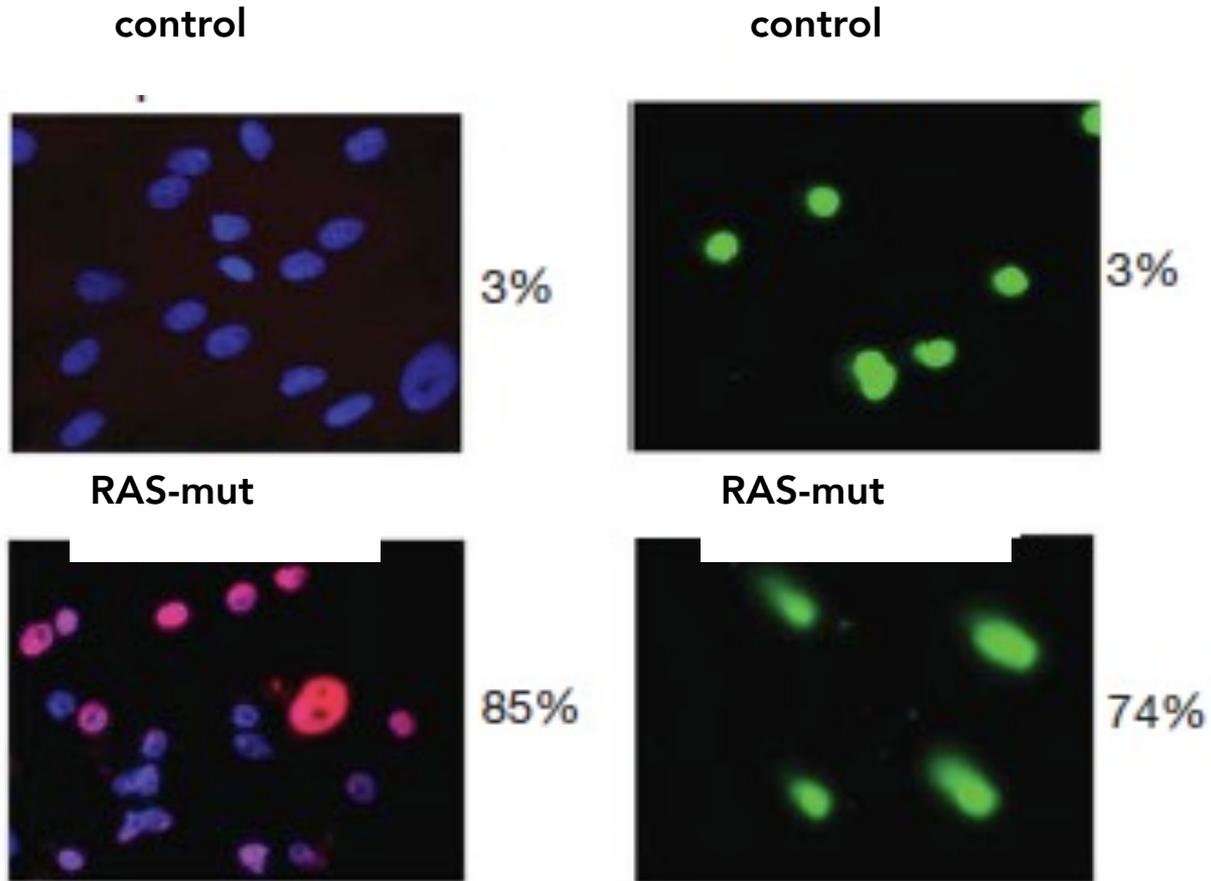


Corso di Oncologia Molecolare

AA 2020-2021

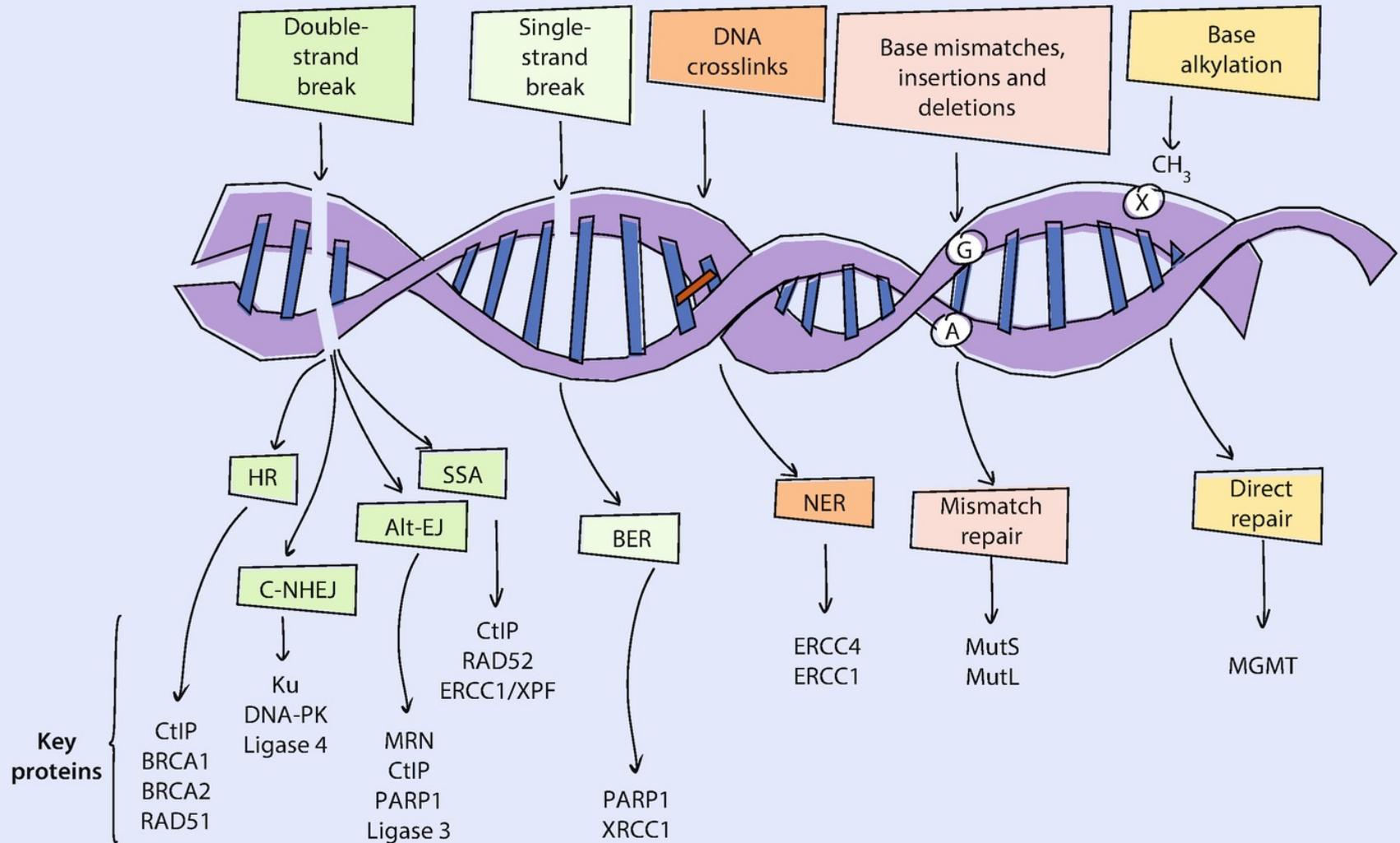
MUTAZIONE E INSTABILITÀ GENOMICA

Oncogeni che inducono iper-replicazione del DNA causano DSBs

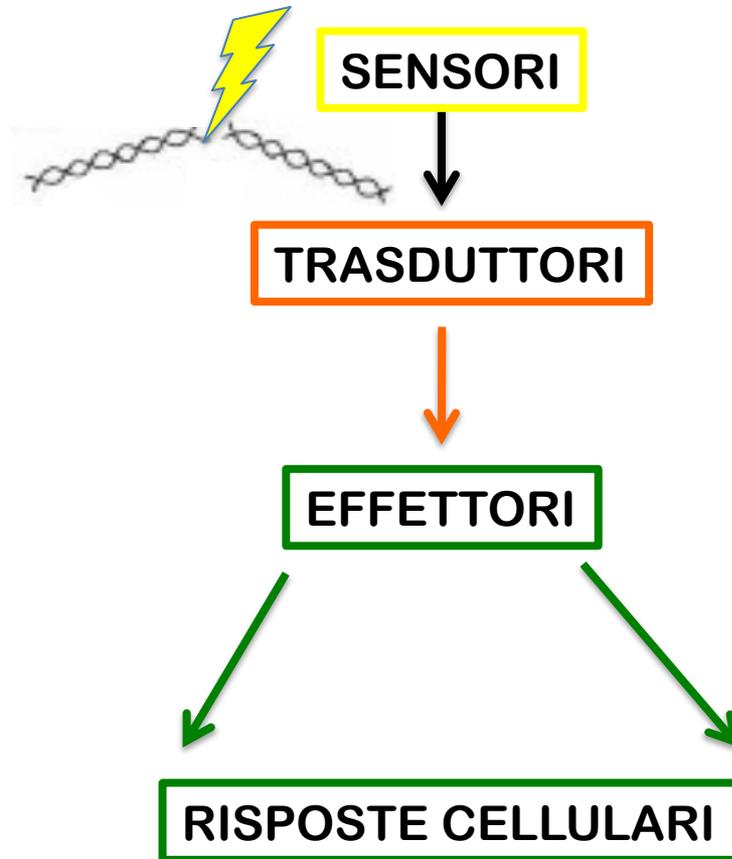


Di Micco et al., Nature 2006

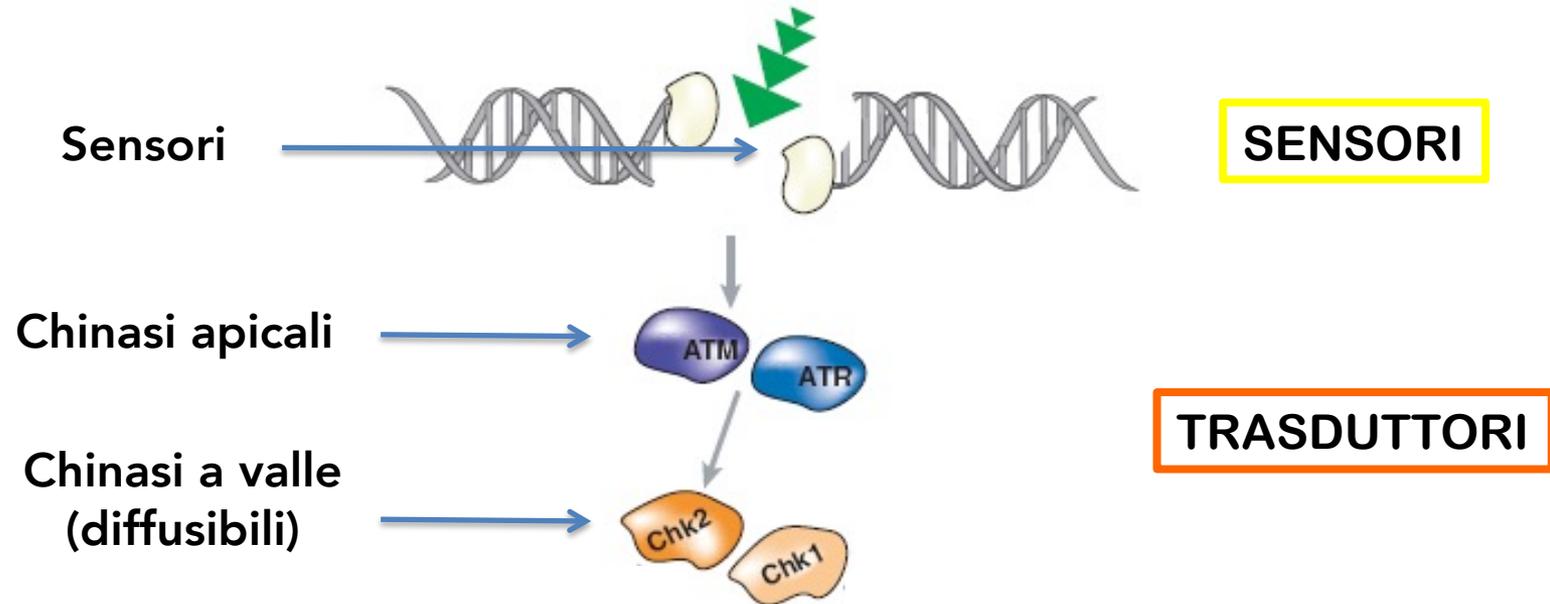
Meccanismi di riparazione del DNA



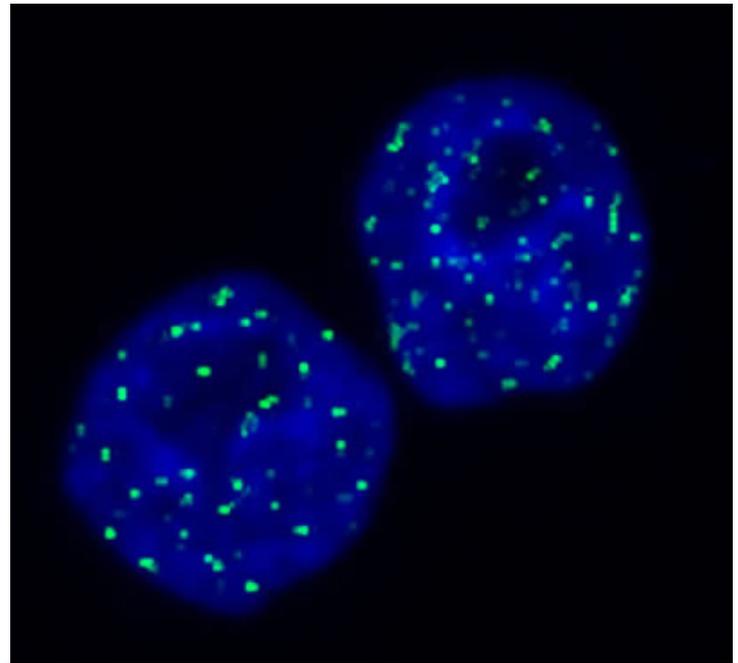
**La risposta ai danni al DNA (DSBs)
= DDR, DNA Damage Response**



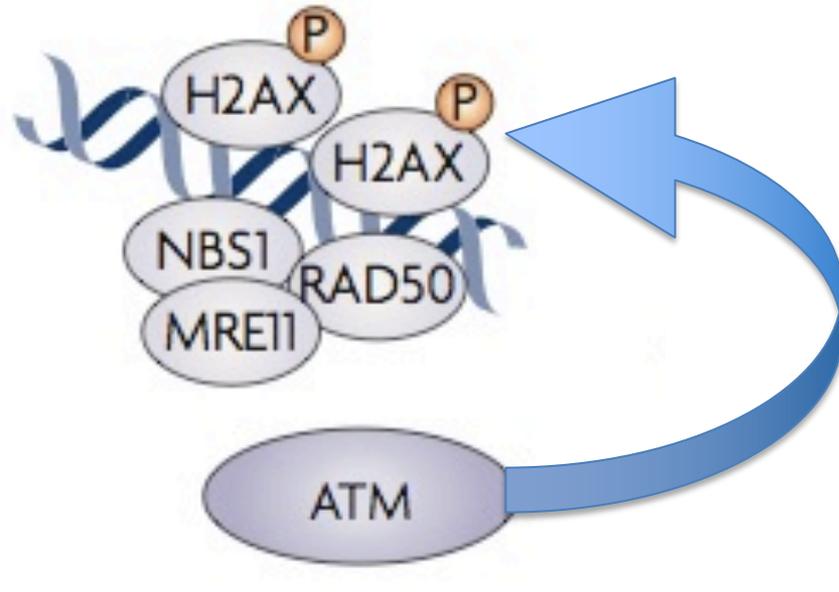
La risposta ai danni al DNA (DDR, DNA Damage Response)



IF: γ H2AX



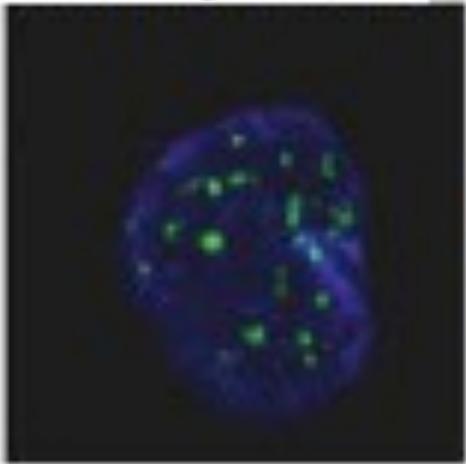
DNA-damage sensors



Apical local kinases

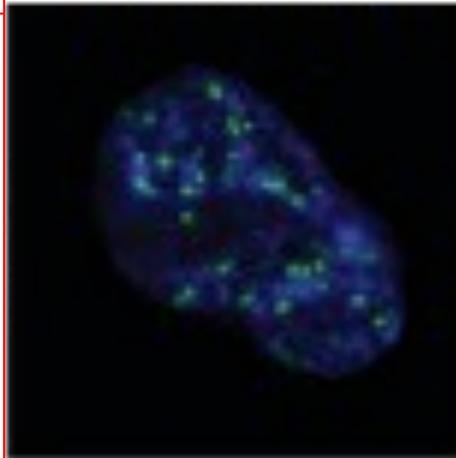
Oncogeni che causano iper-replicazione del DNA attivano la DDR

ATM pS1981



Q $7 \pm 1\%$
S $84 \pm 1\%$

γ -H2AX

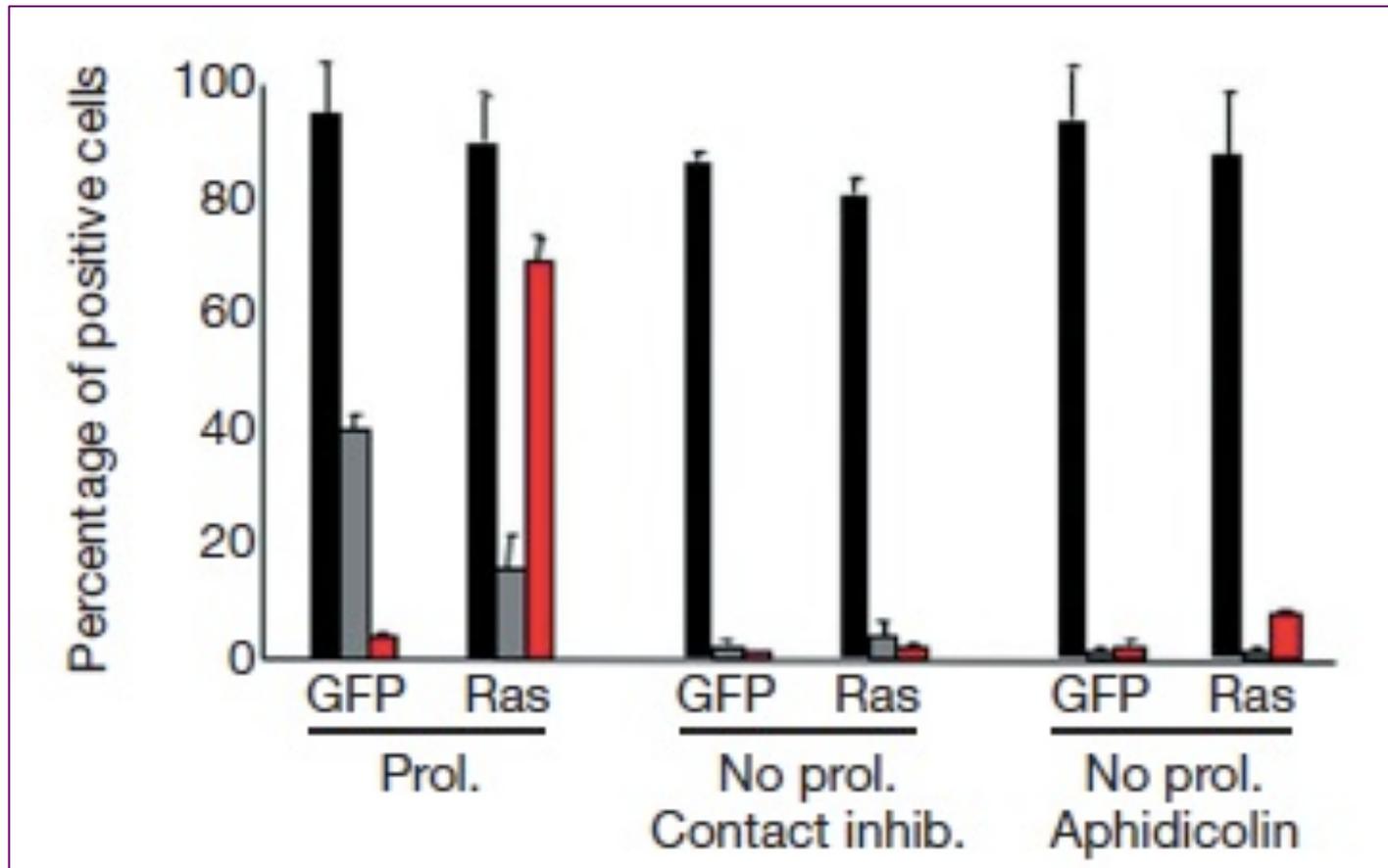


Q $4 \pm 2\%$
S $84 \pm 4\%$

Di Micco et al., Nature 2006

L'iper-replicazione indotta da oncogeni causa attivazione della DDR

ATM activation



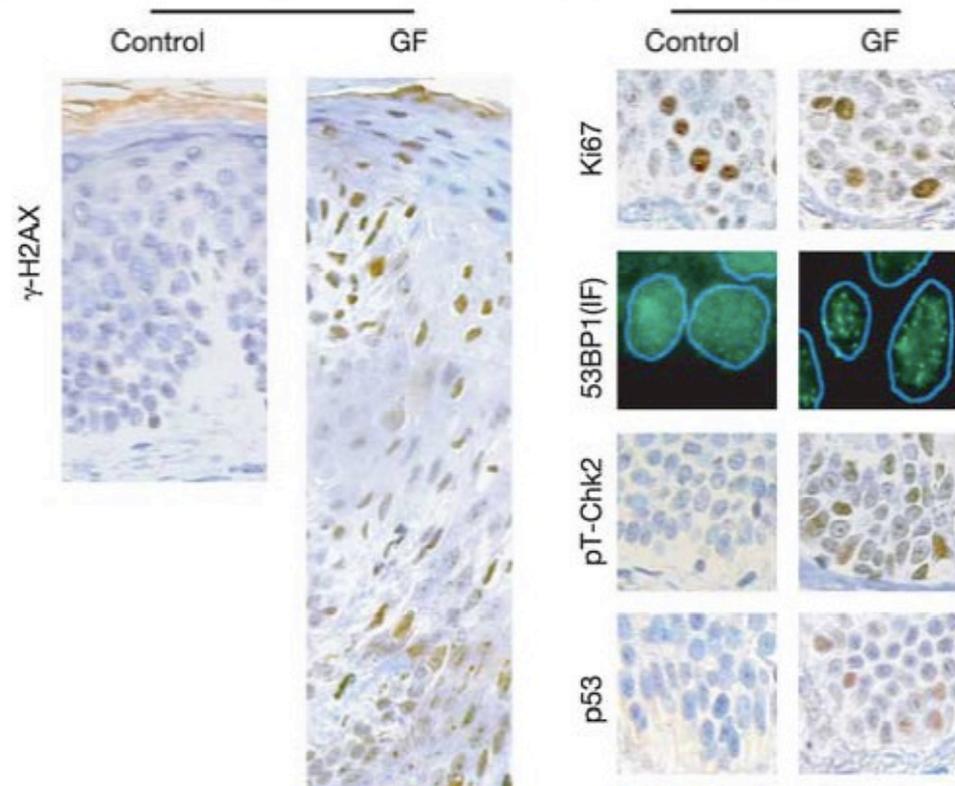
Di Micco, Nature 2006

letters to nature

Activation of the DNA damage checkpoint and genomic instability in human precancerous lesions

Vassilis G. Gorgoulis^{1*}, Leandros-Vassilios F. Vassiliou^{1*}, Panagiotis Karakaidos¹, Panayotis Zacharatos¹, Athanassios Kotsinas¹, Triantafillos Liloglou², Monica Venere^{3,4}, Richard A. DiTullio Jr^{3,4}, Nikolaos G. Kastrinakis¹, Brynn Levy⁶, Dimitris Kletsas⁷, Akihiro Yoneta³, Meenhard Herlyn³, Christos Kittas¹ & Thanos D. Halazonetis^{3,5}

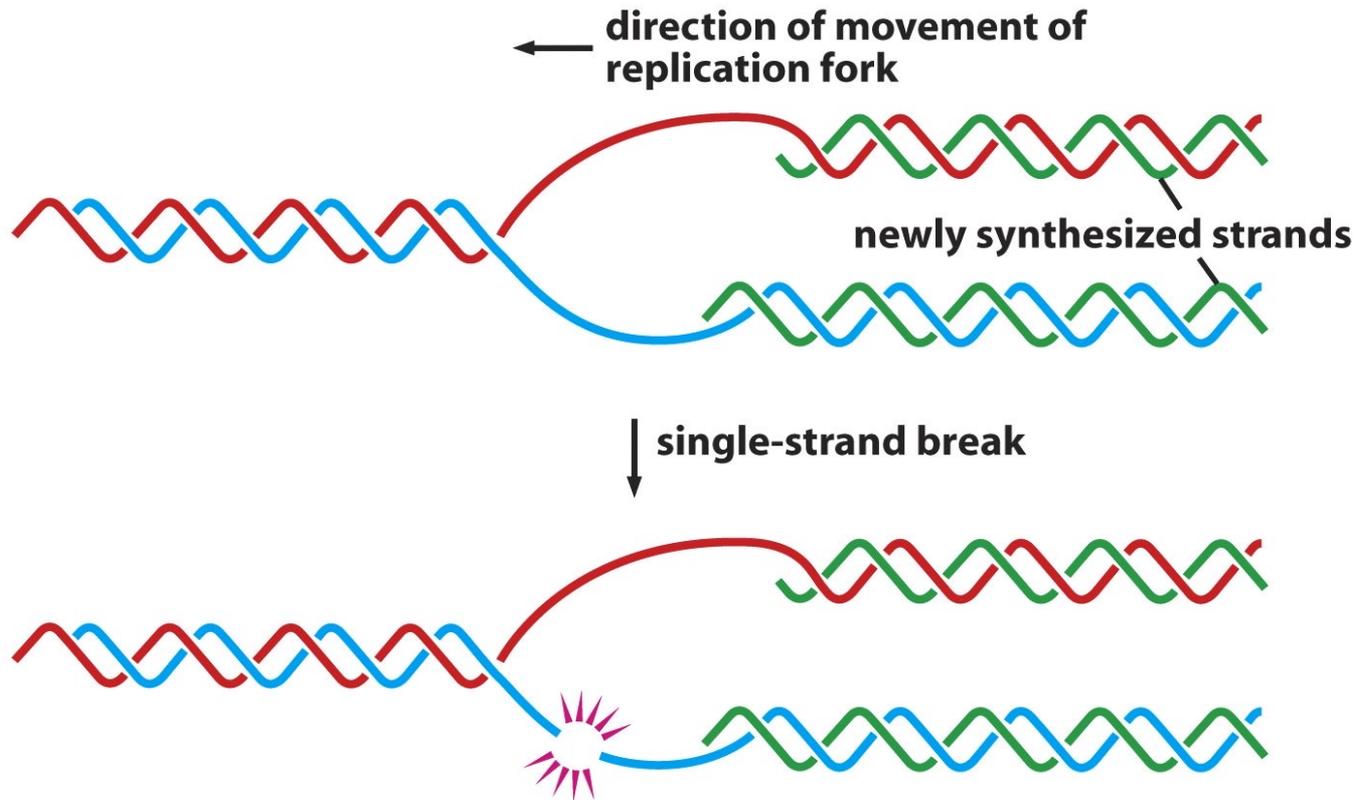
DDR found also in skin hyperplasia induced by Growth Factor stimulation



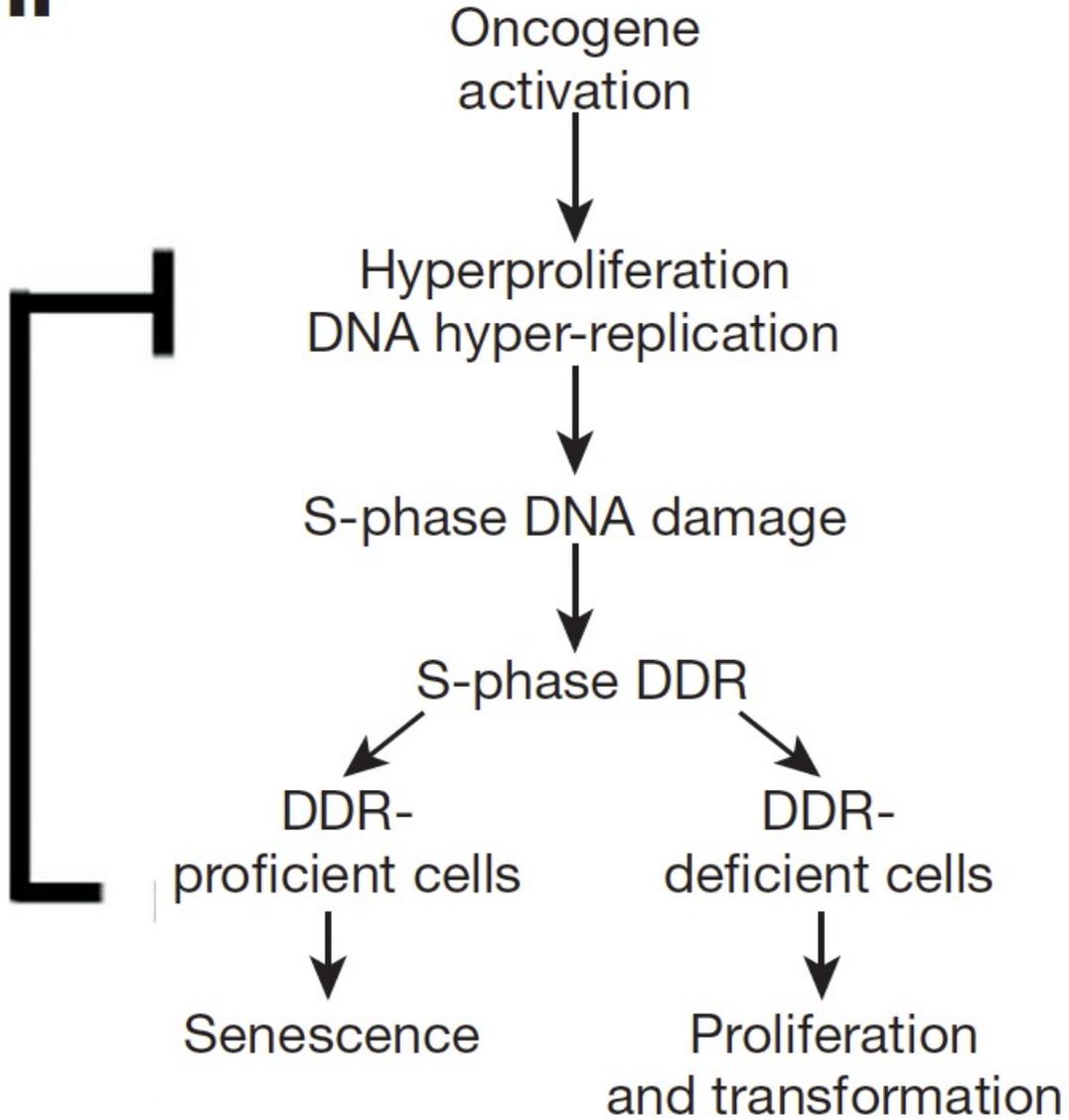
Attivazione di pathways oncogeniche e iper-proliferazione



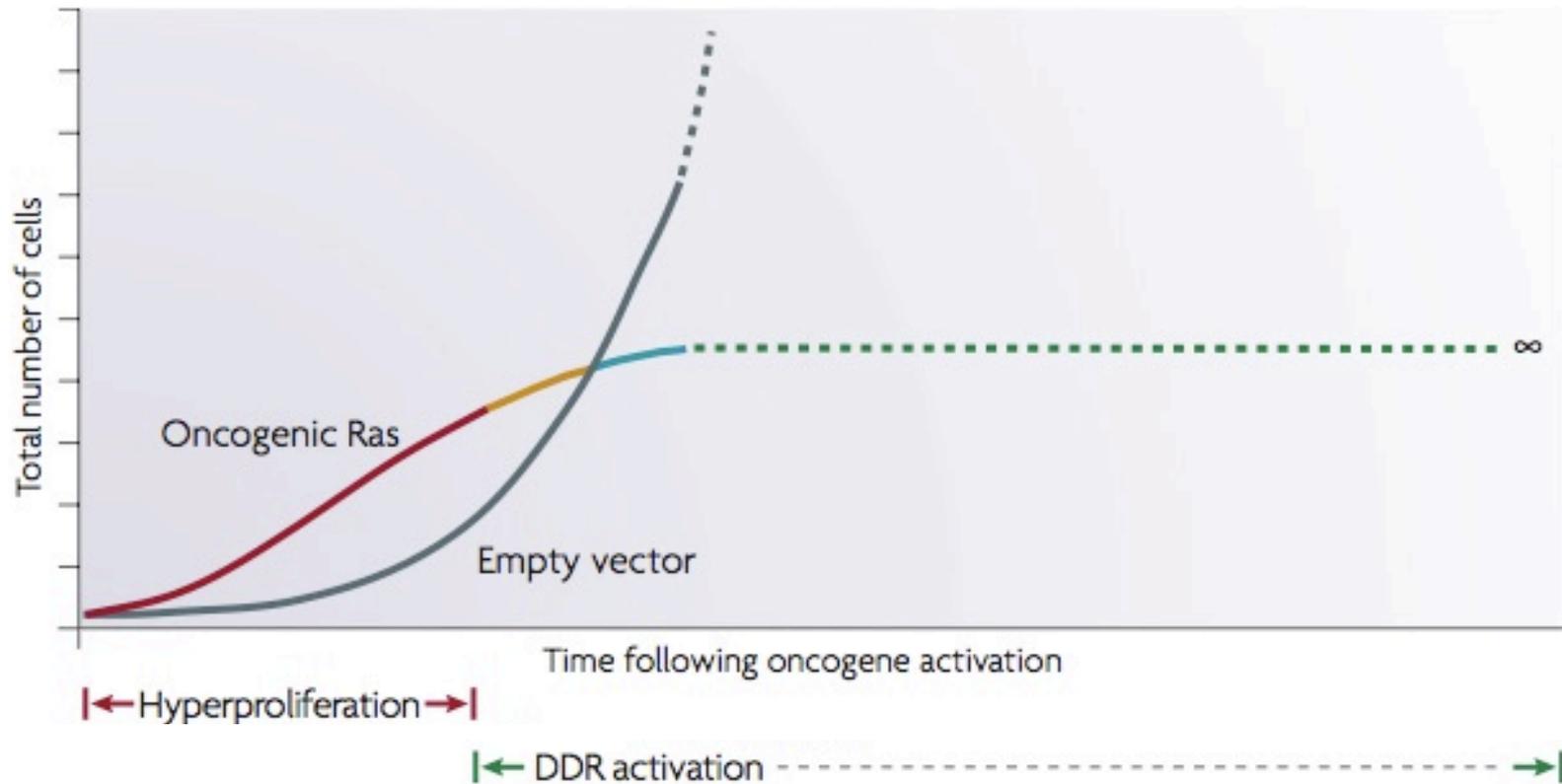
**Iper-replicazione del DNA
Danni al DNA
Attivazione della DDR**



h

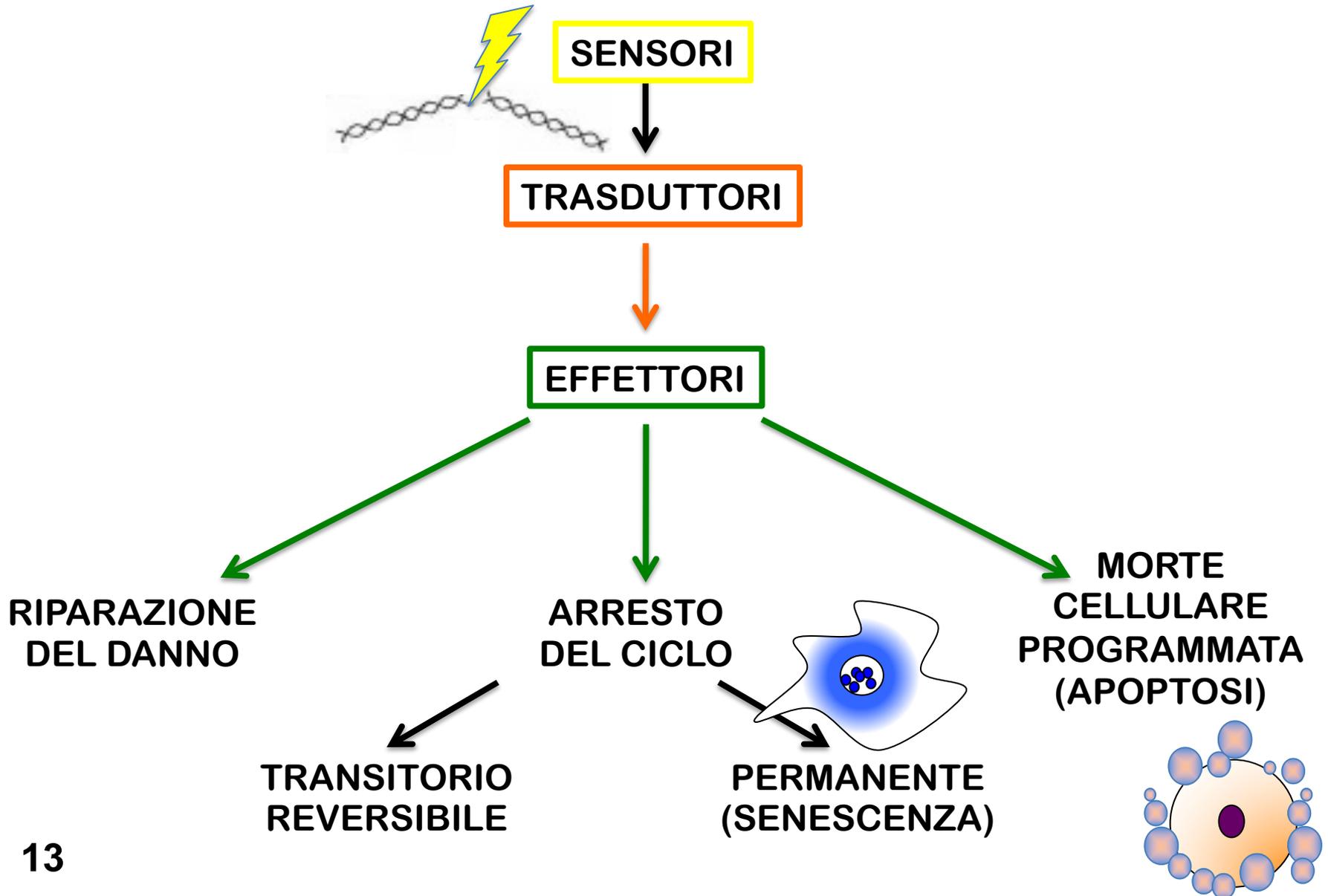


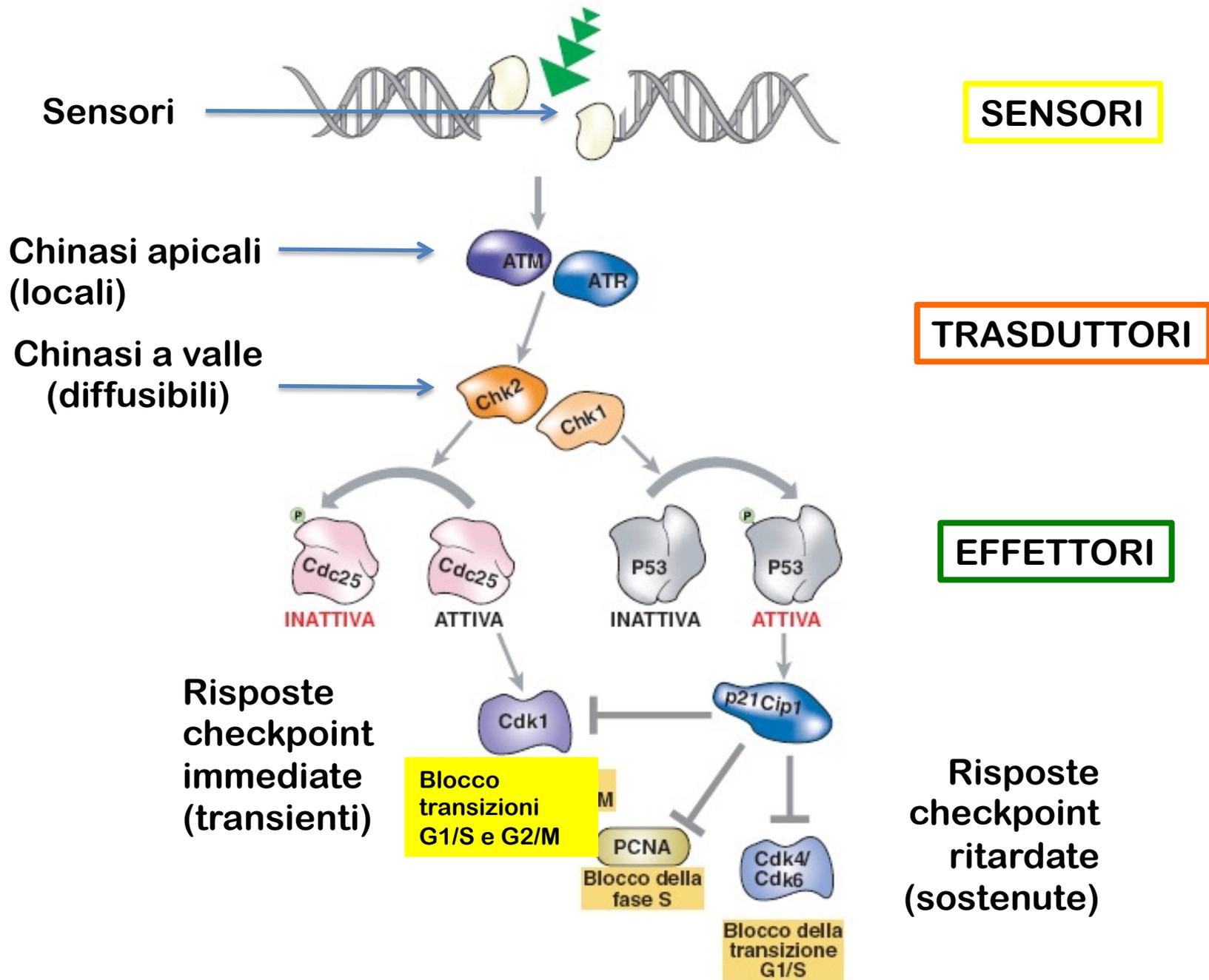
L'iper-replicazione indotta da oncogeni attiva la DDR



Di Micco, Trends Cell Biol 2007

La risposta ai DANNI AL DNA e l'attivazione dei sistemi checkpoint

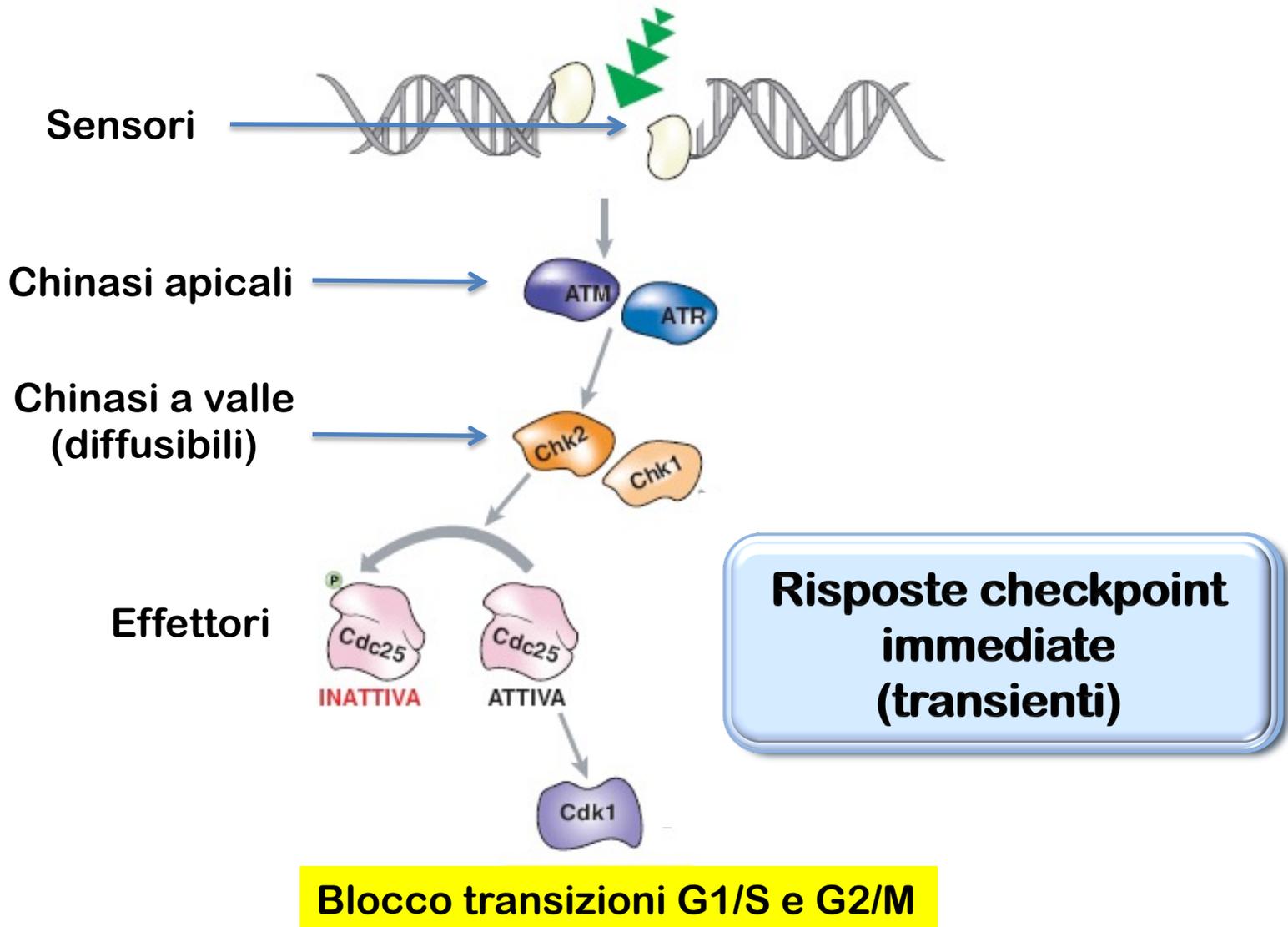




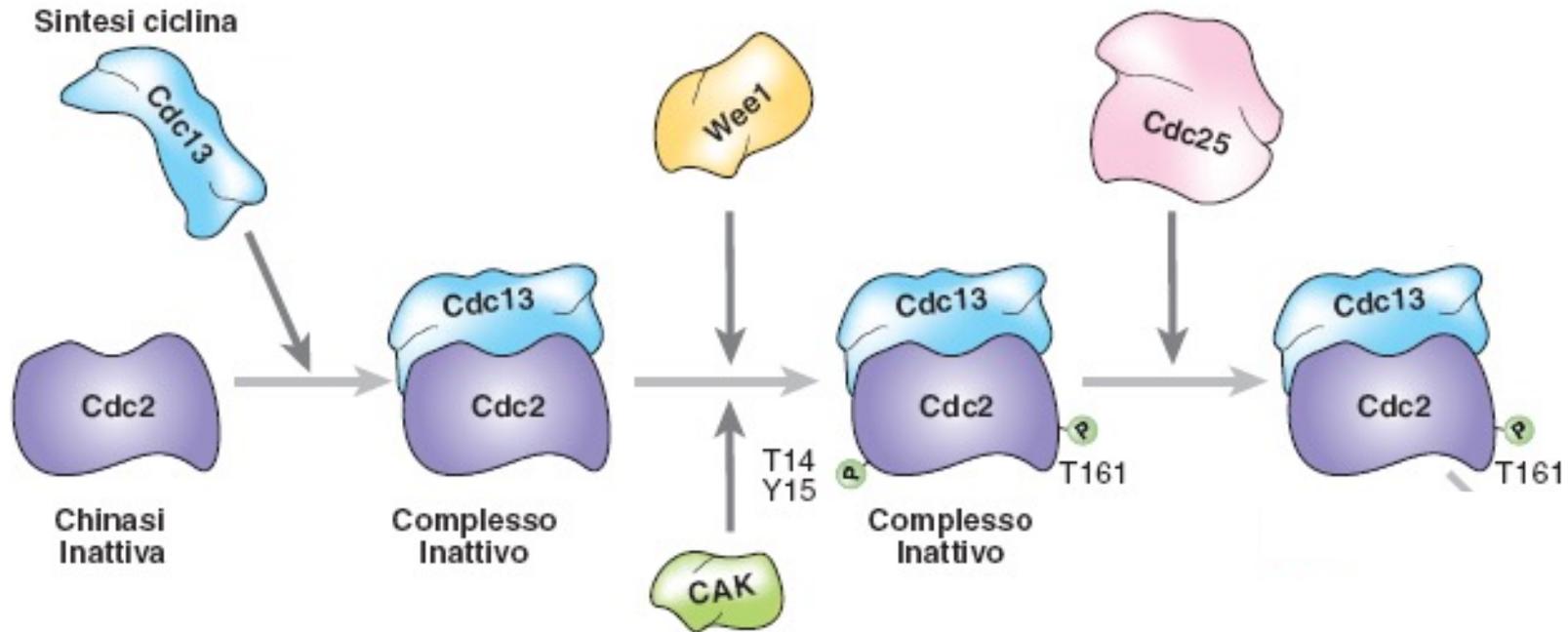
SENSORI

TRASDUTTORI

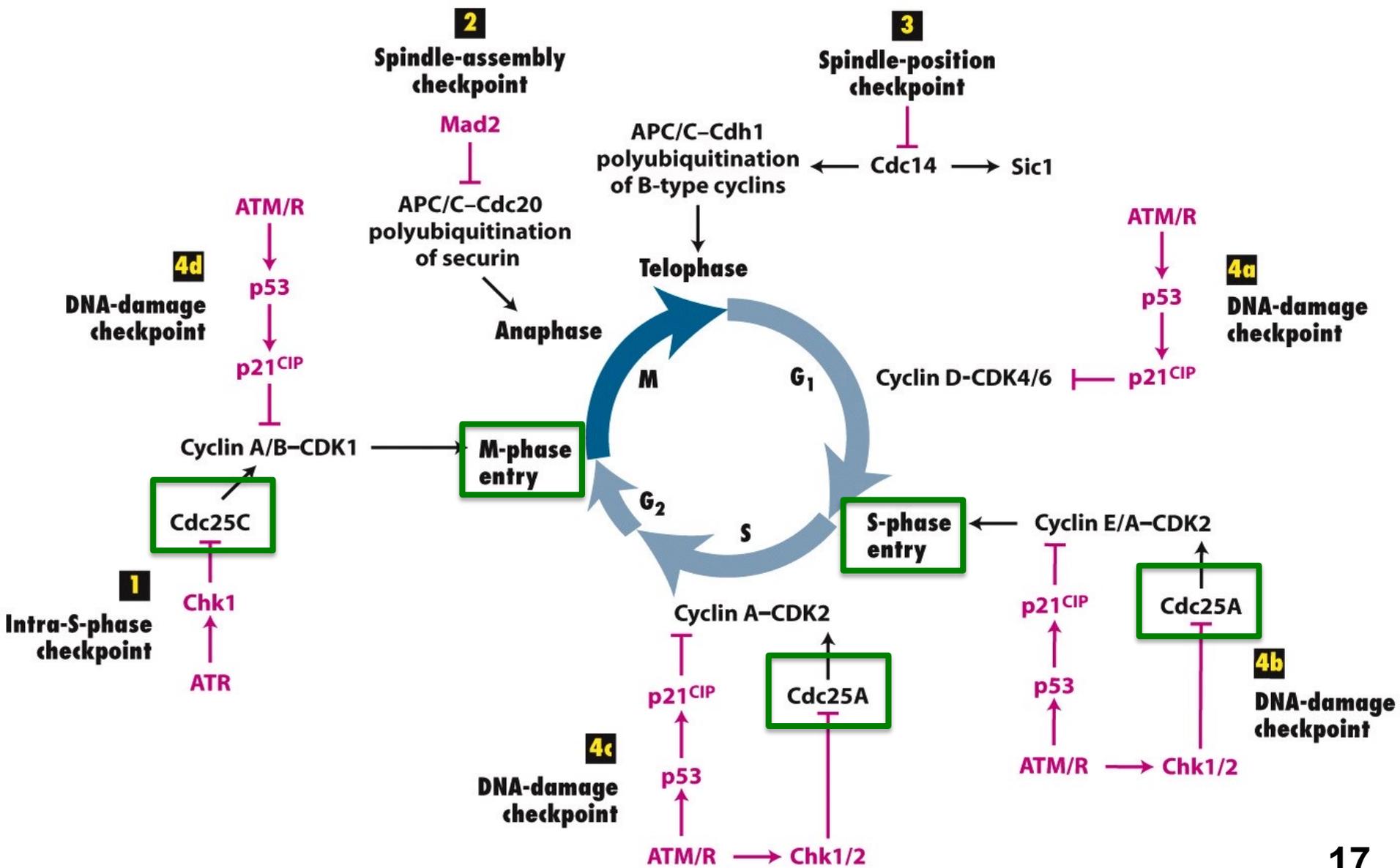
EFFETTORI



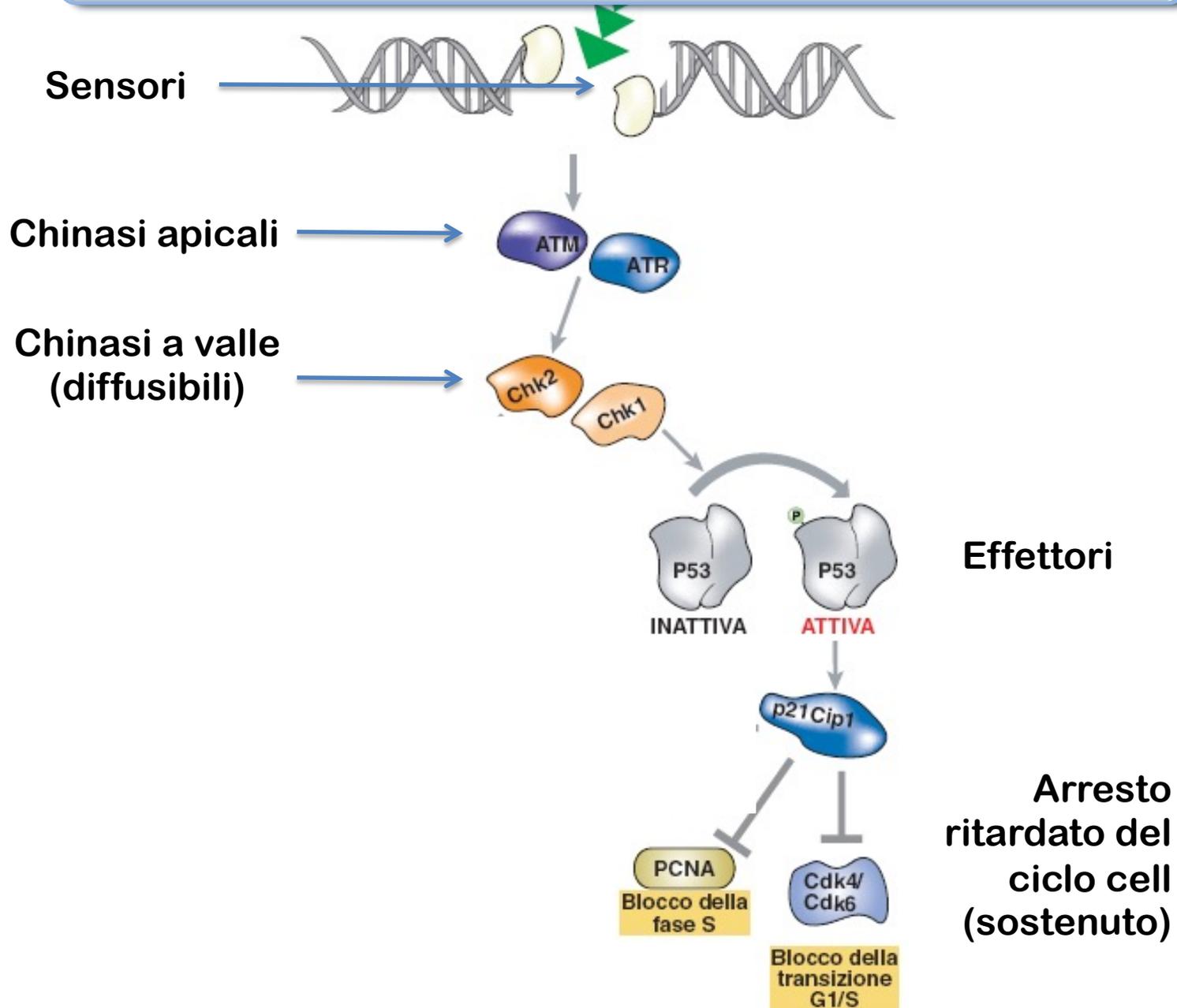
Le fosfatasi Cdc25 sono necessarie per l'attivazione delle Cdk



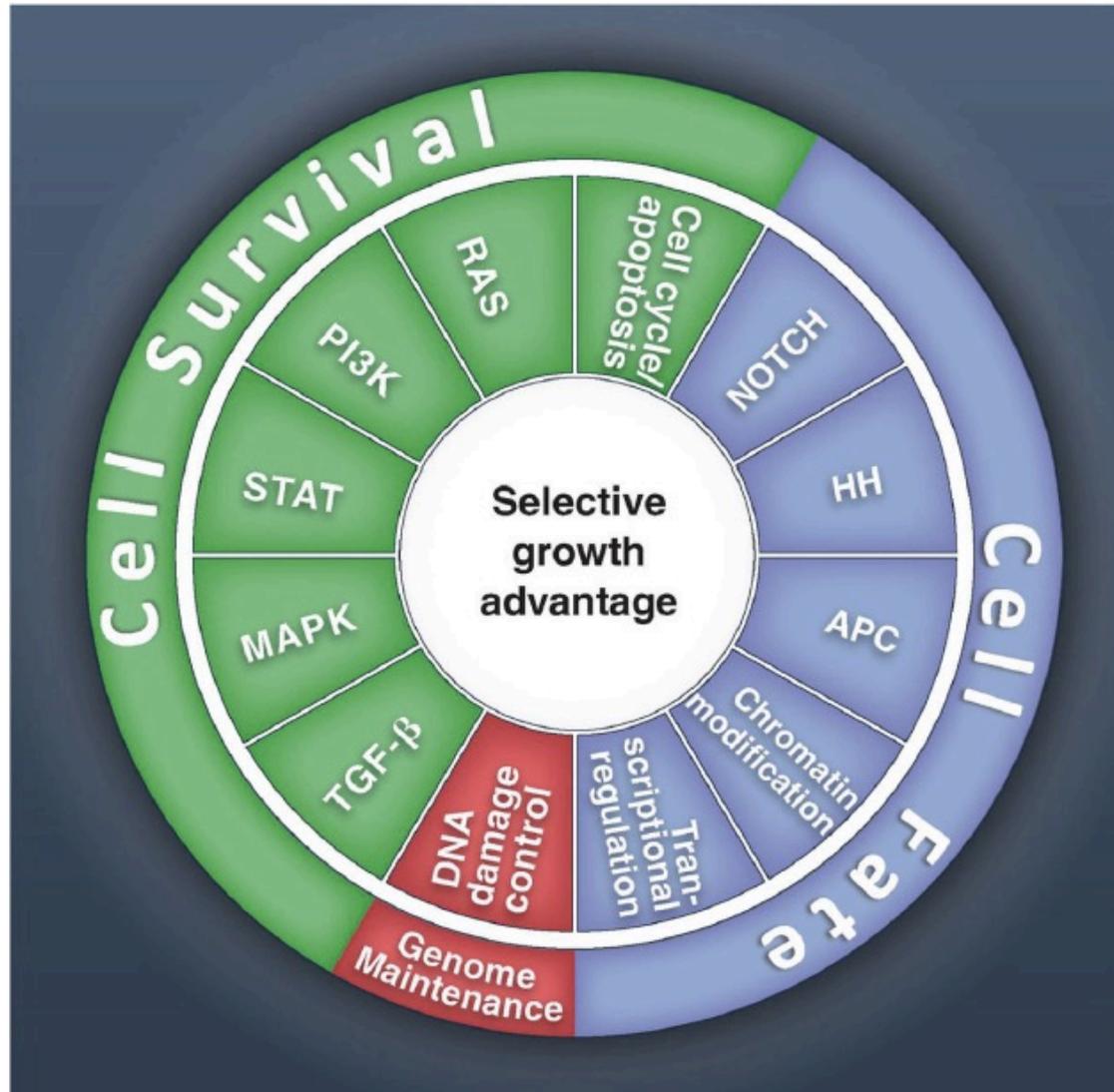
I checkpoint del ciclo cellulare



Risposte checkpoint ritardate



Mutazioni driver nei geni per il mantenimento del genoma



Mutazioni driver nei geni per il mantenimento del genoma

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)

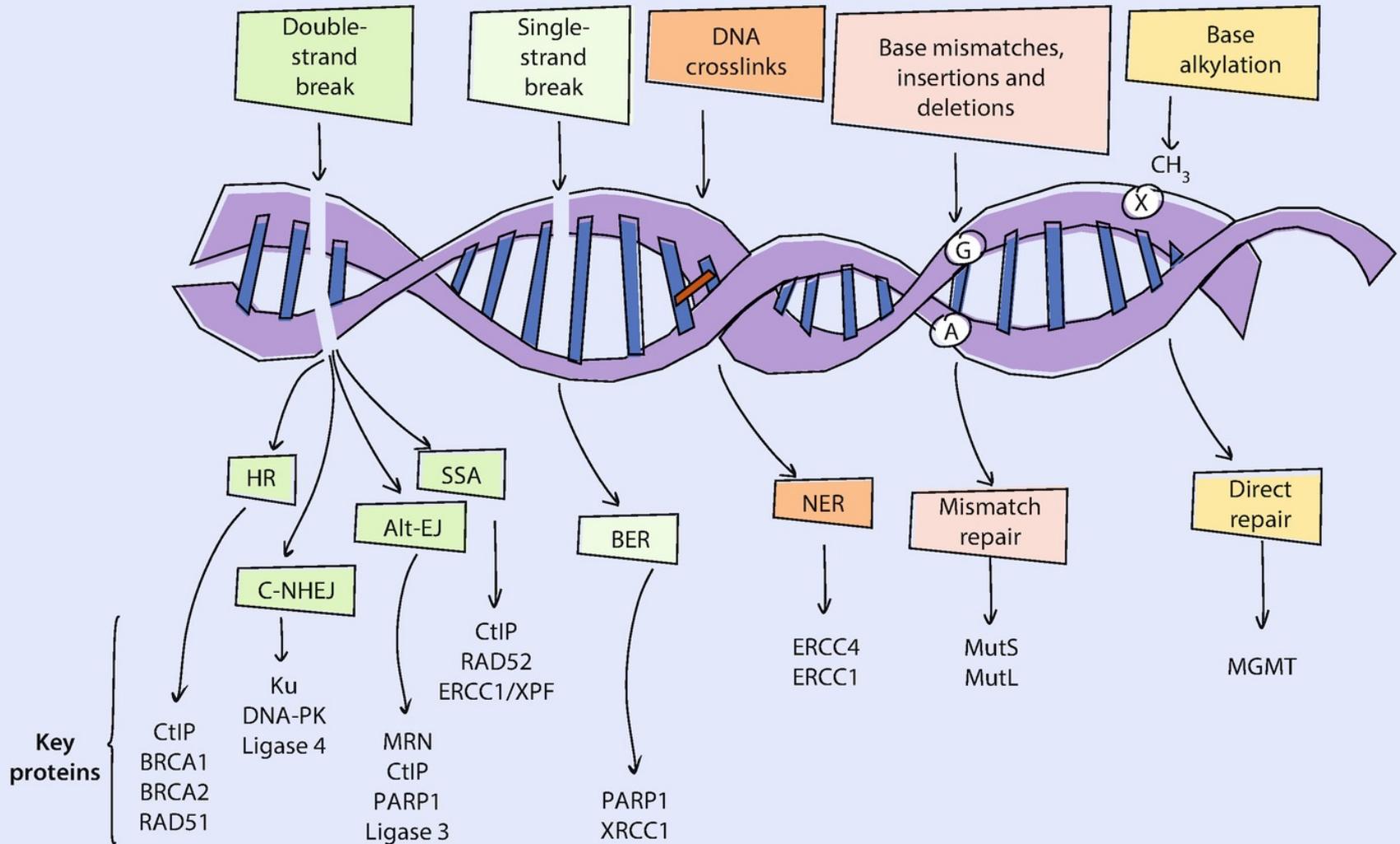
Oncosoppressori: la perdita di funzione/espressione comporta vantaggi selettivi

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

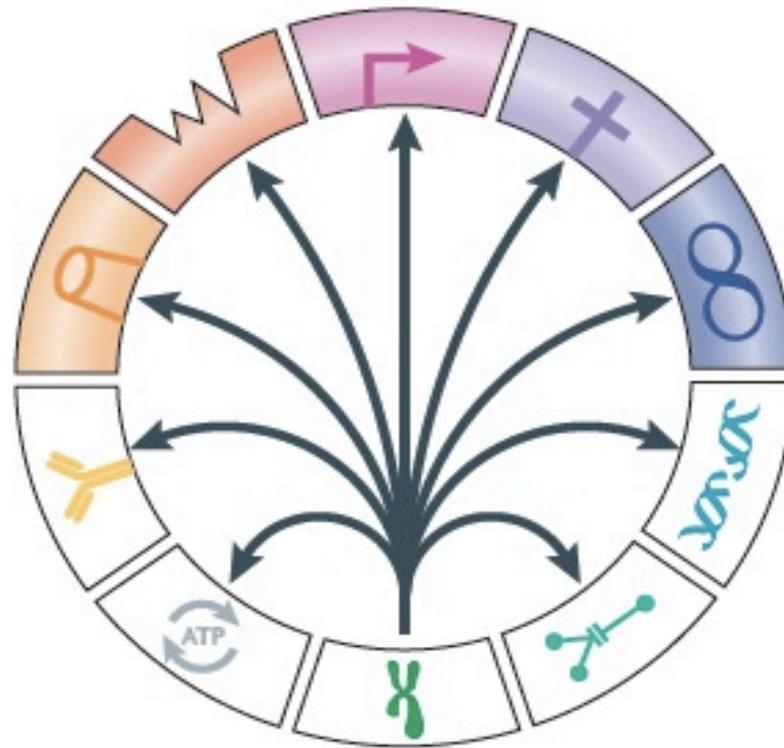
DNA-damage checkpoint genes: controllano le risposte oncosoppressive intrinseche (trasduttori ed effettori della DNA-damage response (e.g. ATM, chk2, p53))

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

Geni caretaker coinvolti nella riparazione del DNA



**Geni del DNA damage checkpoint e geni caretaker
sono ONCOSOPPRESSORI:
evidenze dalle sindromi familiari
di predisposizione tumorale**



**Mutazioni loss-of function
GERMLINE
in caretaker genes – checkpoint genes**

Sindromi familiari tumorali causate da difetti ereditari nella riparazione del DNA e nella DDR

Name of syndrome	Name of gene	Cancer phenotype	Enzyme or process affected
HNPCC	(4–5 genes) ^a	colonic polyposis	mismatch repair enzymes
XP ^b	(8 genes) ^b	UV-induced skin cancers	nucleotide-excision repair
AT ^c	<i>ATM</i>	leukemia, lymphoma	response to dsDNA breaks
AT-like disorder ^c	<i>MRE11</i>	not yet determined	dsDNA repair by NHEJ
Familial breast, ovarian cancer	<i>BRCA1, BRCA2</i> ^d	breast and ovarian carcinomas	homology-directed repair of dsDNA breaks
Werner	<i>WRN</i>	several cancers	exonuclease and DNA helicase ^e , replication
Bloom	<i>BLM</i>	solid tumors	DNA helicase, replication
Fanconi anemia	(9 genes) ^f	AML, HNSCC	repair of DNA cross-links and ds breaks
Nijmegen break ^g	<i>NBS</i>	mostly lymphomas	processing of dsDNA breaks, NHEJ
Li–Fraumeni	<i>TP53</i>	multiple cancers	DNA damage alarm protein
Li–Fraumeni	<i>CHK2</i>	colon, breast	kinase signaling DNA damage

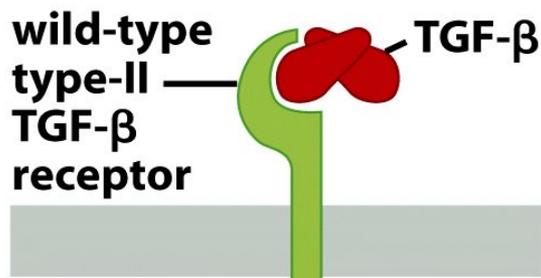
Table 12.1 *The Biology of Cancer* (© Garland Science 2007)

**I geni della DDR e riparazione del DNA
sono ONCOSOPPRESSORI**

HNPCC hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer

- Autosomica dominante
- 5-7% dei tumori al colon

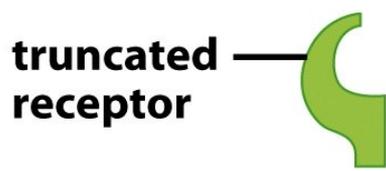
La MIN causa mutazione del gene per il recettore II del TGF- β



serine/
threonine
kinase
domain

wild type
Glu Lys Lys Lys Pro Gly
GAA AAA AAA **AAG** CCT GGT

deletion



mutant
GAA AAA AAA GCC TGG TGA
Glu Lys Lys Ala Trp *Stop*



Fenotipo: resistenza agli effetti citostatici del TGF- β nelle cellule progenitrici del colon

Microsatellite instability (**MIN**)

Si osserva anche in diversi tumori **sporadici** (colon, endometrio, stomaco)

E in tali casi è causata da silenziamento **epigenetico** (metilazione) del gene **MLH1 (MMR)**

XP Xeroderma Pigmentosum



- autosomico recessivo
- Causato da mutazioni in uno di **7** geni **XPA-XPG** (riparazione **NER** e **TCR**)
- sintomi: Neurodegenerazione, ritardo della crescita
- ipersensibilità epidermica alle radiazioni UV
- elevata incidenza di carcinomi della pelle indotti da esposizione agli UV (**basal squamous cell carcinomas and melanomas**)

The IRS Mess / Syria's YouTube War / The End of Alimony

TIME

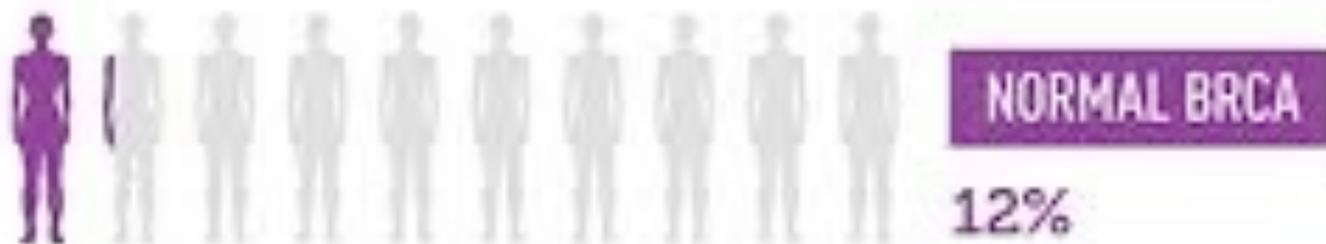
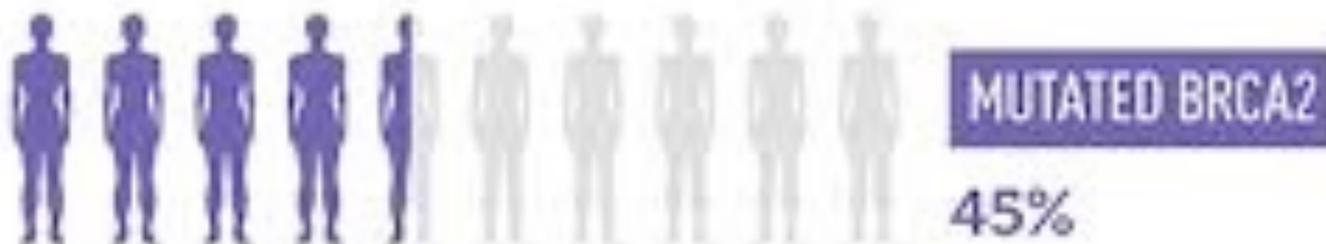
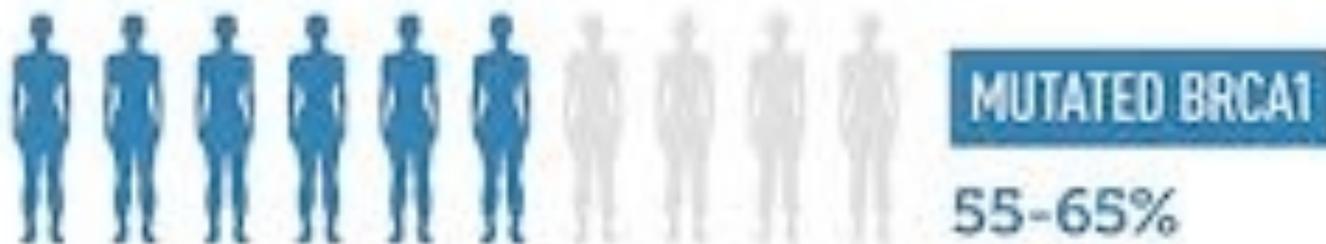


THE
ANGELINA
EFFECT

Angelina Jolie's double mastectomy puts genetic testing in the spotlight. What her choice reveals about calculating risk, cost and peace of mind

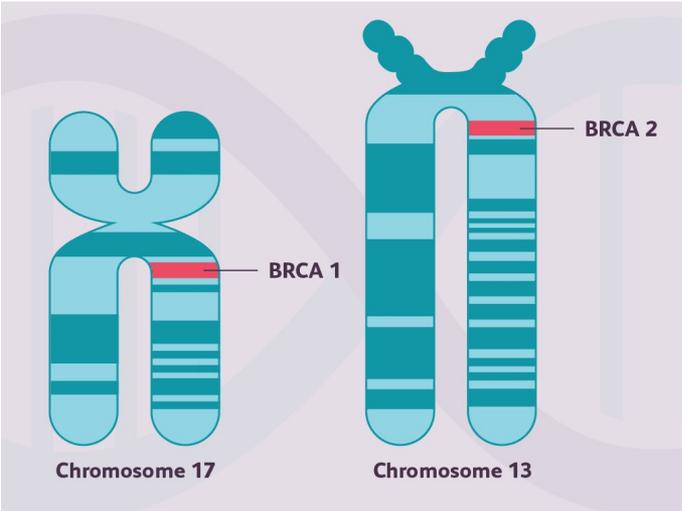
BY JEFFREY KLUGER & ALICE PARK

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

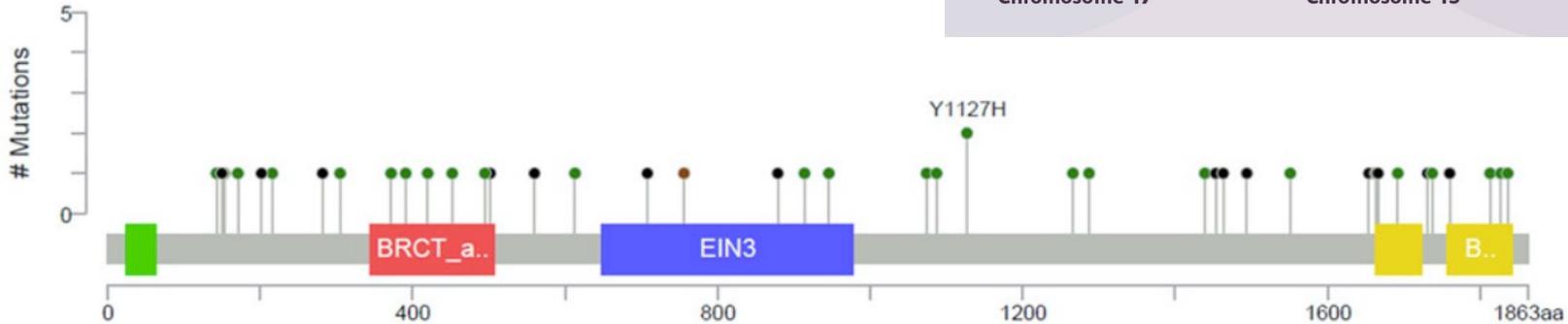


Età: 70

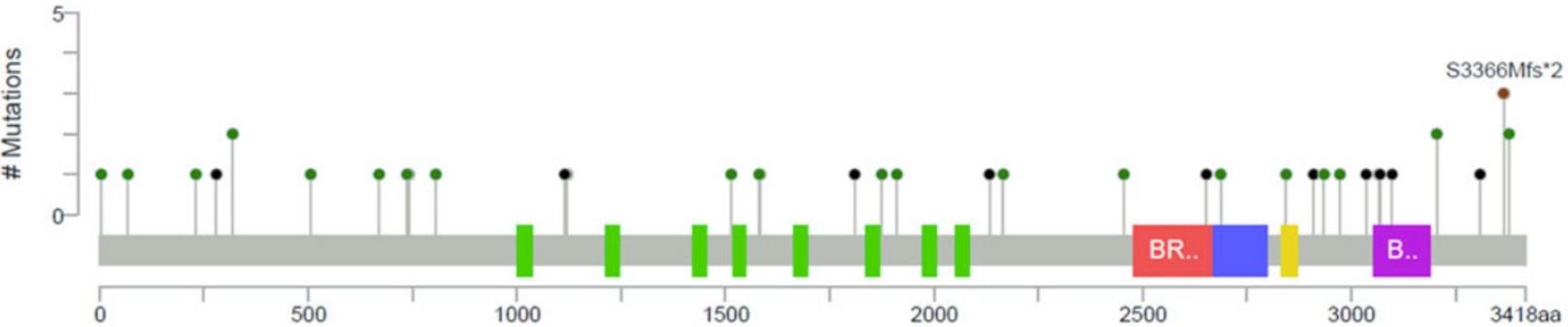
Mutazioni nei geni BRCA1 e 2



B BRCA1



BRCA2



- Missense mutations
- Truncation mutations
- In-frame mutations

BRCA1/2 sono oncosoppressori essenziali per la riparazione HR

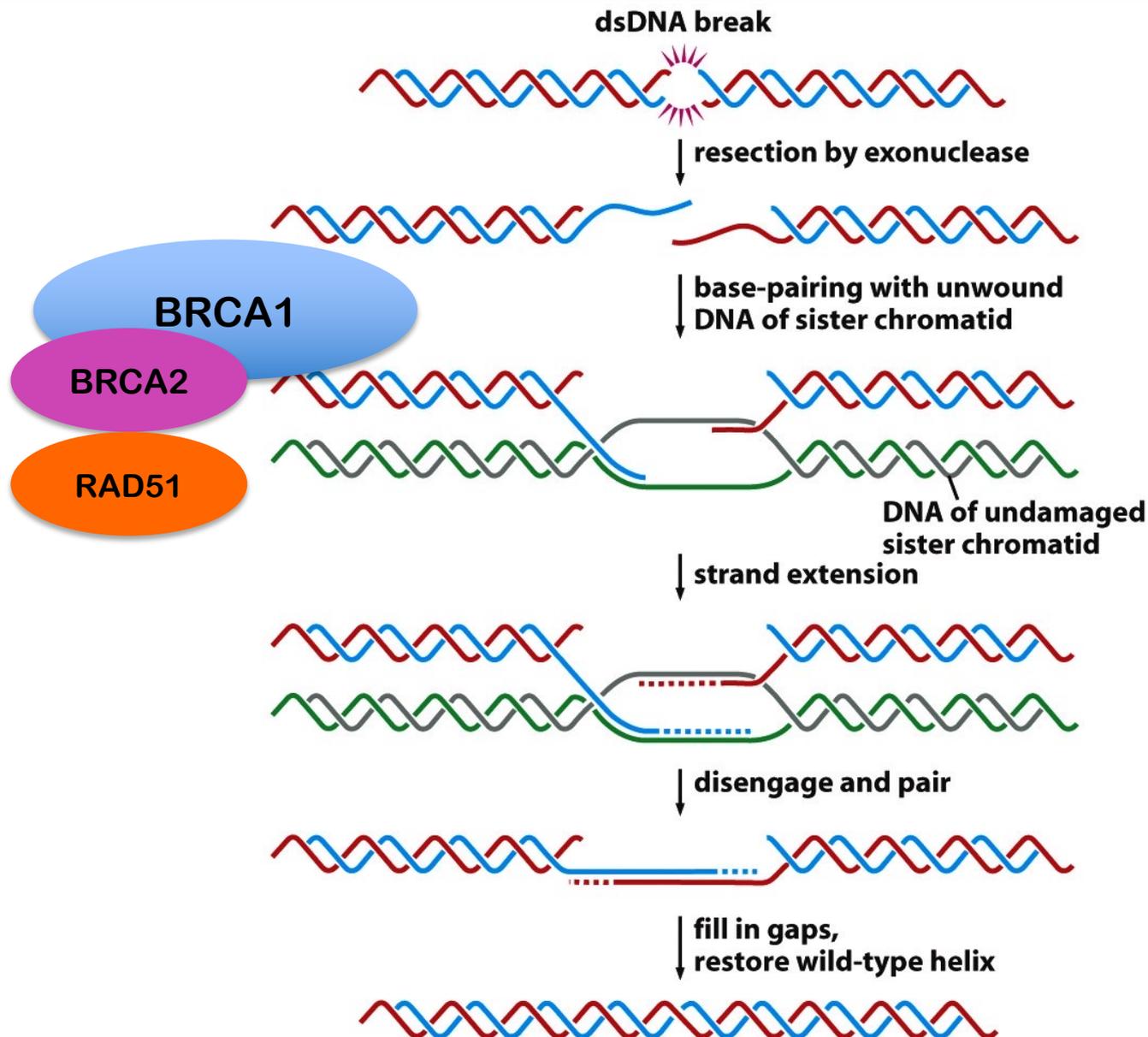
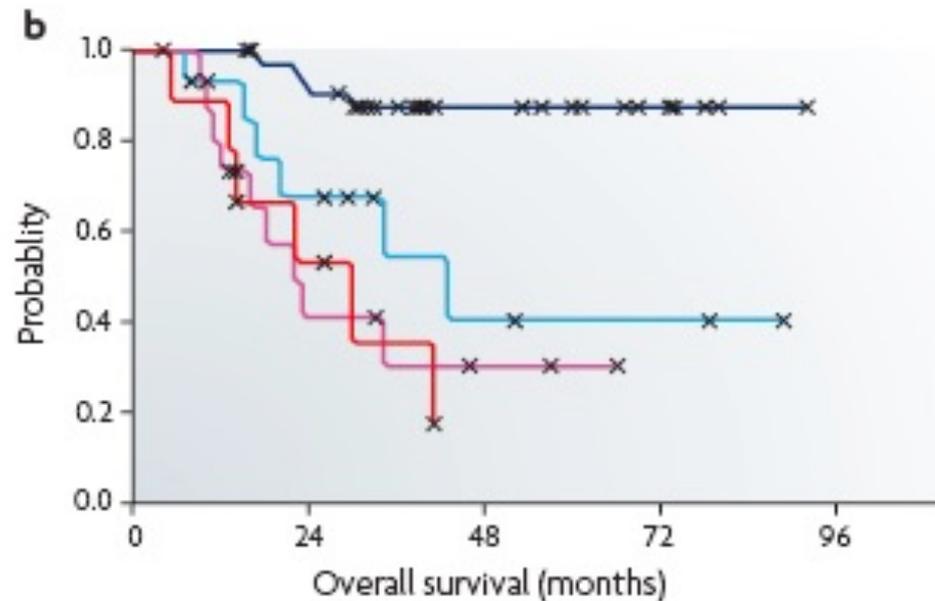
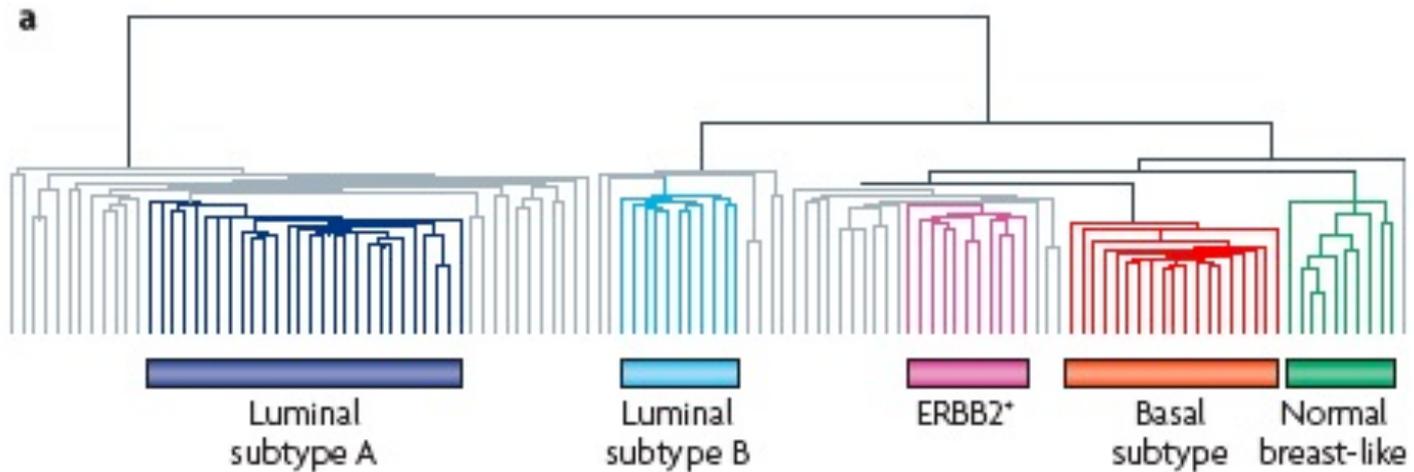


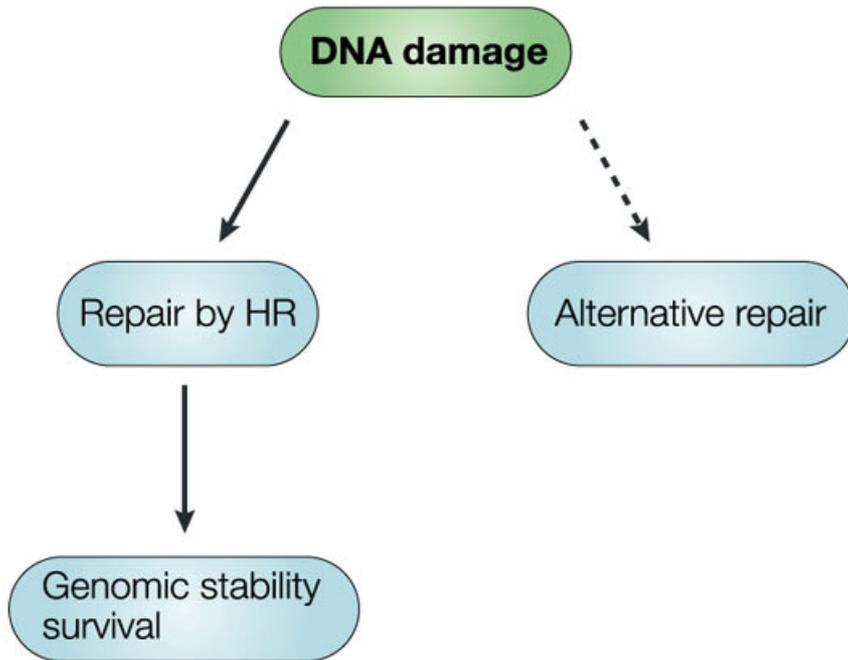
Figure 12.32 *The Biology of Cancer* (© Garland Science 2007)

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

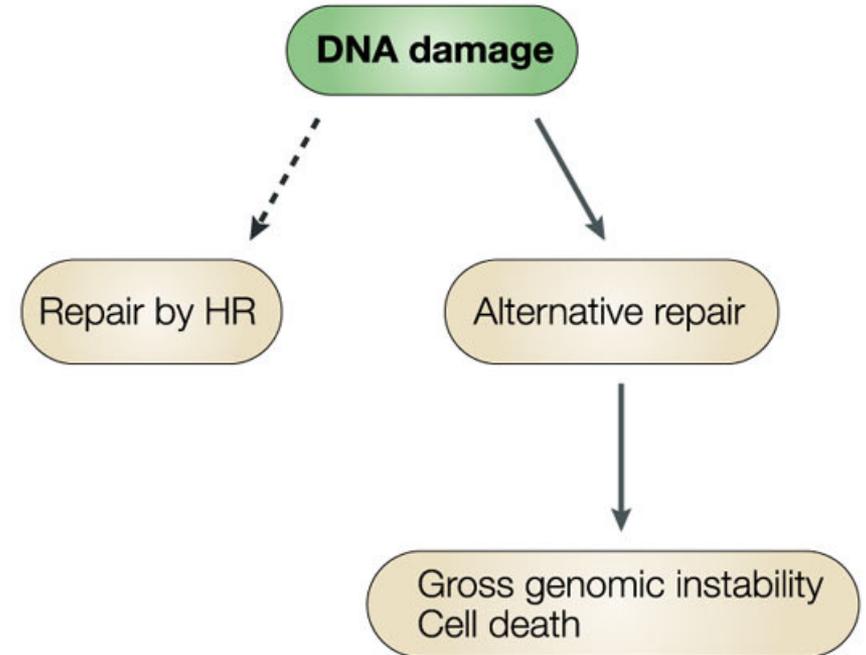


Implicazioni terapeutiche: Stress overload & synthetic lethality

a Normal cells



b BRCA/FA-deficient cells



Nature Reviews | [Cancer](#)

BRCA1/2 sono essenziali per HR

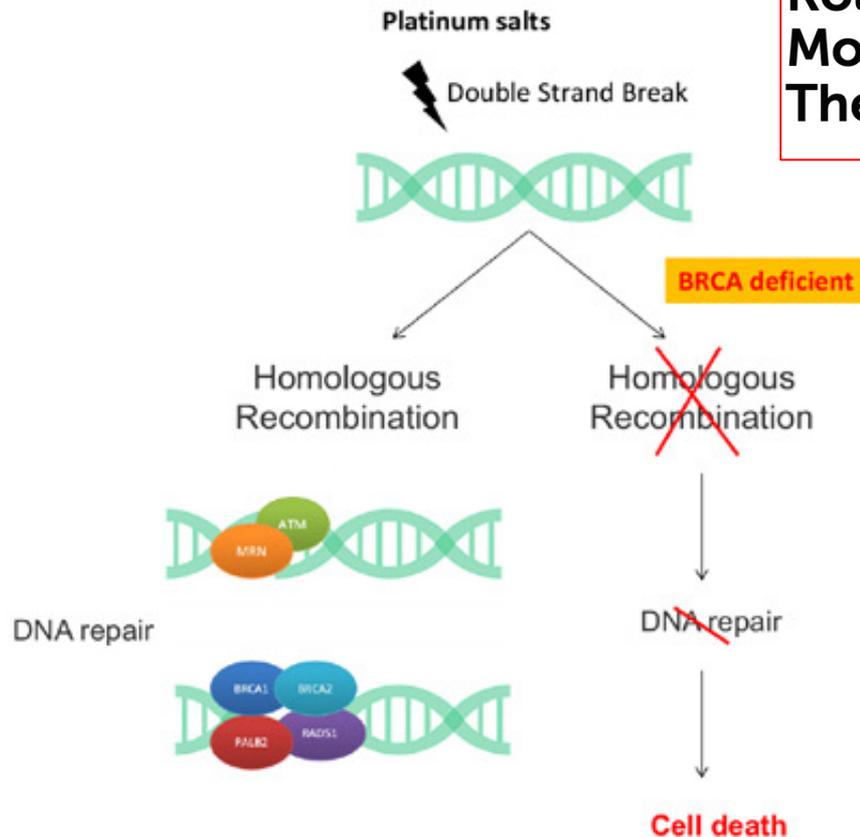
Implicazioni terapeutiche (I): Cisplatino per la terapia di tumori BRCAmut

Front. Oncol., 05 February 2018 |

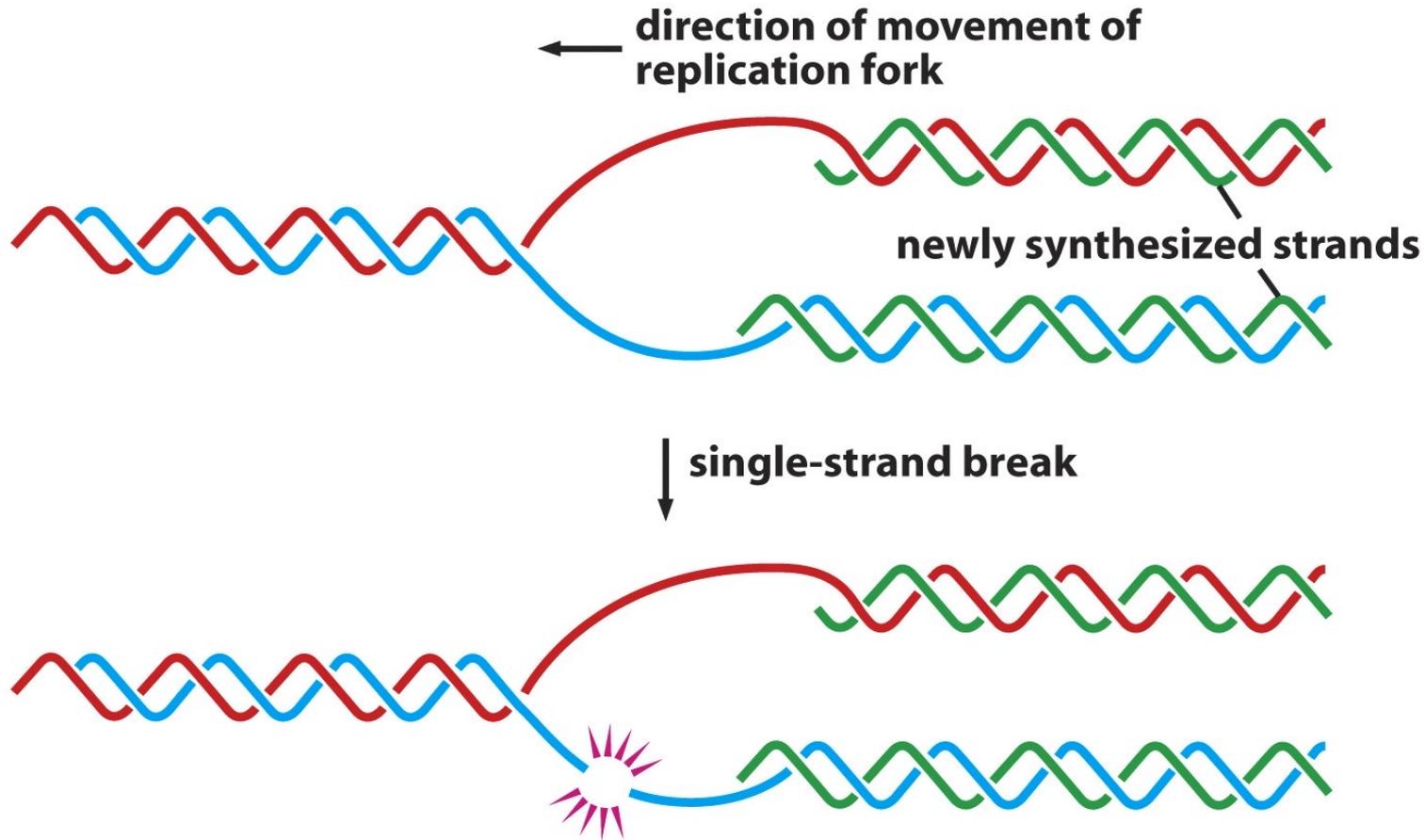
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2018.00016>



Role of BRCA Mutations in the Modulation of Response to Platinum Therapy



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

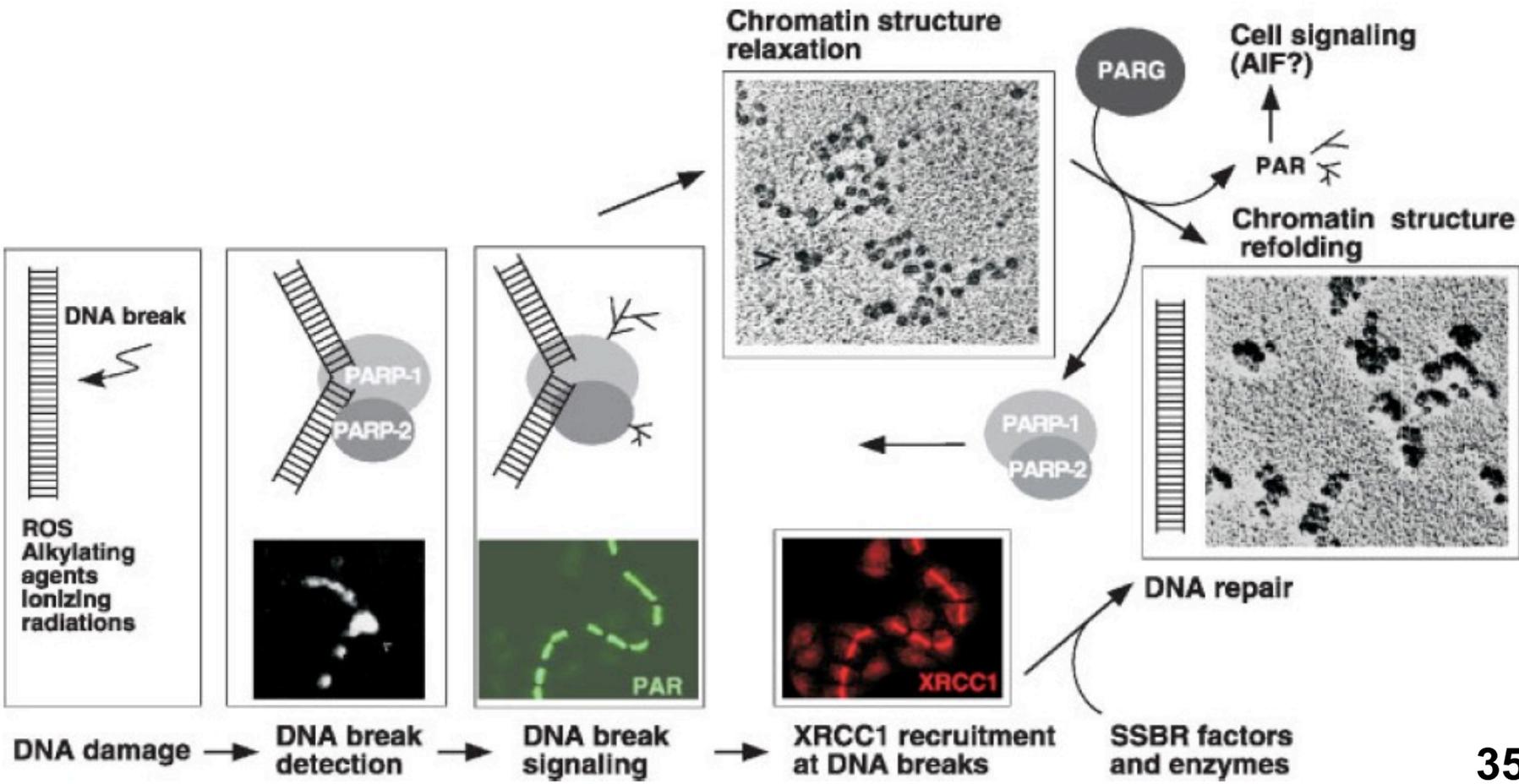


L'enzima PARP è essenziale per BER & riparazione dei SSBs

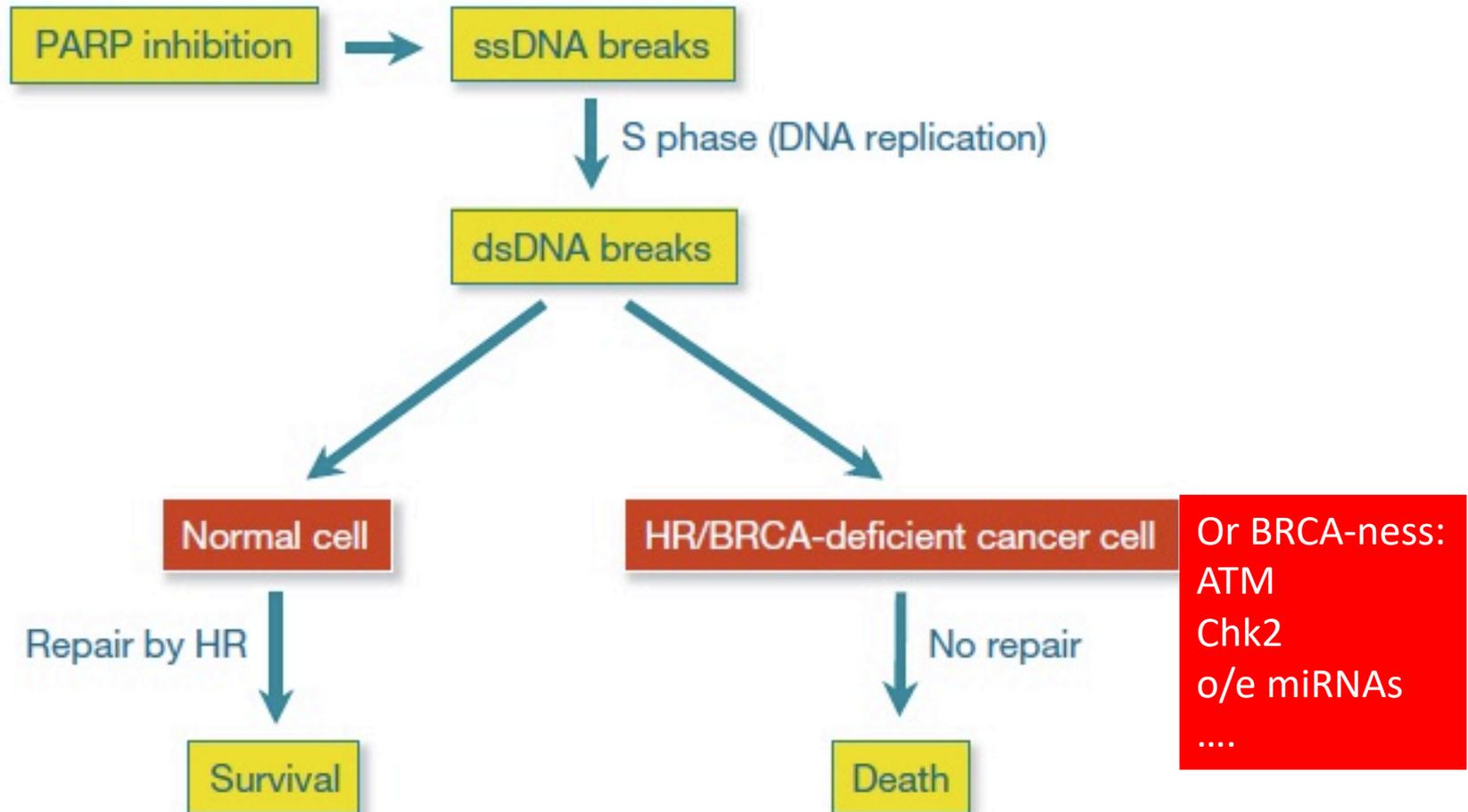
PARP1 and PARP2 sono sensori di DNA strand breaks

poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) catalizza

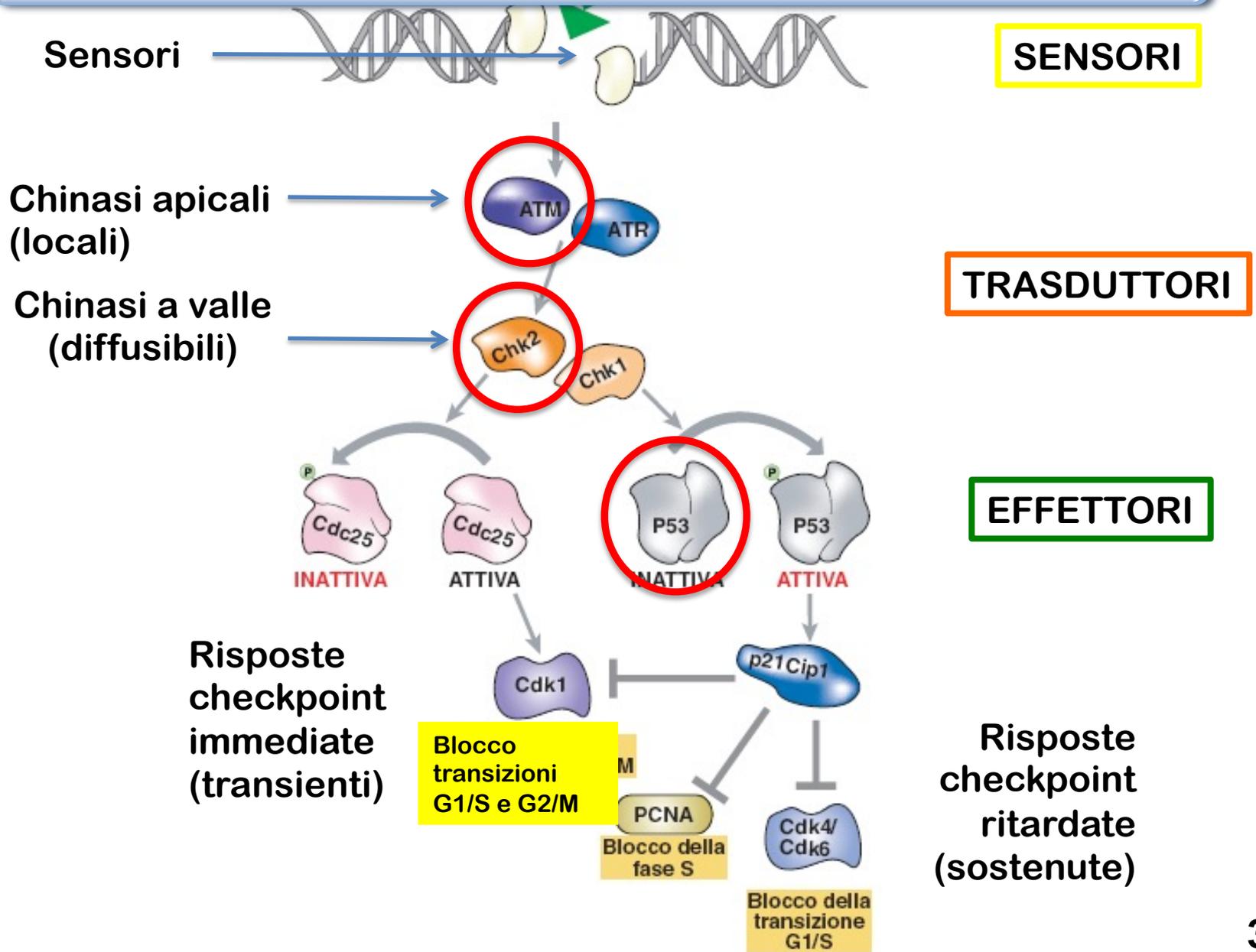
la poly-ADP-ribosilazione su PARP e istone H1 utilizzando NAD⁺



Implicazioni terapeutiche (II): PARP inhibitors per la terapia di tumori BRCA-mut



Mutazioni in geni della DDR nei tumori



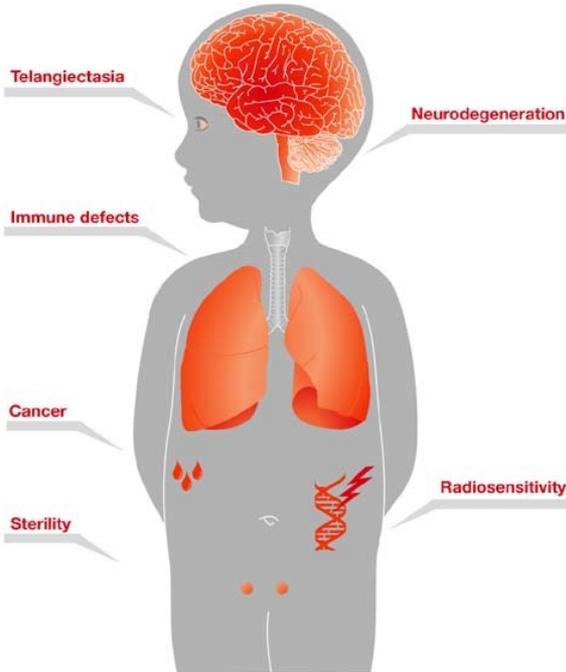
Ataxia Telangiectasia

Rara sindrome familiare autosomica recessiva

Sintomi:

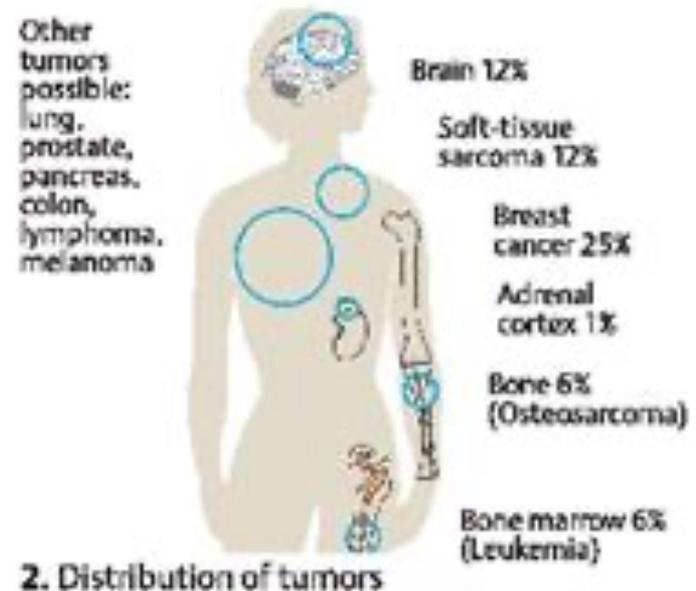
- Atassia cerebellare
- Teleangectasie oculo-cutanee
- immunodeficienza
- Manifestazioni di invecchiamento precoce
- Predisposizione allo sviluppo di tumori a carico di diversi tessuti
(lymphoma/leukemia, breast...)
- Ipersensibilità a trattamenti che causano danni al DNA

**Causata da mutazione della chinasi apicale ATM
= difetti della DDR**



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



I geni della DDR sono oncosoppressori

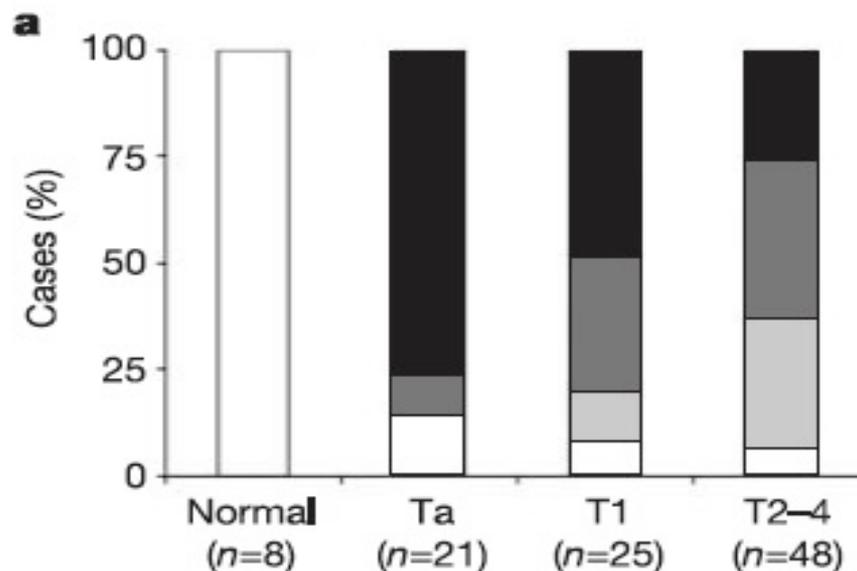
Nature 2005

articles

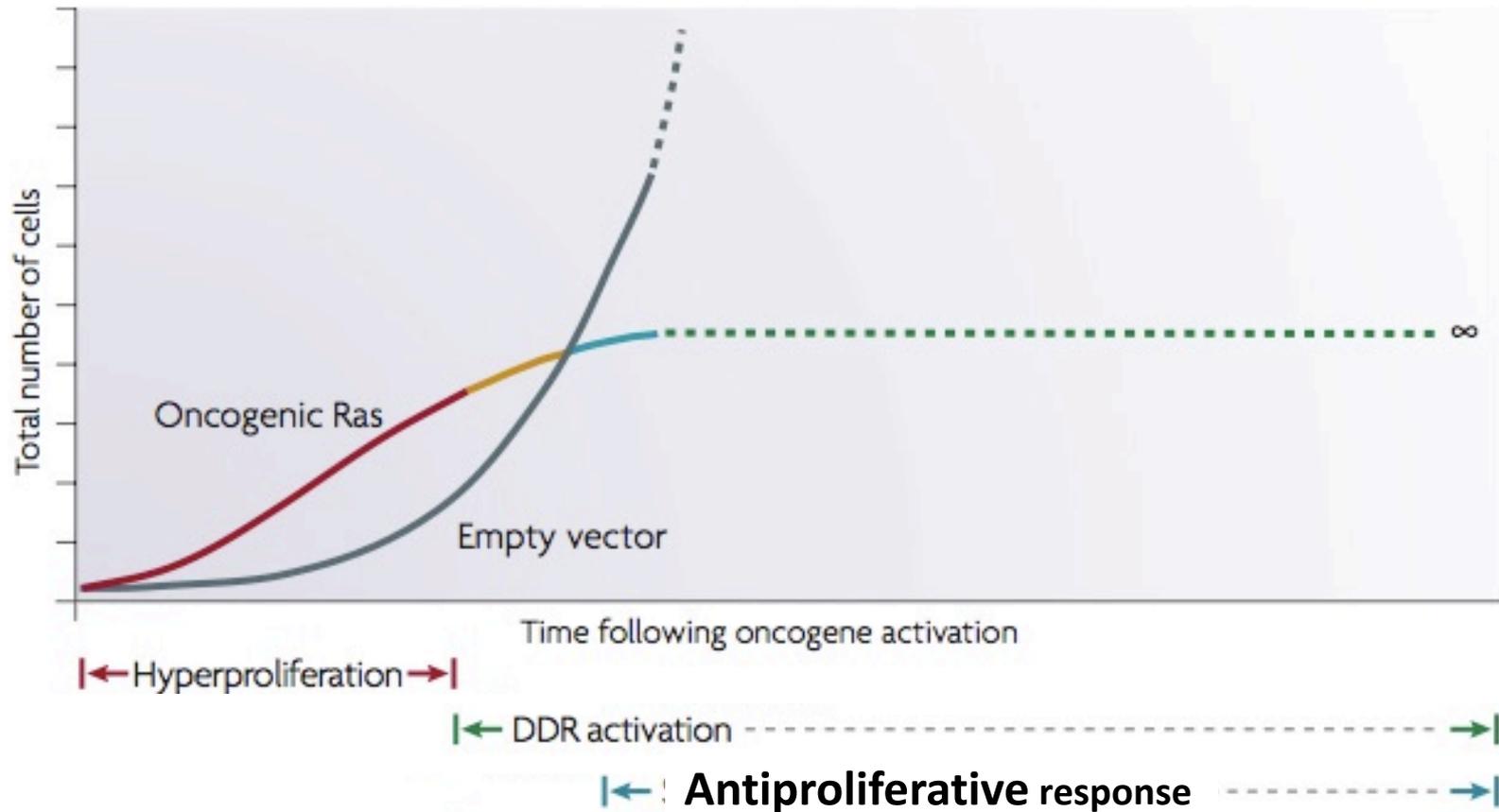
DNA damage response as a candidate anti-cancer barrier in early human tumorigenesis

Jirina Bartkova¹, Zuzana Hořejší^{1,5}, Karen Koed², Alwin Krämer¹, Frederic Tort¹, Karsten Zieger², Per Guldborg¹, Maxwell Sehested³, Jahn M. Nesland⁴, Claudia Lukas¹, Torben Ørntoft², Jiri Lukas¹ & Jiri Bartek¹

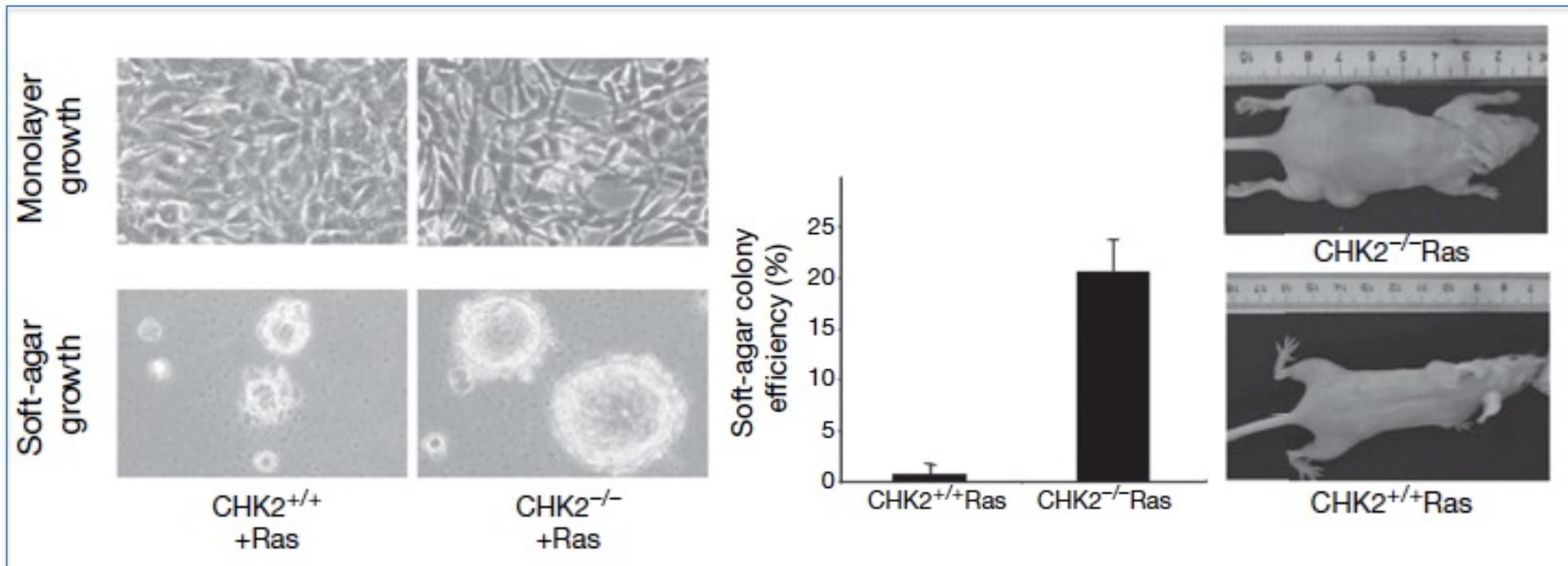
Activation of Chk2 in bladder tumors



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

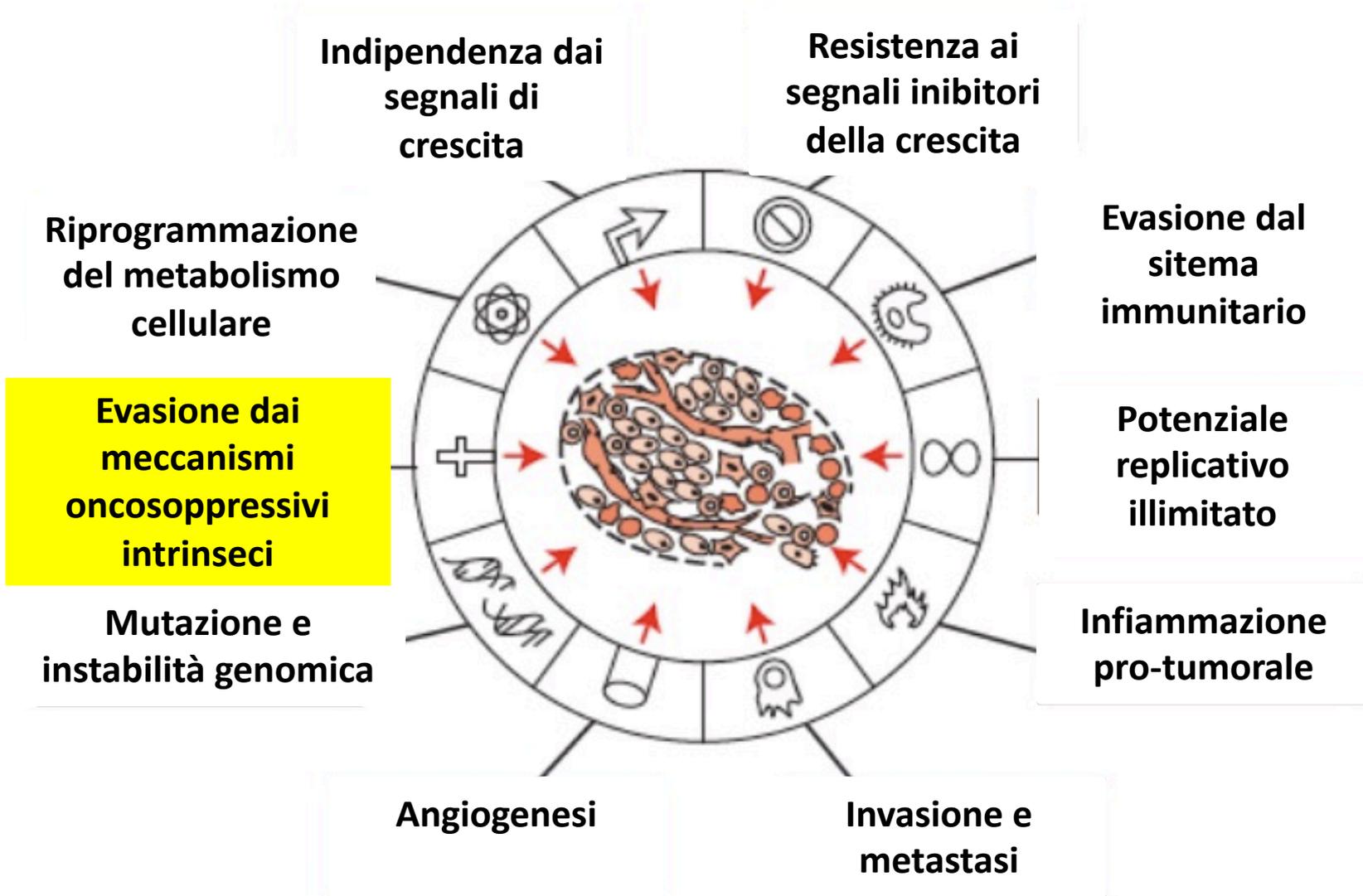


L'inibizione della DDR facilita la trasformazione indotta da oncogeni



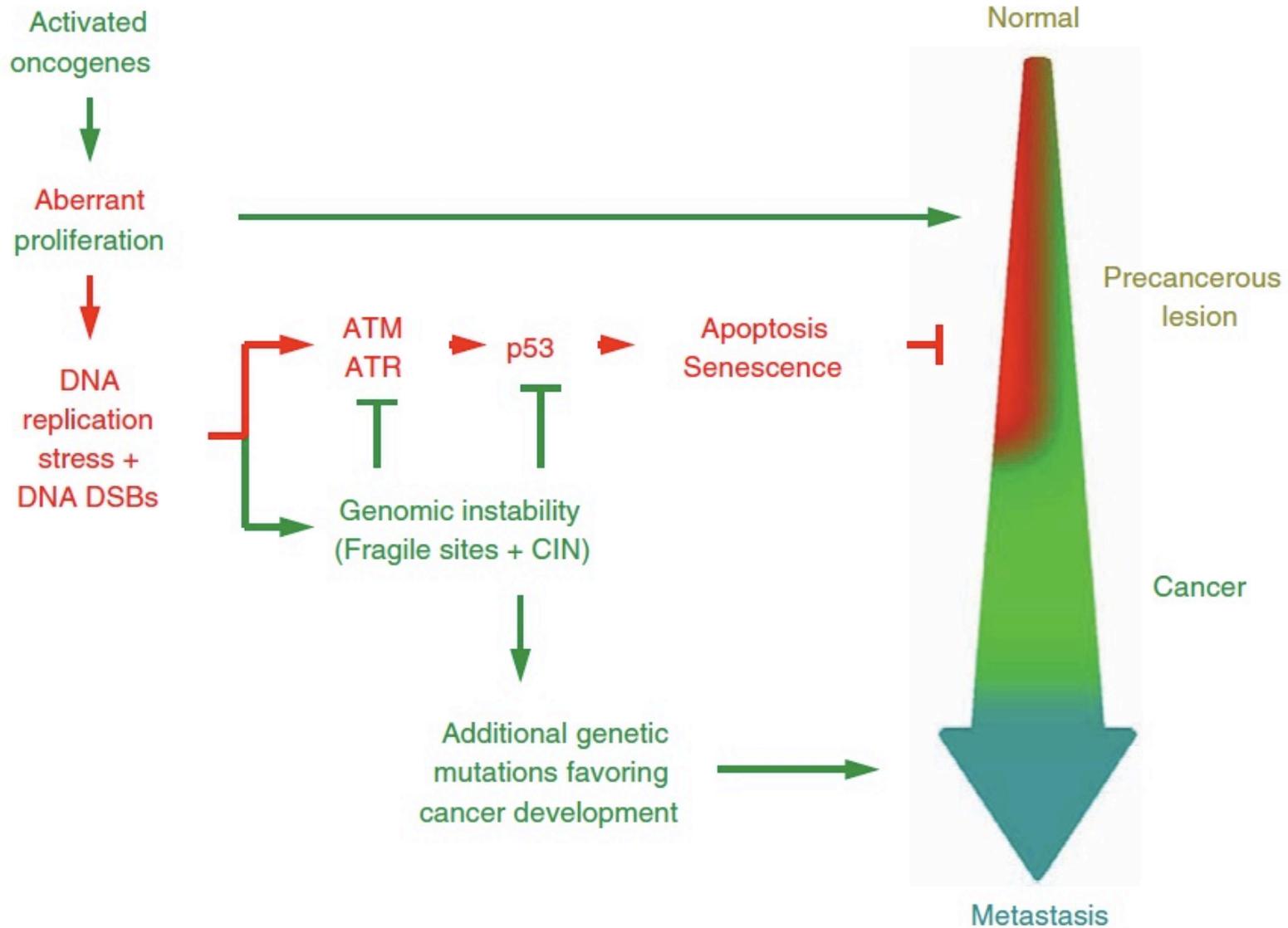
Di Micco et al., Nature 2006

Evasione dai meccanismi oncosoppressivi intrinseci

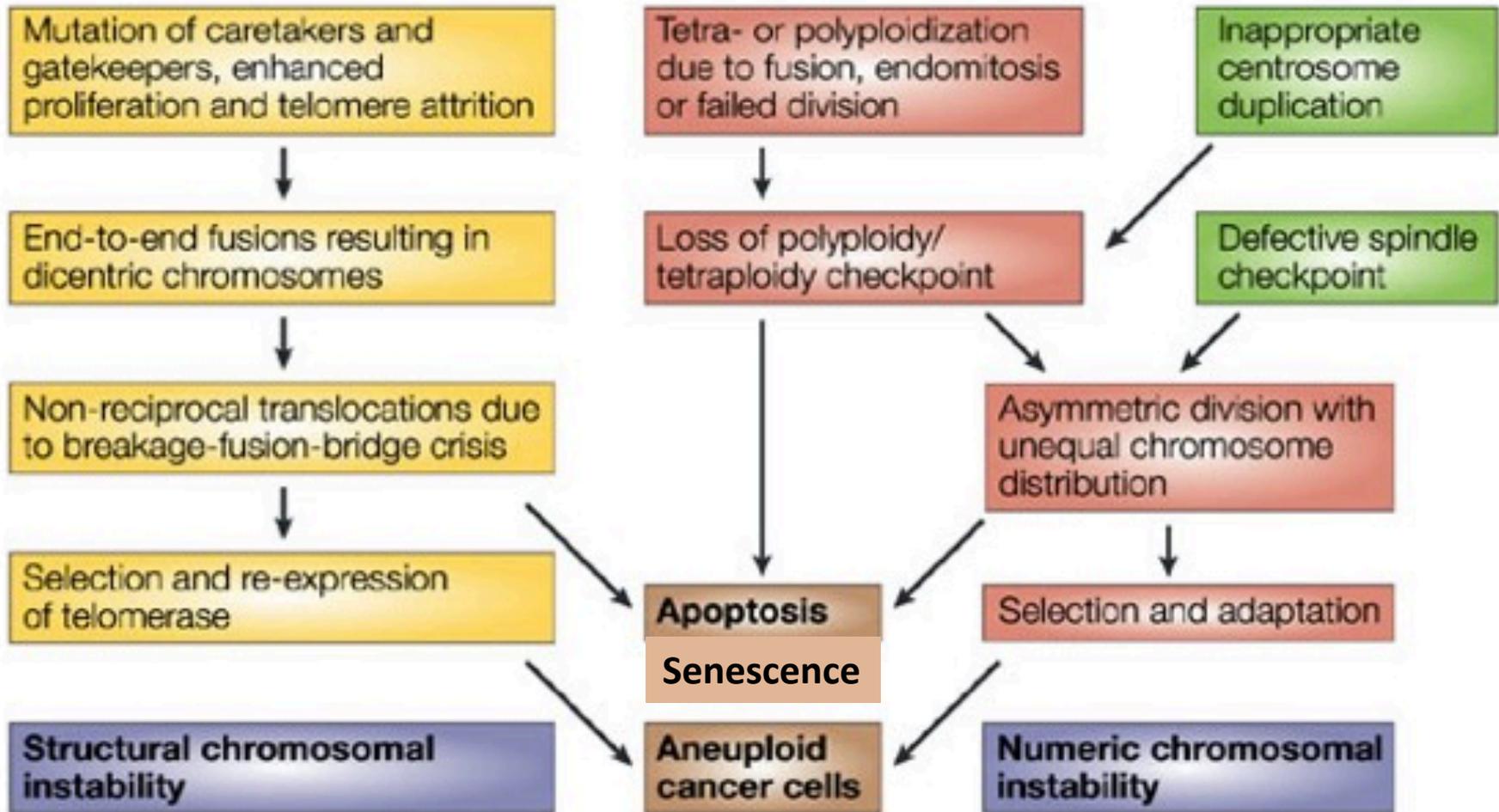


Le cellule normali sono eliminate dal pool replicativo in seguito a danni estesi al DNA
Le cellule tumorali devono evadere la senescenza e la morte cellulare

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

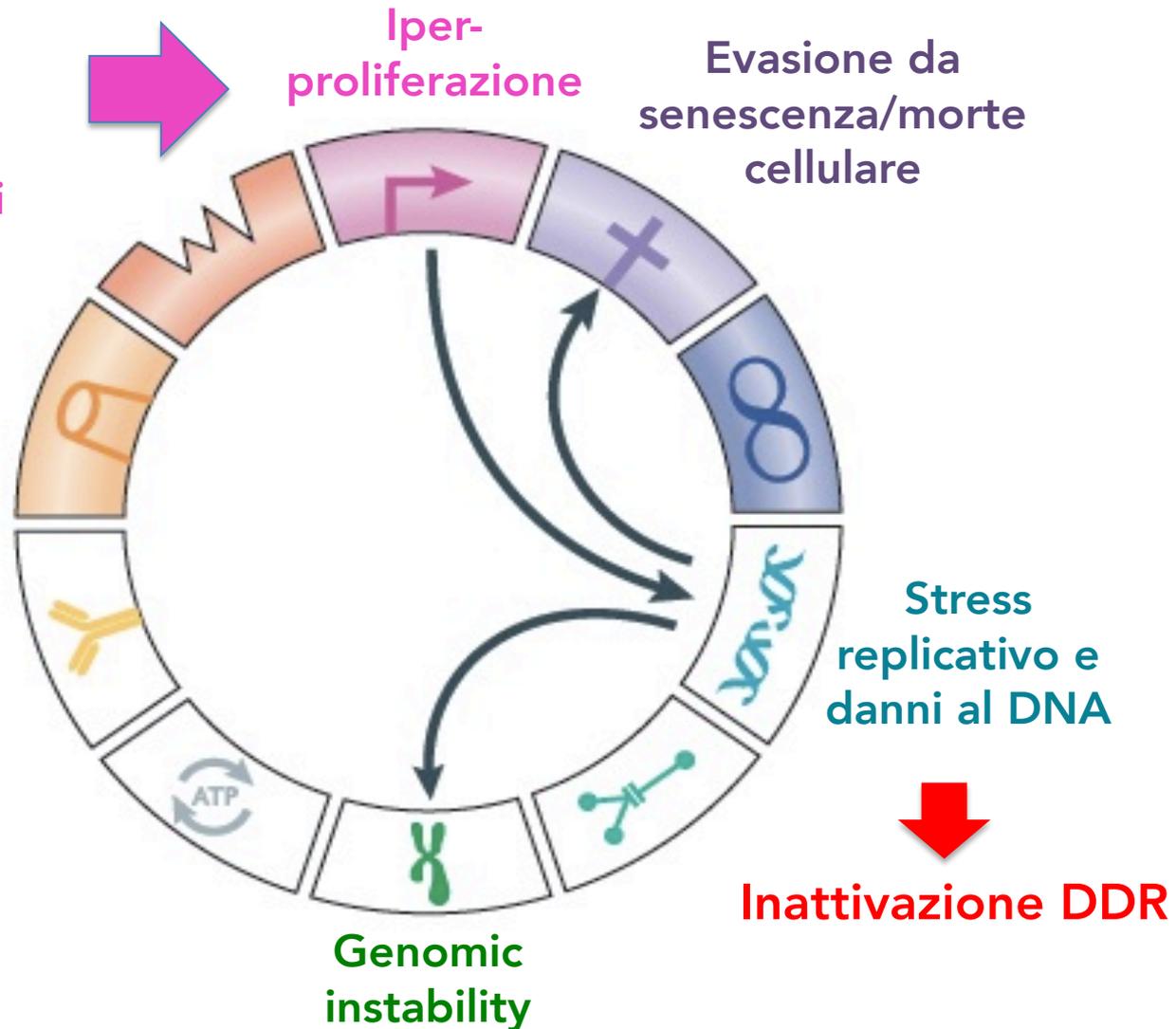


RIASSUNTO: acquisizione dell' INSTABILITA' GENOMICA



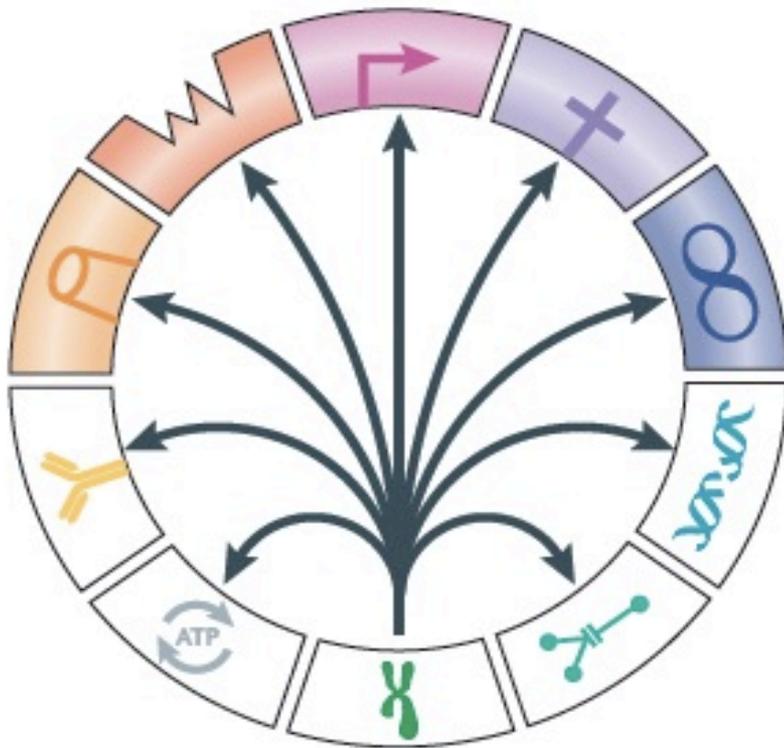
Modello di tumorigenesi causata da danni al DNA indotti da oncogeni

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



Comparsa della instabilità genomica nei tumori

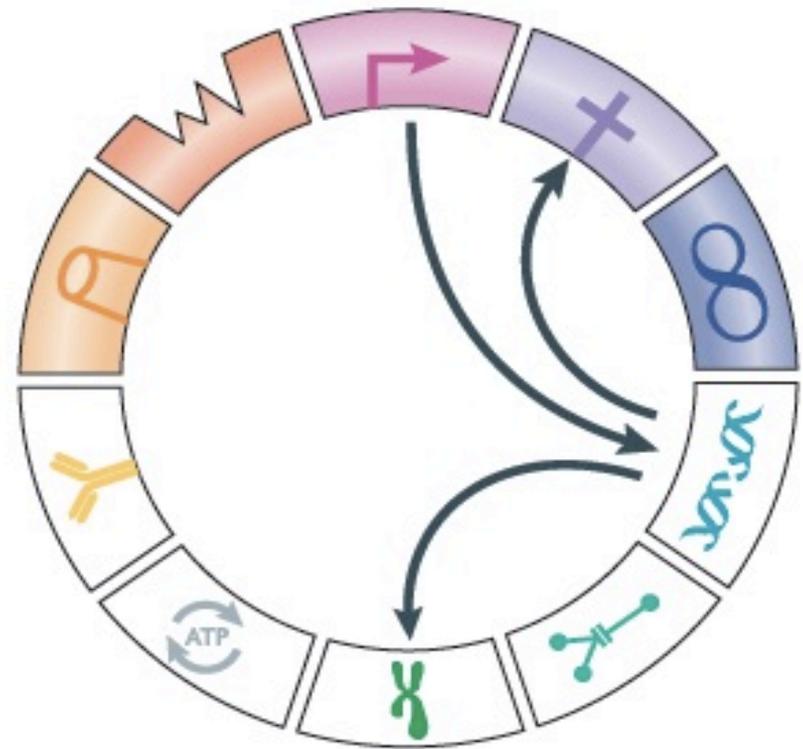
H Tumori ereditari



**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 47**

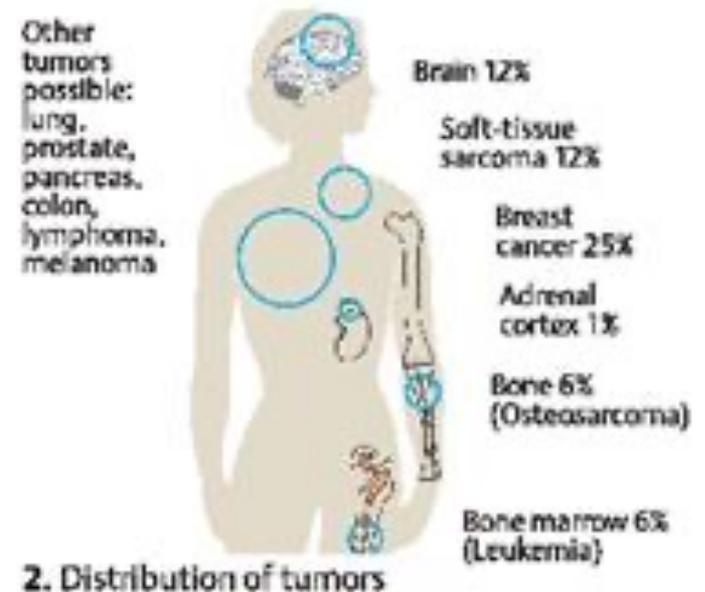
**Uno step fondamentale nello sviluppo tumorale è
l'inattivazione della DDR**

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

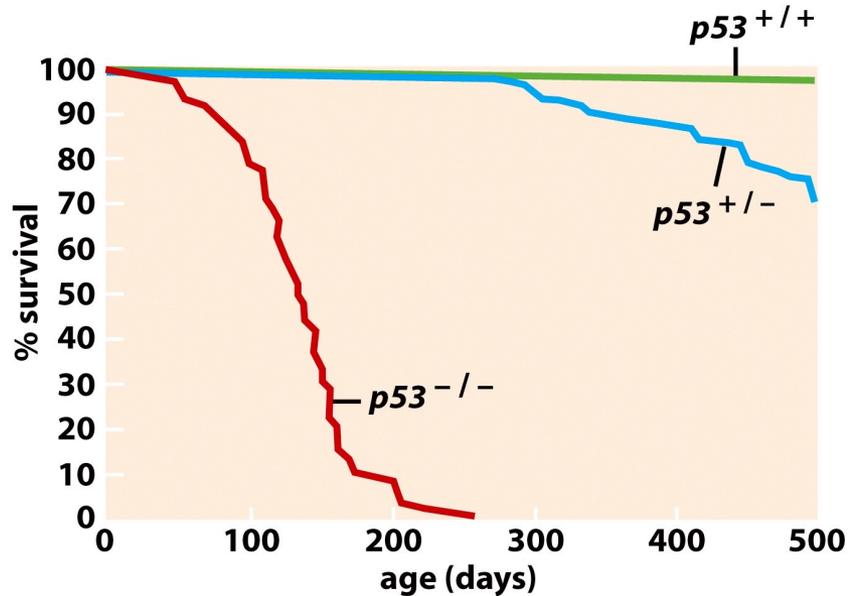
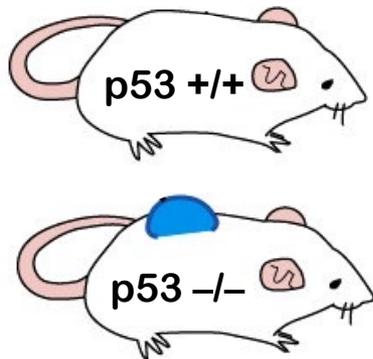
p53 è un oncosoppressore: mutazioni familiari aumentano il rischio di cancro

Li-Fraumeni Syndrome

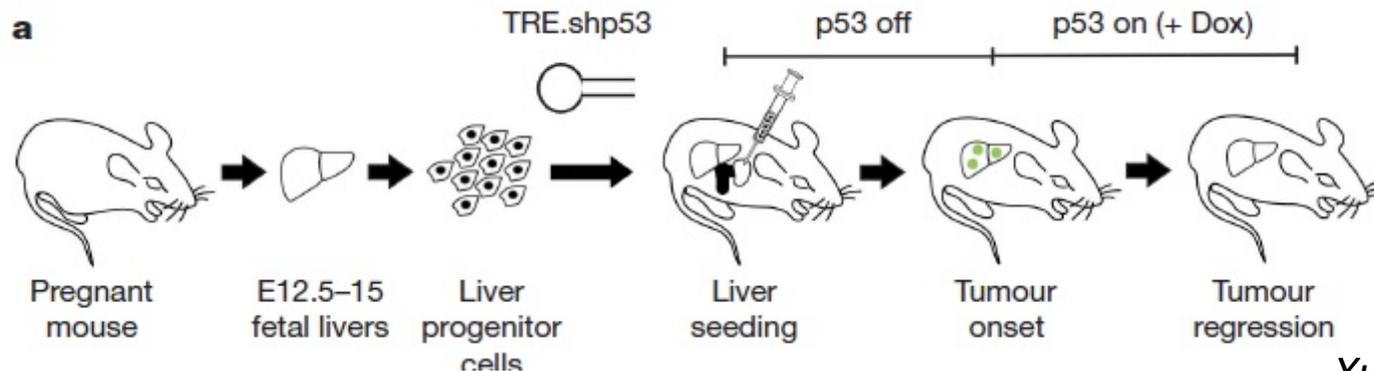
- Prevalence: Up to 1 in 20,000
- Inheritance: Autosomal dominant
- Gene: *TP53*
- Lifetime risk of cancer:
 - 50% by age 30-35y
 - 90% by 60y
 - Female lifetime risk is 90%
 - Male lifetime risk is 70%
 - 57% risk of a second primary



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



Donehower et al 1995



Xue... Lowe, 2007 **50**

p53 aka the guardian of the genome

