

Cds in Scienze e Tecnologie Biologiche

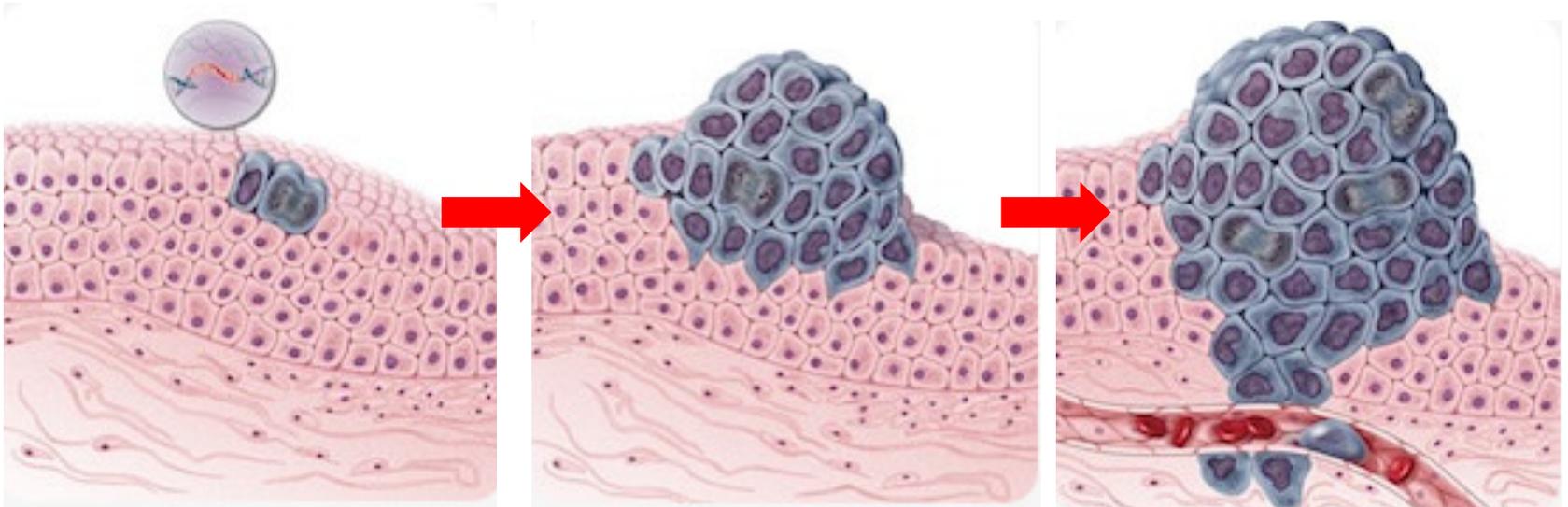
AA 2020-2021

Corso di Laboratorio di Biologia Cellulare

Lezione 10

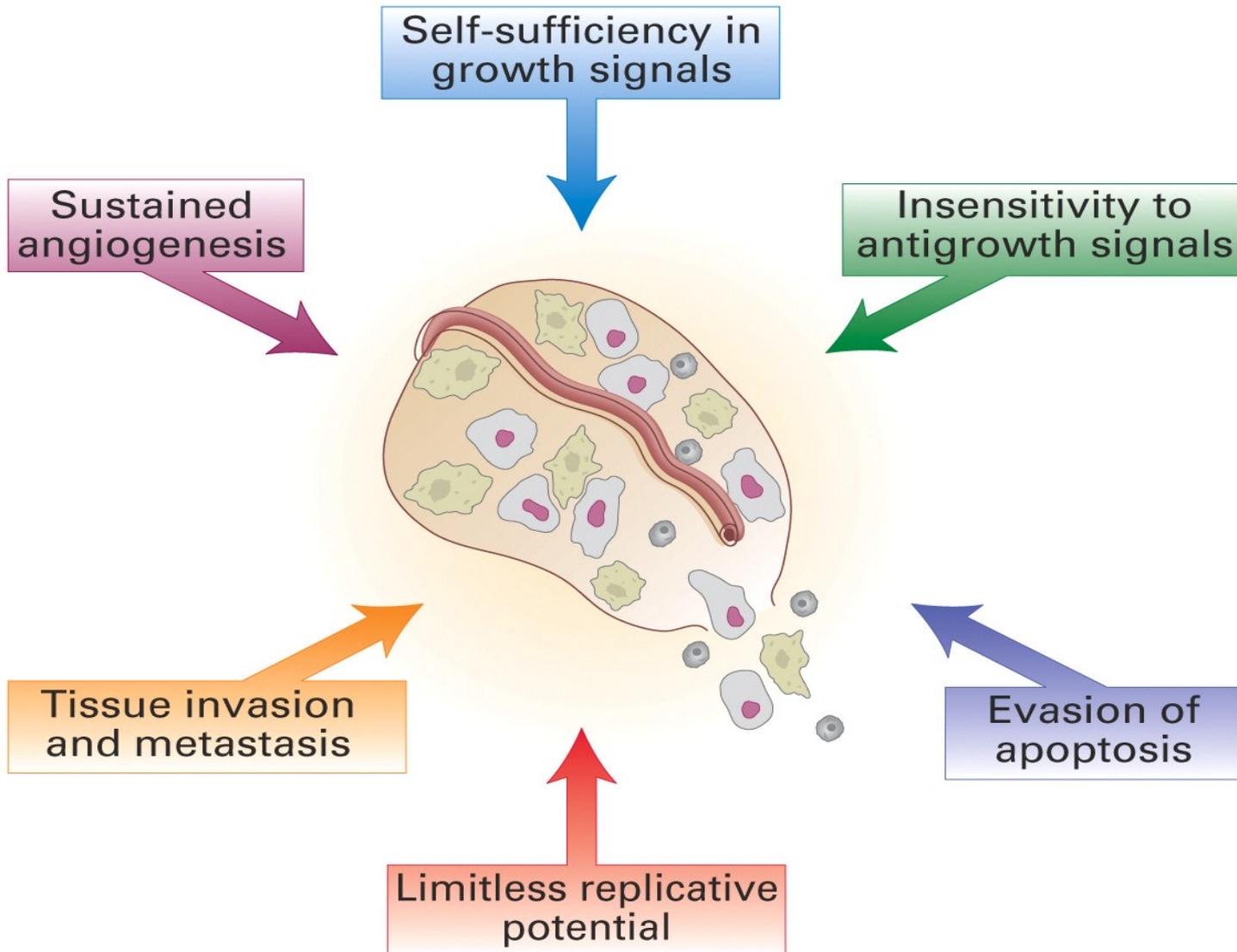
**LO STUDIO DELLA TRASFORMAZIONE
NEOPLASTICA**

IL CANCRO

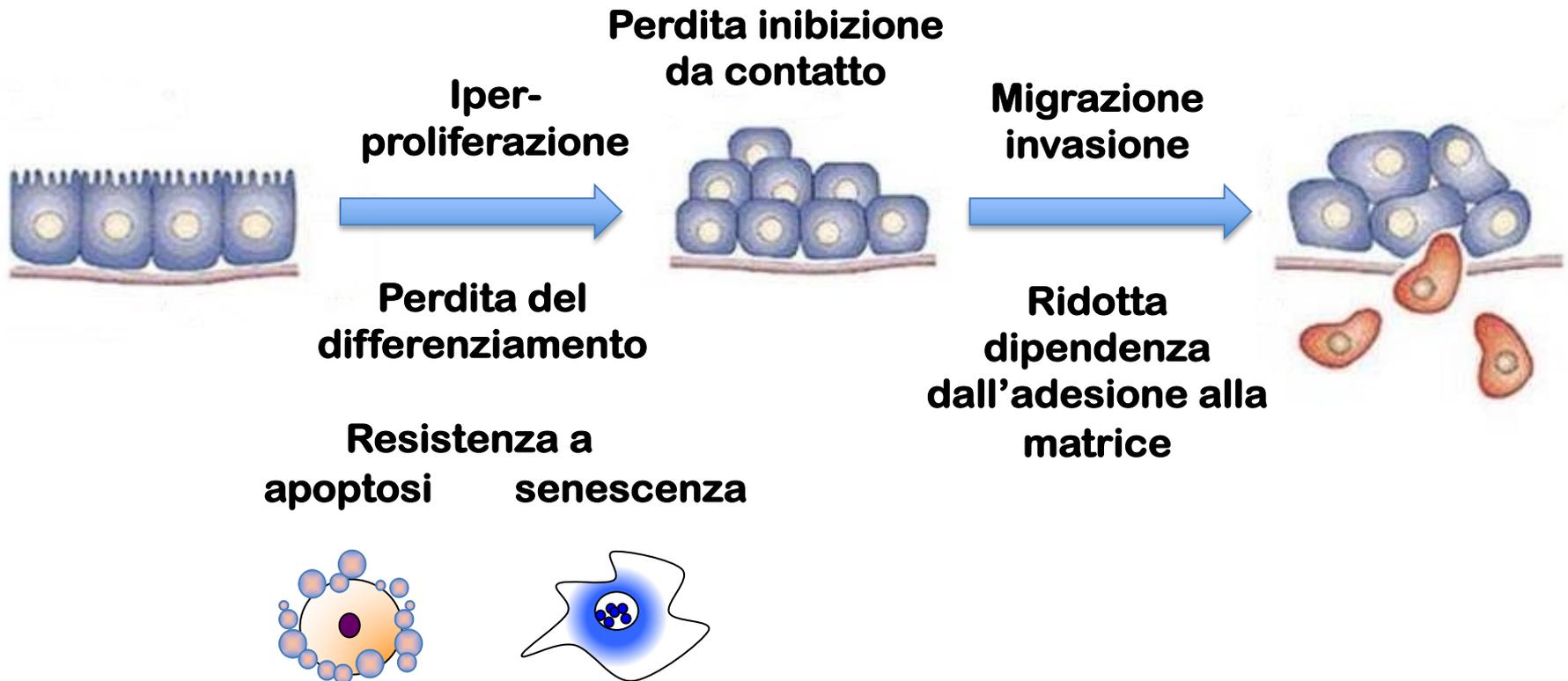


Il cancro è una patologia nella quale le cellule crescono e proliferano senza controllo, invadono e colonizzano i tessuti normali.

Alterazioni dei comportamenti cellulari nel cancro

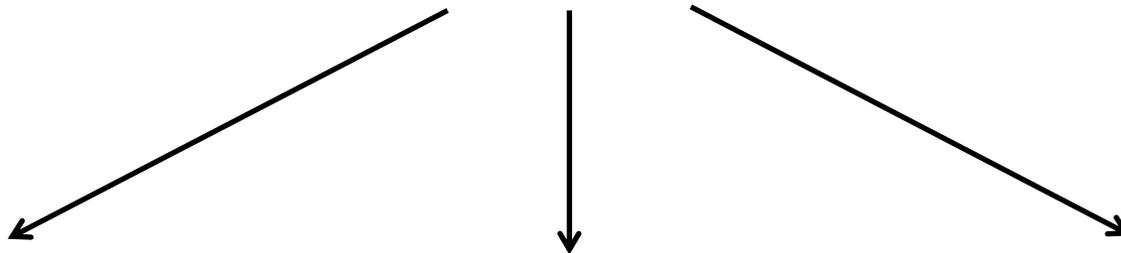


Caratteristiche delle cellule tumorali



LA RICERCA SUL CANCRO

Identificare
geni, proteine e processi
responsabili
dell'insorgenza e
dell'aggressività tumorale



Diagnosi



**Risposta
alle terapie già in uso**



**Nuove
terapie mirate**

SISTEMI MODELLO PER LA RICERCA SUL CANCRO

Biochemical tools

Model system
in life sciences



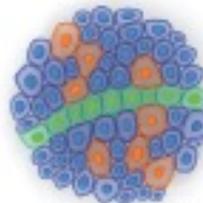
Monolayer cell culture



Spheroid

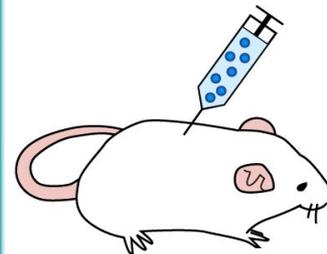


Organoid



Tissue explant

Complexity of culture



Organization of
the body



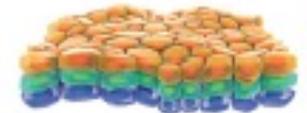
Subcellular



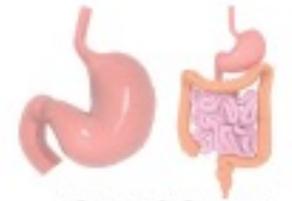
Cells



Simple tissue



Layered tissue



Organ & System



Body

Sc

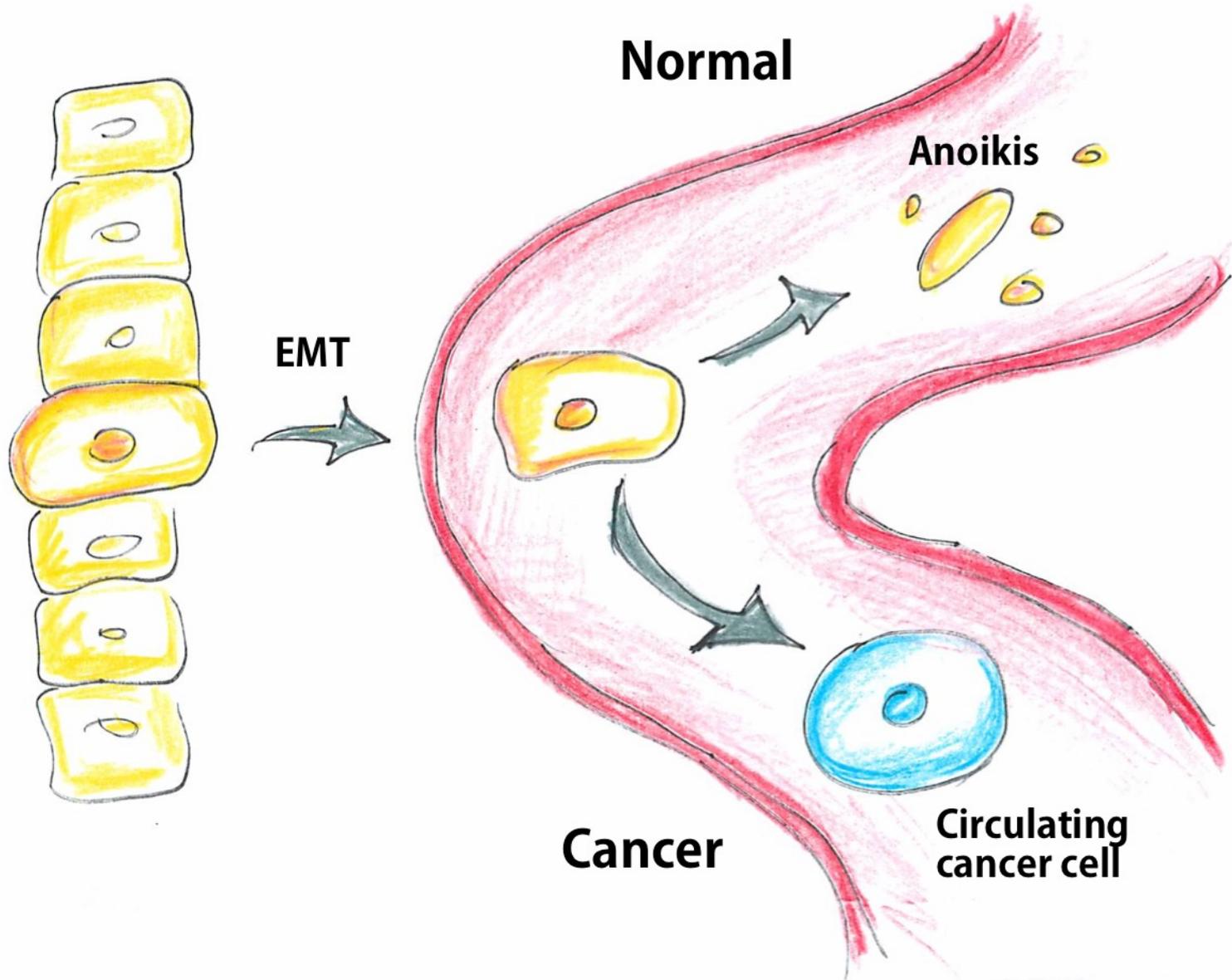
Saggi di trasformazione in vitro

- ✓ Saggi di **proliferazione**
- ✓ Saggi di crescita indipendente dal **substrato** (soft agar)
- ✓ Saggi di **motilità** cellulare (wound healing) e saggi di **migrazione** (transwelling)
- ✓ Saggi di **invasione**
- ✓ Saggi di **angiogenesi**
- ✓ Saggi di **chemioresistenza** (formazione di colonie, citotossicità, apoptosi)

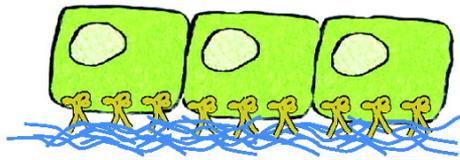
**Saggio di crescita indipendente dal substrato
= SAGGIO DEL SOFT AGAR**

Indica tumorigenicità/metastaticità

ANOIKIS = morte cellulare indotta dalla perdita di adesione



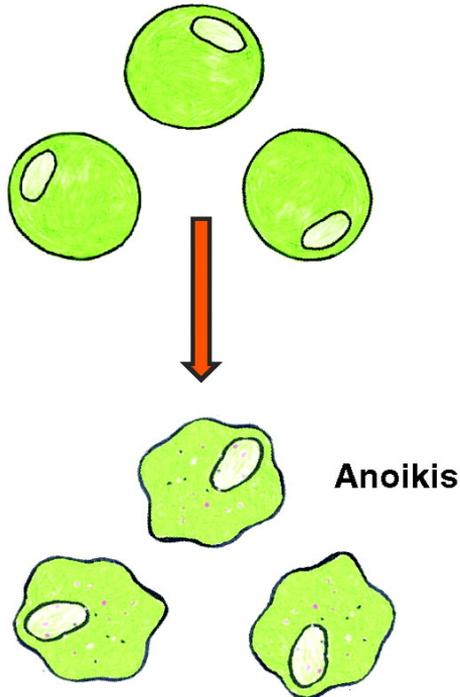
ANOIKIS



cellule NORMALI dipendono dalla formazione di contatti con la **MATRICE EXTRACELLULARE** per **SOPRAVVIVERE**.

In vitro: necessitano di un substrato per la crescita: se seminate in un terreno semisolido vanno incontro a morte

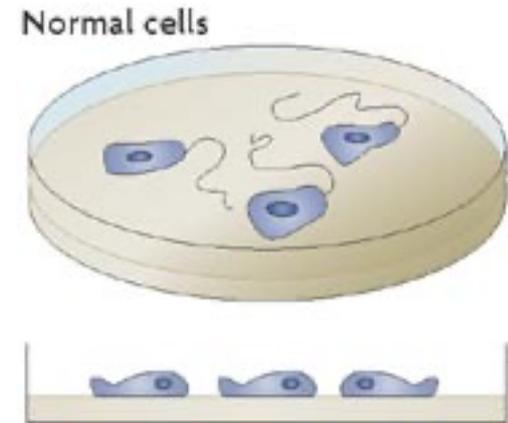
Loss of integrin attachment



cellule trasformate acquisiscono la capacità di **proliferare indipendentemente dall'adesione ad un substrato**

Saggio di crescita indipendente dal substrato (SOFT AGAR)

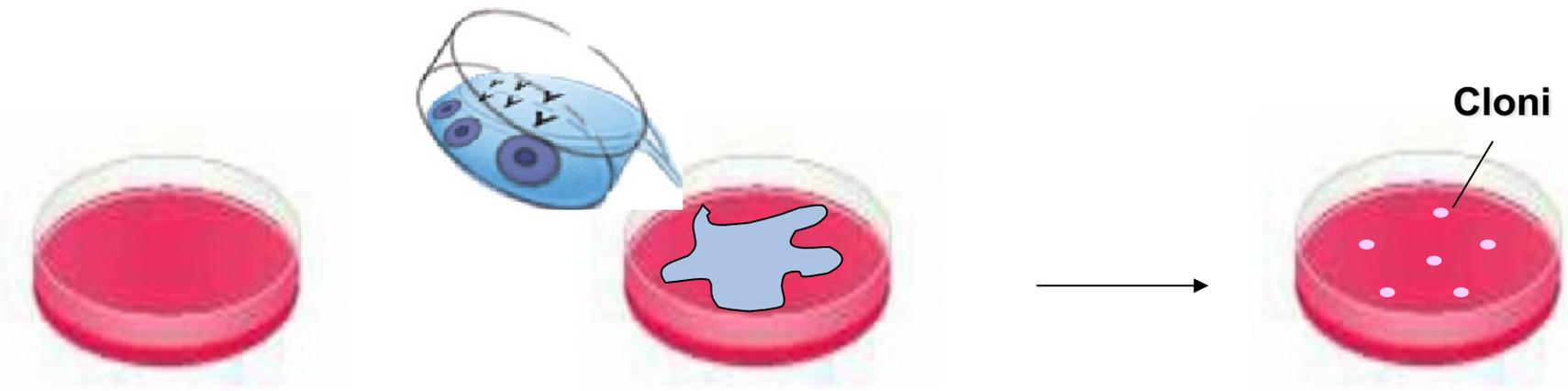
Cellule che crescono in adesione ad un recipiente di plastica secernono componenti della matrice extracellulare alla quale aderiscono mediante le integrine



Nel saggio del SOFT AGAR:

- Le cellule vengono seminate in un **mezzo SEMISOLIDO**, costituito da terreno di crescita contenente **agarosio** allo 0.25-0.5%.
- In questo modo esse **non** riescono a formare contatti con il substrato
- solo le cellule neoplastiche sopravvivono, avendo perso tale dipendenza

- per effettuare il saggio, le cellule vengono seminate in un **mezzo SEMISOLIDO**, costituito da terreno di crescita con agarosio allo 0.5%.
- Le cellule vengono staccate dal recipiente di coltura con tripsina e diluite nella soluzione di terreno/agarosio 0.5%.
- Vengono poi seminate in una capsula Petri
- Le cellule vengono lasciate nell'incubatore e la crescita di colonie viene osservata dopo 1 o più settimane

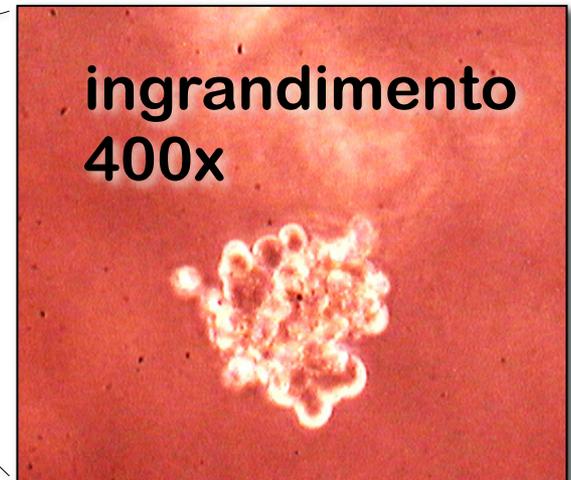
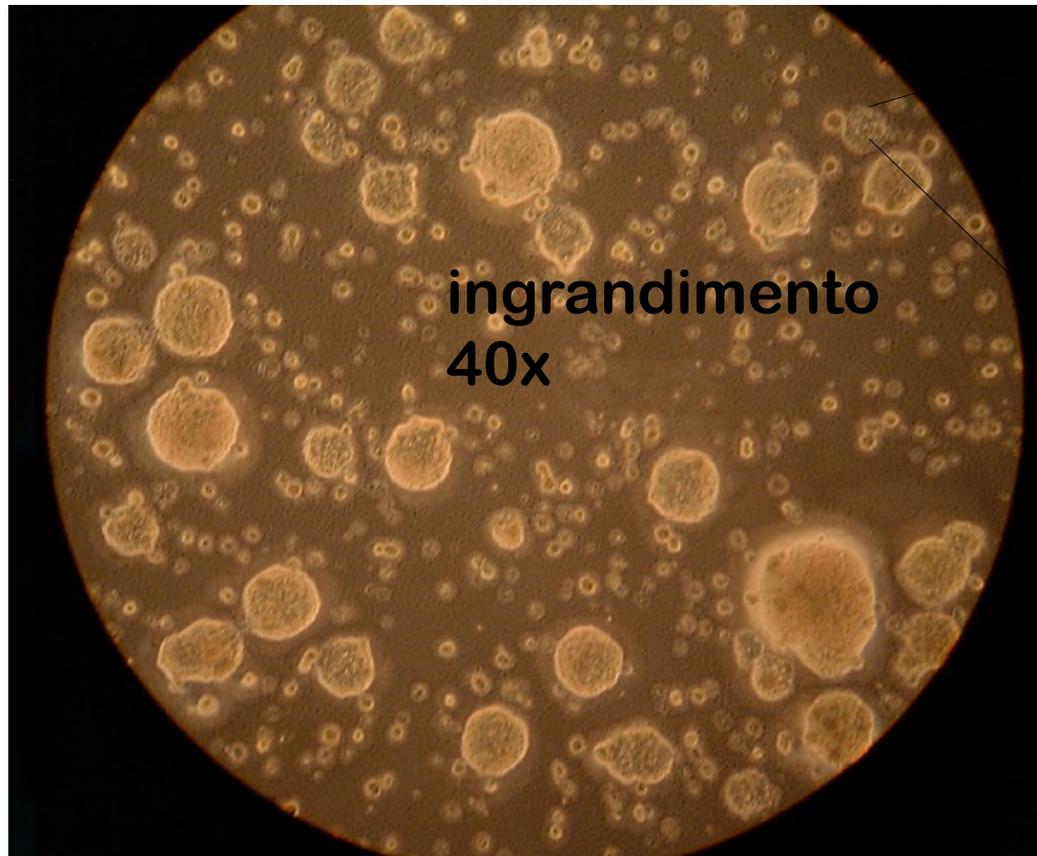
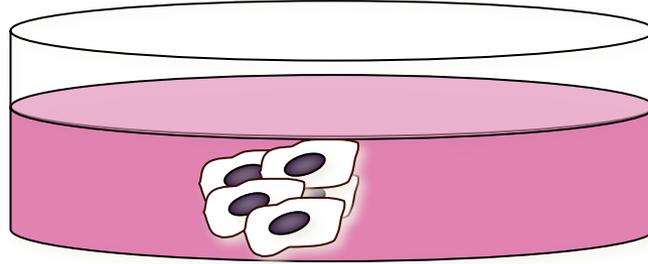


1° strato: terreno
con agarosio 1%

2° strato: cellule in
terreno con agarosio 0.5%

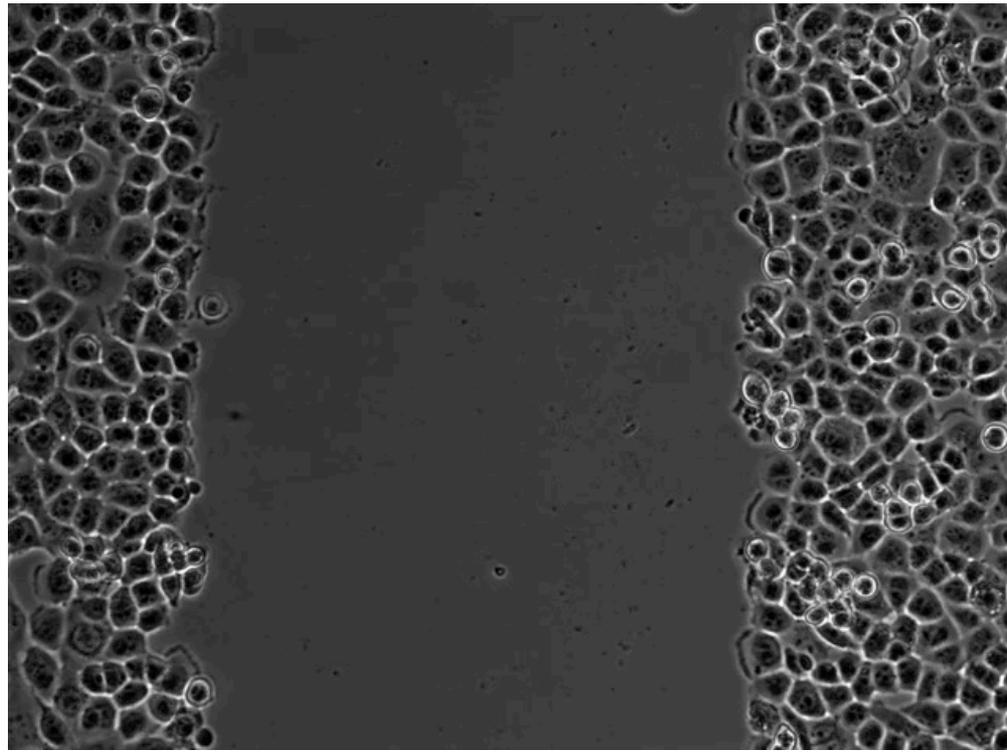
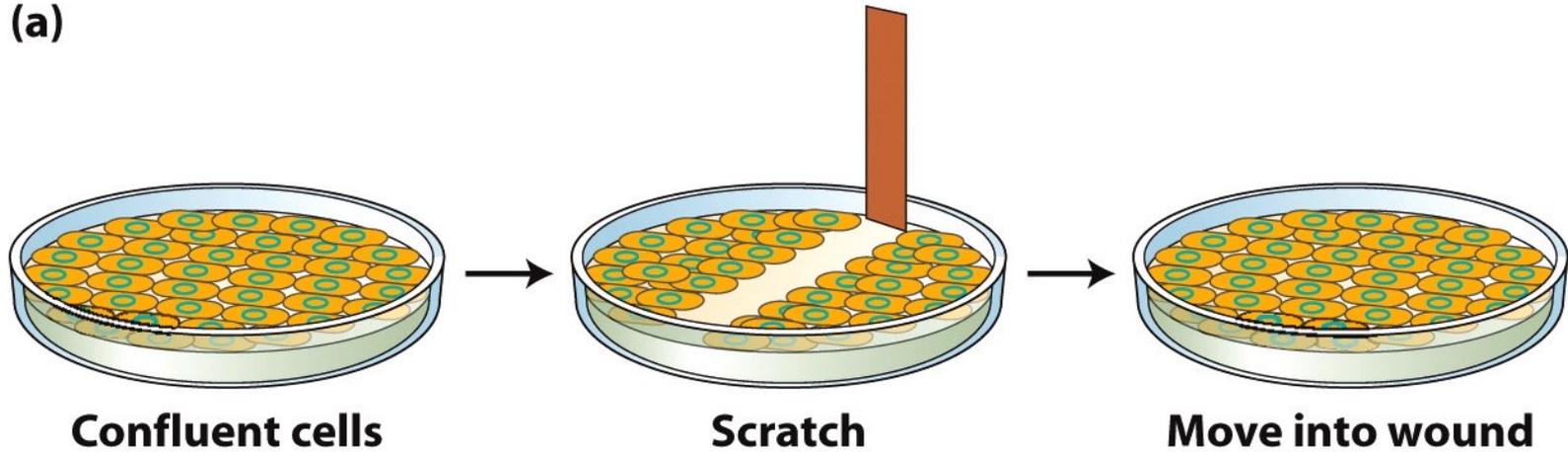
...dopo 7 gg

Saggio di crescita indipendente dal substrato



Saggi di motilità cellulare: wound-healing

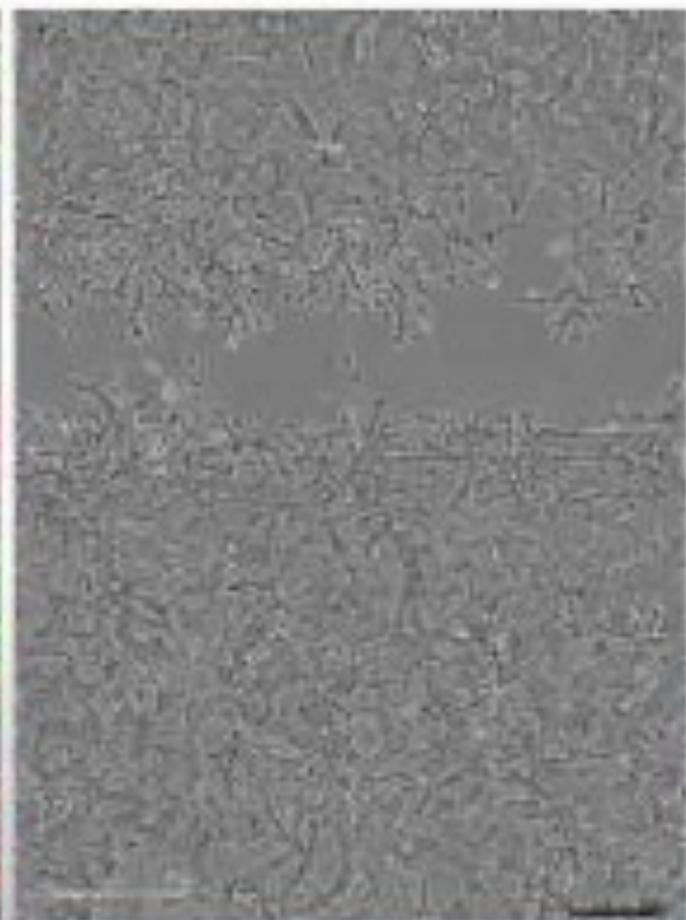
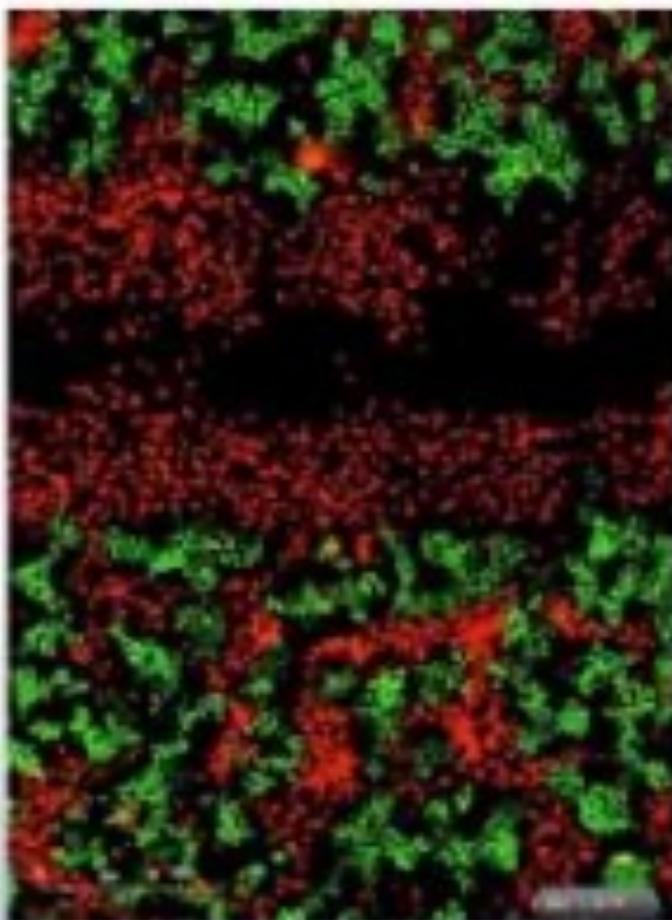
(a)



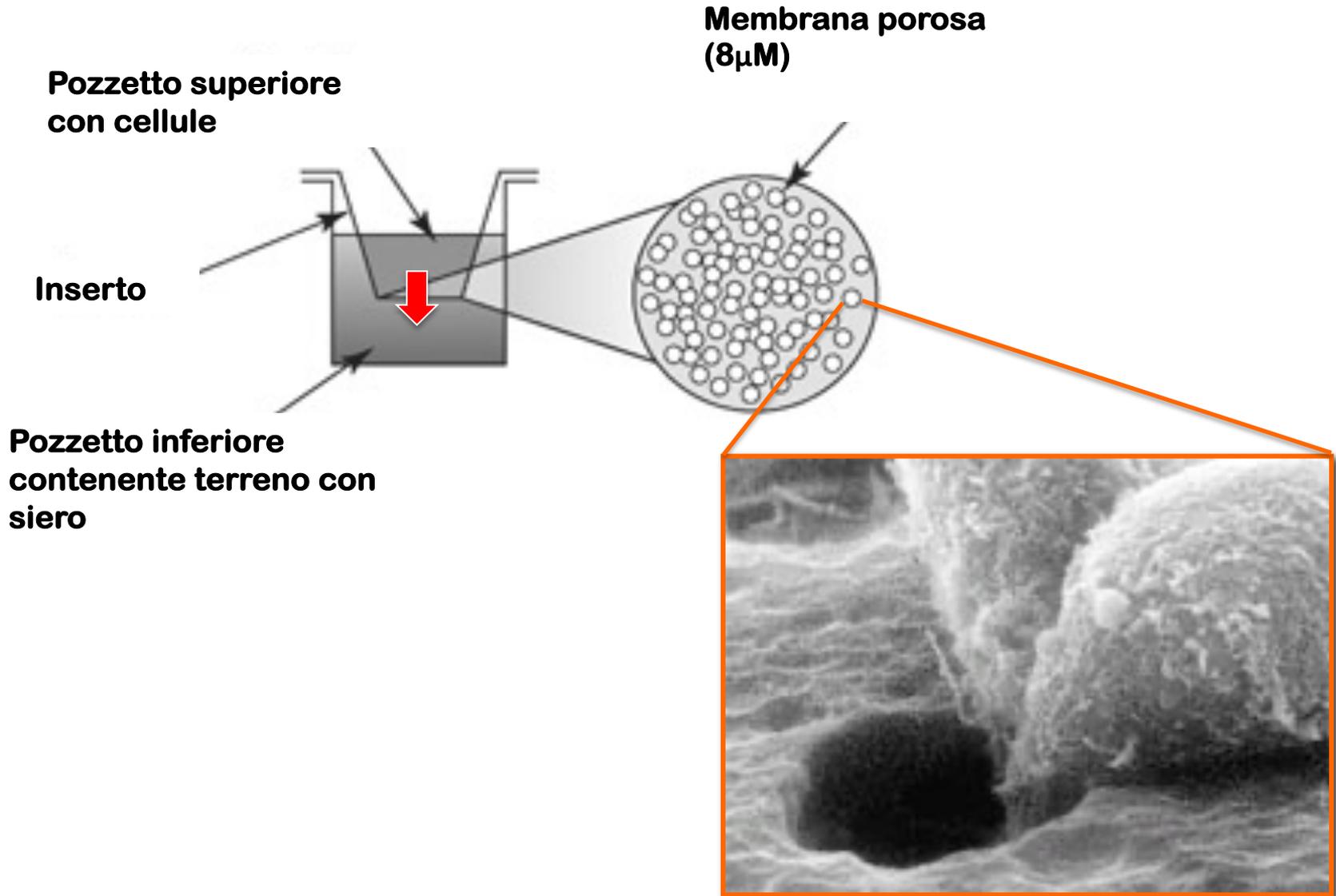
Investigate Migration & Invasion Behavior in Mixed Cultures

Images and data
generated with
the IncuCyte® ZOOM
live-cell analysis system

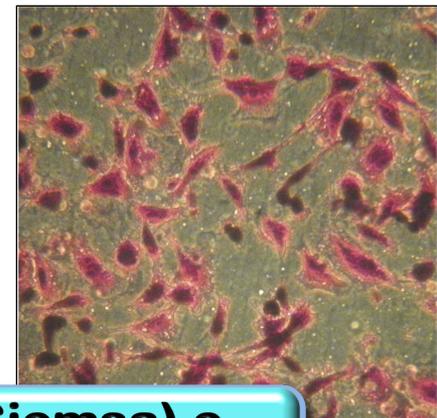
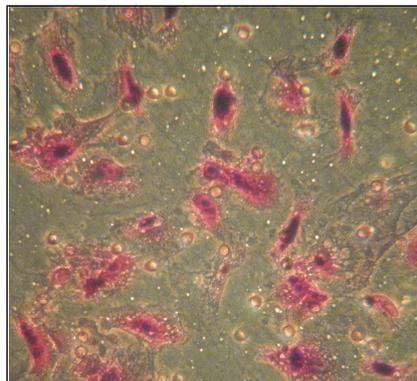
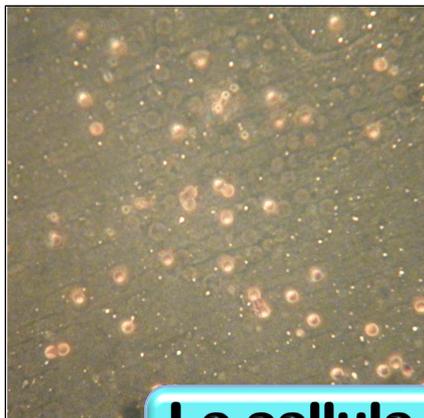
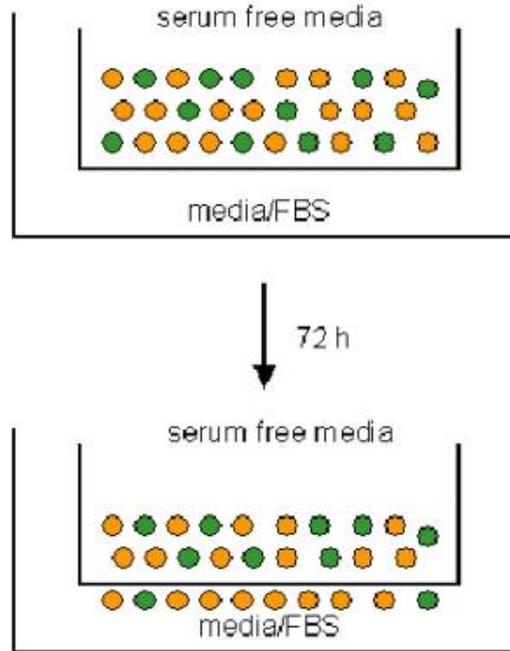
MCF-7 (Green)
non-invasive
+
HT-1080 (Red)
invasive



Saggi di migrazione con camera di Boyden (transwelling)



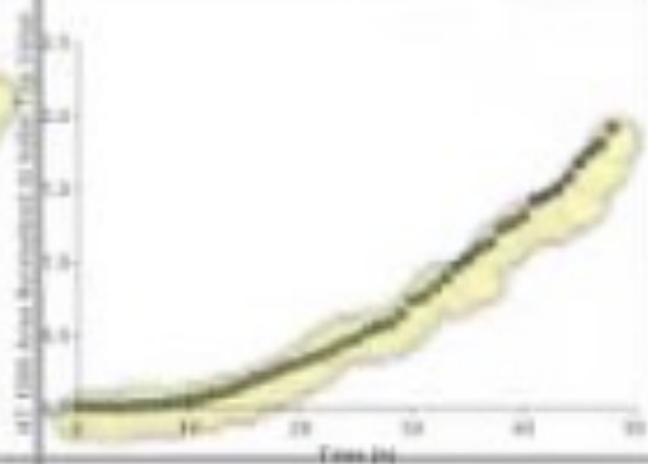
Saggi di migrazione con camera di Boyden



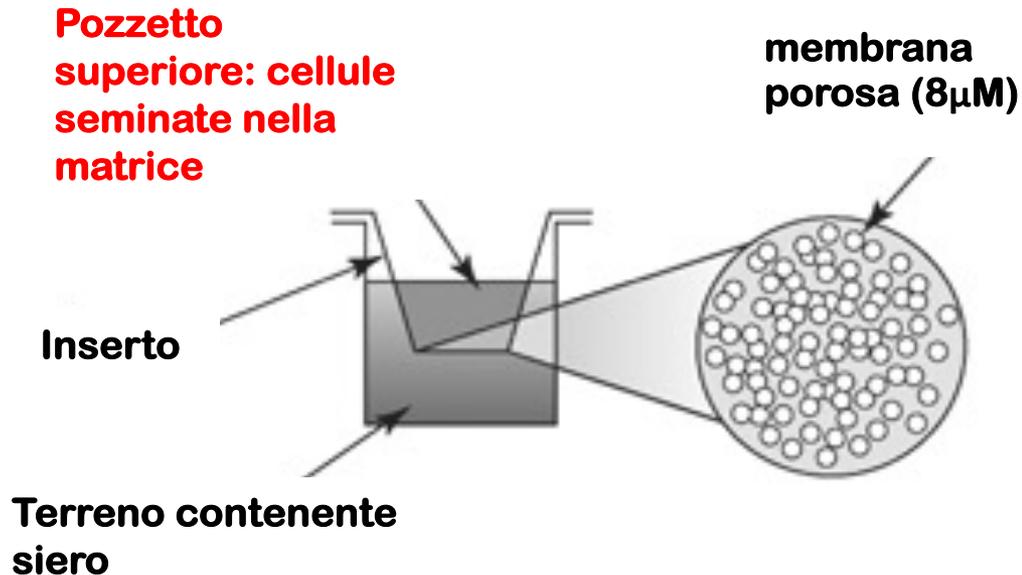
Le cellule migrate vengono colorate (Giemsa) e contate al microscopio ottico

HT-1080 migration to FBS

Real time quantitative data

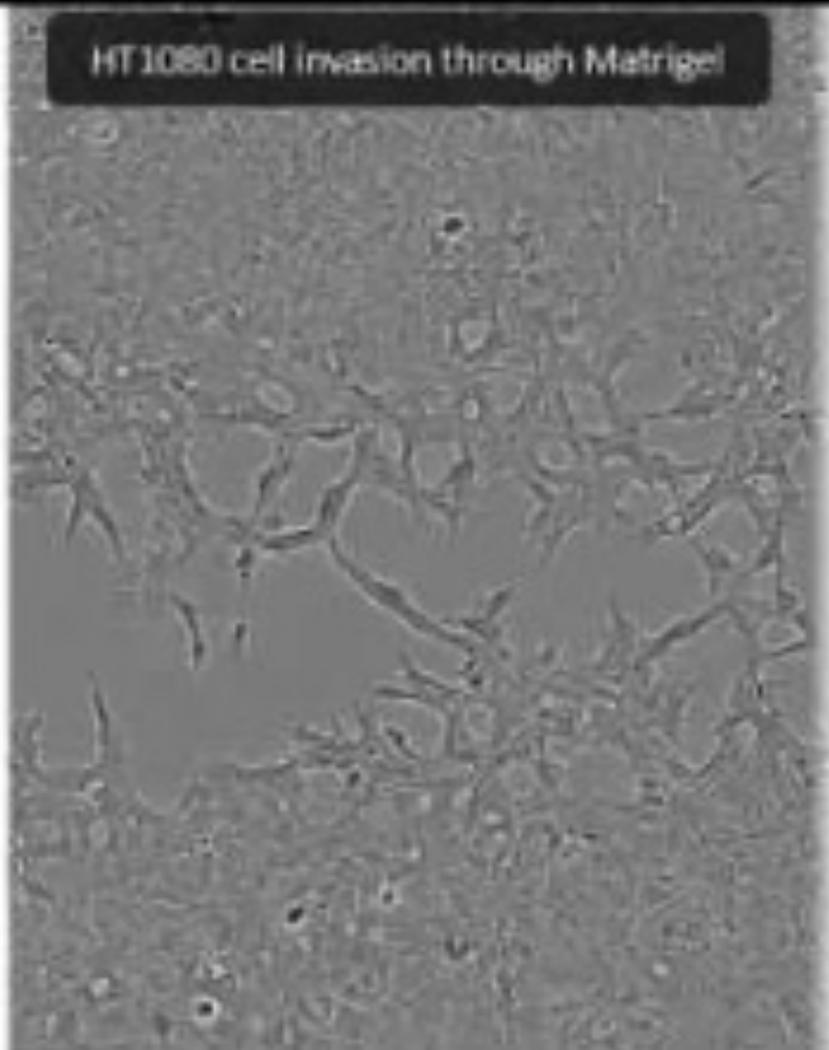


Saggi di invasione

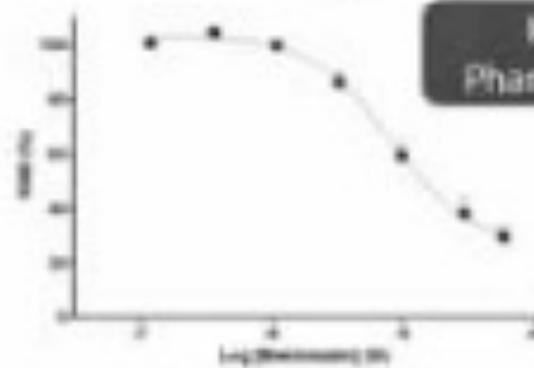
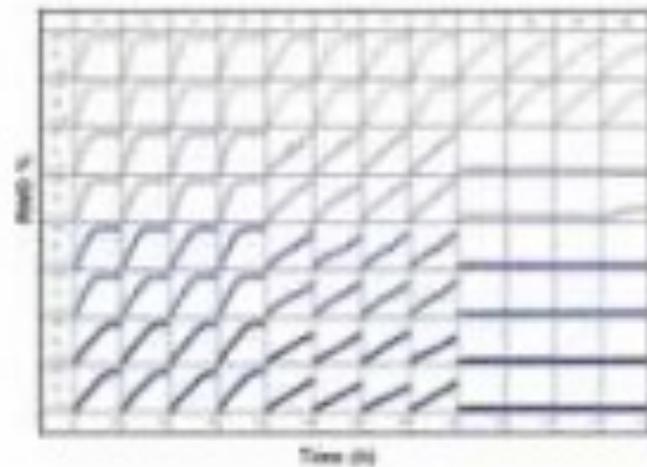


Si misura la capacità delle cellule di migrare attraverso un gel di collagene o Matrigel (che simula la **matrice extracellulare**) polimerizzato su un filtro poroso

HT1080 cell invasion through Matrigel



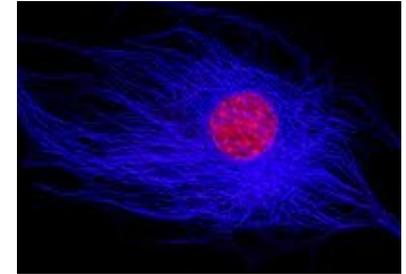
96 & 384-well kinetic plate views



Saggi di angiogenesi in vitro

Si utilizzano comunemente **cellule endoteliali** umane derivate da cordone ombelicale

Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells: HUVEC
seminate in matrigel

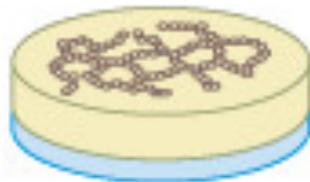


Si misura l'effetto di un terreno condizionato

Da cellula tumorali nell'indurre la formazione di vasi, oltre che proliferazione e migrazione, oppure permeabilizzazione

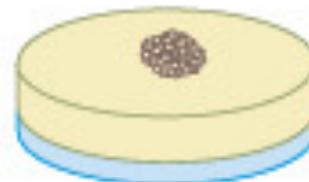
Tube Formation Assay

Sprouting Spheroid



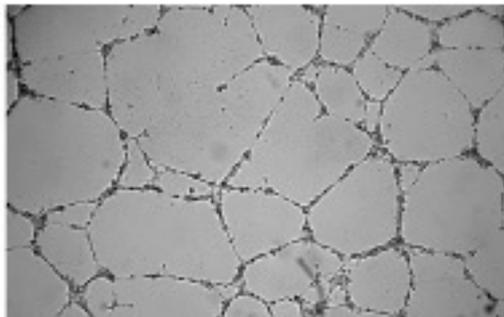
Homogeneous cell seeding

Tube formation

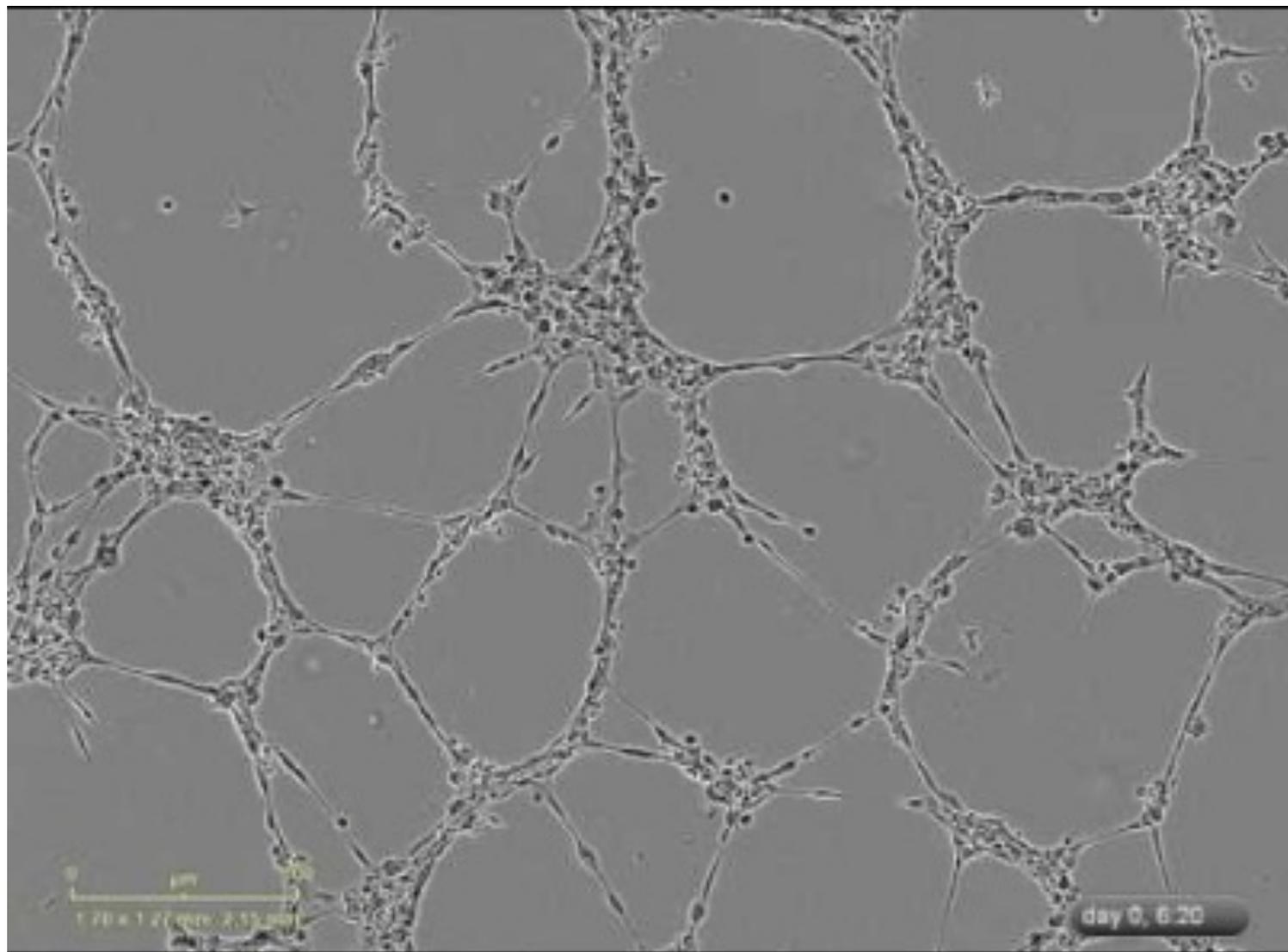


Cell spheroid

Sprouting

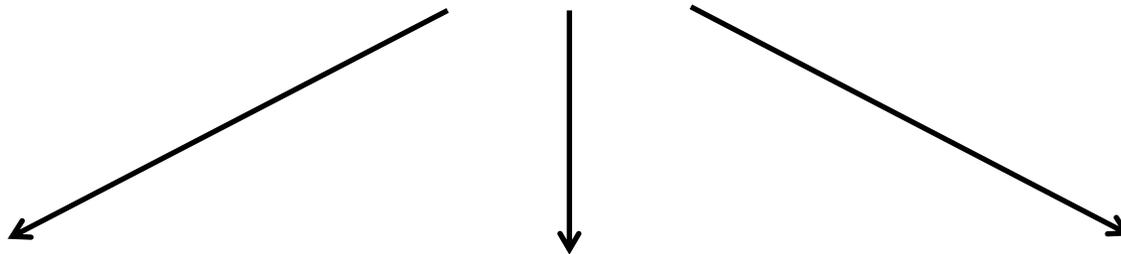


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LKwGlicsVJU>



LA RICERCA BIOMEDICA

Identificare
fattori e processi
responsabili
dell'insorgenza e della prognosi
delle patologie



Diagnosi



**Risposta
alle terapie già in uso**



**Nuove
terapie mirate**

IL PROCESSO DI DRUG DISCOVERY

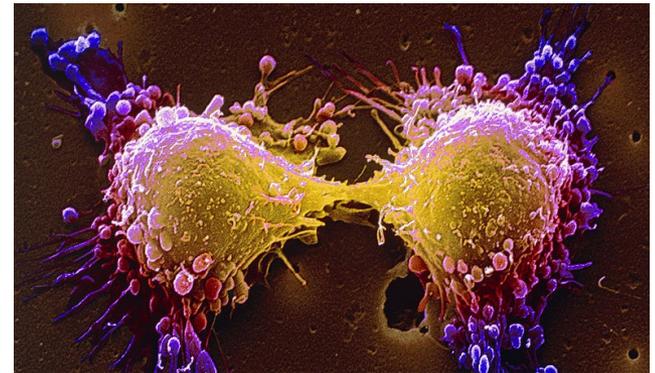
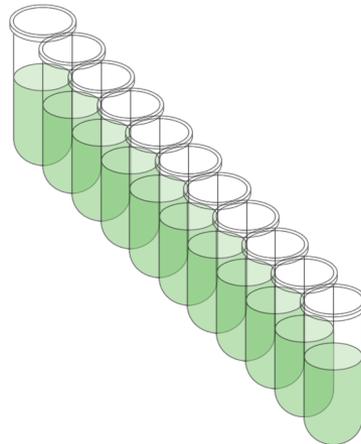
Molecola o
processo bersaglio



Selezione o disegno
di farmaci
a bersaglio molecolare



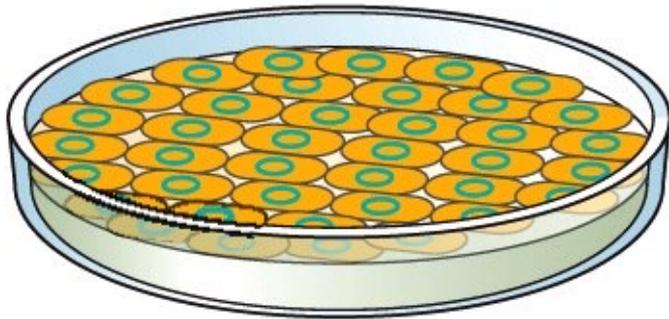
Effetti su specifici
processi biologici
alterati



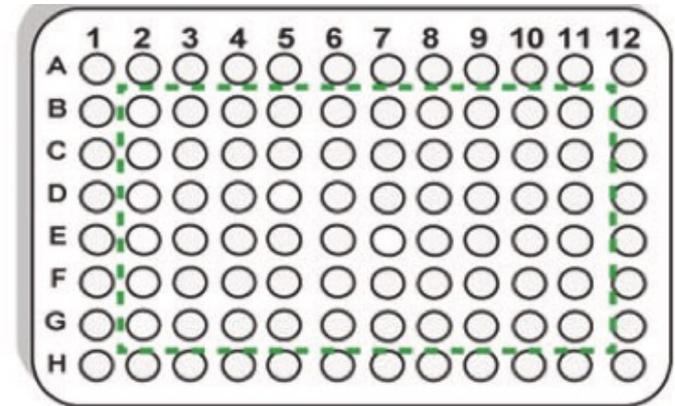
Screening FUNZIONALI per farmaci



Libreria di farmaci



Modello cellulare della patologia
dipendente dal bersaglio



Saggio morfologico/funzionale

Screening FUNZIONALI per farmaci

Modello cellulare della patologia

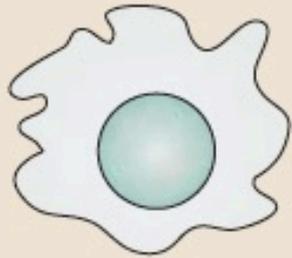
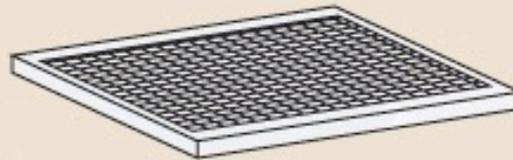
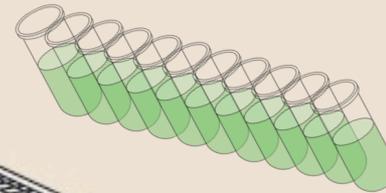


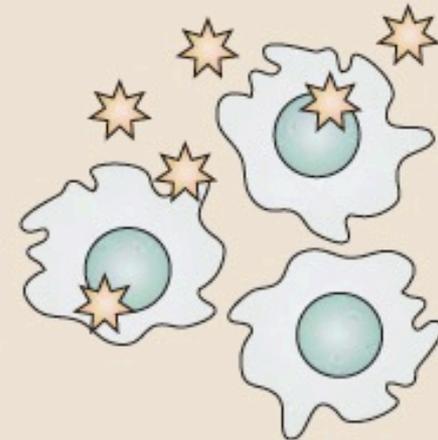
Plate cells onto clear bottom 384-well plate



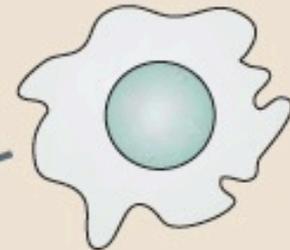
Libreria di farmaci



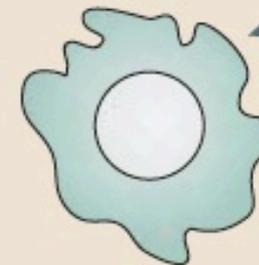
Transfer compounds onto cells



Compound treatment



Cambiamento fenotipico



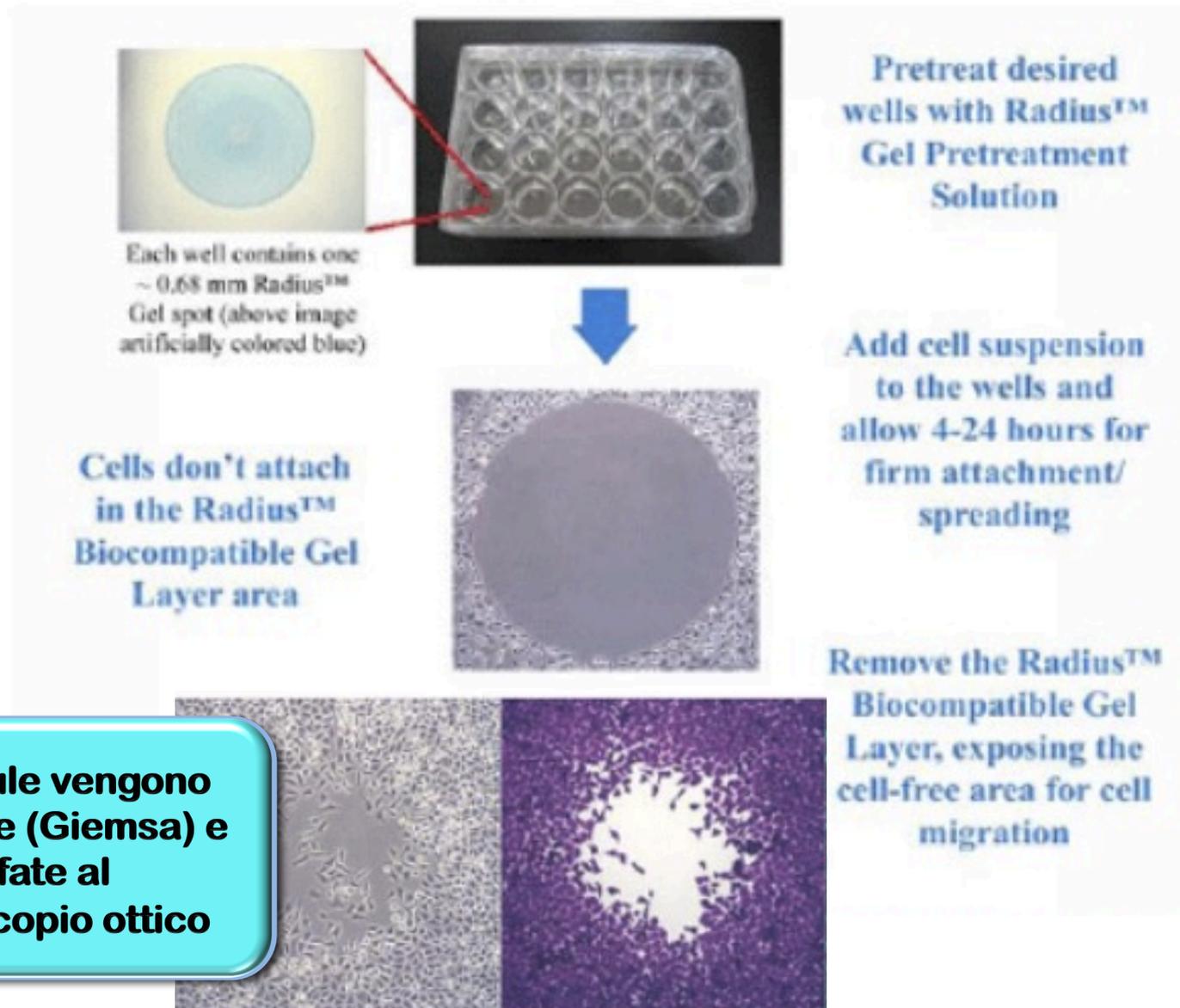
or hits



Analisi del fenotipo mediante opportuno saggio

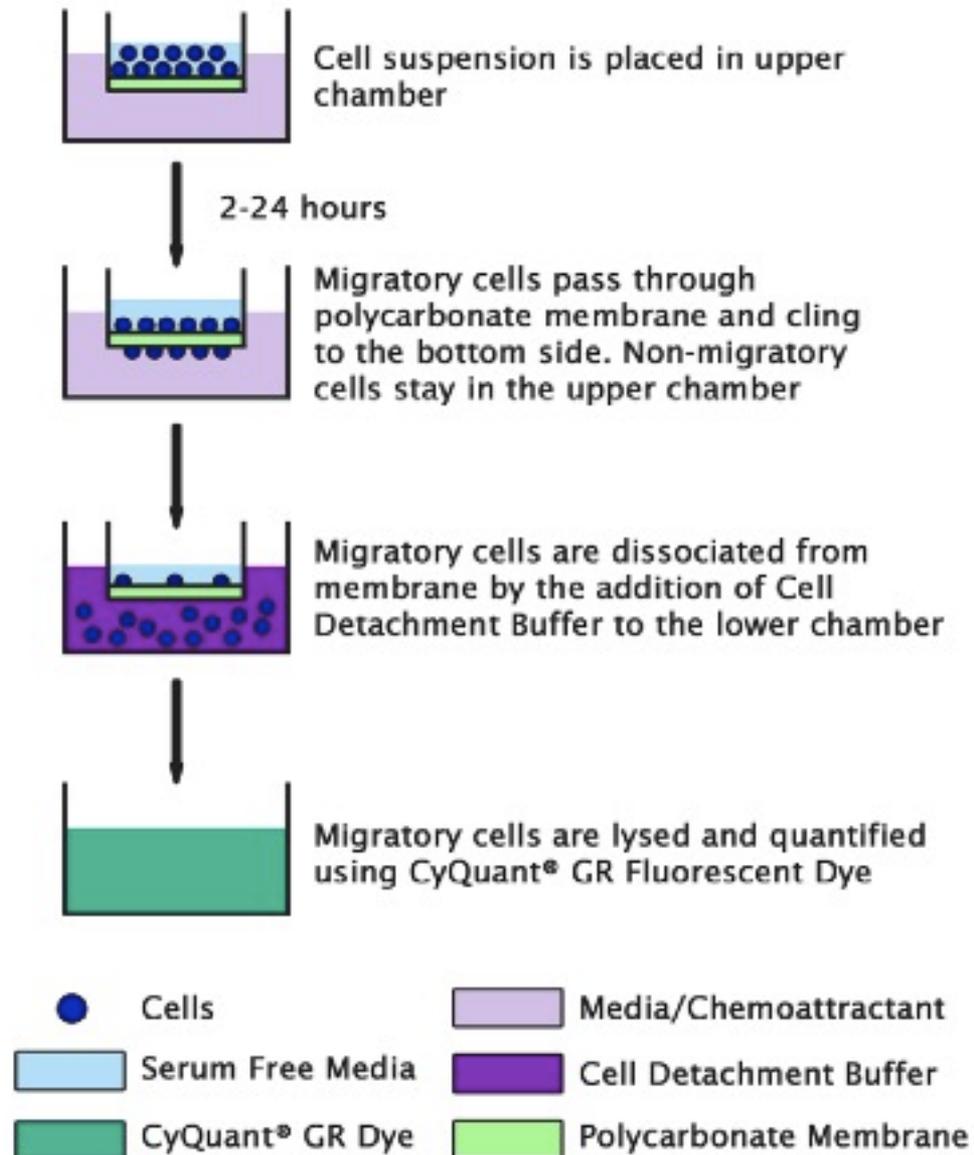
Identificazione del farmaco

Saggi di migrazione in piastra multipozzetto con lettura automatizzata al microscopio ottico/plate reader



Le cellule vengono colorate (Giemsa) e fotografate al microscopio ottico

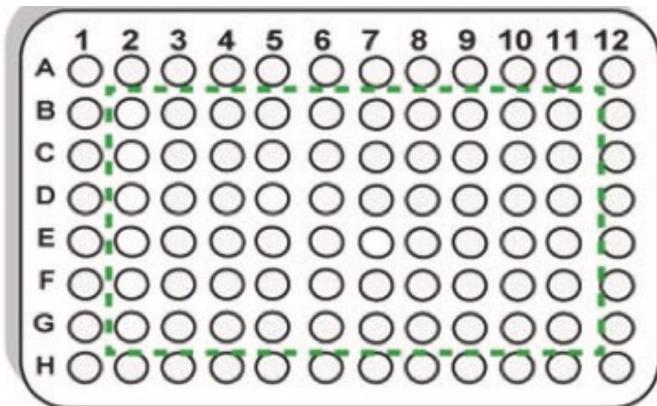
Saggi di transwelling (Boyden) in piastra multipozzetto con lettura fluorimetrica



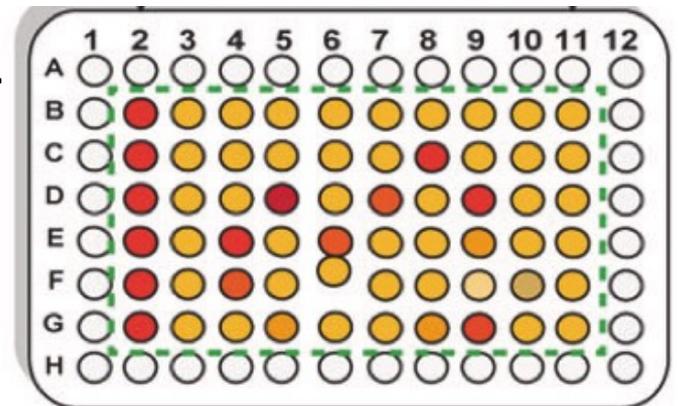
Saggi di citotossicità



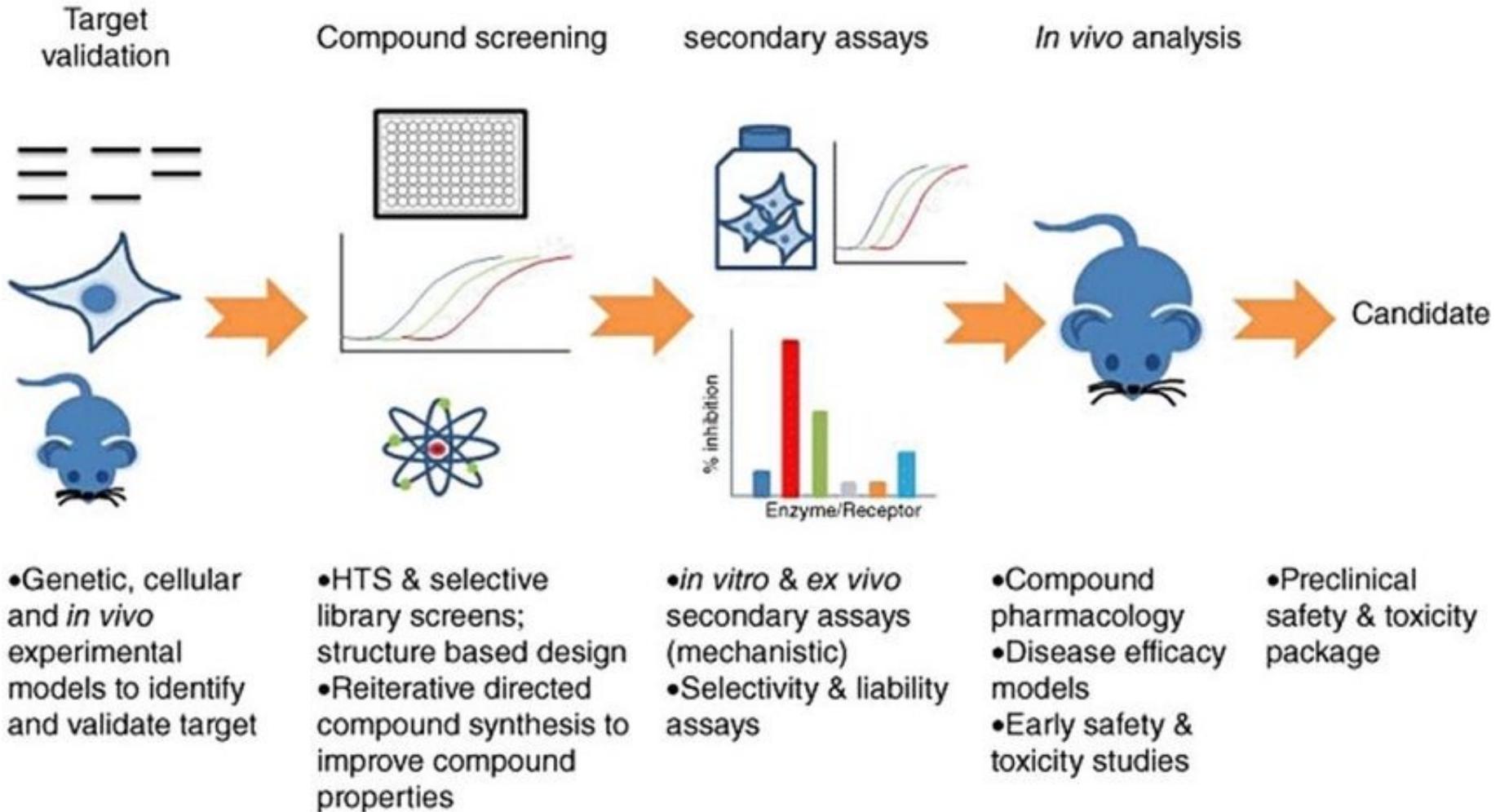
Libreria di farmaci



Saggio MTT o WST



IL PROCESSO DI DRUG DISCOVERY

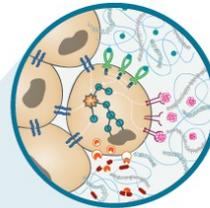
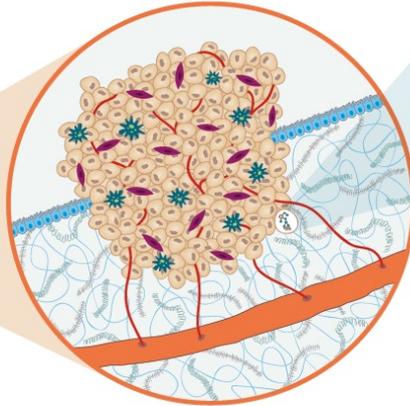
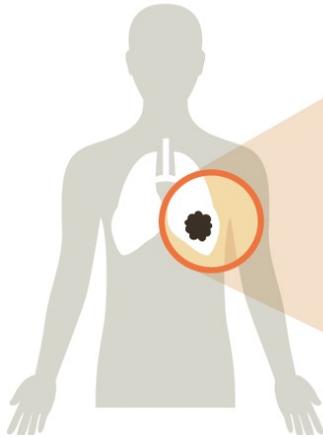


Il riposizionamento dei farmaci

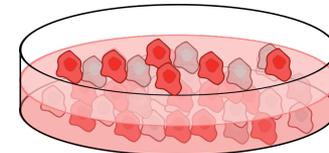
Farmaci approvati da EMA/FDA per **qualsiasi** malattia



Paziente con tumore alla mammella

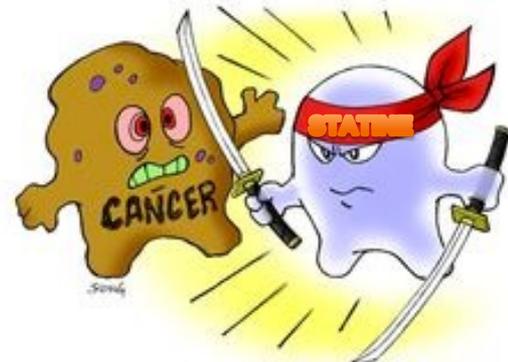
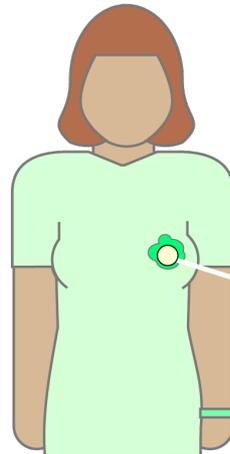


Saggiare in vitro l'efficacia antitumorale dei farmaci

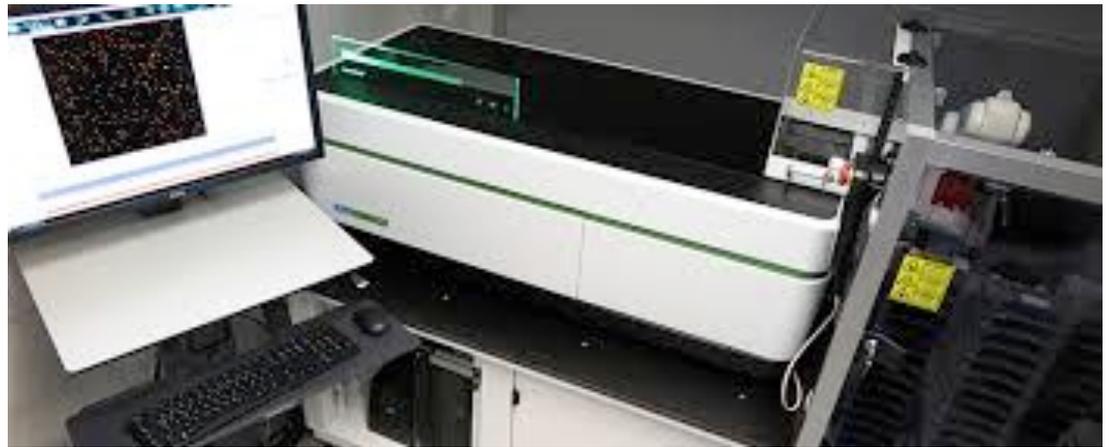
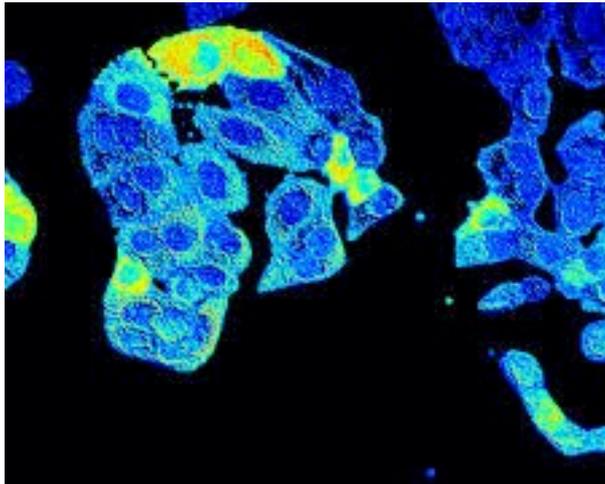


Es. Identificazione delle **statine** (anticolesterolemici) come potenziali farmaci antitumorali

Trial clinico per l'efficacia delle statine in pazienti con tumore al seno in combinazione con le terapie standard



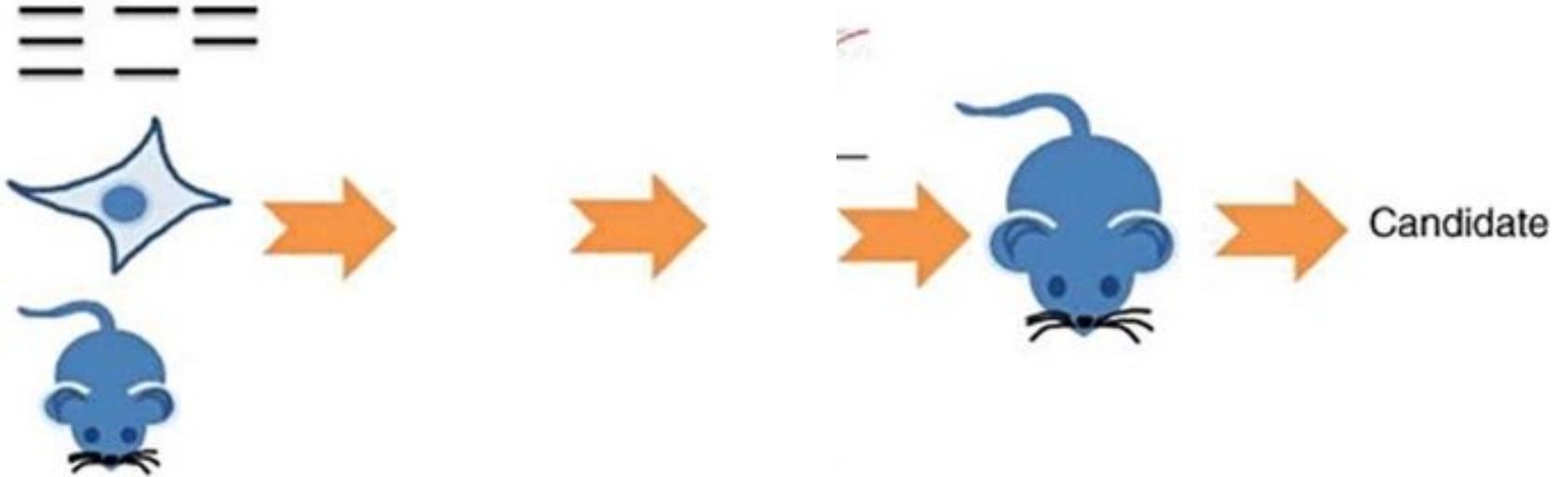
High content screening systems



Next generation confocal high content/high throughput screening system, designed to reliably discriminate phenotypes of complex cellular models, such as primary cells and 3D microtissue, integrated with automated microplate loader and liquid handling robot station for automated transfection of cells in 96- and 384-well microplates and assay preparation

Target
validation

Saggi di tumorigenicità in vivo



- Genetic, cellular and *in vivo* experimental models to identify and validate target

- Compound pharmacology
- Disease efficacy models
- Early safety & toxicity studies

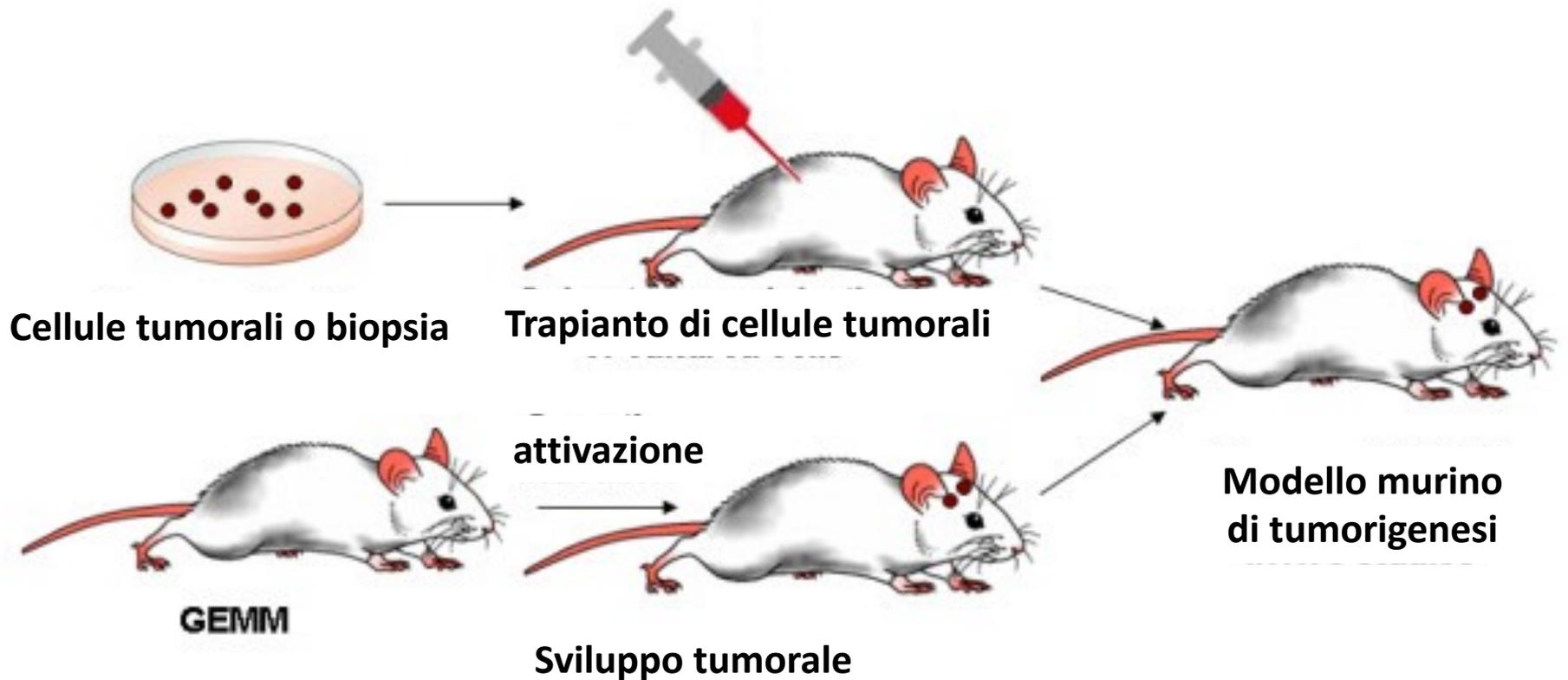
- Preclinical safety & toxicity package

Saggi di tumorigenicità in vivo

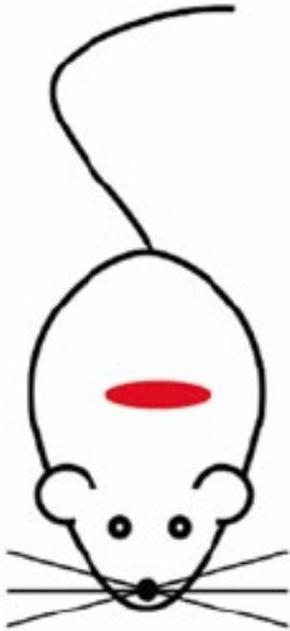
Scopi:

- i. Comprendere il contributo di un gene/processo/condizione alla progressione tumorale nel contesto di un organismo complesso**
- ii. Verificare l'efficacia di una terapia in vivo in diversi stadi dell'evoluzione tumorale (bersaglio- farmaco)**
- iii. Sperimentazione preclinica di farmaci:**
 - tossicità,**
 - formulazione-somministrazione,**
 - immunogenicità,**
 - farmacocinetica (assorbimento, biodistribuzione, metabolismo),**
 - farmacodinamica (curve dose-risposta farmacologica),**
 - scaling interspecie.**

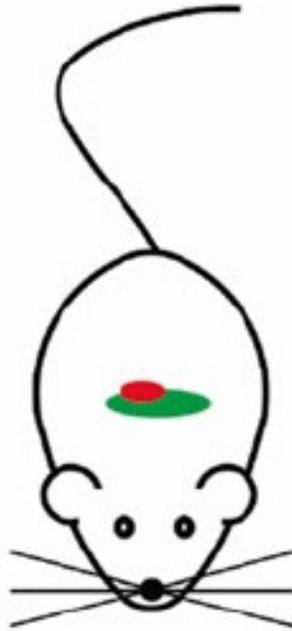
Saggi di tumorigenicità in vivo



Modelli murini di tumorigenesi



Genetic Engineered Mouse (GEM)



Orthotopic



Subcutaneous

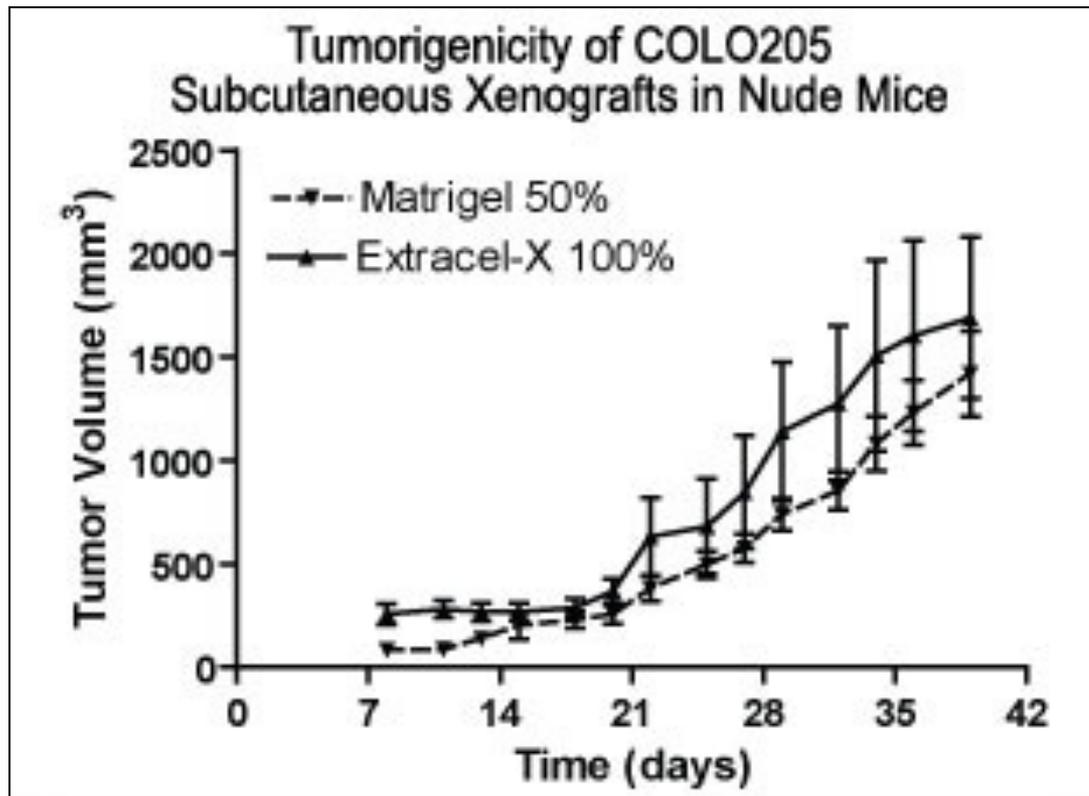
Trapianto di cellule/biopsie tumorali



Disseminazione metastatica
Iniezione iv

Saggi di tumorigenicità in vivo

- Saggi di tumorigenicità
- Saggi di disseminazione e colonizzazione metastatica
- Studi molecolari e farmacologici



Regolamentazione della sperimentazione animale

- 1) È effettuata **solo quando** rappresenta il modello più appropriato per **confermare** ipotesi formulate in base a sperimentazioni in vitro/ex vivo.
- 2) Lo stesso modello potrà essere utilizzato successivamente per testare **terapie** basate sui risultati ottenuti.

Legislazione EU

Declaration:

I have obtained the **clearance from the Ministry of Health** to carry out the described animal experimentation.

All experiments with mice will be conducted in accordance with **laws and regulations that control experiments and procedures in Italy**, following the Directive 2010/63/EU actualized by the Italian EU member state starting from the Italian DL 26/2014.

The experiments described in the proposal will be performed following the **guidelines** described in: Wolfensohn S, Lloyd M: 'Handbook of Laboratory Animal Management and Welfare, 4th Edition' (Wiley-Blackwell, 2013)

Il principio delle 3R

Replacement:

ove possibile, la sperimentazione animale va **sostituita** con la sperimentazione in vitro (colture cellulari), ex-vivo (es. organoidi) o al limite in vivo su altra specie meno complessa.

Reduction:

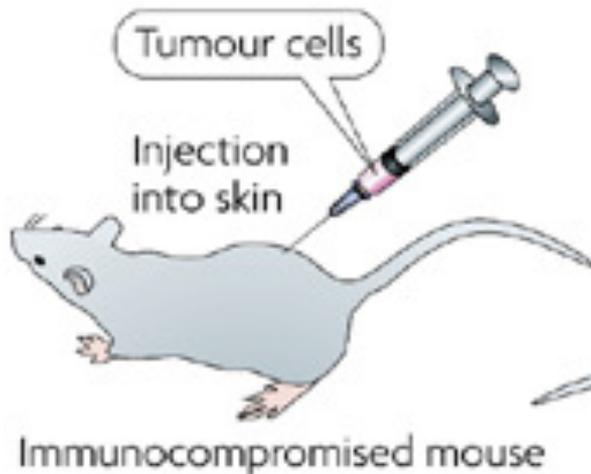
mediante un uso accurato della statistica, si mira a **ridurre** il numero di **soggetti** utilizzati in un determinato protocollo sperimentale in modo da ottenere dati significativi evitando ripetizioni non necessarie.

Refinement:

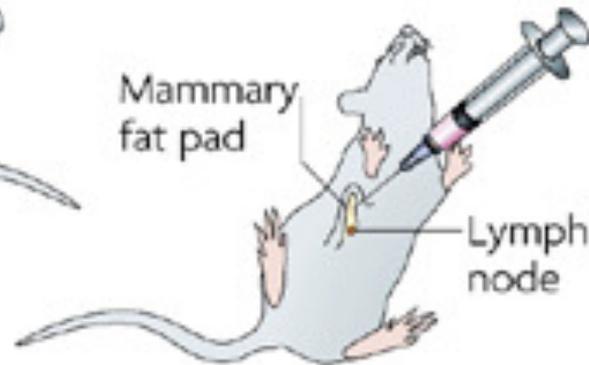
gli animali vanno manipolati da personale esperto sotto controllo veterinario e devono essere attuate tutte le procedure che possono migliorare il **benessere animale** e ridurre la sofferenza (anestesia, analgesia, eutanasia).

Xenotrapianti di cellule tumorali (xenografts, PDX)

Trapianto sottocutaneo



Trapianto ortotopico



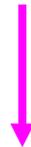
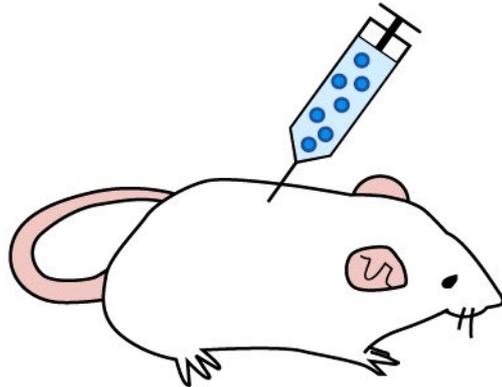
Iniezione iv



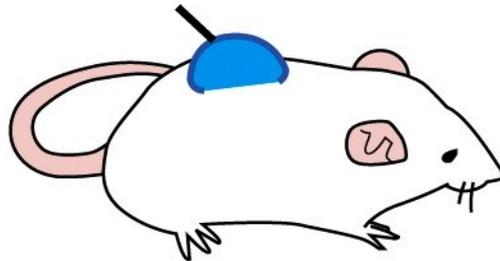
Nature Reviews | [Cancer](#)

Possono essere trapiantati sia cellule che frammenti di tessuto, tumori sperimentali o da pazienti (PDX: patient-derived xenografts).

Xenotrapianti di cellule tumorali (xenografts, PDX)



Formazione di un tumore



Modelli per il trapianto:

- animali immunodeficienti
- animali singenici

Ceppi murini immunodeficienti

I ceppi murini immunodeficienti appartengono a 4 categorie principali:

- “Nude” mice
- “Scid” mice
- “Rag-deficient” mice
- “Higher-order, multigenic” immunodeficient mice



Nude mice: *topi atimici* = T-cell deficient

“nude” mice are homozygous for the *Foxn1^{nu}*, or “nude,” mutation. *Foxn1* encodes a transcription factor required for both hair follicle and thymic development. In its absence, mice are both hairless and **athymic**.

Because the thymus fails to form, there is no place for CD4+ and CD8+ T cells to differentiate and mature, making nude homozygotes **T cell-deficient**.



SCID e RAG-deficient mice: mancano della maturazione dei linfociti B e T

“**Scid**” mice are homozygous for the Prkdcscid mutation. The gene Prkdc encodes the catalytic subunit of **DNA-dependent protein kinase** that is required for DNA repair and for sealing the double-stranded DNA breaks that occur during somatic recombination of **T cell receptor (TCR) and immunoglobulin (Ig) genes**. In the absence of Prkdc protein, TCR and Ig genes **cannot rearrange**, resulting in mice that are **both T and B cell deficient**.

“**Rag-deficient**” mice are mice that fail to express functional Rag1 or Rag2 proteins. Like the Prkdc gene, both Rag1 and Rag2 are required for somatic recombination of TCR and Ig genes, and the absence of either gene results in **T and B cell deficiency**.

Finally, “higher-order, multigenic” immunodeficient mice are constructed from either Prkdcscid or Rag-deficient mice, and carry **additional** immunodeficiency-enhancing mutations. These mice are **B, T and NK cell deficient**. Additionally, they are hemolytic **complement-deficient** and carry alleles that adversely affect **macrophage and dendritic cell** functions.