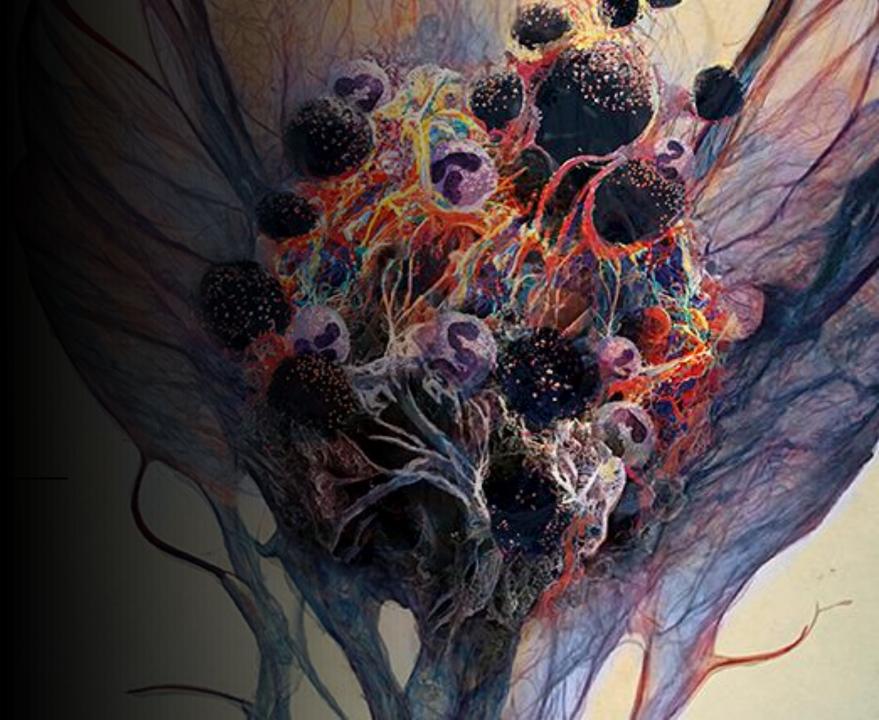
S15635 Cancer Warriors:
Unleashing the Power of the Immune System Against Cancer

Week 3: Intro to Cancer

Jacob Kassama



The weekly plan:

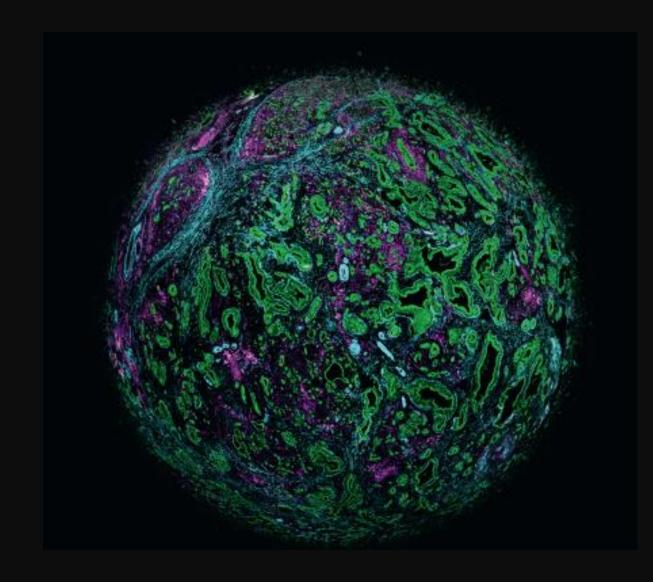
Week	Topic
1	Intro to the Immune System Part 1
	 Antigen Presentation
	Dendritic Cells
2	Intro to the Immune System Part 2
	T cell Immunity
	 Dendritic Cells Part 2
3	What is Cancer
	Defining Cancer
	Tumor Mutation
	• Epigenetics
	Tumor Architecture
4	Cancer Immunity Cycle Part 1
	 Immune recognition of cancer
	 Immune response of cancer
5	Cancer Immunity Cycle Part 2
	Tumor immune evasion
6	Cancer Immunotherapies

What are your first thoughts when you hear cancer?

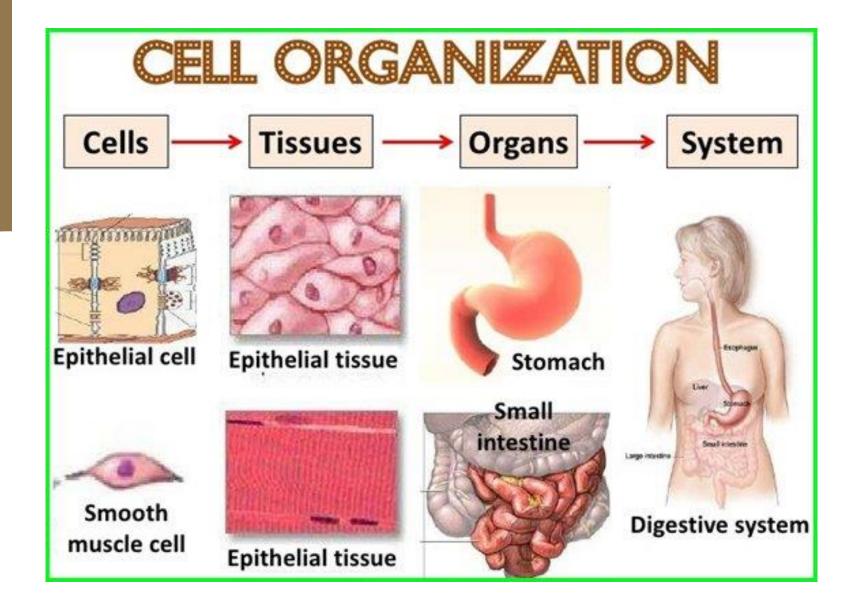
What is cancer?

Cancer is "a <u>malignant</u> tumor of potentially unlimited growth that expands locally by invasion and systemically by <u>metastasis</u>"

-Merriam Webster Dictionary

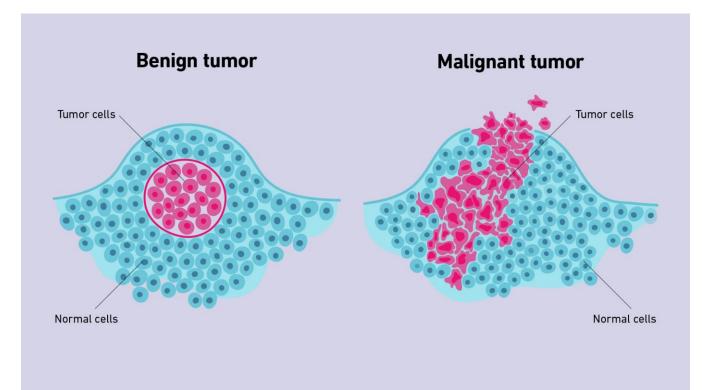


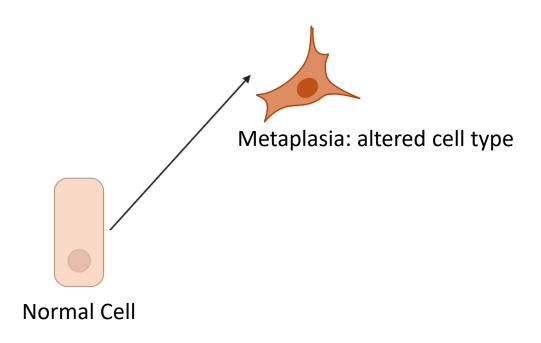
Organization of the body

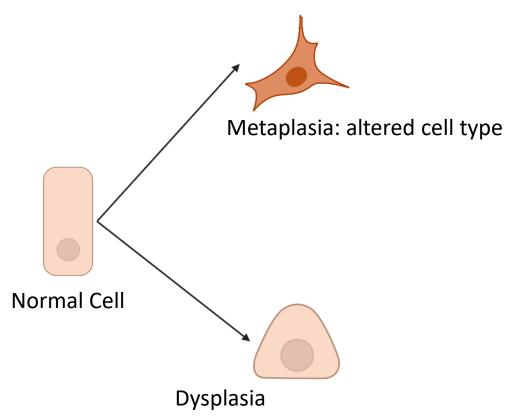


Malignant vs Benign Tumors

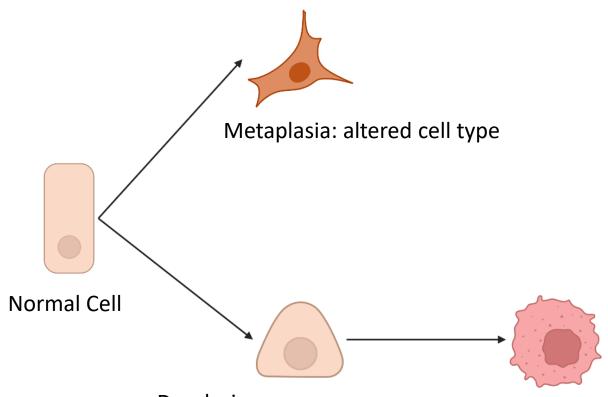
- Benign Tumor (non-cancerous): The local outgrowth of normal cells (these cells still have normal physiology)
 - Largely (not-always) lethal
- Malignant Tumors (cancerous): the growth non-normal cells (no longer retain their normal physiology)
 - Has the potential to spread to other parts of the body







- Altered cell shape
- Nucleus becomes MUCH bigger
- Loss of the markers that define the cell



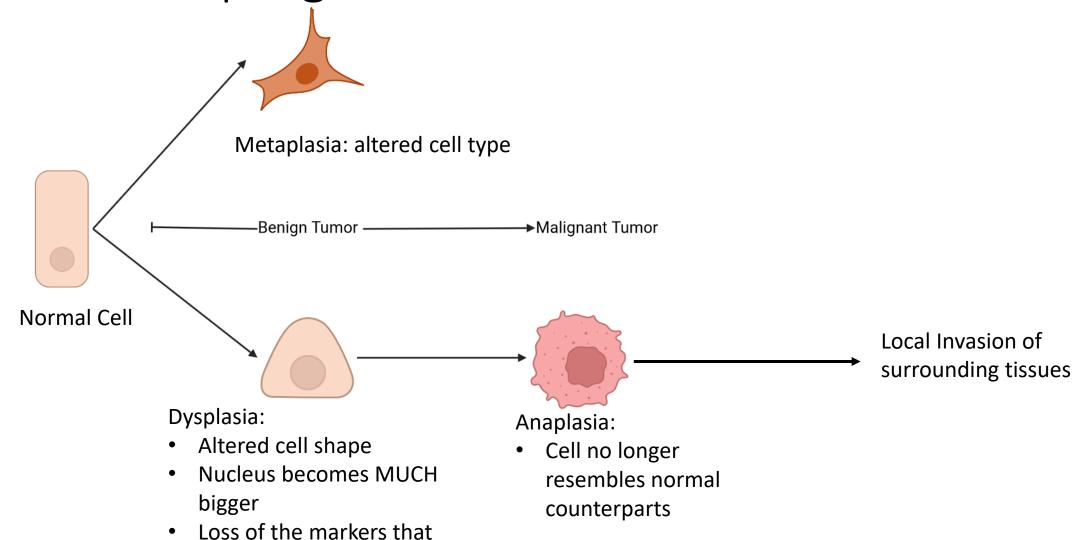
Dysplasia:

- Altered cell shape
- Nucleus becomes MUCH bigger
- Loss of the markers that define the cell

Anaplasia:

 Cell no longer resembles normal counterparts

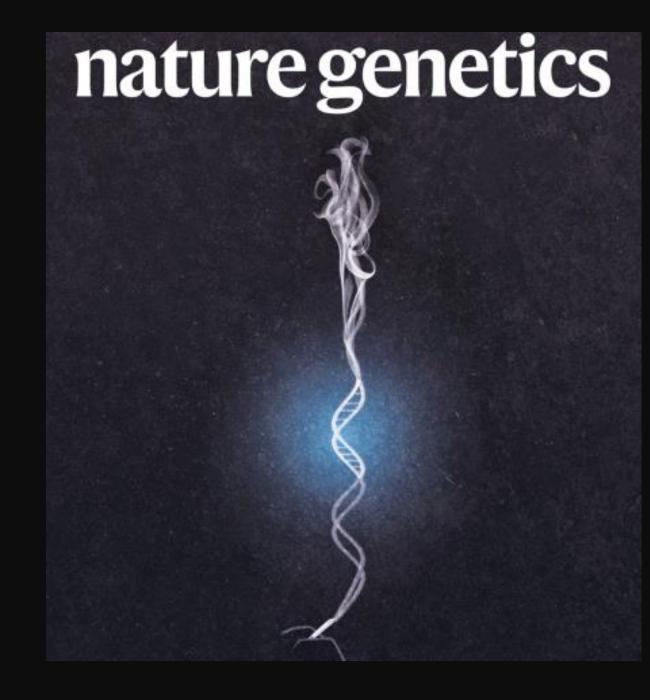
define the cell



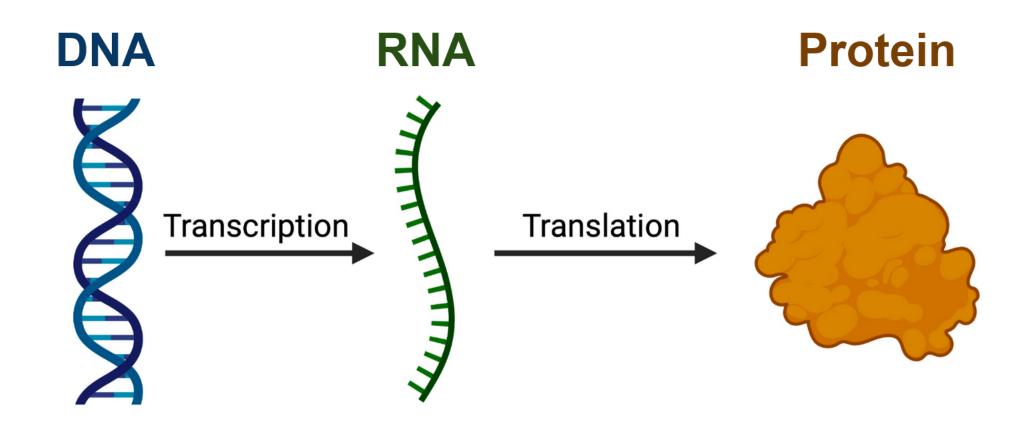
What do all of you think is the driver of cancer?

Causes of cancer:

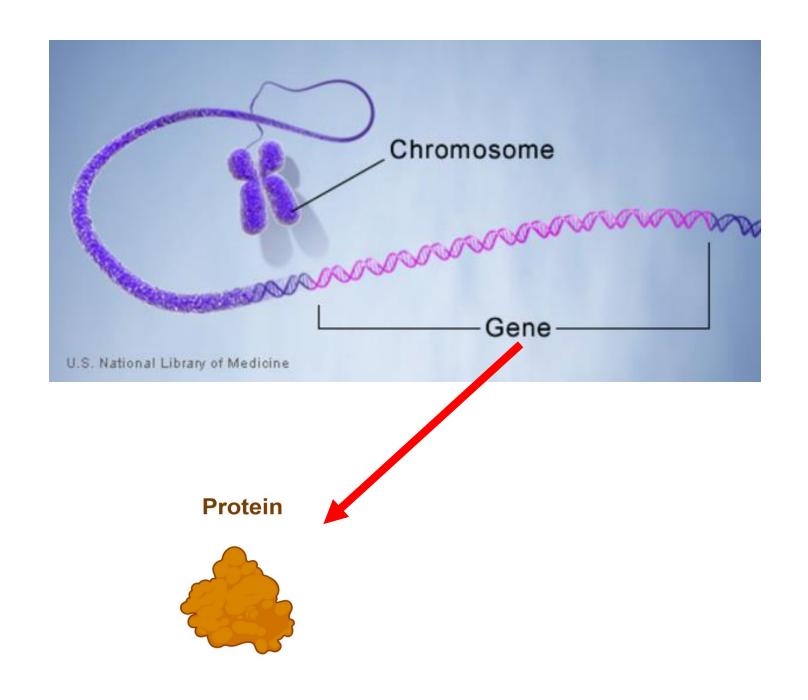
- Genetic Factors
 - e.g., mutations in cancer associated genes
- Epigenetic Factors
- Infectious Agents
 - e.g., Human papillomavirus (HPV)

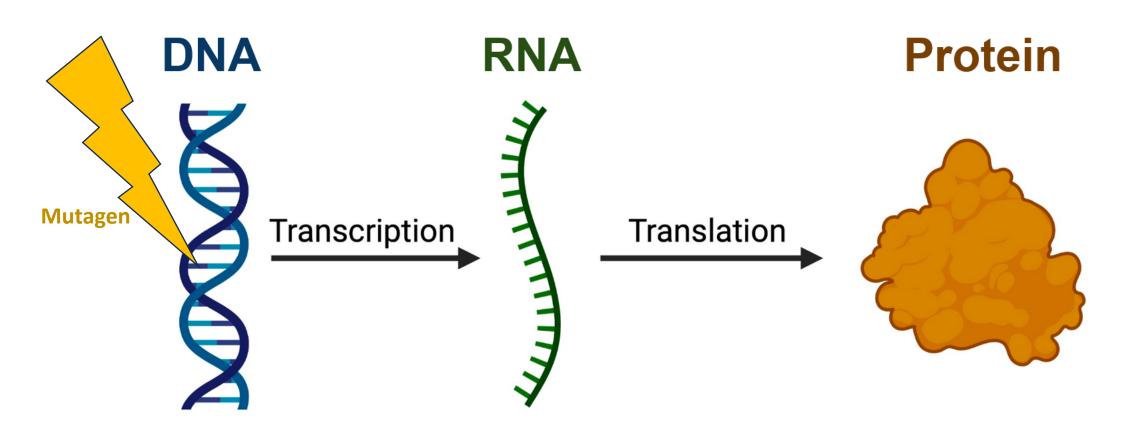


Question: What is the central dogma?

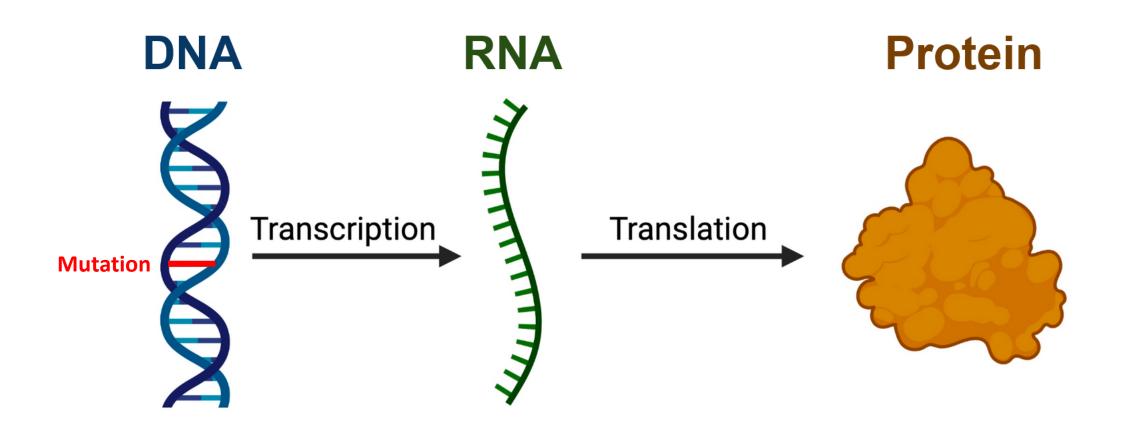


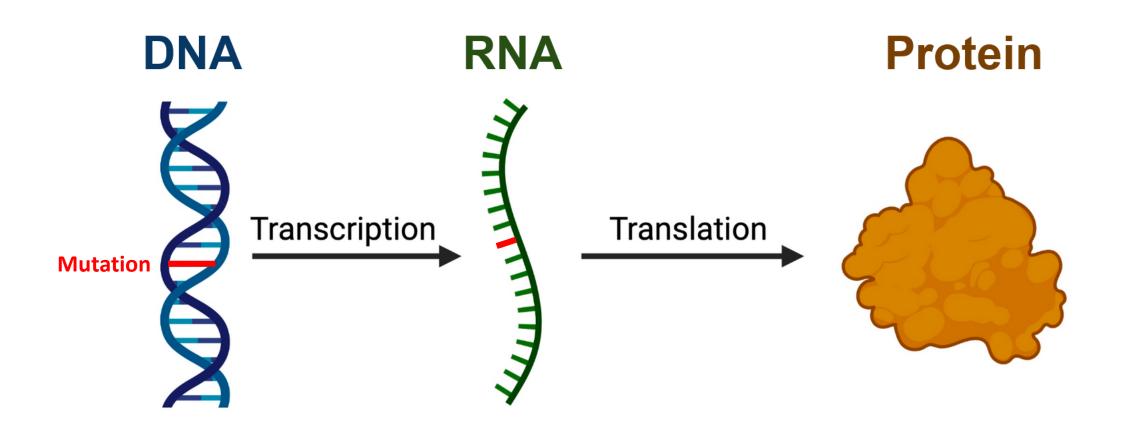
What is a gene?

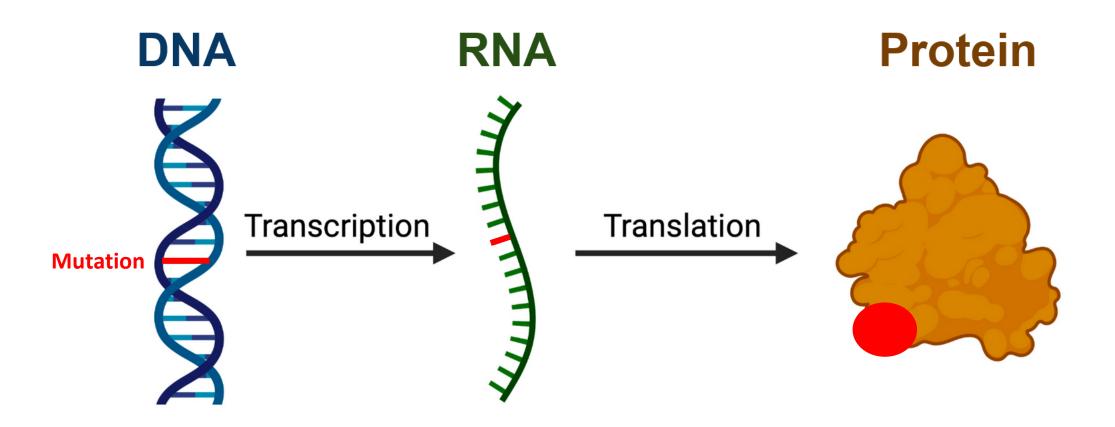




Question: What are some examples of mutagens?







Question: What happens when a protein gets mutated?

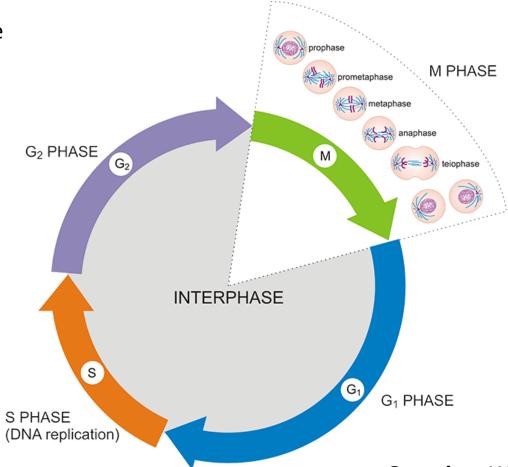
- Loss of function
- Gain of function

Why do we care about these proteins having gain or loss of their functions?

The cell cycle:

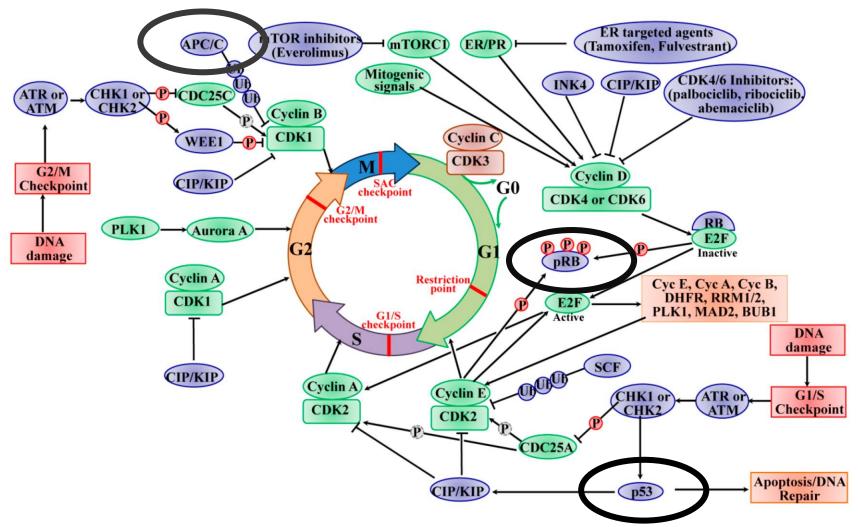
Remember: Cancer cells have

uncontrolled growth



Question: What controls cell cycle?

Proteins control the cell cycle!



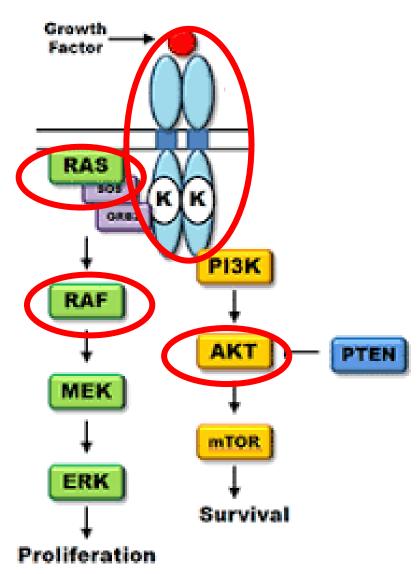
Tumor Suppressor Genes

- "Cellular Gatekeepers"
- Regularly prevent progression of cell cycle

Proteins control the cell cycle!

Cells signal with each other

There are signals inside of the body too!

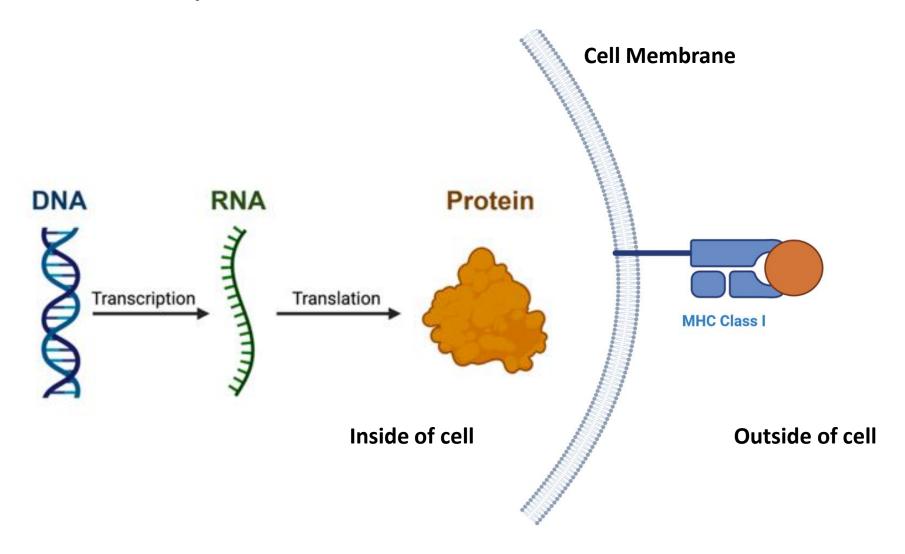


Oncogenes

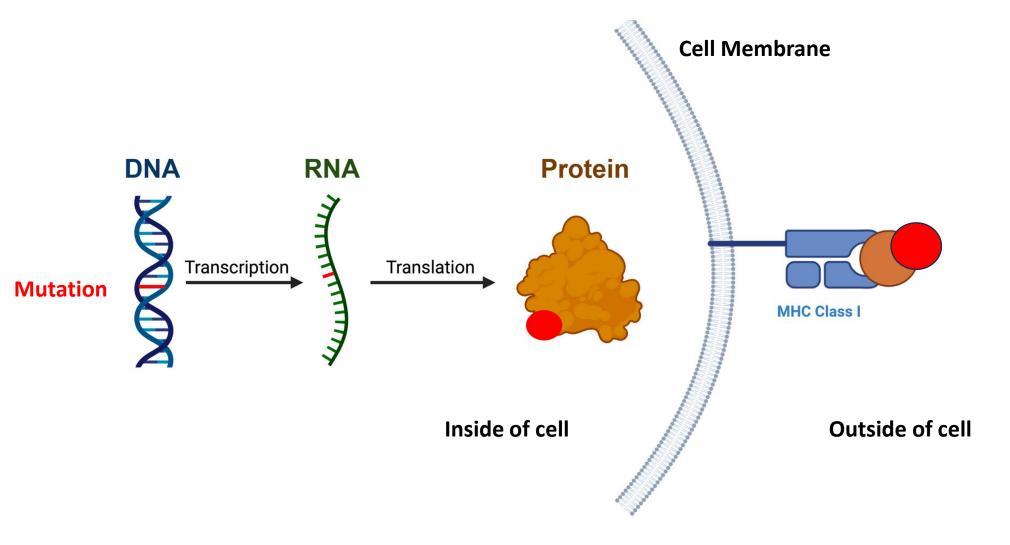
 Regularly drives the cell cycle forward In cancers, what kind of mutations are associated with oncogenes?

Remember: What do all cells present on their cell surface?

All cells present bits of themselves on MHC-I!!!

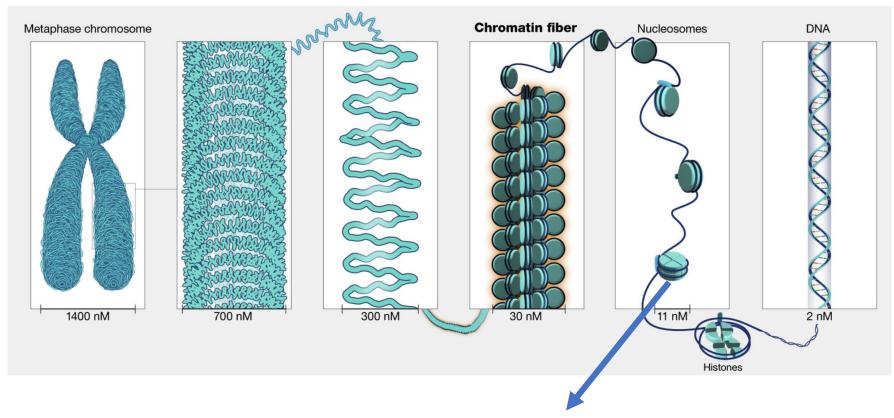


All cells present bits of themselves on MHC-I!!!



Some cells can regulate their gene/protein expression without mutating their DNA

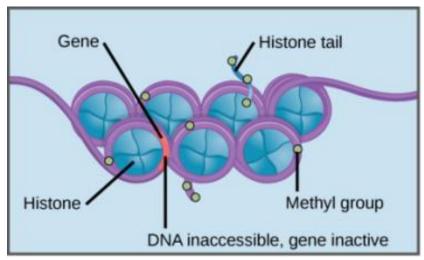
Epigenetics: The study of how cells regulate their gene/protein expression without DNA alterations

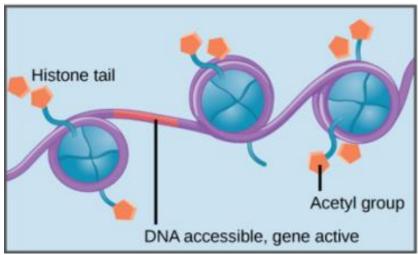


~150 Base Pairs

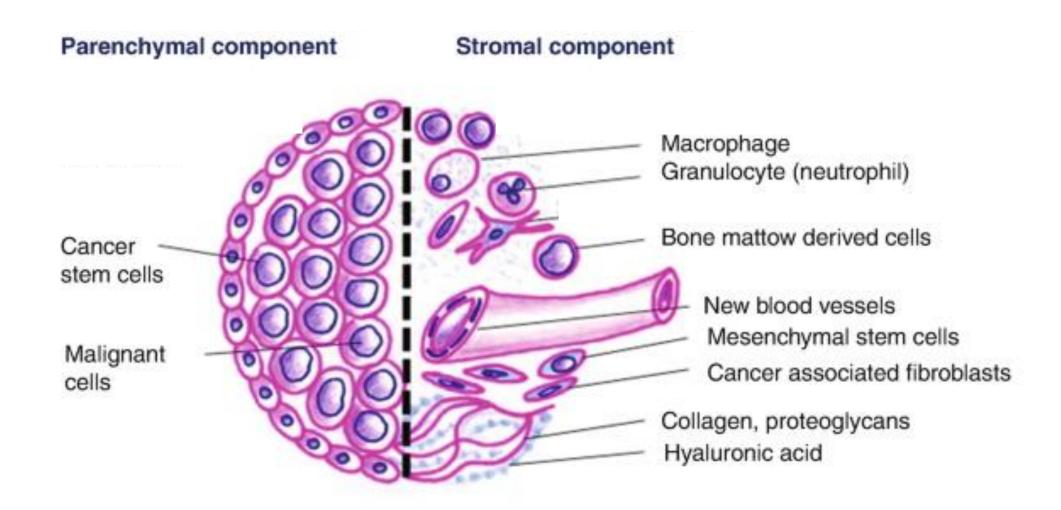
Some cells can regulate their gene/protein expression without mutating their DNA

Epigenetics: The study of how cells regulate their gene/protein expression without DNA alterations





Not all cells within a tumor are cancer cells!!!



Summary:

- Cancer is a progressive disease
 - i.e. there are different stages
- Mutations in DNA alter the function of proteins
- Cancer cells usually get started by getting mutations in tumor suppressor or oncogenes genes
- Altered functions of proteins encoded by tumor suppressor or oncogenes will lead to the loss of cell cycle control
- Not all cells within a tumor are cancer cells!

