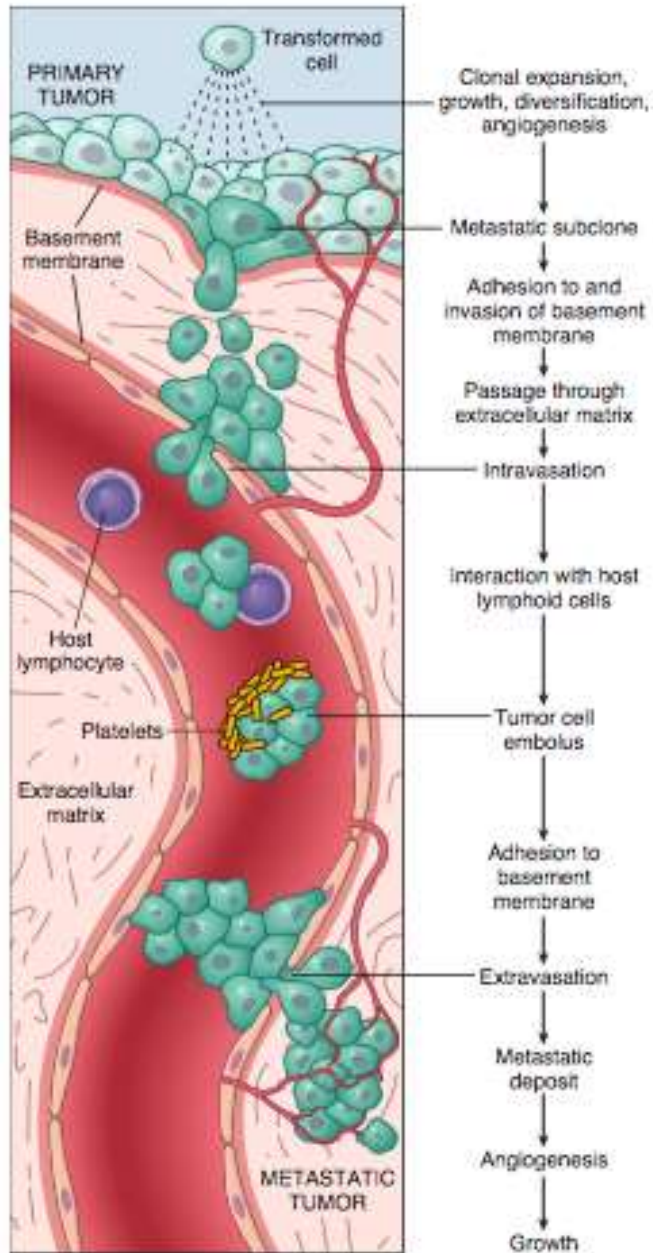


INVASION AND METASTASIS

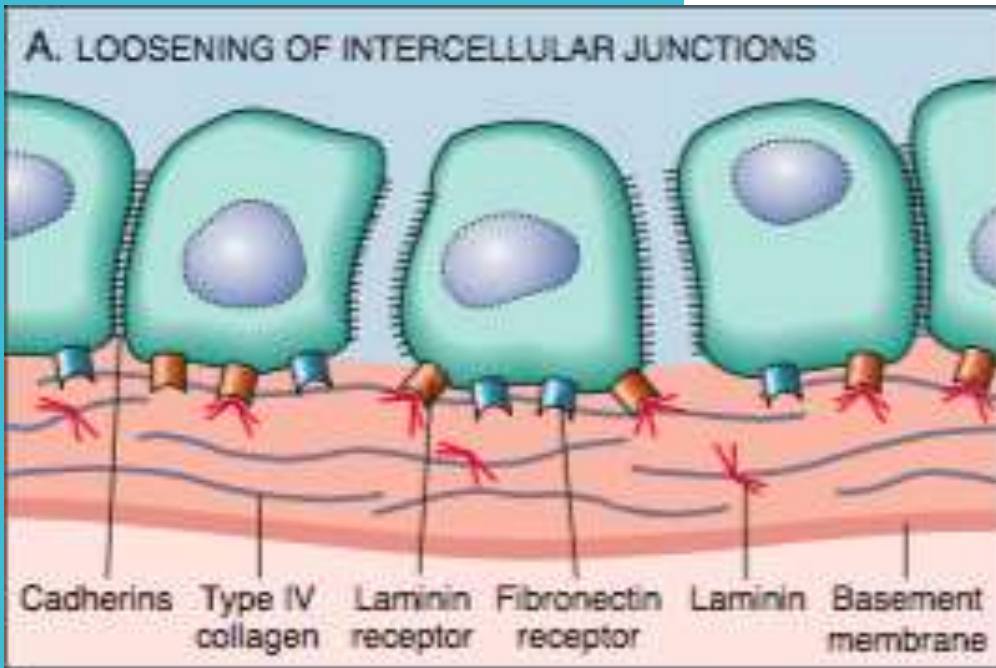
Dian Yuliartha Lestari



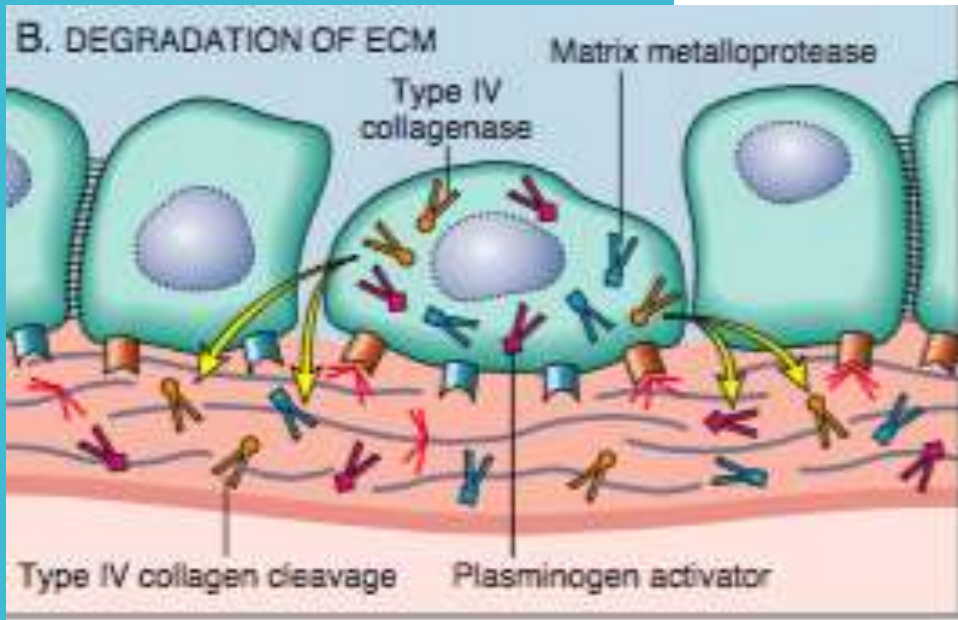
- Invasi dan metastasis merupakan suatu hasil dari interaksi kompleks antara sel kanker dan stroma normal
- Proses ini mengindikasikan tingkat morbiditas dan mortalitas dari kanker
- Jalur metastasis ada 2 fase :
 1. Invasi ekstraseluler matrix (ECM)
 2. Penyebaran secara vascular, homing, kolonisasi

1. Invasi Ekstraseluler Matriks (ECM)

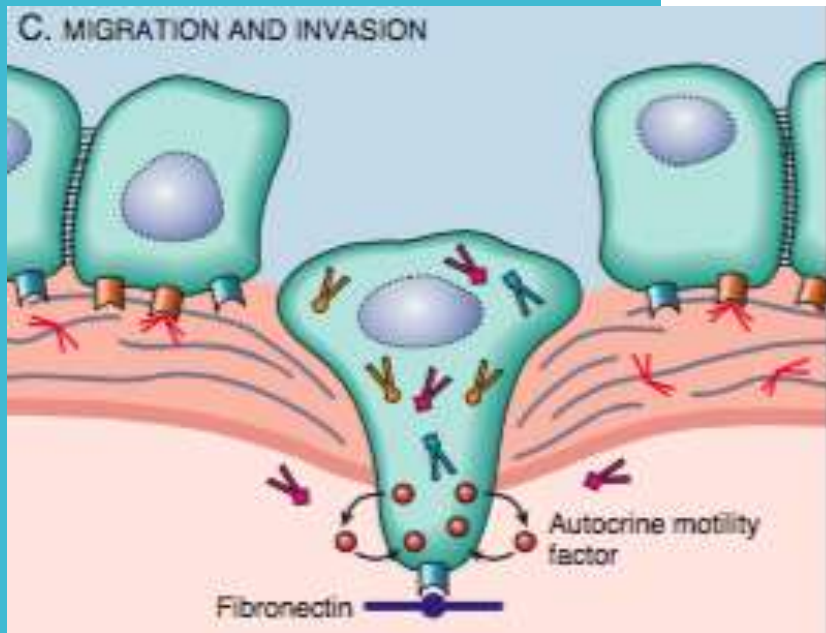
- Tahapan:
 1. Loosening-up tumor cell-tumor cell interaction
 2. Degradasi of ECM
 3. Attachment to novel ECM component
 4. Migration of Invasion tumor cell



- Secara normal, antar sel dan ECM terdapat ikatan yang kohesif dari beberapa molekul adhesi
- Ikatan antar sel dimediasi oleh kelompok Cadherin transmembran glycoprotein
- E-cadherin terdapat pada sel epithelial
- Mutasi pada E-cadherin sering ditemukan pada keganasan sel epithelial : adenocarcinoma colon, gaster dan mamma



- Sel tumor mensekresi enzim proteolitik untuk menginduksi komponen ECM (fibroblas, sel radang) untuk menguraikan protease
- Beberapa kelompok protease yang berperan pada invasi:
 - Matrix metalloproteinase (MMPs)
 - Cathepsin D
 - Urokinase plasminogen activator
- Mekanisme MMPs dalam tumor invasi :
 - Remodelling insoluble component basal membran dan interstitial matrix → memisahkan basal membran dengan kolagen tipe IV
 - Release ECM-sequestered growth factor → menstimulasi release VEGF



- Migrasi merupakan proses multistep yang melibatkan beberapa reseptor dan signal protein pada actin cytoskeleton
- Ikatan sel tumor dengan basal membran distimulasi dan diarahkan oleh tumor cell-derived cytokine, ec : autocrine motility factor
- Hasil pemisahan matriks (collagen, laminin) dan beberapa growth factor memiliki efek chemotactic
- Sel stromal juga memproduksi paracrine, yang merupakan efector motilitas sel, dimana berikatan dengan reseptor kinase dari sel tumor
- Sel stromal tidak hanya sebagai penghalang dari sel tumor, akan tetapi dapat berfungsi sebagai ikatan timbal balik untuk mencegah atau meningkatkan progresivitas sel tumor

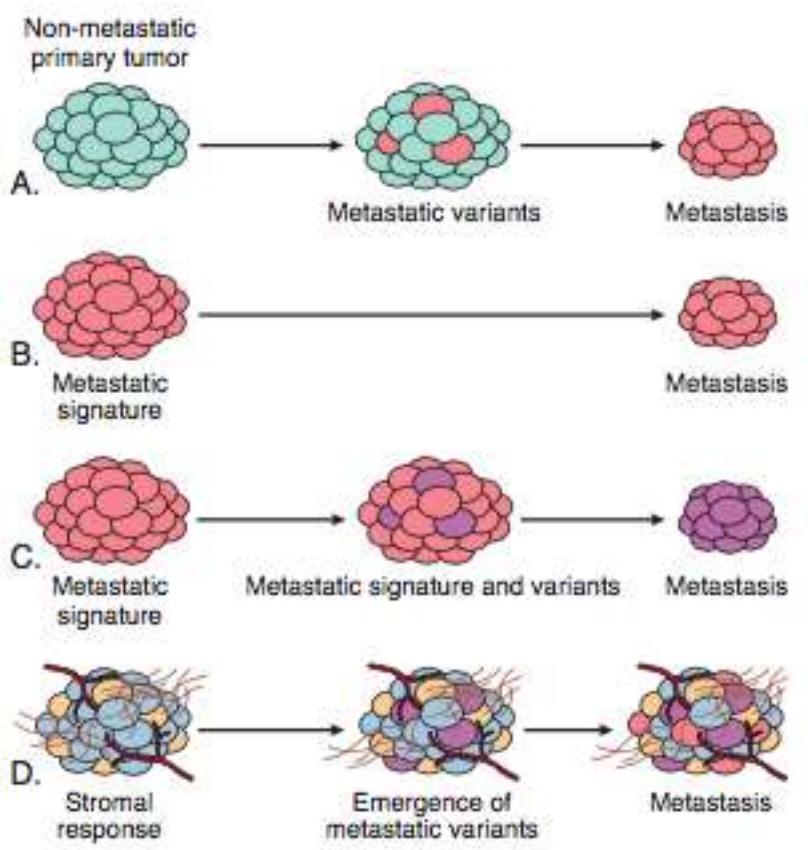
Vascular dissemination and homing of tumor cell

- Pada sirkulasi, sel tumor rentan hancur akibat beberapa mekanisme :
 - Shear stress
 - Apoptosis yang distimulasi ok hilangnya adhesi (anoikis)
 - Innate dan adaptive immune
- Pada sirkulasi, sel tumor membentuk agregat dengan sel darah dan platelet → meningkatkan survival dari sel tumor
- Sel tumor juga berikatan dengan factor coagulan → memudahkan untuk membentuk emboli serta berikatan dengan endothel
- Salah satu adhesi molekul : CD 44

The site at which circulating tumor cells leave the capillaries to form secondary deposits is related to the anatomic location and vascular drainage of the primary tumor and the tropism of particular tumors for specific tissues.

- Mekanisme yang diduga berperan :
 - Sel tumor memiliki molekul adhesi yang ligannya dimiliki oleh sel endothelial target
 - Chemokines memiliki peran penting dalam menentukan jaringan target metastasis, cth : ca mamma mengekspresikan CCR7 dan CXCR4
 - Dalam beberapa kasus, beberapa organ merupakan lingkungan yang tidak menguntungkan untuk sel tumor, cth : spleen dan otot rangka meskipun vascularisasi baik
- Dormancy → prolonged survival of micrometastasis without progression, cth : melanoma, breast ca dan prostate ca yang metastasis ke tulang
- Breast ca → menghasilkan parathyroid hormone related protein yang menstimulasi osteoblast untuk mengaktifasi osteoclast, sehingga mendegradasi matriks tulang dan membuat tempat yang nyaman untuk pertumbuhan sel tumor

- Molecular genetic of metastasis development



- A. Metastasis is caused by rare variant clones that develop in the primary tumor
- B. Metastasis is caused by the gene expression pattern of most cells of the primary tumor, referred to as a metastatic signature.
- C. A combination of **A** and **B**, in which metastatic variants appear in a tumor with a metastatic gene signature.
- D. Metastasis development is greatly influenced by the tumor stroma, which may regulate angiogenesis, local invasiveness, and resistance to immune elimination, allowing cells of the primary tumor, as in **C**, to become metastatic

Role of stromal elements in metastasis

- macrophages in the stroma secrete matrix-degrading proteases, and cleavage of ECM proteins can release latent angiogenic factors and growth factors, such as TGF β .
- Successful tumor cells must co-opt these and other interactions and use them to promote their growth and invasion, and it follows that these interactions, and the stromal cells themselves, are potential targets in cancer treatment.

ANGIOGENESIS

- Angiogenesis dibutuhkan untuk supply nutrisi dan oxygen
- Maksimal 1-2 mm luas area yang perlu suplai darah
- Sel tumor menghasilkan neoangiogenesis dari kapiler yang sebelumnya sudah ada
- Pembuluh darah hasil angiogenesis mudah bocor dan dilatasi karena memiliki struktur yang tidak sama dengan pembuluh darah normal
- Hypoxia triggers angiogenesis through the actions of HIF- 1α on the transcription of the proangiogenic factor VEGF.
- Many other factors regulate angiogenesis; for example, p53 induces synthesis of the angiogenesis inhibitor thombospondin-1, while RAS, MYC, and MAPK signaling all upregulate VEGF expression and stimulate angiogenesis.
- VEGF inhibitors are used to treat a number of advanced cancers and prolong the clinical course, but are not curative.

Evasion of Host Defense




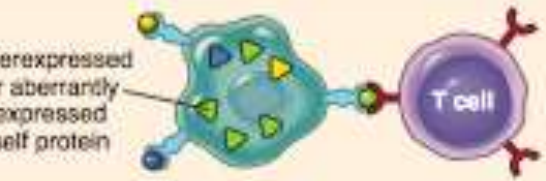

Normal host cell displaying multiple MHC-associated self antigens	 <p>Normal self proteins</p> <p>MHC Class I</p> <p>No T cell response</p> <p>T cell</p>	EXAMPLES
Tumor cells expressing different types of tumor antigens	 <p>Product of oncogene or mutated tumor suppressor gene</p> <p>T cell</p> <p>CD8+ CTL</p>	<p>Oncogene products: mutated RAS, BCR/ABL fusion proteins</p> <p>Tumor suppressor gene products: mutated p53 protein</p>
	 <p>Mutated self protein</p> <p>T cell</p>	<p>Various mutant proteins in carcinogen, or radiation, induced animal tumors; various mutated proteins in melanomas</p>
	 <p>Overexpressed or aberrantly expressed self protein</p> <p>T cell</p> <p>CD8+ CTL</p>	<p>Overexpressed: tyrosinase, gp100, MART in melanomas</p> <p>Aberrantly expressed: cancer-testis antigens (MAGE, BAGE)</p>
	 <p>Oncogenic virus</p> <p>T cell</p> <p>Virus antigen-specific CD8+ CTL</p>	<p>Human papilloma virus E6, E7 proteins in cervical carcinoma; EBNA proteins in EBV-induced lymphoma</p>

Figure 7-39 Tumor antigens recognized by CD8⁺ T cells. (Modified from Abbas AK, Lichtman AH: Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 5th ed. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 2003)

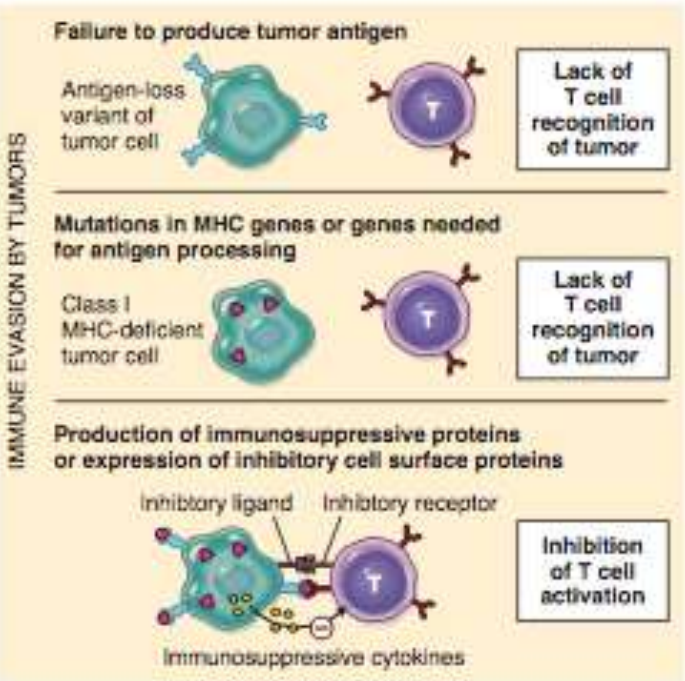
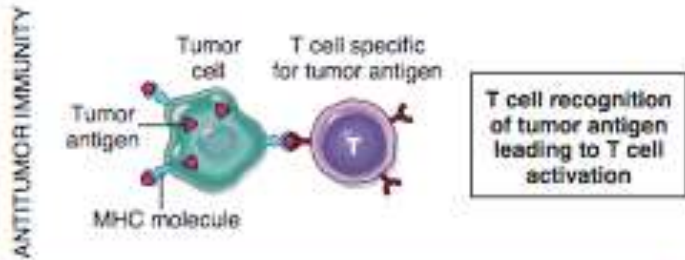


Figure 7-40 Mechanisms by which tumors evade the immune system. Tumors may evade immune responses by losing expression of antigens or major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules or by producing immunosuppressive cytokines or ligands such as PD-L1 for inhibitory receptors on T cells. (Reprinted from Abbas AK, Lichtman AH, Pillai S: Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 7th ed. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 2012.)

- Sel tumor dapat dikenali oleh sistem imun host bukan sebagai dirinya dan dihancurkan
- Aktivitas antitumor dimediasi oleh mekanisme predominant cell mediated. Tumor antigen dipresentasikan oleh MHC kelas I dan ditangkap oleh CD8+
- Tumor antigen meliputi :
 - Mutated protooncogen
 - Mutated tumor suppressor gene
 - Overexpression of aberrantly expressed proteins
 - Tumor Ag by oncogenic virus
 - Oncofetal Ag
 - Altered Glycolipid dan glycoprotein
- Pasien immunosupressed dapat meningkatkan resiko Ca, terutama yang DNA virus

Molecular basis of multistep carcinogenesis

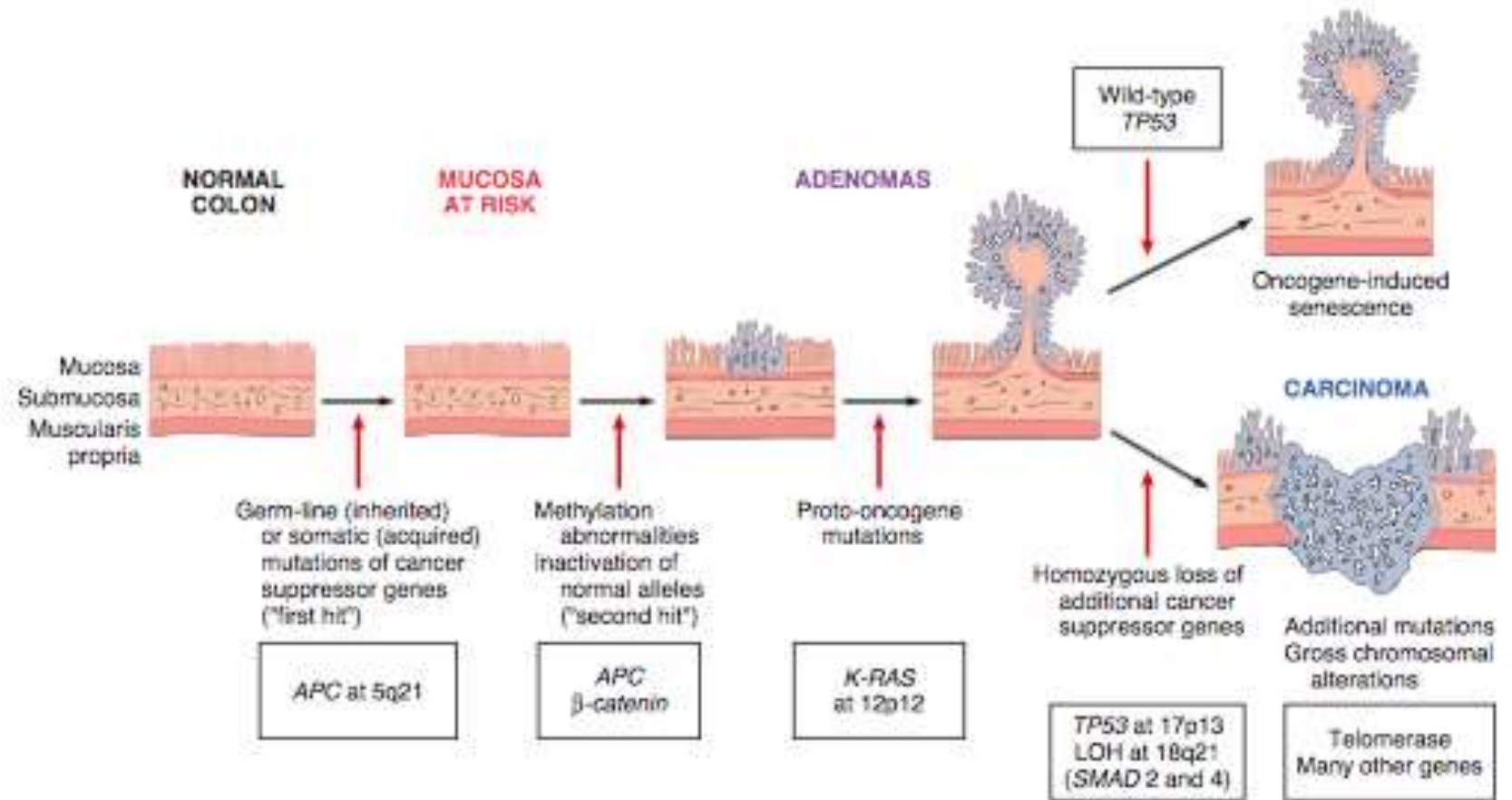


Figure 7-42 Molecular model for the evolution of colorectal cancers through the adenoma-carcinoma sequence. Although APC mutation is an early event and loss of TP53 occurs late in the process of tumorigenesis, the timing for the other changes may be variable. Note also that individual tumors may not have all of the changes listed. Top right, cells that gain oncogene signaling without loss of TP53 eventually enter oncogene-induced senescence. LOH, loss-of-heterozygosity.

- Terima kasih