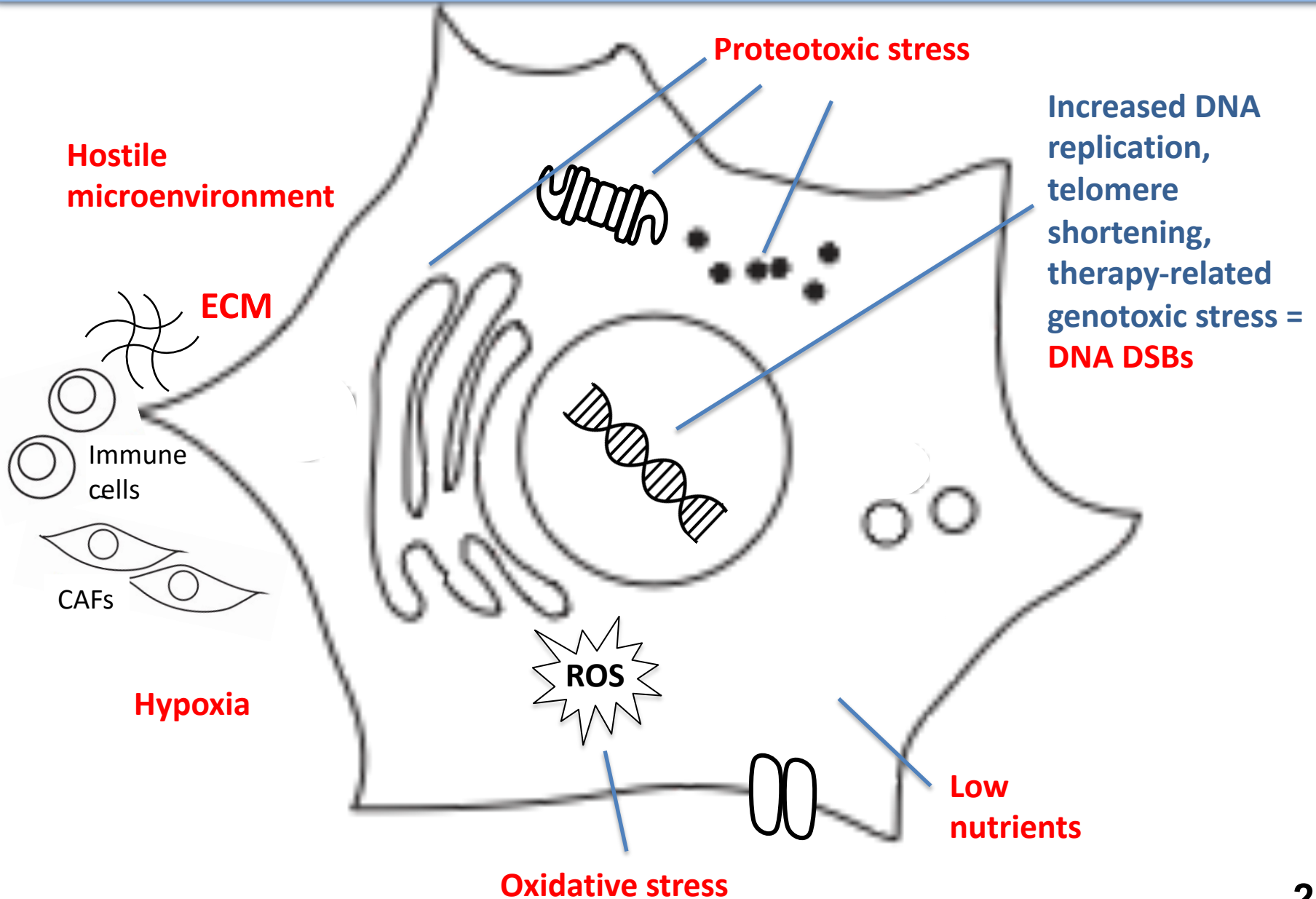


**HALLMARK #4:
EVASIONE DAI MECCANISMI ONCOSOPPRESSIVI
INTRINSECI**

RESISTENZA ALLA MORTE CELLULARE

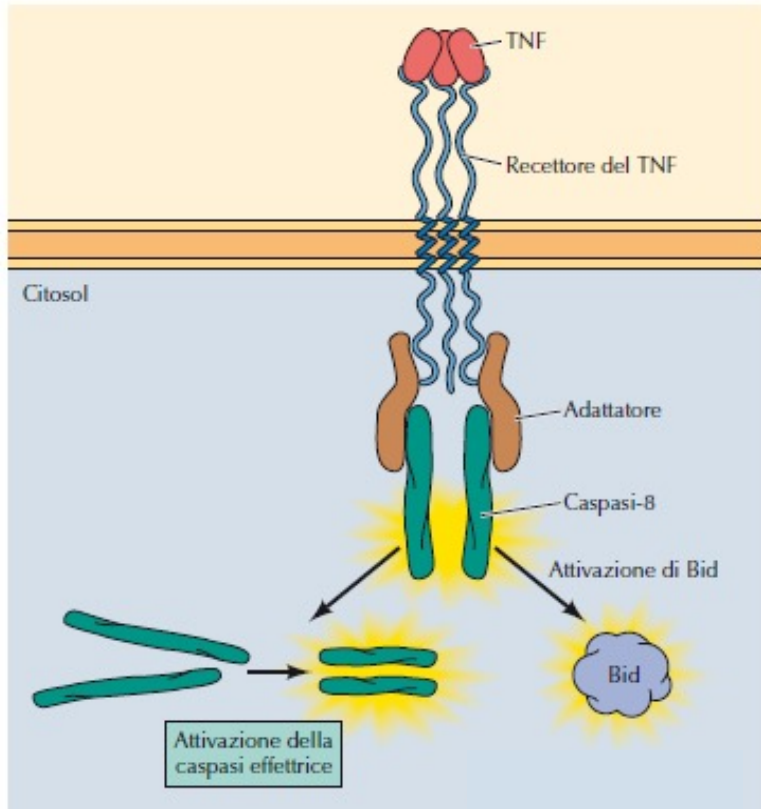
Le cellule tumorali sono sottoposte a molteplici stress



Le strategie terapeutiche mirate all'induzione di morte cellulare devono essere mirate ai meccanismi di morte che sono attivi nelle cellule tumorali

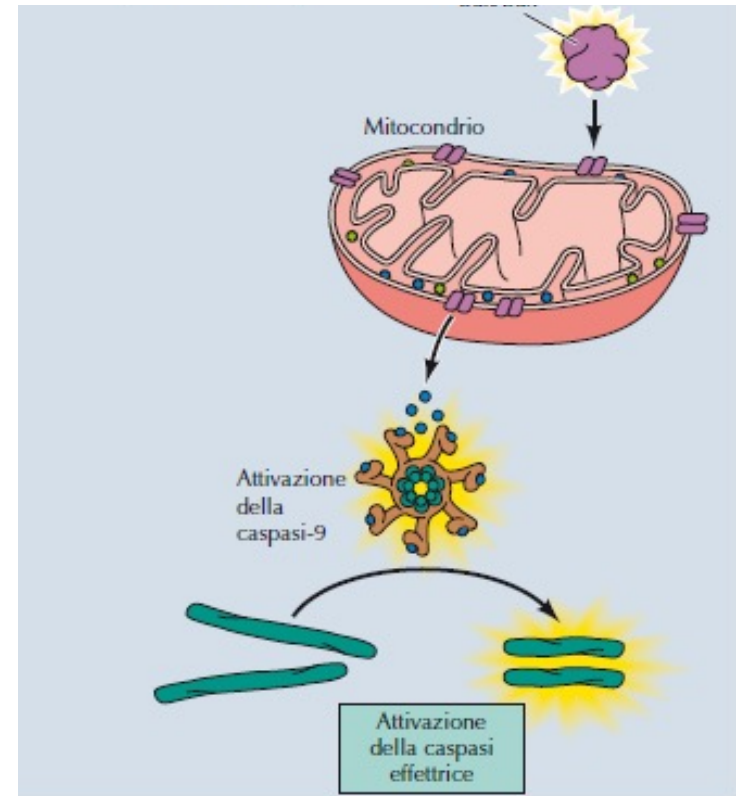
Apoptosi: via estrinseca e via intrinseca

Segnale di morte extracellulare



Es. TRAIL

Segnale di morte intrinseco

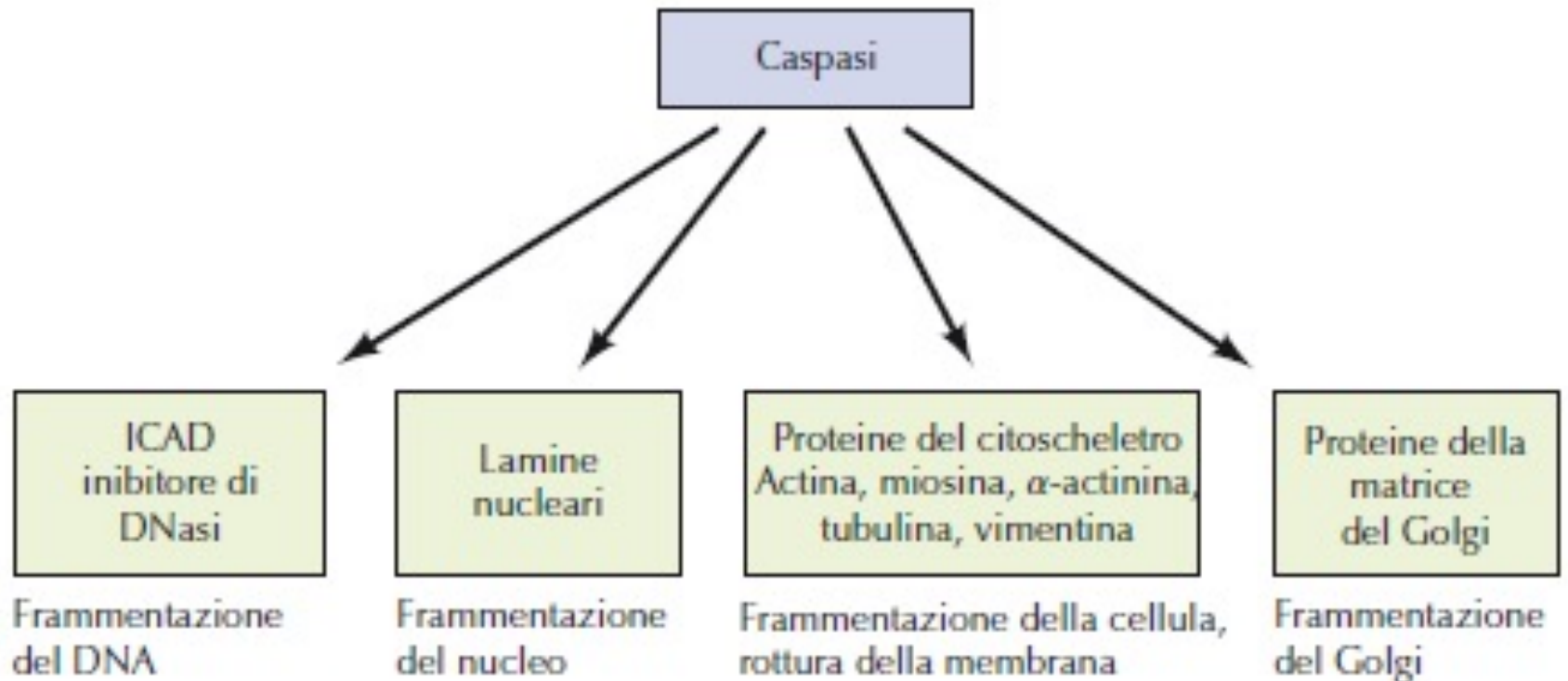


Es.

Danno al DNA non riparabile
ER stress cronico,
Ipossia
Stress metabolico

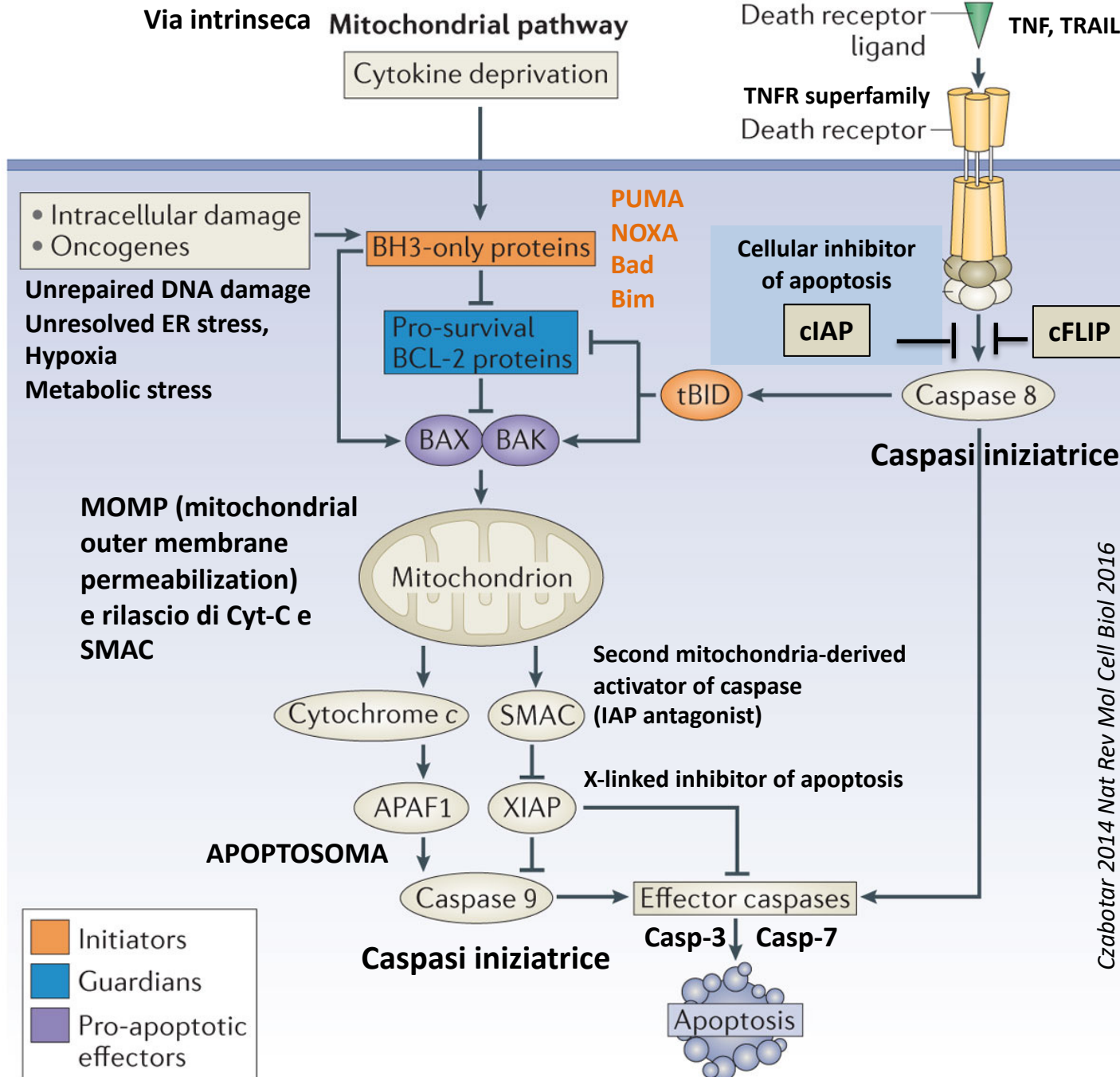
Effettori dell'apoptosi: le CASPASI

Cistein-proteasi che tagliano a monte di un residuo di Asp



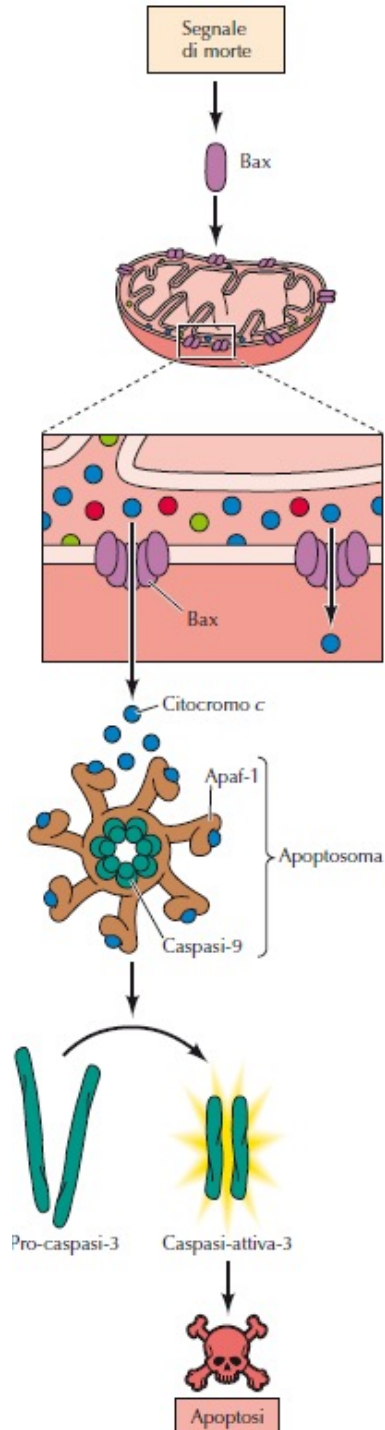
Regolatori dell'apoptosi

- **Membri della famiglia di Bcl-2 (B-cell lymphoma 2)**
- **Inibitori dell' apoptosi (IAPs)**
- **Antagonisti di IAP (SMAC/DIABLO)**

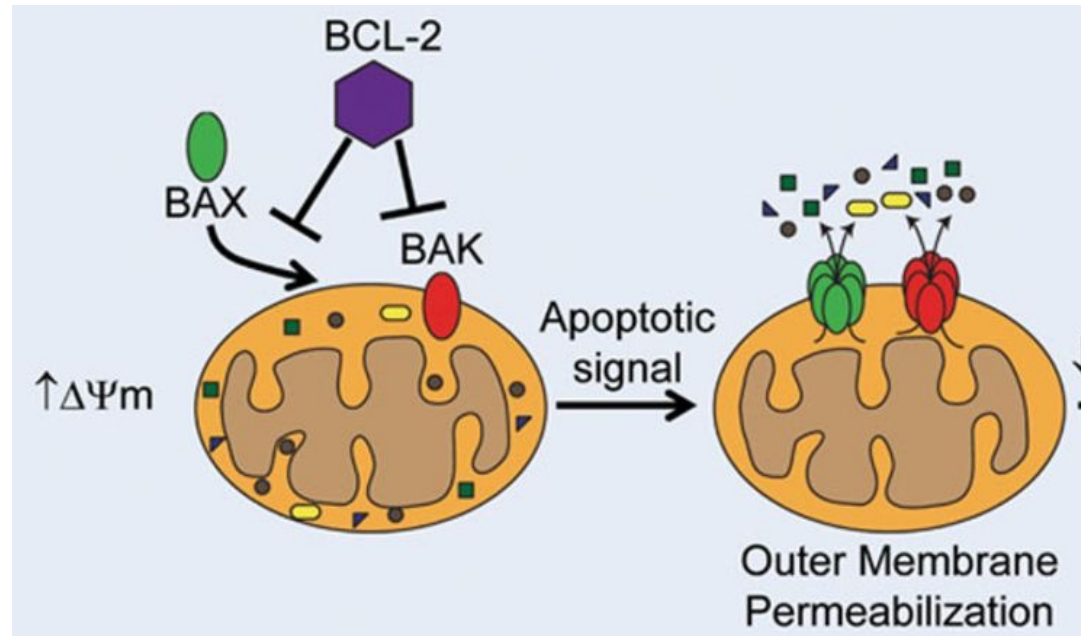


Regolatori dell'apoptosi

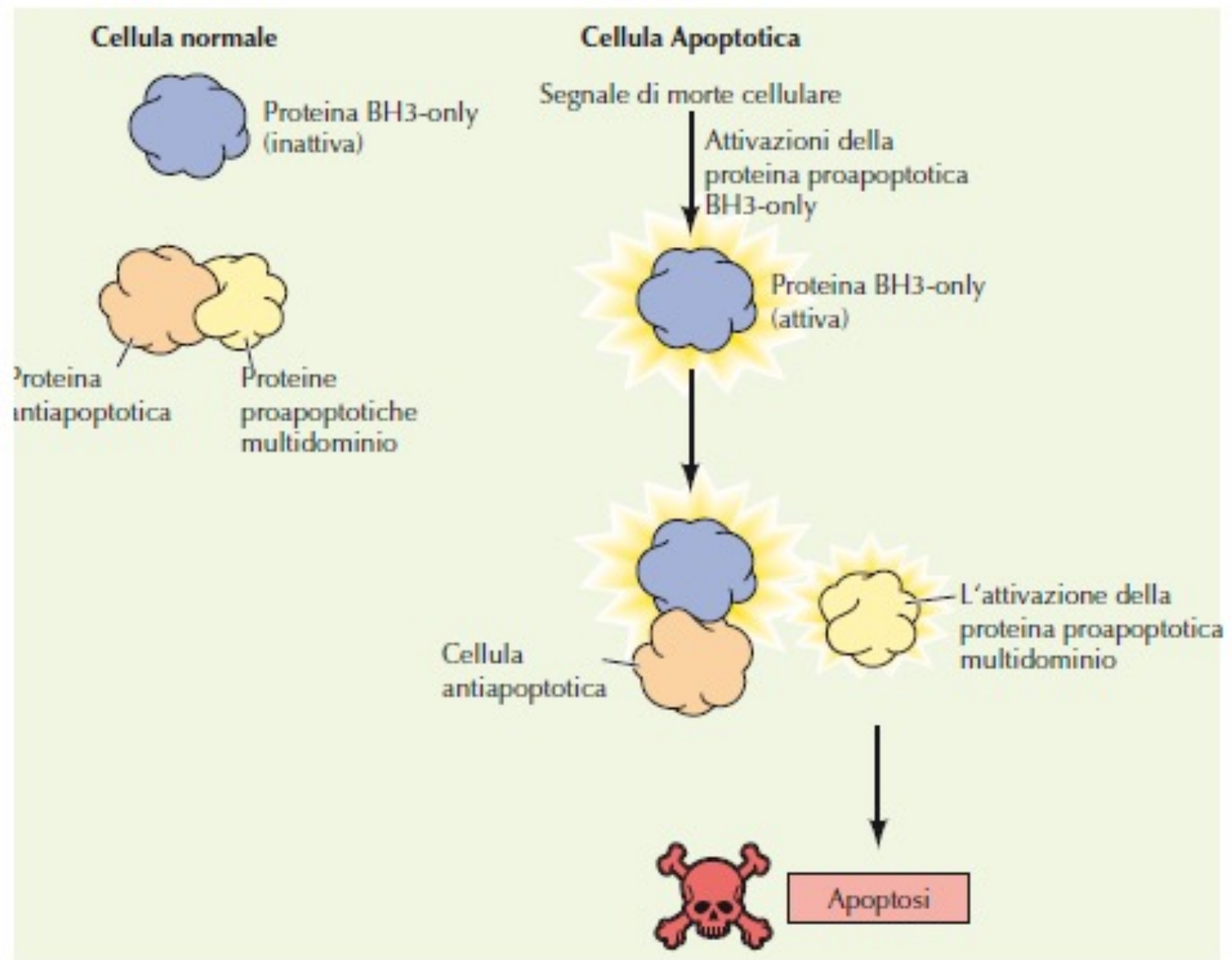
- **Membri della famiglia di Bcl-2 (B-cell lymphoma 2)**
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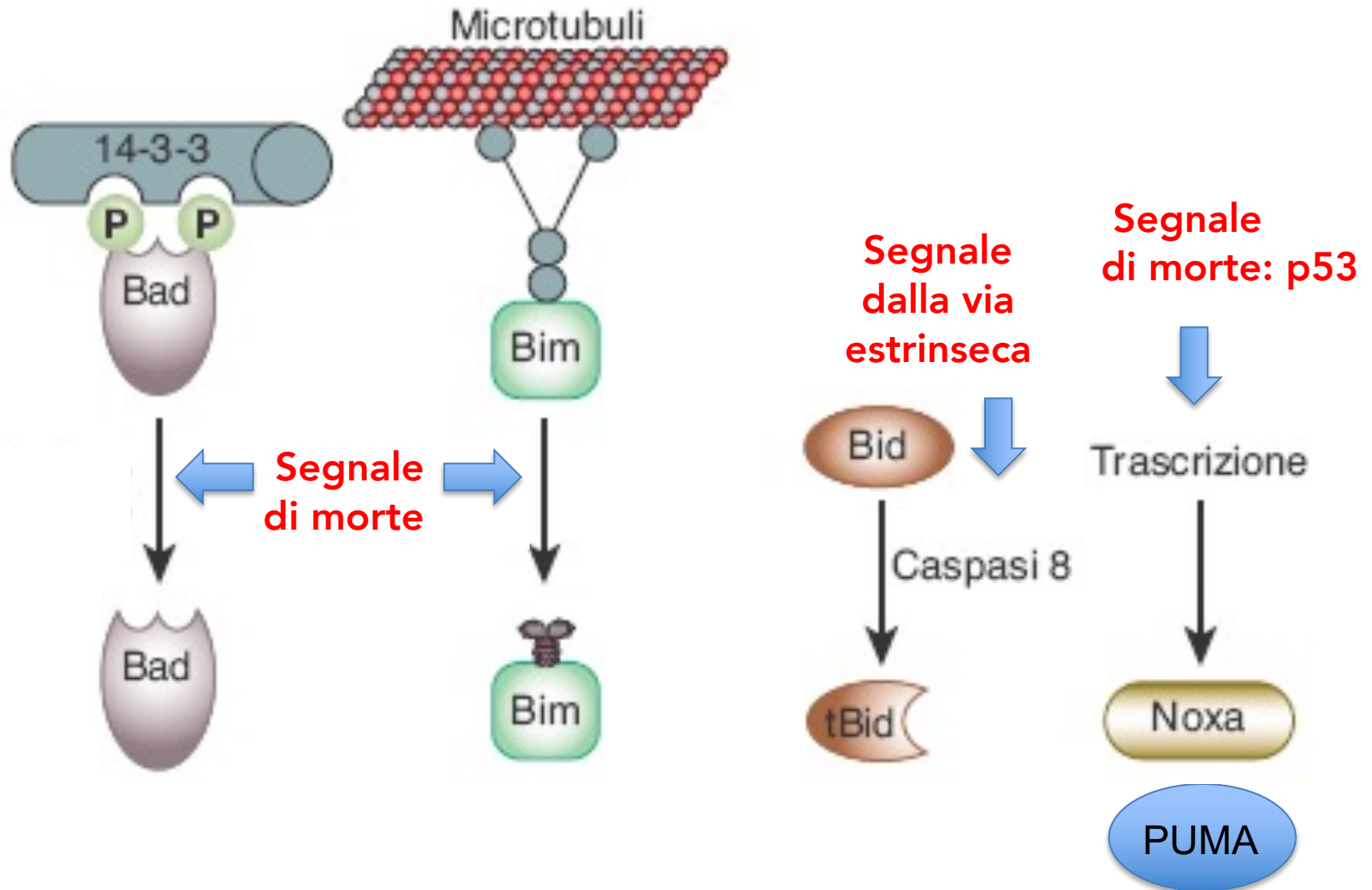
Le proteine proapoptotiche multidominio: EFFETTORI della permeabilizzazione mitocondriale (MOMP)



Interazioni regolatorie tra i membri della famiglia di Bcl-2



L'attivazione della via intrinseca è mediata dalle piccole proteine BH3-only

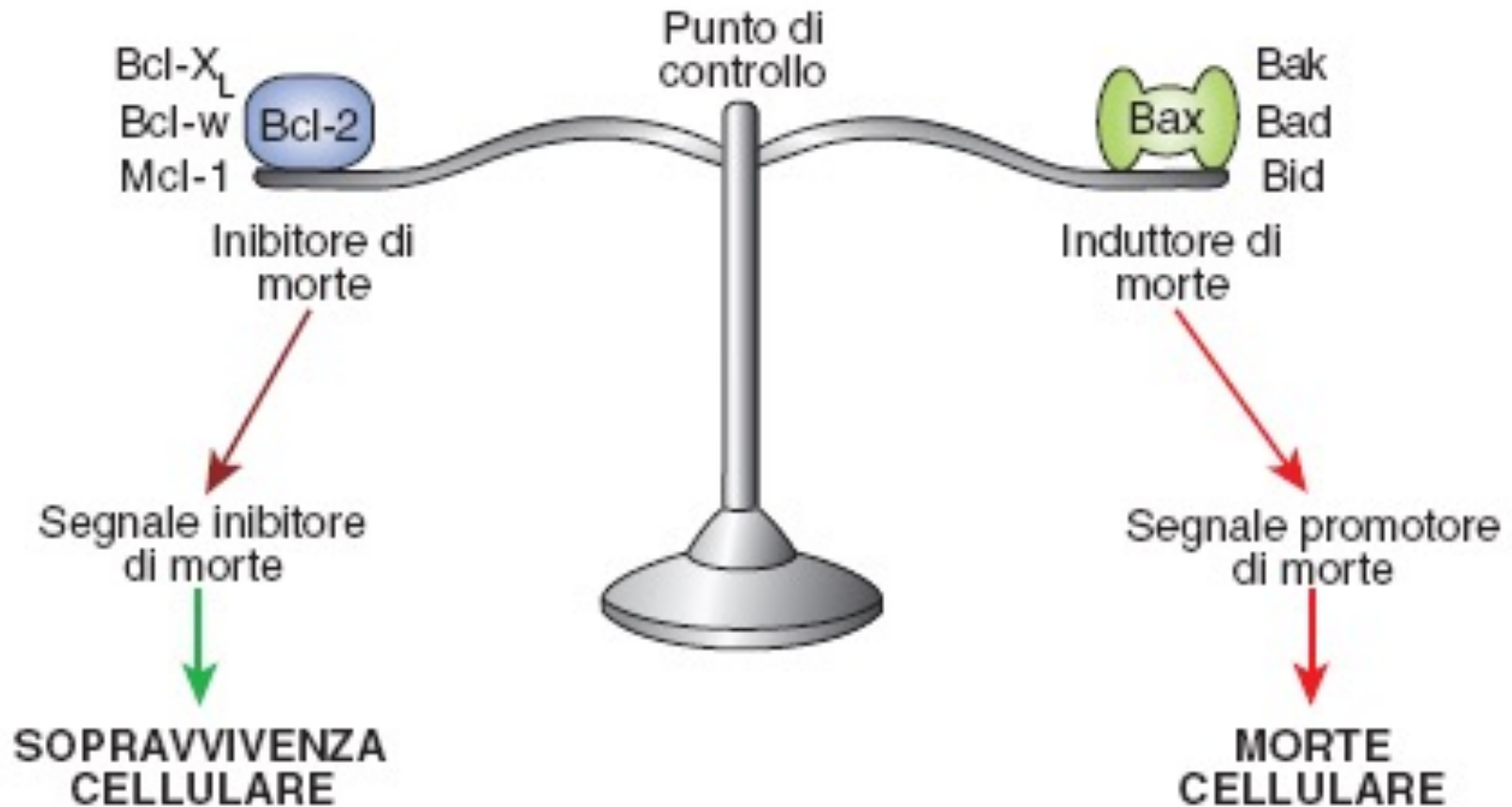


I membri della famiglia di Bcl2 regolano l'equilibrio tra sopravvivenza e morte cellulare

ONCOGENI

SEGNALE DI MORTE CELLULARE

ONCOSOPPRESSORI

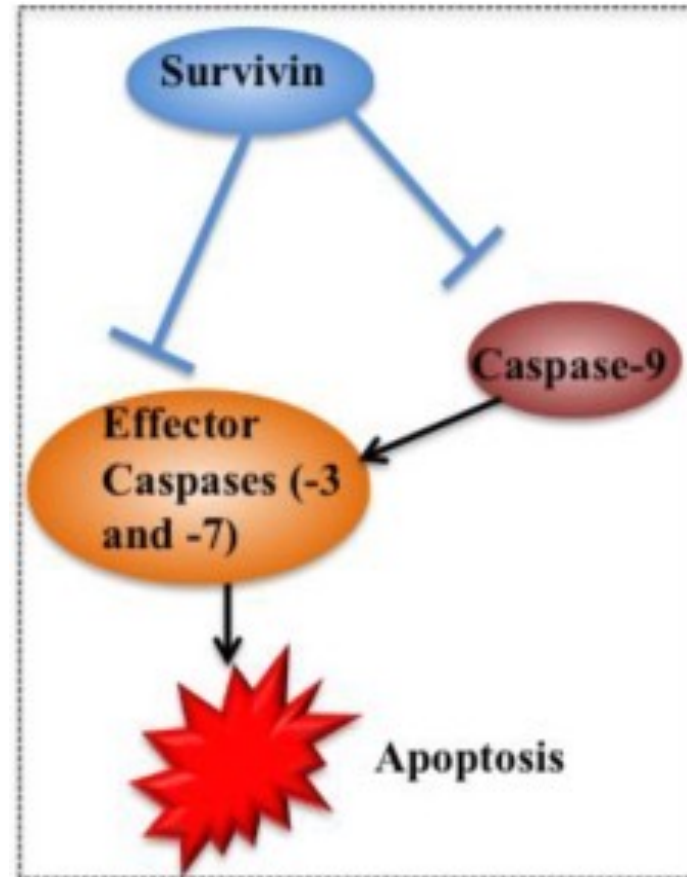


Regolatori dell'apoptosi

- Membri della famiglia di Bcl-2 (B-cell lymphoma 2)
- Inibitori dell' apoptosi (IAPs)
- Antagonisti di IAP (SMAC/DIABLO)

Inhibitor of apoptosis proteins IAPs

NAIP
cIAP1
cIAP2
XIAP
MLIAP
ILP2
Survivin
Apollon

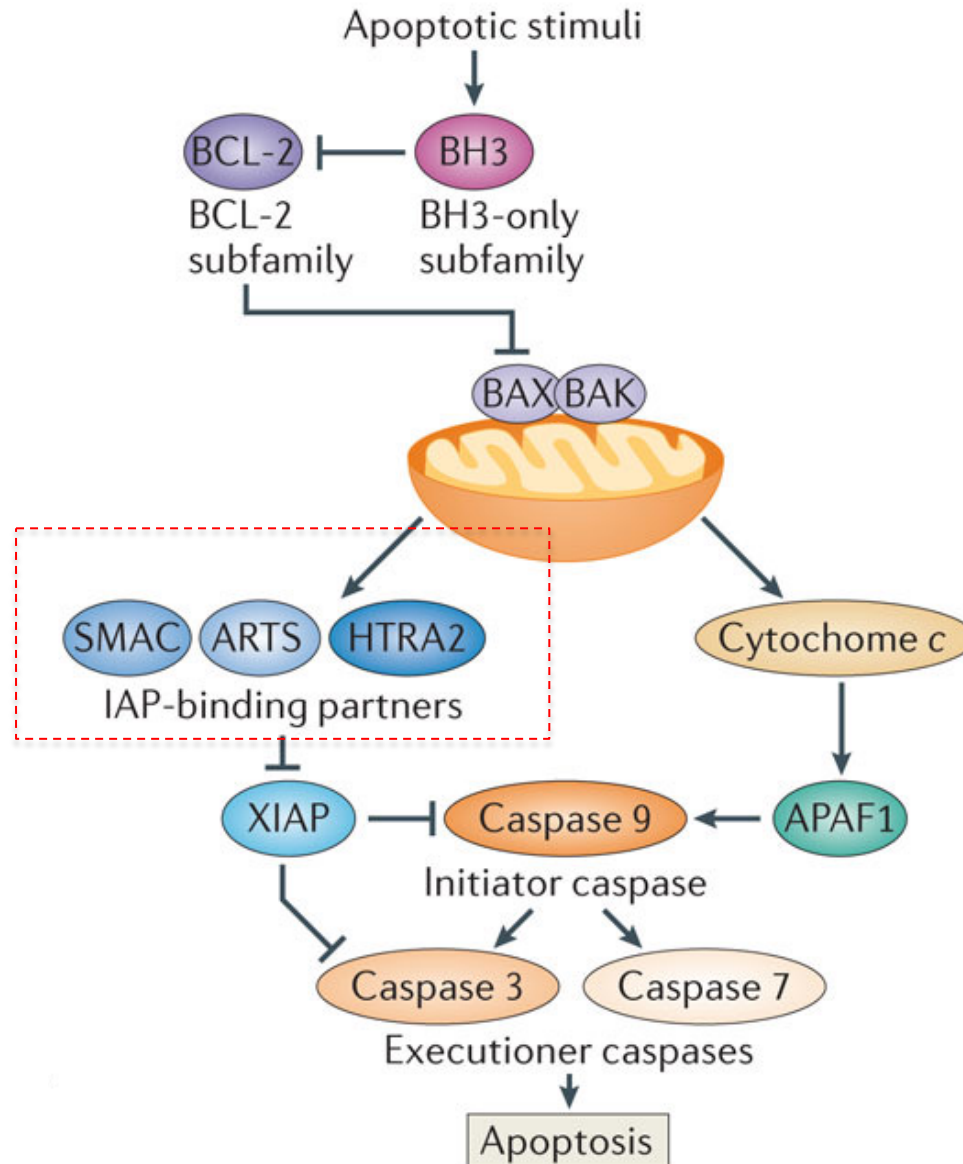


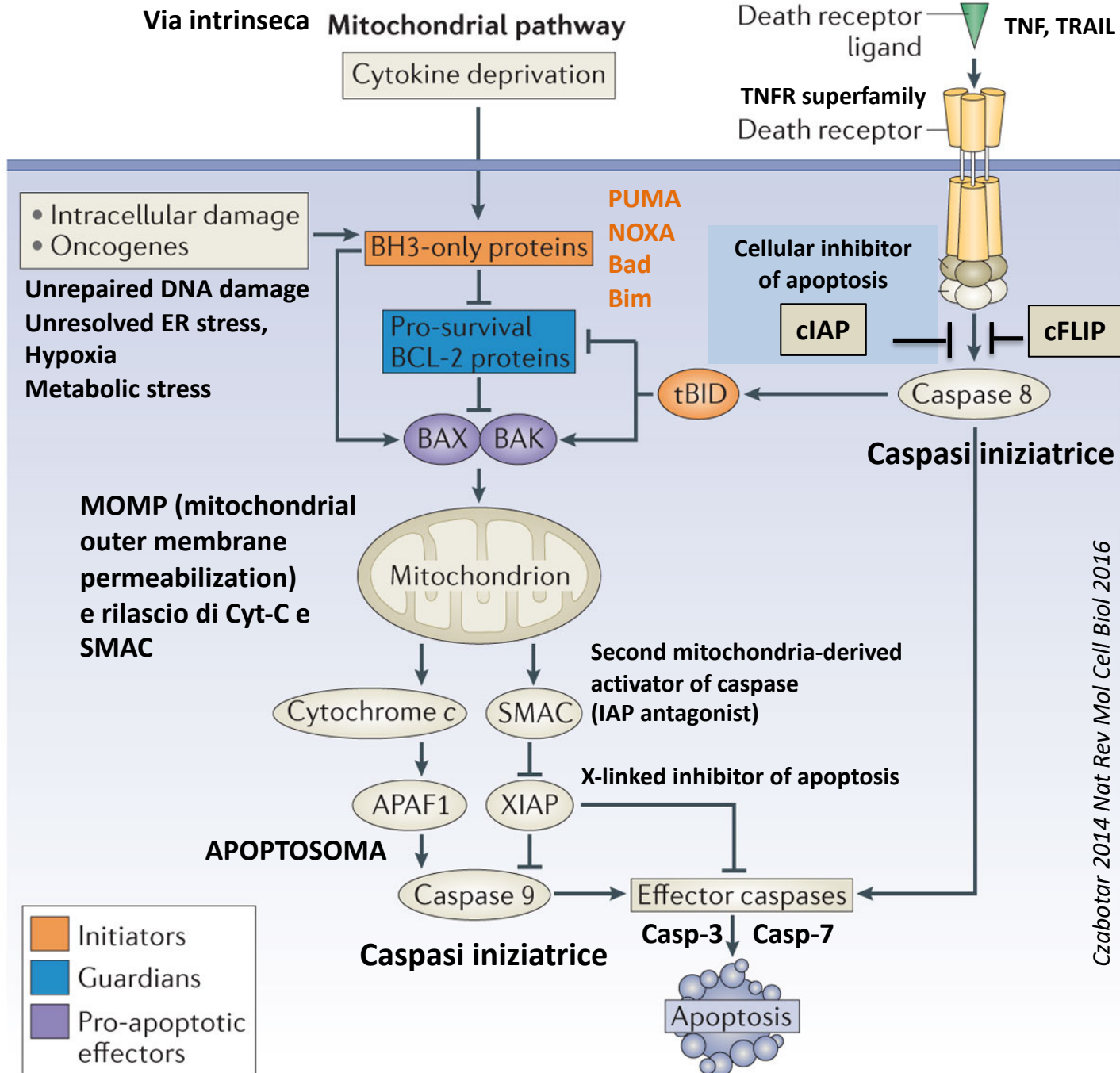
IAPs legano direttamente le CASPASI

RING (really interesting new gene) domain conferisce attività ubiquitin protein ligase (E3) causando degradazione di proteine proapoptotiche

IAP antagonists

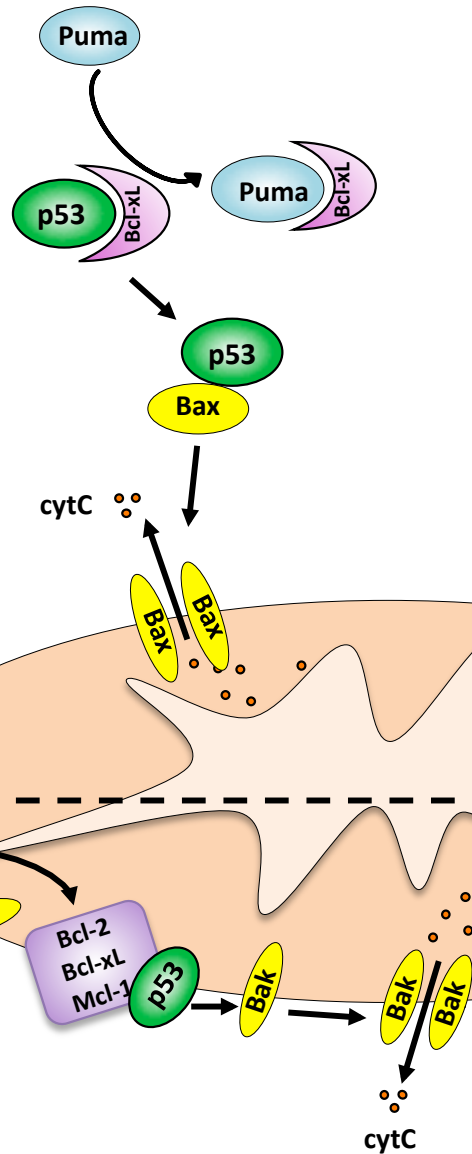
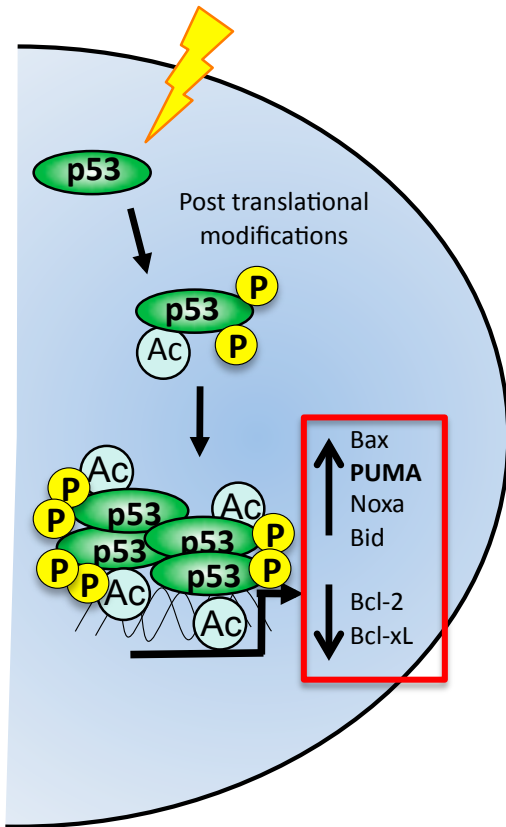
IAP antagonists





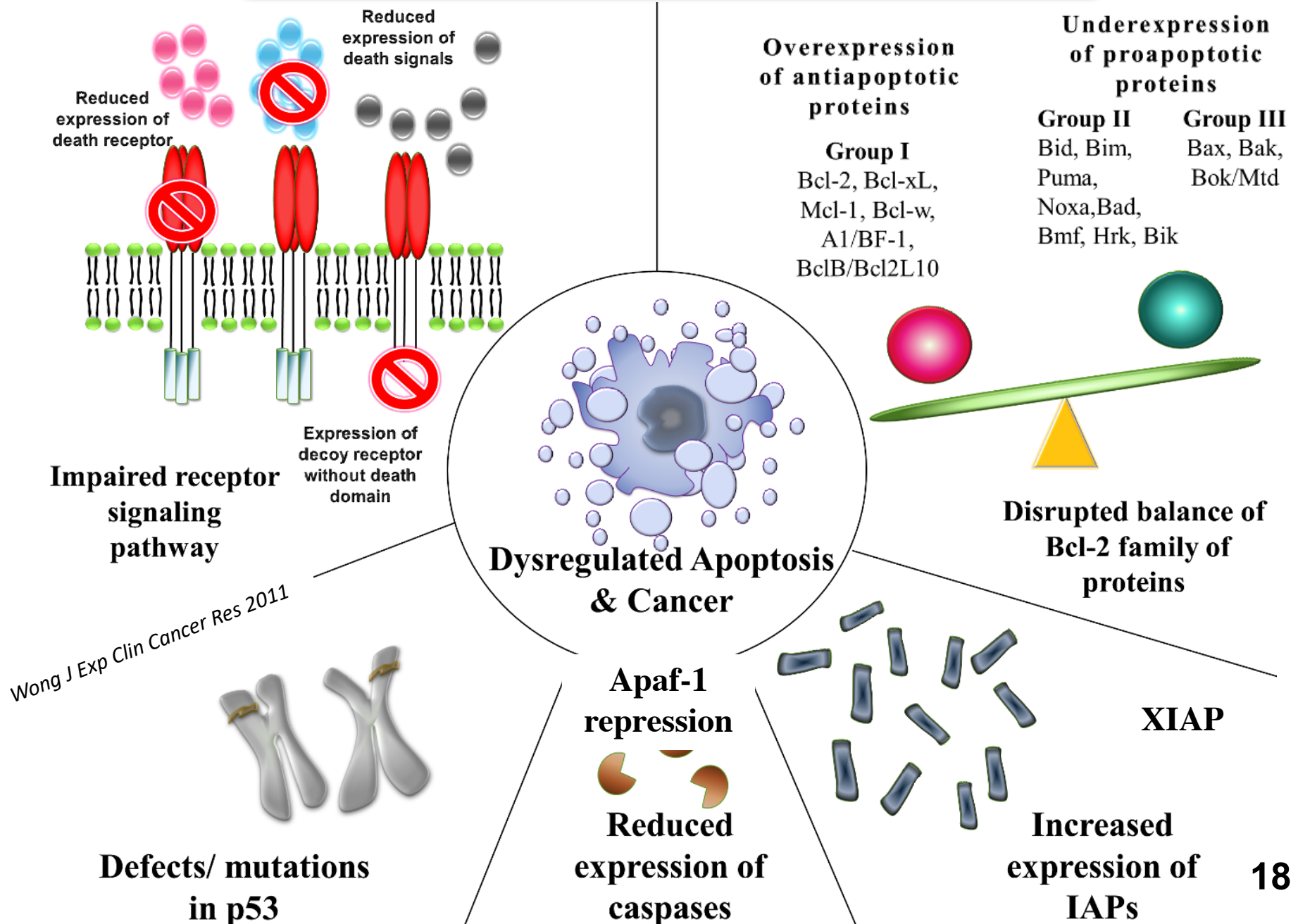
Ruoli nucleari ed extra-nucleari di p53 nell'apoptosi

STRESS



**MITOCHONDRIAL
APOPTOSIS**

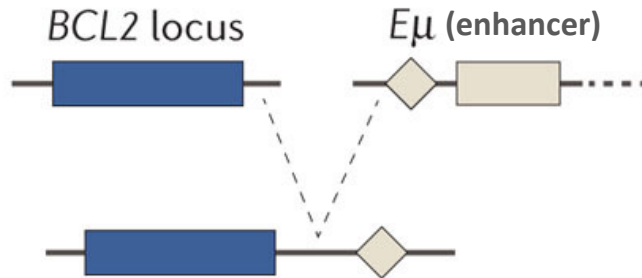
Meccanismi di evasione dall'apoptosi



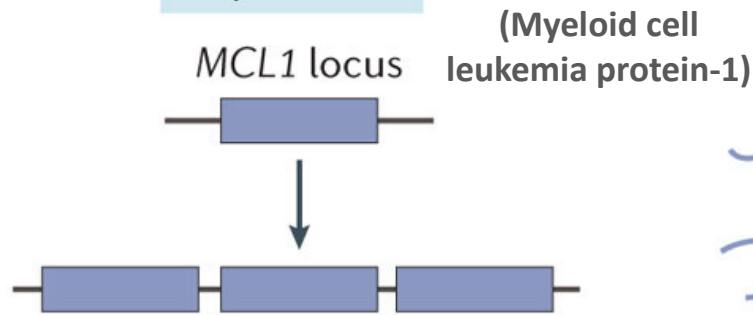
Deregolazione dei membri della famiglia di Bcl2

a Alterations in anti-apoptotic genes

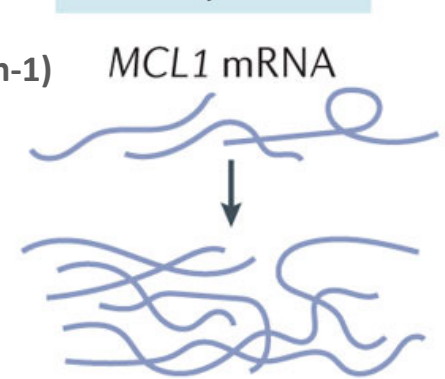
Translocation



Amplification

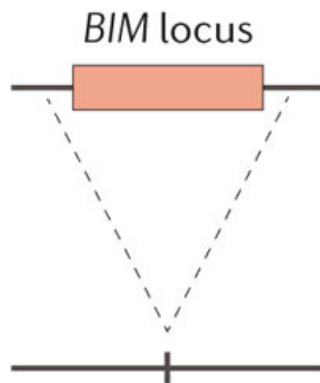


Overexpression

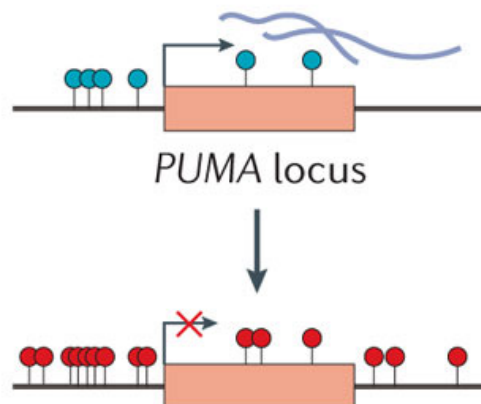


b Alterations in pro-apoptotic genes

Genomic loss

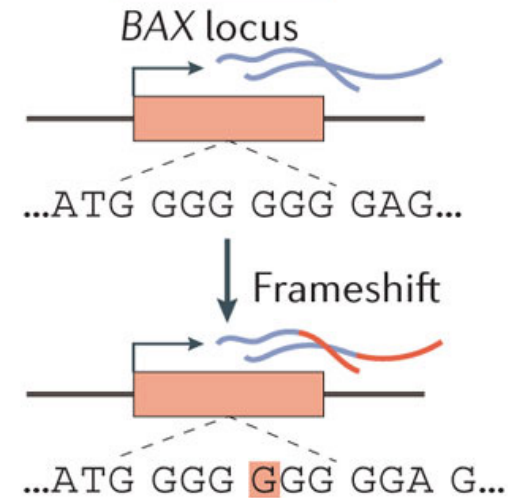


Silencing



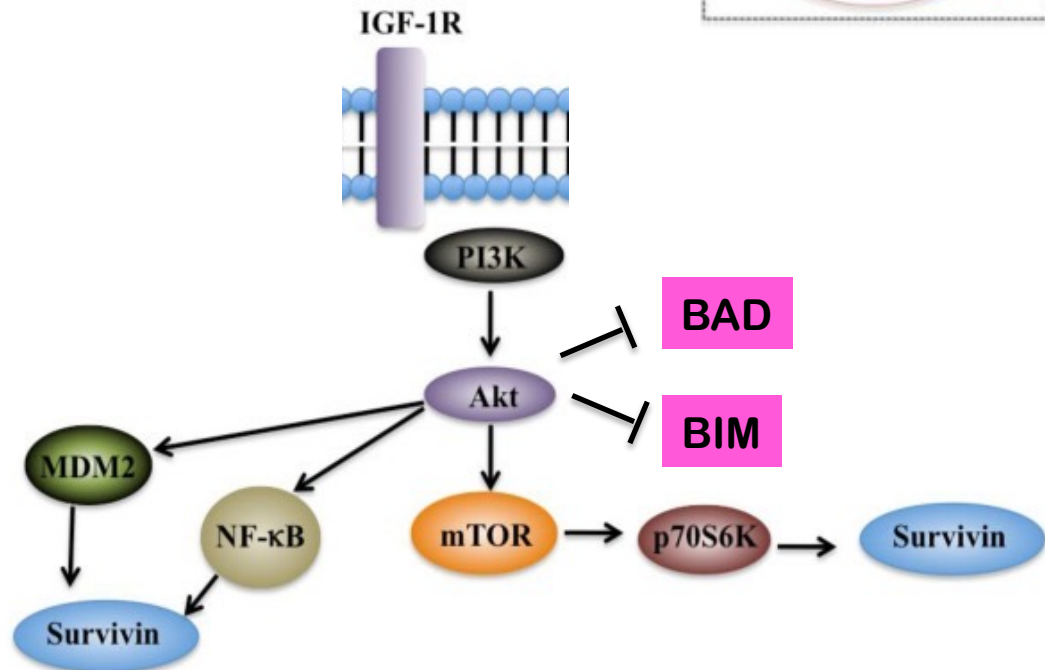
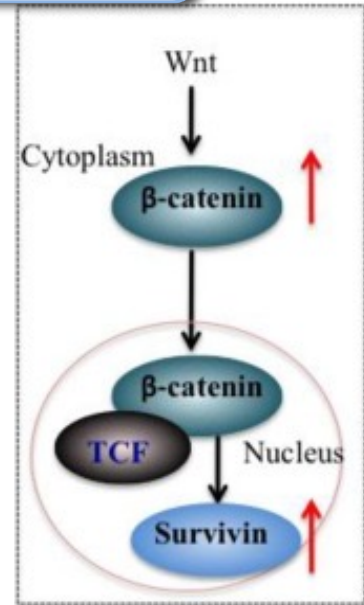
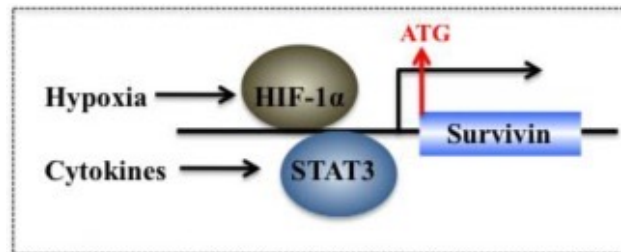
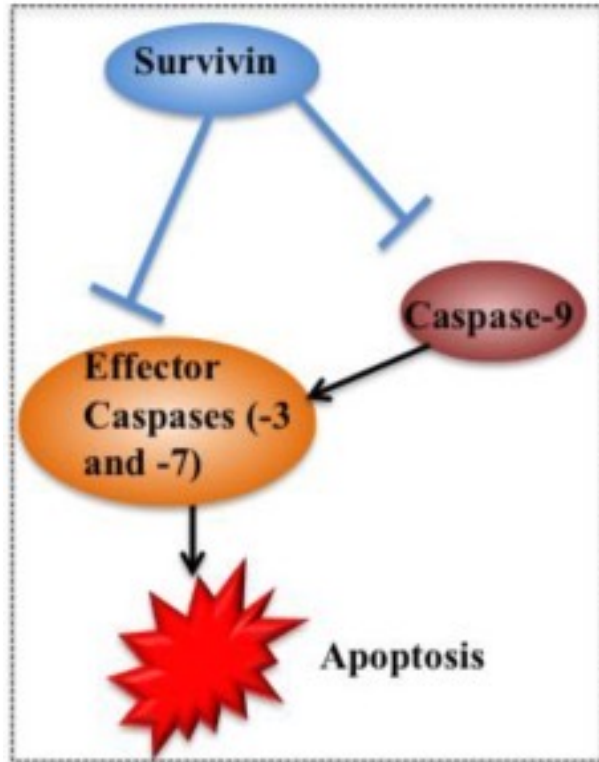
(Epigenetic modifications)

Mutation



Deregolazione della survivina

È indotta in molti tumori da stress e pathways oncogeniche

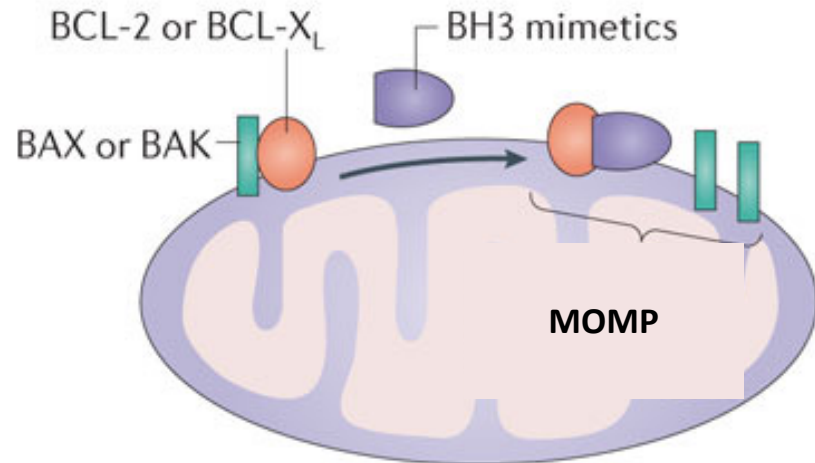


Terapie mirate per l'induzione di apoptosi

TRAIL receptor agonists

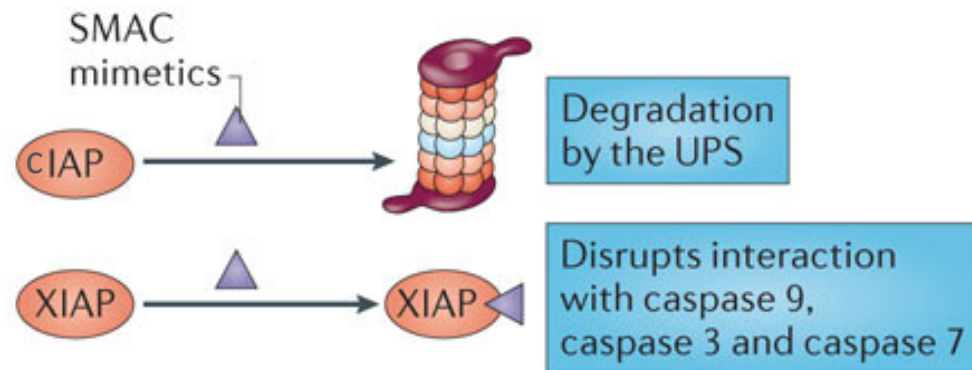
Bcl-2 targeted chemotherapeutics

BH3 mimetics



IAP antagonist molecules

SMAC mimetics



Farmaci contro Bcl2

Table 1 | BH3-mimetics undergoing clinical trials for cancer indications

BH3-mimetic	Alternative name	Targets	Therapy	Indication	Clinical trial
ABT-199	Venetoclax	BCL-2	Single agent	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	Phase III
				Acute myeloid leukaemia	Phase I/II
				Diffuse large B cell lymphoma	Phase I
				Follicular lymphoma	Phase I
				Lymphoma	Phase I
				Mantle cell lymphoma	Phase I
				Multiple myeloma	Phase I
				Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Phase I
			Combination*	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	Phase III
				B cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Phase I/II
				Diffuse large B cell lymphoma	Phase I/II
				Follicular lymphoma	Phase II
				Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Phase II
S-055746	None	BCL-2	Single agent	Haematological malignancies including myelodysplasia	Phase I
PNT-2258	None	BCL-2	Single agent	Diffuse large B cell lymphoma	Phase II
				Follicular lymphoma	Phase II
				Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Phase II

Data compiled from the Global Data database: <http://healthcare.globaldata.com/> (accessed July 2015). *Combination with standard of care therapies.

Delbridge Nat Rev Cancer 2013

IAP targeted chemotherapeutics

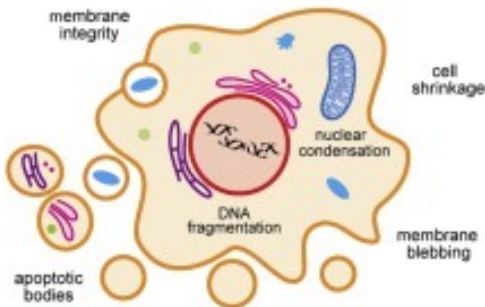
Table 1. Clinical trials with Smac mimetics

Compound	Combination	Cancer type	Status	Phase I/II
LCL-161	None	Solid tumors	Completed	Phase I
LCL-161	None	Leukemia	Recruiting	Phase II
LCL-161	Paclitaxel	Solid tumors	Completed	Phase I
LCL-161	Paclitaxel	Solid tumors	Recruiting	Phase I
LCL-161	Paclitaxel	Breast cancer	Completed	Phase II
LCL-161	Gemcitabine	Pancreatic cancer	Recruiting	Phase I
LCL-161	Cyclophosphamide	Multiple myeloma	Recruiting	Phase II
GDC-0152	None	Solid cancers	Completed	Phase I
CUCD-427	None	Lymphoma	Recruiting	Phase I
Birinapant	None	Solid tumors	Completed	Phase I/II
Birinapant	None	Solid tumors, lymphoma	Completed	Phase I
Birinapant	None	AML	Completed	Phase I/II
Birinapant	None	Ovarian, peritoneal and fallopian tube cancer	Completed	Phase II
Birinapant	Gemcitabine	Solid tumors	Terminated	Phase I
Birinapant	5-Aza	MDS	Active, not recruiting	Phase I/II
Birinapant	5-Aza	MDS, CMML	Recruiting	Phase II
Birinapant	Conatumumab	Ovarian, peritoneal and fallopian tube cancer	Recruiting	Phase I
AT-406	Daunorubicin, cytarabine	AML	Terminated	Phase I
Debio1143	None	Solid tumors, lymphoma	Completed	Phase I
Debio1143	Paclitaxel, carboplatin	Solid tumors	Recruiting	Phase I
Debio1143	Cisplatin, radiotherapy	Head and neck carcinoma	Recruiting	Phase I/II
HGS1029	None	Solid tumors	Completed	Phase I
HGS1029	None	Lymphoid malignancies	Terminated	Phase I

Abbreviations: 5-Aza, 5-Azaciditidine; AML; acute myelogenous leukemia; CMML, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia; MDS, myelodysplastic syndrome.

Induzione di morte cellulare tolerogenica e immunogenica:

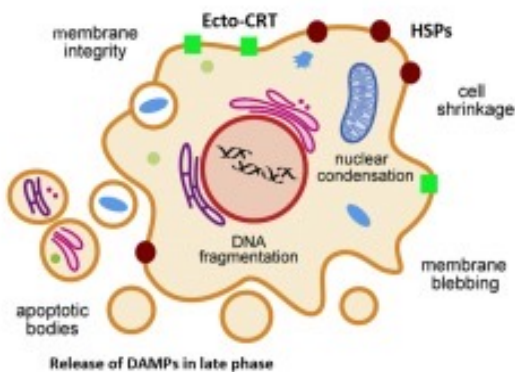
non-immunogenic apoptosis



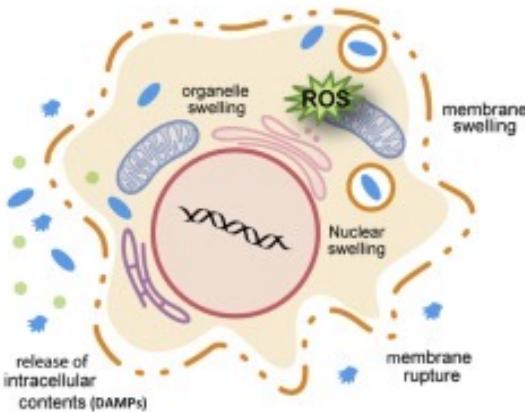
Non-immunogenic cell death mode

Immunogenic cell death modes

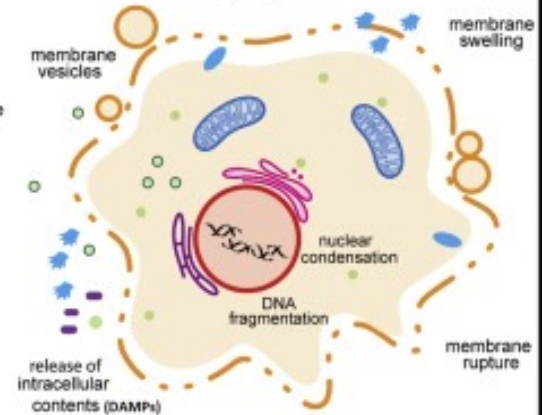
immunogenic apoptosis



necrosis

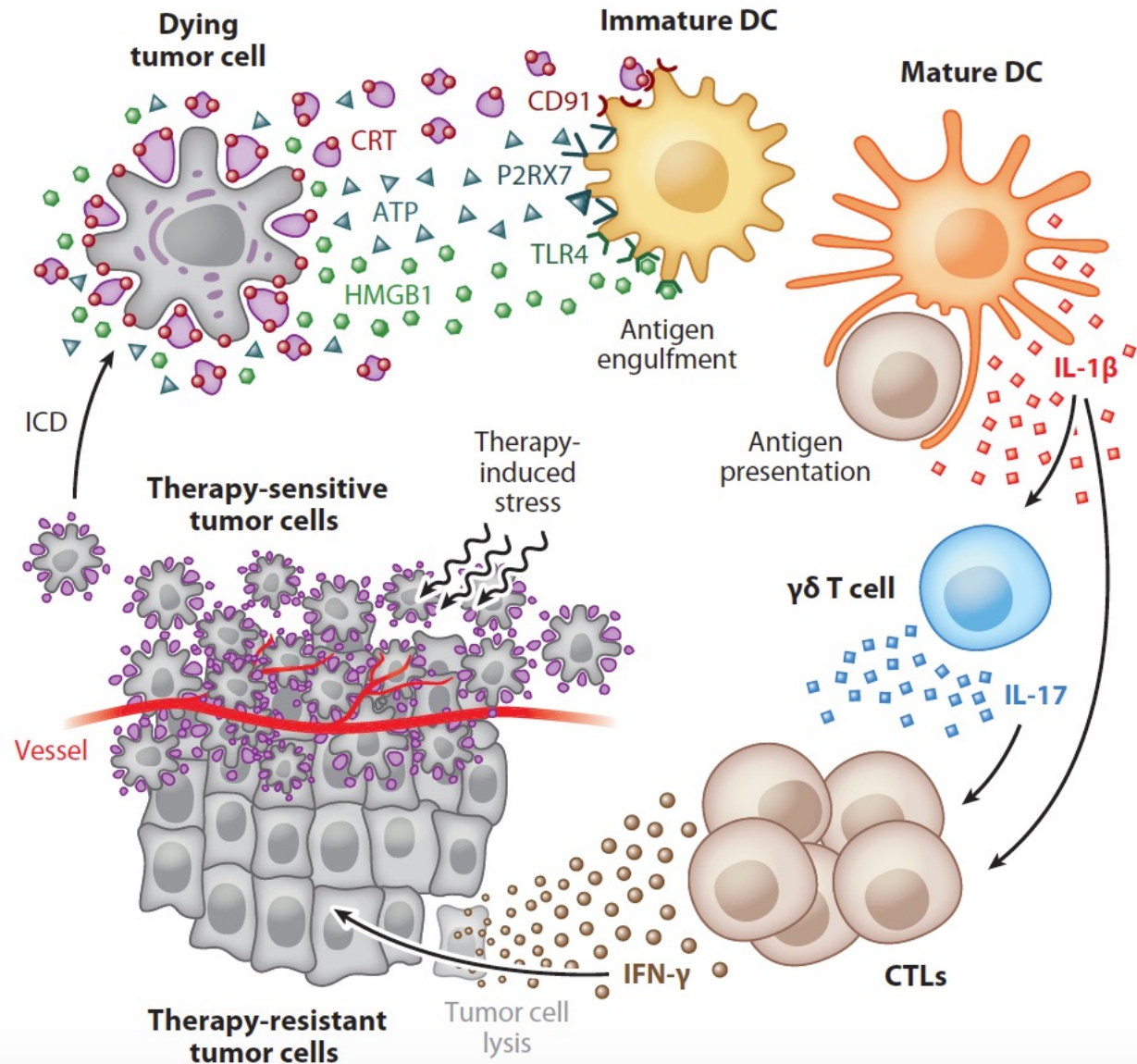


pyroptosis



Induzione di morte cellulare tolerogenica e immunogenica:

Calreticulin, HSPs,
Release of DAMP
(damage-associated
molecular patterns:
ATP, HMGB1...)



Induzione di morte cellulare immunogenica e non immunogenica: implicazioni terapeutiche

