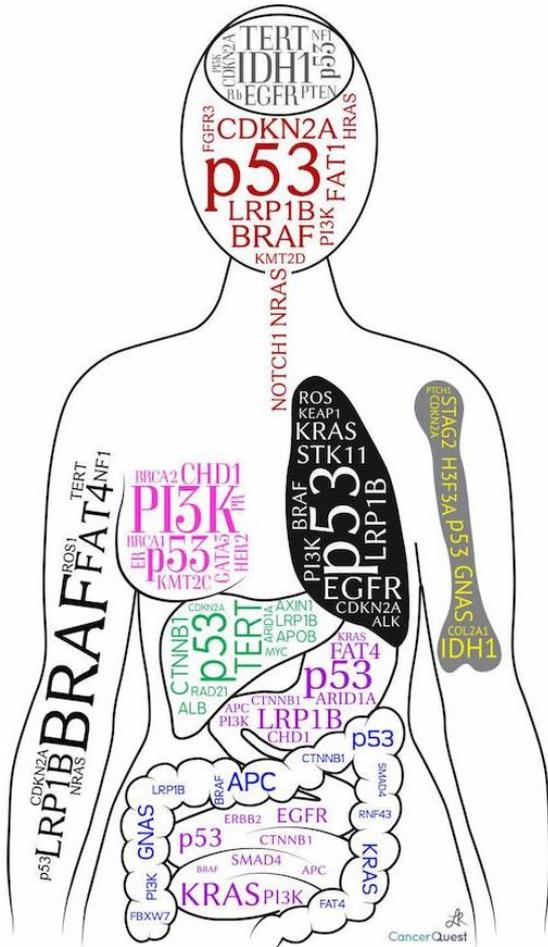




Facultad de Medicina  
Clínica Alemana - Universidad del Desarrollo



# Oncogenes y Supresores de Tumores

Annemarie Ziegler B., Ph.D.  
Oncología Molecular  
Agosto 2020

# Objetivos

- Diferenciar la función de oncogenes y supresores de tumores
- Comprender los mecanismos de activación oncogénica
- Comprender los mecanismos de inactivación de genes supresores de tumores
- Conocer ejemplos de oncogenes y genes supresores de tumores alterados en cáncer

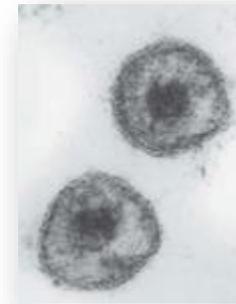
# I. Oncogenes

# Retrovirus oncogénicos

- Virus que causan tumores en animales
- Genoma: ssRNA
- Genoma contiene genes transformantes:  
**ONCOGENES** virales ( $v\text{-onc}$ )



Sarcoma aviar

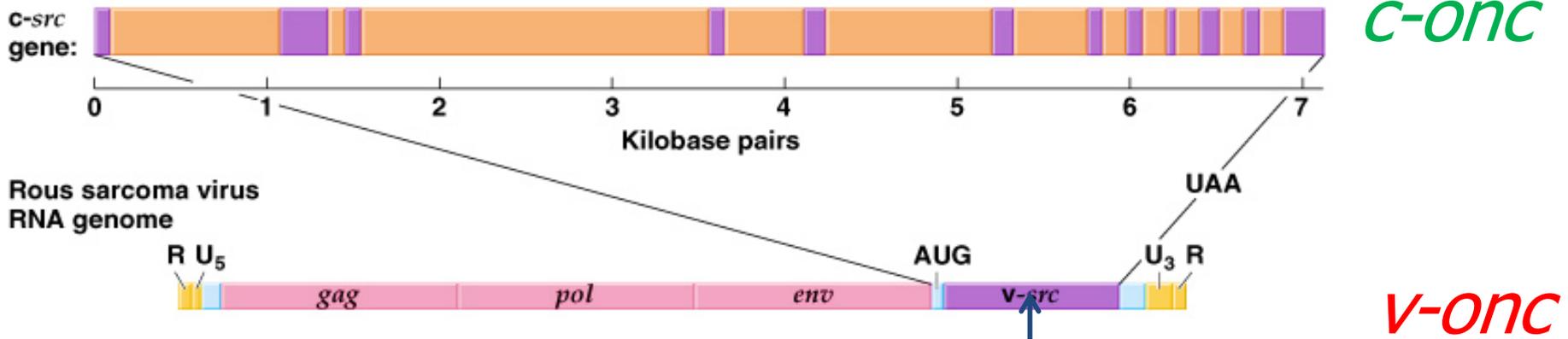


**RSV**  
(Rous  
Sarcoma  
Virus)

# Proto-oncogenes celulares (c-onc)

- Células eucariontes normales tienen genes similares a algunos oncogenes retrovirales

Versión normal: **proto-oncogen**



Versión tumorigénica: **oncogen**

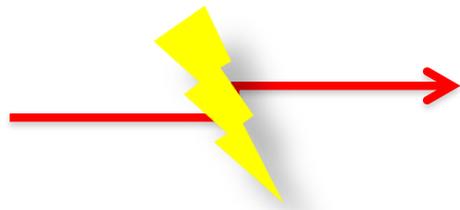
<b>Viral disease</b>	<b>v-onc</b>	<b>c-onc</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Function</b>
Simian sarcoma	<i>v-sis</i>	<i>PDGFB</i>	22q13.1	Platelet-derived growth factor B subunit
Chicken erythroleukemia	<i>v-erb-b</i>	<i>EGFR</i>	7p13-q22	Epidermal growth factor receptor
McDonough feline sarcoma	<i>v-fms</i>	<i>CSF1R</i>	5q33	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor
Harvey rat sarcoma	<i>v-ras</i>	<i>HRAS1</i>	11p15	Component of G-protein signal transduction
Abelson mouse leukemia	<i>v-abl</i>	<i>ABL</i>	9q34.1	Protein tyrosine kinase
Avian sarcoma 17	<i>v-jun</i>	<i>JUN</i>	1p32-p31	AP-1 transcription factor
Avian myelocytomatosis	<i>v-myc</i>	<i>MYC</i>	8q24.1	DNA-binding protein
Mouse osteosarcoma	<i>v-fos</i>	<i>FOS</i>	14q24.3-q31	DNA-binding transcription factor

**ONCOGEN**



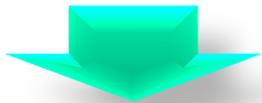
**PROTO-ONCOGEN**

**Proto-oncogen**



**Oncogen**

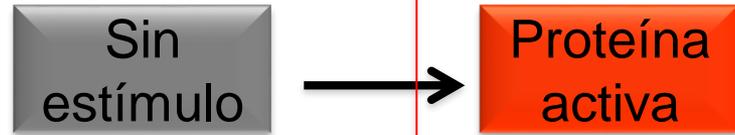
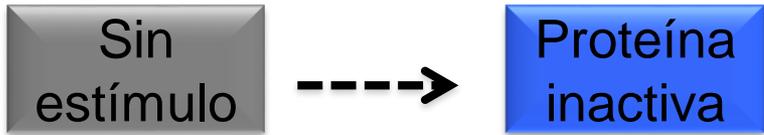
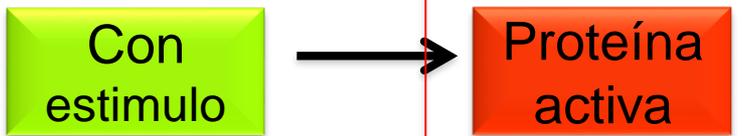
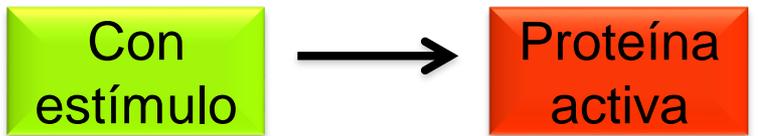
**MUTACIÓN**



Proteína **Normal**



Proteína **Alterada**



Función Normal

Actividad Excesiva



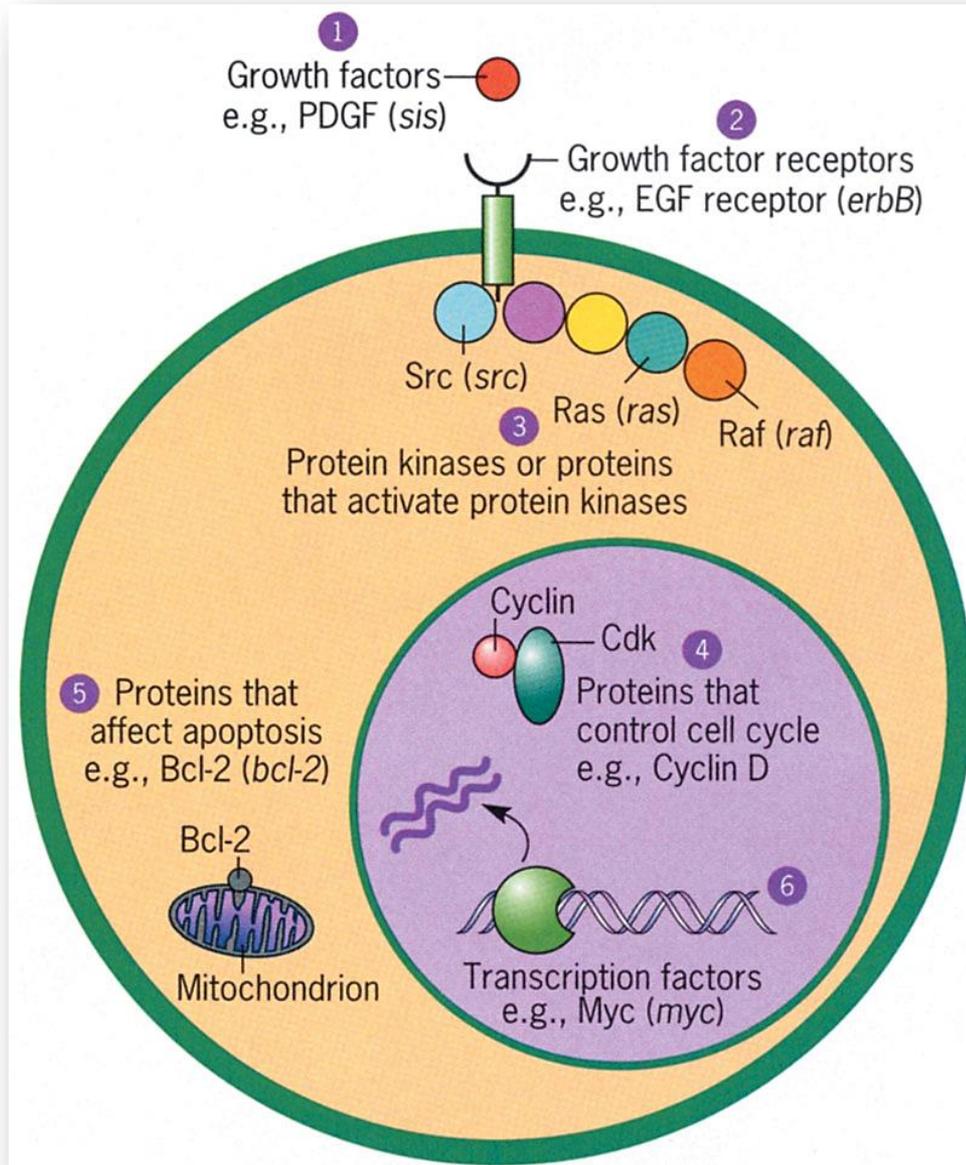
**Cáncer**

# Función NORMAL de los Proto-Oncogenes

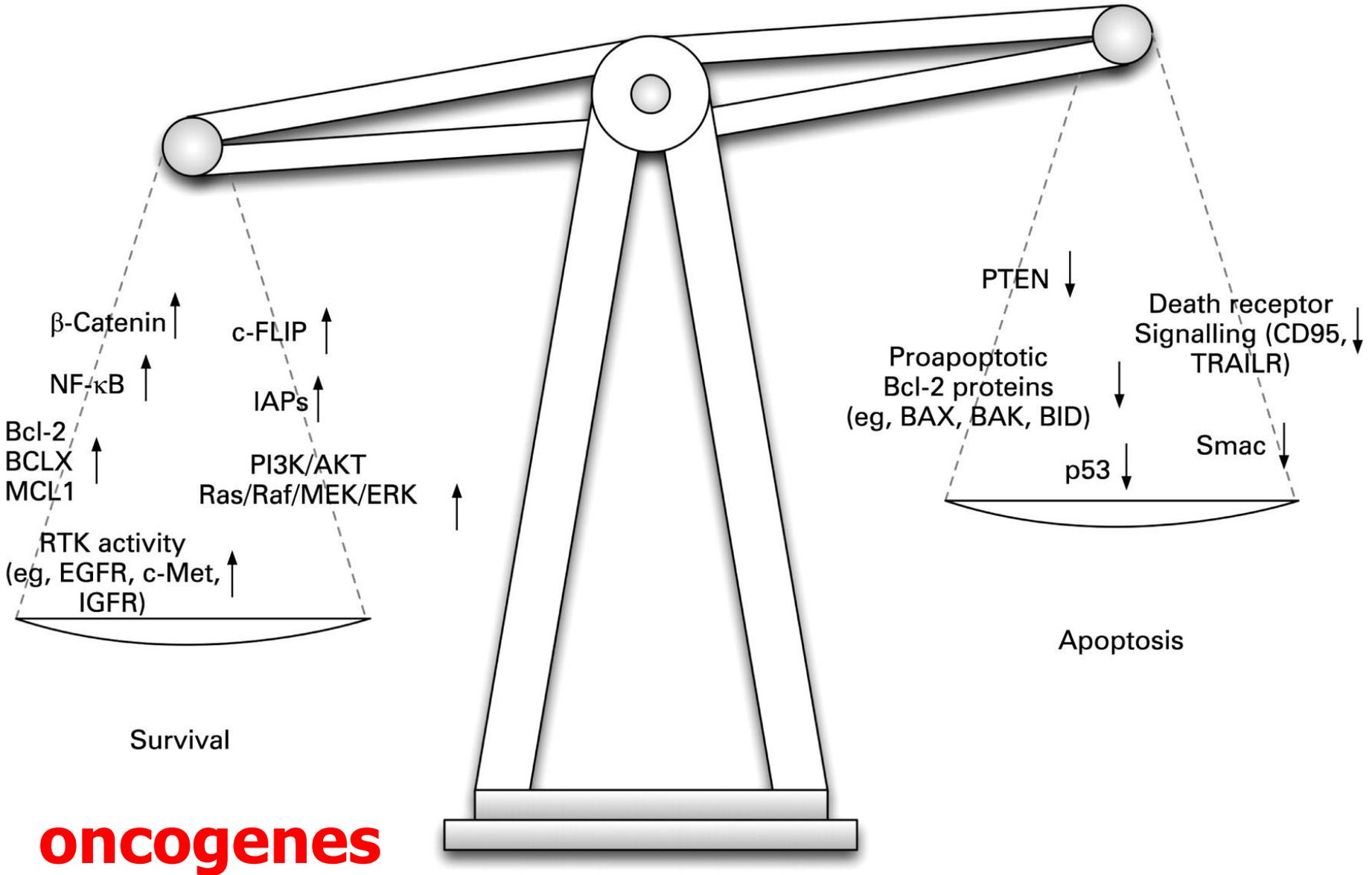
- Factores de crecimiento y sus receptores
- Componentes de vías de transducción de señales
- Factores de transcripción
- Componentes del ciclo celular (p.ej. ciclinas)

En general: **favorecen replicación celular**  
**contrarrestan apoptosis**

# Función de proto-oncogenes

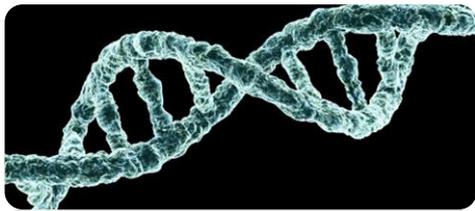


# Crecimiento Celular

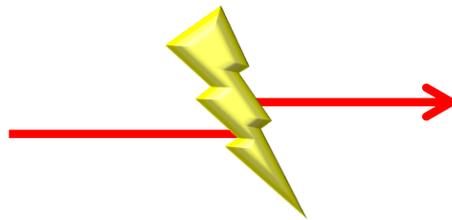


# Activación de proto-oncogenes

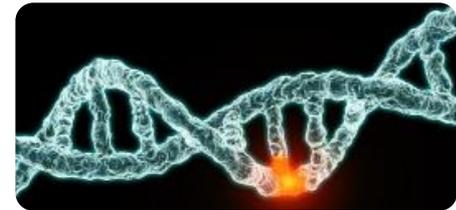
- Proto-oncogenes cumplen funciones celulares normales y reguladas
- Mutaciones con **ganancia de función** (dominantes)
- 4 mecanismos básicos de activación



**Gen Normal**  
**Proto-oncogen**



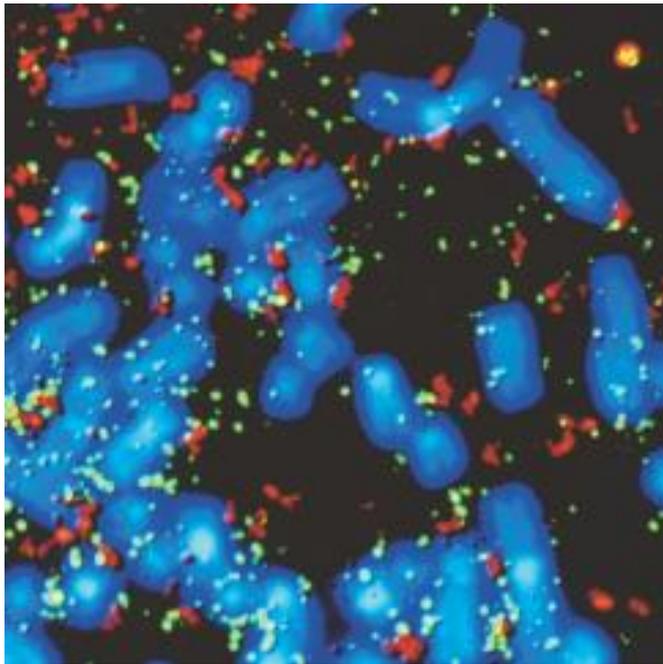
**MUTACIÓN**



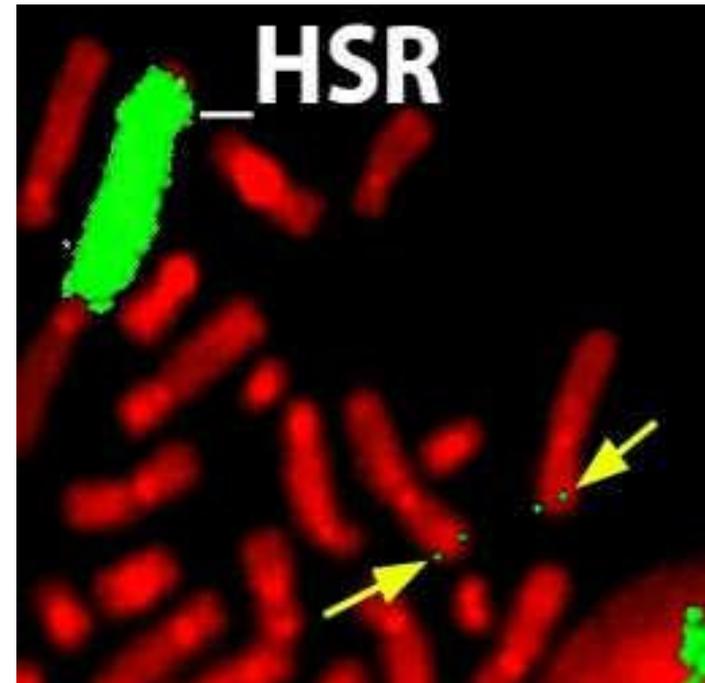
**Gen Mutado**  
**Oncogen**

# 1. Amplificación génica

Ej.: N-MYC en neuroblastoma  
Dos mecanismos

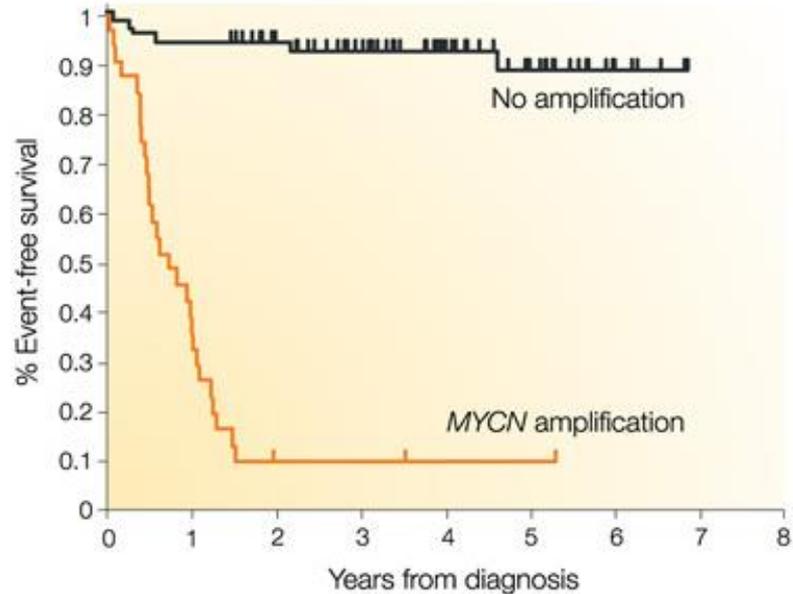


dobles minutas

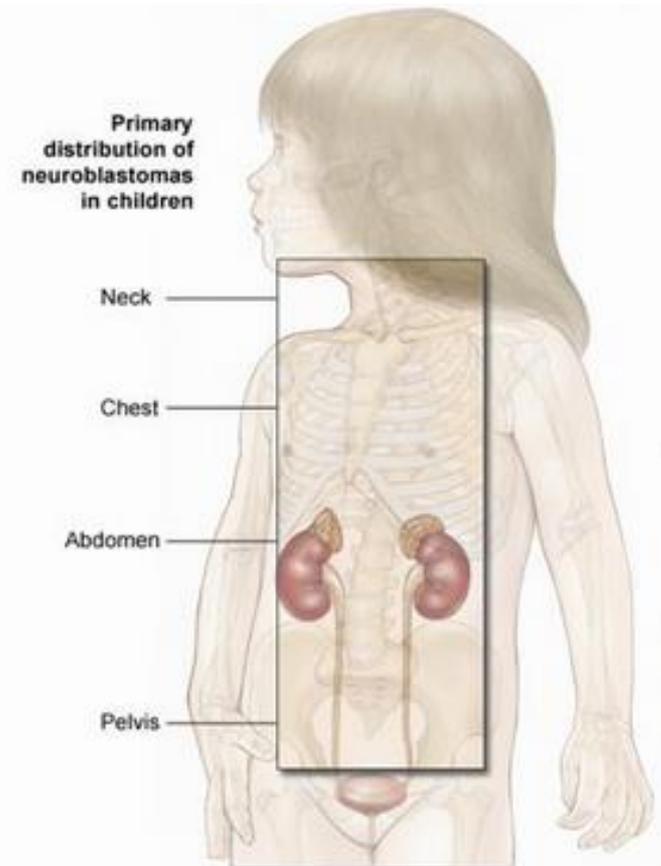


HSR=regiones de tinción  
homogénea

# Neuroblastoma: Amplificación de N-Myc y sobrevida



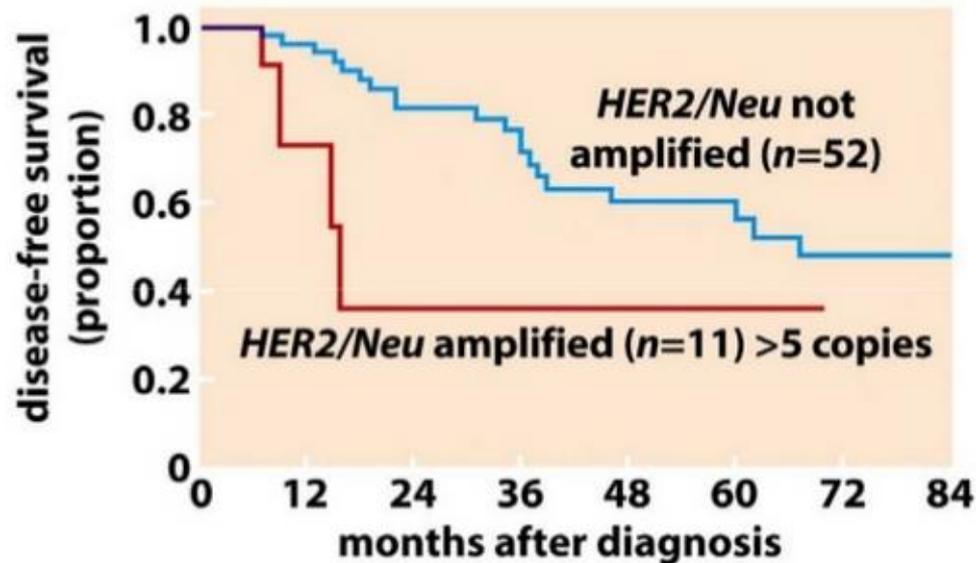
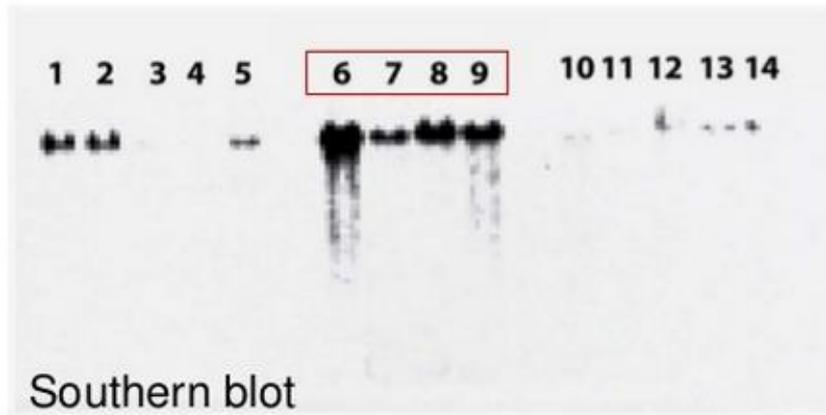
Nature Reviews | Cancer



© 2005 American Society of Clinical Oncology

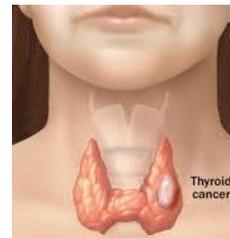
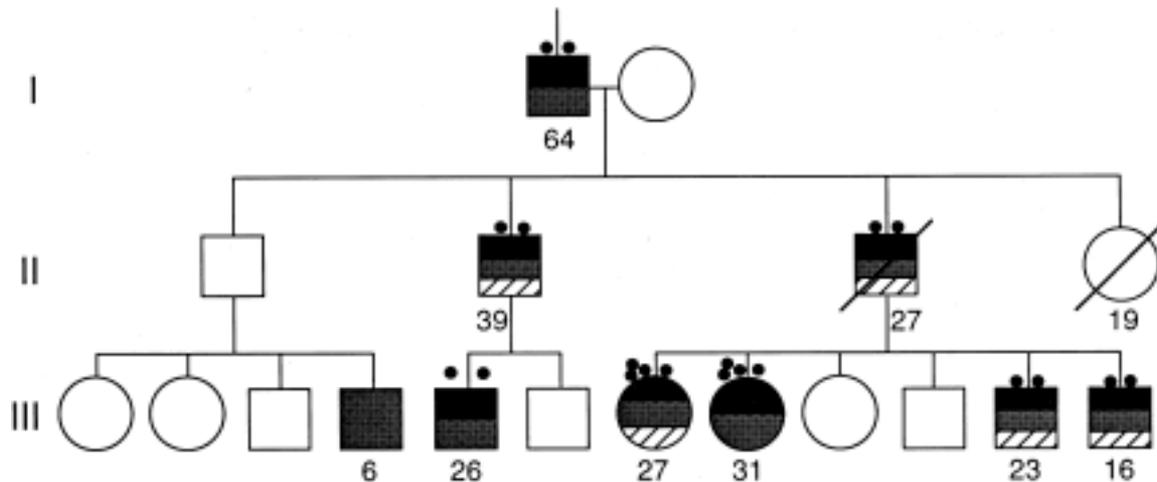
## Factor pronóstico

# Amplificación de oncogen *erb2/Neu* en cáncer de mama



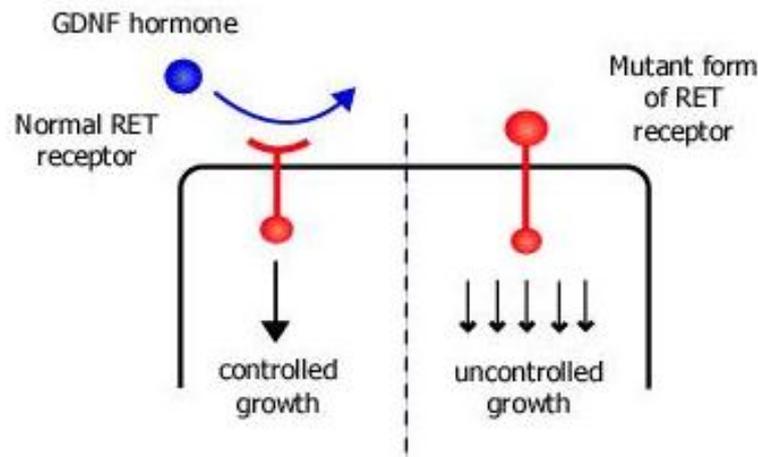
## 2. Mutaciones puntuales

Ej.: Neoplasia endocrina múltiple 2A (MEN-2A) y oncogen RET



# Oncogen RET en MEN2A

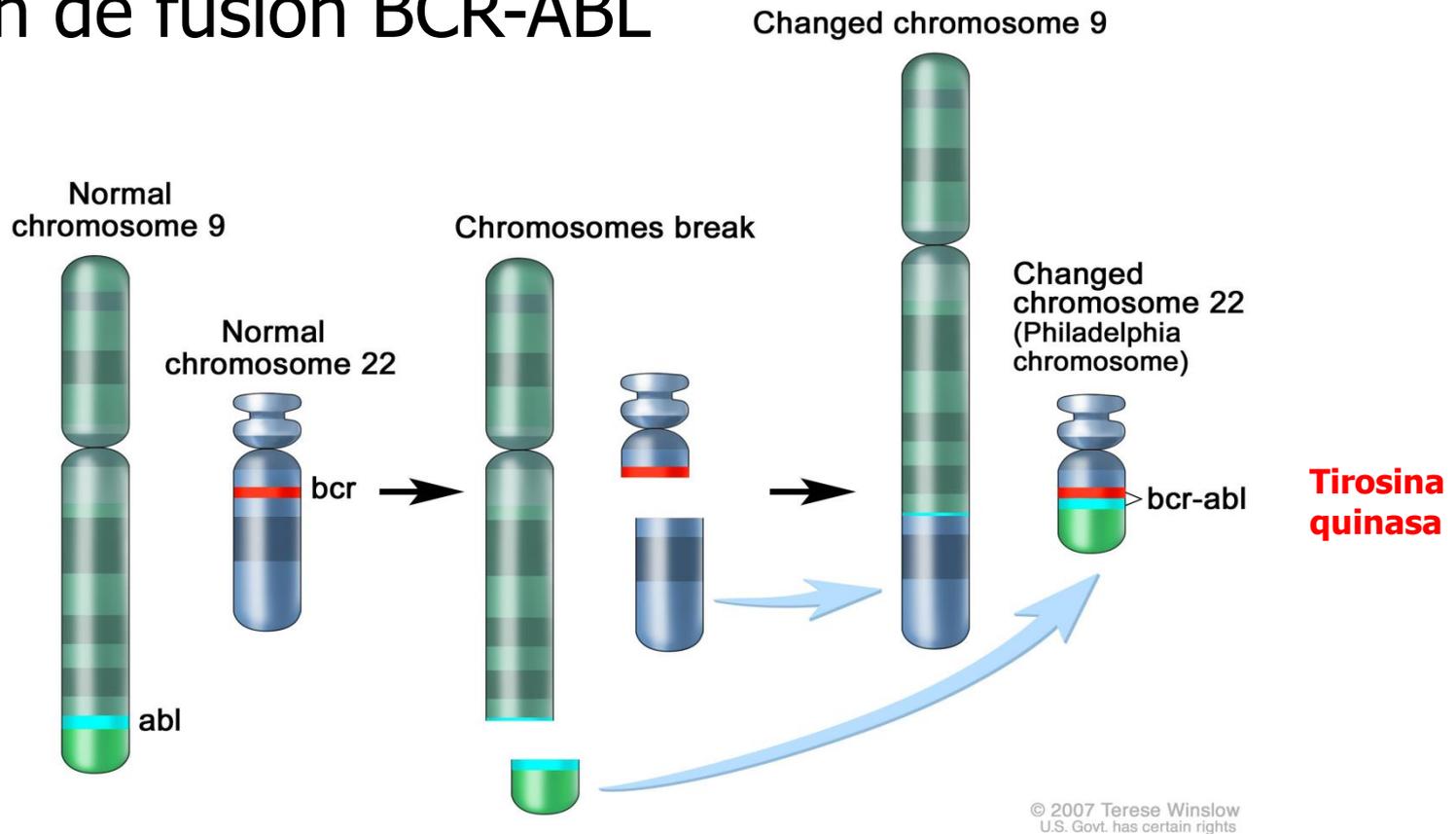
- Tirosina kinasa, receptor para Factor de crecimiento derivado de glia (GDGF), un factor neurotrófico
- Mutaciones con ganancia de función activan constitutivamente el receptor en ausencia del ligando



50% de los casos son hereditarios

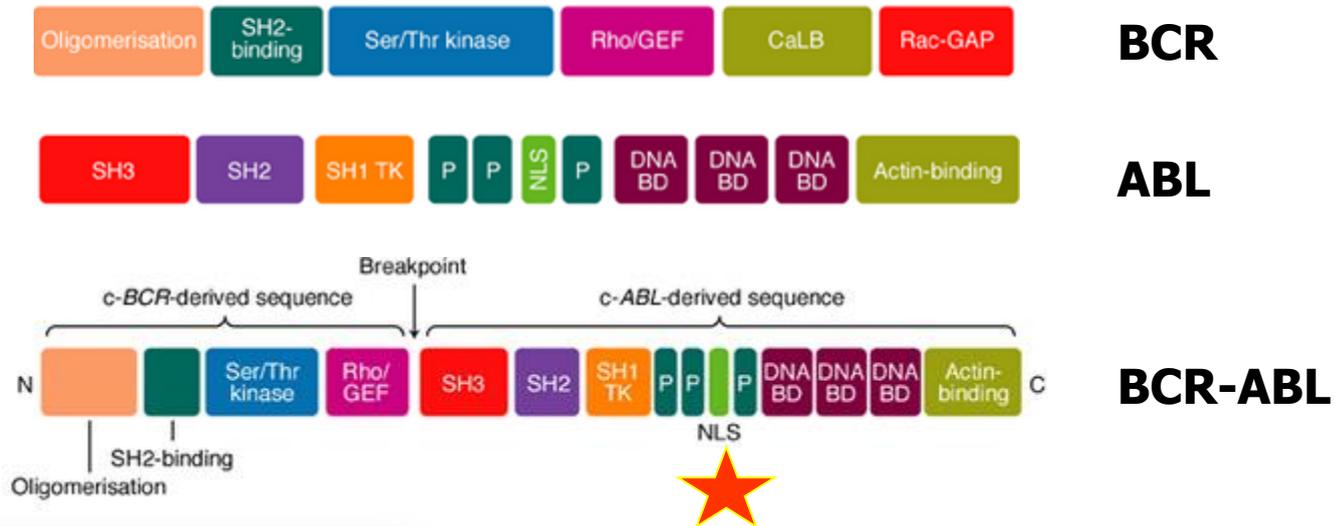
# 3. Translocaciones: Proteínas quiméricas

Ej.: Gen de fusión BCR-ABL



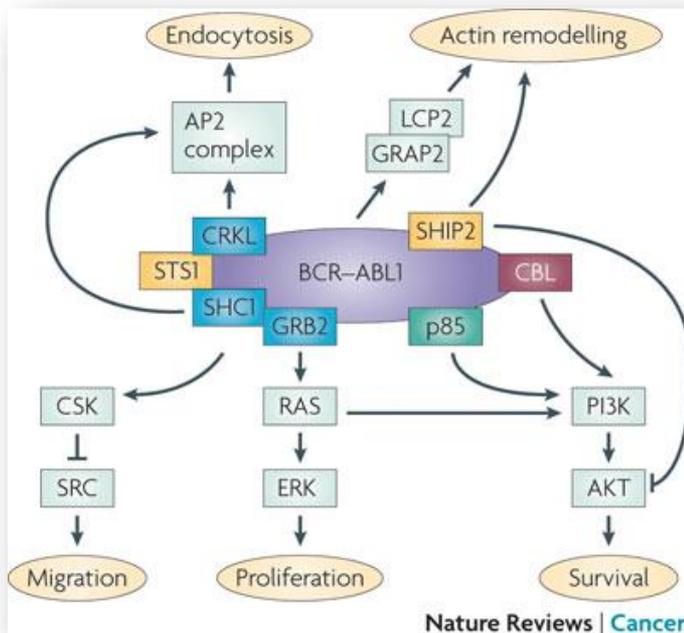
- Leucemia mieloide crónica (LMC), ocasionalmente otras (leucemias linfoblástica aguda, LLA y mieloide aguda, LMA)

# Proteína de fusión p210 BCR-ABL:



Activación constitutiva de ABL (tirosina quinasa):

- Aumento de proliferación
- Disminución de adherencia
- Inhibición de apoptosis



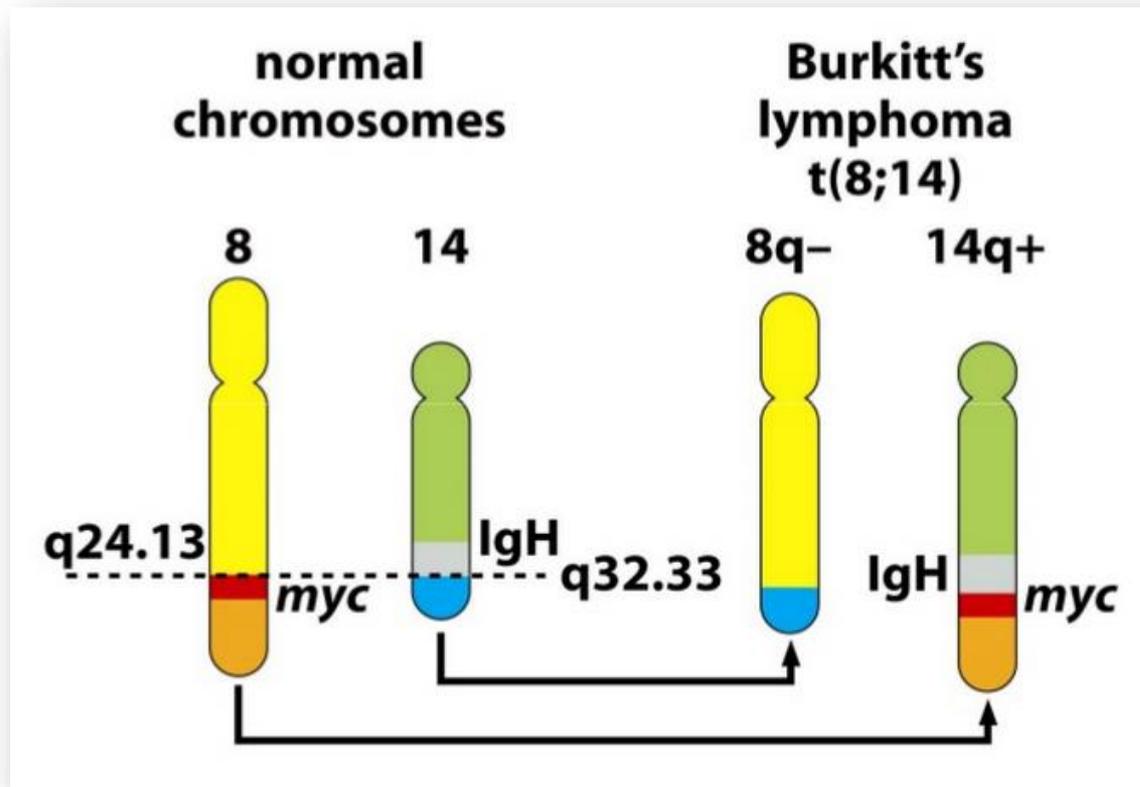
# Proteínas de fusión oncogénicas:

Oncogene	Neoplasm
<i>bcr/abl</i>	chronic myelogenous leukemia; acute lymphocytic leukemia
<i>dek/can</i>	acute myeloid leukemia
<i>E2A/pbx1</i>	acute pre-B-cell leukemia
<i>PML/RAR</i>	acute promyelocytic leukemia
<i>tls/erg</i>	myeloid leukemia
<i>irel/urg</i>	B-cell lymphoma
<i>CBF<math>\beta</math>/MYH11</i>	acute myeloid leukemia
<i>aml1/mtg8</i>	acute myeloid leukemia
<i>ews/fli</i>	Ewing's sarcoma
<i>lyt-10/Ca1</i>	B-cell lymphoma
<i>hrx/enl</i>	acute leukemias
<i>hrx/af4</i>	acute leukemias
<i>NPM/ALK</i>	large-cell lymphomas
<i>PAX3/FKHR</i>	alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma
<i>EML4/ALK</i>	non-small-cell lung cancer
<i>MLL/various</i>	acute leukemias

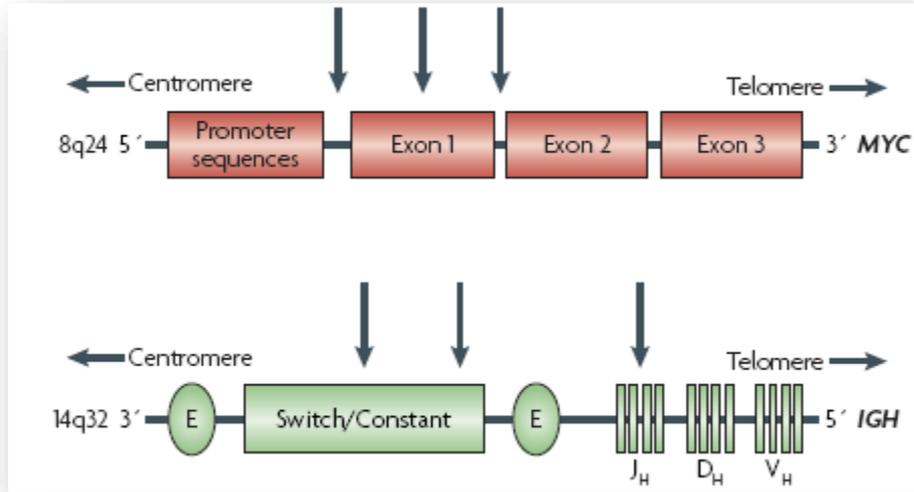
## 4. Traslocación de gen a región activa transcripcionalmente

---

Ej: Translocación  $t(8;14)(q24\ q32)$



# t(8;14) y linfoma de Burkitt's:

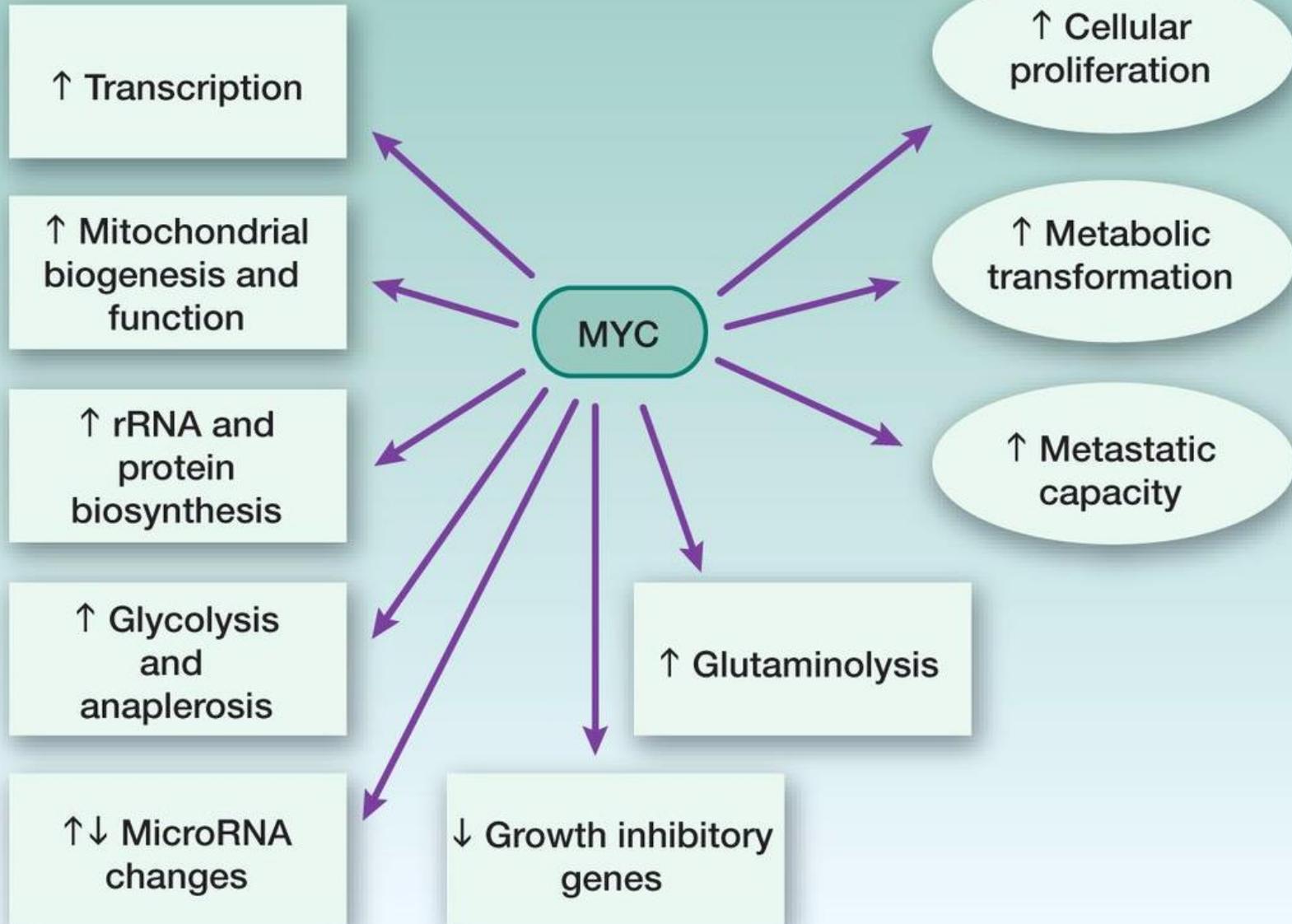


 = Enhancer

Consecuencia: Sobre-expresión de c-MYC

## Molecular changes

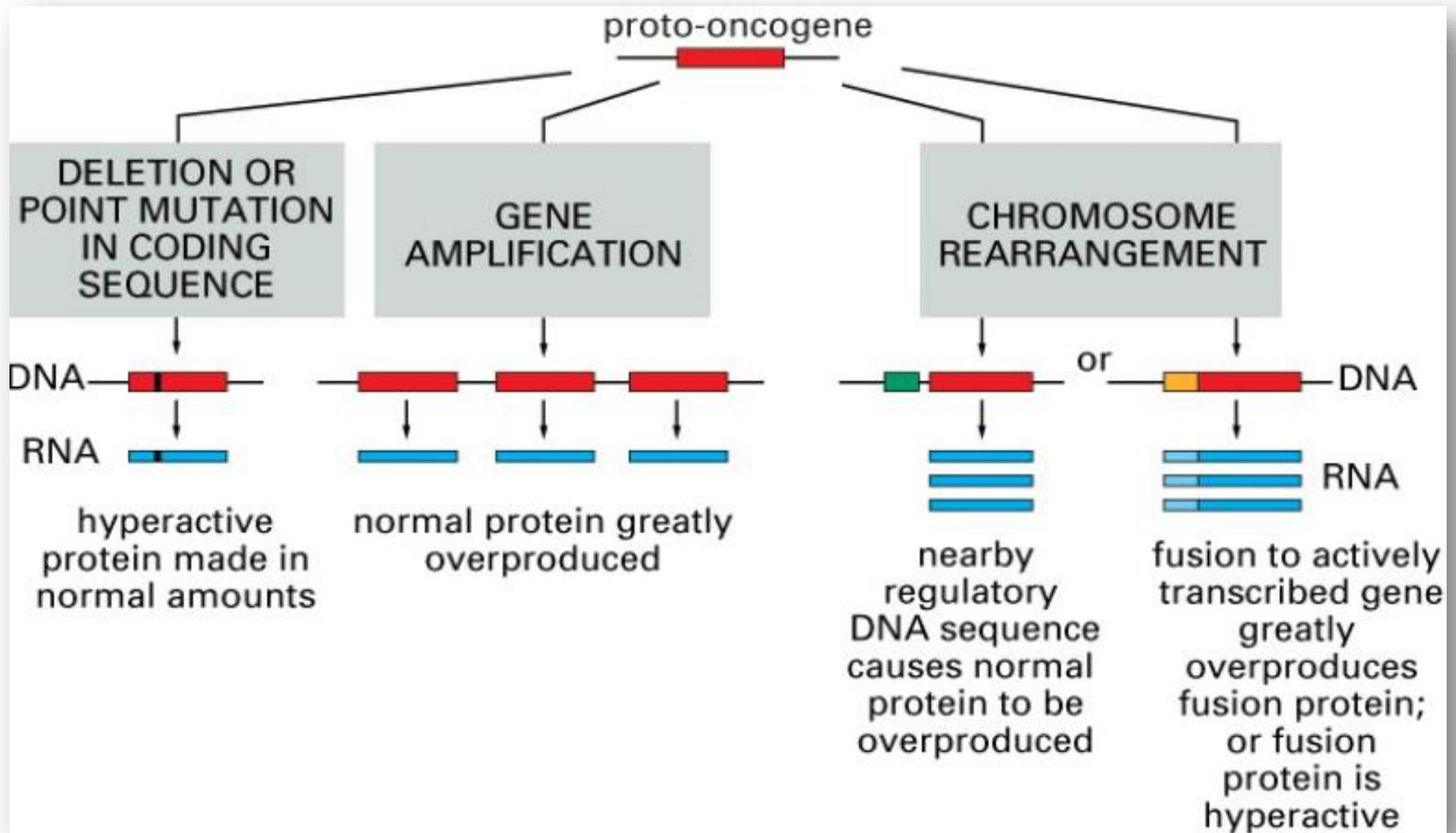
## Cellular changes



# Translocaciones con activación transcripcional:

Oncogene	Neoplasm
<i>myc</i>	Burkitt's lymphoma; other B- and T-cell malignancies
<i>bcl-2</i>	follicular B-cell lymphoma
<i>bcl-3</i>	chronic B-cell lymphoma
<i>bcl-6</i>	diffuse B-cell lymphoma
<i>hox1</i>	acute T-cell leukemia
<i>lyl</i>	acute T-cell leukemia
<i>rhom-1</i>	acute T-cell leukemia
<i>rhom-2</i>	acute T-cell leukemia
<i>tal-1</i>	acute T-cell leukemia
<i>tal-2</i>	acute T-cell leukemia
<i>tan-1</i>	acute T-cell leukemia
<i>ETV-1, ETV-4</i>	prostate carcinoma
<i>ERG</i>	prostate carcinoma

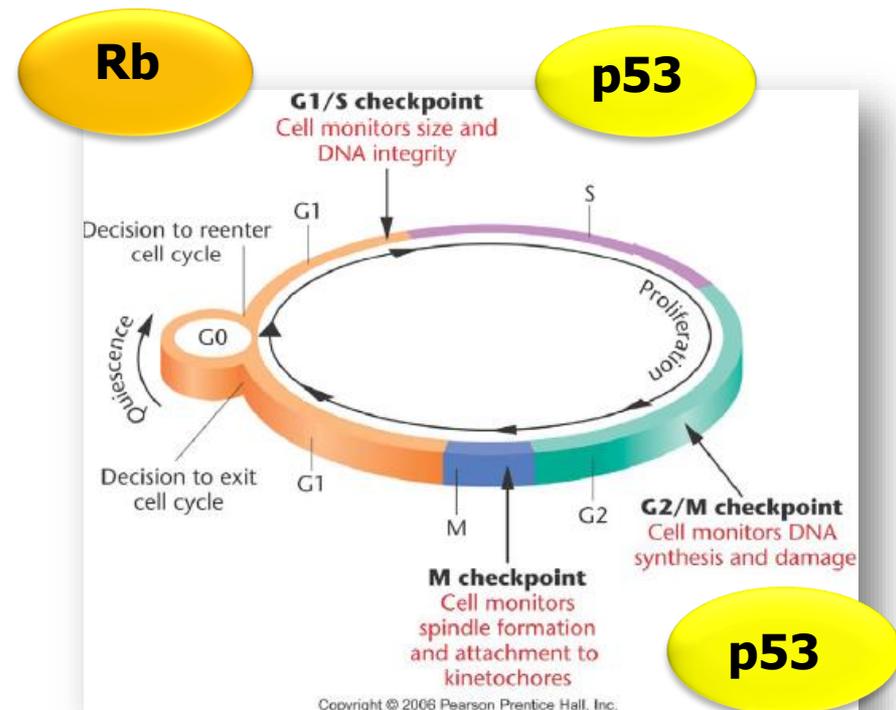
# Resumen Mecanismos de activación

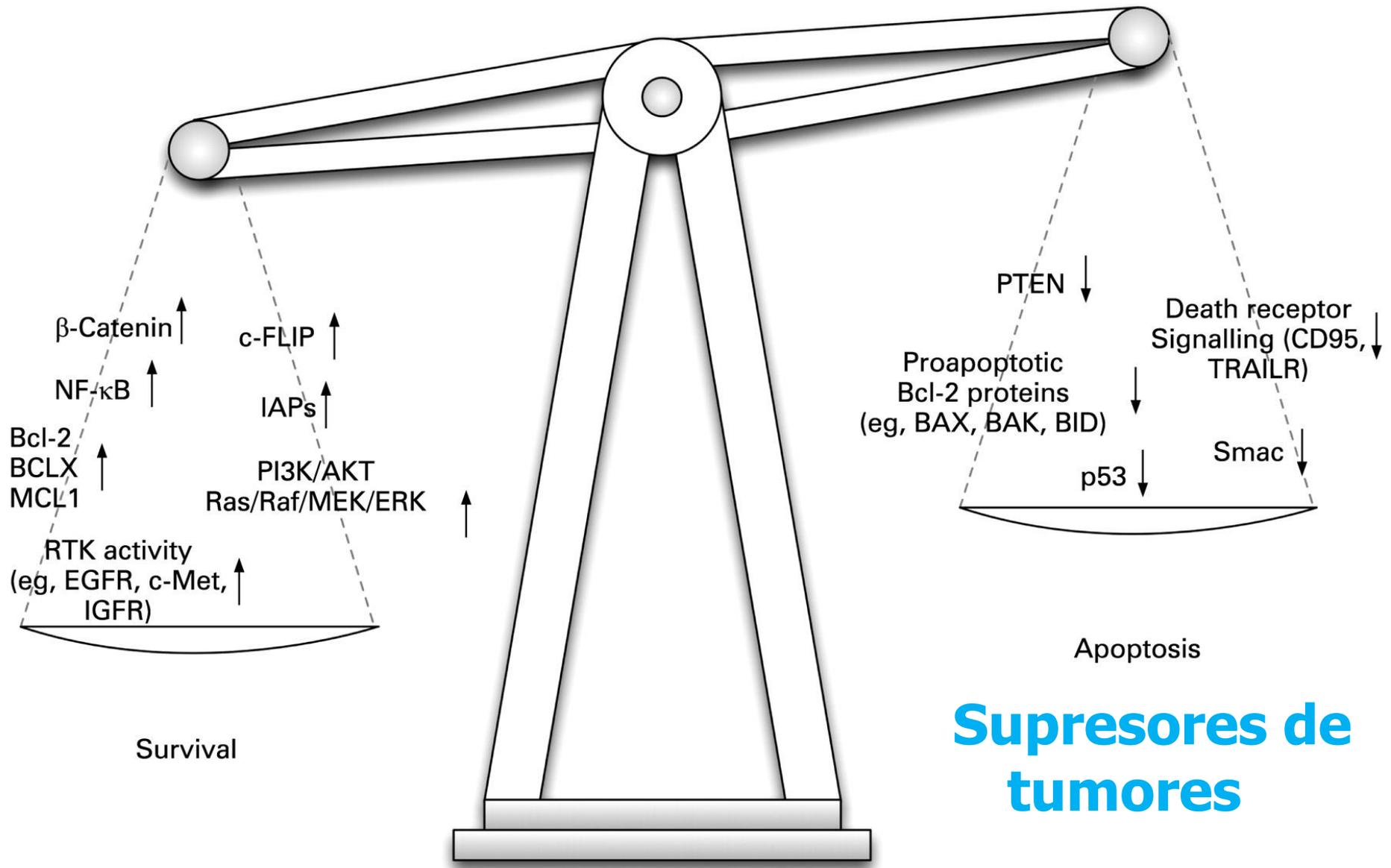


## II. Genes supresores de tumores

# Genes supresores de tumores

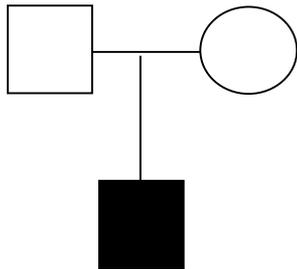
- Función normal: Control del ciclo celular, estructura cromatina, enzimas mitocondriales, degradación protéica, etc.
- Mutaciones por **pérdida de función** (recesivas)
- >700 genes





# Genes supresores de tumores

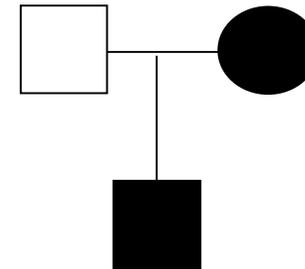
## A. Knudson 1971: Retinoblastoma



Casos esporádicos (60%)

Unilateral

Dg: 7-10 años



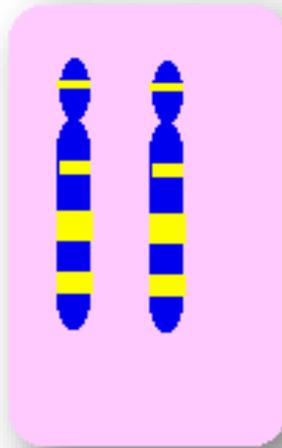
Casos familiares, AD

Frec. Bilaterales

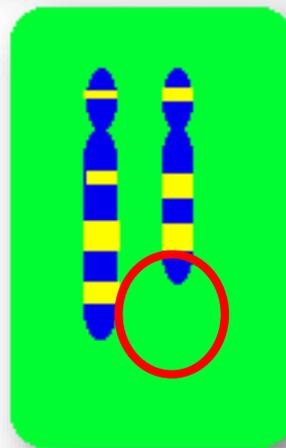
Dg. 1er año

# Inactivación de Rb

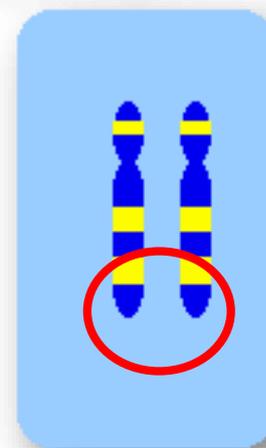
Retinoblastoma cells have defects in the Rb gene locus on both chromosomes # 13.



Normal



Carrier



Retinoblastoma

← 13q14

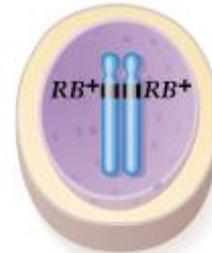
Supresores de tumores: inactivación de ambas copias en el tumor

Knudson:

Hipótesis “Two-hit”

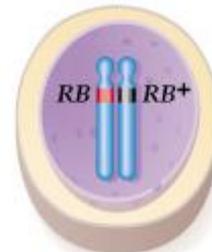
2 eventos mutacionales para un tumor

a) Sporadic retinoblastoma



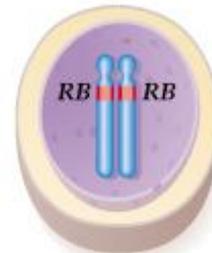
$RB^+/RB^+$  —normal cell growth

First mutation



$RB/RB^+$  —normal cell growth

Second mutation

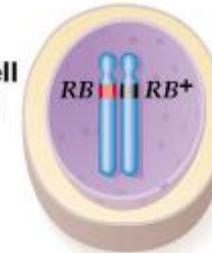


$RB/RB$  —loss of growth control

Eye tumor

b) Hereditary retinoblastoma

Retina cell at birth



$RB/RB^+$  —inherited  $RB$  mutation; normal cell growth

Second mutation

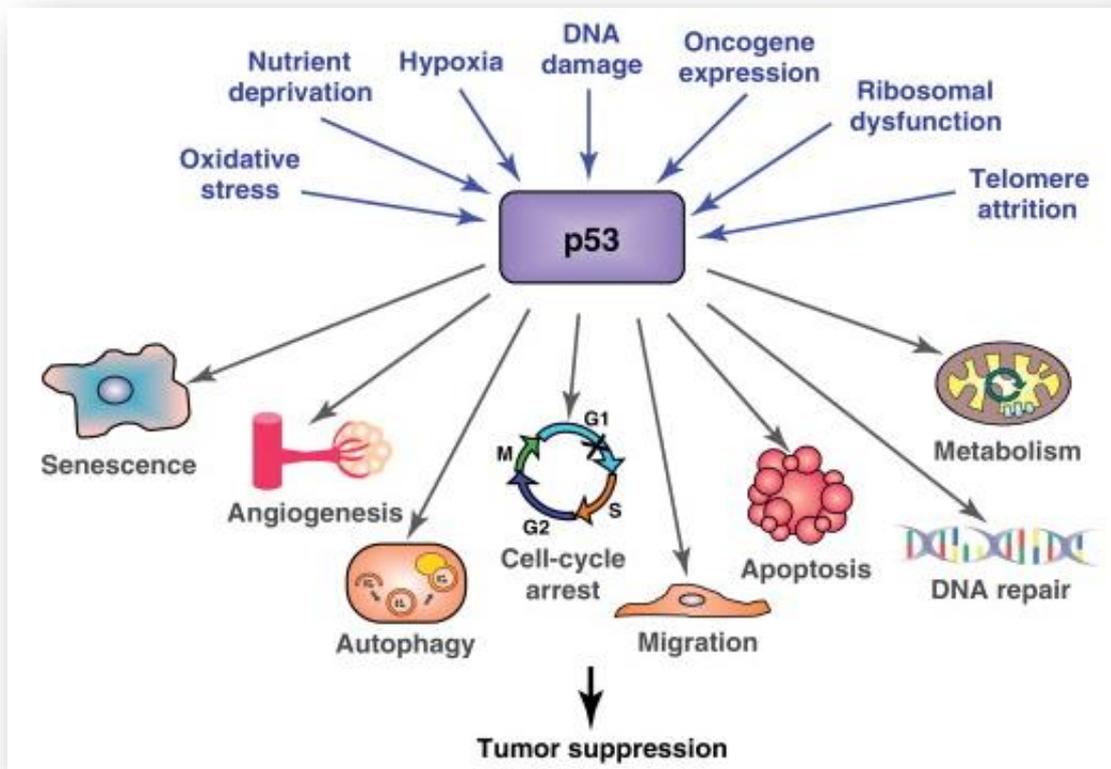


$RB/RB$  —loss of growth control

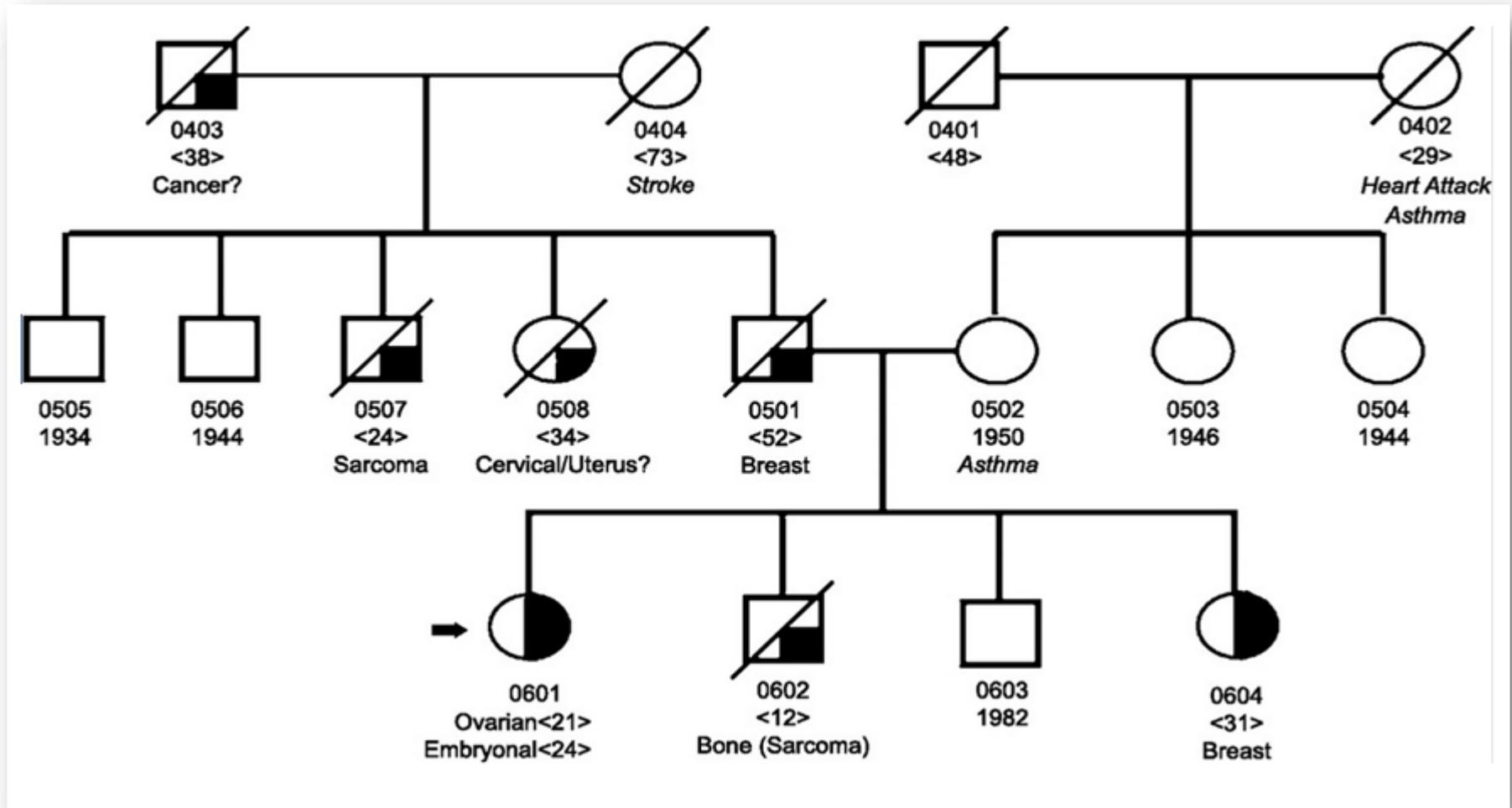
Eye tumor

# Supresor de tumores p53

- El gen con mayor tasa de mutación en tumores (mutaciones adquiridas)
- Cáncer hereditario: Li-Fraumeni



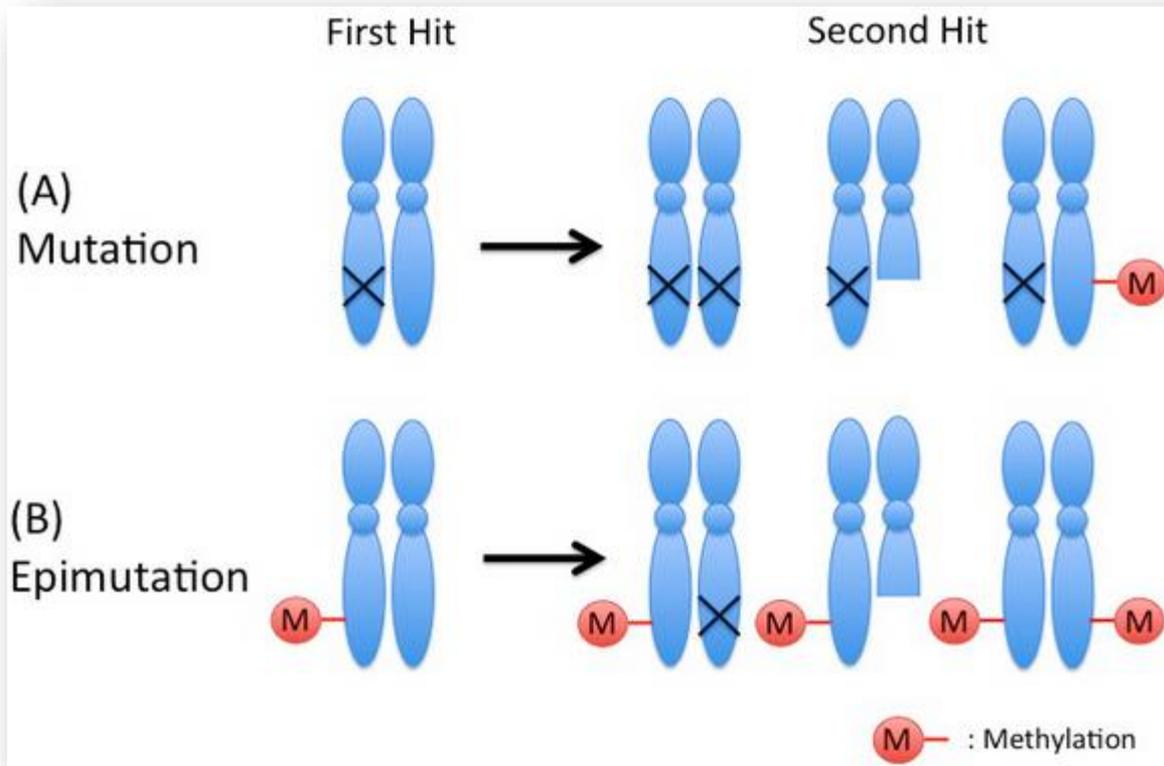
# Síndrome de Li-Fraumeni



Autosómico Dominante – Expresividad variable

# Inactivación de supresores de tumores

- Mutaciones puntuales
- Deleciones
- Silenciamiento



Tumor: 2 Eventos por célula

- Mutación puntual + deleción
- Mutación puntual + silenciamiento
- Silenciamiento (2x)
- Mutación (2x)

**Table 7.1** Examples of human tumor suppressor genes that have been cloned

Name of gene	Chromosomal location	Familial cancer syndrome	Sporadic cancer	Function of gene product
<i>SDHB</i>	1p36.1	paraganglioma	—	succinate dehydrogenase
<i>CHD5</i>	1p36.31	cutaneous melanoma	many types	histone reader, transcriptional inducer
<i>HRPT2</i>	1q25–32	parathyroid tumors, jaw fibromas	parathyroid tumors	chromatin protein
<i>FH</i>	1q42.3	familial leiomyomatosis <sup>a</sup>	—	fumarate hydratase
<i>FHIT</i>	3p14.2	—	many types	diadenosine triphosphate hydrolase
<i>BAP1</i>	3p21.1	mesothelioma, melanoma	mesothelioma, uveal melanoma	ubiquitin hydrolase
<i>RASSF1A</i>	3p21.3	—	many types	multiple functions
<i>TGFBR2</i>	3p2.2	HNPCC	colon, gastric, pancreatic carcinomas	TGF- $\beta$ receptor
<i>VHL</i>	3p25–26	von Hippel–Lindau syndrome	renal cell carcinoma	ubiquitylation of HIF
<i>hCDC4</i>	4q32	—	endometrial carcinoma	ubiquitin ligase
<i>APC</i>	5q21–22	familial adenomatous polyposis coli	colorectal, pancreatic, and stomach carcinomas; prostate carcinoma	$\beta$ -catenin degradation
<i>NKX3.1</i>	8p21.2	—	prostate carcinoma	homeobox TF
<i>miR-124a<sup>b</sup></i>	8p23.1	—	many types	suppresses CDK6
<i>p16<sup>INK4A</sup> c</i>	9p21	familial melanoma	many types	CDK inhibitor
<i>p14<sup>ARF</sup> d</i>	9p21	—	all types	p53 stabilizer

# III. Alteraciones Epigenéticas

# Objetivos

- Comprender las bases moleculares de los mecanismos epigenéticos
- Comprender la participación de la epigenética en la generación de tumores
- Conocer implicaciones prácticas de la epigenética como marcadores y blancos terapéuticos

# La epigenética es esencial en:

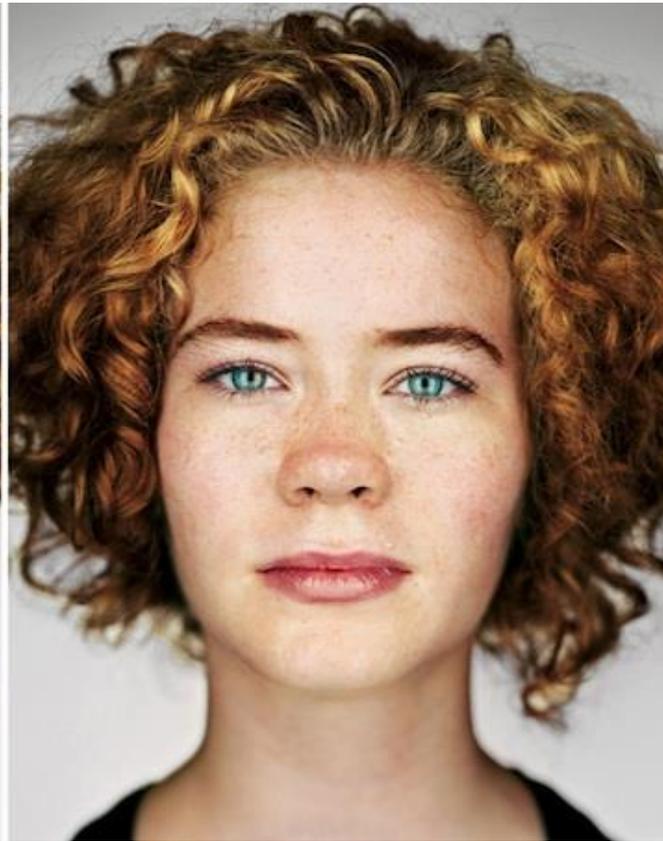
- Desarrollo embrionario
- Diferenciación tisular
- “Imprinting” génico
- Inactivación del cromosoma X
- Regulación de la expresión génica, especialmente en condiciones patológicas: cáncer
- Metilación génica como blanco terapéutico

# ¿ Son idénticas?



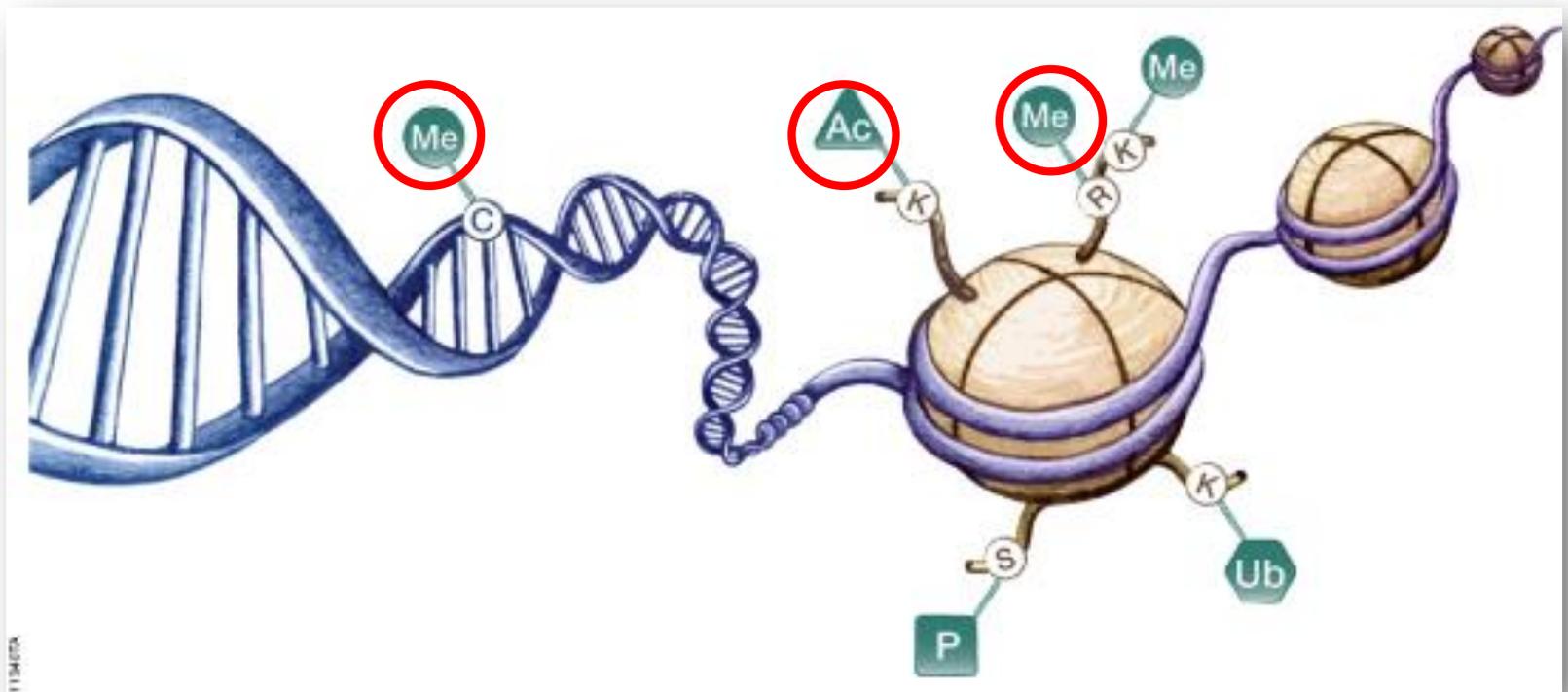
<http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/visitmuseum/encode/twins.aspx>

¿ Son idénticas?



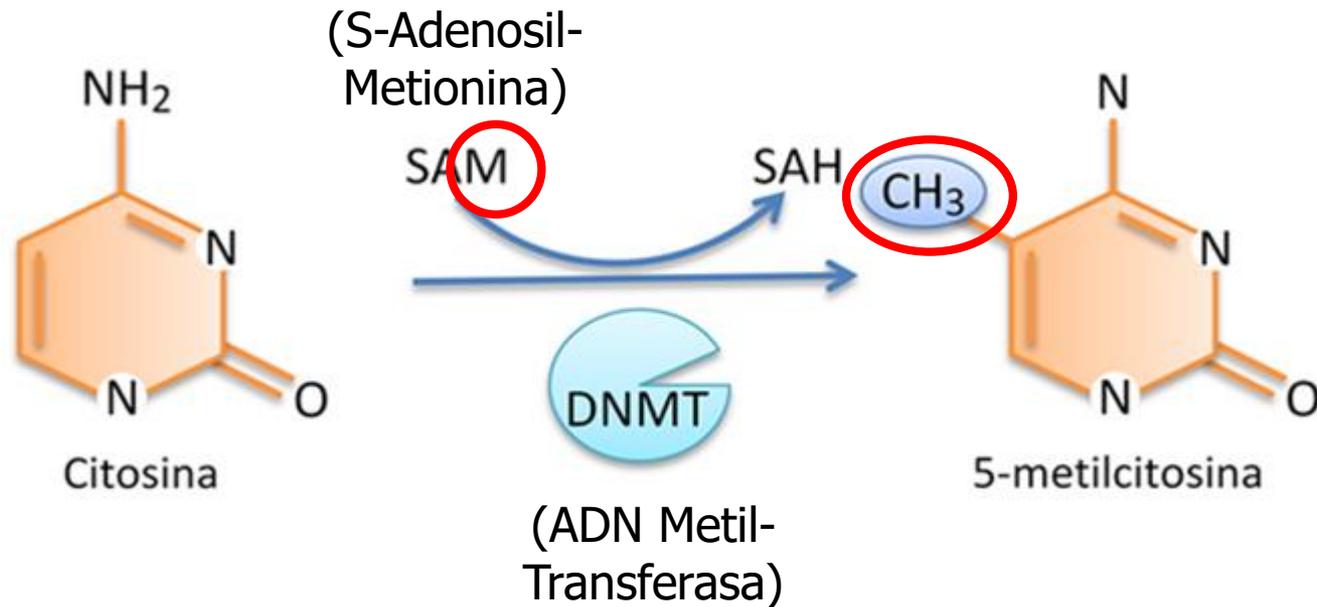
# Alteraciones epigenéticas

- **Definición:** Cambios en la expresión genética, heredables mitótica o meióticamente, que **NO implican cambios en la secuencia de ADN**



# Epigenética: Mecanismos

## 1. Metilación del ADN

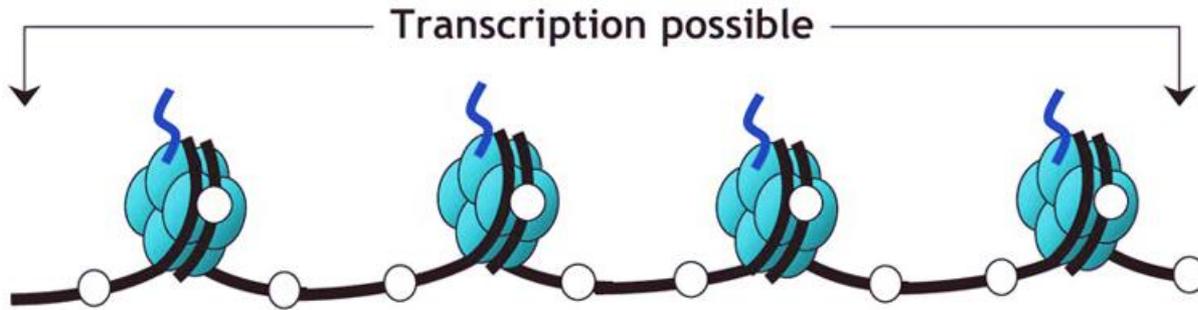


TCTGCCCGGCCAGCCGCCCGTCCGGC  
CGCCCGGCCAGCCGCCCGTCCGGGAC  
CCCTGCCCGGCCAGCCGCCCGTCCGGC  
TCGGAGGGAGGTGGGGGGTTCAGCC  
GTCGGAGGTGAGGGGCGCCTCTGCC

- Sólo en CG
- “Islas CpG”  
(0.5 – 5 kb)

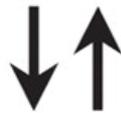
# Efectos de la Metilación del ADN

## EUCROMATINA

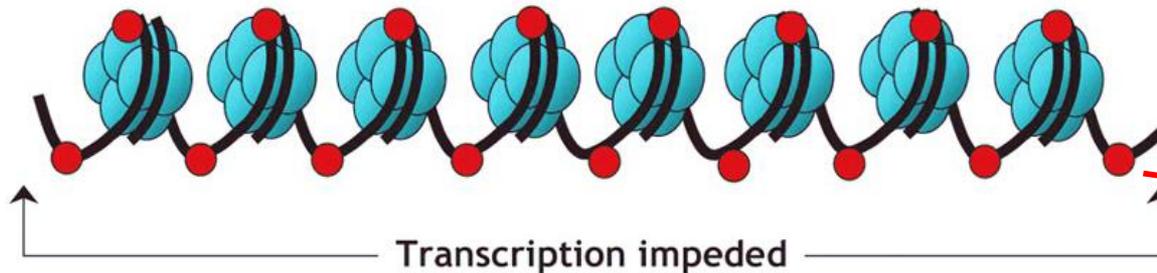


ADN **no** metilado:  
Configuración  
relajada

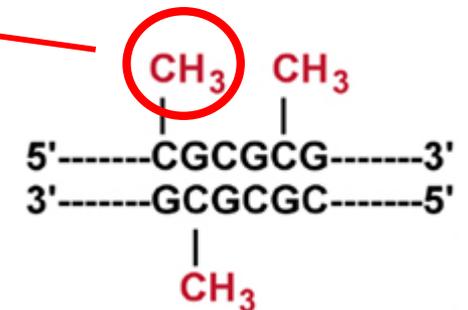
**PROCESO  
REVERSIBLE!**



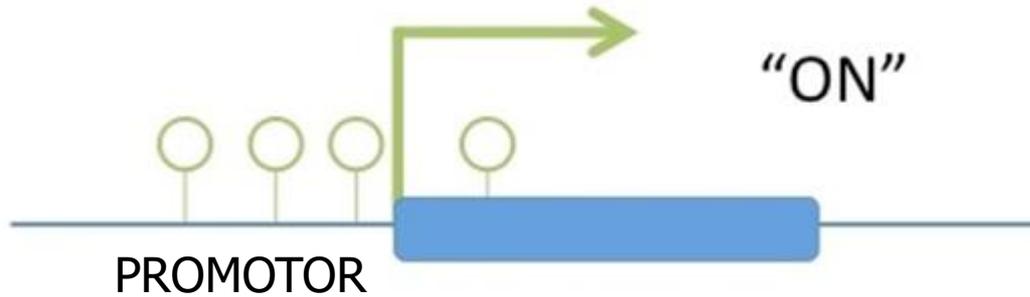
ADN metilado:  
Configuración  
compactada



## HETEROCROMATINA

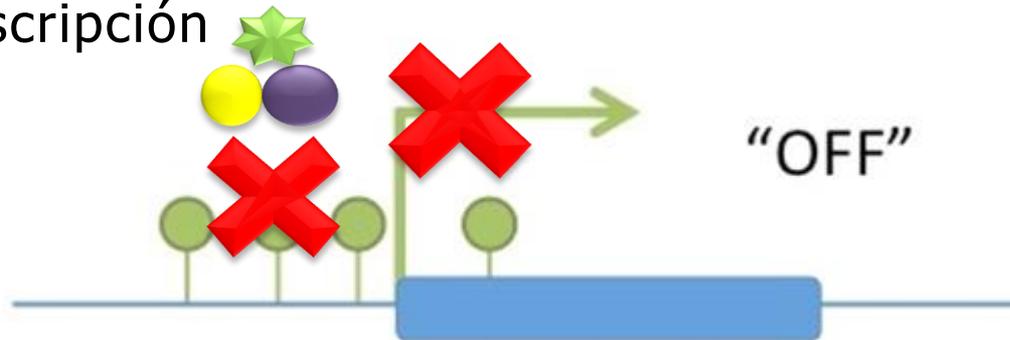


# Metilación y Control de la Transcripción



ADN **no** metilado:  
Transcripción ACTIVA

Factores de  
Transcripción



ADN metilado:  
Transcripción  
INACTIVA



Metilado

No Metilado

# La Metilación y el Ambiente



Más  
metilado

Delgado  
Sano



Gemelos, genoma idéntico

Menos  
metilado

Obeso  
Predisposición  
a diabetes y  
cáncer

- Modulación del fenotipo a través de suplementación dietética de la madre (ácido fólico, vitamina B<sub>12</sub>, colina y betaína: donantes de grupos metilo)

# Epigenética y el Ambiente



JANUARY 19, 2010

Joe Klein:  
The CIA's  
Afghan Disaster

Yemen: The  
New Center  
Of Terror

Why the Recession  
Hasn't Been Cool  
To Teens

# TIME



## WHY YOUR DNA ISN'T YOUR DESTINY

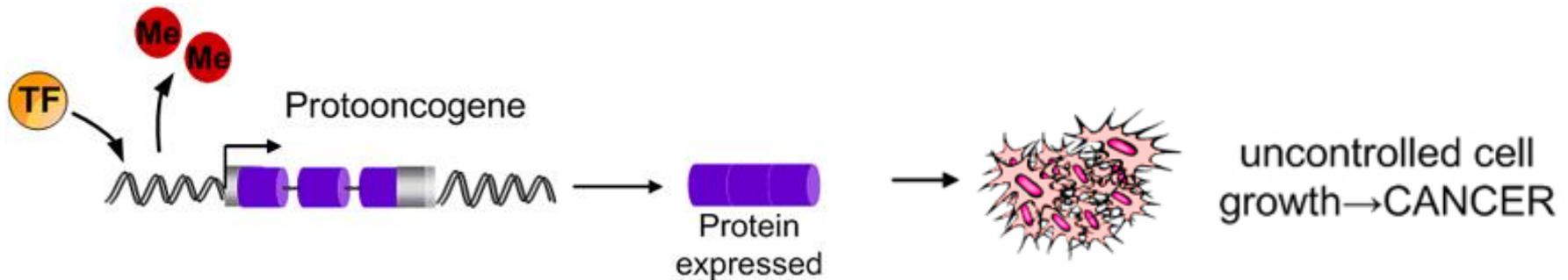
The new science of epigenetics  
reveals how the choices you  
make can change your genes  
—and those of your kids

BY JOHN CLOUD

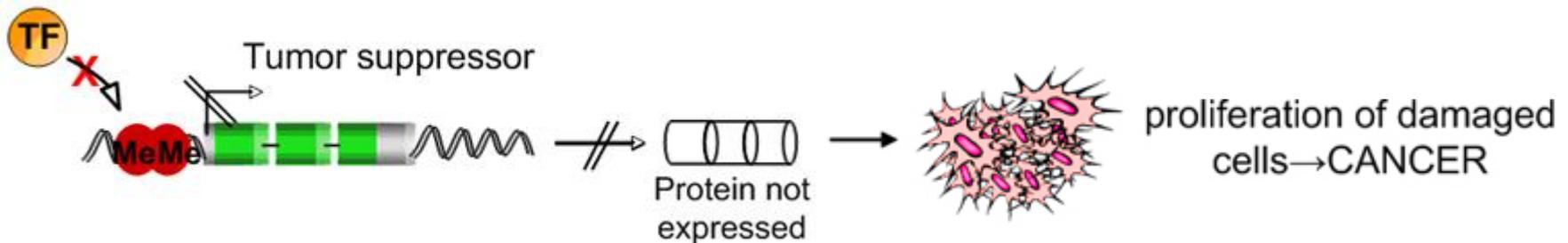
www.time.com

# Metilación de Citosinas en Tumores

- ADN de células tumorales generalmente está hipometilado



- Algunas islas CpG inapropiadamente metiladas



# Metilación de Supresores de Tumores

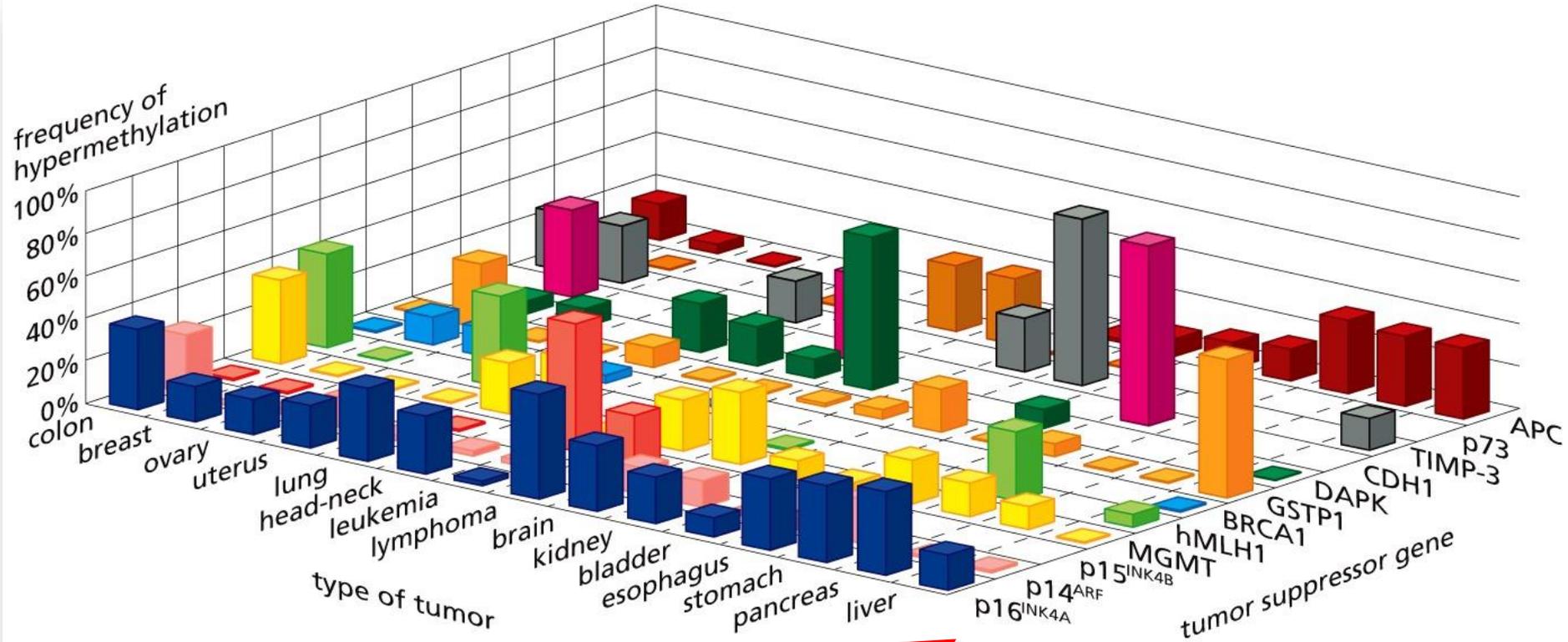
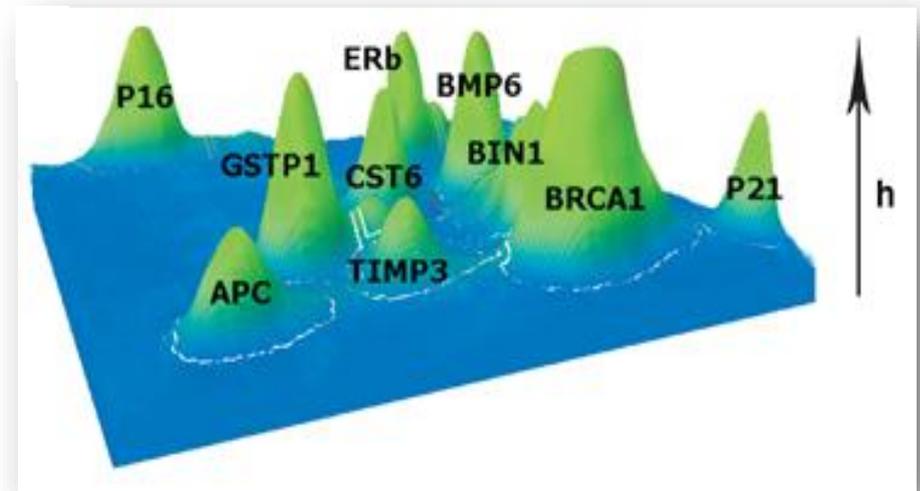
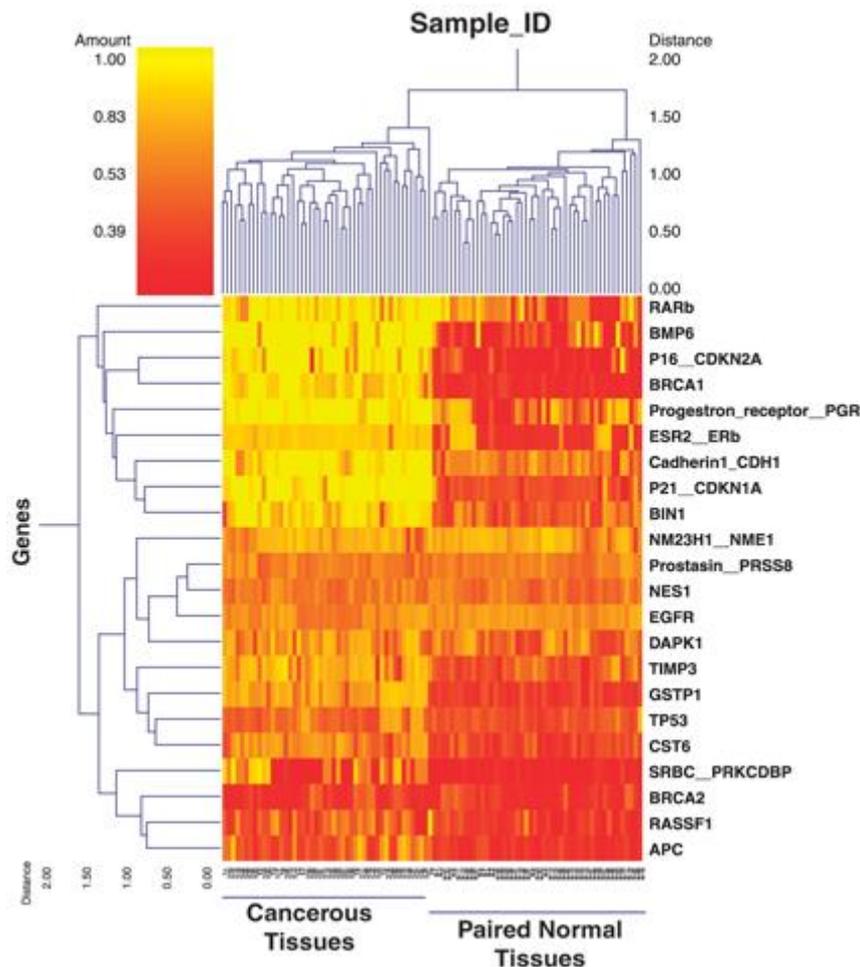


Figure 7.18 The Biology of Cancer (© Garland Science 2014)

# Perfiles de Metilación

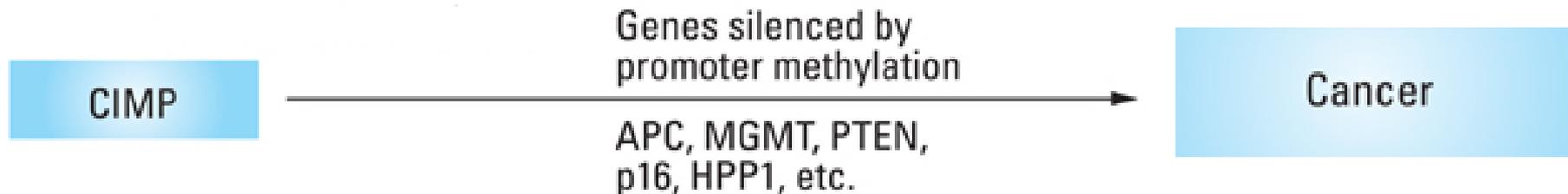
- Perfiles de metilación permiten distinguir subtipos de tumores, y tejido normal vs. tumor



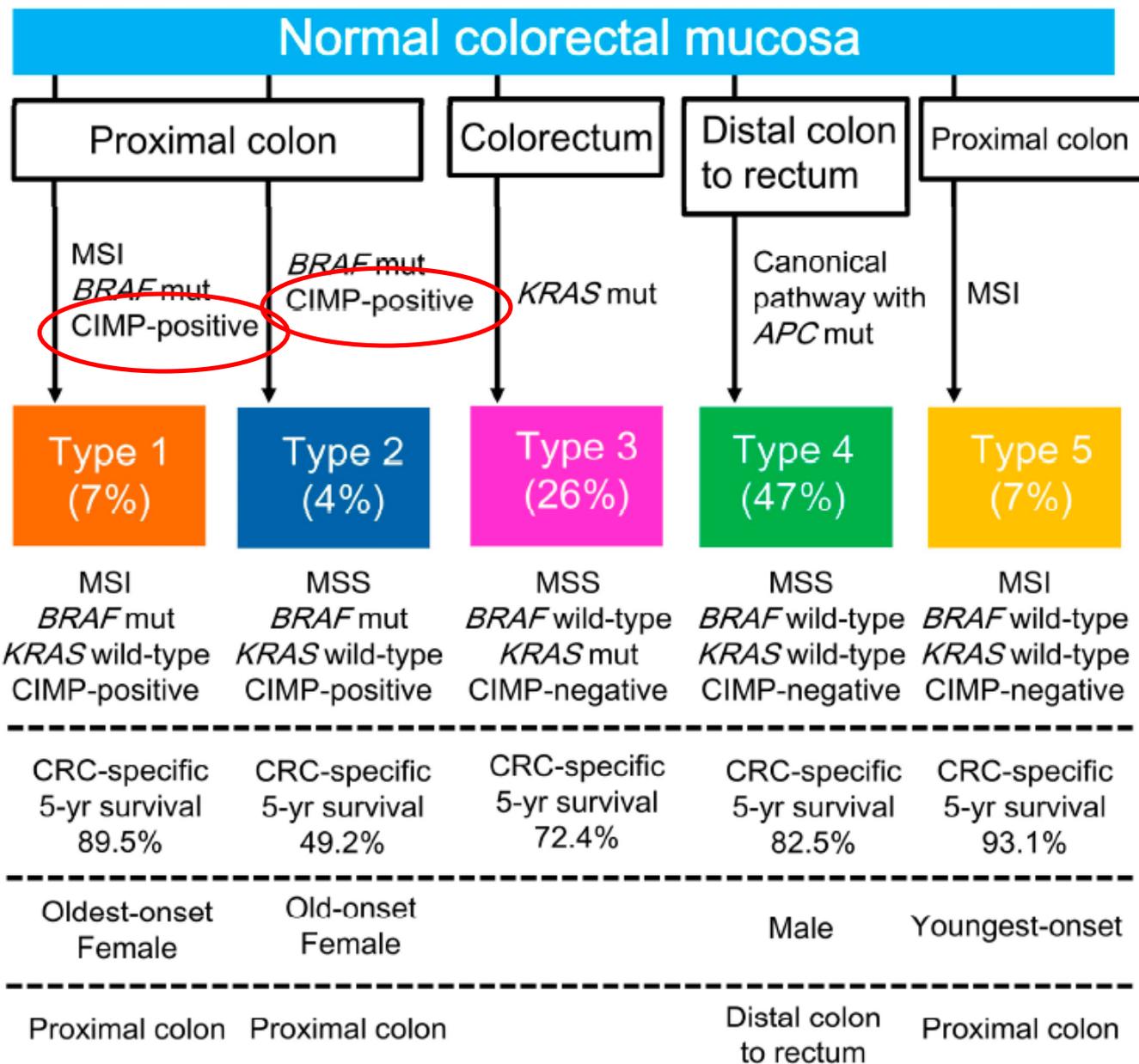
10 Genes con mayor nivel de metilación en cáncer de mama

# Metilación de Citosinas en Tumores

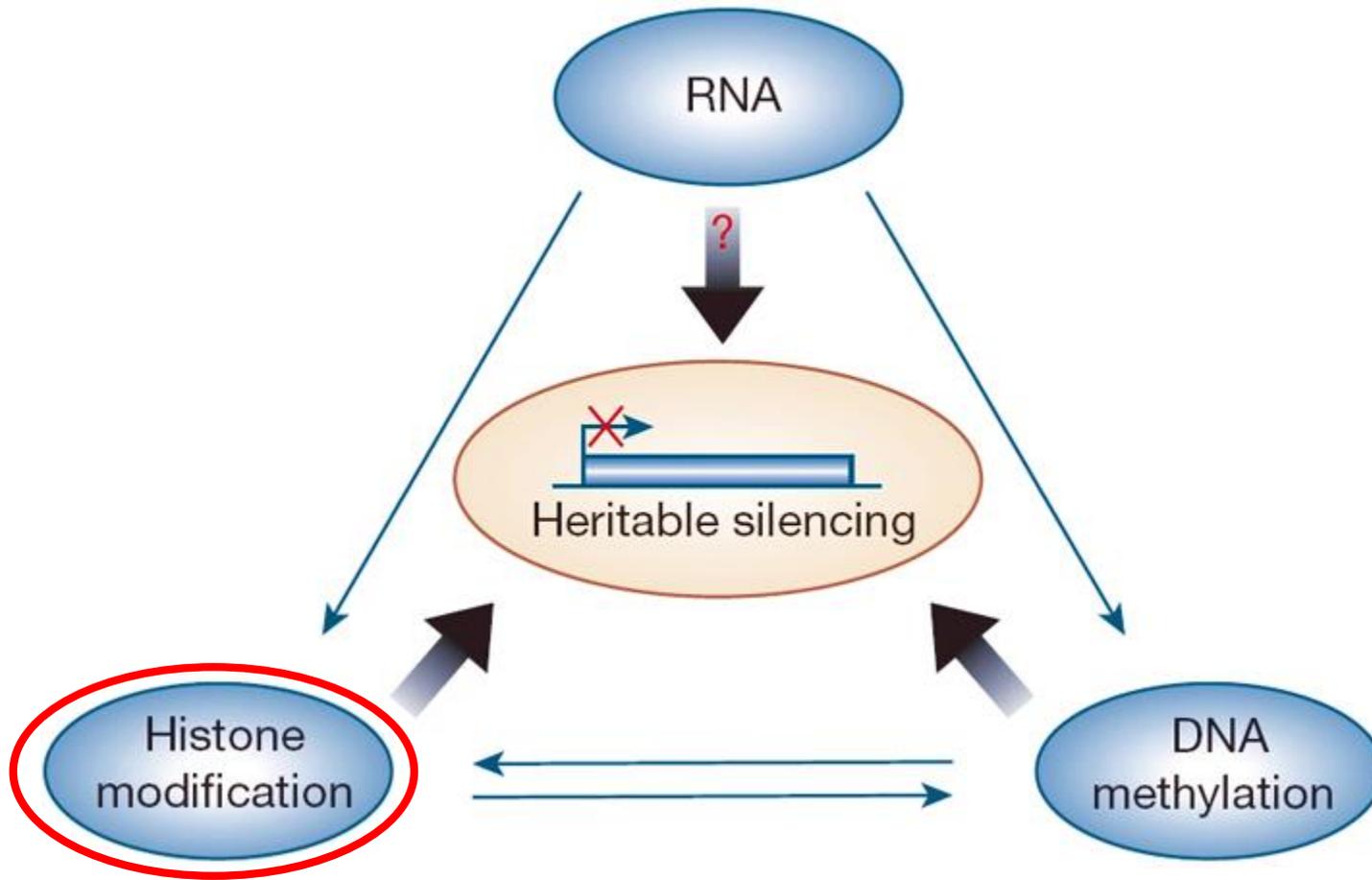
- Algunos tumores presentan un fenotipo “metilador de islas CpG” (CIMP)
- “Inestabilidad epigenética” como promotor en la iniciación tumoral
- Hipermetilación como factor pronóstico, predictivo



# CIMP en Cáncer Colorrectal

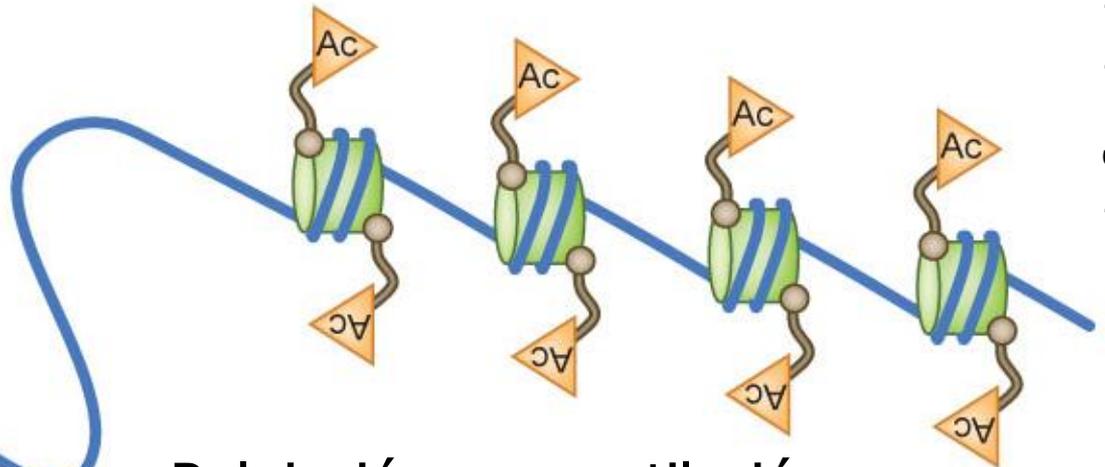
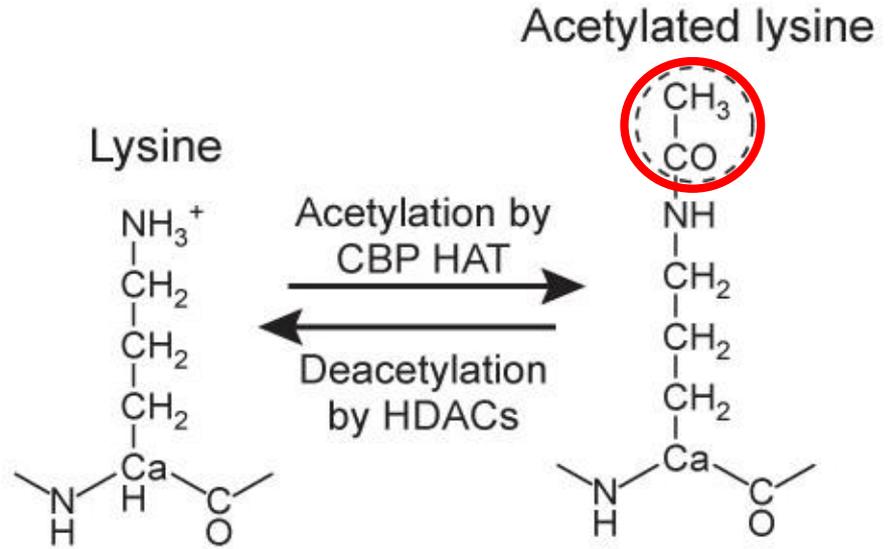
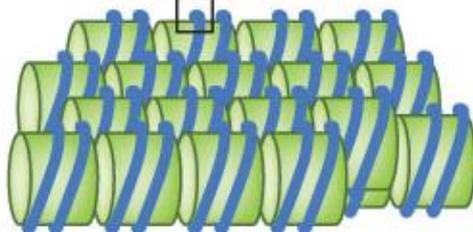
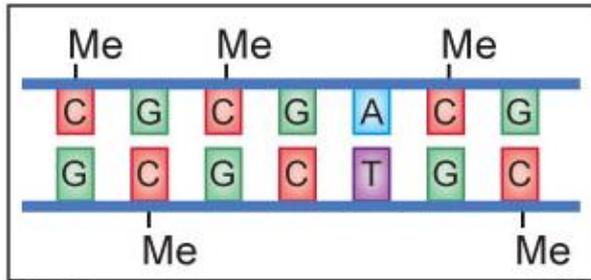


# Mecanismos Epigenéticos



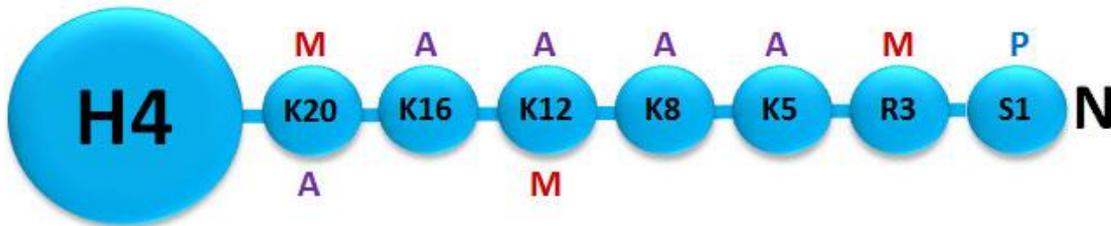
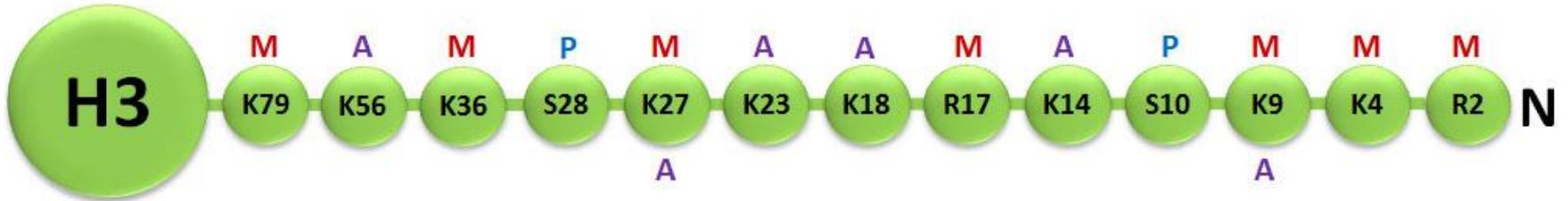
# 2. Acetilación de Histonas

Compactación por metilación del ADN



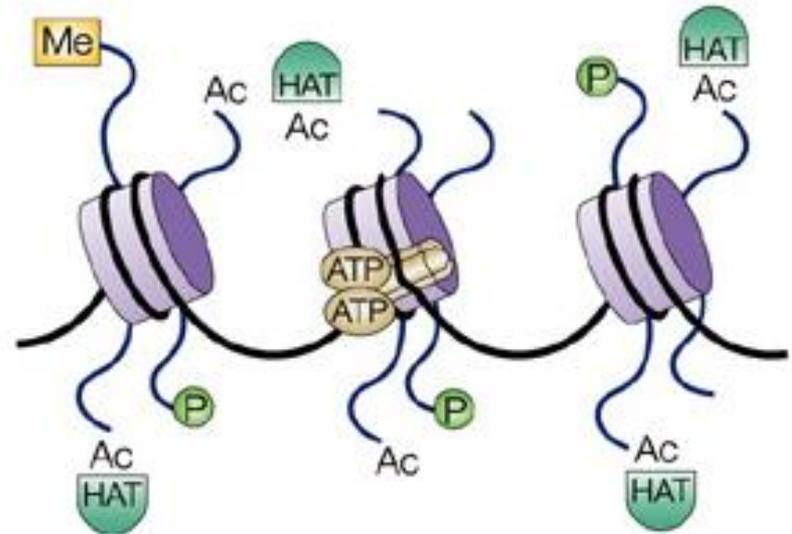
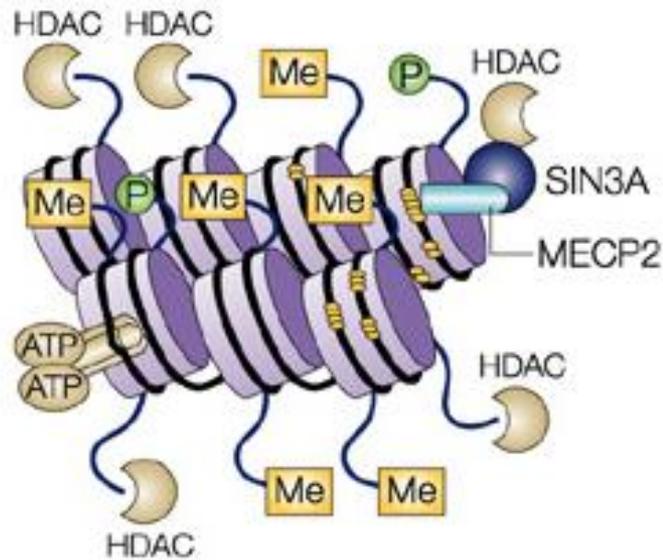
Relajación por acetilación de histonas

# Y Otras Modificaciones



**M**=methylated  
**A**=acetylated  
**P**=phosphorylated

## ✓ TRANSCRPCIÓN

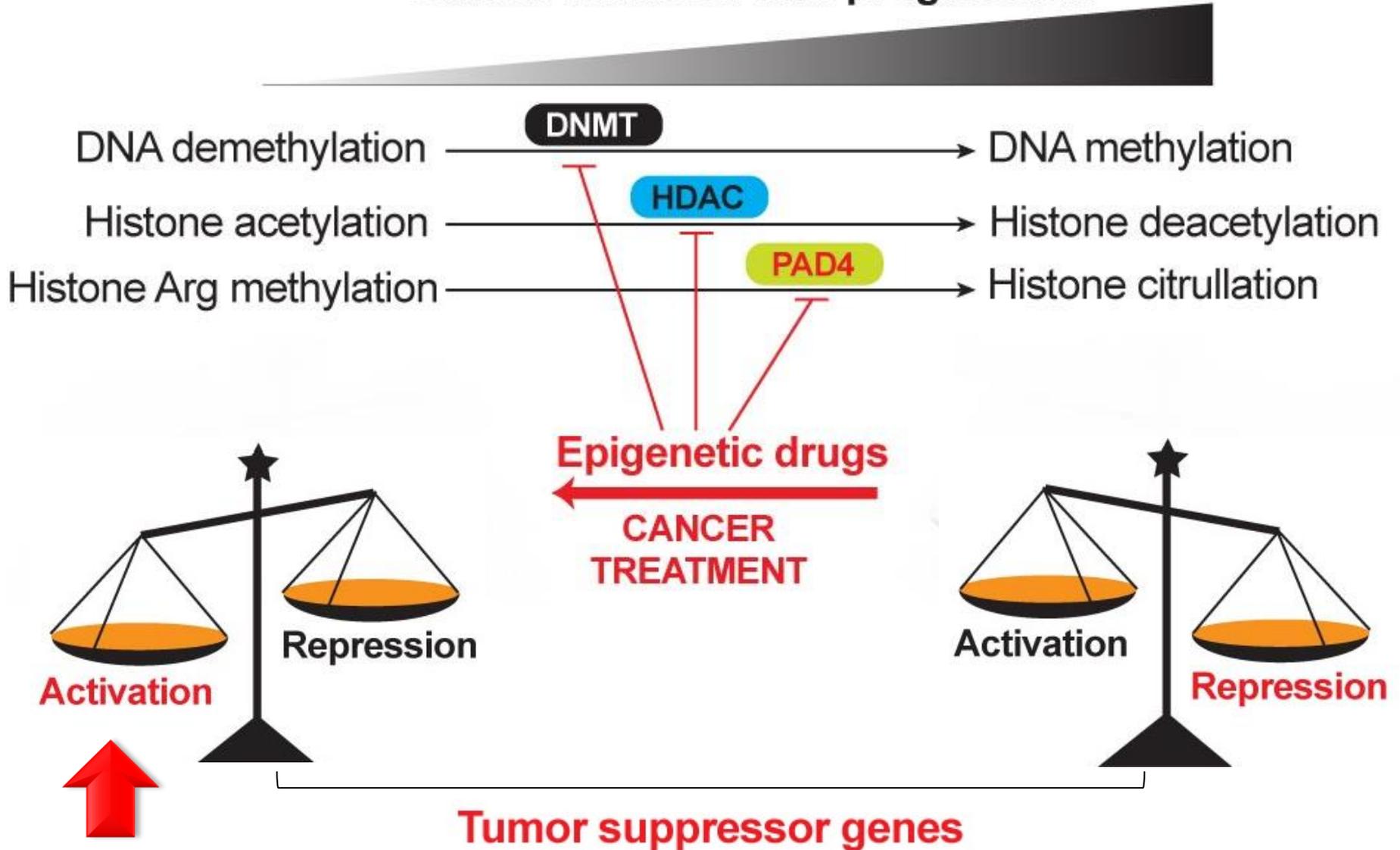


# Metilación del ADN y Modificación de Histonas

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tj\\_6DcUTRnM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tj_6DcUTRnM)

# Blancos Epigenéticos para Terapia

## Cancer initiation and progression



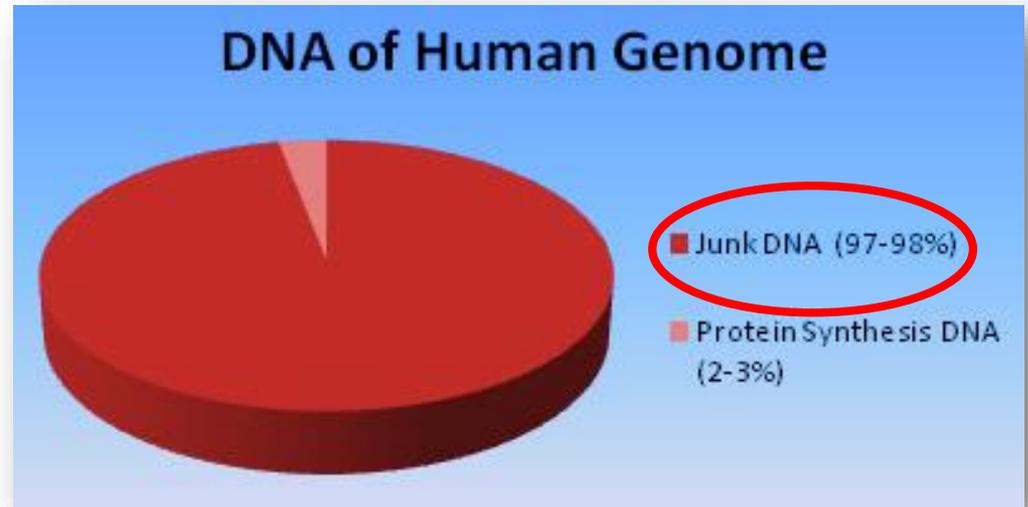
# La Metilación como Blanco Terapéutico

Oncology (2011) 25:220-6, 228.

Table 2 Selected Recent Clinical Studies With Epigenetic Drugs				
Drugs	Dosage	Cancer Type	Results	Reference
Azacitidine (Vidaza)	75 mg/m <sup>2</sup> SQ daily × 7, q4wk	AML (20% - 30% blasts, older pts)	2-y OS 50% vs 16% for supportive care	[9]
Azacitidine + lenalidomide (Revlimid)	AZA 75 mg/m <sup>2</sup> for days 1-5, lenalidomide 10 mg days 1-21	MDS (advanced)	CR 44%, HI 17%, PR 6%	[10]
Azacitidine + romiplostim (Nplate)	AZA 75 mg/m <sup>2</sup> for days 1-5, romiplostim weekly (500 µg, 750 µg, placebo)	MDS	The incidence of platelet transfusions was 46% for 500 µg of romiplostim, 36% for 750 µg of romiplostim, and 69% for placebo	[11]
Decitabine (Dacogen)	20 mg/m <sup>2</sup> for days 1-10	AML	CR 47%, OR 64%	[12]
Decitabine + carboplatinum	DAC 10 or 20 mg/m <sup>2</sup> , days 1-10; carboplatinum day 8 (AUC 5)	Ovarian	CR 10%, SD 40%	[14]
Vorinostat (Zolinza)	100 to 300 mg daily; 2 wks on, 1 wk off	AML, MDS, other leukemias	CR 5%, PR 5%, overall 17%	[15]
Vorinostat vs placebo + carboplatinum + paclitaxel	400 mg daily vorinostat or placebo days 1-14; day 3, carboplatinum AUC 6, paclitaxel 200 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	NSCLC	Confirmed RR 34% vs 16% in the chemotherapy -only arm	[16]
Vorinostat + pelvic radiation	100 mg to 400 mg daily before radiotherapy	Colorectal, stomach	Mean 26% tumor volume reduction	[19]
Romidepsin (Istodax)	14 mg/m <sup>2</sup> on days 1, 8, and 15 (28-d cycle)	CTCL	OR 38%	[20]
Romidepsin	13 mg/m <sup>2</sup> on days 1, 8, and 15 (28-d cycle)	AML	5/7 short duration responses only among pts with translocations involving CBF	[22]
Panobinostat	20 mg daily 3 times a week	CTCL	CR 20%, PR 40%, SD 20%	[23]
Panobinostat	30 mg daily 3 times a week— or 45 mg 3 times a week, every other week	HL	PR 38%	[24]

AML = acute myeloid leukemia; AUC = area under the curve; AZA = azacitidine; CBF = core binding factor; CR = complete remission; CTCL = cutaneous T-cell lymphoma; DAC = decitabine; HI = hematologic improvement; HL = Hodgkin lymphoma; MDS = myelodysplastic syndrome; NSCLC = non-small-cell lung cancer; OR = odds ratio; ORR = overall response; OS = overall survival; PR = partial remission; RR = relative risk; SD = stable disease.

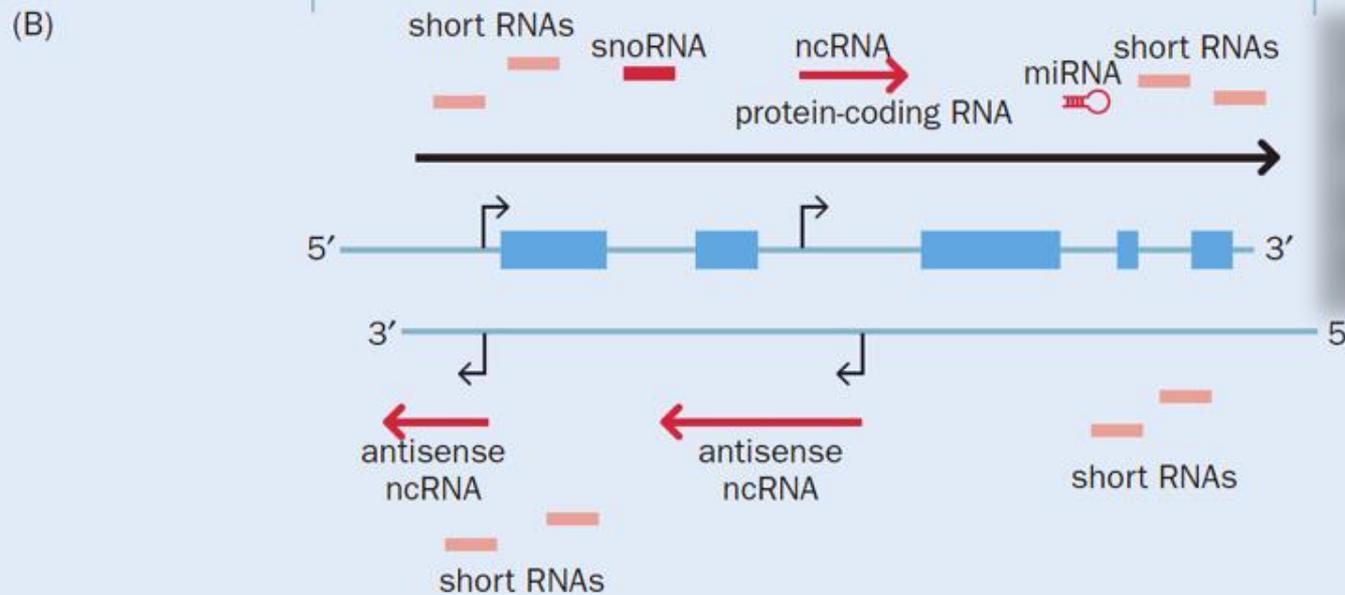
### 3. ARNs No-Codificantes (ncRNAs)



- ARNs que cumplen diferentes funciones regulatorias: expresión génica
- Número creciente de subtipos
- Secuencias codificantes no-proteína
- Complejidad del genoma!

# Organización genómica de ncRNAs

(A) Concepto tradicional: genes, exones, intrones



1 secuencia =  
múltiples  
productos  
funcionales

(B) Concepto actual

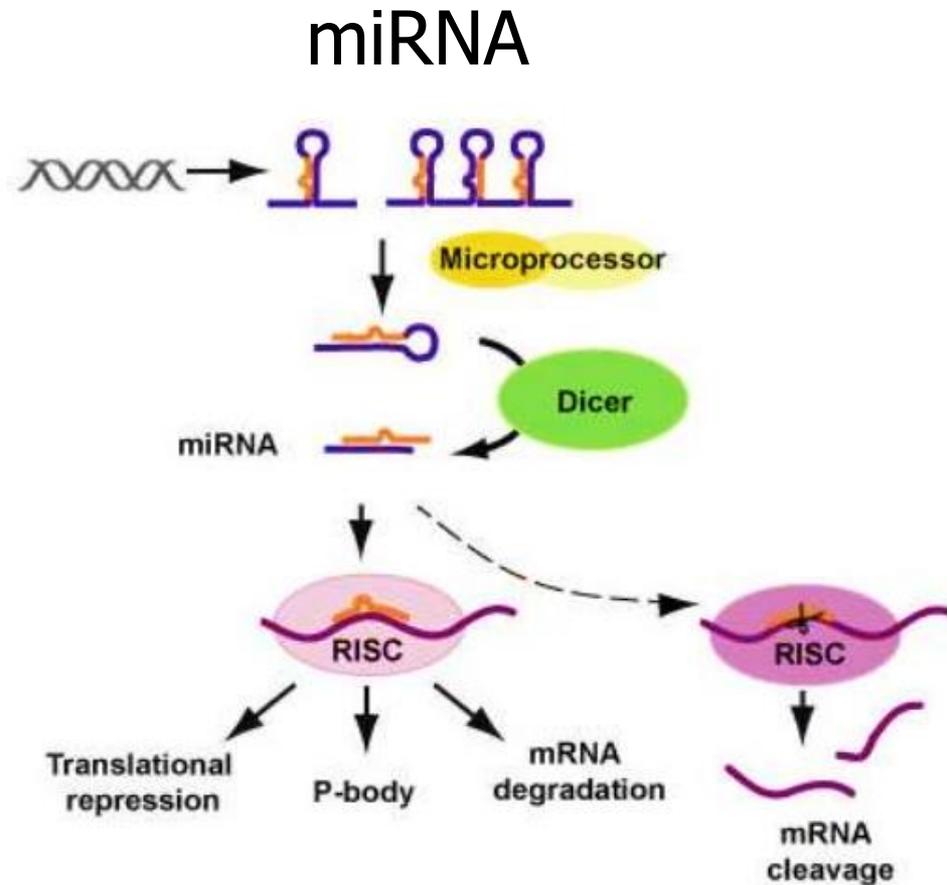
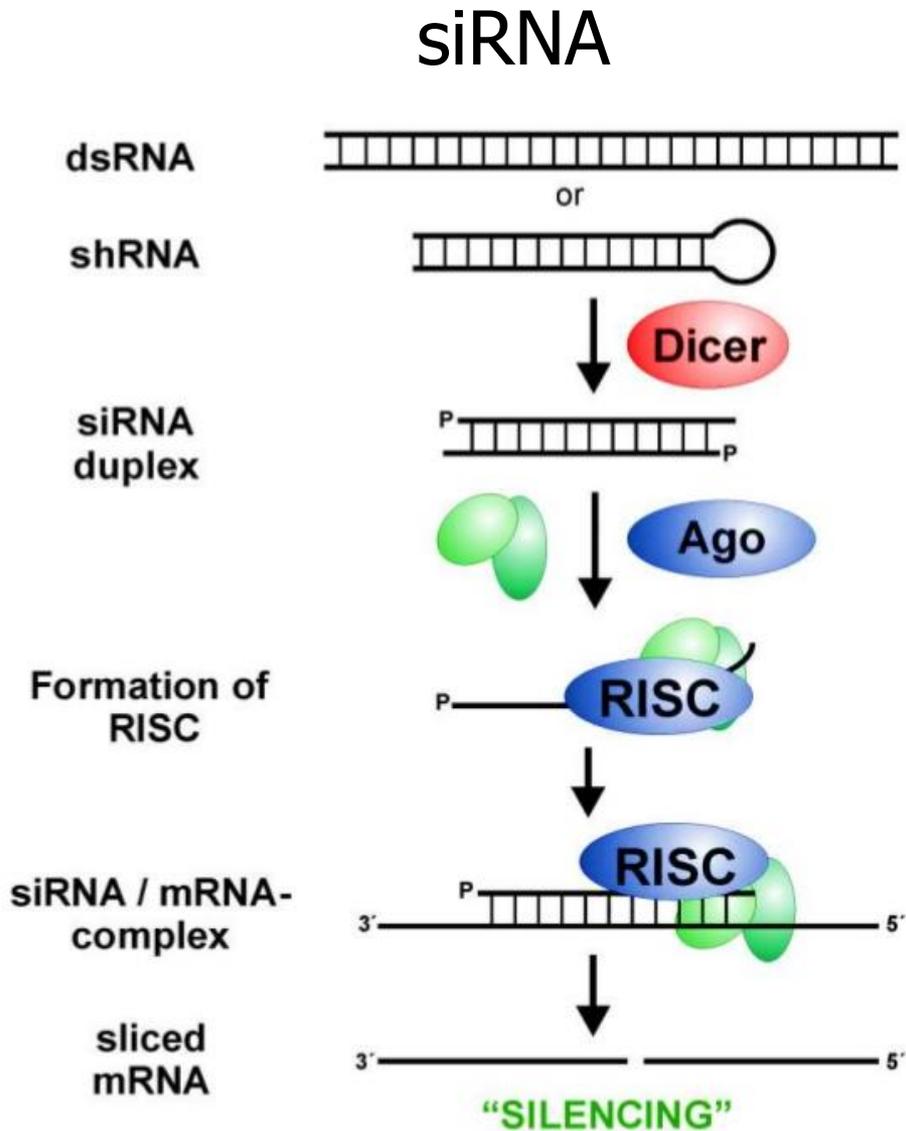
# Funciones de ARNs no codificantes

- Involucrados en control de varios procesos celulares
- Complejidad en aumento, nuevas especies y definiciones

Non-coding RNA	Length (nt)	Species	Function
Ribosomal RNA (rRNA)	120~4700	All	Translation
Transfer RNA (tRNA)	70~100	All	Translation
Small nuclear RNA (snRNA)	70~350	Eukaryote	Splicing, mRNA processing
Small nucleolar RNA (snoRNA)	70~300	Eukaryote, archaea	<b>RNA modification, rRNA processing</b>
miRNA	21~25	Eukaryote	Translational regulation
siRNA	21~25	Eukaryote	Protection against viral infection
piRNA	24~30	Eukaryote	Genome stabilization
Long ncRNA	several hundreds~ several hundred thousands	Eukaryote	Transcription, splicing, transport regulation

*Note: miRNA, siRNA, and piRNA are grouped under Small ncRNA in the original image.*

# ARNs de Interferencia (ARNi)

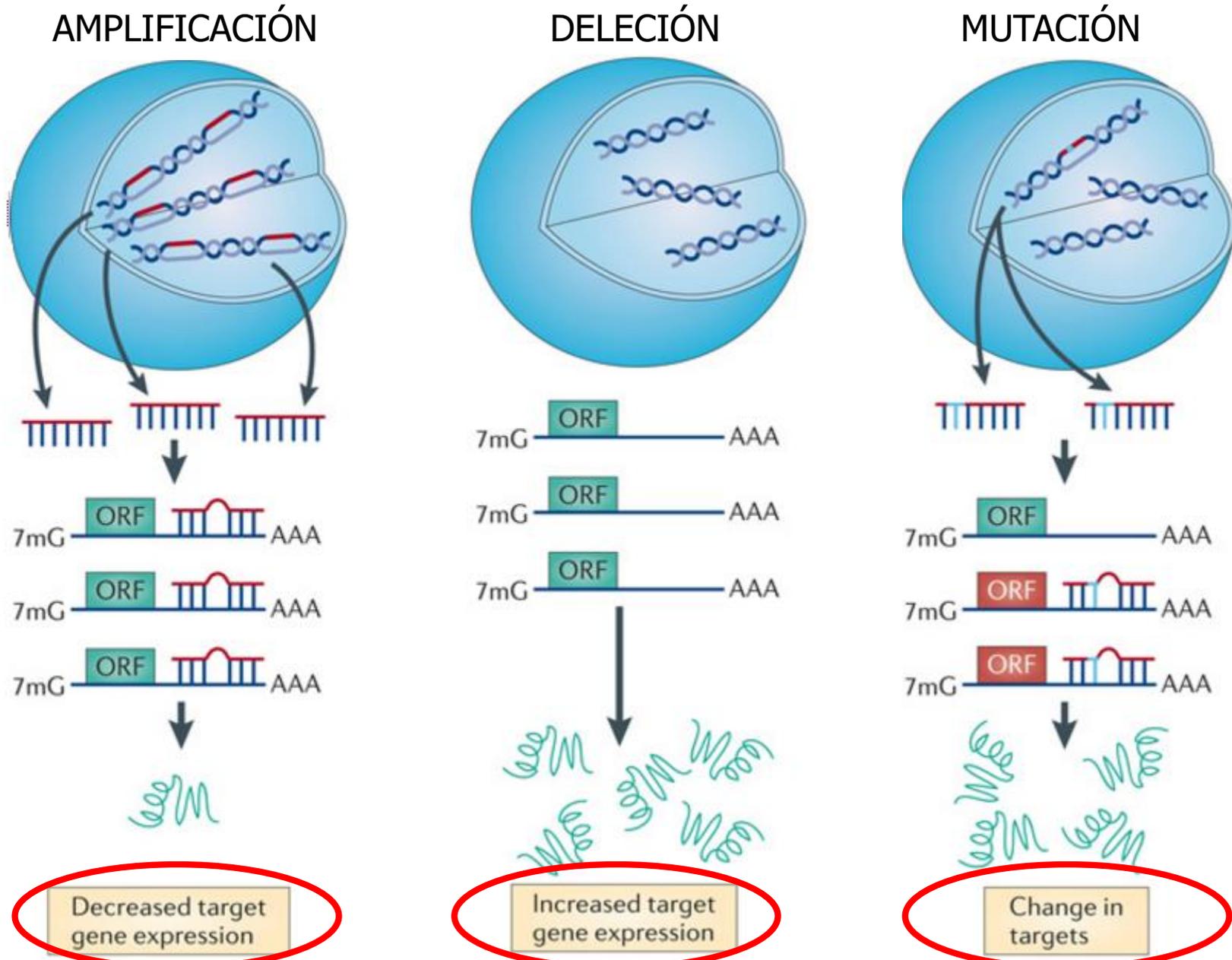


# miRNA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t5jroSCBBwk>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cK-OGB1\\_ELE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cK-OGB1_ELE)

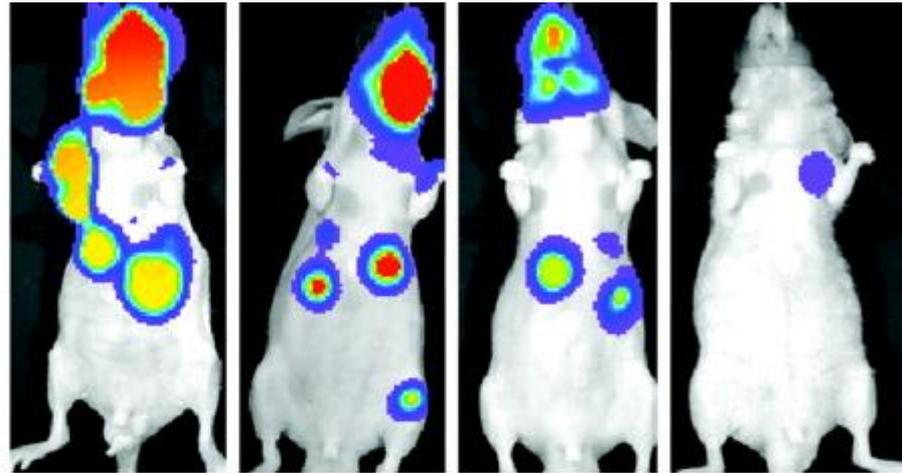
# Alteraciones de miRNAs en cáncer



# RNAi: Ventaja Terapéutica

- Tamaño pequeño: vías de administración
- Blanco definido por la secuencia complementaria

One-day post  
treatment



Atelocollagen  
alone

Control siRNA/  
Atelocollagen

GL3 siRNA  
alone

GL3 siRNA/  
Atelocollagen

# Resumen

- Los mecanismos epigenéticos logran regular la expresión génica sin alterar la secuencia del ADN
- Estos mecanismos pueden estar alterados en cáncer
- Componentes de vías repigenéticas de regulación pueden servir como marcadores o blancos terapéuticos en cáncer

# Links Bibliográficos

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[http://videolectures.net/robert\\_weinberg/](http://videolectures.net/robert_weinberg/)
- **CancerQuest**  
<https://www.cancerquest.org/cancer-biology/cancer-genes>