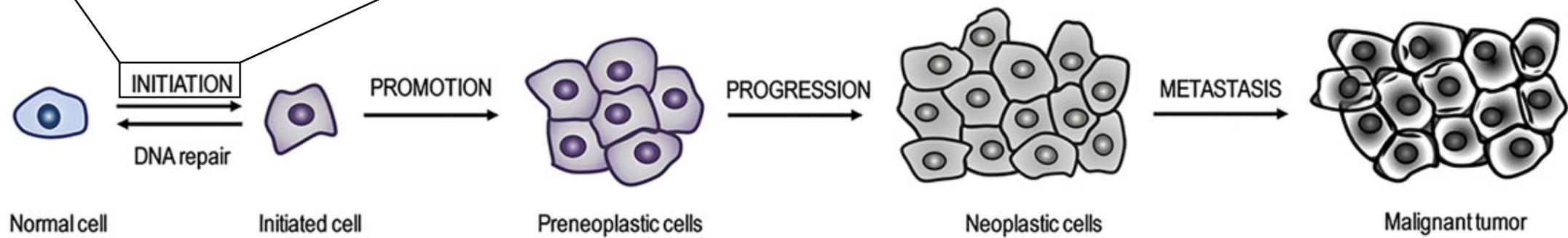
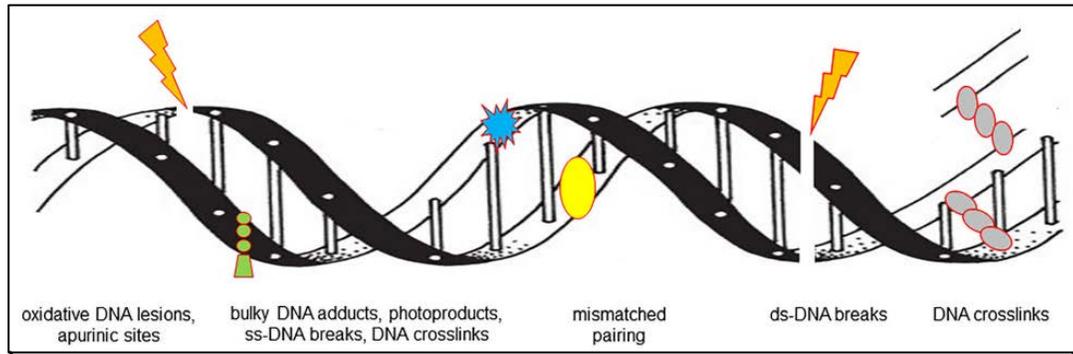


# Imunologia dos tumores e imunoterapias

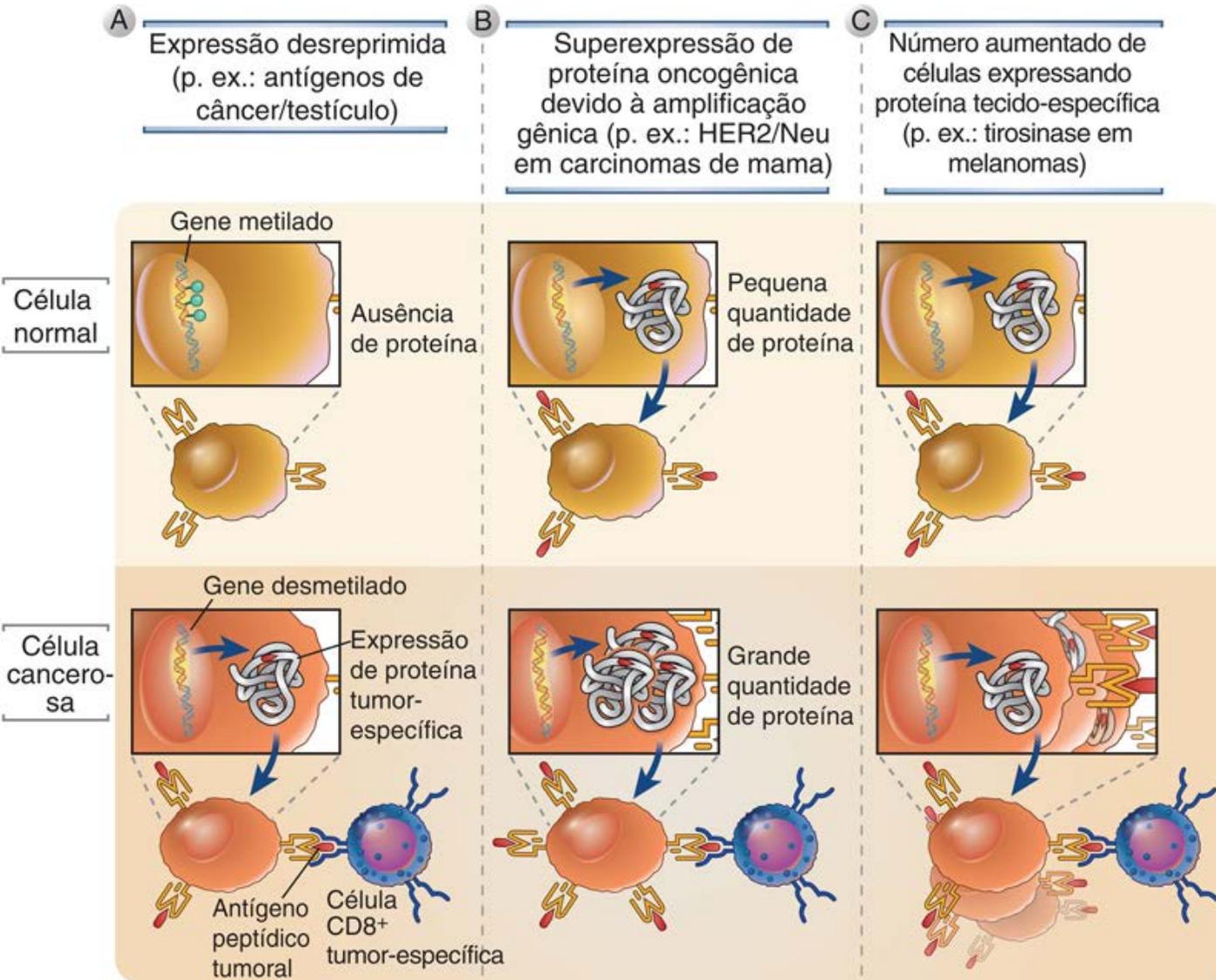
Disciplina integrada: Microbiologia, Imunologia e Parasitologia

Prof. Dr. Diego Luís Costa

# Tumores



# Resposta imune aos tumores



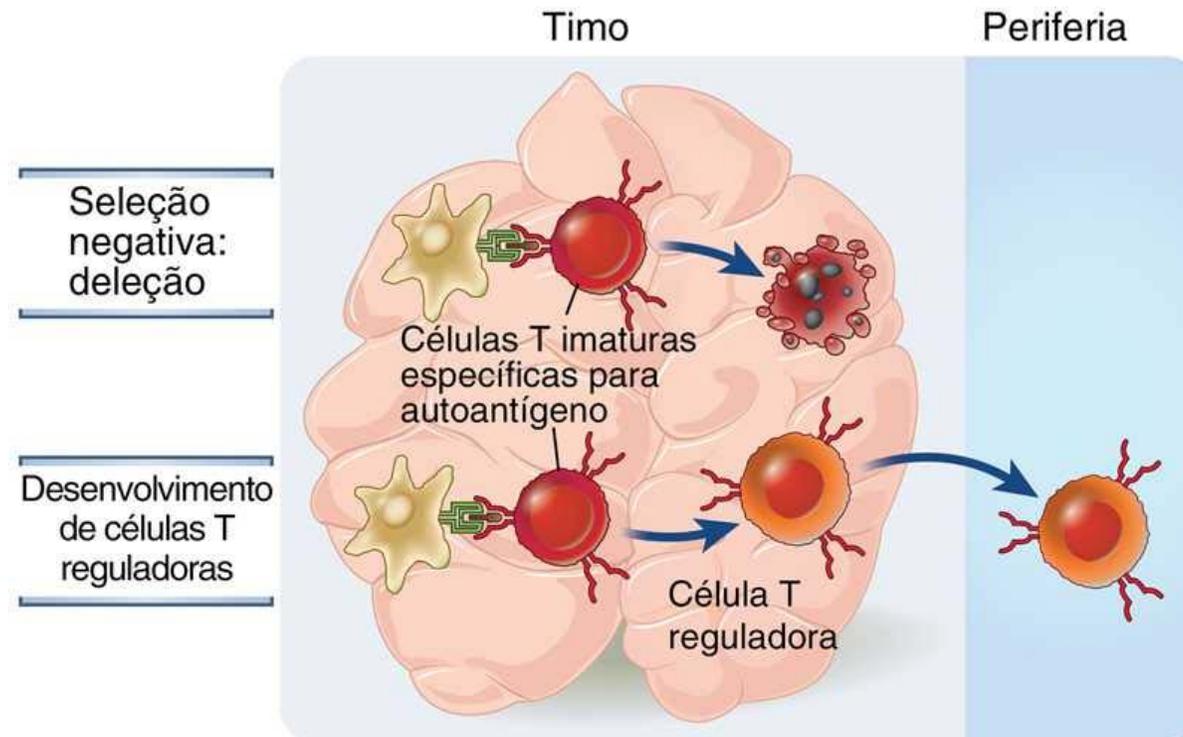
## Fatores que favorecem a geração de resposta imune:

- Mutações no DNA geram novos antígenos.
- Tumores causados por vírus – reconhecimento dos antígenos virais.
- Super-expressão de antígenos para os quais não há geração de tolerância central ou periférica.

# Resposta imune aos tumores

## Fatores que dificultam a geração de resposta imune:

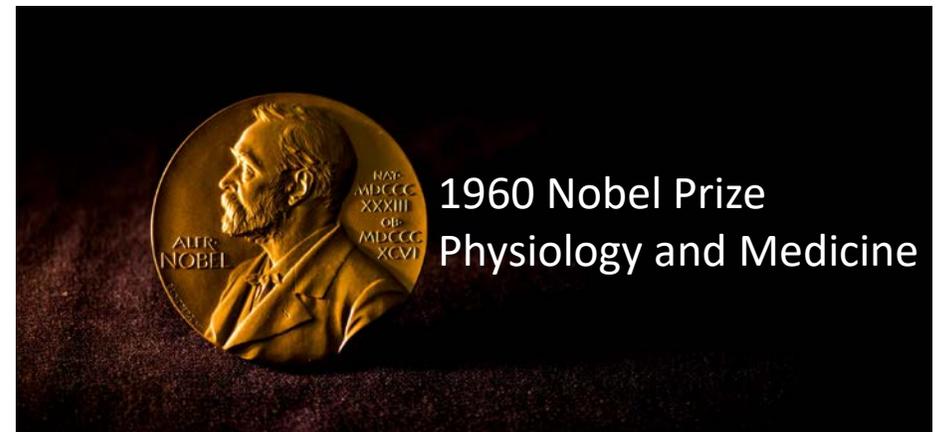
- Células e antígenos próprios: ausência de diversos ligantes ativadores de imunidade inata (agonistas de TLR, NLR, lectinas tipo-C)
- Tolerância imunológica central e periférica a autoantígenos



# Vigilância imunológica

- Termo cunhado em 1950 por  
**Frank Mcfarlane Burnet:**

Função do sistema imunológico é reconhecer e destruir células que sofreram transformação maligna antes que se desenvolvam em tumores.

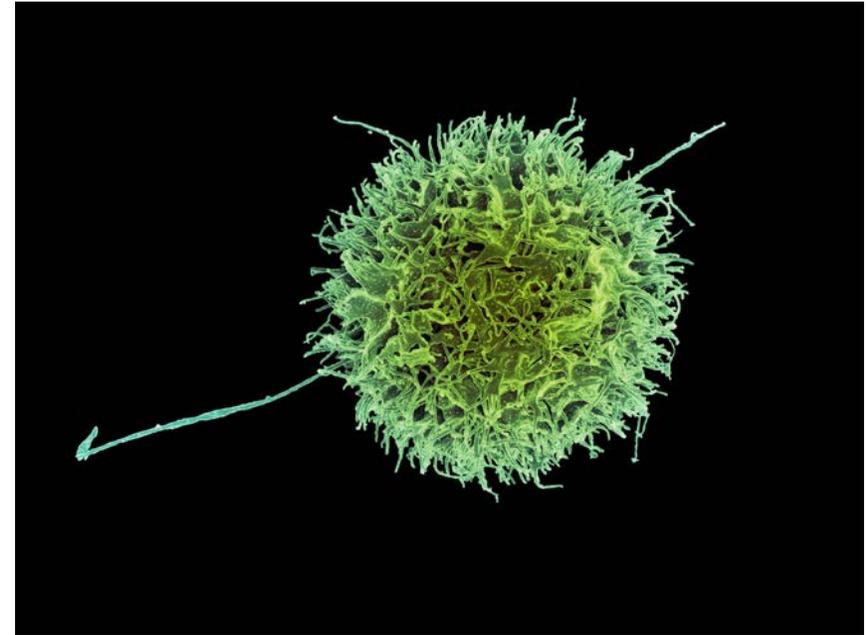
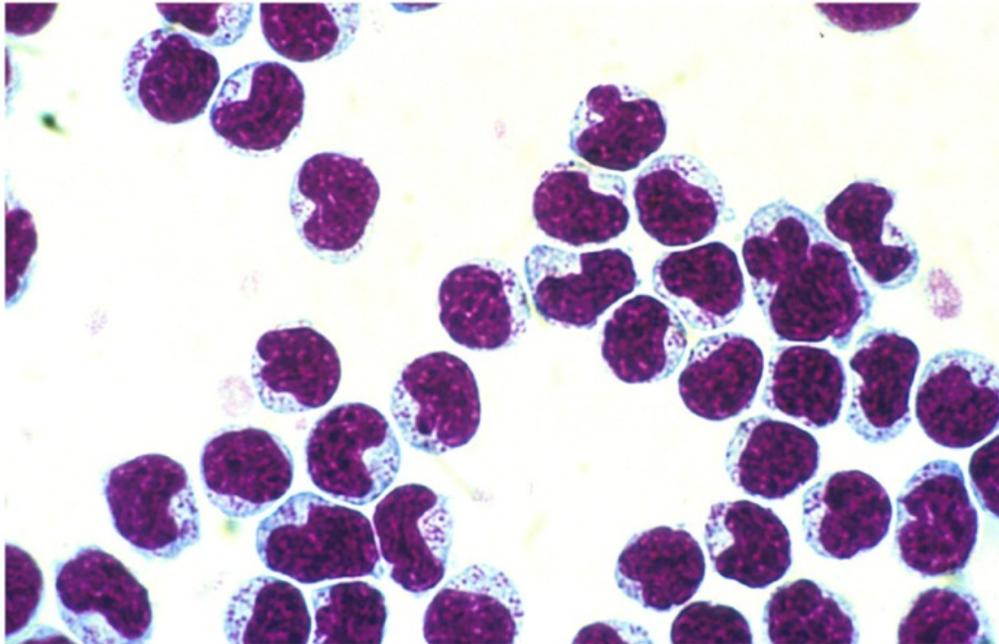


# Tipos de câncer

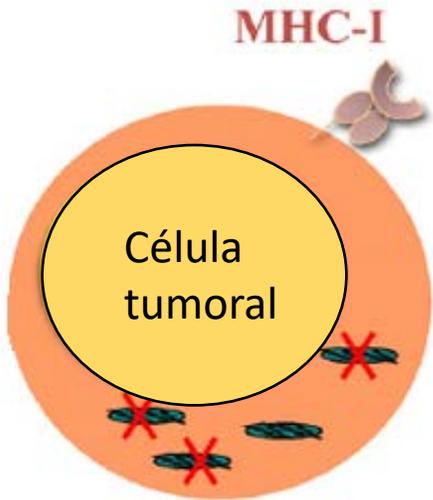
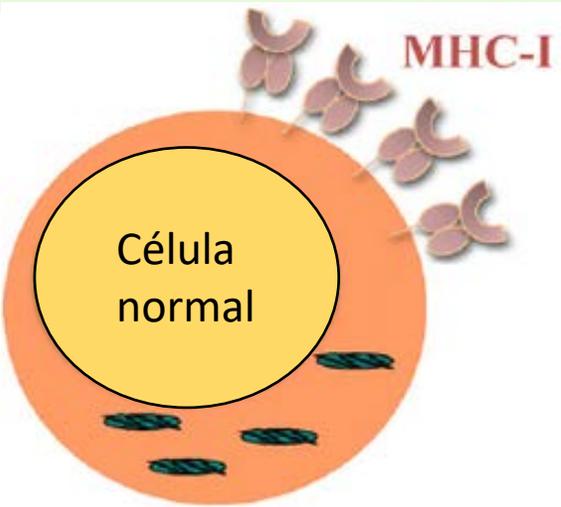
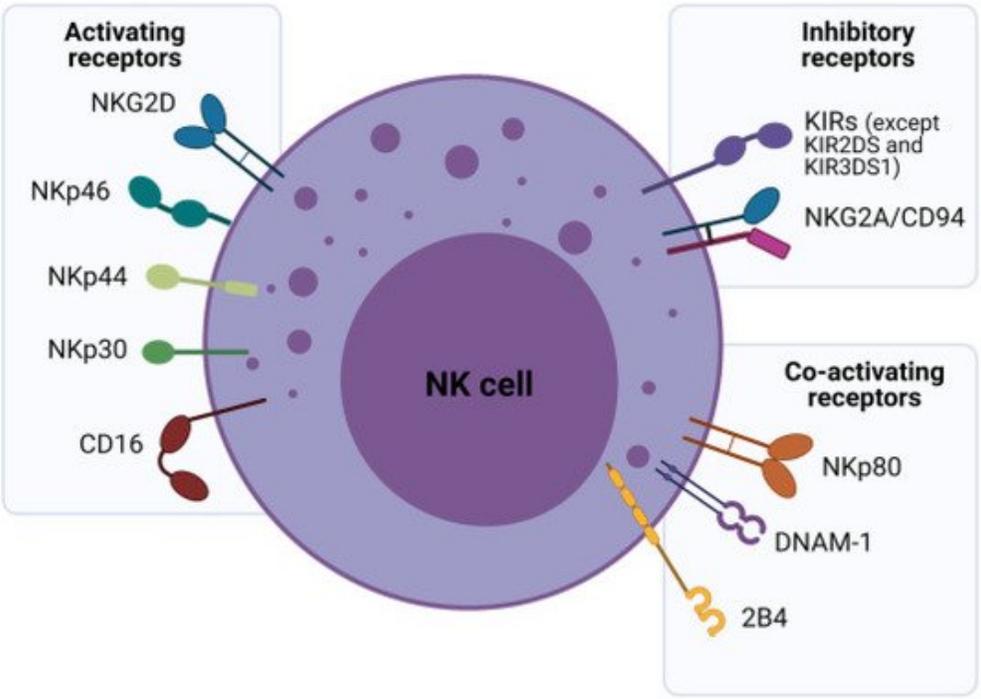
- **Carcinoma:** câncer que começa na pele ou nos tecidos que revestem ou cobrem os órgãos internos.
- **Sarcoma:** câncer que começa no osso, cartilagem, gordura, músculo, vasos sanguíneos ou outro tecido conjuntivo ou de suporte.
- **Leucemia:** câncer que começa no tecido formador de sangue, como a medula óssea, e faz com que muitas células sanguíneas anormais sejam produzidas.
- **Linfoma e mieloma múltiplo:** cânceres que começam nas células do sistema imunológico.
- **Cânceres do sistema nervoso central:** começam nos tecidos do cérebro e da medula espinhal.

# Imunidade inata contra tumores: Células NK (Natural Killer)

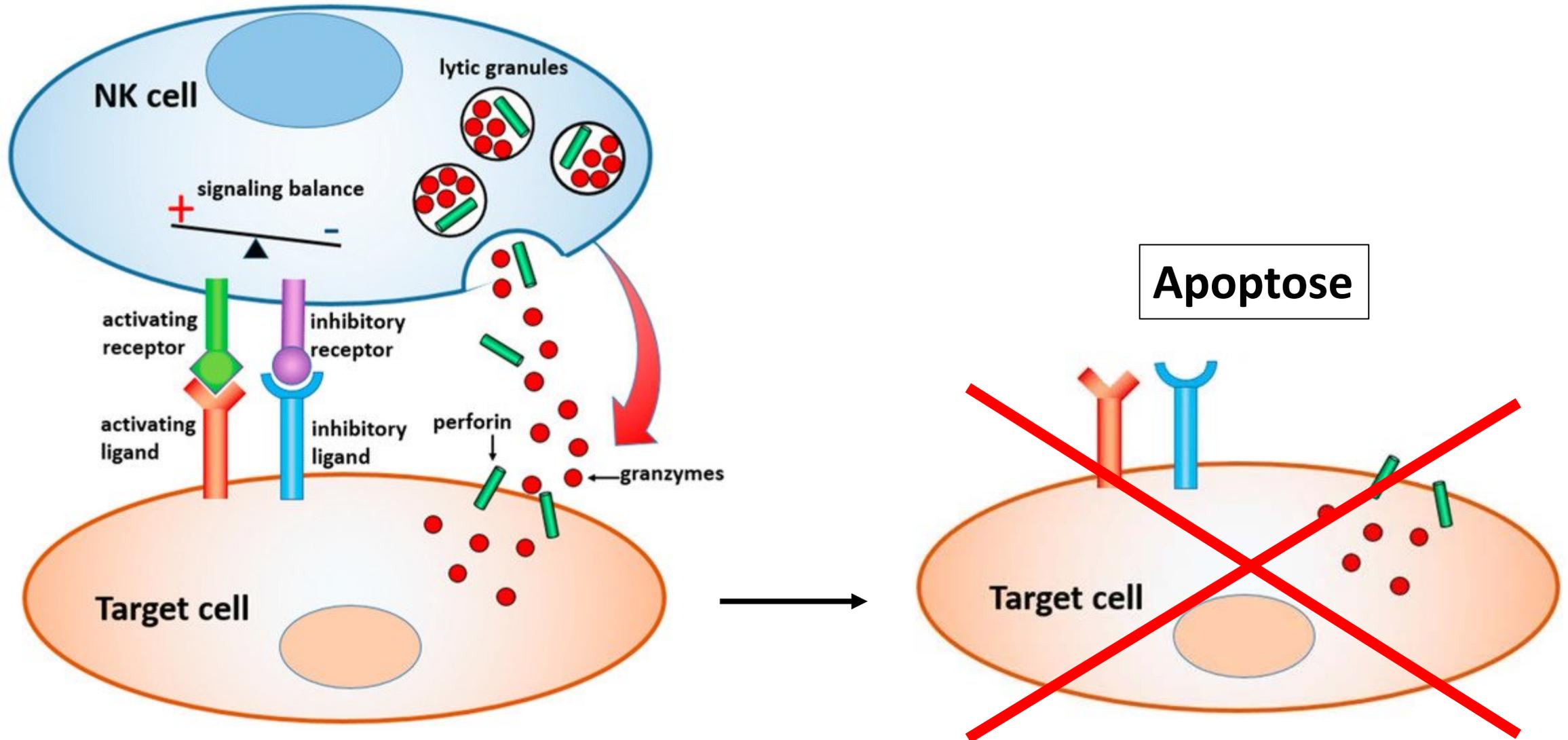
- Célula linfoide
- 2-5% do total de leucócitos circulantes



# Principal mecanismo de ação de células NK contra tumores



# Liberação de perforina e granzima



# Células NK matando células tumorais



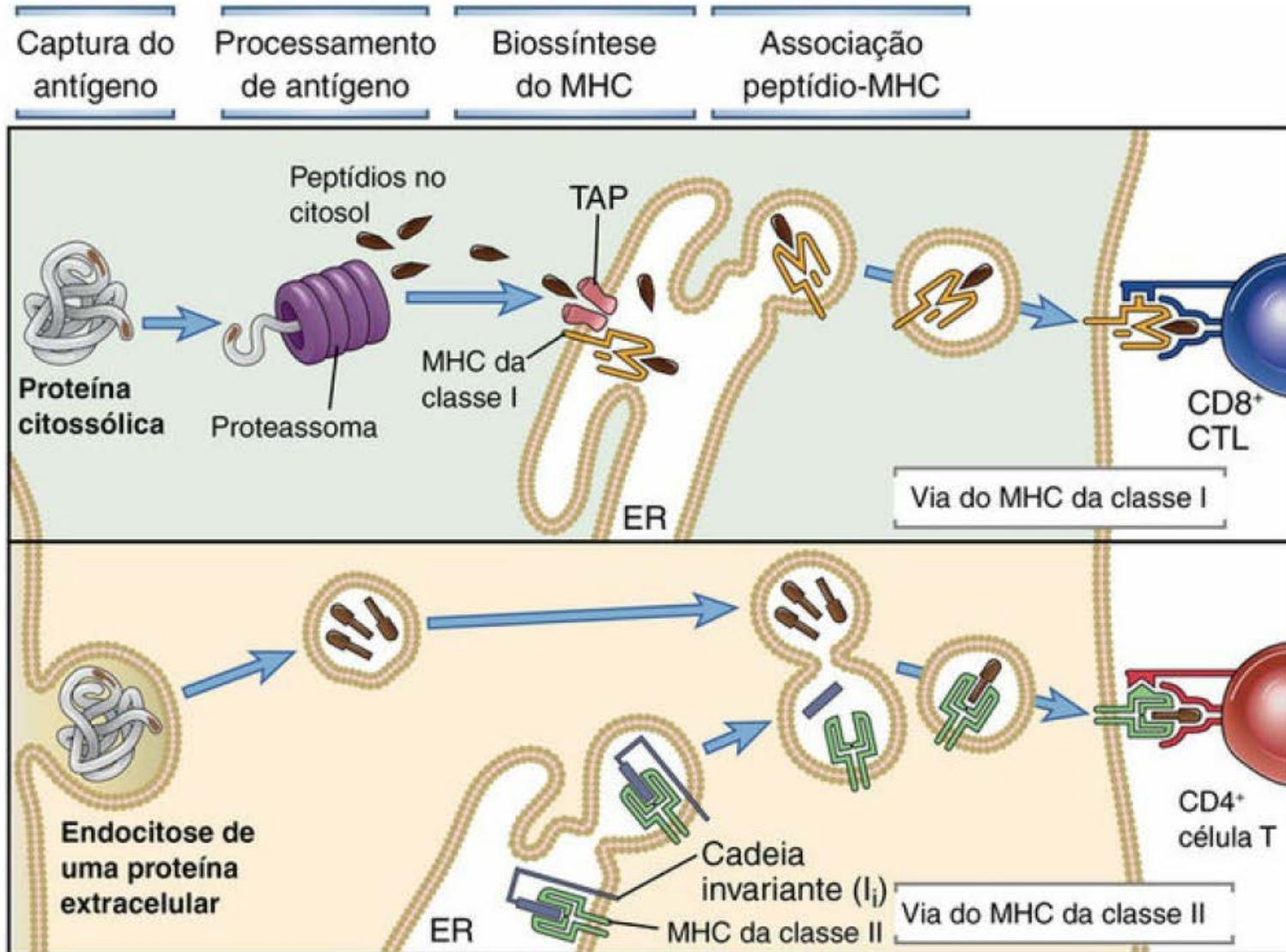
# Imunidade adaptativa contra tumores

- **Mediada por linfócitos T CD4<sup>+</sup> e CD8<sup>+</sup> (principalmente) contra antígenos tumorais:**
  - Proteínas mutadas
  - Proteínas expressas aberrantemente por células tumorais
  - Proteínas virais (vírus oncogênicos – ex. papilomavirus)

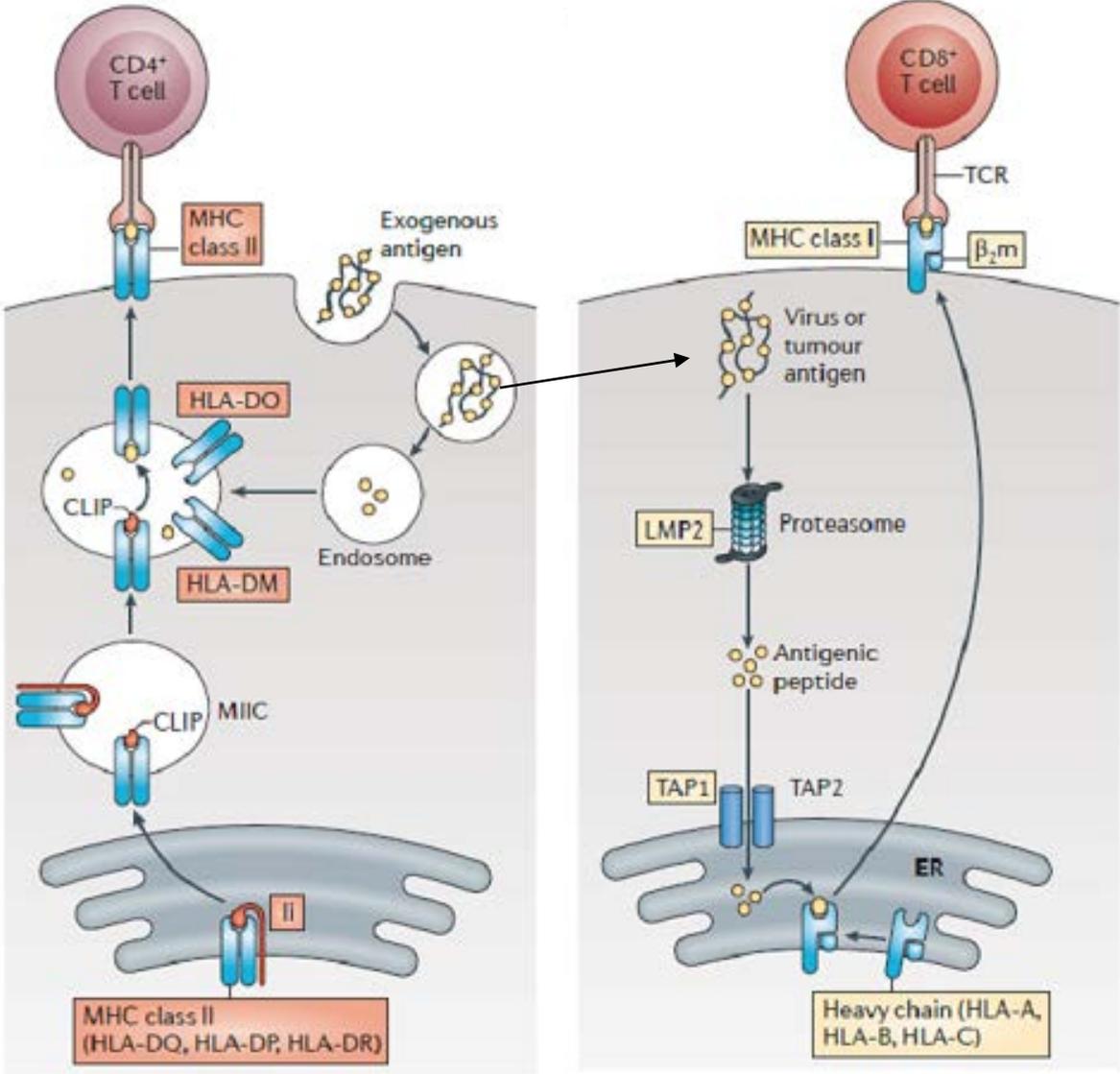
# Imunidade adaptativa contra tumores

Tipo de Antígeno	Exemplos
Produtos de <u>oncogenes</u> e genes supressores de tumor <u>mutados</u>	<u>Ras mutado</u> (10% dos carcinomas humanos; p53 <u>mutado</u> (50% dos tumores humanos)
Produtos de <u>oncogenes</u> não <u>mutados</u> , mas <u>superexpressos</u>	HER2/ <u>Neu</u> (carcinomas de mama e outros)
Formas <u>mutadas</u> de genes celulares não envolvidos na <u>tumorigênese</u>	Várias proteínas de melanoma (reconhecidas por <u>CTLs</u> )
Produtos de genes que são silenciosos na maioria dos tecidos normais	Antígenos câncer-testículo expressos em melanomas e carcinomas (são normalmente expressos em testículos)
Proteínas não <u>oncogênicas</u> normais <u>superexpressas</u> em células tumorais	Tirosinase, gp100, MART em melanomas
Produtos de vírus <u>oncogênicos</u>	Proteínas E6 e E7 do <u>papilomavírus</u> (carcinoma de colo de útero) Proteína EBNA-1 do EBV (linfoma associado ao EBV, carcinoma <u>nasofaríngeo</u> )
Antígenos <u>oncofetais</u>	Antígeno <u>carcinoembrionário</u> (vários tumores); <u>alfa-fetoproteína</u>
<u>Glicolipídeos</u> e glicoproteínas	GM2, GD2 nos melanomas
Antígenos de diferenciação tecido-específicos	Antígeno específico da próstata (carcinomas de próstata); CD20 em linfomas de células B

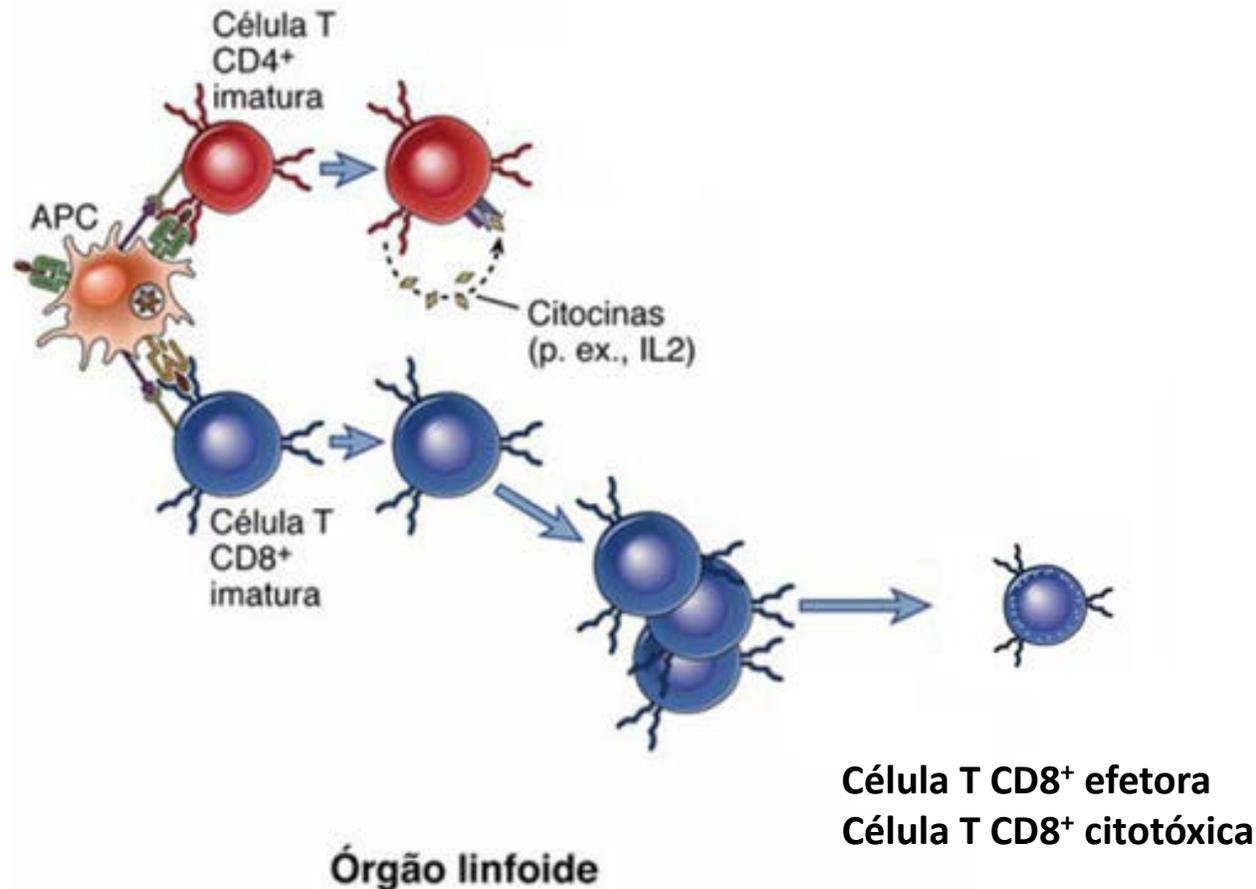
# Apresentação de antígenos



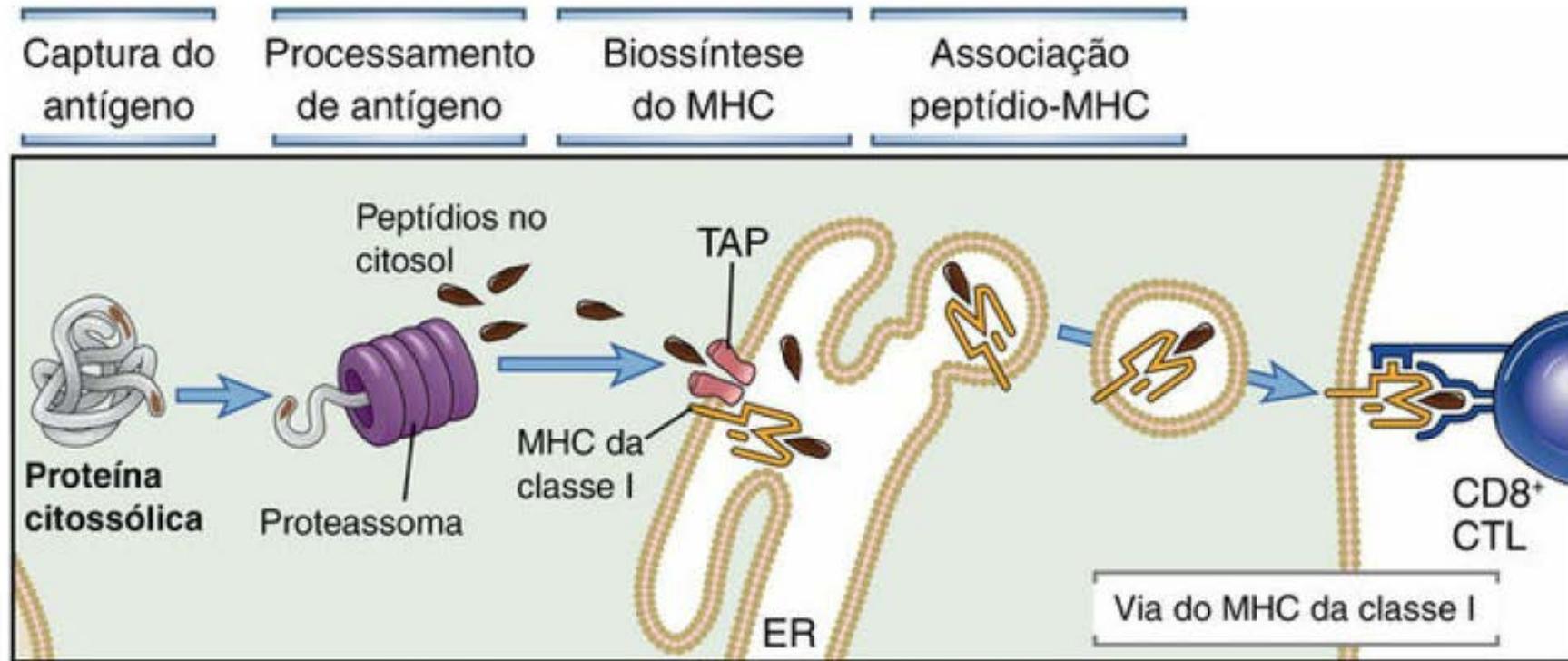
# Apresentação de antígenos cruzada



# Ativação de linfócitos T CD8<sup>+</sup> citotóxicos

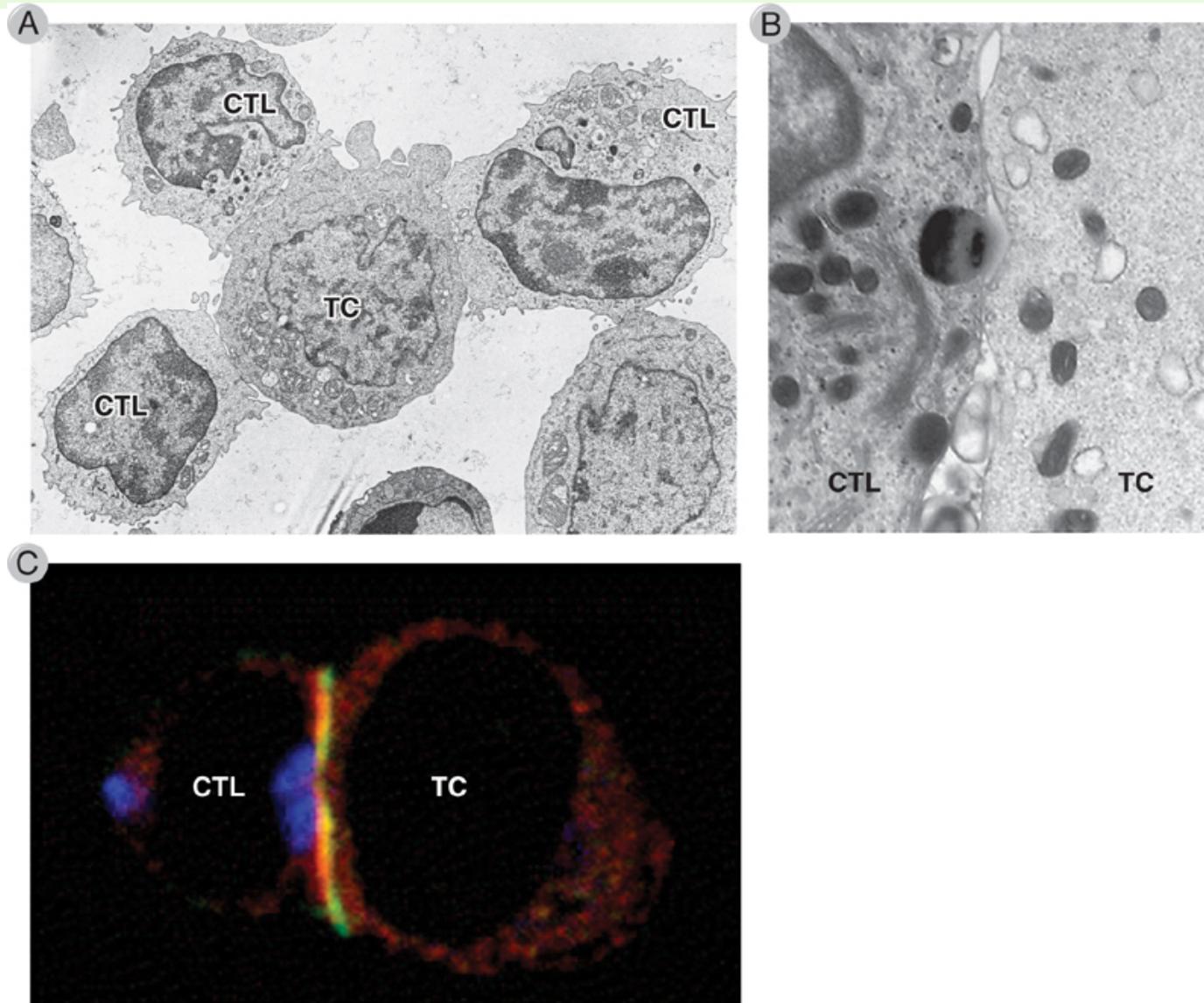


# Apresentação de antígenos tumorais com MHC de classe I por células tumorais

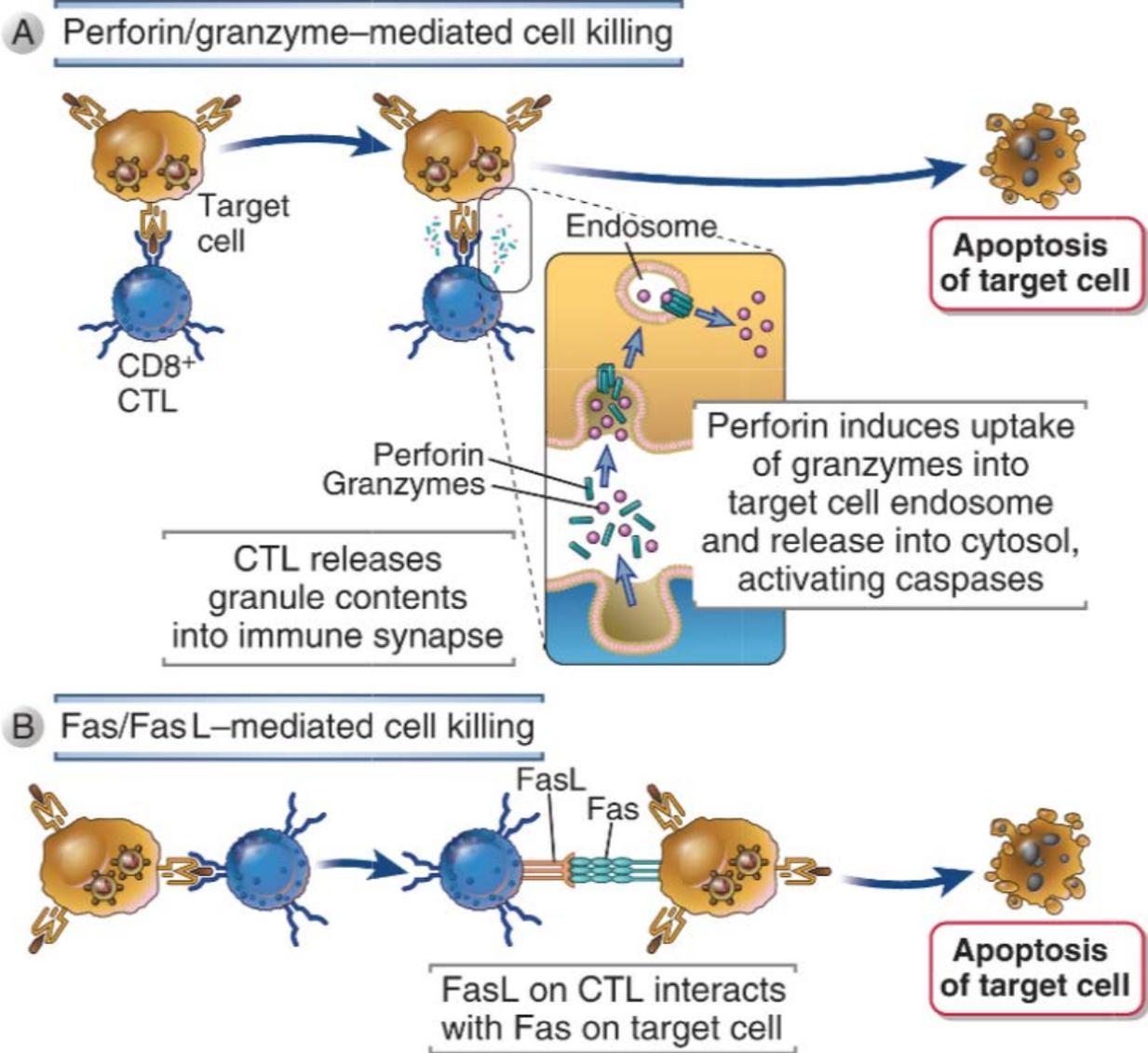


Célula tumoral

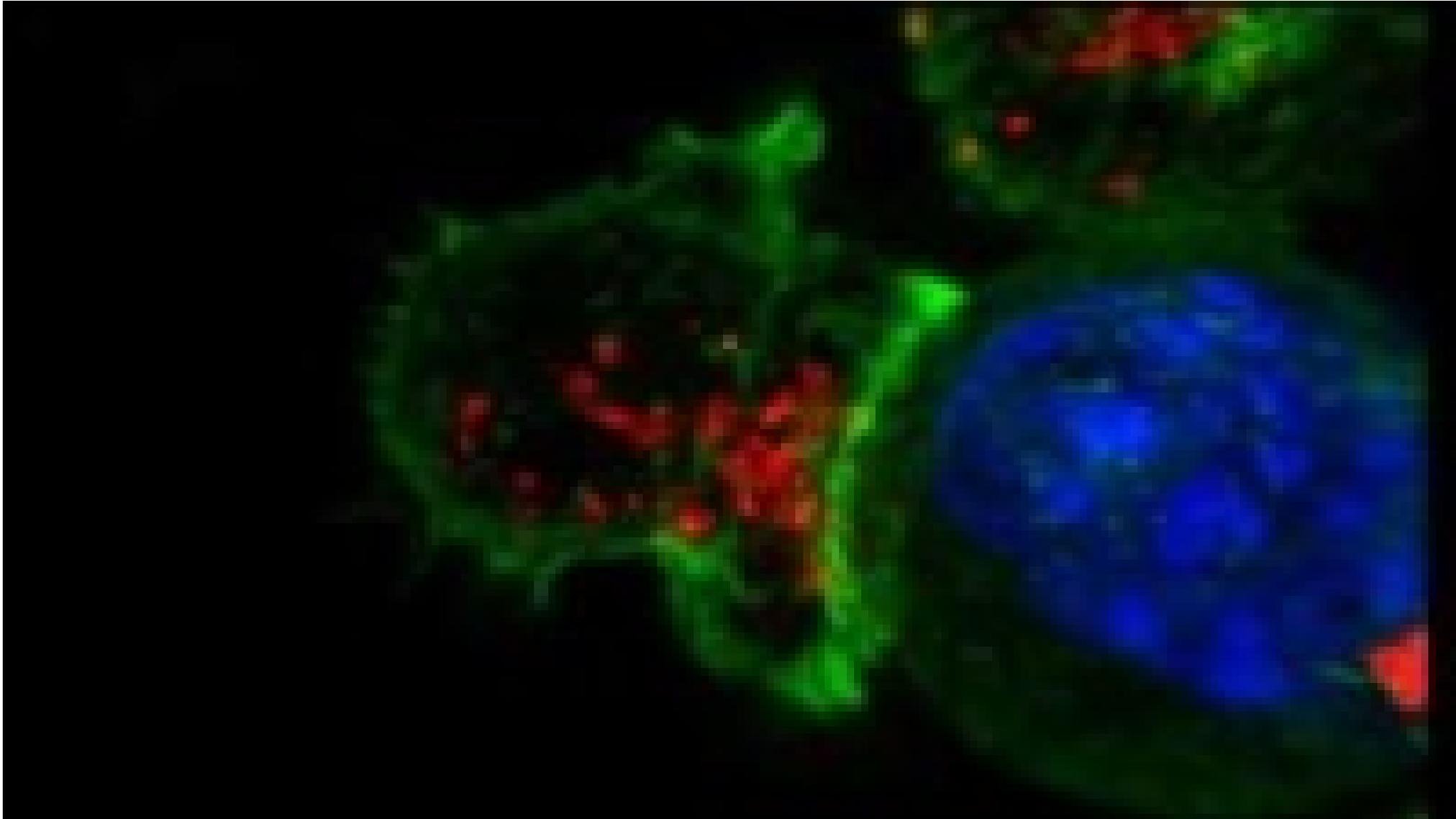
# Sinapse inmunológica



# Morte da célula alvo pela ação de linfócitos T CD8<sup>+</sup> citotóxicos

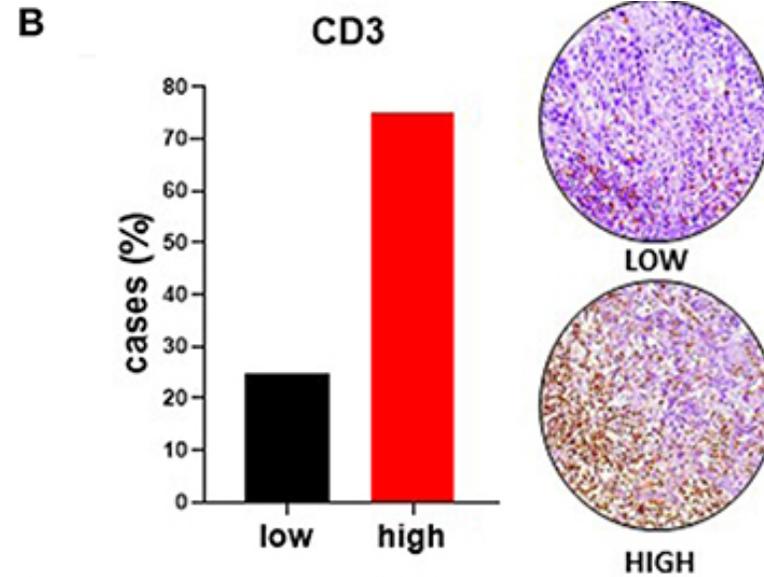
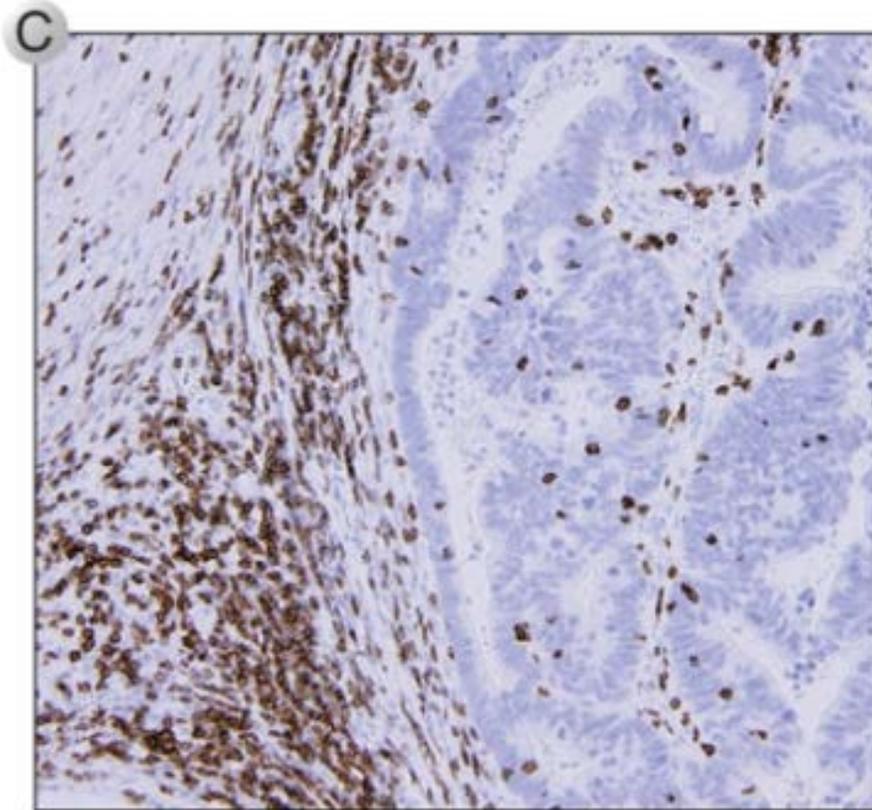


# Células T CD8<sup>+</sup> citotóxicas reconhecendo e matando células tumorais

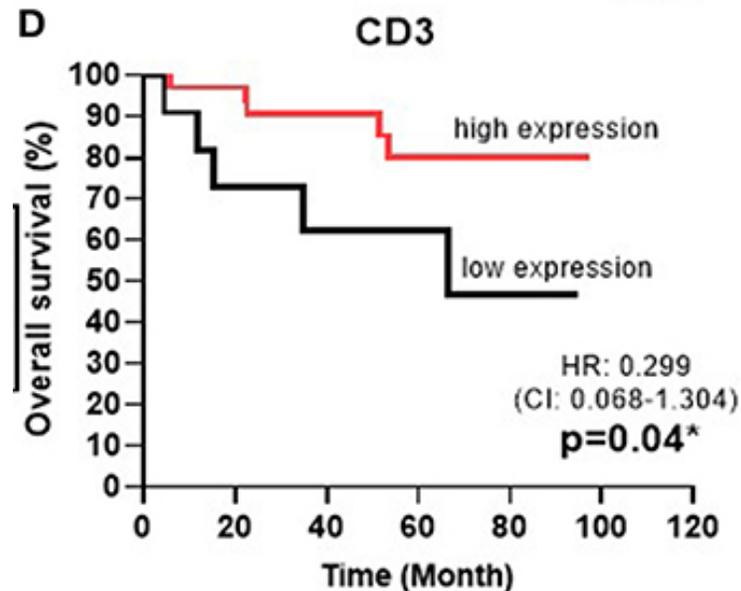


# Linfócitos como biomarcadores de prognóstico de câncer

Marcação de CD3 em biópsia de tumor



Associação entre infiltração de linfócitos em tumores de língua e sobrevivência



# Mecanismos de evasão da resposta imune por tumores

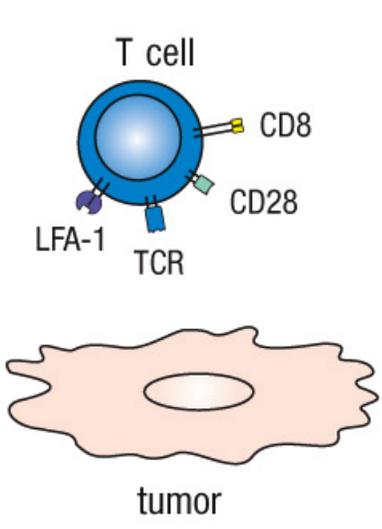
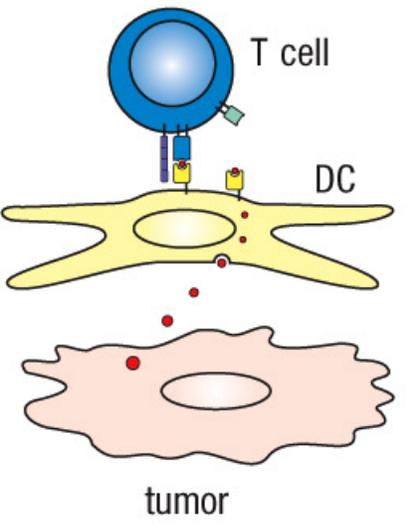
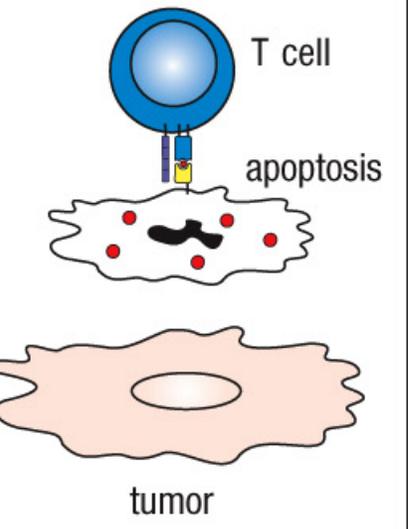
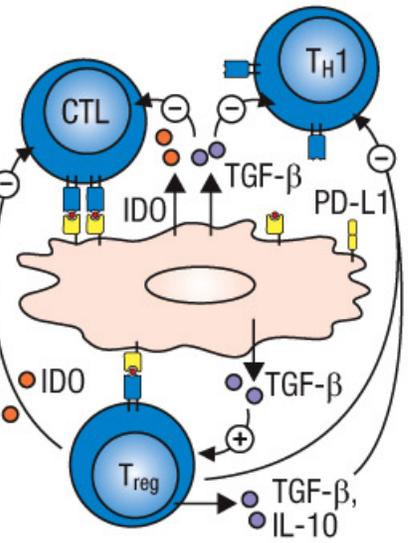
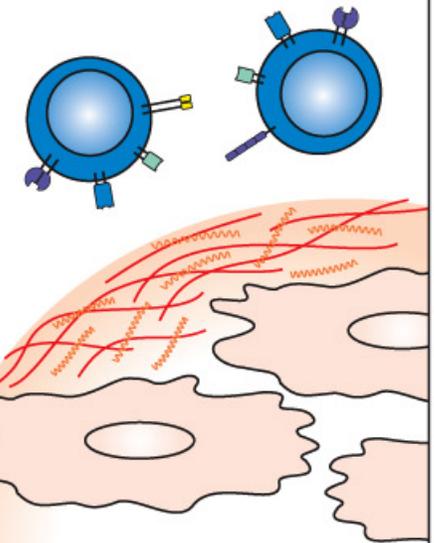
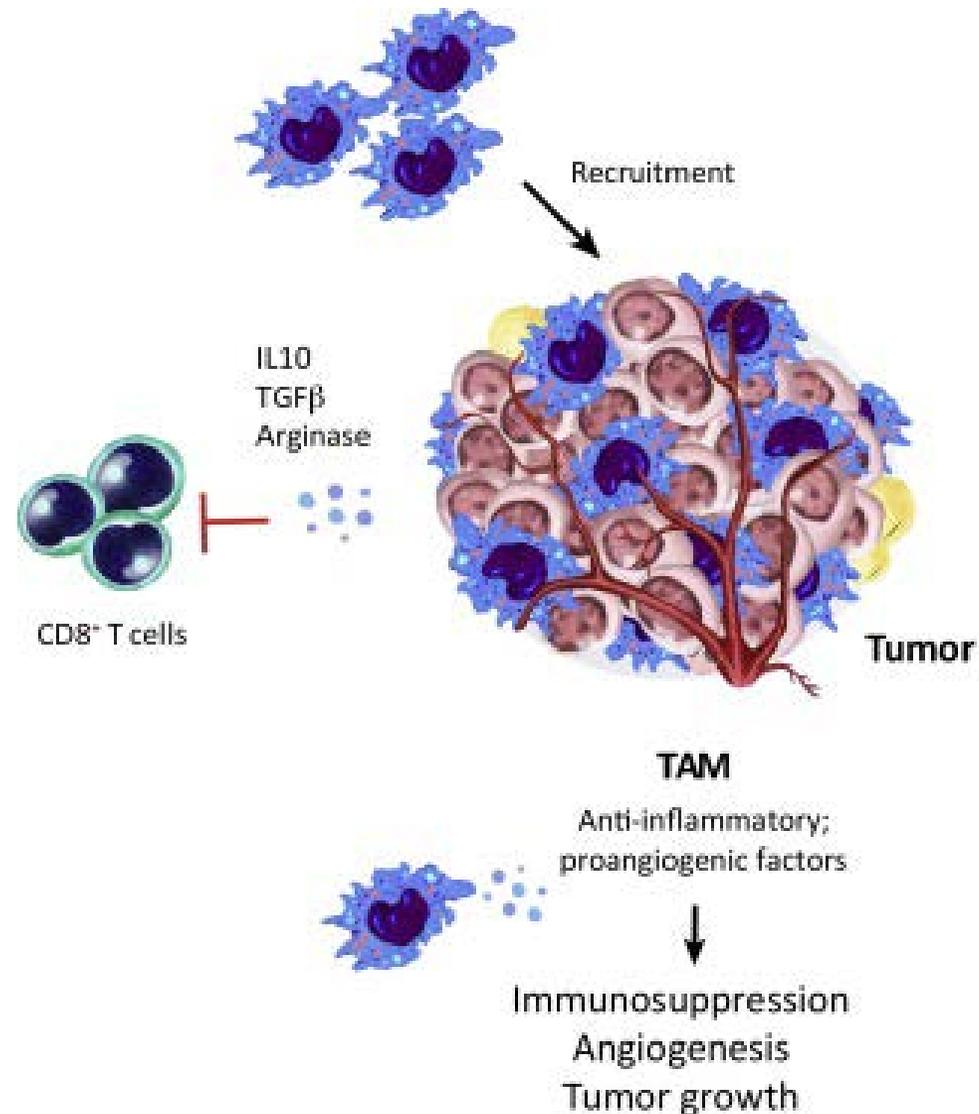
Mechanisms by which tumors avoid immune recognition				
Low immunogenicity	Tumor treated as self antigen	Antigenic modulation	Tumor-induced immune suppression	Tumor-induced privileged site
No peptide:MHC ligand No adhesion molecules No co-stimulatory molecules	Tumor antigens taken up and presented by APCs in absence of co-stimulation tolerize T cells	T cells may eliminate tumors expressing immunogenic antigens, but not tumors that have lost such antigens	Factors (e.g., TGF- $\beta$ , IL-10, IDO) secreted by tumor cells inhibit T cells directly. Expression of PD-L1 by tumors	Factors secreted by tumor cells create a physical barrier to the immune system
 <p>T cell CD8 CD28 LFA-1 TCR tumor</p>	 <p>T cell DC tumor</p>	 <p>T cell apoptosis tumor</p>	 <p>CTL T<sub>H</sub>1 T<sub>reg</sub> IDO TGF-<math>\beta</math> PD-L1 TGF-<math>\beta</math> IL-10</p>	

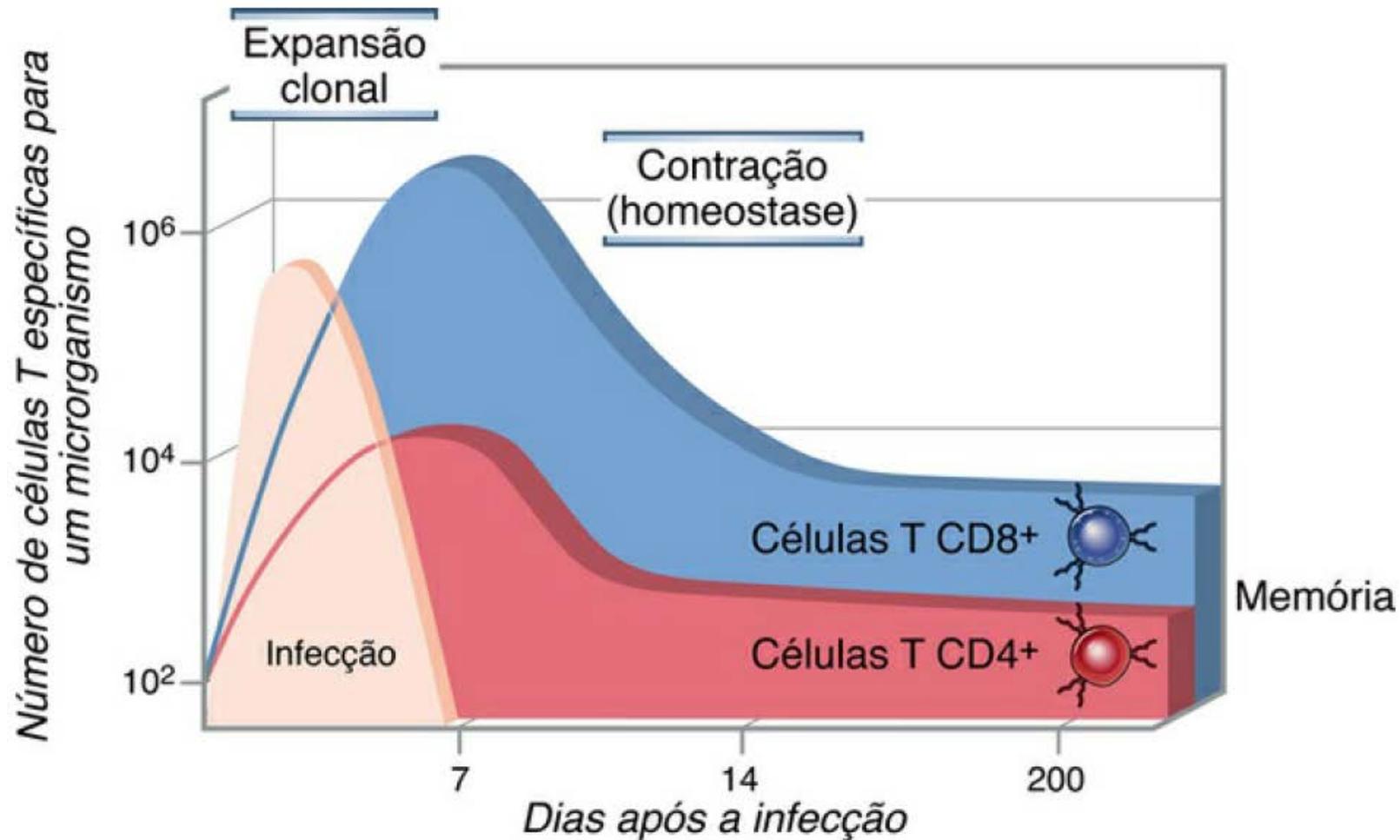
Figure 16.14 Janeway's Immunobiology, 9th ed. (© Garland Science 2017)

# Macrófagos associados a tumores



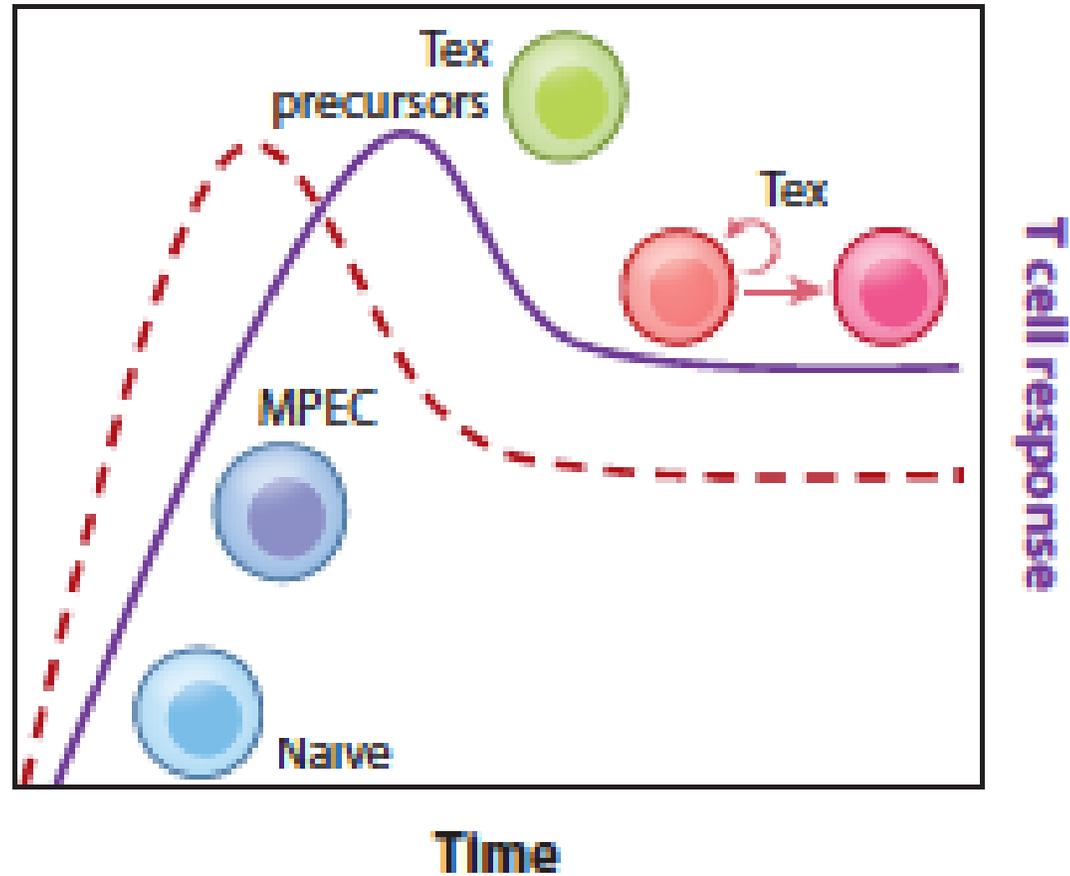
# Exaustão de linfócitos T

Resposta imune bem sucedida e eliminação do antígeno



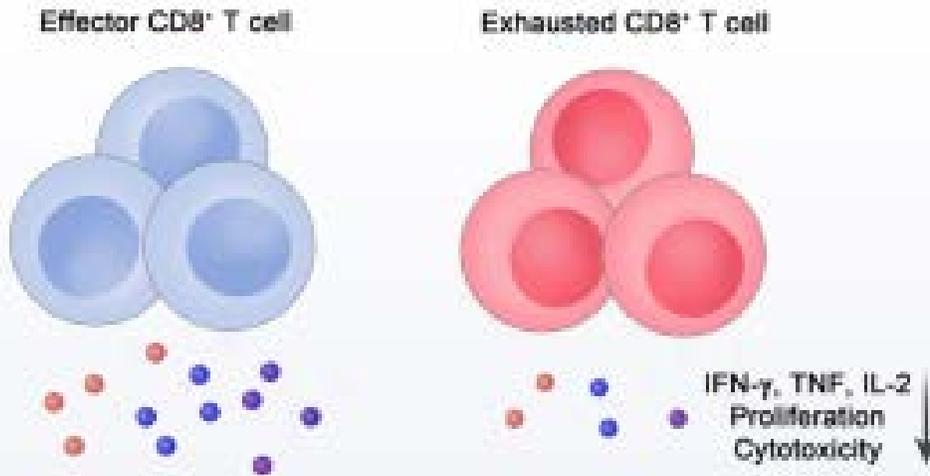
# Exaustão de linfócitos T

Falha na eliminação do antígeno e exposição crônica

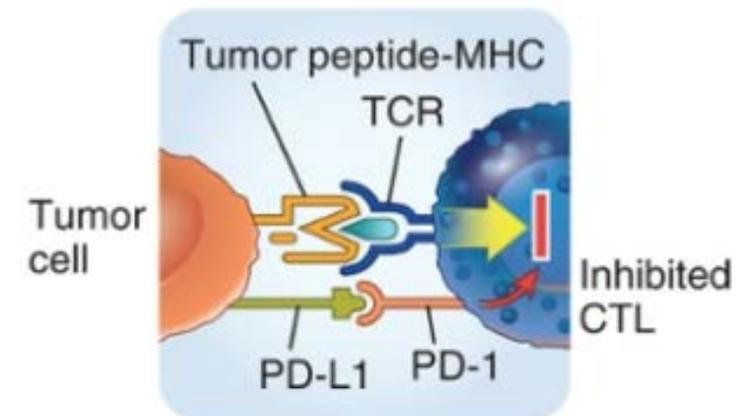
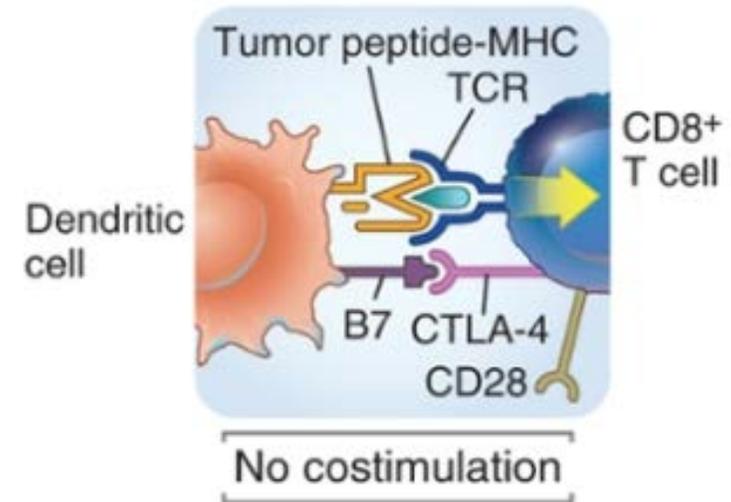
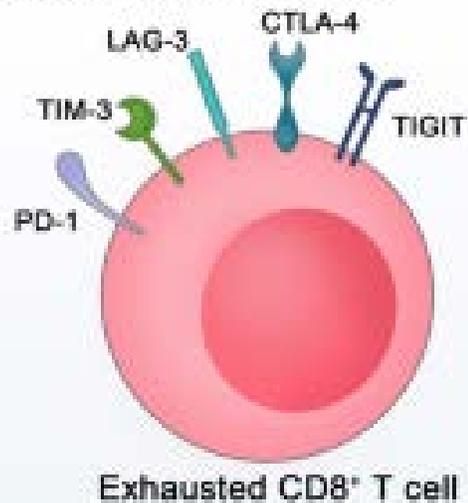


# Moléculas de “checkpoint inmunológico”

## Loss of effector functions



## Sustained expression of inhibitory receptors



# Anticorpos monoclonais

## The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1984



Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.

Niels K. Jerne

Prize share: 1/3

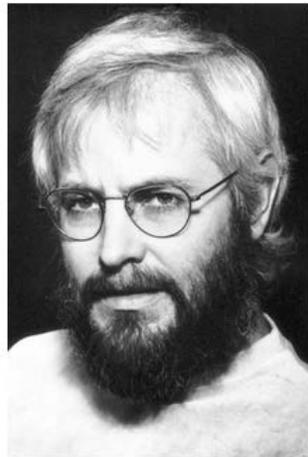


Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.

Georges J.F. Köhler

Prize share: 1/3



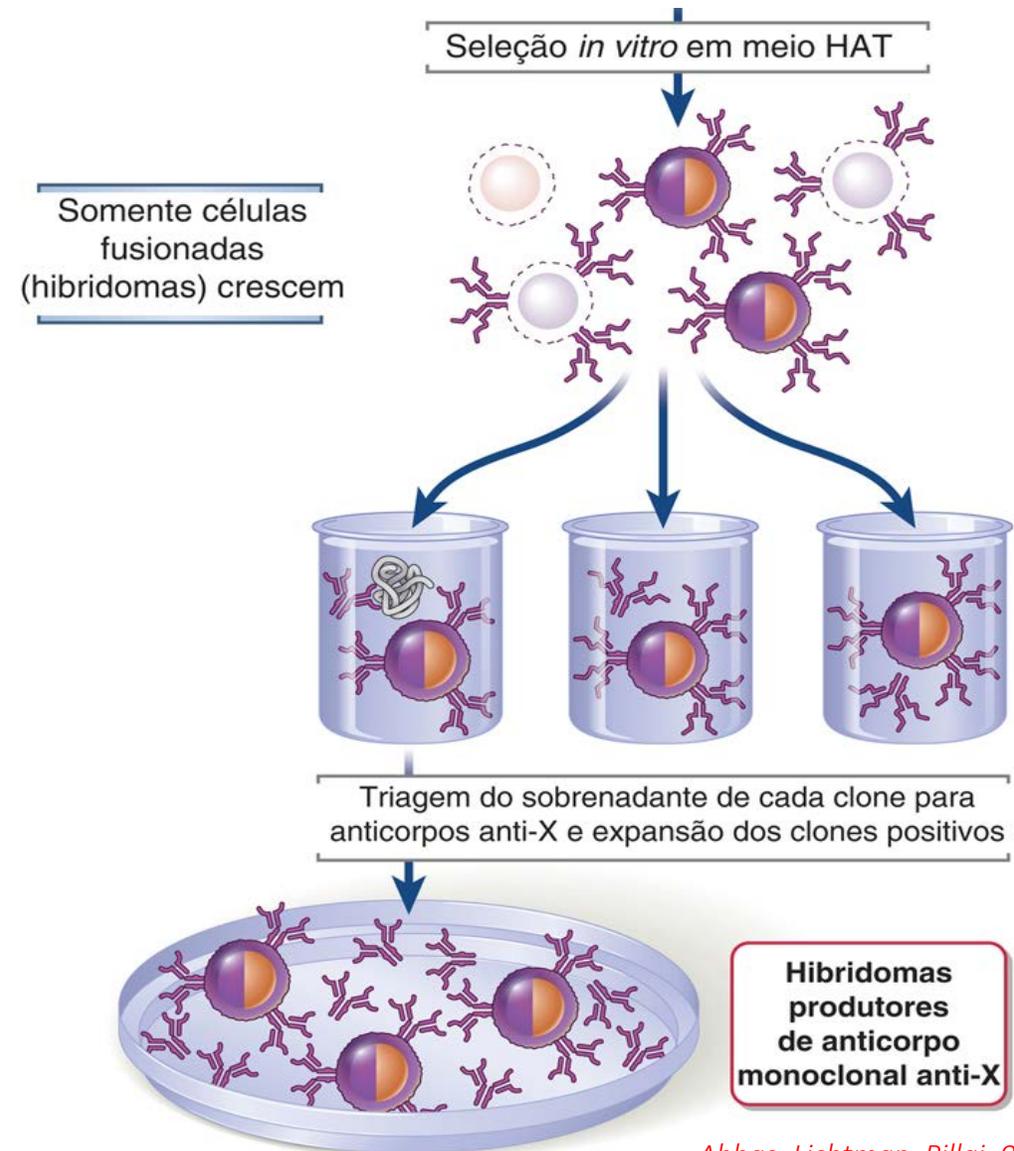
Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.

César Milstein

Prize share: 1/3

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1984 was awarded jointly to Niels K. Jerne, Georges J.F. Köhler and César Milstein "for theories concerning the specificity in development and control of the immune system and the discovery of the principle for production of monoclonal antibodies."

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/medicine/1984/summary/>

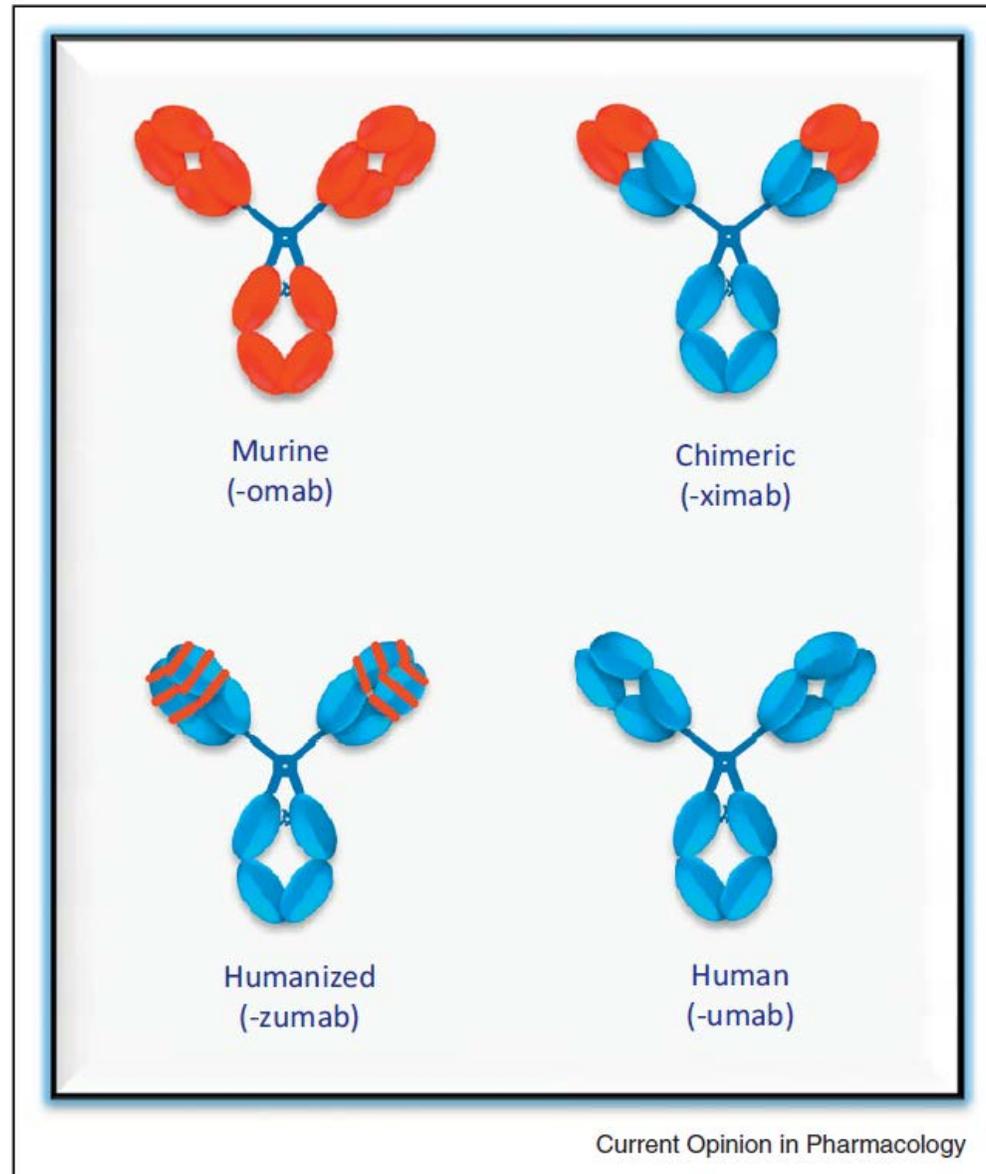


Abbas, Lichtman, Pillai, 9a. Edição, 2019.

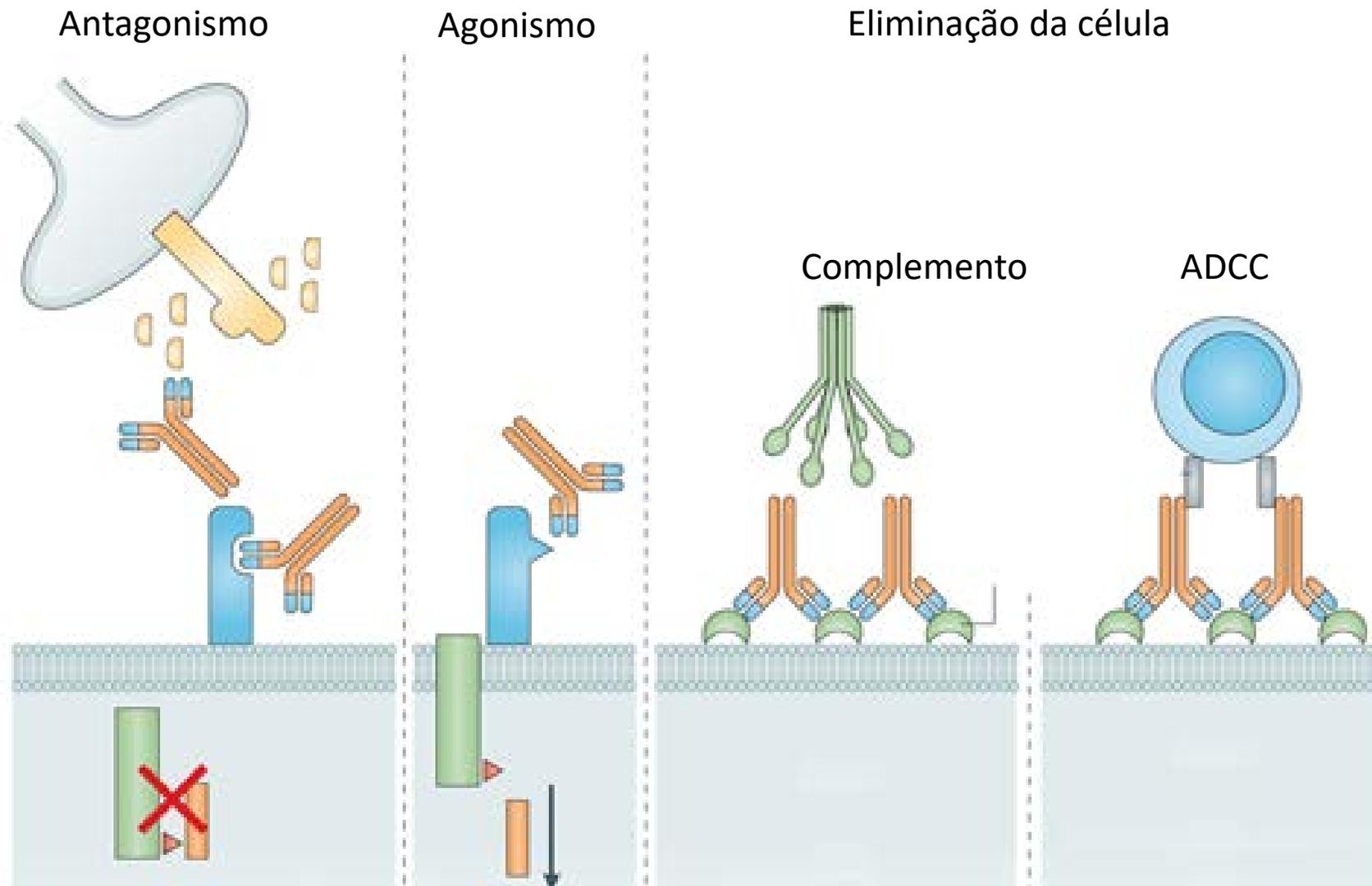
# Nomenclatura de anticorpos monoclonais

Prefix	Target infix		Source infix		Suffix
<i>Varies, "should be euphonious"</i>	<i>-o(s)-</i>	bone	<i>-u-</i>	human	<i>-mab</i>
	<i>-v(i)-</i>	viral	<i>-o-</i>	mouse	
	<i>-b(a)-</i>	bacterial	<i>-a-</i>	rat	
	<i>-l(i)-</i>	immunomodulating	<i>-e-</i>	hamster	
	<i>-c(i)-</i>	cardiovascular	<i>-i-</i>	primate	
	<i>-k(i)-</i>	interleukin as target	<i>-xi-</i>	chimeric	
	<i>-t(u)-</i>	miscellaneous tumor	<i>-zu-</i>	humanized	
	<i>-tox(a)-</i>	toxin as target	<i>-axo-</i>	rat/mouse hybrid	
	<i>-f(u)-</i>	fungus			

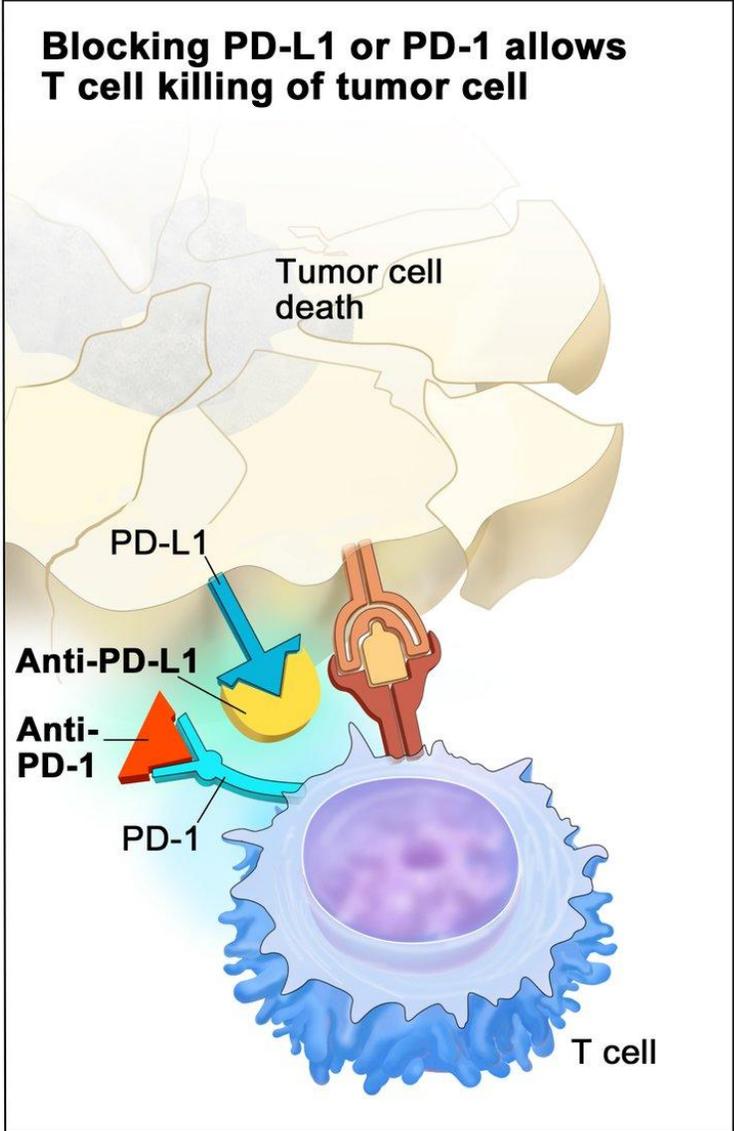
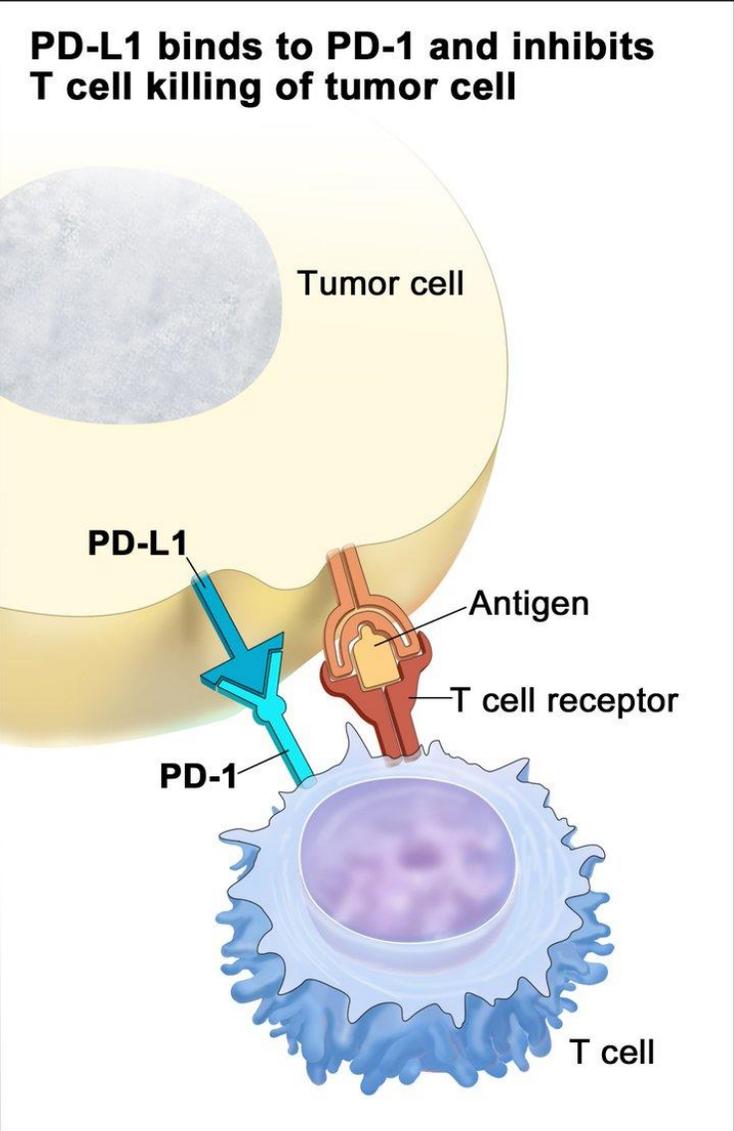
# Nomenclatura de anticorpos monoclonais



# Modo de ação de anticorpos monoclonais



# Imunoterapias para câncer (bloqueadores de checkpoint imunológicos)



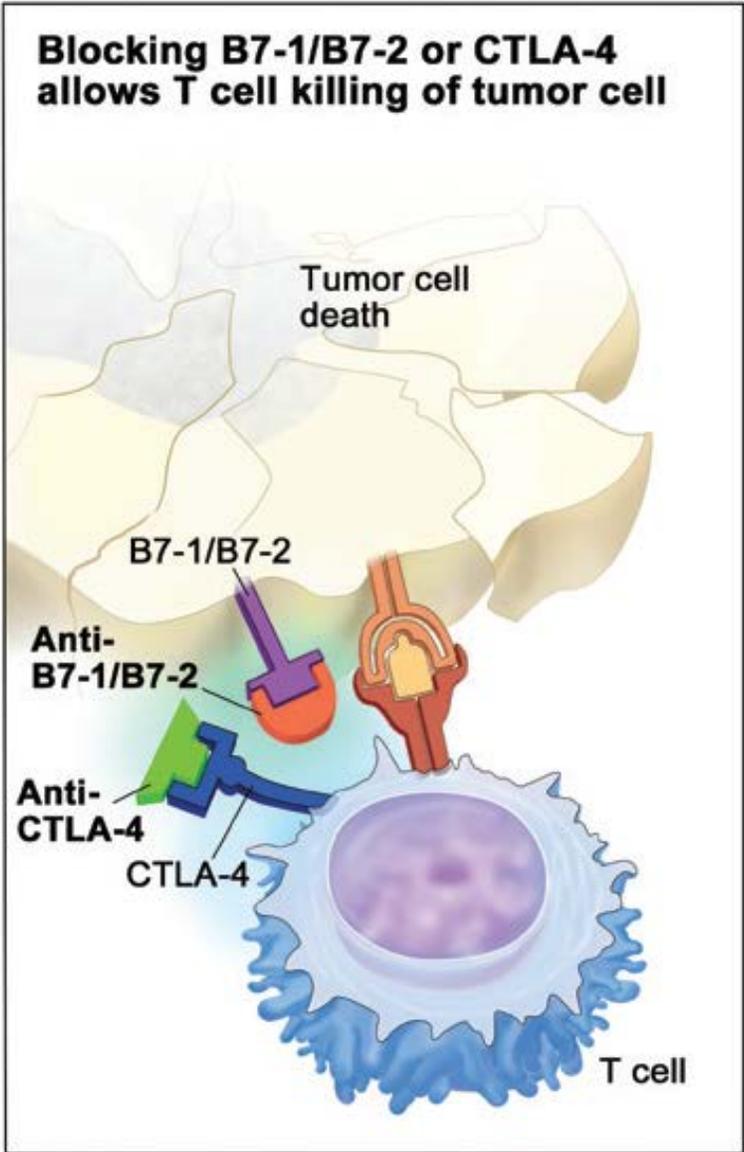
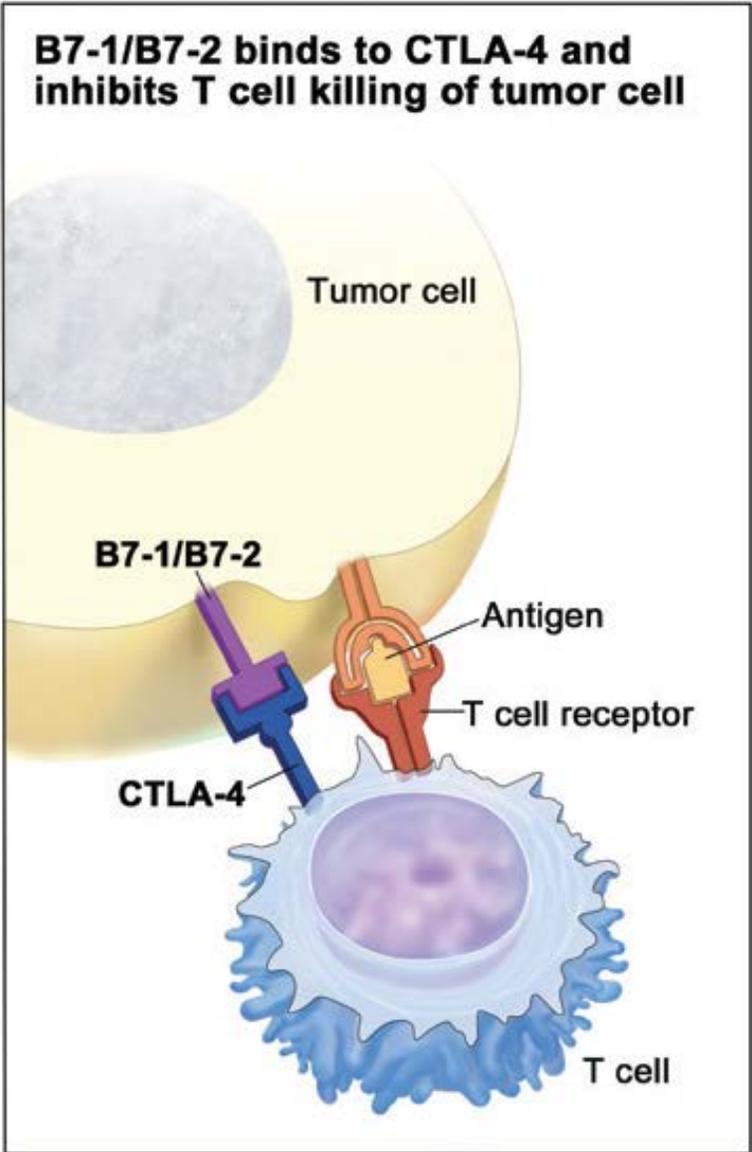
Anticorpos monoclonais contra PD1:

- Pembrolizumab
- Nivolumab

Anticorpos monoclonais contra PD-L1:

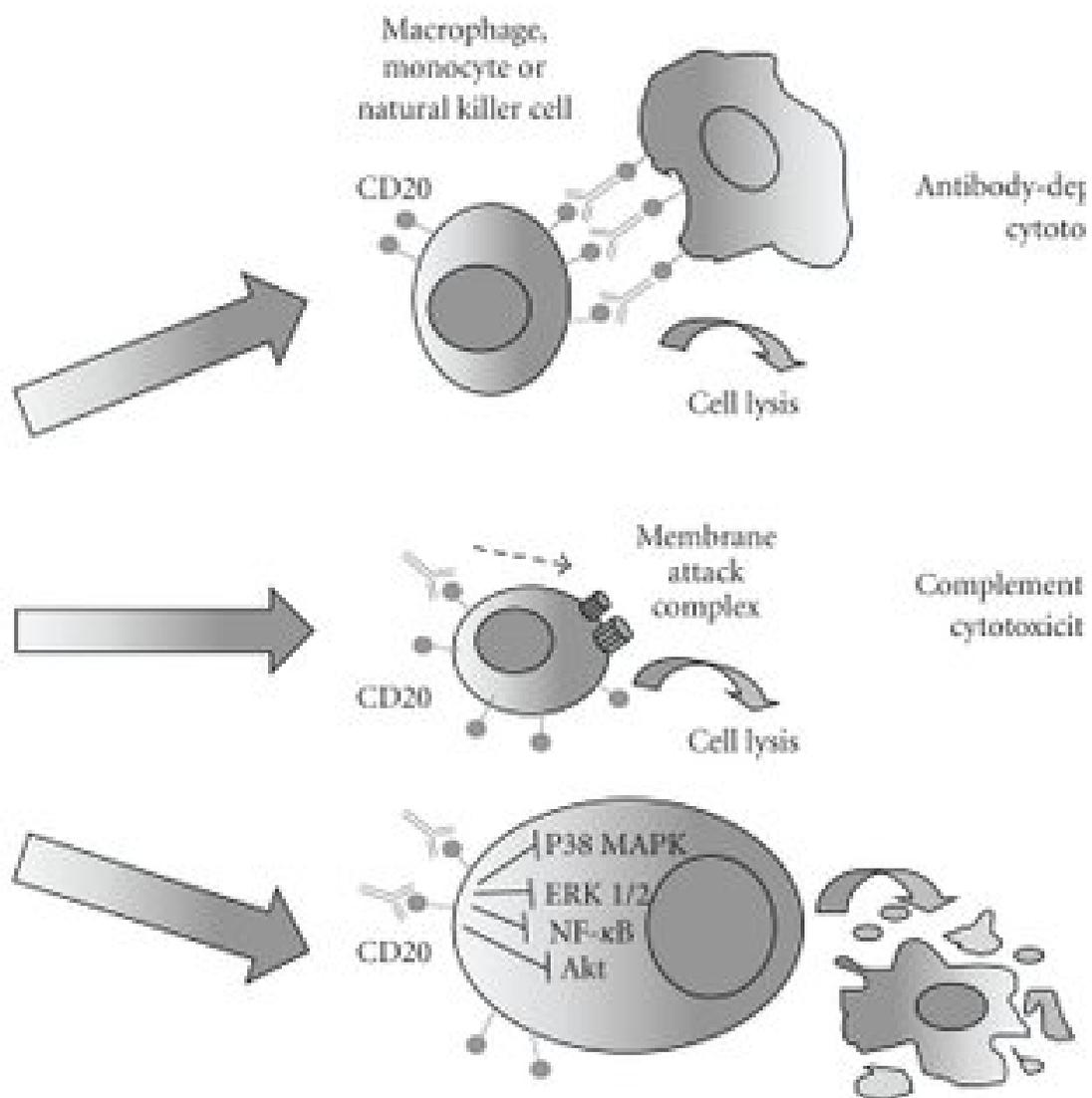
- Atezolimumab
- Avelumab
- Durvalumab

# Imunoterapias para câncer (bloqueadores de checkpoint imunológicos)



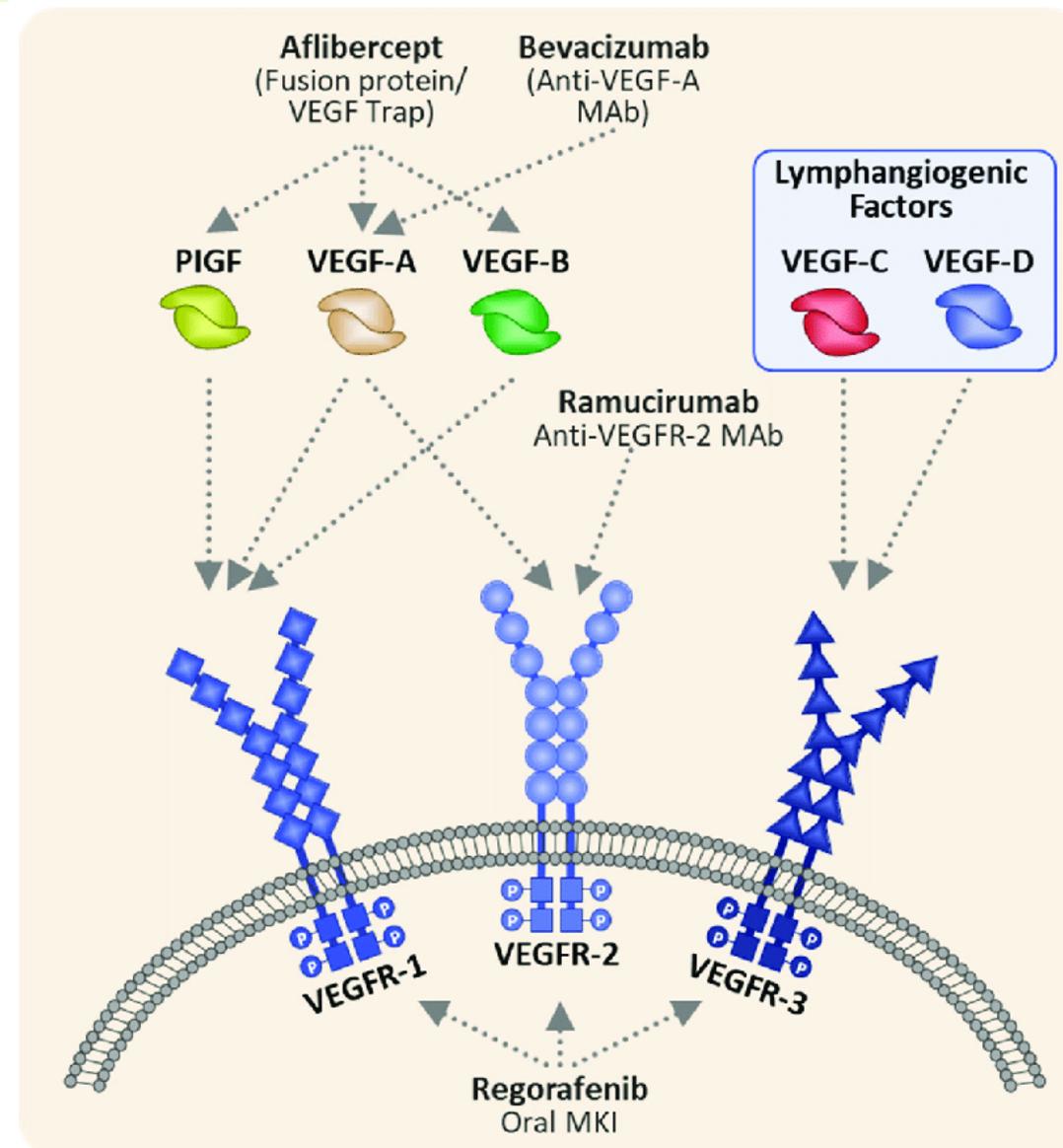
Anticorpo monoclonal  
contra CTLA-4:  
- Ipilimumab

# Imunoterapias para câncer (Indução de morte celular)

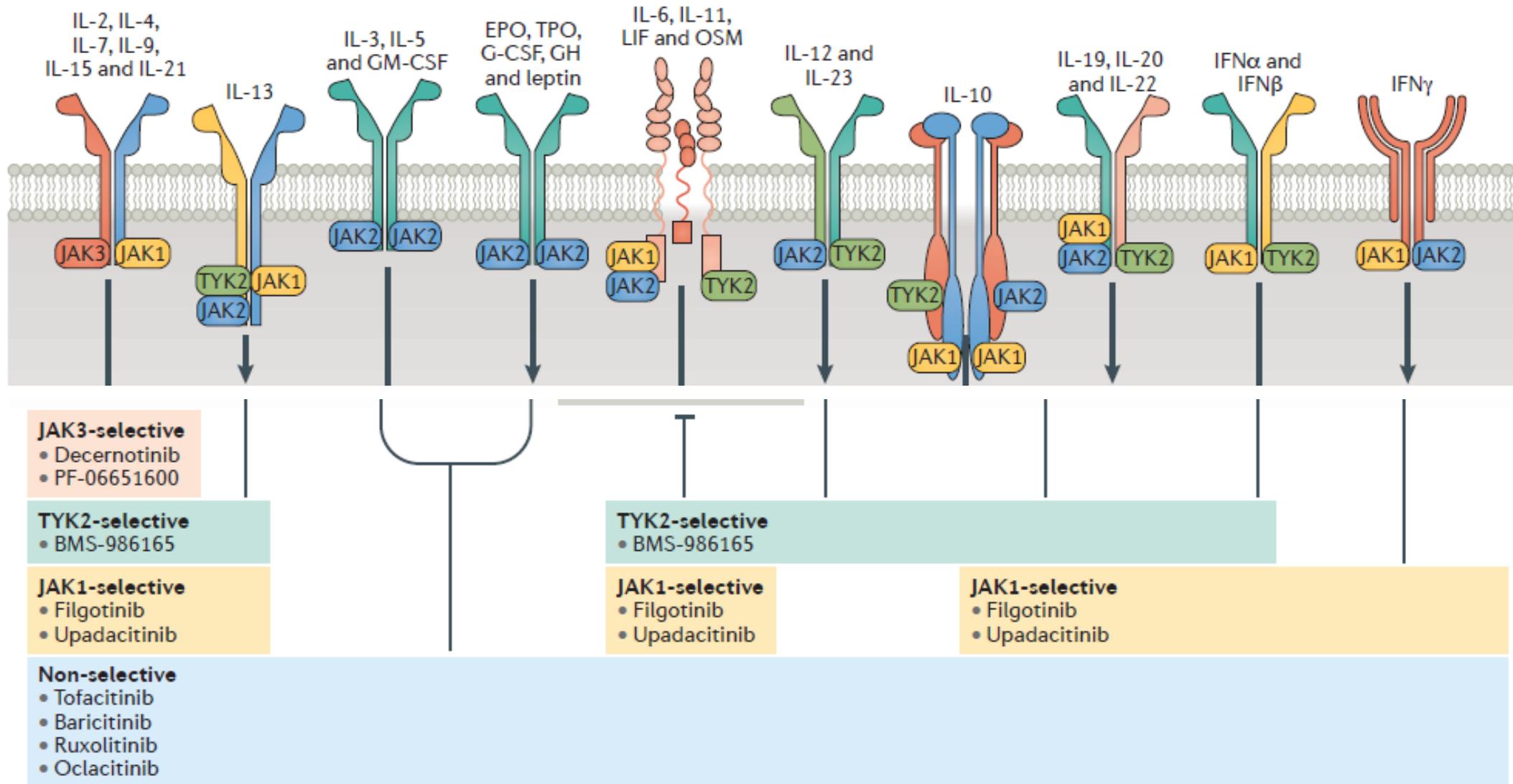


Anticorpo monoclonal contra CD20 (linfoma de linfócitos B):  
- Rituximab

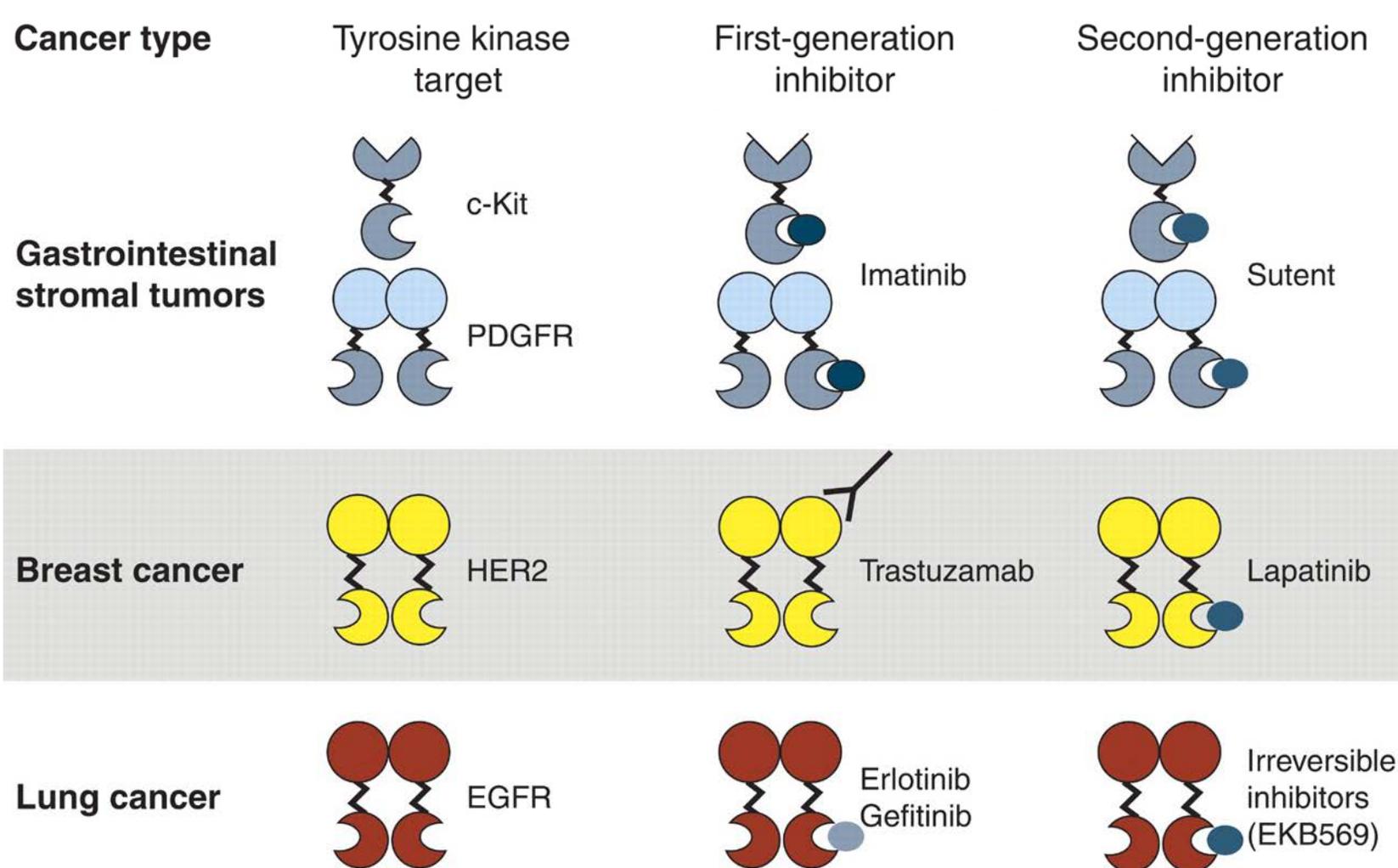
# Imunoterapias para câncer (inibição de fatores de crescimento)



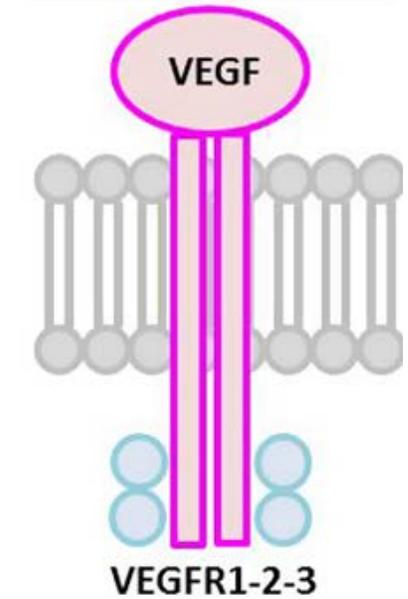
# Inibidores de tirosina quinase



# Inibidores de tirosina quinase em câncer (inibição de fatores de crescimento)



axitinib,  
cabozantinib,  
famitinib,  
lenvatinib,  
nintedanib,  
pazopanib,  
sorafenib,  
sulfatinib,  
sunitinib



# Anticorpos monoclonais imunomoduladores

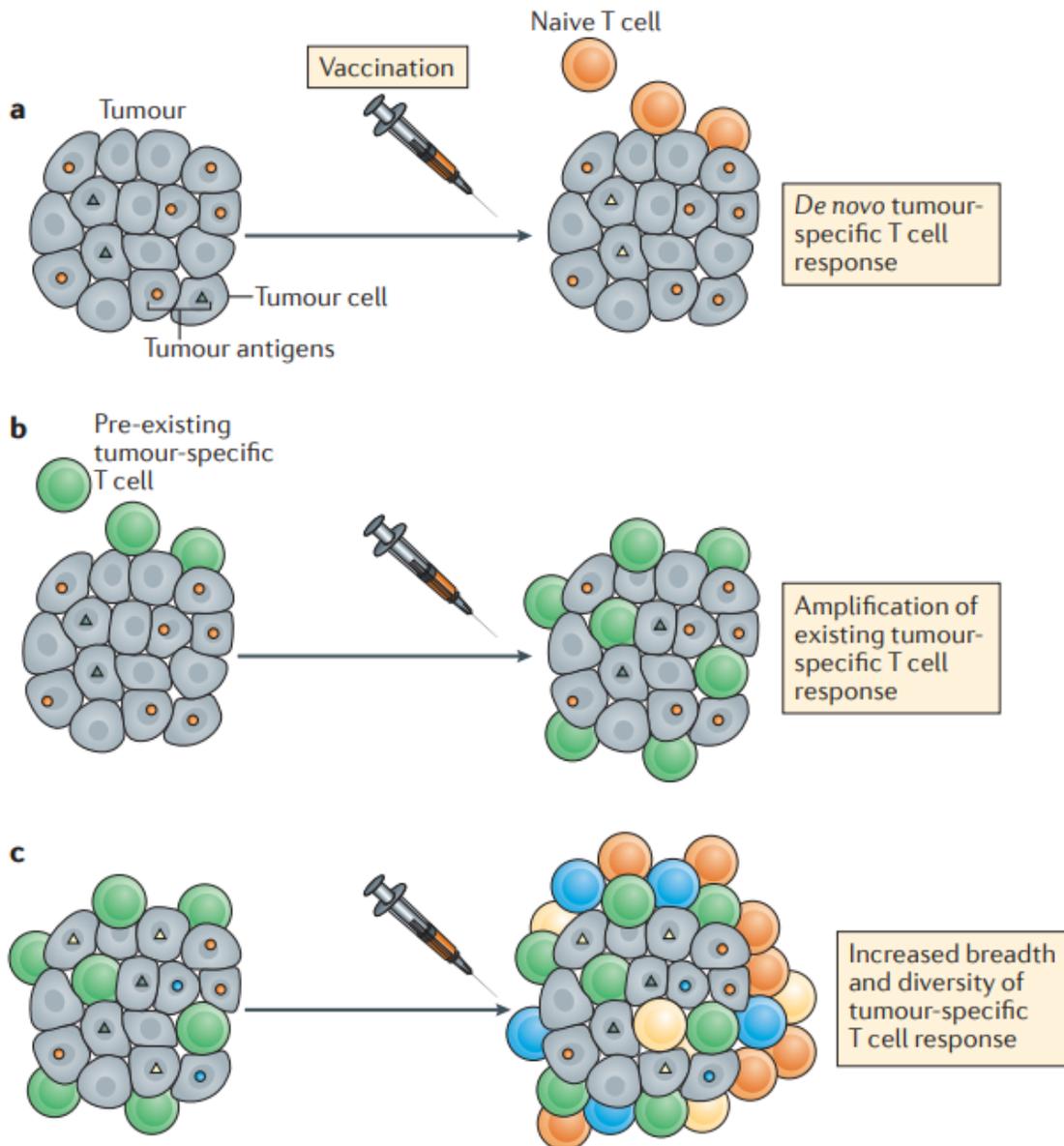
Target	Drug name	Trade name (FDA)	Indications
TNF	Adalimumab	Humira	Rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, non-infectious uveitis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, psoriatic arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, plaque psoriasis and hidradenitis suppurativa
	Certolizumab pegol	Cimzia	Rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, psoriasis and Crohn's disease
	Etanercept	Enbrel	Rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, plaque psoriasis and juvenile idiopathic arthritis
	Infliximab	Remicade	Rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, plaque psoriasis, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease
	Golimumab	Simponi	Rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis and ulcerative colitis
IL-6R	Sarilumab	Kevzara	Rheumatoid arthritis
	Tocilizumab	Actemra	Rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis and giant cell arteritis
IL-17A	Secukinumab	Cosentyx	Ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis and plaque psoriasis

Target	Drug name	Indications
p40	Ustekinumab	Psoriatic arthritis, plaque psoriasis and Crohn's disease
IL-1 $\beta$	Canakinumab	Periodic fever syndromes and systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis
IL-1R	Anakinra	Rheumatoid arthritis and cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes
IL-1	Riloncept	Cryopyrin-associated periodic syndromes
IFN $\gamma$	Emapalumab-lzsg	Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis
CD80 or CD86	Abatacept	Rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and juvenile idiopathic arthritis
CD20	Rituximab	Rheumatoid arthritis, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, granulomatosis with polyangiitis, microscopic polyangiitis and pemphigus vulgaris
BAFF	Belimumab	Systemic lupus erythematosus

# Drogas mais lucrativas do mercado 2023



# Imunoterapias para câncer (vacina com antígenos tumorais)

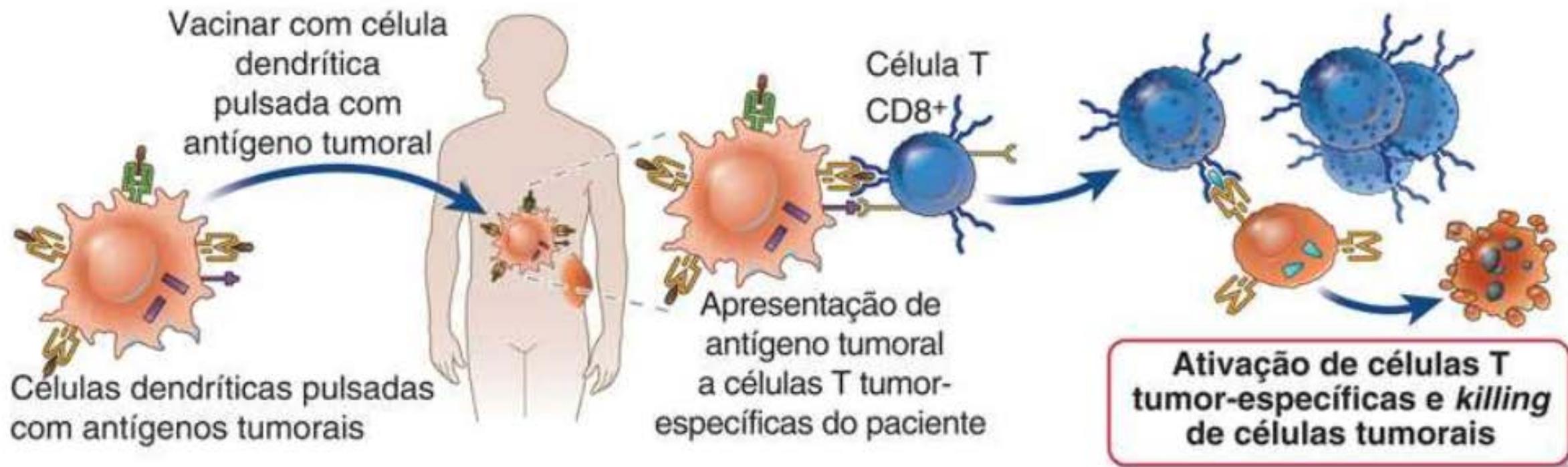


Antígenos tumorais preferencialmente não expressos em adultos:

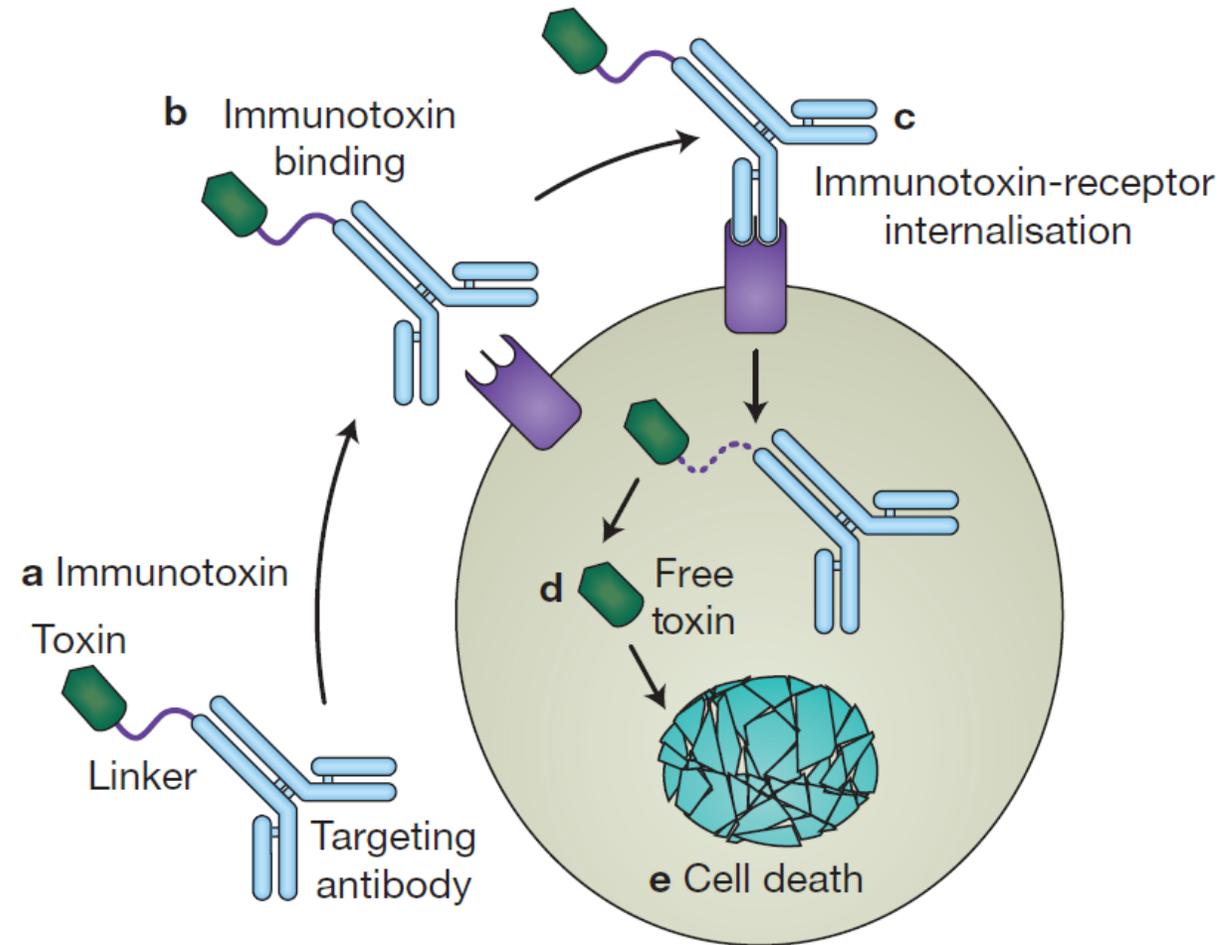
- Cancer-testis antigens (CTAs):
  - MAGE (melanoma associated antigens)
  - CTAG1A (câncer-testis antigen 1)

Medicina personalizada (screening de antígenos tumorais específicos).

# Imunoterapias para câncer (vacina de células dendríticas)



# Imunoterapias para câncer (imunotoxina)



Immunotoxin targeting in leukaemia

Expert Reviews in Molecular Medicine 2009 Published by Cambridge University Press

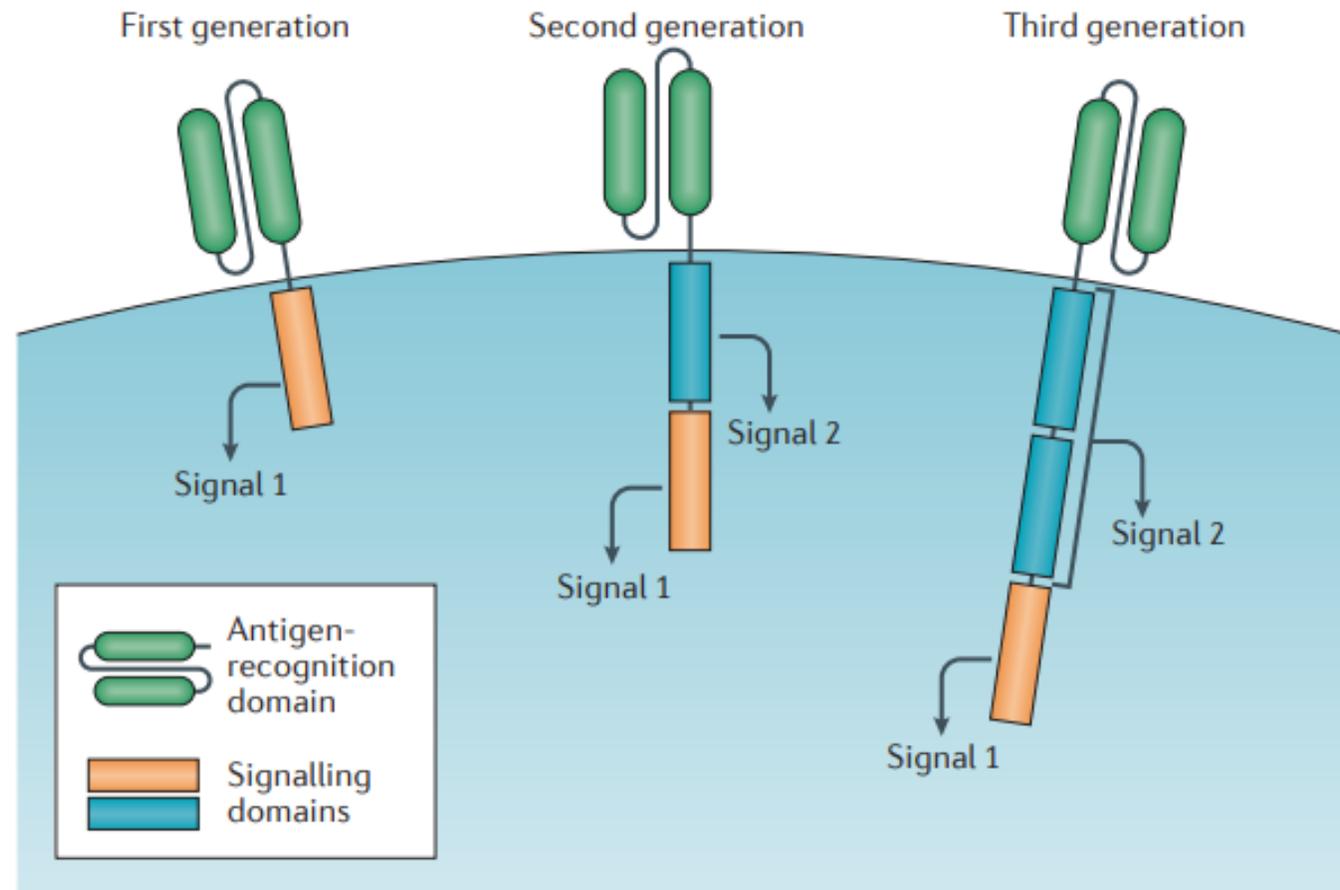
# Imunoterapias para câncer (imunotoxina)

Table 1. FDA-approved cytotoxins, immunotoxin, and antibody drug conjugates.

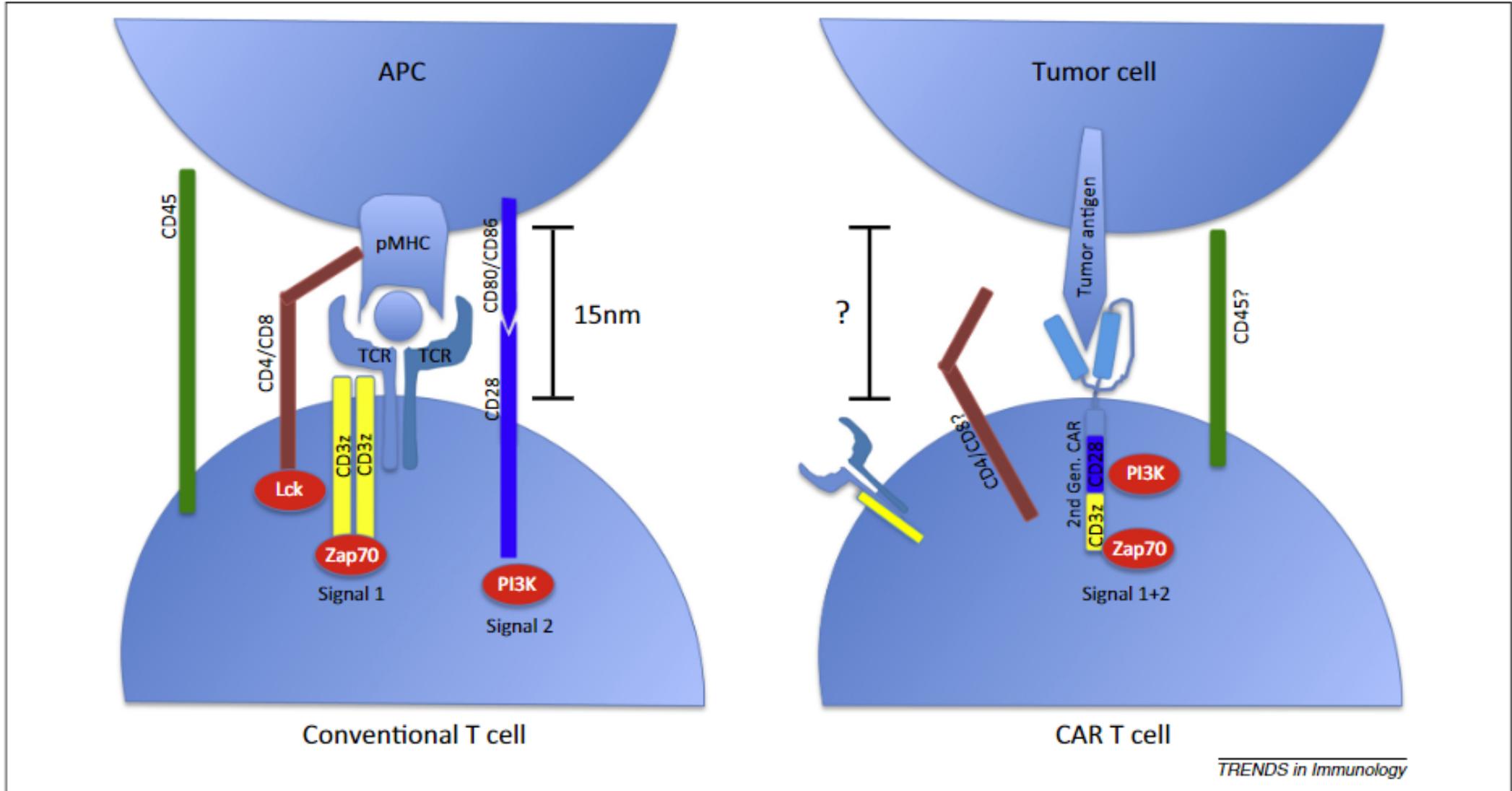
Drug Name	Targeting Moiety	Toxin Moiety	Tumor Type	Approval Year	References
Cytotoxins					
Denileukin diftitox (Ontak®)	IL2	DT (DAB389)	CTCL	1999	[16]
Tagraxofusp-erzs (Elzonris®)	IL3	DT (DAB389)	BPDCN	2018	[18]
Immunotoxin					
Moxetumomab pasudotox (Lumoxiti®)	Anti-CD22 dsFv	PE (PE38)	HCL	2018	[19]
Antibody Drug Conjugates					
Gemtuzumab ozogamicin (Mylotarg®)	Humanized anti-CD33 mAb	Ozogamicin	AML	2000-approved 2010-withdrawn 2017-reapproved	[21]
Brentuximab vedotin (Acetris®)	Chimeric anti-CD30 mAb	MMAE	ALCL, HL, PTCL	2011	[22,23]
Trastuzumab emtansine (Kadcyla®)	Humanized anti-HER2 mAb	DM1	HER2+ BC	2013	[24,25]
Inotuzumab ozogamicin (Besponsa®)	Humanized anti-CD22 mAb	Ozogamicin	ALL	2017	[26]
Polatuzumab vedotin (Polivy™)	Humanized anti-CD79B mAb	MMAE	DLBCL	2019	[27]
Enfortumab vedotin (Padcev™)	Human anti-nectin-4 mAb	MMAE	UC	2019	[27]
Trastuzumab deruxtecan (Enhertu®)	Humanized anti-HER2 mAb	Deruxtecan	HER2+ BC	2019	[27]
Sacituzumab govitecan (Trodelvy™)	Humanized anti-Trop-2 mAb	SN-38	Triple-negative BC	2020	[27]

# Imunoterapias para câncer (CAR T cells)

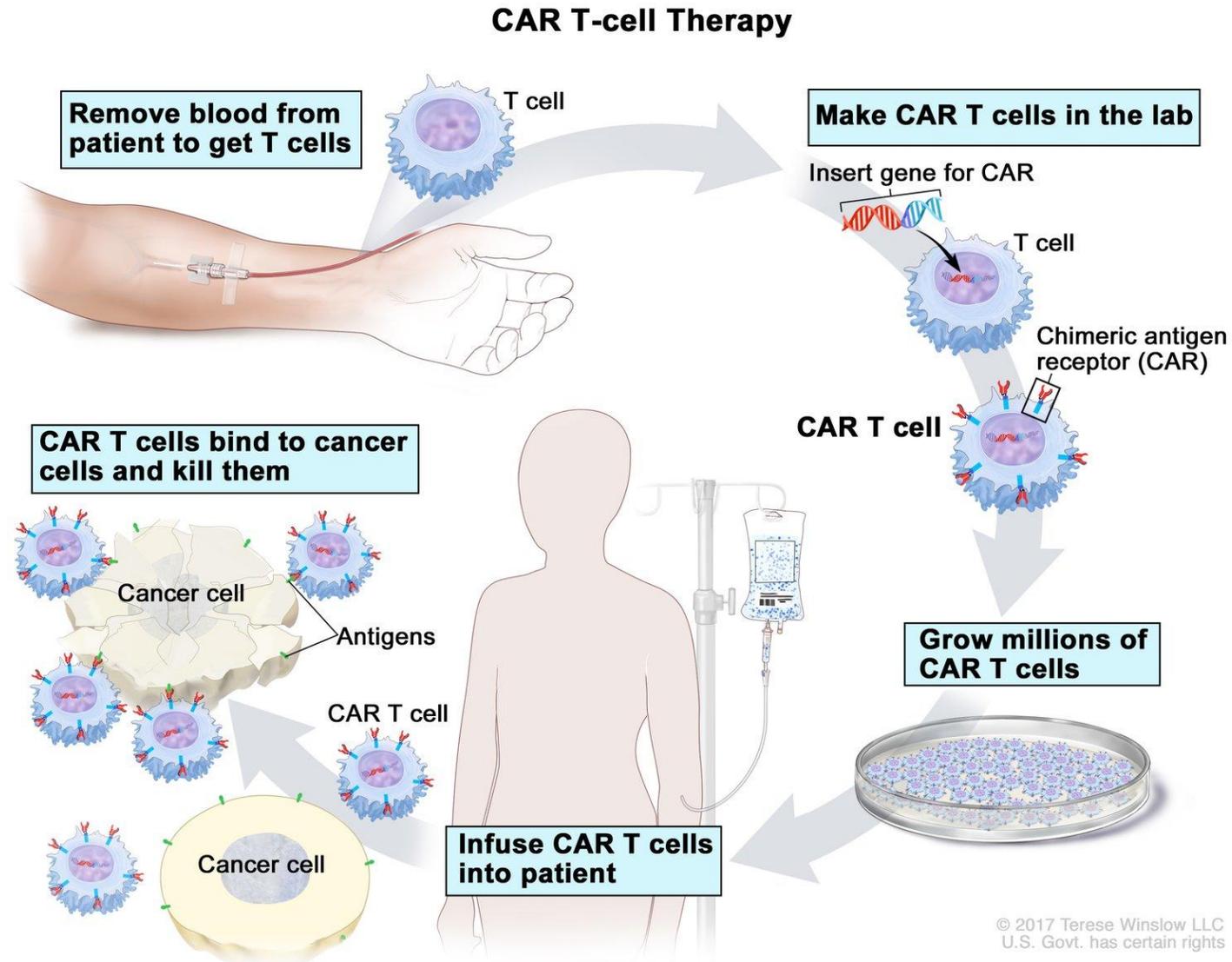
CAR: “Chimeric Antigen Receptor”



# Imunoterapias para câncer (CAR T cells)



# Imunoterapias para câncer (CAR T cells)



# Imunoterapias para câncer (CAR T cells)

## FDA-Approved CAR T-Cell Therapies

Generic Name	Brand Name	Target Antigen	Targeted Disease	Patient Population
Tisagenlecleucel	Kymriah	CD19	B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)	Children and young adults with refractory or relapsed B-cell ALL
			B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)	Adults with relapsed or refractory B-cell NHL
Axicabtagene ciloleucel	Yescarta	CD19	B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)	Adults with relapsed or refractory B-cell NHL
			Follicular lymphoma	Adults with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma
Brexucabtagene autoleucel	Tecartus	CD19	Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)	Adults with relapsed or refractory MCL
			B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)	Adults with refractory or relapsed B-cell ALL
Lisocabtagene maraleucel	Breyanzi	CD19	B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)	Adults with relapsed or refractory B-cell NHL
Idecabtagene vicleucel	Abecma	BCMA	Multiple myeloma	Adults with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma
Ciltacabtagene autoleucel	Carvykti	BCMA	Multiple myeloma	Adults with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma

# CAR T cells pelo SUS – Butantan/ Hemocentro Ribeirão Preto

Início > Ciências > Ciências da Saúde > Terapia inédita na América Latina devolve futuro a paciente com câncer terminal

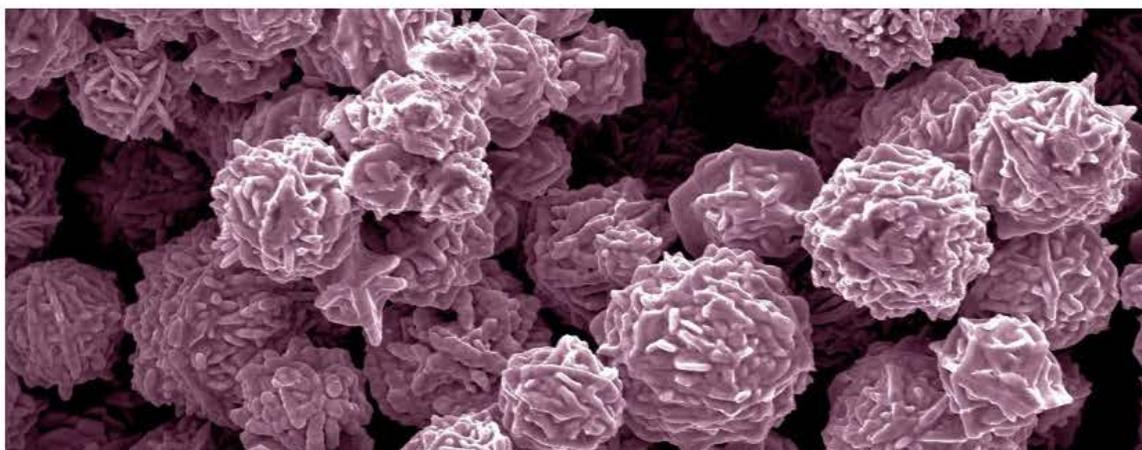
## Terapia inédita na América Latina devolve futuro a paciente com câncer terminal

Médicos da USP aplicaram pela primeira vez imunoterapia que usa células T do paciente para tratar linfoma gravíssimo

□ Ciências da Saúde - <https://jornal.usp.br/?p=278299>

📅 10/10/2019 - Publicado há 3 anos ⌚ Atualizado: 22/04/2020 as 16:17

Por [Silvana Salles](#)



*O paciente foi diagnosticado com um linfoma não Hodgkins avançado. Os médicos do Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto conseguiram autorização para tentar uma nova terapia, que levou à remissão total da doença – Foto: Lidia Rossi Roccofort / SNSF / CC-BY-NC-ND*



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13/06/2022

Miguel Buzzar, vice-diretor do Instituto de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP, Paulo Martins, diretor da Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP (FFLCH-USP) e Vladimir Safatle, professor da Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP

# Imunoterapias para câncer (CAR-T cells)

## 1º paciente América Latina - Células CAR T

Diagnóstico: **Linfoma não Hodgkin Alto Risco**

1ª Linha de Tratamento (set./2017): **falha**

2ª Linha de Tratamento (nov./2018): **falha**

3ª Linha de Tratamento (fev./2019): **falha**

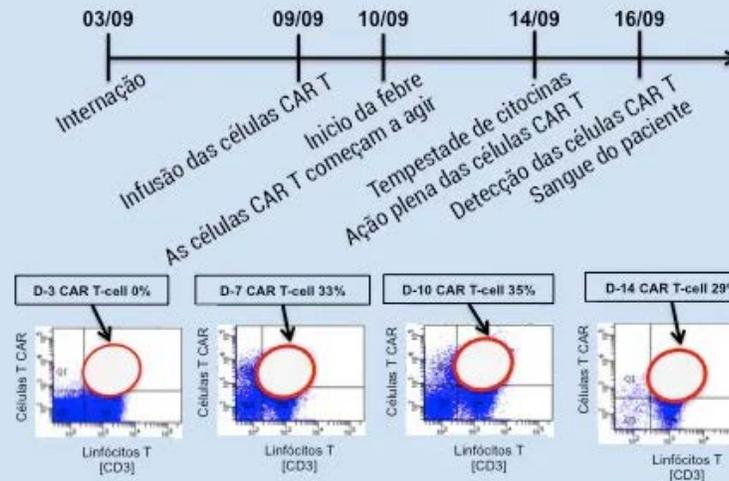
4ª Linha de Tratamento (jun./2019 – Compassivo): **falha**

Opção de tratamento no Brasil: **Cuidados Paliativos**

Opção de tratamento em Ribeirão Preto/SP: **células CAR T**



### Evolução do Tratamento



# Questões?

