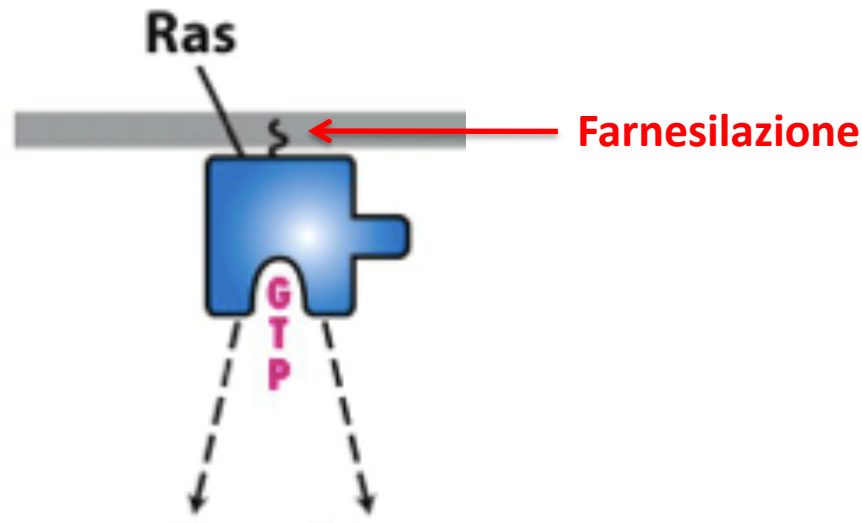
Block ATP-binding site

Meccanismi di resistenza a questi agenti dipendono da mutazioni a carico dei recettori stessi e/o di componenti a valle nelle pathways di risposta ai GF e.g. Ras, Raf, PI3K, PTEN

Le mutazioni di Ras che ne inibiscono l'attività GTP- asica riducono l'attenuazione dei segnali mitogeni



Ras FTI inhibitors



L'enzima **farnesil-transferasi** è cruciale per la localizzazione di Ras alla membrana ed è stato considerato un bersaglio razionale per la generazione di nuovi farmaci contro il cancro: **FTI**



risultati preclinici = promettenti



Risultati trial clinici = scoraggianti

Nell'uomo, Ras è modificato anche dall'enzima **geranyl-geranyl-transferasi**.
L'utilizzo di **GGTI** è promettente perchè blocca anche l'attivazione di altre GTPasi di membrana tra cui RhoA

Ras downstream signaling pathways

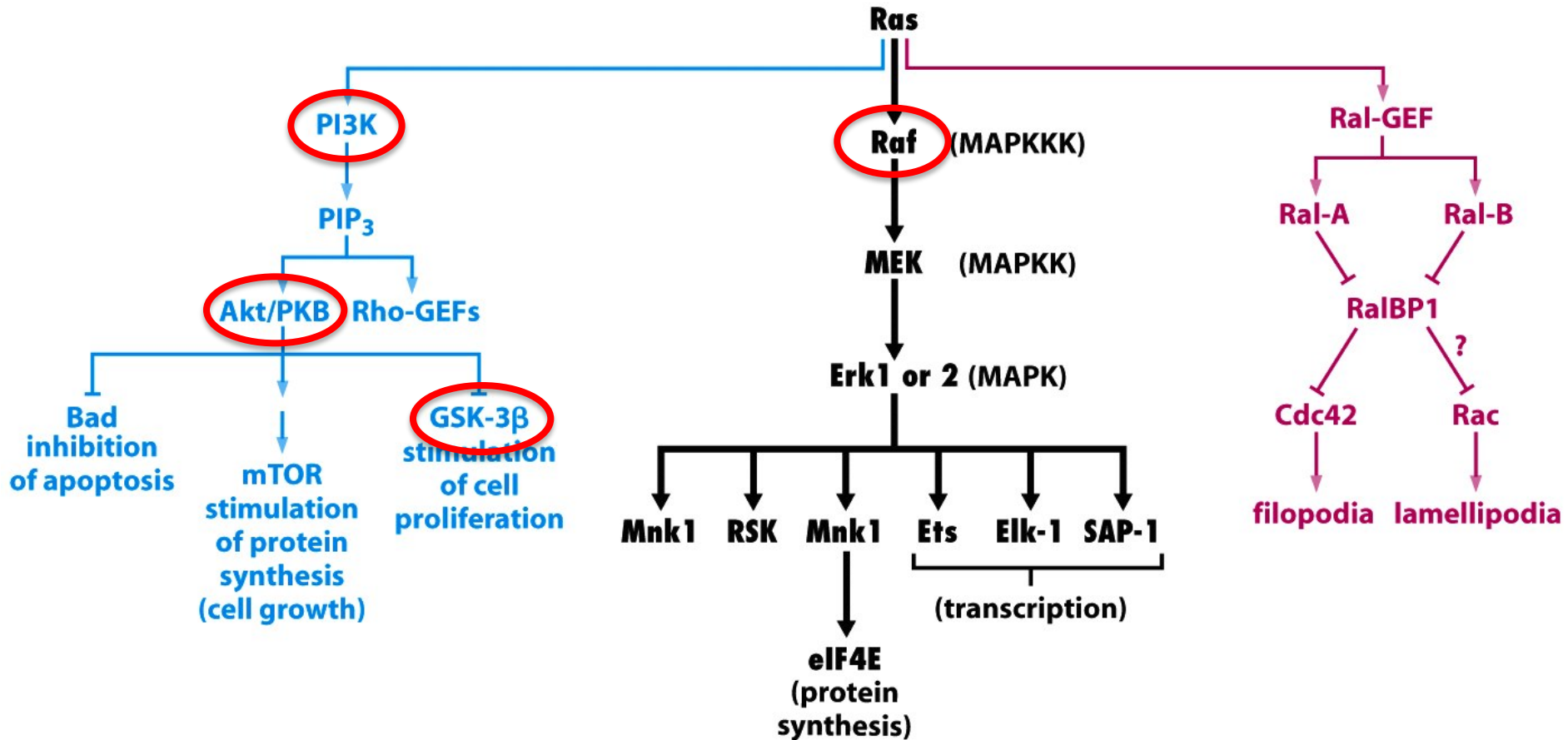
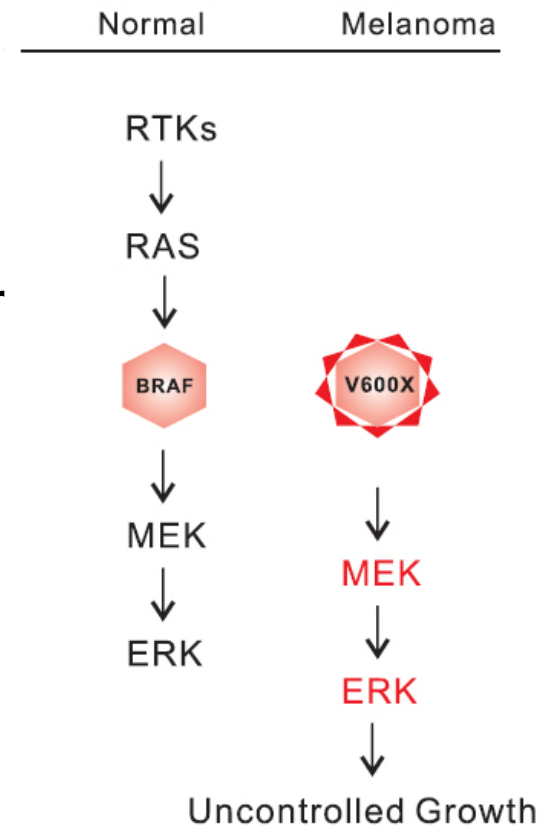
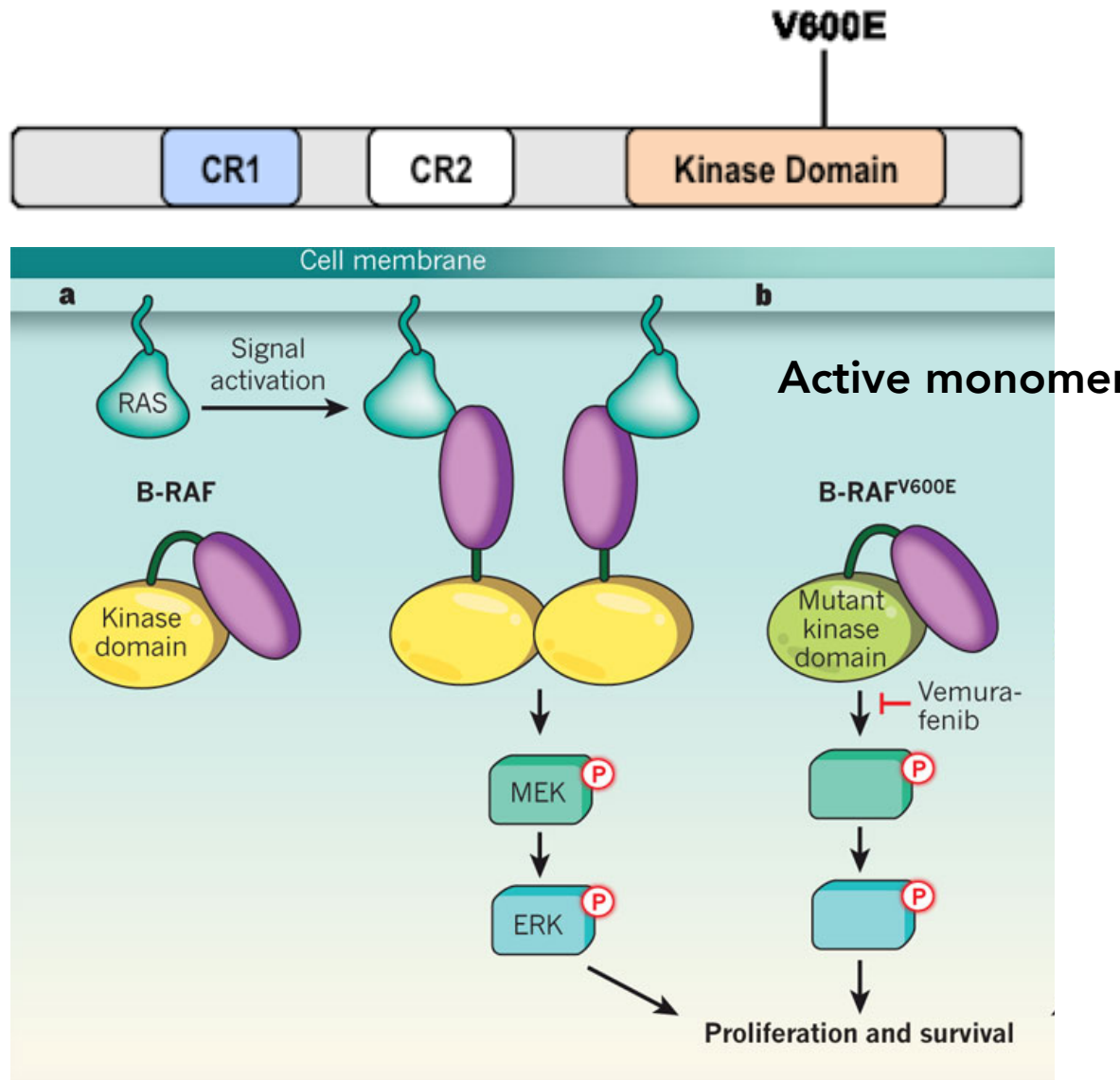
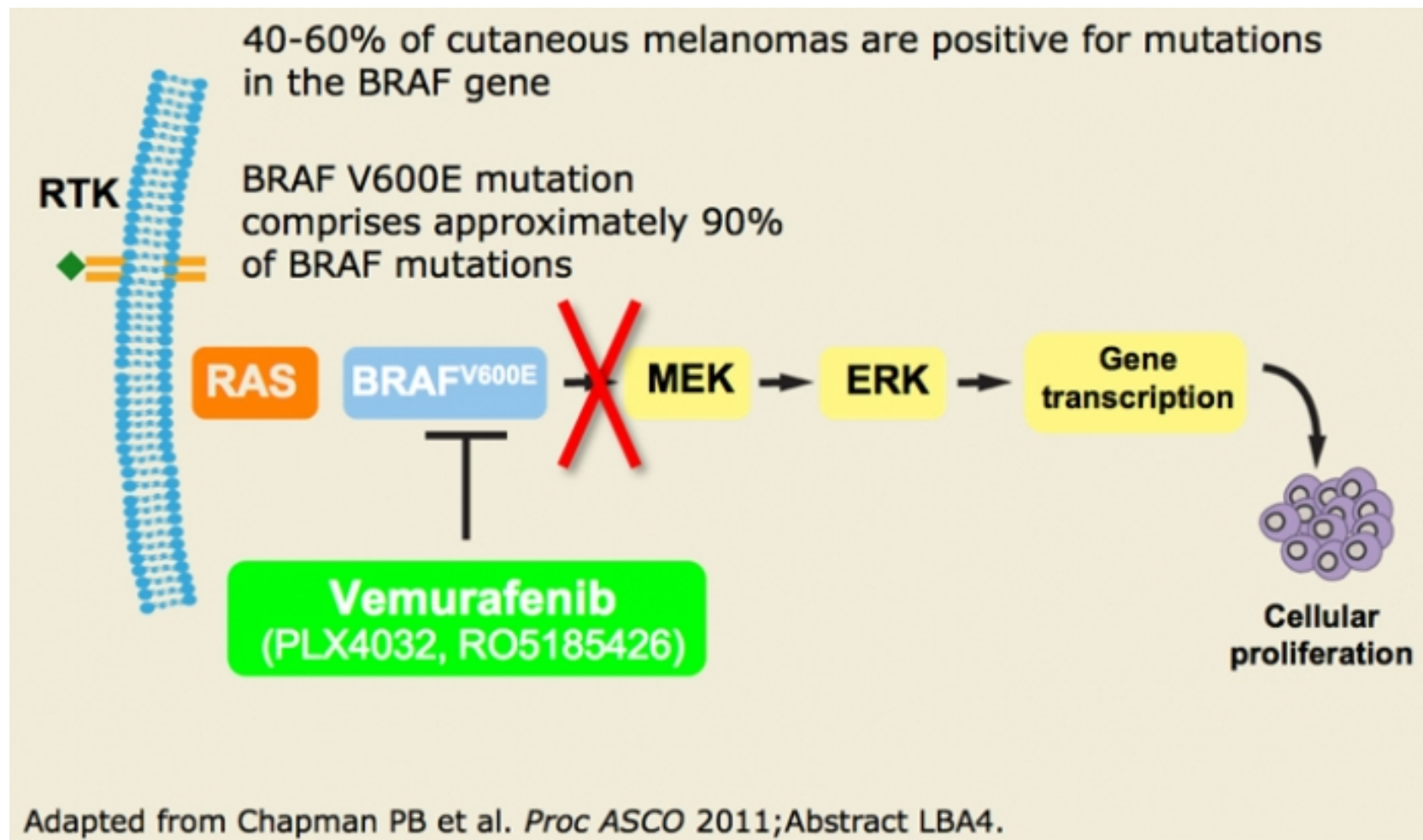


Figure 6.14 *The Biology of Cancer* (© Garland Science 2007)

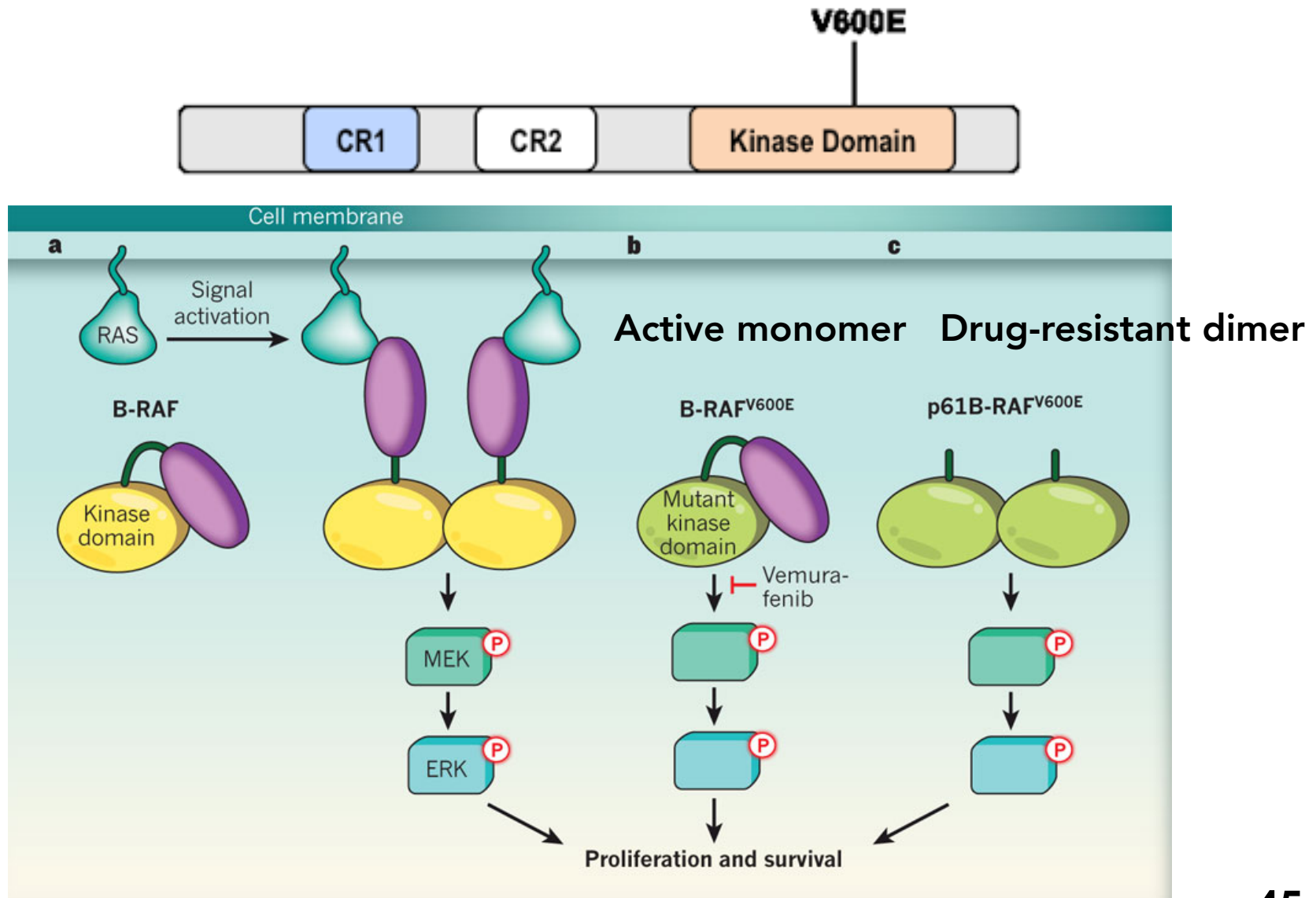
Mutazioni della chinasi B-RAF si osservano in ~ 50% dei melanomi cutanei



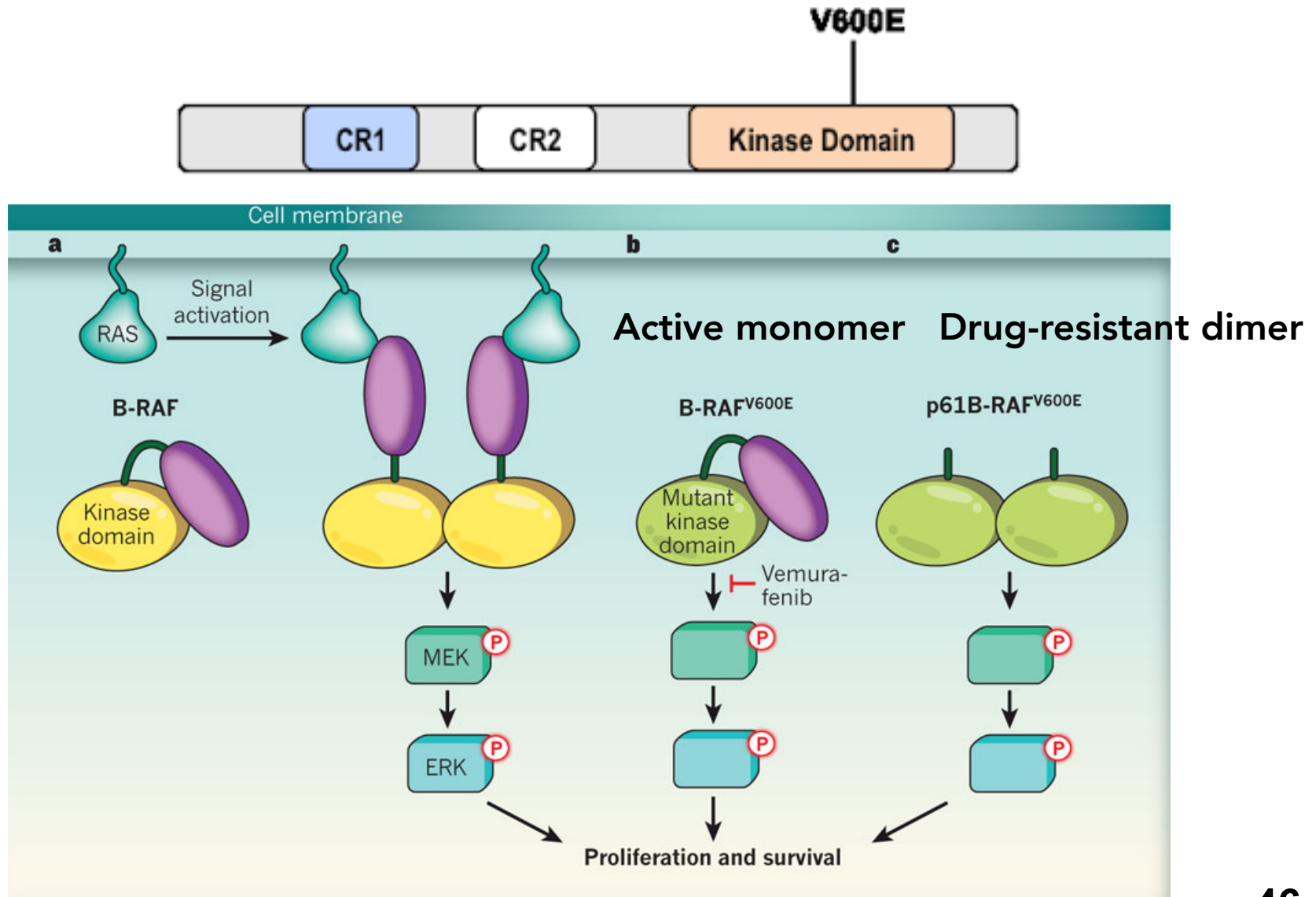
Inibitori della chinasi RAF (Vemurafenib, Sorafenib, Dabrafenib)



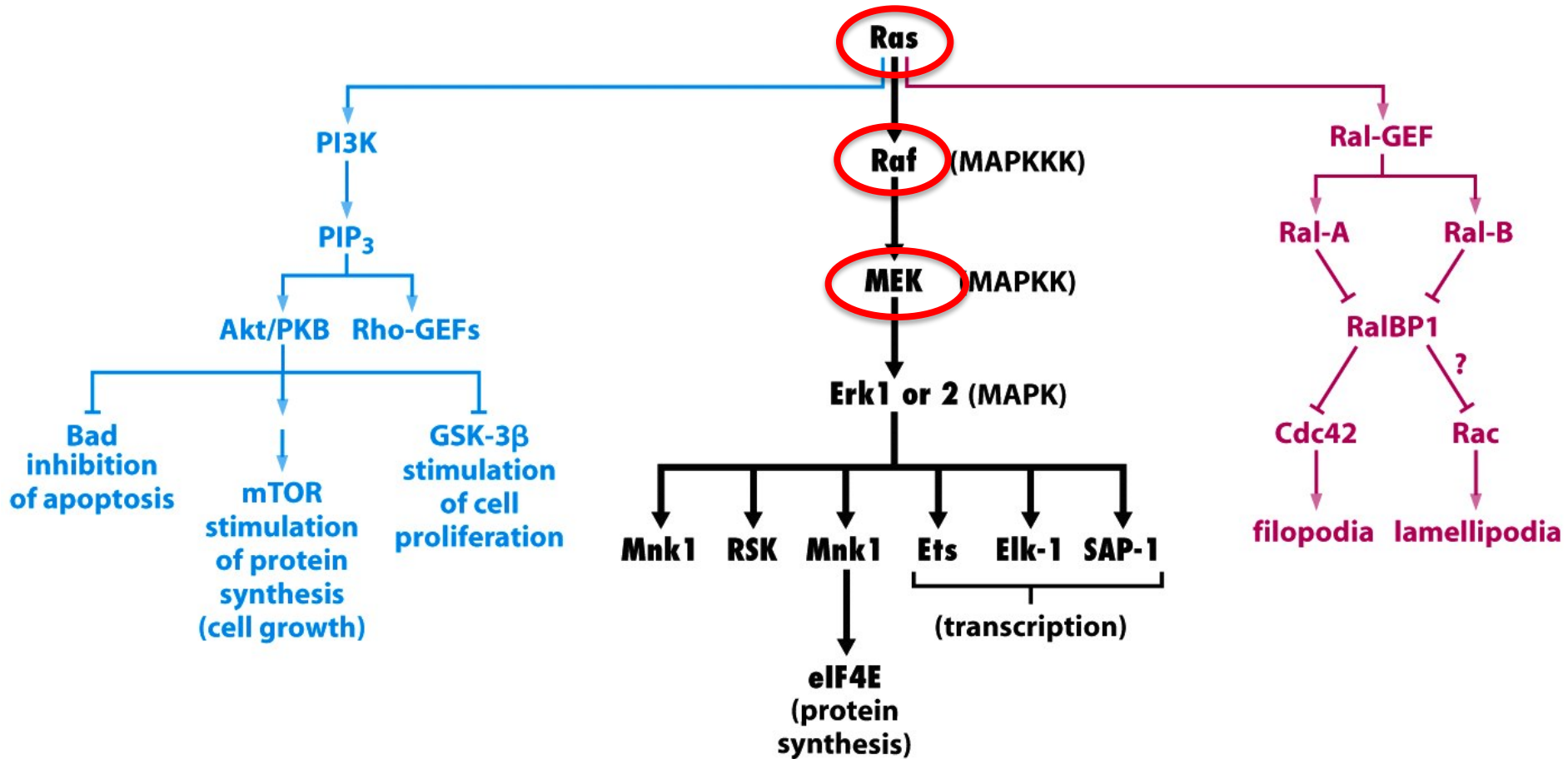
Mutazioni secondarie di B-RAF causano resistenza al vemurafenib



Mutazioni secondarie di B-RAF causano resistenza al vemurafenib



Ras downstream signaling pathways



Targeted therapies against oncogenes in GF response

