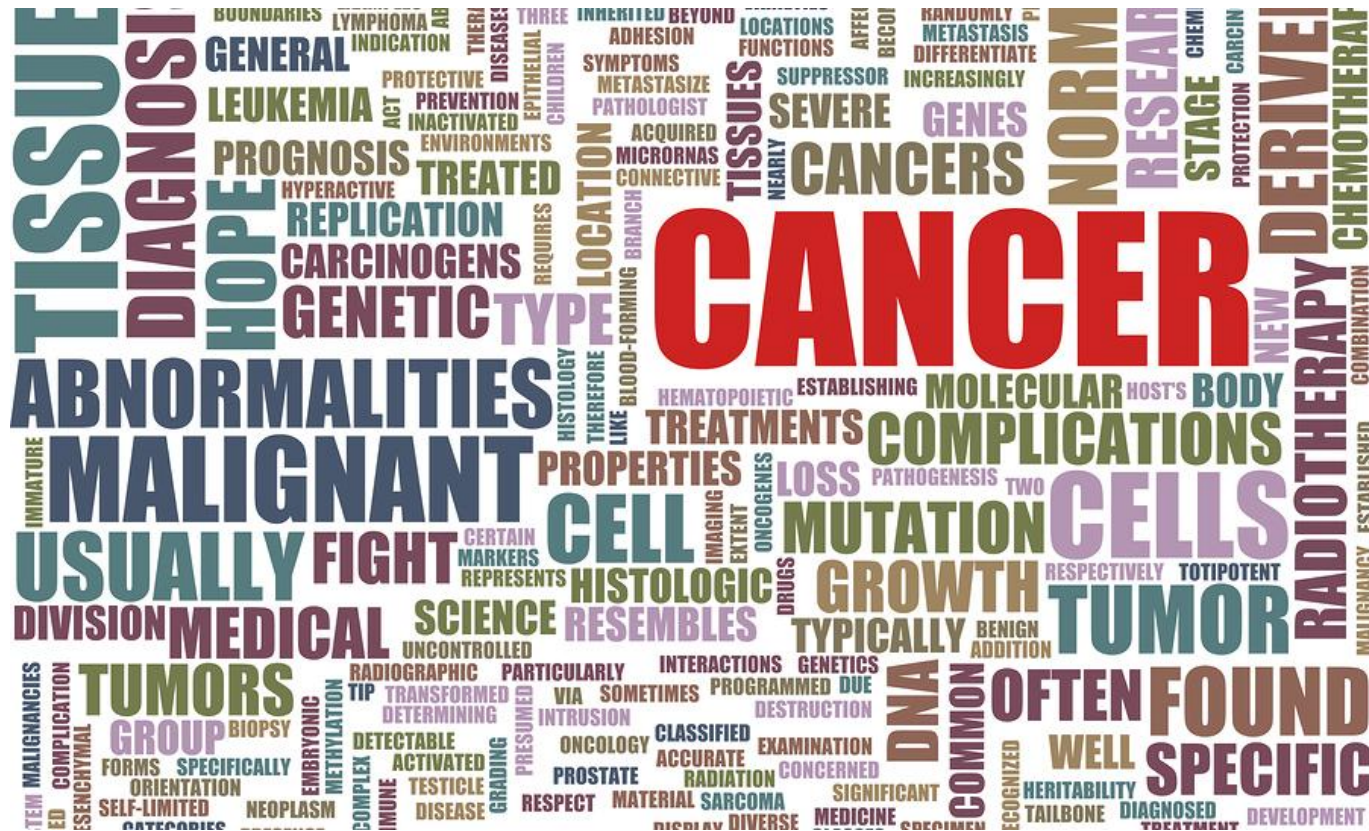


# Bioquímica Aplicada

## Licenciatura em Bioquímica, FCUL

### BIOTECNOLOGIA E CANCRO

Como o conhecimento sobre o cancro pode ajudar a desenhar novas terapias



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19 abril 2016

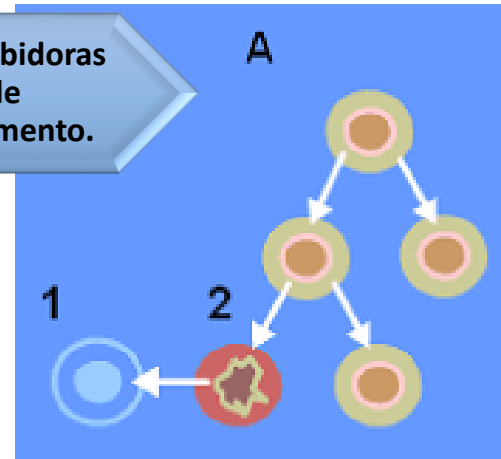
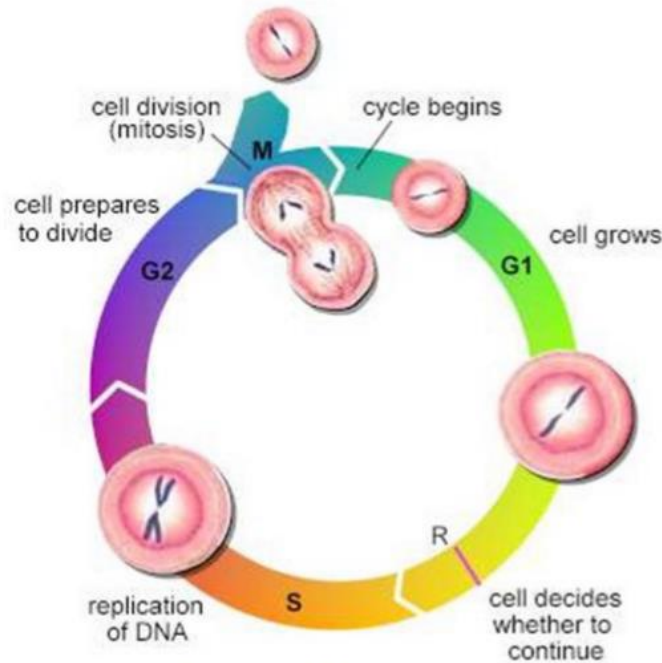
# Ciclo celular

Desenvolvimento , diferenciação e manutenção de funções requer regulação do momento e localização das divisões celulares.

As células em divisão têm de ser controladas.

vias promotoras de crescimento

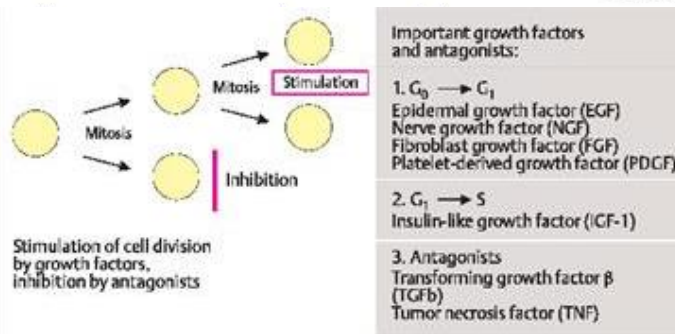
vias inibidoras de crescimento.



**In normal cells, cell division is tightly regulated. Old cells undergo apoptosis as new cells are produced.**

## The Basics of Cell Division

- G1: Cell Growth, makes duplicate organelles, increase in size
- S phase: Duplicates all the chromosomes- photocopying of information
- G2: More growth, time needed to gain strength for mitosis
- Mitosis- Cell divides up the chromosomes so each of the new daughter cells has all the information
- Cytokinesis- The cell breaks into two cells

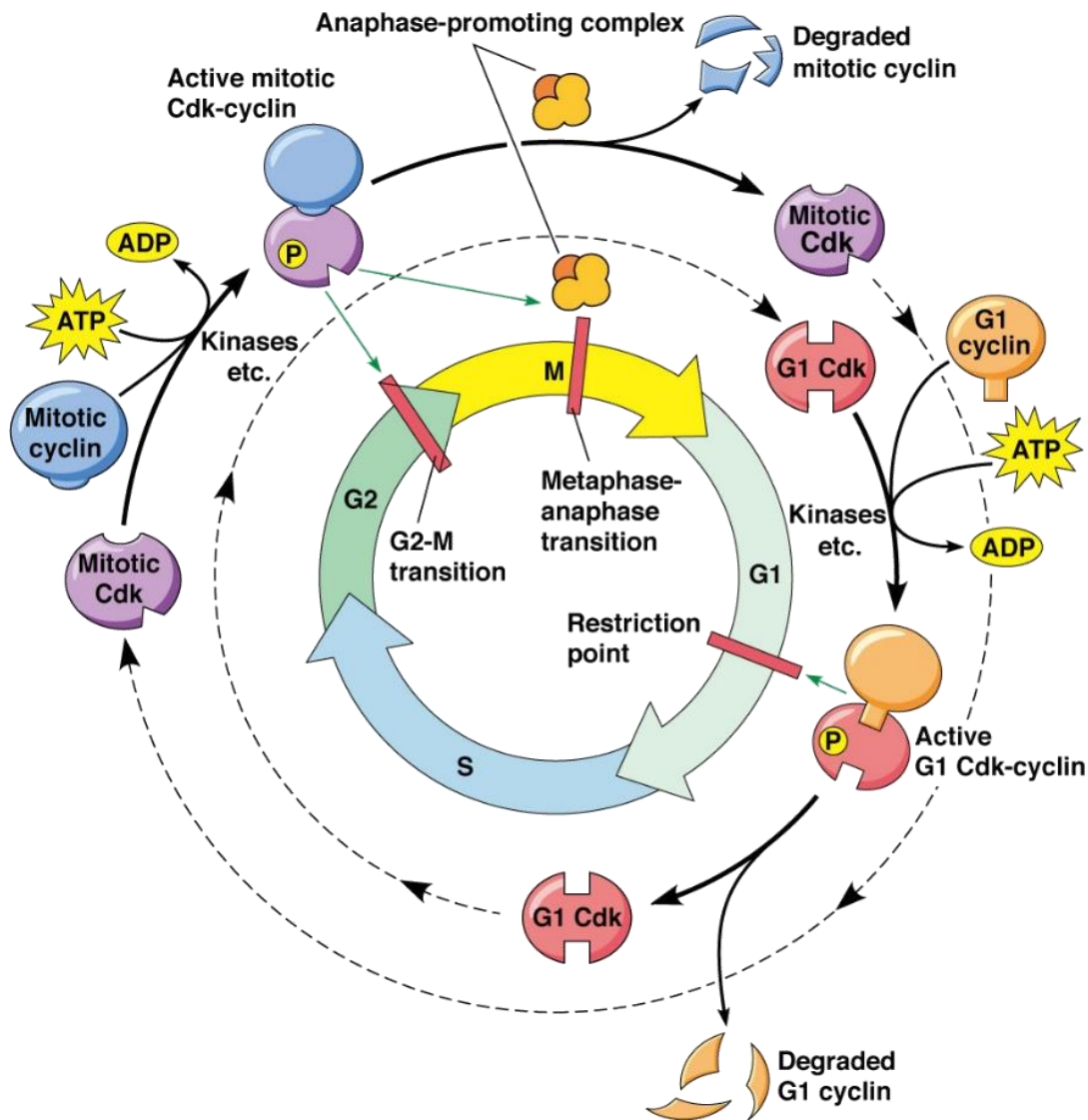


Stimulation of cell division by growth factors, inhibition by antagonists

Important growth factors and antagonists:

1.  $G_0 \rightarrow G_1$   
Epidermal growth factor (EGF)  
Nerve growth factor (NGF)  
Fibroblast growth factor (FGF)  
Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)
2.  $G_1 \rightarrow S$   
Insulin-like growth factor (IGF-1)
3. Antagonists  
Transforming growth factor  $\beta$  (TGF $\beta$ )  
Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)

A. Control of cell division by growth factors



## Mecanismos que regulam o ciclo celular/reprimem crescimento de tumores

- Cinases (CDKs) e ciclinas
- Checkpoints do ciclo celular- Key points (G1, G2, metáfase)
- CKI- Proteínas supressoras de tumores- erros e danos são reparados
- Apoptose

# Carcinogénese, Oncogénese ou tumorigénese

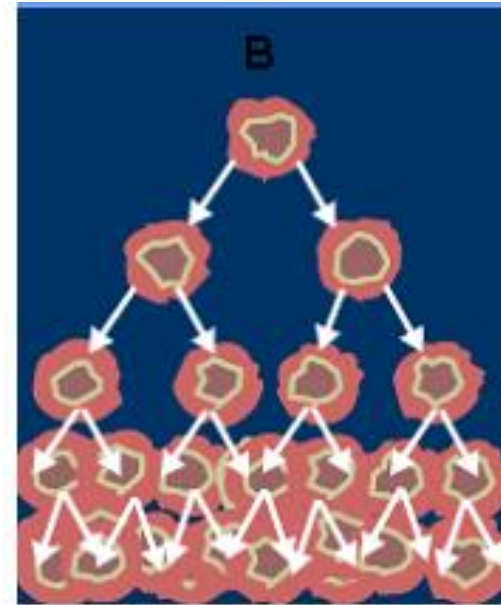
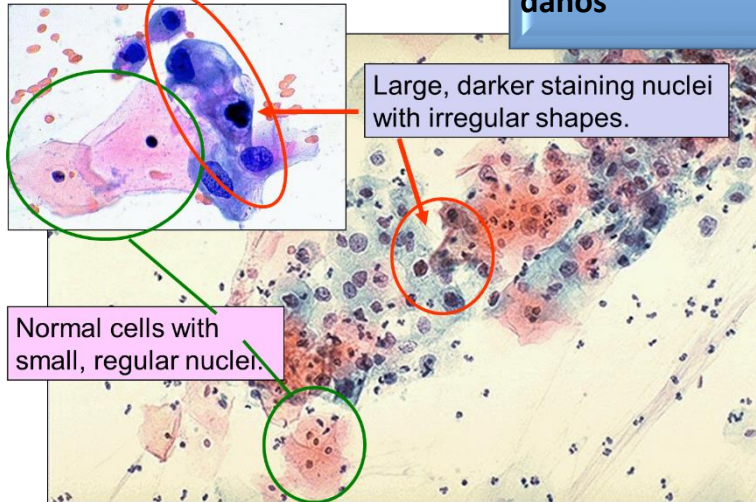
## Cancro é uma das doenças mais comuns no mundo

Células cancerígenas funcionam anormalmente

Perda do controlo do ciclo celular

Falha nos checkpoints

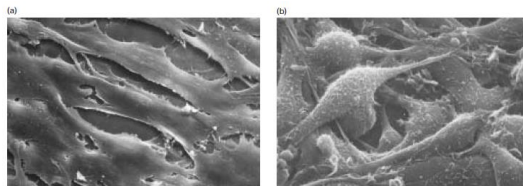
Sem reparação de danos



**A cancerous tumor forms when cell division gets out of control and cells do not undergo normal apoptosis**

### Cancer Cells Versus Normal Cells

Cancer Cells		Normal Cells
Nondifferentiated cells	Dediferenciação	Differentiated cells
Abnormal nuclei		Normal nuclei
Do not undergo apoptosis		Undergo apoptosis
No contact inhibition		Contact inhibition
Disorganized, multilayered		One organized layer
Undergo metastasis and angiogenesis		

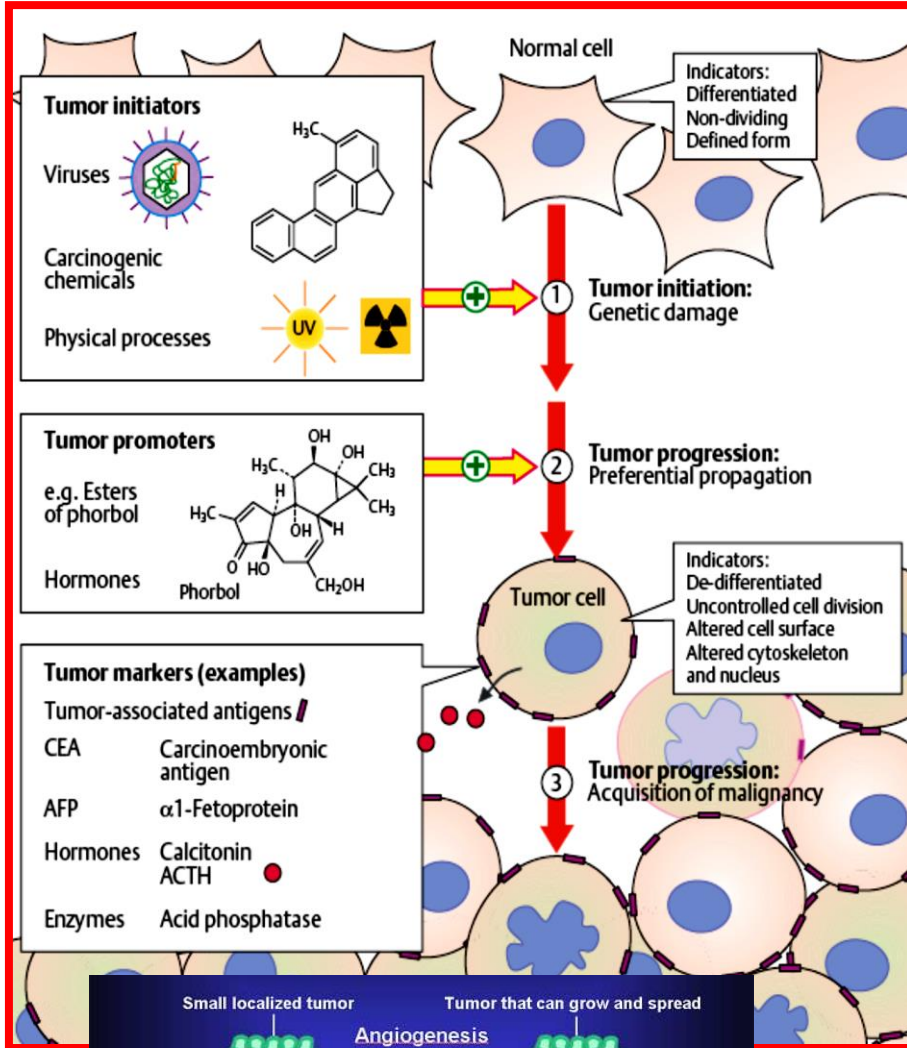


**▲ EXPERIMENTAL FIGURE 23-3** Scanning electron micrographs reveal the organizational and morphological differences between normal and transformed 3T3 cells. (a) Normal 3T3 cells are elongated and are aligned and closely packed in an orderly fashion. (b) 3T3 cells transformed by an oncogene encoded by Rous sarcoma virus are rounded and covered with small hairlike processes and bulbous projections.

The transformed cells that grow have lost the side-by-side organization of the normal cells and grow one atop the other. These transformed cells have many of the same properties as malignant cells. Similar changes are seen in cells transfected with DNA from human cancers containing the *ras*<sup>21</sup> oncogene. (courtesy of L.-B. Chen)

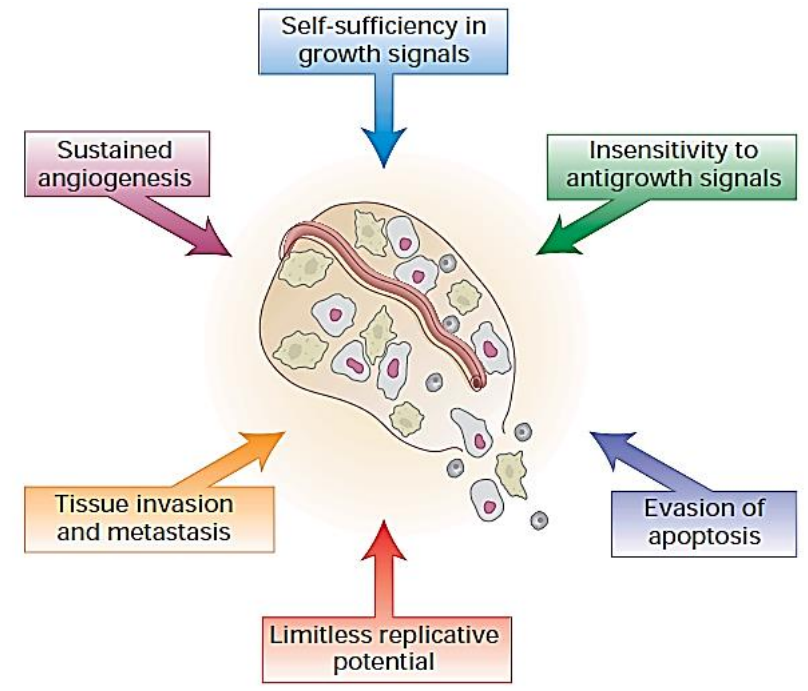
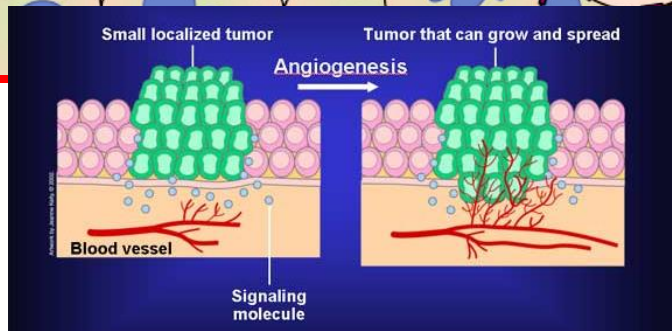
# Mecanismo de transformação

## Gradual pode levar anos

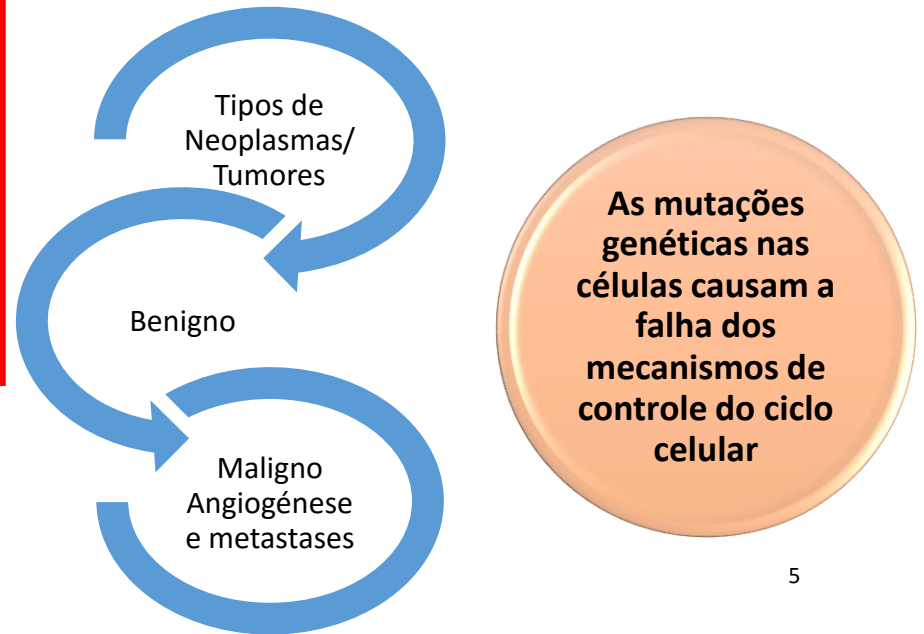


**Tumor markers (examples)**

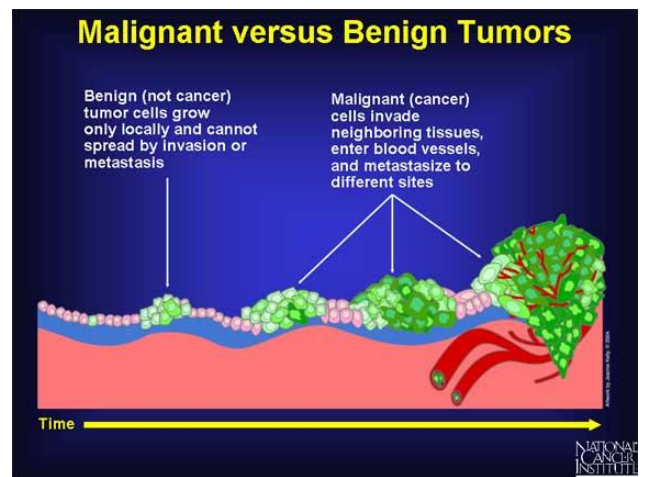
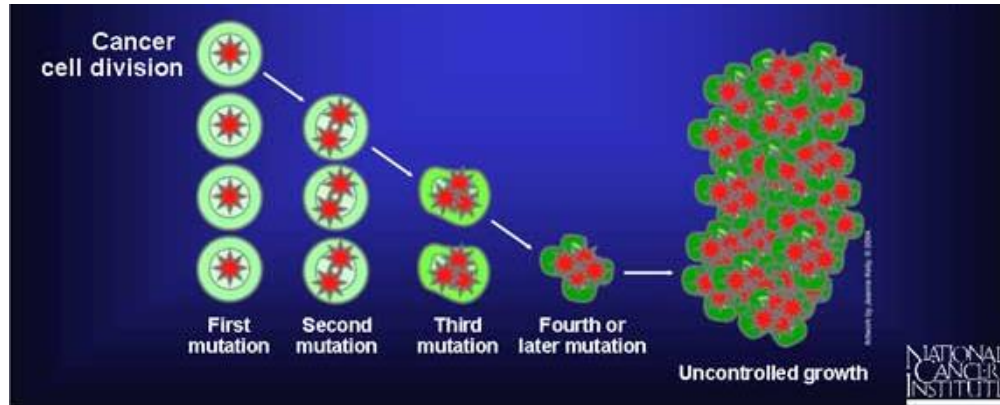
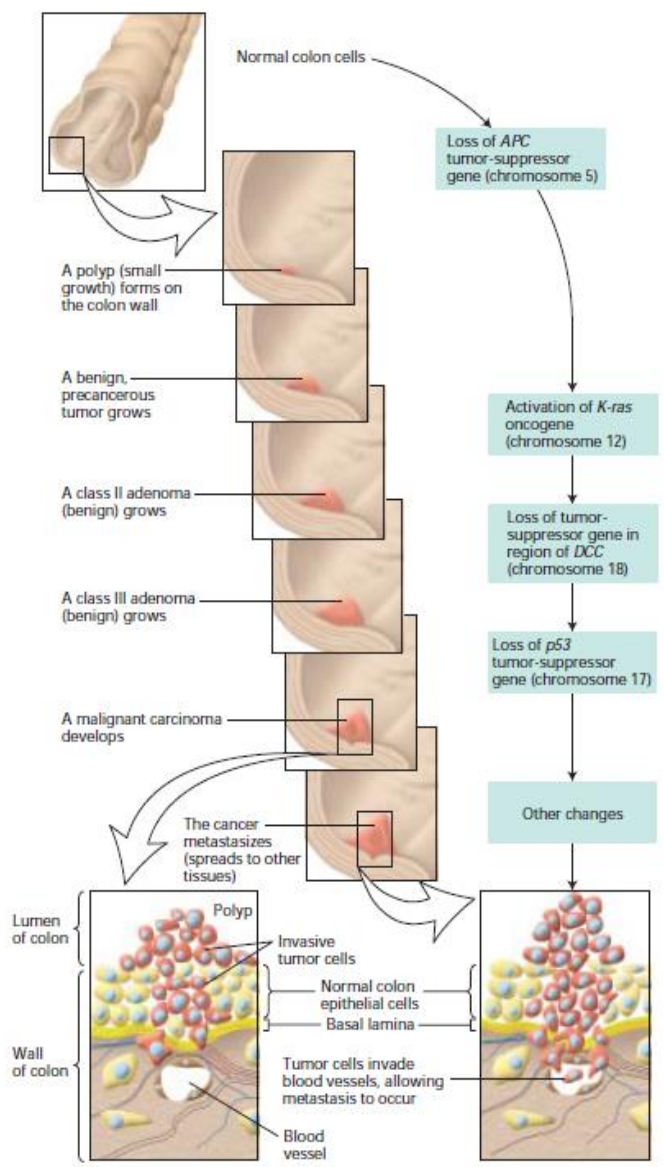
Tumor-associated antigens	
CEA	Carcinoembryonic antigen
AFP	α1-Fetoprotein
Hormones	Calcitonin, ACTH
Enzymes	Acid phosphatase



**▲ FIGURE 23-1 Overview of changes in cells that cause cancer.** During carcinogenesis, six fundamental cellular properties



As células cancerígenas faltam sistema de reparação de DNA – grande número de mutações que se acumulam- multi hit model



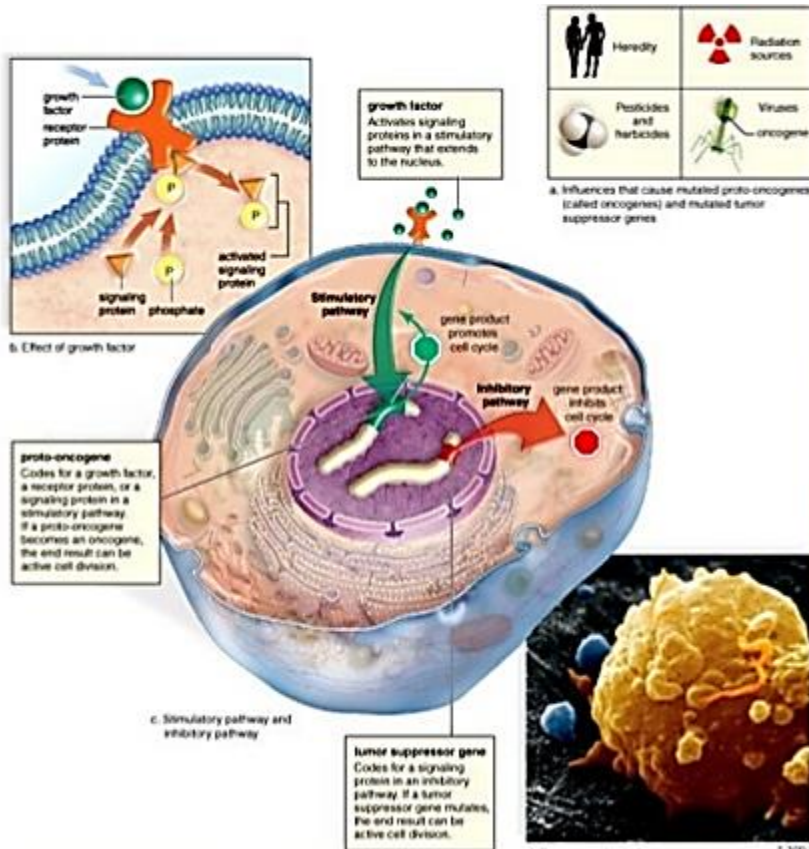
**Benign versus malignant tumors.** A benign glandular tumor and a malignant glandular tumor appear structurally distinct. As células cancerígenas invadem tecidos escapando pela lamina basal que define os limites dos tecidos, espalham-se pelo corpo estabelecendo áreas secundárias de crescimento- Metastases (secretam proteases que degradam a matrix extracelular circundante- MMPs de membrana)

As mutações que levam a metastases e angiogénese são ainda pouco conhecidas<sup>6</sup>

# Mecanismo genético

indução do cancro

2 classes de genes que sofrem mutações



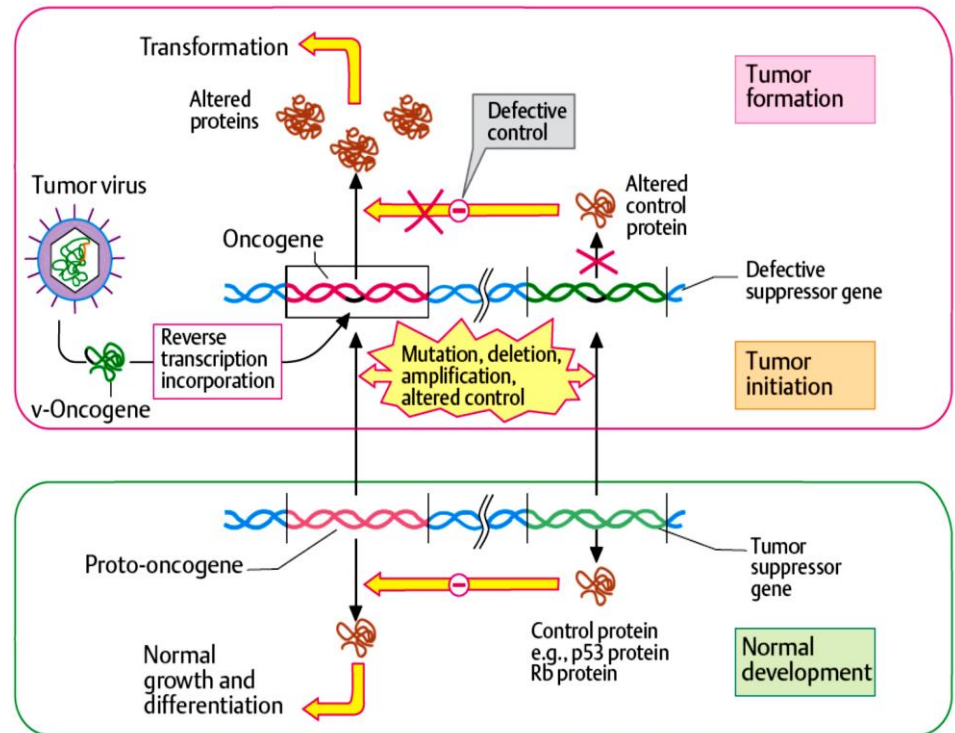
São genes de proteínas que ajudam a regular o crescimento da célula, a morte celular por apoptose ou em reparação de DNA danificado.

## proto-oncogenes

- Proteínas de sinalização (ligandos)
- Receptores de sinais
- Proteínas de transdução de sinais
- Factores de transcrição
- Proteínas inibidoras da apoptose

## genes supressores de tumores

- Proteínas apoptóticas
- Proteínas inibem proliferação celular
- Proteínas de reparação de DNA



# Gain-of-Function Mutations em proto-oncogenes

change in one allele will alter normal function

dominantes

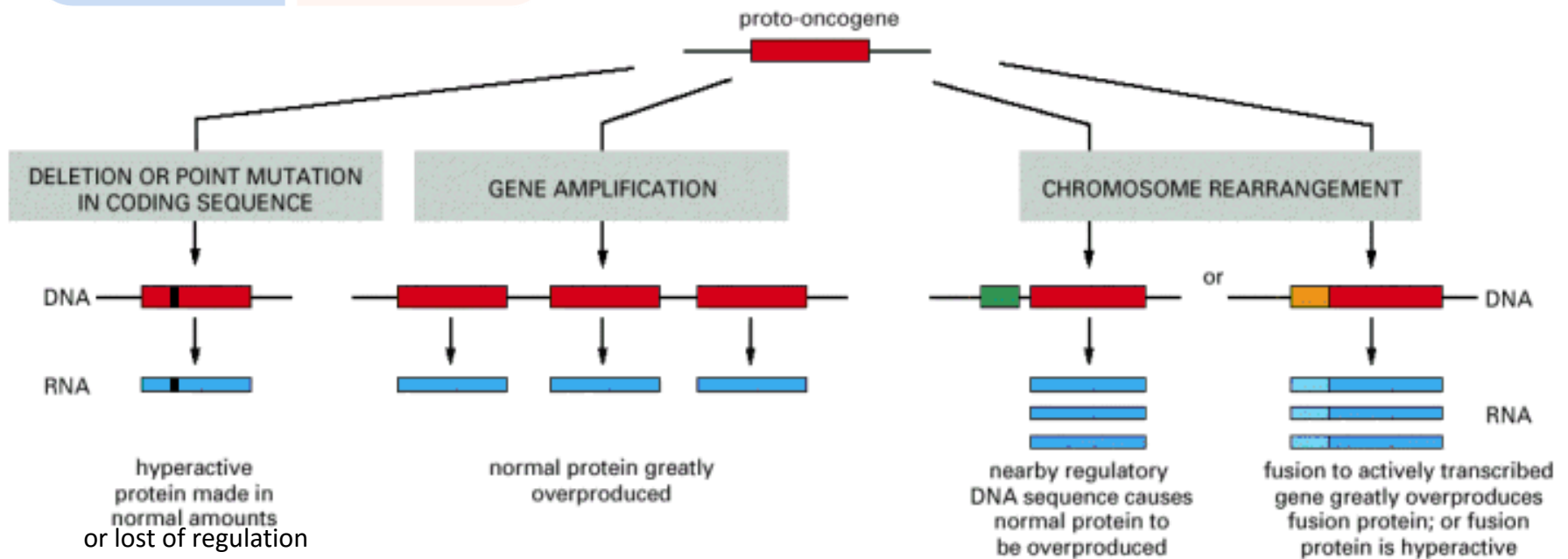
*Ex: myc, ras, src, abl, bcl2*

## Proto-oncogenes

- proteínas que ajudam a regular o crescimento, diferenciação ou transdução de sinais

## Oncogenes

- proteínas oncogénicas estimulam as células a induzir o cancro



Schematic representation of three major types of genetic alterations leading to oncogene activation (bottom)

The proto-oncogene (top) is depicted as a regulatory sequence (RS) followed by the coding region (gene). In the first example, a star indicates the location of the nucleotide substitution on the transcribed portion of the gene. In the case of the translocation example, a different regulatory sequence becomes responsible for stimulating transcription of a resultant fusion protein. For the amplification example, the presence of multiple copies of the gene results in excessive expression (Adapted Kufe et al. 2003).

Three ways in which a proto-oncogene can be made overactive to convert it into an oncogene.



- **Mutações pontuais- resulta numa proteína produzida constitutivamente, mas que difere da proteína normal**

Mutações nos proto-oncogenes *ras*(proteína G transdução de sinal) comuns cerca de 20% to 30% tumores humanos- produz a proteína mutante Ras<sup>D</sup>

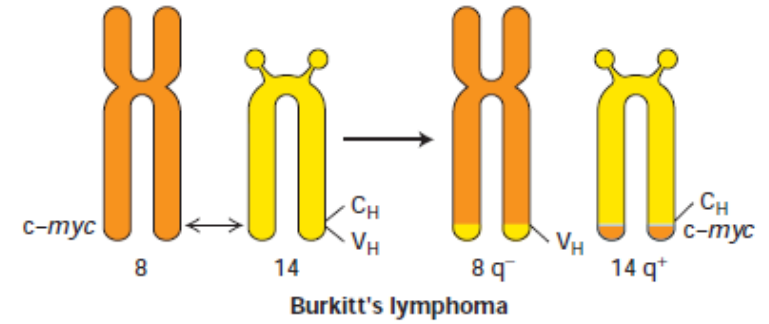
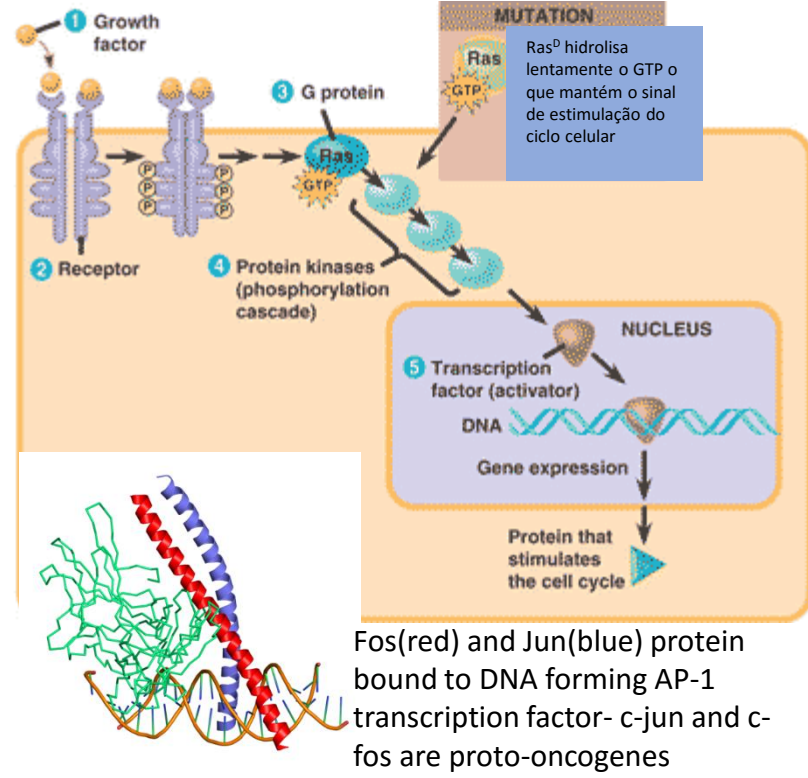
- **Amplificação de genes- duplicação de um segmento de DNA que inclui o gene (ou a inserção de gene viral análogo) - superprodução da proteína**

Proto-oncogene *c-fos* e *c-jun* (codifica factores de transcrição heterodímeros Fos-Jun-AP1- ou homodímeros Jun-Jun que estimulam a transcrição de genes de proteínas que promovem a progressão ao longo da fase G1 ) em alguns tumores estes são sobreexpressos

- **Translocação de cromossoma- põe o gene sobre controle de outro promotor proteína com expressão alterada ou superprodução da proteína**

Proto-oncogene *c-myc*(codifica factor de transcrição que estimula a transcrição de genes de proteínas que promovem a transição entre a fase G1 a S)

Also *bcl-2* oncogene is activated as a consequence of the t(14;18) chromosomal translocation in human follicular lymphomas- anti-apoptotic



**▲ FIGURE 23-19 Chromosomal translocation in Burkitt's lymphoma.** As a result of a translocation between chromosomes 8 and 14, the *c-myc* gene is placed adjacent to the gene for part of the antibody heavy chain ( $C_H$ ), leading to overproduction of the Myc transcription factor in lymphocytes and hence their growth into a lymphoma.

# Loss-of-Function Mutations in genes supressores de tumores

## Genes supressores de tumores

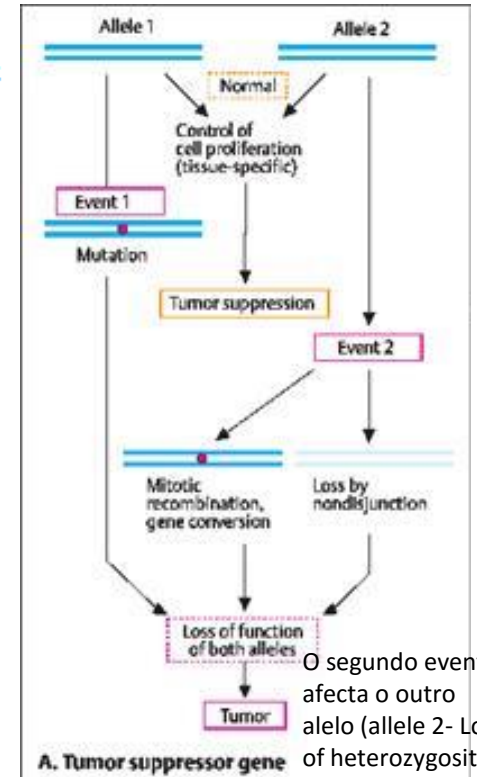
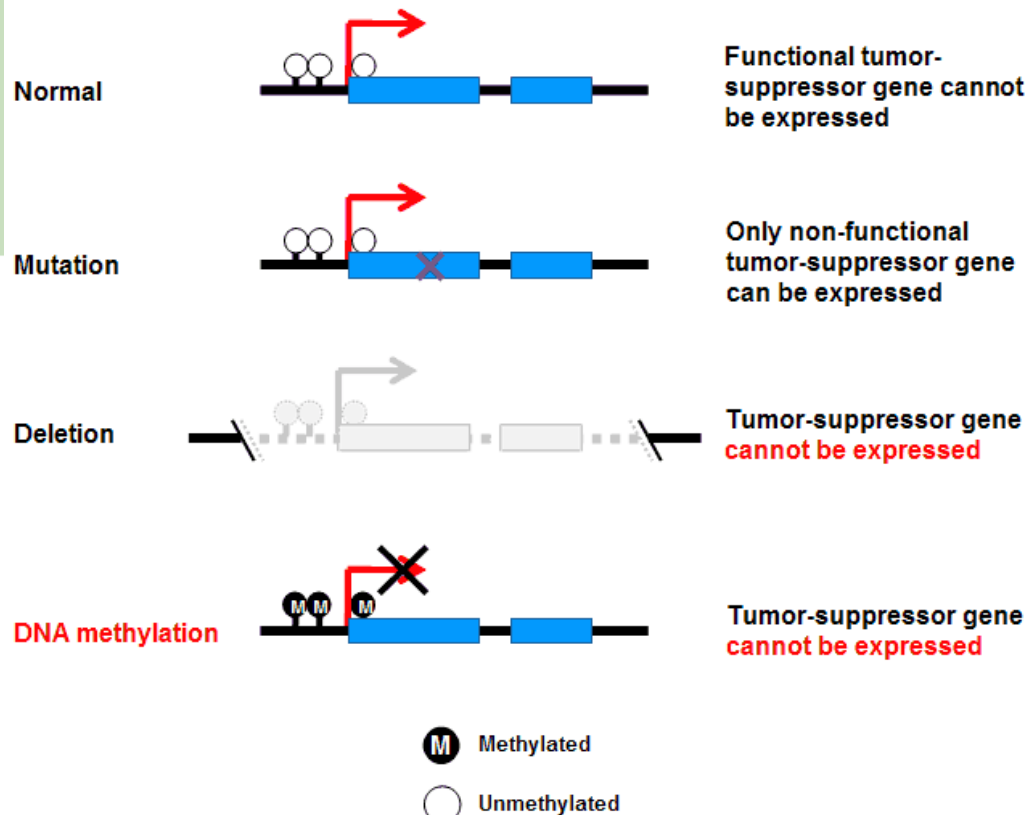
- proteínas inibidoras de CDKs- mecanismos de paragem do ciclo celular

## Mutações

- Perda de função

**Recessivas**  
changes in both alleles will inhibit normal function

*Ex: p53, Rb, APC, MEN1, NF1*

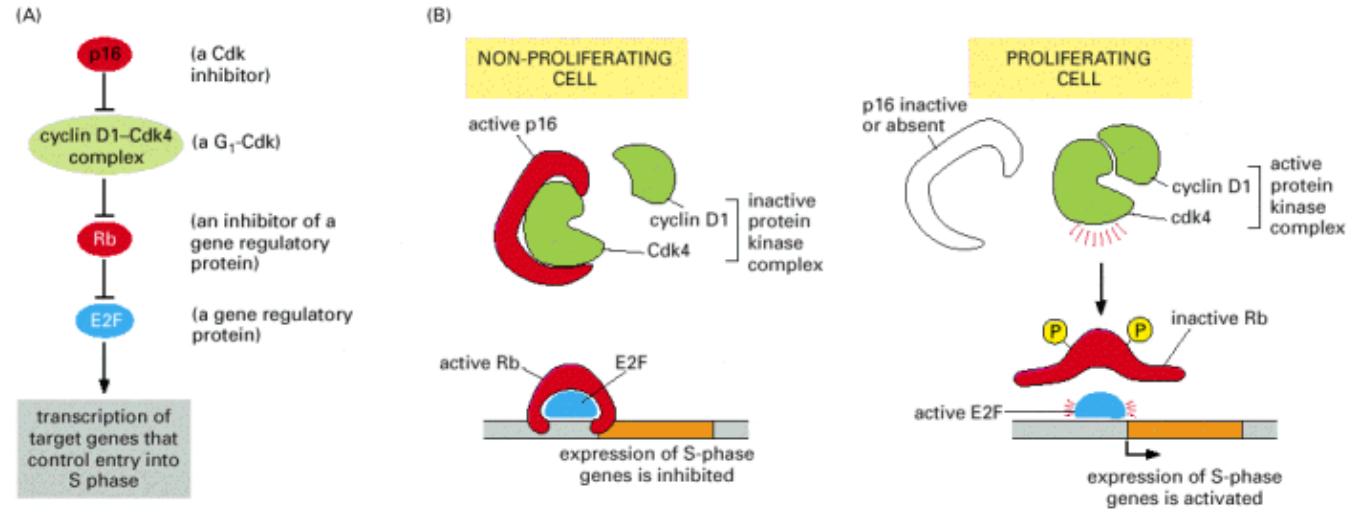


O segundo evento afecta o outro alelo (allele 2- Loss of heterozygosity in tumor cells LOH)

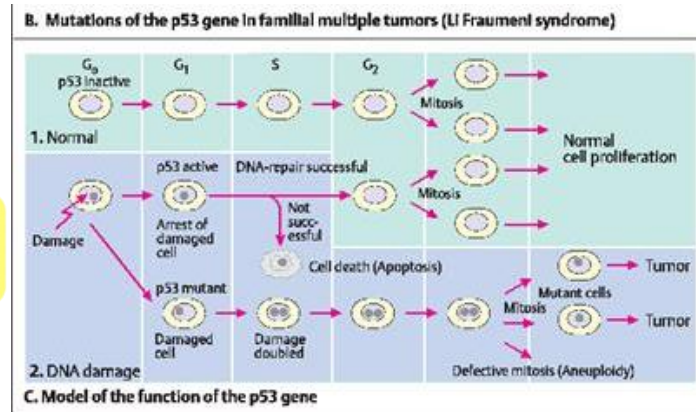
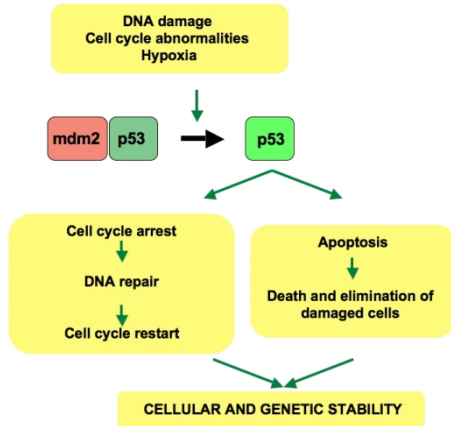
- Mutações pontuais- Mutações somáticas ou adquiridas –são mais comuns e devidas ao ambiente (predisposição aumenta com a idade)
- Delecções
- Metilação dos resíduos de citosina no promotor ou elementos de controle

- **Proteínas intracelulares que regulam ou inibem a progressão numa fase do ciclo (p16 e pRb)**

Glioblastomas e câncros de mama: aumentada a expressão dos genes Cdk4 ou ciclina D1 (gain of function) e/ou delecção ou inactivação de p16 por metilação do DNA regulador (loss of function) e deste modo têm favorecida a proliferação celular (fase S)



- **Controle do ciclo celular e da apoptose (p53)**



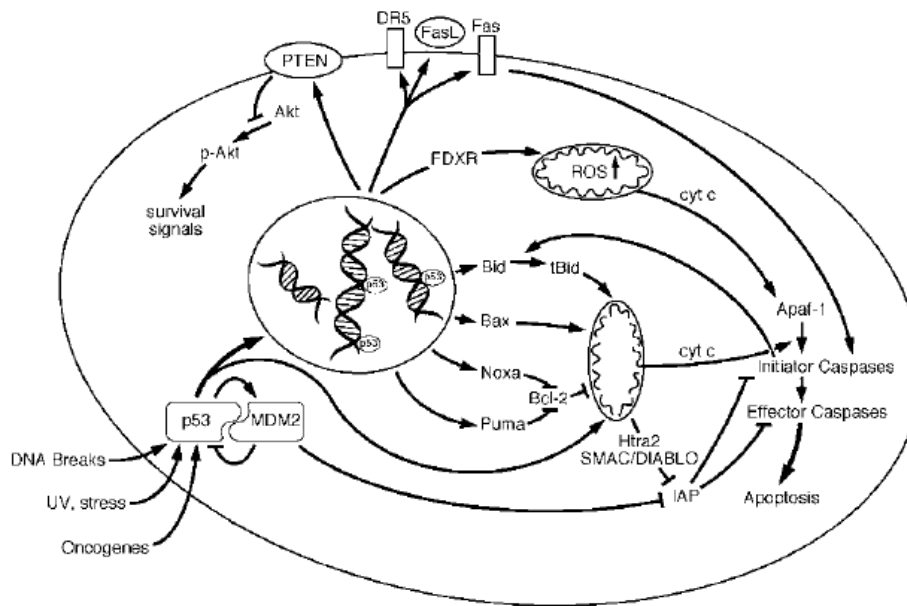
Proteína supressora de tumor p53 é codificada pelo gene *TP53*.

Está em baixa concentração na célula normal

Para supressão de tumor: Liga-se a sequencias de DNA e regula a expressão de genes reguladores envolvidos no crescimento.

Controla a entrada na fase S- no ponto de regulação do ciclo celular G2/S por reconhecimento do DNA danificado- estimula a produção de p21 uma CKI Interage com outras proteínas em resposta a DNA danificado estimulando a apoptose e enzima de reparação

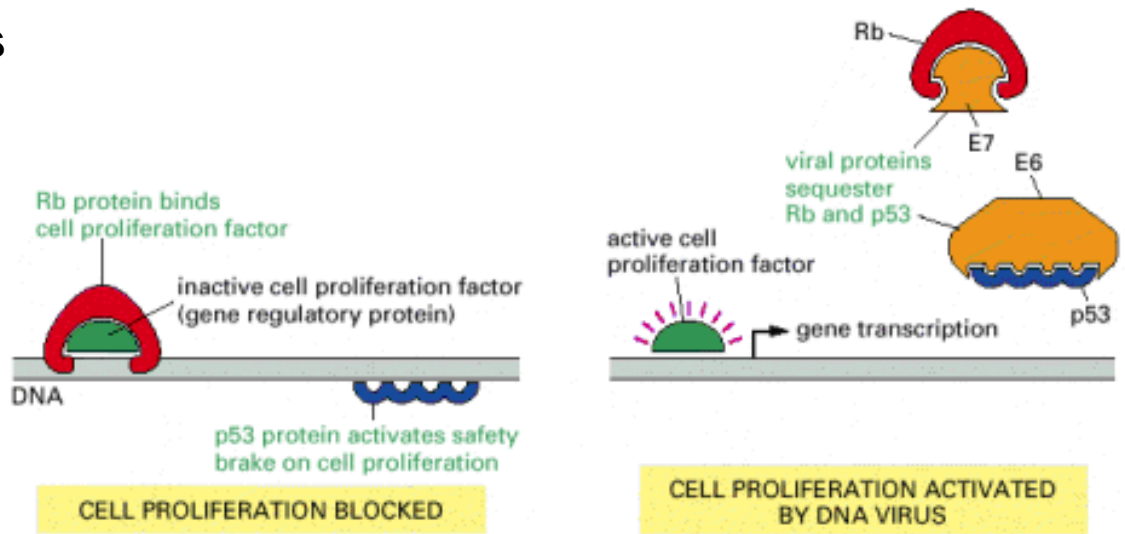
Em células cancerígenas há falta de p53 faz com que cromossomas fiquem fragmentados (loss of function mutation ou mdm2 gain of function)



**Figure 1** A model for p53-induced apoptosis by simultaneous targeting of distinct points in the apoptotic network.

## • DNA de virus cancerígenos

Nos papiloma virus humano os oncogenes virais E6 e E7 interagem ligando-se às proteínas codificadas por dois genes supressores de tumores : gene RB1 forma proteína pRb (co-repressor) que é inativada pela proteína viral E7 p53 ligada à proteína viral E6 é eliminada por ubiquitinação



# TERAPIAS

exploram a instabilidade genética das células cancerígenas: expressão de telomerase e perda de reparação do DNA

PREVENÇÃO

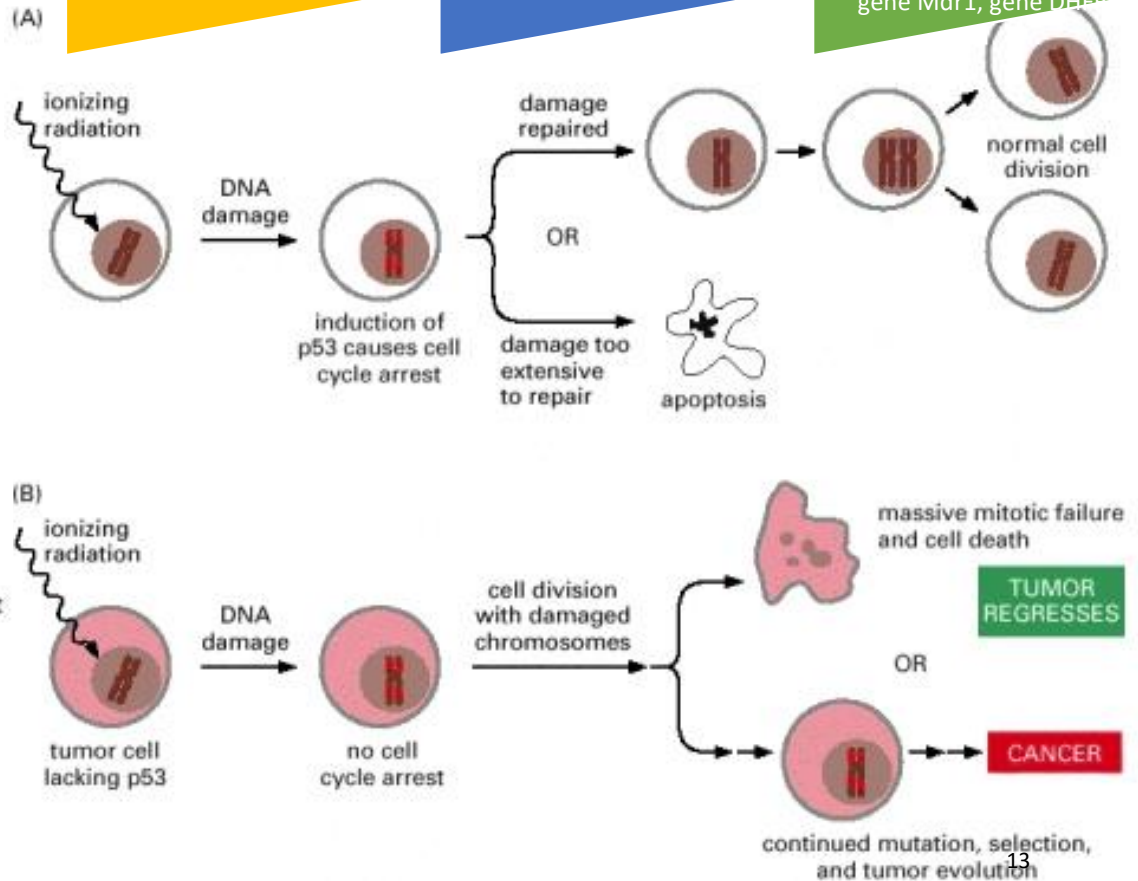
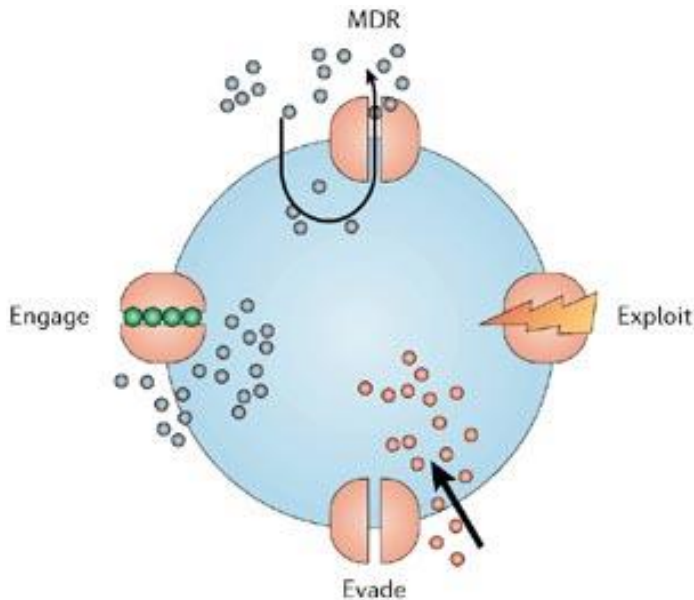


DETECÇÃO PRECOCE

REMOÇÃO CIRURGICA

RADIAÇÃO IONIZANTE

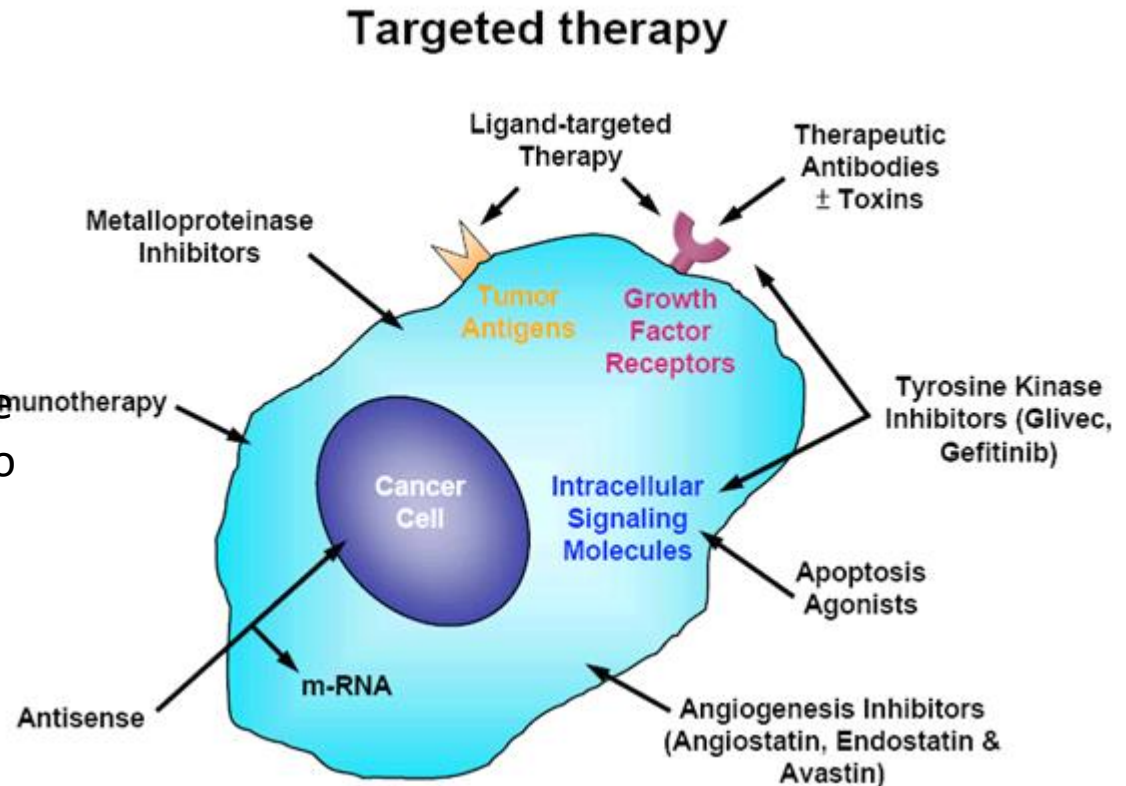
TERAPIA CITOTÓXICA:  
resistência células são heterogêneas e mutações sucessivas, multidrug resistance (amplificação do gene Mdr1, gene DHERP)



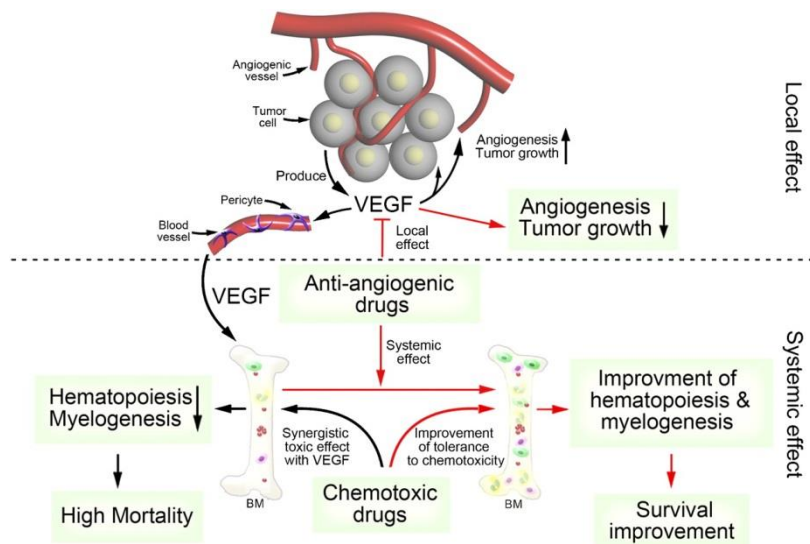
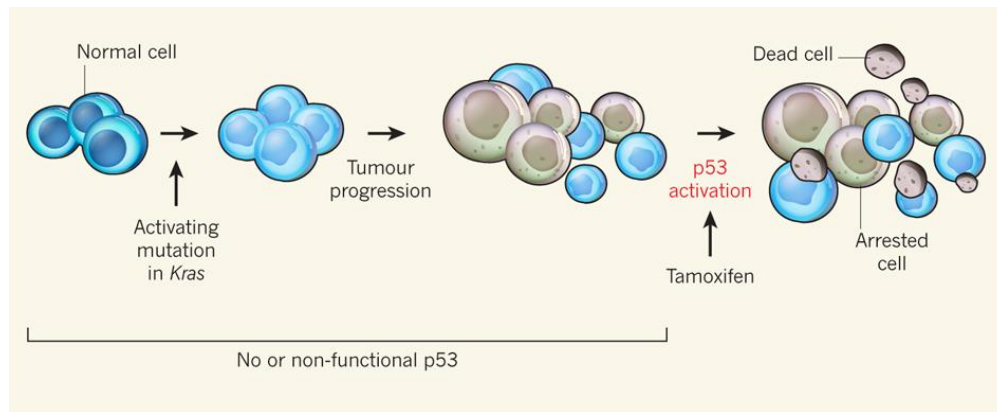
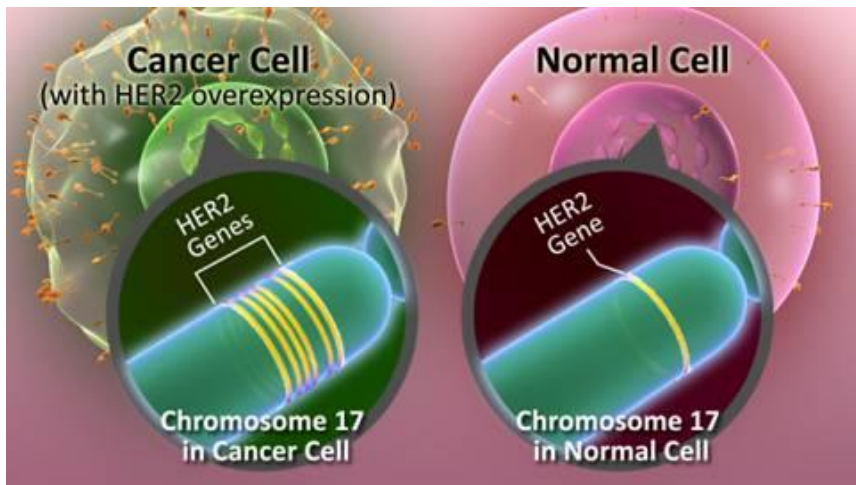
# NOVAS TERAPIAS

Conhecimento molecular do cancro e da sua progressão- tornando como alvo os defeitos

- Bloqueio de sinais de estimulação de crescimento
- Estimulam o sistema imune
- Entrega de drogas tóxicas a células cancerígenas
- Agente que bloqueia uma proteína que as células são altamente dependentes- anticorpo monoclonal que inibe a proteína ou activa uma resposta imune
- Activação de p53 nas células cancerígenas estimula a apoptose
- Agentes antiangiogénicos: inibição da formação dos vasos sanguíneos do tumor



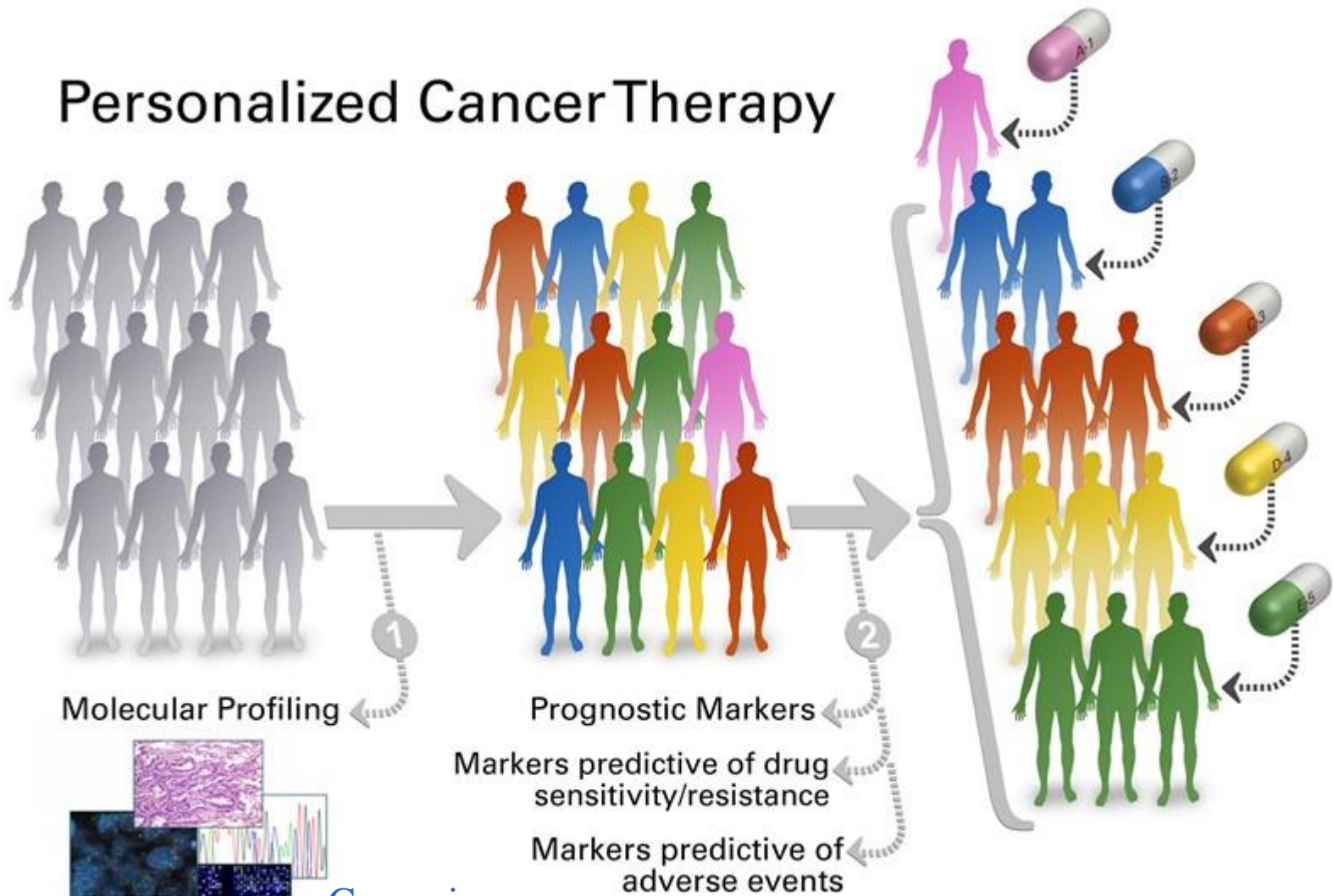
HER2 epidermal growth factor receptor family Herceptin® (trastuzumab) is a monoclonal antibody that binds to HER2. This prevents the receptor from activating the pathways that promote the proliferation and survival of breast cancer cells.



Schematic diagram of mechanisms underlying antiangiogenic and cytostatic drugs. Antiangiogenic agents significantly improve survival in tumor-bearing mice by increasing tolerance to chemotherapy-induced toxicity

Feldser *et al.*<sup>1</sup> and Junttila *et al.*<sup>2</sup> studied mouse models of non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) characterized by oncogenic mutation of *Kras* to investigate what happens in the absence of p53. They find that, without p53, tumours could progress even if the oncogenic stress level increased above threshold level and the tumour-suppressor protein p19<sup>Arf</sup> was activated. When the authors restored p53 function with tamoxifen, tumour cells with an increased oncogenic flux were either arrested or killed. Less advanced lesions were unaffected, however, probably because their oncogenic flux remained below the threshold level. The authors did not detect DNA-damage response, indicating that, at least in their models, it does not contribute to p53 activation.

# Personalized Cancer Therapy



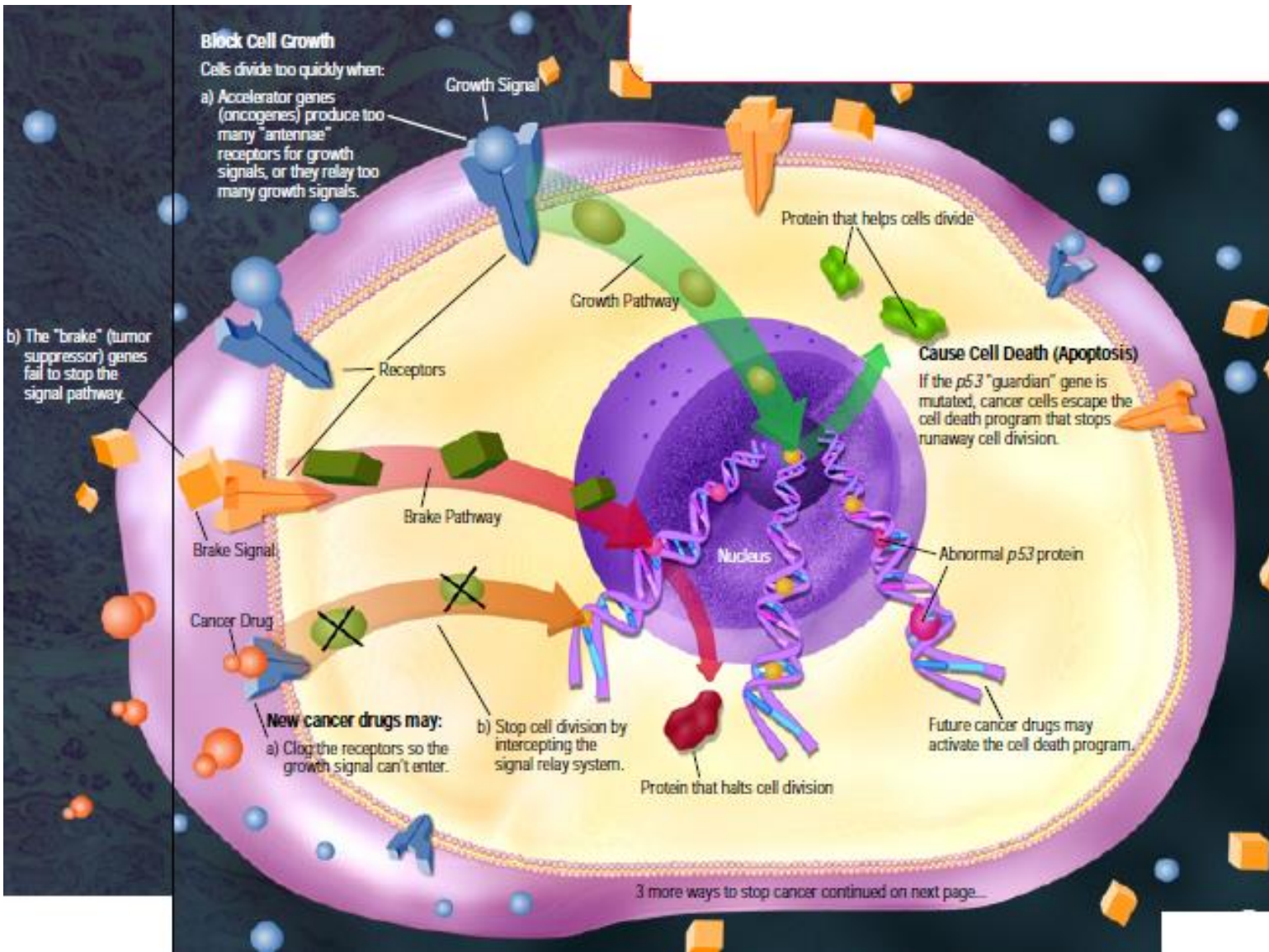
- Genomics
- Transcriptomics
- Proteomics
- Metabolomics



## Bibliografia:

- H. Lodish, A. Berk, C.A. Kaiser, M. Krieger, M.P. Scott, A. Bretscher, H. Ploegh, P. Matsudaira, *Molecular Cell Biology*, 6<sup>th</sup> ed., W.H. Freeman & Co, 2008.
- B. Alberts, A. Johnson, J. Lewis, M. Raff, K. Roberts, P. Walter, *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., Garland Science, 2002.

As células cancerígenas diferem no controle do crescimento, morfologia, interações célula a célula, propriedades das membranas, estrutura do citoesqueleto, secreção de proteínas e expressão de genes.



## Three More Ways to Spoil Cancer's Runaway Ride

