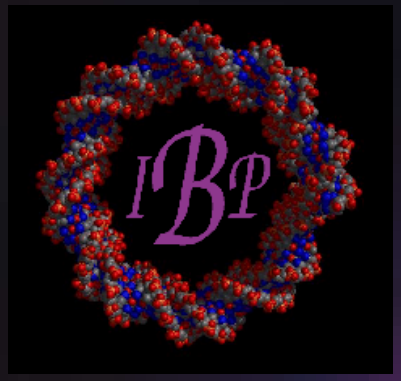
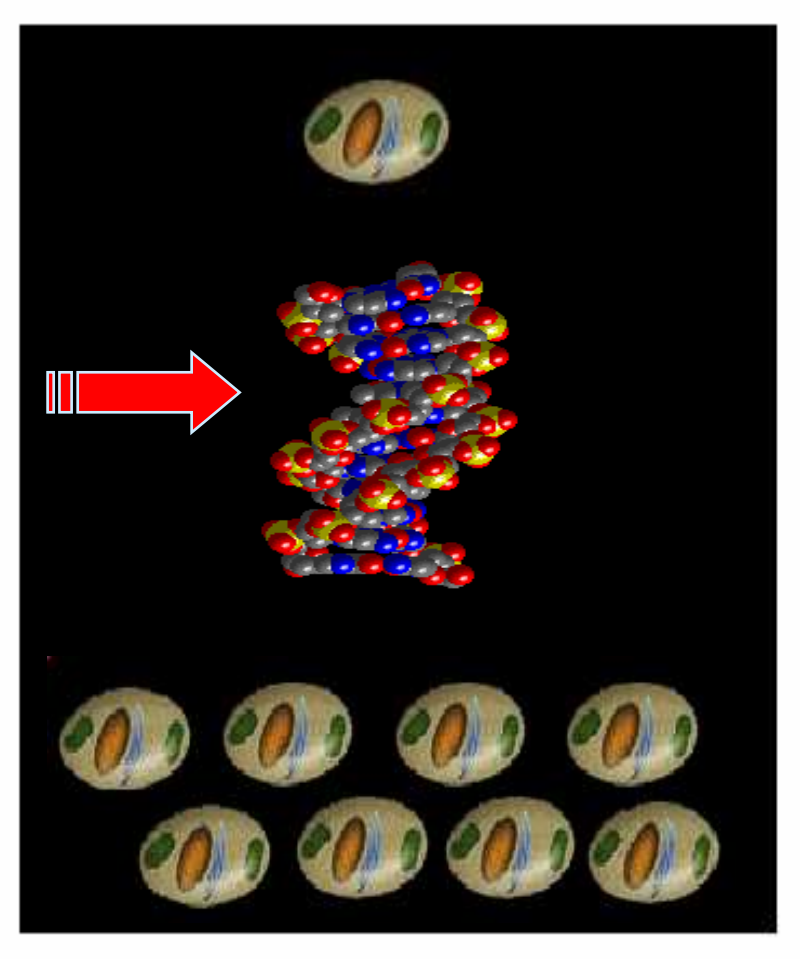


Cytogenetika nádorových buněk

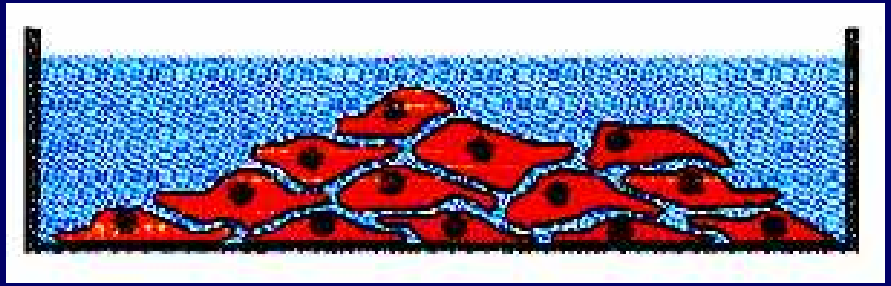
E. Bártová, Harničarová A., Kroupová J.

Biofyzikální ústav AV ČR BRNO

Cancer cells



1. Most cancers are derived from a single abnormal cell.
2. Cancers are initiated by changes in a cell's DNA sequences.
3. A single mutation is not enough to cause cancer.
4. Tumour progression involves successive rounds of mutation and natural selection.
5. Uncontrolled proliferation.
6. Loss of contact inhibition.
7. Cancerogenous growth often depends on degraded control of differentiation and apoptosis.



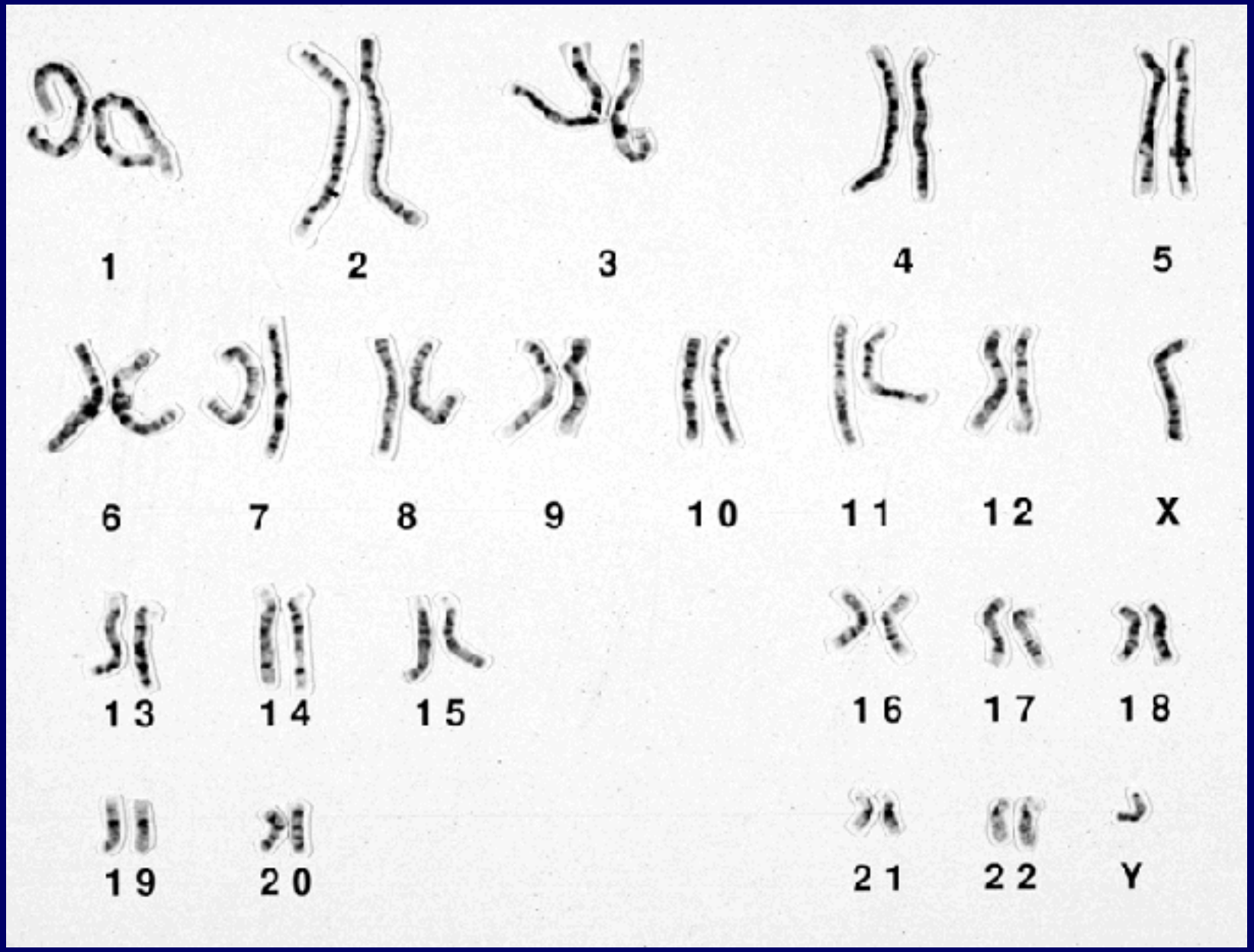
CYTOGENETIKA

Cytogenetika se zabývá studiem chromosomů a jejich abnormalit.
Chromosomy se skládají z DNA, histonů a proteinů nehistonové povahy.
Každý chromosom nese několik tisíc genu, které mají svou specifickou funkci v mnoha biologických procesech.
Počet lidských chromosomů je 46, z toho 22 typů autozomů a dva typy pohlavních chromosomů.
Standardní karyotypování chromosomů pomocí vizualizace G a R pruhů bylo objeveno již v 60. létech.

G-pruhování

Definition: Technique for producing banding patterns in eukaryotic chromosomes. Bands are produced by staining with Giemsa stain after pretreating chromosomes with trypsin. Each homologous chromosome pair has a unique pattern of g-bands, enabling recognition of particular chromosomes.

- G-bands: light, tend to be heterochromatic, late replicating , AT rich
- R-bands: reverse to G-bands, dark regions, are euchromatic, GC-rich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X
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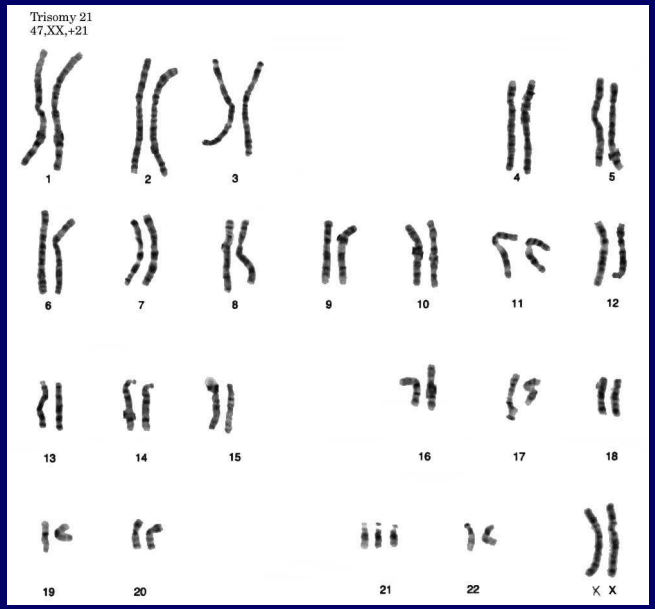
22
Y

Cytogenetické abnormality:

Konstitucionární:

Robertsonian translocation: t(13;14)

•Trizomie 21:



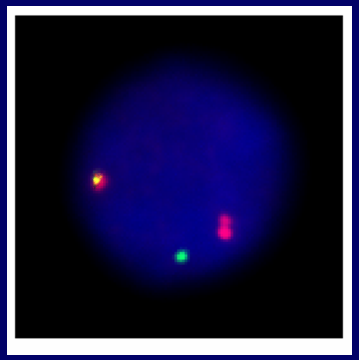
•Klinefelterův syndrom 49, XXXXY (muži, Xi turn off, ginecomastia, hypogonadismus

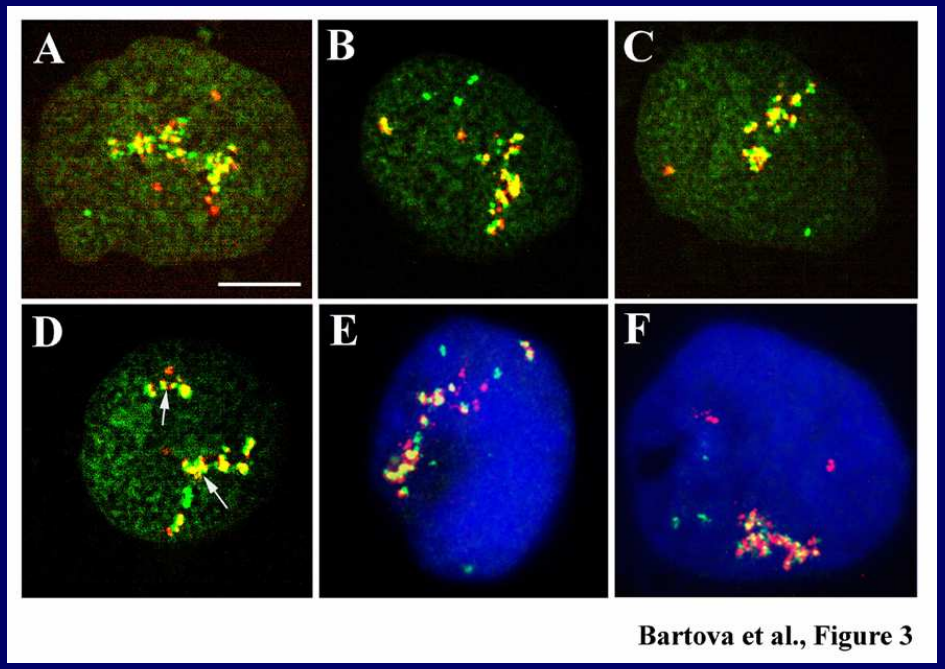
•DiGeorge syndrom (delece na dlouhém ramínku HSA 22, kardiatic deffects)

Cytogenetické abnormality:

Získané:

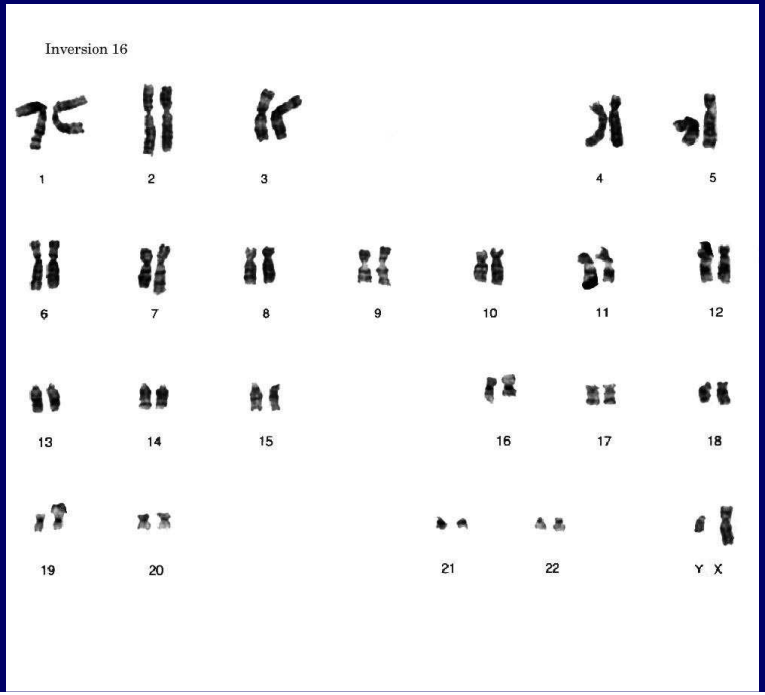
- **Ph chromosom**

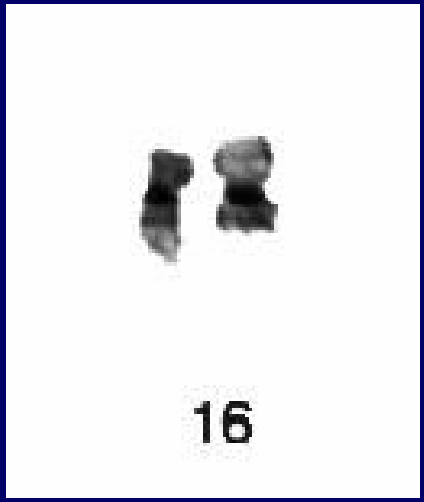




Bartova et al., Figure 3

- **Inverze**

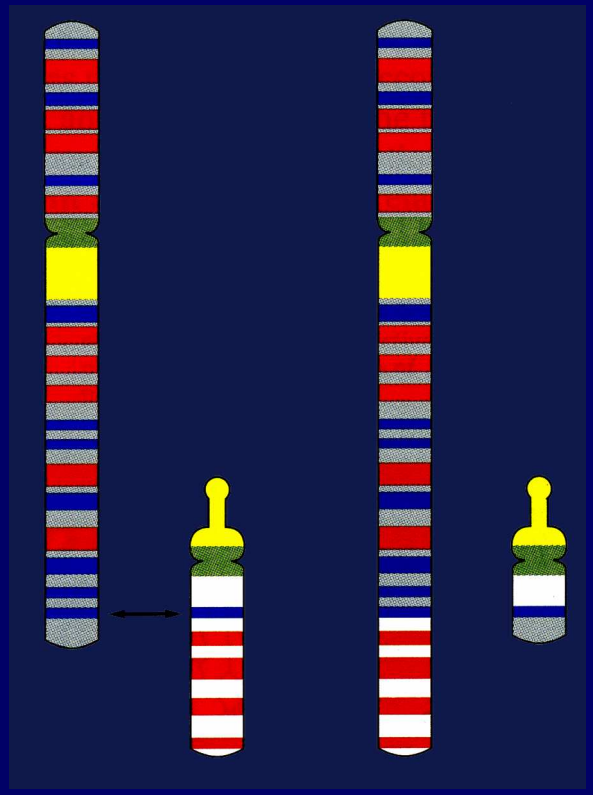




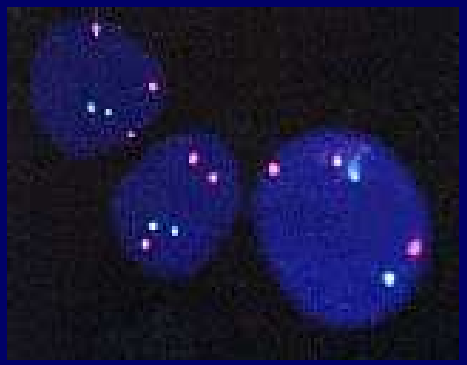
Inverze HSA 16

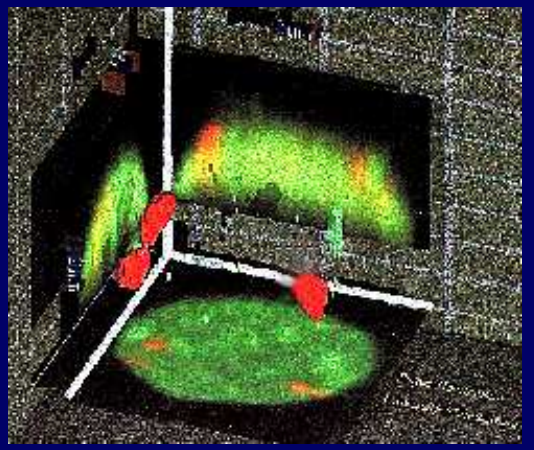
Chromosome abnormalities in cancer cells

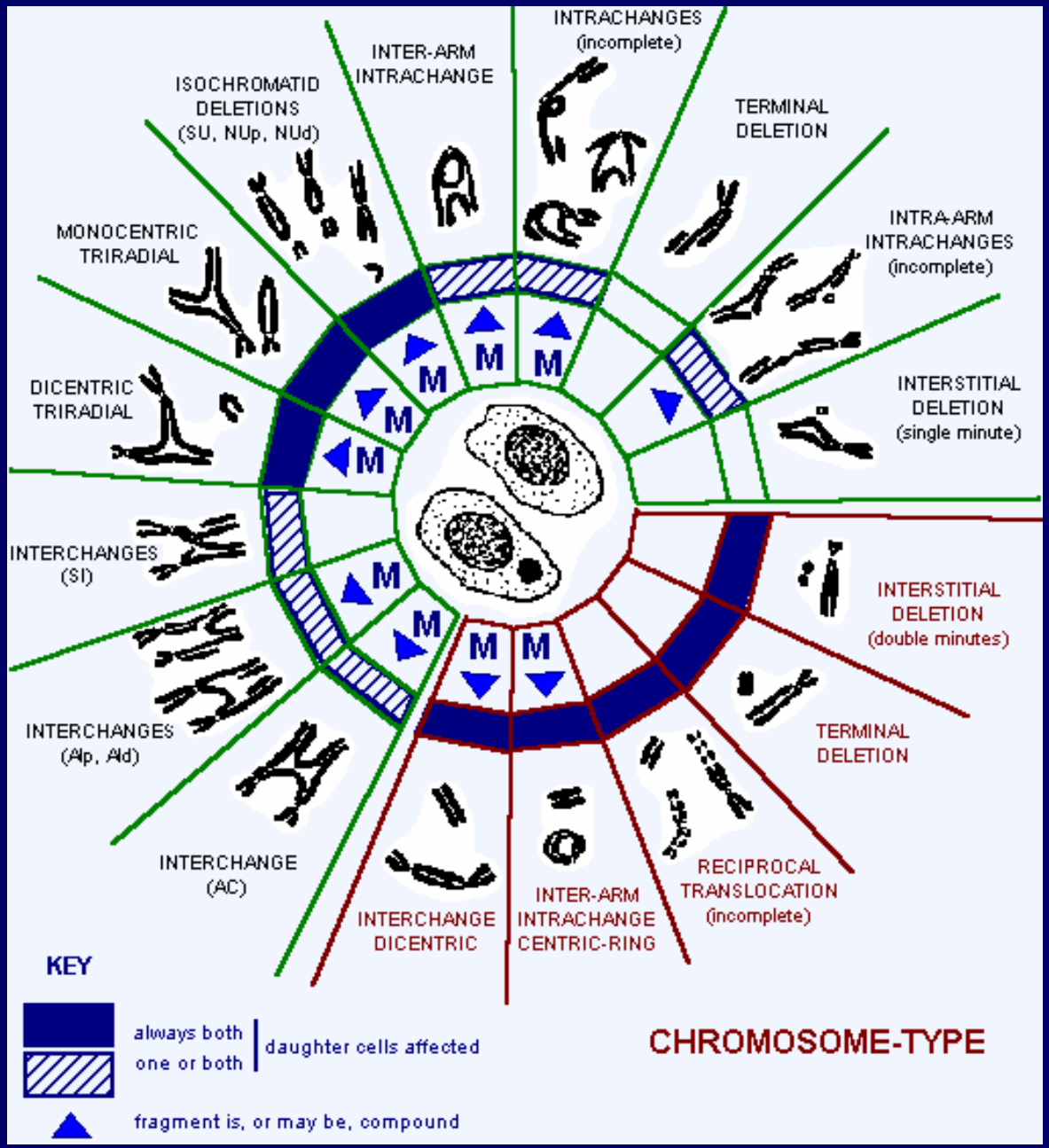
Structural aberrations



Numerical aberrations

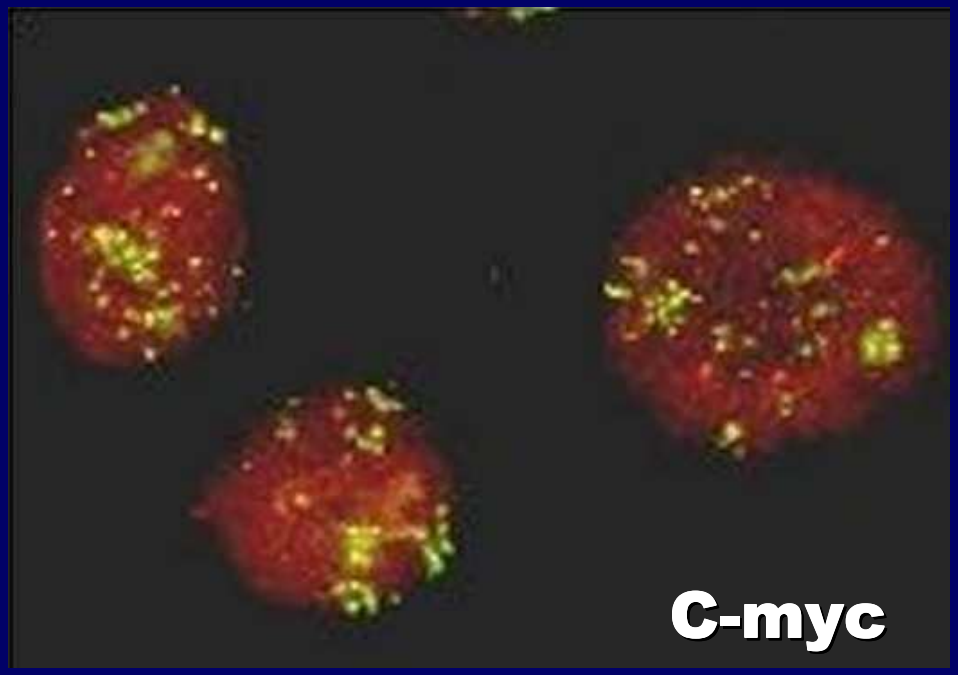


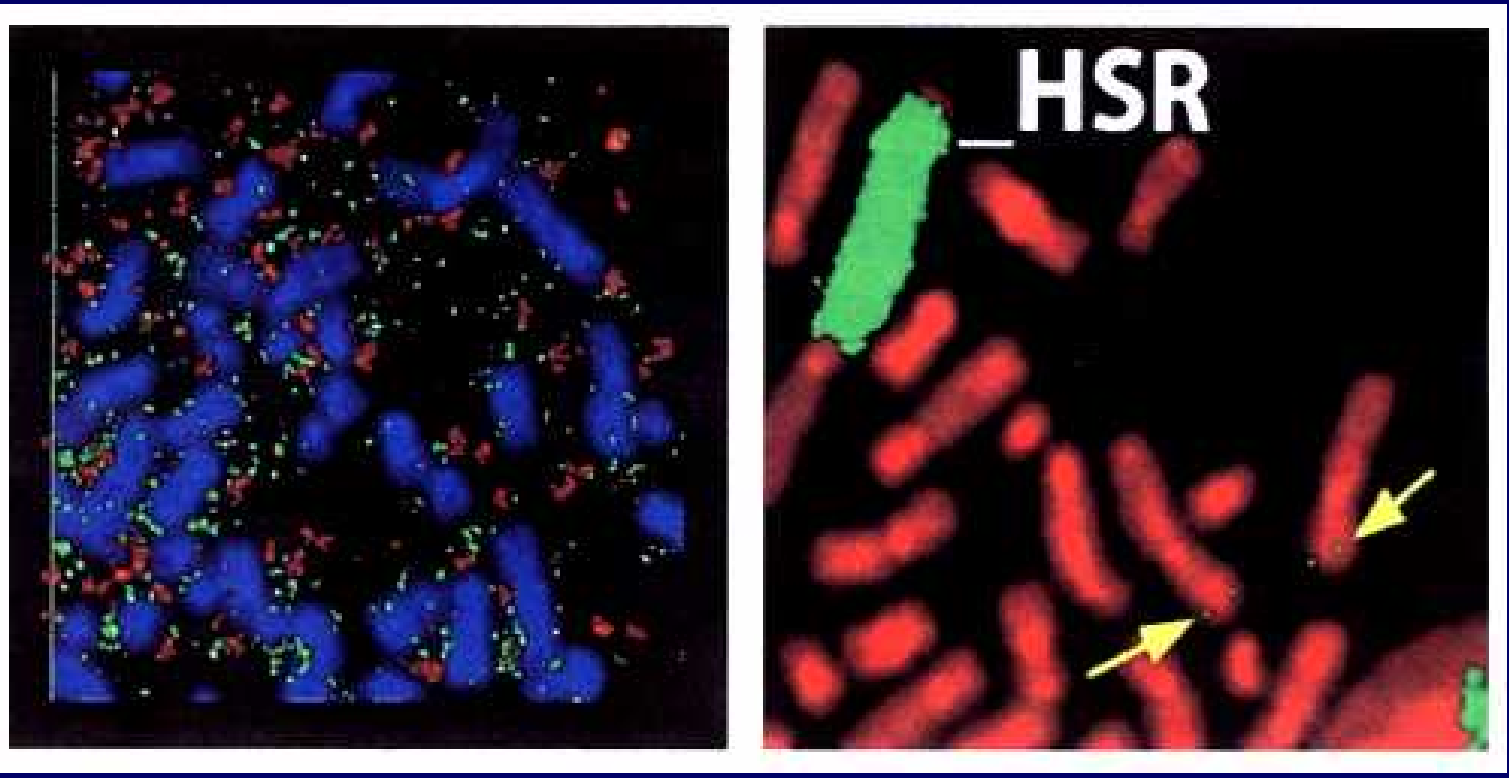




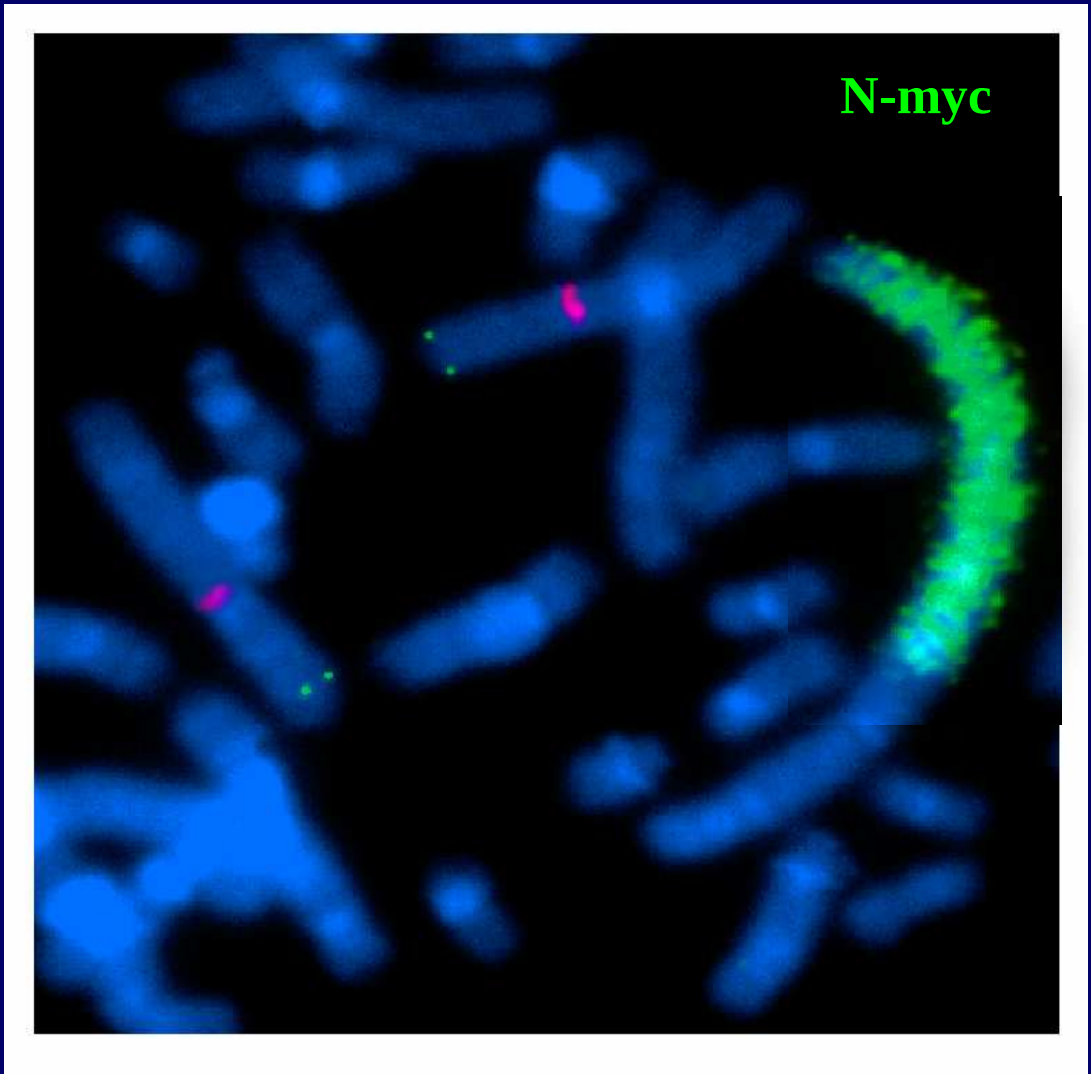
U nádorových buněk je možné pozorovat řadu genetických abnormalit

Gene amplification: DMs and HSRs

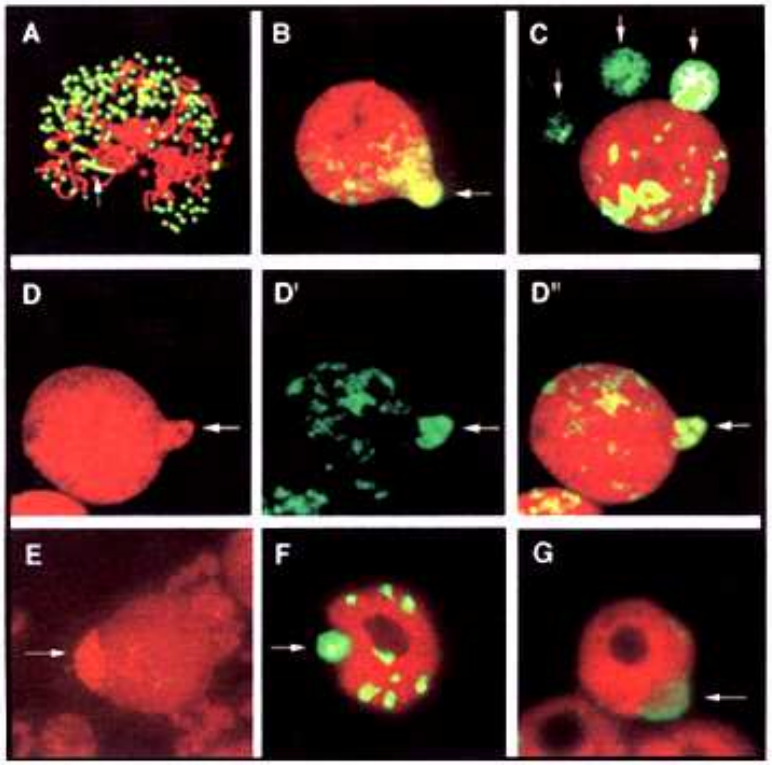



_HSR

Gene amplification in tumour cells



Schwab M., 1998


A
B
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D'
D''
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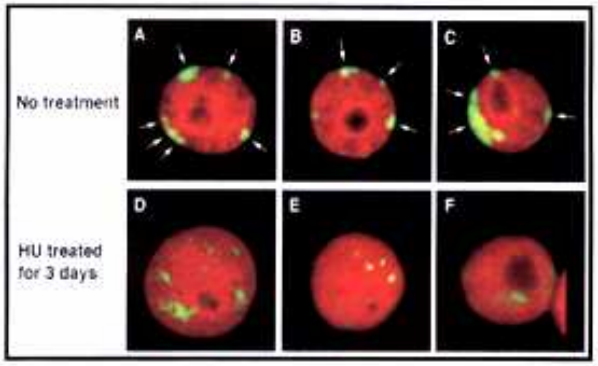
G


No treatment
HU treated
for 3 days
A
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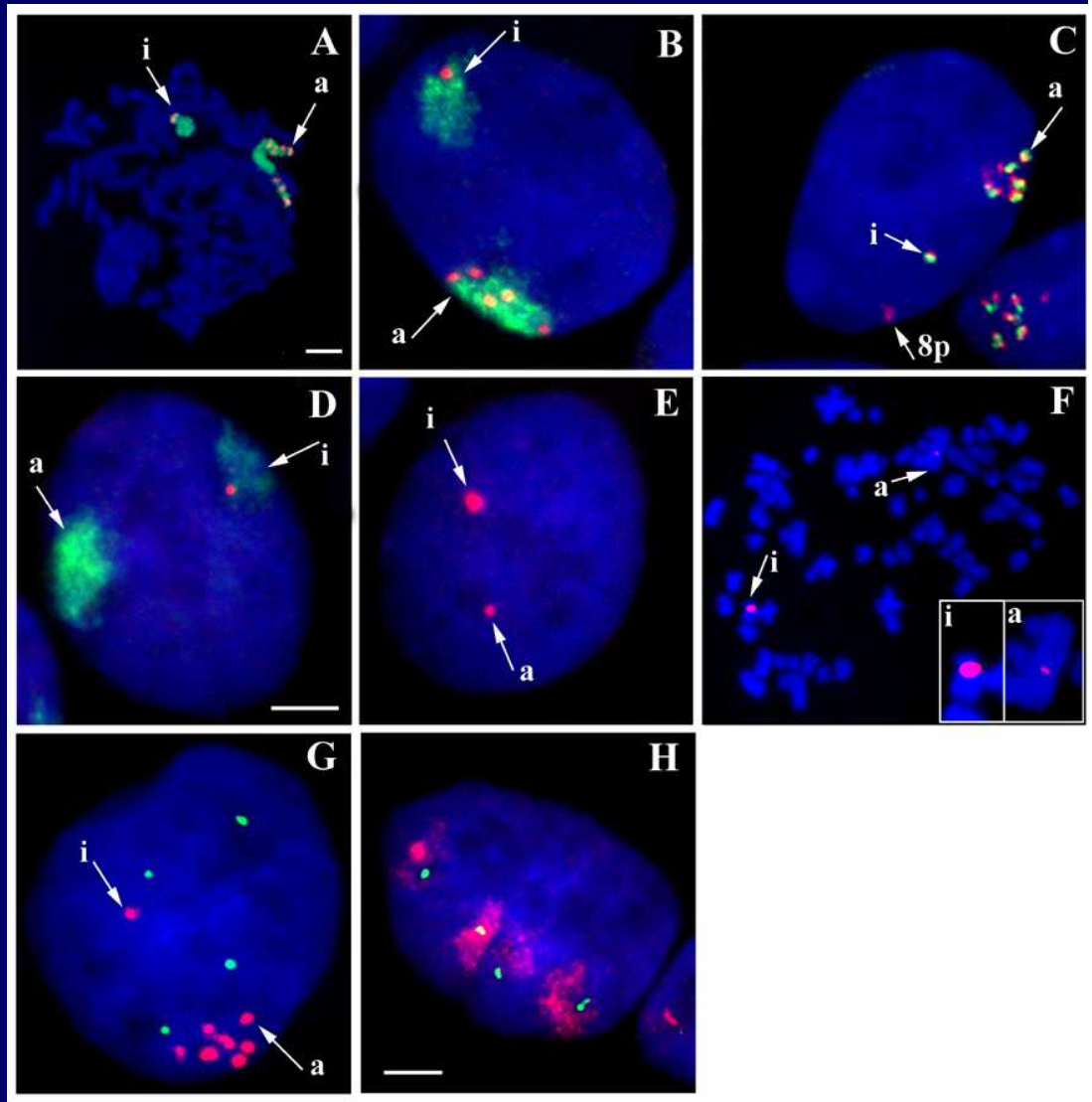
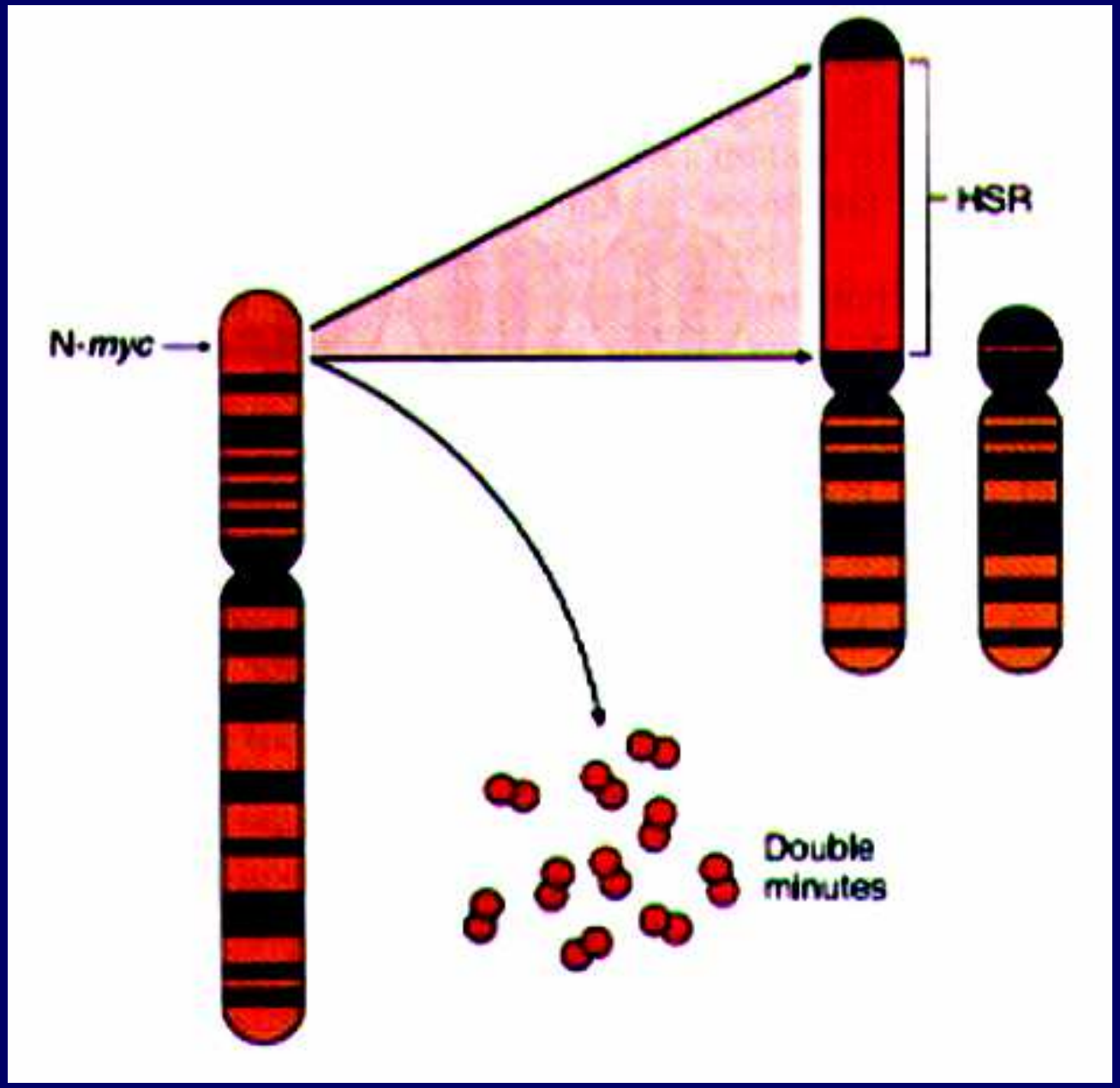
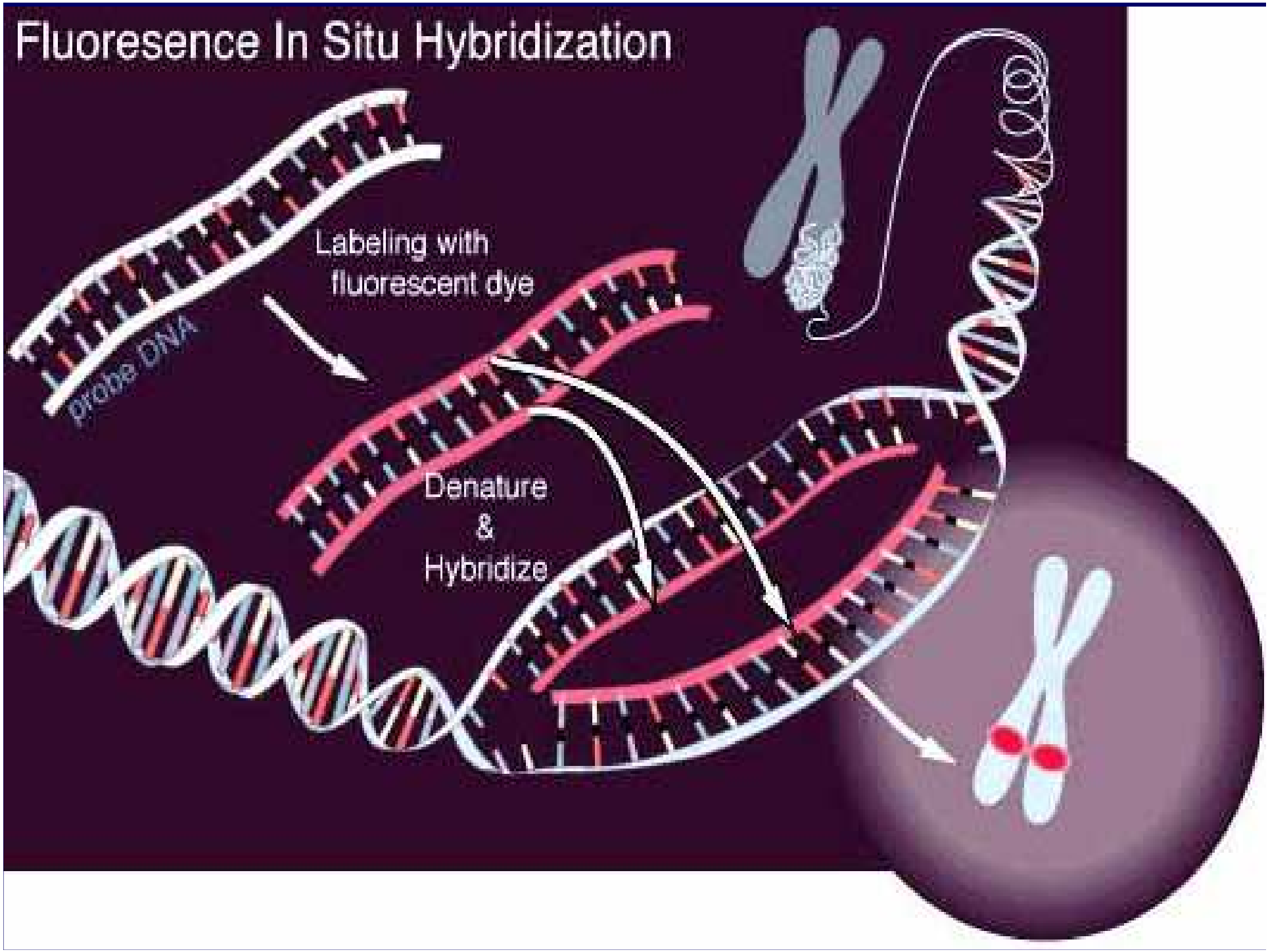
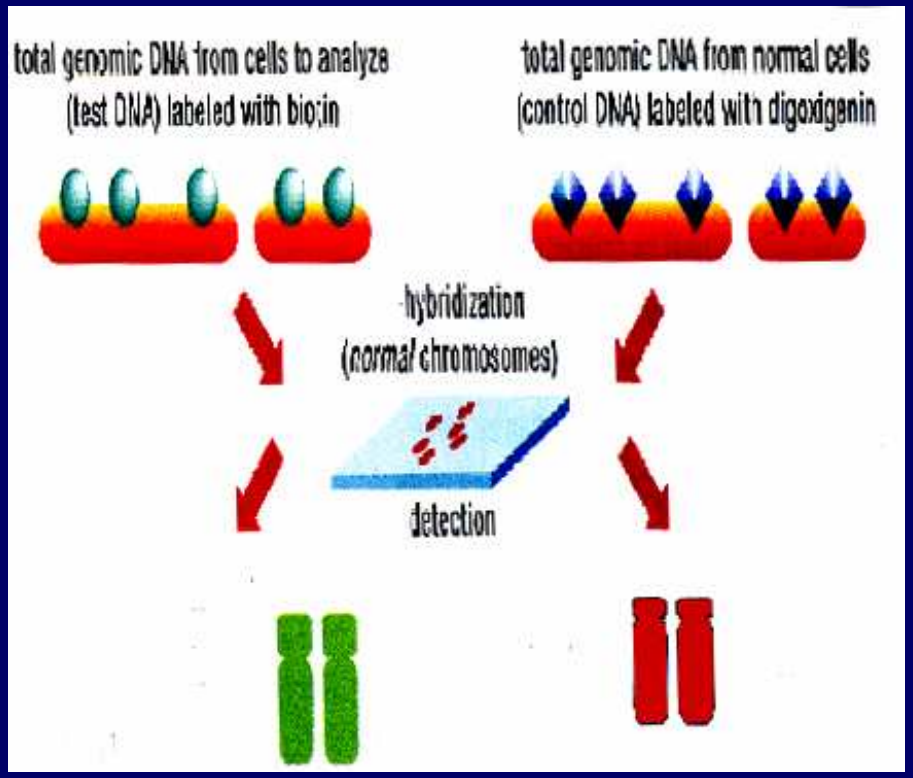
HSR of the c-myc gene

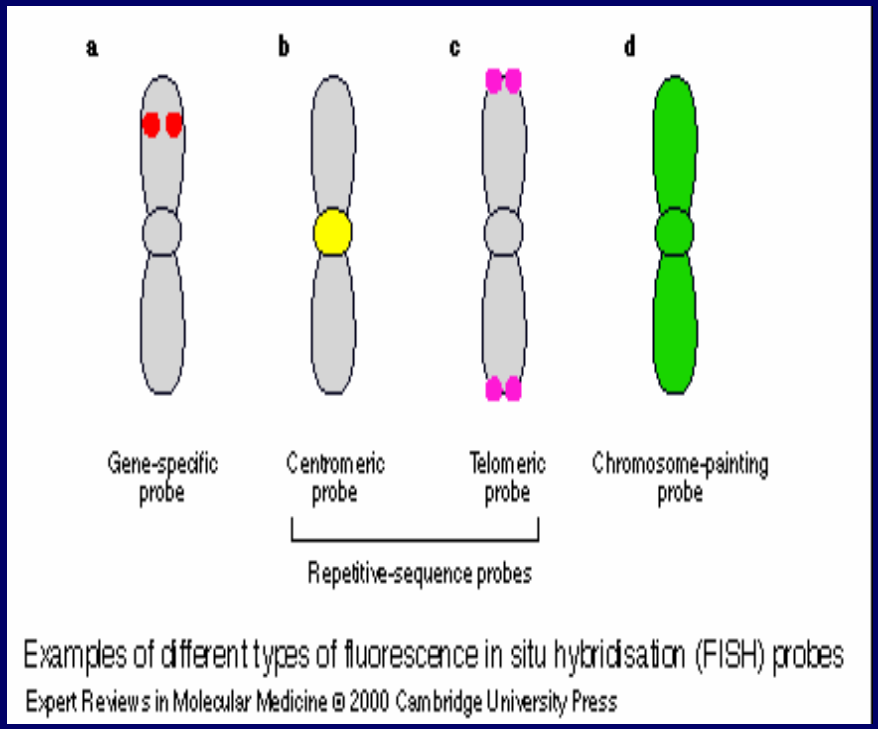



N-myc
HSR
Double
minutes


Fluoresence In Situ Hybridization
Labeling with
fluorescent dye
probe DNA
Denature
&
Hybridize

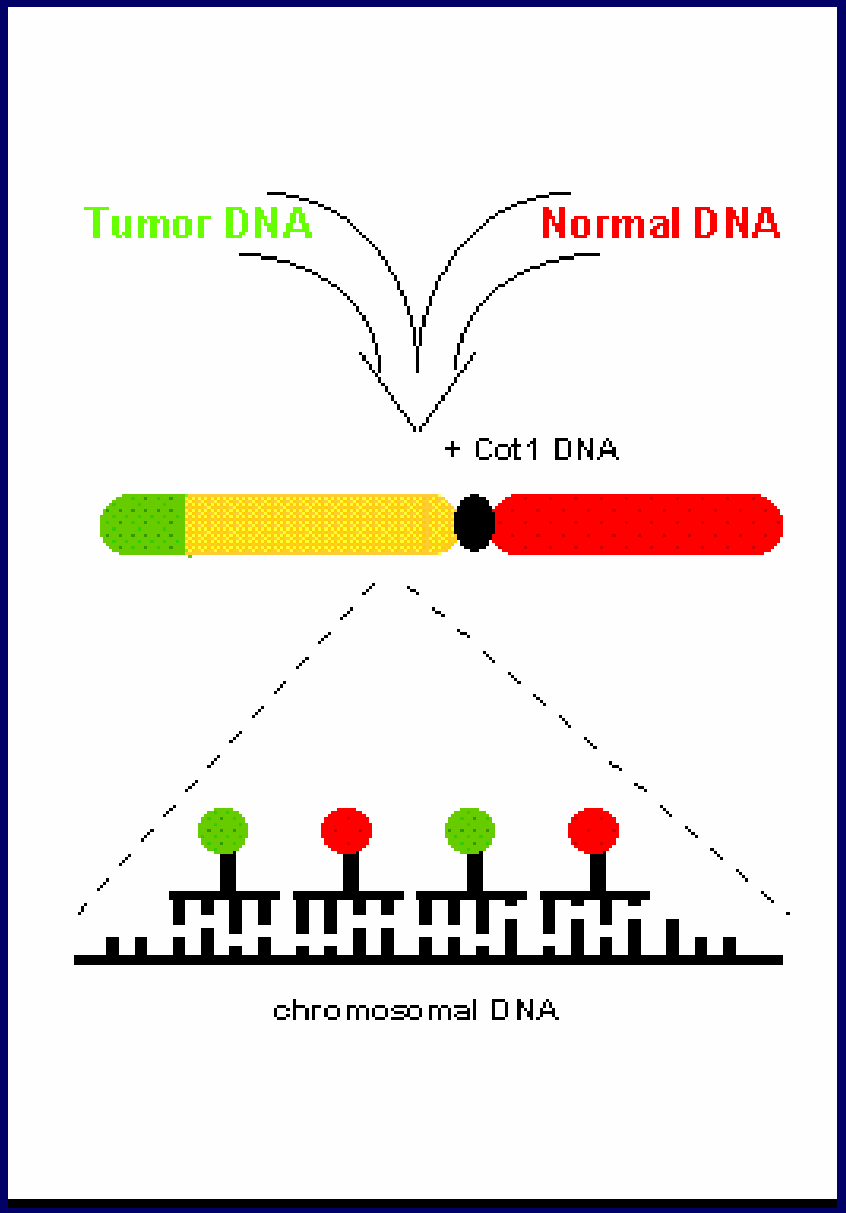
Fluorescence in situ Hybridisation (FISH)

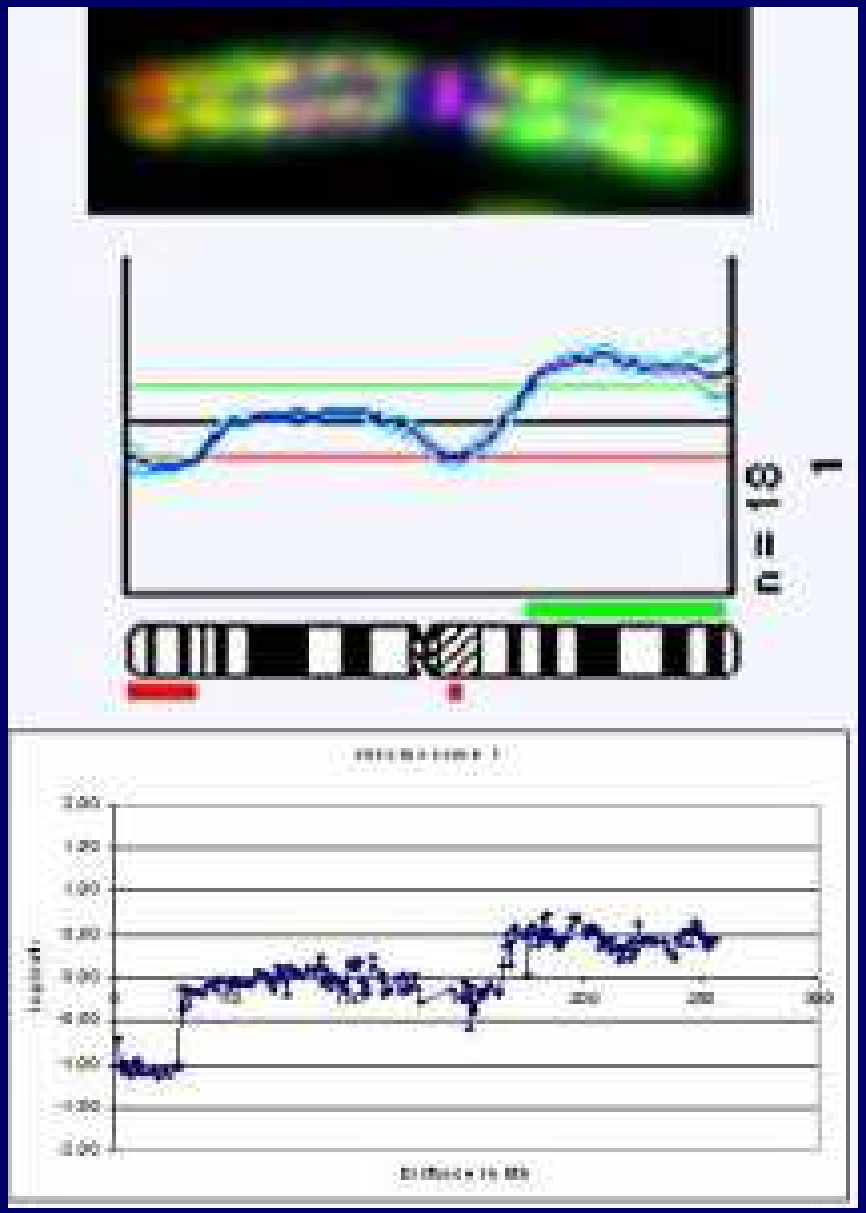


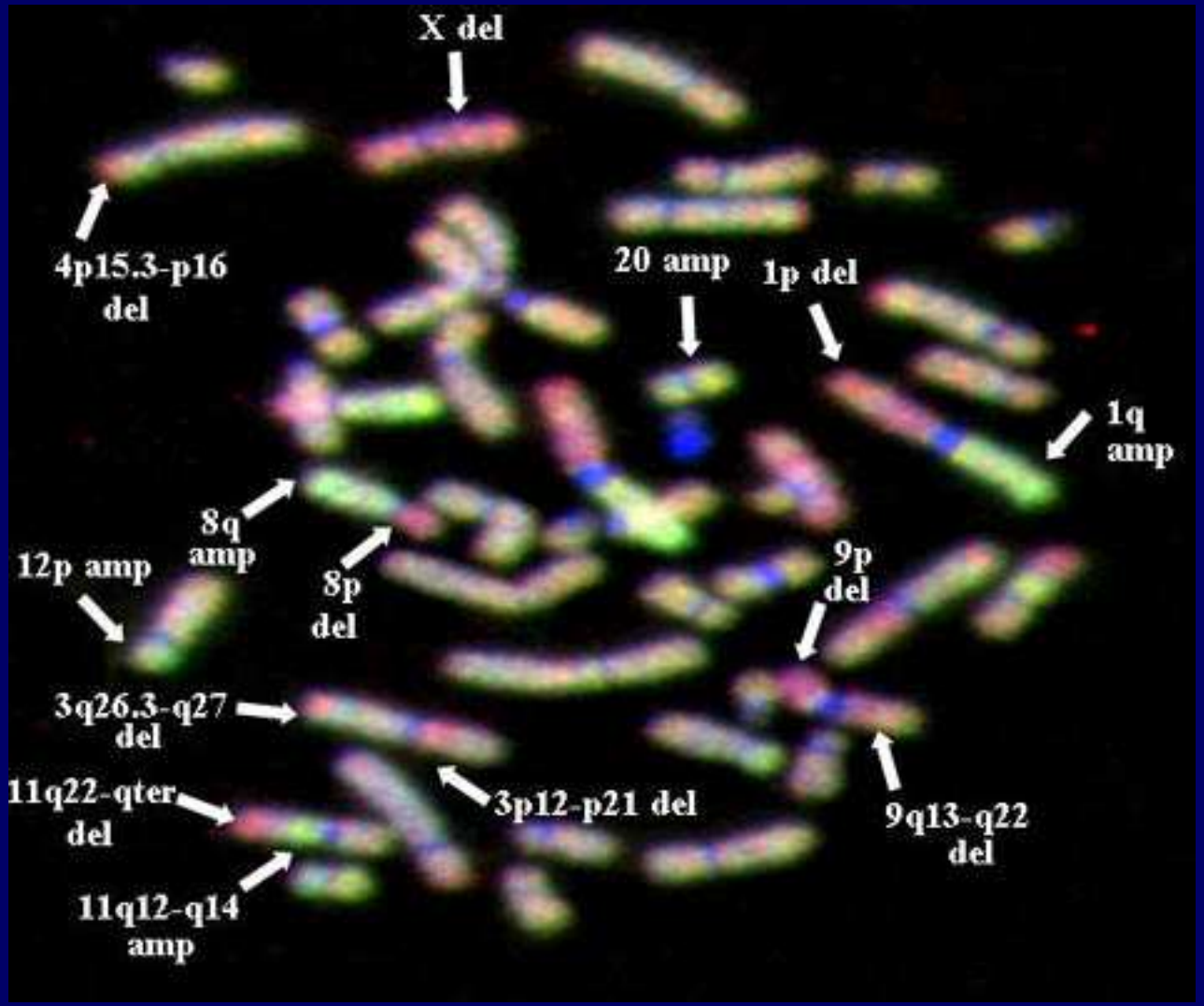


Examples of different types of fluorescence in situ hybridisation (FISH) probes

CGH on metaphase spreads






X del
4p15.3-p16
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20 amp
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1q
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12p amp
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3p12-p21 del
9q13-q22
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11q12-q14
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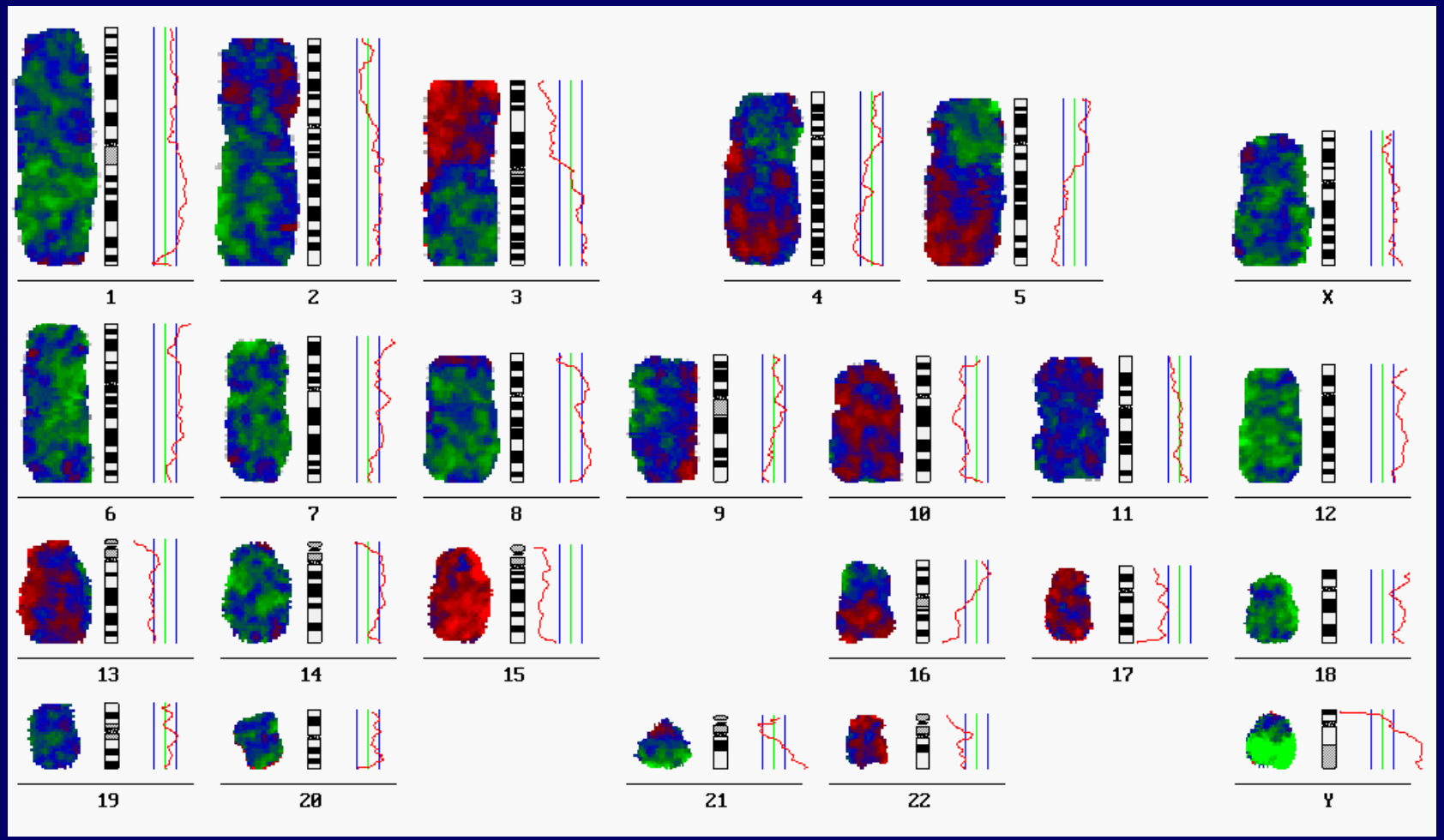
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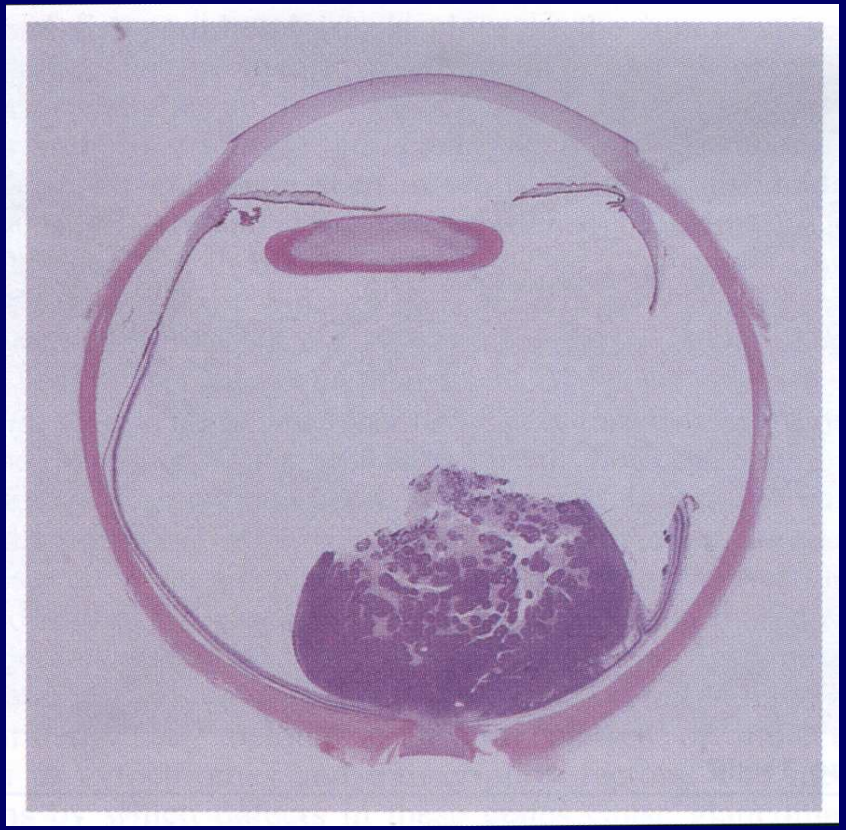
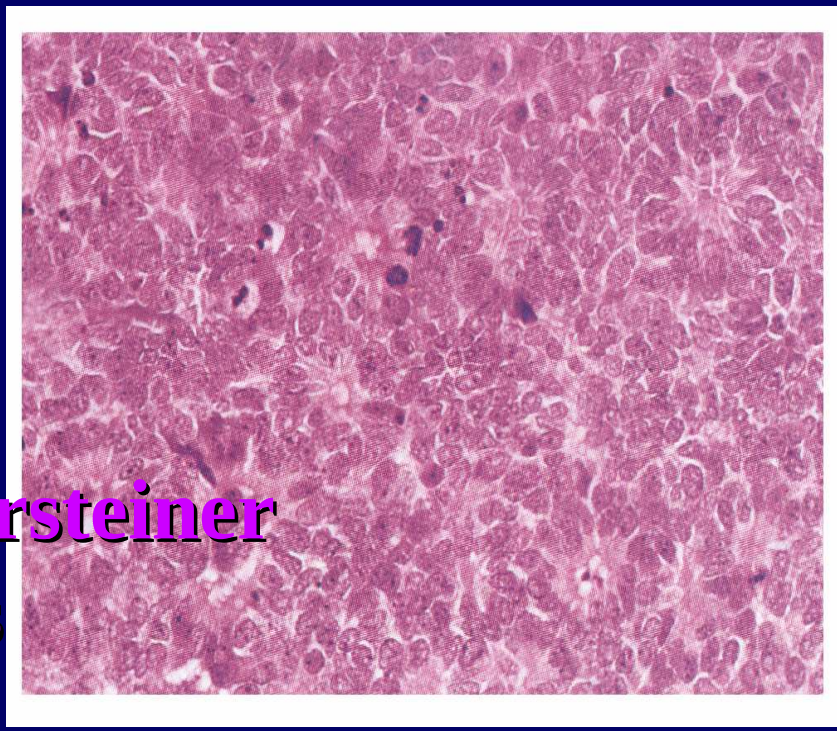
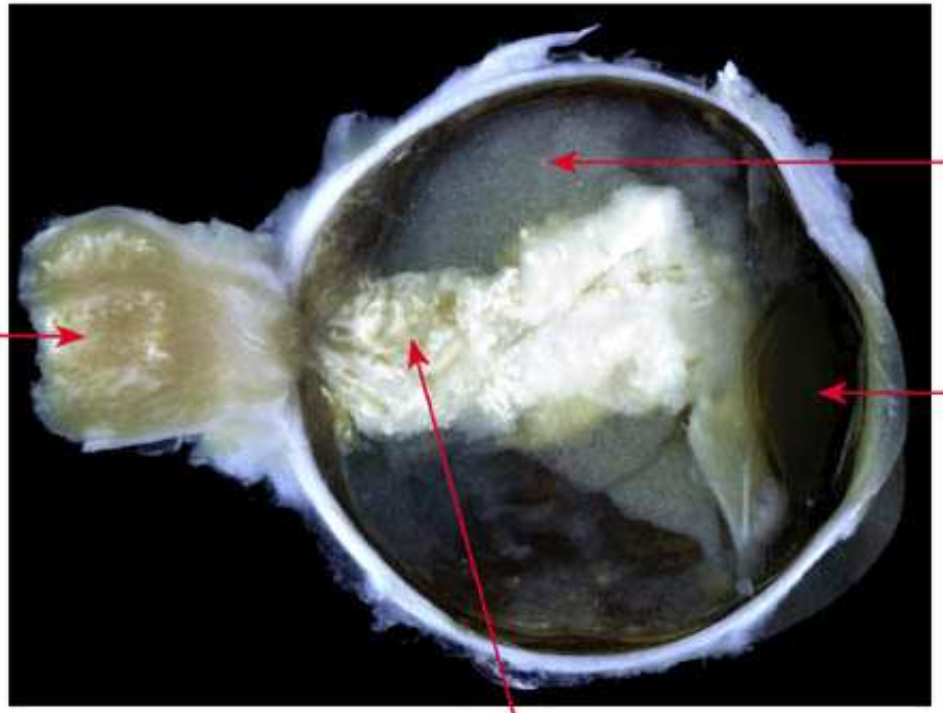


Retinoblastoma tumour



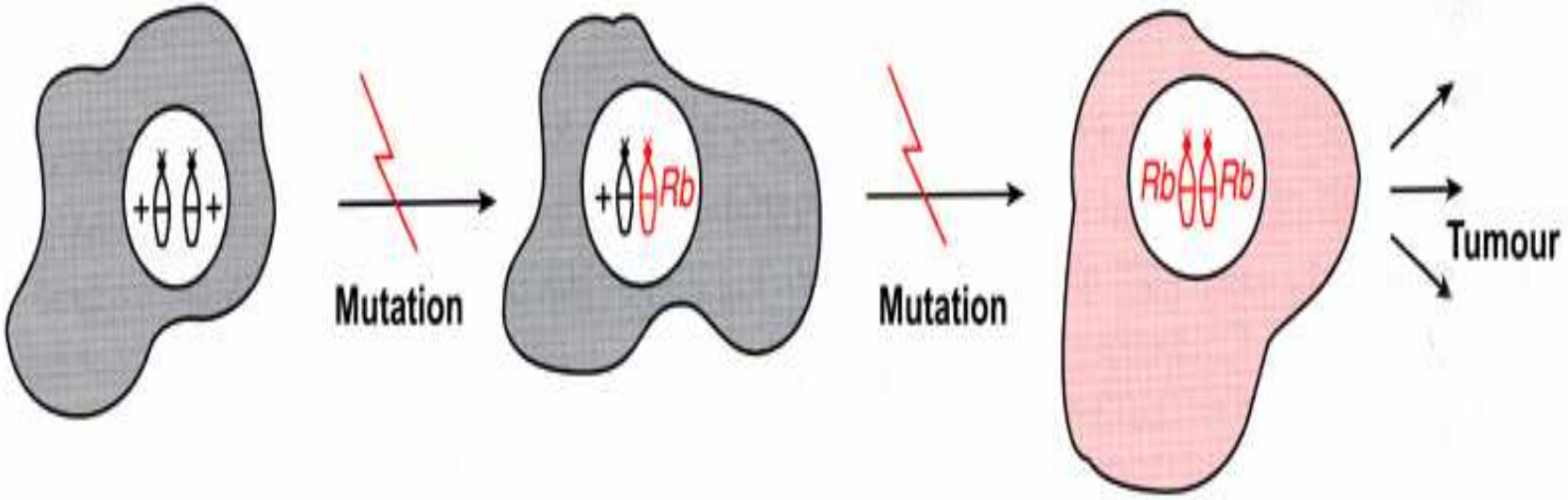
Flexner – Wintersteiner rosettes

A cross section of the eyeball-retinoblastoma



V.121

Knudson's hypothesis



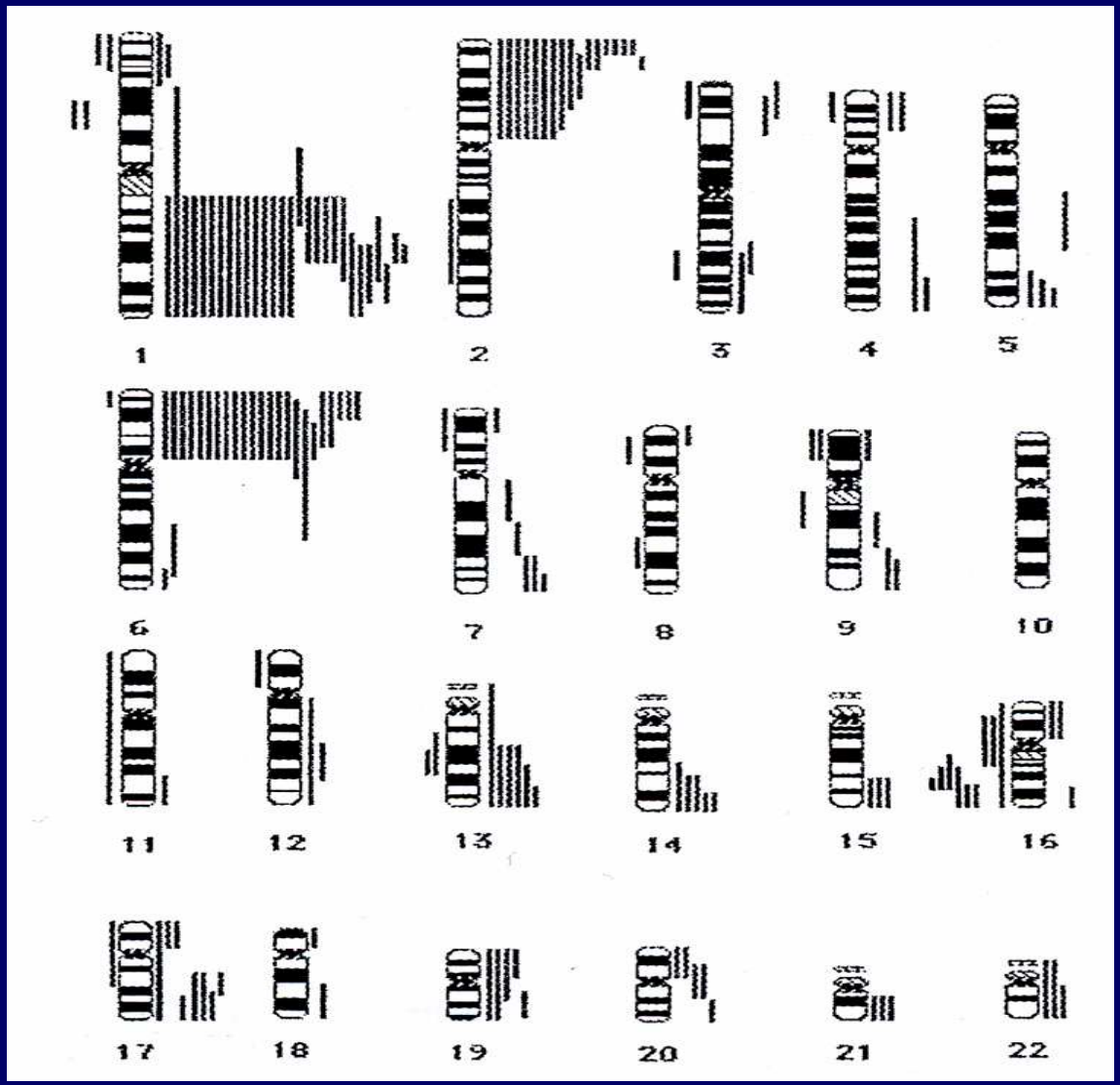
Somatic cell in normal person

Rare somatic cells in normal person; *all* somatic cells in person with familial retinoblastoma

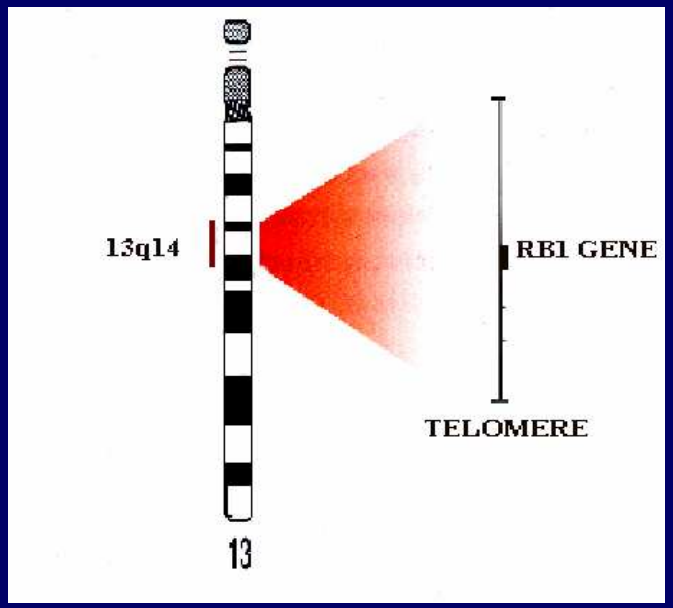
Founder cell of tumor

Knudson's two-hit hypothesis.

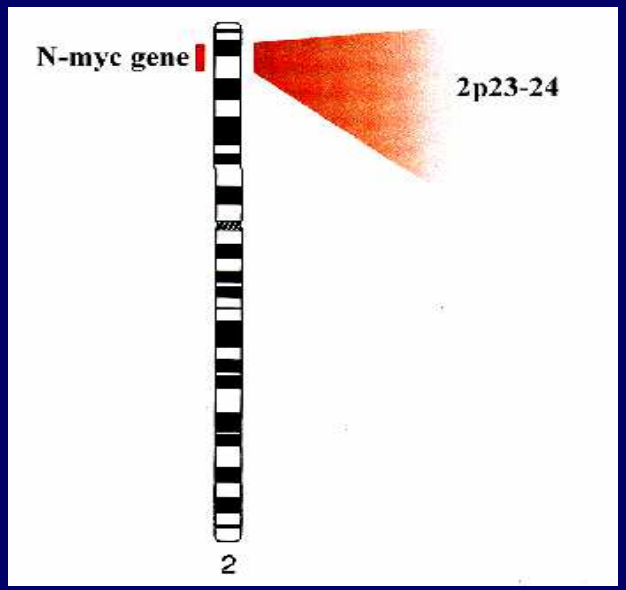
Chen D. et al., 2001 : Chromosomal imbalance in retinoblastoma detected by CGH



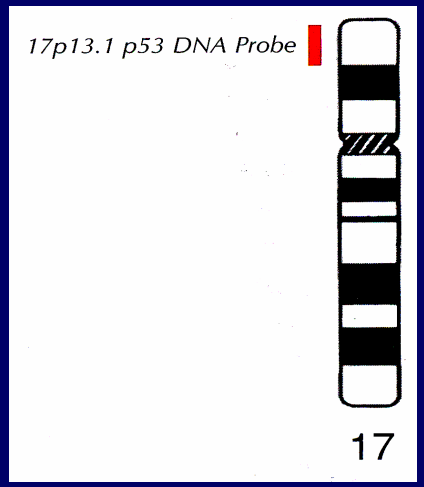
The Rb1 gene



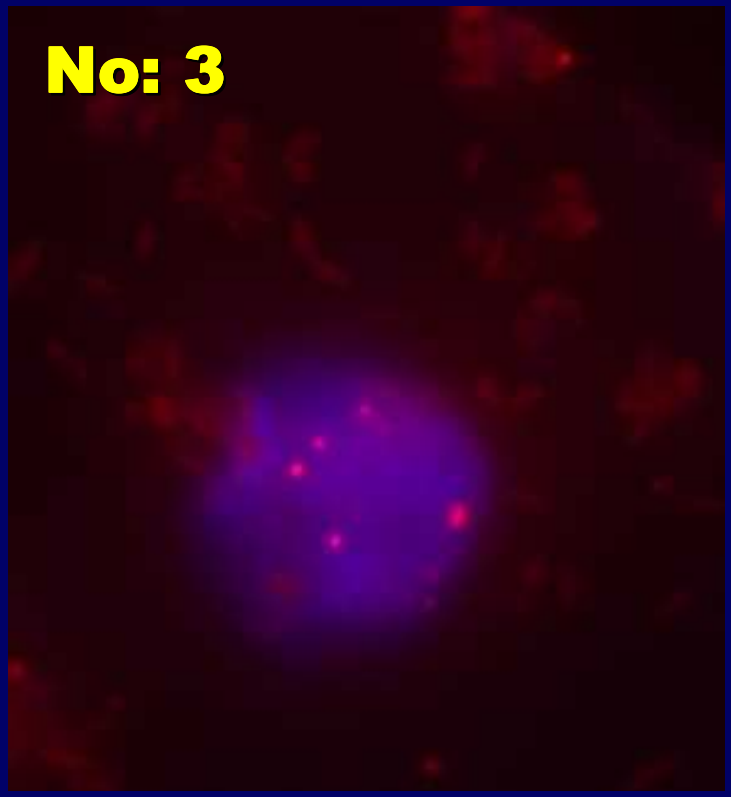
The N-myc gene

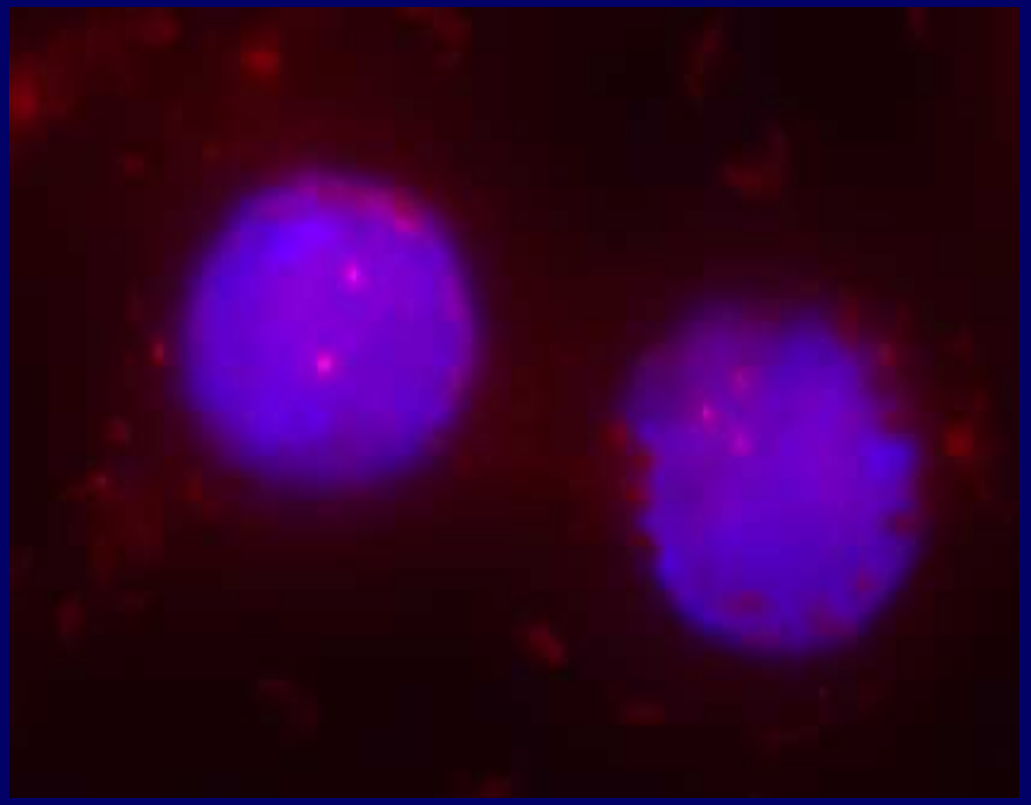


The TP53 gene

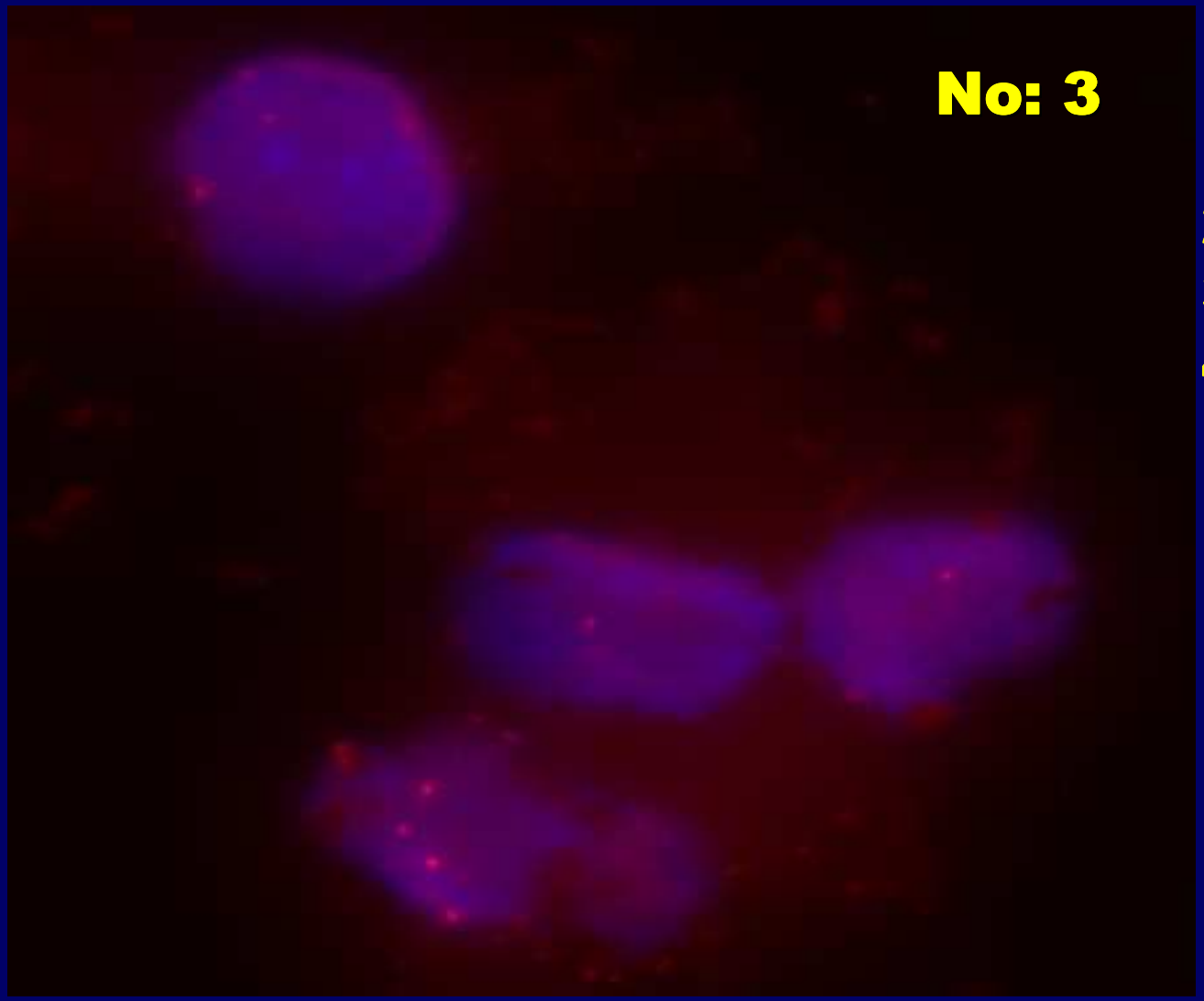


The N-myc gene in male retinoblastoma patient



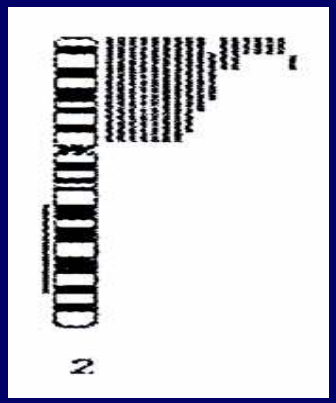


The N-myc gene in male retinoblastoma patient

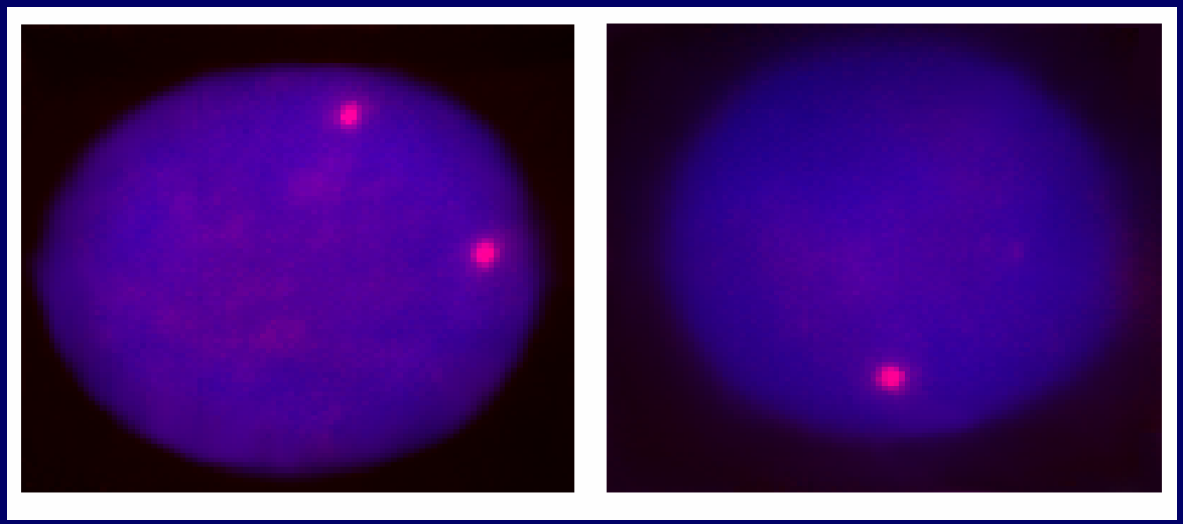


1 copy: 9.8%
2 copies: 55.3%
3 copies: 28.8%
4 copies: 6.1%

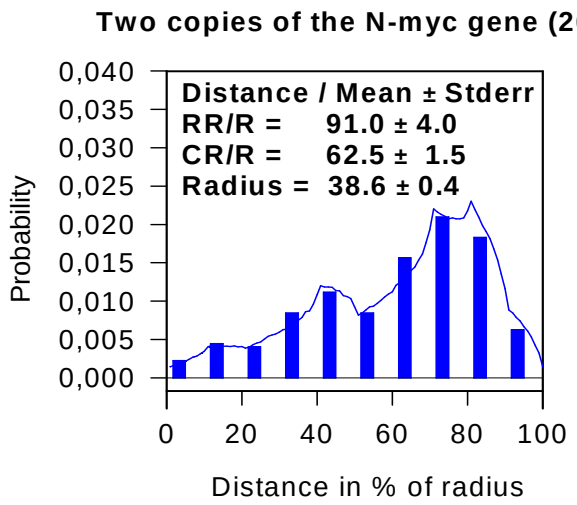
Loss of one copy of the N-myc gene

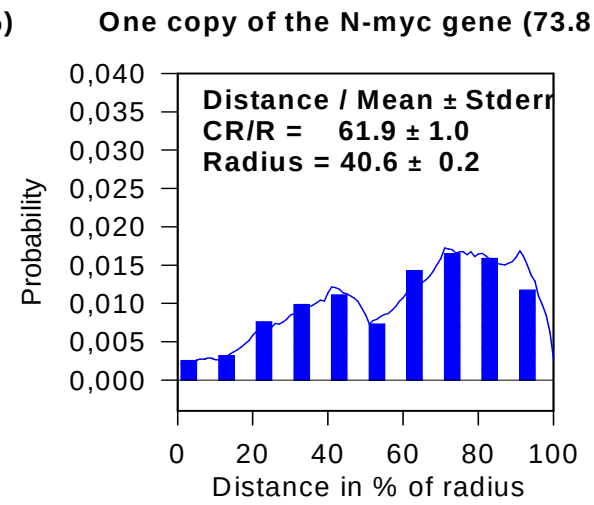


Chen et al., 2001

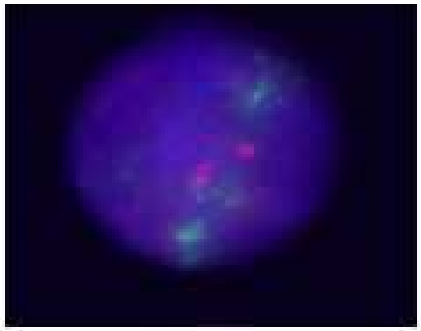


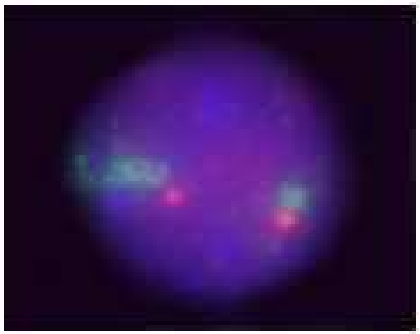
No: 8

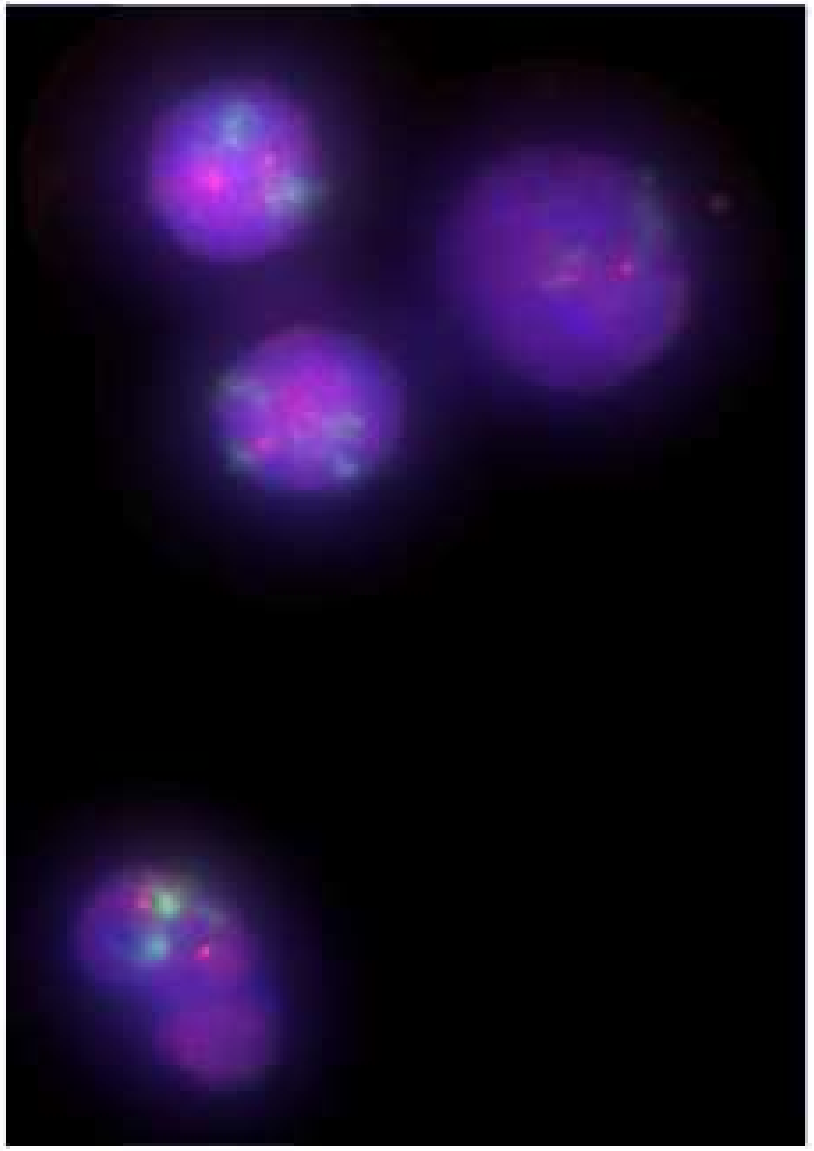




TP53 gene and HSA 17 in lymphocytes of patient No 3

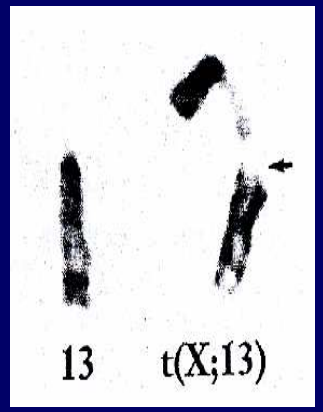




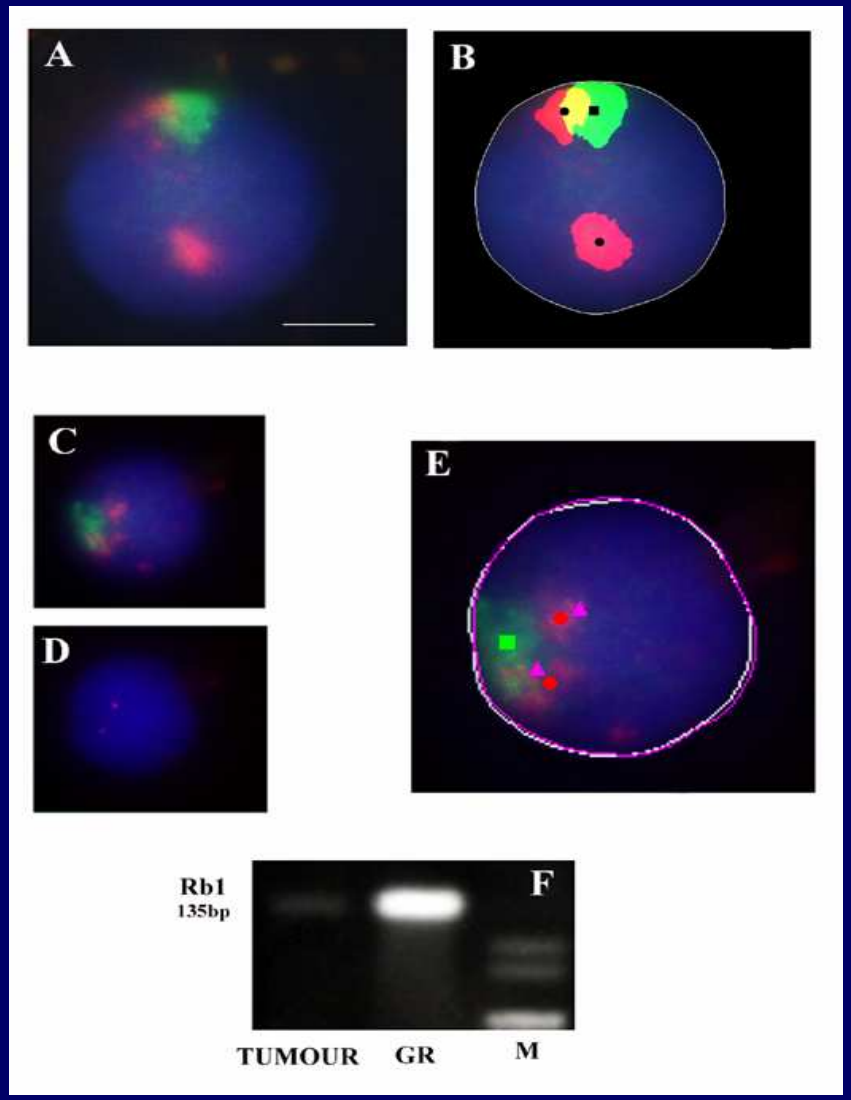


Chromosome 13 , X and Rb1 gene in human retinoblastoma tumour

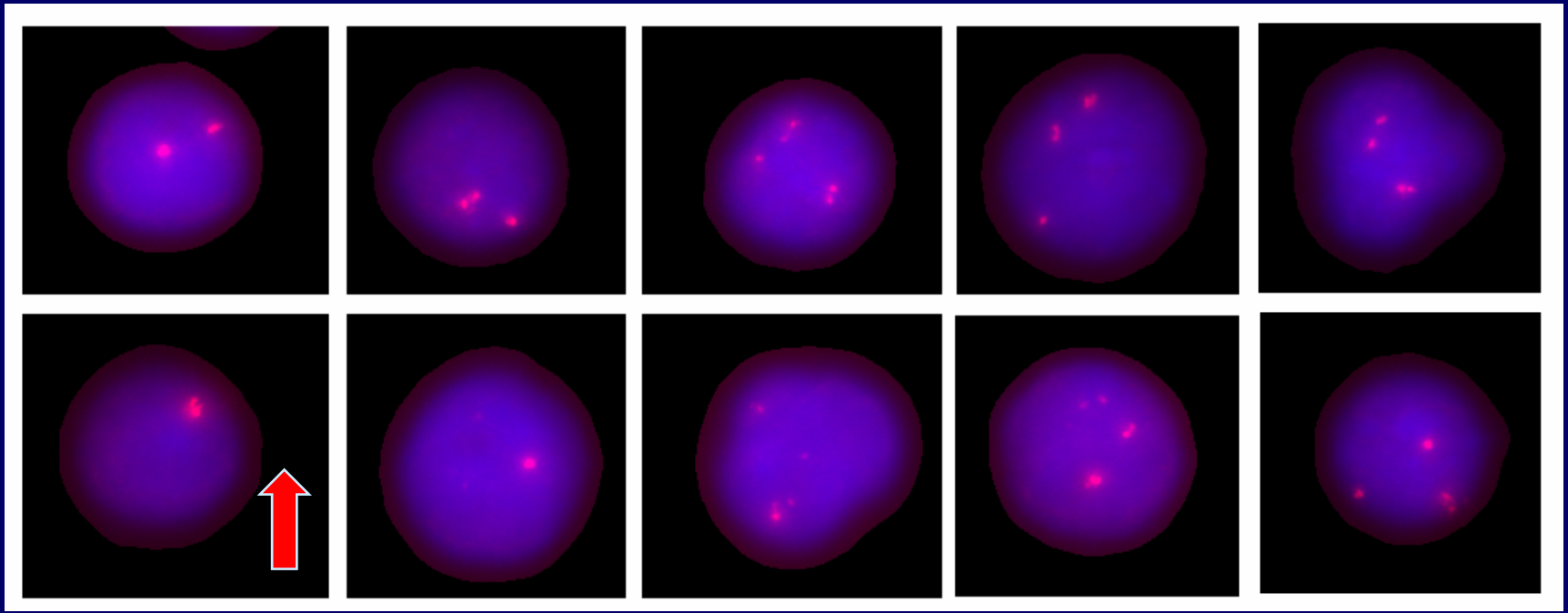
No: 3



Jones et al., 1997

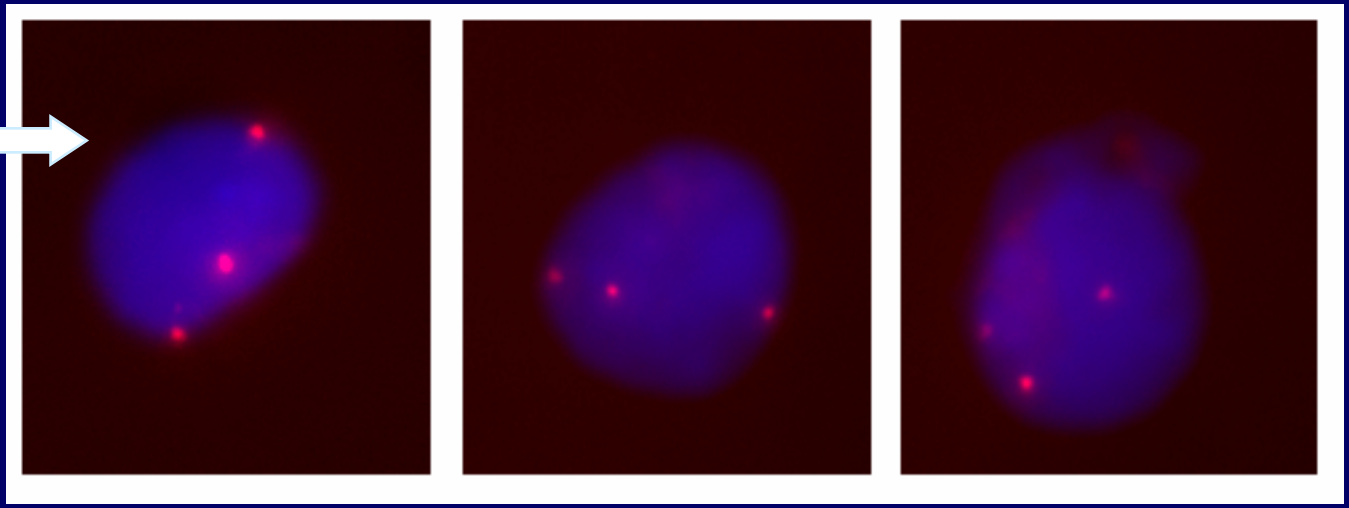


Copy number changes of Rb1 locus

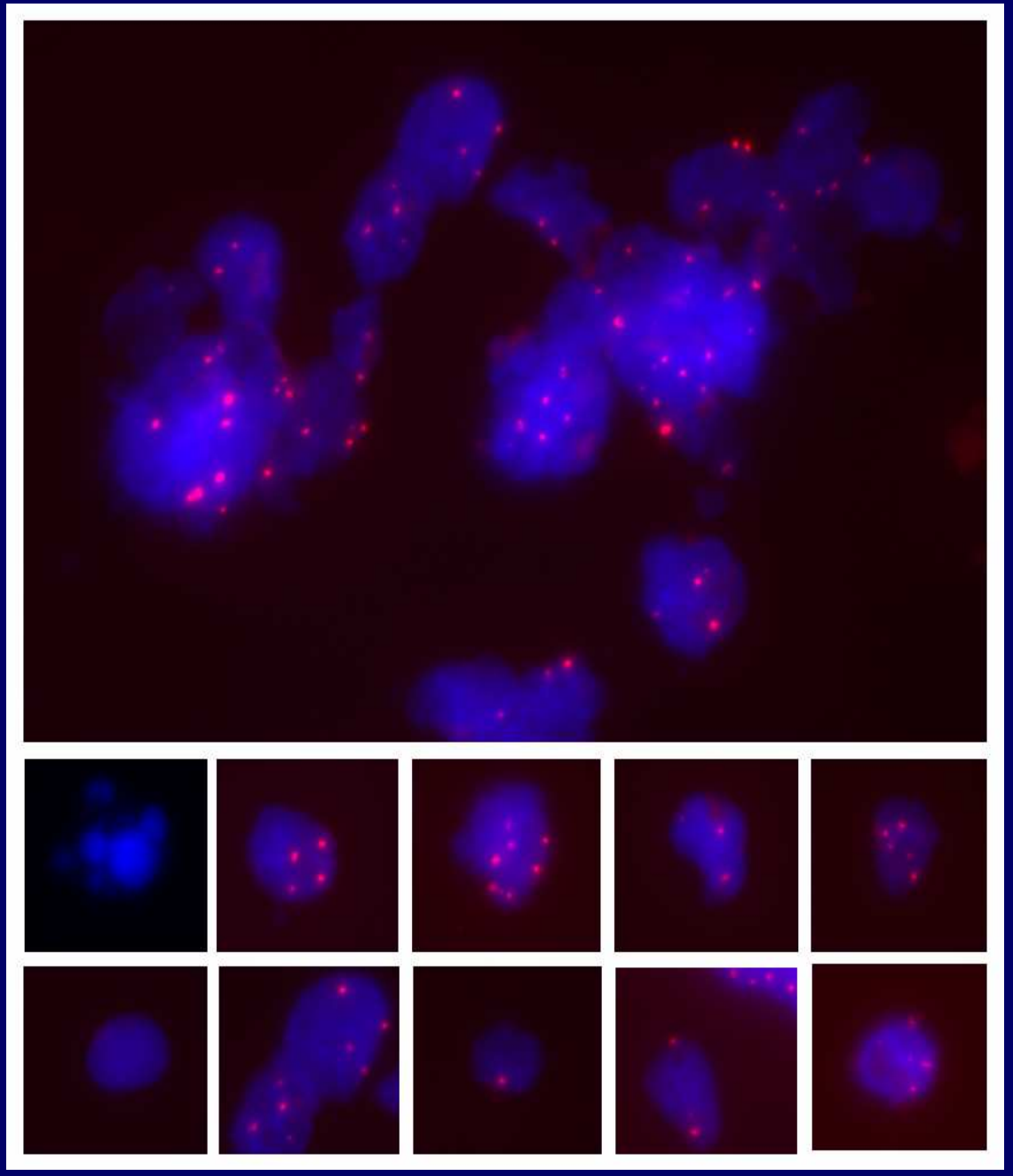


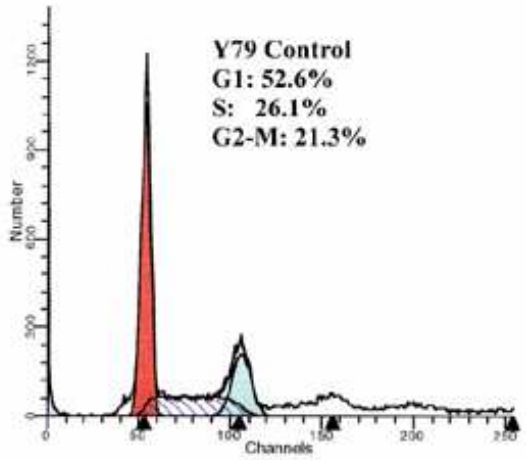
MONOSOMI

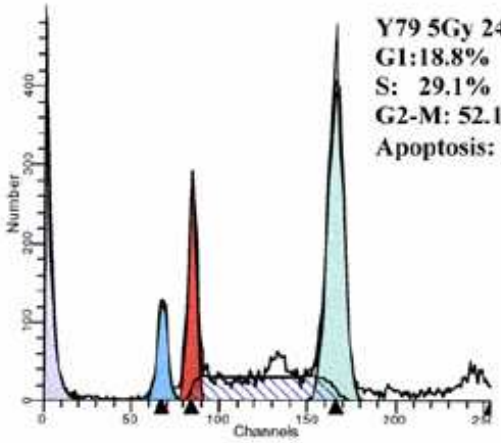
TRISOMI OF HSA 6 in RTB

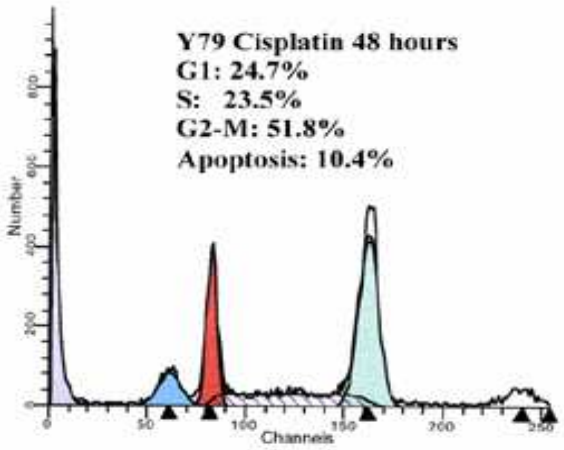


Centromeric region of chromosome 6 detected on paraffin embedded sections

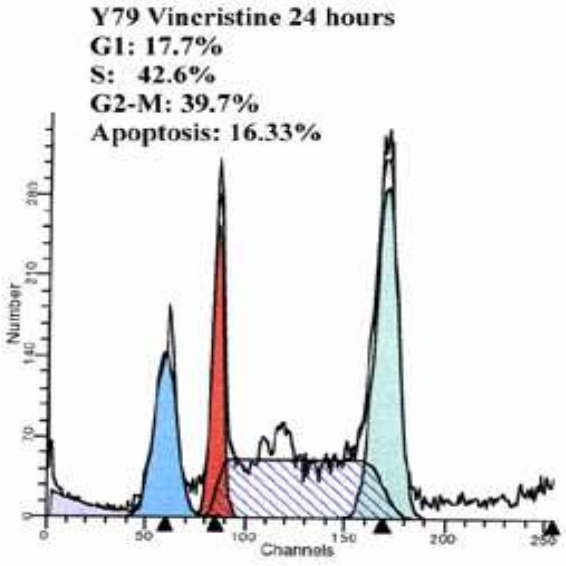




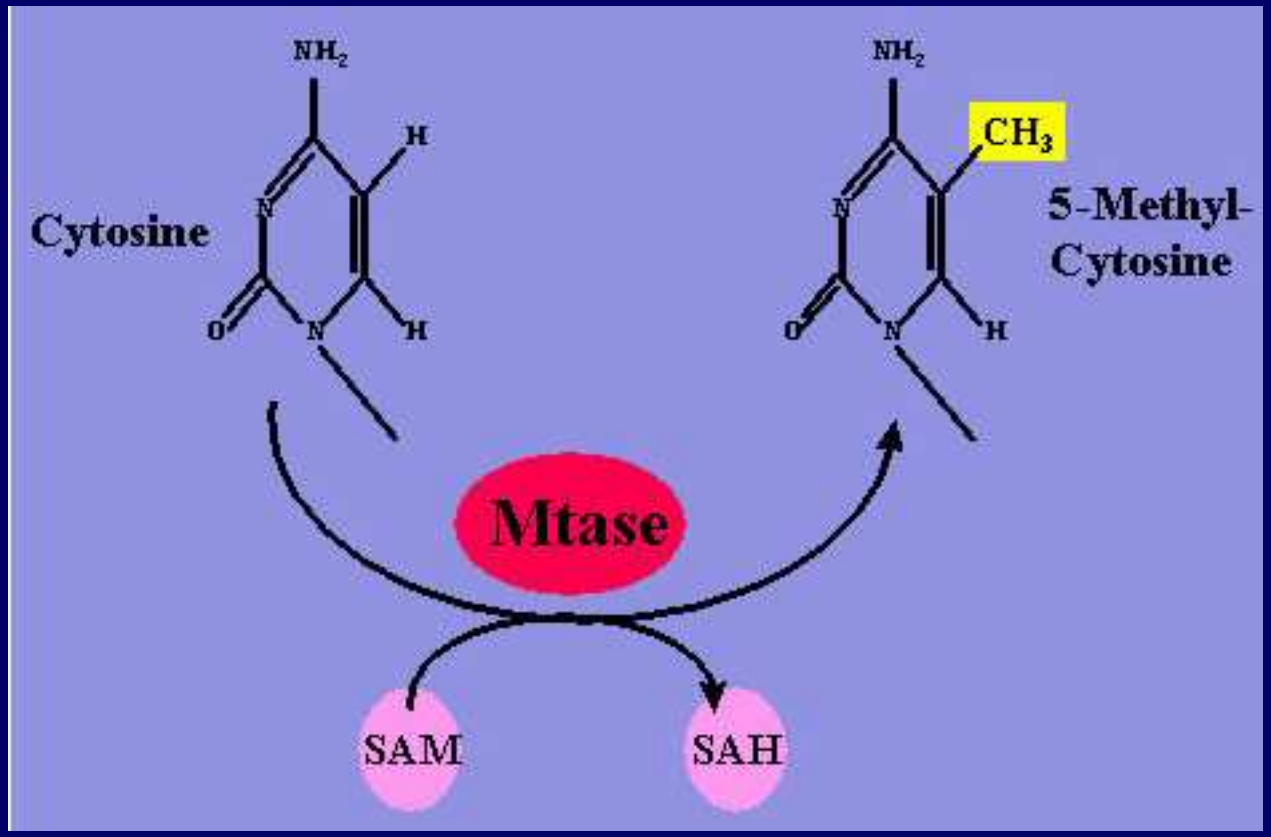




Ovlivnění RTB linie Y79 Cytostatiky a gama zářením

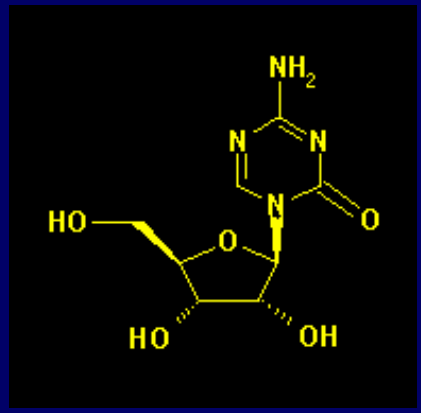


Inhibitory Dmts a jejich význam v terapii nádorů



5-Azacytidine (VIDAZA)
5-deoxy-azacytidine (DECITABINE)
různé deriváty jako například 1-(2-deoxy-alfa-D-erythro-pentafuranosil)-5-azacytosin

Význam v terapii, MDS, CML, nádorů prostaty



Blok v buněčném cyklu, indukce apoptózy

5-Azacytidine

Společně s HDACi, Dnmts a nově HMT inhibitory představují slibná léčiva v terapii některých nádorů.

Ovlivňují jak CpG Me, tak H3K27Me, kdy bylo zjištěno, že u nádorů prostaty dochází k snížené aktivaci PcG proteinů (silencerů u nádorově-supresorových genů), to ale vede ke zvýšení H3K27me3. Dnmts inhibitory mohou v tomto směru působit na regulaci exprese TS genů.

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Cytostatika ovlivňují histonový kód (Krejčí et al., submitted 2008