

Bölüm 6

KANSER İMMÜNÖTERAPİSİNİN PRENSİPLERİ

Necla DEMİR¹

GİRİŞ

Geçmişten günümüze standart ve halen kullanılmakta olan kanser tedavi modaliteleri cerrahi, kemoterapi ve radyoterapidir. Zaman içerisinde kanserli hücrelerin moleküler ve genetik özelliklerinin yanında çoğalma mekanizmalarının aydınlatılması ve bunlara spesifik hedefe yönelik ilaçların keşfiyle kansere spesifik sağkalım süreleri uzamıştır. Kanser tedavisinde yeni bir yaklaşım olan immünoterapi 19. yüzyılın başında cerrah William Coley'in, ölü bakterileri sarkomlu hücrelere enjekte edip tümör küçülmesini bildirmesiyle başlamış ve son 20 yılda immün sistemin kanserle ilişkisinin daha iyi aydınlatılmasıyla yeni moleküllerin keşfedilmesine, ardından kötü prognozlu kanserler de dahil çoğu kanserlerde kullanılmaya başlanmıştır.(1) Bu bölümde, kanser tedavisinde kullanılan immünoterapi yöntemlerinin mevcut durumunu özetleyecek, en göze çarpan biyolojik özelliklerini ve klinik bakış açılarını tartışacağız.

KANSER İMMÜNOLOJİSİ

Tümör Hücresinin Tanınması ve Rejeksiyonu

Bir tümöre karşı etkili ve spesifik bir sitotoksik immün yanıt, adaptif (edinsel) ve doğal immün sistemdeki çeşitli immün hücre tipleri arasında karmaşık ve hızla gelişen bir etkileşim gerektirir. İmmün sistemin tümör hücrelerini tanıyıp onları yok etme özellikleri immün gözetim (*immuno-surveillance*) olarak adlandırılır. Burada en önemli nokta T hücrelerin, dentritik hücreler gibi antijen sunan hücreler (APC) tarafından sunulan vücuda özgü olmayan antijenleri tanınması ve aktifleşmesidir. Bunu da "immün sinaps" ile yapmaktadır.

¹ Uzman Doktor, Sivas Medicana Hastanesi, Tıbbi Onkoloji, Sivas, dralcen@hotmail.com

SONUÇ

Yeni antikanser immünoterapileri kanser tedavisinde yeni bir çağ başlatmıştır. İmmünoterapiler, çoklu tümör tiplerinde klinik olarak anlamlı ve kalıcı yanıtlar ortaya çıkarabilir. Ne yazık ki, immünoterapiye yanıt oranları hala mütevazıdır ve açıkça, bu tedavilerle sonuçları iyileştirmek için daha fazla çaba gerekmektedir. Bu ilaçlarla ilgili biyobelirteçlerin veya kişiselleştirilmiş / hassas immünoterapinin geliştirilmesi, bu sınırlamaların bazılarının üstesinden gelmeye yardımcı olabilir. Tümör hücreleri ve bağışıklık sistemi arasındaki dinamik etkileşimleri anlamak, immünoterapileri kişiselleştirmemize ve ileri evre kanserli hastalar için sonuçları iyileştirmek için optimal tedavi yaklaşımları tasarlamamıza izin verecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kanser immünoterapisi; İmmün kontrol noktası; Kanser aşılı; Adoptif hücre tedavisi

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