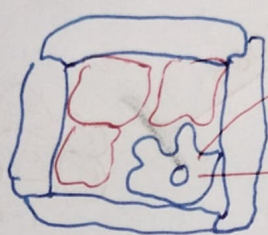


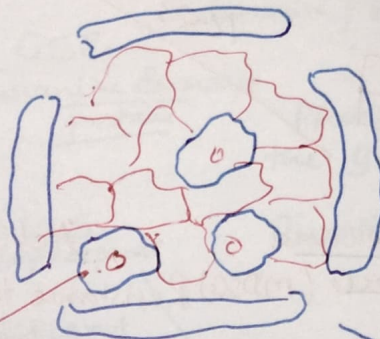
Microenvironment remodeling

of some cells \Rightarrow Physiological reasons
 Genetic reasons
 Environmental tissues
 Combination

\rightarrow Cells become Cancerous
 \downarrow
 remodel the microenvironment
 \swarrow
 - Inflammatory
 - pro-tumorigenic



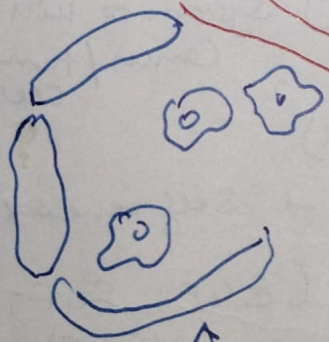
Contribute to tumor initiation
 Cancer Stem Cell



- Enhanced expression of CD133; CD44; ALDH
- Classical developmental transcription factors - Oct 4; Sox2, Nanog; Hedgehog, Notch 2 Wnt (Stem Cell Factor)

Metastatic progenitors

Enriched resistance to therapy in primary tumor

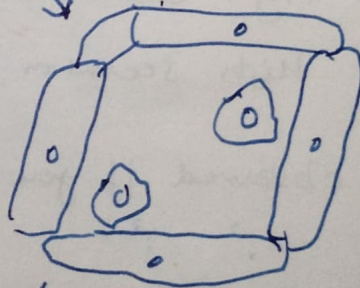


Enter into the vasculature

Therapy resistance at secondary site

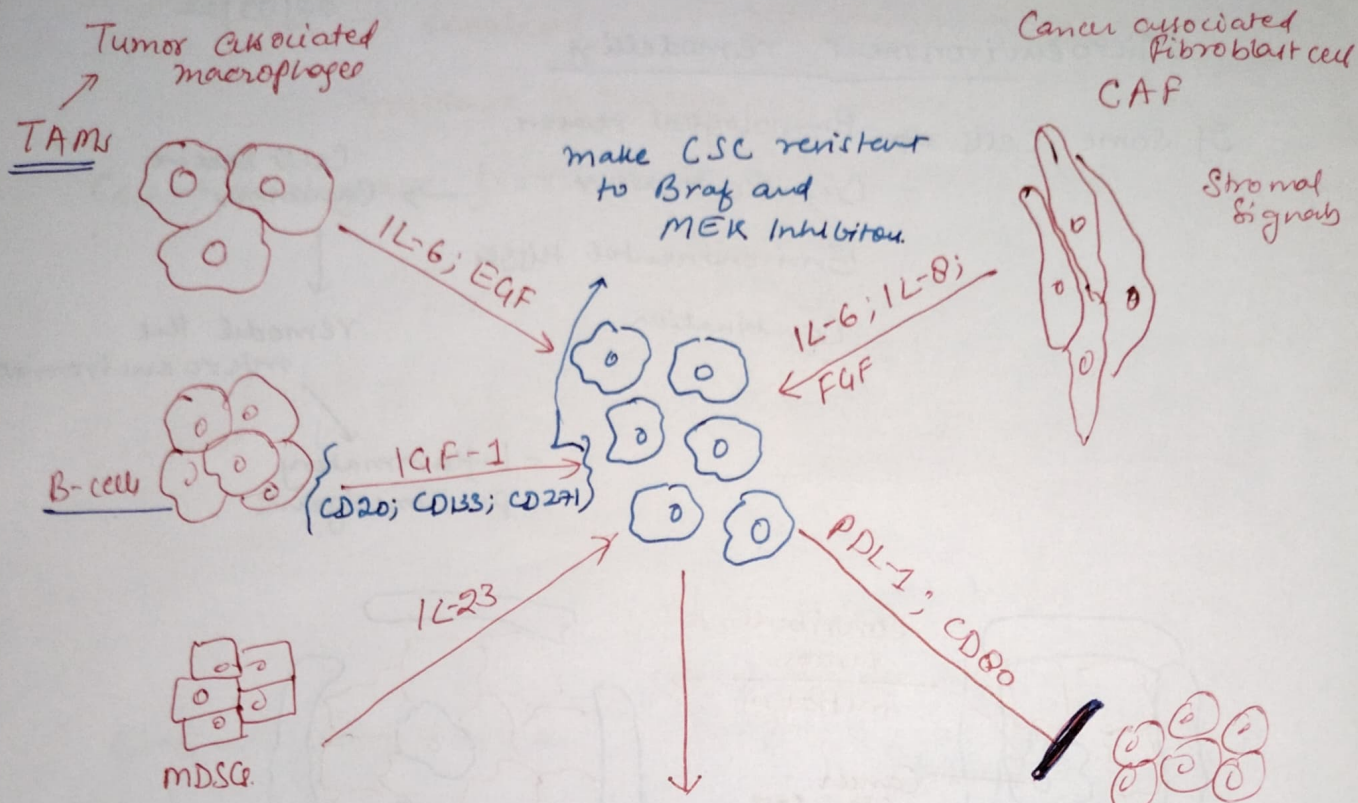
Survive in Circulation

Metastatic colonization



Enhanced ability to drive ~~relapse~~ relapse

Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including 'CSCs factors' and 'making it more sensitive for chemotherapy'.



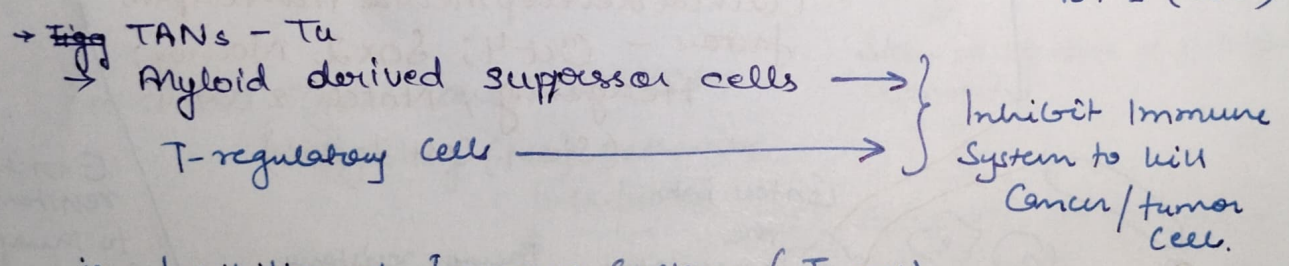
make CSC resistant to Braf and MEK Inhibitors.

Myeloid derived Suppressor Cells (MDSCs)

Activation of stem cell signals
 Resistance to conventional & targeted therapy
 Immune evasion
 Potential targets for Immune therapy

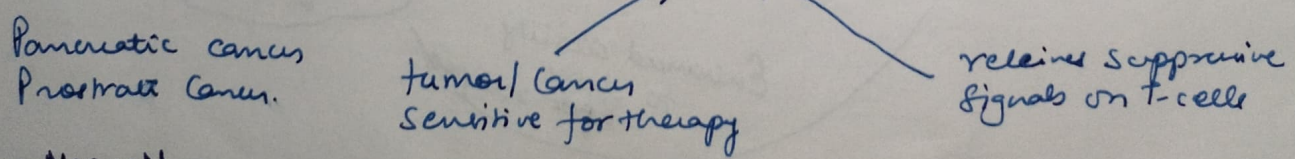
* Release factors that can reprogram stem cells \rightarrow Cancer stem cells

B7-1 (CD80)



- i) Inhibition of Immune system (T-cell)
- ii) High secretion of Stem-cell factors \rightarrow Self renewal
- iii) High secretion of Growth factors (EGF ; FGF ; $VEGF$)

It is observed if you remove MDSCs

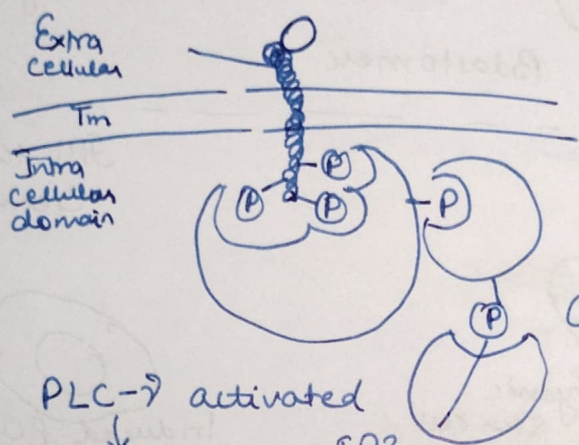


• Macrophage removal reduce CSCs fraction making it more sensitive for \rightarrow cancer stem cell chemotherapy.

oB-cell are also implicated to target therapy.

Signal transduction Cascade

- Signal (ligand/hormone/factor) @
- Receptor
- TFs



factor binding triggers conformational change

triggers protein kinases associated w cytoplasmic domain / or on co-receptor.

GEFs
Guanine Exchange Factor

phosphorylate the 90% ITAM

Tyrosine amino acid

PLC → activated
PIP3

IP3 — Inositol 1,4,5 triphosphate
DAG — Diacyl glycerol

NF-κB — IκB — (P)
inhibitor of κ-B

Ca⁺⁺ mobilization

Protein kinase-C

Ca⁺⁺ binding protein
Calmodulin
Ca-Cam*

CaCam PKs
CaCam Pphosphates

NF-κB

NF-AT — (P)
Inactive

Calcineurin

NF-AT — active

GEFs
Ras-Raf

MEKs

MAPKs

cFos → cMyC → cJun → GE

GE