Latin for Biologists

(and everyone else)



Suhas Mahesh | 30 May 2016

Biologists need to be Linguists too!

Oncogenic mTOR signalling recruits myeloid-derived suppressor cells to promote tumour initiation

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Myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) play critical roles in primary and metastatic cancer progression. MDSC regulation is widely variable even among patients harbouring the same type of malignancy, and the mechanisms governing such heterogeneity are largely unknown. Here, integrating human tumour genomics and syngeneic mammary tumour models, we demonstrate that mTOR signalling in cancer cells dictates a mammary tumour's ability to stimulate MDSC accumulation through regulating G-CSF. Inhibiting this pathway or its activators (for example, FGFR) impairs tumour progression, which is partially rescued by restoring MDSCs or G-CSF. Tumour-initiating cells (TICs) exhibit elevated G-CSF. MDSCs reciprocally increase TIC frequency through activating Notch in tumour cells, forming a feedforward loop. Analyses of primary breast cancers and patient-derived xenografts corroborate these mechanisms in patients. These findings establish a non-canonical oncogenic role of mTOR signalling in recruiting pro-tumorigenic MDSCs and show how defined cancer subsets may evolve to promote and depend on a distinct immune microenvironment.

Seeing through the glasses of Latin and Greek!



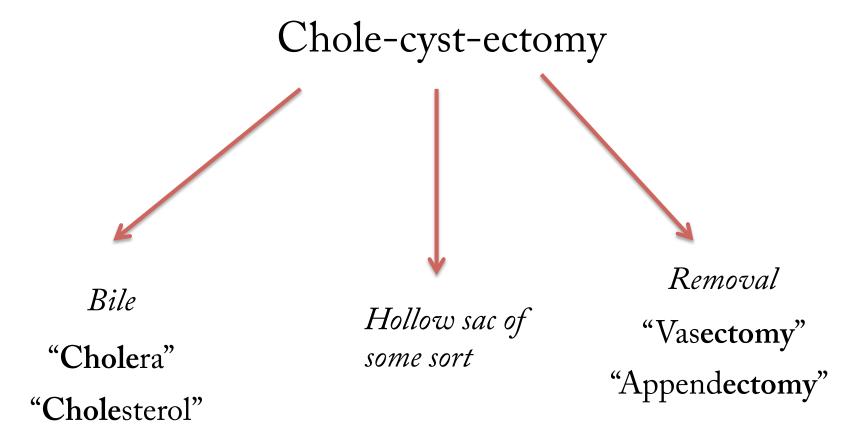
- CHLORO-PHYLL
- ERYTHRO-CYTE
- DOLORO-GENIC
- SINISTR-AURAL
- HAEMO-FUSCIN
- GENI-CULATED
- NIGRI-TUDE

- Green-Leaf
- Red-Cell
- Sadness-Birthing
- Left-Ear
- Blood-dark
- Knee-like (Bent)
- Black-ness

• "Folio"

- "Dolorous"
- "Sinister"
- "Obfuscate"
- "जानु"
- "Nigger"

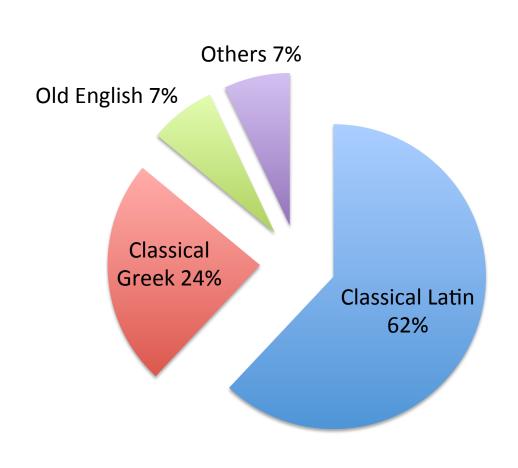
What is Cholecystectomy?



"Bile-Sac-Removal"

"Melancholy"

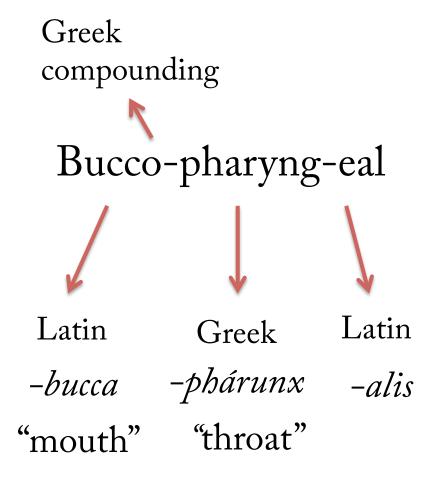
Why Greek and Latin?



Turmezei (2012)

- Western Medicine descends in an unbroken tradition from Greek medicine.
- Many of Hippocrates' terms are still used: Asthma, Epidermis
- Latin was the dominant language of knowledge production till about 100 years ago.

How are words generated?



- Greek and Latin are freely mixed.
- Grammar of neither is observed.
- The word inflections are Latin.
- Biology has its own conventions independent of the two languages.

The Greek word for mouth "stoma" has acquired a different meaning.

PREFIX + ROOT(S) + SUFFIX

ANTI

Against

PYR

Fire

ETIC

Pertaining to

Anti oyretic

THERM, DYNAM

Heat, Power

Pertaining to

Thermo dynamics

Note: O is usually added as a connector between roots.

Eg.

The Latin root *ject* means "throw" So *project* mean "to throw forward"

Prefixes

IN-CLUDE

EX-CLUDE

PRE-CLUDE

SE-CLUDE

RE-CLUSE

OB-CLUDE

CON-CLUDE

Root:
claudere
"To close"

- Attach at the beginning of words.
- All prefixes do not have well defined meanings.
- They can be Greek or Latin.
- Often they are not logical.
- Sometimes the same prefix gives different meanings to different roots.
- Hundreds of prefixes: but most are familiar!

META	PRO	PRE	ACRO
EX/EXO	НҮРО	HYPER	INTER
APO	SYN	EN	BRADY
MICRO	TACHY	ЕСТО	INFRA
CIRCUM	MESO	EPI	ENDO
	EX/EXO APO MICRO	EX/EXO HYPO APO SYN MICRO TACHY	EX/EXO HYPO HYPER APO SYN EN MICRO TACHY ECTO

Roots

Word	Meaning
geology	earth-study
telegraph	distance-writing
tricycle	three-wheels
asocial	not-companiable

- A root is a set of letters that have meaning.
- Affixes are added to the root to create a new word.
- Roots can appear more than once.
- Roots can be at the beginning, middle or end of the word. In some cases they can be the whole word!

ISO CHRON	META PHASE	PRO PHASE	PRE	ACRO
ENDO	EX/EXO DERM	ANA PHASE	TELO PHASE	INTER
PERI	APO	SYN ERG-Y	EN ERG-Y	BRADY CARDIA
MACRO	MICRO	TACHY CARDIA	ECTO PLASM/DERM	INFRA
SUPRA	CIRCUM	MESO DERM	EPI DERMIS	ENDO PLASM/DERM

Suffixes

AN	TRACHE	LOBO	SARC	METALL
ALGIA	OTOMY	TOME	OMA	OID
NEUR	TONSIL ITIS	APPEND	COLO	dia
OSIS		ECTOMY	OSTOMY	RRHEA
ABIO	THORA CENTESIS	ERYTHRO	RETINO	APO
GENESIS		BLAST	PEXY	PTOSIS

Dealing with two word names



Homo Sapiens Raghavendrus Gadagkarus



A-xantho-som-ella gadagkari

Escherichia coli

erector spinae

mycin D had no effect on leukemias in children. Undeterred, Farber unleashed the drug on 275 children with a diverse range of cancers: lymphomas, kidney sarcomas, muscle sarcomas, and neuroblastic tumors. The trial was a pharmacist's nightmare. Actinomycin D was so toxic that it had to be heavily diluted in saline; if even minute amounts leaked out of the veins, then the skin around the leak would necrose and turn black. In children with small veins, the drug was often given through an intravenous line inserted into the scalp.

The one form of cancer that responded in these early trials was Wilms' tumor, a rare variant of kidney cancer. Often detected in very young children, Wilms' tumor was typically treated by surgical removal of the affected kidney. Surgical removal was followed by X-ray radiation to the affected kidney bed. But not all Wilms' cases could be treated using local therapy. In a fraction of cases, by the time the tumor was detected, it had already metastasized, usually to the lungs. Recalcitrant to treatment there, Wilms' tumors were usually bombarded with X-rays and assorted drugs but with little hopes of a sustained response.

Farber found that actinomycin D, administered intravenously, potently inhibited the growth of these lung metastases, often producing remissions that lasted months. Intrigued, he pressed further. If X-rays and actinomycin D could both attack

For non-Biologists: Improves reading experience!

The Emperor of All Maladies, pg. 299, Siddhartha Mukherjee

Joy of seeing hidden connections!

CARNIVORE

"Flesh-eating"

CARNATION

"Red like flesh"

CARNIVAL

"Flesh-raising"

INCARNATE

"Coming again in flesh"

CARNAL

"Relating to flesh"

CARNAGE

"Flesh cutting"

Pop Quiz: What is

CHOLECYSTENTEROSTOMY?

Thank you for your attention.

... Nobis parienda sunt imponendaque nova rebus novis nomina. Quod quidem nemo mediocriter doctus mirabitur, cogitans in omni arte cuius usus vulgaris communisque non sit multam novitatem nominum esse cum constituantur earum rerum vocabula quae in quaque arte versentur. (Cicero, De Finibus III, 3)

"We are obliged to create a vocabulary and to find names to attach to new discoveries. This will not cause surprise to any moderately well-informed person, when he reflects that in every branch of knowledge lying outside the most elementary ones there must be a large measure of "newness" about its vocabulary. This "newness" grows out of the necessity for each area of knowledge to express the particular concepts with which it deals."