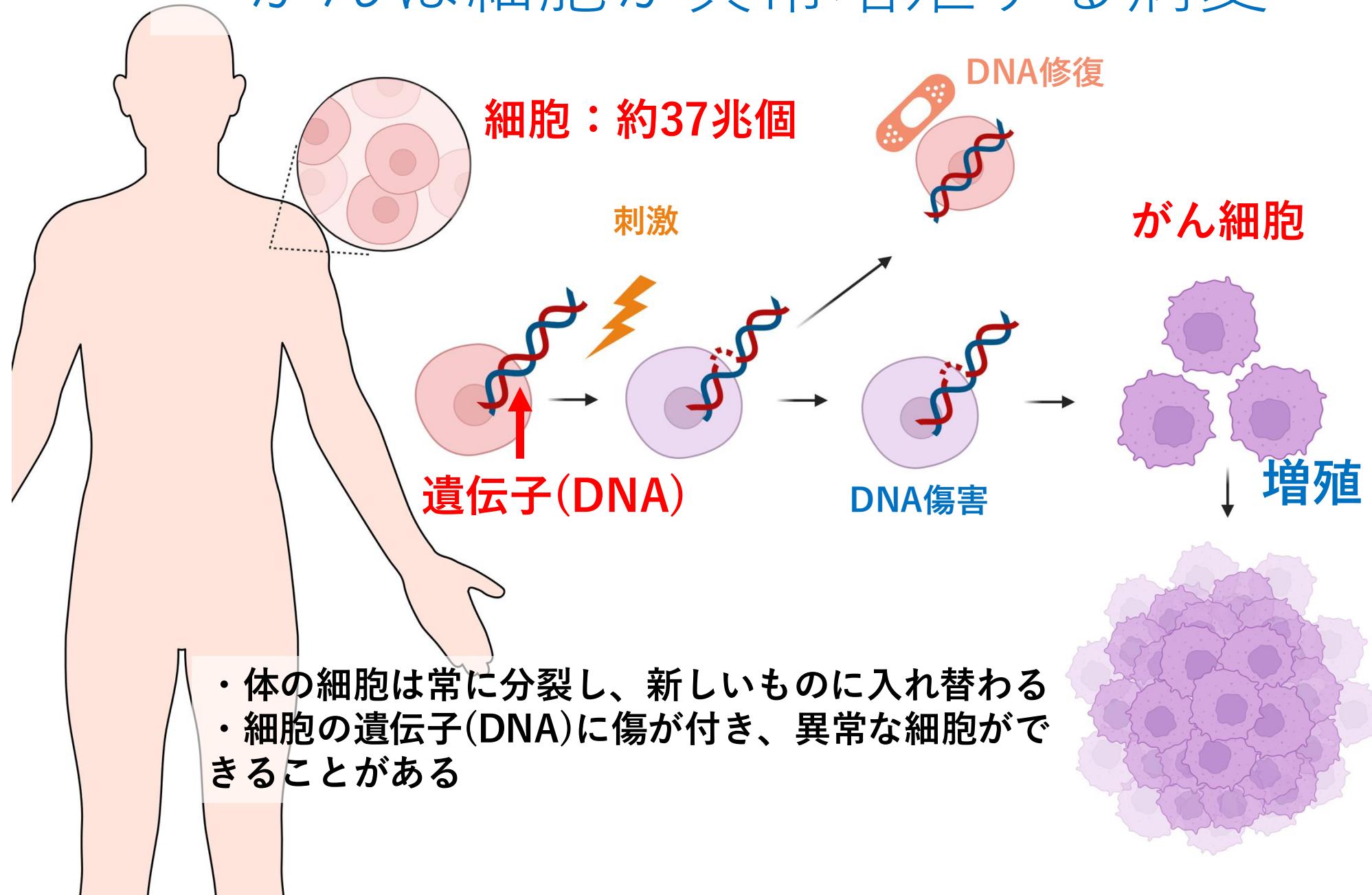


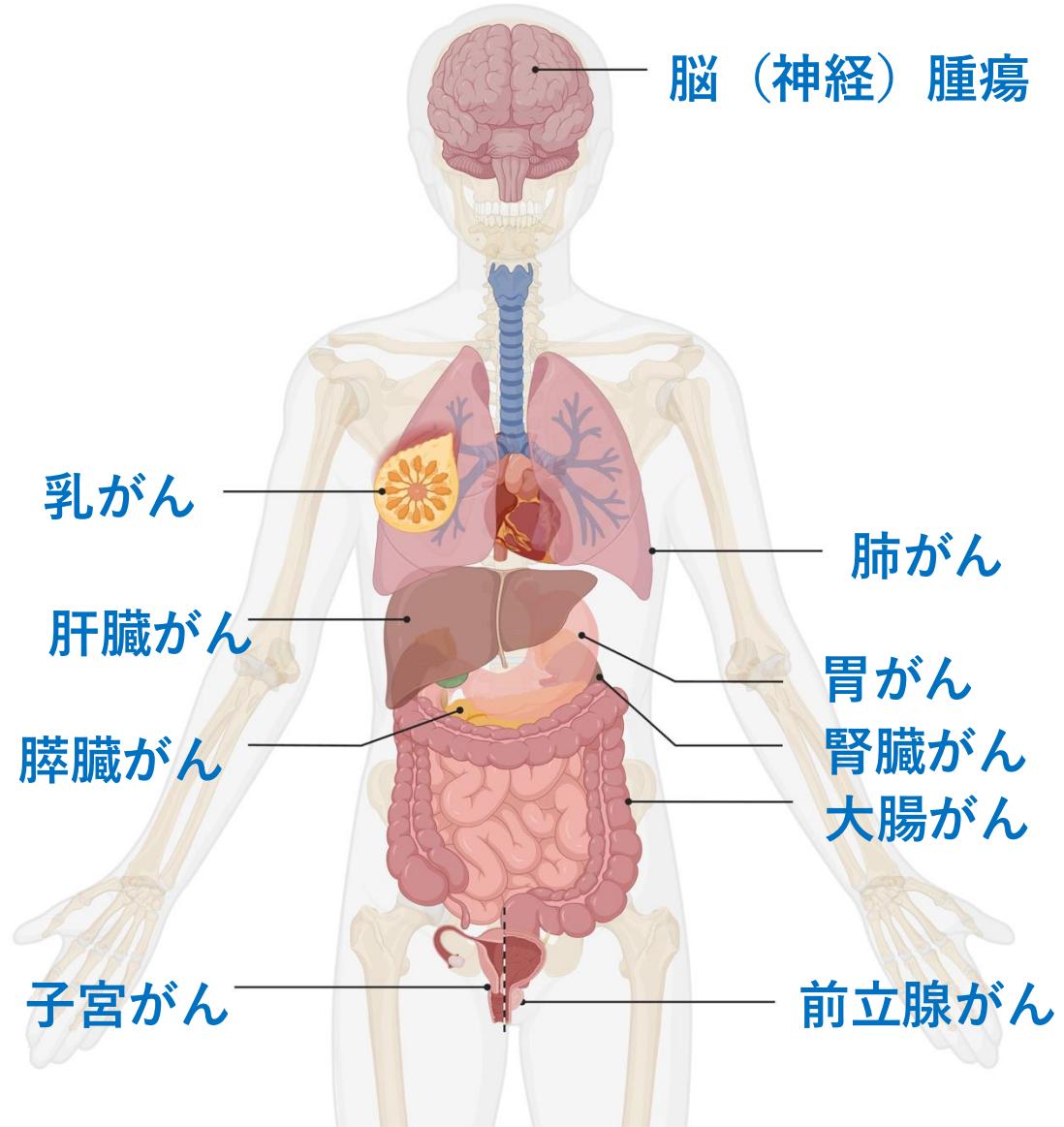
# 腫瘍生物学の 基礎

東京大学先端科学技術研究センター  
ニュートリオミクス・腫瘍学分野 大澤毅

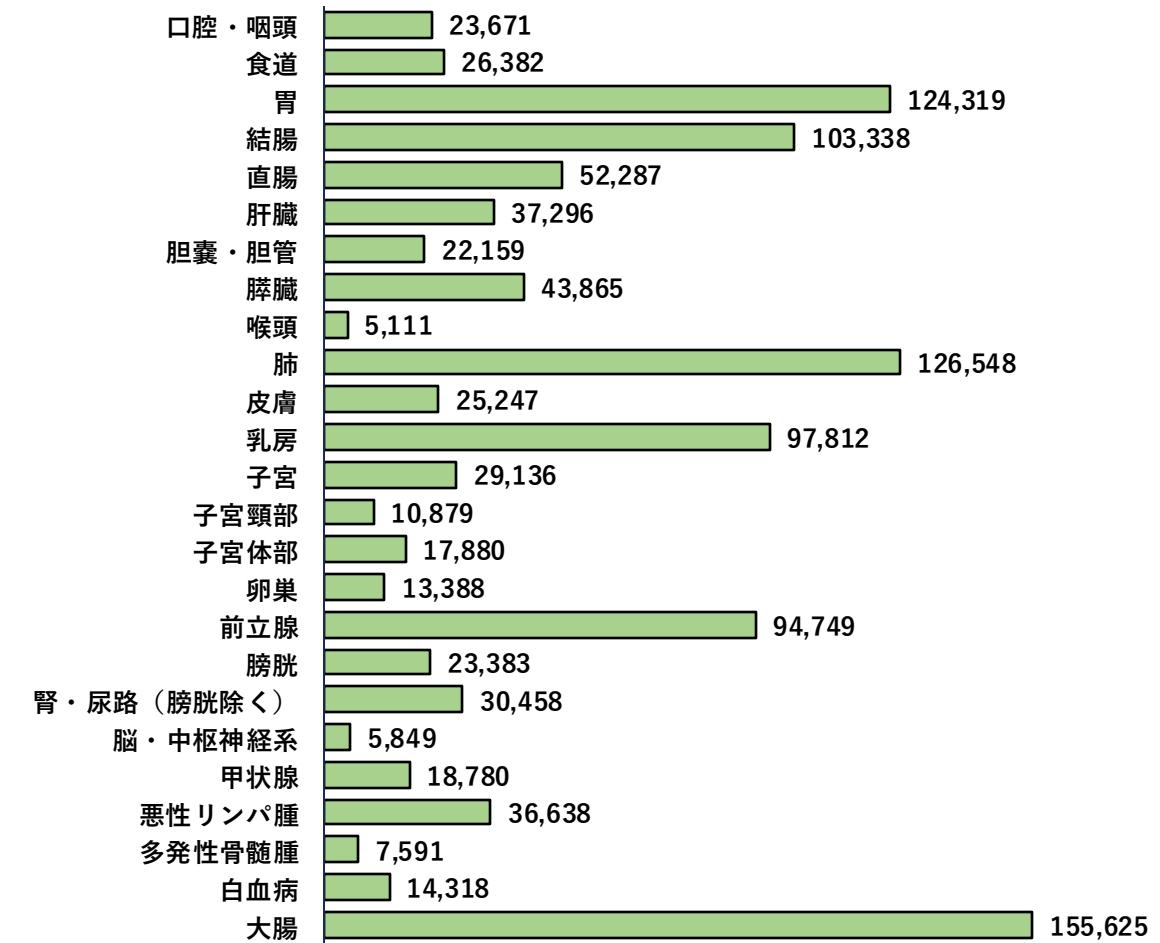
# がんは細胞が異常増殖する病変



# 主ながんの種類



部位別がん罹患数（2019年）



# 4.1人に1人はがんで亡くなっている

図6 主な死因別にみた死亡率（人口10万対）の年次推移

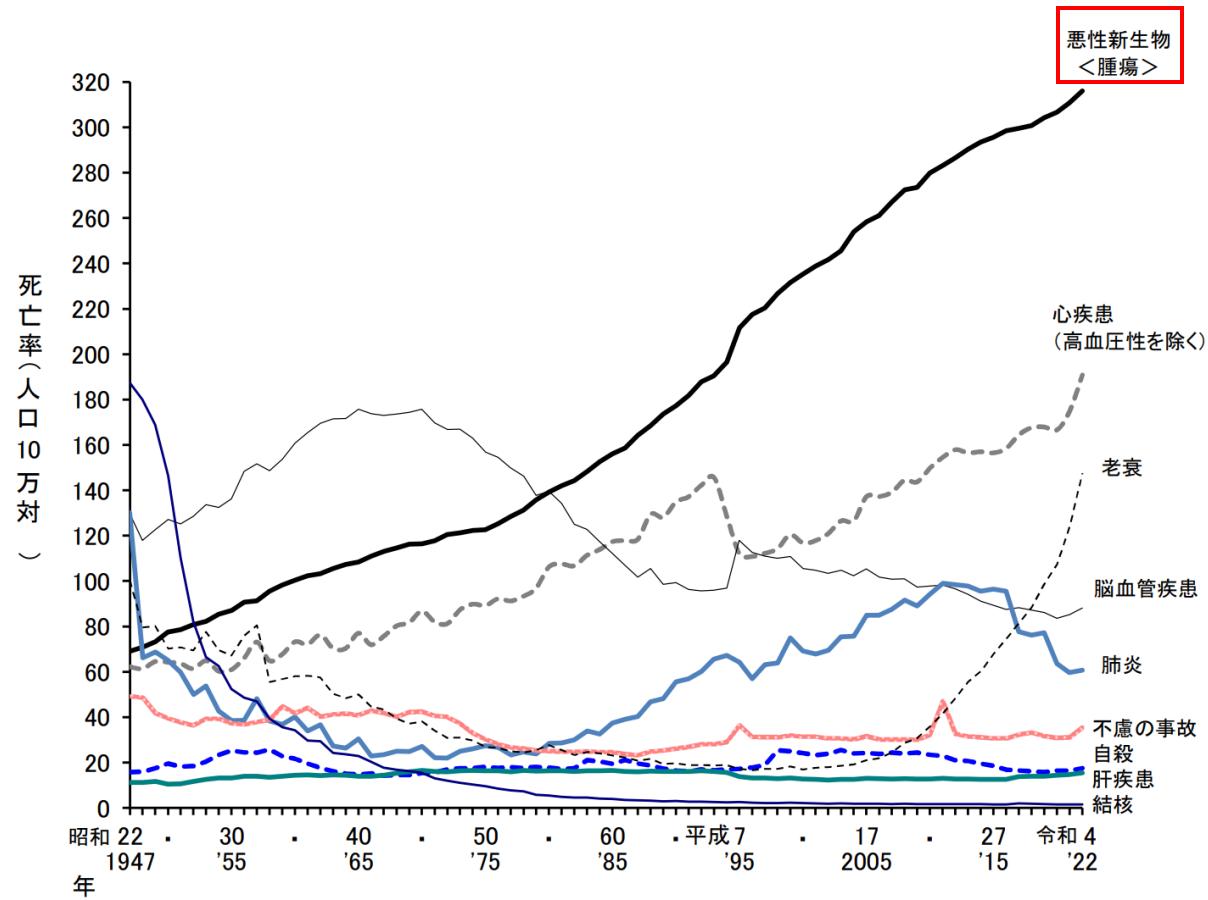
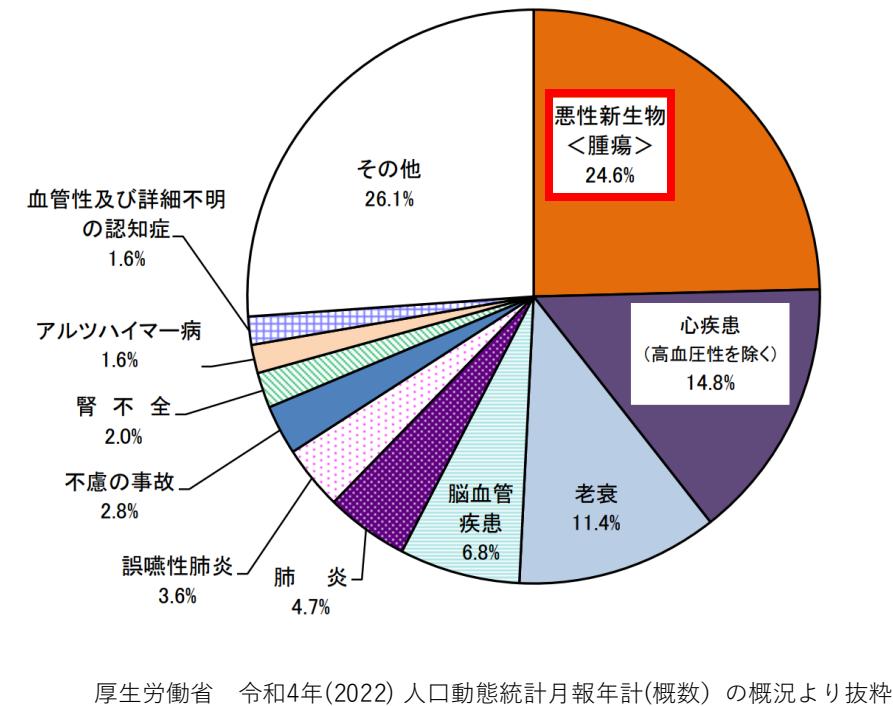


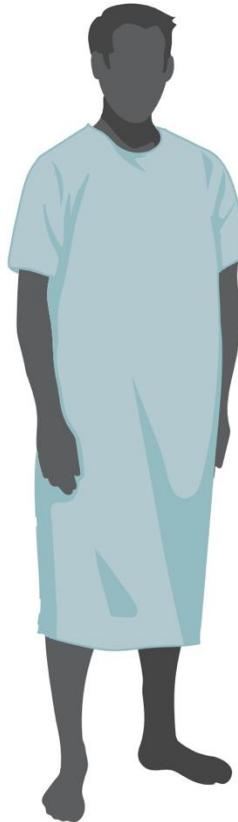
図5 主な死因の構成割合（令和4年（2022））



- ・がんは1981年以来 日本における死亡原因**第1位**
- ・高齢化社会の到来により死亡率は増加し続けている

# 2人に1人はがんになる現代

男性



生涯がんになる確率

**62 %**

がんで死亡する確率

**25 %**

女性



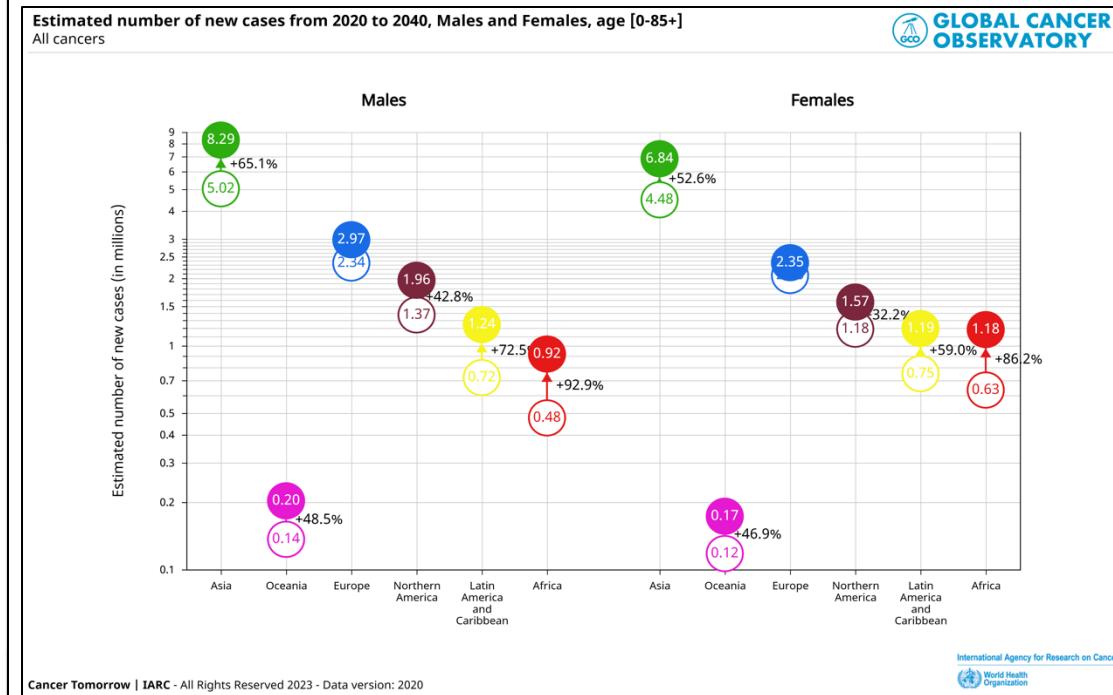
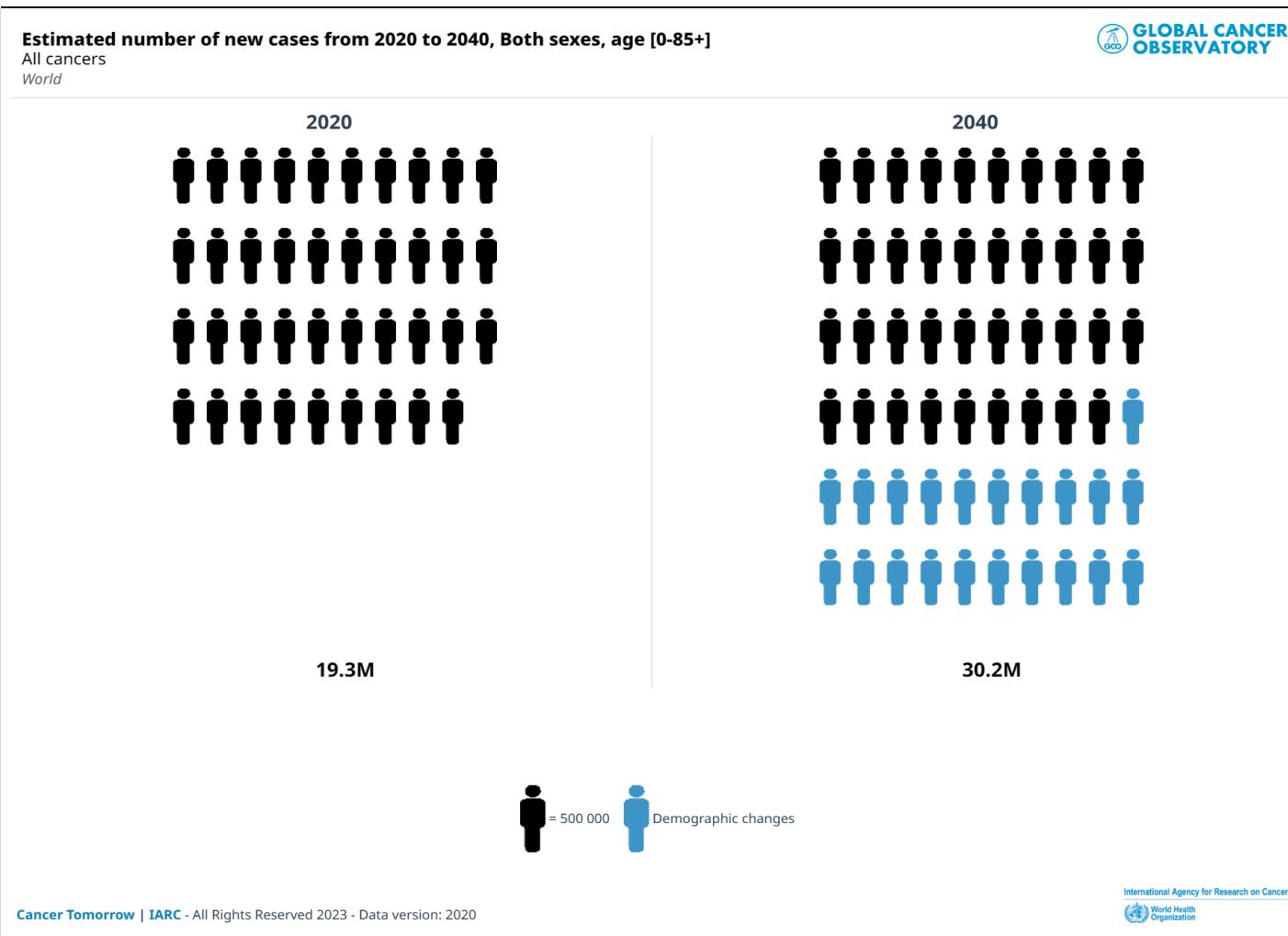
生涯がんになる確率

**47 %**

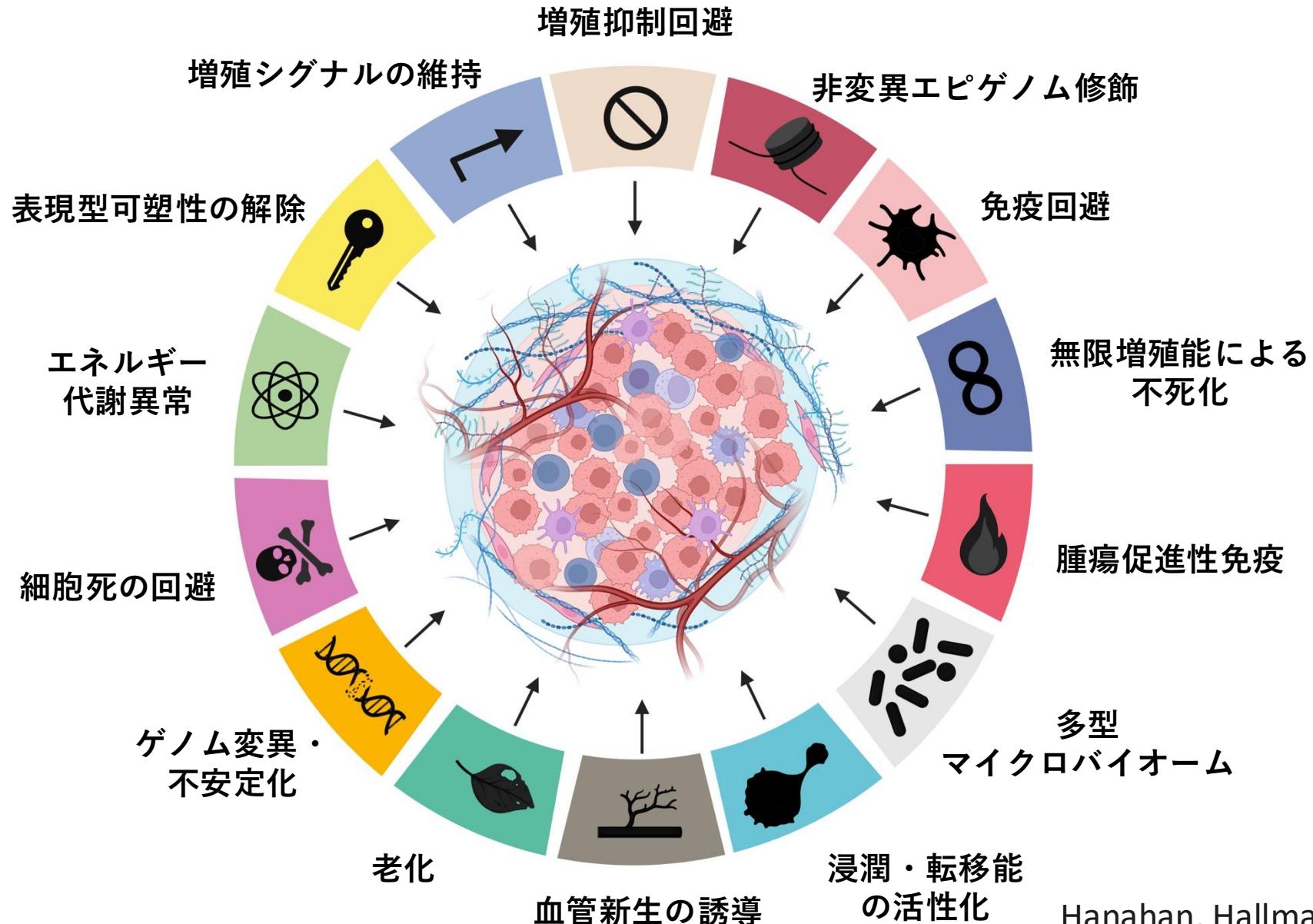
がんで死亡する確率

**15 %**

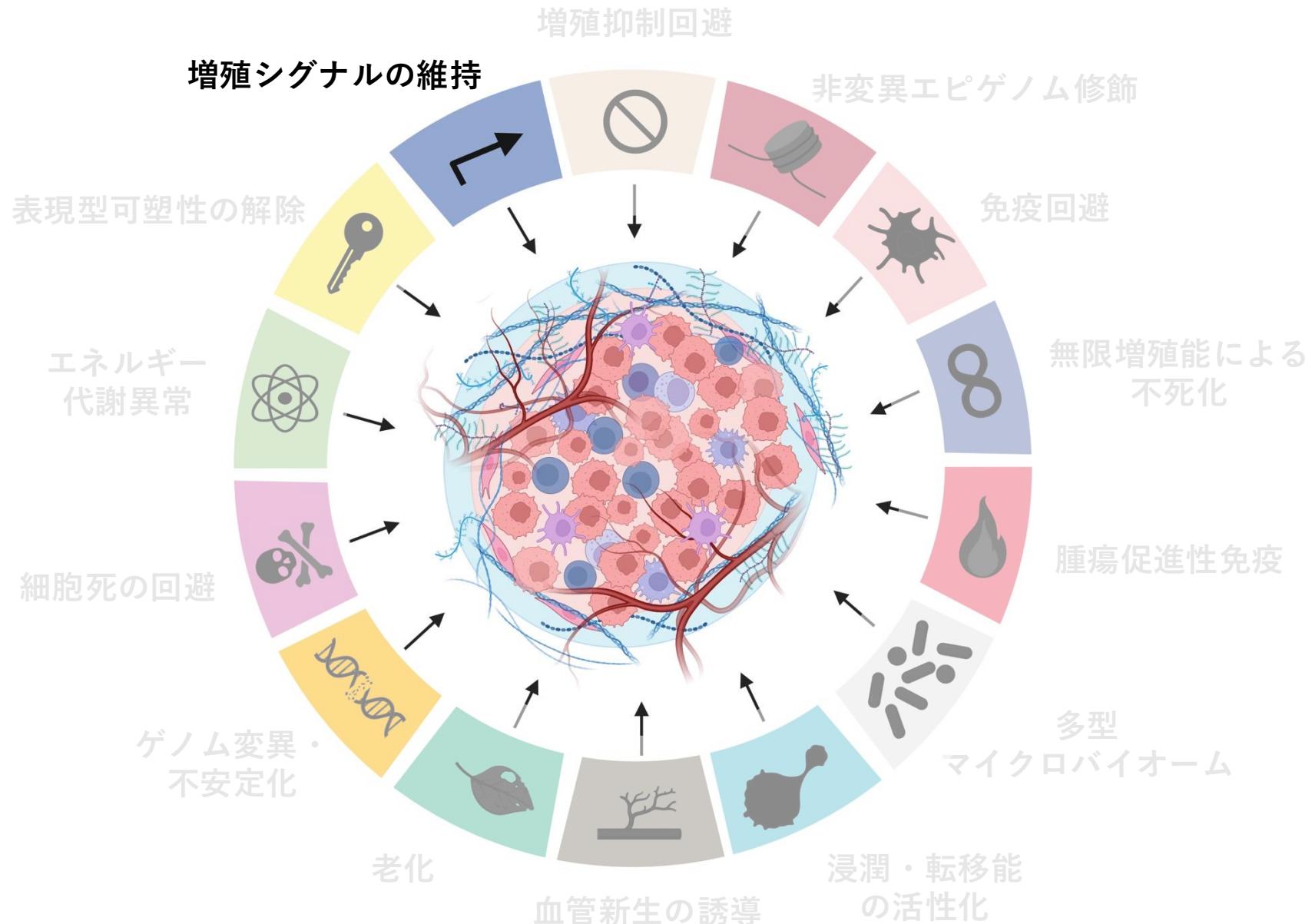
2040年には世界で3000万人ががん患者に



# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴

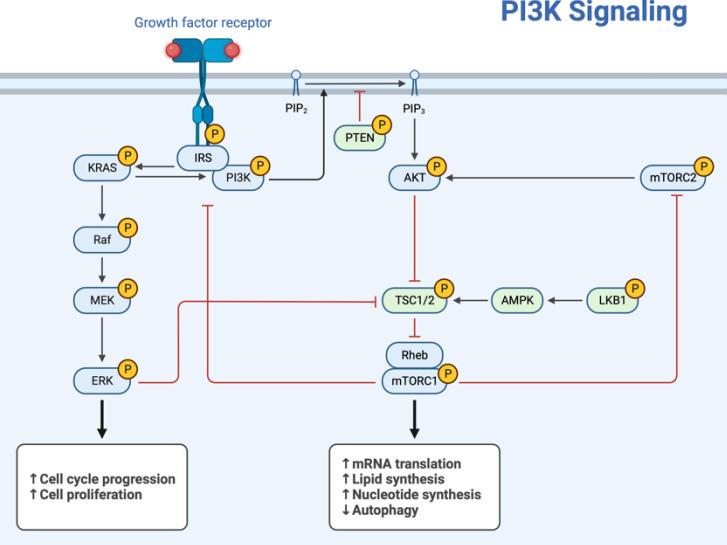


# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴

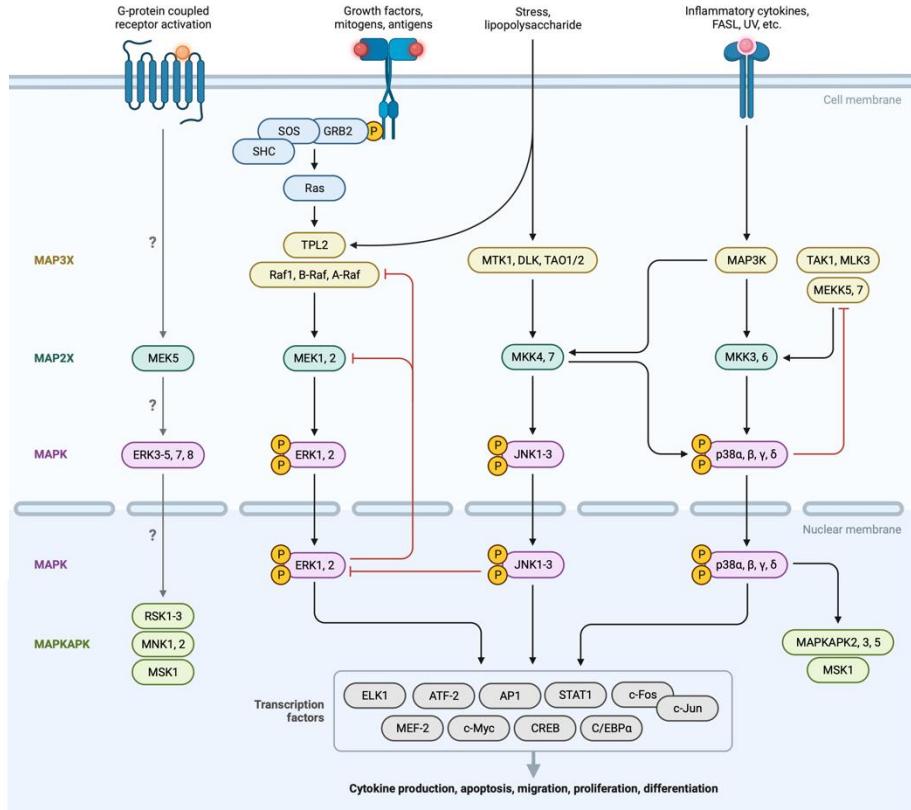


# 増殖シグナルの持続

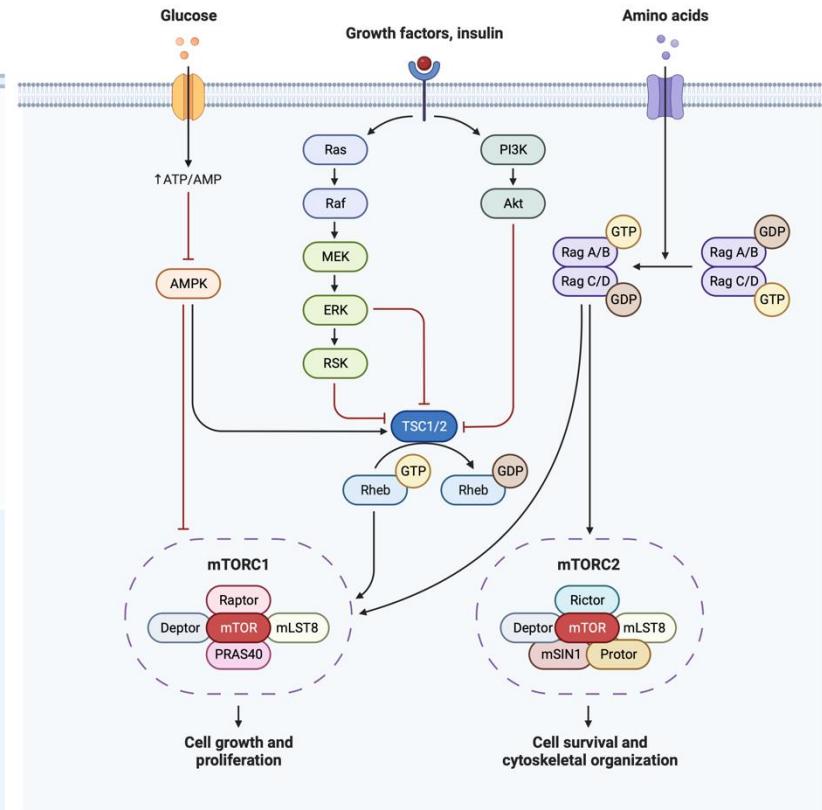
## PI3Kシグナル



## MAPK/ERKシグナル

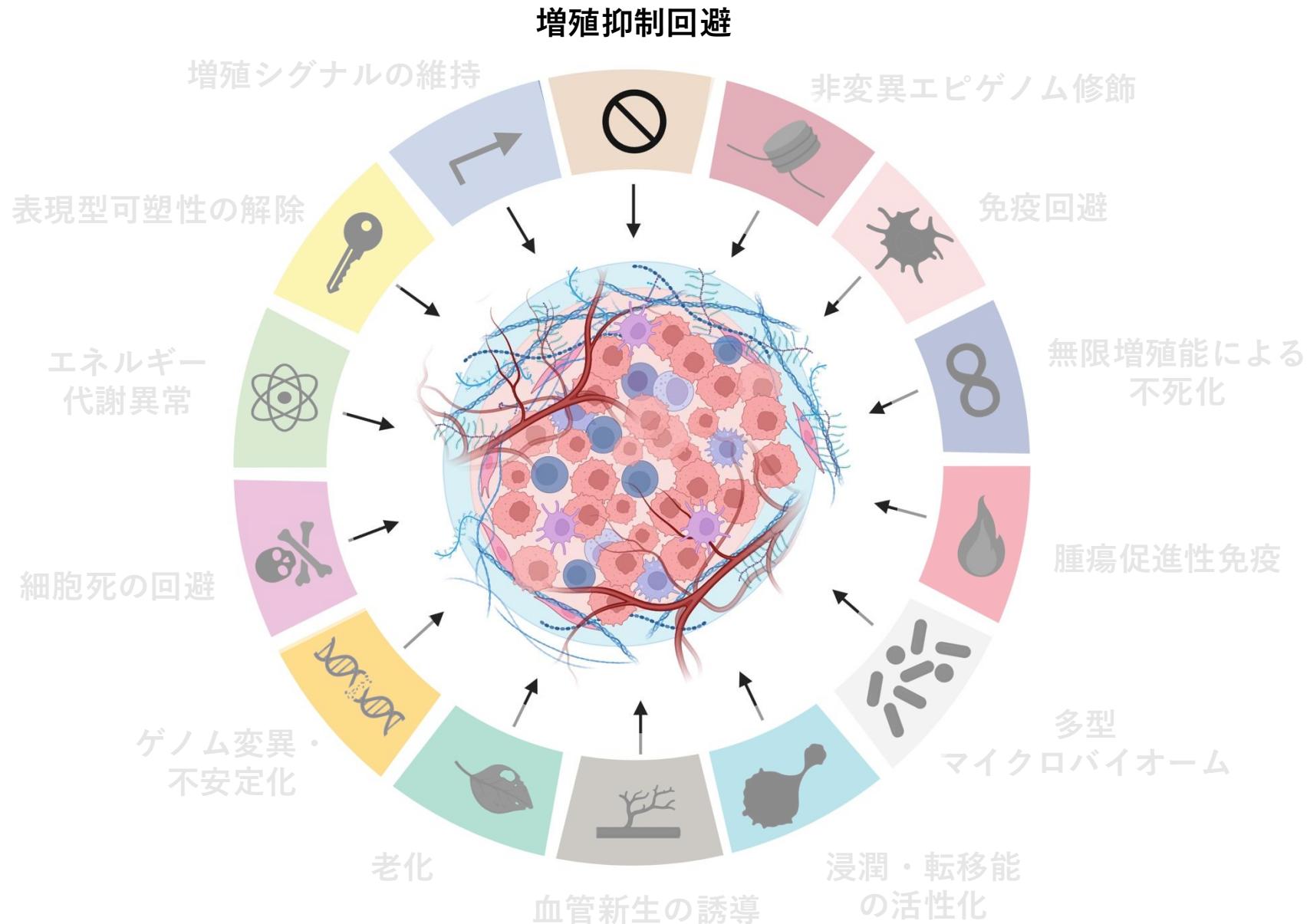


## mTORシグナル



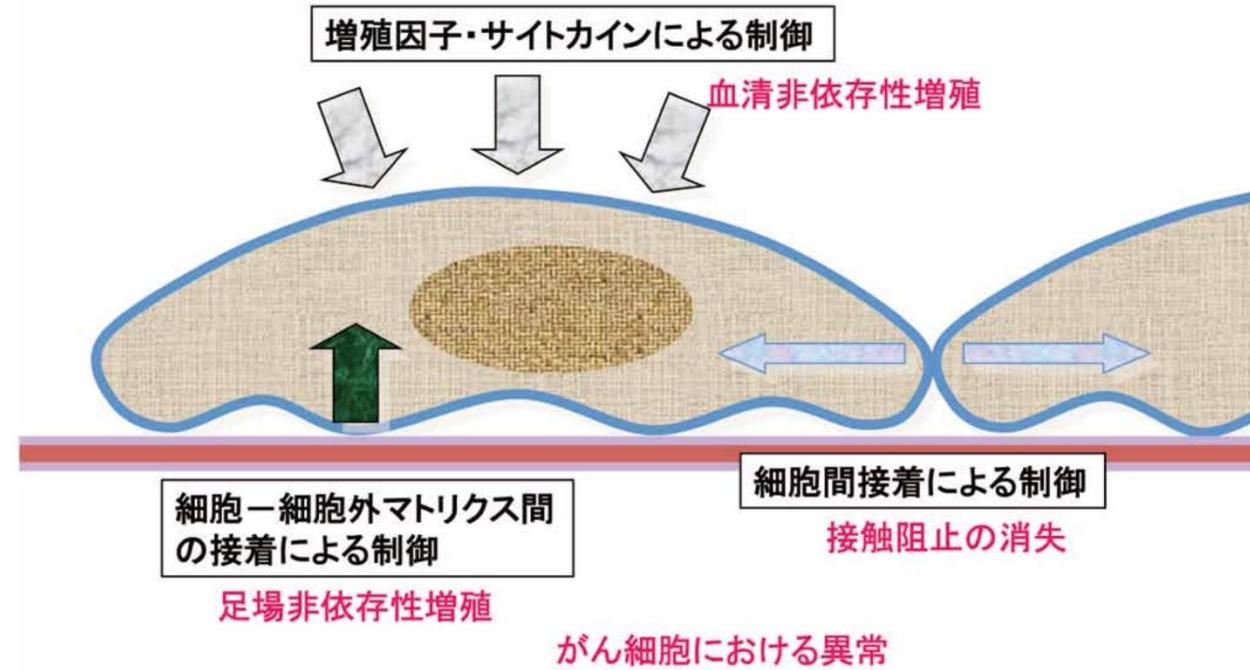
- がん細胞は、がん遺伝子またはがん抑制遺伝子の変異による増殖シグナルの活性化により、外部シグナルに依存しない自己増殖を行う

# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴



# 増殖抑制の回避

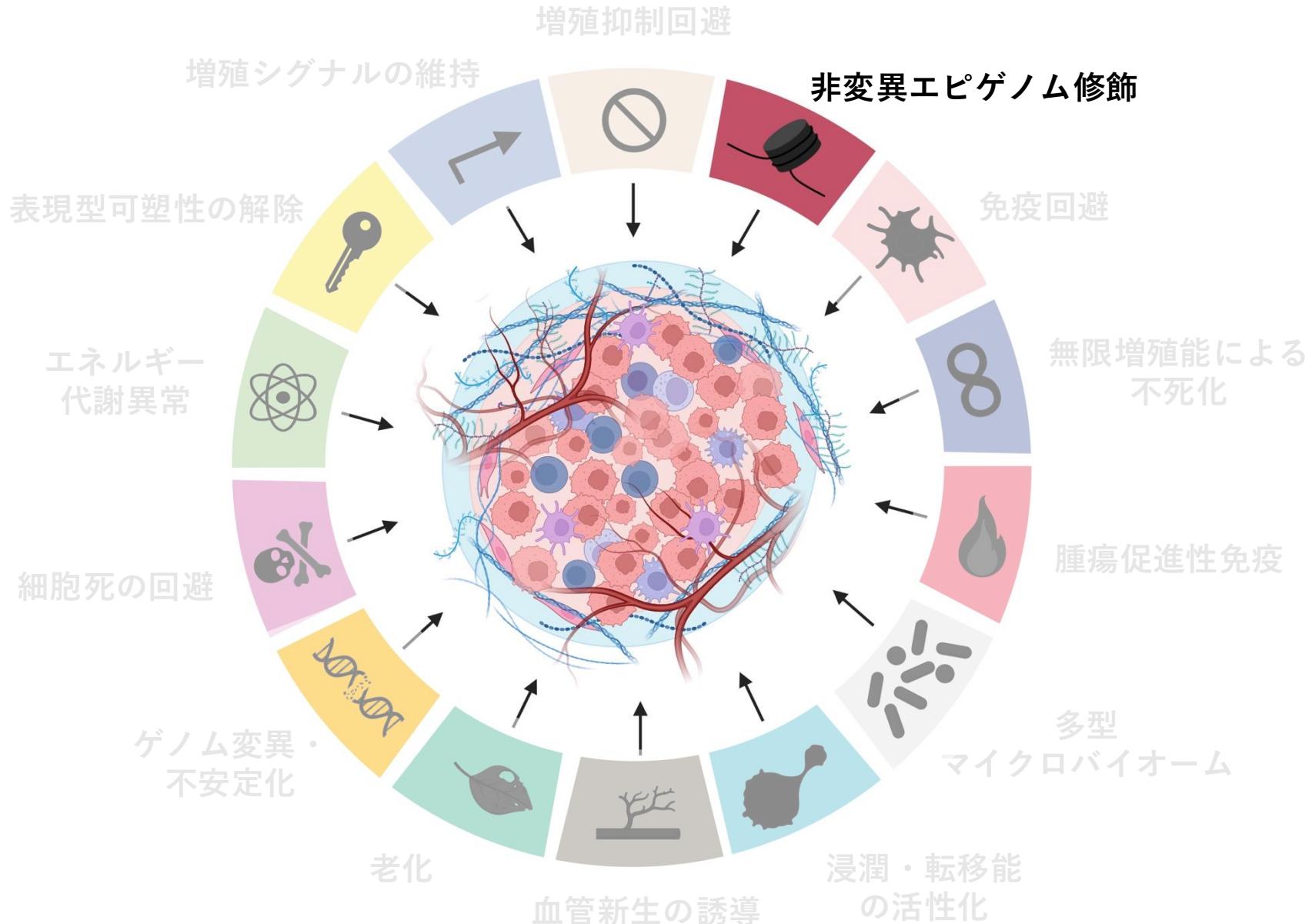
## がんにおける増殖のコントロールの異常



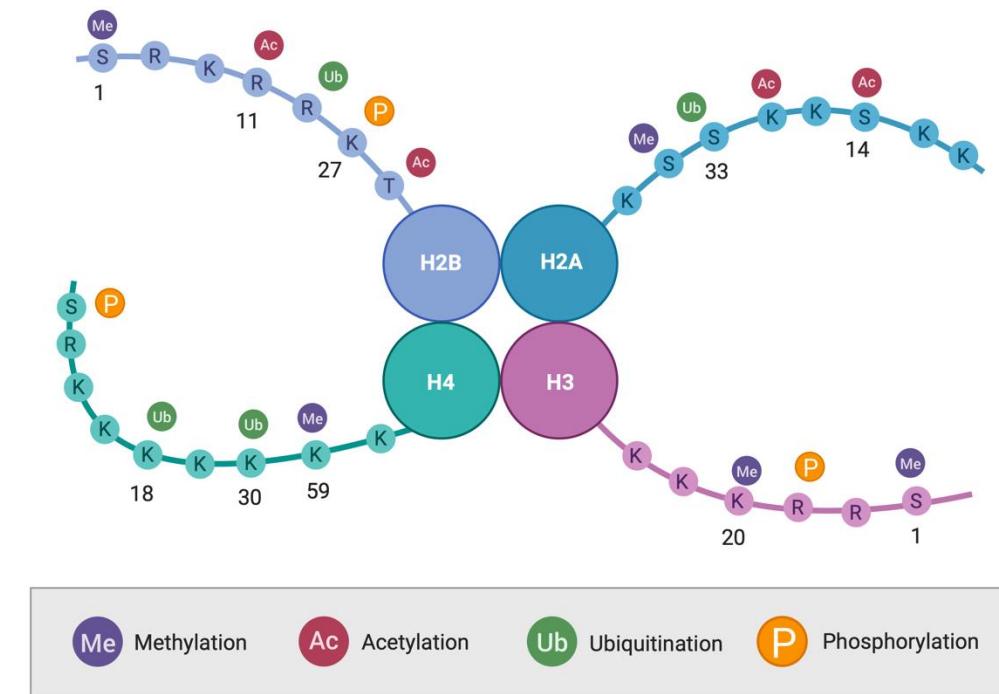
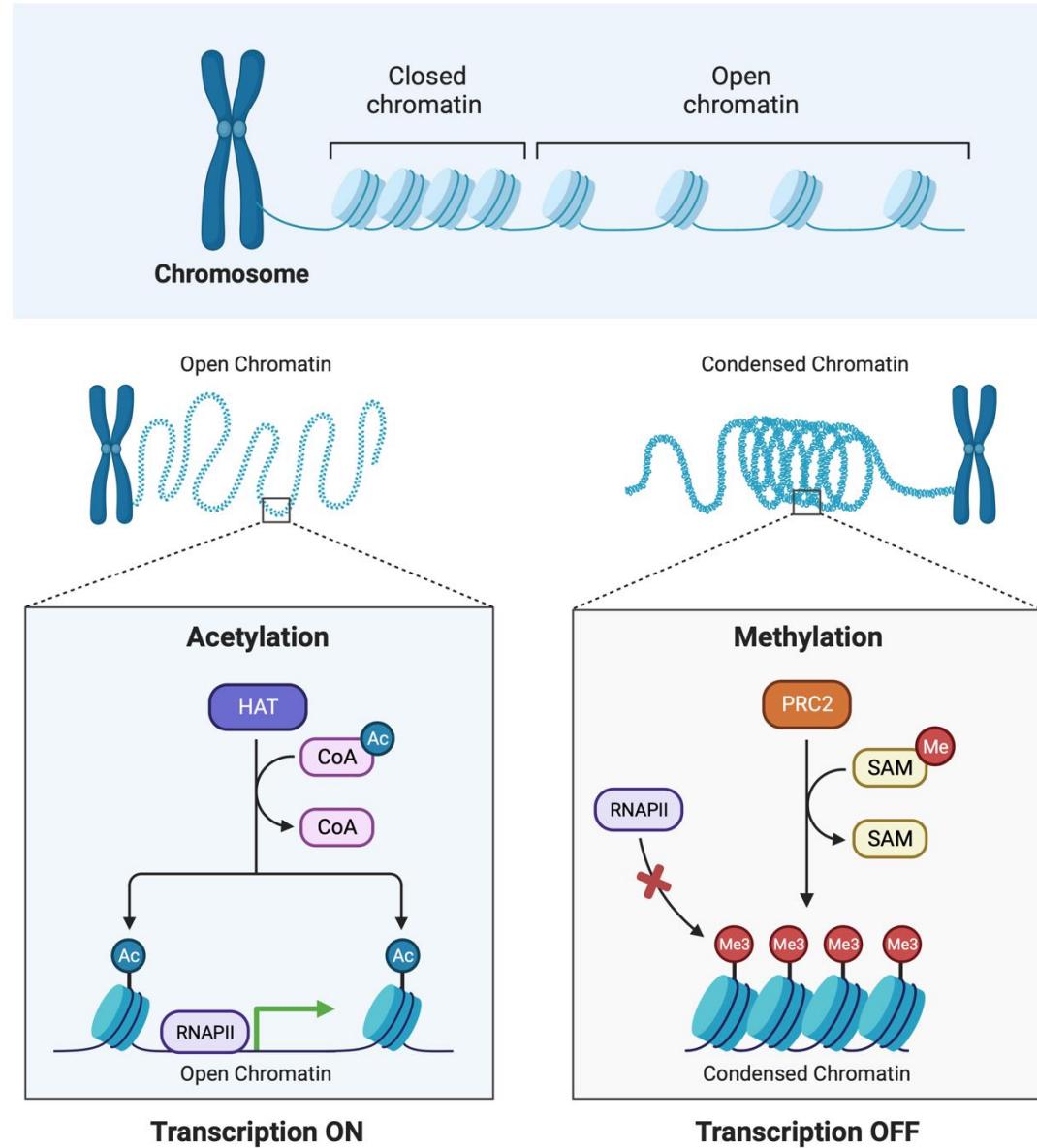
国立がん研究センター

- がん細胞は、細胞間接着に起因する接触阻止機構や浮遊状態における足場依存性が失われ、増殖抑制シグナルに不応答性となる。

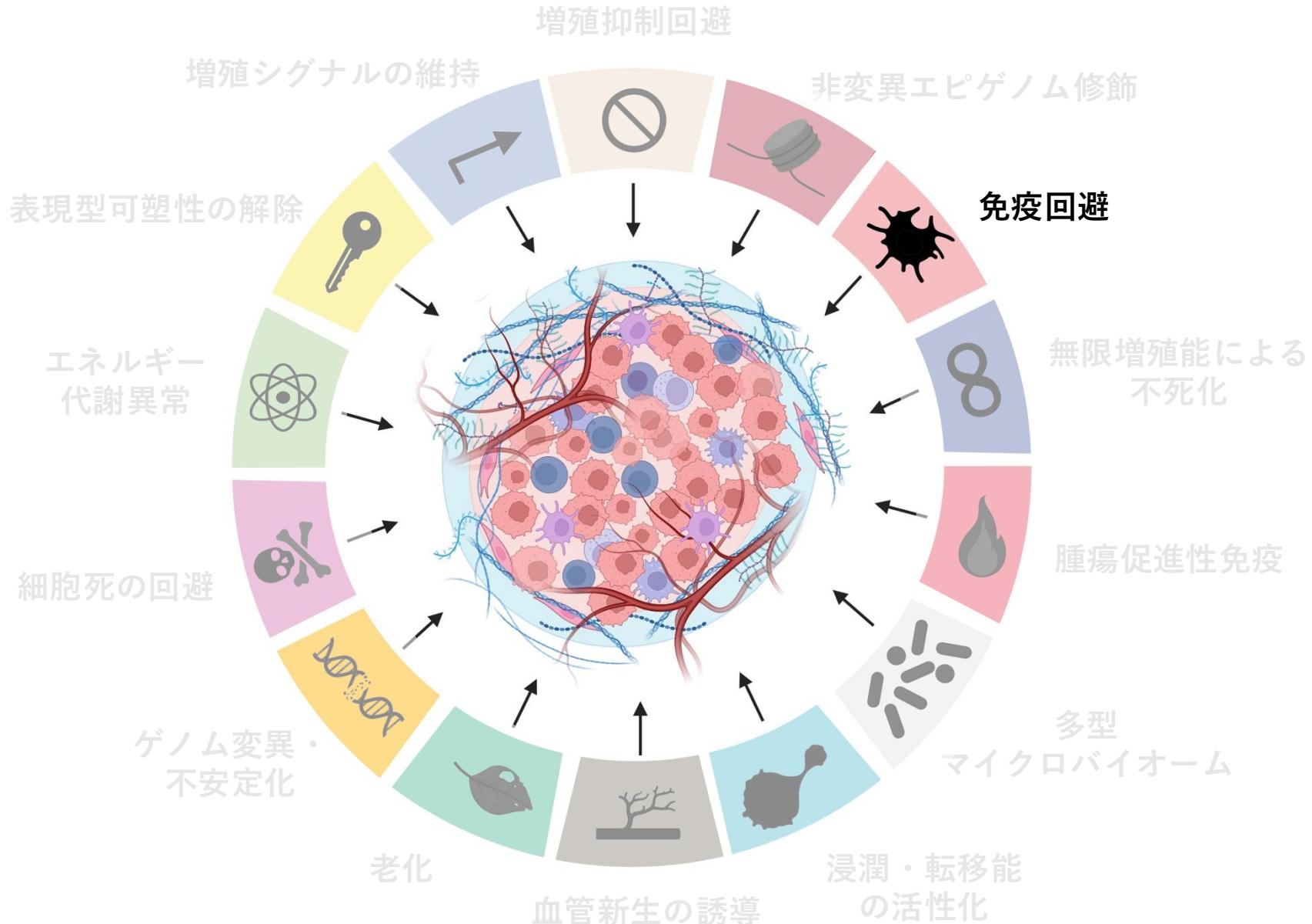
# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴



# ヒストン修飾によるクロマチンリモデリング

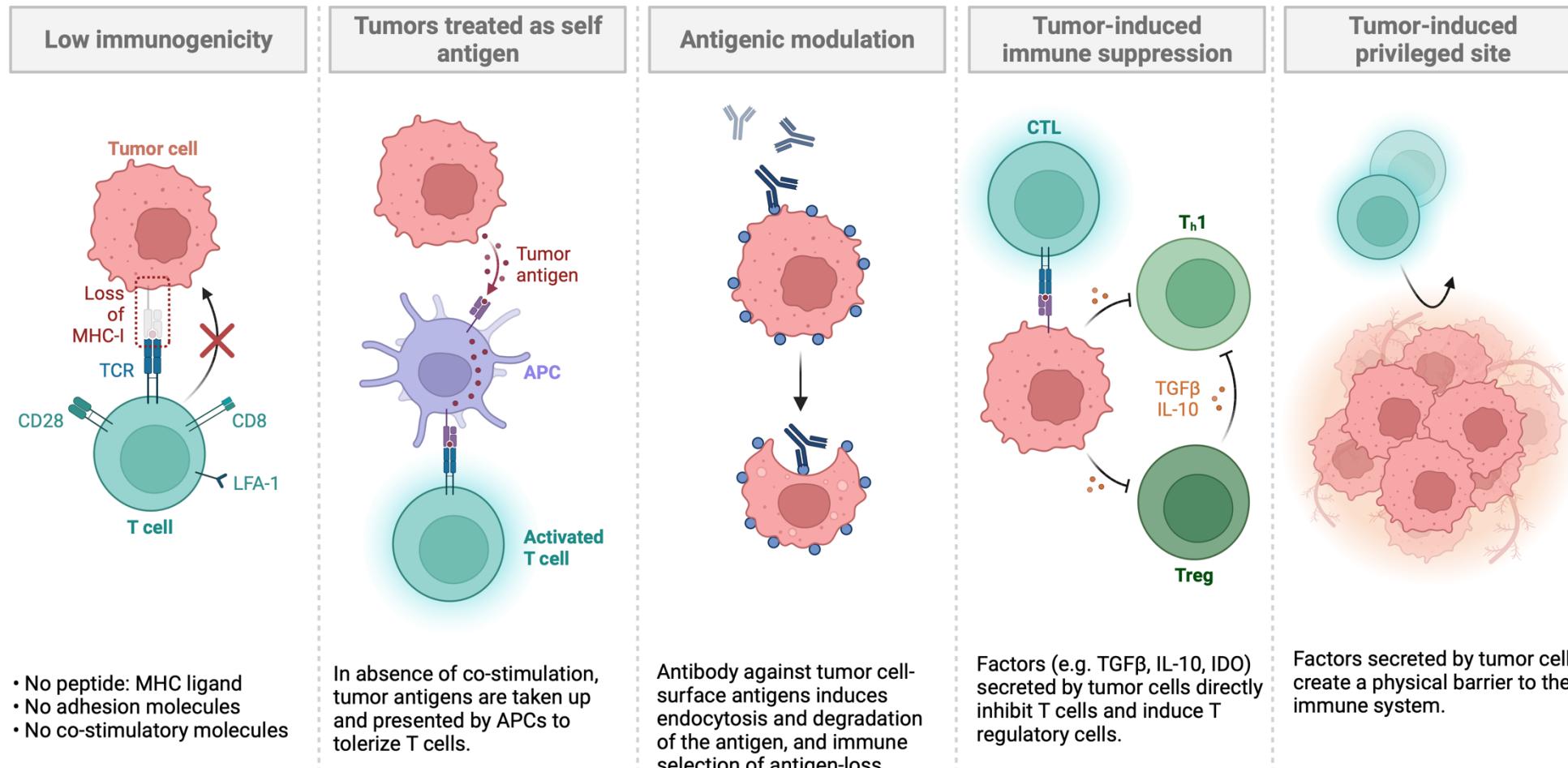


# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴

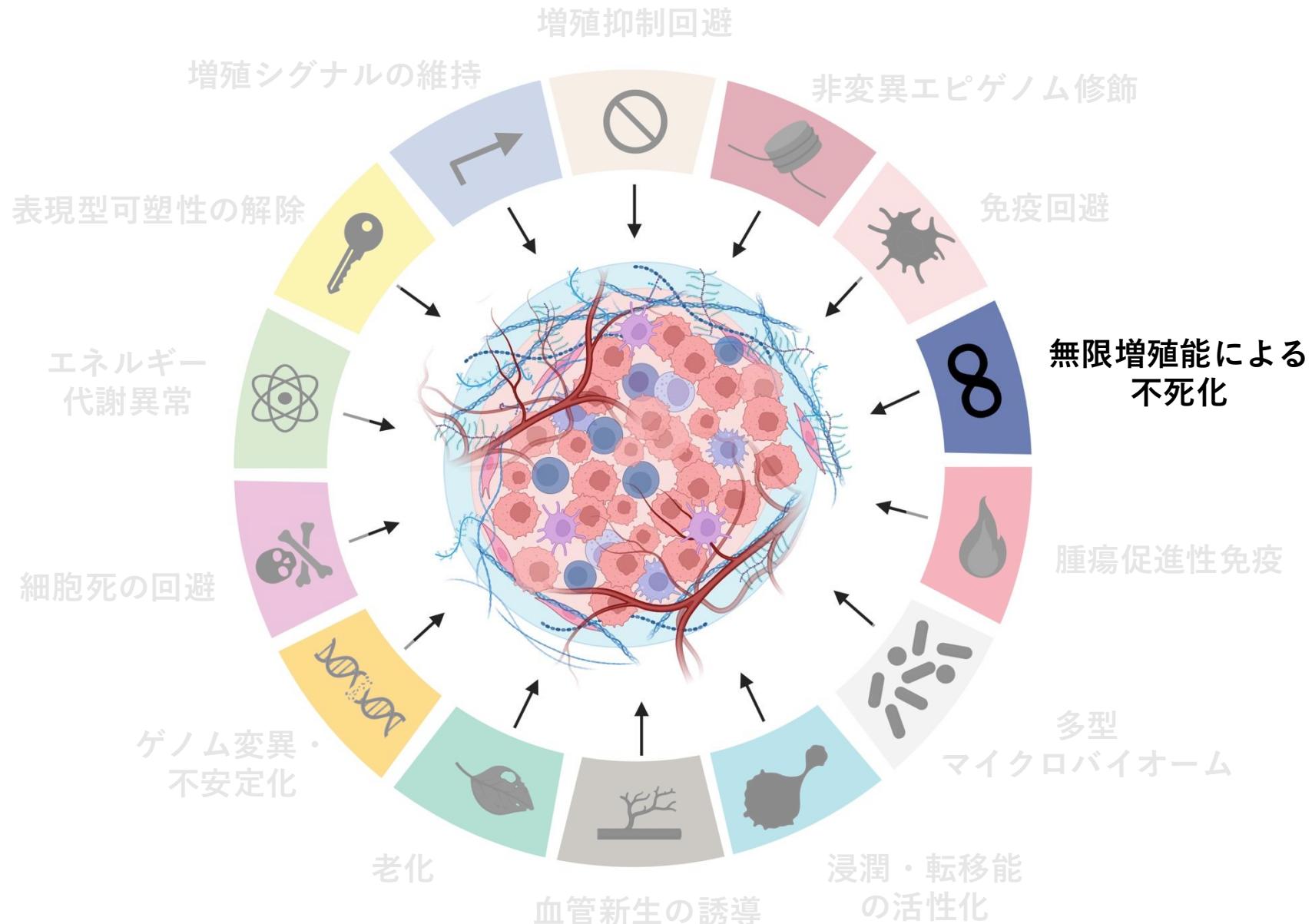


# 免疫回避

## Mechanisms by which Tumors Avoid Immune Recognition

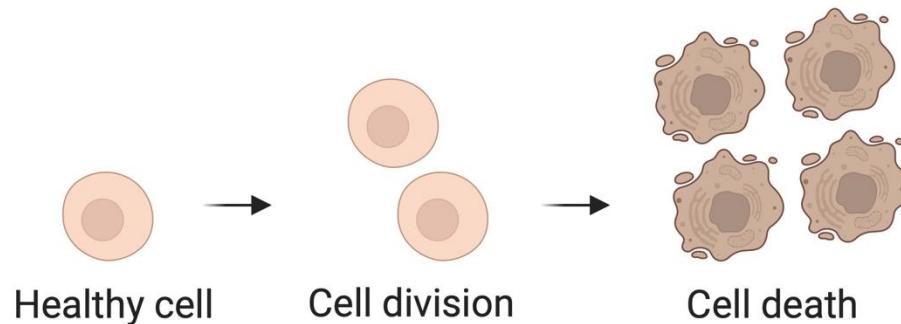
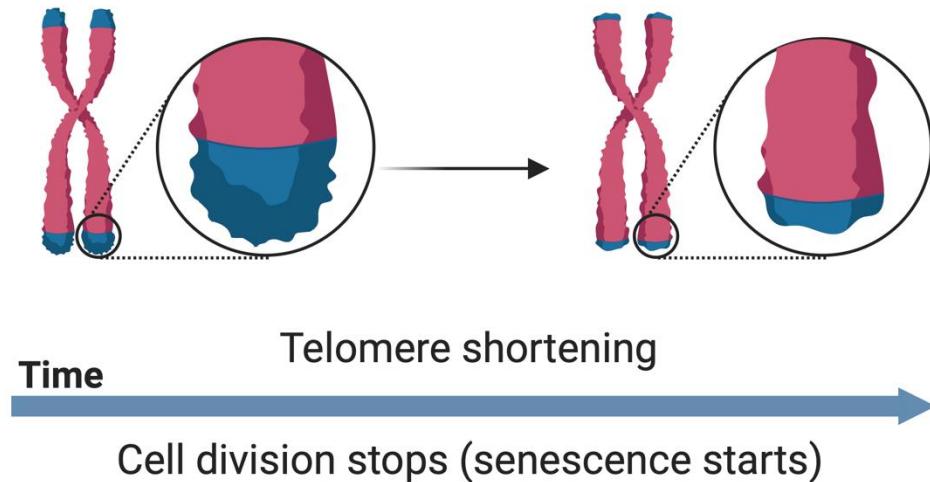


# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴

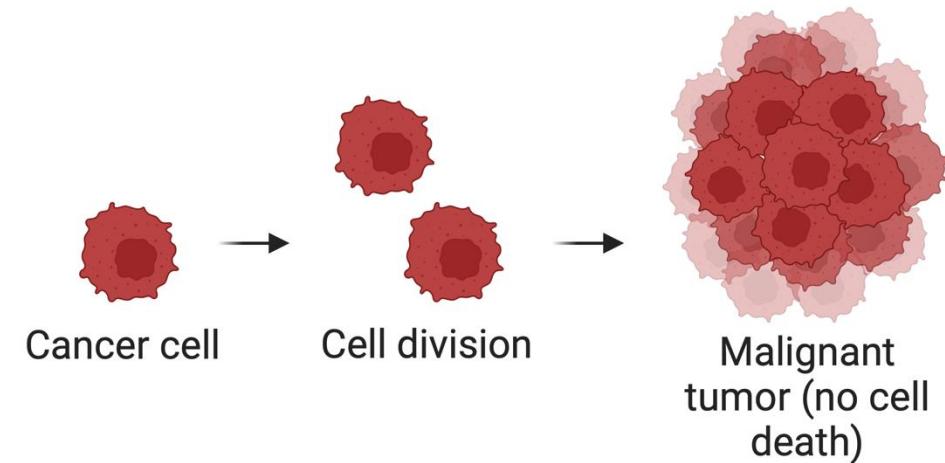
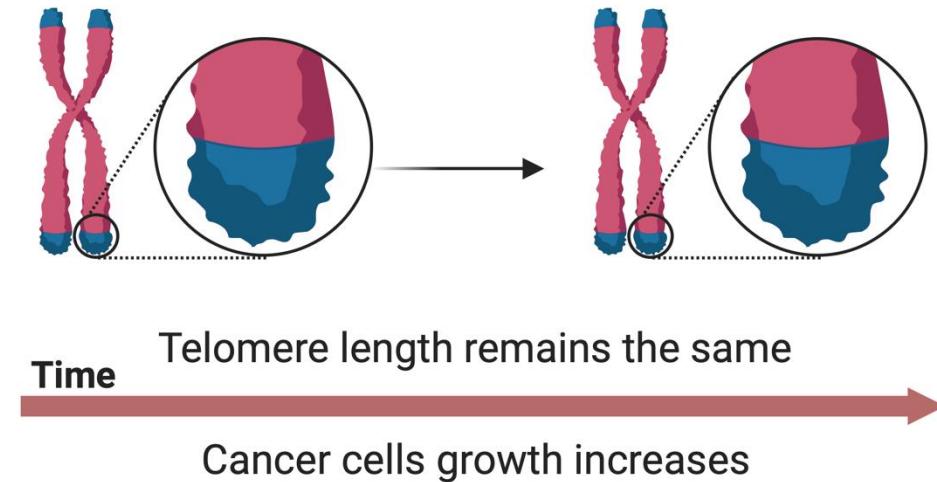


# 無限増殖能による不死化

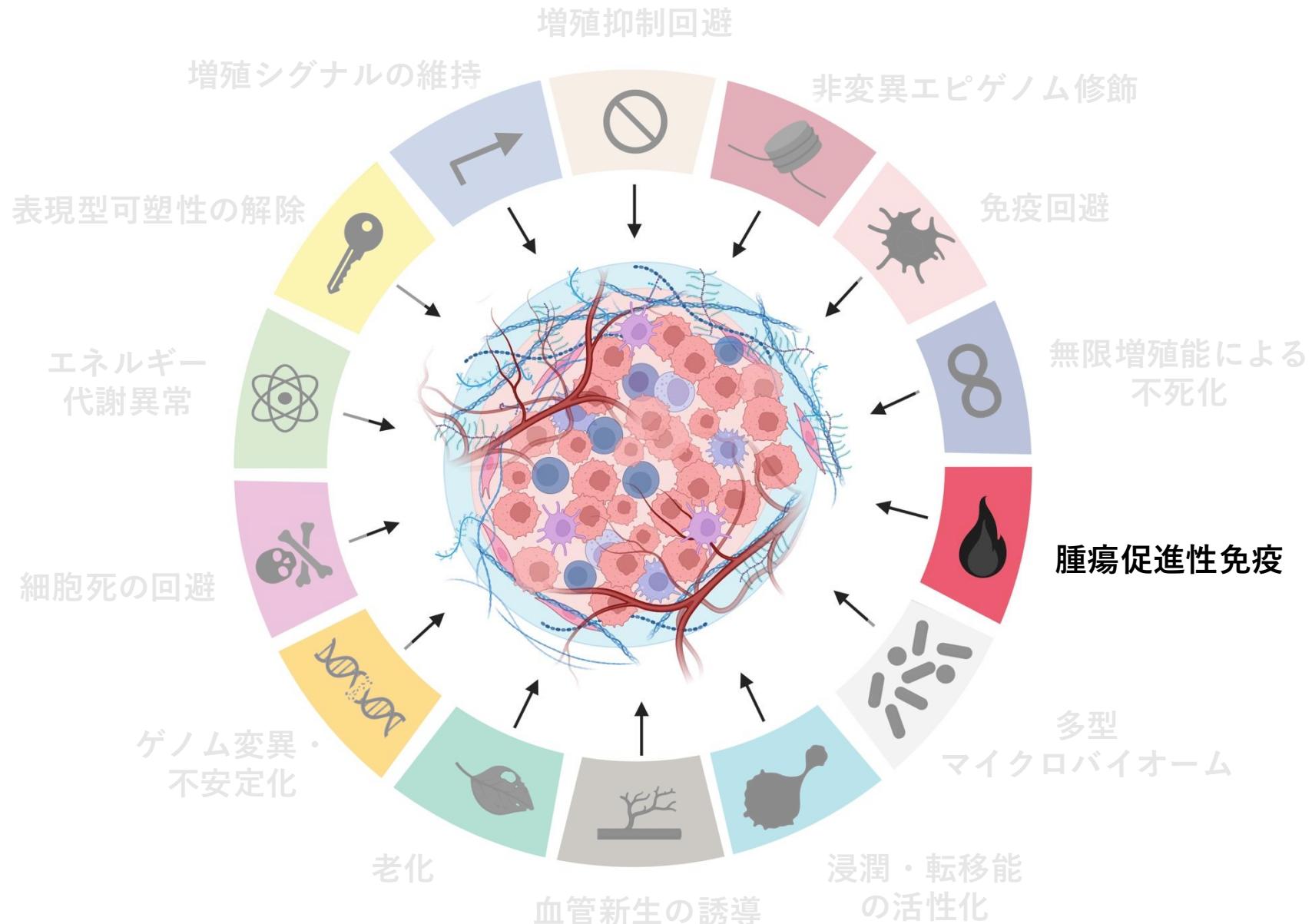
## Telomere Biology in Healthy Cells



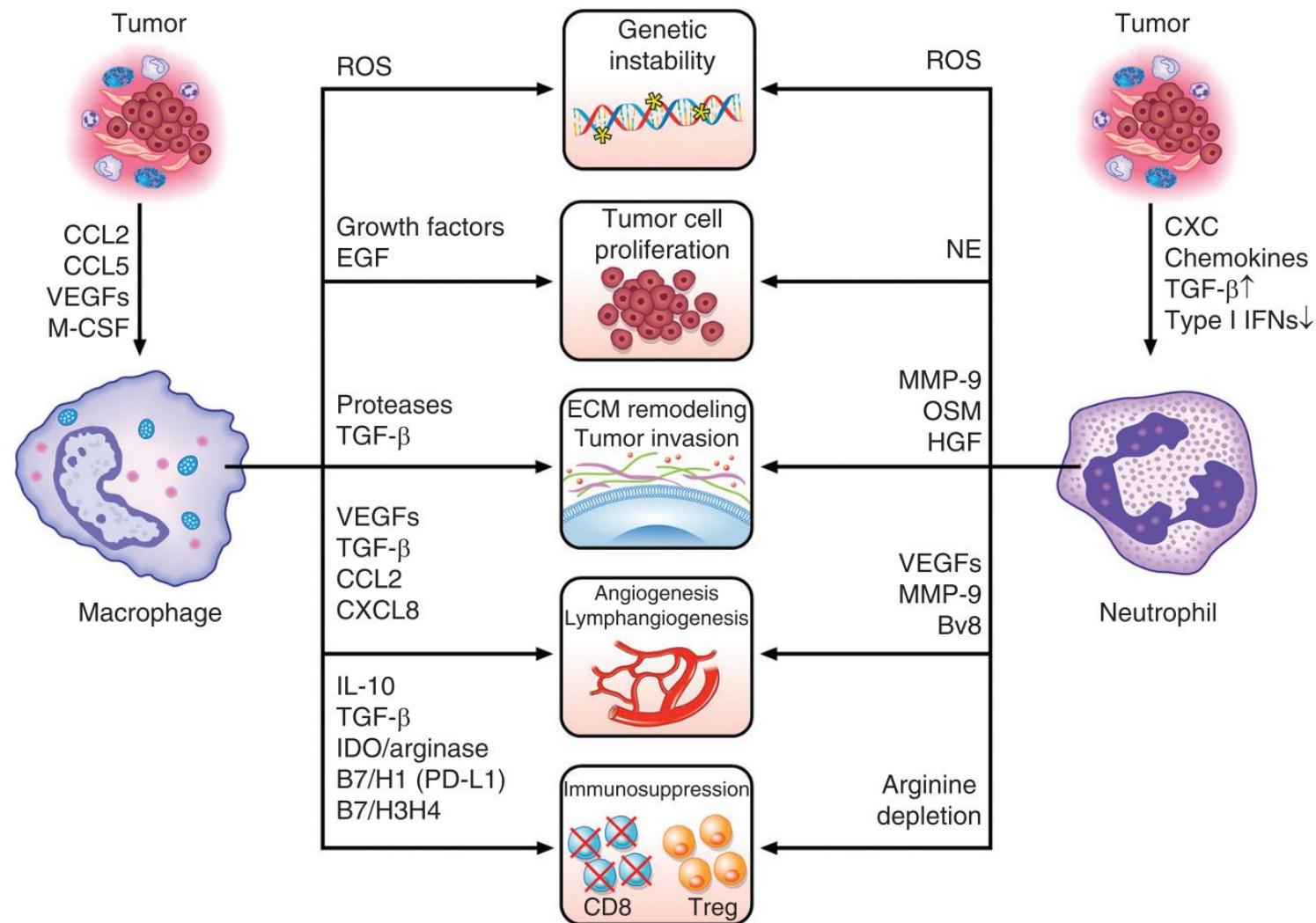
## Telomere Biology in Cancer Cells



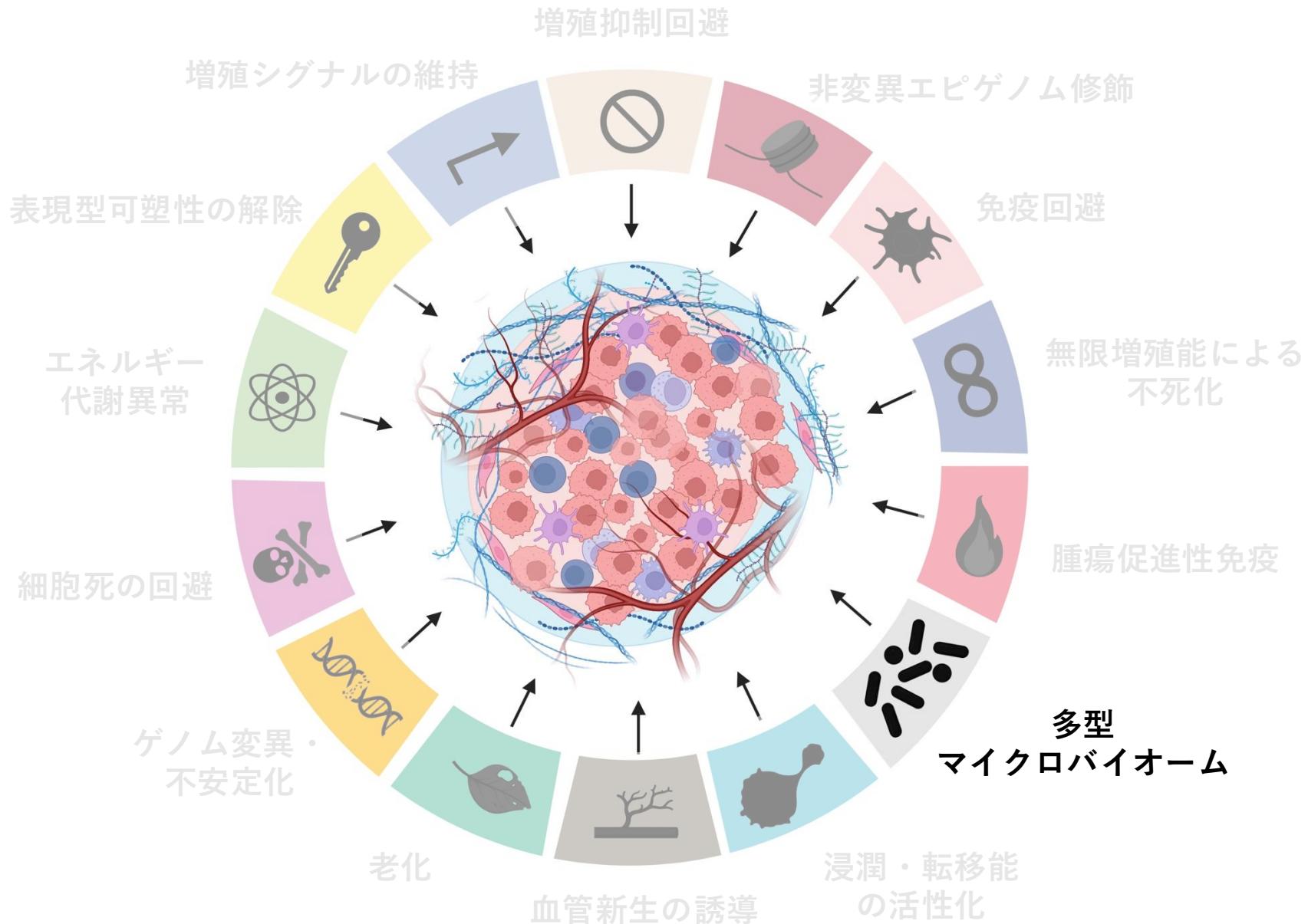
# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴



# 腫瘍促進性免疫

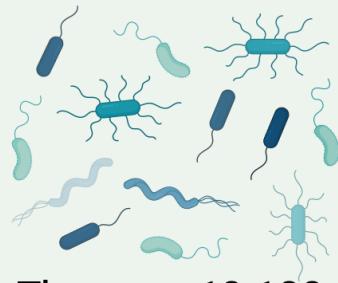


# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴



# 多型マイクロバイオームががんを促進する

More bacteria reside in human body than the actual human cells. It is estimated that the ratio of microbes to human cells is 1.3:1!

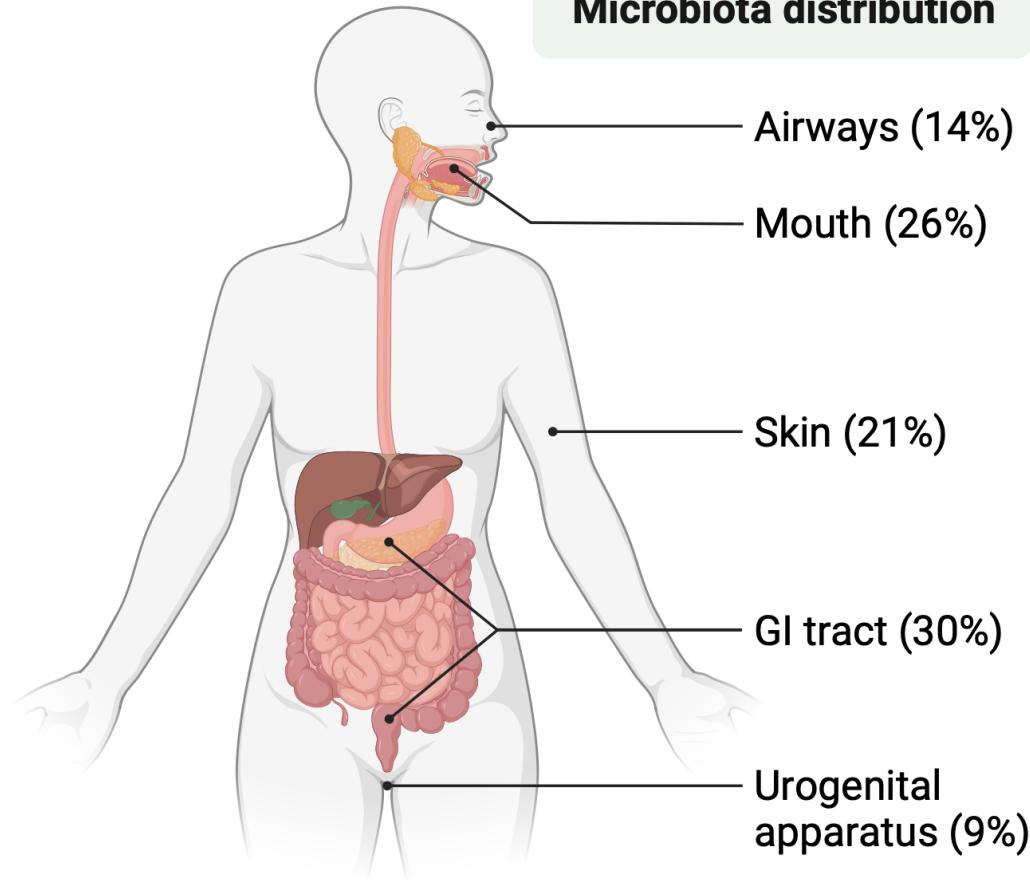


There are 10-100 trillion symbiotic bacteria in the human body, and >10,000 species

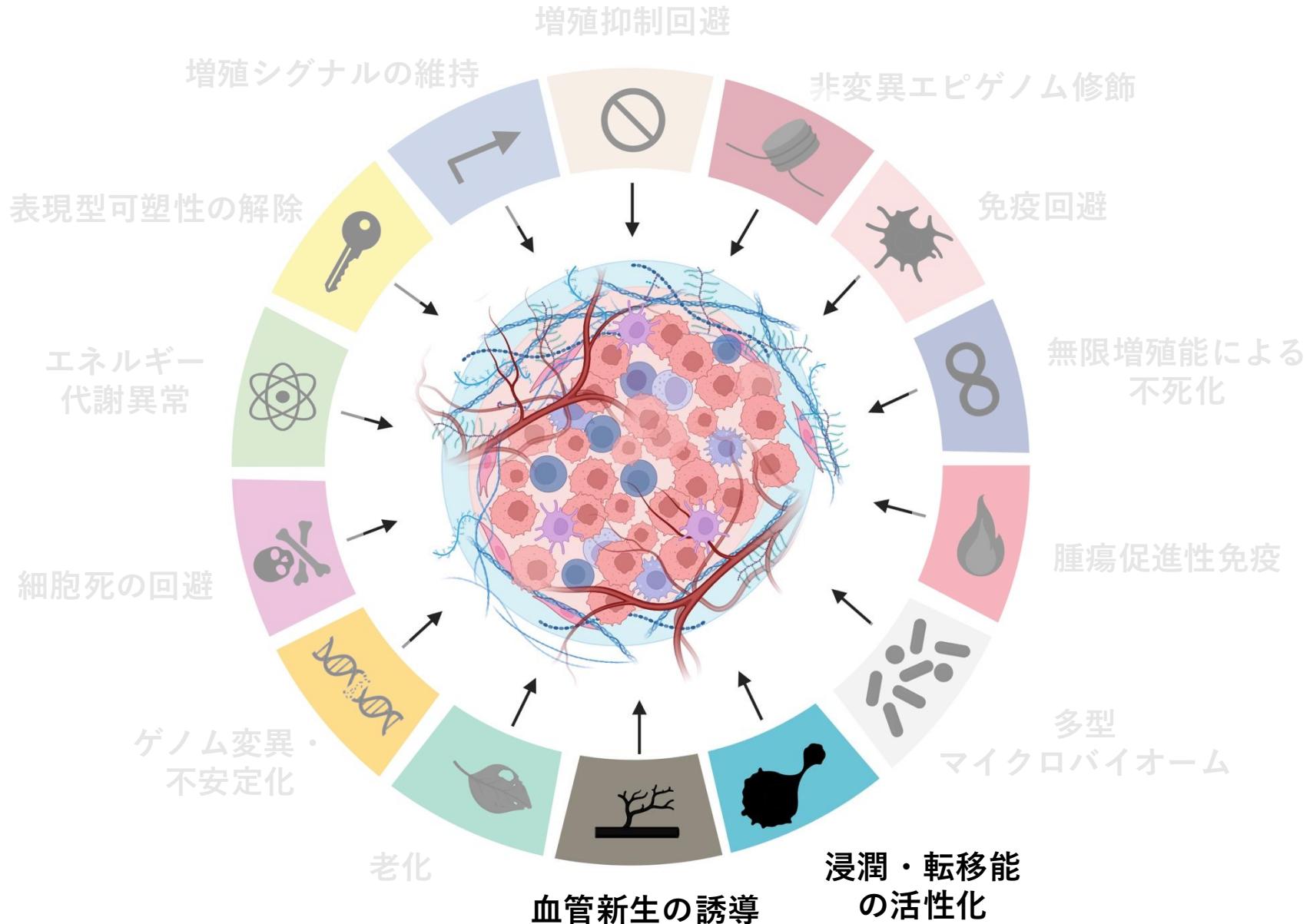


Symbiotic bacteria are potentially pathogenic if they move from one body site to another

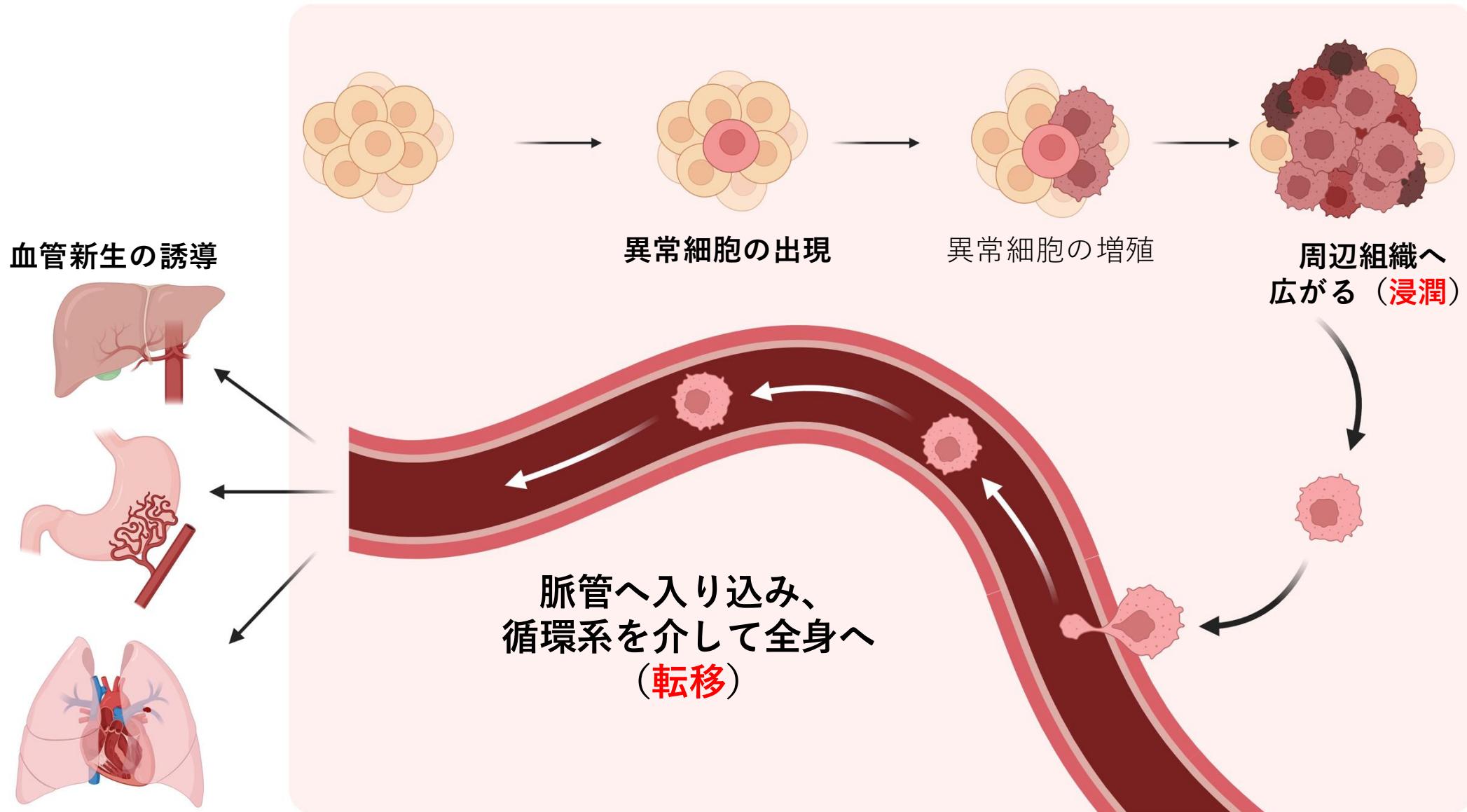
## Microbiota distribution



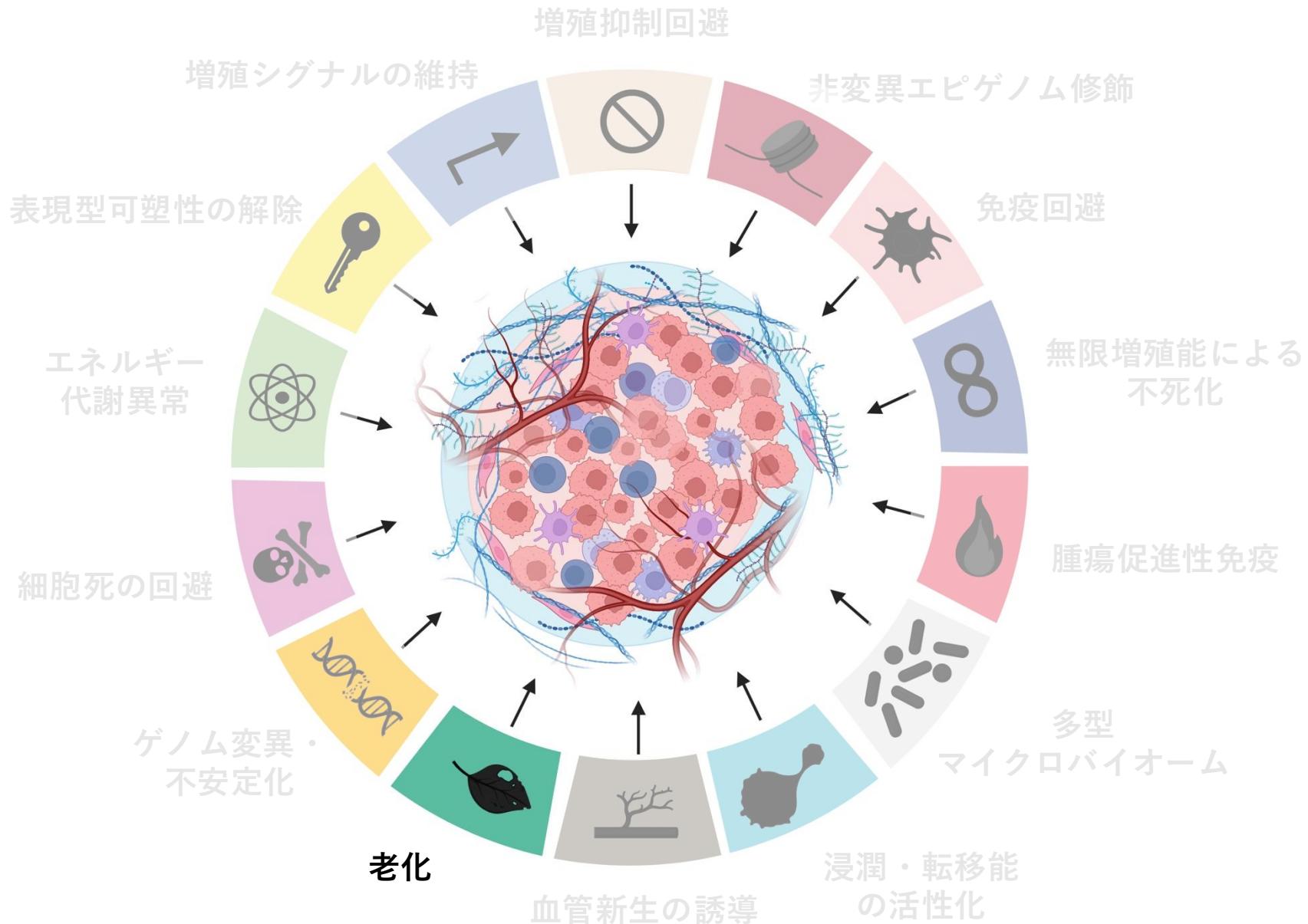
# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴



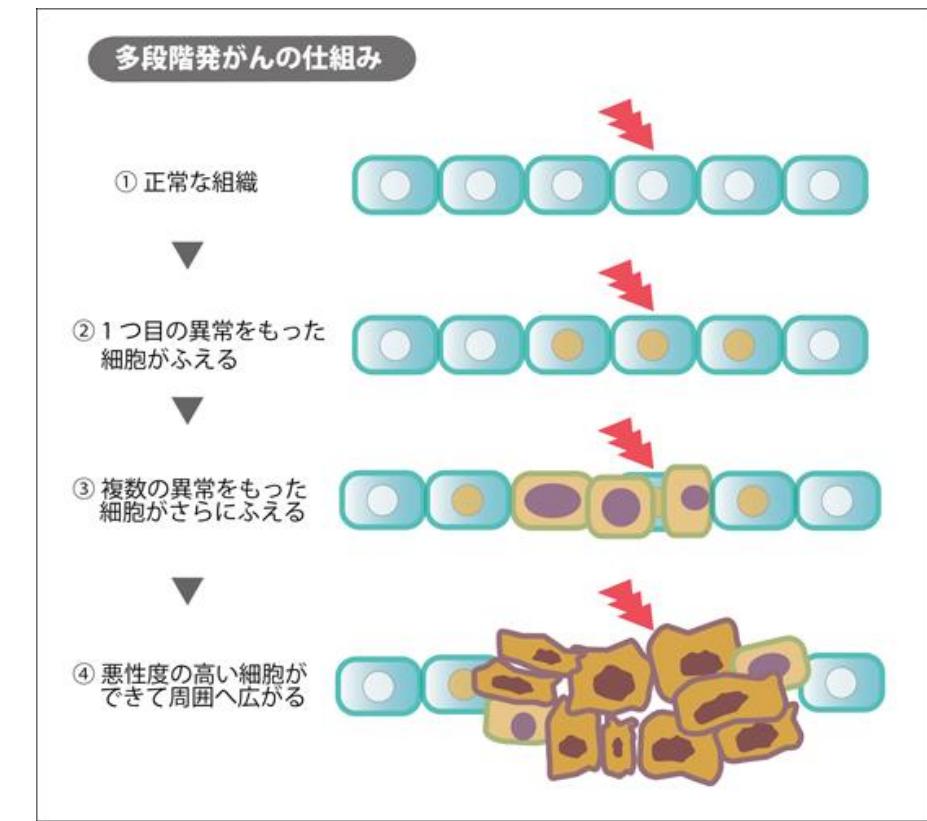
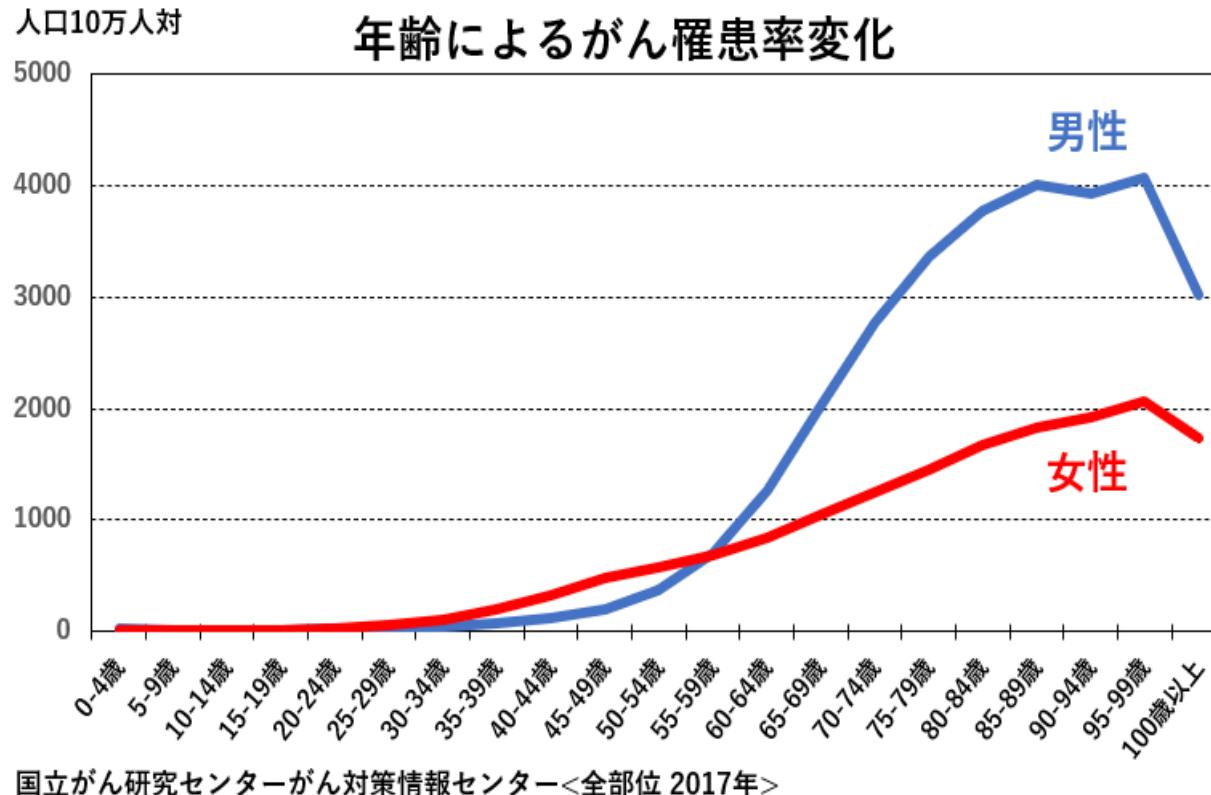
# がんの浸潤・転移



# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴



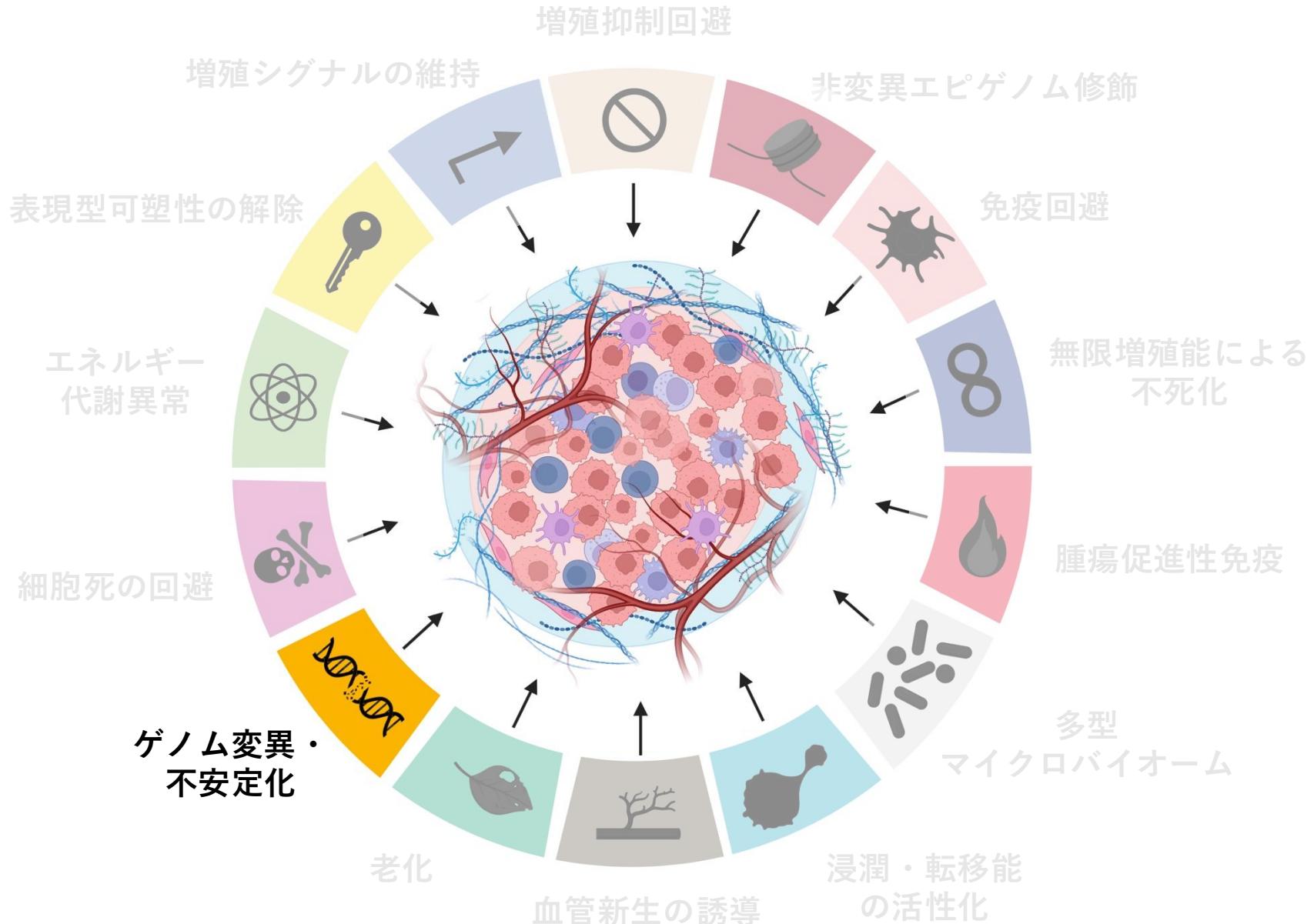
# 高齢化とがん



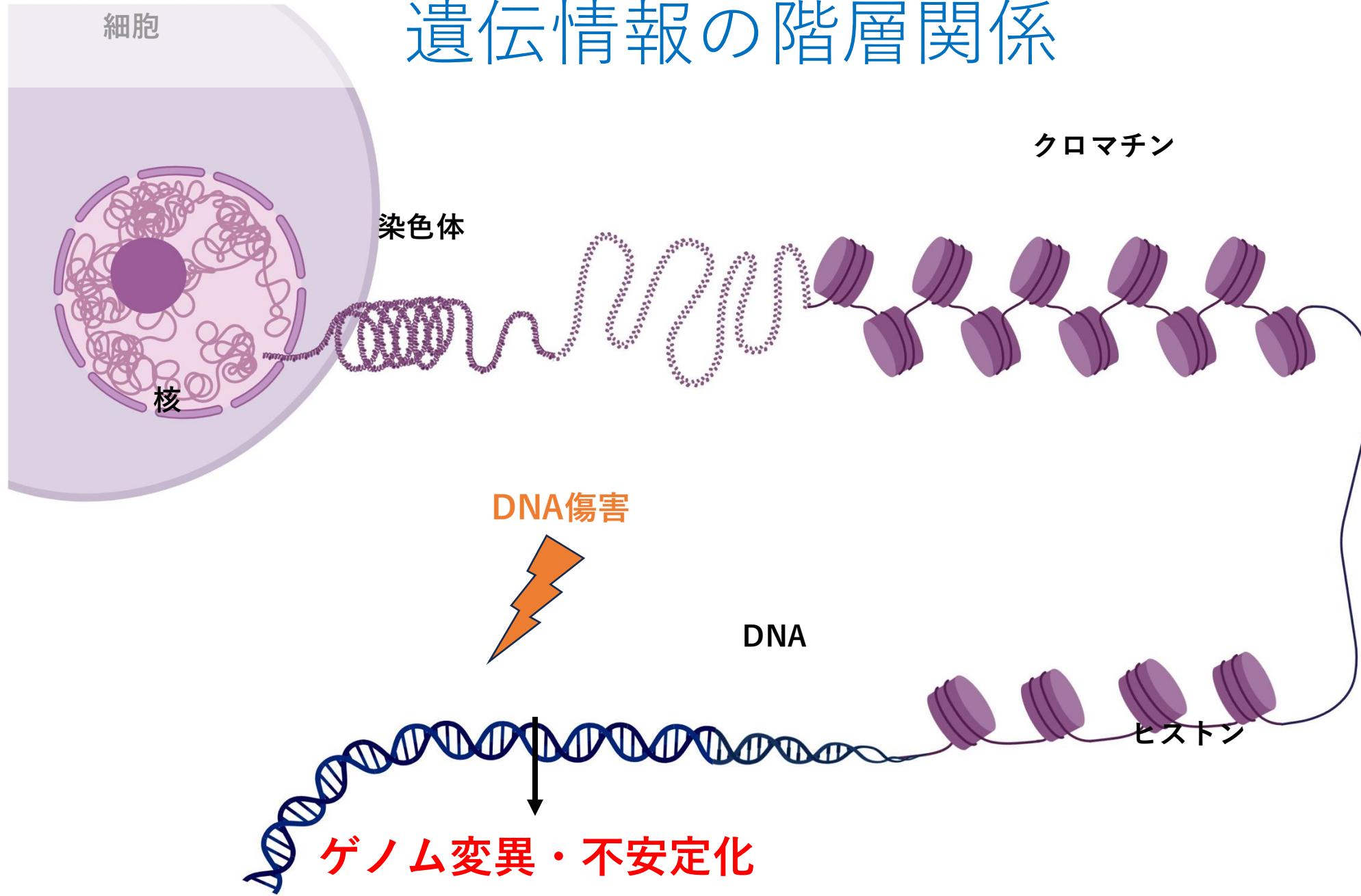
国立がん研究センターがん対策情報センター

- 放射線・化学物質・喫煙などの時間依存的な暴露の増加により発がん性遺伝子変異が蓄積
- 免疫機能の低下によりがん細胞が排除できなくなる

# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴



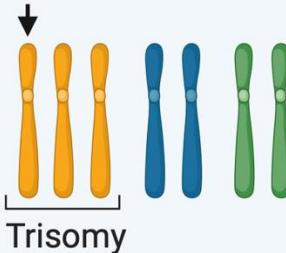
# 遺伝情報の階層関係



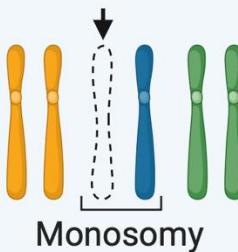
# ゲノム情報の不安定化

## NUMERICAL CHROMOSOMAL INSTABILITY

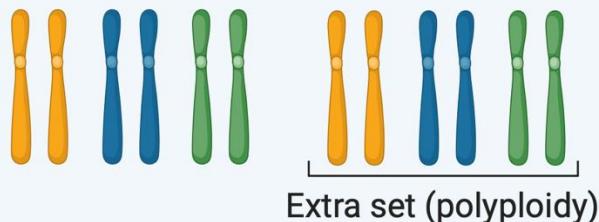
### A Small-scale gains



### B Small-scale losses

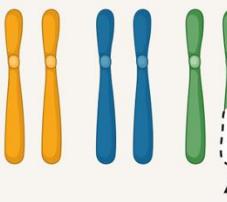


### C Large-scale gains

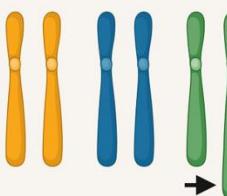


## STRUCTURAL CHROMOSOMAL INSTABILITY

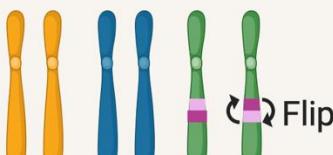
### A Deletions



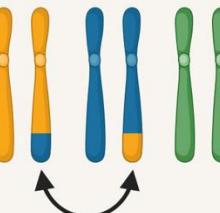
### B Amplifications



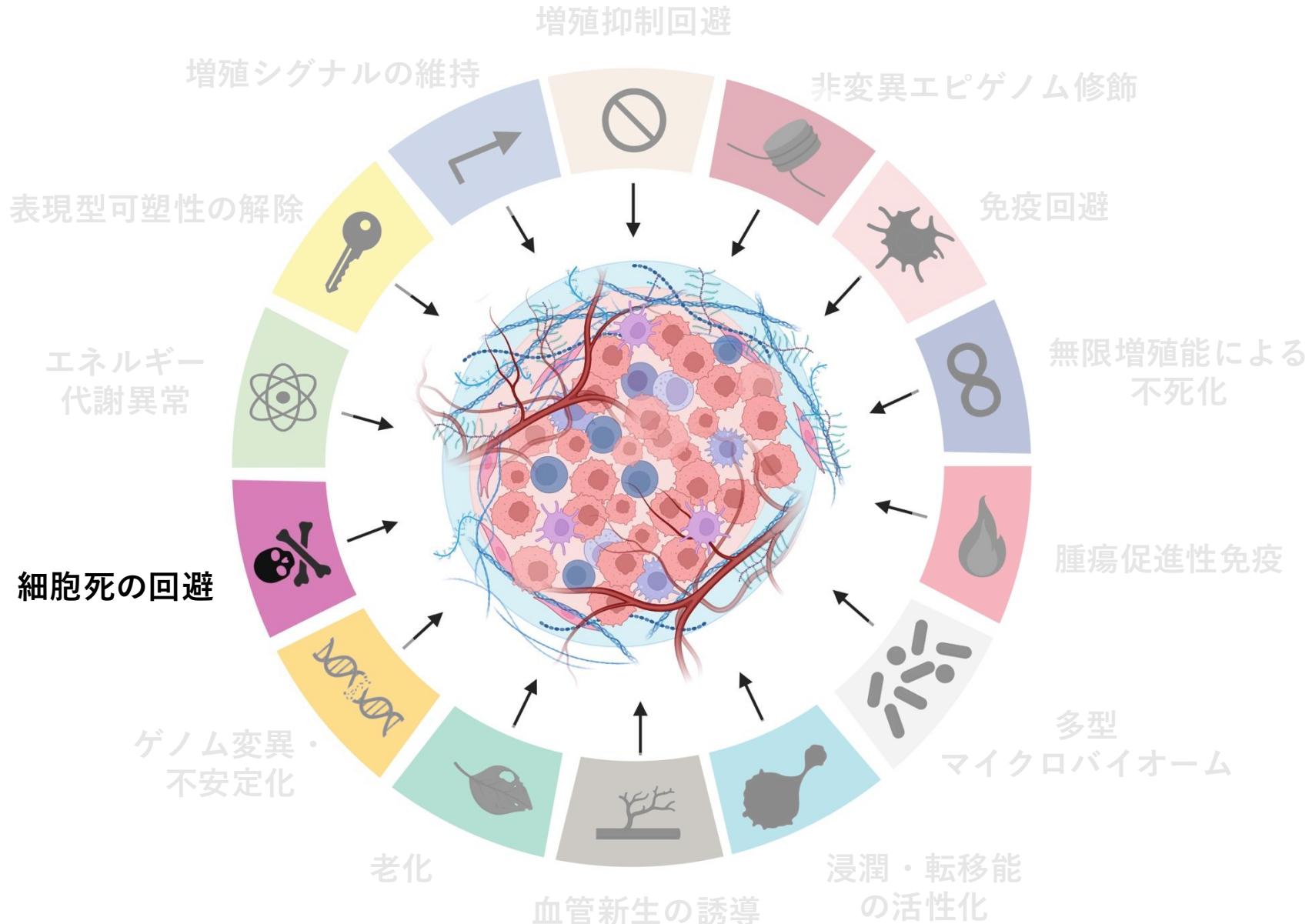
### C Inversions



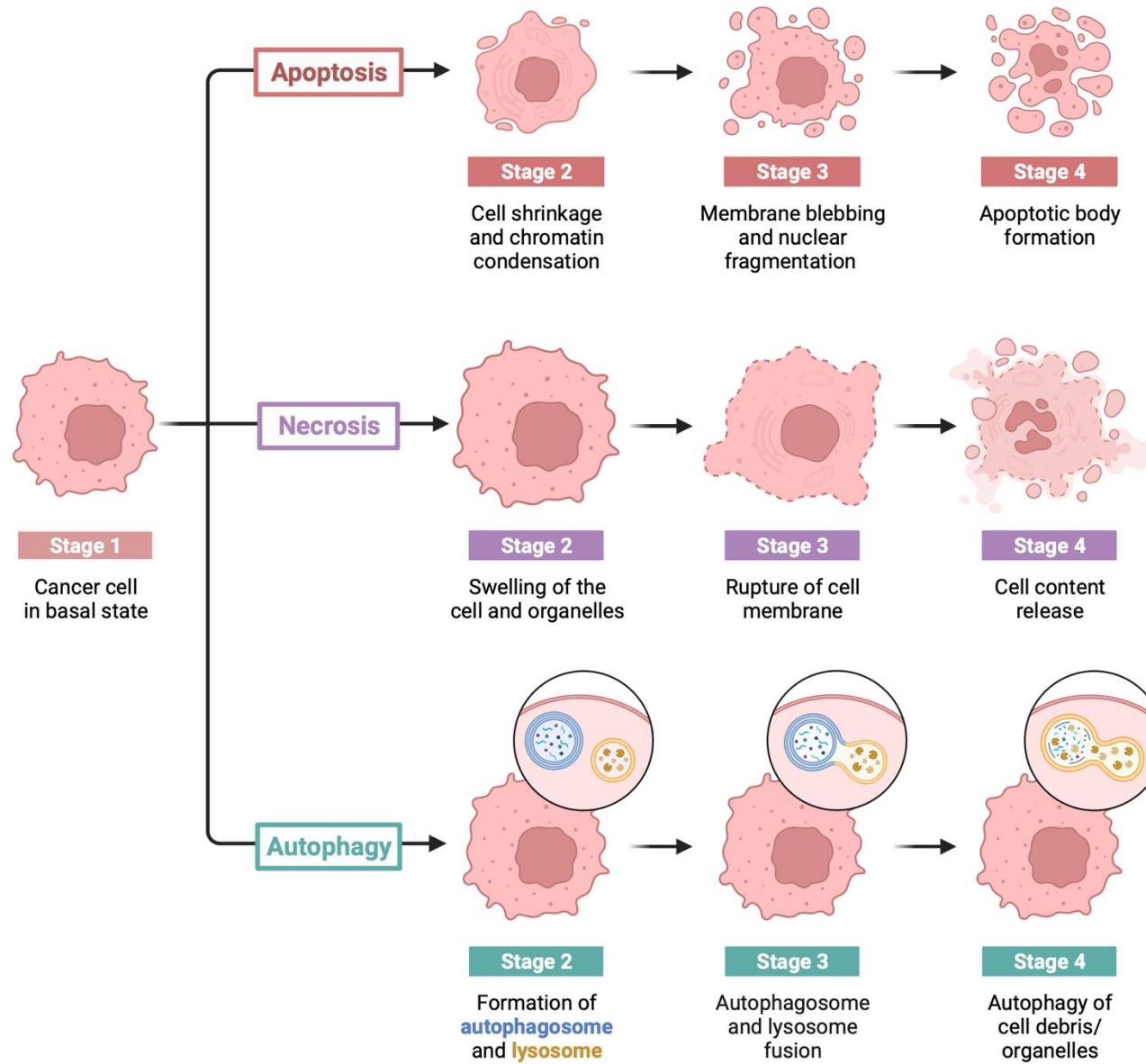
### D Translocations



# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴

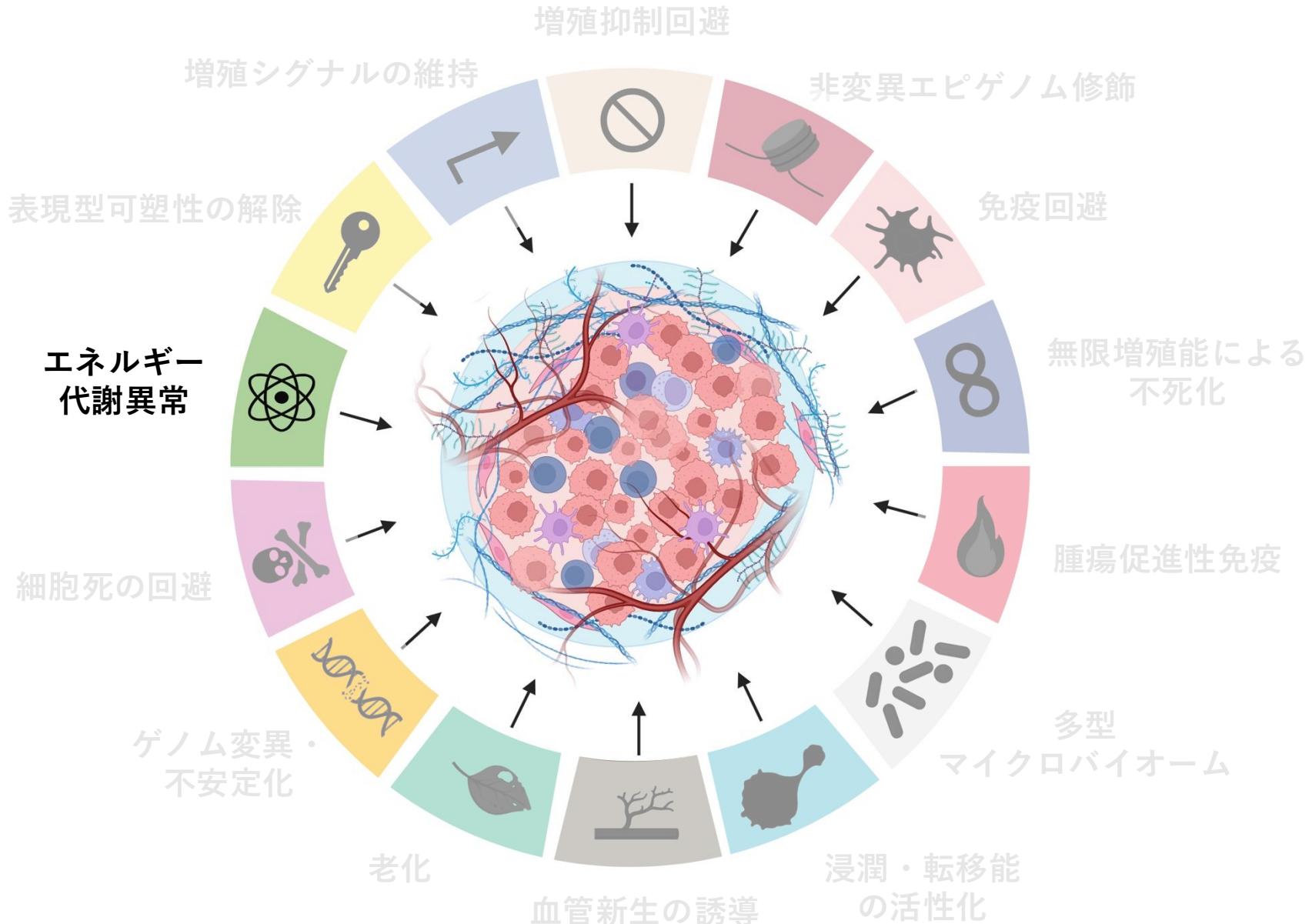


# 細胞死の回避



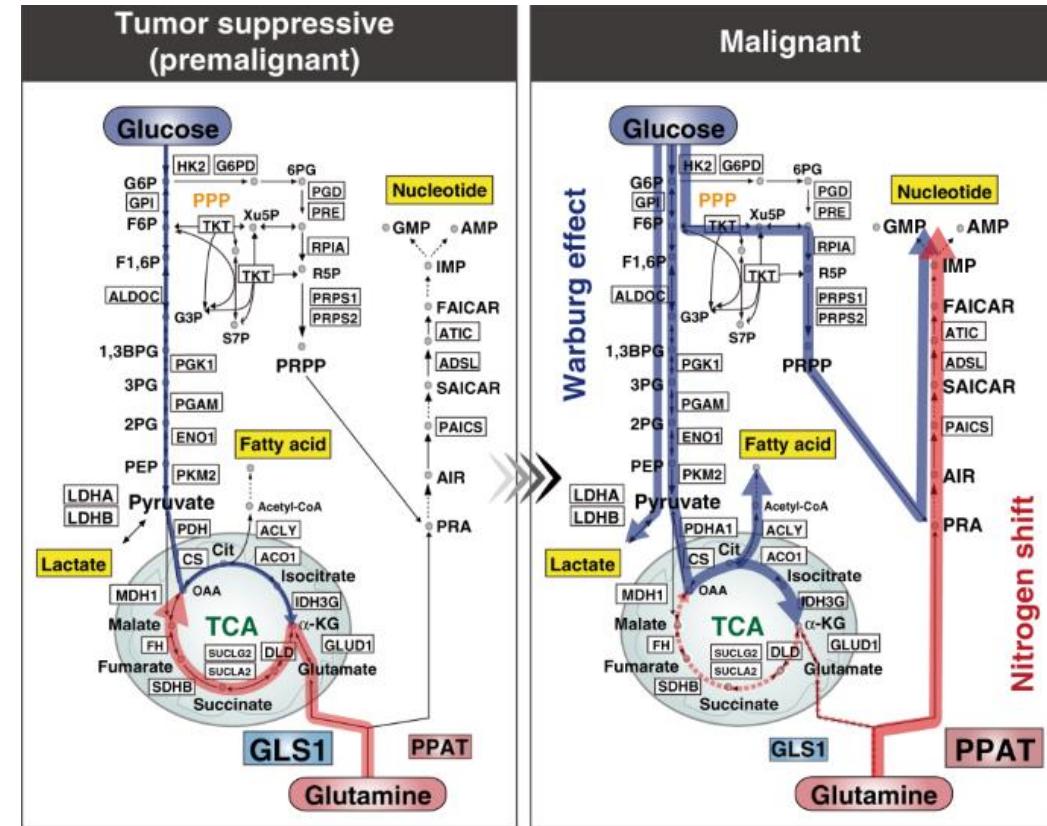
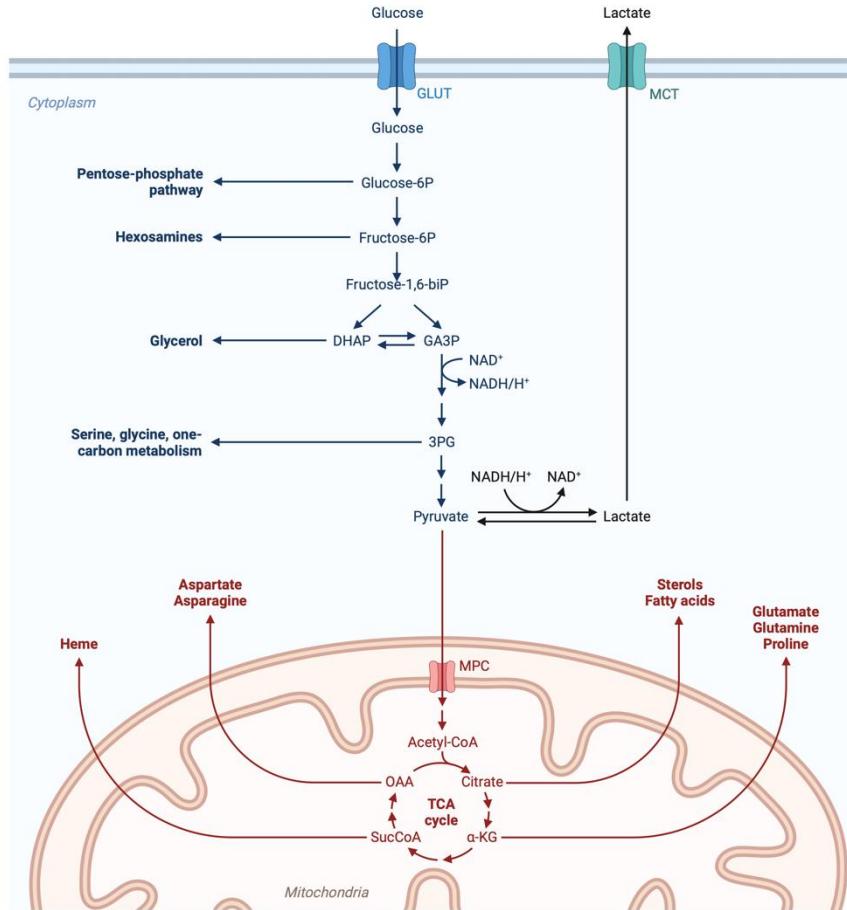
- がん細胞はデスレセプターシグナルの不活性化や、オートファジーの促進によって細胞死に抵抗する

# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴



# エネルギー代謝異常

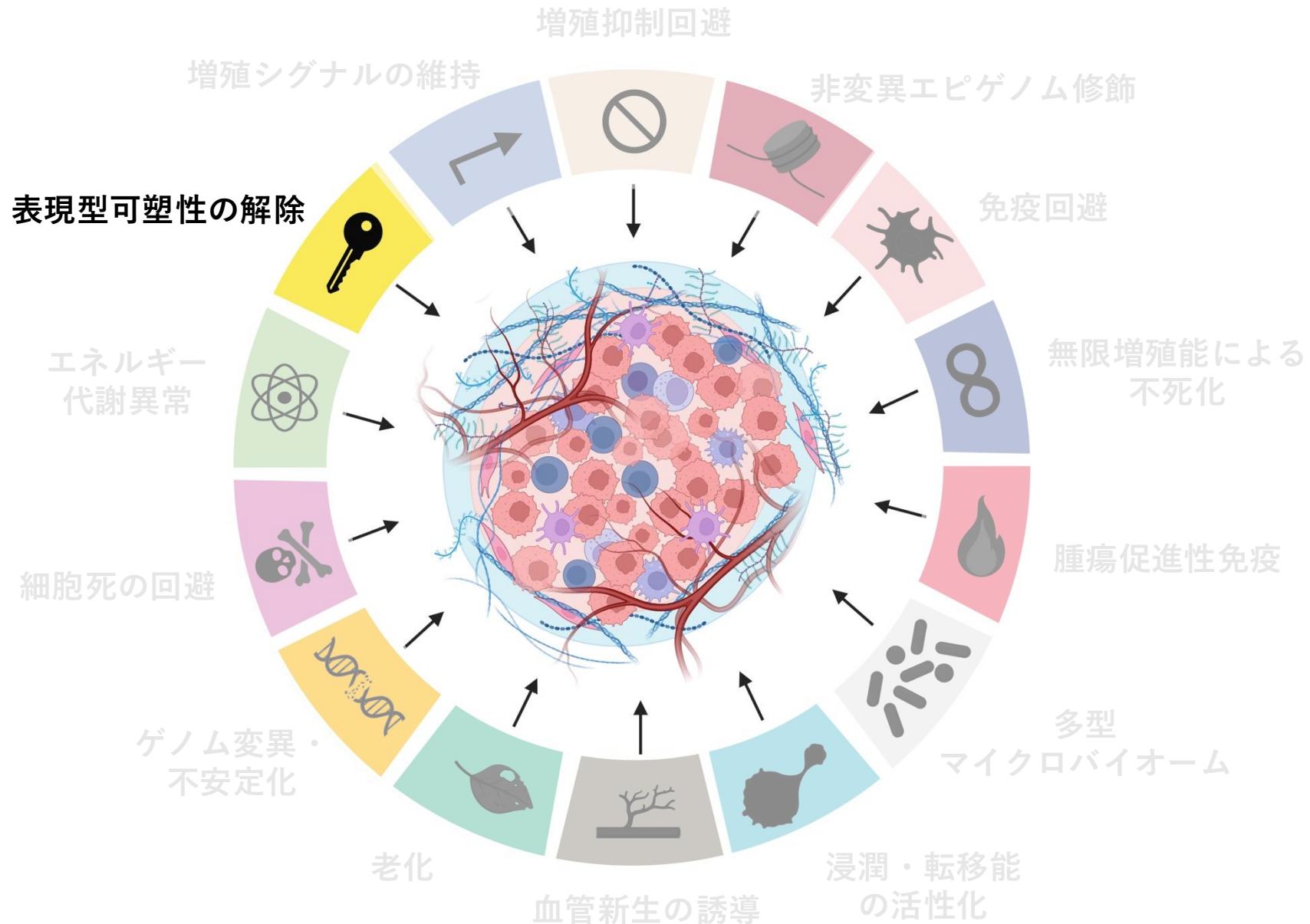
## Warburg Effect



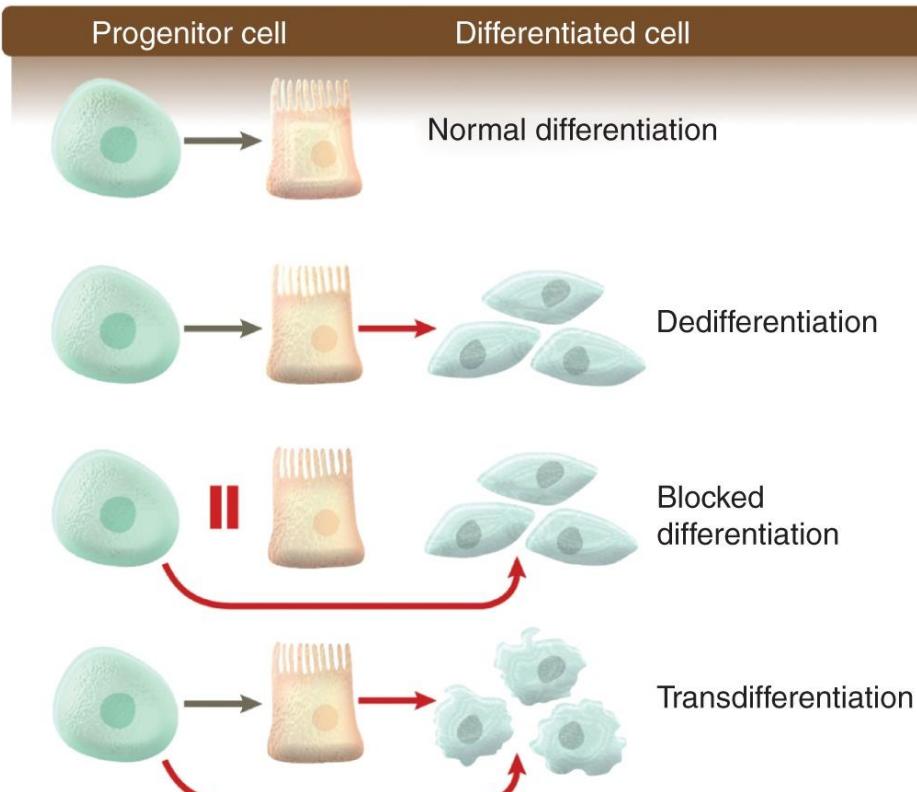
Kodama, M., Oshikawa, K., Shimizu, H. et al. A shift in glutamine nitrogen metabolism contributes to the malignant progression of cancer. *Nat Commun* 11, 1320 (2020).

- がん細胞は解糖系の亢進 (Warburg効果) や各種アミノ酸代謝経路の亢進により生存・増殖に必要なエネルギーを獲得している

# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴

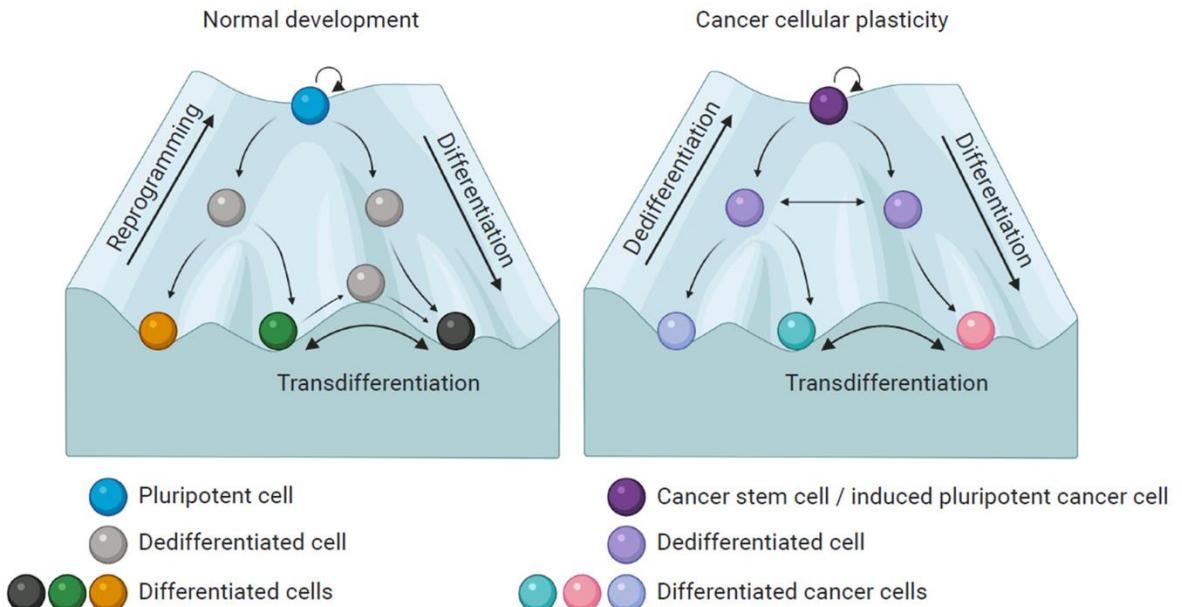


# 表現系の可塑性解除

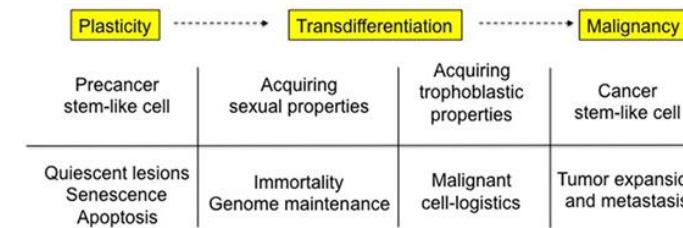


Cancer Discov. 2022;12(1):31-46. doi:10.1158/2159-8290.CD-21-1059

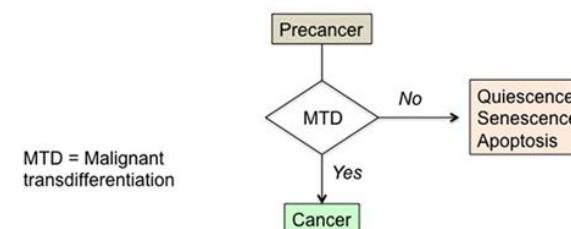
- がん細胞は  
脱分化、幹細胞・前駆細胞における分化阻止、  
Transdifferentiationにより悪性化する



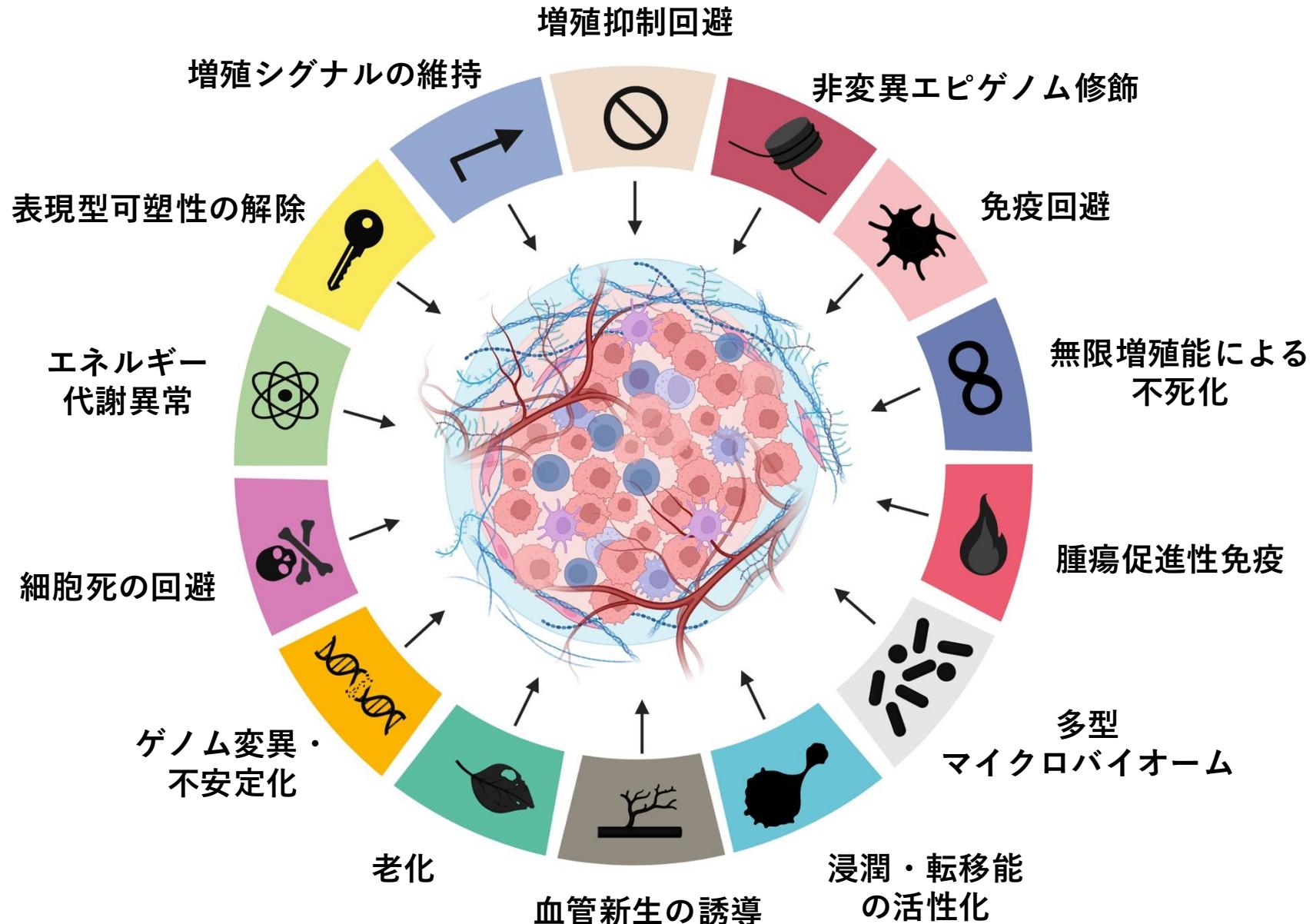
Granados K, Poelchen J, Novak D, Utikal J.  
*International Journal of Molecular Sciences*. 2020; 21(21):8274.



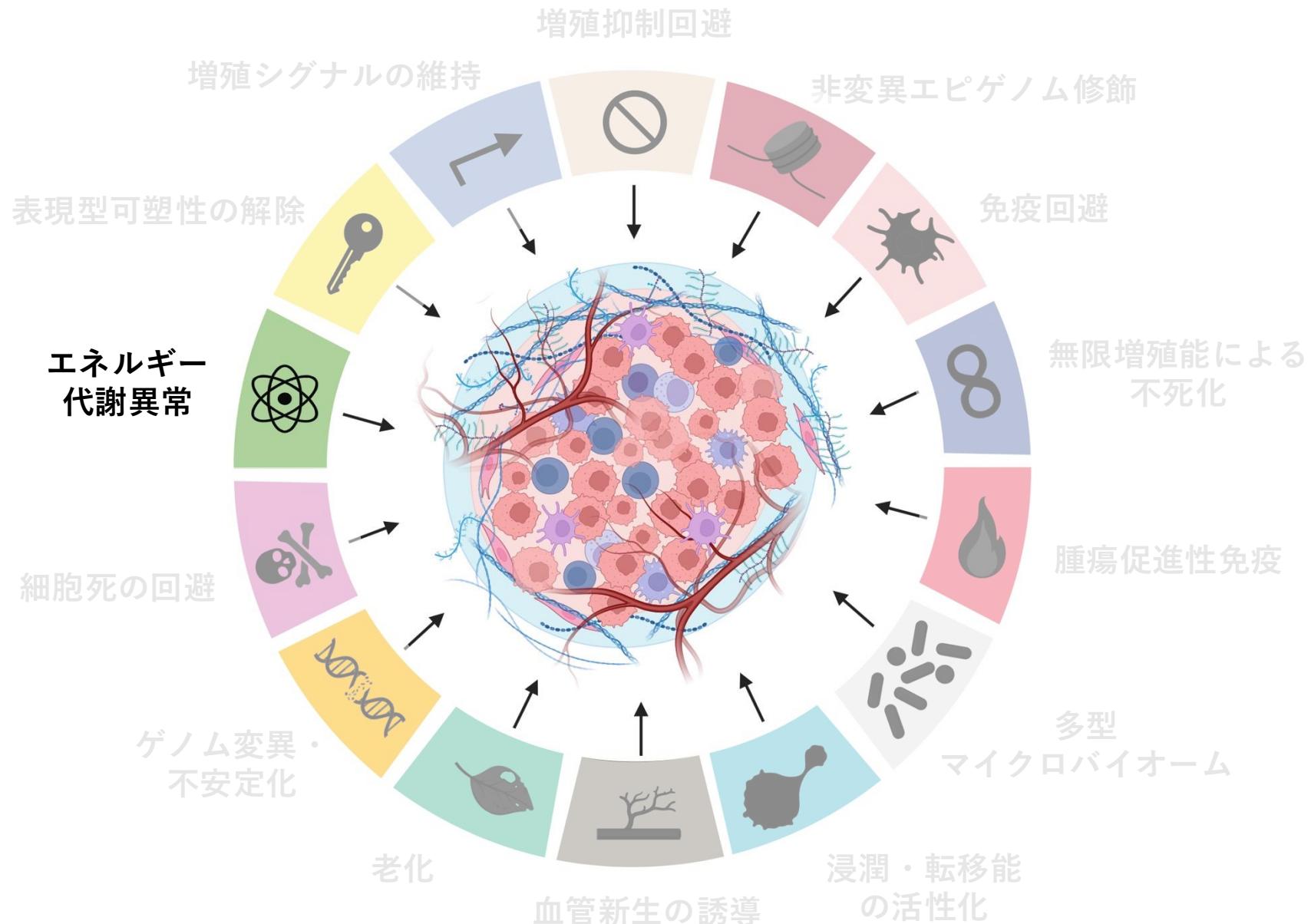
Wang DR, Wu XL, Sun YL. T.  
*Signal Transduct Target Ther*. 2022 Sep 19;7(1):331.



# がんの悪性化を導く様々な特徴



# 腫瘍生物学の応用（代謝を中心に）につづく



ご清聴ありがとうございました