



Università degli Studi di Genova

L'importanza della Radiobiologia in clinica

Prof. Renzo Corvò

Direttore U.O.C. Oncologia Radioterapica
IRCCS San Martino –IST–
Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro
e Università degli Studi di Genova

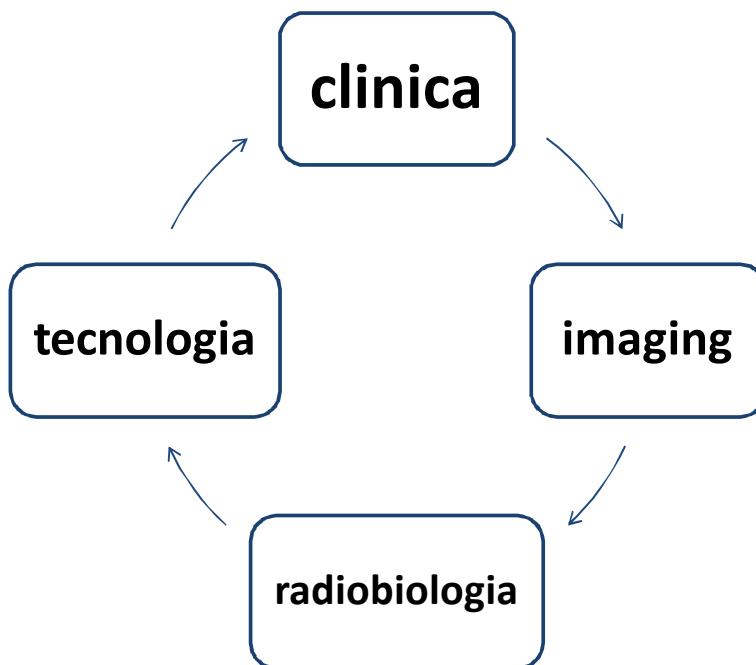


RADIOBIOLOGIA

**Studio degli effetti biologici derivati dall' interazione
delle radiazioni elettromagnetiche e corpuscolari
sugli organismi viventi**

- **Effetti delle alte dosi sui tessuti sani del paziente
e sul tumore maligno**
- **Effetti delle basse dosi sul personale esposto alle
radiazioni, sui pazienti e sulla popolazione**

L'apprendimento di base del Medico Specializzando dell'Area Radiologica



La dose radiante di 2 Gy (dose standard) induce:

- 4000 ionizzazioni per cellula
- 2000 rotture di una singola elica (DNA)
- 80 rotture della doppia elica (DNA)
- 6000 basi del DNA danneggiate

Learch et al, Cancer Res. 2001

→ Frazionamento standard:

2 Gy x 35 frazioni in 7 settimane

La dose radiante di 10 Gy (RT stereotassica) induce:

- **20.000 ionizzazioni per cellula**
- **10.000 rotture di una singola elica (DNA)**
- **400 rotture della doppia elica (DNA)**
- **30.000 basi del DNA danneggiate**

Learch et al, Cancer Res. 2001

RADIAZIONI IONIZZANTI



TUMORE

Inefficace riparo
del danno



Apoptosi
Catastrofe mitotica
Necrosi cellulare
(Regressione clinica e
strumentale)

CURA DEL TUMORE



CELLULE SANE

Efficace riparo
del danno



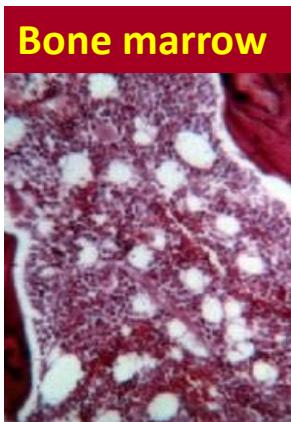
Danno tessutale
(morte cellulare/apoptosi)



ripopolamento/
proliferazione

**TOSSICITA' →
restitutio ad integrum**

Radiosensitivity of tissues



Highly radiosensitive

- Lymphoid tissue
- Bone marrow
- Gastrointestinal epithelium
- Gonads
- Embryonic tissues

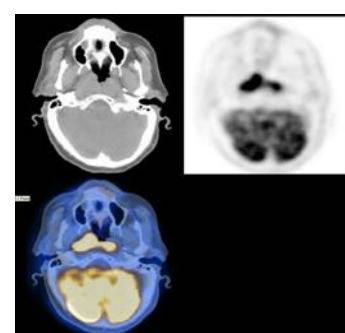
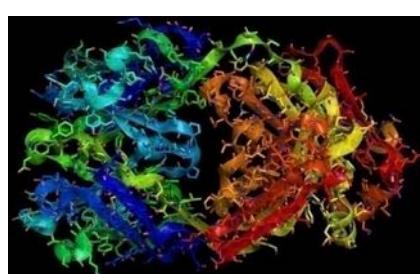
Moderately radiosensitive

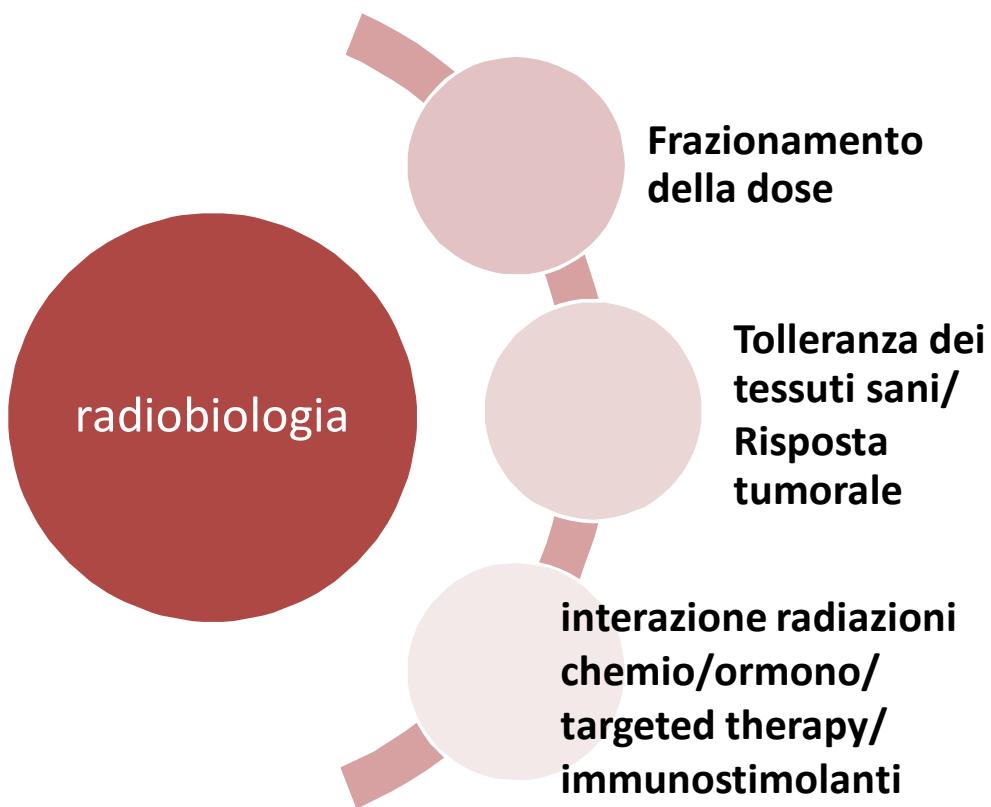
- Skin
- Vascular endothelium
- Lung
- Kidney
- Liver
- Lens (eye)

Least radiosensitive

- Central nervous system (CNS)
- Muscle
- Bone and cartilage
- Connective tissue

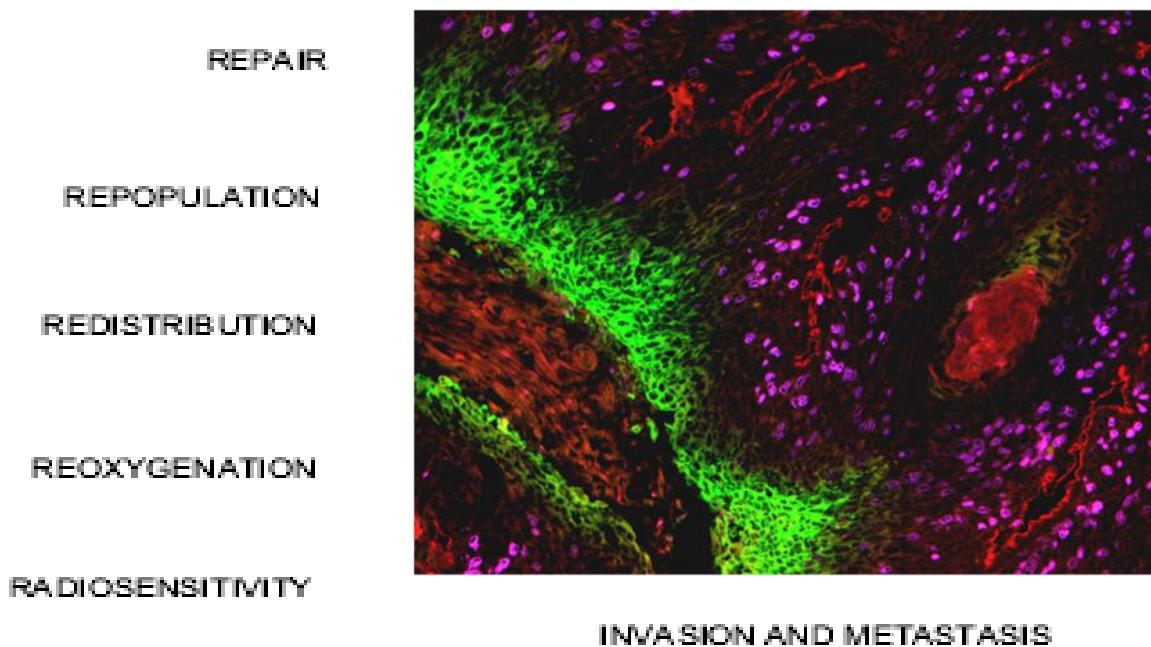
COMPLEXITY IN RADIOBIOLOGY: FROM LABORATORY TO CLINICAL TREATMENT AND ... FROM CLINICAL RESULTS TO LABORATORY



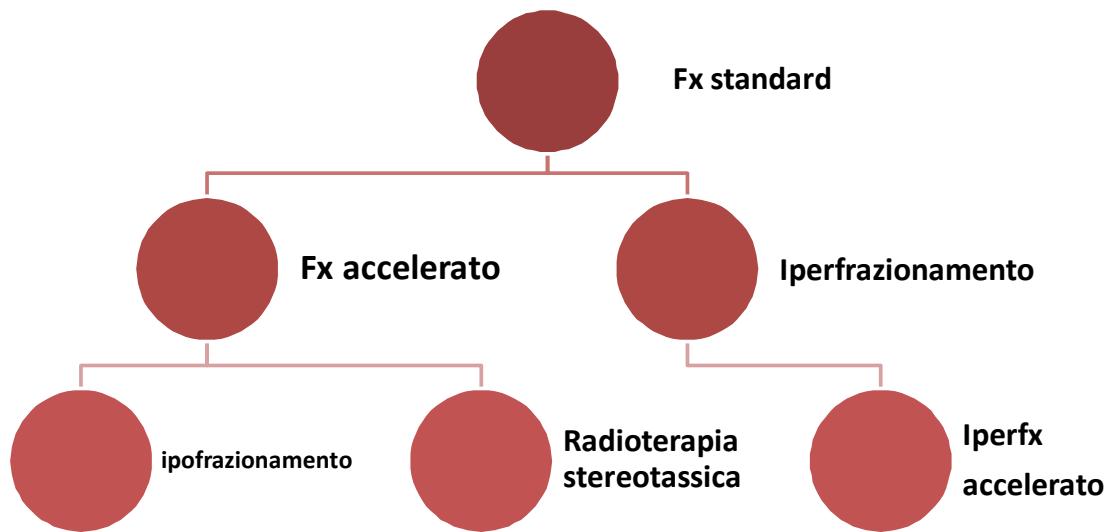


The five Rs of radiobiology meet the hallmarks of cancer

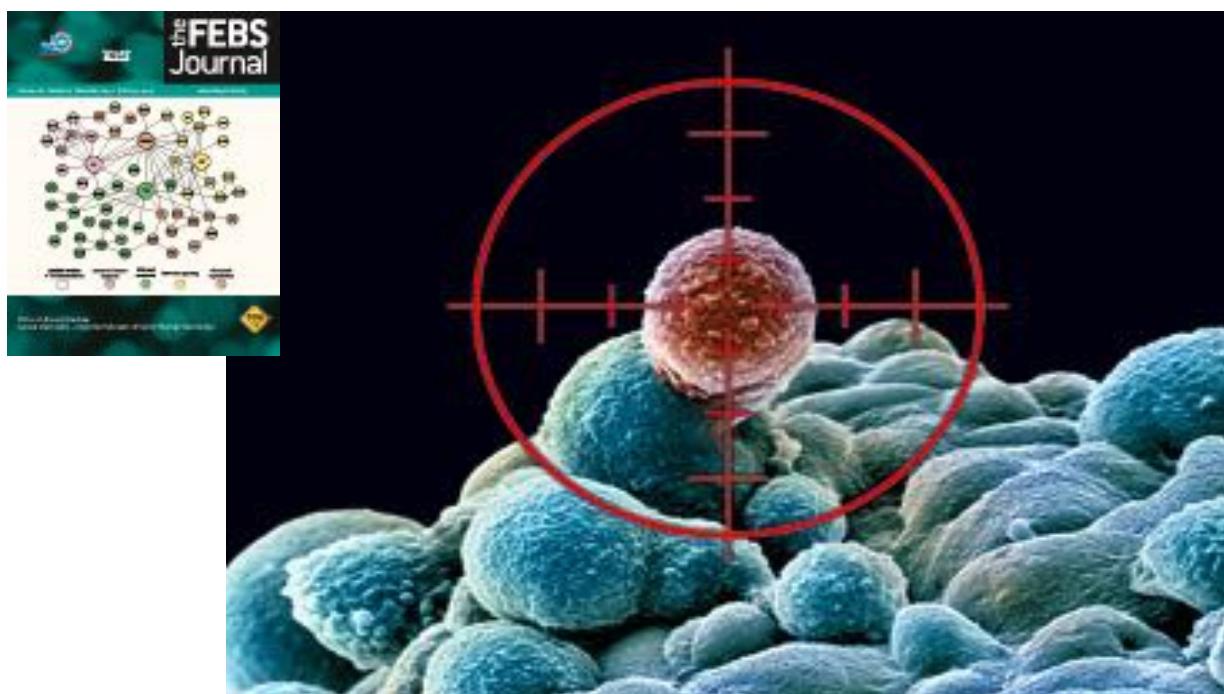
Harrington K et al, Clin Oncol 19:561-571, 2007

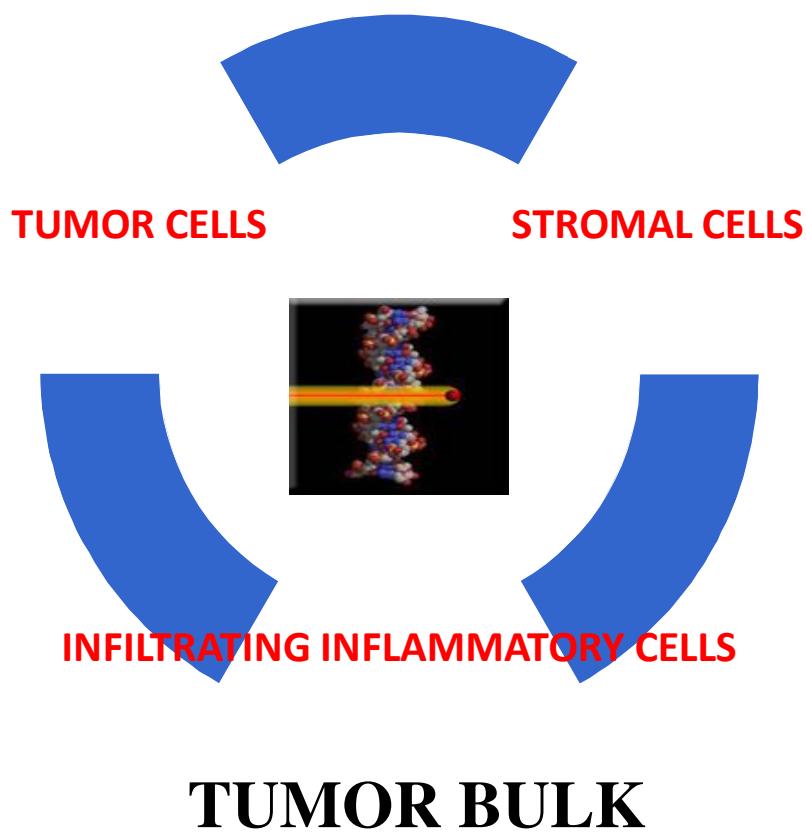


Evoluzione radiobiologica del frazionamento della dose radiante



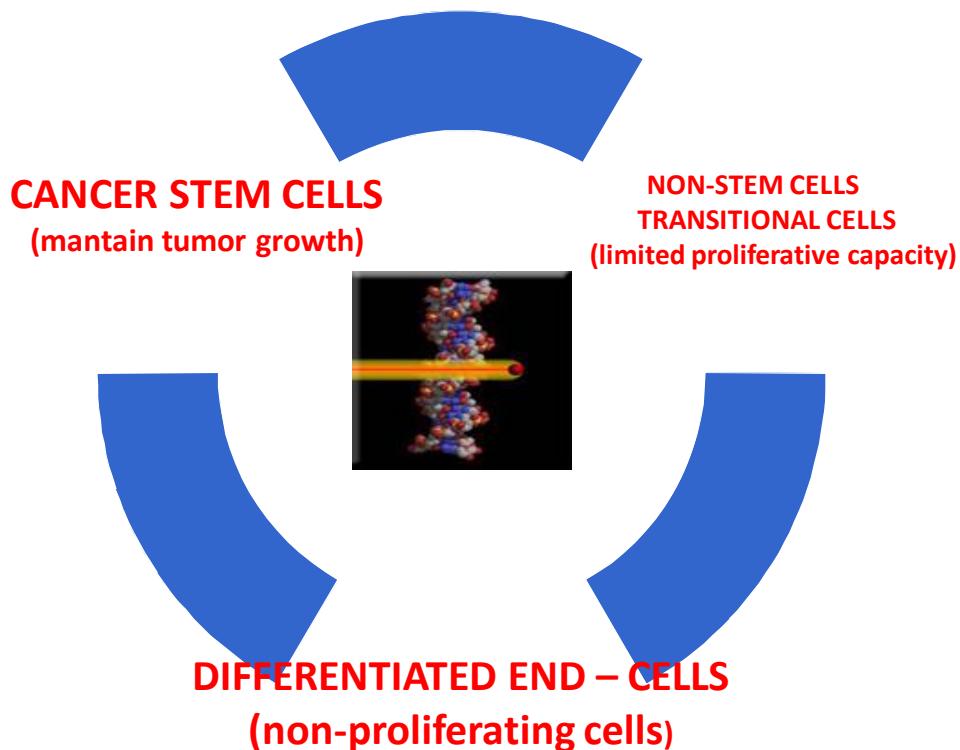
Cancer Stem Cell important players in tumor cell resistance





TUMOR BULK

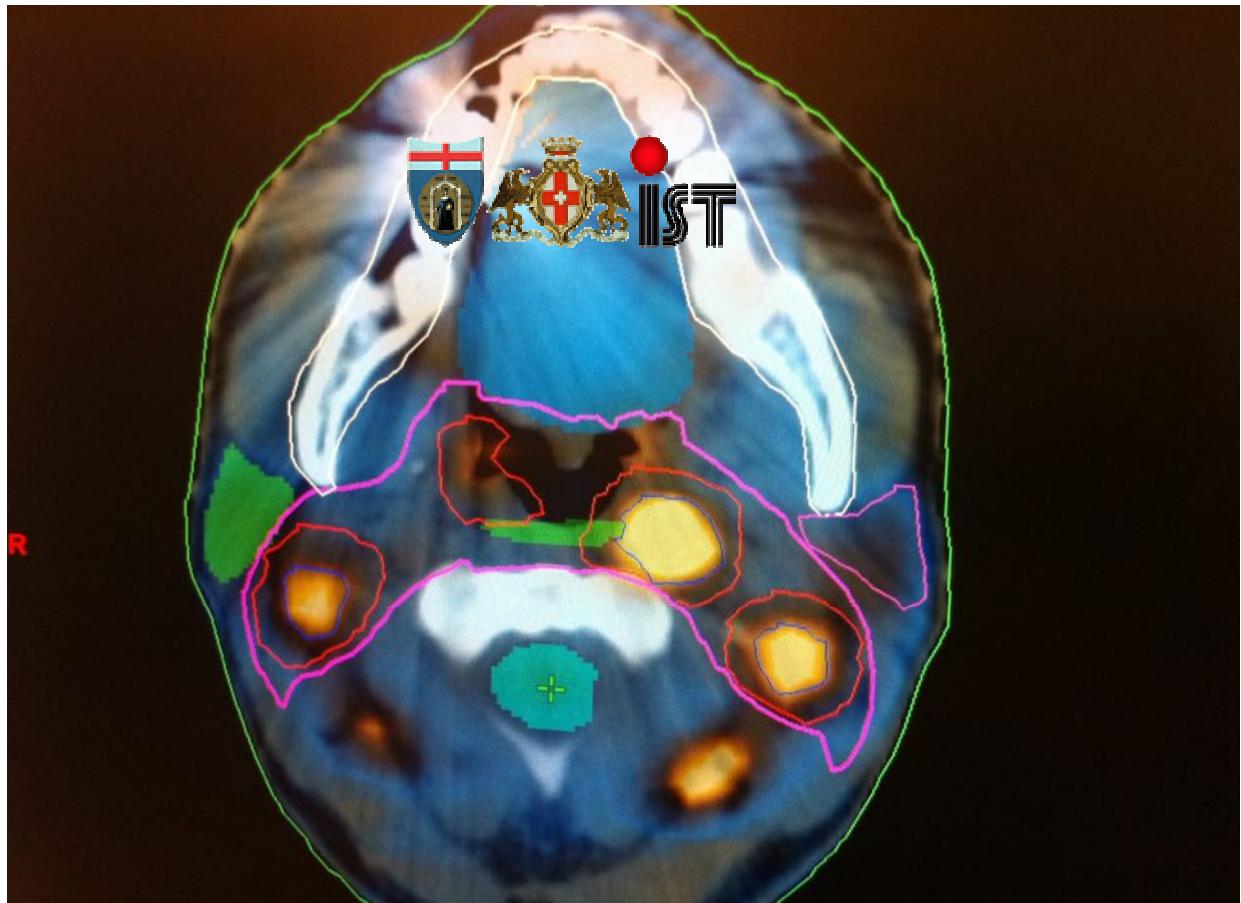
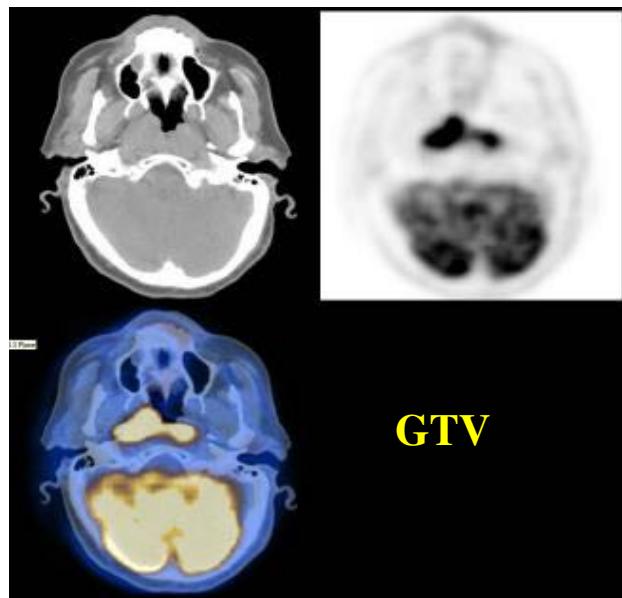
TUMOR CELLS: HIERARCHICAL MODEL



Gross Tumor Volume (GTV)

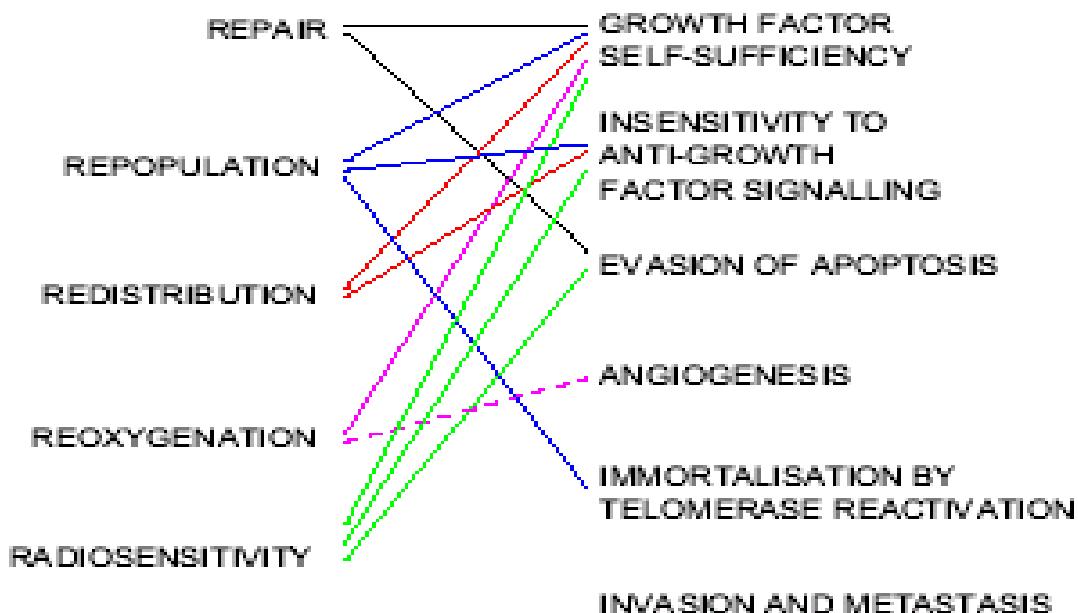
- Small subset of cancer stem cells
- Large subset of cancer non-stem cells

Burden of cancer stem cells may modulate response

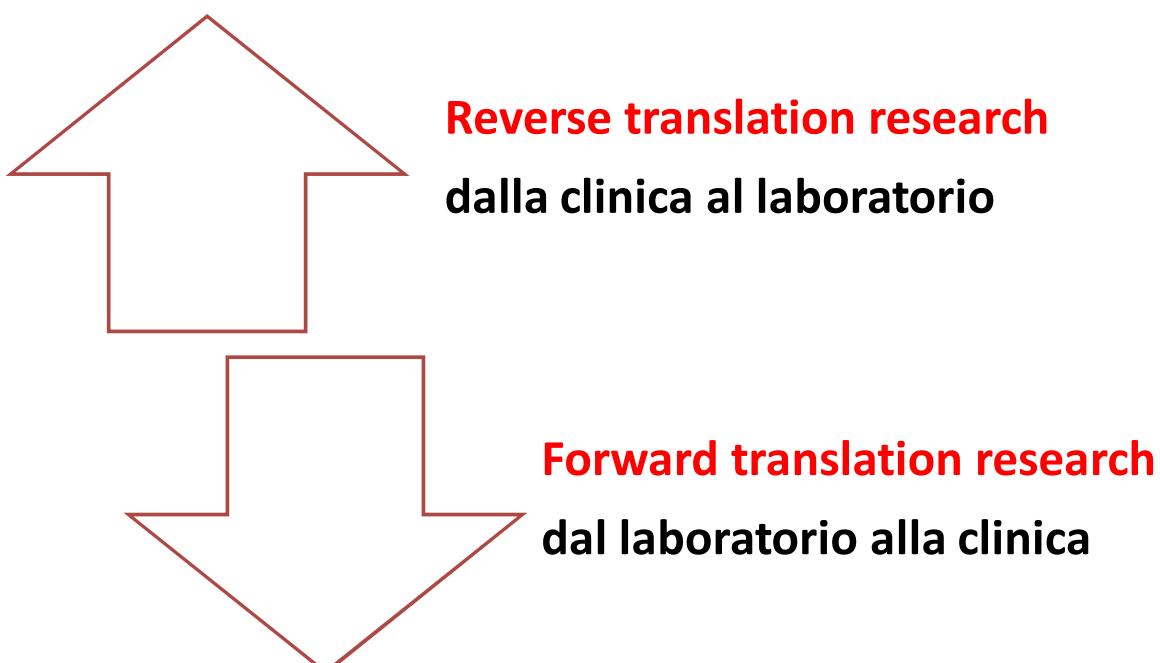


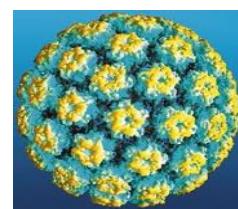
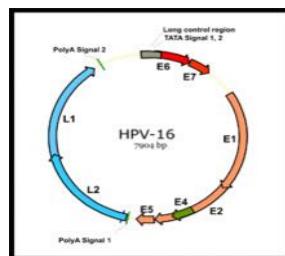
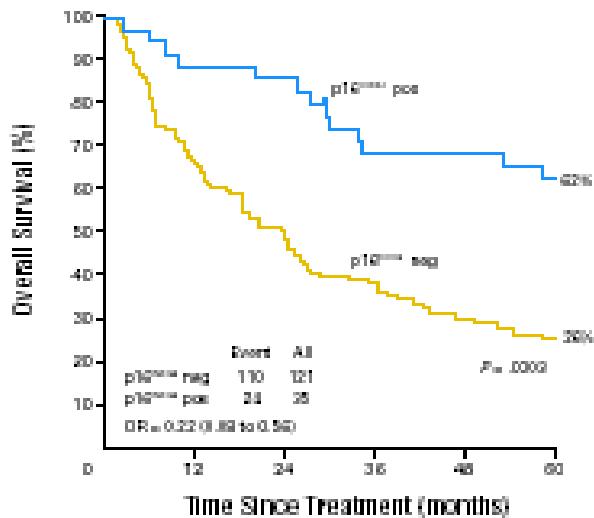
The five Rs of radiobiology meet the hallmarks of cancer

Harrington K et al, Clin Oncol 19:561-571, 2007



La ricerca traslazionale in radiobiologia





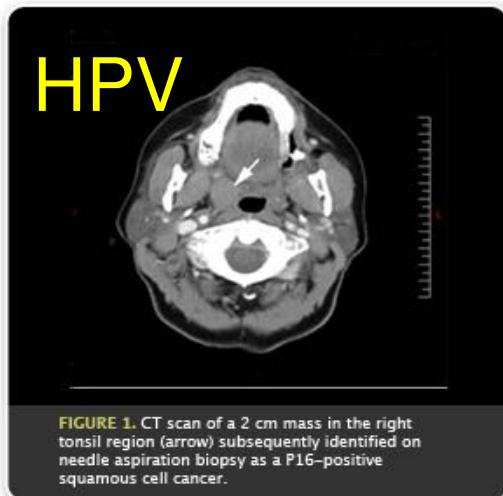
VOLUME 27 • NUMBER 12 • APRIL 20, 2009

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

Effect of HPV-Associated p16^{INK4a} Expression on Response to Radiotherapy and Survival in Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck

Perille Lassen, Jesper G. Erikson, Stephen Howlton-Dunn, Trine Traavik, Jon Alster, and Jes Ovegaard



Oropharyngeal/ Anal Cancer

HPV +

Good prognosis

Less intensified treatment

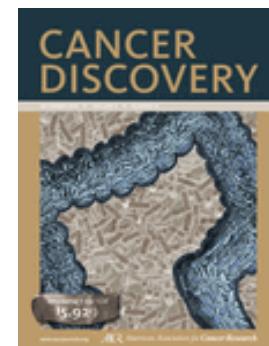
HPV-

Worse prognosis

More intensified treatment

Effect of Radiotherapy on immuno response

- Immunosuppressive role for bone marrow cell
- Immunostimulation after stereotactic RT or RT
- **50 clinical trials now active in USA**

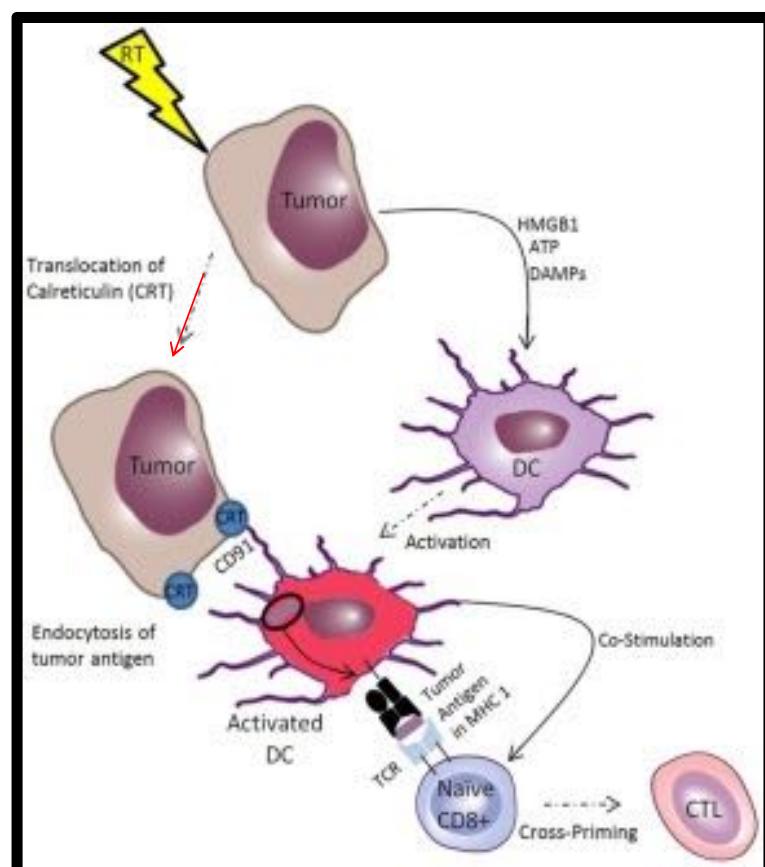


Ionizing Radiations
→ tumor cells

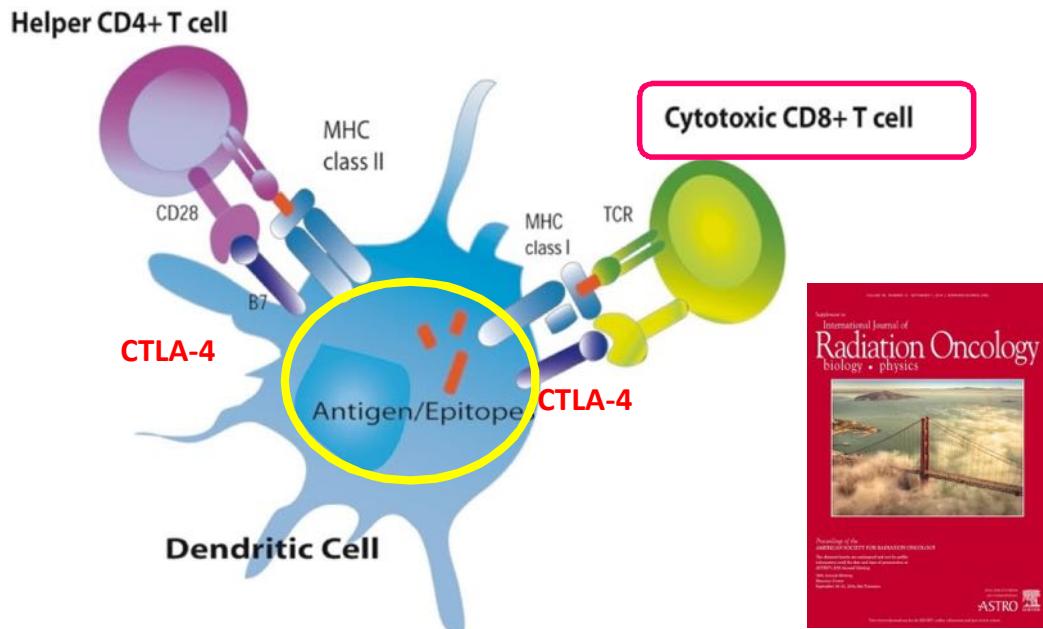
→ «eat me»
membrane signal to
Dendritic Cells

i

radiating the tumor
seems to activate
immune cells in the
surrounding
lymphnodes



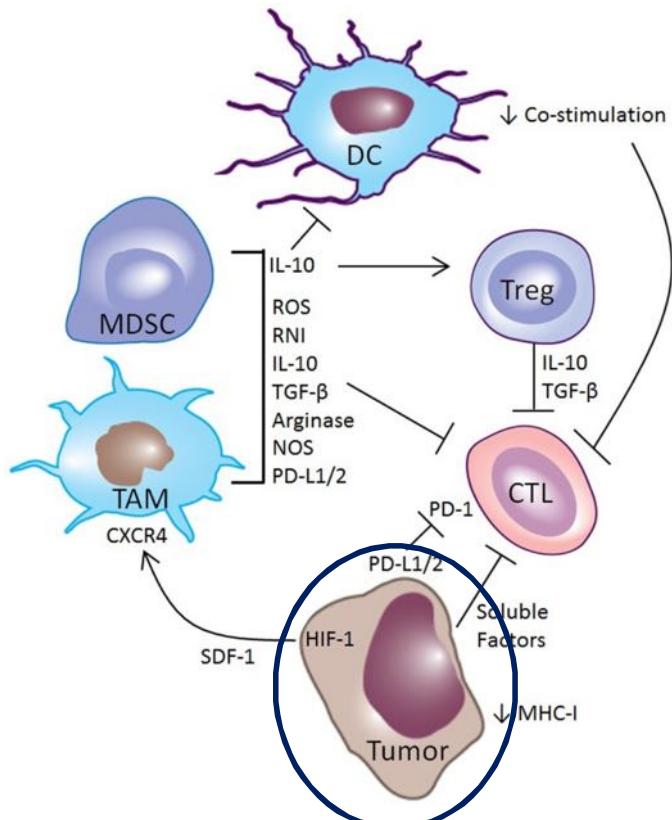
Radiation Boosts Immunotherapy



CTLA-4 (Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte Antigen 4): protein receptor of downregulating immunoaction of Lymphocytes T CD4+ and CD8+

Immuno-Evasion of Tumor Cell

- PD-1:** Programmed Death protein
- CTLs:** Cytotoxic T-lymphocytes
- Treg:** Regulatory suppressor T cells
- DC:** Dendritic cells
- TAM:** Tumor Associated Macrophages
- MDSC:** Myeloid-derived Suppressed Cells
- MHC I-II:** Major Histocompatibility Complex
- HIF-1:** Hypoxia inducible Factor -1
- SDF-1:** Stromal-Derived Factor -1



ANTIBODY blocking immunosuppressive PD-1 checkpoint protein

PD-1: Programmed Death protein

CTLs: Cytotoxic T-lymphocytes

Treg:

DC: Dendritic cells

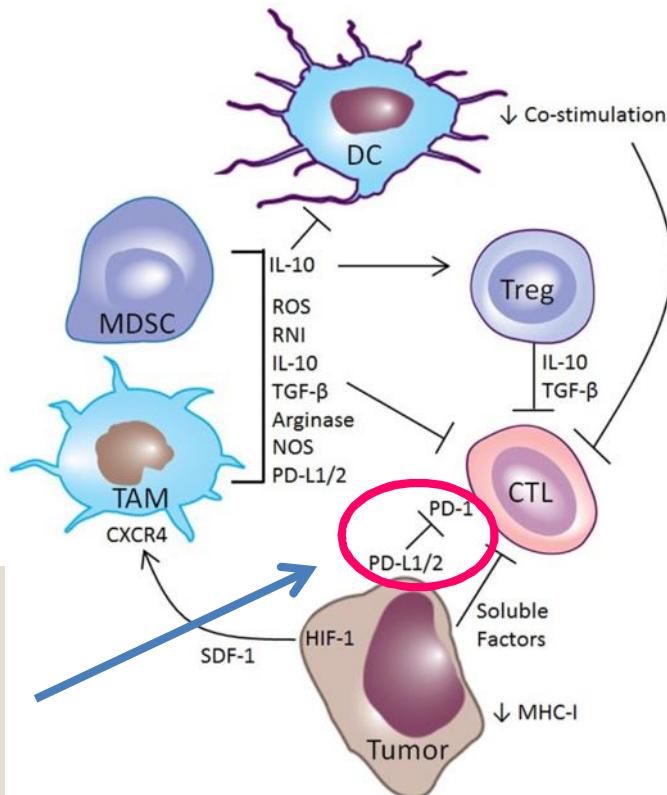
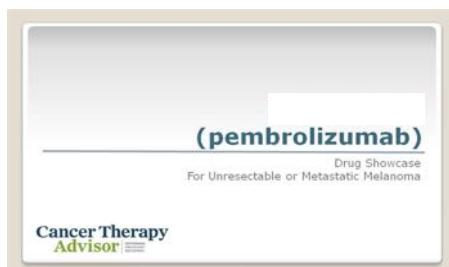
TAM: Tumor Associated Macrophages

MDSC: Myeloid-derived Suppressed Cells

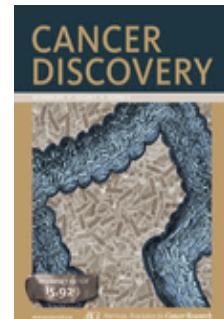
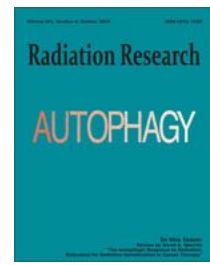
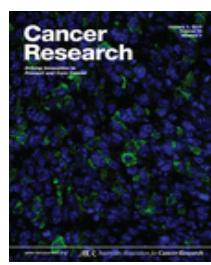
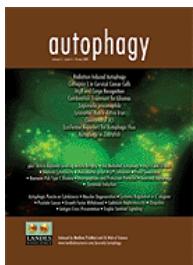
MHC I-II: Major Histocompatibility Complex

HIF-1: Hypoxia inducible Factor -1

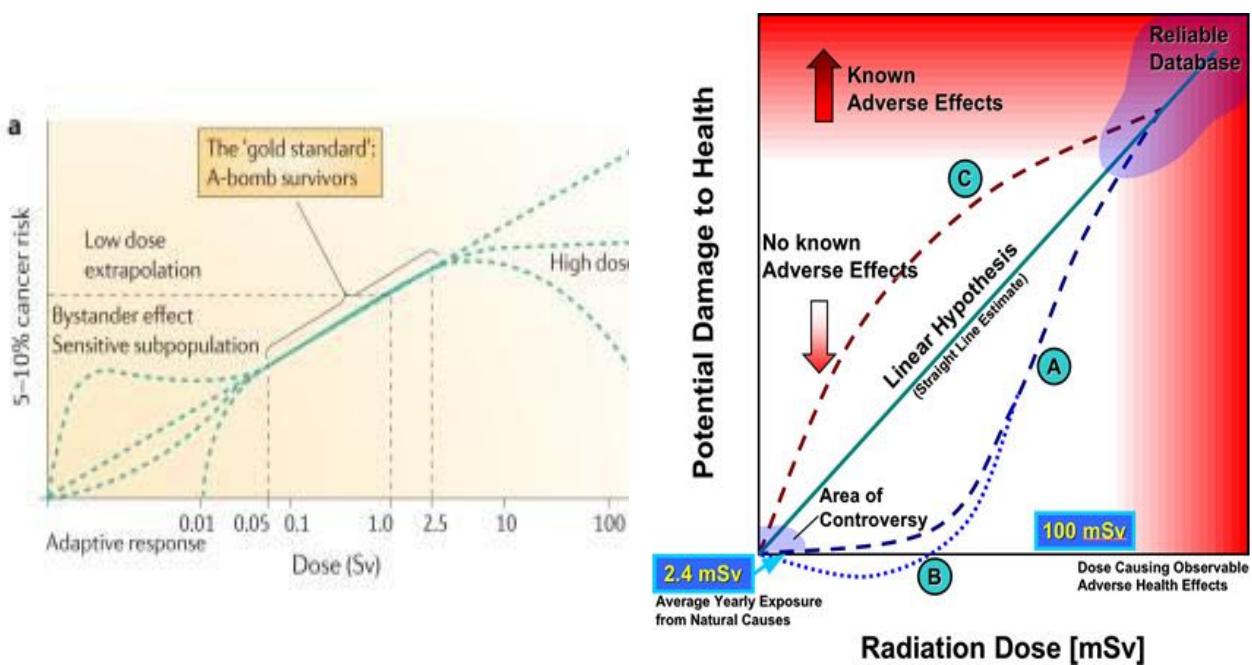
SDF-1: Stromal-Derived Factor -1



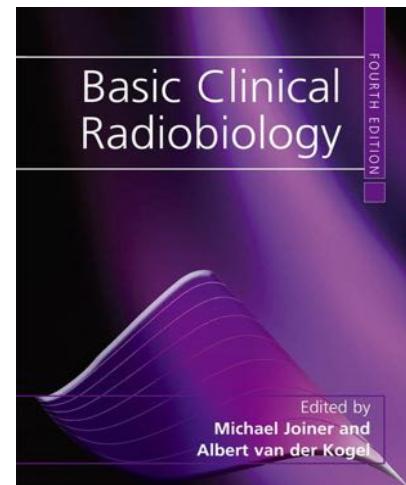
Published in 2015



Incertezze sul reale rischio di effetti biologici dopo esposizione a basse dosi di radiazioni

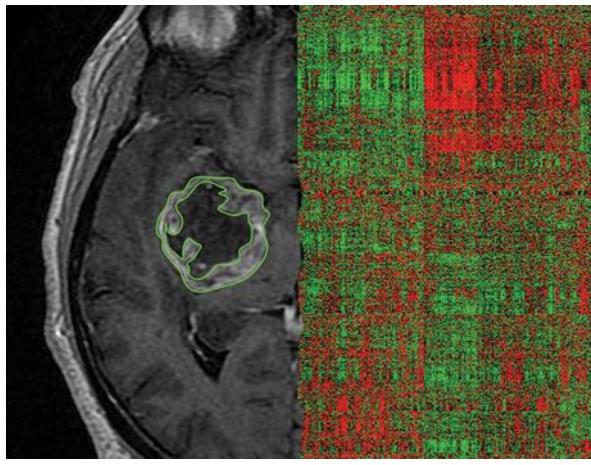


Società Italiana
di Radiobiologia

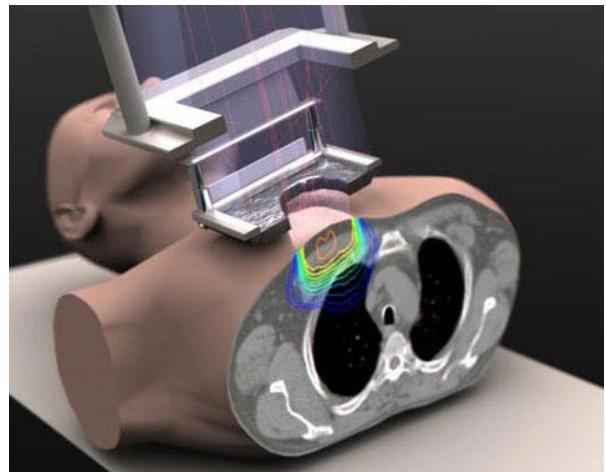


Many others Highlights in 2015

RADIOGENOMICS



TECHNOLOGY



**Dalla Clinica alla Radiobiologia:
due fenotipi dello stesso genotipo**

Il clinico



Il radiobiologo



JOINT MEETING

1st ADVANCED AIRB COURSE IN RADIobiology

BRESCIA MEETINGS IN RADIATION ONCOLOGY - 2015 EDITION

THE POWER OF BIOLOGY

Brescia – October 8th/9th, 2015

