

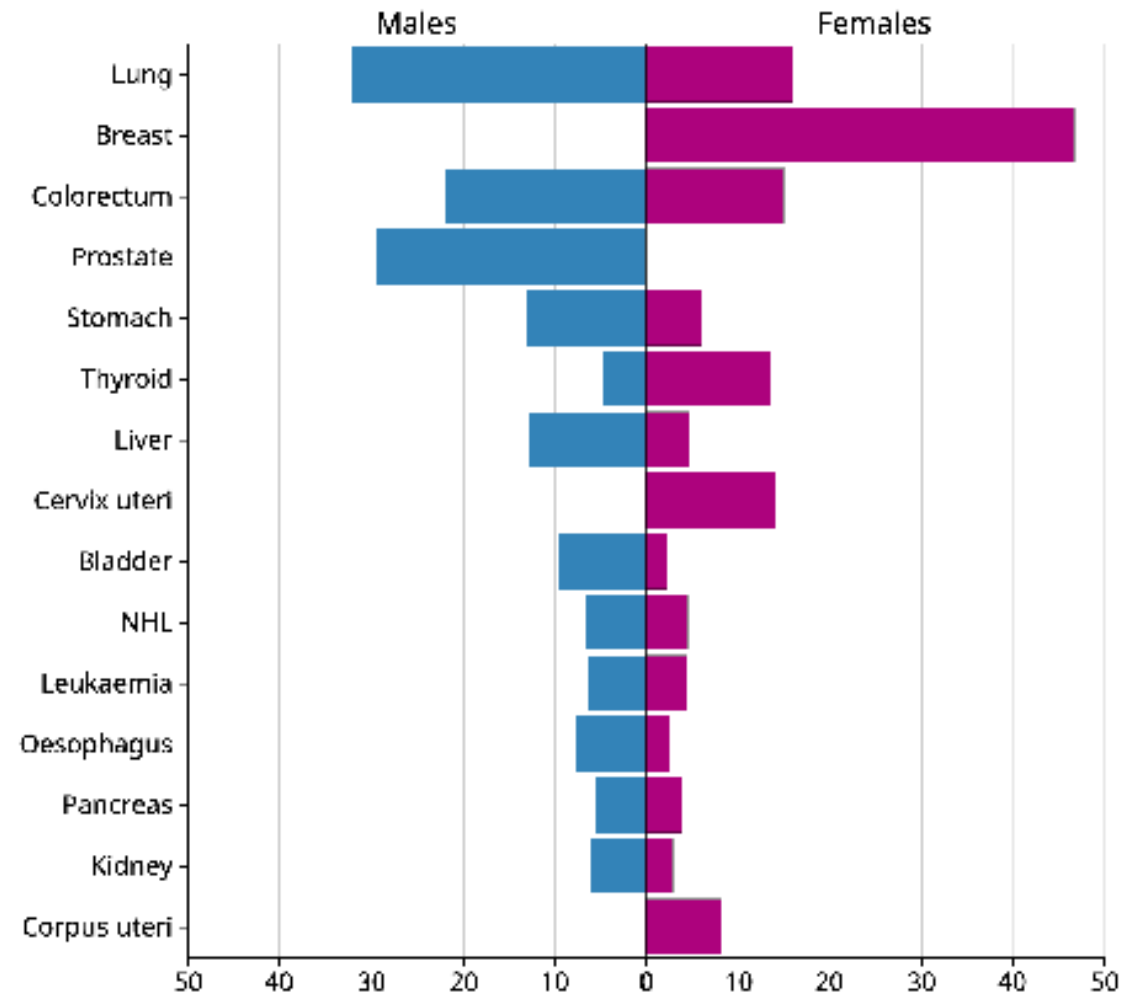
A microscopic image of tissue, likely a histological section, showing numerous small, round, blue-stained nuclei (hematoxylin) and several larger, brown-stained cells (likely immunohistochemical staining for a specific marker). The background is a light, fibrous-looking tissue matrix.

Introduction to Cancer Biology

Adelyne Chan, PhD
Adelyne.Chan@cruk.cam.ac.uk

Cambridge-Makerere Reverse Summer School
November 2024

Global Burden of Cancer



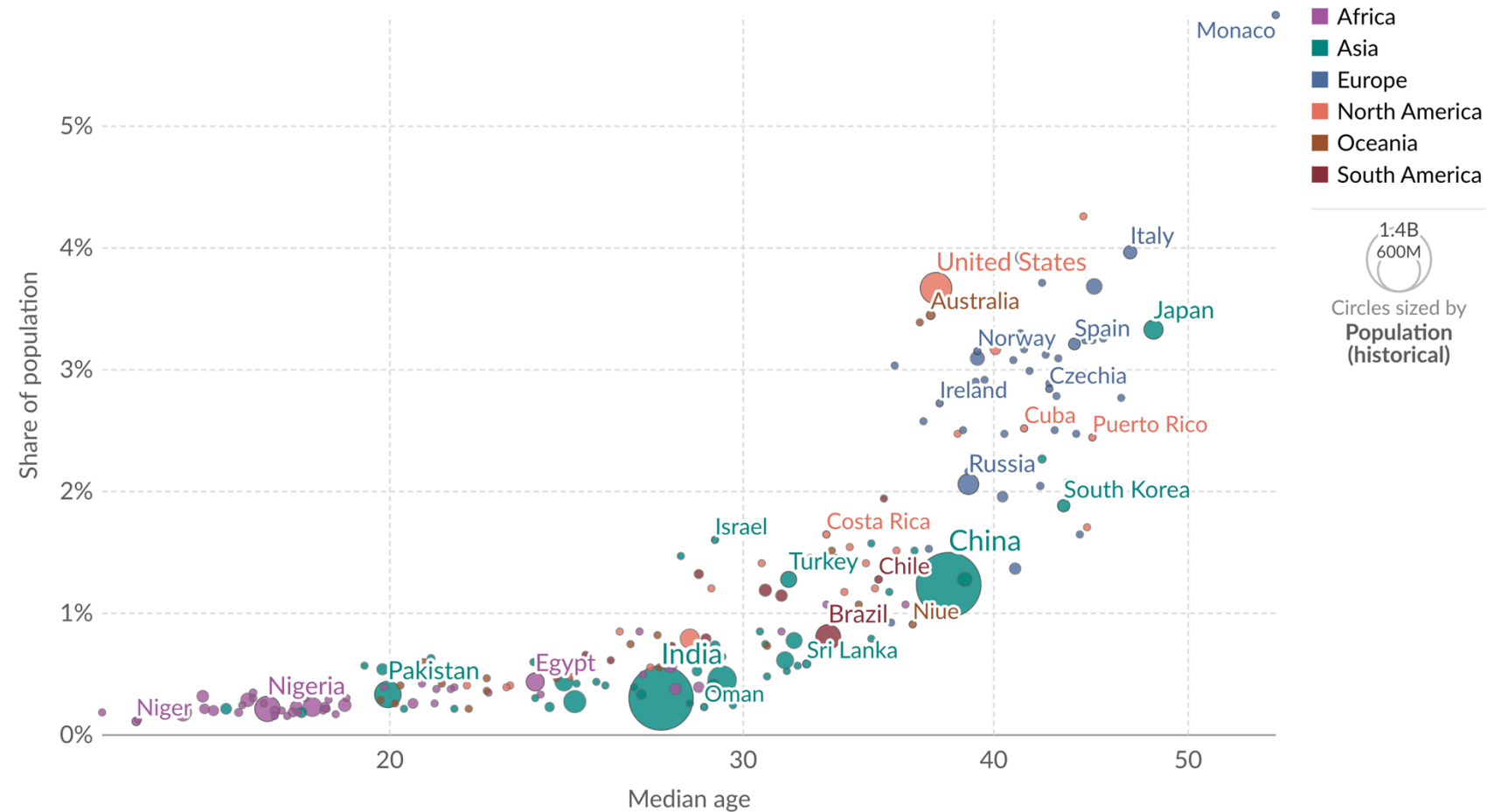
ASR (World) per 100 000

Burden of Cancer is Region-Dependent

Share of population with cancer vs. median age, 2021

Estimated share of the population with cancer¹ versus median age².

Our World
in Data



Data source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2024); UN, World Population Prospects (2024)

OurWorldinData.org/cancer | CC BY

Note: Non-melanoma skin cancers³ are excluded due to potentially incomplete records and inconsistent registry practices.

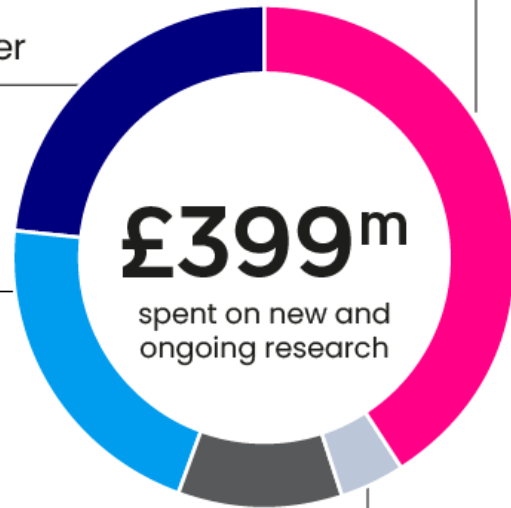
Cancer Research Today

£93m
Relevant to all types of cancer

£84m
Basic research

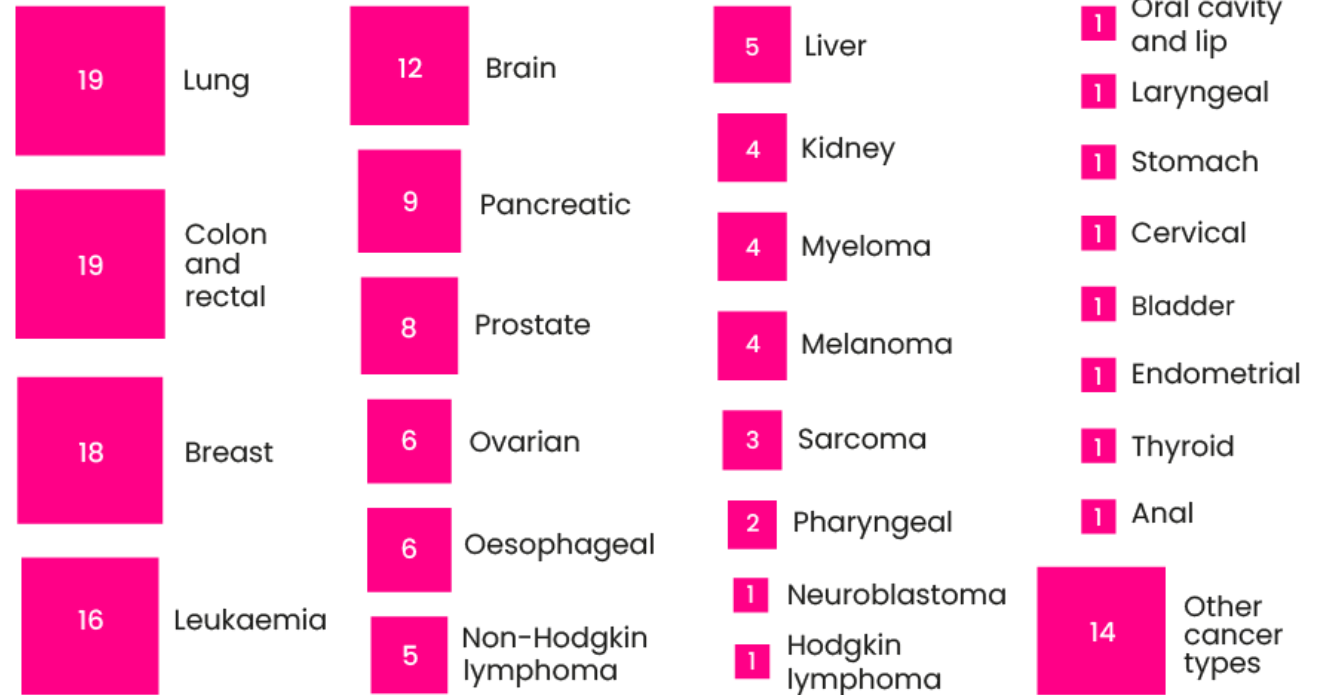
£42m
Research admin and support costs

£16m
Revenue shares



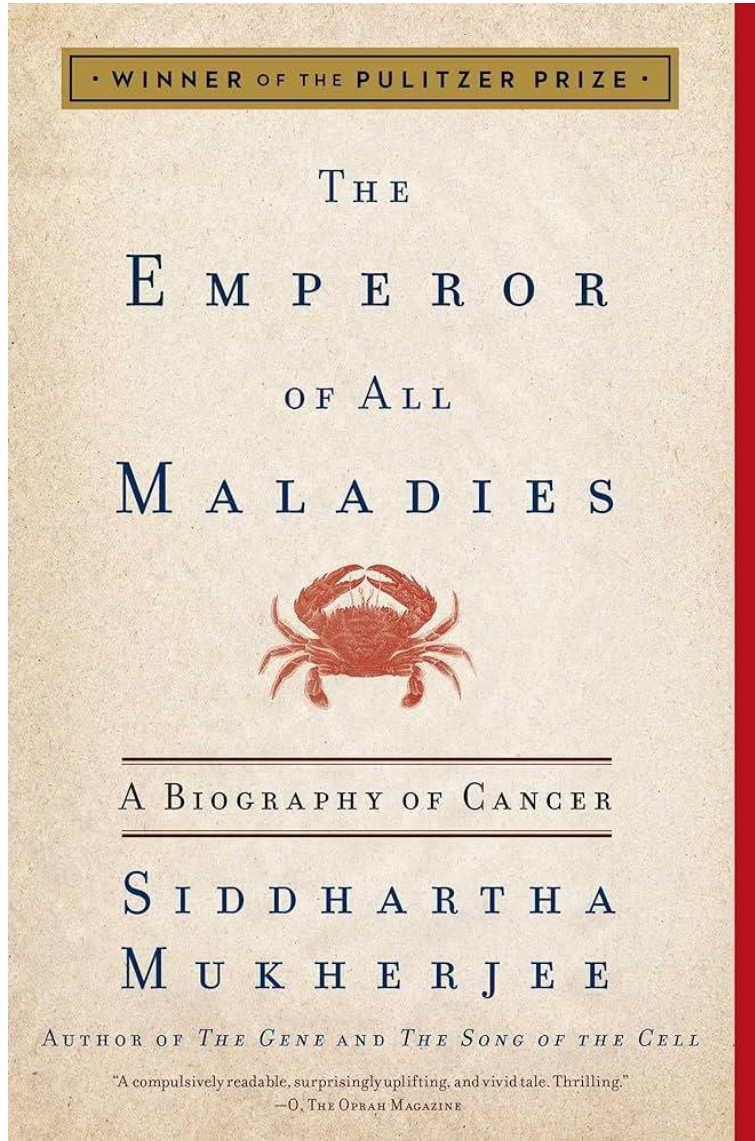
£164m

Research projects focused on **specific cancer types** (in £m)



Cancer Research UK Annual Spend 2023/2024

What is Cancer?



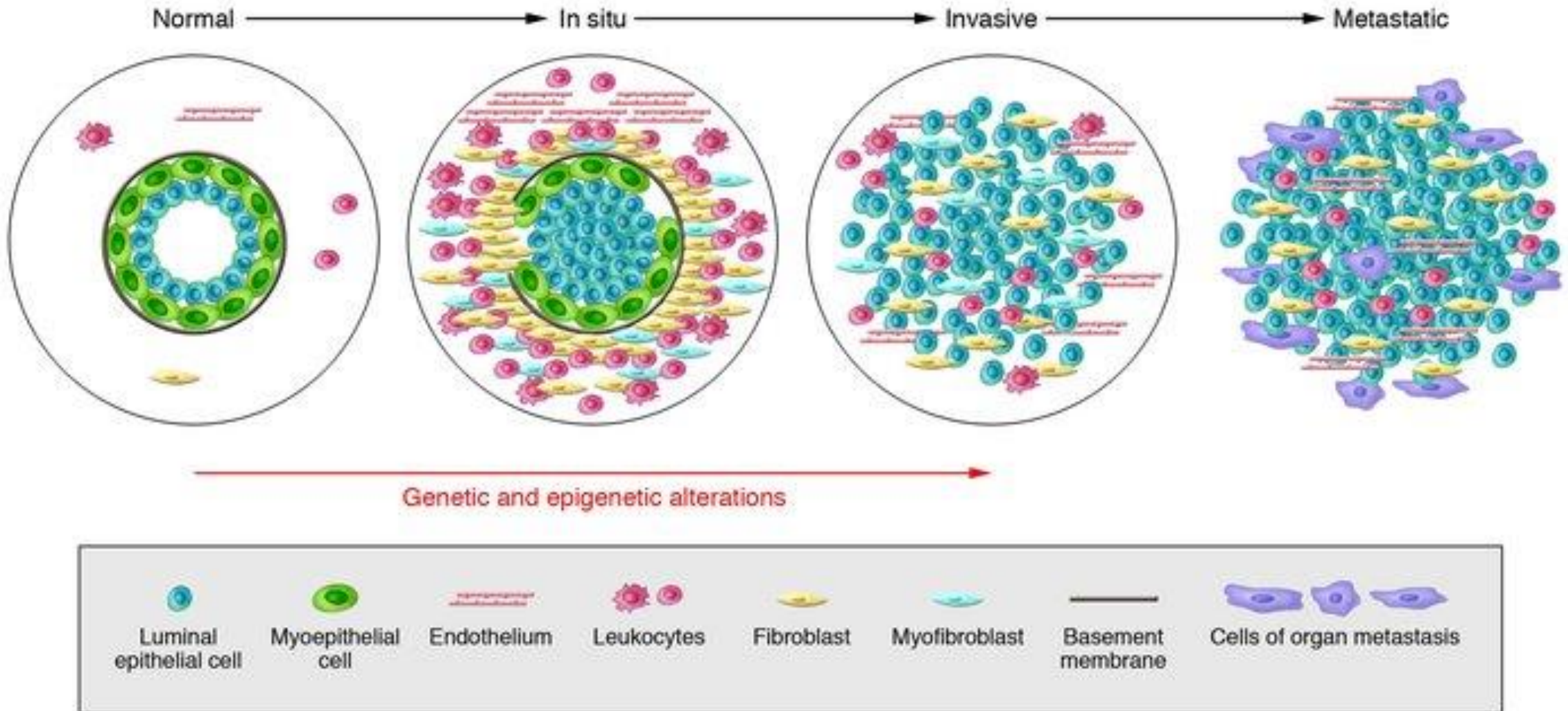
“Down to their innate molecular core, cancer cells are hyperactive, survival-endowed, scrappy, fecund, inventive copies of ourselves.”

- *Siddhartha Mukherjee, The Emperor of All Maladies*

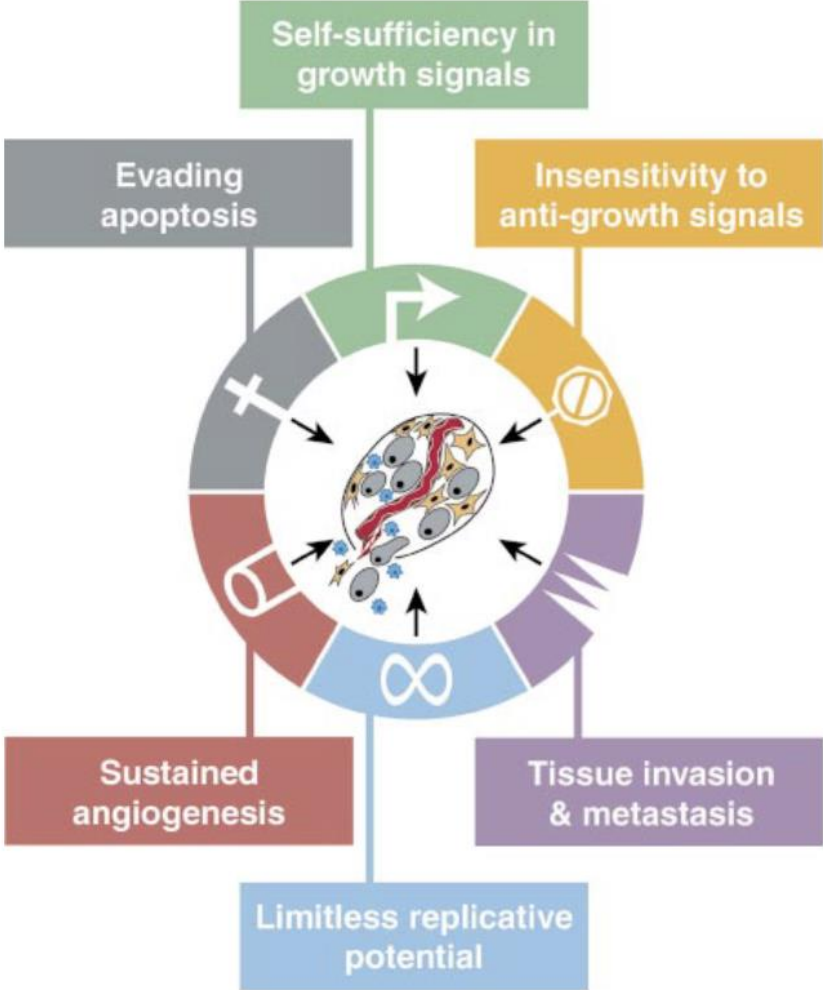
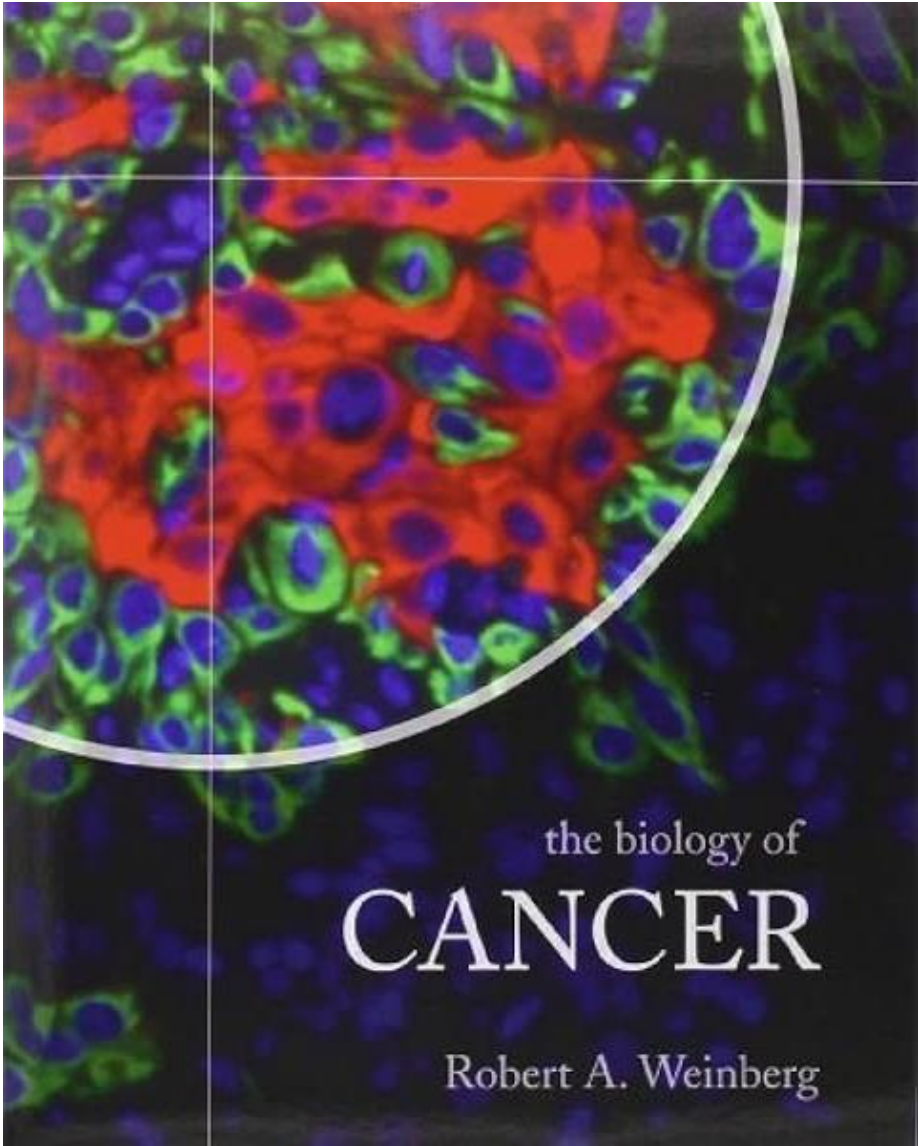
“Tumors: Wounds that do not heal”

- *Harold F. Dvorak, Harvard Medical School Professor of Pathology (1986) NEJM*

The Cancer Continuum

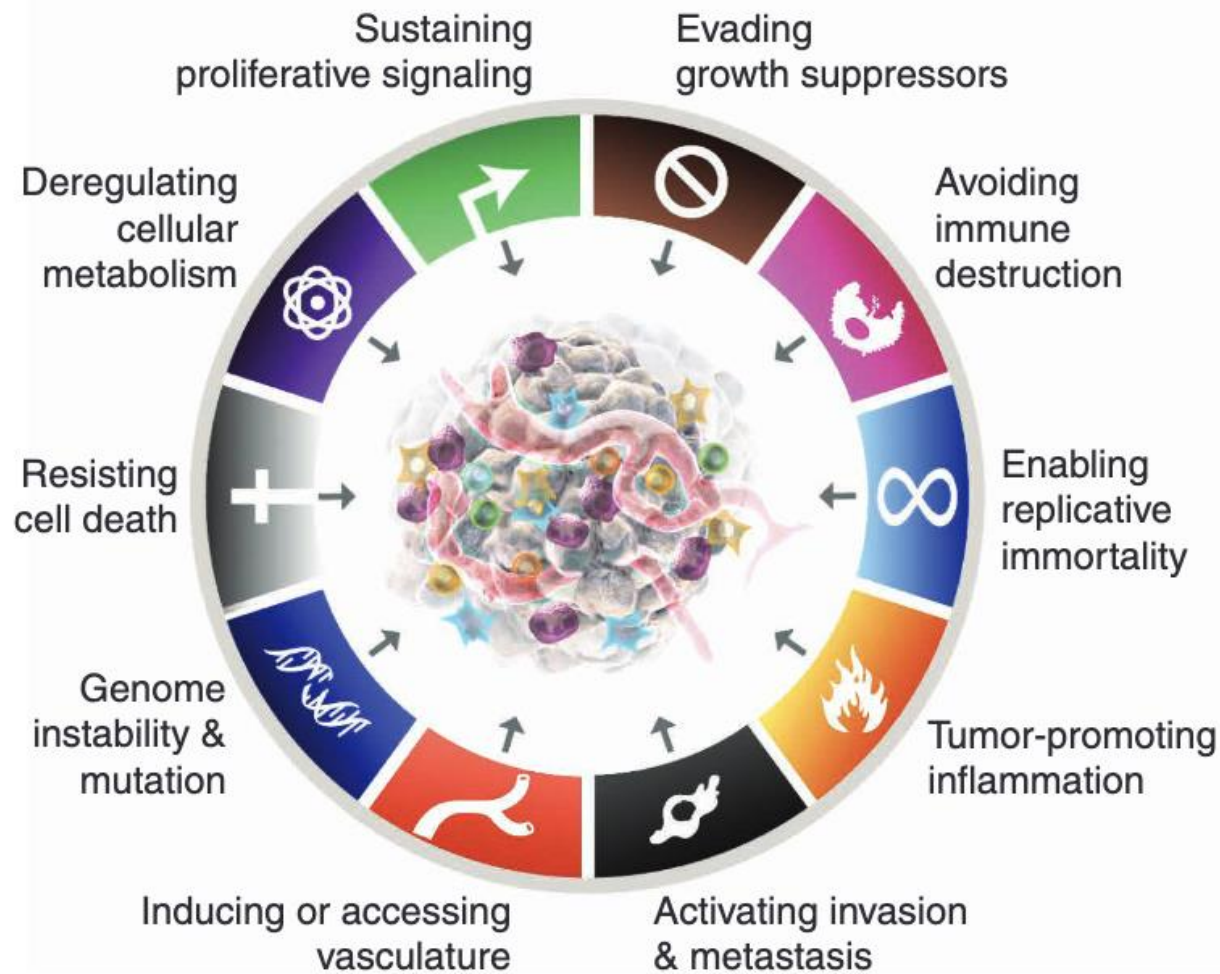


The Biology of Cancer

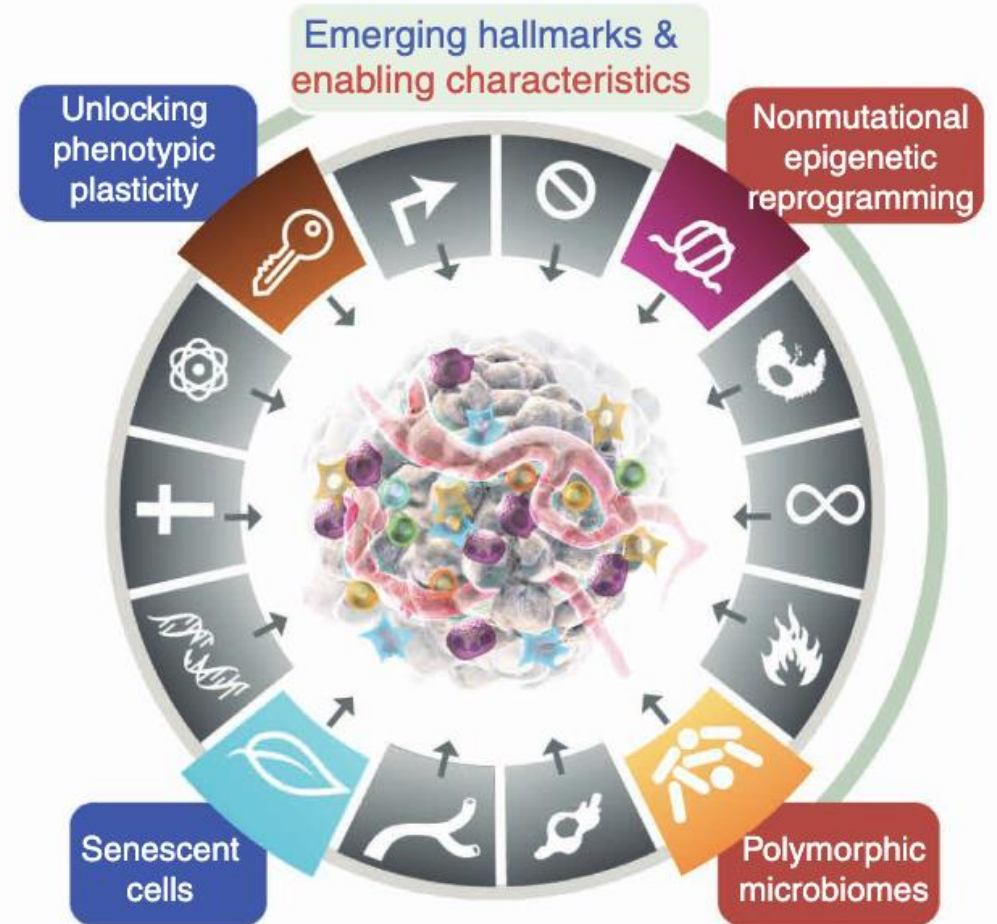


Hanahan & Weinberg, *The Hallmarks of Cancer* (2000)

Hallmarks of Cancer: Updated

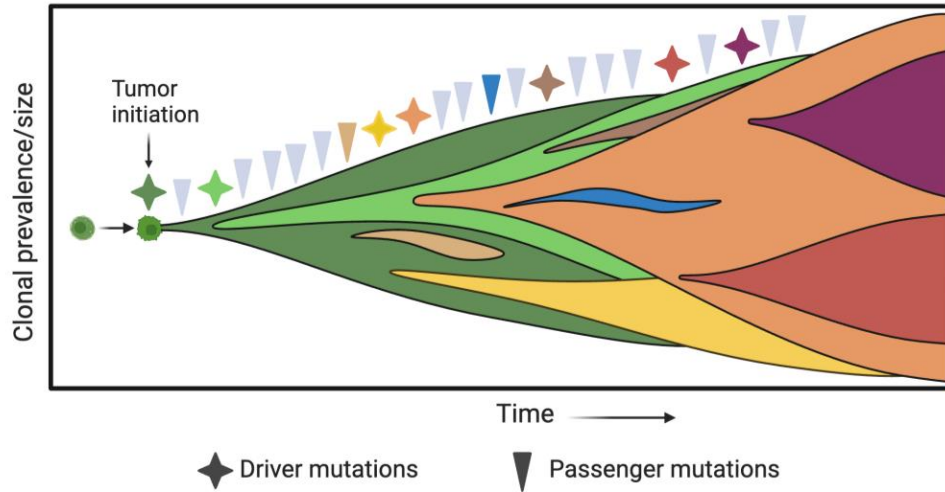


*Hanahan & Weinberg (2011),
The Hallmarks of Cancer: The Next Generation*



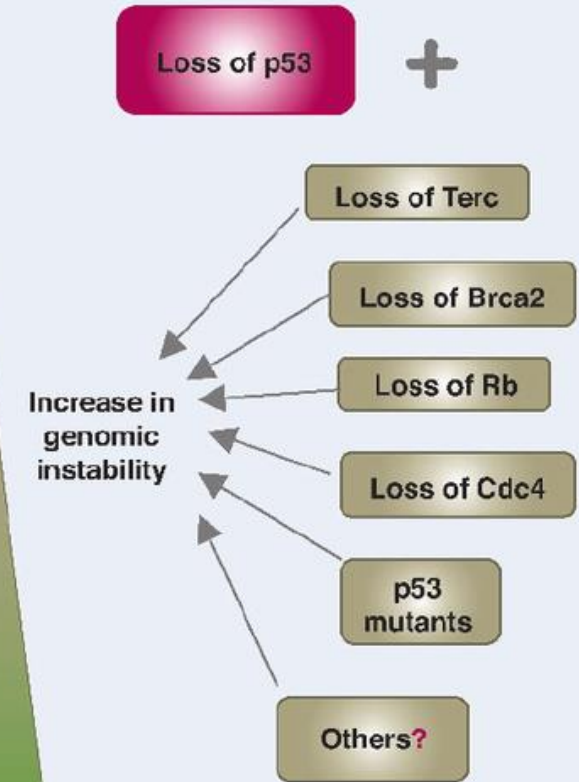
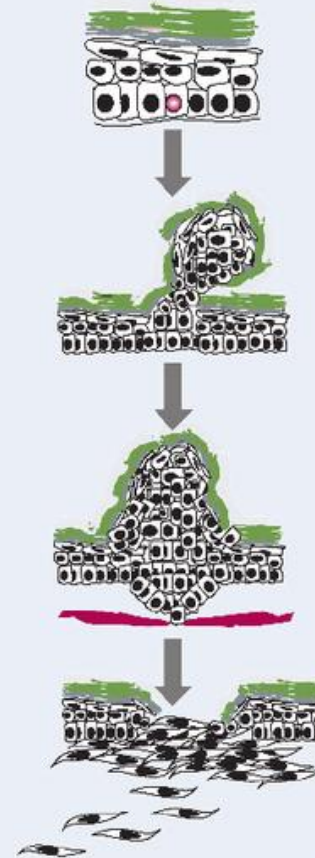
*Hanahan & Weinberg (2022),
The Hallmarks of Cancer: New Dimensions*

Genomic Instability



Jigyansa Mishra, Biorender

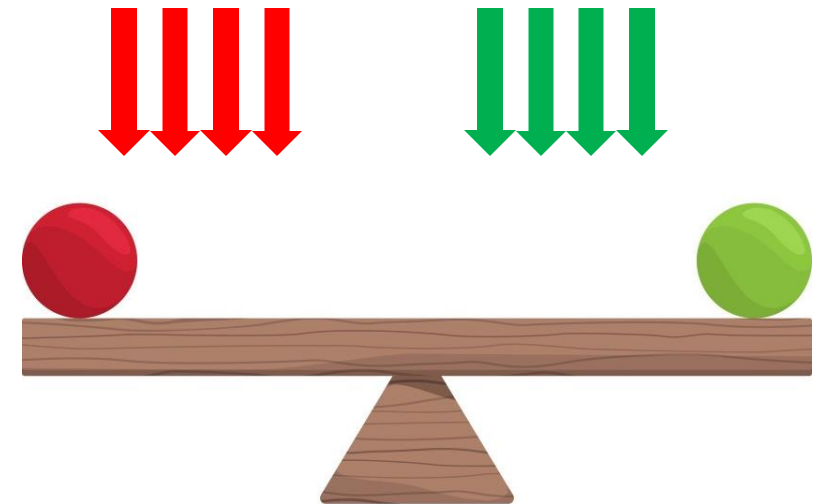
Epithelial tumor development



Cell-autonomous Immortality



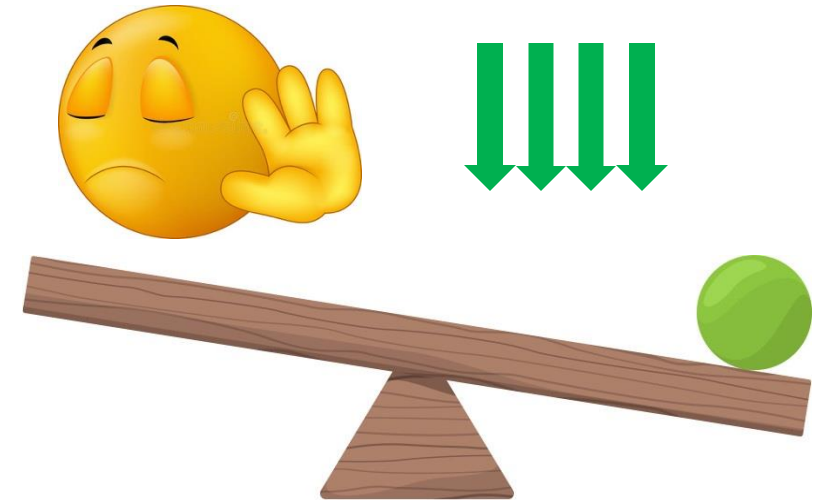
+ Replicative Immortality



Cell-autonomous Immortality



+ Replicative Immortality

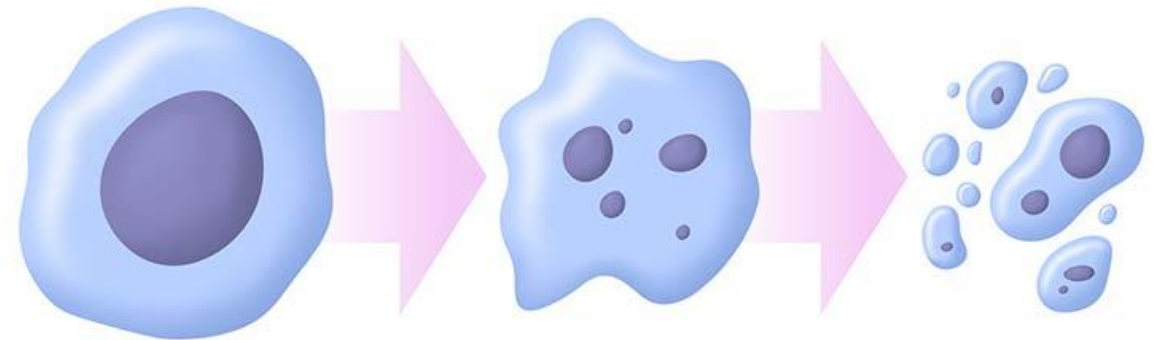


Cell-autonomous Immortality



+ Replicative Immortality

Apoptosis *Programmed cell death*



Cell in the body

Internal breakdown

Fragments recycled or destroyed

How apoptosis helps keep the body healthy



Replaces old cells



Strengthens immune system



Gets rid of damaged cells

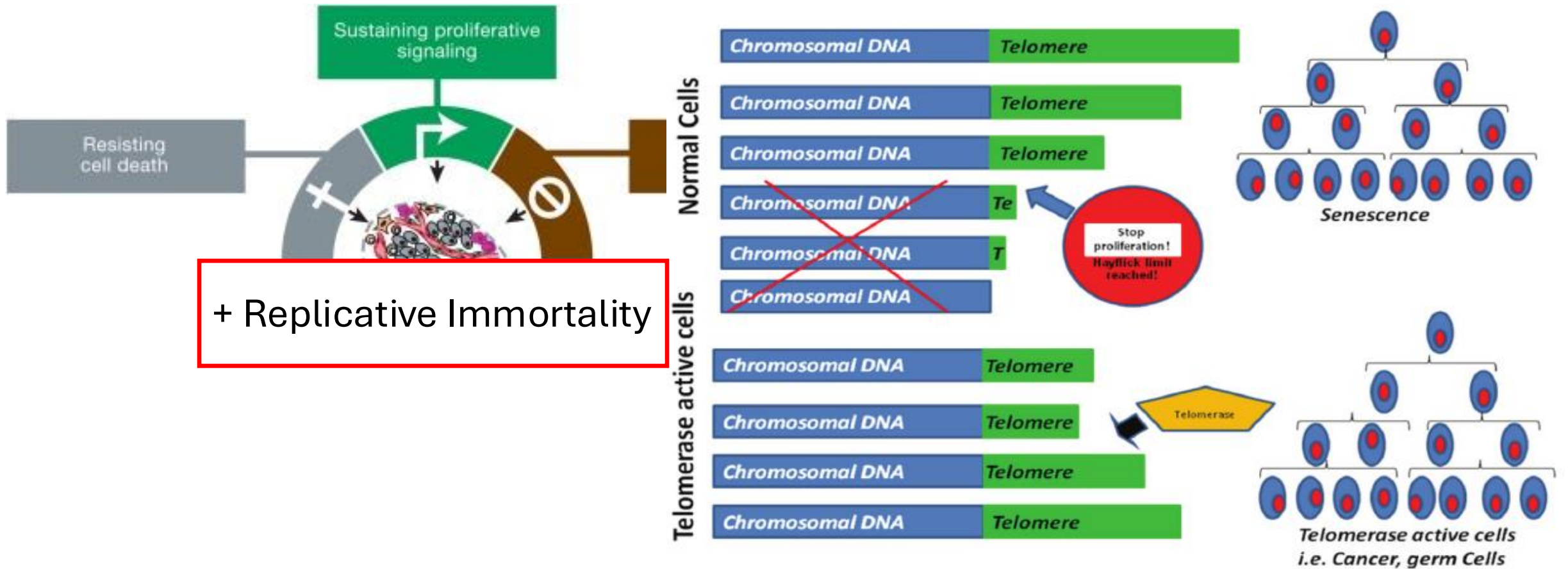


Stops damaged cells from multiplying



Supports overall balance

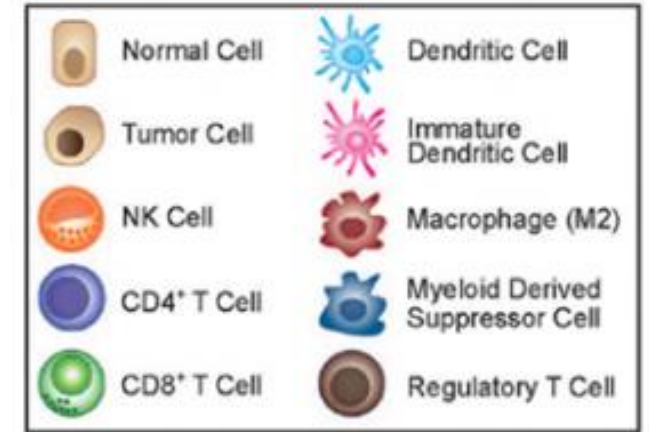
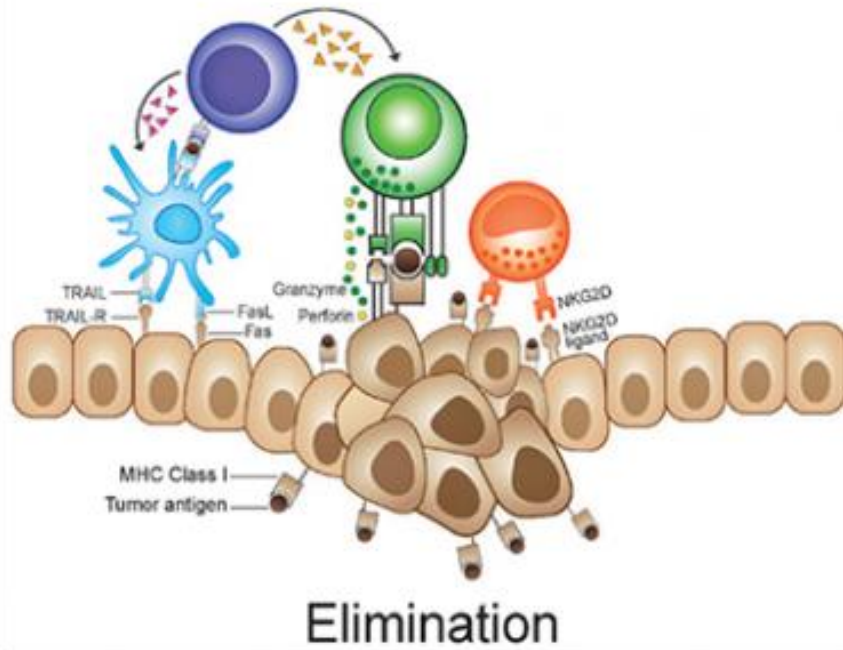
Cell-autonomous Immortality



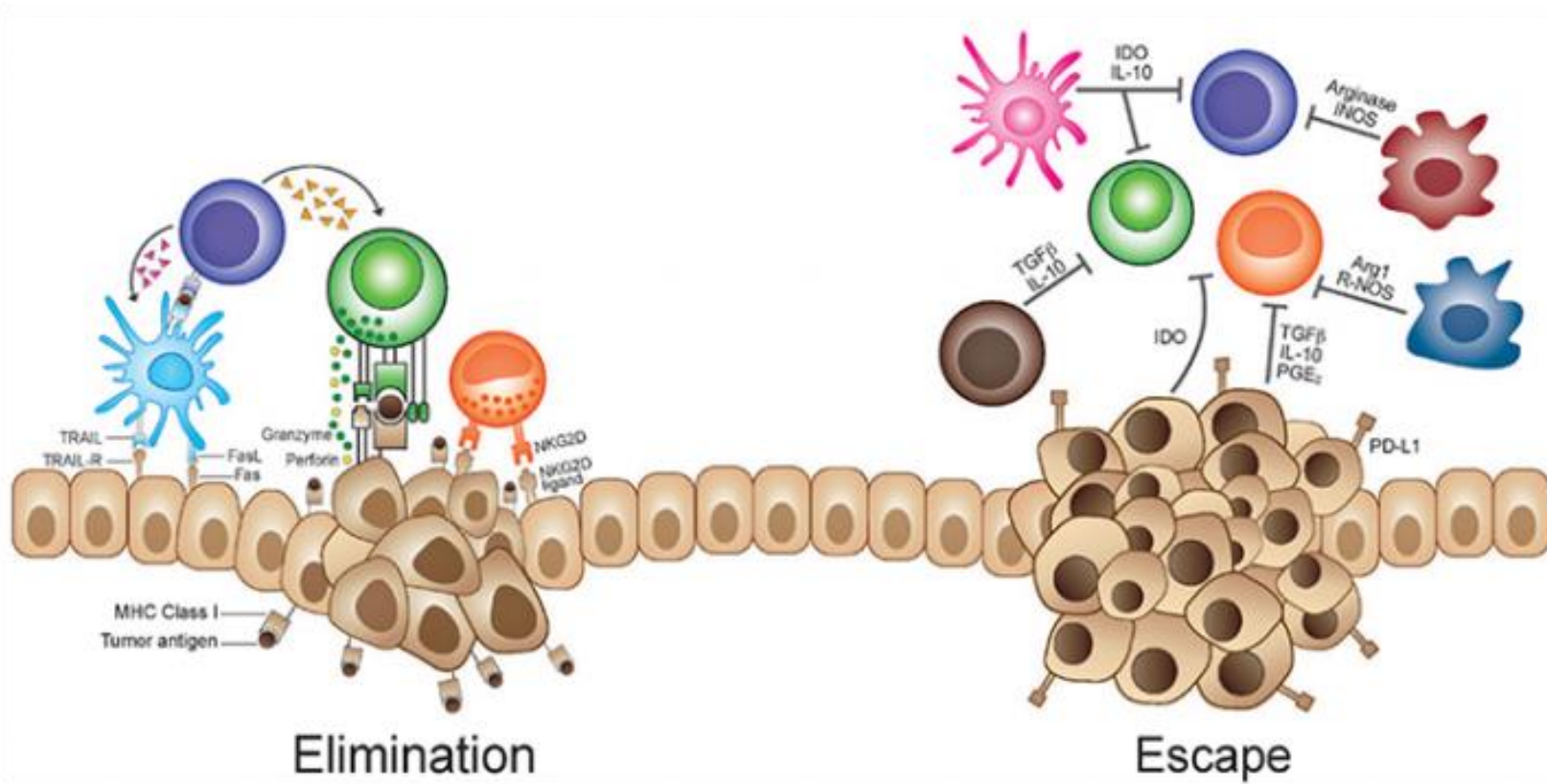
Serakinci (2011), *Cancer Stem Cells – The Cutting Edge*

What about non-cell autonomous aspects?

Immune Evasion

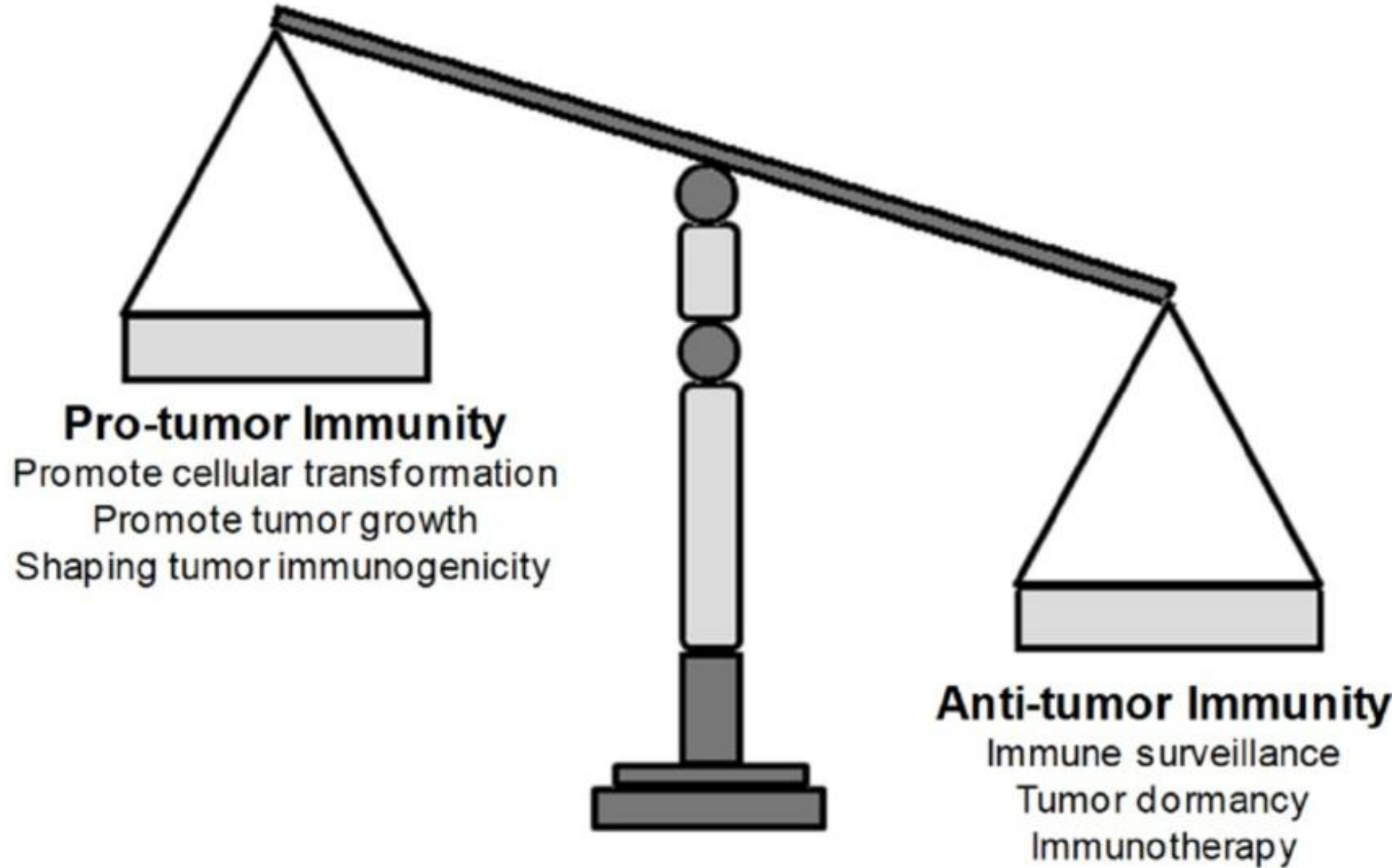


Immune Evasion



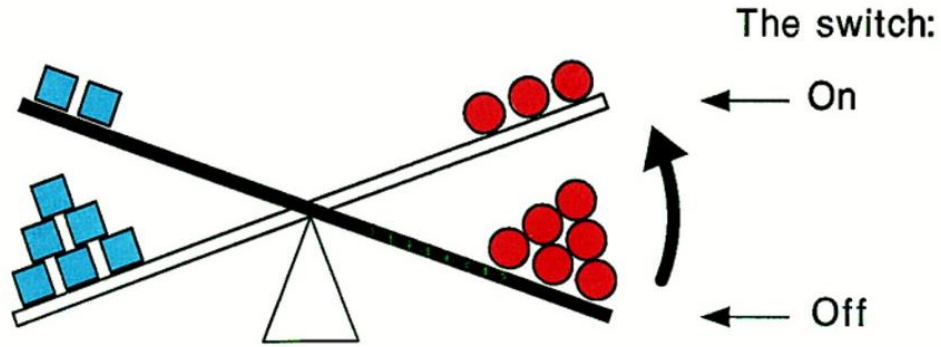
	Normal Cell		Dendritic Cell
	Tumor Cell		Immature Dendritic Cell
	NK Cell		Macrophage (M2)
	CD4 ⁺ T Cell		Myeloid Derived Suppressor Cell
	CD8 ⁺ T Cell		Regulatory T Cell

Immune Evasion



Sustainability

Angiogenesis: Ensuring nutrient supply

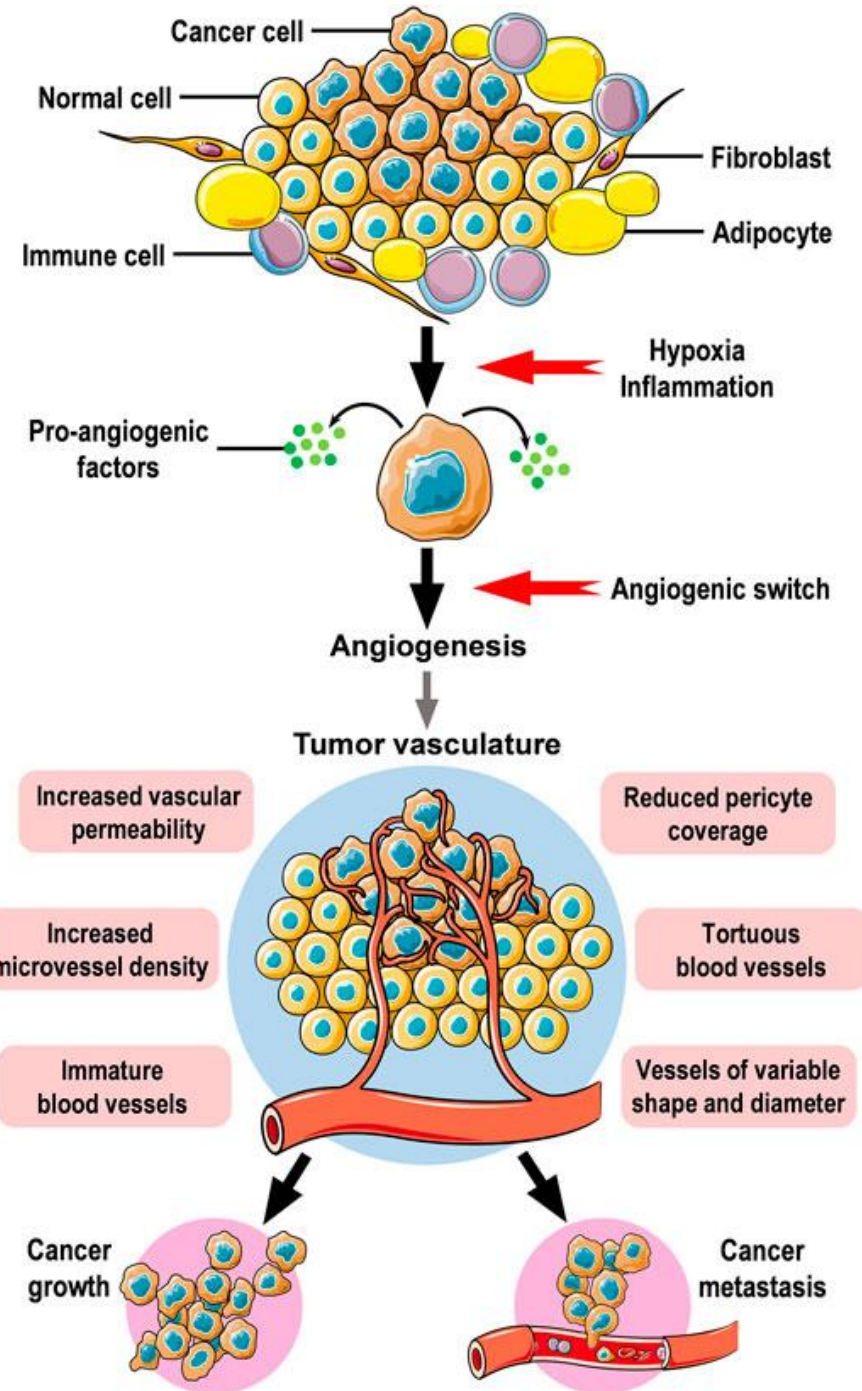


■ Activators

aFGF
bFGF
VEGF
⋮
⋮

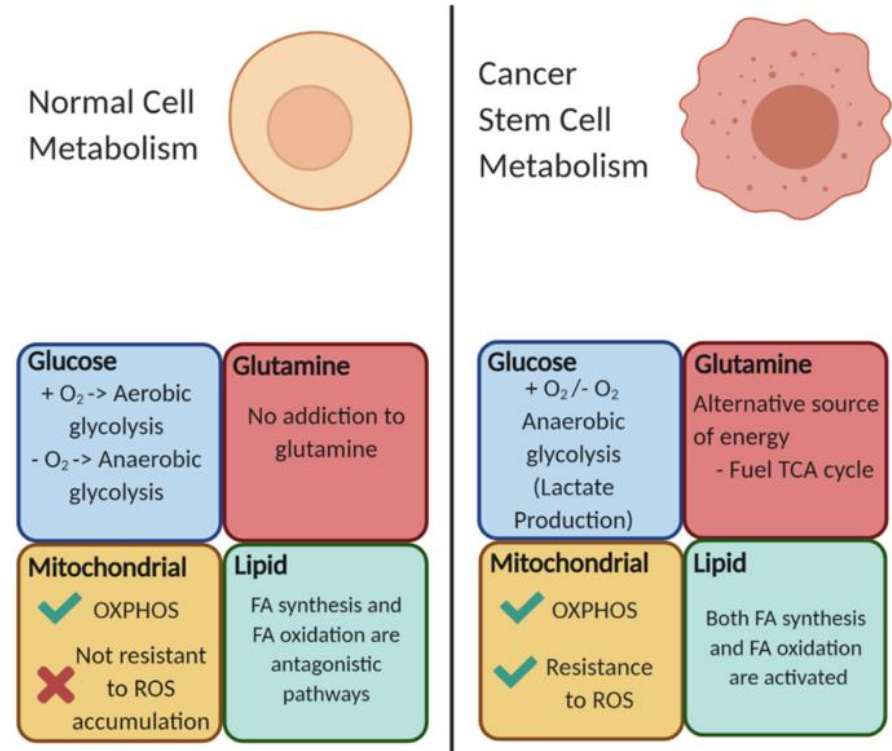
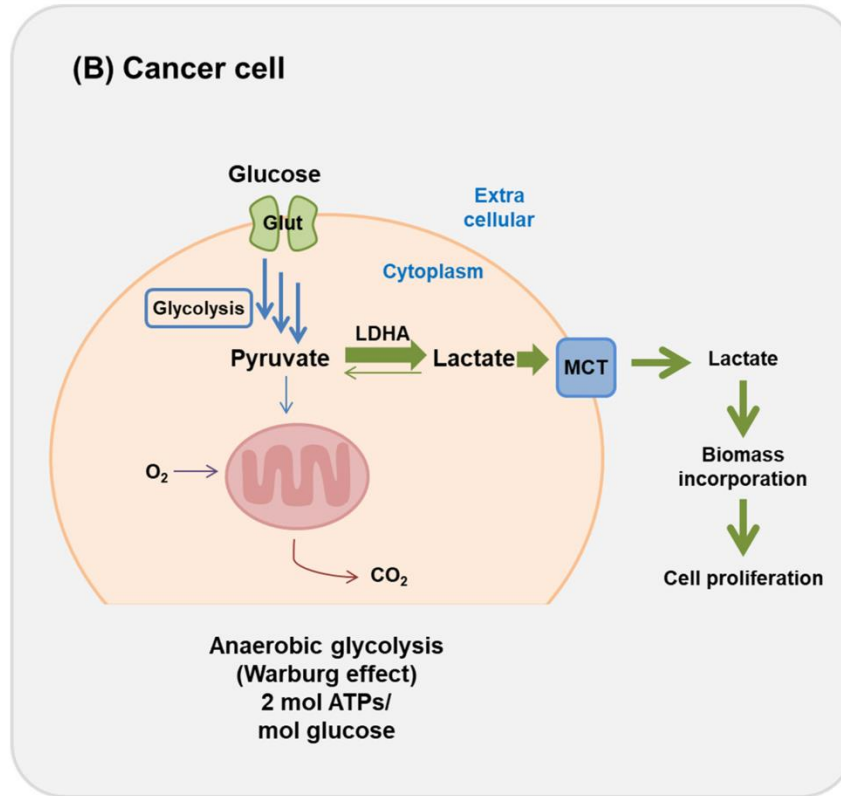
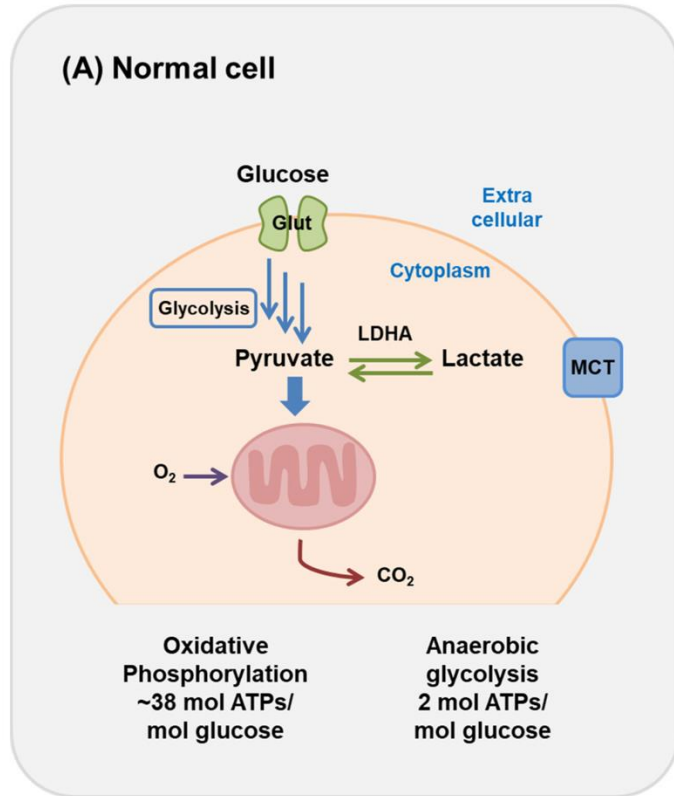
● Inhibitors

Thrombospondin-1
16 kD Prolactin
Interferon α/β
Platelet factor-4
Angiostatin
⋮

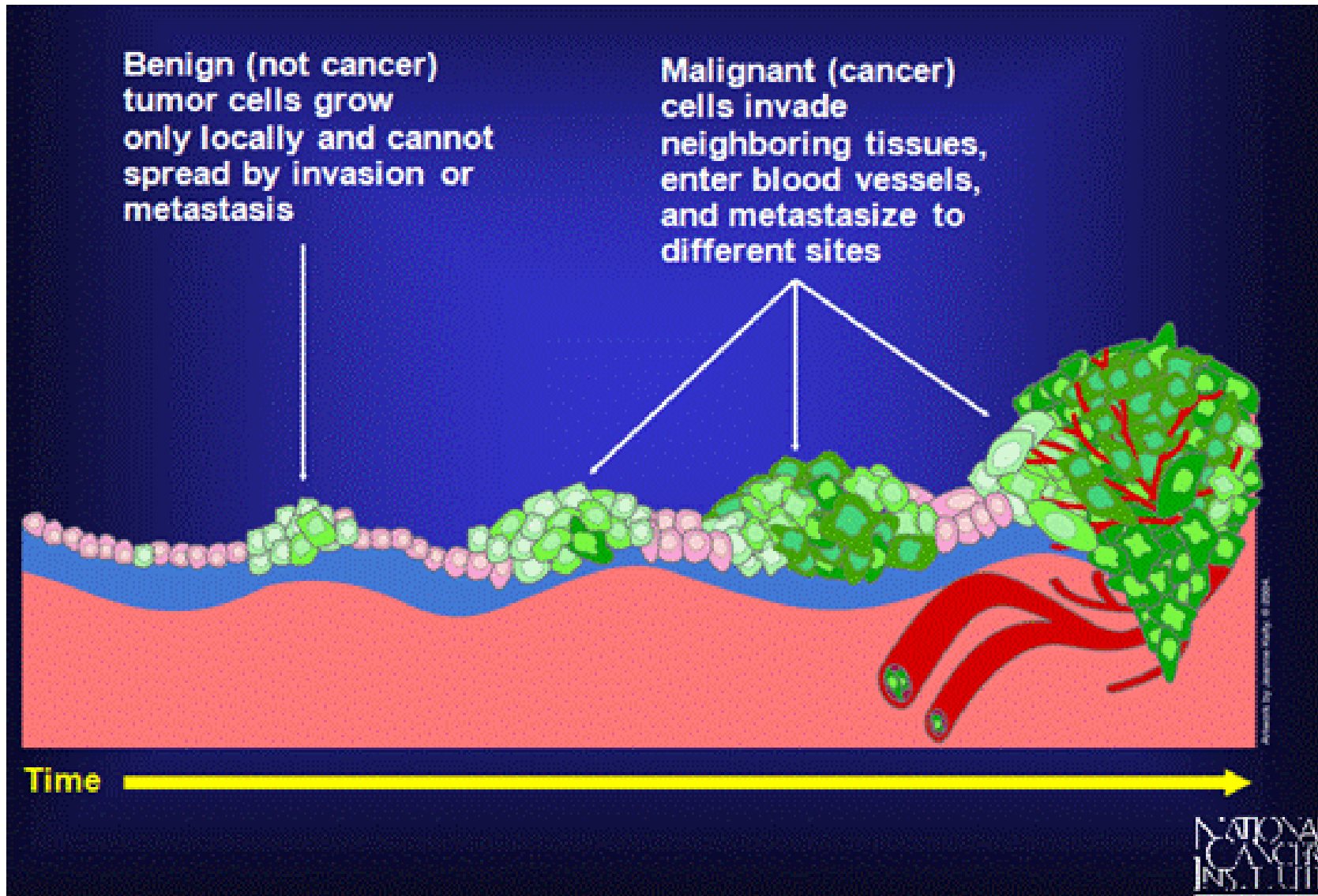


Sustainability

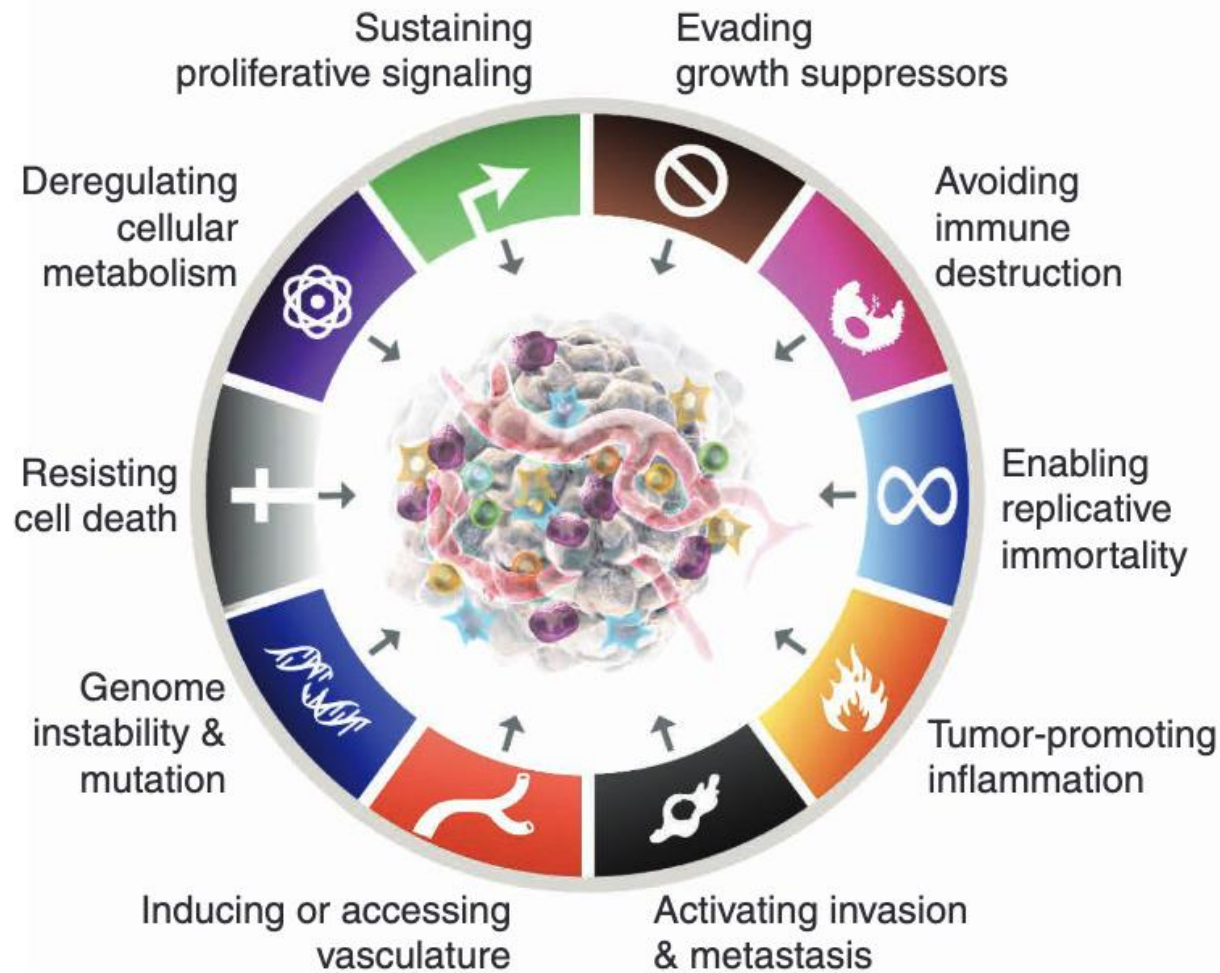
Deregulated cellular metabolism: Ability to adapt to available nutrient supply



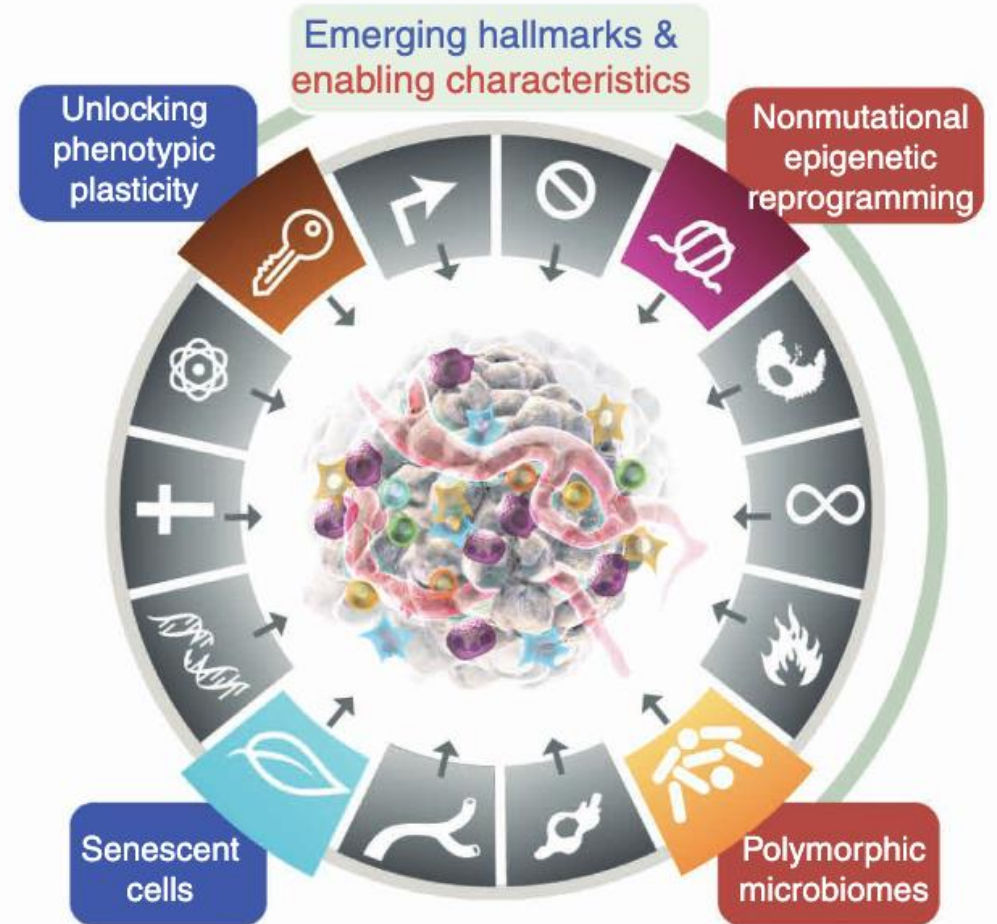
Expanding Beyond Tissue-of-Origin



Hallmarks of Cancer: Updated

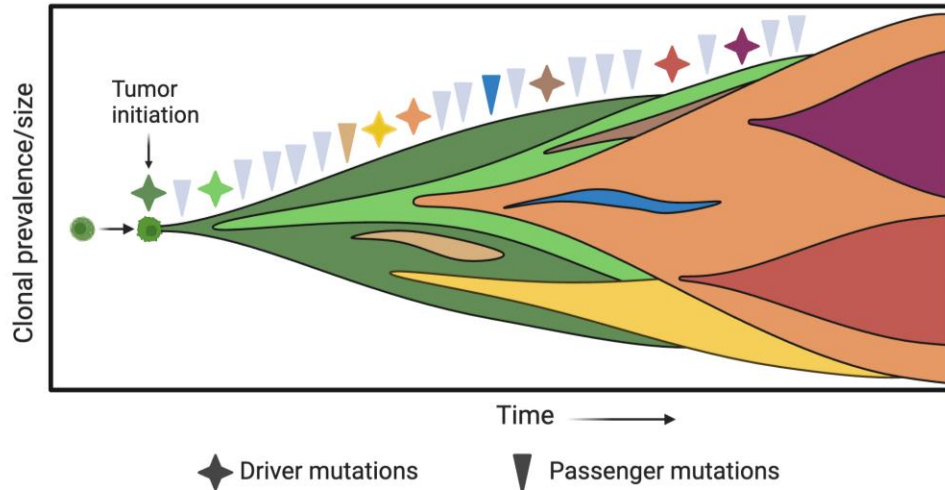


*Hanahan & Weinberg (2011),
The Hallmarks of Cancer: The Next Generation*

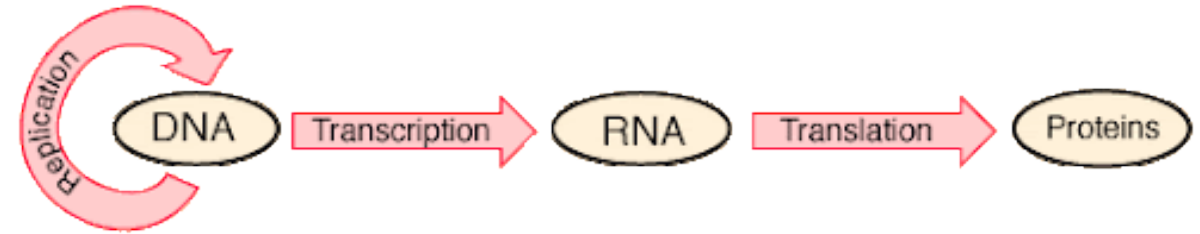


*Hanahan & Weinberg (2022),
The Hallmarks of Cancer: New Dimensions*

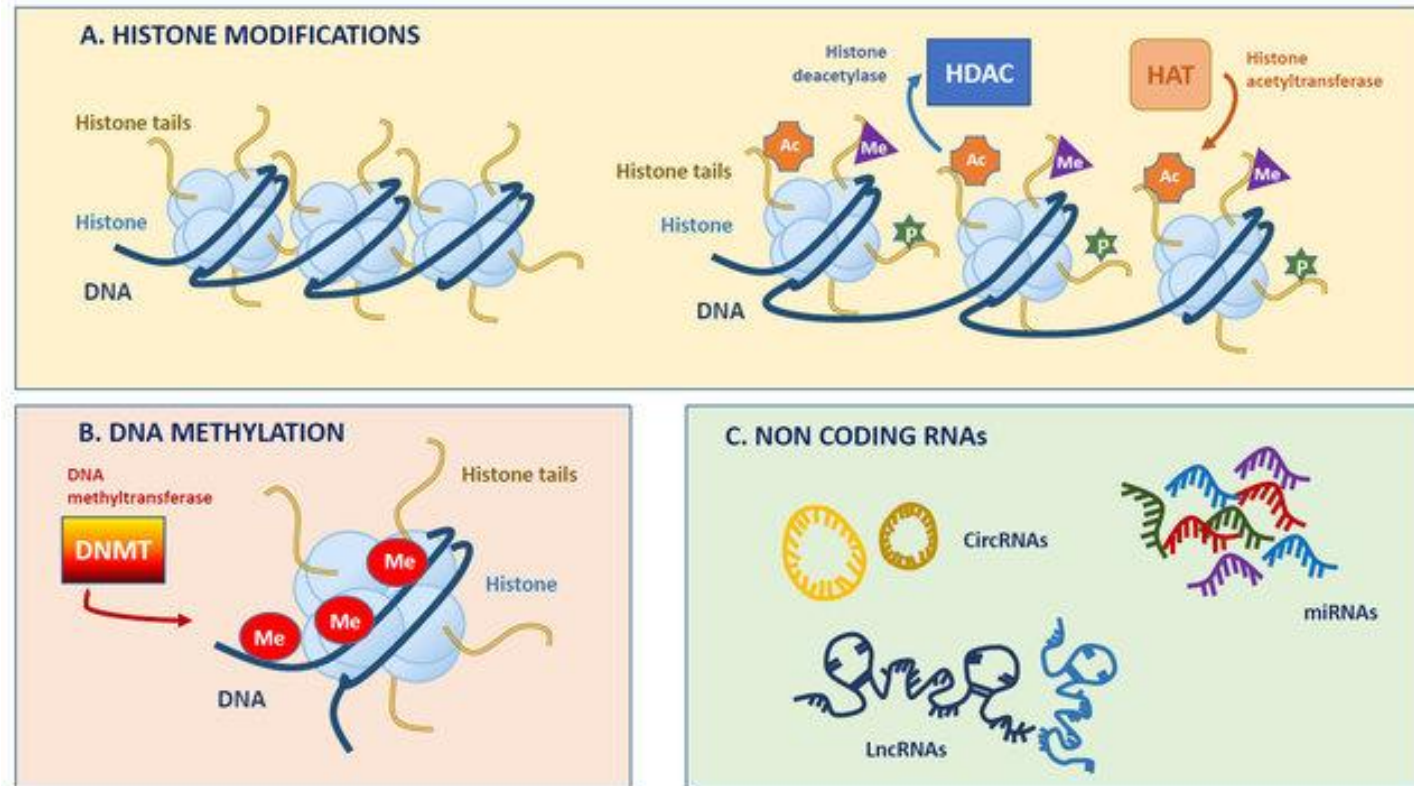
Epigenetic Reprogramming



Jigyansa Mishra, Biorender



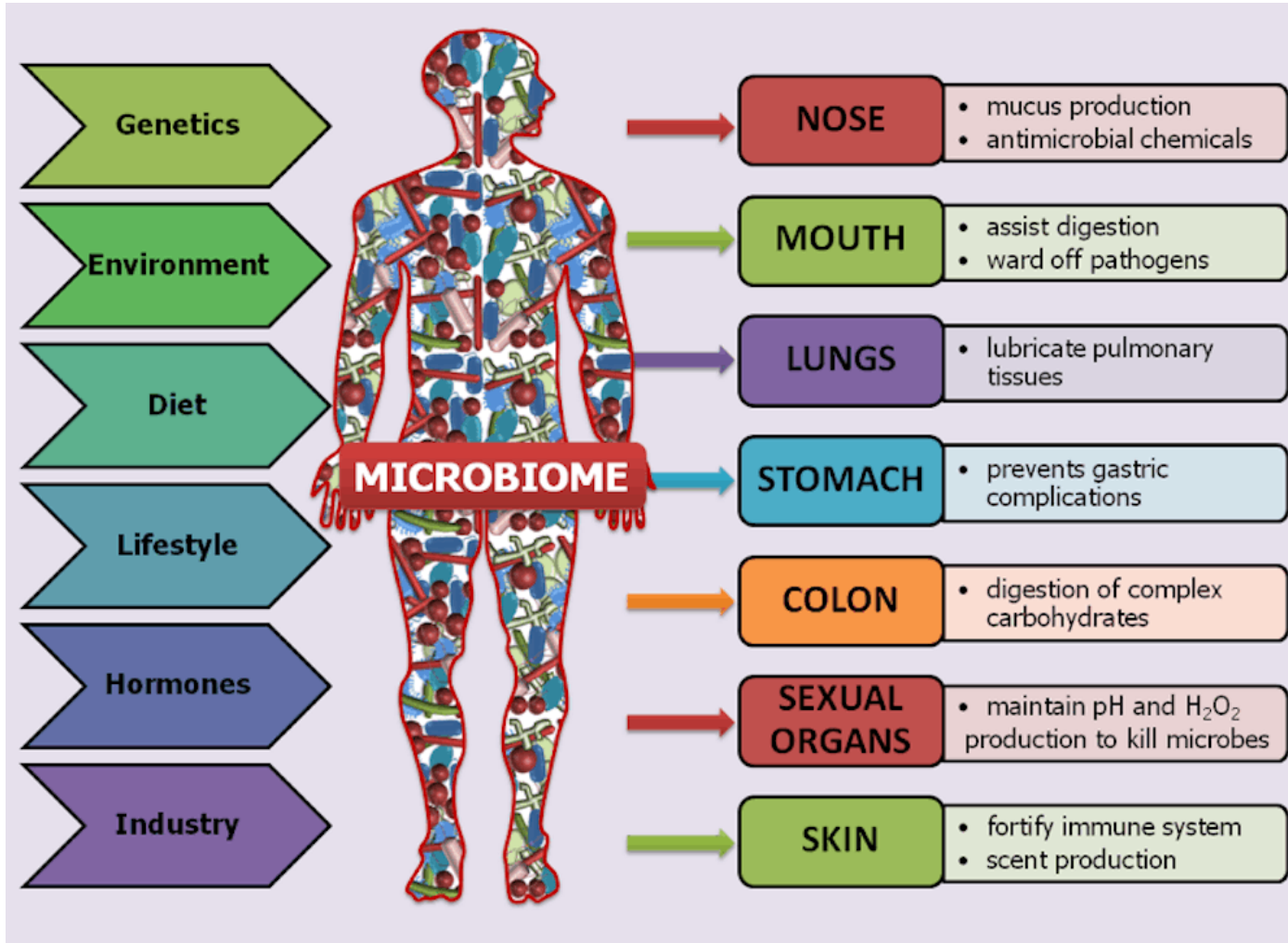
Central dogma of molecular biology



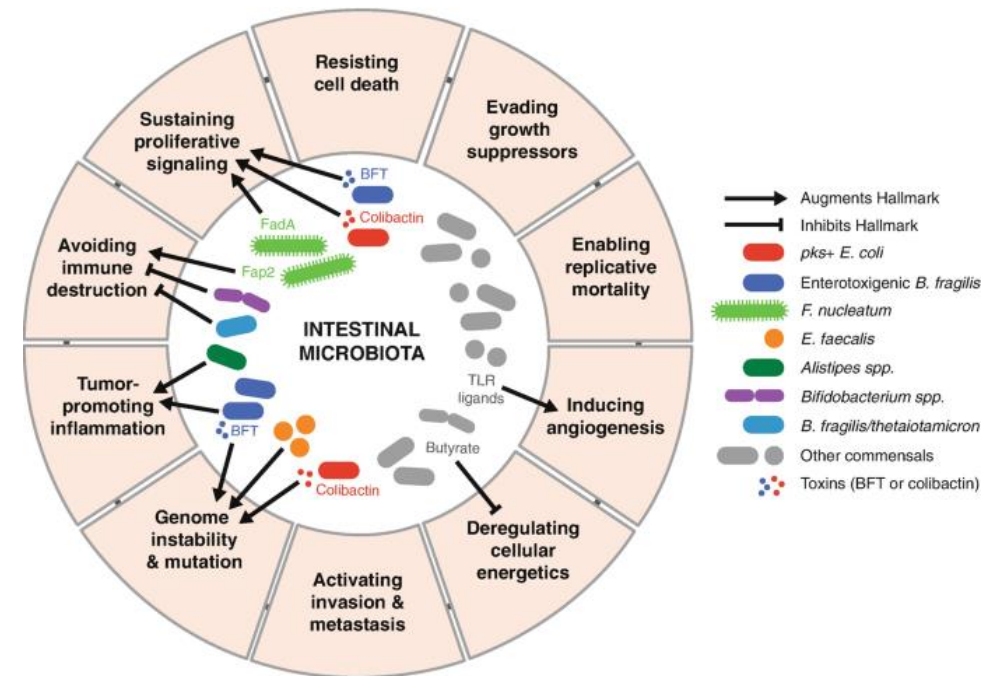
Epi = On top of

Epigenetics = Non-genetic changes that affect expression of genes

Microbes

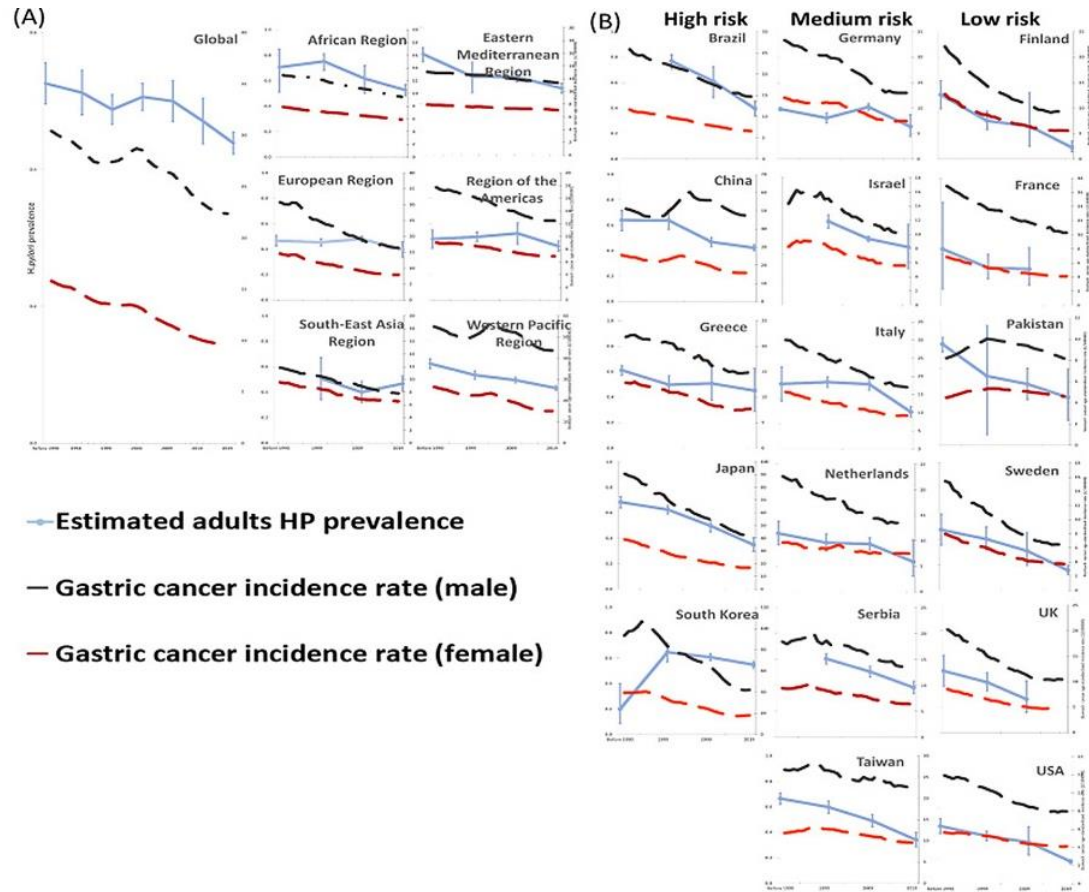


Behaviour of the cancer

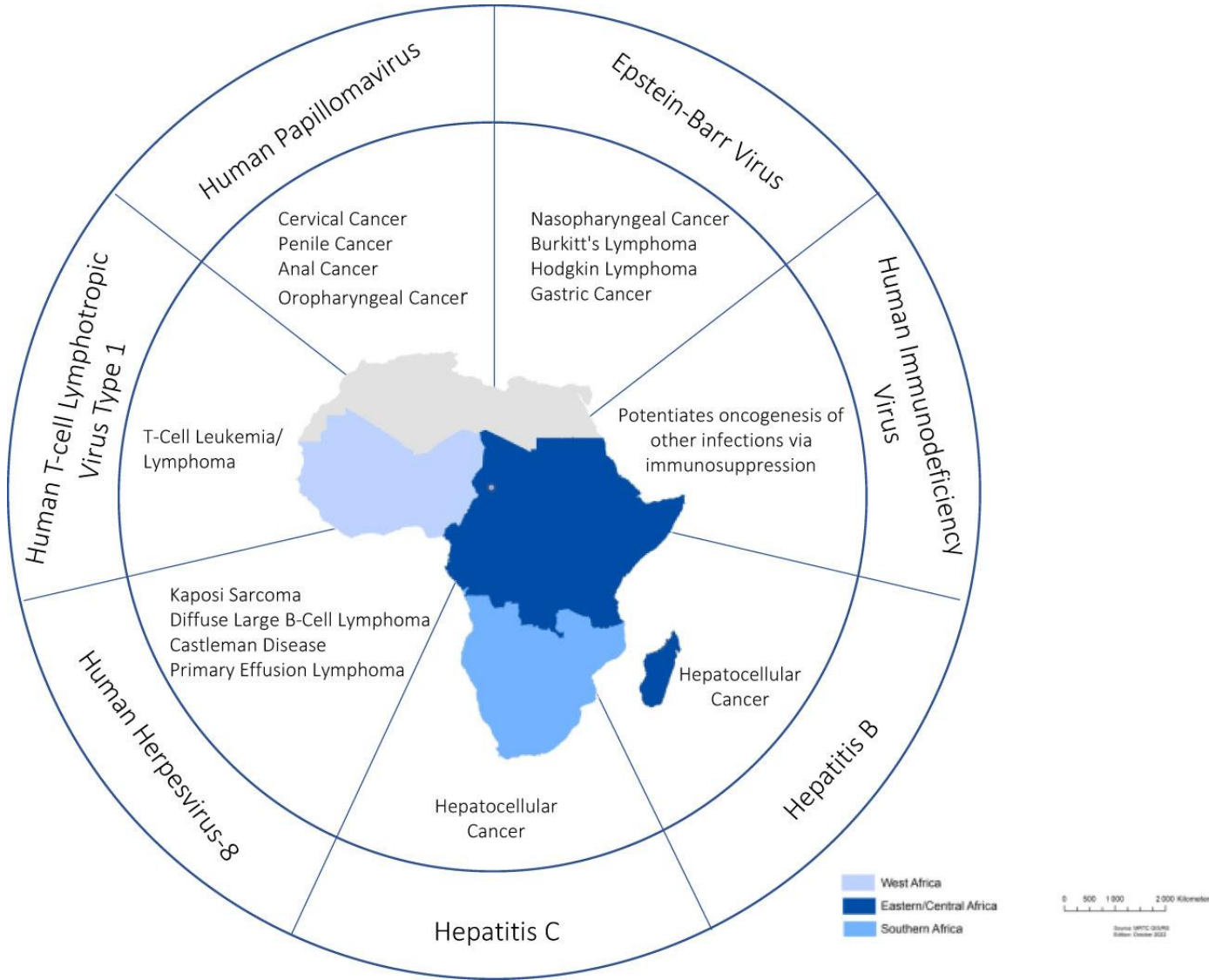


+ Therapy response

Microbes



Chen (2024) Gastroenterology

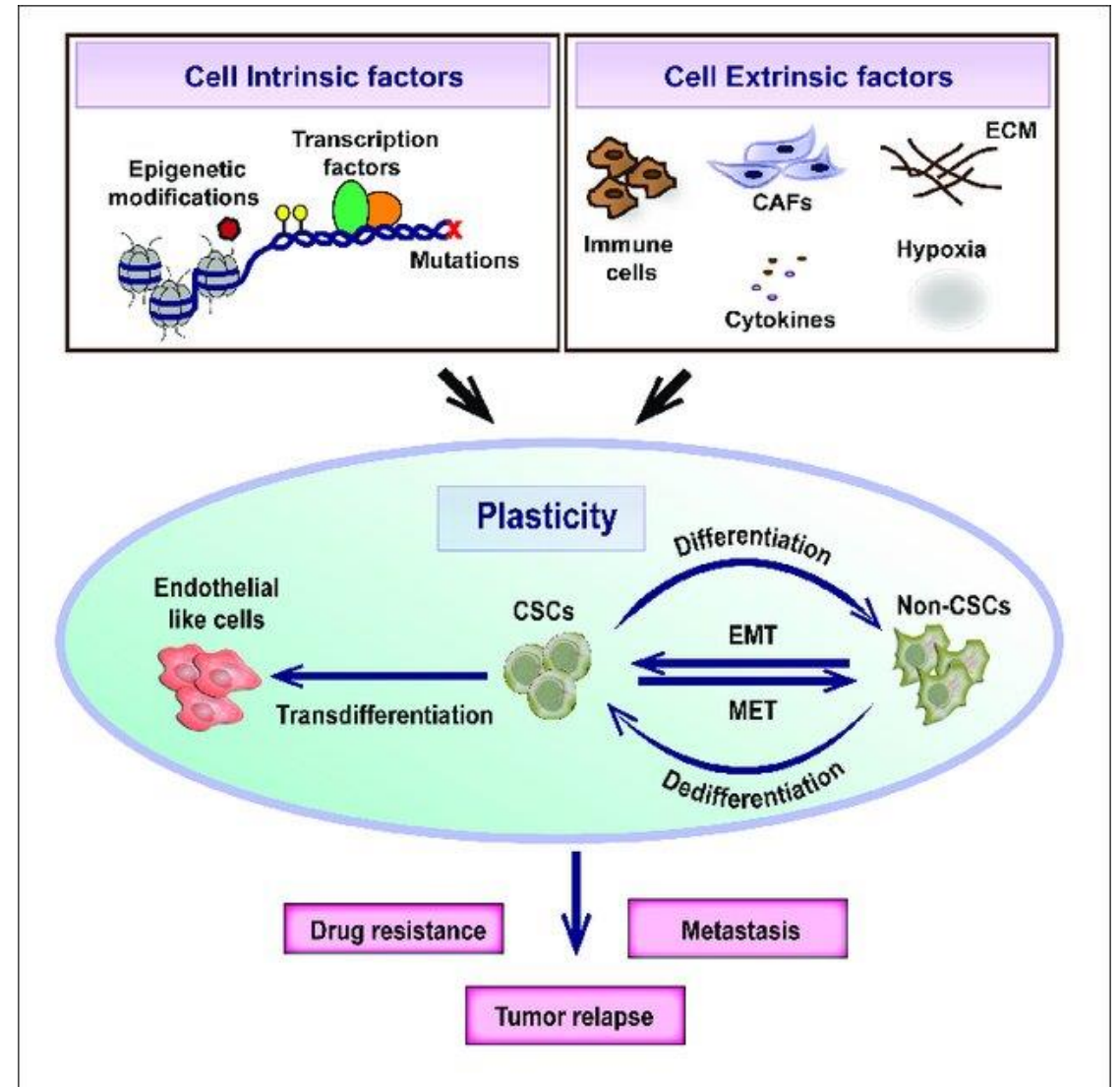
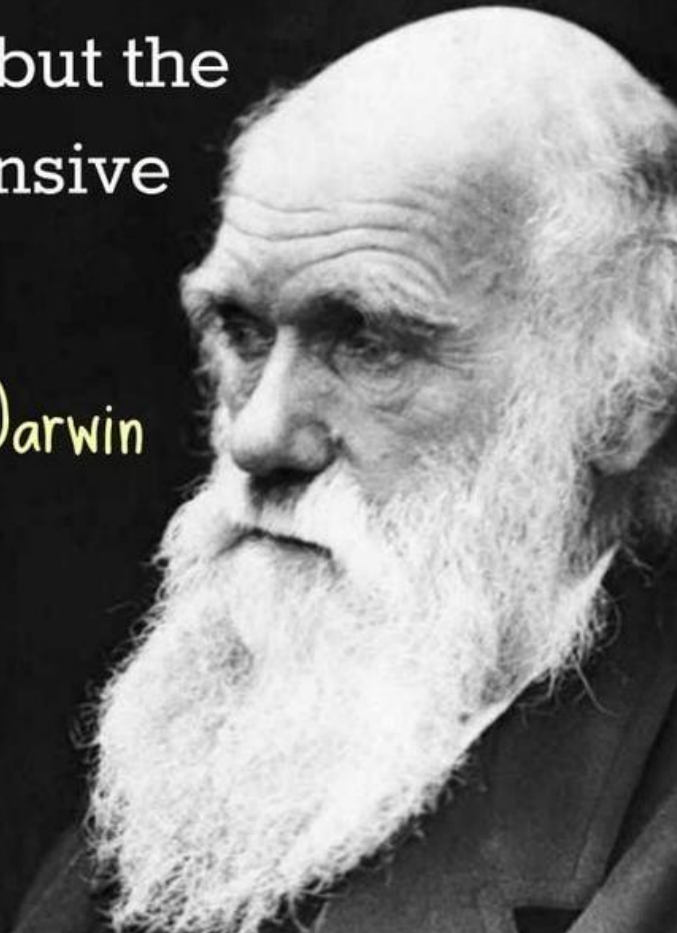


Diakite (2023) Front. Virol.

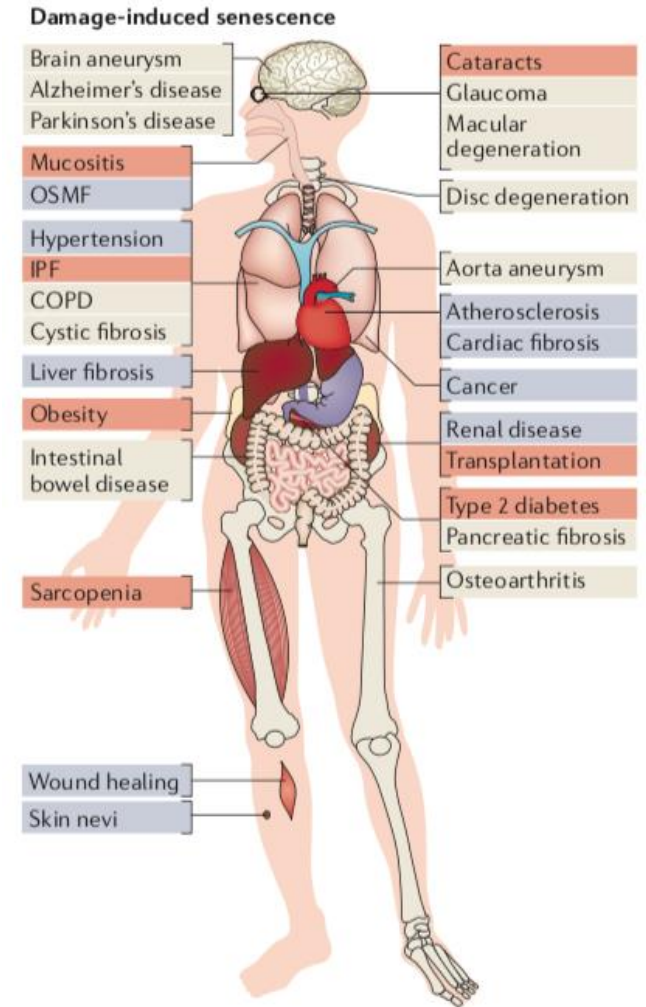
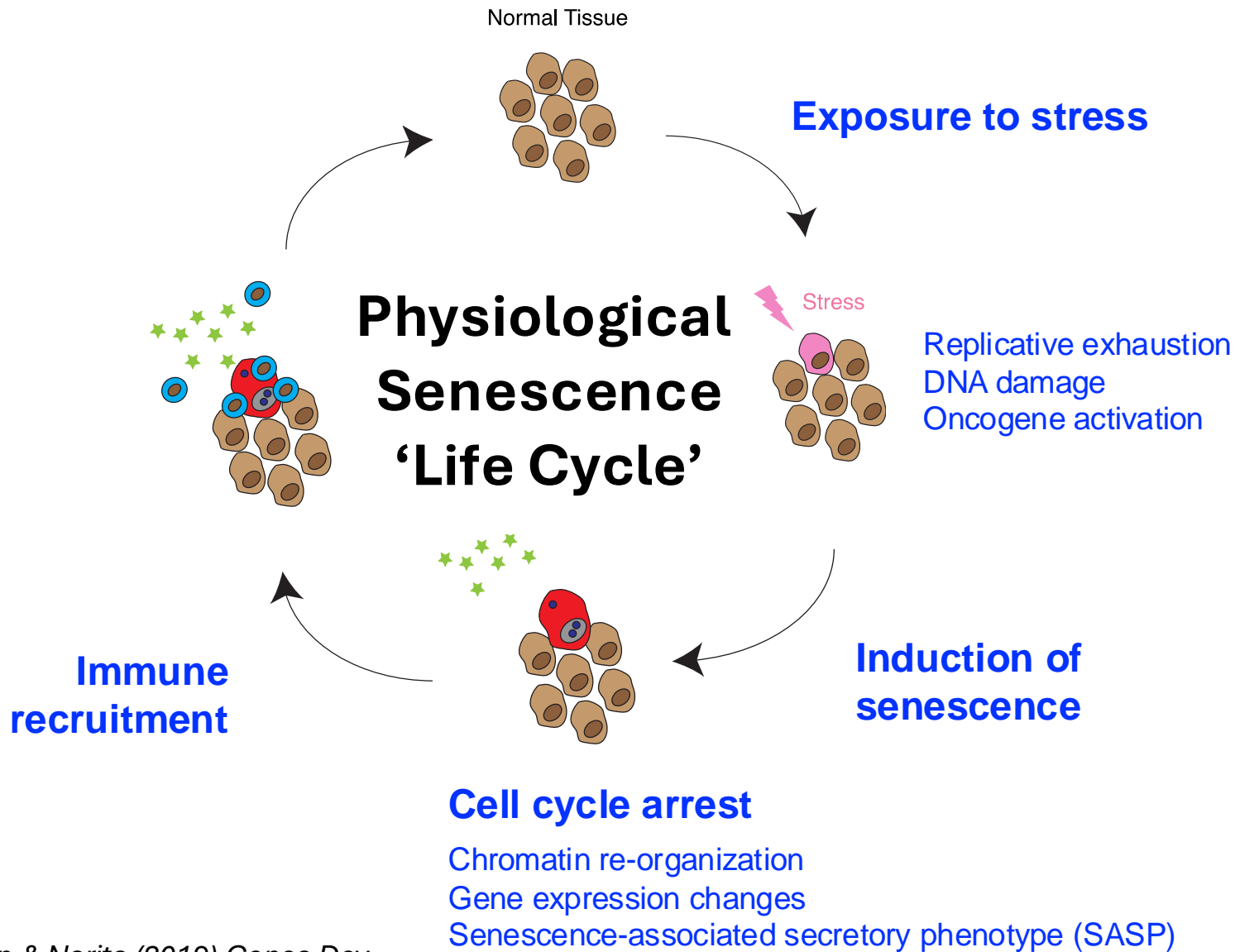
Phenotypic Plasticity

It is not the strongest species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the most responsive to change.

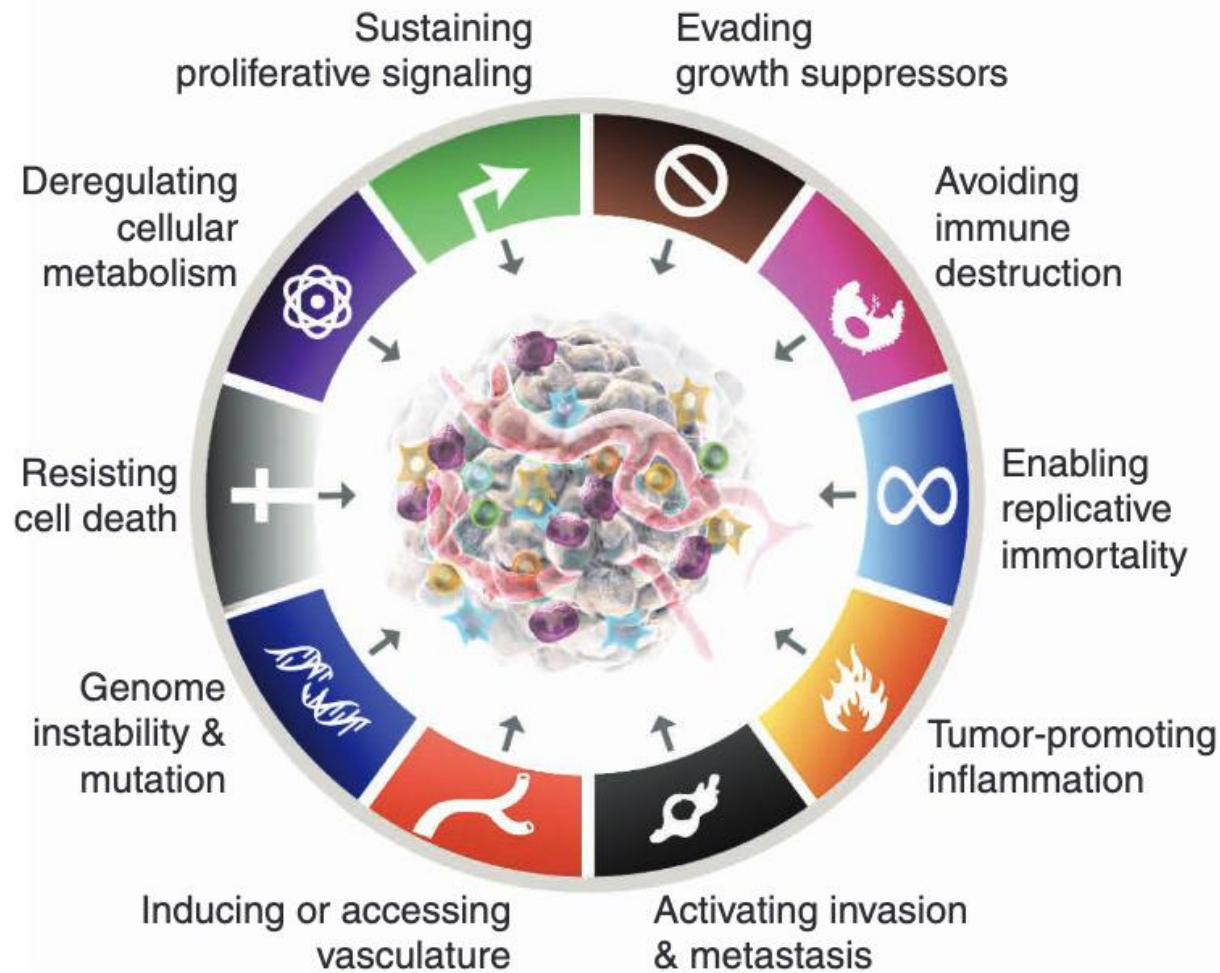
-Charles Darwin



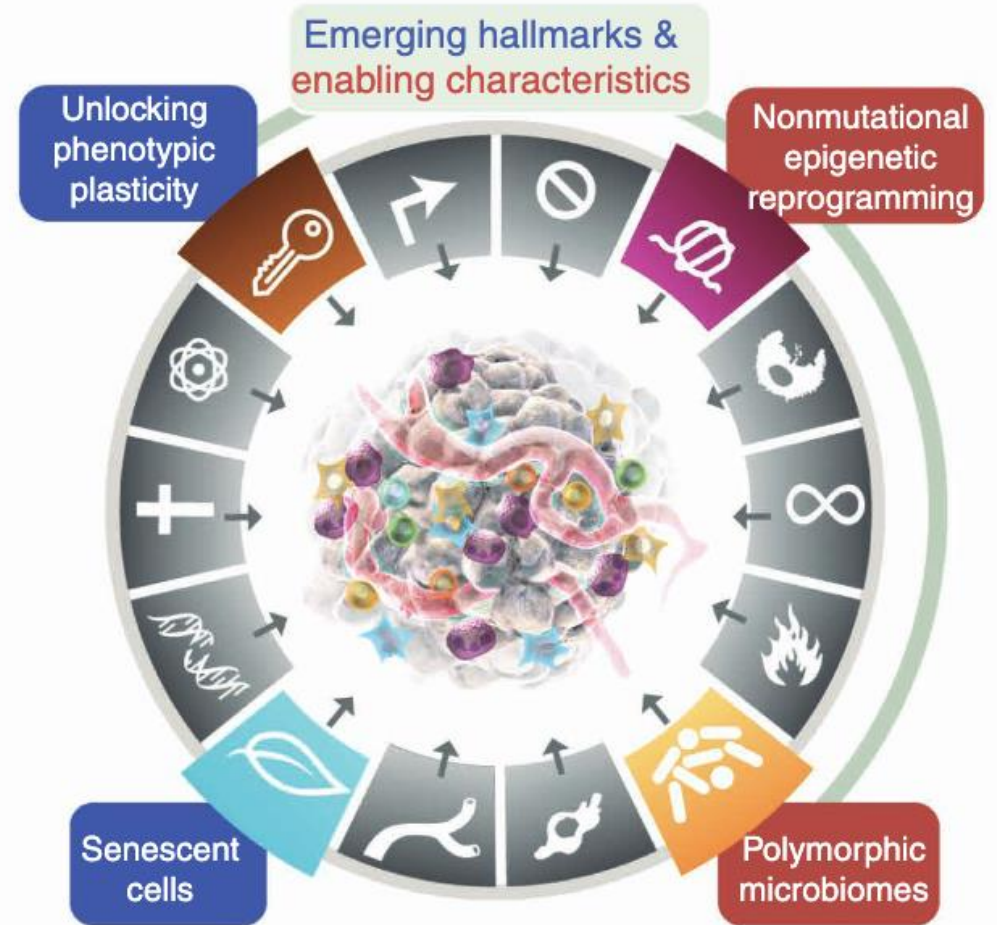
Senescence



Hallmarks of Cancer: Updated



*Hanahan & Weinberg (2011),
The Hallmarks of Cancer: The Next Generation*



*Hanahan & Weinberg (2022),
The Hallmarks of Cancer: New Dimensions*

Tools for Studying Cancer Biology

In vitro

Translates directly to "**in glass**" meaning the study takes place in a test tube, rather than in a model organism.



In silico

An *in silico* experiment is one done in a **virtual setting**, such as a computer or virtual simulation.



In vivo

Translates directly to "**in life**", meaning the study takes place in a living cell or model organism.

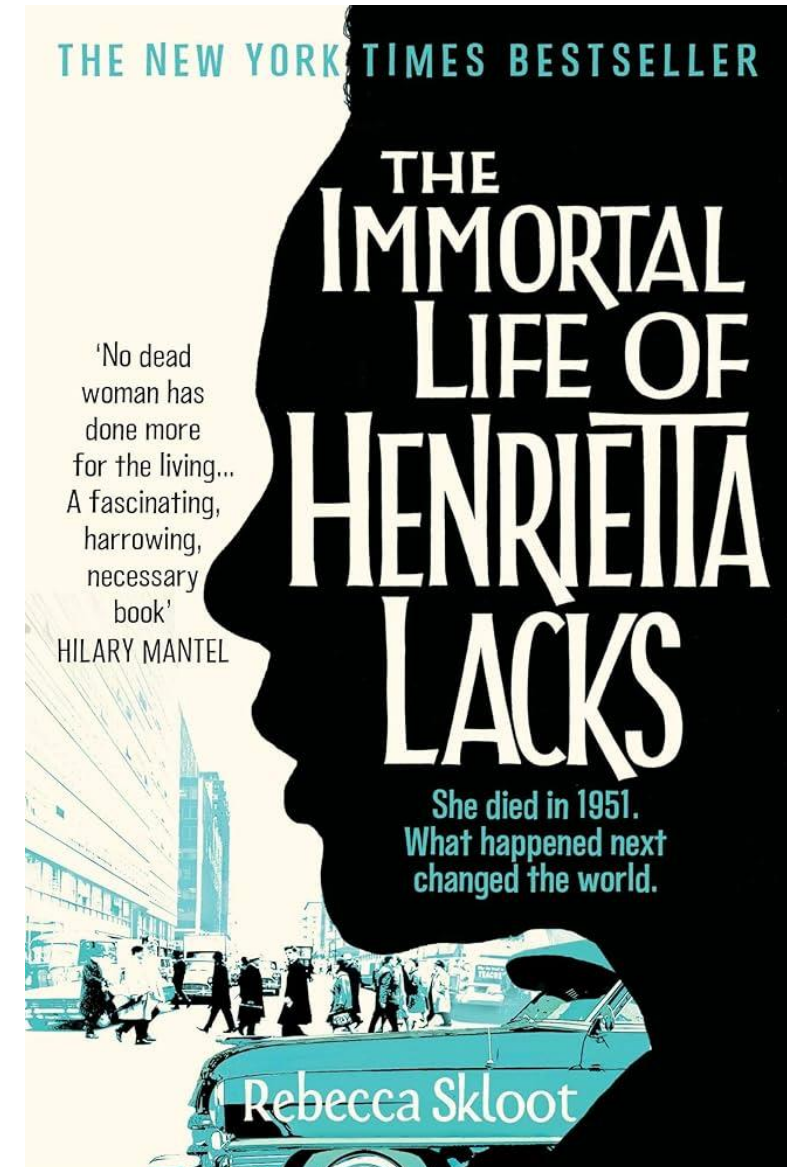


Cell Lines



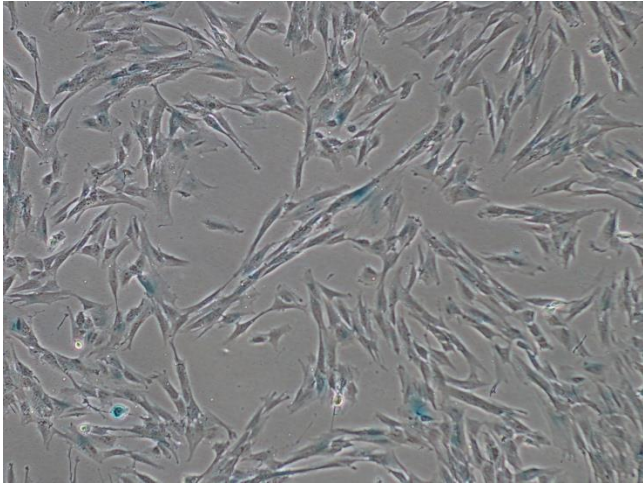
Cancer cell line	Species	Origin	Morphology
HeLa	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Cervix adenocarcinoma	Epithelial
MCF-7	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Breast adenocarcinoma	Epithelial
U87MG	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Glioblastoma-astrocytoma	Epithelial
HT-29	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Colon adenocarcinoma	Epithelial
A549	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Lung carcinoma	Epithelial
HEP-G2	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Hepatocellular carcinoma	Epithelial
K-562	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Chronic myeloid leukaemia	Lymphoblast
Cos7	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	SV40 transformed - kidney	Fibroblast
PC3	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Prostate adenocarcinoma	Epithelial
A375	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Malignant melanoma	Epithelial

Table 1. Examples of some widely used cancer cell lines with origin in different cell types. These data

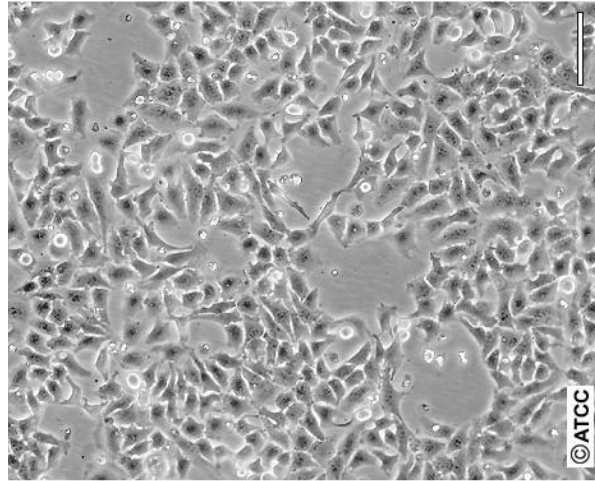


Cell Lines

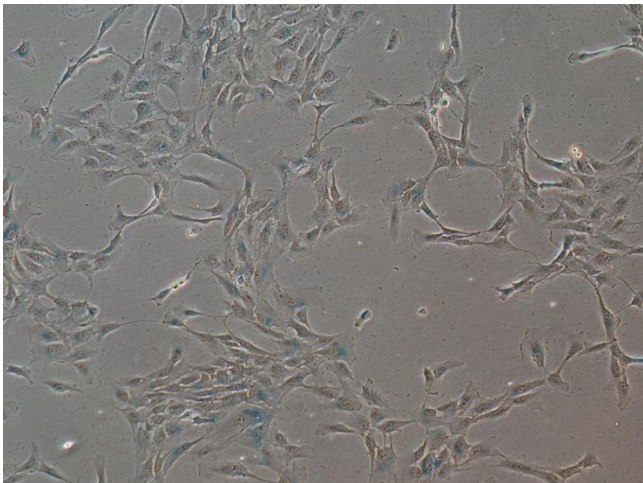
Normal fibroblast



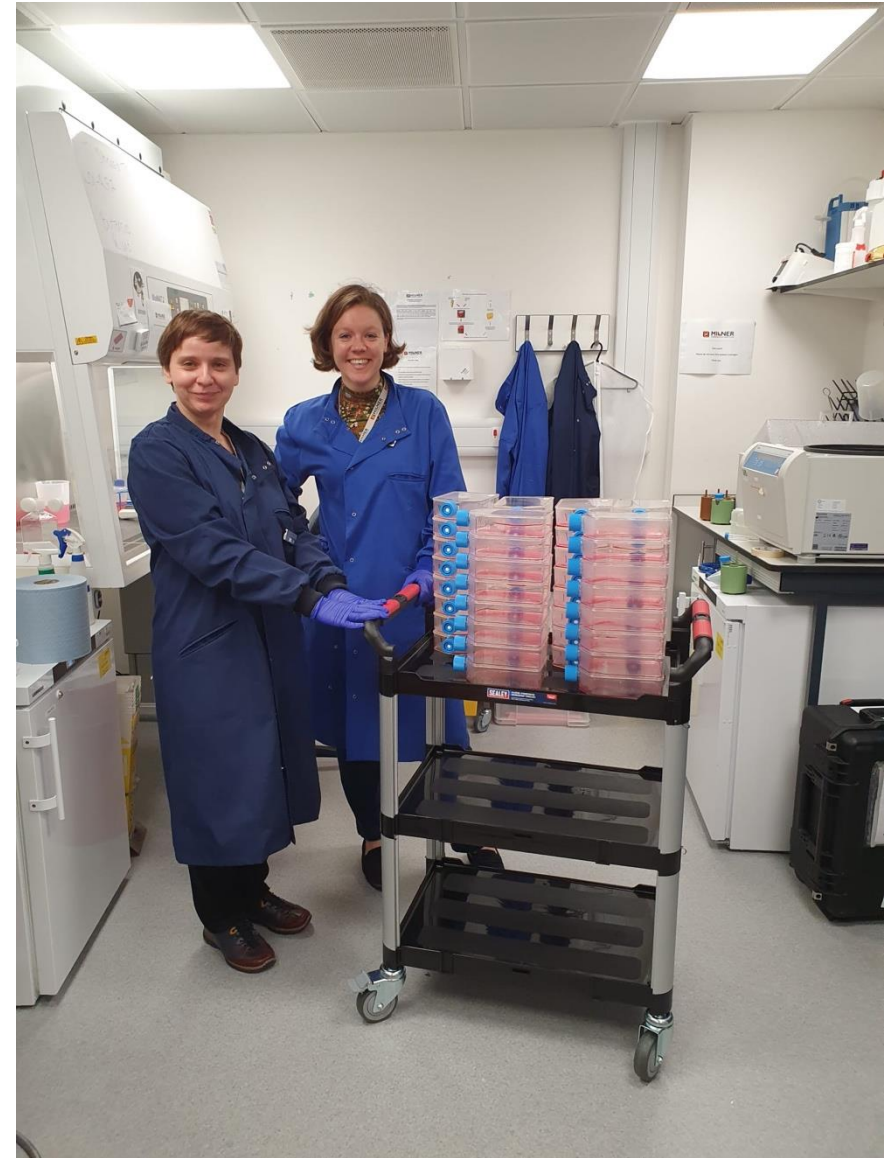
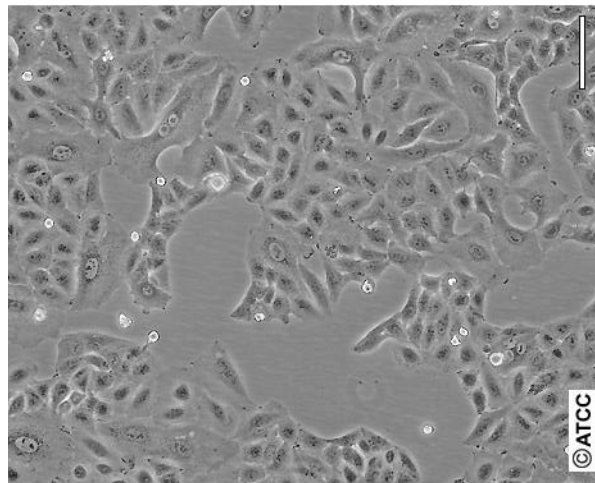
HeLa (Cervical cancer)



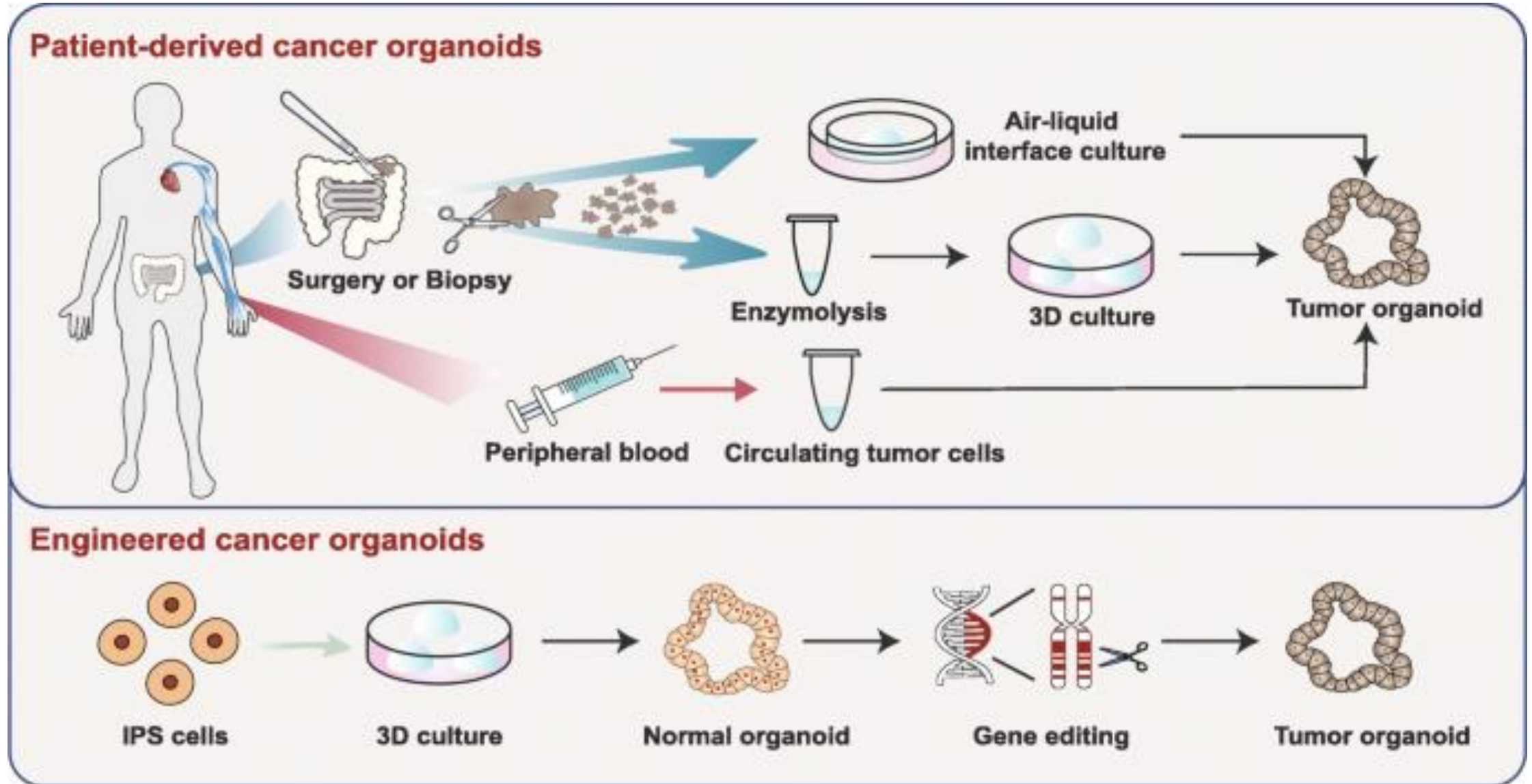
Normal epithelial cell



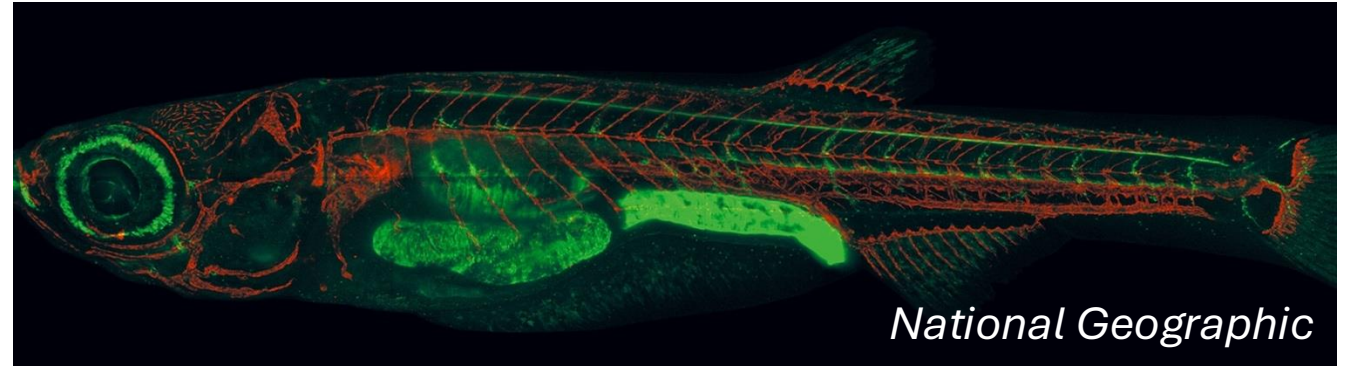
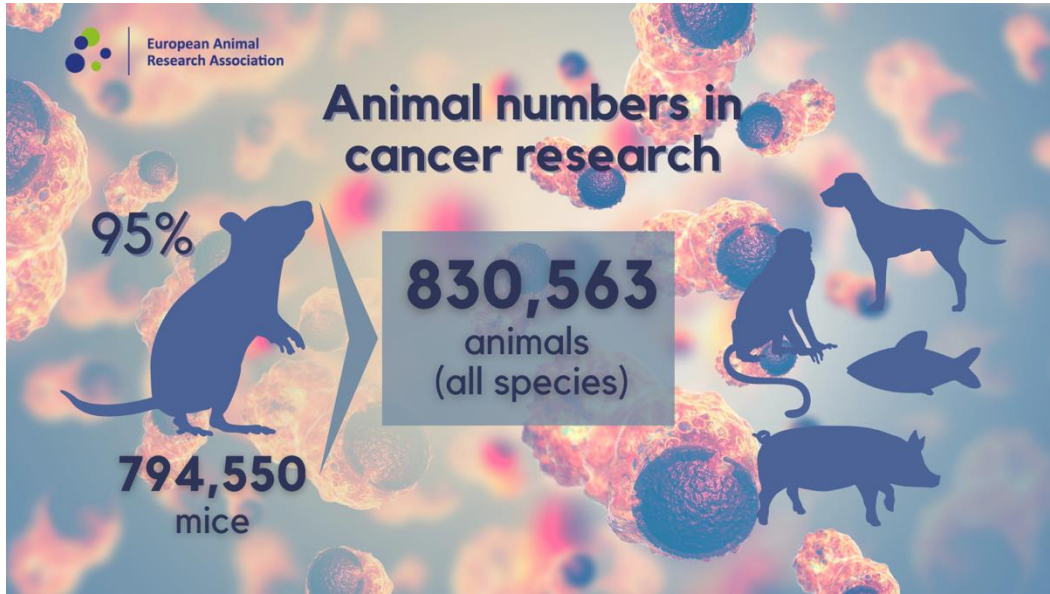
A549 (Lung cancer)



Taking In Vitro Research 3D: Tumour Organoids

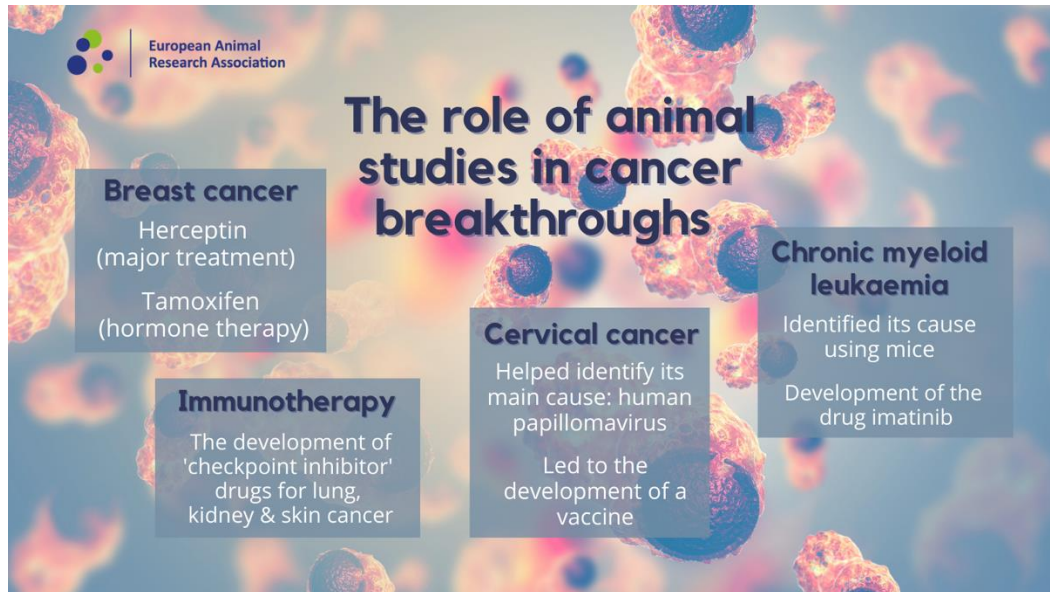


Animal Models



“Research involving animals is essential for us to save lives. Most cancer treatments used today wouldn’t exist without this type of work.”

Cancer Research UK



“We use animal studies alongside many other experimental approaches and they are crucial in building up a complete picture of cancer biology. Our research using animals has helped drive advances in cancer treatment that are benefiting people with cancer all over the world today..”

Institute of Cancer Research, UK

<https://www.eara.eu/why-are-animals-used-cancer-research>

The Laboratory Mouse

Education

Caltech, Oxford, Stanford, Harvard, MIT, Princeton, Cambridge, Imperial, Berkeley, Chicago, Yale, ETH Zurich, Columbia, UPenn, John Hopkins, UCL, Cornell, Northwestern, UMichigan, Toronto, Carnegie Mellon, Duke, UWashington, UTexas at Austin, GA Tech, Tokyo, Melbourne, Singapore, UBC, Wisconsin-Madison, Edinburgh, McGill, Hong Kong, Santa Barbara, Karolinska Institute, UMinnesota, Manchester ... and just about every other major university, medical school & research institution in the world.

Nobel Prizes

1905 - Transmission and treatment of TB
1906 - Structure of Nervous System
1907 - Role of protozoa in disease
1908 - Immunity to infectious diseases
1928 - Investigations on typhus
1929 - Importance of dietary vitamins
1939 - Discovery of antibacterial agent, Prontosil
1945 - Discovery of penicillin
1951 - Yellow fever vaccine
1952 - Discovery of streptomycin
1954 - Culture of the polio virus
1960 - Understanding of immunity
1970 - Understanding of neurotransmitters
1974 - Structural & functional organisation of cells
1975 - Tumour-viruses and genetics of cells
1977 - Hypothalamic hormones
1984 - Techniques of monoclonal antibody formation
1986 - Nerve growth factor and epidermal growth factor
1990 - Organ transplantation techniques
1992 - Regulatory mechanisms in cells
1996 - Immune-system detection of virus-infected cells
1997 - Discovery and characterisations of prions
1999 - Discovery of signal peptides
2000 - Signal transduction in the nervous system
2004 - Odour receptors and organisation of olfactory systems
2008 - Role of HPV and HIV in causing disease
2010 - Development of in vitro fertilization
2011 - Discoveries around innate and adaptive immunity
2012 - Reprogramming mature cells to pluripotent ones



**CV of a
Lifesaver**

Overview

- Involved in around 75% of research
- Short life-span and fast reproductive rate means mice are suitable for studying disease across whole life cycle
- 98% of genes have comparable genes in humans
- Similar reproductive and nervous systems and suffer many of the same diseases as humans including cancer diabetes and anxiety
- Can be genetically modified to include human genes in enhance biological relevance
- Can act as an avatar for a human cancer to allow drug therapies to be trialed safely

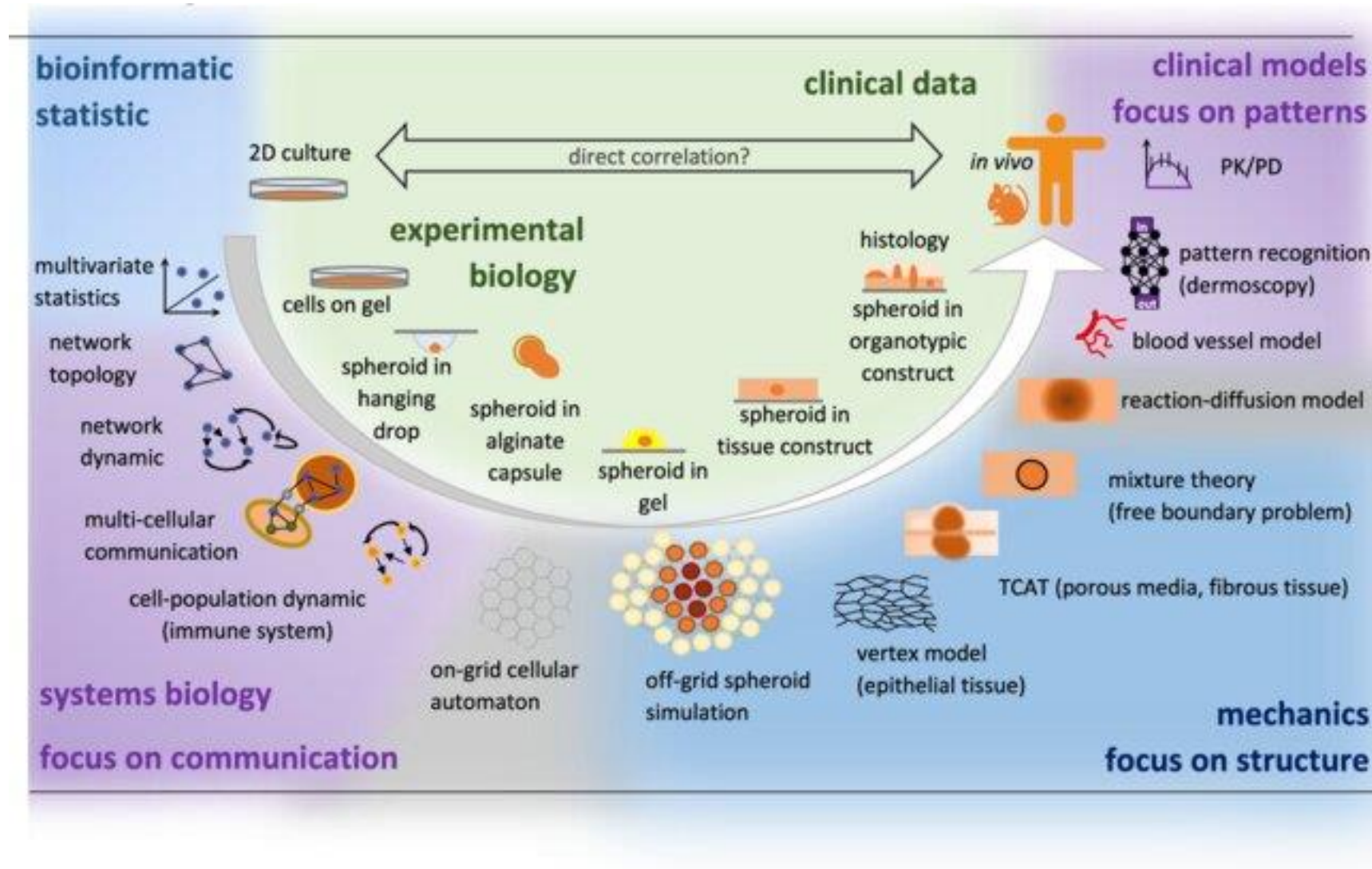
Research Areas

Alzheimer's disease, anaesthetics, AIDS & HIV, anticoagulants, antidepressants, asthma, blindness, bone and joint disease, brain injury, breast cancer, cardiac arrest, cystic fibrosis, deafness/hearing loss, Down's syndrome, drugs for high blood pressure, transplant rejection, Hepatitis B, C & E, Huntington's disease, influenza, leukaemia, malaria, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Parkinson's disease, prostate cancer, schistosomiasis, spinal cord injury, stroke, testicular cancer, tuberculosis,

Contact

www.understandinganimalresearch.org.uk
www.animalresearch.info
www.amprogress.org
www.speakingofresearch.com

Bioinformatics & Computational Models

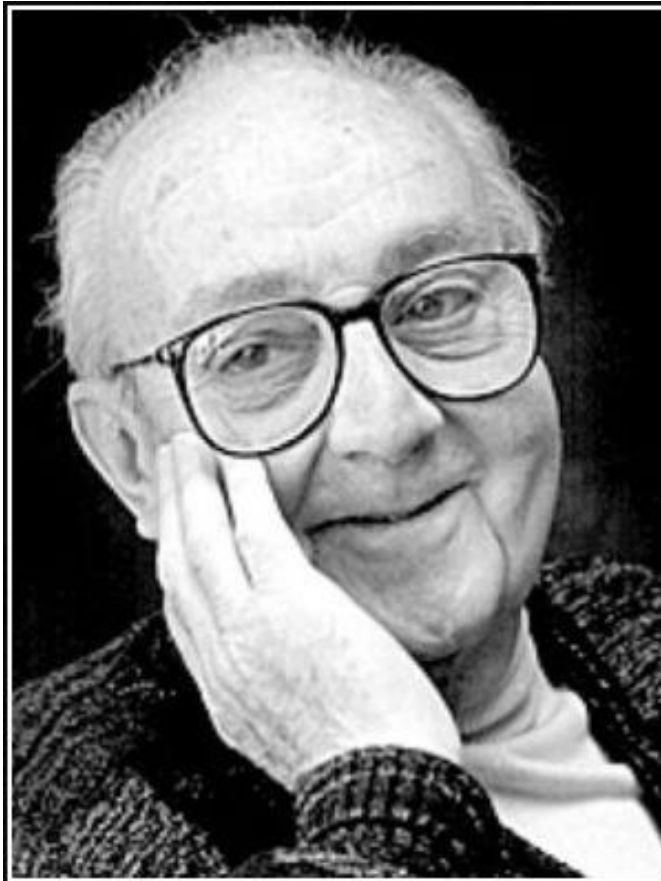


The Importance of Translation-Focused Research

“Show me the phenotype!”

“Analysis for the sake of analysis is a waste of time and money”

Adelyne Chan, when supervising students



All models are approximations.
Essentially, all models are wrong, but
some are useful. However, the
approximate nature of the model
must always be borne in mind.

— *George E. P. Box* —

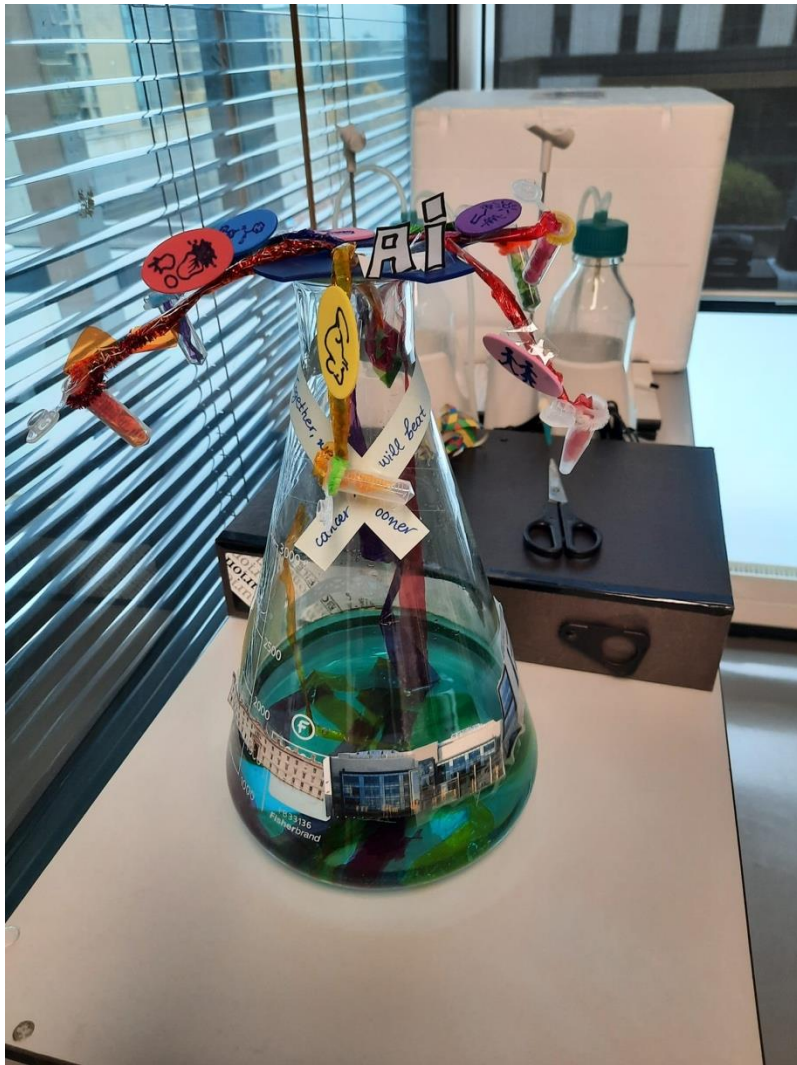
AZ QUOTES

Cancer Research: The Vision & Motivation

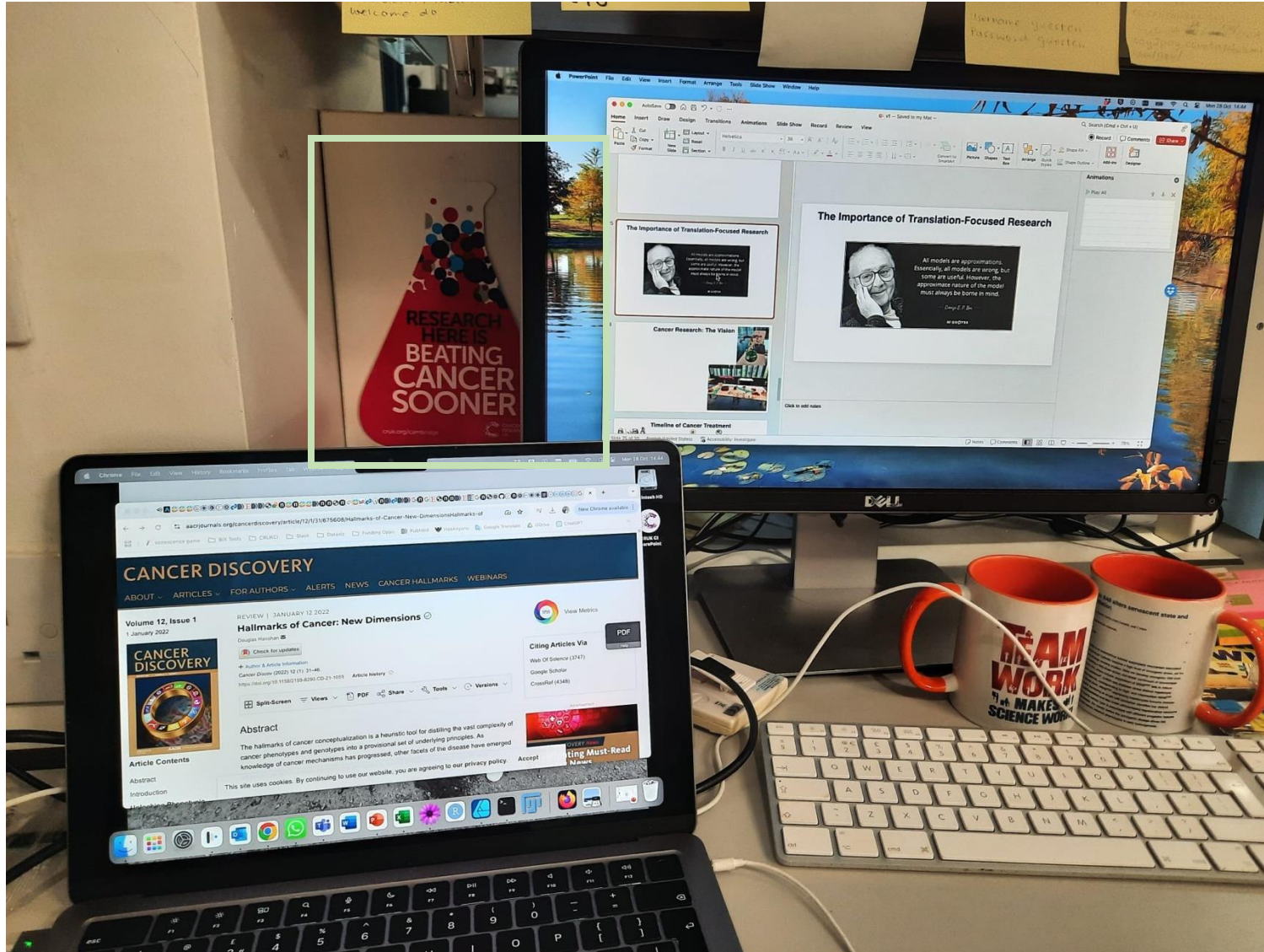


Cancer Research: The Vision & Motivation

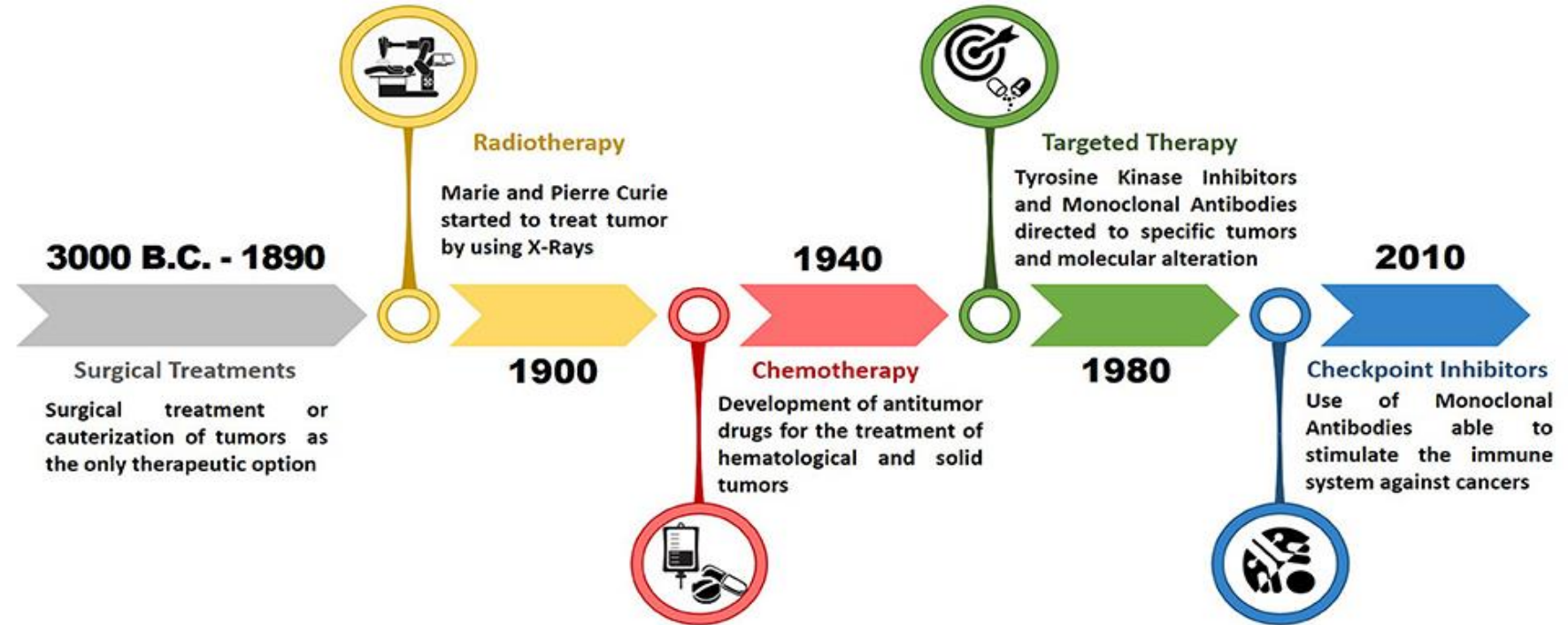
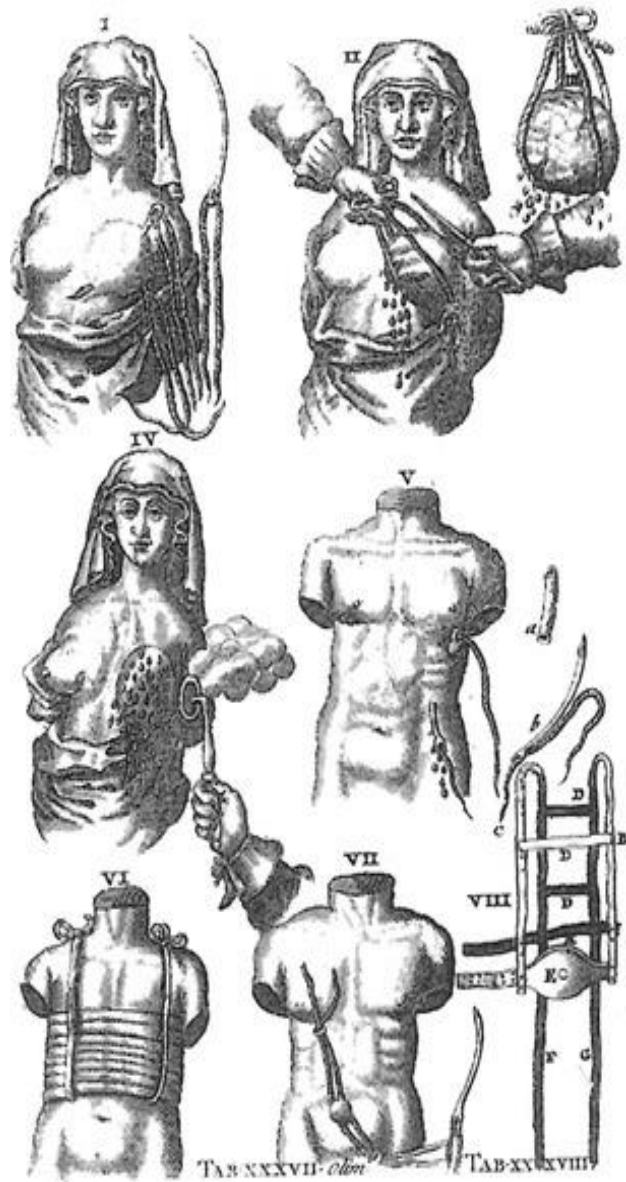
“Create a 3D logo that represents cancer research in Cambridge”



Cancer Research: The Vision & Motivation

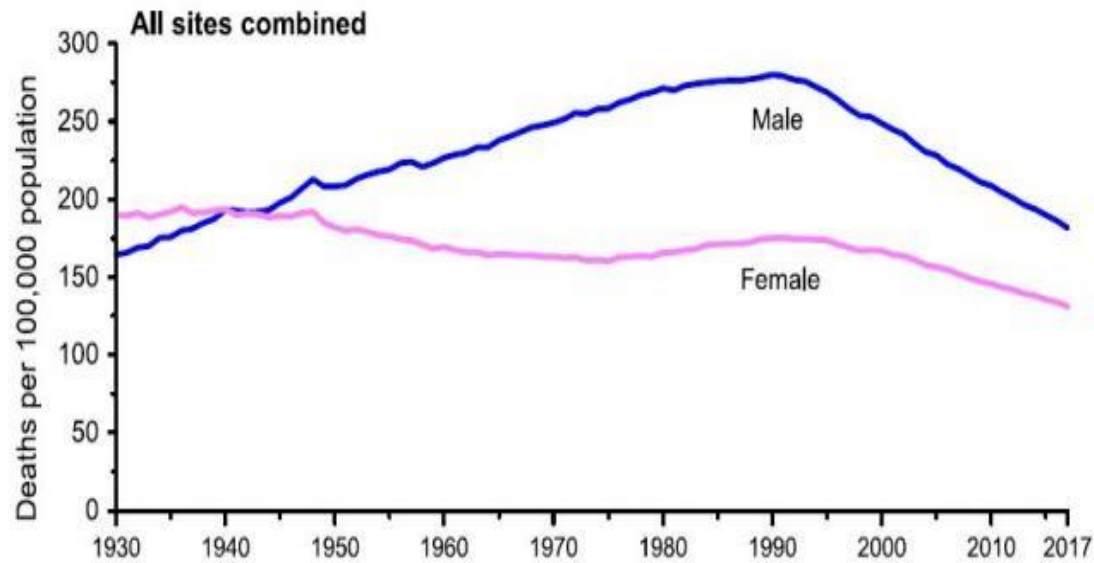


Timeline of Cancer Treatment

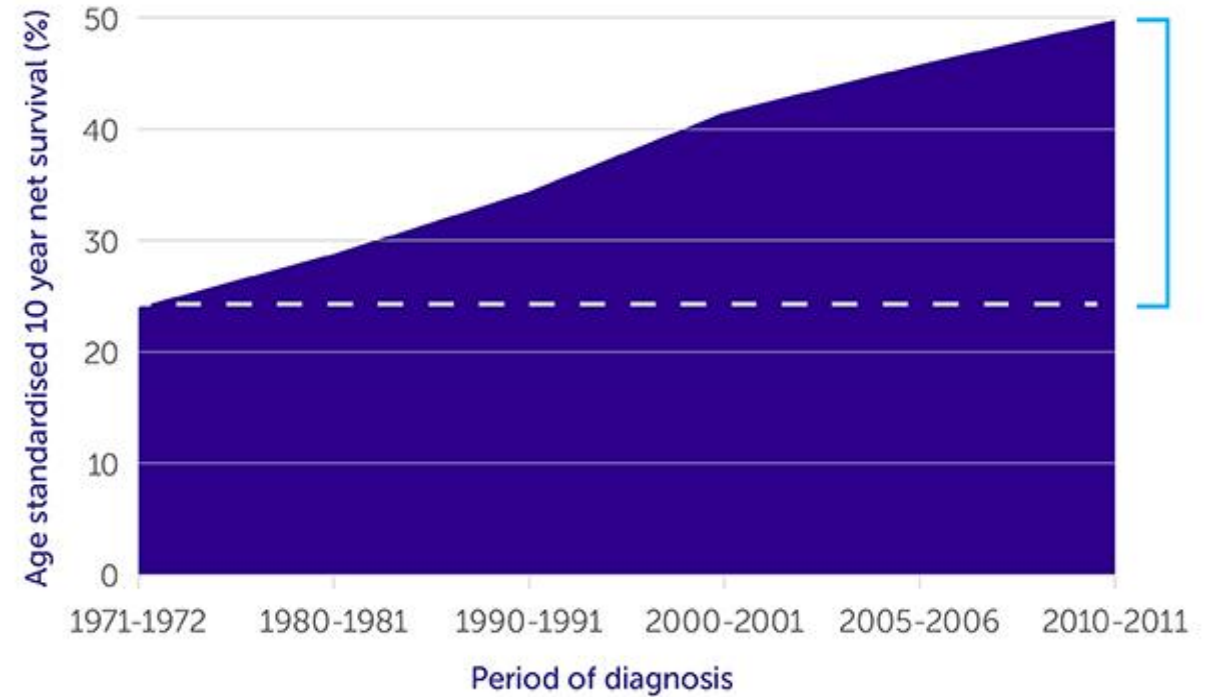


Falzone et al., 2018. *Front. Pharmacol.*

Progress in Cancer Survival



Cancer survival has doubled since the 1970s



Source: cruk.org/cancerstats

Together we will beat cancer



Progress in Cancer Survival

Reasons for progress:



"Good news, Mrs. Bryant—I think we got it all."

Rational Treatment:
Targeting the cancer, not
everything

Personalised Treatment:
Understanding that
cancers are different and
treating them accordingly



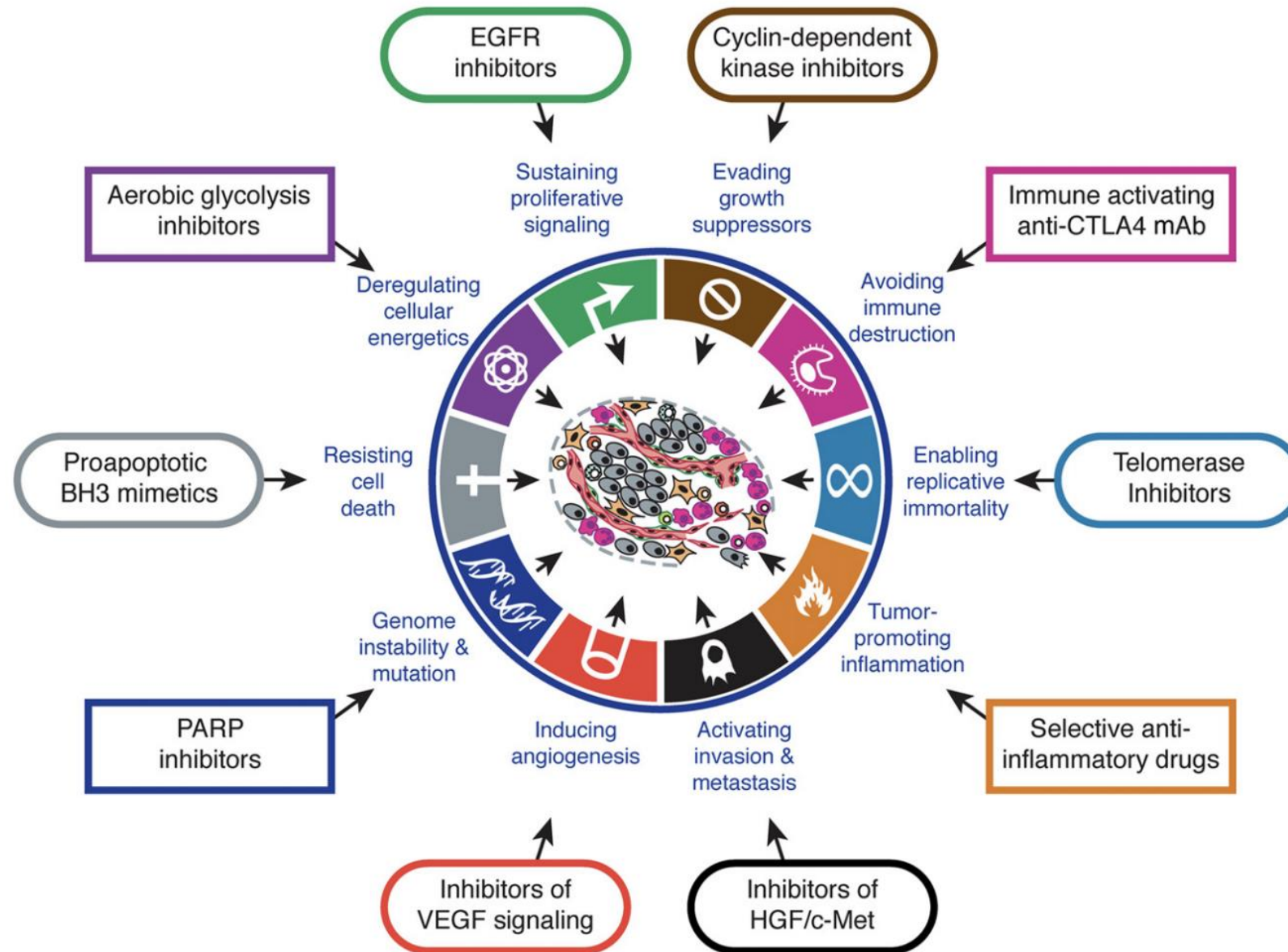
Early
diagnosis
saves
lives.



Together we are
beating cancer

Early Diagnosis: Focus
on earlier, more
treatable disease

Rational Treatments Based on Hallmarks of Cancer



Personalised Therapies



How is AI Changing the Future of

Precision Medicine?

Identifying Potential
Drug Targets

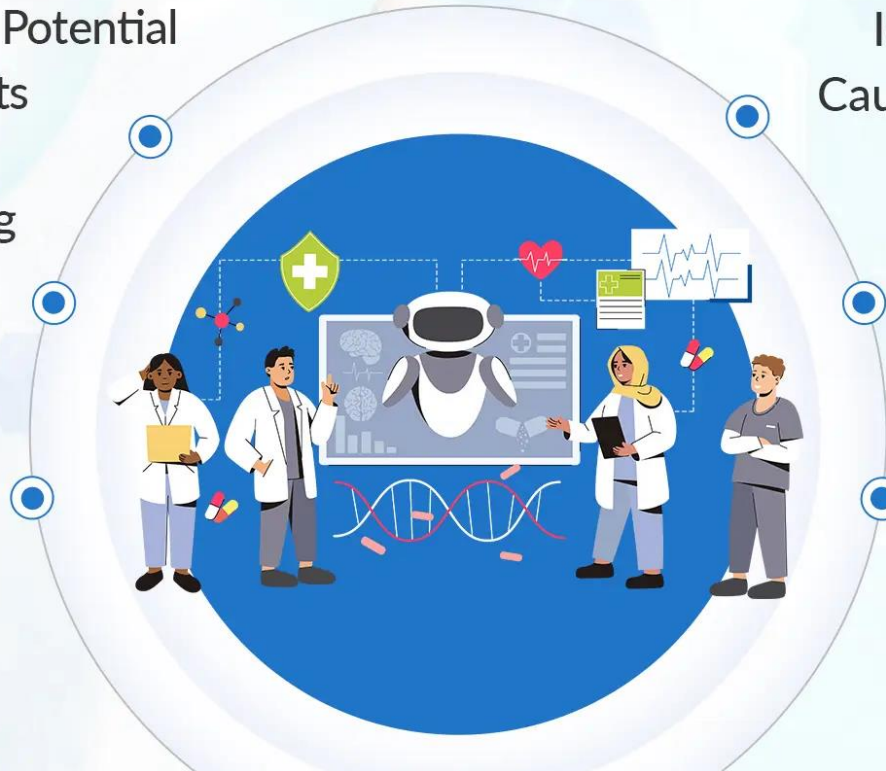
Identifying
Causal Genes

Real-Time Monitoring
of Patient Health

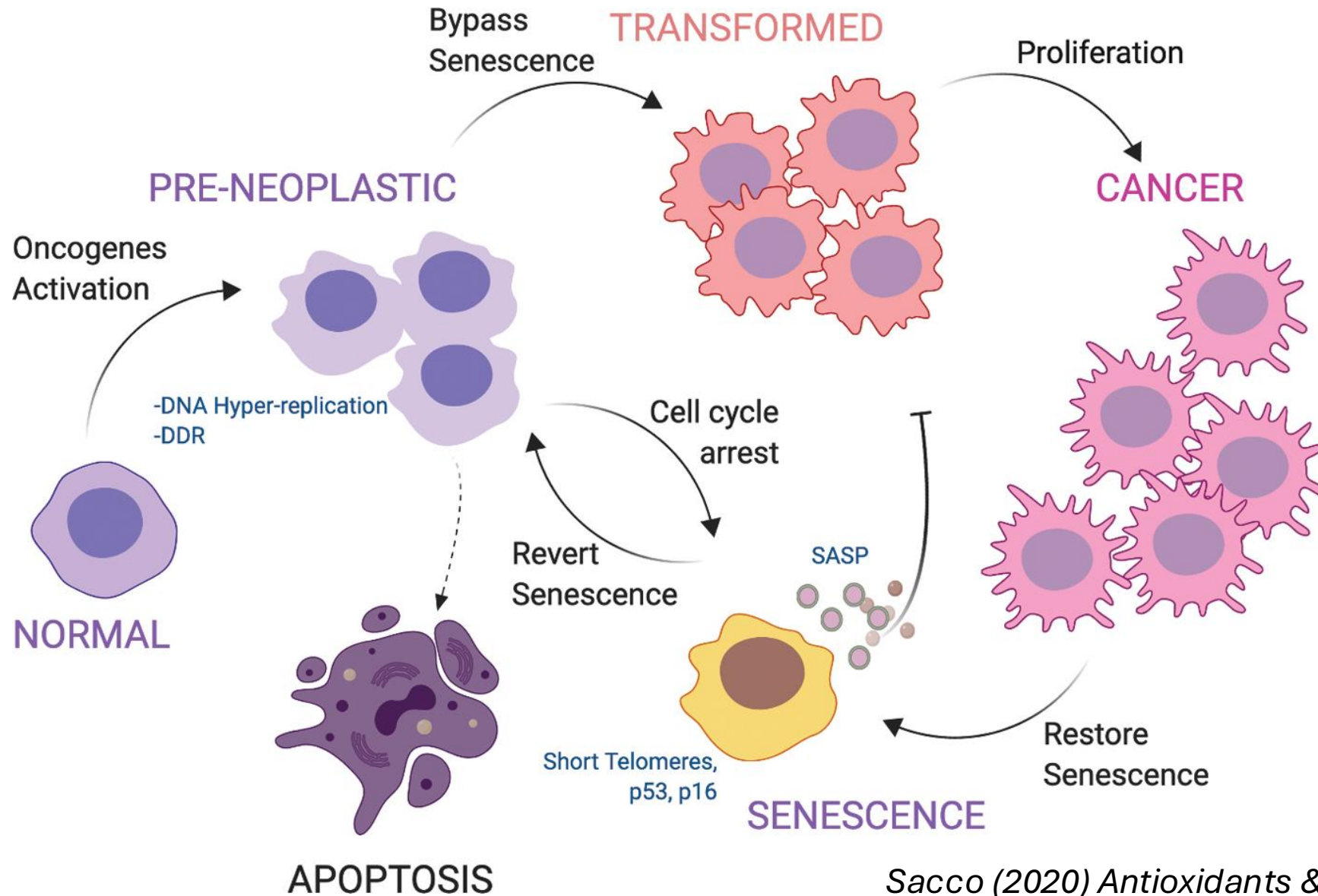
Phenotypic & Genetic
Heterogeneity

AI-Powered
Early Detection
of Diseases

Changing Role of
Physicians



Prevention & Targeting Early Stages of Disease



Gentler Therapies



The physician should not treat
the disease but the patient who
is suffering from it

~ Maimonides

Thank You!!!



Narita Lab, CRUKCI



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