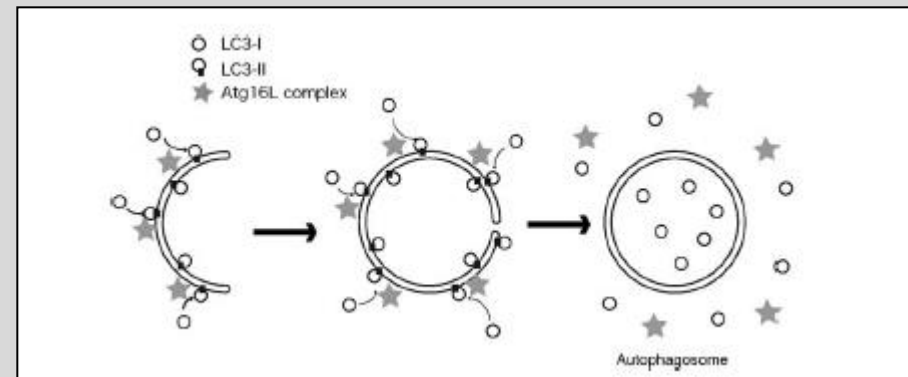
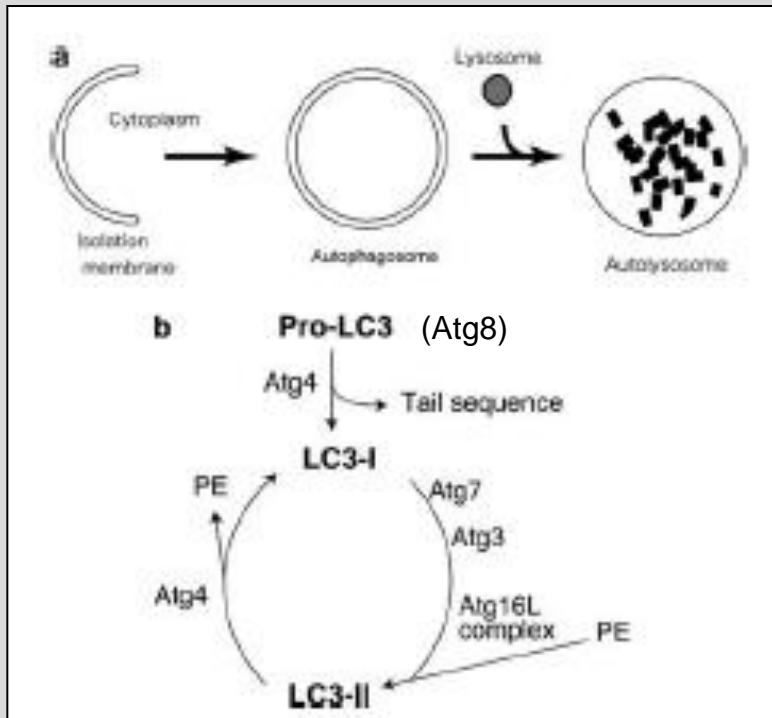


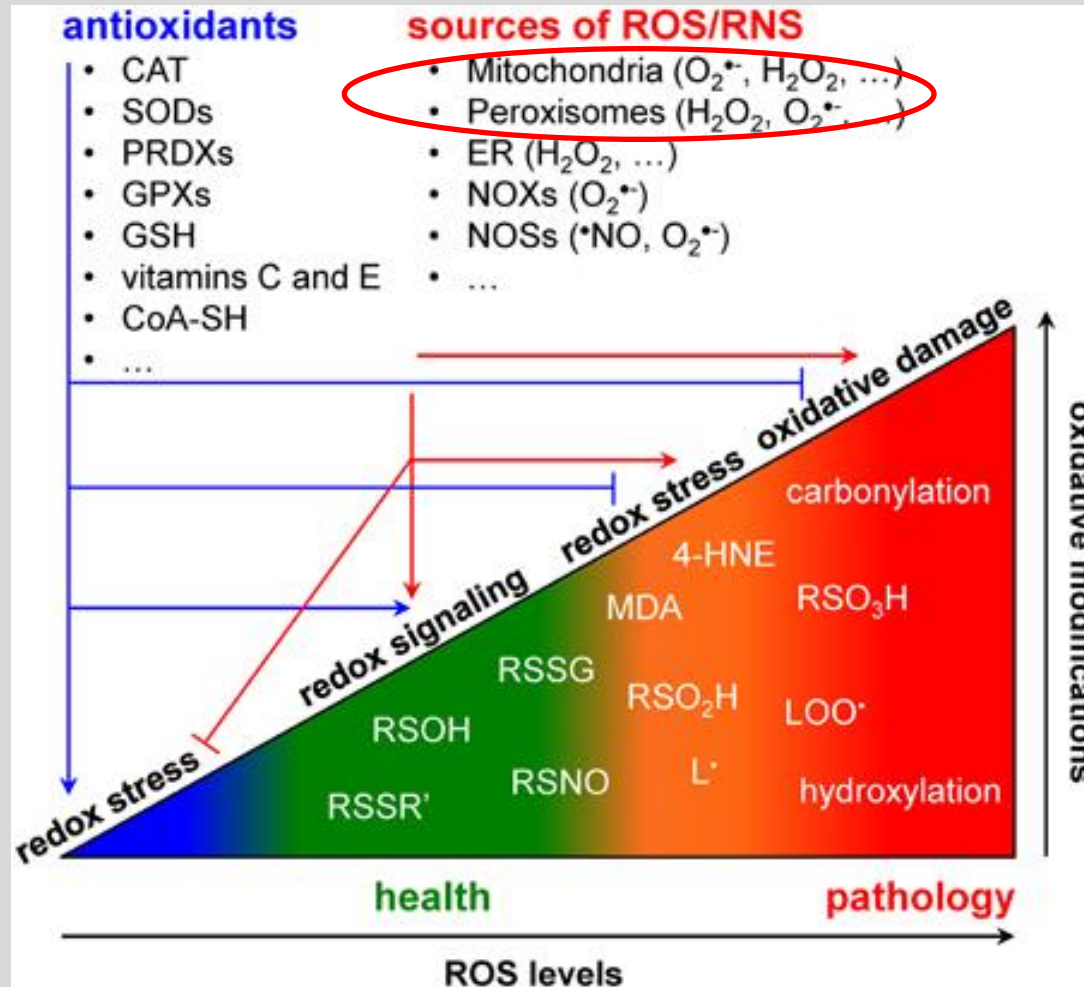
Autophagy (late phases)

LC3 interconversion (LC3I to LC3II) and autophagosome formation



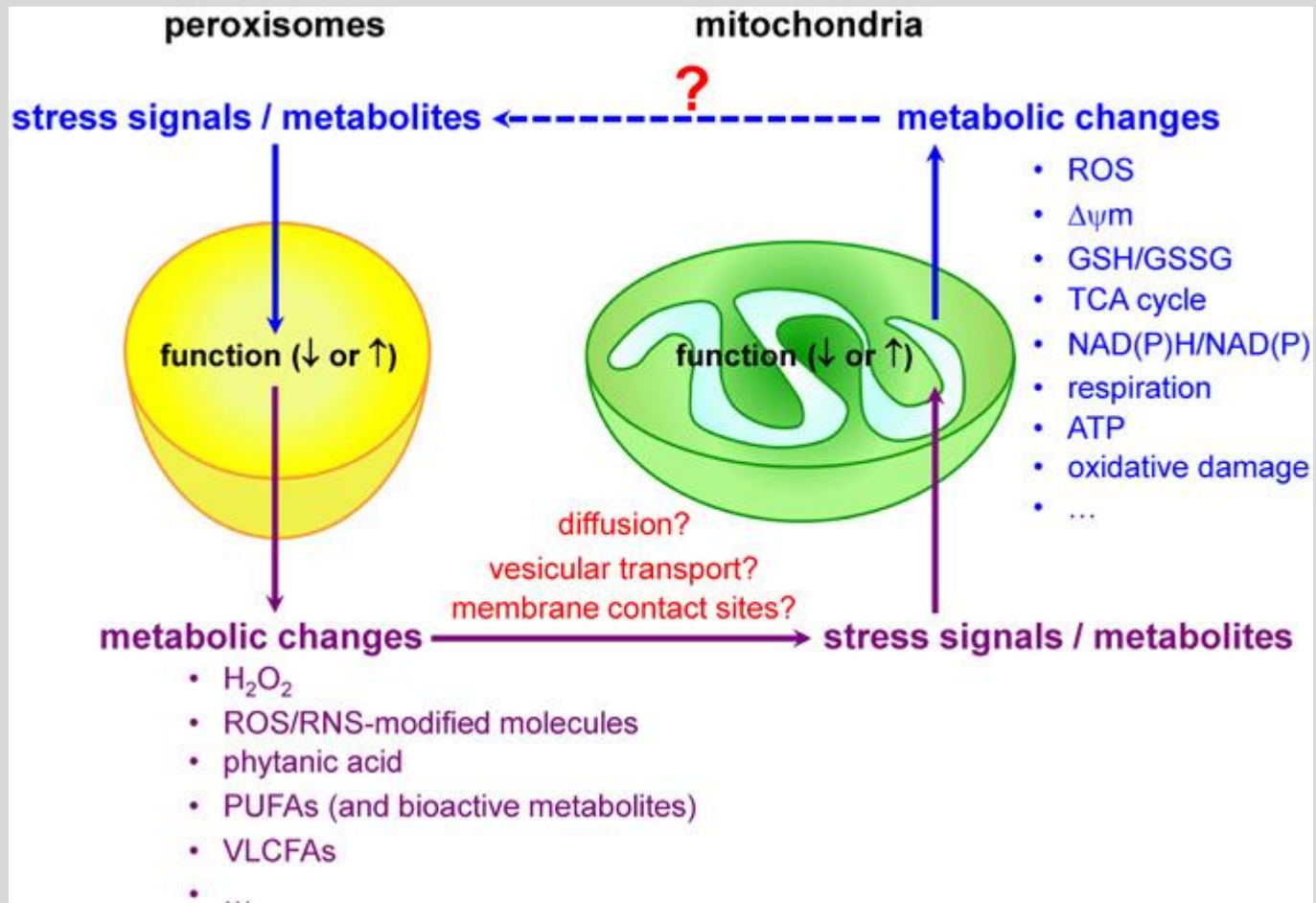
Rupture de l'équilibre RedOx et induction de mort cellulaire

Implication du peroxysome et de la mitochondrie

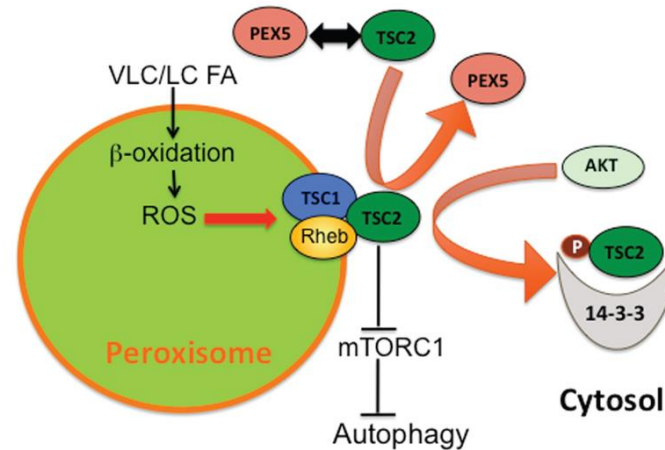


Relations peroxysome / mitochondrie

Implication dans le contrôle de l'équilibre RedOx et l'activation de la mort cellulaire

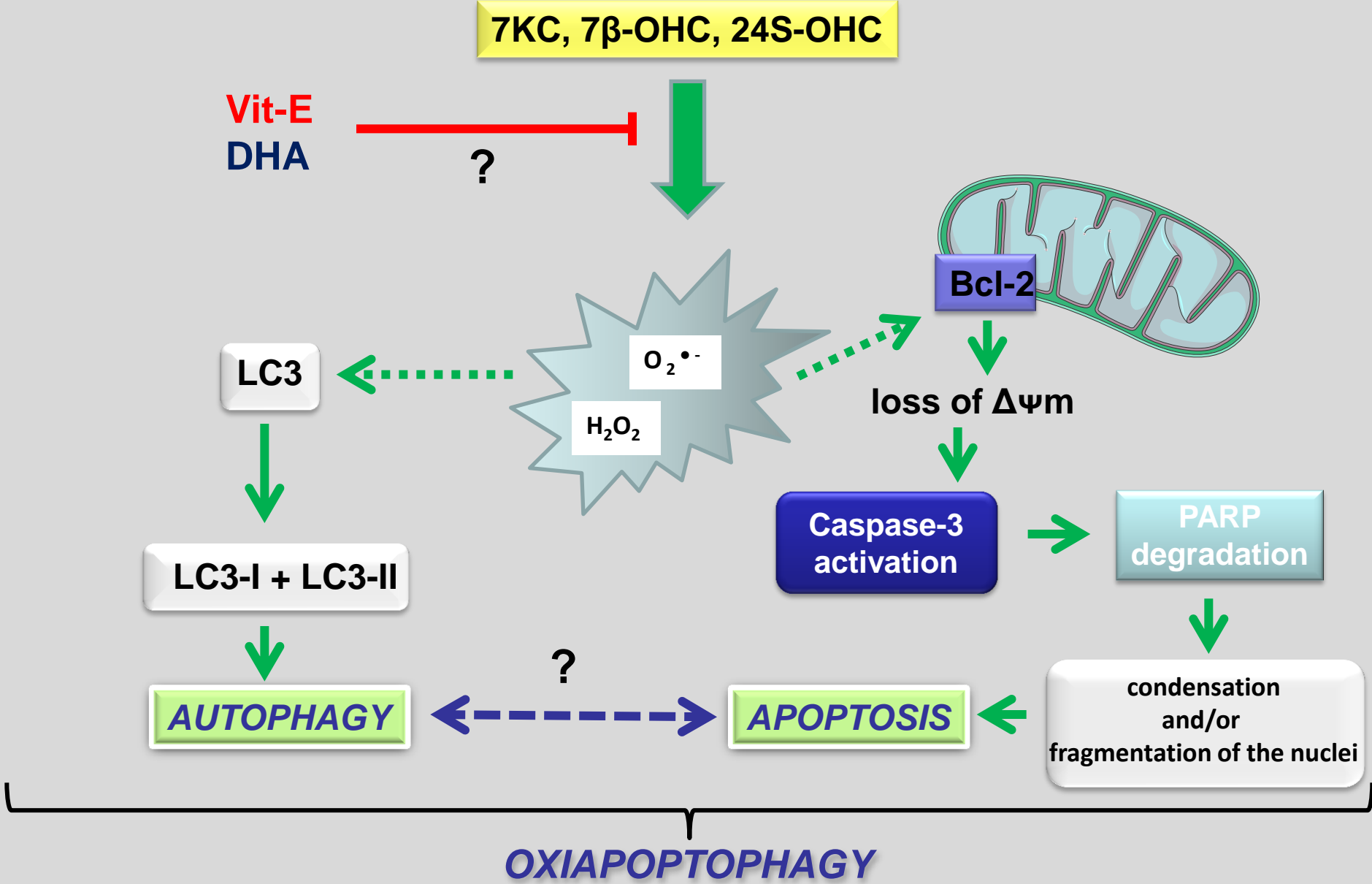


Contribution of peroxisomal proteins to autophagic process

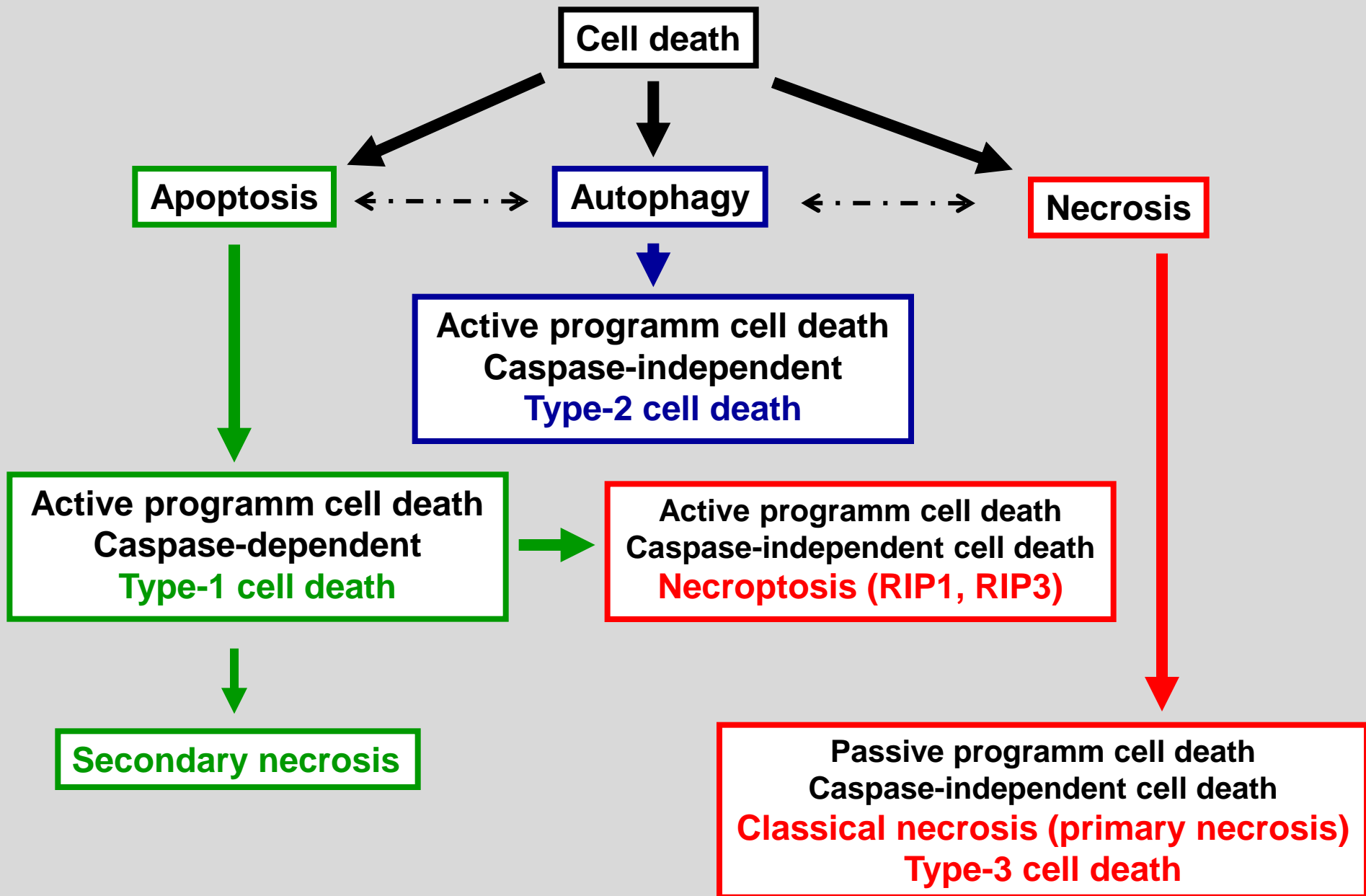


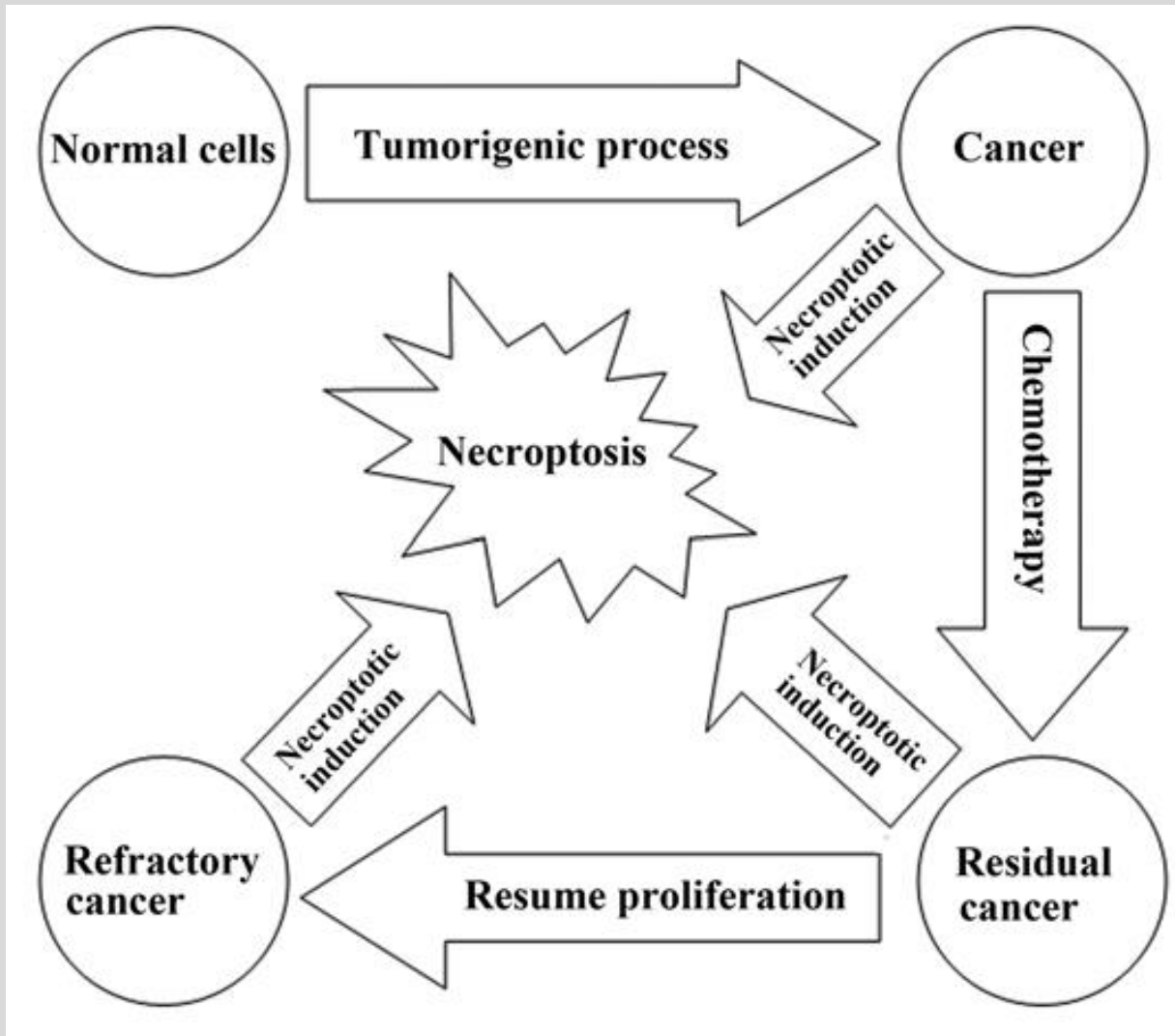
Model for TSC complex localization on peroxisomal membranes, and activation of the TSC1-TSC2-Rheb signaling node by peroxisomal ROS to repress mTORC1 and induce autophagy, or inactivation by AKT phosphorylation of TSC2, with subsequent binding of TSC2 by 14-3-3 and sequestration in cytosol.

Zhang et al. Nat Cell Biol 2013



Hypothetic cascade of events leading to oxiapoptophagy (OXIdation, APOPTOsis, autoPHAGY) under treatment with 7-ketocholesterol (7KC), 7 β -hydroxycholesterol (7 β -OHC), and 24(S)-hydroxycholesterol (24S-OHC) on 158N murine oligodendrocytes. It is supposed that VitE and DHA, which are potent inhibitors of oxiapoptophagy, act at an early stage of this mode of cell death.



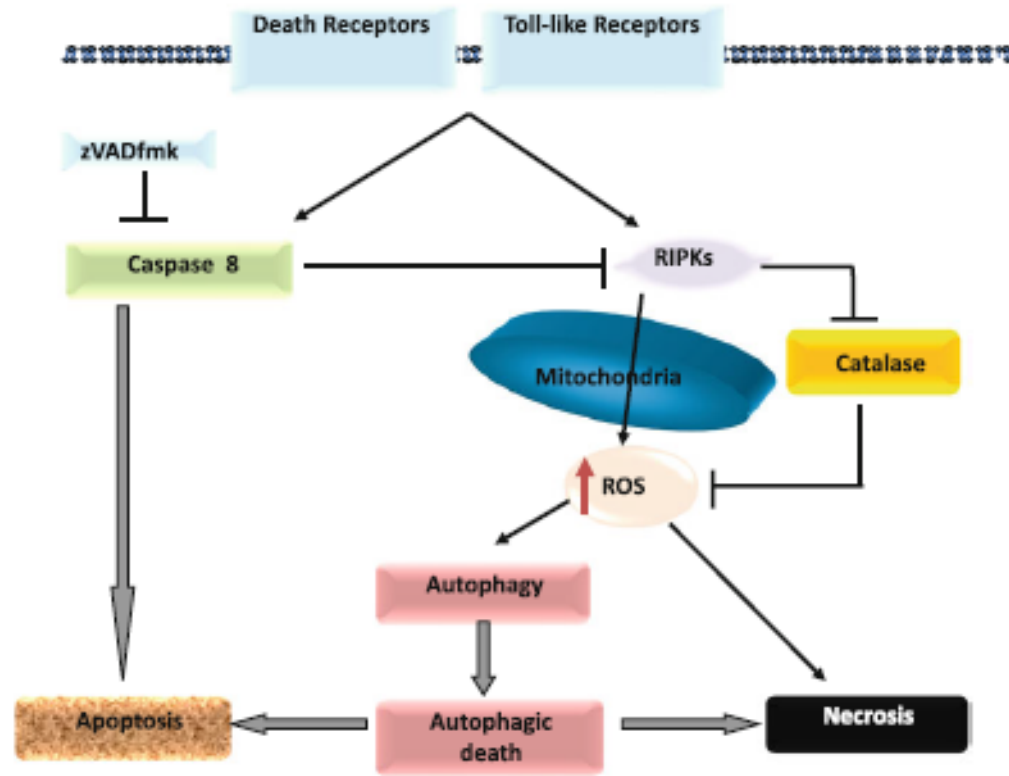


Targeting the weak point of cancer by induction of necroptosis.

Hu X, Han W, Li L. *Autophagy*. 2007; 3(5): 490-2.

Interconnection Between Autophagy, Apoptosis, Mitoptosis and Necrosis

Fig. 4 Modulation of cell death mode by caspase activity, and consequences of caspase inhibition. The broad spectrum caspase inhibitor zVAD fmk modulates the three major types of cell death in different ways. zVAD fmk blocks apoptotic cell death while it sensitizes cells to necrotic cell death, and autophagy, presumably by shifting the balance from apoptosis towards necrosis/autophagy. Autophagy and necrotic cell death are interconnected and may partially consist of common underlying molecular pathways involving RIPKs and negative regulation by caspase 8. Furthermore, an activatory role for cyclophilin D and an inhibitory role for catalase in caspase independent cell death cascades have been demonstrated (see text for further details)



Lipids and Cell Death

Les lipides : structures et classification

Basé sur la structure chimique, on distingue

✓ **Acides gras**

✓ **Lipides simples**

- **glycérides**
- **stérois et stéroïdes**
- **cérides (esters d'alcools gras + acides gras)**

✓ **Lipides complexes**

- **phospholipides**
- **sphingolipides**
- **plasmalogènes**

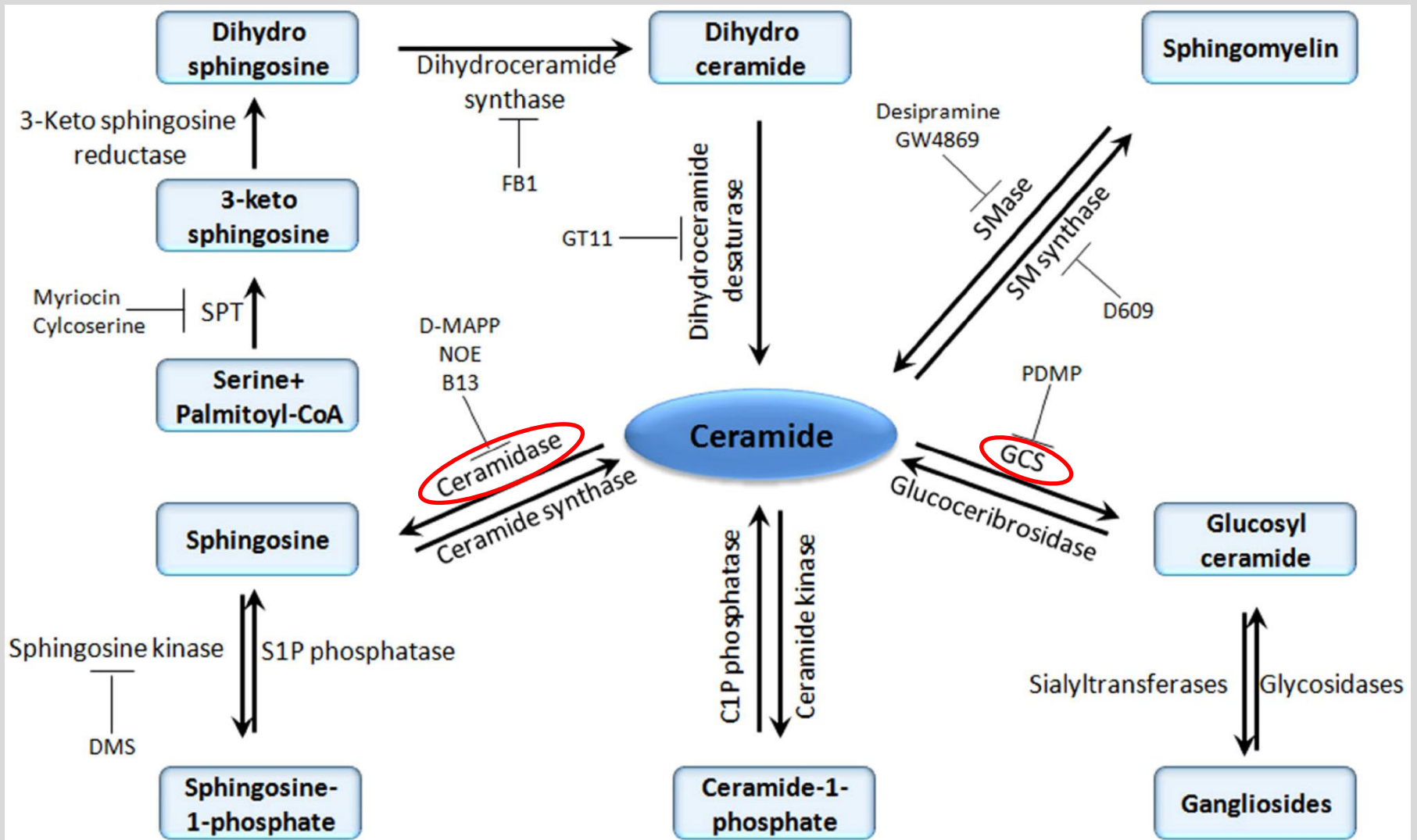
✓ **Lipides isopréniques**

- **carbures isopréniques (polymères d'isoprènes: terpènes)**
- **quinones et vitamines liposolubles**

Insolubles dans l'eau, solubles dans les solvants organiques apolaires

(groupements chimiques communs: -CH=CH-; -CH₂-; -CH₃-)

Biosynthèse des céramides

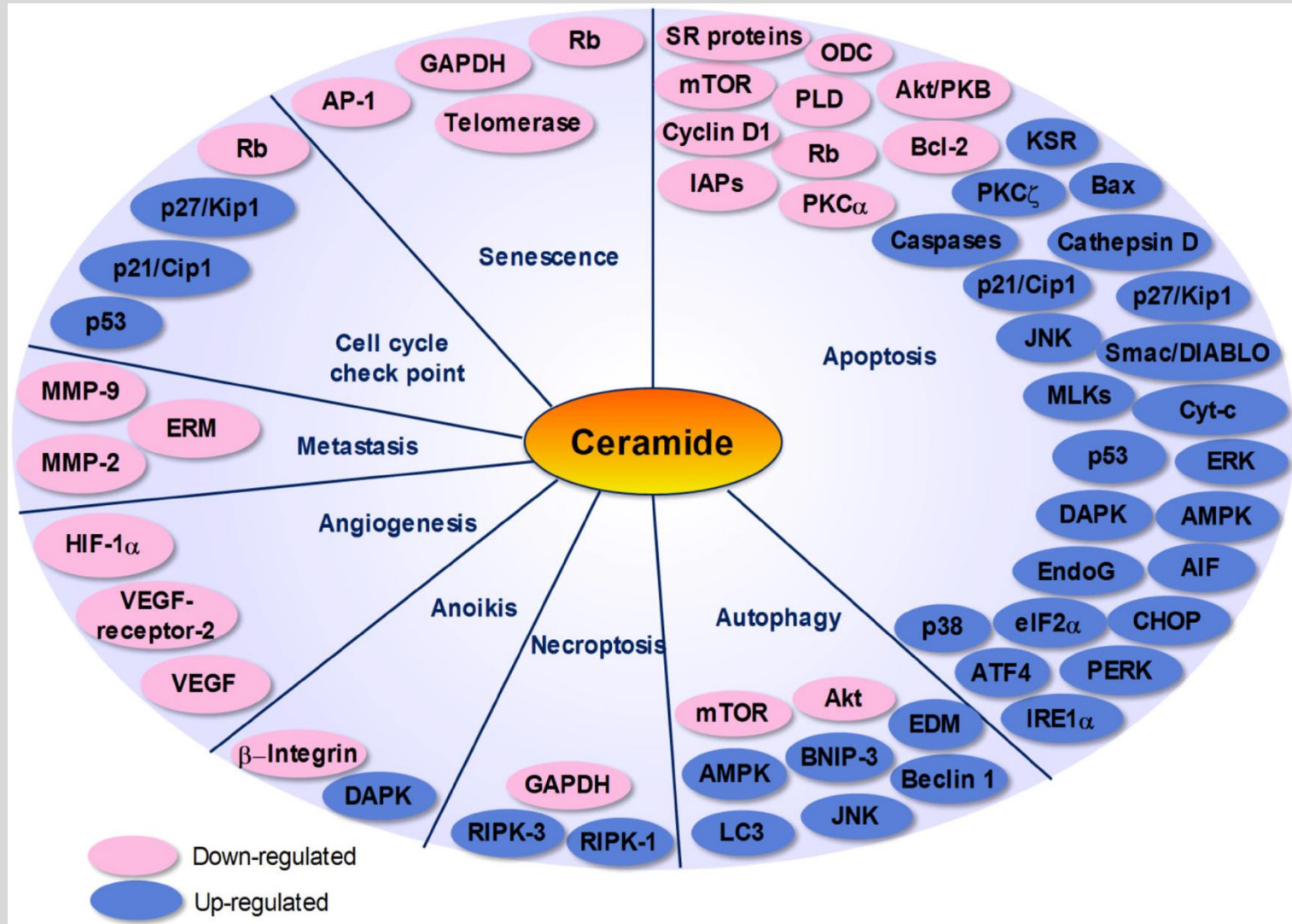


GCS: glucosylceramide synthase

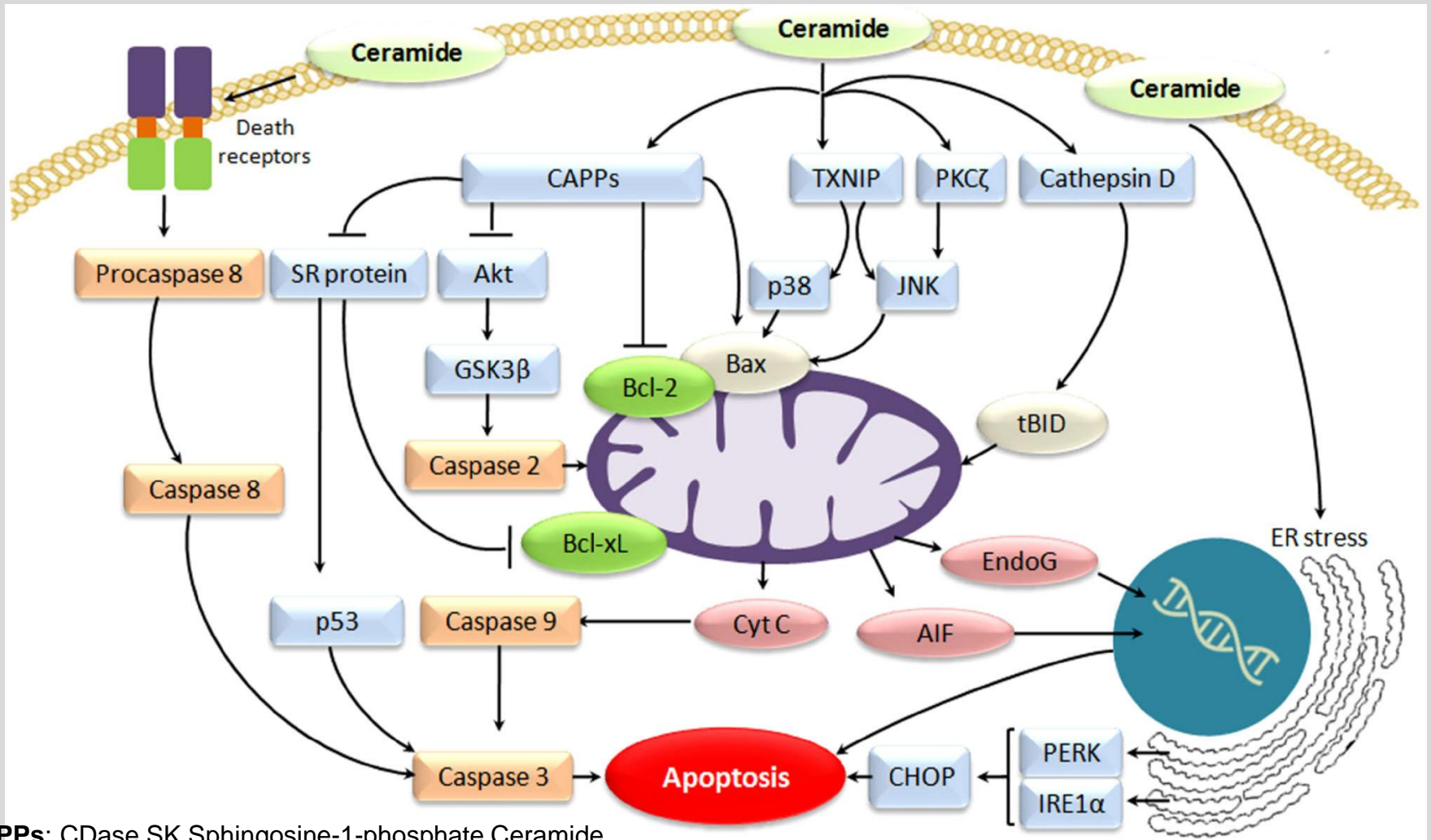
Céramides : cibles thérapeutiques

Enzymes	Cancer species (cell line)	Drug	Resistance
GCS ↑	Breast cancer (MCF-7)	Adriamycin	↑
	Colon cancer (SW620)	Adriamycin	↑
	Epidermoid carcinoma (KB-3-1)	Adriamycin	↑
		Vinblastine	
	Leukemia (HL-60)	Vincristine	↑
	Melanoma (MeWo)	Etoposide	↑
	Leukemia (HL-60)	Doxorubicin	↑
GCS ↓	Adriamycin-resistant MCF-7	Adriamycin	↓
	Adriamycin-resistant MCF-7	Vinblastine	↓
		Paclitaxel	
	Adriamycin-resistant MCF-7 and murine breast cancer (EMT6)	Doxorubicin	↓
	Adriamycin-resistant SW620	Doxorubicin	↓
	Doxorubicin-resistant ovarian carcinoma (A2780)	Doxorubicin	↓
	Doxorubicin-resistant cervical cancer (KB-A1)	Doxorubicin	↓
	Hepatoma (HepG2)	Doxorubicin	↓
Multidrug-resistant leukemia (K562/A02)	Adriamycin	↓	
Acid Ceramidase ↑	Prostate cancer (DU145)	Doxorubicin	
		Cisplatin	↑
		Etoposide	
		Gemcitabine	
Acid Ceramidase ↓	Hepatoma (HepG2, Hep-3B, SK-Hep and Hepa1c1c7)	Daunorubicin	↓

Céramides : effecteurs et cibles moléculaires



Céramides : inducteurs d'apoptose / activité anti-tumorale

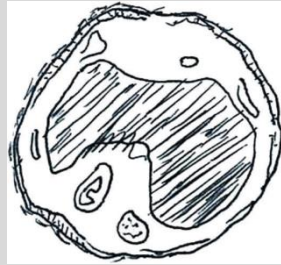


CAPPs: CDase SK Sphingosine-1-phosphate Ceramide

TXNIP: Thioredoxin-interacting protein

Stimuli apoptotique : génération de céramides (détection par immunofluorescence)

Cellule normale



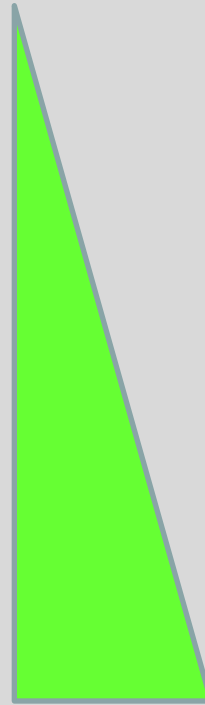
Cellule pré-apoptotique



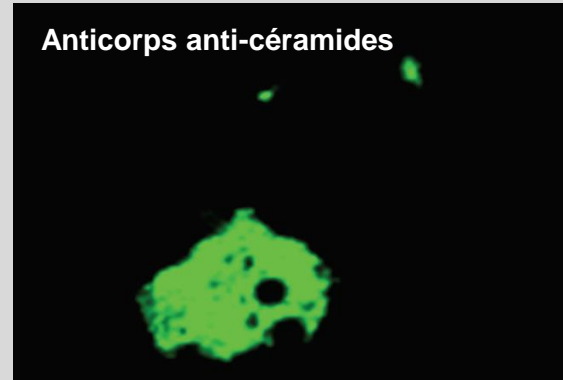
Cellule apoptotique



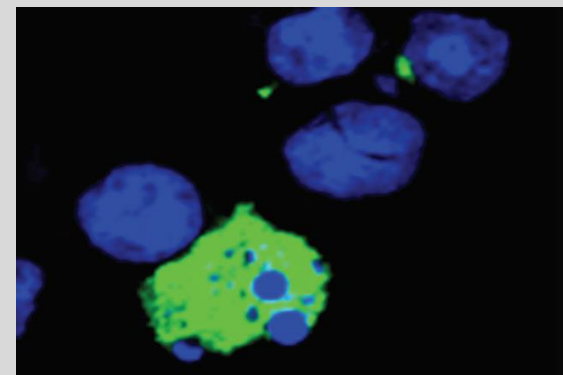
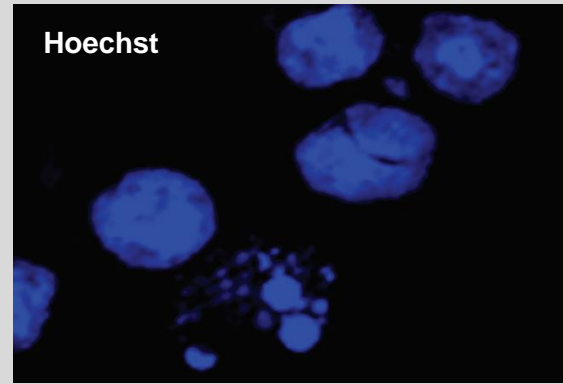
Expression de céramides



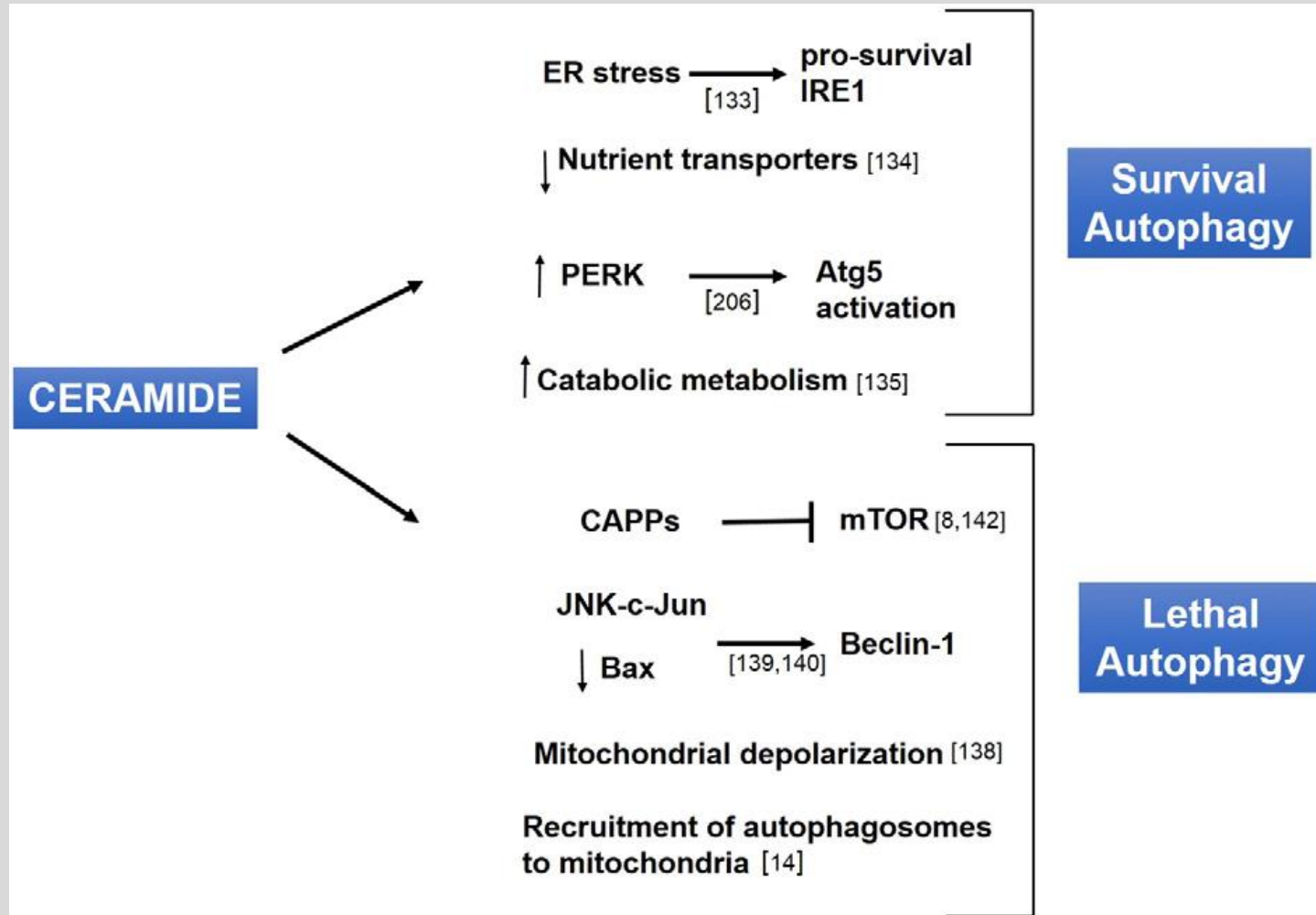
Anticorps anti-céramides



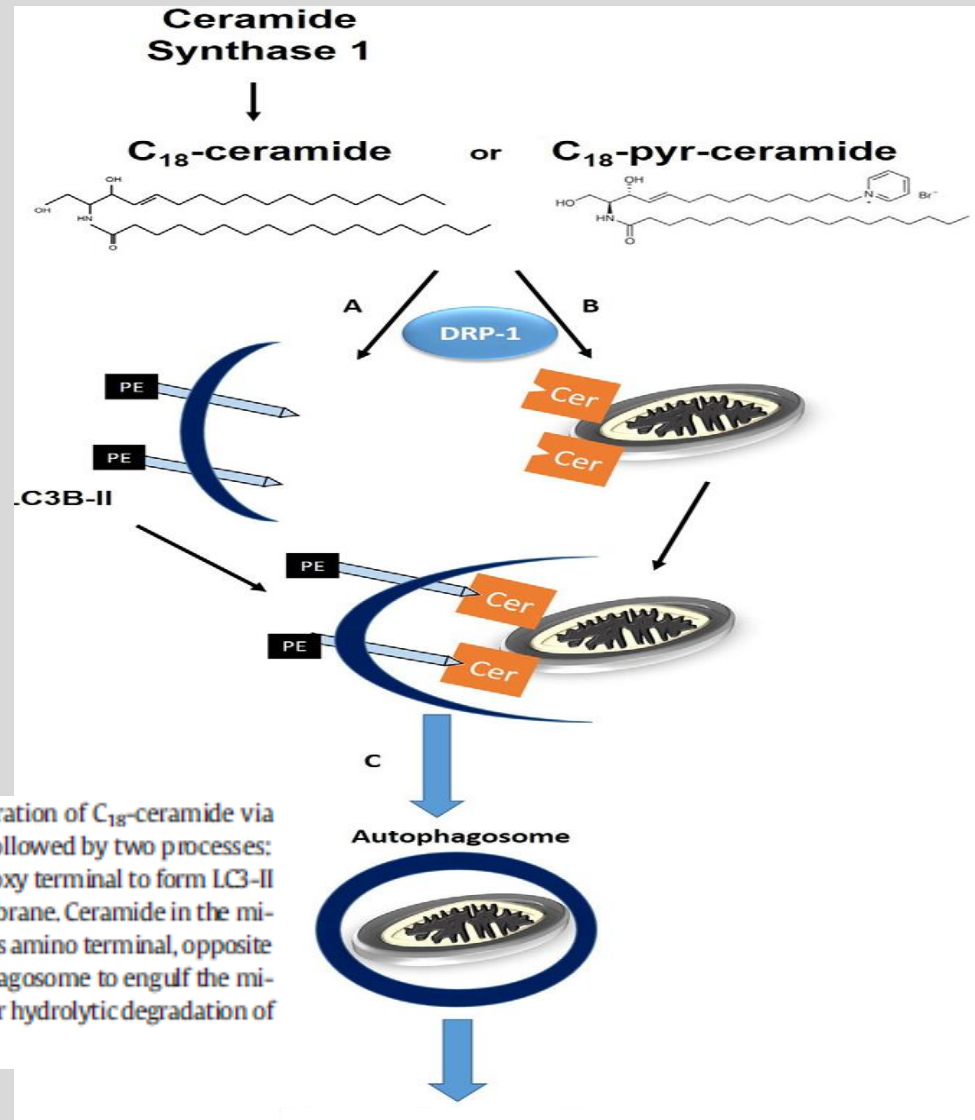
Hoechst



Céramides : autophagie cytoprotectrice et létale



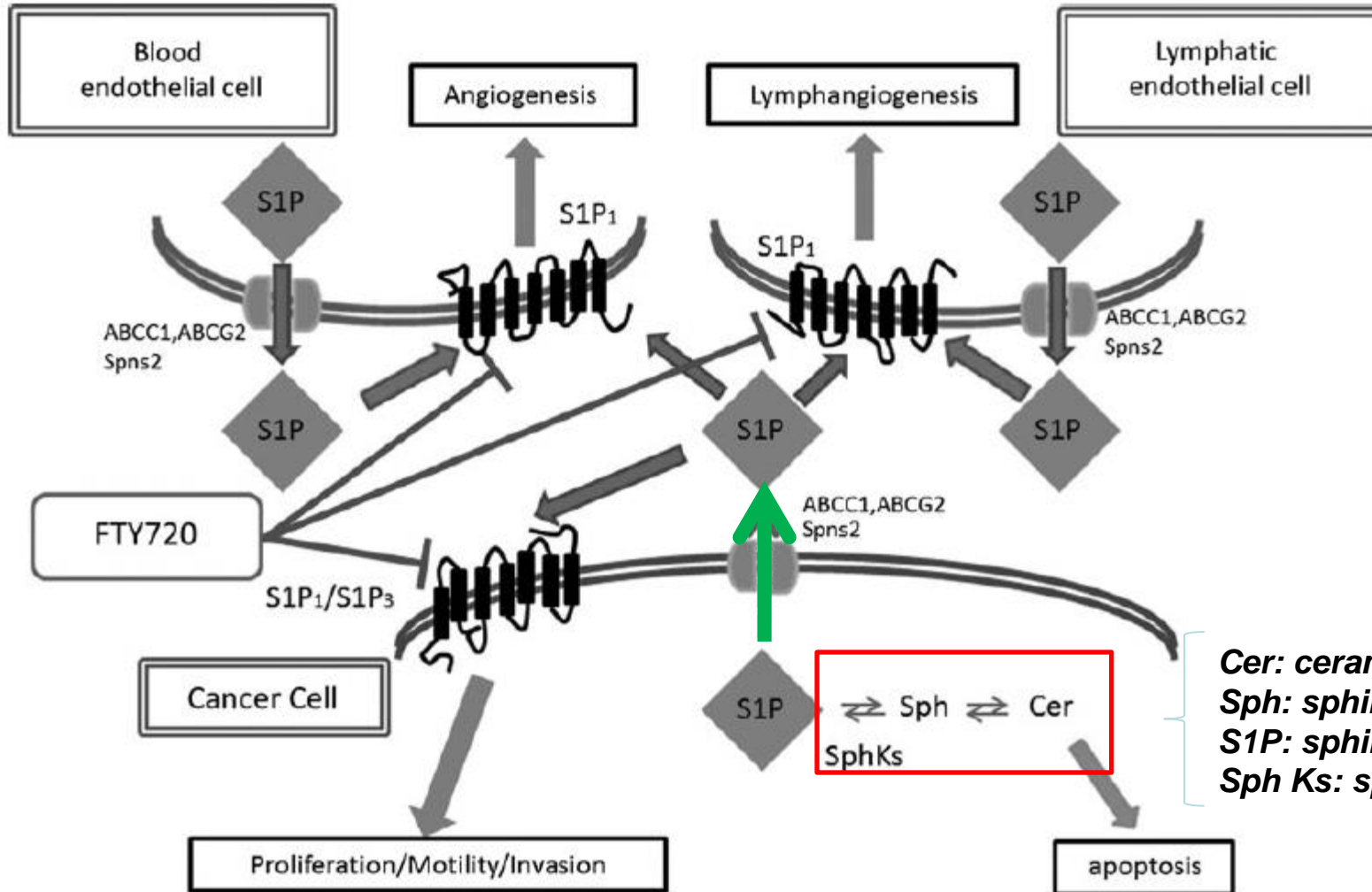
Céramides : régulation de la mitophagie



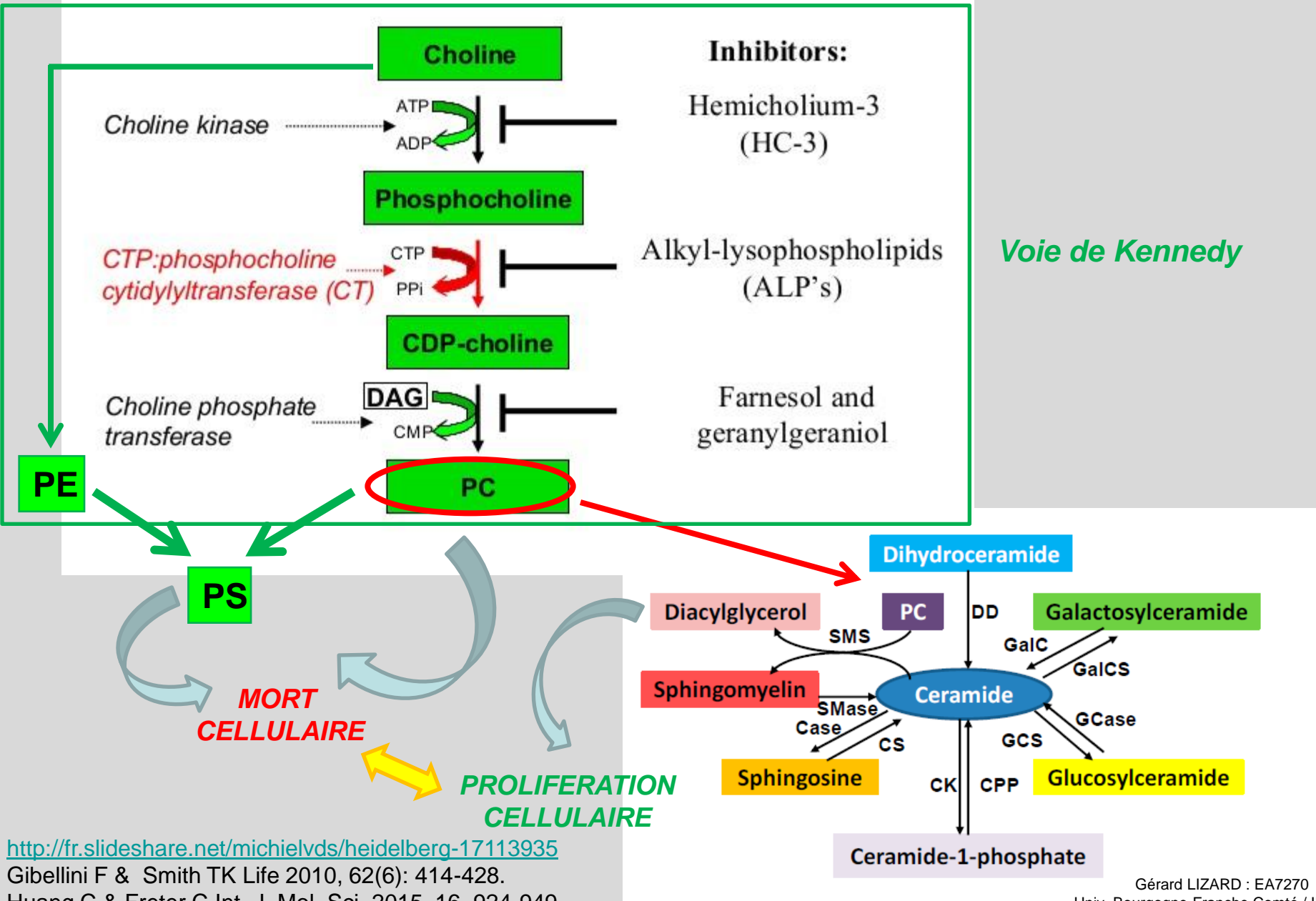
Regulation of mitophagy by ceramide. Endogenous generation of C₁₈-ceramide via CerS1 or exogenous treatment by C₁₈-pyridinium-ceramide is followed by two processes: A, conjugation of LC3-I to phosphatidylethanolamine on the carboxy terminal to form LC3-II and B, accumulation of ceramide in the mitochondrial outer membrane. Ceramide in the mitochondrial membrane acts as a receptor to LC3-II by binding to its amino terminal, opposite to where PE is conjugated. This results in C, recruiting the autophagosome to engulf the mitochondria. Lysosomes then fuse with the autophagosomes (D) for hydrolytic degradation of the contents.

Tumor suppression

Spingosine 1 kinase / Spingosine 1 phosphate (S1P) : facteur de risque associé à plusieurs cancers



Synthèse de novo de phosphatidylcholine : voie de Kennedy

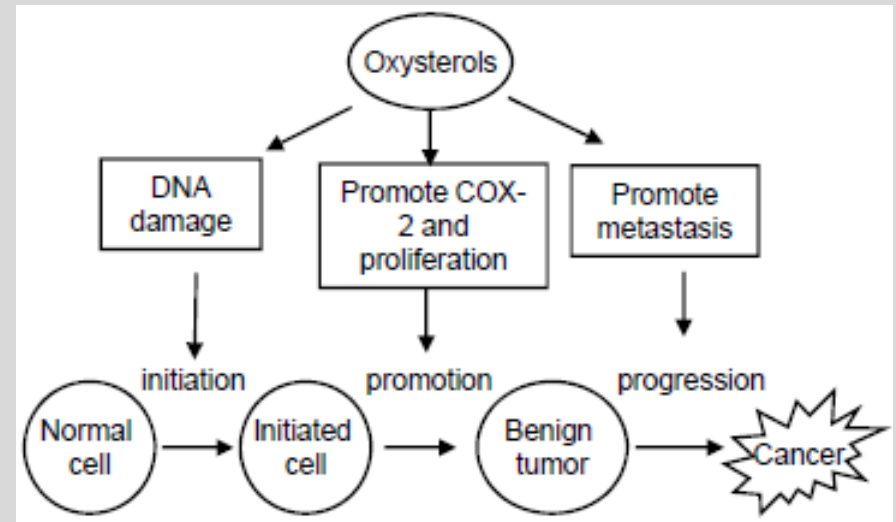
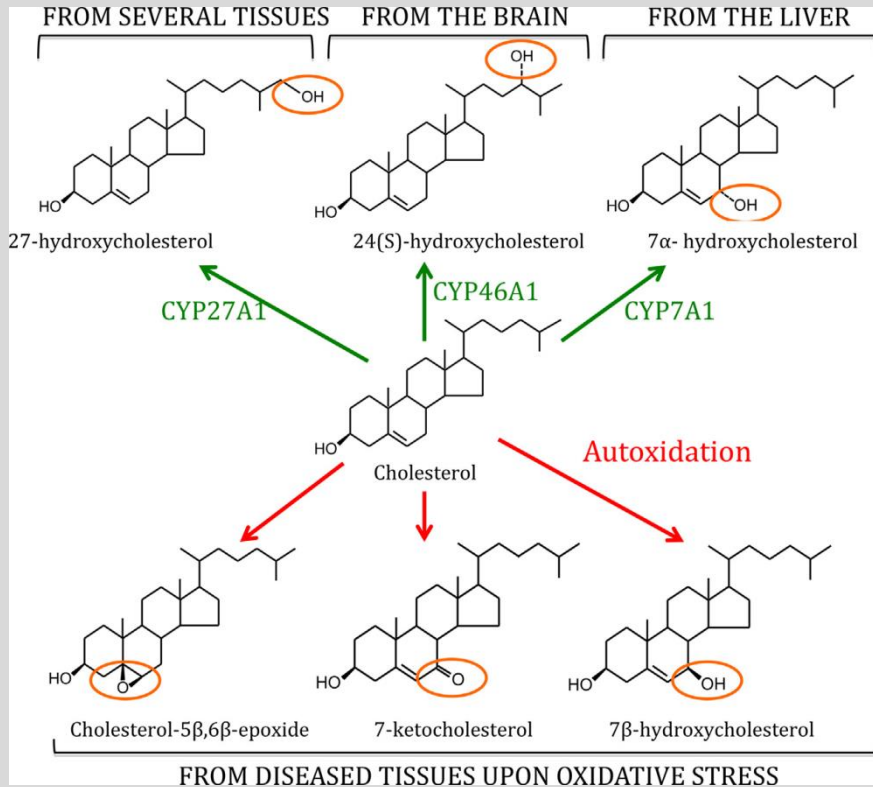


<http://fr.slideshare.net/michielvds/heidelberg-17113935>

Gibellini F & Smith TK Life 2010, 62(6): 414-428.

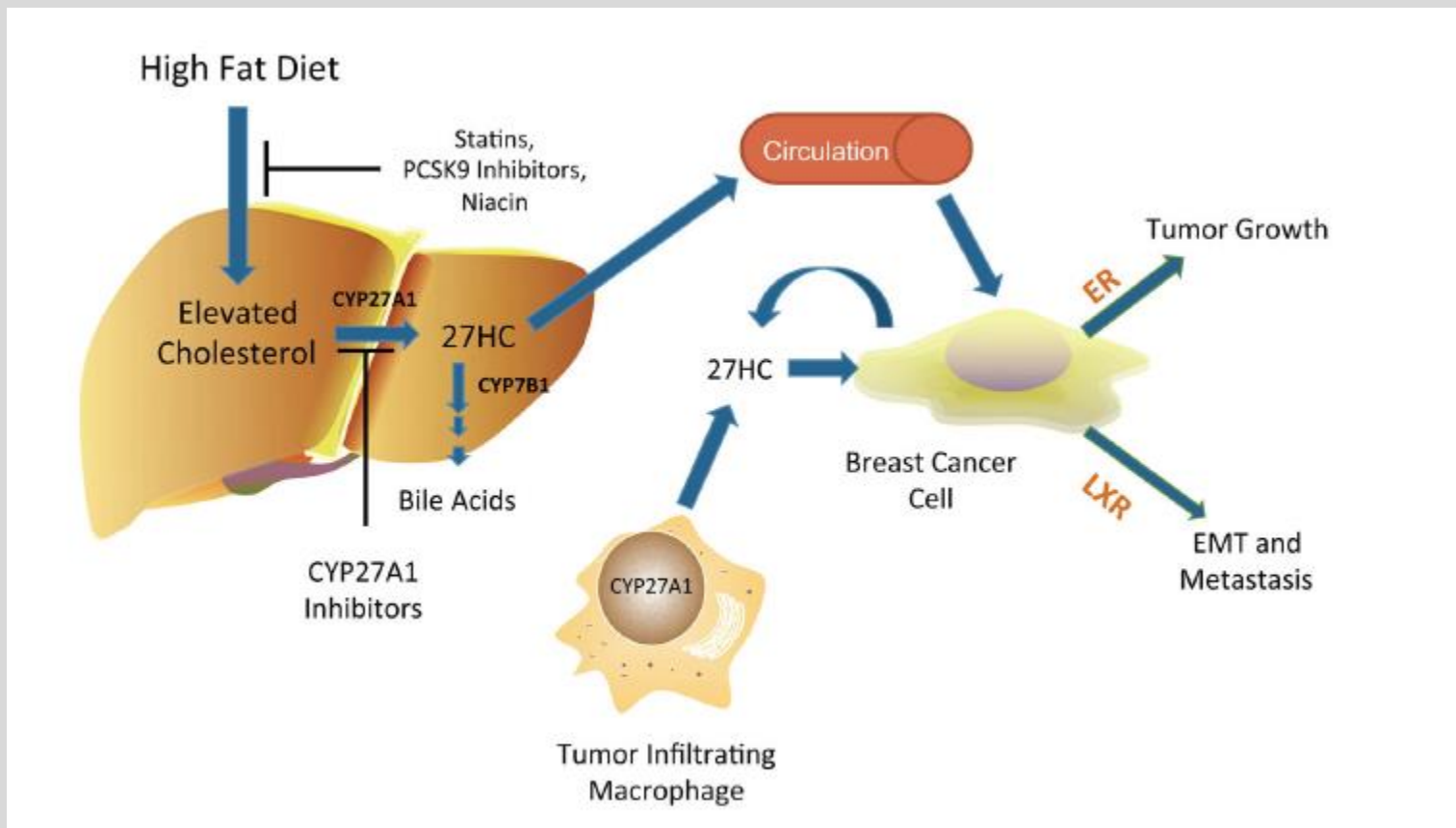
Huang C & Freter C Int. J. Mol. Sci. 2015, 16, 924-949

Oxystérols et cancer



Activités pro-tumorales des oxystérols ???????

Cancer du sein : implication du cholestérol et du 27-hydroxycholestérol

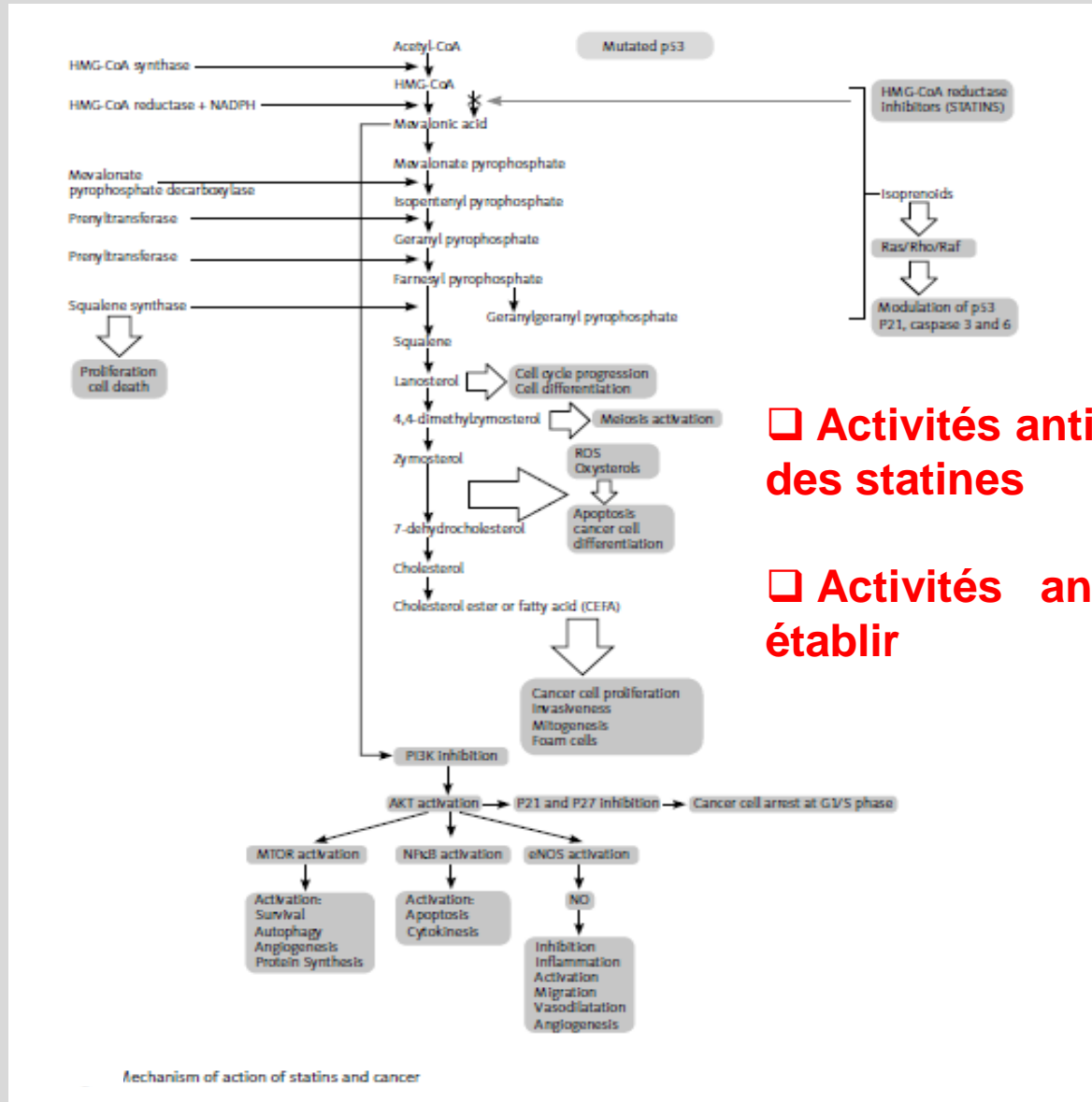


CYP27A1
Obésité → cholestérol → 27-hydroxycholestérol (27HC) → Récepteurs aux oestrogènes (ER)



***Prolifération tumorale / métastases
(activité pro-tumorale)***

Statines et cancer



❑ Activités anti-tumorales théoriques des statines

❑ Activités anti-tumorales réelles à établir