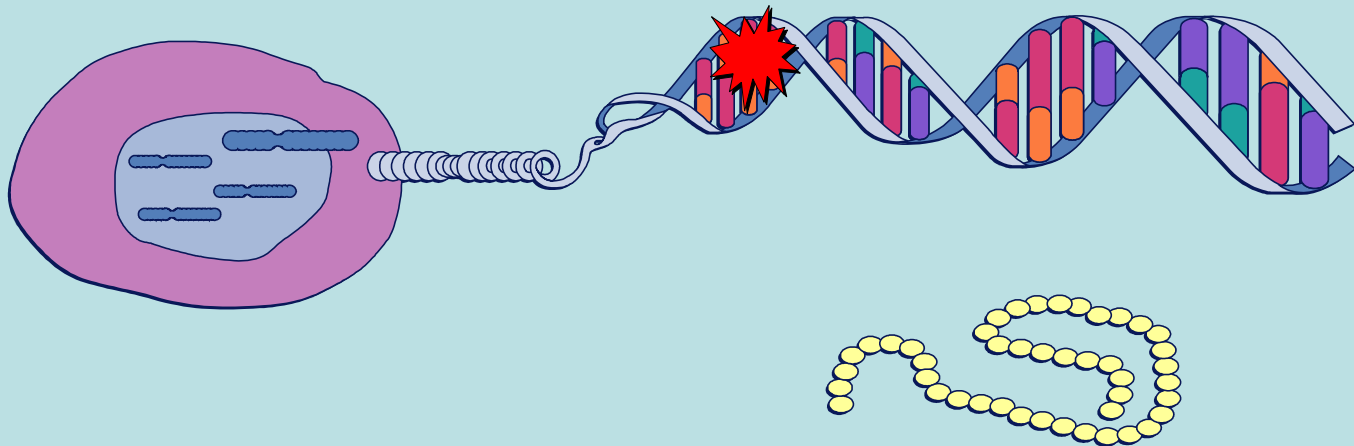


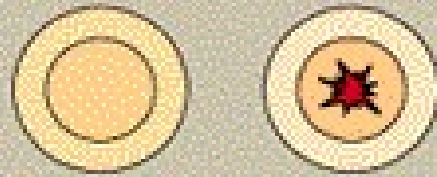
Il Cancro è una malattia **genetica**



PROCESSO MULTIFASICO



Normal Cell



First Mutation



Second Mutation



Third Mutation



Fourth or Later Mutation

Malignant Cell

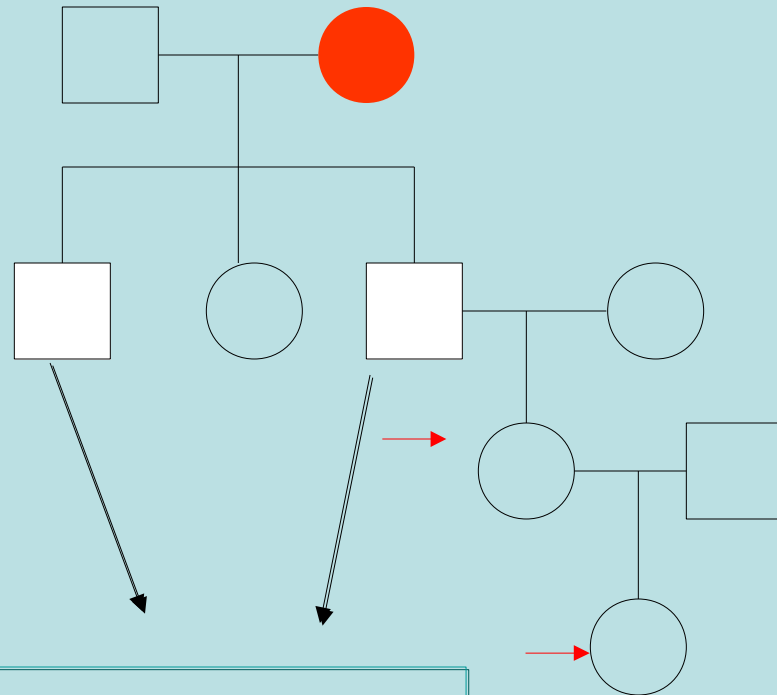
Il Cancro è sempre *genetico*

Talvolta *il cancro è ereditario*

Ciò che viene ereditato non è la malattia, bensì la **PREDISPOSIZIONE**



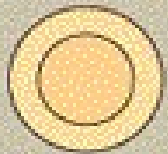
In assenza di ulteriori mutazioni nella cellula
=
NO CANCRO



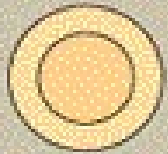
**Portatori
asintomatici**

Cancro Sporadico

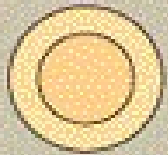
**Cellula
germinale**



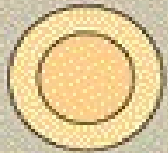
Normal
Cell



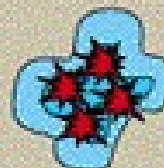
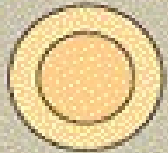
First
Mutation



Second
Mutation



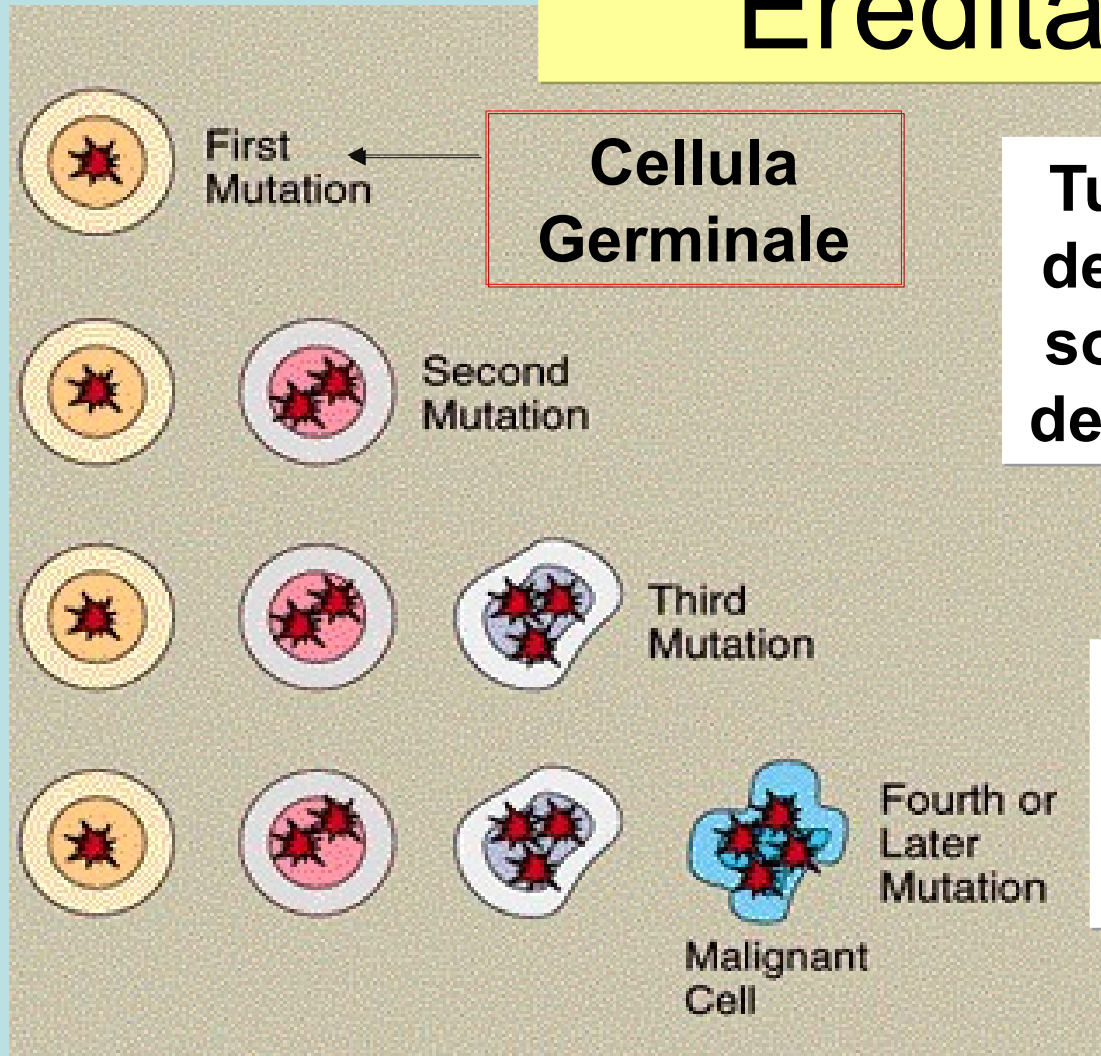
Third
Mutation



Fourth or
Later
Mutation

Malignant
Cell

Cancro Ereditario



Tutte le cellule dell'organismo sono portatrici della mutazione



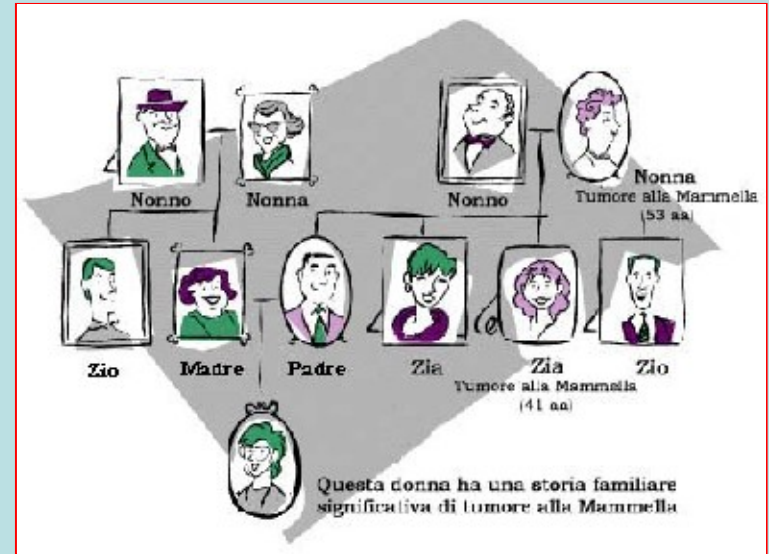
Aumento del rischio di cancro

Mutazioni Germinali e Somatiche

- Linea germinale
 - In tutte le cellule
 - Screening familiare

Consulenza genetica

individuare i familiari sani a rischio genetico



Precoci, Bilaterali, Multipli

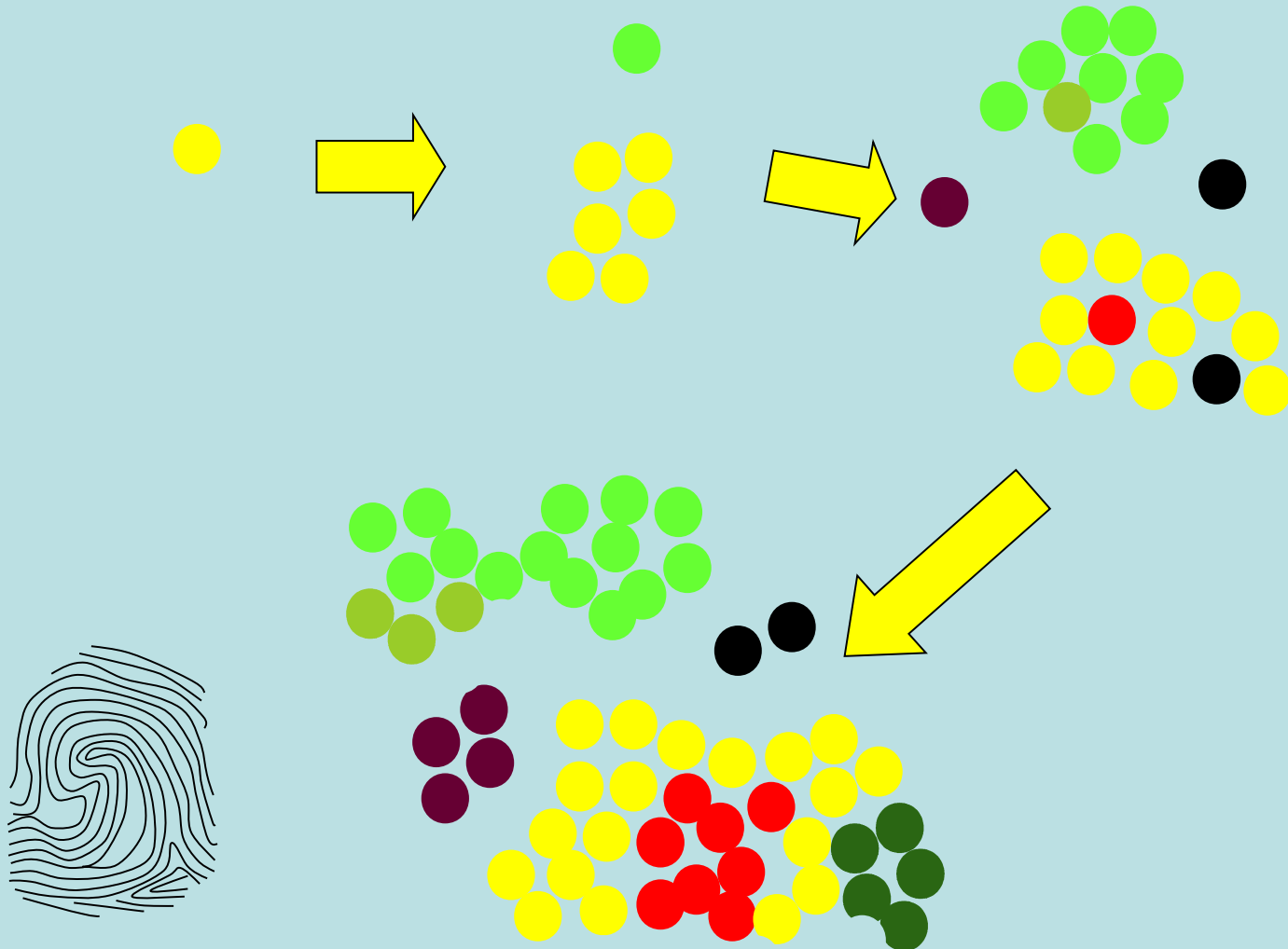
- Somatica
 - E' presente nelle cellule differenziate
 - Nessuna trasmissione genetica

Mutazioni

- Tumori
 - Espansione clonale
 - Accumulo di mutazioni e selezione di nuovi cloni.
- **PROCESSO DINAMICO!**

Cancerogenesi multifasica

descrive il progressivo accumularsi di queste alterazioni, sia a livello di genotipo che di fenotipo.



Geni di suscettibilità al Cancro

1. Oncogeni

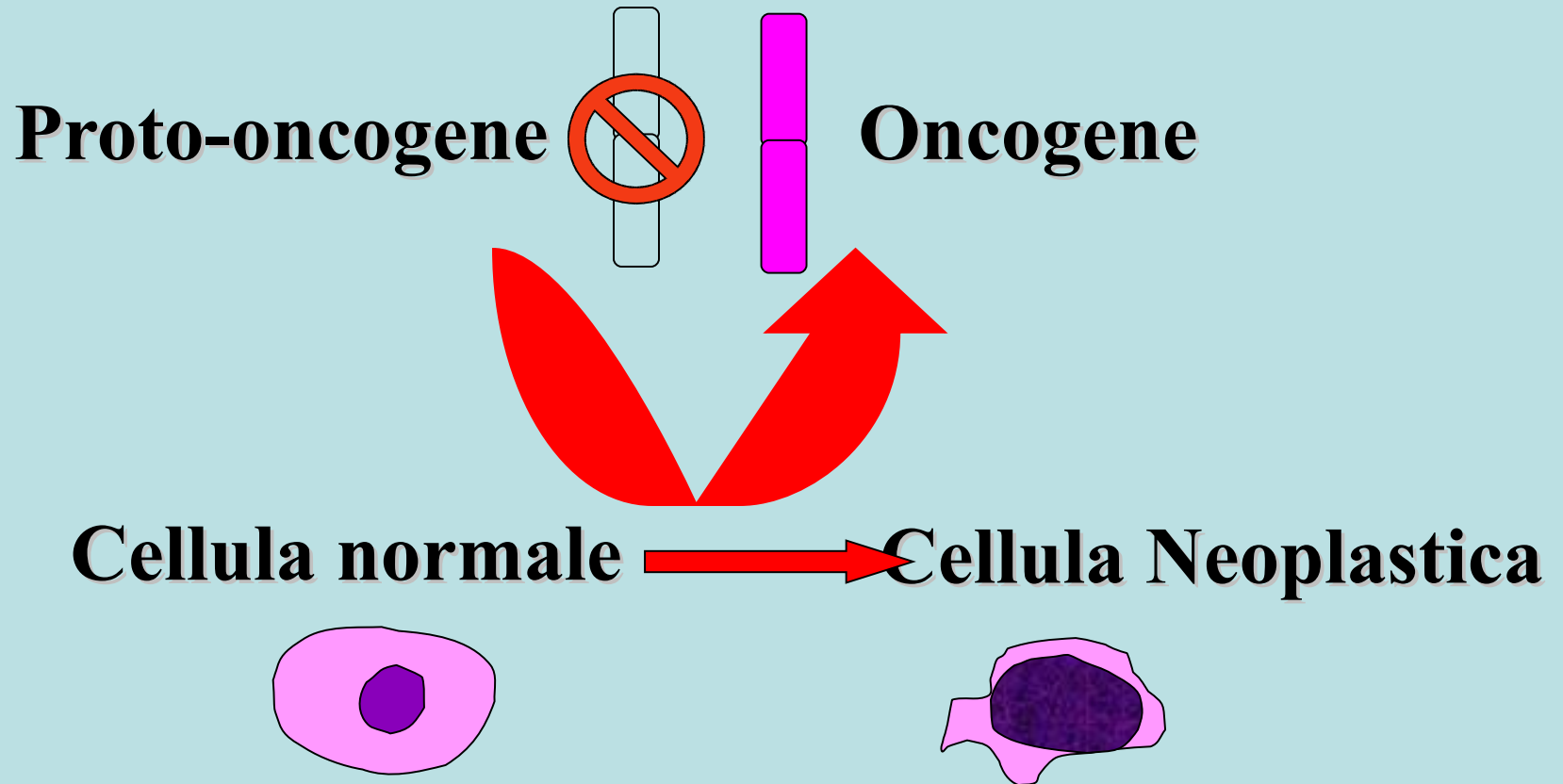
2. Geni oncosoppressori

3. Geni di risposta al danno al
DNA

1. Oncogeni

- Accelerano la moltiplicazione cellulare
- Il Cancro è causato da una mutazione attivante in uno dei due alleli
- **Spesso** coinvolti nel cancro sporadico (mutazioni somatiche), **raramente** nel cancro ereditario

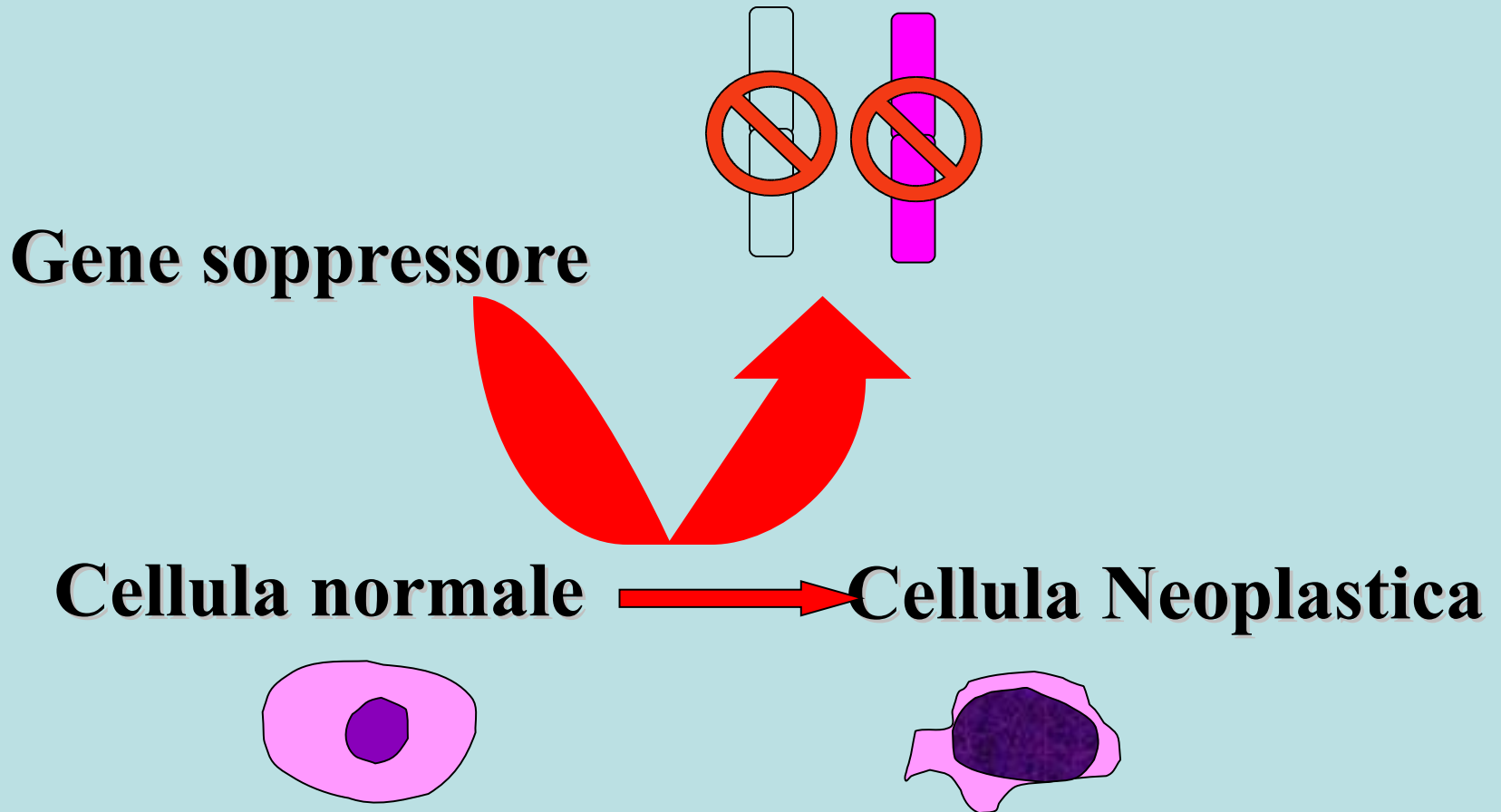
Oncogeni



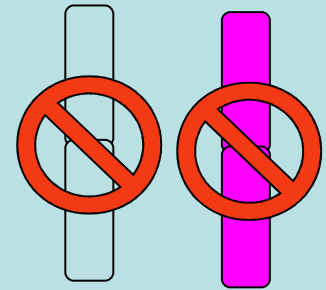
1. Geni Oncosoppressori

- Controllano la proliferazione cellulare
- Il Cancro è causato da una mutazione inattivante in entrambi gli alleli
- Responsabili della maggior parte di sindromi neoplastiche ereditarie

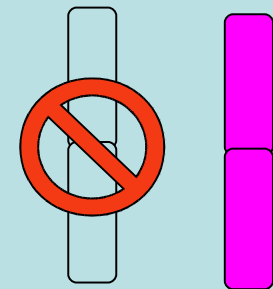
Tumor Suppressor Genes



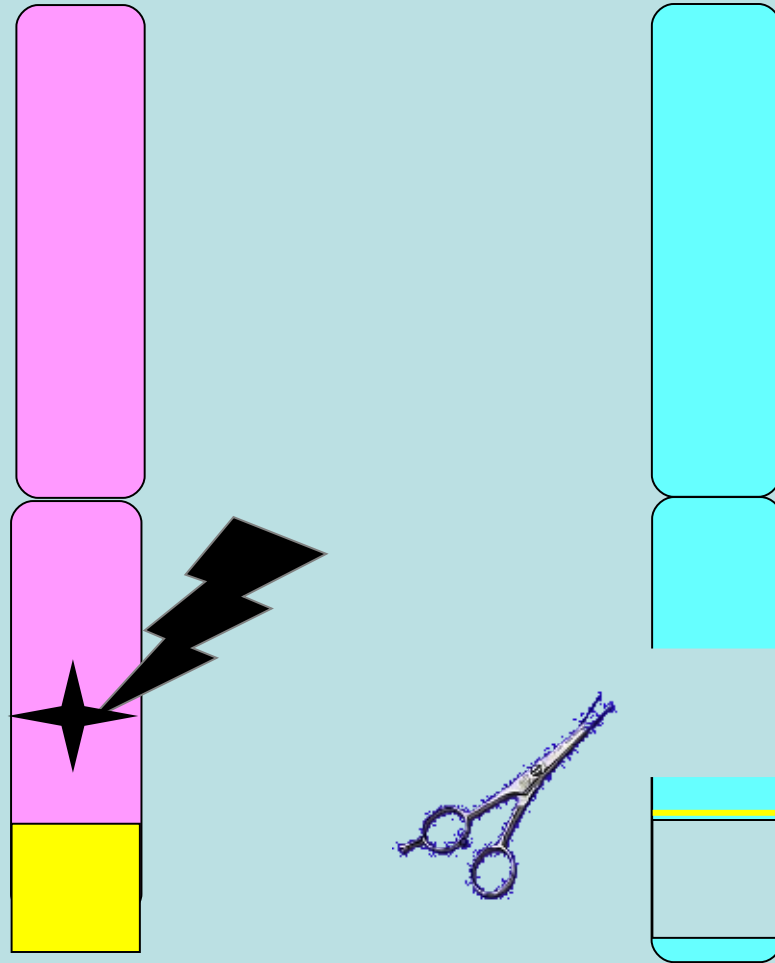
- Tumor suppressor genes
 - Recessive, loss of property



- Oncogenes
 - Dominant, gain of property



Tumor Suppressor Genes



MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY

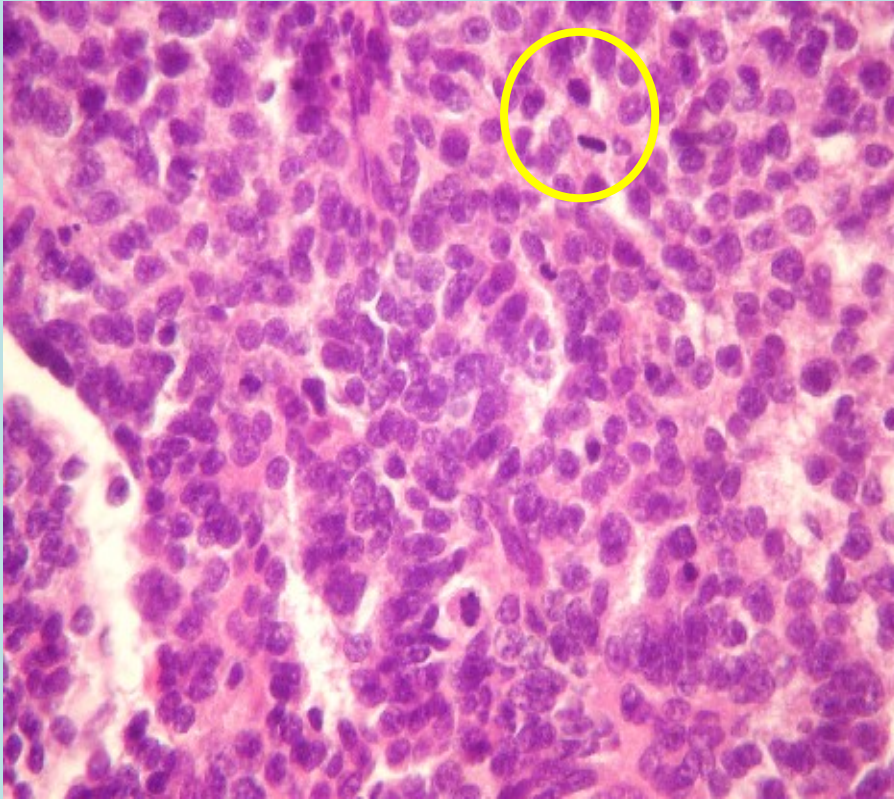
DIAGNOSIS



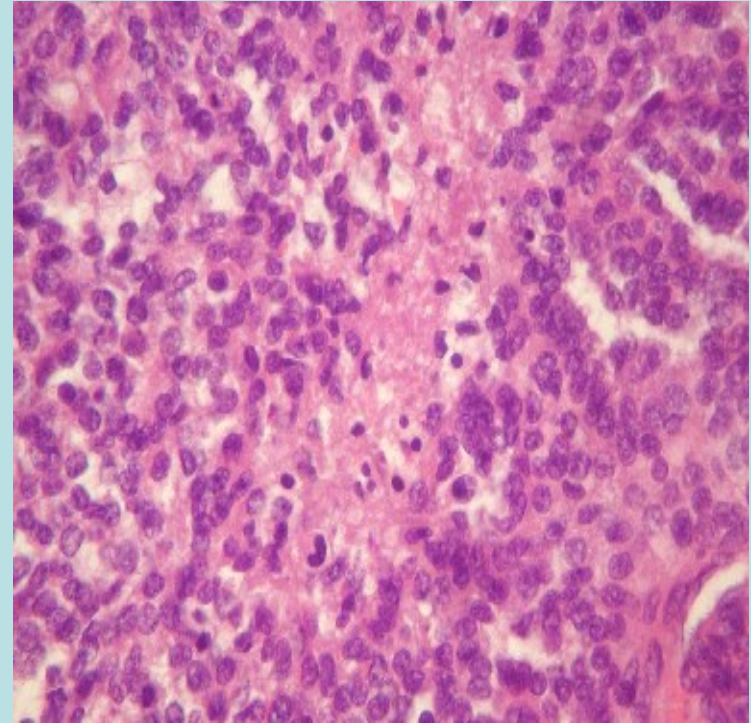
Age: 3 months

***expansive lesion
of a lateral ventricle***

Epitheliomorph neoplasia with papillary and solid areas

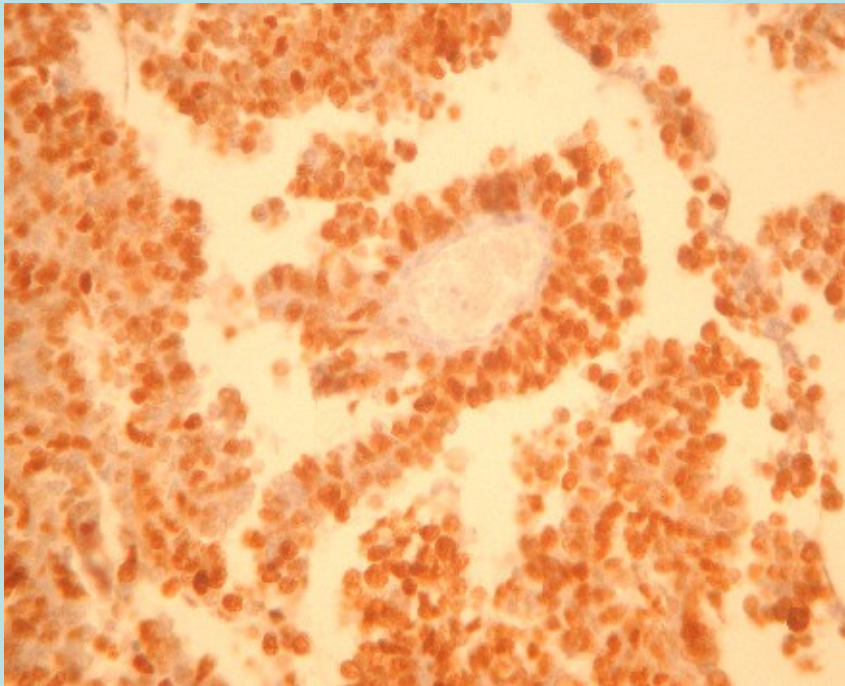


high mitotic index



necrosis

- *carcinoma of corhoid plexus*
- *sometime associated to the Li-Fraumeni Syndrome: hereditary transmission of a p53 pathogenic mutation*



positivity:

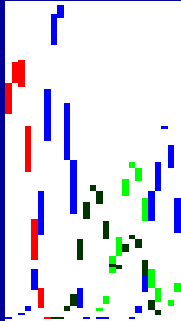
- *intense*

- *100%*

Mather

CGA= Arg

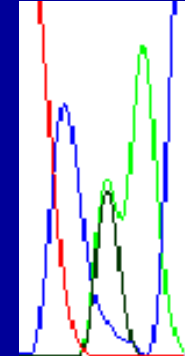
CGG= Arg



Father

CGA= Arg

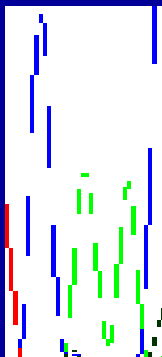
CAA= Gln



...tt**CGA**cc....
Codon 213 Arg
Gene p53 exon 6

Tumor

CAA= Gln

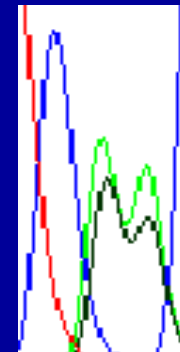


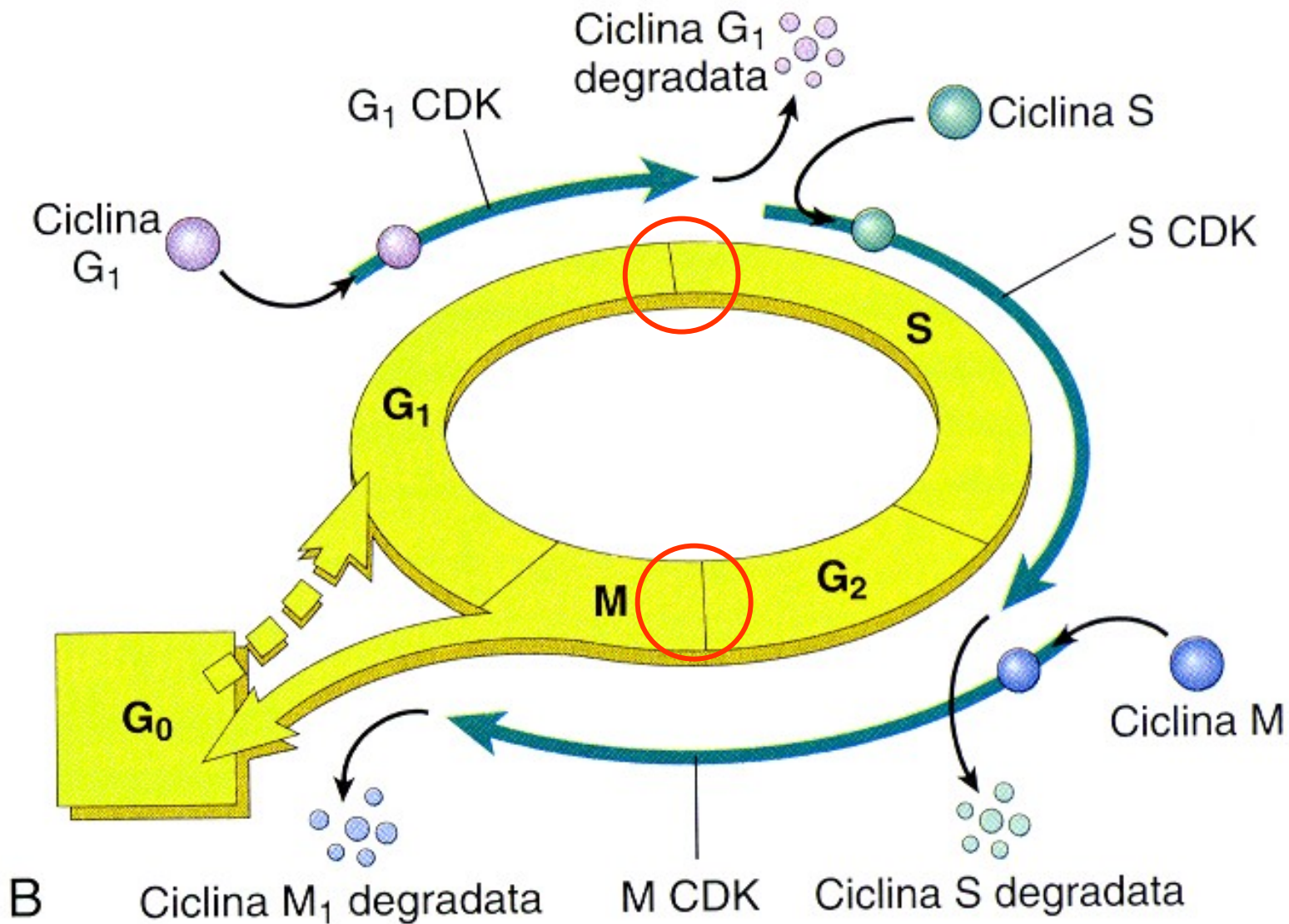
Son

Blood

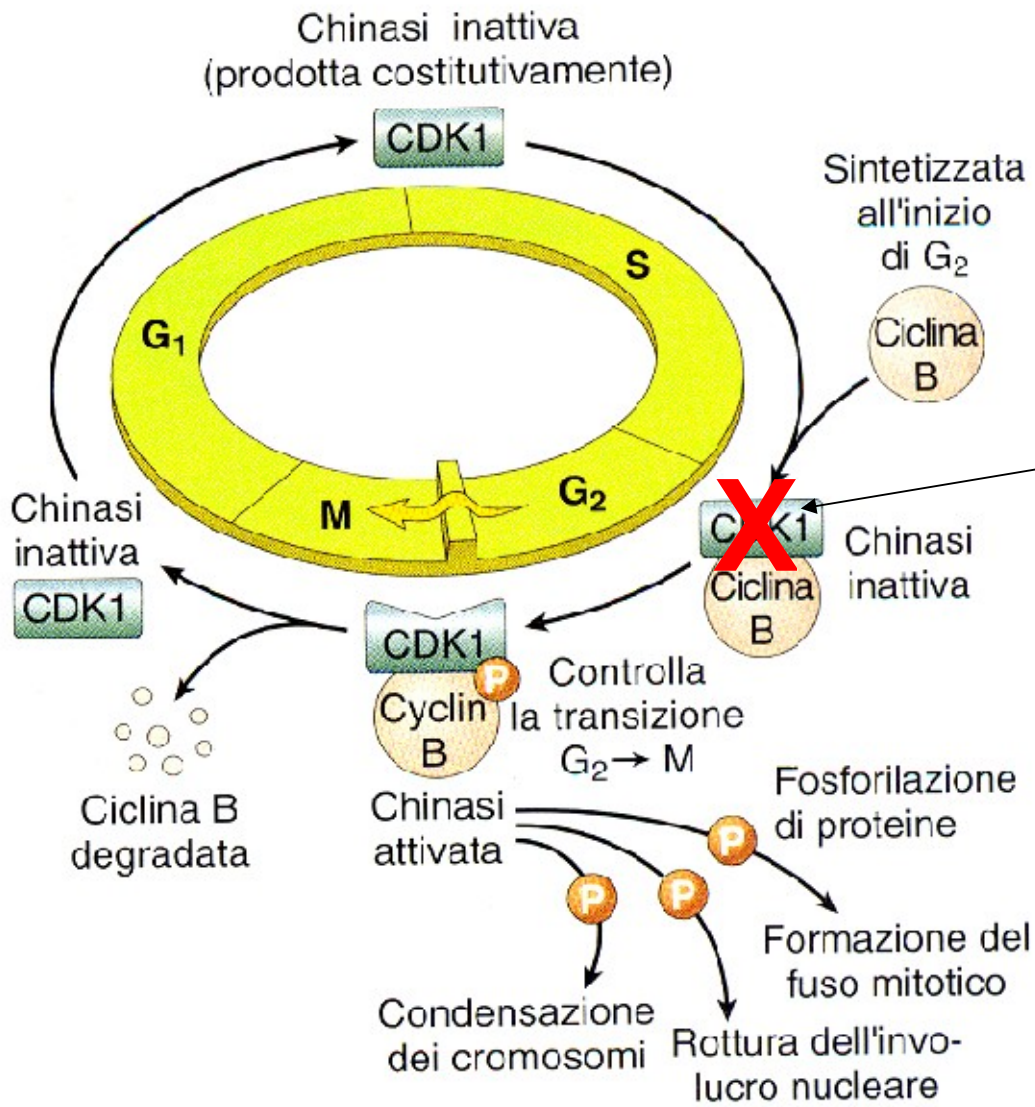
CGG= Arg

CAA= Gln





Controllo della progressione del ciclo cellulare. Le chinasi ciclina-dipendenti (CDK) sono sintetizzate costitutivamente ma si attivano solo quando formano complessi con le cicline



P53
Guardiano del genoma

p21/waf

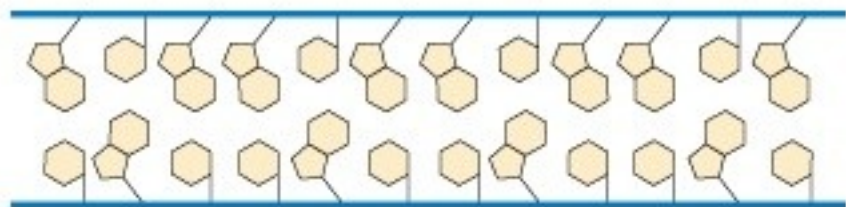
Inibitori delle CDK

Apoptosi

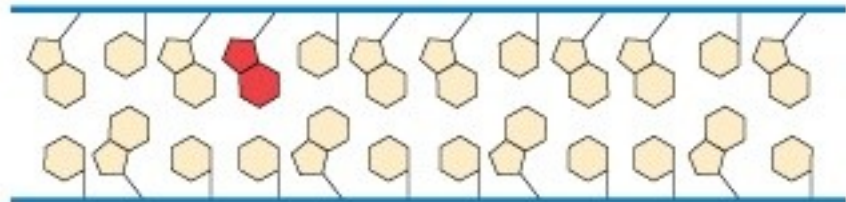
Regolazione dell'attività chinassica CDK1 da parte della ciclina B nella transizione G₂ → M

1. Geni di Risposta al danno del DNA

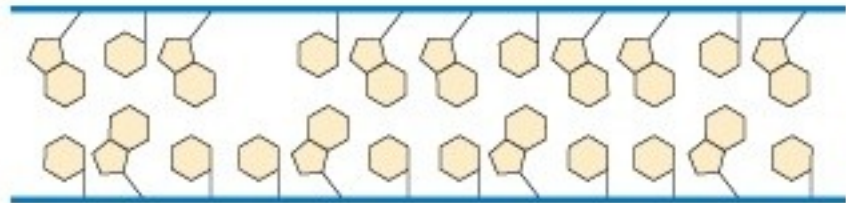
- Riparano i danni al DNA
- Il cancro è causato da mutazioni inattivanti in entrambi gli alleli (considerati un sottogruppo di Geni Oncosoppressori)
- La perdita della loro funzione determina l'accumulo di mutazioni in altri geni cruciali

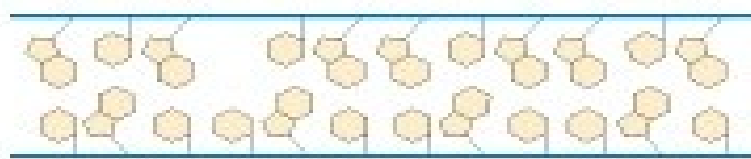


Base
is
damaged

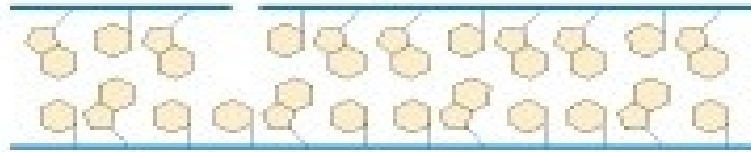


DNA glycosylase
removes base





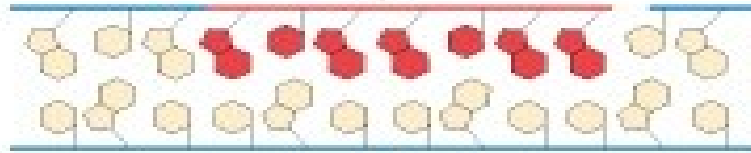
AP endonuclease
makes cut



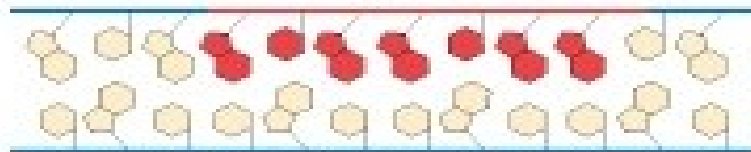
Excision
exonuclease removes
stretch of DNA



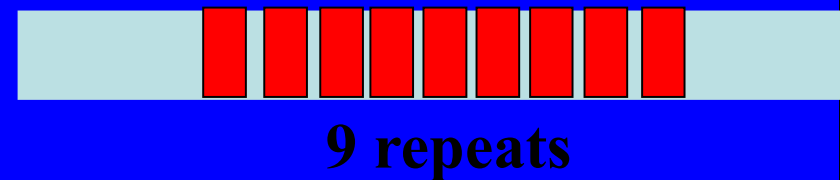
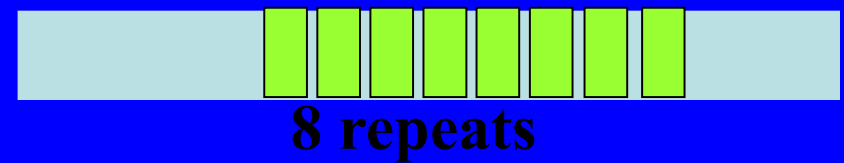
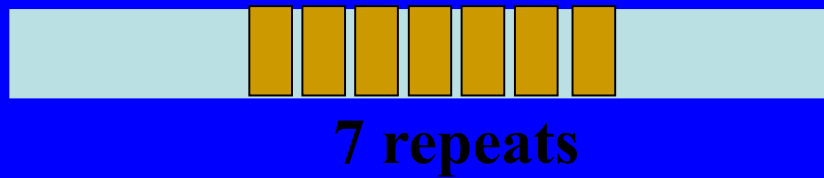
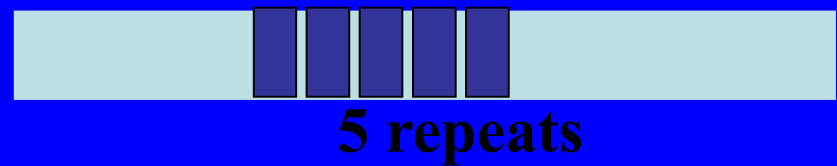
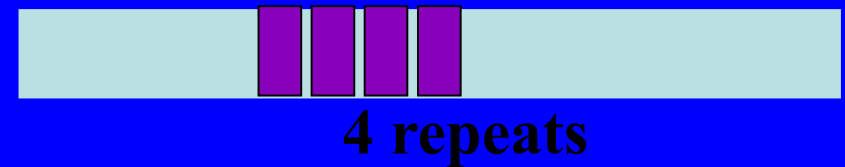
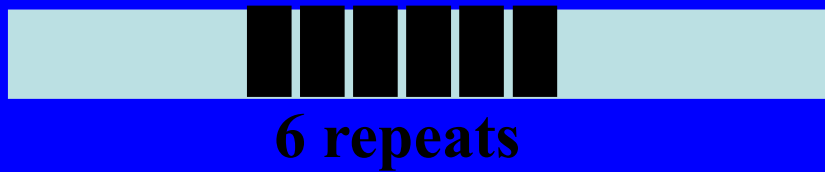
Polymerase
synthesizes
new DNA



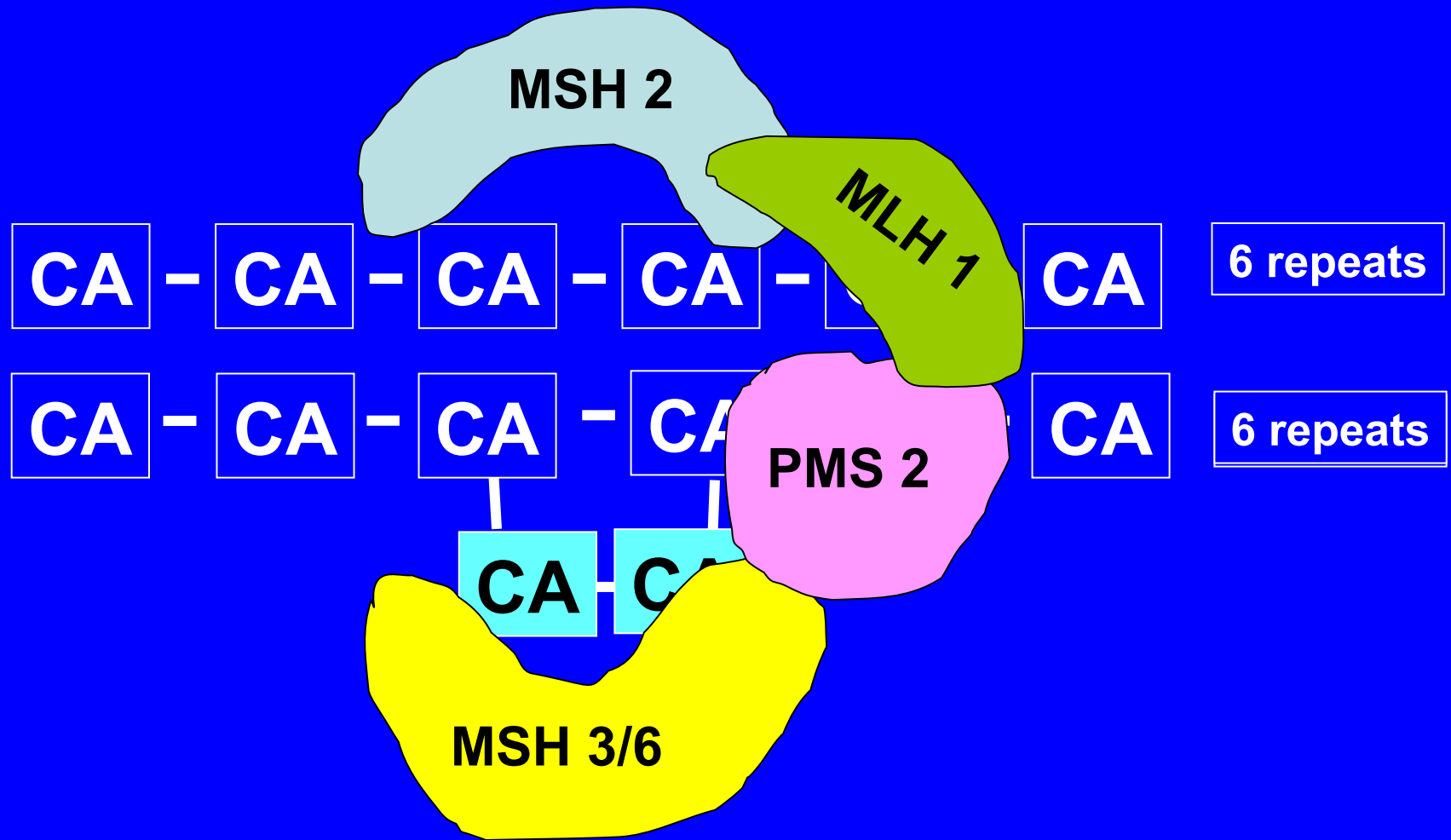
Ligase
seals
nick



Microsatellite Instability



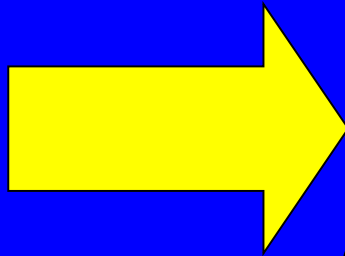
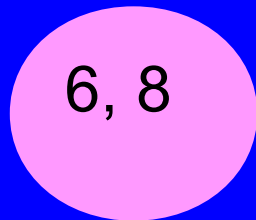
Mis-Match Repair



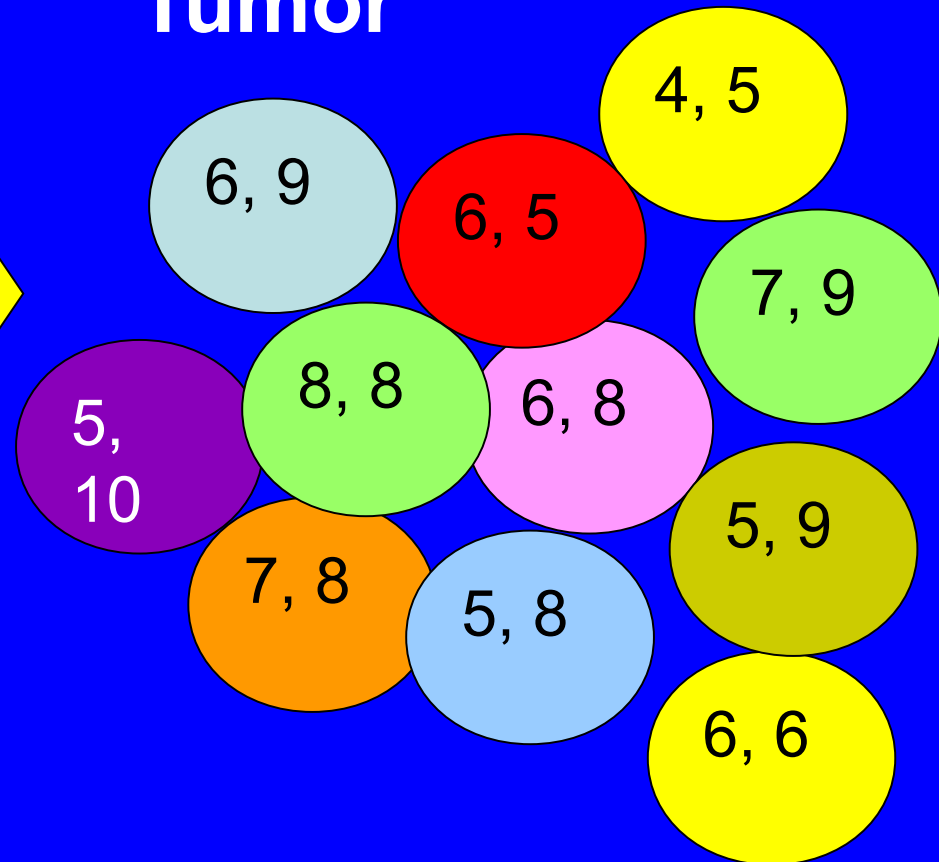
Microsatellite Instability

- 100-1000-fold increase in mutation rate
- Tumor progression is faster

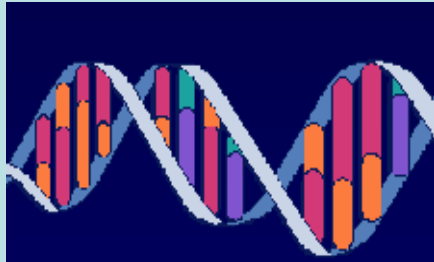
Normal Cell



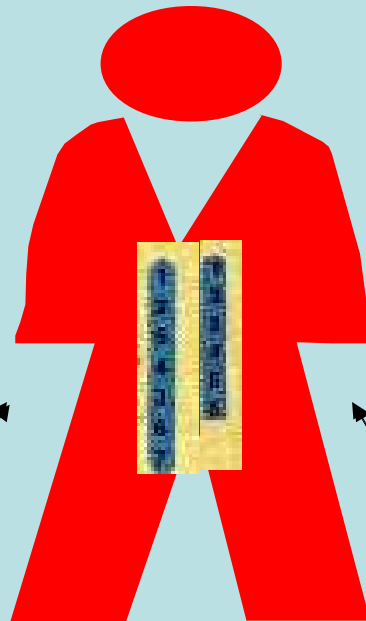
Tumor



Fattori che influenzano la penetranza



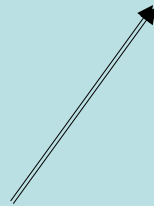
Geni modificatori



Carcinogeni



Risposta al danno del DNA



Fattori ormonali/riproduttivi



Non tutti i portatori di un gene alterato sviluppano il cancro

Identificazione delle forme ereditarie di cancro

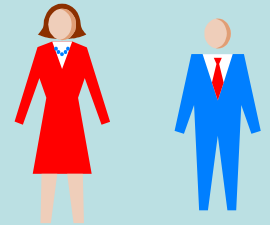


Identificazione di individui predisposti

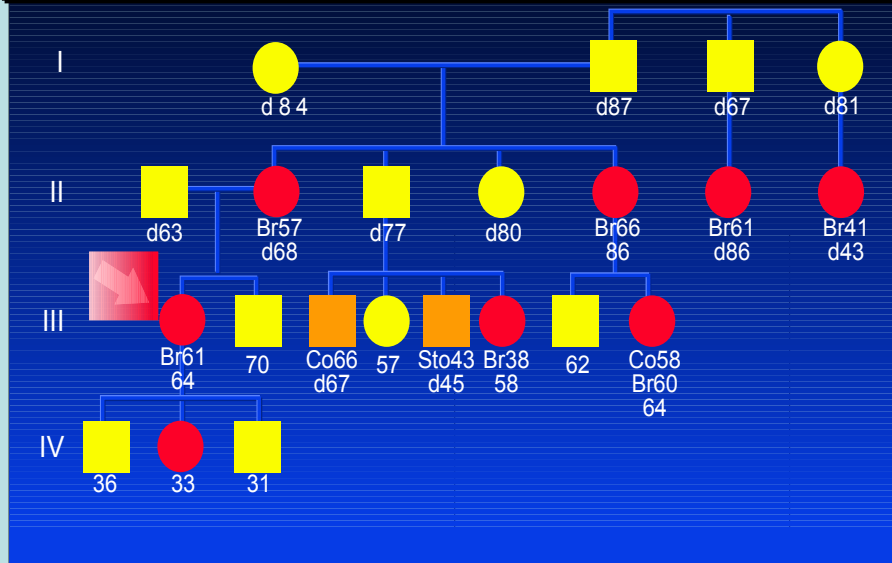


Caratteristiche dei Tumori Ereditari

- ✓ Casi multipli nella famiglia
- ✓ Più generazioni colpite
- ✓ Associazione di specifici tipi di cancro
 - Nella stessa famiglia
 - Nello stesso individuo
- ✓ Esordio ad un'età più giovane rispetto ai tumori sporadici
- ✓ Caratteristiche tipiche di sindromi specifiche

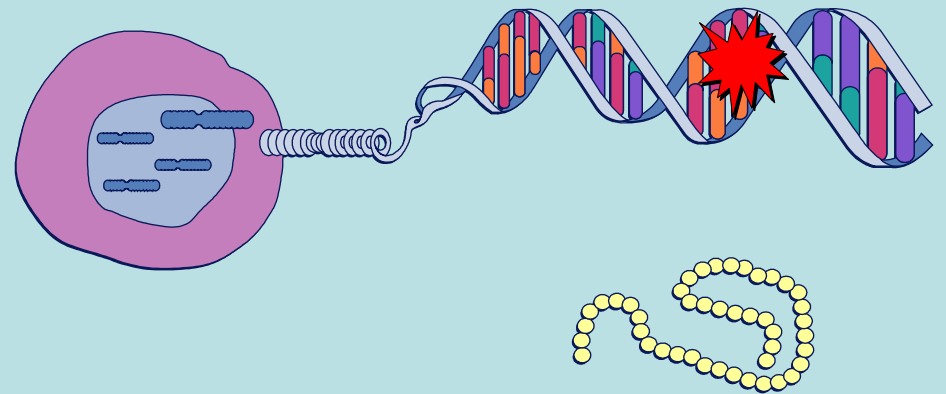


Analisi del Pedigree



In parte dei casi
permette di
identificare il difetto
molecolare

**Test
Genetico**



Tumori ereditari: l'esempio del Carcinoma della Mammella e dell'Ovaio

Geni BRCA e Carcinoma Mammario

BRCA1 è un gene appartenente ad una famiglia di geni noti come oncosoppressori. Come altri oncosoppressori, BRCA1 controlla che le cellule non crescano né si dividano in modo incontrollato.

BRCA1-topoisomerasi

Carcinoma Mammario Ereditario

Geni coinvolti

Gene	CME associati (%)
BRCA1	20-40%
BRCA2	10-30%
TP53	<1%
PTEN	<1%
Geni sconosciuti	30-70%

Carcinoma Ovarico Ereditario

Geni coinvolti

Gene	COE associati (%)
BRCA1	~ 70%
BRCA2	~ 20%
MSH2, MSH6, MLH1, PMS1, PMS2	~ 2%
Altri	~ 8%

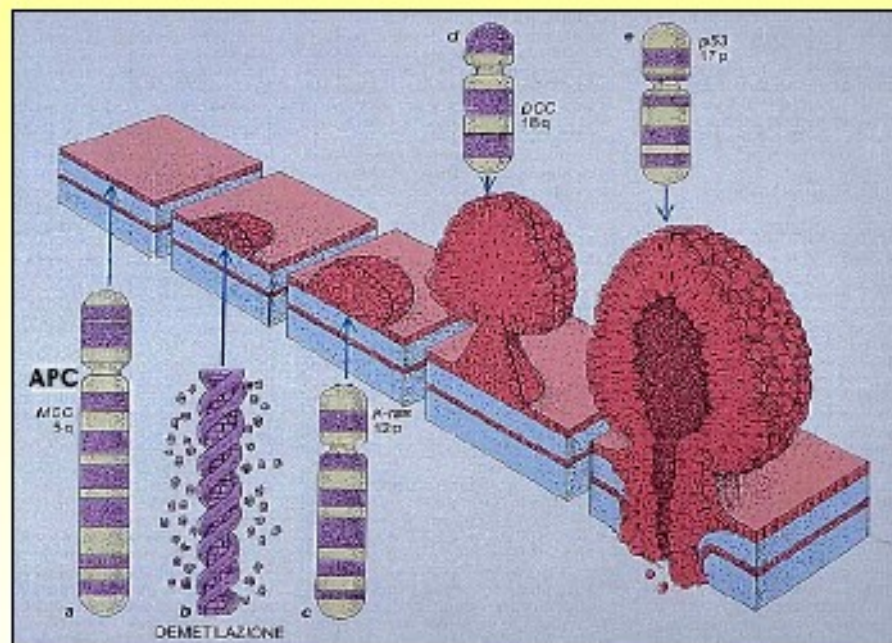
Famiglie che presentano mutazioni di BRCA1/2 sono anche a maggior rischio di tumori del pancreas, della prostata e dello stomaco.

Genetics of Colon Ca

- Tumor Suppressor Gene inactivation (85%)
 - APC gene (Vogelstein model)
 - Other genes: p53, p16, etc.
- Microsatellite instability (15%)
 - 30% Hereditary (Germline)
 - 70% Sporadic (Somatic)

CANCEROGENESI MULTIFASICA

1. L'evento più precoce
mutazioni inattivanti nel gene APC
2. Ipometilazione del DNA
3. Mutazioni attivanti del protooncogene K-ras determinano divisione cellulare svincolata da ogni controllo
4. Perdita del cromosoma 18 (18q) e inattivazione del gene oncosoppressore DCC.
5. Perdita di p53, che consente la perdita del controllo del ciclo cellulare e dell'induzione di apoptosi in cellule tumorali.

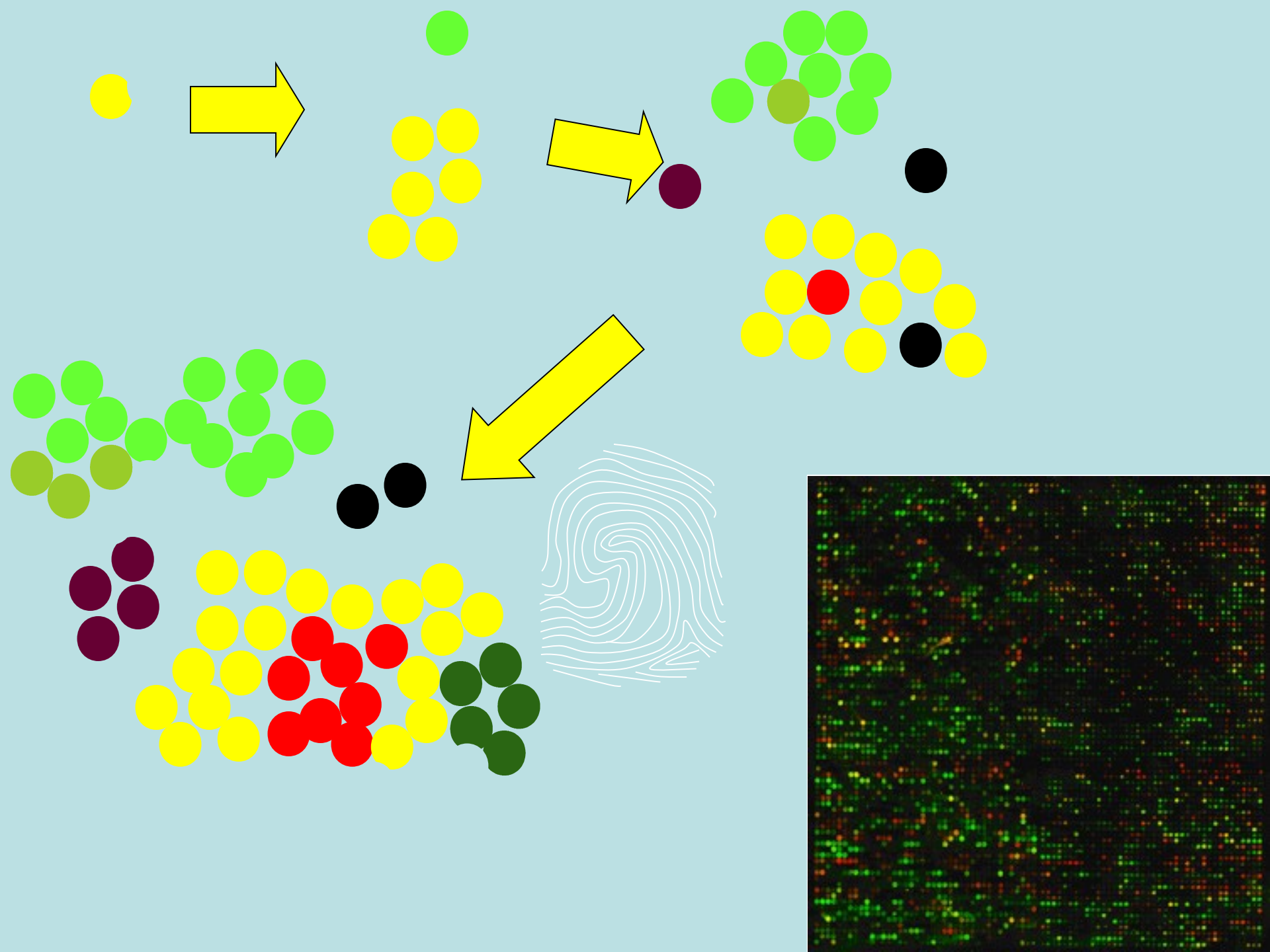


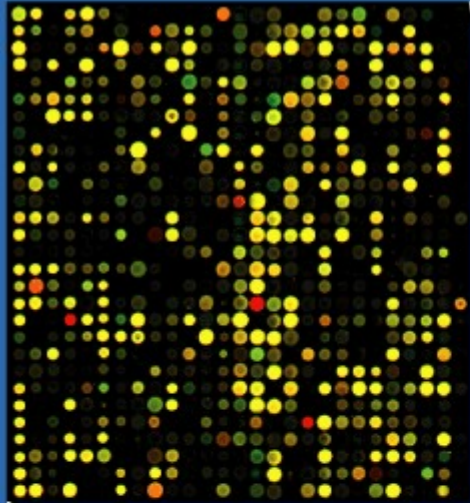
I geni coinvolti nella cancerogenesi sono geni normali presenti in tutti gli individui.

Il tumore insorge quando alcuni di questi geni perdono la loro normale funzione.

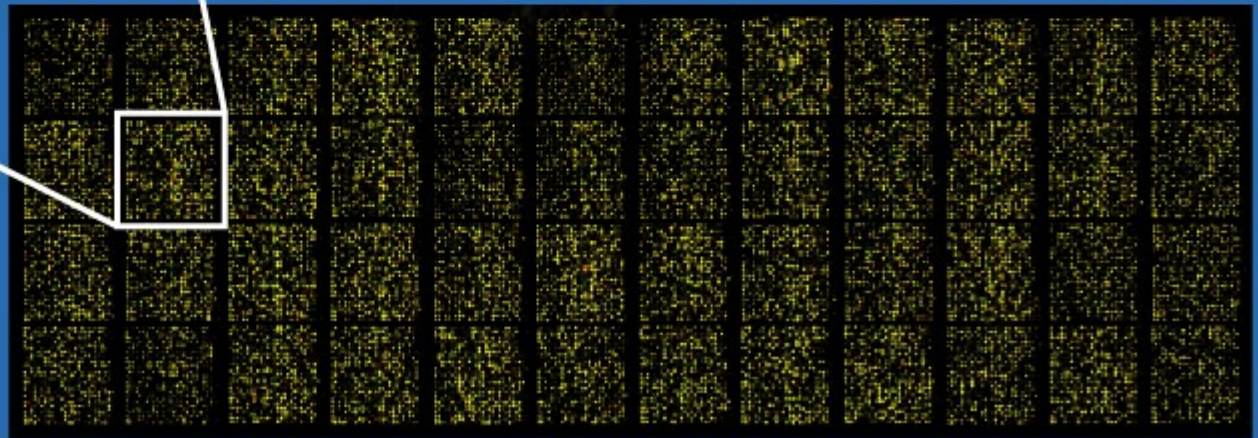
**La cancerogenesi multifasica
descrive il progressivo accumularsi di
queste alterazioni, sia a livello di
genotipo che di fenotipo.**

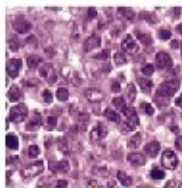
**Arrestare una o più di queste
fasi può impedire o ritardare lo
sviluppo del cancro.**



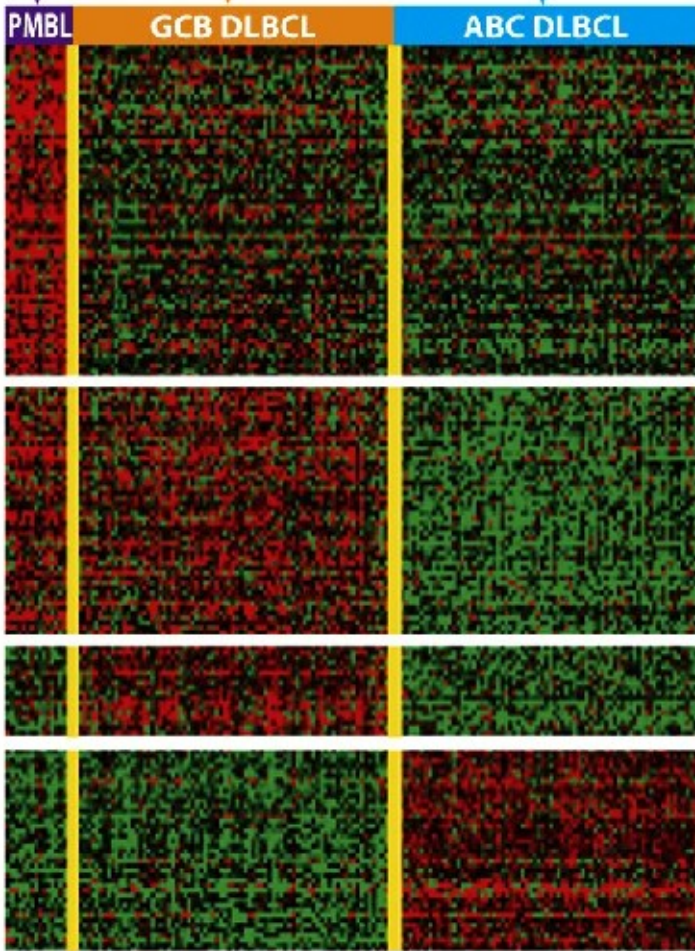


Example of an approximately 40,000 probe spotted oligo microarray with enlarged inset to show detail.





common microscopic appearance



genes highly expressed in PMBL

genes highly expressed in PMBL and GCB

genes highly expressed in GCB

genes highly expressed in ABC

- representative genes
- PDL2
 - SNFT
 - IL13RA1
 - TARC
 - MAL
 - OX40L
 - JAK2
 - CD30
 - IL4I1
 - BCL6
 - LRMP
 - SERPINA9
 - MYBL1
 - LMO2
 - MTA3
 - GCET2
 - PAG
 - CR2
 - KCNN3
 - CD10
 - IRF4
 - BCL2
 - PIM2
 - FOXP1
 - PRKCB1
 - CCND2
 - BATF
 - XBP1

genes

patients

high low

gene expression

