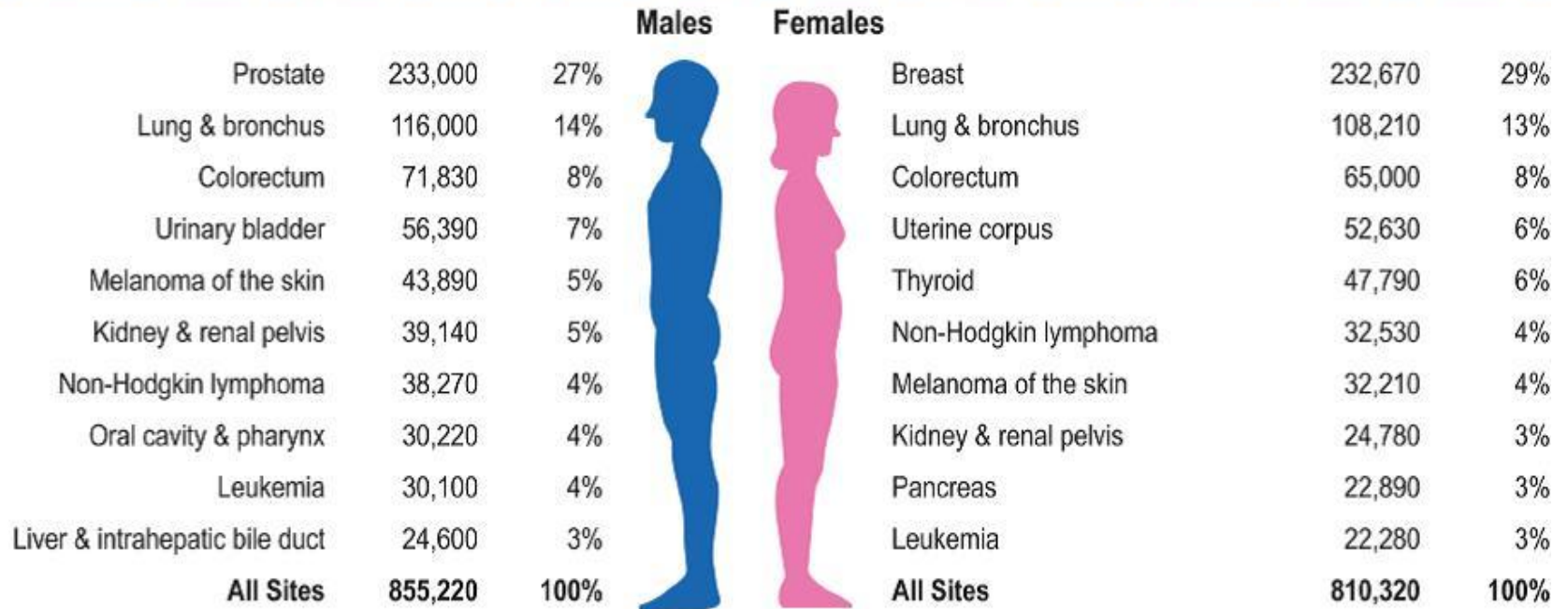


Cancer and the Immune system

Dr. Issa Abu-Dayyeh

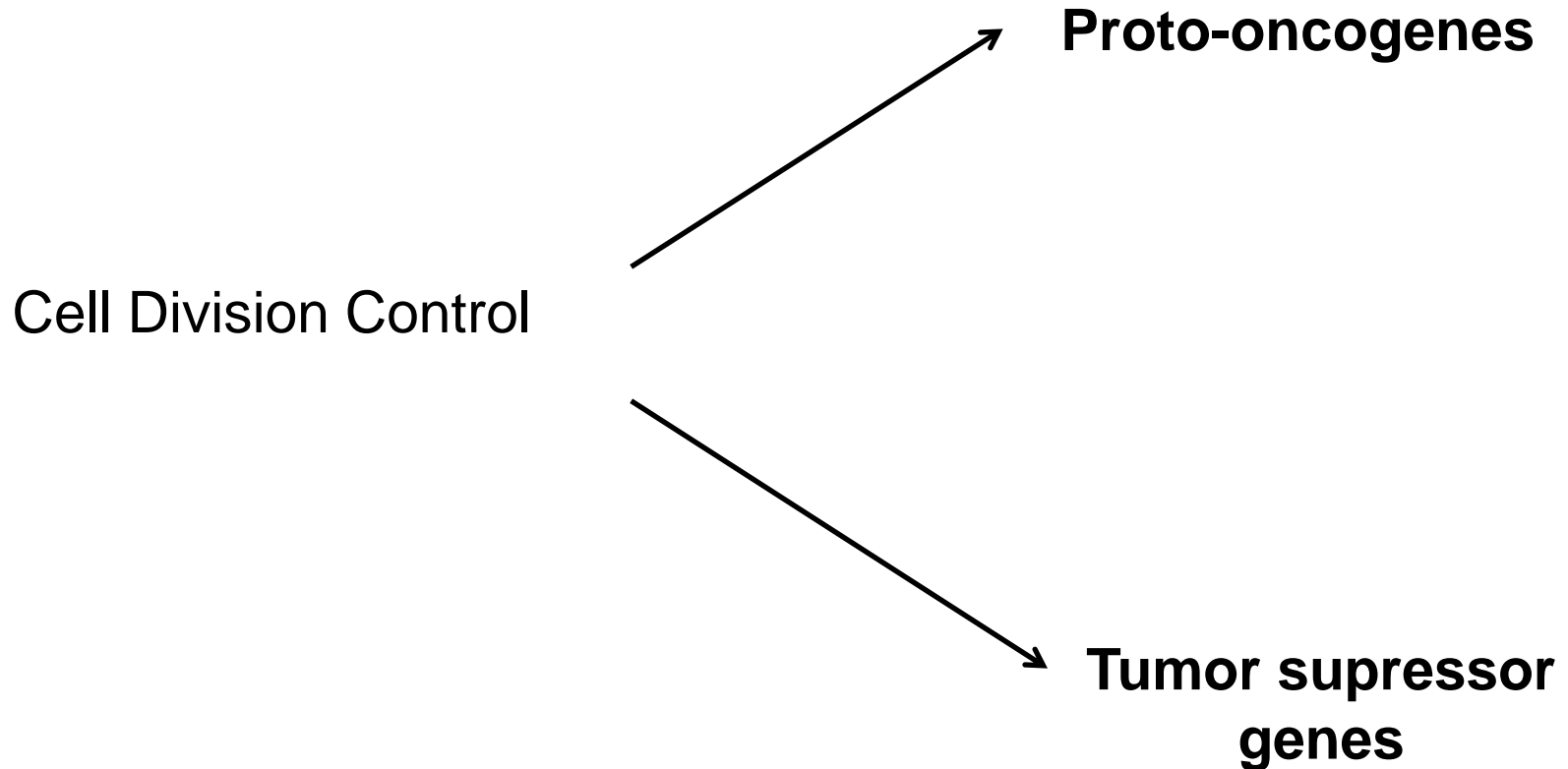
Ten leading Cancer types in USA, 2014

Estimated New Cases*

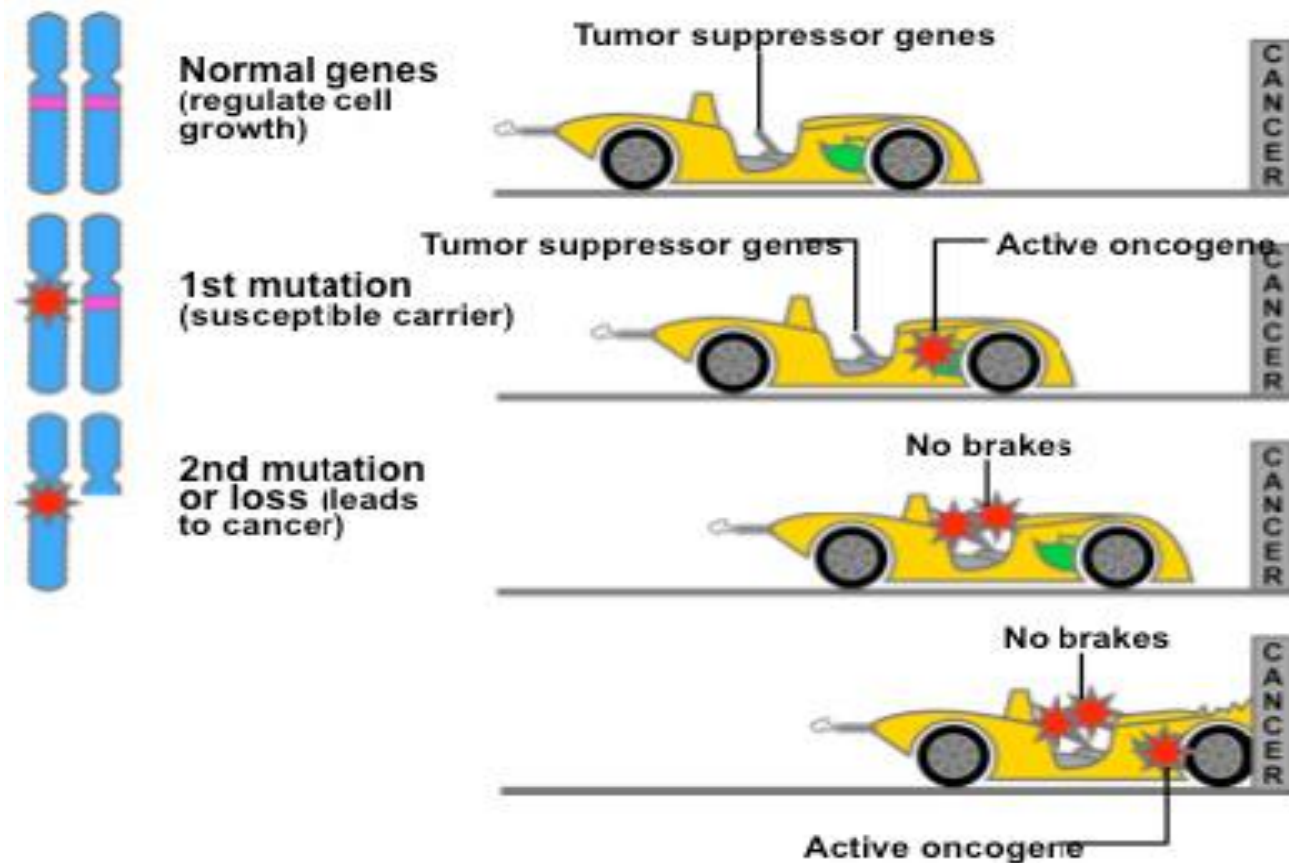


1 in 3 people get Cancer!!

Cancer is a Control System Problem

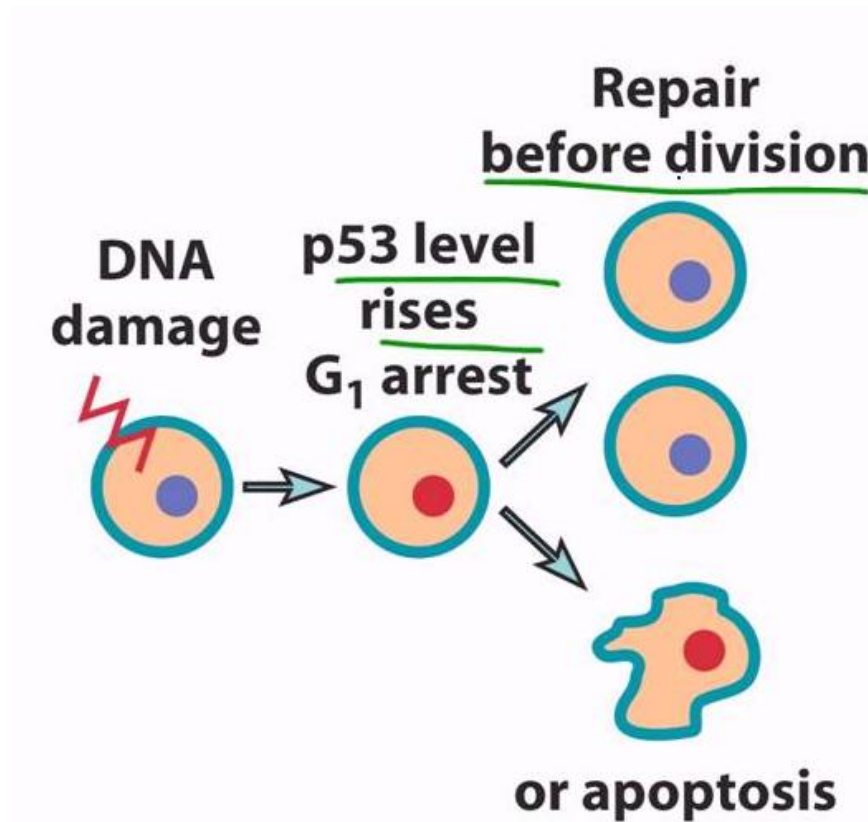


How Cancer Develops



A gene, which when mutated, can cause a cell to proliferate inappropriately is called a **Proto-oncogene**, and the mutated version is called an **oncogene**.

Tumor Suppressor Genes

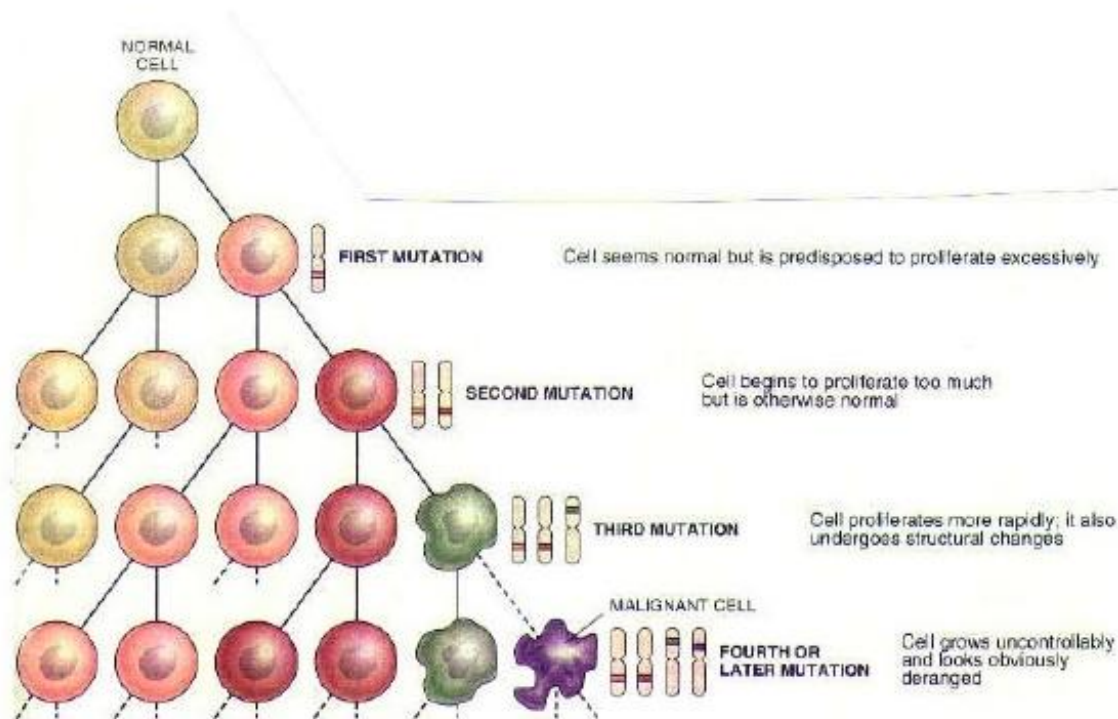


Tumor suppressor genes such as **p53**, help safeguard against uncontrolled cell growth. They allow time for **DNA repair mechanisms** to work, or if overwhelmed push cells towards **apoptosis**.

P53 is mutated in the majority of cancers. Mice lacking p53 die of cancer in few months.

Cancer is a Multi-step Process

Multistep Genetic damage leads to Cancer



Cancer is a multi-step process (4-7 mutations required).

Cancer is a disease of age.

Cancerous cells mutate a lot and are genetically unstable (One step ahead of the immune system).

Classification of Cancer Cells

Major types of cancer

◆ Carcinoma

- Derived from epithelial cells, which line surface of skin and organs, digestive tract, airways and mammary ducts
- Most common cancer type (89-90% of all reported cases)

◆ Sarcoma

- Derived from mesenchymal tissue – muscle, bone, cartilage, fat, connective tissues

◆ Hematopoietic

- Leukemia – derived from white blood cells or their precursors
- Lymphoma – involves cells of the lymphatic system
- Myelomas – involves white blood cells responsible for the production of antibodies (B lymphocytes or B-cells)

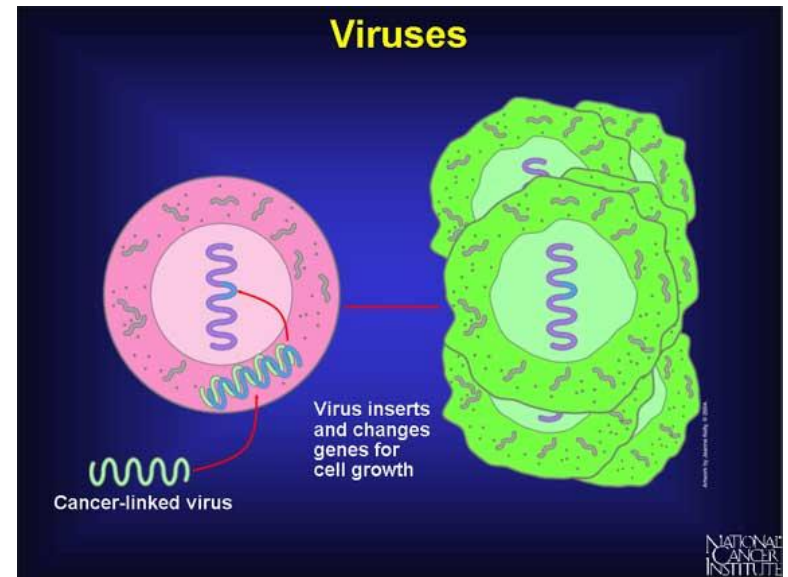
Spontaneous vs. Virus-induced

Most human tumors are spontaneous, because they arise when a single cell accumulates a collection of mutations that causes it to develop cancerous properties.

Natural process, carcinogens, radiation, smoking, fatty diet, etc...

In other tumors, a viral infection can help accelerate the process, by interfering with cell's safeguard systems.

Ex: Cervical Cancer
Liver Cancer



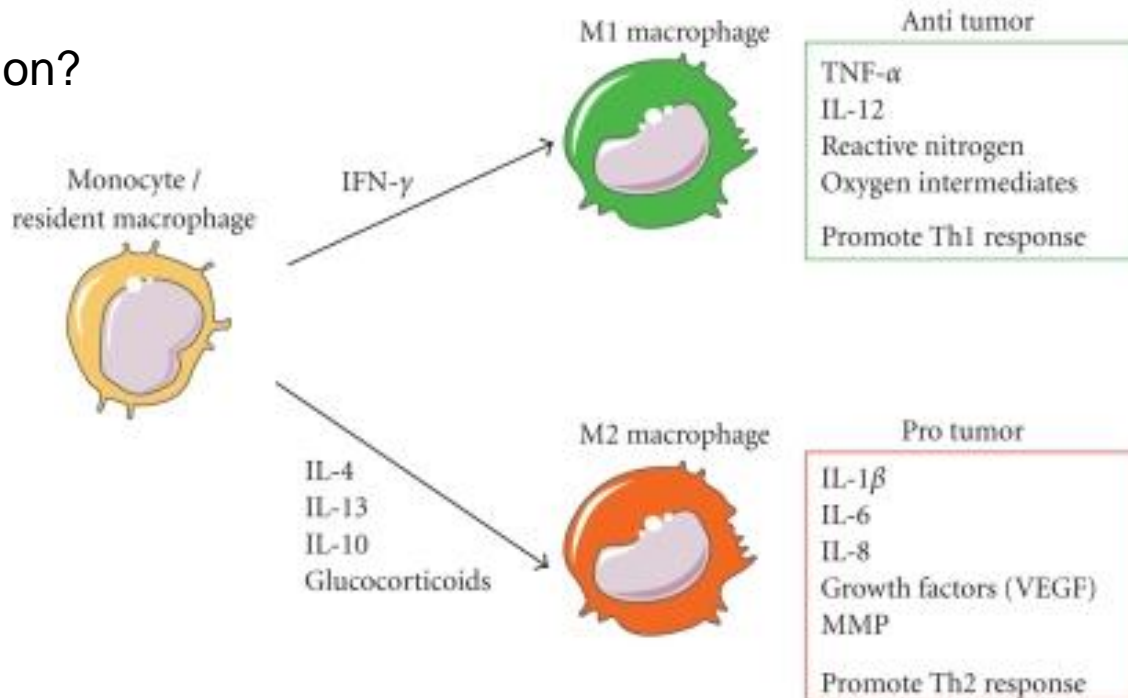
Immune Surveillance against Cancer

Mφ secreting TNF have the ability to kill tumors.

Mφ are found in tissues and are therefore in an ideal location to fight solid tumors.
(BCG use in bladder cancer)

Mφ have versatile receptors that allows them to differentiate normal cells from abnormal ones (Phosphatidylserine, etc..)

Polarization?

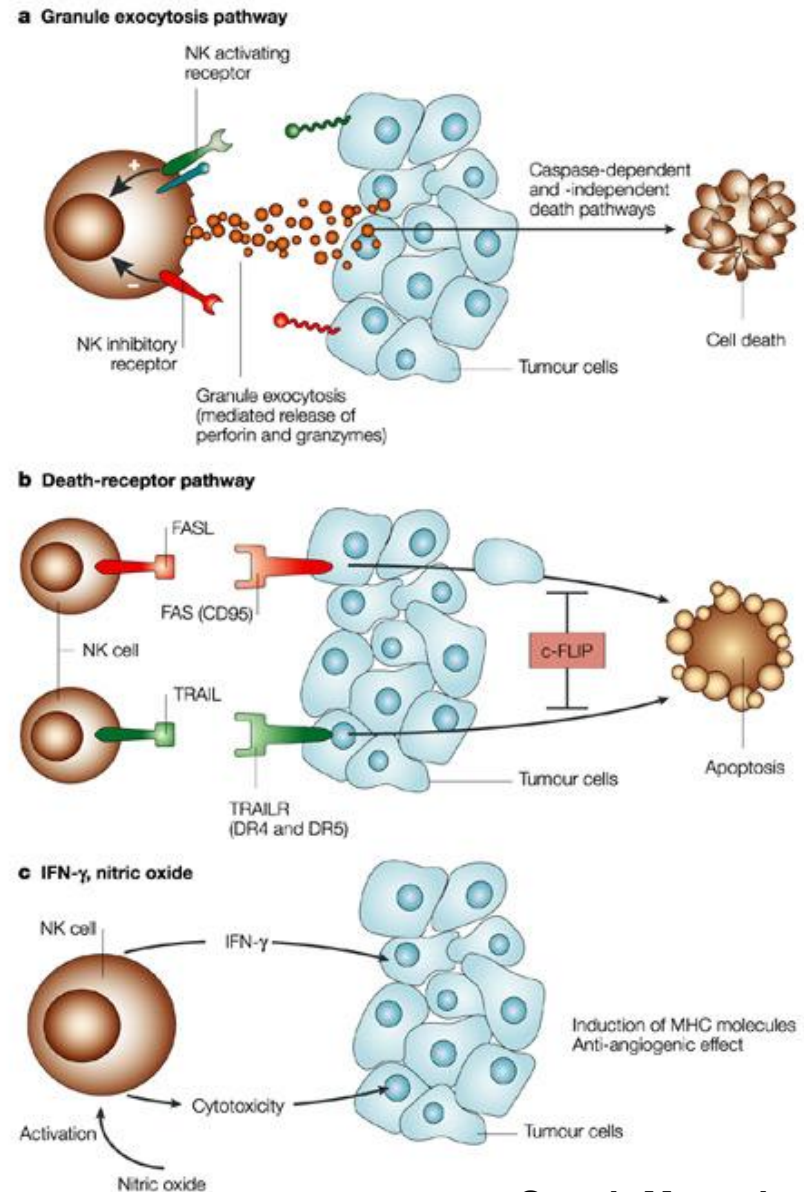


NK cells and Cancer

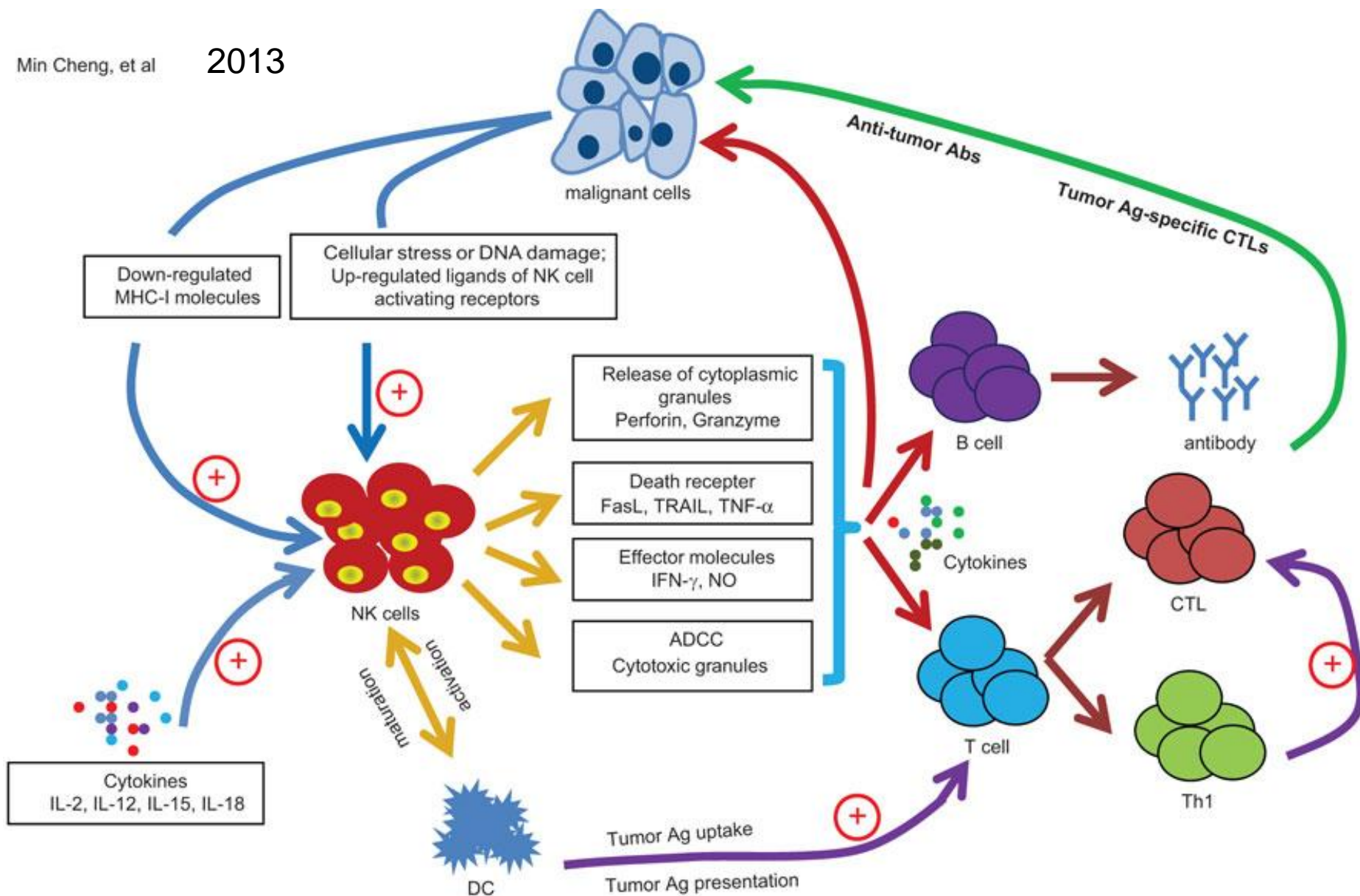
NK cells have a license to kill

Can recognize variable targets

Traficking issue??



Smyth M. et al., 2002

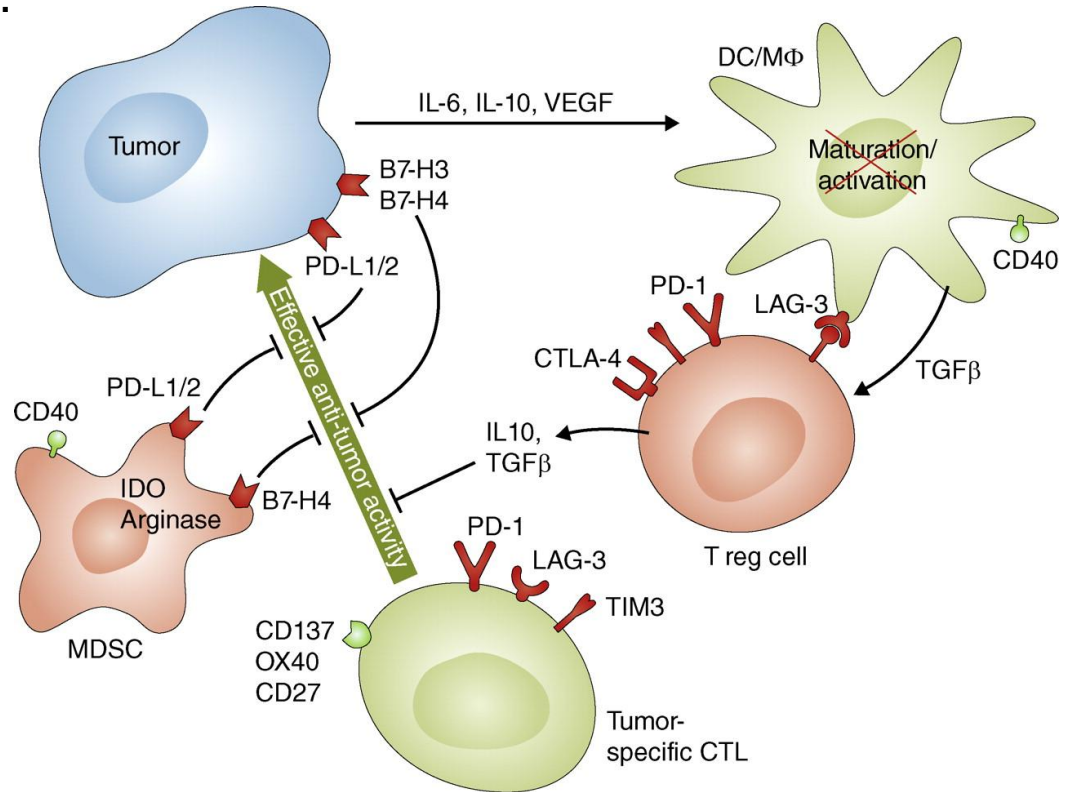


CTLs and Cancer

Naive CTLs normally do not get to tissues

Even if they do, no co-stimulation.

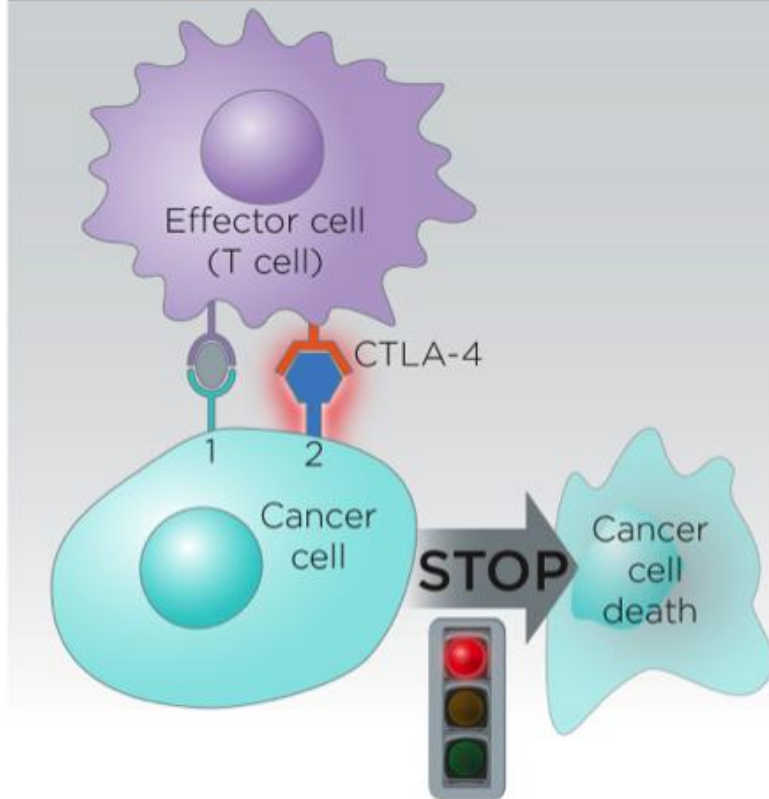
Immune cells at cancer site will further suppress CTLs.



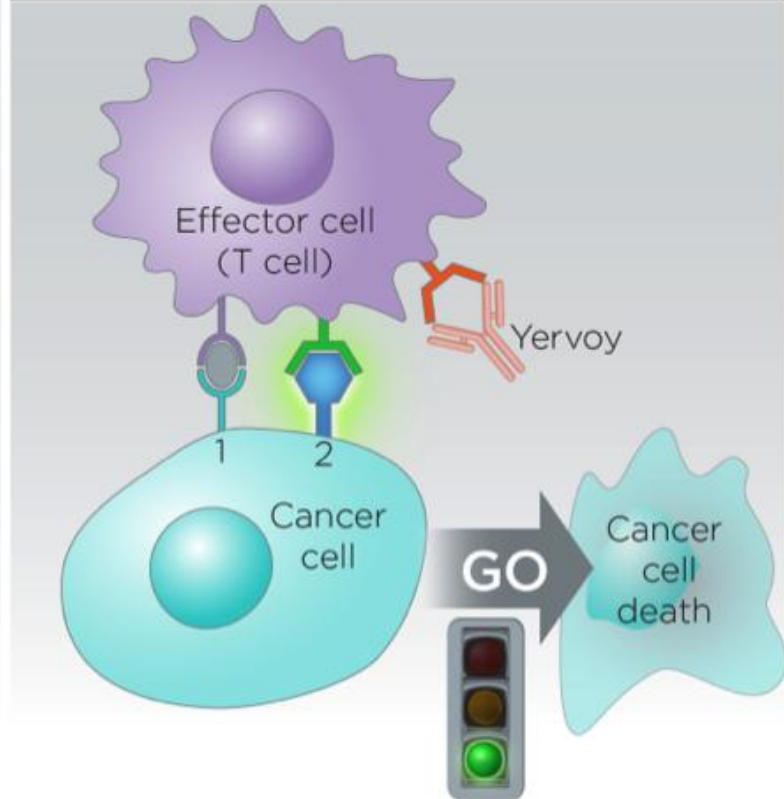
There is a serious conflict between tolerance preservation to self, and the need to provide surveillance against tumors arising in tissues.

CTLA-4 targeted Immunotherapy

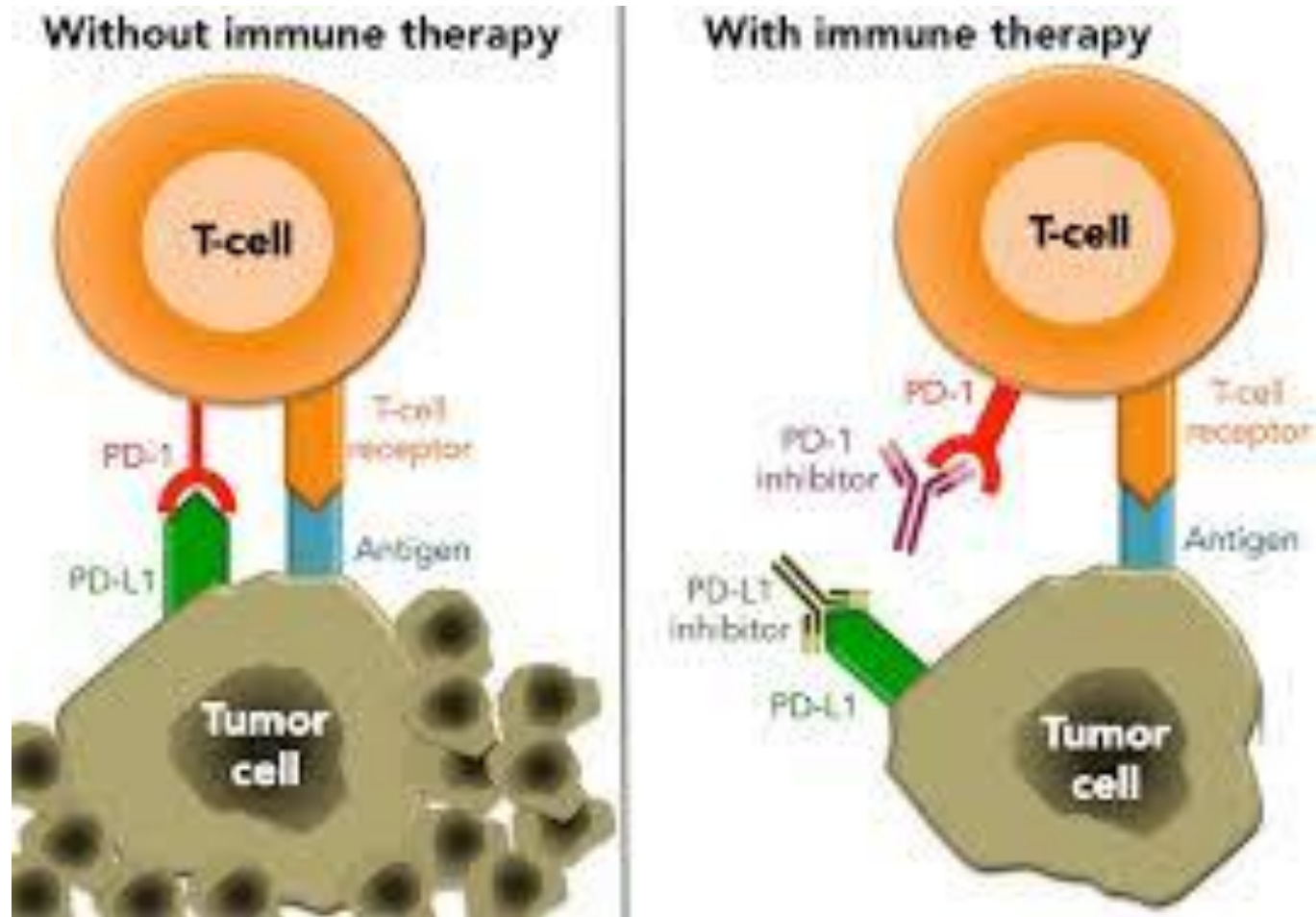
**THE CAMOUFLAGED CANCER CELL
EVADES THE EFFECTOR CELL**



**THE CANCER CELL IS UNMASKED
AND KILLED BY THE EFFECTOR CELL**



PD-1 targetted Immunotherapy

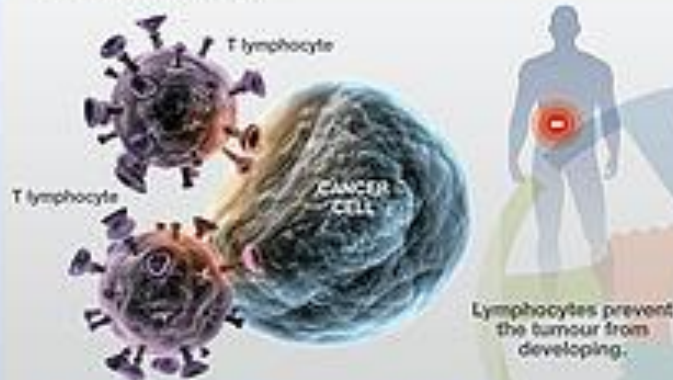


Cancer Immunotherapy

THIS IS HOW CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY WORKS

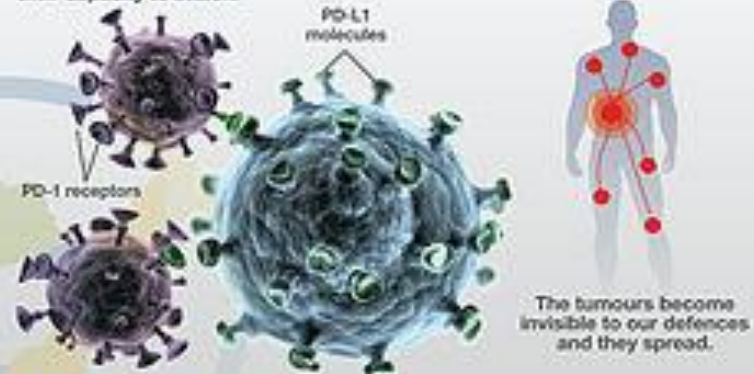
1. Normal work of the immune system

T lymphocytes are the cells of the immune system that identify tumour cells and destroy them.



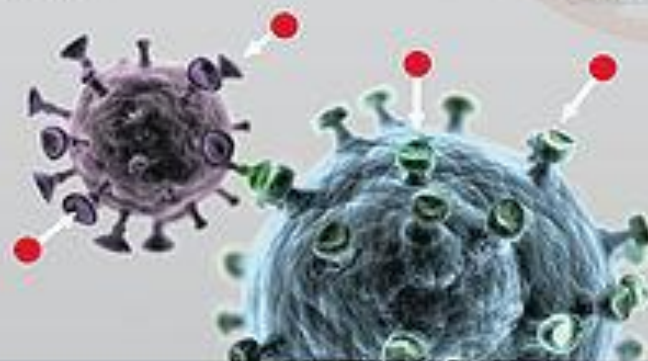
2. Camouflage of tumour cells

Some tumour cells arm themselves with a shield of molecules called PD-L1. Lymphocytes possess PD-1 receptors which, by bonding to these traps, destroy their capacity to attack.



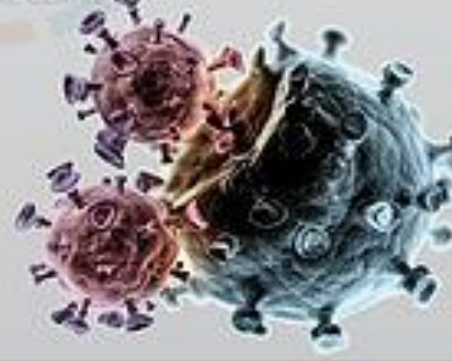
3. Action of the new inhibitor drugs

The new drugs based on antibodies block PD-1 from the cells of the immune system and PD-L1 from tumour cells to prevent their fatal action.



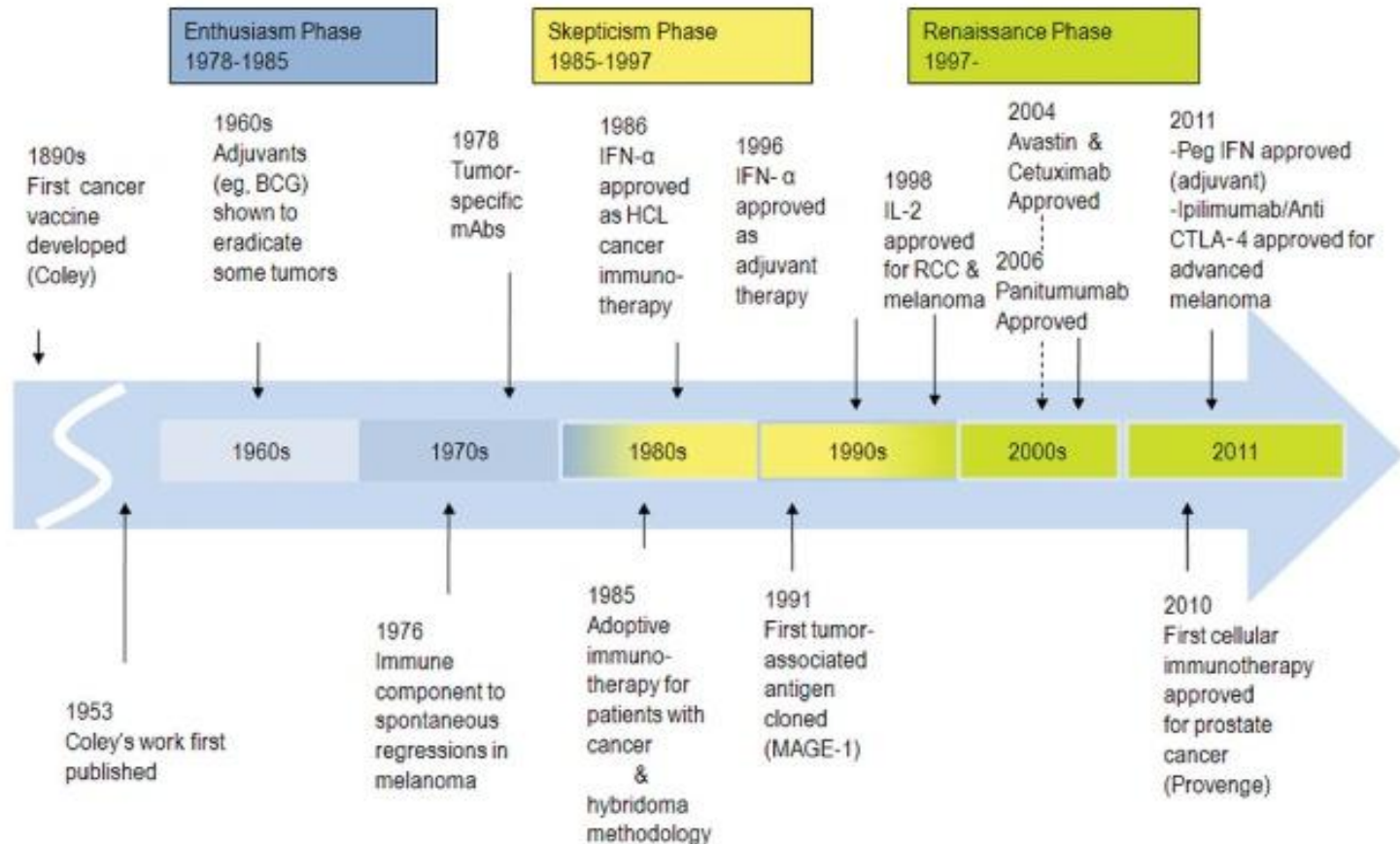
4. Result of immunotherapy

Lymphocytes, once freed from their blindness by the drug, regain their defence potential. They recognise cancer and reduce it.



This treatment, although still in its experimental stage, has had preliminary results on lung, kidney and skin cancers.

Cancer Immunotherapy over the years



Soldano Ferrone et al. 2012 CA Cancer J Clin

Cancer Vaccines

Prevention Vaccines:

Hepatitis B vaccine since 1982, Effective!

HPV vaccine (GSK)- Cervical Cancer (HPV16,18) High risk strains

HPV vaccine (Merck) also includes HPV 6,11 responsible for genital warts in both men and women. Low risk strains, why include them?

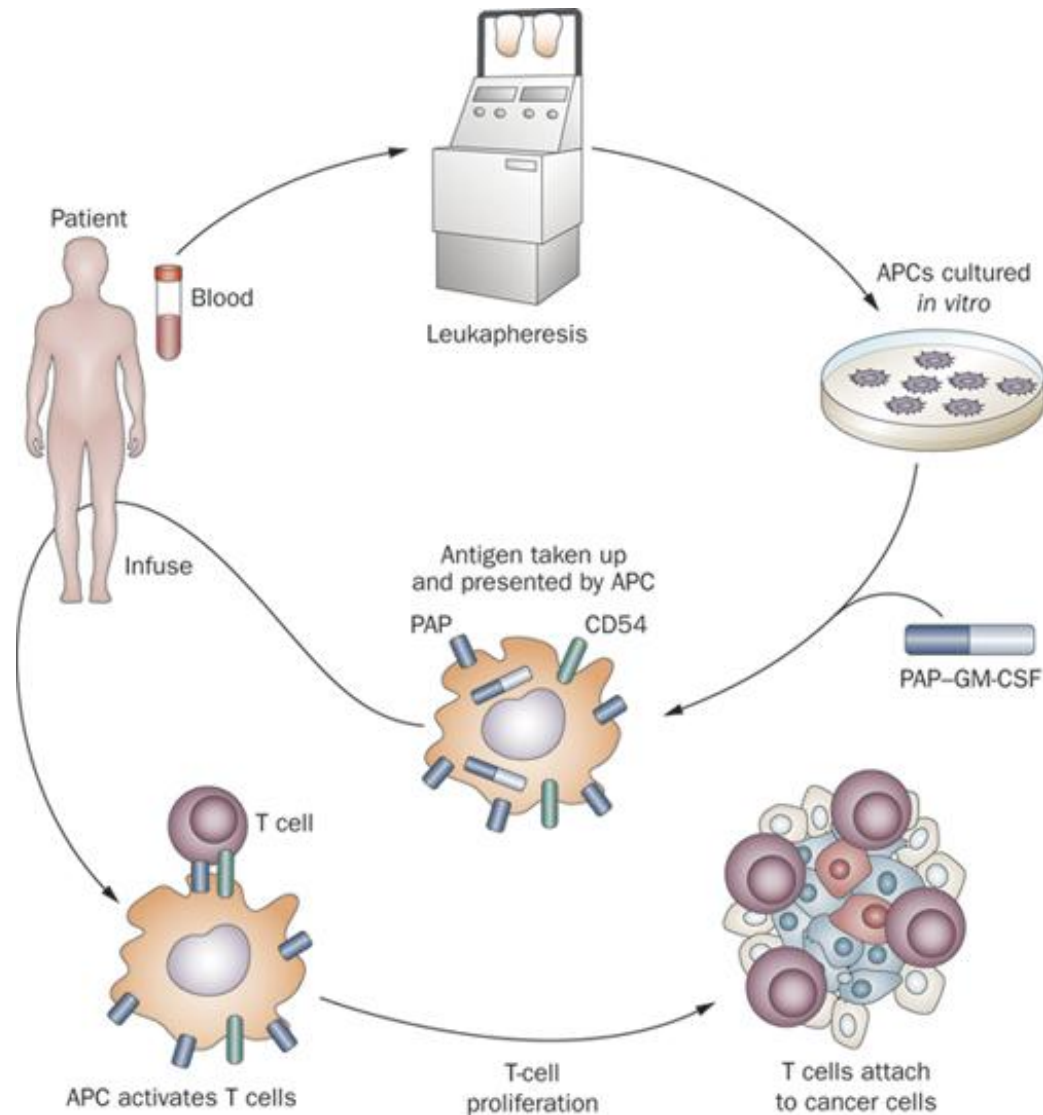
Treatment Vaccines:

Boosting immune cells using cancer antigens to attack tumor. (+/- adjuvant)

Mostly used in research clinical trials.

Recently, FDA approved Sipuleucel-T for men with metastatic prostate cancer.

Sipuleucel-T mode of Action



Questions?????