



Imunidade a Tumores

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Diet, Nutrition, and Cancer Epigenetics

- The search for a connection between diet and human cancer has a long history in cancer research, as has interest in the mechanisms by which dietary factors might increase or decrease cancer risk. The realization that altering diet can alter the epigenetic state of genes and that these epigenetic alterations might increase or decrease cancer risk is a more modern notion, driven largely by studies in animal models. The connections between diet and epigenetic alterations, on the one hand, and between epigenetic alterations and cancer, on the other, are supported by both observational studies in humans as well as animal models. However, the conclusion that diet is linked directly to epigenetic alterations and that these epigenetic alterations directly increase or decrease the risk of human cancer is much less certain. We suggest that true and measurable effects of diet or dietary supplements on epigenotype and cancer risk are most likely to be observed in longitudinal studies and at the extremes of the intersection of dietary risk factors and human population variability. Careful analysis of such outlier populations is most likely to shed light on the molecular mechanisms by which suspected environmental risk factors drive the process of carcinogenesis.

Diet, Nutrition, and Cancer Epigenetics

- A busca por uma conexão entre dieta e câncer humano tem uma longa história na pesquisa do câncer, assim como o interesse nos mecanismos pelos quais os fatores dietéticos podem aumentar ou diminuir o risco de câncer. A percepção de que alterar a dieta pode alterar o estado epigenético dos genes e que essas alterações epigenéticas podem aumentar ou diminuir o risco de câncer é uma noção mais moderna, impulsionada principalmente por estudos em modelos animais. As conexões entre dieta e alterações epigenéticas, por um lado, e entre alterações epigenéticas e câncer, por outro, são apoiadas tanto por estudos observacionais em humanos quanto por modelos animais. No entanto, a conclusão de que a dieta está diretamente ligada a alterações epigenéticas e que essas alterações epigenéticas aumentam ou diminuem diretamente o risco de câncer humano é muito menos certa. Sugerimos que os efeitos verdadeiros e mensuráveis da dieta ou suplementos dietéticos no epigenótipo e no risco de câncer são mais prováveis de serem observados em estudos longitudinais e nos extremos da interseção de fatores de risco dietéticos e variabilidade da população humana. A análise cuidadosa de tais populações atípicas provavelmente lançará luz sobre os mecanismos moleculares pelos quais os fatores de risco ambientais suspeitos conduzem o processo de carcinogênese.

Nutrition and cancer

- Malnutrition negatively impacts on quality of life and treatment toxicities, and it has been estimated that up to 10 to 20% of cancer patients die due to consequences of malnutrition rather than for the tumor itself.
- Nutrition plays a crucial role in multimodal cancer care.
- Cancer-related malnutrition is still largely unrecognized, underestimated and undertreated in clinical practice.

American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (**ASPEN**)

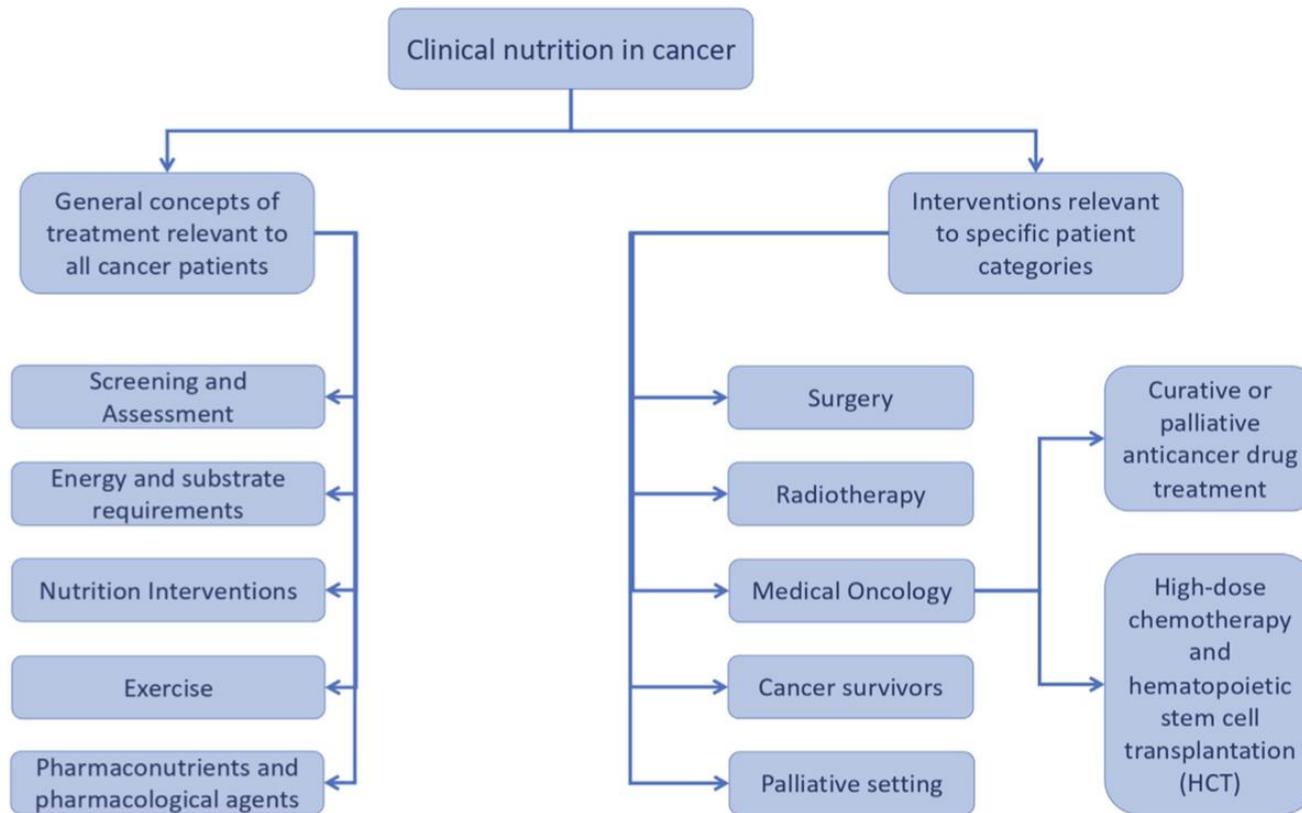
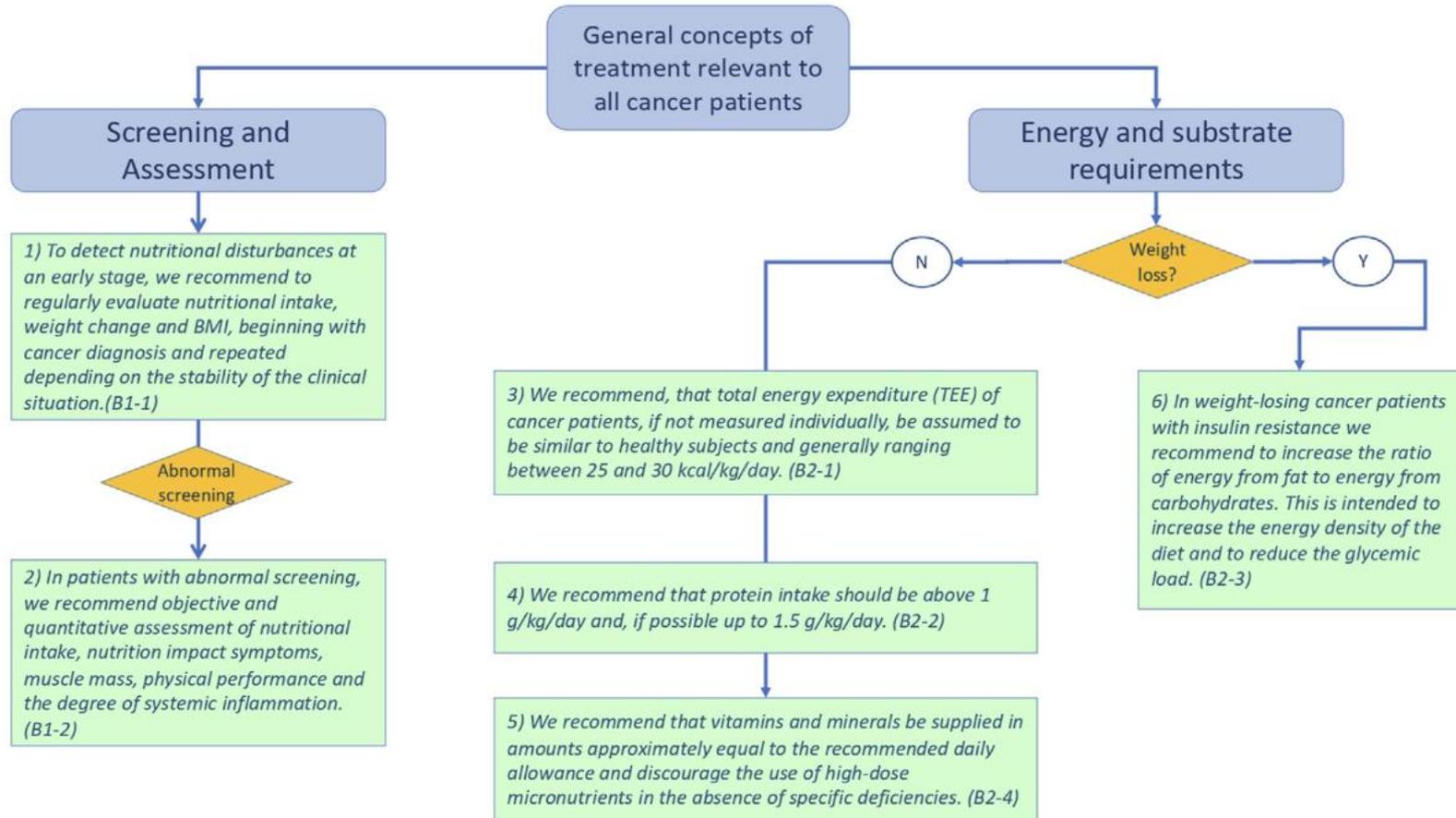


Fig. 1. Structure of the ESPEN practical guideline: "Clinical nutrition in cancer".

General concepts of treatment relevant to all cancer patients: screening and assessment, energy and substrate requirements



Nutrition and Cancer Prevention: Why is the Evidence Lost in Translation?

- As evidências mostram que a adesão às recomendações nutricionais para prevenção do câncer reduz significativamente o risco de câncer; no entanto, o engajamento em comportamentos preventivos baseados em nutrição é baixo. O ceticismo e a confusão em torno das evidências que ligam dieta e nutrição ao câncer podem surgir, em parte, por meio da mídia ineficaz KT (knowledge translation); a principal fonte de informação sobre saúde para muitas pessoas. Estratégias de comunicação simples, personalizadas e direcionadas destinadas a aumentar a conscientização, as atitudes e o envolvimento do público em geral no comportamento preventivo do câncer devem ser enfatizadas para incentivar o controle do câncer portfólios terapêuticos



Câncer

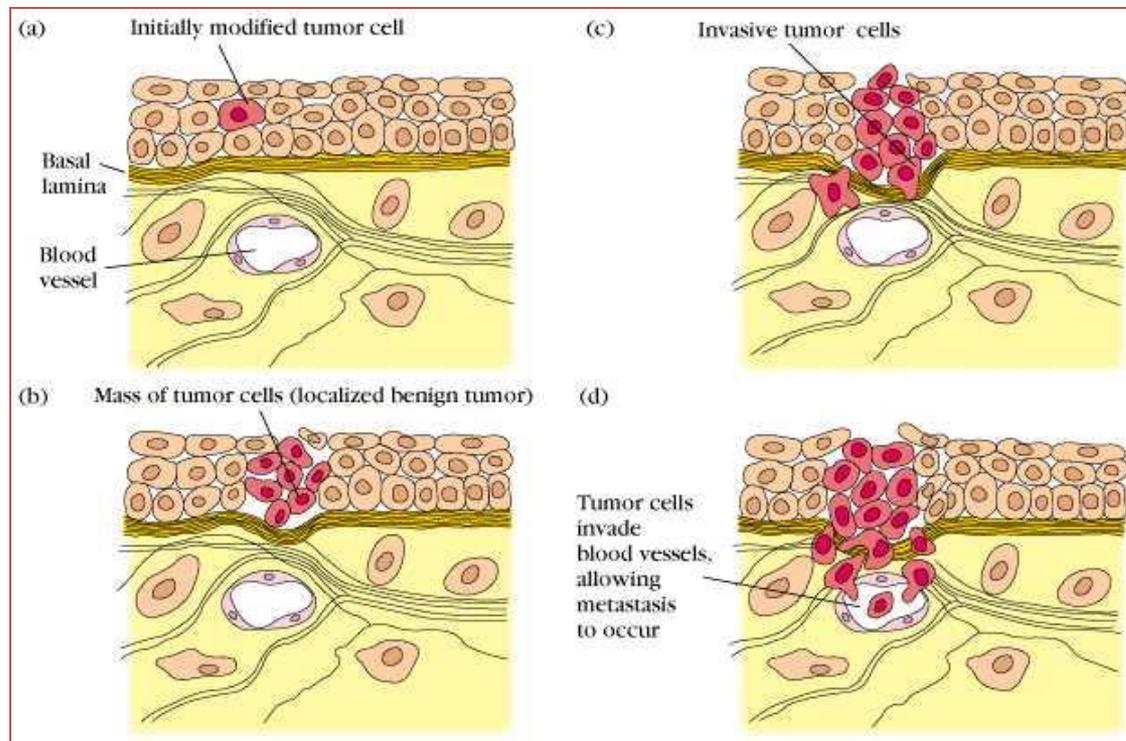
- Hipócrates, por volta do ano 400 a.C
- Câncer: As veias que irradiam a partir de alguns tumores de mama assemelham-se com as pernas de um caranguejo.
- Ele deu à moléstia o nome de karkinoma (carcinoma), palavra grega que também significa caranguejo, e a mesma associação chegou ao latim.



Carcinogênese

Fases da carcinogênese:

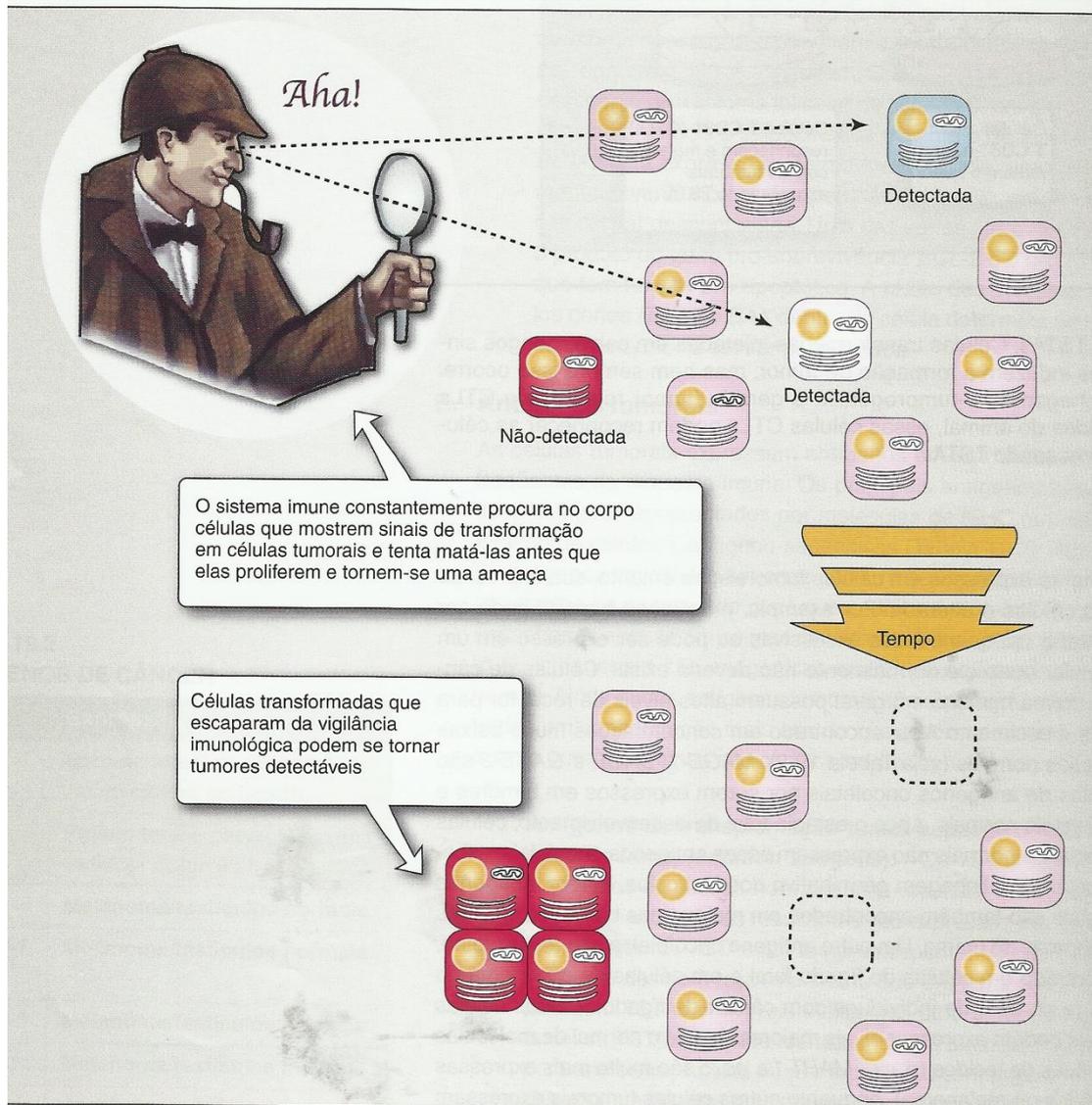
- 1- Fase de Inicialização;
- 2- Fase de Promoção;
- 3- Fase de Progressão;



Imunovigilância



Imunovigilância



Resposta Imunológica aos Tumores

- Teoria da Vigilância Imunológica de Burnet:

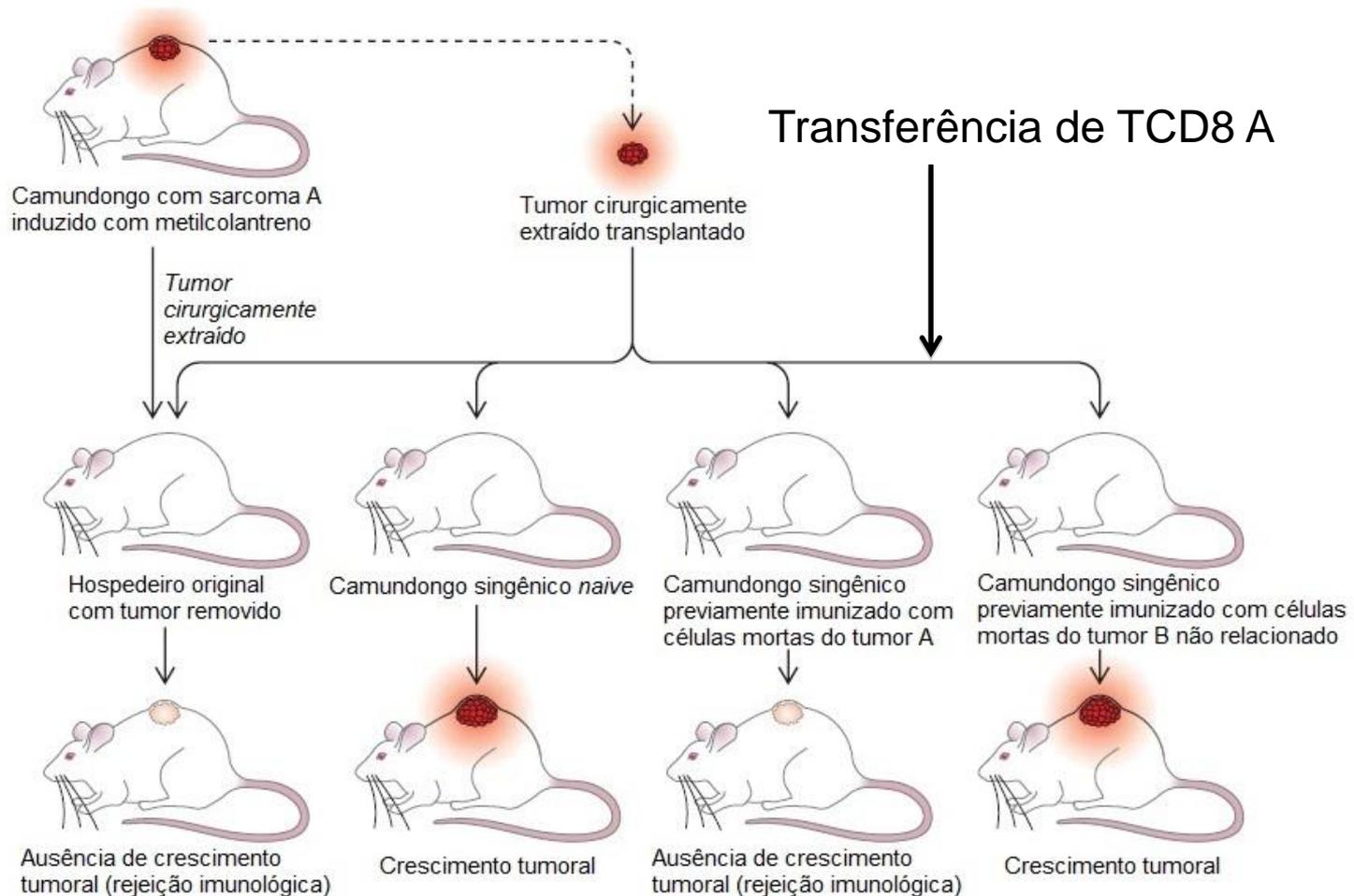
“Clones mutantes são destruídos antes que virem neoplasias”



Teoria da Vigilância Imunológica de Burnet:

- Aumento da susceptibilidade de carcinogênese em animais neonatos e idosos (imunocomprometidos);
- Aumento da carcinogênese em animais imunossuprimidos (timectomia)
- Diminuição da carcinogênese com o uso de imunoestimulantes
- Conclui-se que esses tumores são intensamente imunogênicos

Tumores induzem respostas imunológicas específicas



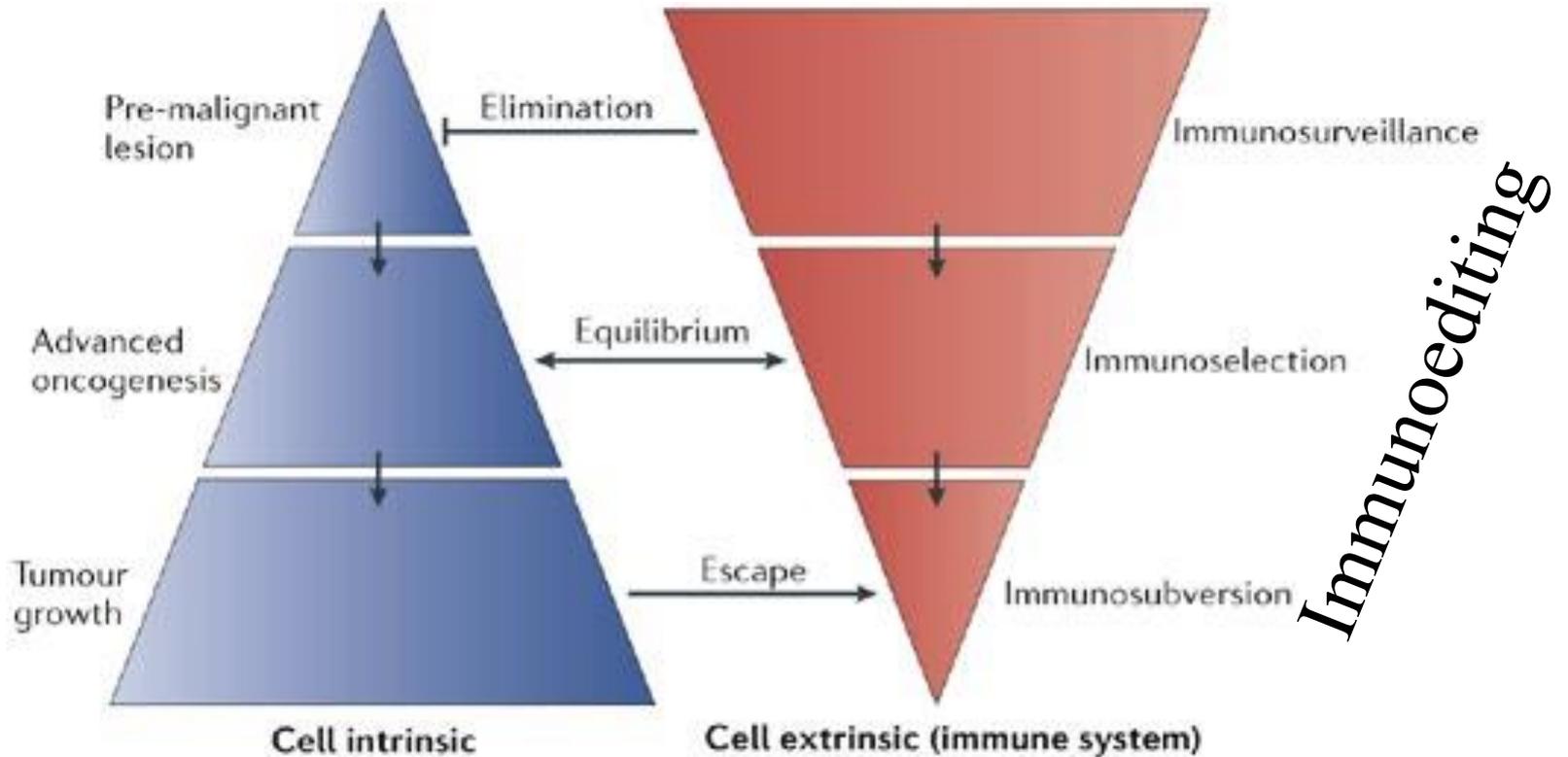
Antigenicidade Tumoral (Tumor-associated antigens -TAAs)

Category	Examples	Tumor
Unique tumor-specific antigens	Mutant p21/ras	Colorectal, pancreatic
	Immunoglobulin idiotype	B cell malignancy
	β -catenin	Colorectal, breast
	Mutant p53	Pancreatic
	CDK4	Melanoma
	Mutant EGFR VIII	Glioblastoma, lung
Overexpressed self-antigen peptides	CEA	Colorectal
	Muc-1	Colorectal
	GA733/EpCam	Colorectal
	Her-2/neu	Breast
	EGF Receptor	Colorectal, lung, head, and neck
Shared tumor antigens	Melanoma antigen E (MAGE) tumor-associated antigen	Melanoma
Viral-associated antigens	Human papilloma virus (HPV)	Cervical
	Hepatitis B virus (HBV)	Hepatocellular
	Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	B cell malignancy

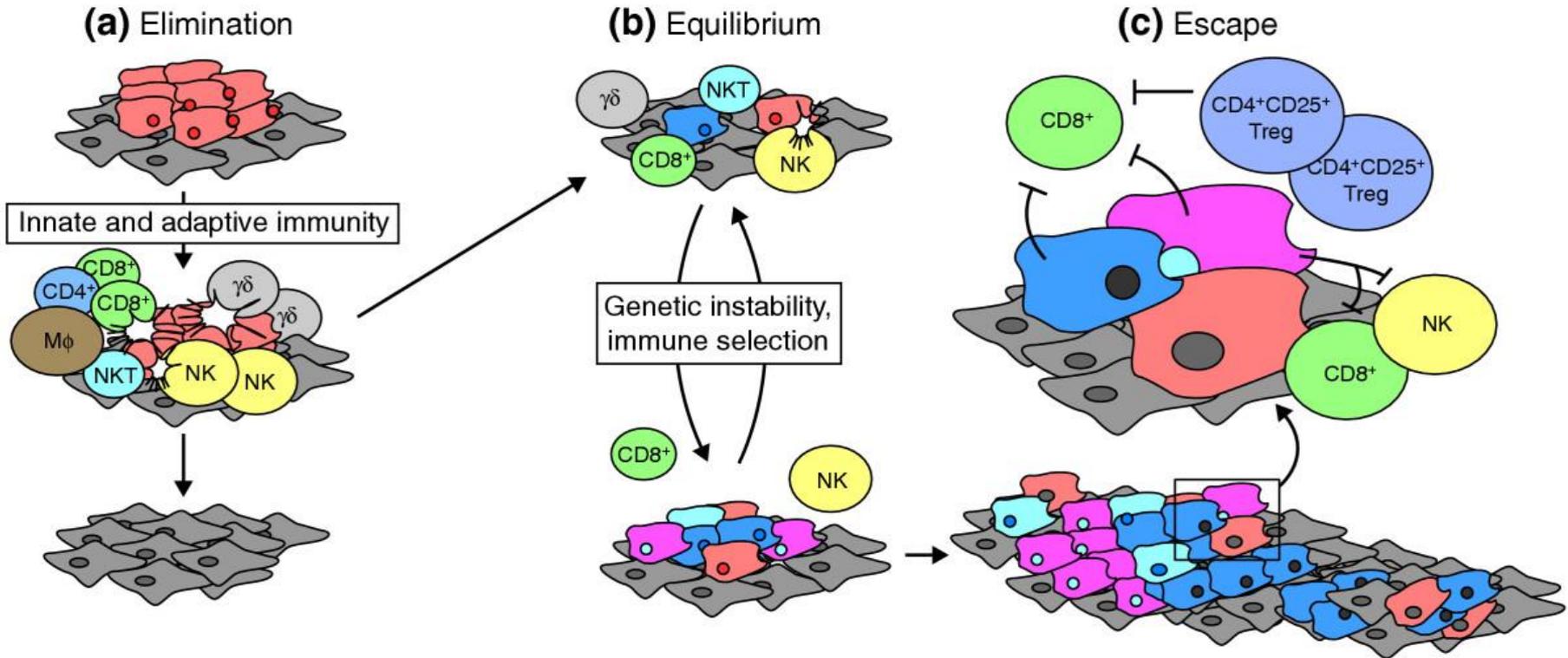
Características Gerais da Imunidade Tumoral

- 1- Tumores expressam antígenos;
 - Podem ser reconhecidos pelo sistema imune;
 - O Sistema imune, quando estimulado, pode efetivamente matar o tumor;
- 2- Frequentemente falha em prevenir o crescimento tumoral;
 - Fracamente imunogênicos: semelhanças com células normais
 - Crescimento e disseminação rápida do tumor impede a geração de uma resposta imune eficaz
 - Evasão do tumor à células do Sistema Imune

Tumoricida vs Tumorigênico

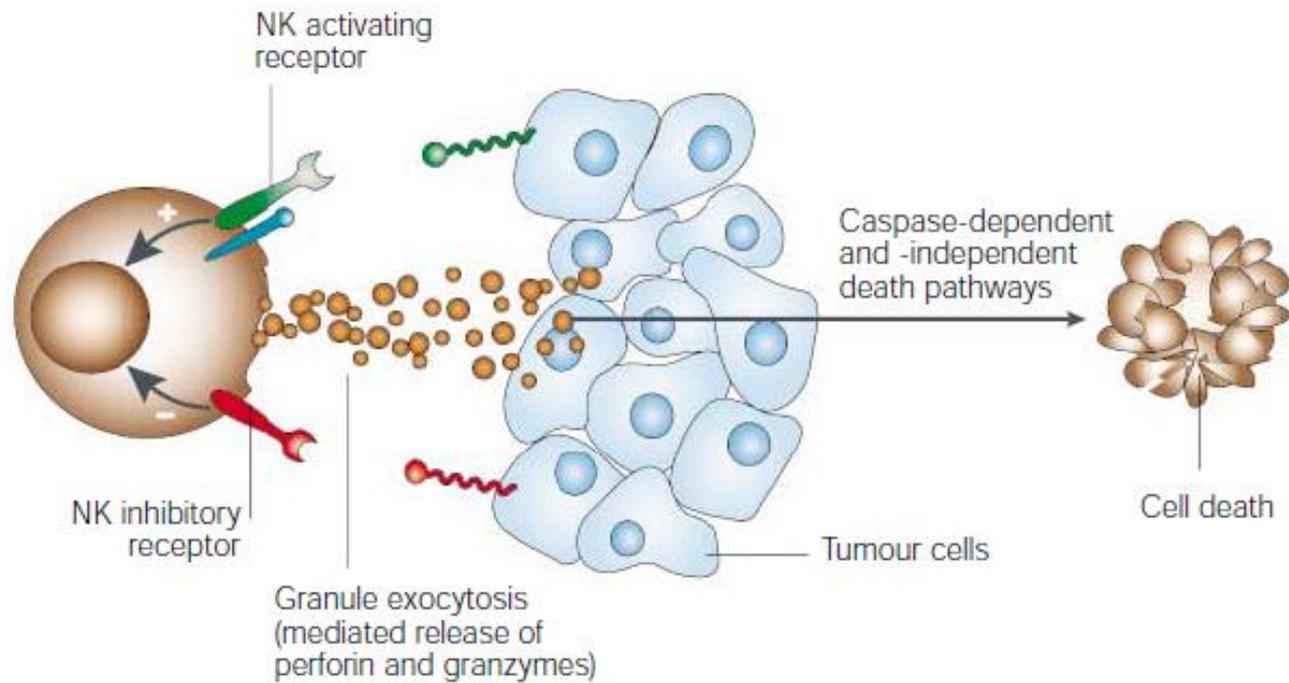


Os 3 “E”s da Resposta Imune Tumoral: Eliminação, Equilíbrio e Escape



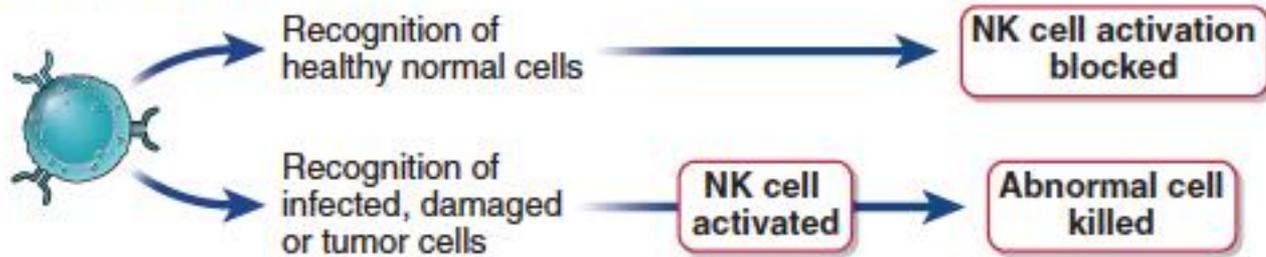
Imunidade Inata contra células tumorais: Papel de células NK

a Granule exocytosis pathway

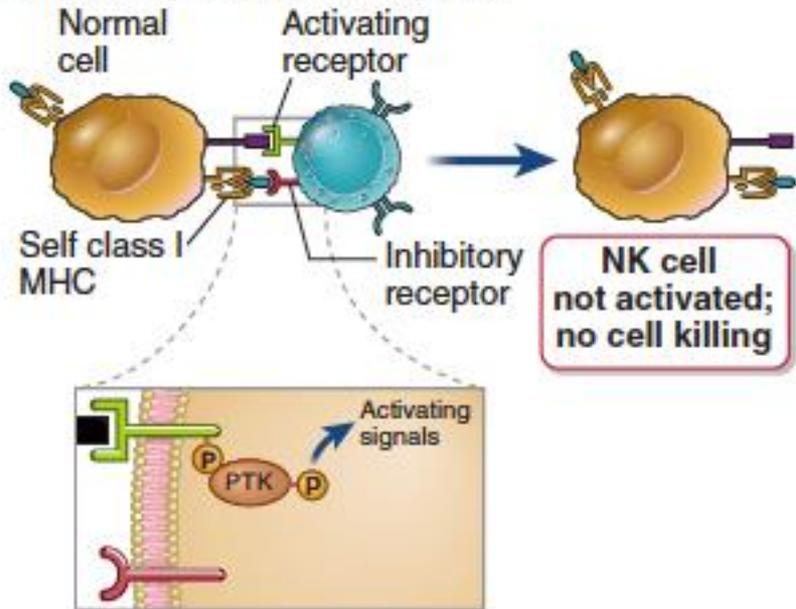


Receptores KIR e KAR de NK

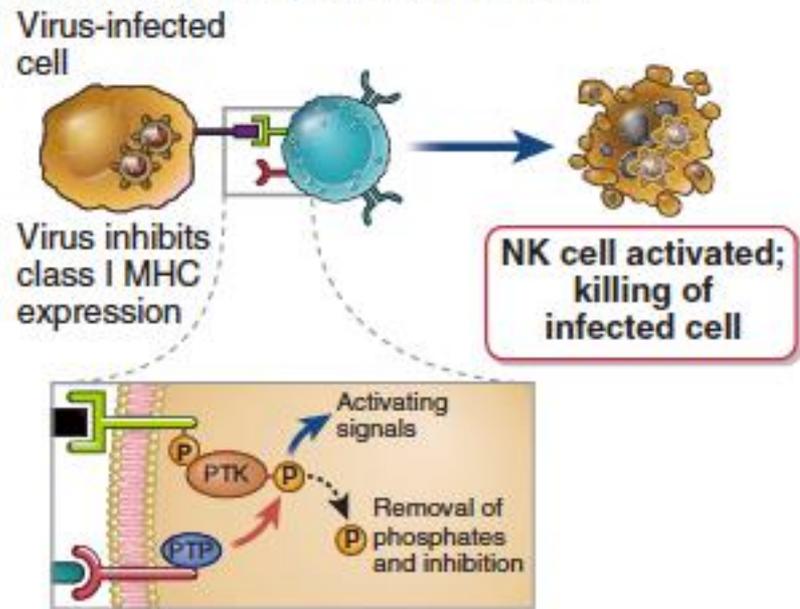
A NK cell activation overview



B Inhibitory receptor engaged

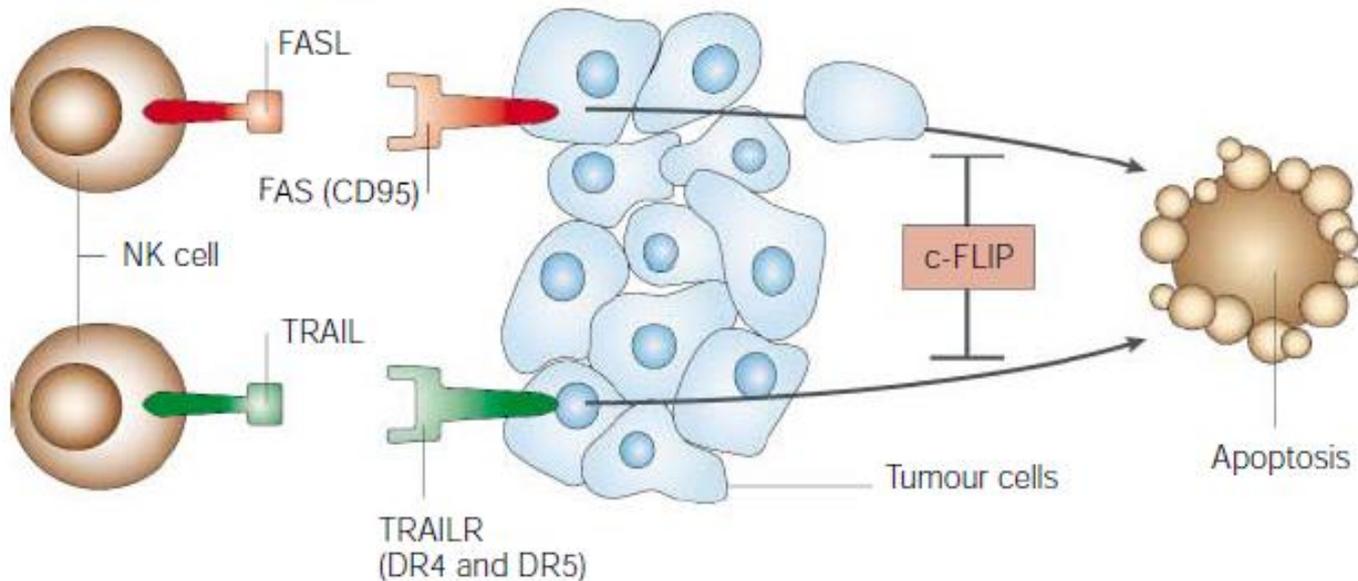


C Inhibitory receptor not engaged

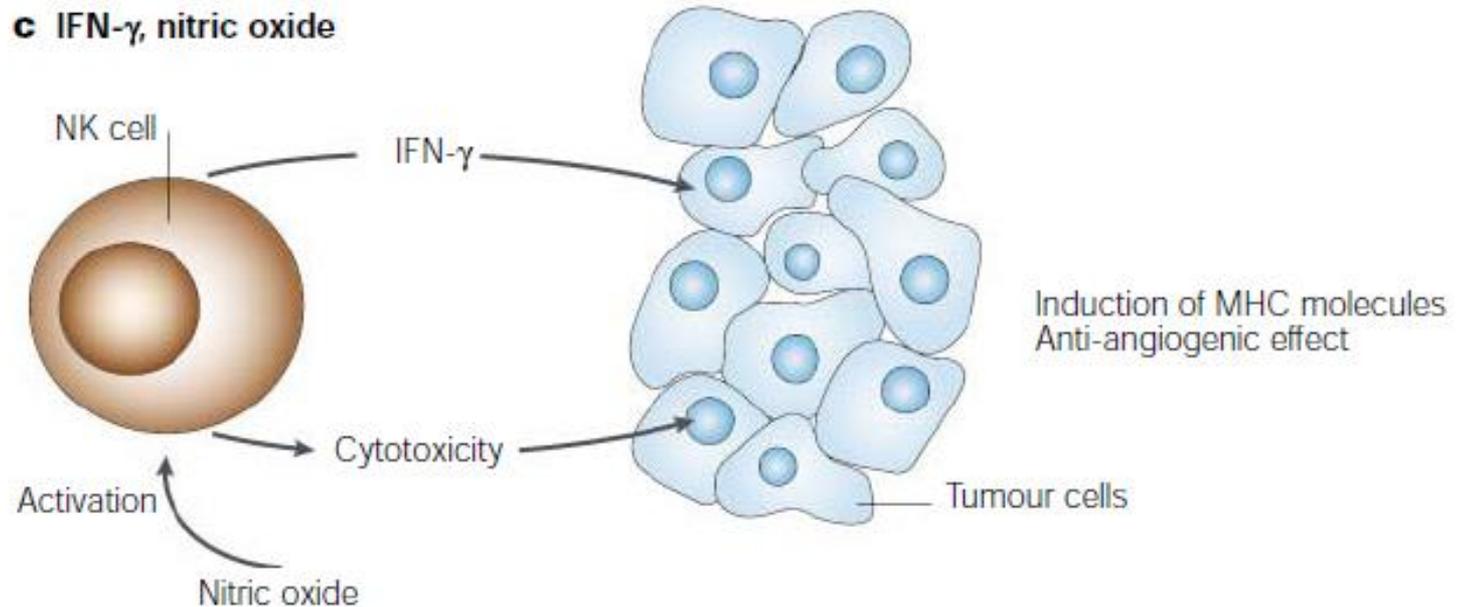


Função efetora das NK para eliminar células tumorais

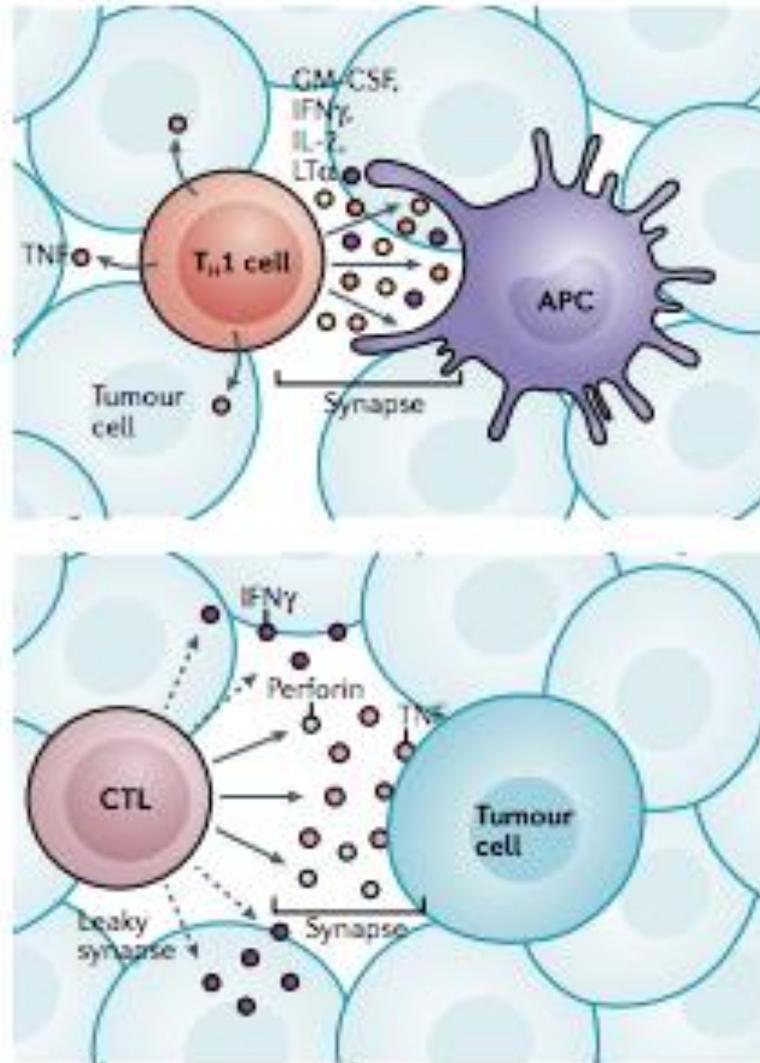
b Death-receptor pathway



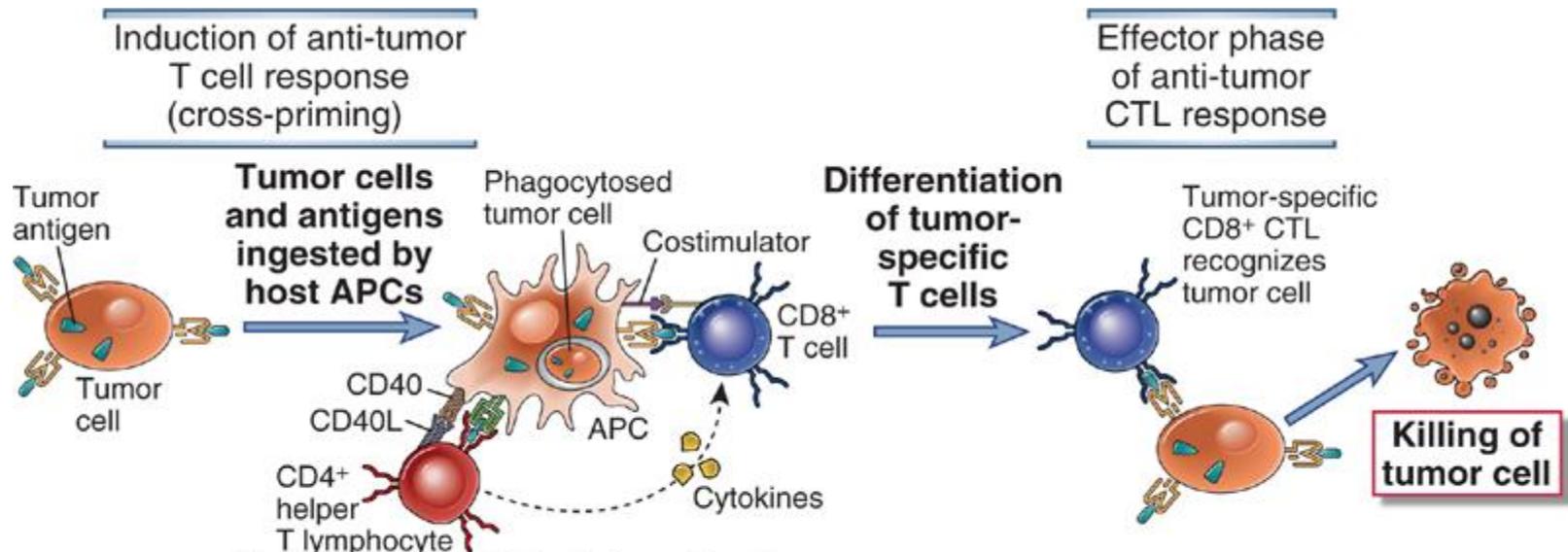
Função efetora das NK para eliminar células tumorais



Linfócitos T na RI Tumoral

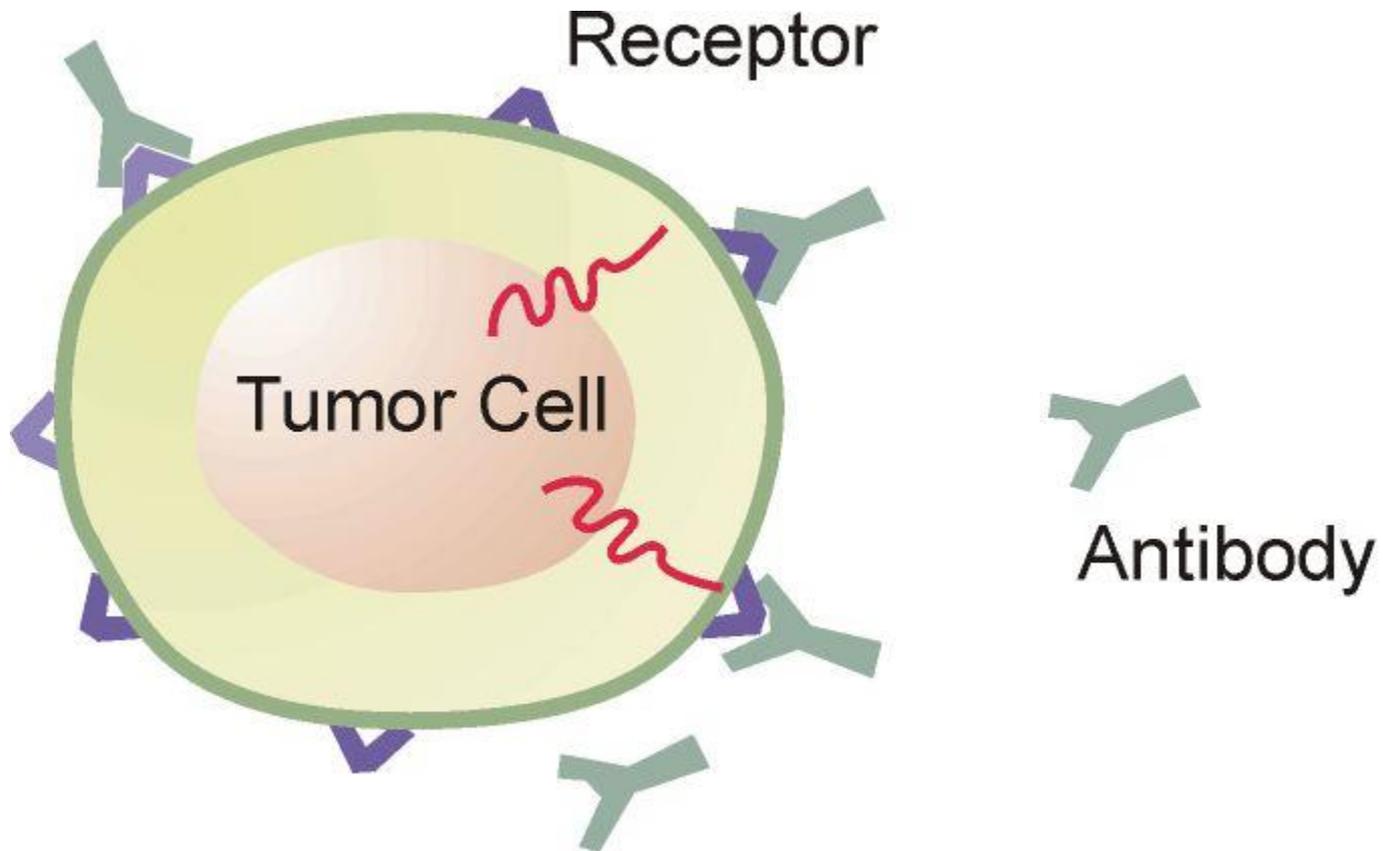


Indução de Respostas de Células T a Tumores

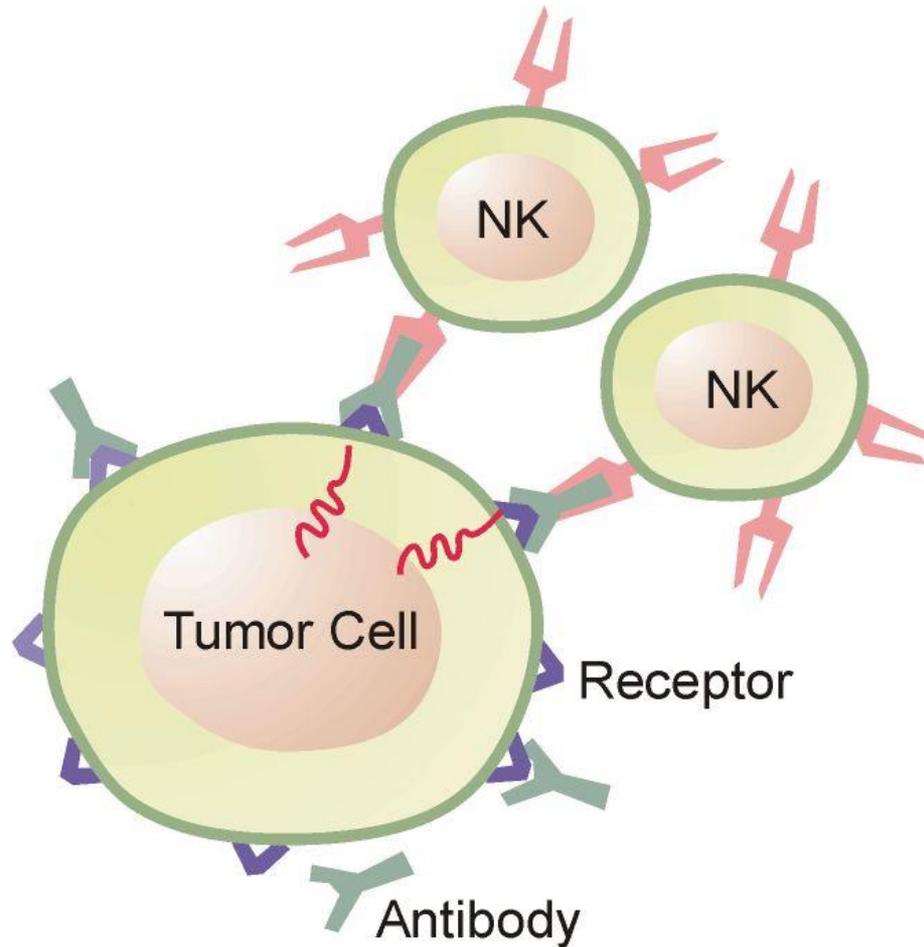


Abbas et al: Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 7e.
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Resposta Imune Humoral contra o tumor



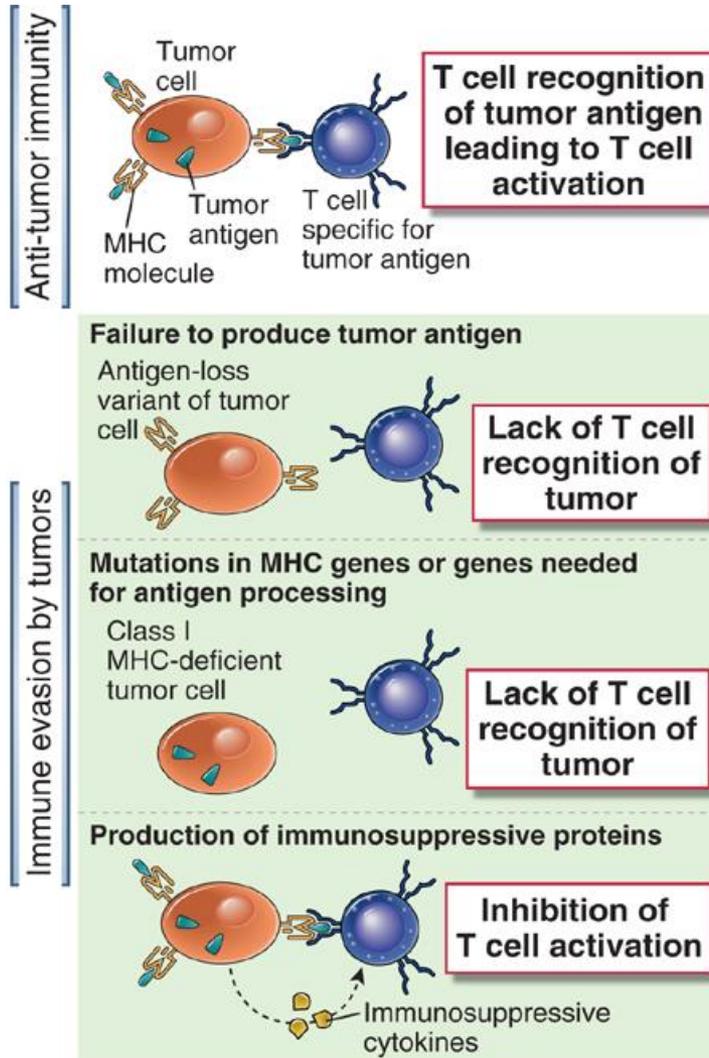
Anticorpos favorecendo atuação de células NK contra o tumor (ADCC)



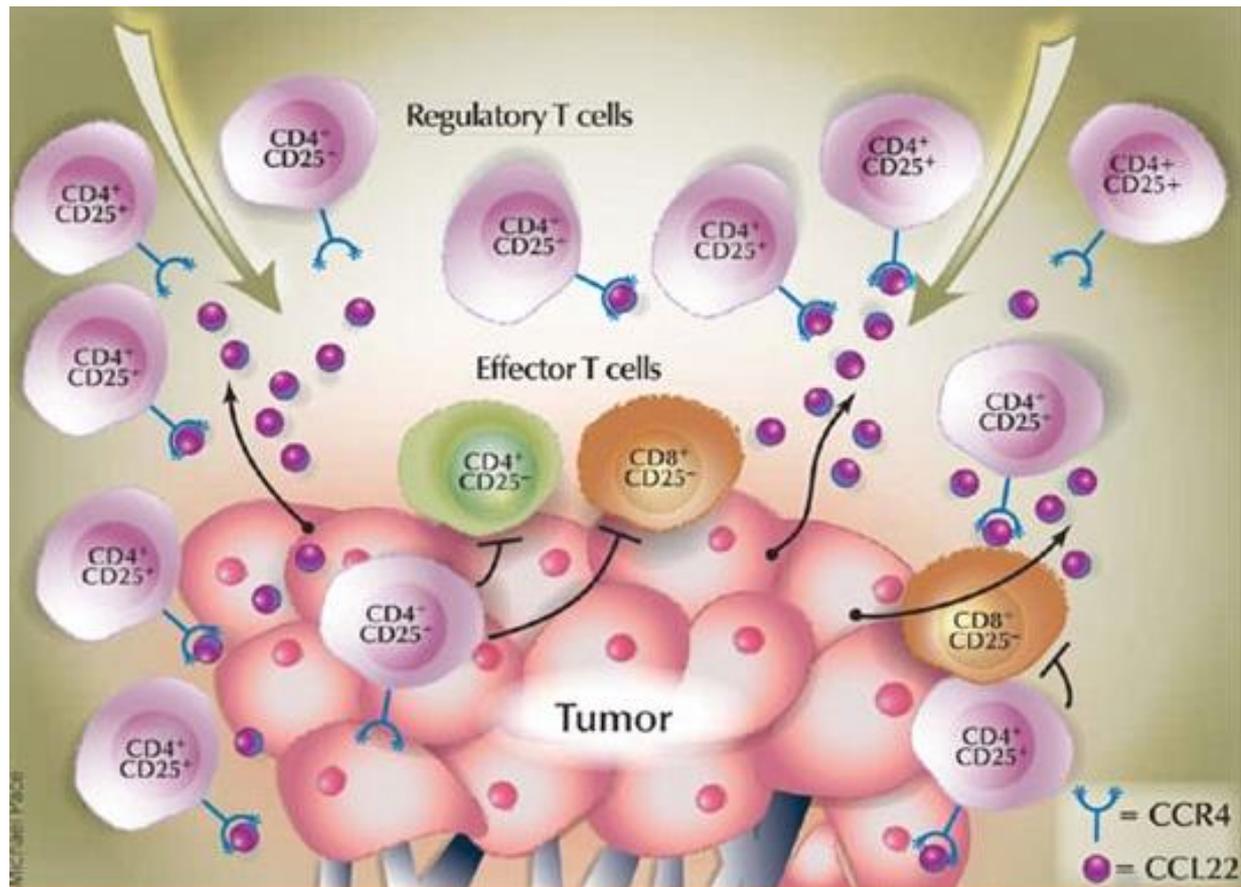
Resposta imune pode falhar em prevenir o crescimento tumoral

- Células tumorais são derivadas das células do hospedeiro – pouco imunogênicas;
- O tumor cresce e se espalha rapidamente;
- Muitos tumores possuem mecanismos especializados de evasão da resposta imune do hospedeiro.

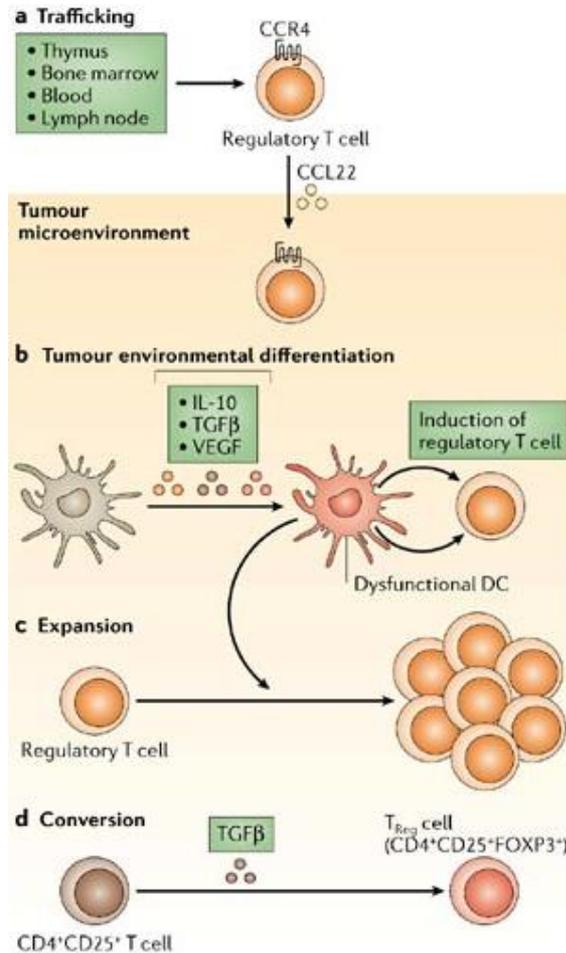
Mecanismos de Escape Tumoral



Células T reguladoras favorecendo o crescimento tumoral

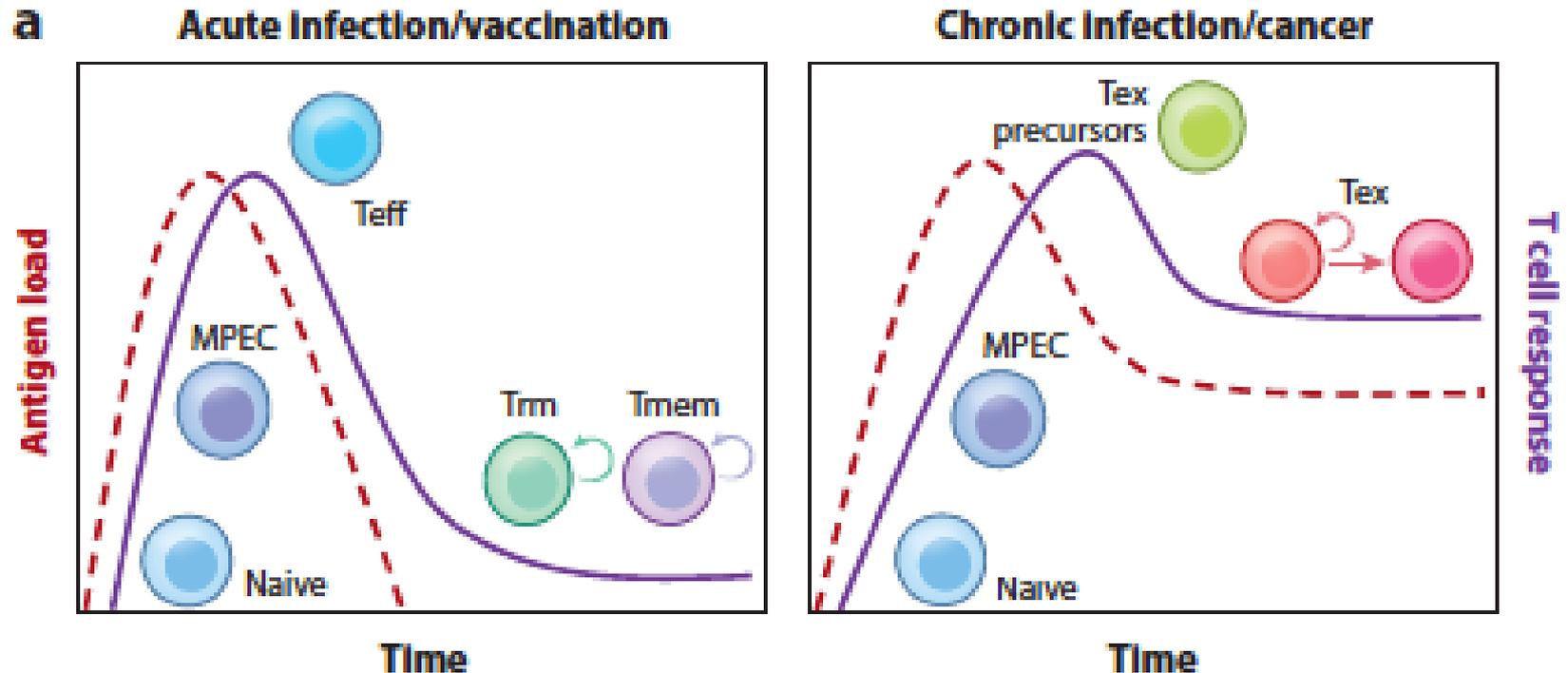


Células T reguladoras favorecendo o crescimento tumoral

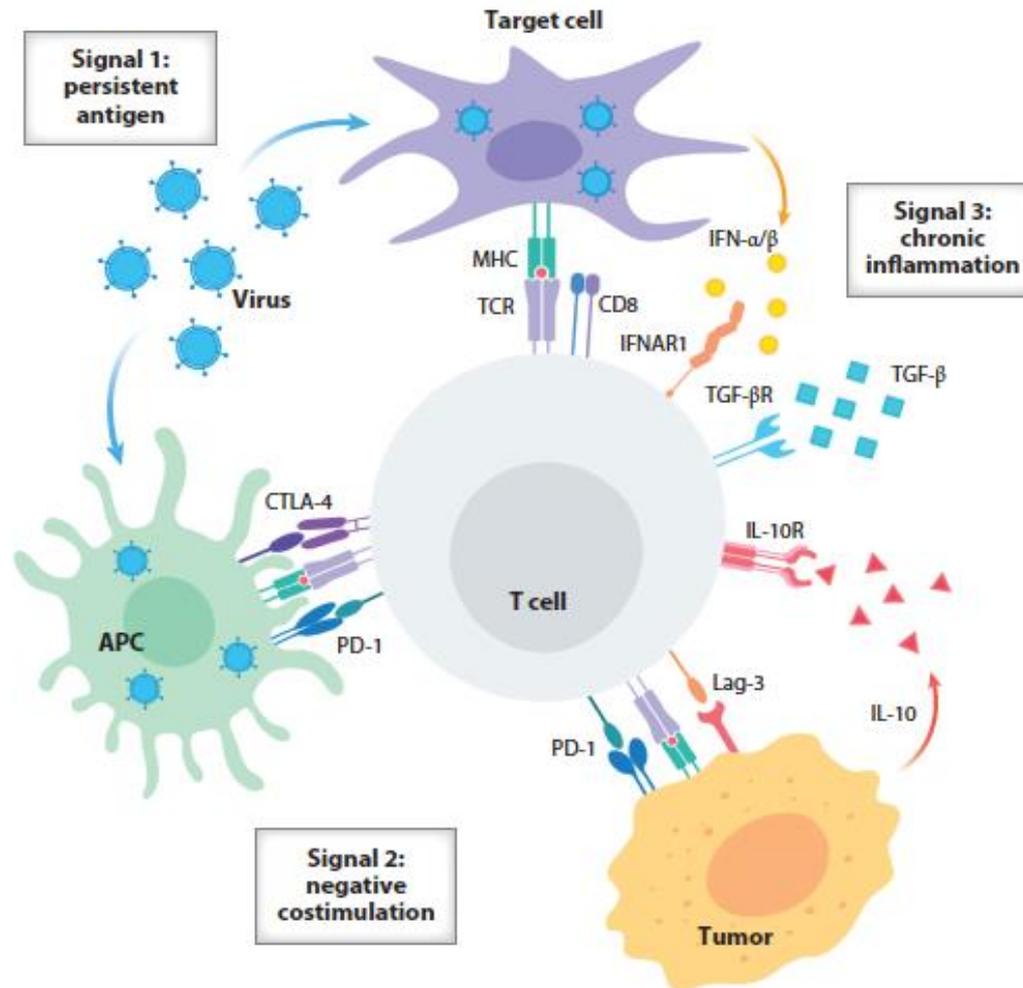


Nature Immunology 6, 295-306 (2006)

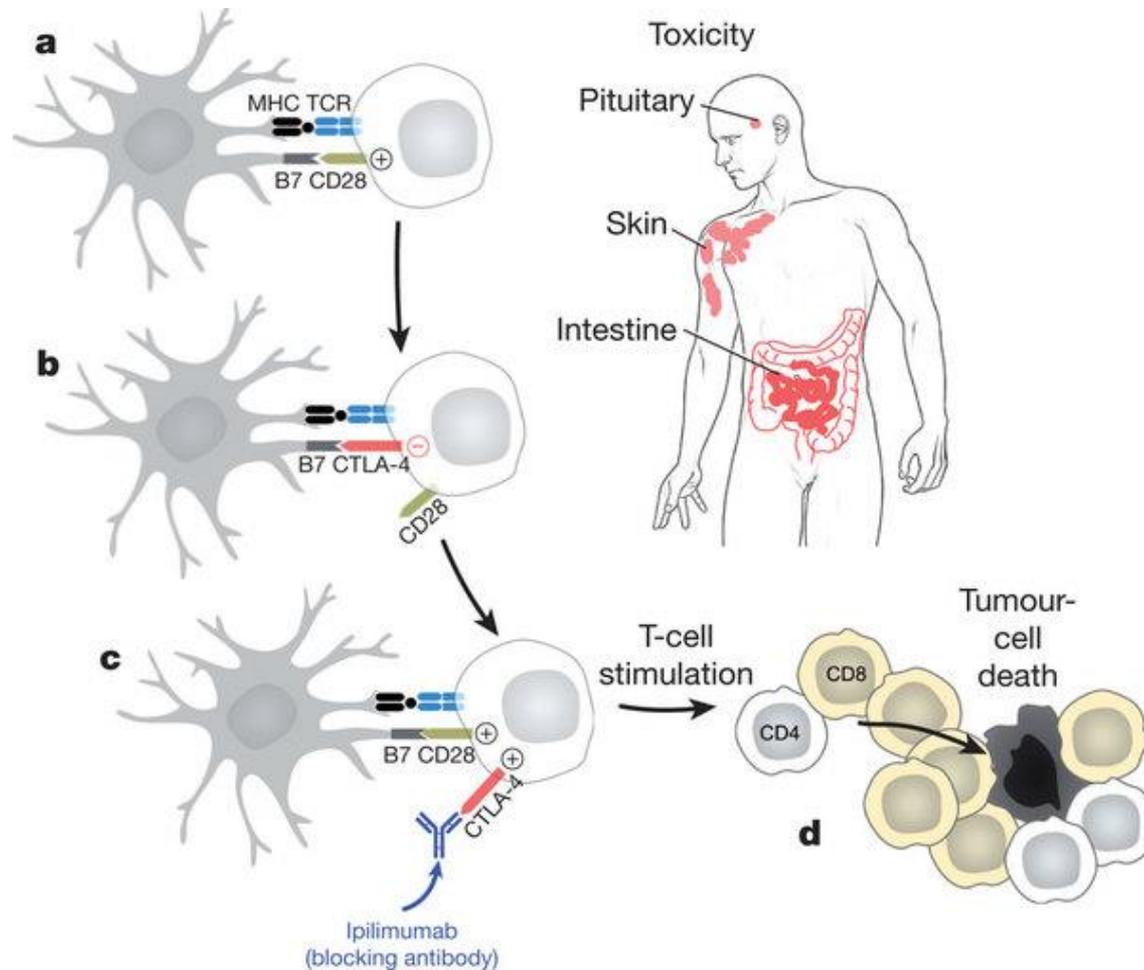
Respostas de células T durante cancer: exaustão de linfócitos T



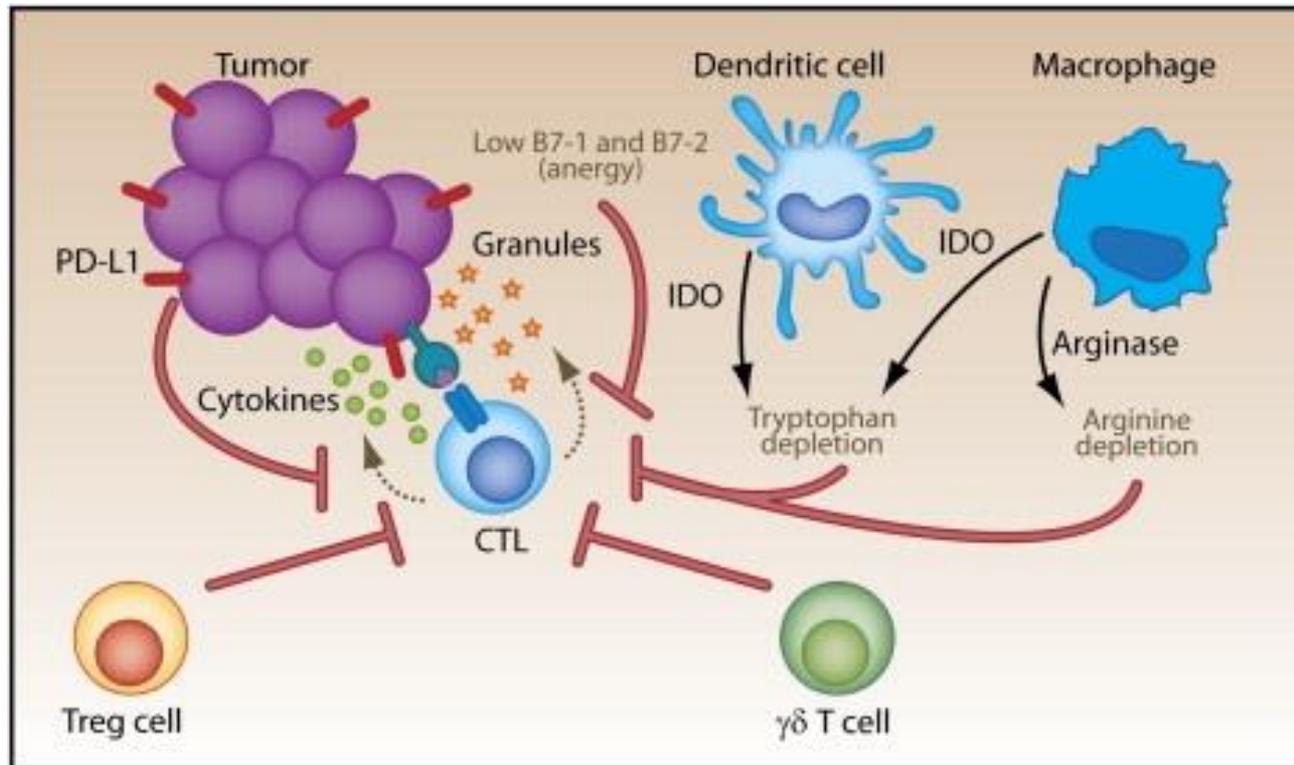
Células T exauridas (Tex)



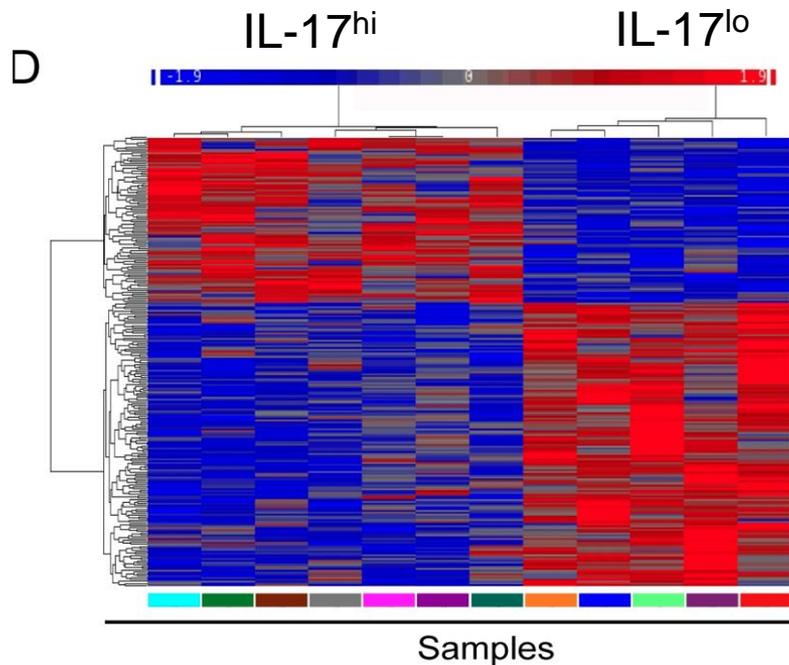
Expressão de CTLA-4 Inibe a Resposta Imune ao Tumor



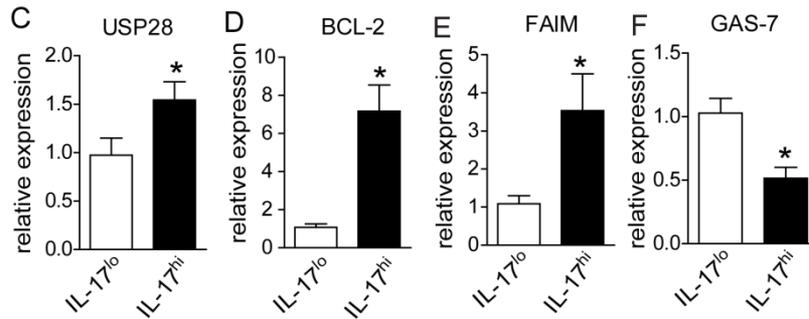
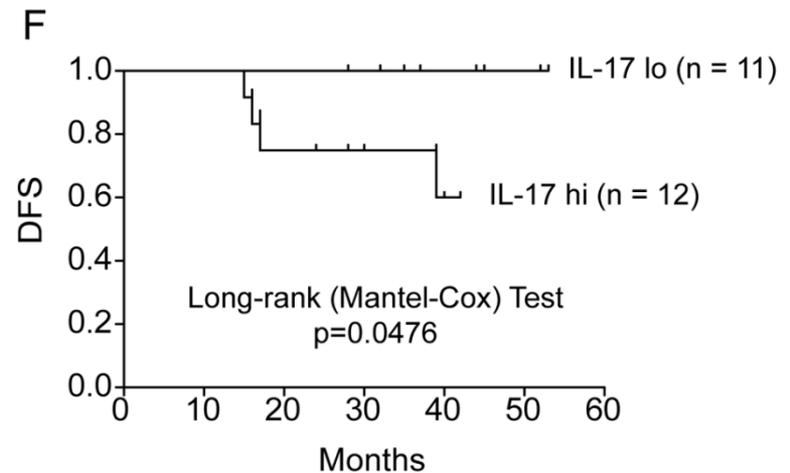
Indução de moléculas inibidoras por células tumorais: CTLA-4, PDL1, IDO e Arginase



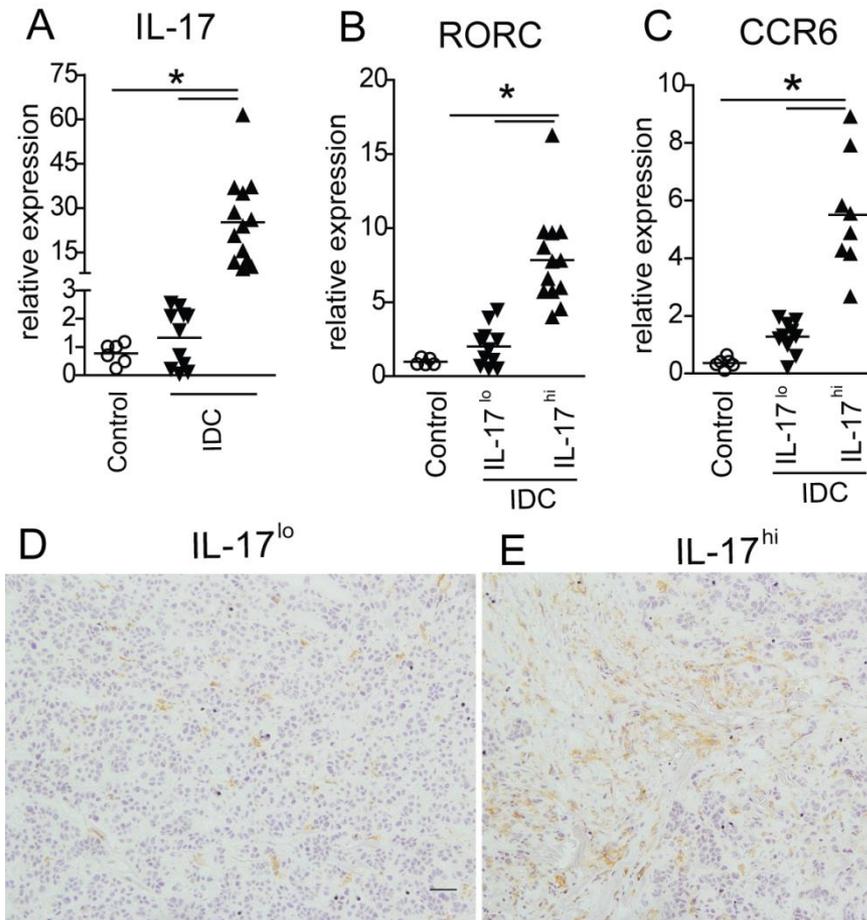
IL-17A expression predicts clinical outcome in human invasive breast cancer



IL-17^{hi} : 71 up regulated
168 down regulated



IL-17 é altamente expressa em Carcinoma de Mama Ductal Invasivo (IDC)



Características clínicas dos pacientes

Table I. Relationship between IL-17 expression and clinical characteristics of the patients with IDC used in this study.

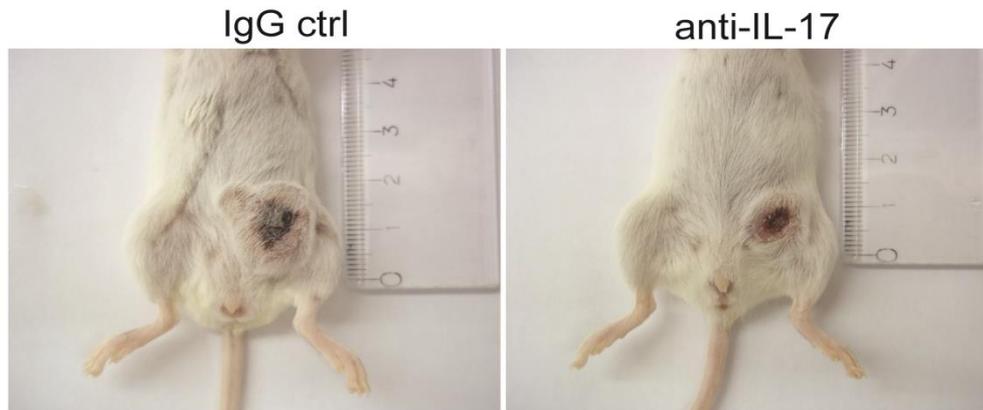
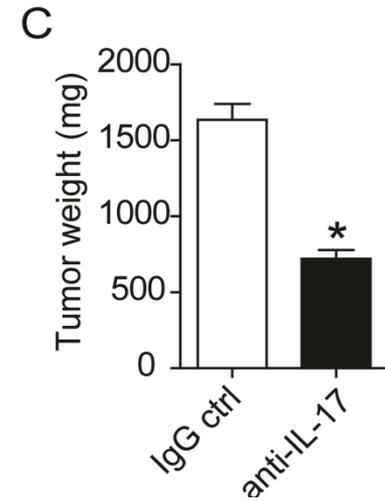
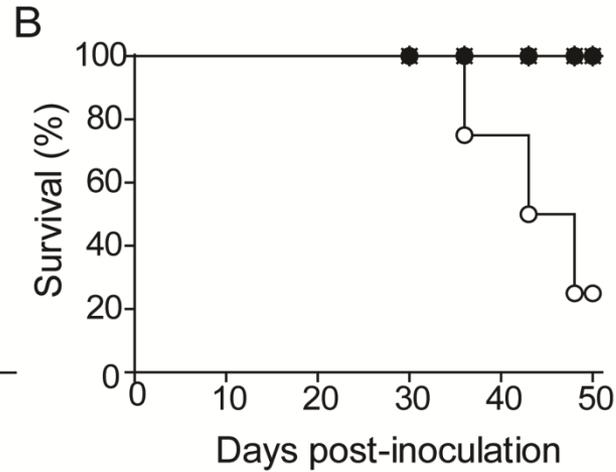
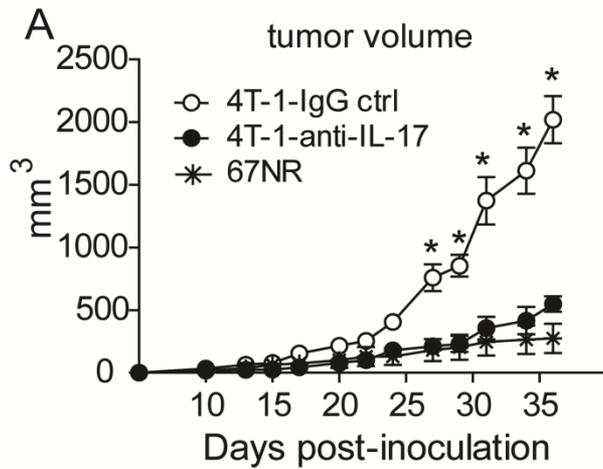
	IL-17 ^{lo} (N=11)	IL-17 ^{hi} (N=12)
Age (years)		
A1	3 (27%)	4 (33%)
A2	8 (73%)	8 (67%)
Tumor size (cm)		
T1	0	0
T2	7 (64%)	3 (25%)
T3	4 (36%)	9 (75%)
Lymph node status		
positive axilla	3 (27%)	11 (92%)
negative axilla	8 (73%)	1 (8%)
Tumor Stage		
IIA	1 (9%)	1 (8%)
IIB	2 (18%)	3 (25%)
IIIA	7 (64%)	3 (25%)
IIIB	0	3 (25%)
IIIC	0	1 (8%)
IV	0	1 (8%)
Recurrence of Disease		
yes	0	5 (42%)
No	11 (100%)	7 (58%)

N= number of patients;

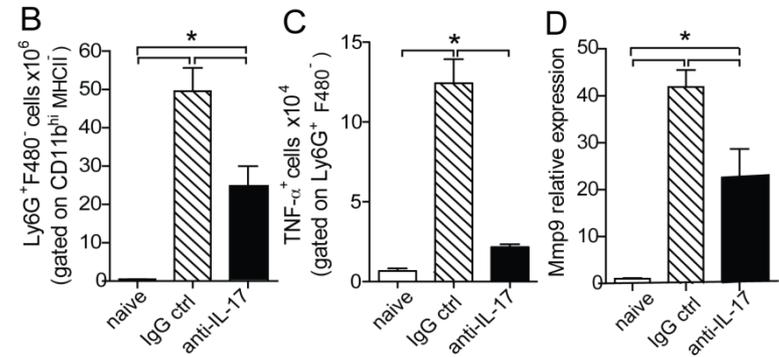
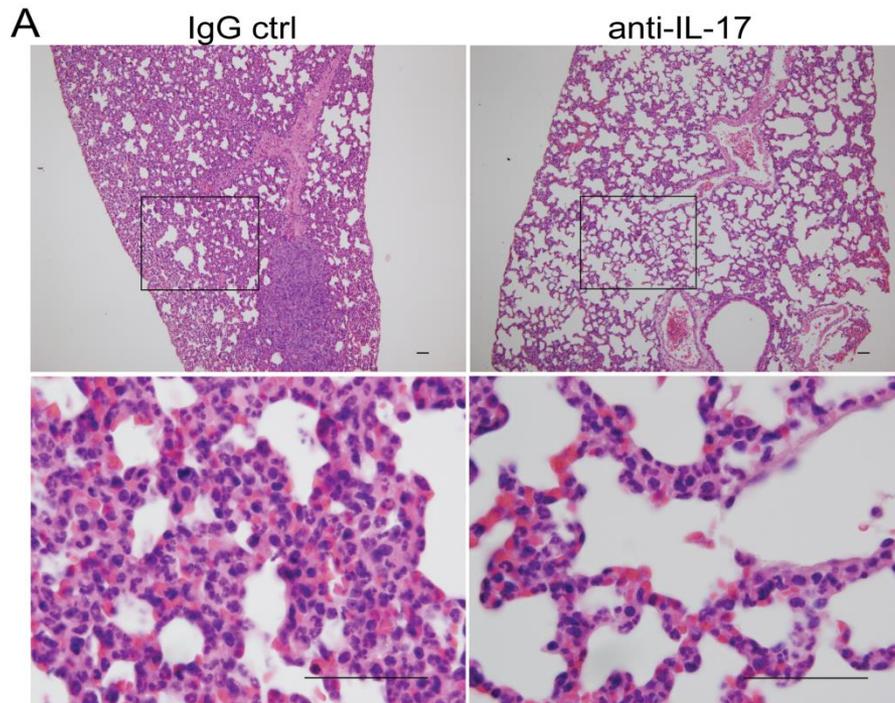
A= Age (years); A1<50; A2≥50

T= Tumor size (cm) T1≤2; T2>2≤5 e T3>5 cm

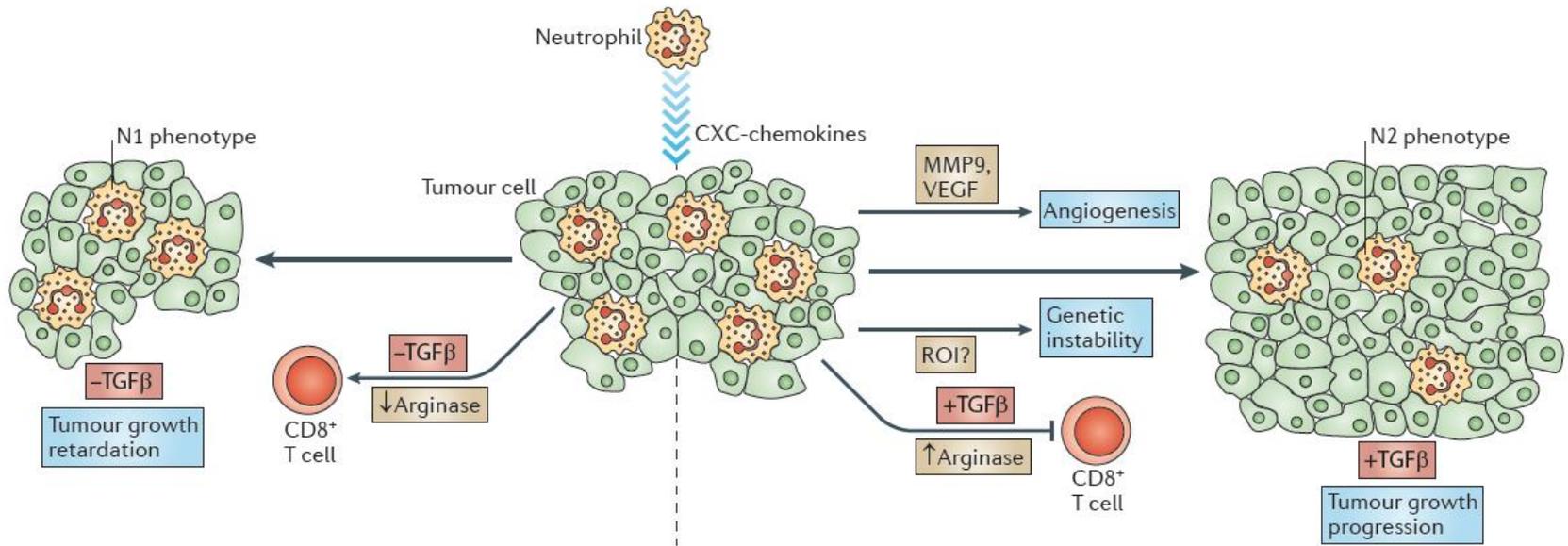
IL-17 neutralization prevents tumor growth



Bloqueio de IL-17 previne metástase tumoral

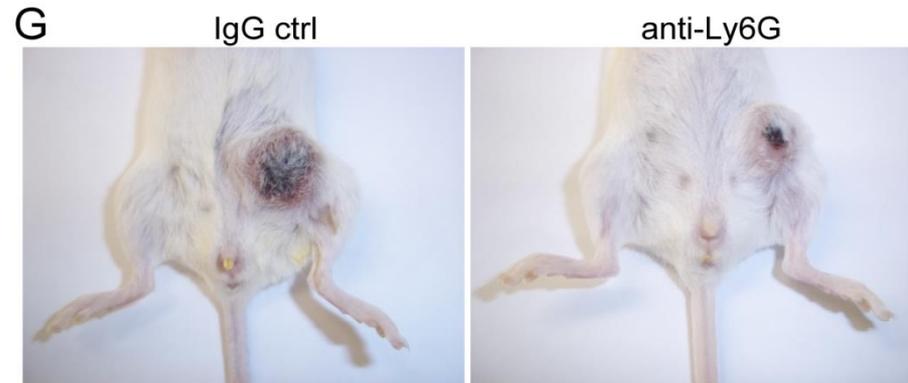
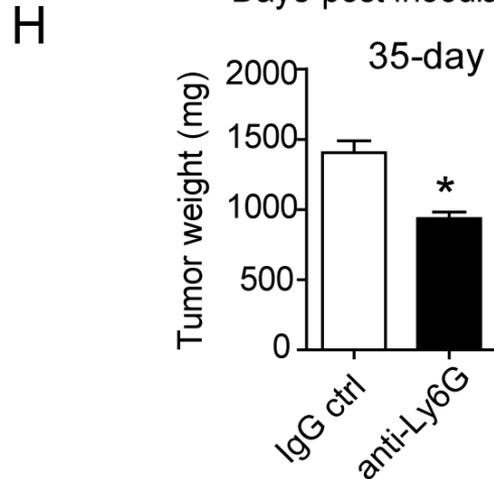
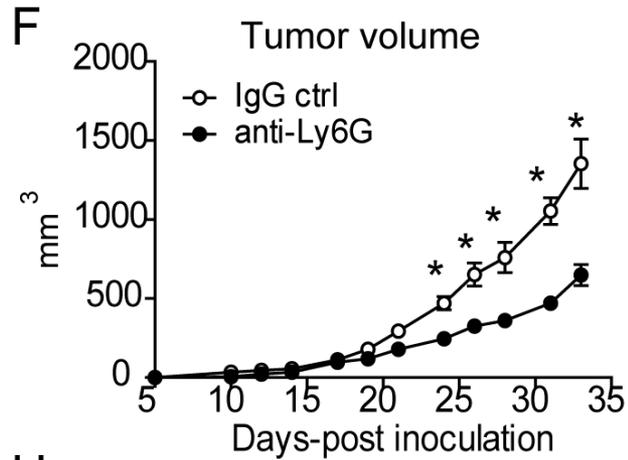


Pro-tumorigenic neutrophils

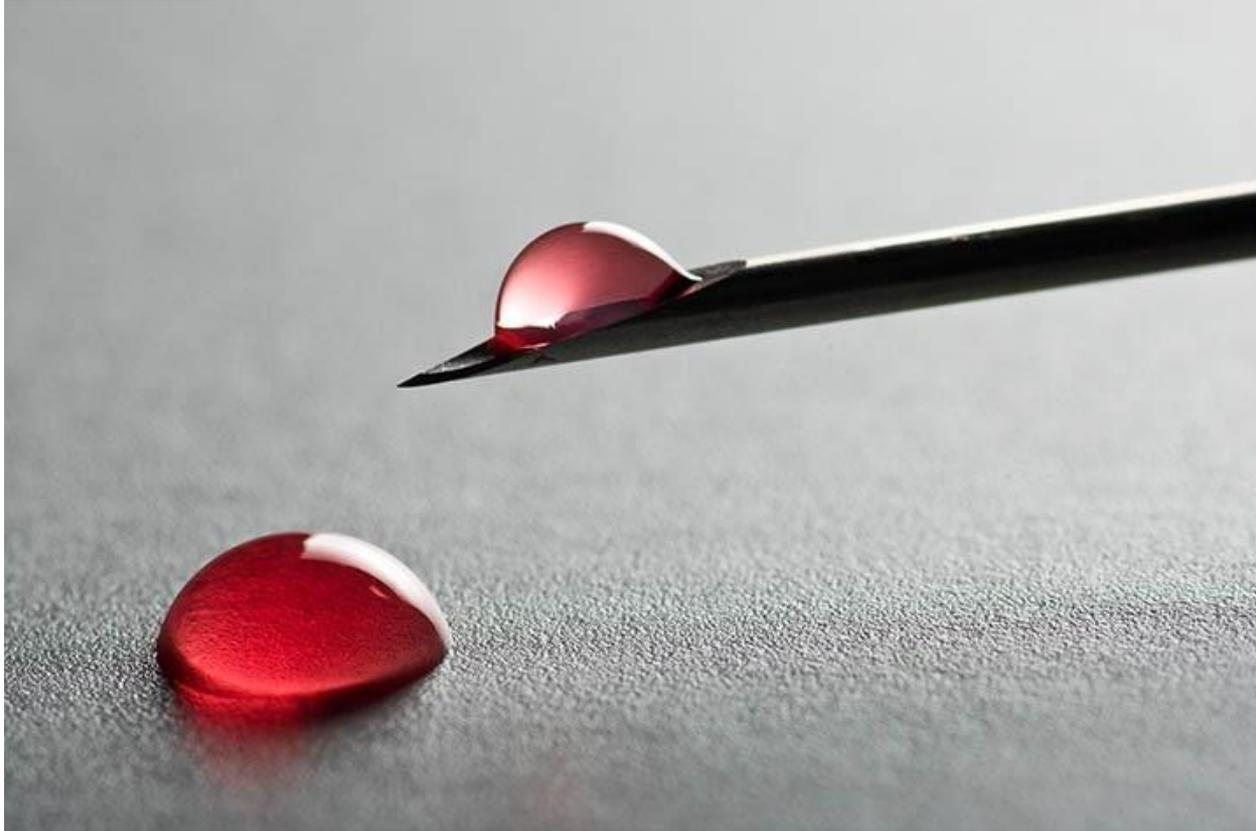


Mantovani, A. et al., 2011

Depletion of neutrophils control metastatic mammary tumor growth

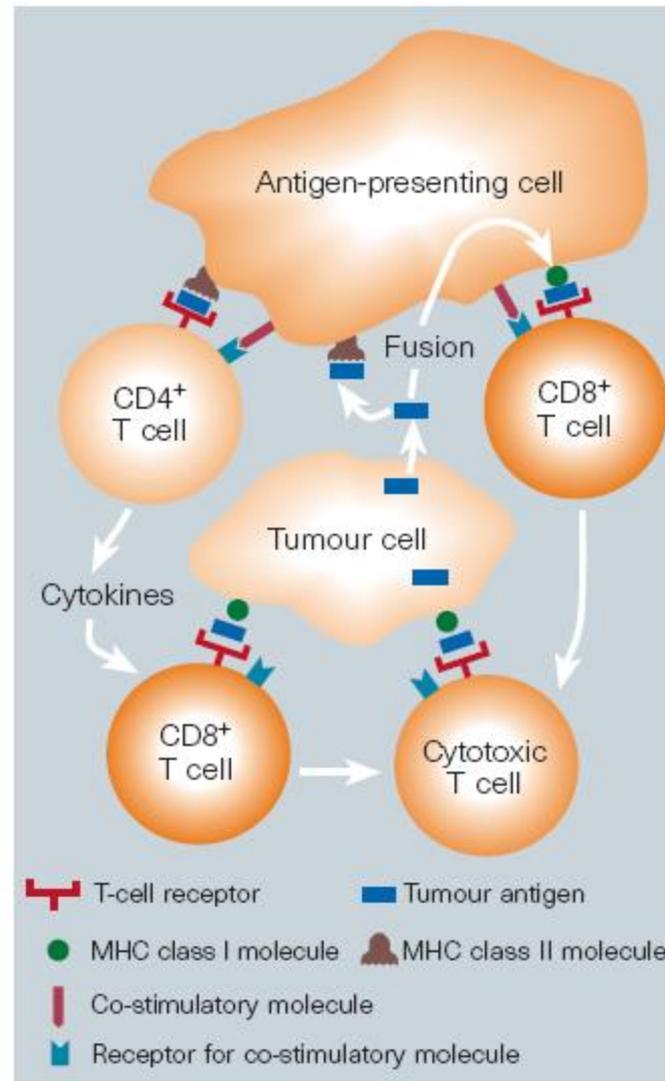


Imunoterapia para Tumores



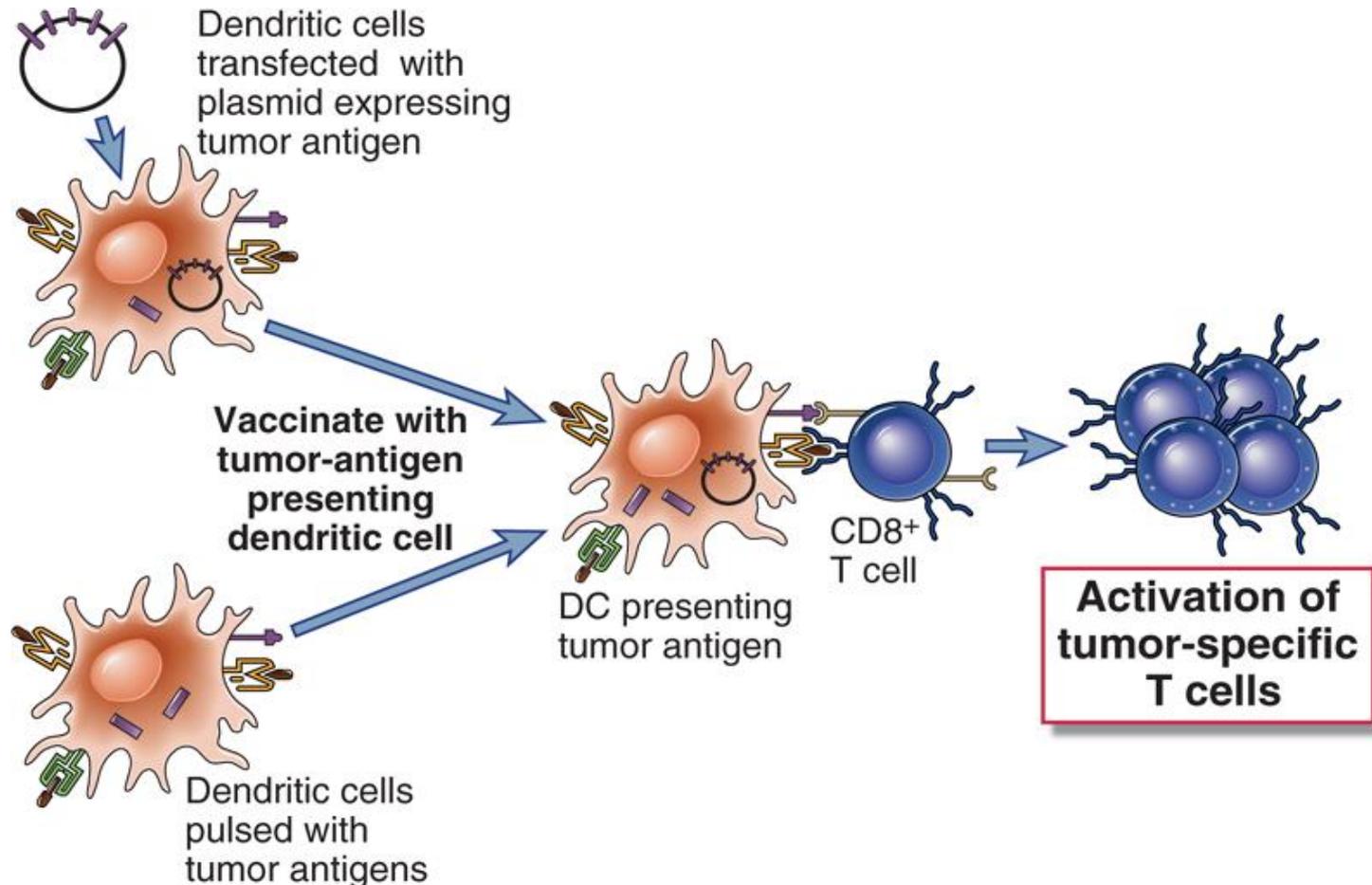
1-Vacinação com Antígenos Tumoriais

Proteínas Tumoriais Fusionadas em DC



1-Vacinação com Antígenos Tumoriais

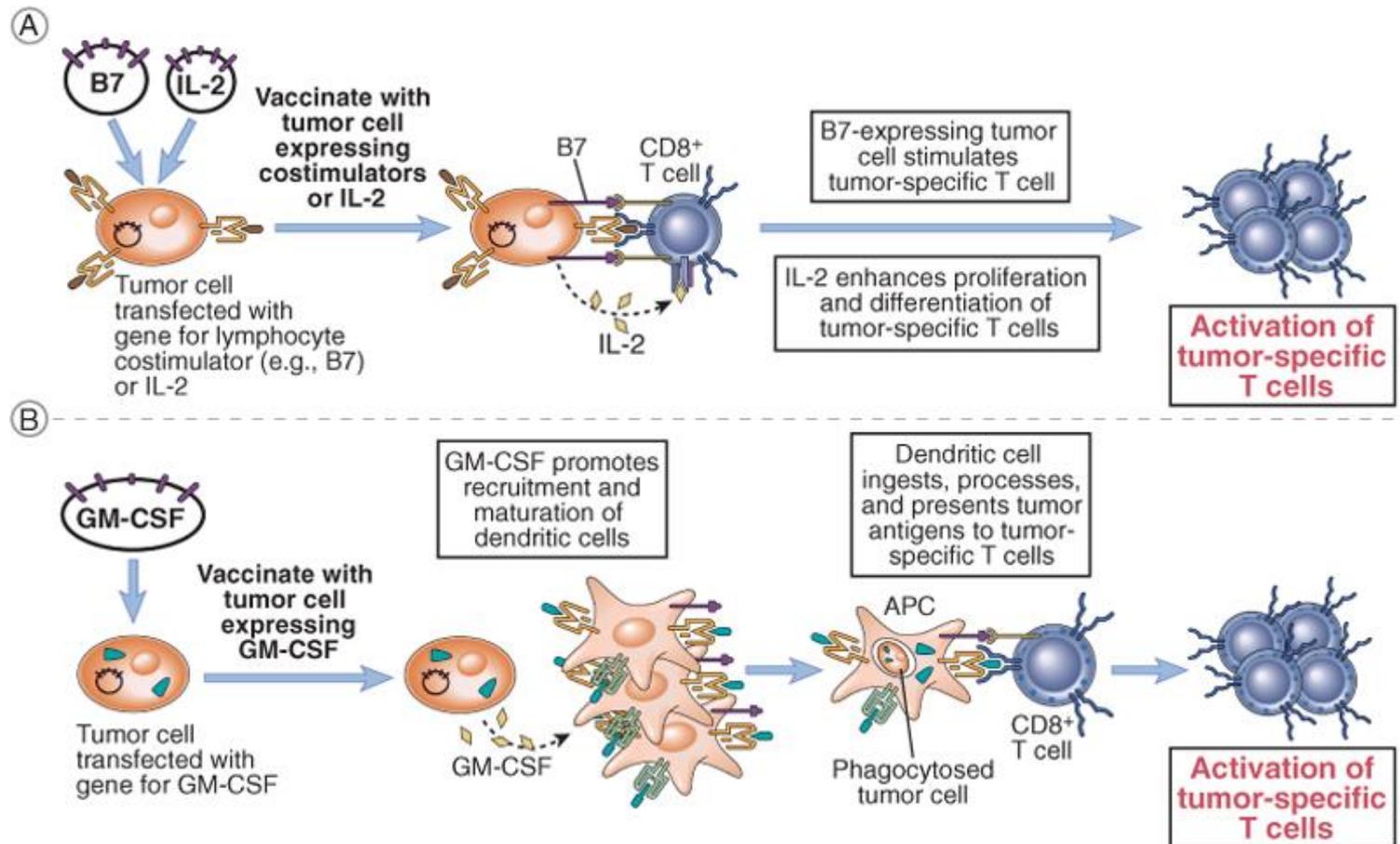
Transfecção de DCs com Plasmídeo Expressando Antígeno Tumoral



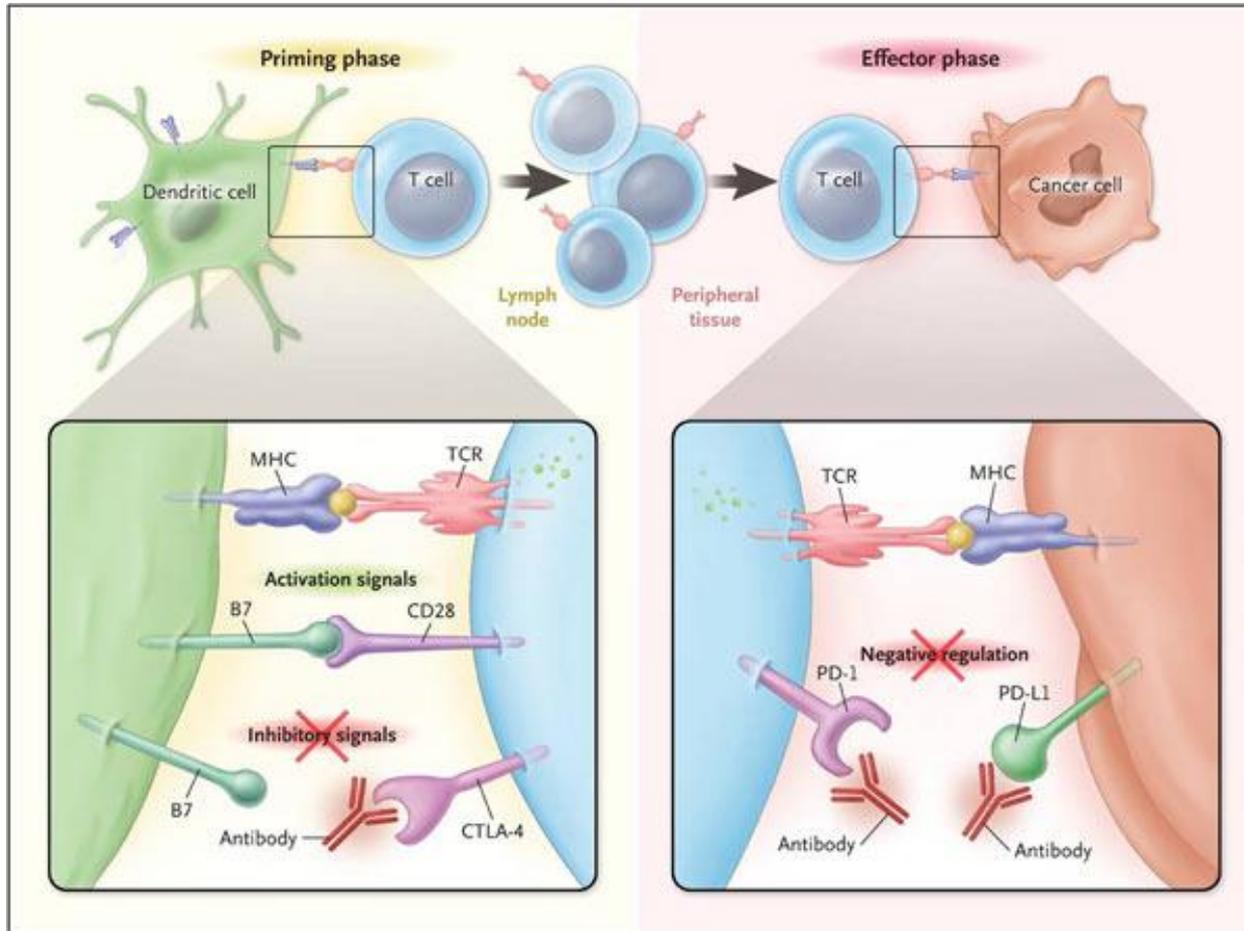
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2- Aumento da Imunogenicidade por Citocinas e Coestimuladores

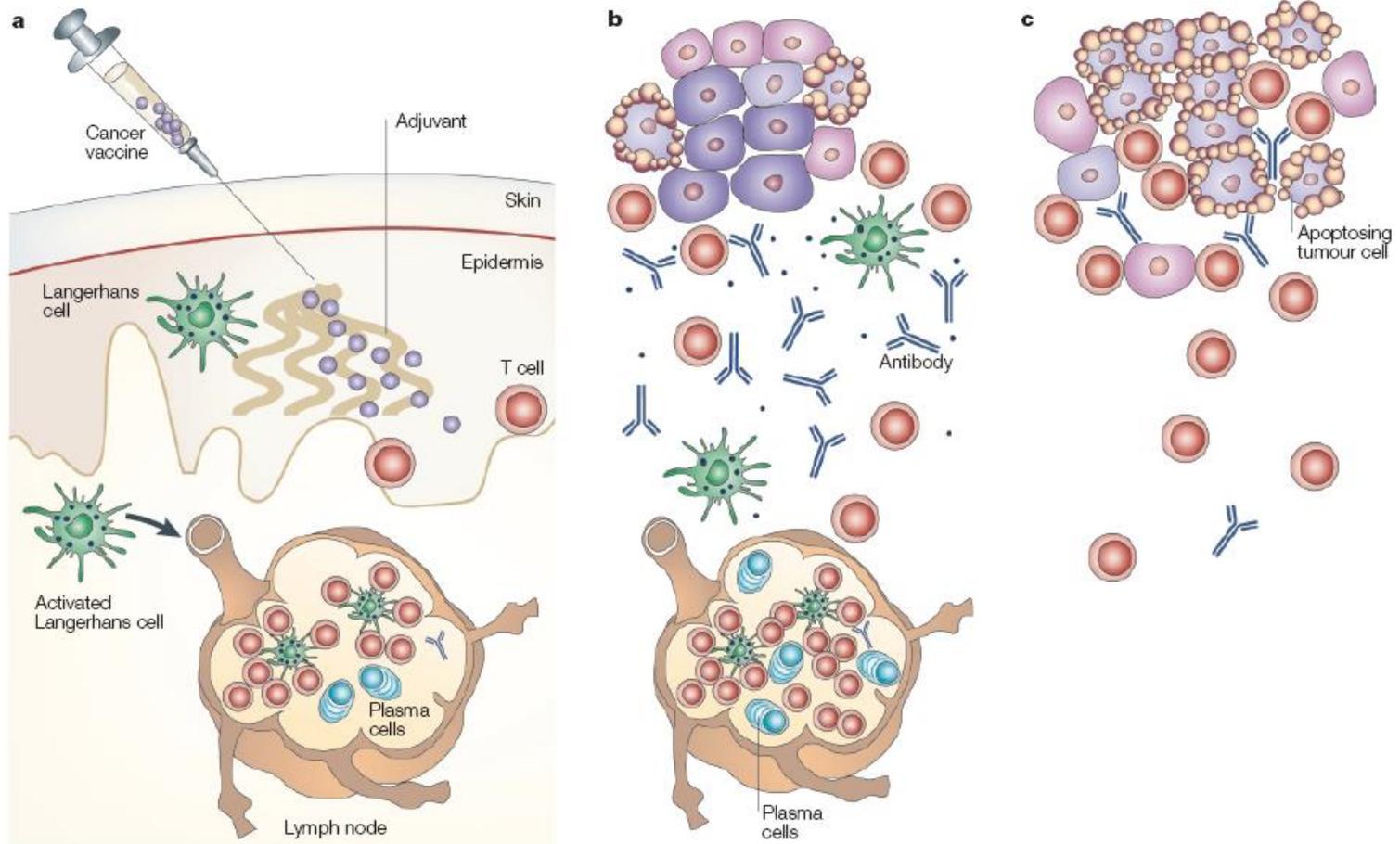


3- Bloqueio das Vias Inibidoras



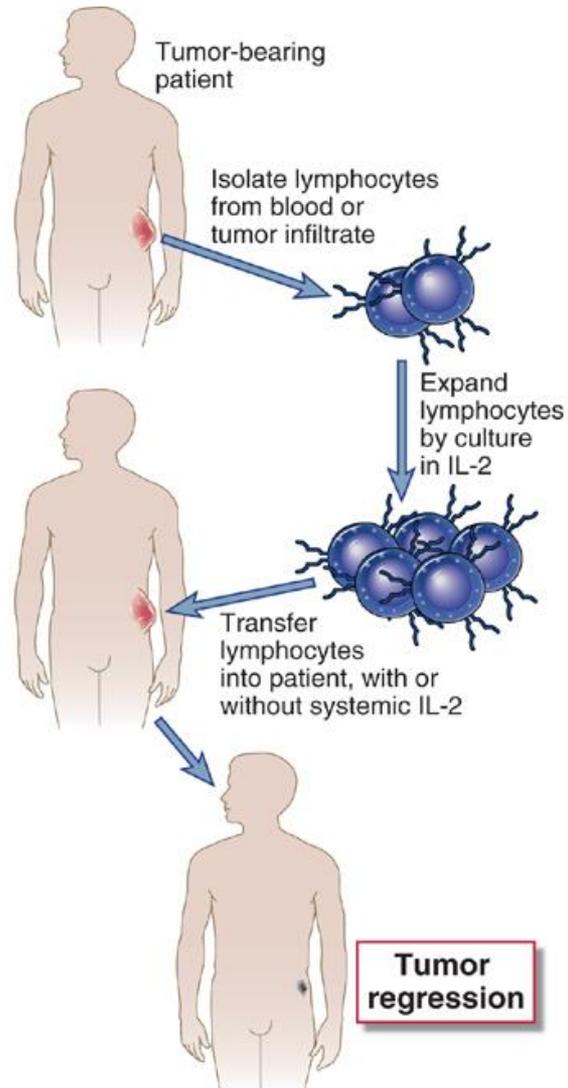
Ipilimumab

4- Estimulação Inespecífica do Sistema Imune - BCG



5- Imunoterapia Passiva

Transferência Adotiva de Células



5- Immunoterapia Passiva

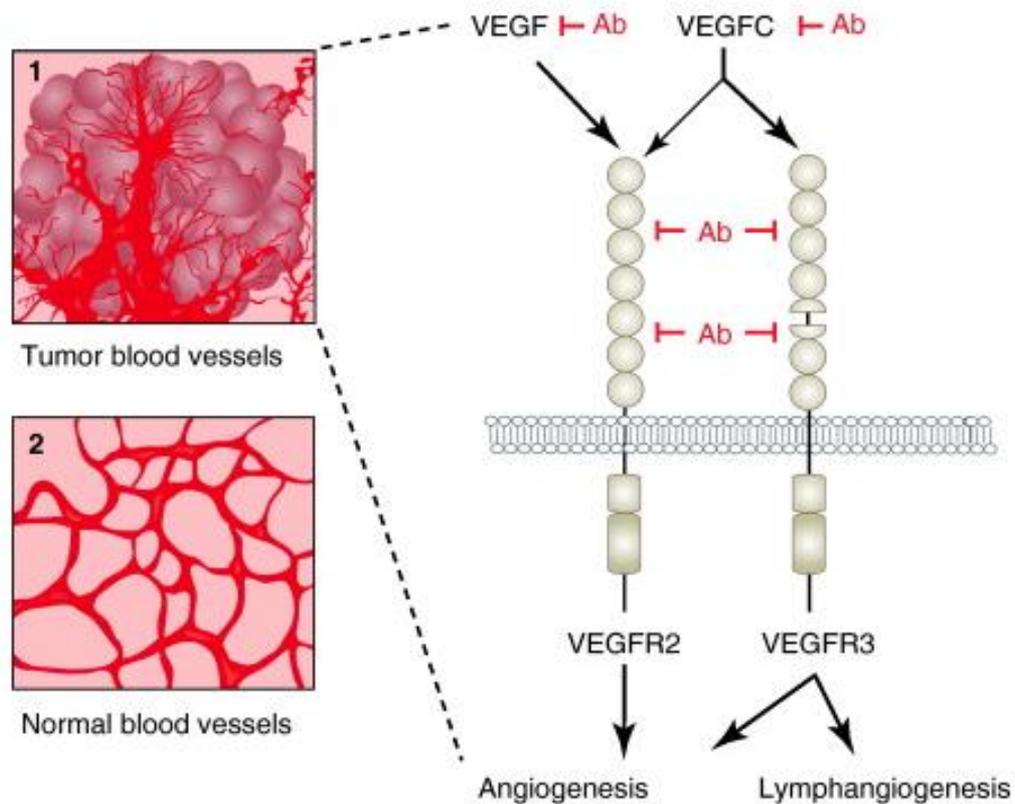
Anticorpos Monoclonais

Box 5 Monoclonal antibodies approved by the US Food and Drug Administration

Product	Type	Target of action	Condition	Approved
Muronomab-CD3 (Orthoclone OKT3)	Mouse	CD3 antigen on T cells	Transplant allograft rejection	1986
Abciximab (ReoPro)	Chimeric	Glycoproteins IIb and IIIa on activated lymphocytes	Cardiovascular disease	1994
Daclizumab (Zenapax)	Humanized	CD25 (IL-2R α , Tac) on activated lymphocytes	Transplant allograft rejection	1997
Rituximab (Rituxan)	Chimeric	CD20 on B lymphocytes	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1997
Basiliximab (Simulect)	Chimeric	CD25 (IL-2R α) on activated lymphocytes	Transplant allograft rejection	1998
Palivizumab (Synagis)	Humanized	F protein on respiratory syncytial virus	Respiratory syncytial virus	1998
Infliximab (Remicade)	Chimeric	TNF- α	Rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn disease	1998
Trastuzumab (Herceptin)	Humanized	HER2 oncoprotein	Metastatic breast cancer	1998
Gemtuzumab ozogamicin (Mylotarg)	Humanized, toxin-linked	CD33 on leukemic blasts	Acute myelogenous leukemia	2000
Alezumab (Campath 1H)	Humanized	CD52 on B, T and NK cells and monocytes	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	2001
Ibritumomab tiuxetan (Zevalin)	Chimeric, radionuclide-linked	CD20 on B lymphocytes	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	2002

Inibição da vascularização do tumor

(b)



Bibliografia

Abbas 8ª edição: Cap 18 pgs 383 – 397.

Janeway 8ª edição Cap 16 pgs 682 – 697.