

Cancer Medicine and Action Mechanisms (MoA) of Drugs

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1-31-2025

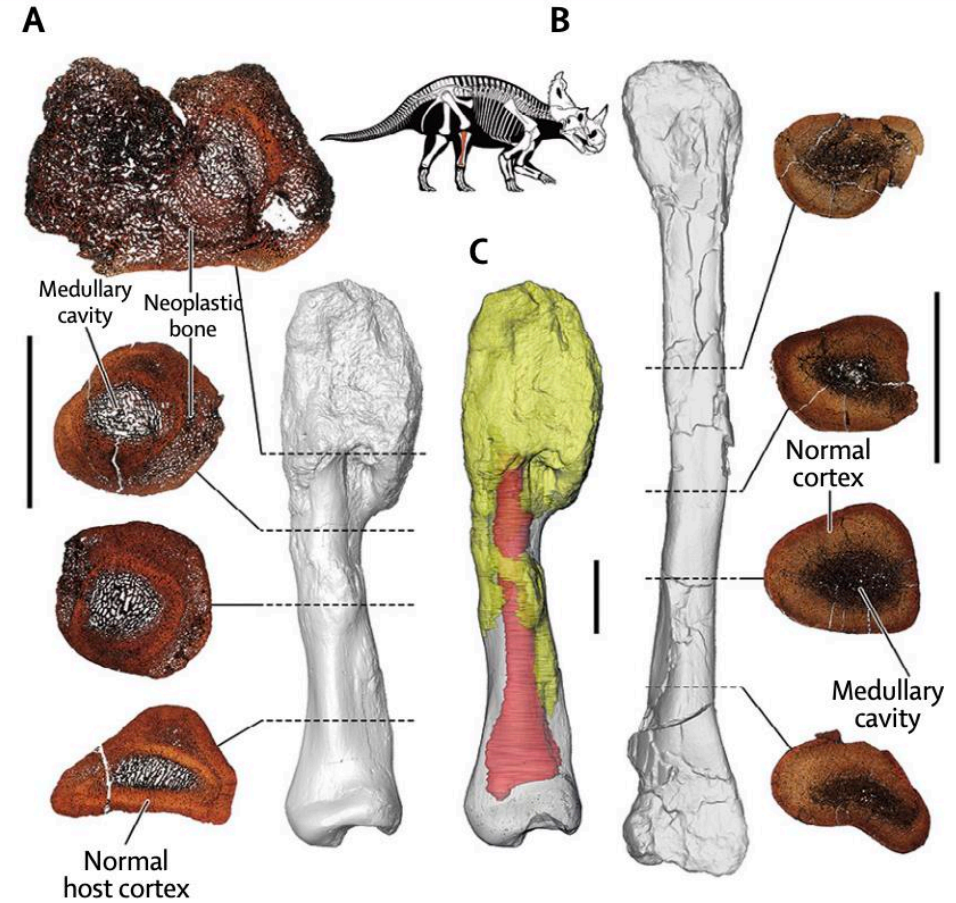
IMAT Lecture

Department of Integrated Mathematical Oncology

H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute

Cancer is an ancient disease

77-million year old *Centrosaurus apertus*



The Evolution of Cancer Therapeutic Agents

Examples for The First Chemotherapy Agents

Herbal teas
Fruit juices
Salts
Figs
Boiled cabbage
Egg white
Pastes of arsenic,
iron, mercury,
copper
...

3500 years



Modern Targeted-Therapy Agents

Kinase inhibitors
Receptor
inhibitor/activators
Apoptosis
enhancers
PARP inhibitors
...

Modern Chemotherapy Agents

Anti-metabolites
Alkylating agents
DNA-intercalating
agents
Microtubule
poisons
Nucleotide analogs
...

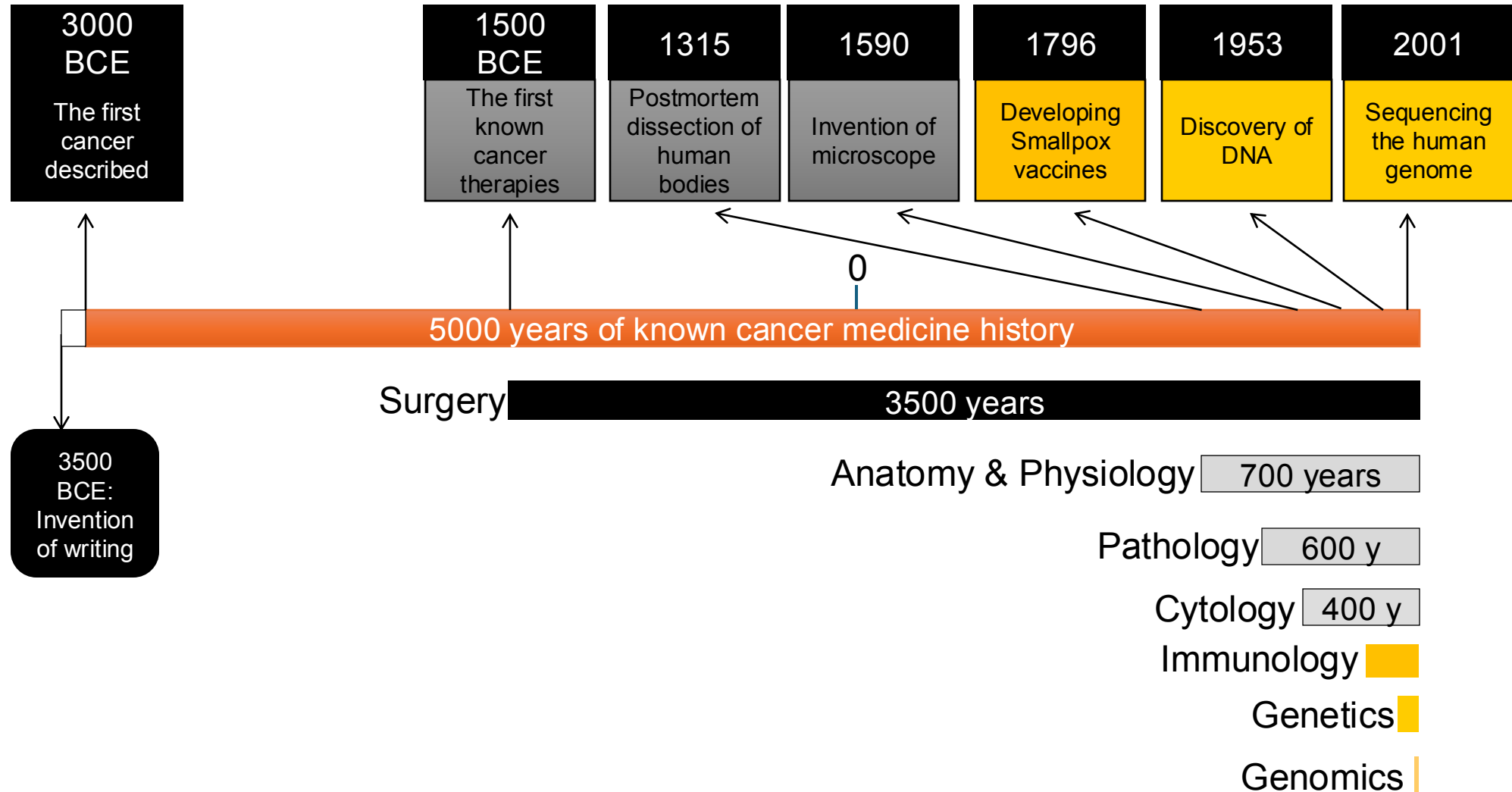
Immunotherapies

Immune checkpoint
inhibitors
CAR-T cell
antibodies
...

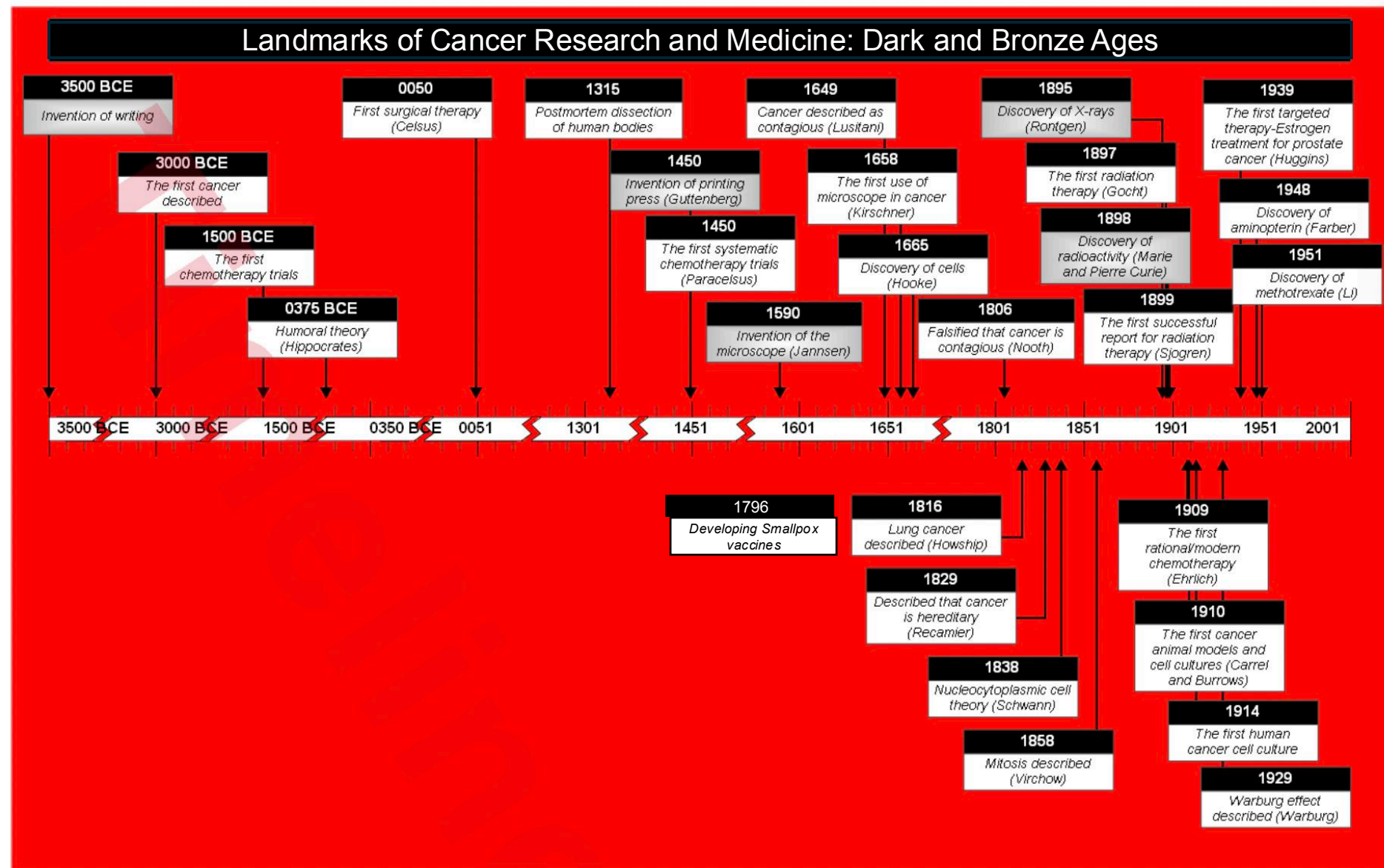


The hieroglyphic for the word *tumor* as described in the Edwin Smith papyrus. For details, refer to Breasted's translation of the document [1]. Reproduced with permission from Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York – Pitot HC (1986) Fundamentals of oncology, 3rd edn

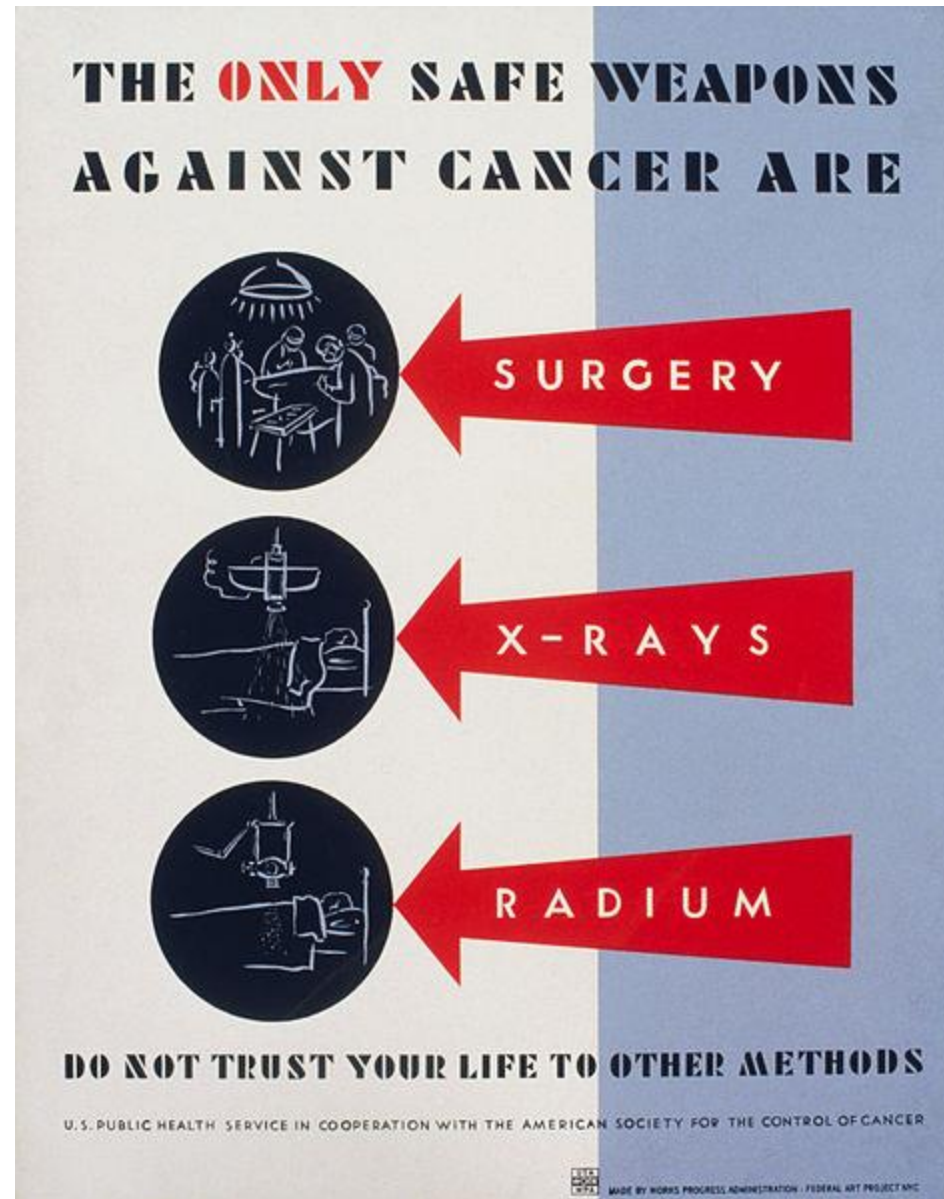
Emerging Disciplines for Cancer Medicine



Milestones in cancer research and medicine



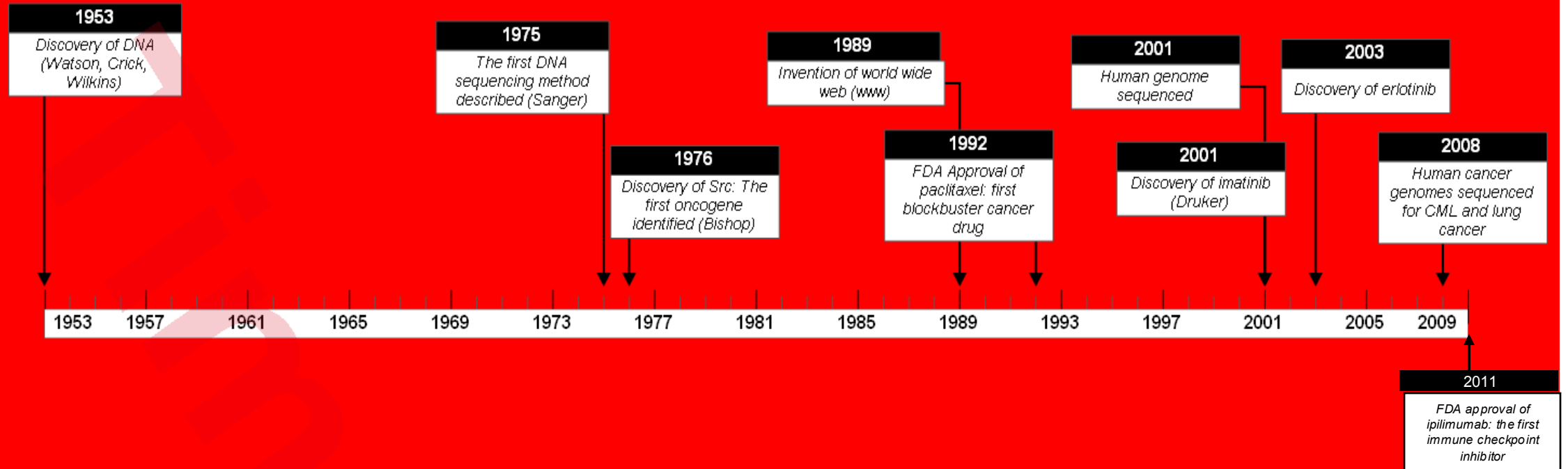
1938



American Cancer Society

The New Era of Cancer Medicine

Landmarks of Cancer Research and Medicine: Silver Ages



History of Cancer Research and Medicine

- Hippocrates (460-370 BC) and humoral theory

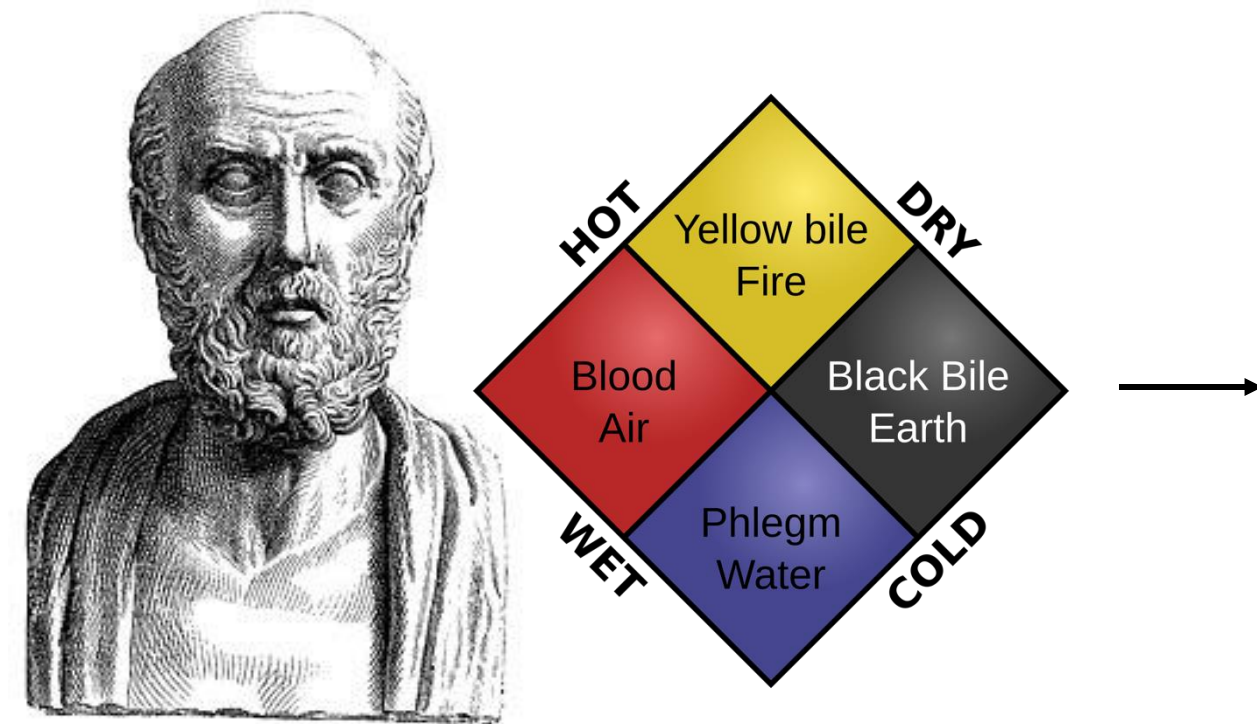
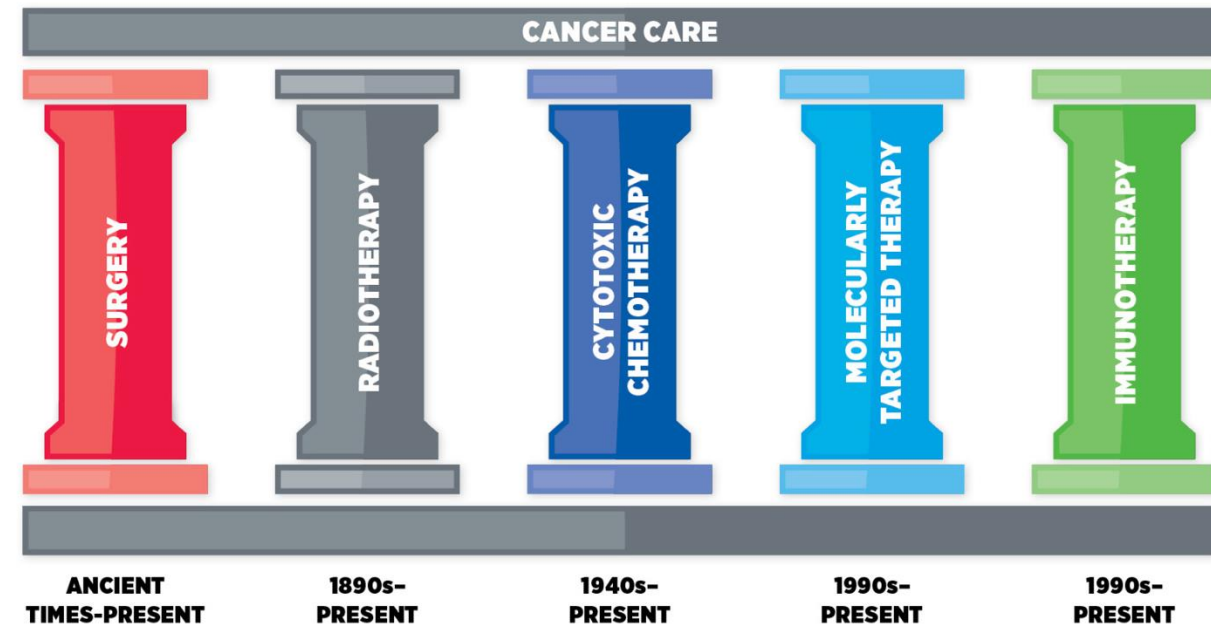


FIGURE 14 THE PILLARS OF CANCER CARE



Surgery

- Celsus (50 CE)

Spencer, *Proc R Soc Med*,
1926



Celsus “After excision, even when a scar has formed, none the less the disease has returned.”

The first systematic use of chemotherapy



- Paracelsus (~1500) (Swiss physician-chemist)
 - Combination and pastes of
 - Mercury
 - Lead
 - Sulfur
 - Iron
 - Zinc
 - Copper
 - Arsenic
 - Iodine
 - Potassium

Cell theory (1839-1855)



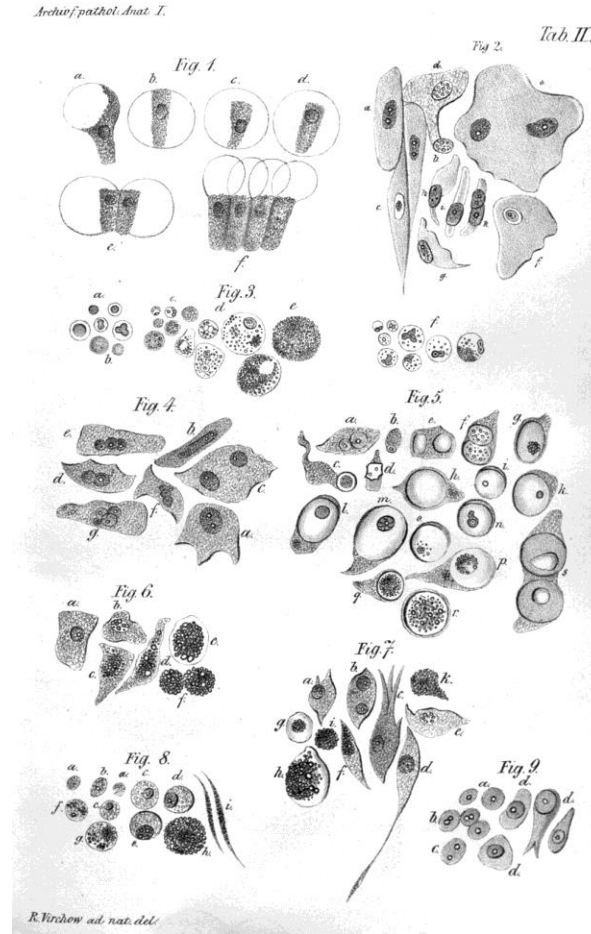
Matthias Jakob Schleiden



Rudolf Virchow



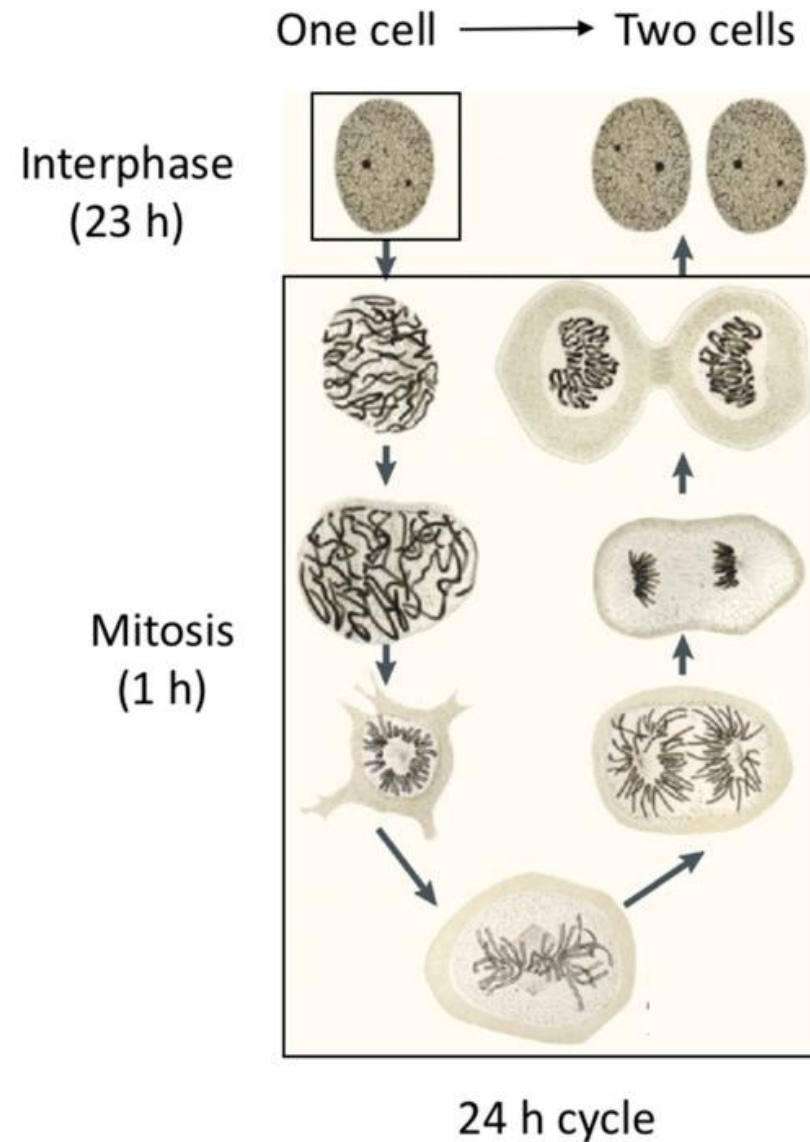
Theodor Schwann



Three tenets of cell theory:

1. All living organisms are composed of one or more cells.
2. The cell is the most basic unit of life.
3. All cells arise only from pre-existing cells.

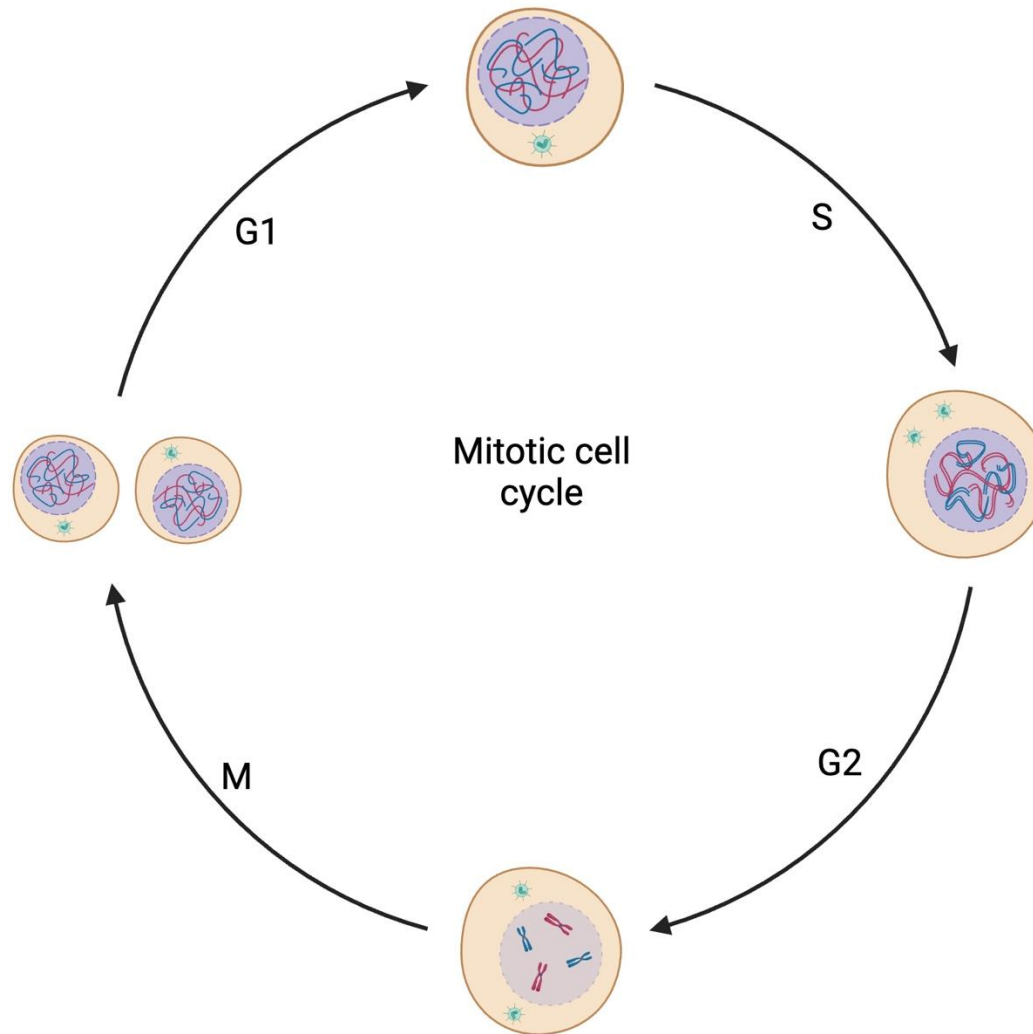
Discovery of mitosis



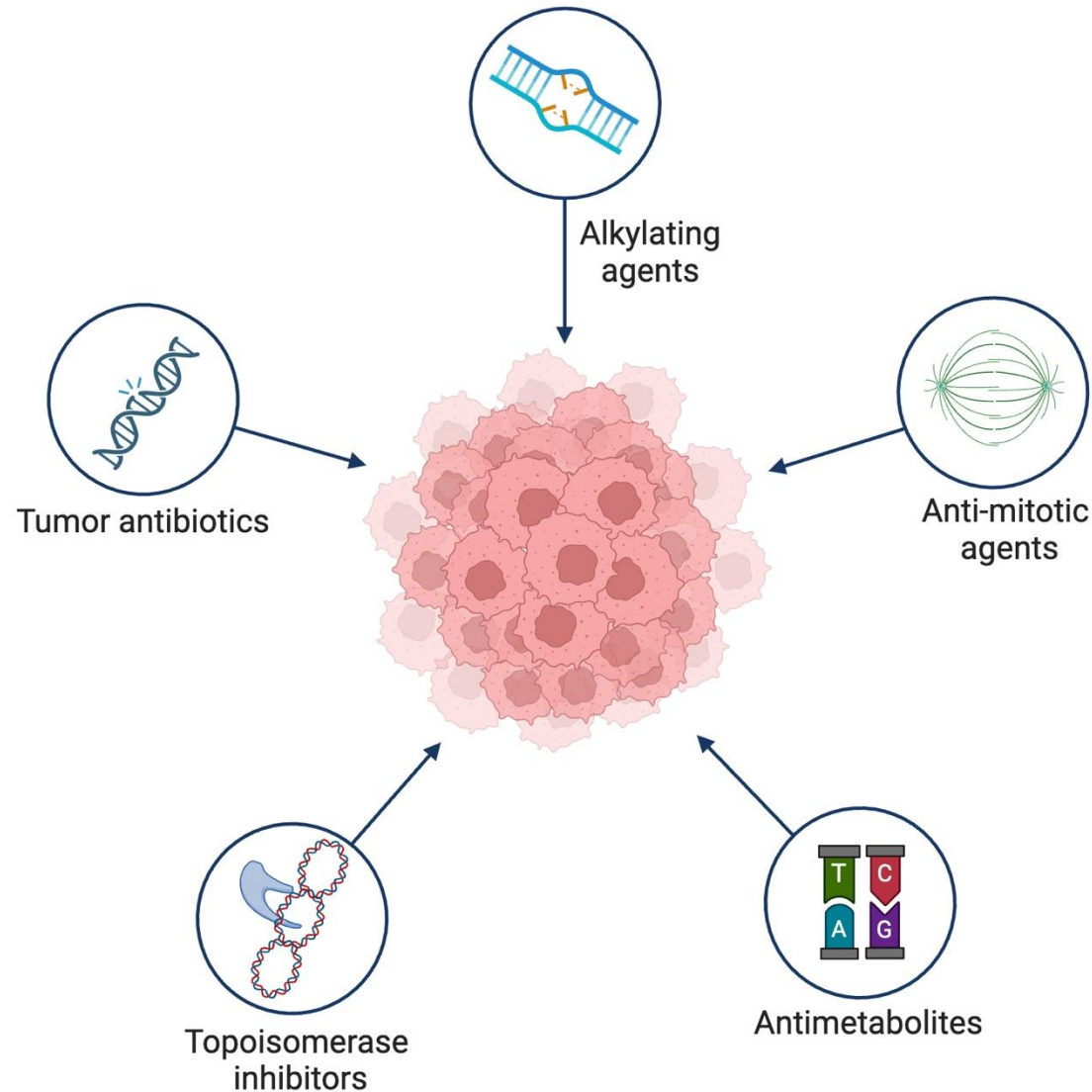
Walther Flemming
1843 - 1905

Adapted from Flemming, Zellsubstanz, Kern und Zelltheilung, 1882
Uzbekov and Prigent, Cells, 2022

Stages of cell cycle



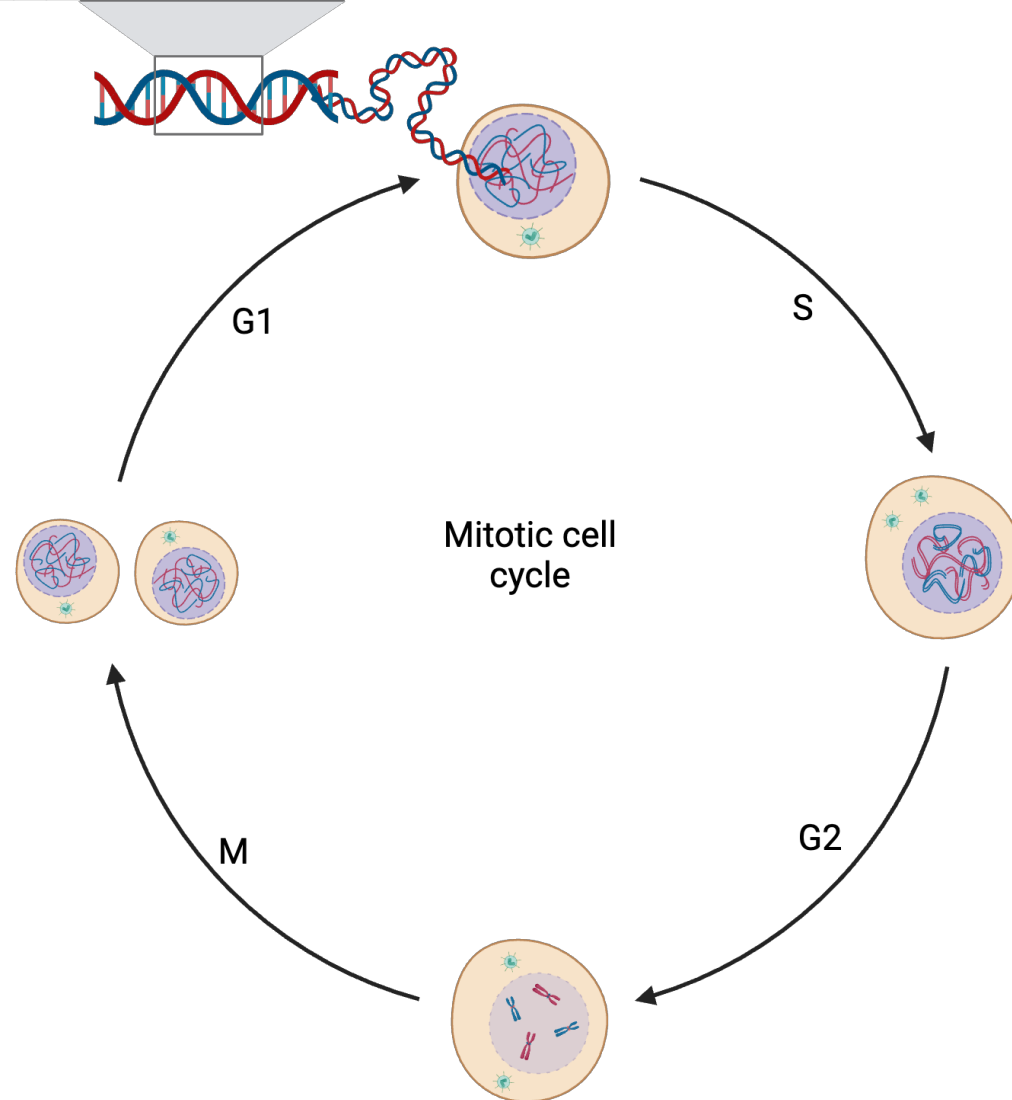
Classification of chemotherapeutic agents



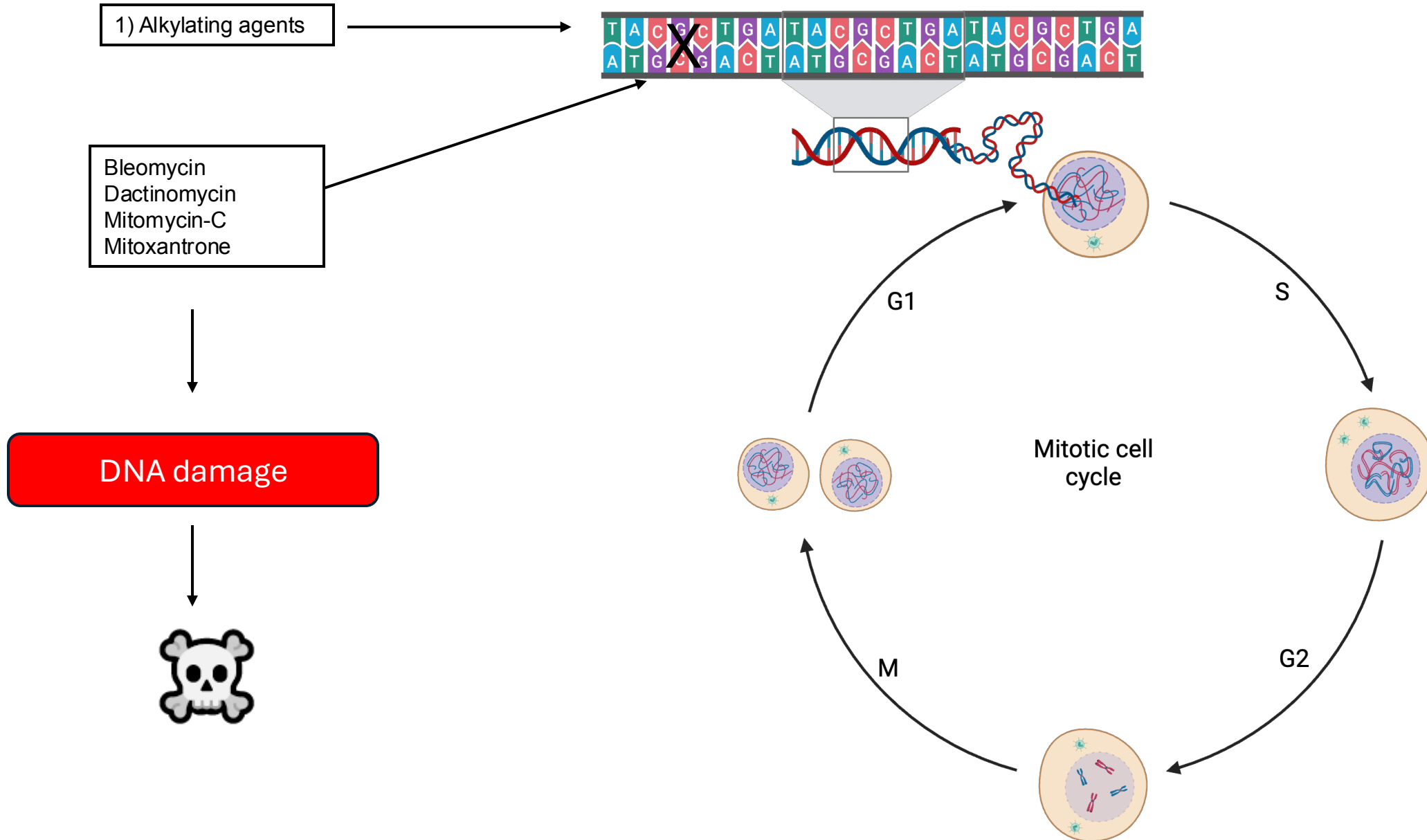
Alkylating agents

Nitrogen mustards (Discontinued)	Cisplatin
Cyclophosphamide	Carboplatin
Ifosfamide	Oxaliplatin
Bendamustine	Dicycloplatin
Chlorambucil	Etoposide
Melphalan	Lobaplatin
Uramustine	Miriplatin
Carmustine	Nedaplatin
Lomustine	Picoplatin
Streptozocin	Satraplatin
Busulfan	Triplatin tetranitrate
Altretamine	Procarbazine
	Temozolomide

DNA damage



Anti-tumor antibiotics

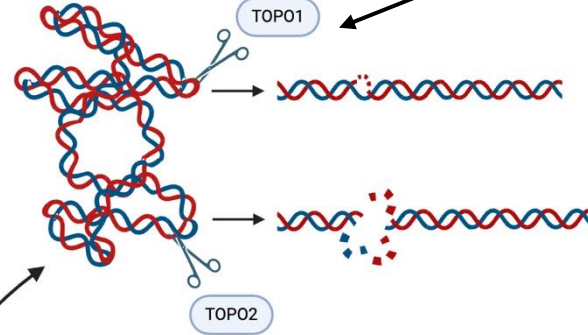


Antimetabolites

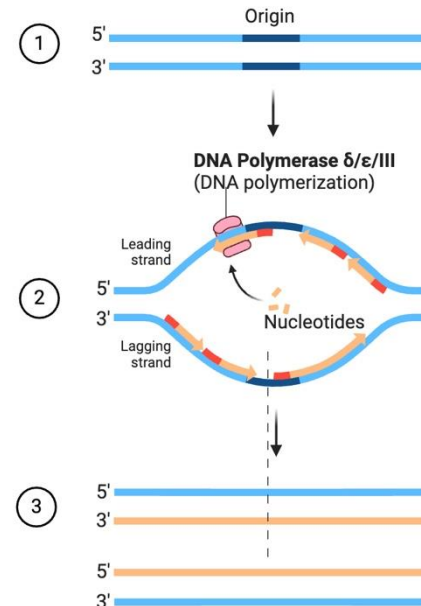
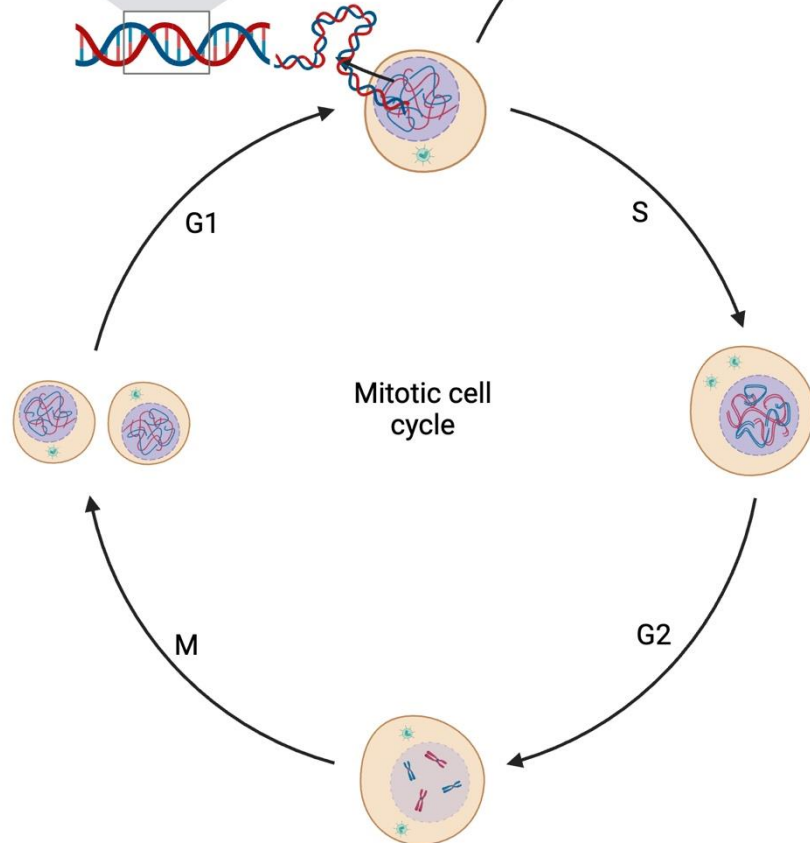
1) Alkylating agents

2) Anti-tumor antibiotics

3) Topoisomerase inhibitors



DNA REPLICATION
Overview of the eukaryotic process



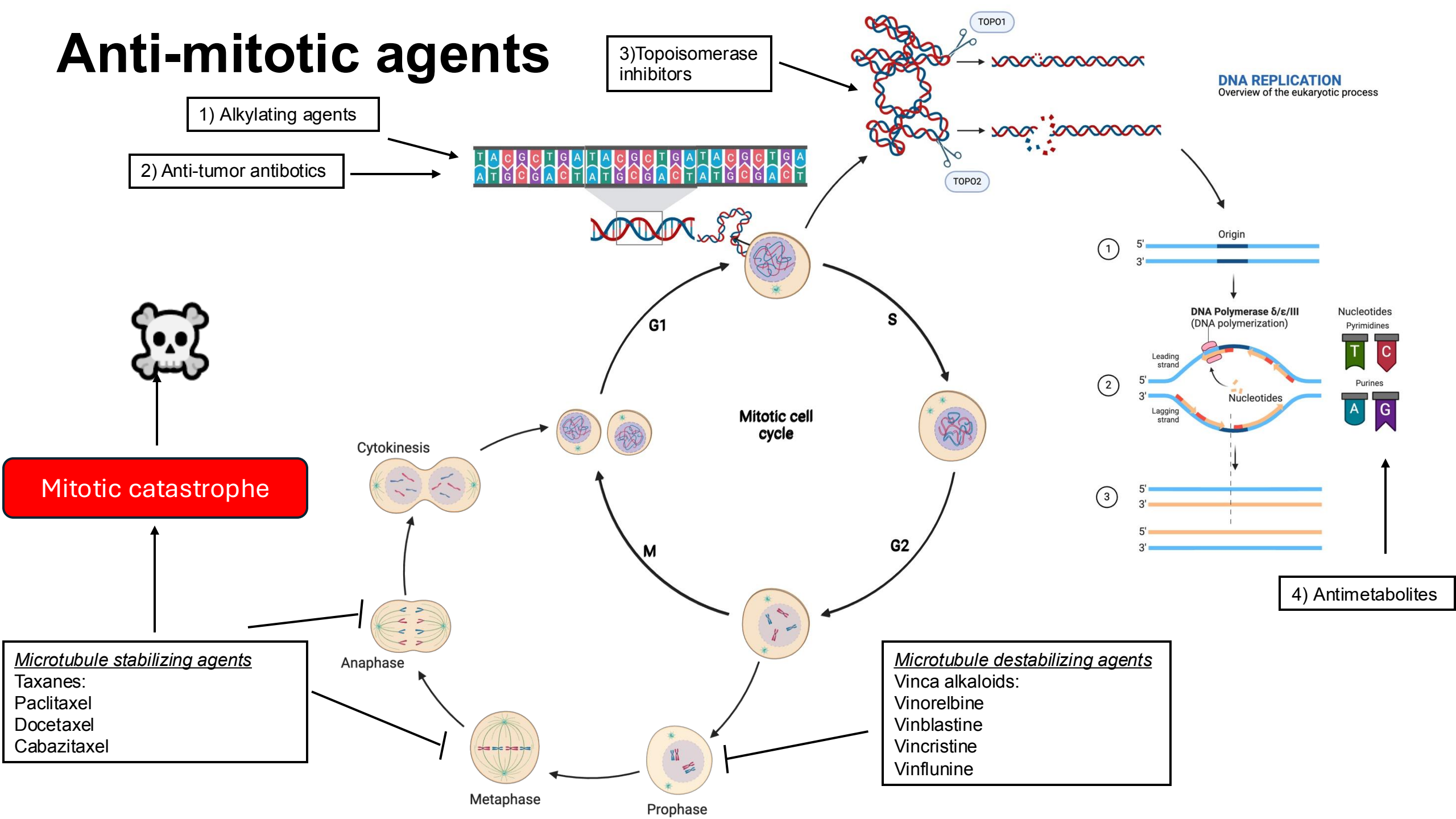
**Cell cycle arrest and
DNA damage**

<u>Antipyrimidines</u>	<u>Antipurines</u>
5-fluorouracil	Mercaptopurine
Capecitabine	
Cytarabine	<u>Antifolates</u>
Floxouridine	Methotrexate
Fludarabine	Pemetrexed
Gemcitabine	Phototrexate

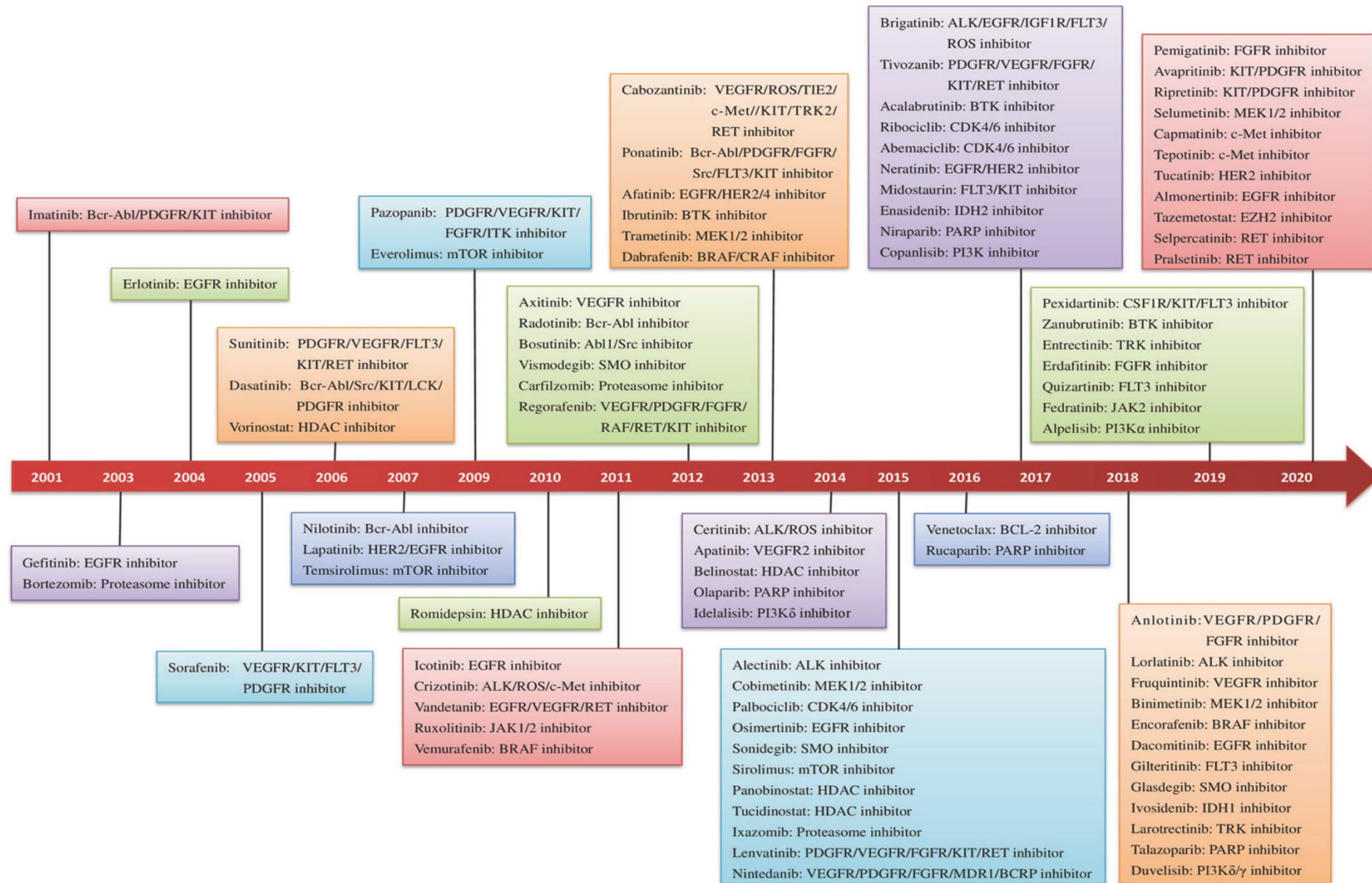
(Nucleotide analogs)



Anti-mitotic agents

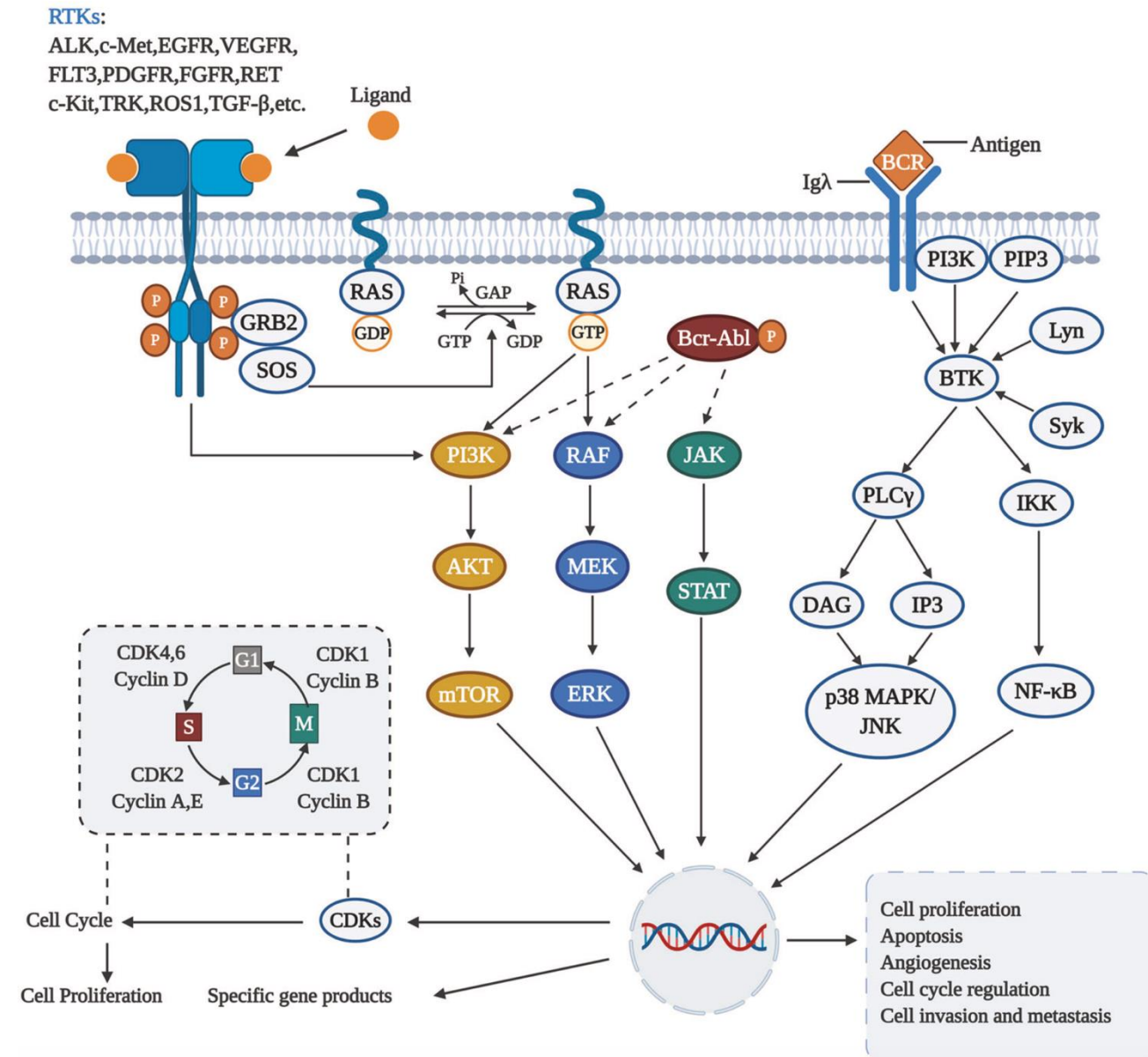


Timeline of the approved targeted therapies



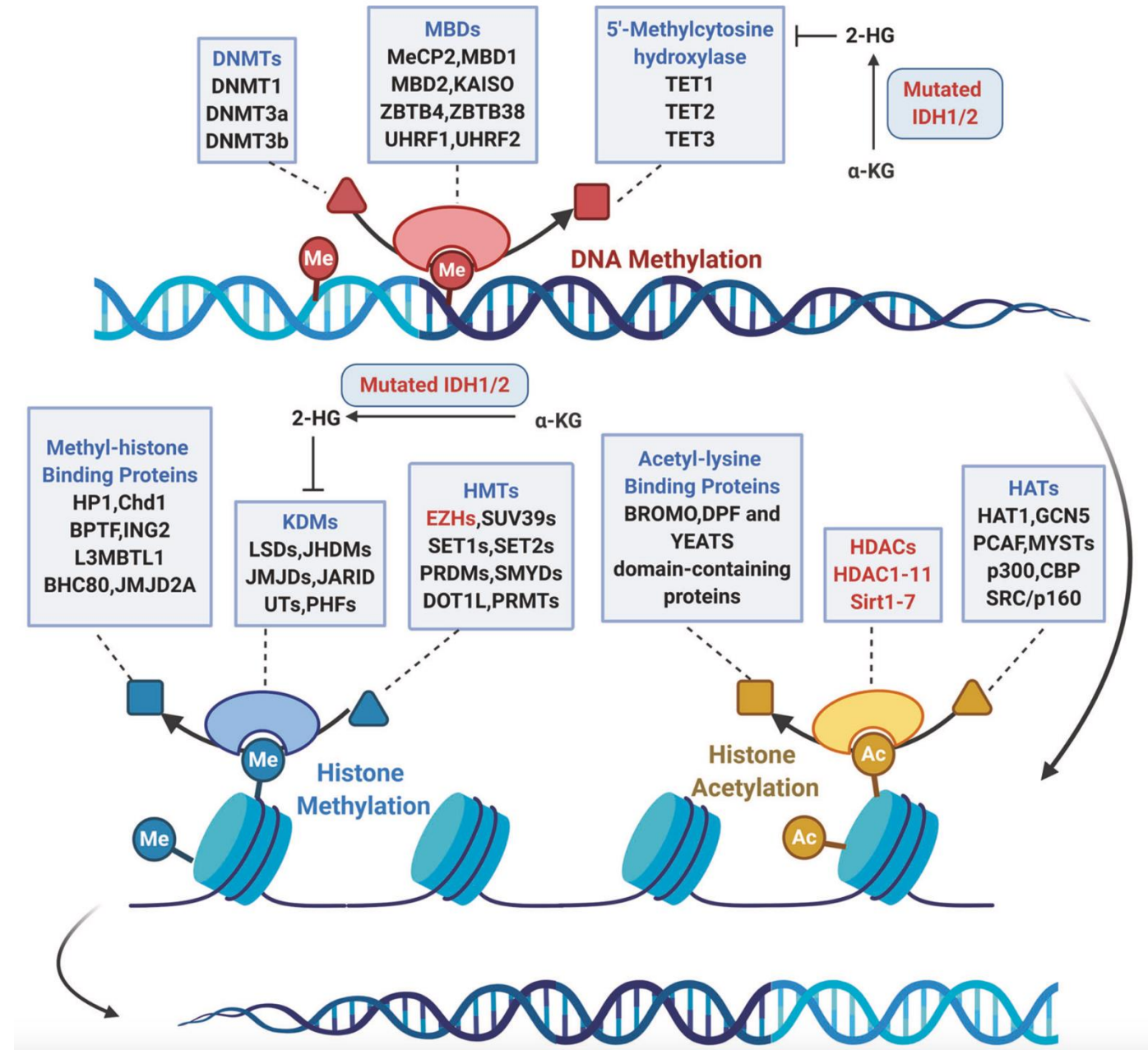
Kinase inhibitors

1. Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors
2. Non-receptor Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors
3. Serine/Threonine Kinase Inhibitors



Epigenetic inhibitors

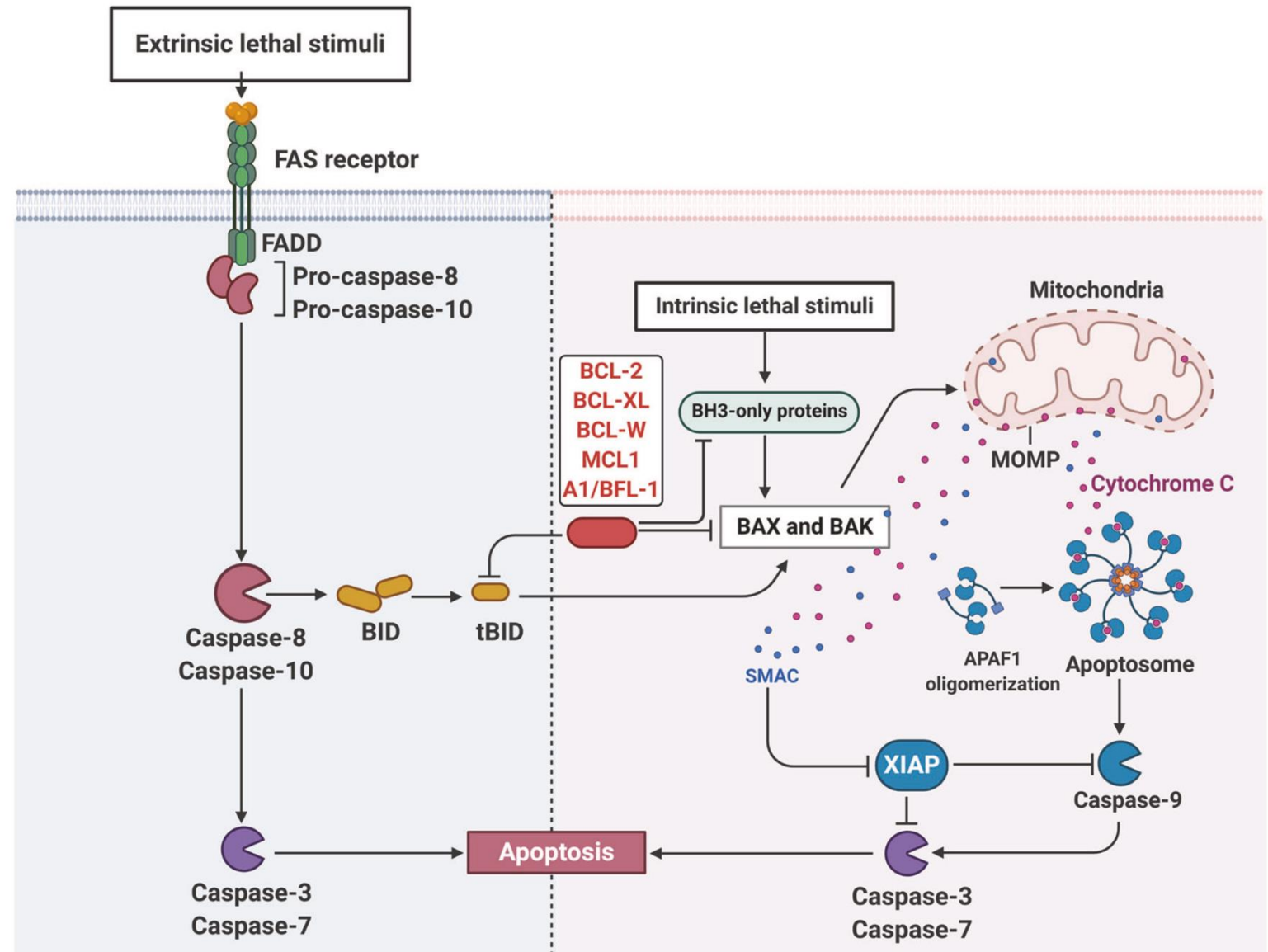
1. Writers: Modify DNA or histones
2. Erasers: Remove modifications
3. Readers: Recognize the modifications



BCL-2 inhibitors (Pro-apoptotic agents)

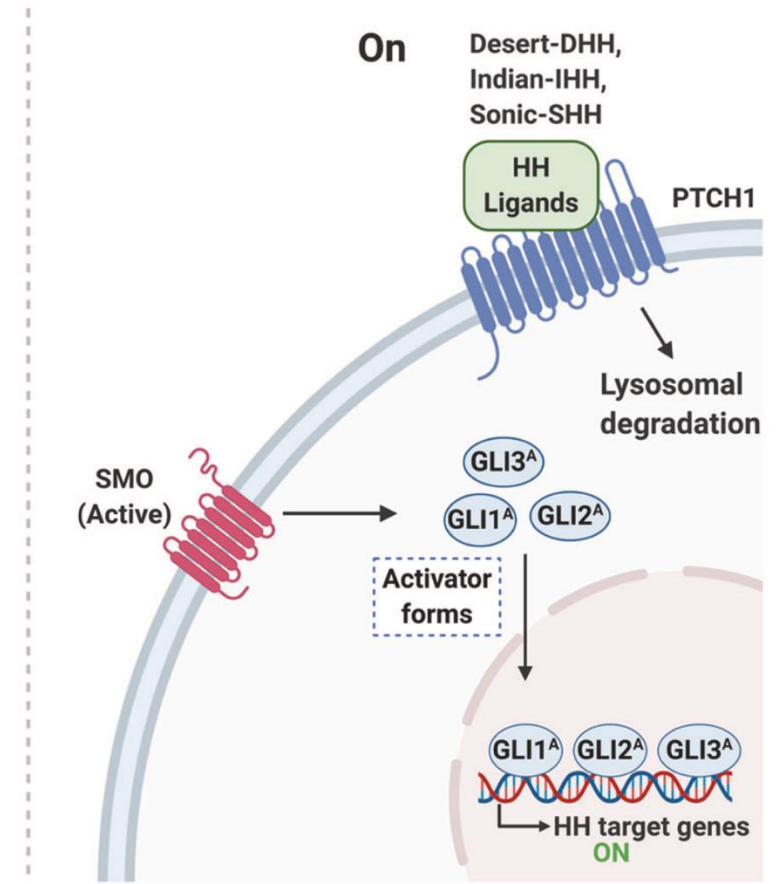
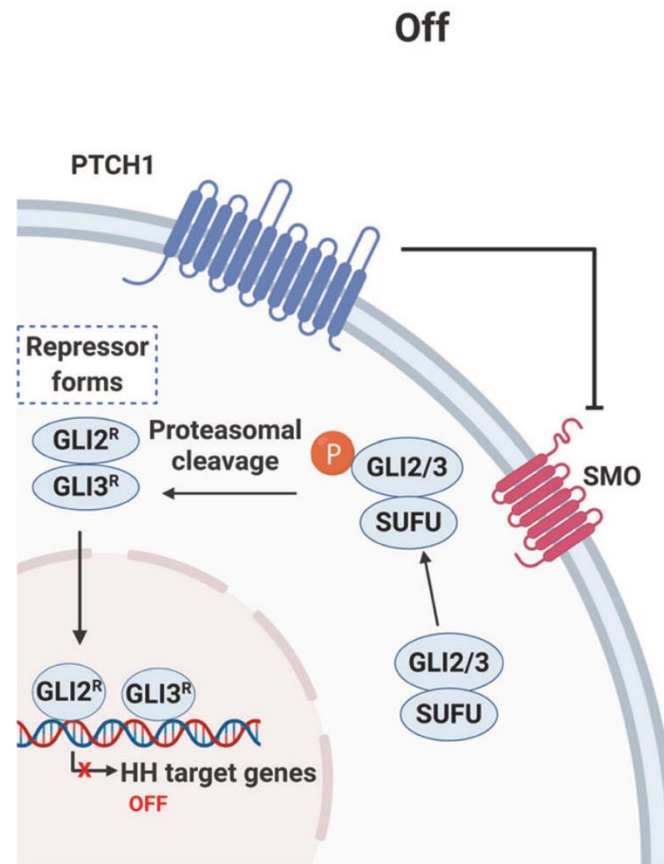
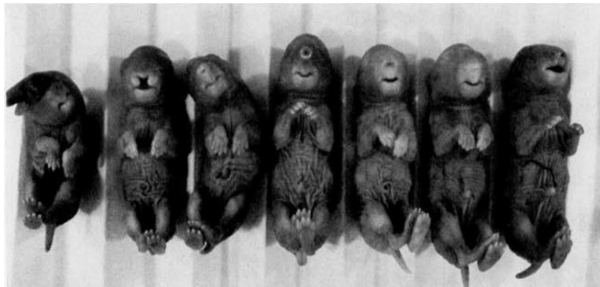
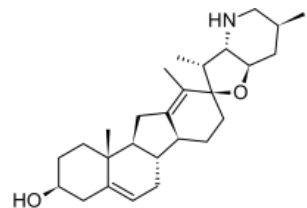
1. BCL-2 family of proteins: Inhibits apoptosis (programmed cell death) or anti-apoptotic proteins

2. Pro-apoptotic effector proteins (BAX and BAK) and BCL-2 homology 3 (BH3)-only pro-apoptotic proteins



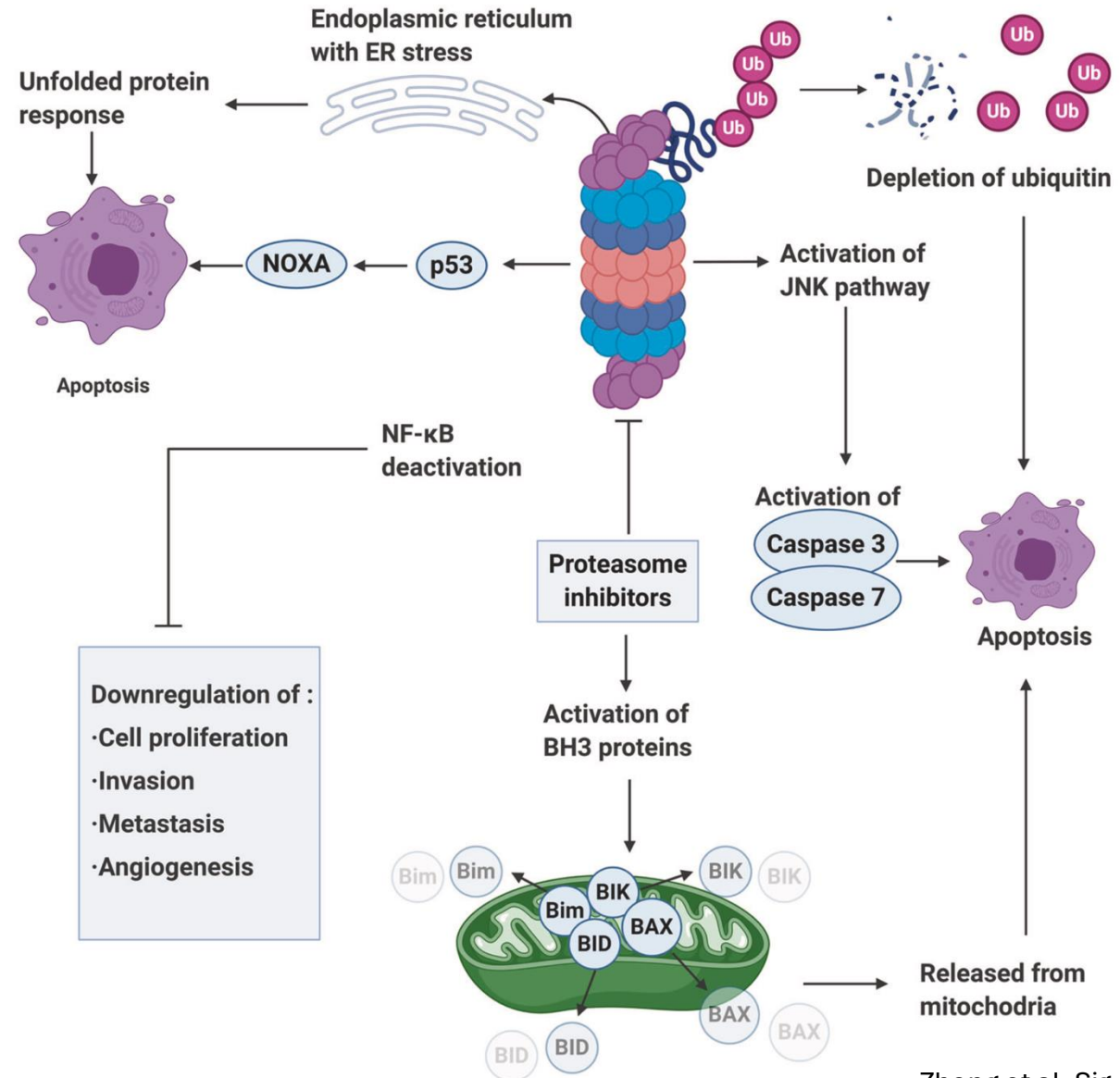
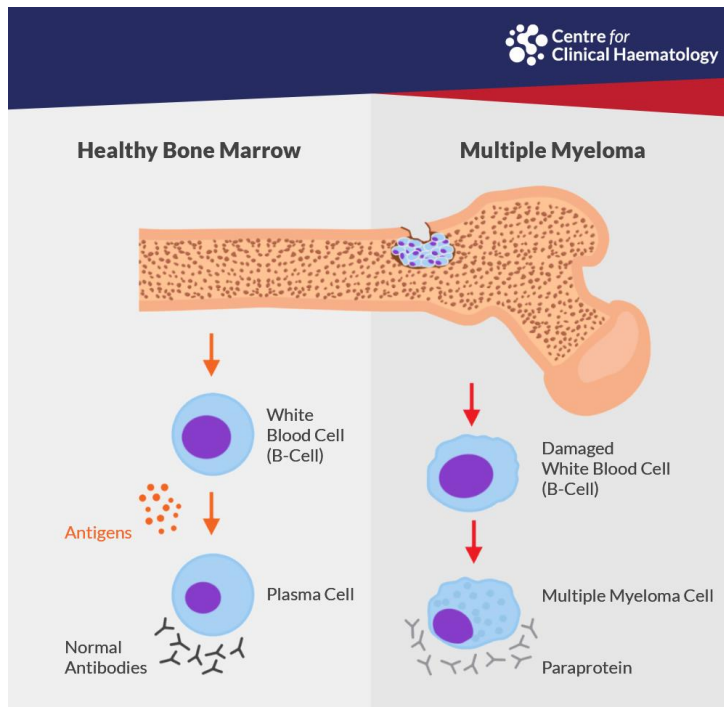
Hedgehog pathway inhibitors

Embryonic development
and tissue regeneration



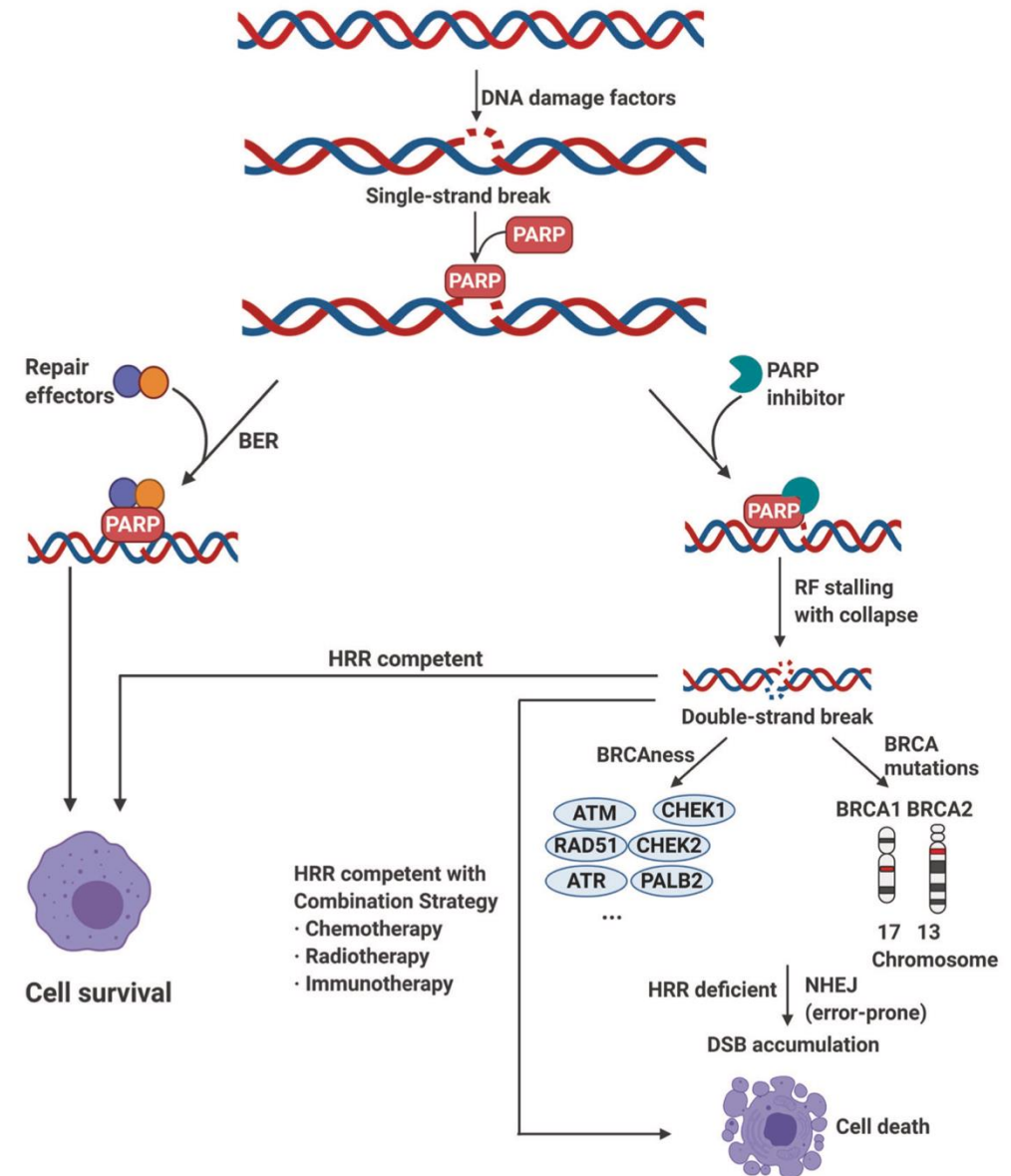
Proteasome inhibitors

1. Ubiquitin-proteasome system (UPS): Misfolded, unassembled, or damaged proteins form toxic aggregates

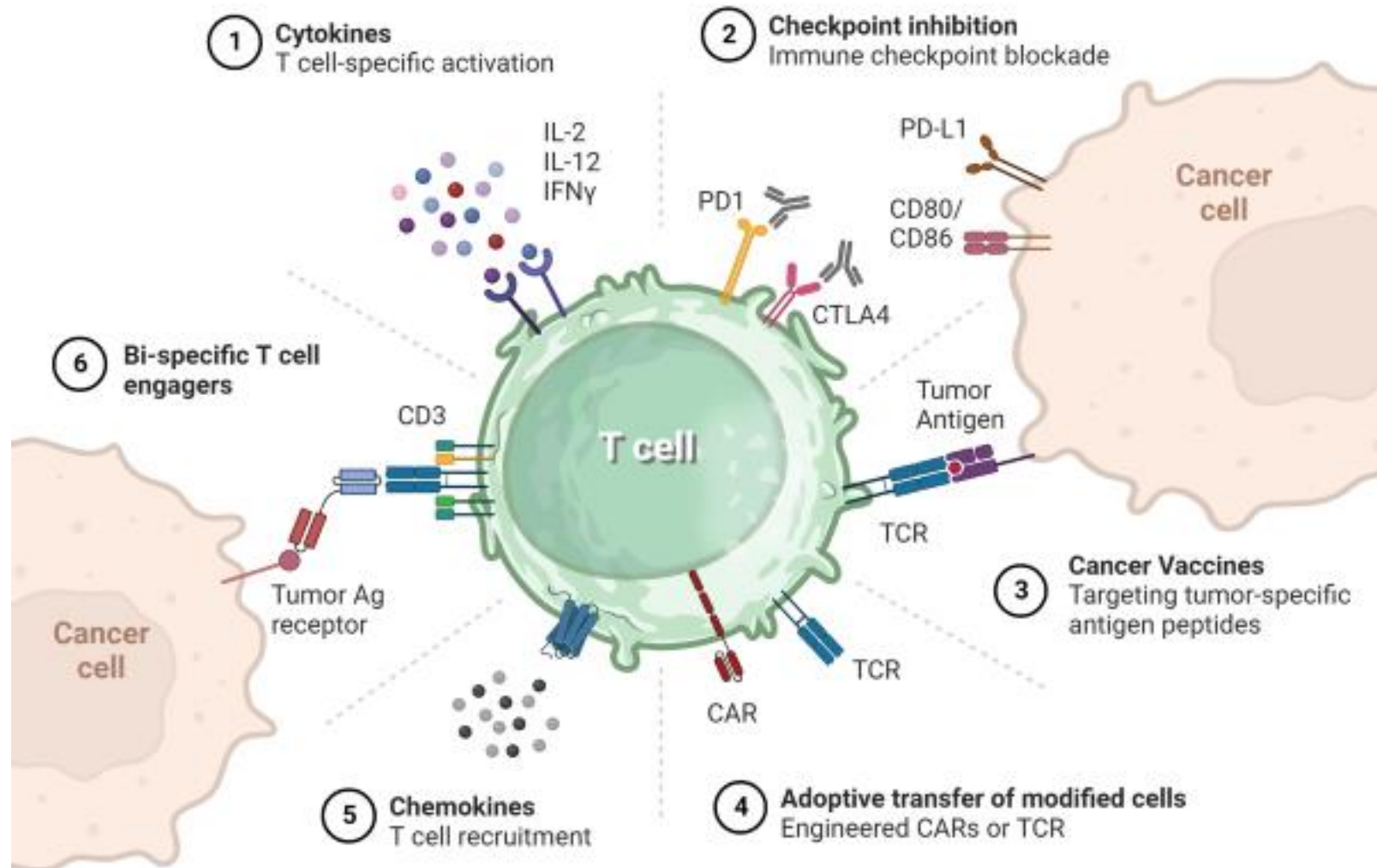


PARP inhibitors (DNA Damage Repair inhibitors)

1. Genomic instability and chronic DNA damage is common in cancers.
2. Single strand and double-strand break repair.

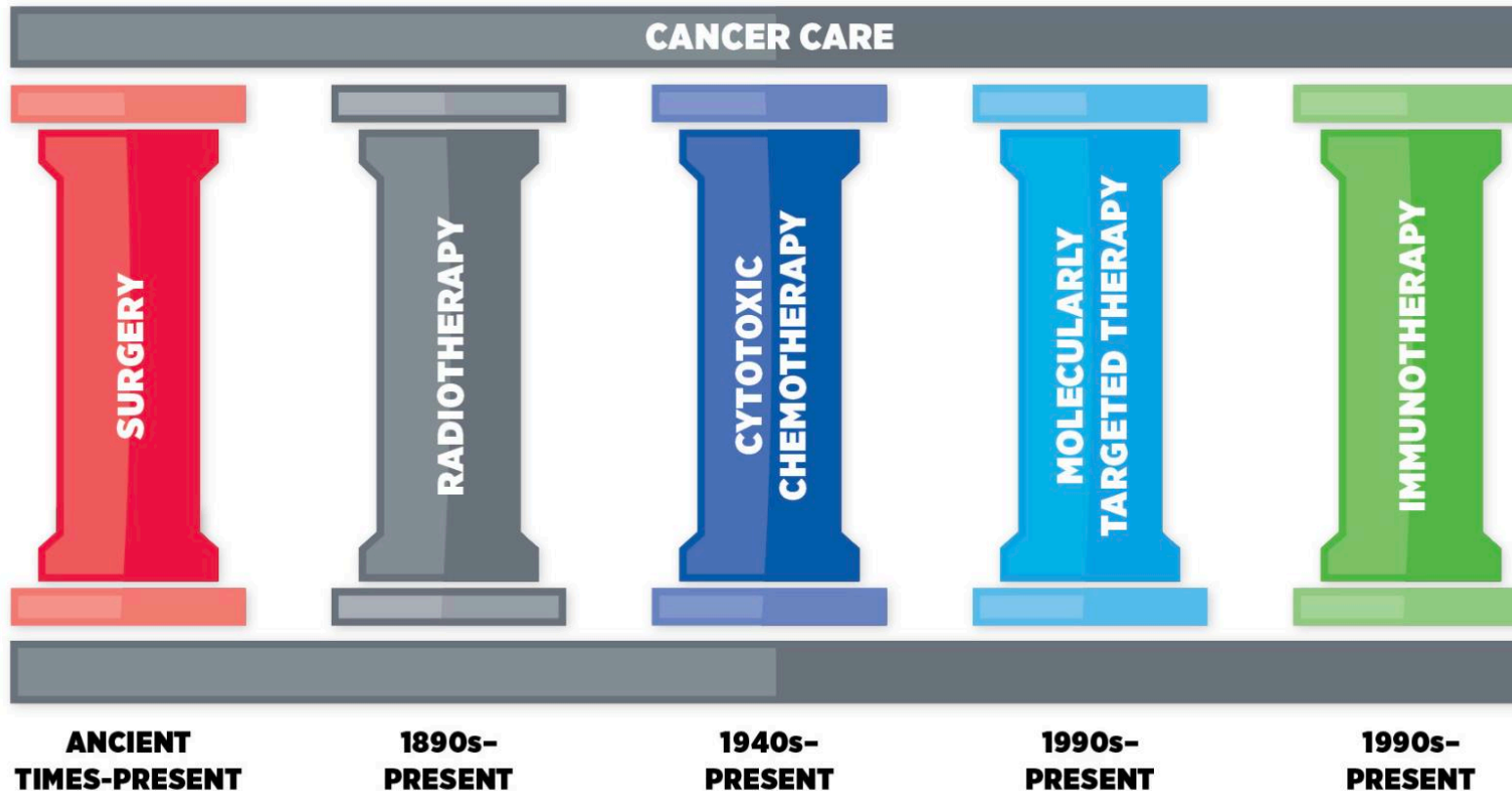


Immunotherapy

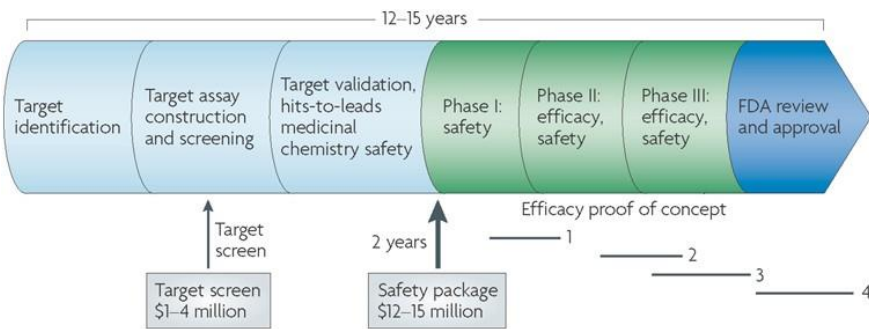
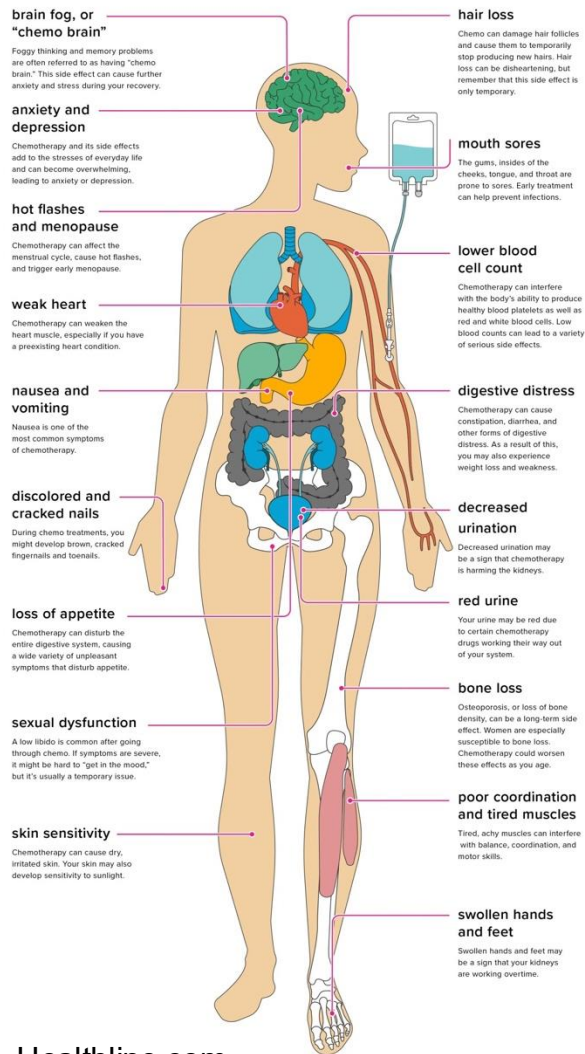
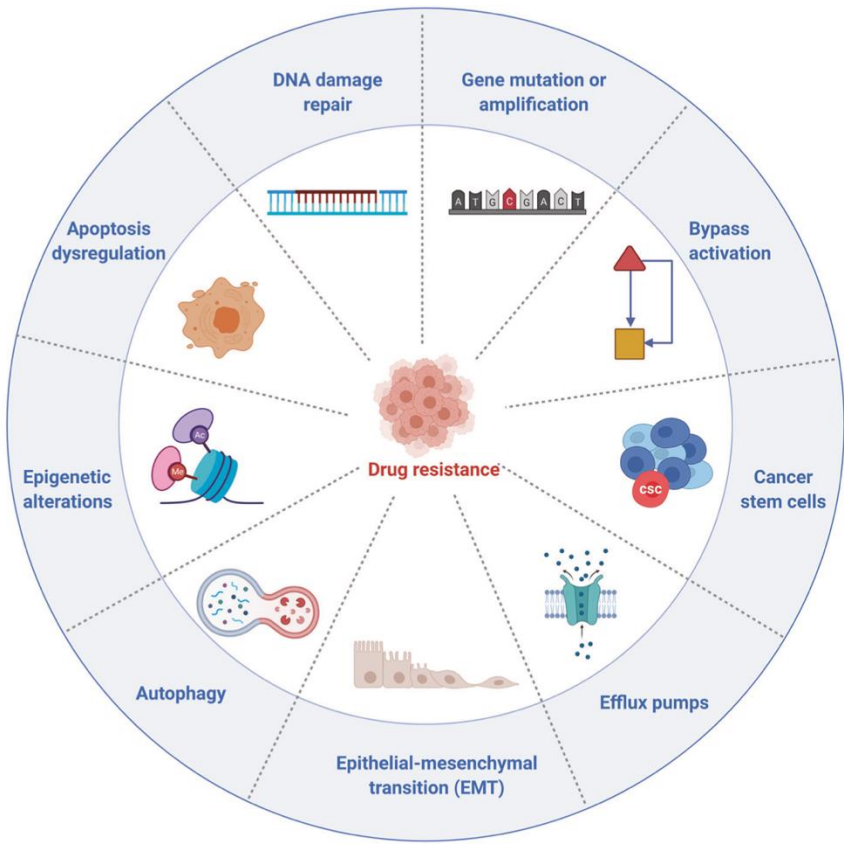


The pillars of cancer care

FIGURE 14 THE PILLARS OF CANCER CARE



Next: Drug resistance, adverse effects and drug discovery process



Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

Roses, Nature Rev. Drug Disc., 2008