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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: Cancer as a Disease of Cell Proliferation -- Chapter 2: Genetic and Chromosomal Instability -- Chapter 3: Cancer as a Disease of Defective Cell Cycle Checkpoint Function -- Chapter 4: The DNA Damage Checkpoint -- Chapter 5: Dynamics of the Spindle Assembly Checkpoint -- Chapter 6: Cancer as a Disease of Complexity: The Dynamics of Drug Resistance -- Chapter 7: Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia: a One-Hit Malignancy -- Chapter 8: Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukaemia: a Three-Hit Malignancy -- Chapter 9: The Cancer Stem Cell and Tumour Progression -- Chapter 10: Evading the antitumour immune response -- Chapter 11: Implications of Evolutionary Dynamics for Cancer Treatment and Prevention -- Chapter 12: In science, all conclusions are provisional.
Sommario/riassunto	Advances in cancer genomics are transforming our understanding of cancer, and have profound implications for its prevention, diagnosis,

and treatment. Evolutionary dynamics suggests that as few as two mutations can cause transformation of normal cells into cancer stem cells. A process of Darwinian selection, involving a further three or more mutations, taking place over a period of years, can then result in progression to a life-threatening tumour. In many cases the immune response can recognise and eliminate the mutant cells, but most advanced tumours have mutations that activate immune checkpoints and enable the tumour to hide from the immune system. For the most hard-to-treat tumours, future progress will require molecular diagnostics to detect cancer-causing mutations in healthy subjects, and new drugs or vaccines that prevent the progression process. Chapters of this book deal with the signalling pathways that control cell division, and changes in these pathways in cancer cells. Three cell cycle checkpoints that are often mutated in cancer are analysed in detail. A discussion of chronic myeloid leukaemia illustrates the role of reactive oxygen species in driving progression from a chronic to an acute condition. A single drug that suppresses reactive oxygen can prevent disease progression and turn an otherwise deadly disease into a condition that can be managed to enable many years of normal life. Another chapter discusses chronic myelomonocytic leukaemia, a disease that involves both genetic and epigenetic change. Tumour progression is discussed as a multi-stage process in which cancer stem cells evolve into genetically unstable, invasive, metastatic, drug-resistant growths. Each of these stages can act as targets for drugs or immunomodulators, but the future of cancer treatment lies in understanding tumour dynamics, and arresting malignancy at the earliest possible stage. Evolutionary dynamics is a primarily mathematical technique, but the target readership will be tumour biologists, clinicians, and drug developers. Computational detail is provided in an online supplement, but the main text emphasises the implications of the dynamics for an understanding of tumour biology and does not require mathematical expertise.
