Molecular Classification of Patients with Cutaneous Melanoma: A Reality

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Malignant tumour invasion) [13]. Implicated in cutaneous melanoma. Germline mutations in such targeted therapies in clinical trials. Patients by genetic subgrouping seems to be essential for the success of directed against oncogenic molecular target are giving new hopes for advanced melanoma has very poor survival rates [2]. Poor responses to traditional chemotherapies are related to very low levels of spontaneous apoptosis observed in this tumour in vivo, compared to other tumour cell types, and its high resistance to drug-induced apoptosis [3]. However, many promising therapeutic approaches are currently under investigation, and, overall, therapies using small-molecule inhibitors directed against oncogenic molecular target are giving new hopes for melanoma management [4]. To this regard, selection of melanoma patients by genetic subgrouping seems to be essential for the success of such targeted therapies in clinical trials.

From the genetic point of view, several gene alterations have been implicated in cutaneous melanoma. Germline mutations in p16CDKN2A gene represent the most recognized cause of inherited melanoma susceptibility. Prevalence of p16CDKN2A mutations seems to be heterogeneously distributed among melanoma patients within different geographical areas [5]. Several low-penetration candidate genes, such as breast cancer susceptibility gene 2 (BRCA2) and melanocortin-1-receptor (MC1R), have been also implicated in melanoma predisposition [6]. Inherited mutations of the BRCA2 gene have been associated to development of both ocluar and cutaneous melanomas, in addition to the main predisposition to breast and ovarian cancers [6]. The MC1R gene, remarkably polymorphic in Caucasian populations, encodes the melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor and represents one of the major genes which determine skin pigmentation [7].

From the pathogenetic point of view, the ERK1,2 proteins, which represent the downstream components of the MAPK pathway (including the signaling kinase cascade of NRAS, BRAF, and MEK1/2 gene products), have been found to be activated through phosphorylation (pERK) in melanoma and implicated in rapid malignant cell growth, mostly as a consequence of mutations in upstream components of the pathway [8,9]. Indeed, the MAPK pathway has been now recognized as the main molecular effector playing a pathogenetic role in both development and progression of cutaneous melanoma [10]. Constitutive activating mutations in NRAS occur in about 20% of melanoma cell lines, whereas oncogenic BRAF mutations have been described in 30-60% of primary melanomas [11]. Activation of the MAPK cascade and, particularly, activating BRAF mutations have been reported to constitutively induce up-regulation of the p16CDKN2A oncosuppressor gene [12]; this phenomenon looks like a sort of protective response to an inappropriate mitogenic signal (as a confirmation, inactivation of p16CDKN2A gene and subsequent loss of the corresponding p16CDKN2A protein expression is strictly associated with malignant tumour invasion) [13].

Finally, widely-confirmed findings support the existence of a dual pathway for the development of melanoma: one related to chronic exposure to the sun and the other related to melanocyte instability [14]. In particular, melanomas developed on skin not chronically exposed to sun usually carry either a mutated NRAS or mutated BRAF or concurrently mutated BRAF and PTEN (BRAF/PTEN and NRAS somatic mutations are mutually exclusive). Conversely, melanomas on skin chronically exposed to the sun or on acral skin generally present wild-type BRAF or NRAS genes and a genomic instability with an increased number of copies of the proliferation-controlling CyclinD1 or CDK4 genes (which belong to the signaling cascade downstream p16CDKN2A) [10].

All these evidence represent a strong indication that the different molecular pathways associated with the melanomagenesis may correspond to different subsets of melanoma patients, with distinguished biological and clinical behavior of the disease. Identification of such different patients’ subsets is now mandatory for its introduction in clinical trials by addressing tissue sections from each melanoma patient to molecular analyses: immuno-histochemistry using antibodies against the main candidate proteins, in order to assess any alteration of their expression levels, fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) analysis, in order to evaluate the existence of pathogenetic gene amplifications (for MITF, CyclinD1 or CDK4 genes), and, mostly, mutation analysis, in order to select patients with gene sequence variations to be appropriately targeted.

Molecular classification at somatic level (on tumor biopsies) is the winning tool for a better management of cancer patients.

References


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