

Effective Therapeutic Targeting of Leukemia Initiating Cells in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

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Associate professor

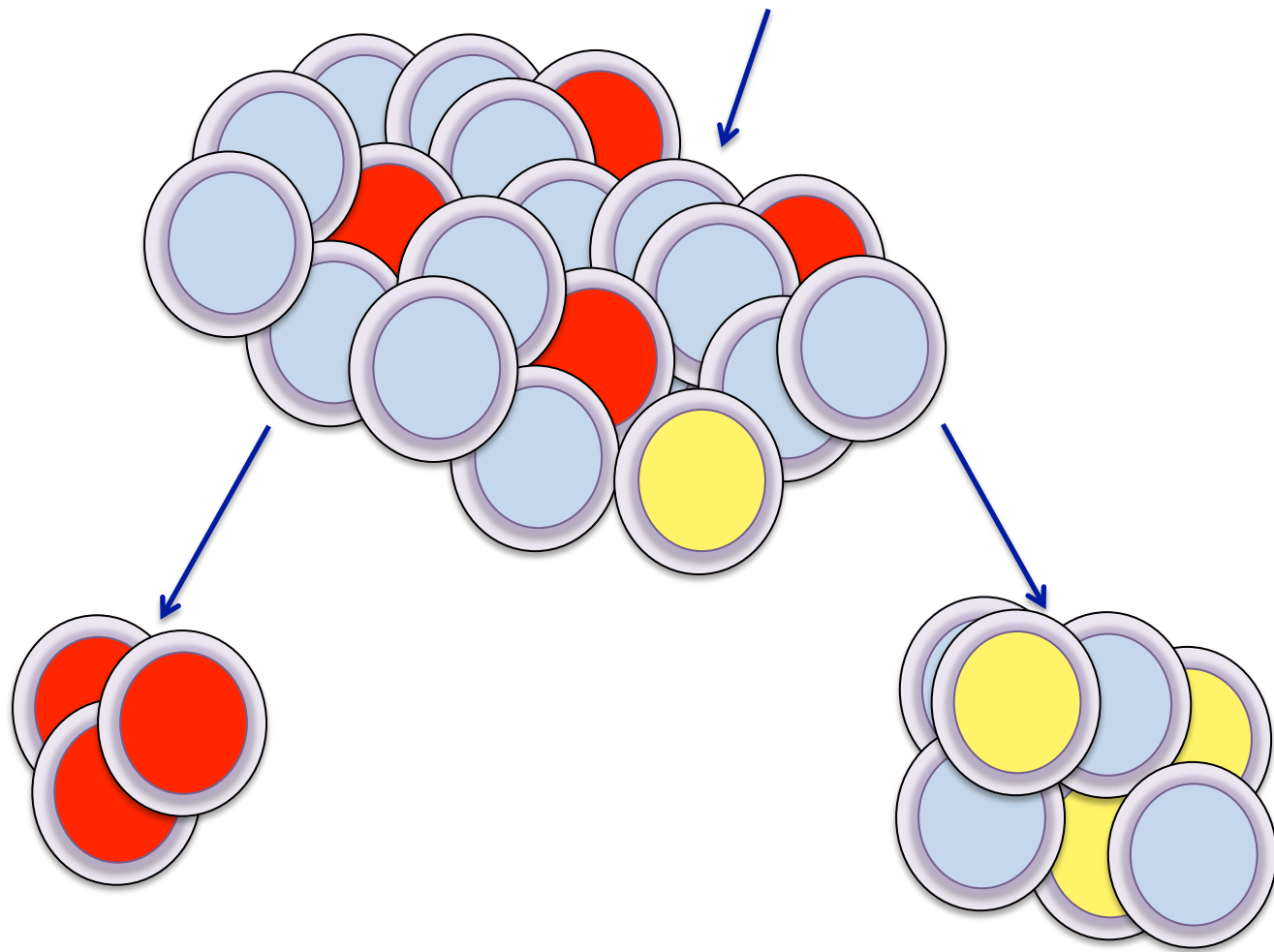
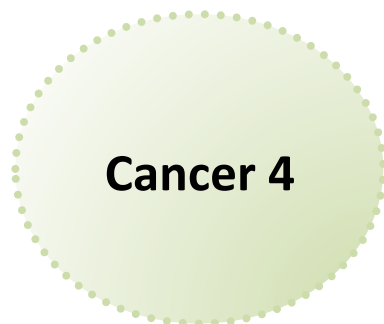
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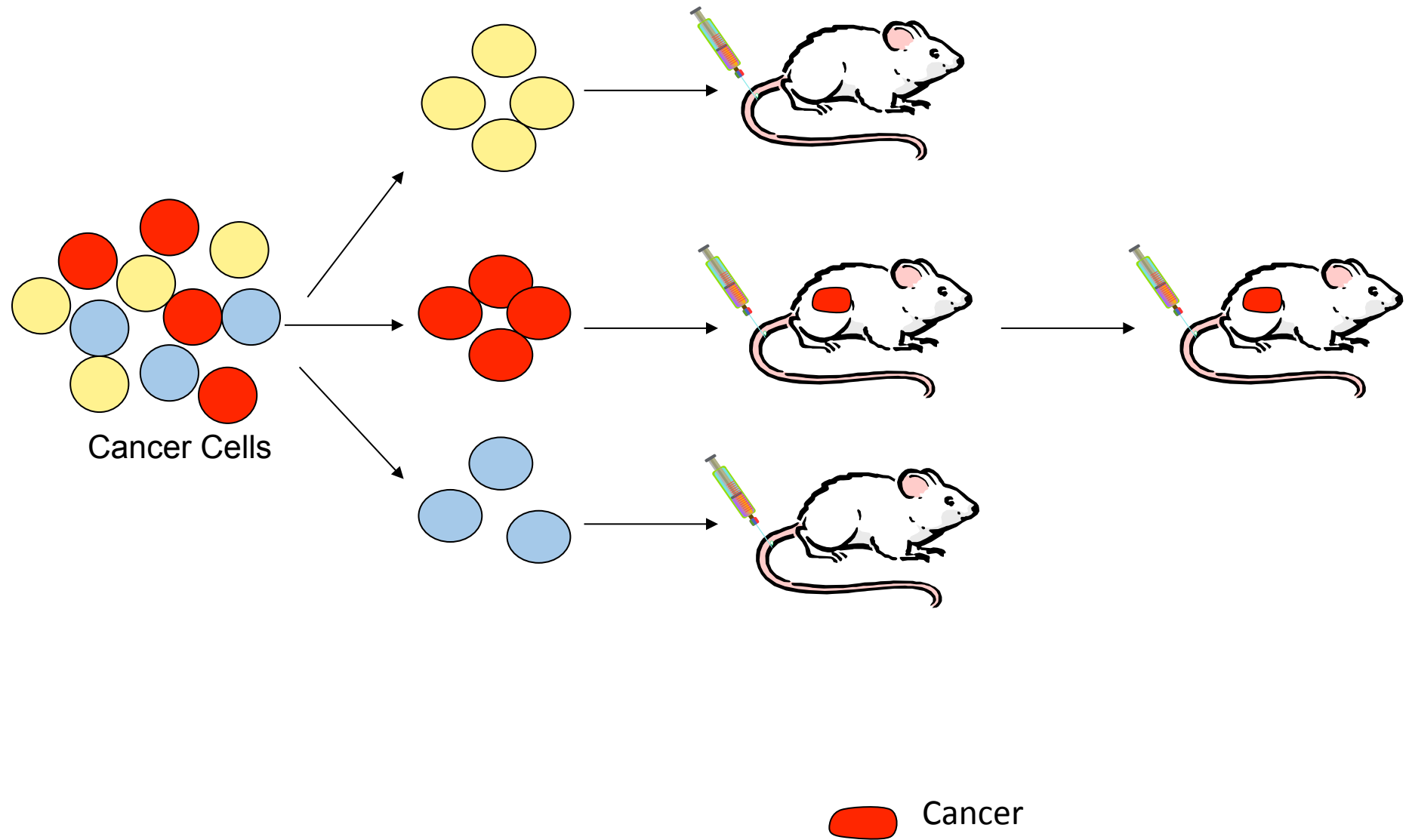
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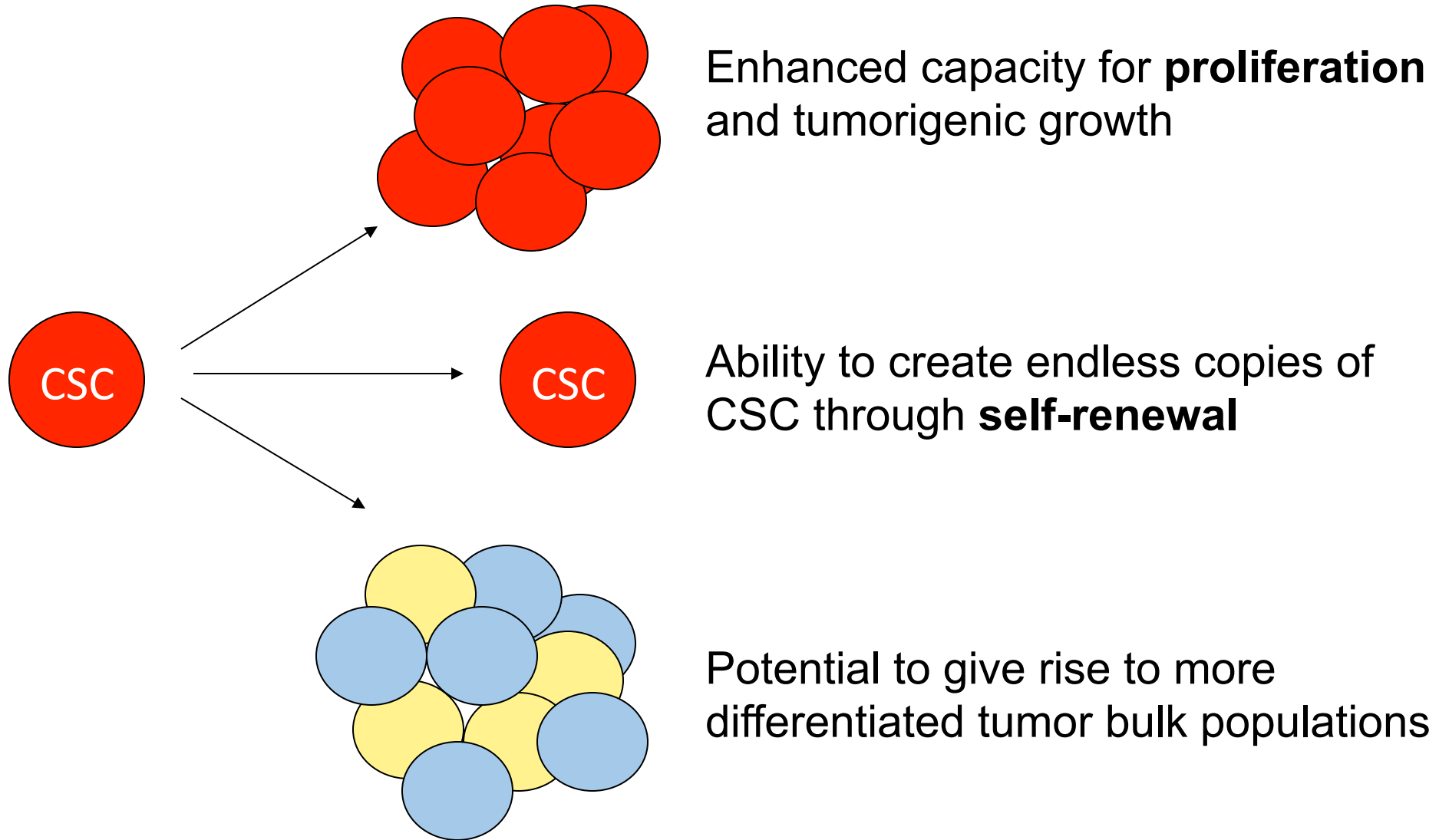
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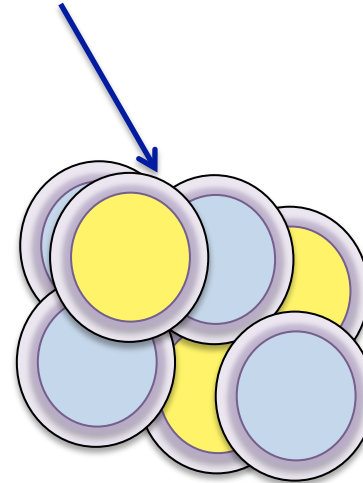
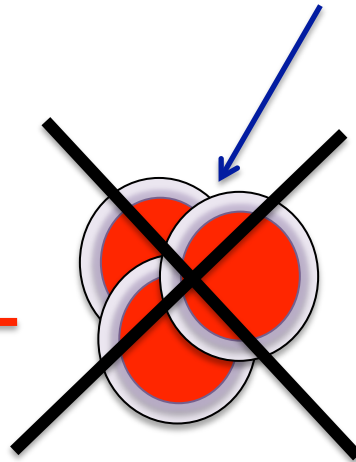
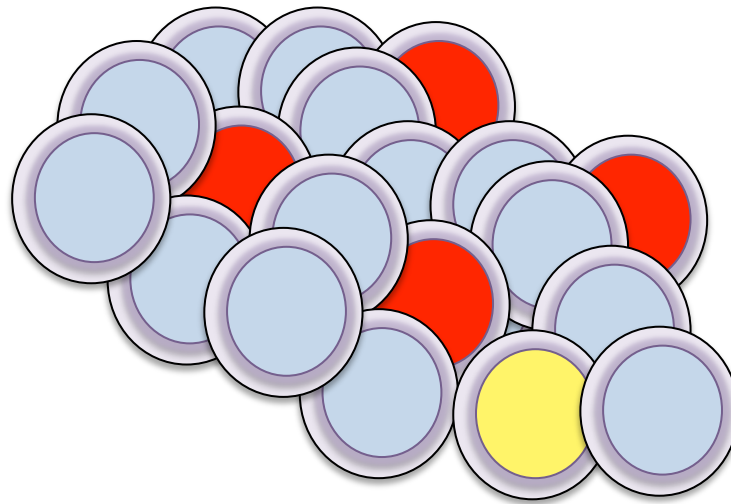


Serial Transplantation Assay in mice



Cancer Stem Cells (CSC)





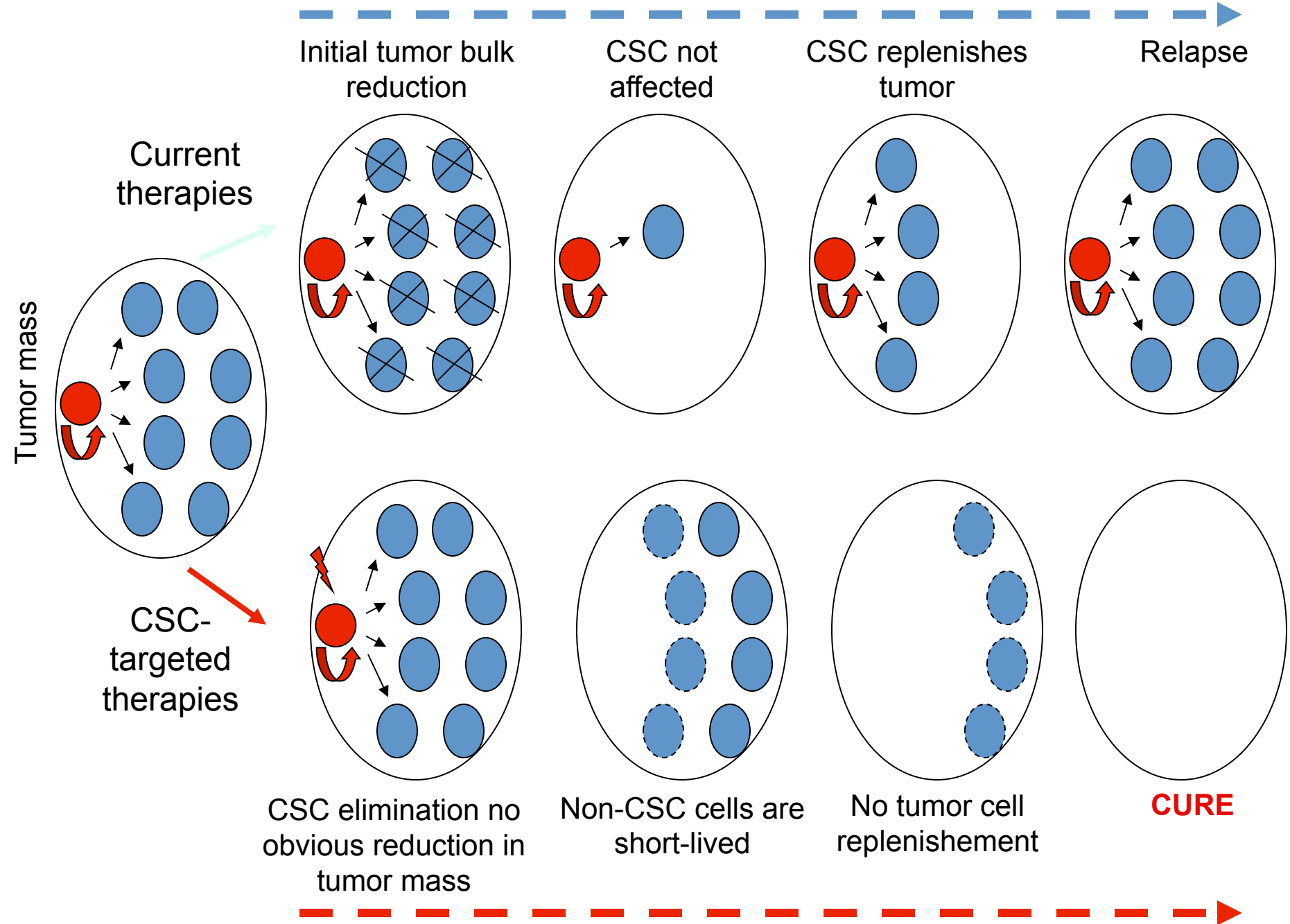
CURE



Cancer

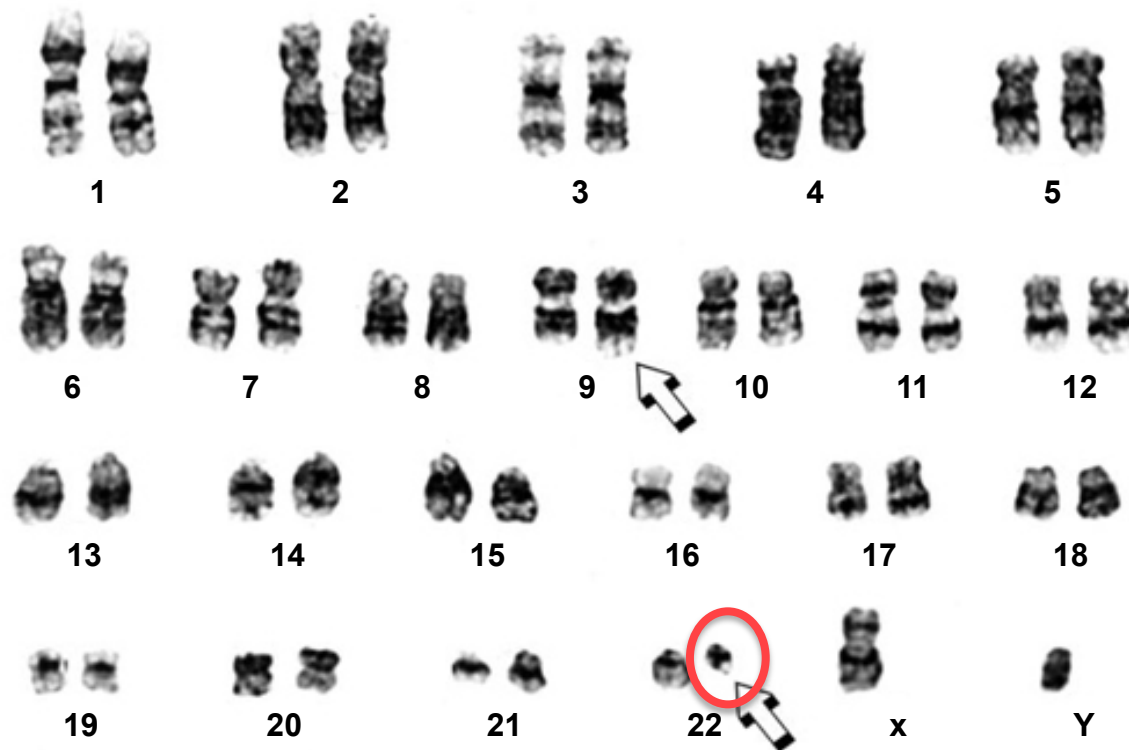


No Cancer



Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML)

In 1960, Nowell and Hungerford discovered an abnormal chromosome (Philadelphia chromosome)

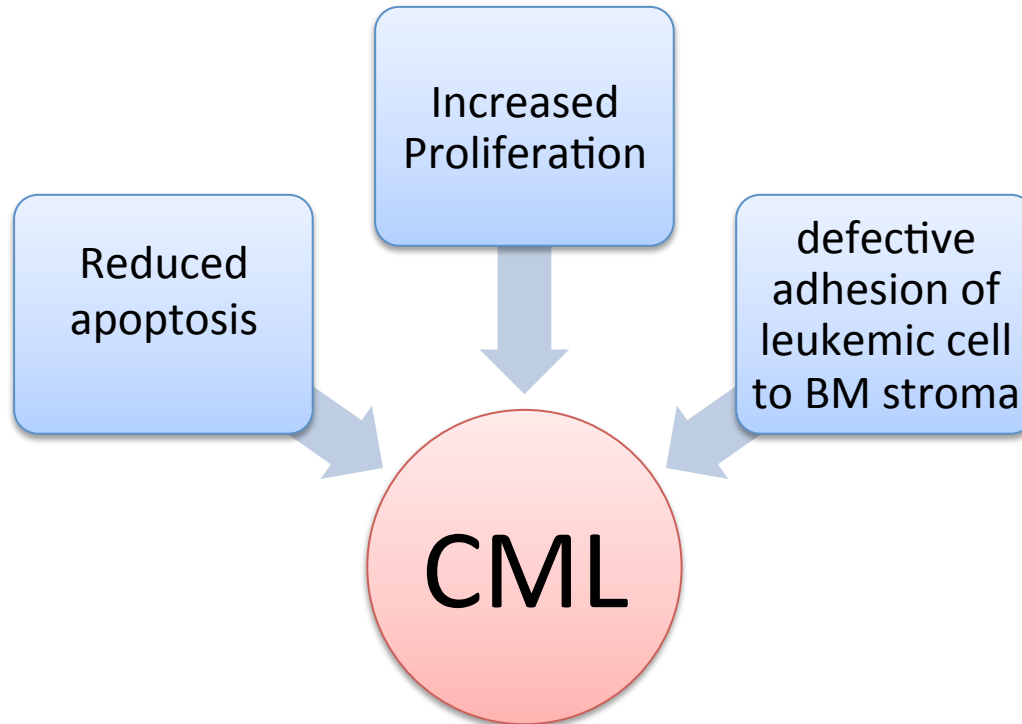


In 1973, Rowley suggested “ there may be undetected translocation between the long arms of 22 and 9”

***bcr-abl* fusion gene**



**BCR-ABL fusion protein
(constitutively active tyrosine kinase)**



CML Phases

The diagram illustrates the progression of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) through three phases, each represented by a chevron-shaped box pointing to the right. The boxes are colored red, green, and orange respectively. Below these boxes are two large, opposing triangles: a red one pointing right labeled 'Poor Prognosis' and a blue one pointing left labeled 'Response to Therapy'.

Chronic
(3-5 years)

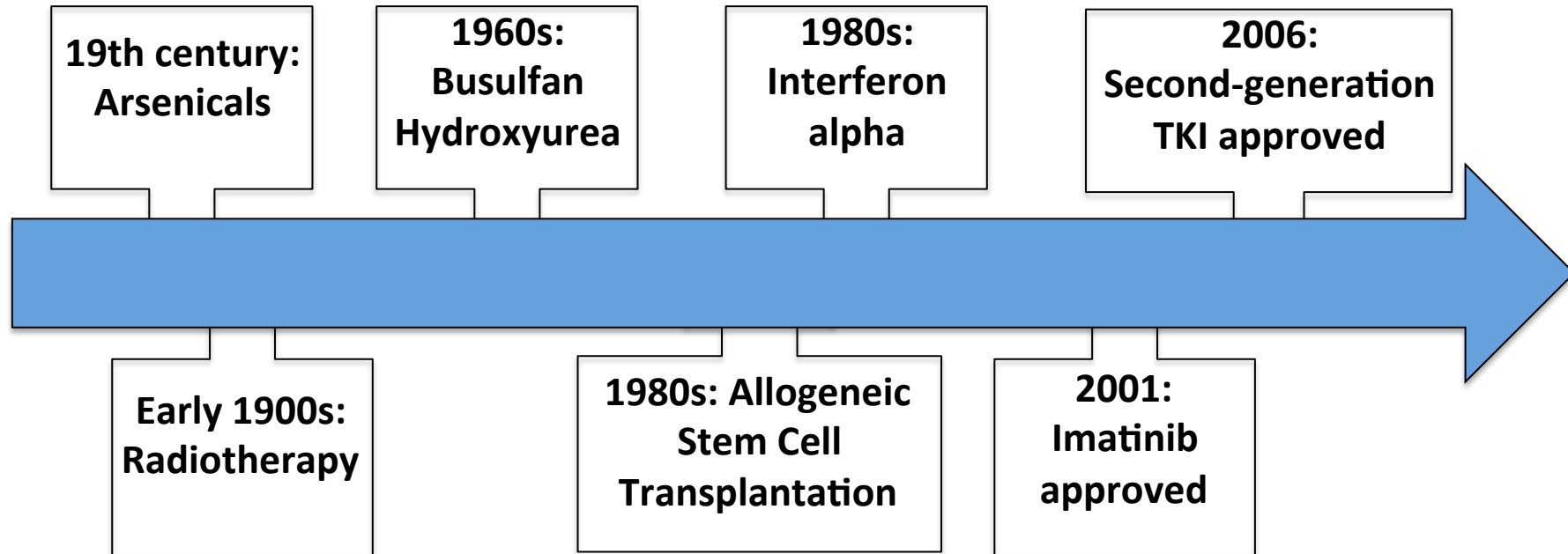
Accelerated
(12-18 mths)

Blastic
(3-9 mths)

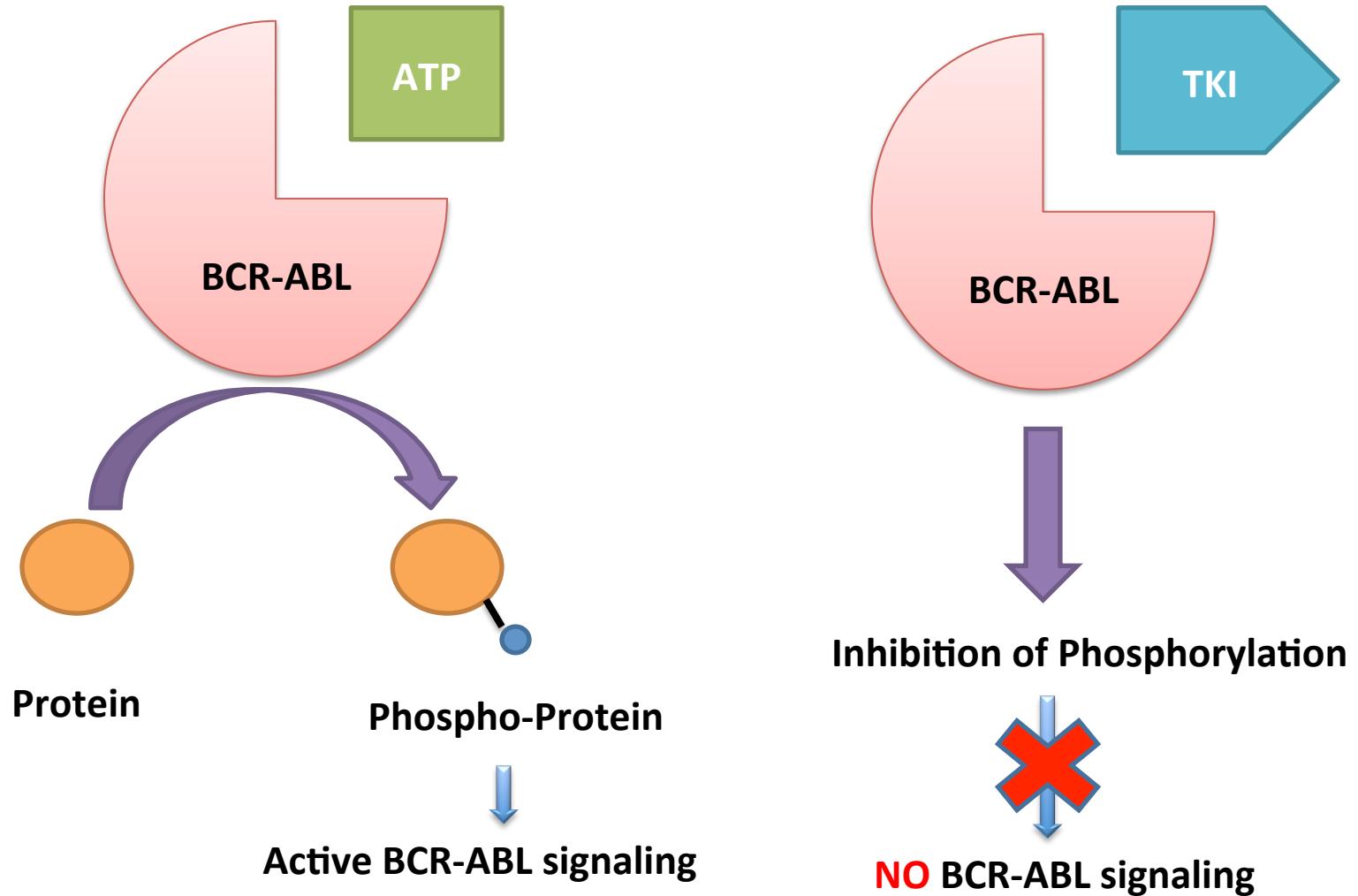
Poor Prognosis

Response to Therapy

Evolution of CML Treatment



Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors (TKI): Standard of care in CML treatment



Can TKI cure CML?

➤ **Are patients alive and well?**

TKIs prolong survival of CML patients **BUT**

- Less effective in advanced stages
- Resistance
- Intolerance
- Economic burden

Can TKI cure CML?

➤ Off all treatment?

Patients relapse occurs shortly after therapy discontinuation

➤ No detectable CML CSC?

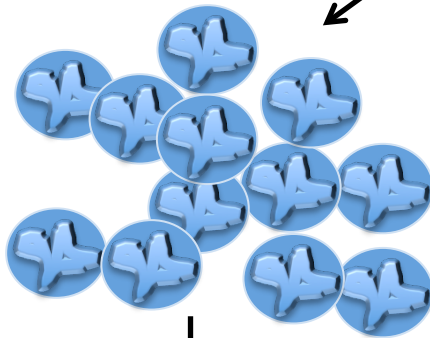
TKIs target only leukemic cells, while quiescent CML CSC remain intact: Resistant to all TKIs

***For Cure of CML,
new therapeutic options are needed***

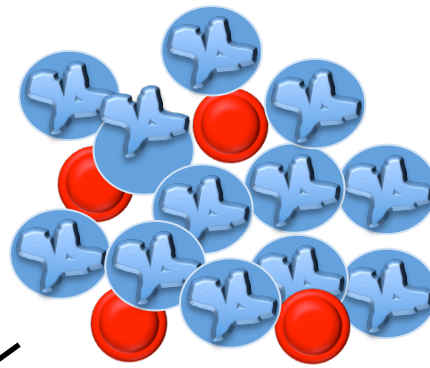
Our hypothesis

Arsenic/IFN?

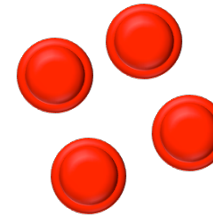
CML stem cells Targeted Therapy



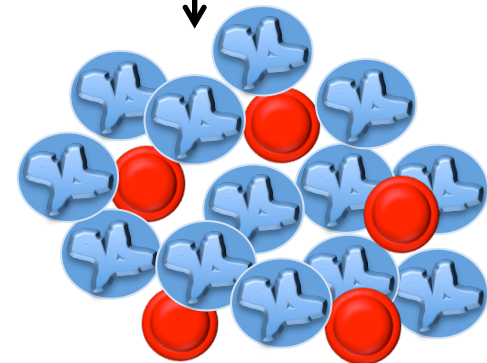
Eradication of CML



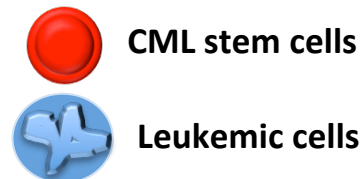
Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor Therapy



Discontinuation of TKI therapy



Relapse



Why Interferon?

- Some CML patients pretreated with IFNa and then switched to imatinib experienced persistent remission (Predhomme et al., 2010)
- Combining IFN with TKI minimize failure and increase the number of CML patients with deep MR (Nicollini et al., 2010)

Why arsenic?



Carcinogen

Arsenic

Anti-cancer
drug

Why arsenic?

Arsenic → oncoprotein
degradation



Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia

eradicates APL LIC through PML-
RAR degradation

(*Nasr et al.*, Nature Medicine, 2008)

Adult T-Cell Leukemia

eradicates ATL LIC through Tax
degradation

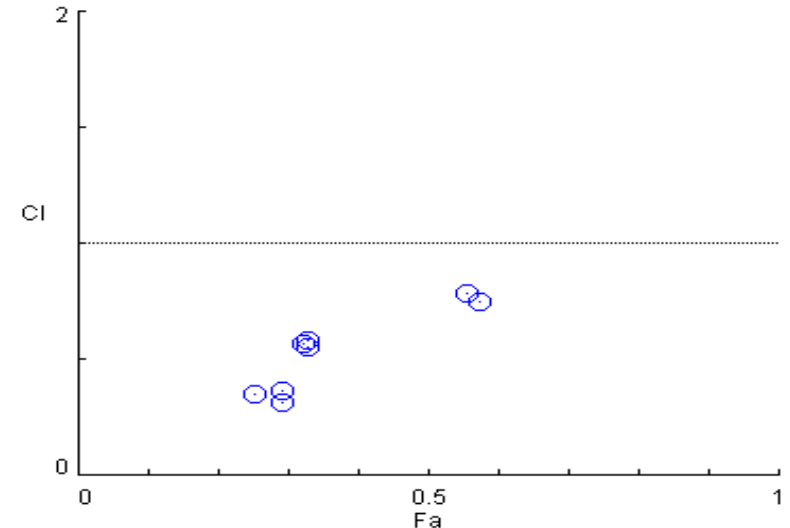
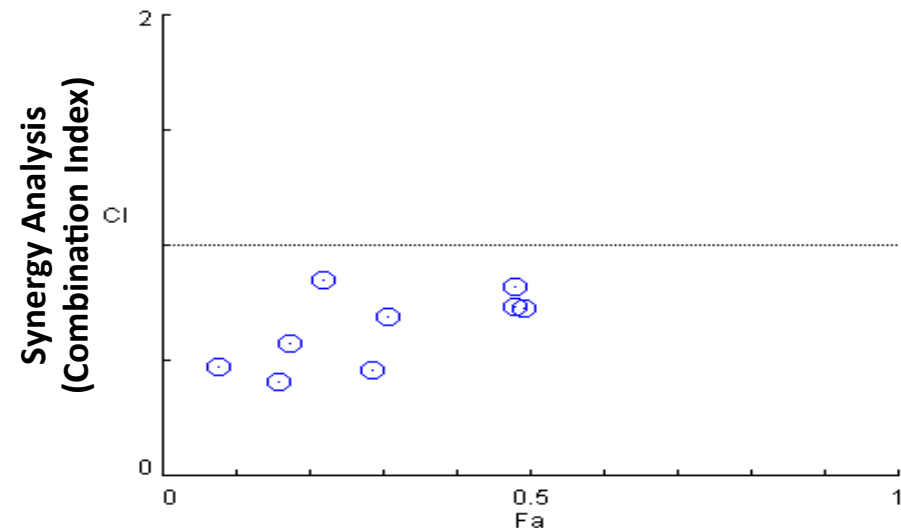
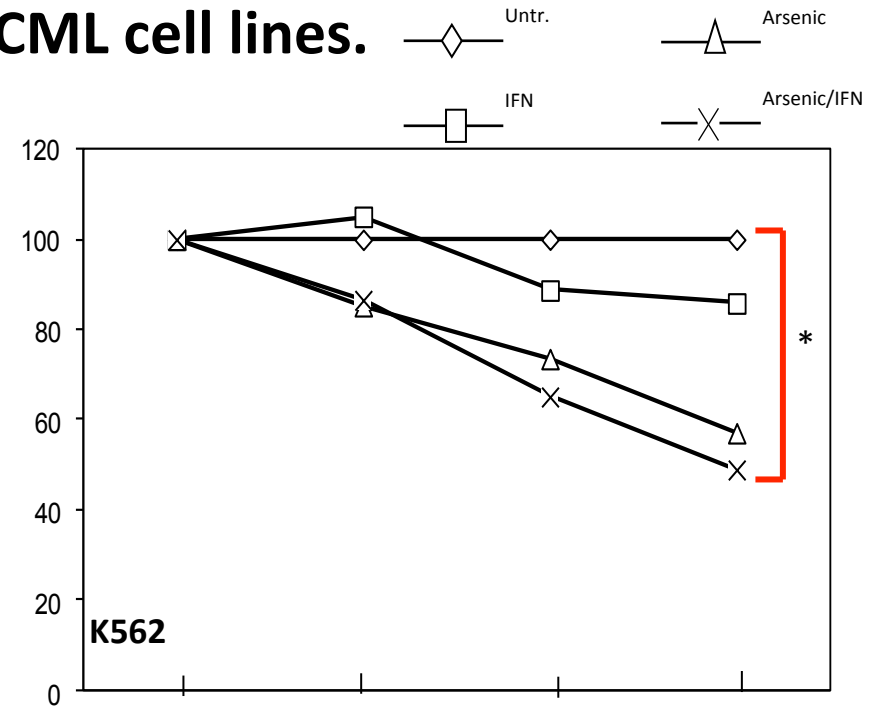
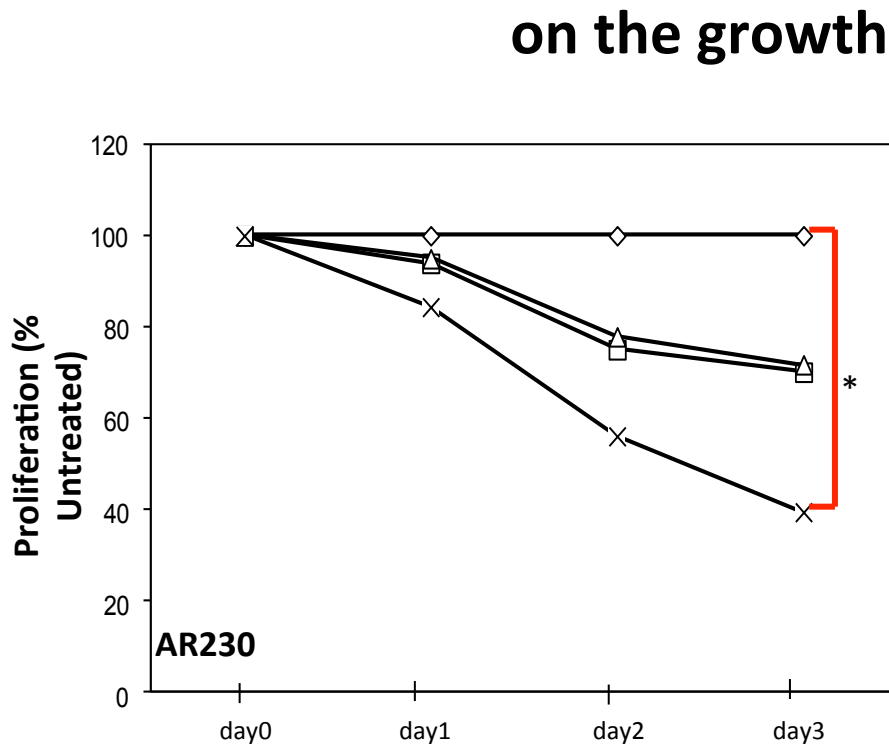
(*Nasr et al.*, Blood, 2003; El hajj et al.,
JEM 2010)

**Arsenic was FDA approved and is already used in the
therapy of leukemia with considerable efficacy and
acceptable toxicity**

What type of models?

- CML cells lines sensitive and resistant to imatinib
- Bone marrow cells from CML pts **(IRB approval)**
- CML mouse model sensitive and resistant to TKI **(IACUC approval)**

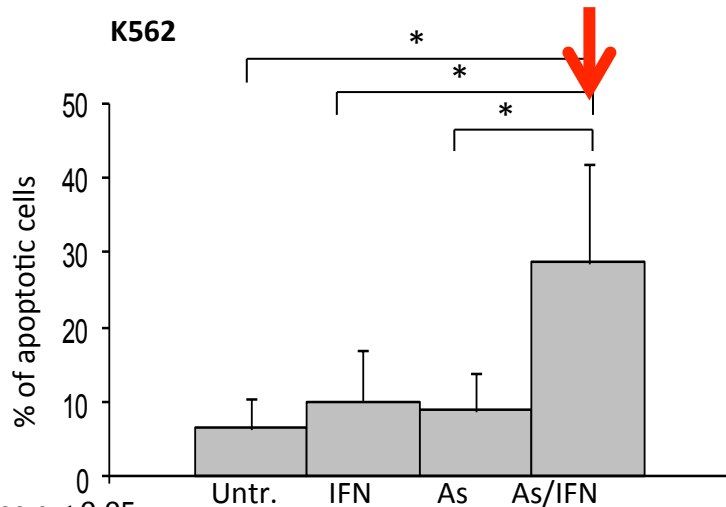
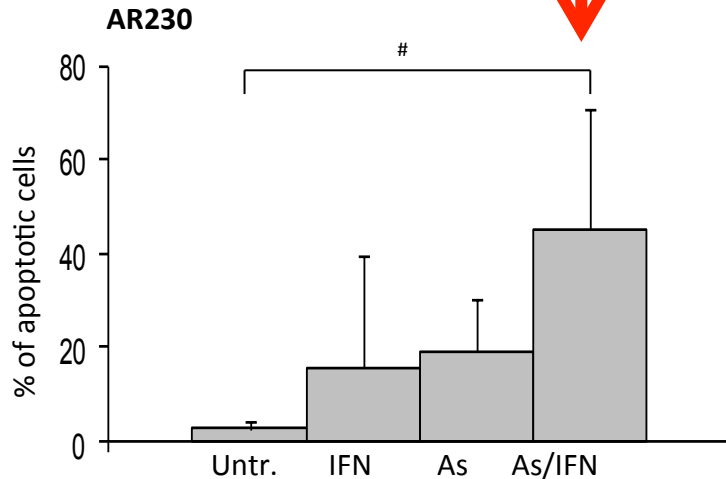
Effects of arsenic trioxide and interferon alpha on the growth of CML cell lines.



Arsenic/IFN synergistically inhibits the proliferation of CML cell lines

Effects of arsenic and interferon on the induction of apoptosis in CML cell lines

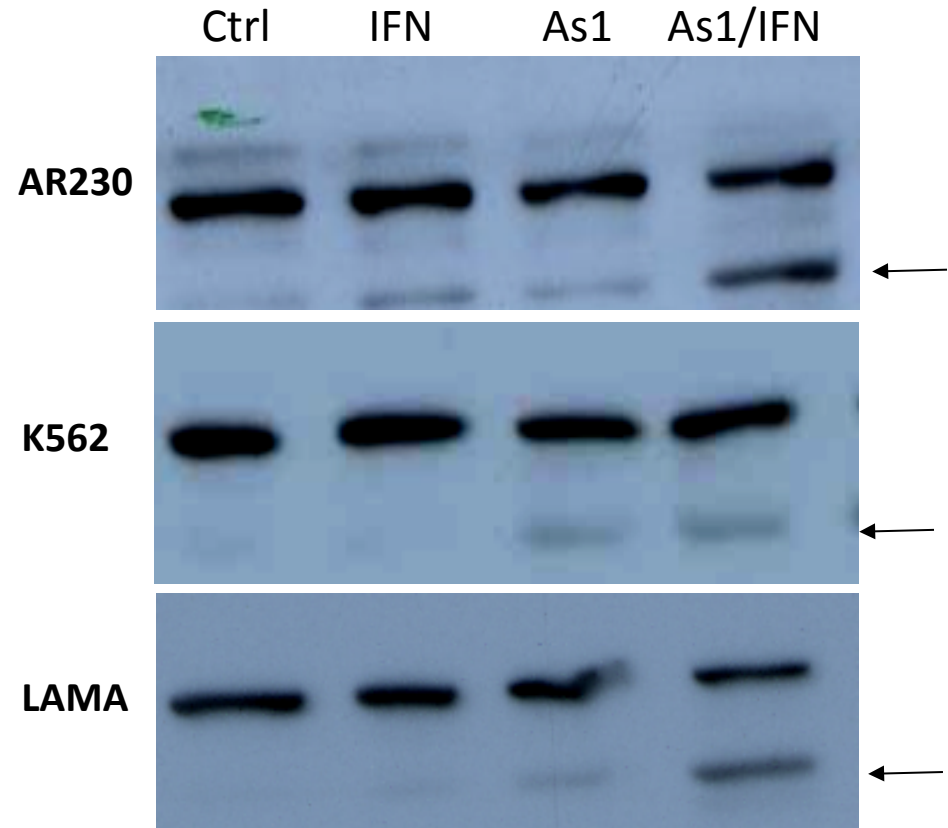
TUNEL analysis



denotes $p < 0.05$.

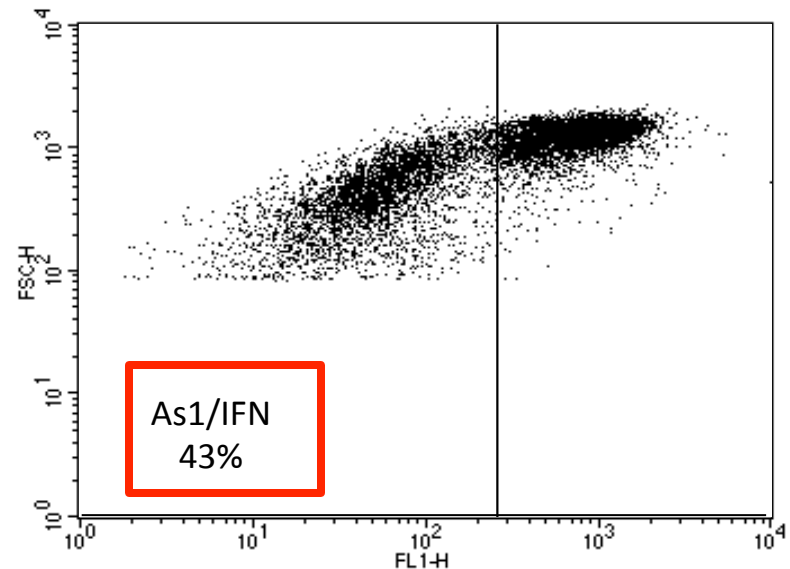
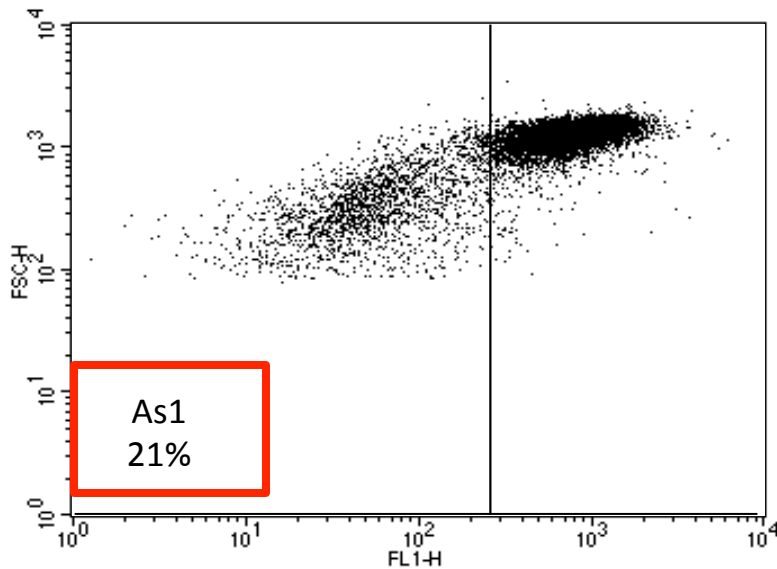
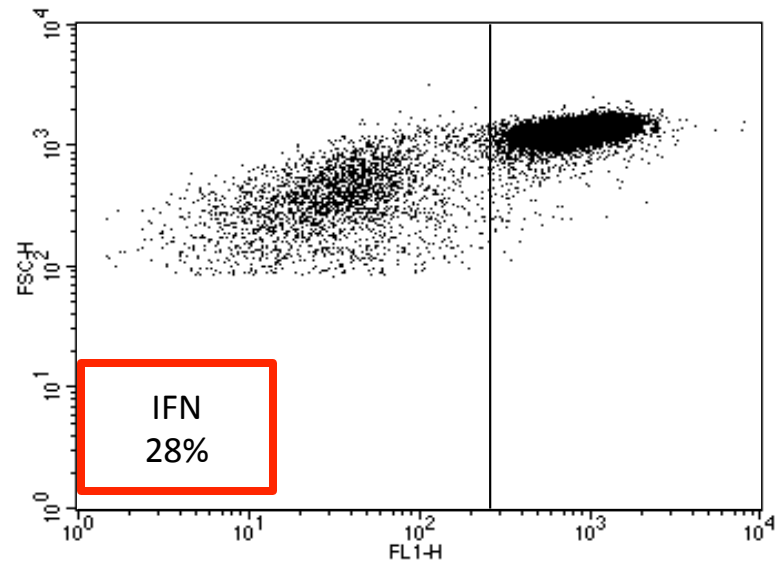
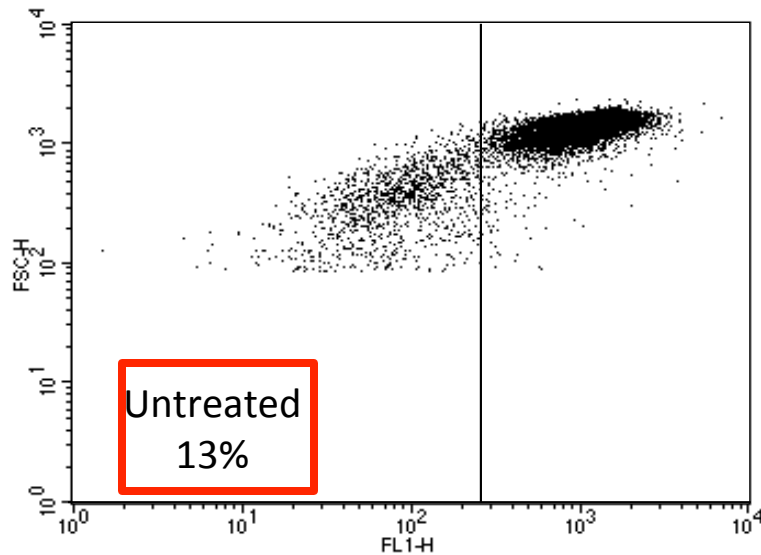
* denotes $p < 0.01$

PARP cleavage



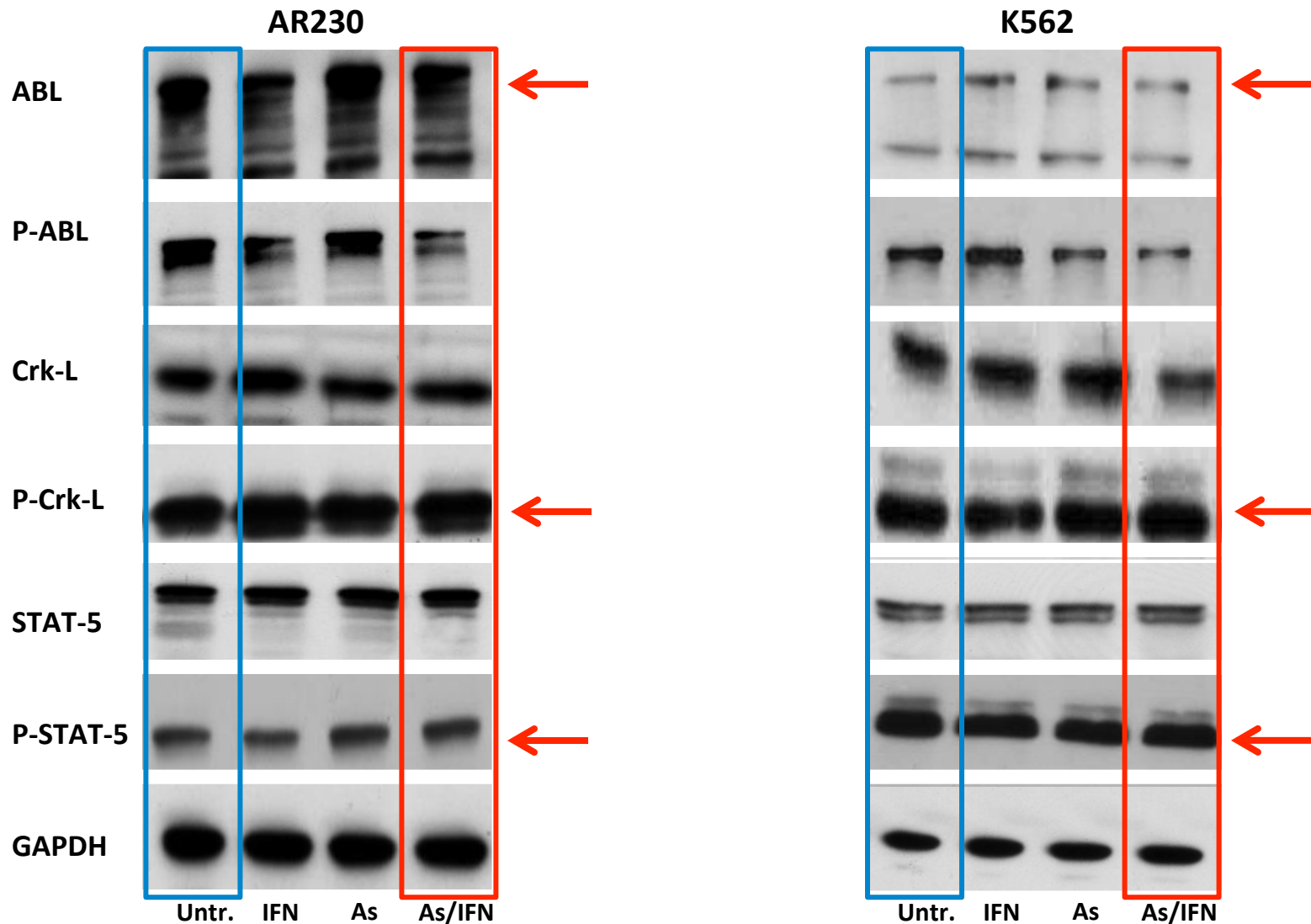
Arsenic/IFN induces caspase-dependent apoptosis in CML cells

Rhodamine-123 staining of AR230



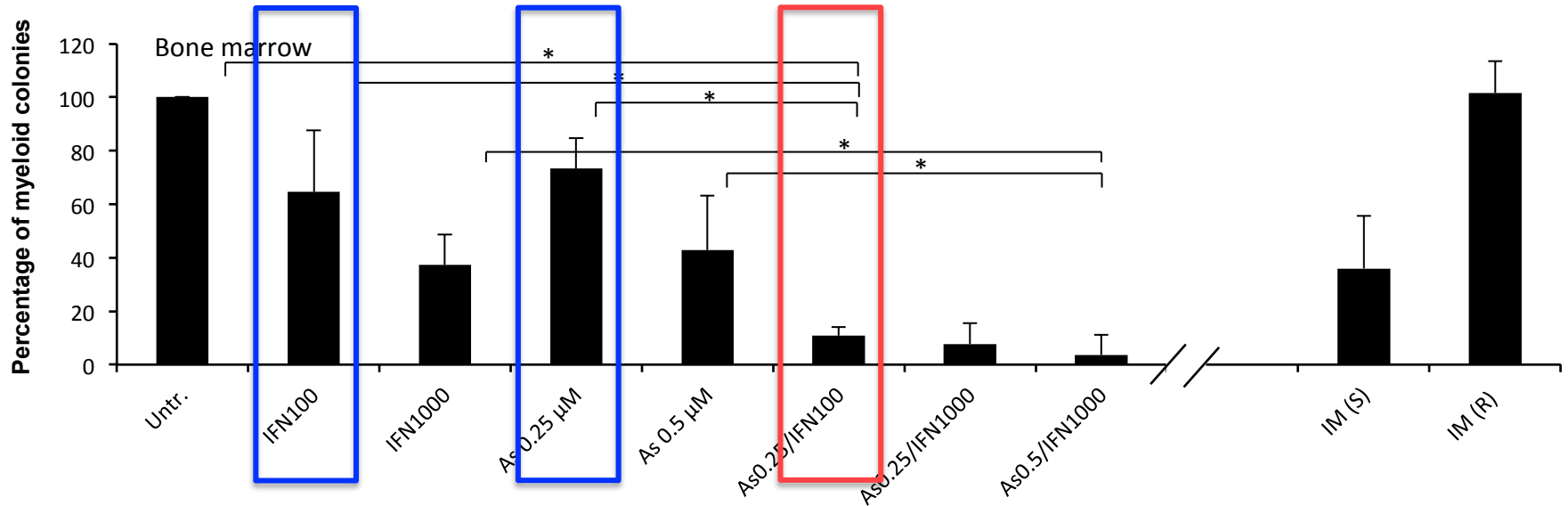
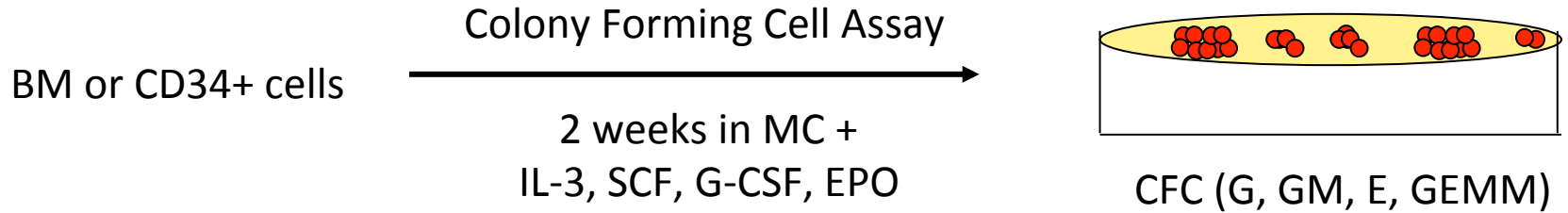
Arsenic/IFN-induced apoptosis was accompanied by collapse of mitochondrial membrane potential in CML cells

Effect of Interferon alpha and arsenic trioxide on BCR-ABL level and activity



Arsenic/IFN did not affect BCR-ABL levels and activity in CML cells

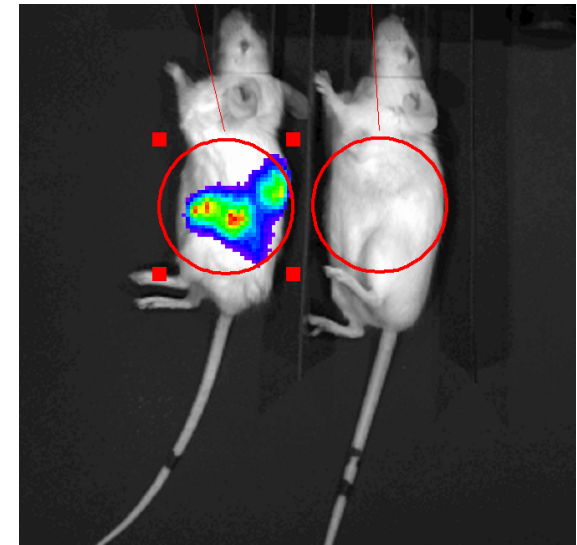
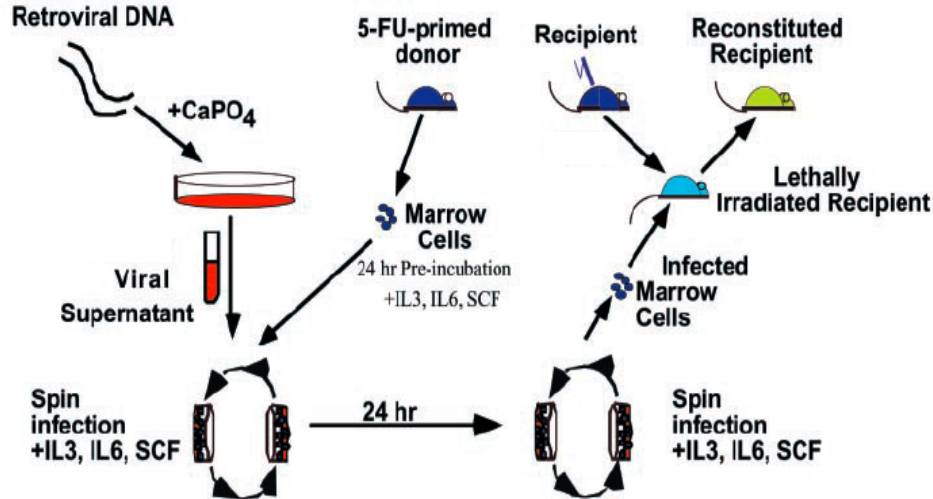
Effects of arsenic/IFN on primary CML cells



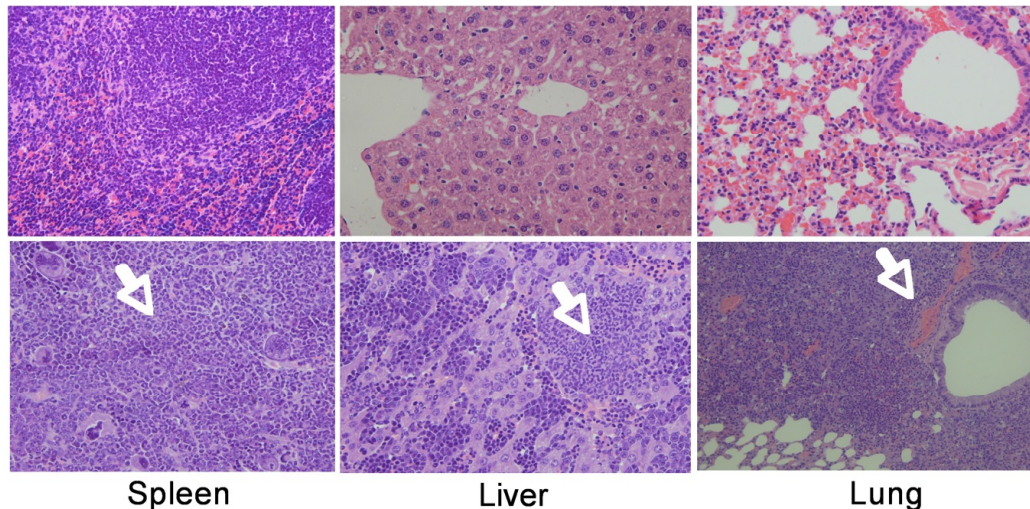
Arsenic and IFN inhibit the clonogenicity of primary CML progenitors

CML mouse model

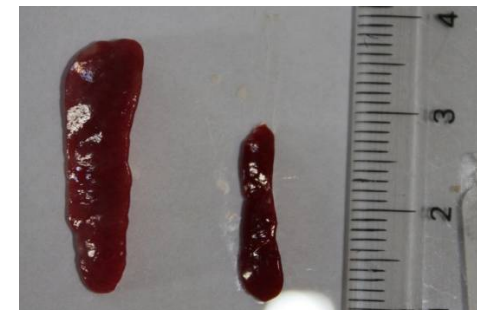
LTR BCR-ABL IRES GFP LTR Mig BCR-ABL



Luciferase imaging of a normal and leukemic Balb/c mice.

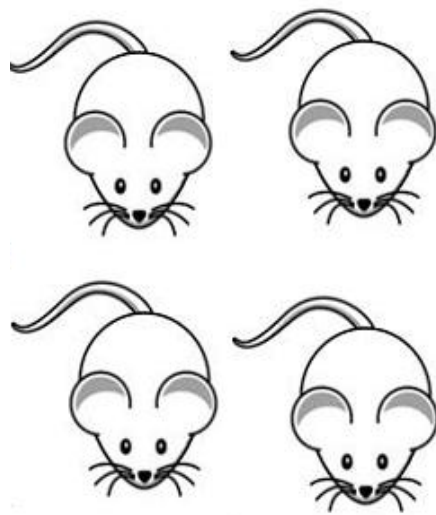


Tissue infiltration with leukemic cells

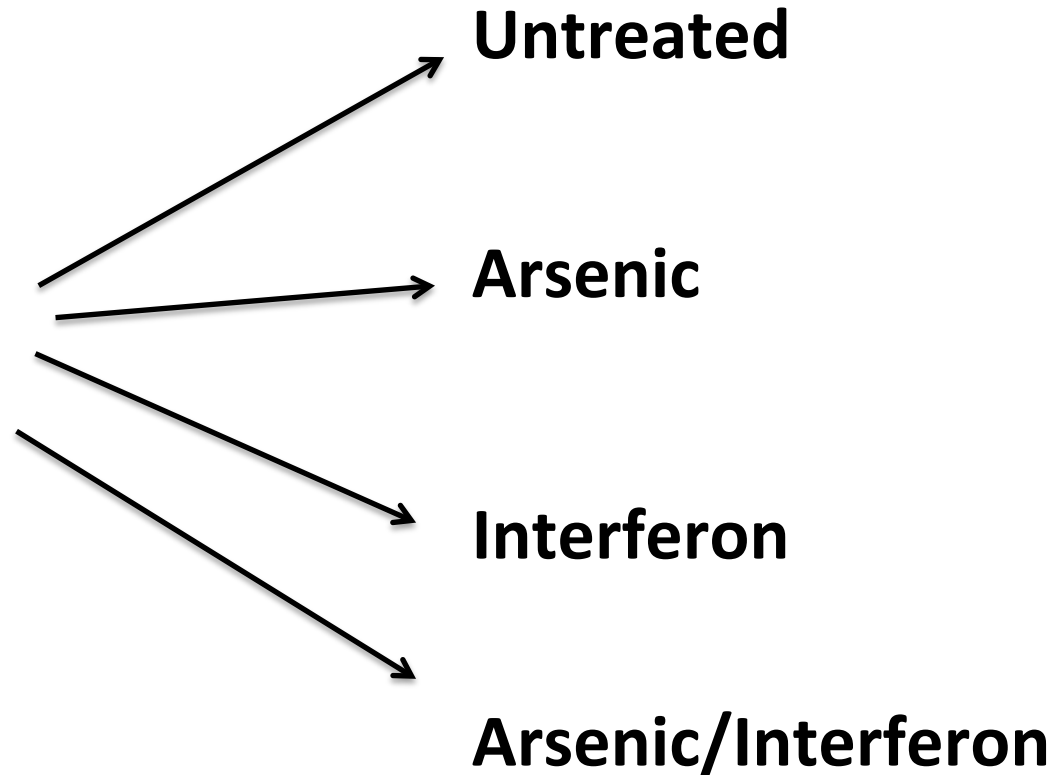


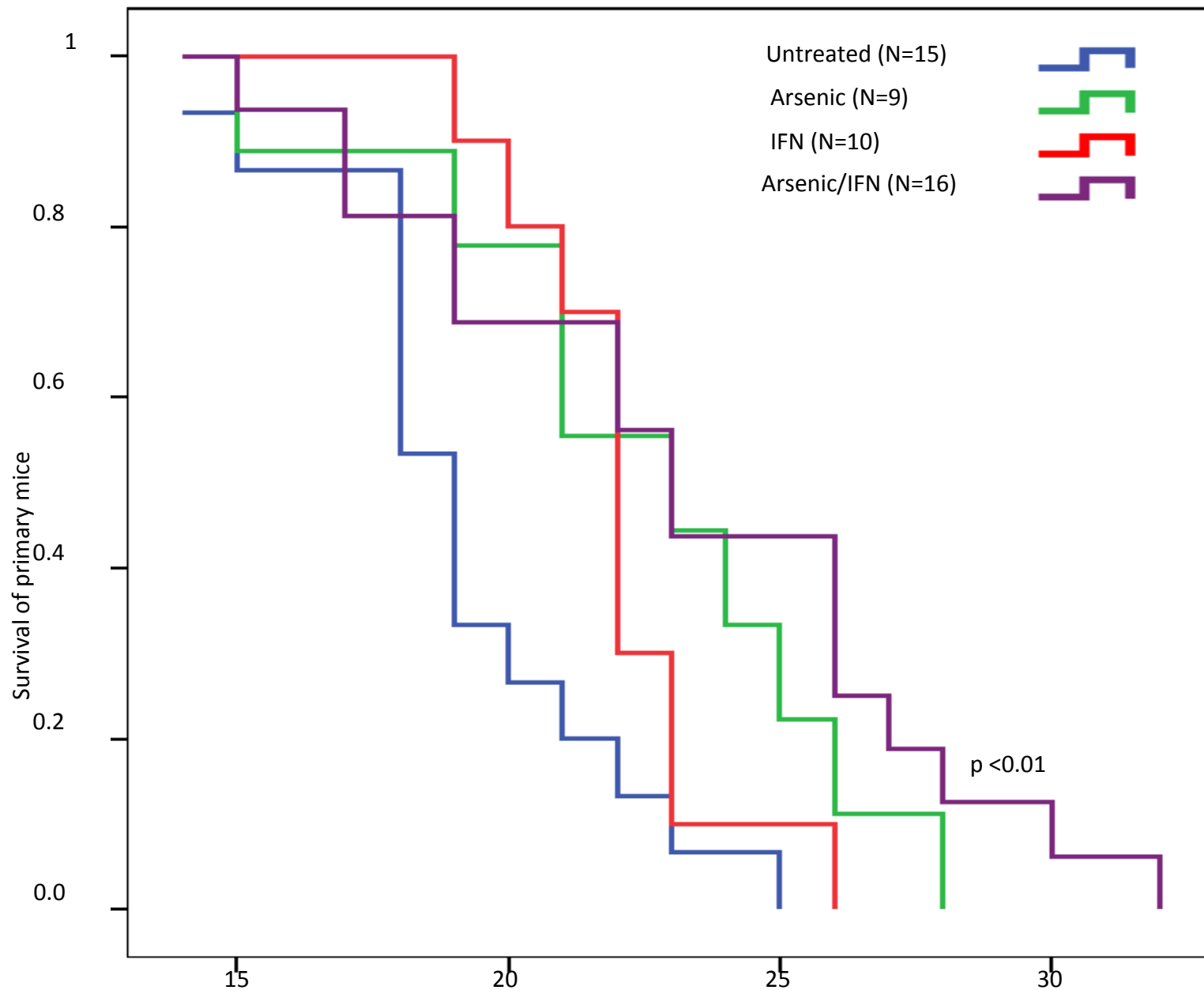
Comparison of spleen size between a normal (0.1 g) and leukemic Balb/c mice (0.6 g).

Pear et al., 1998



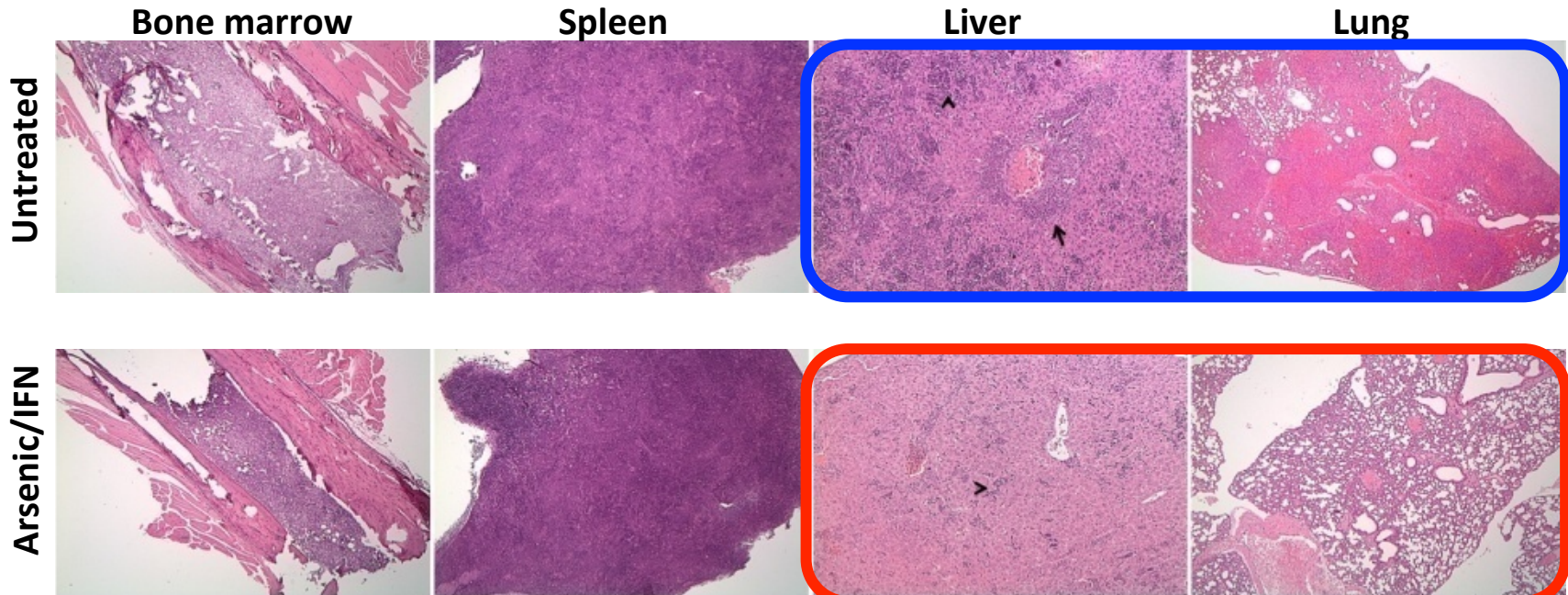
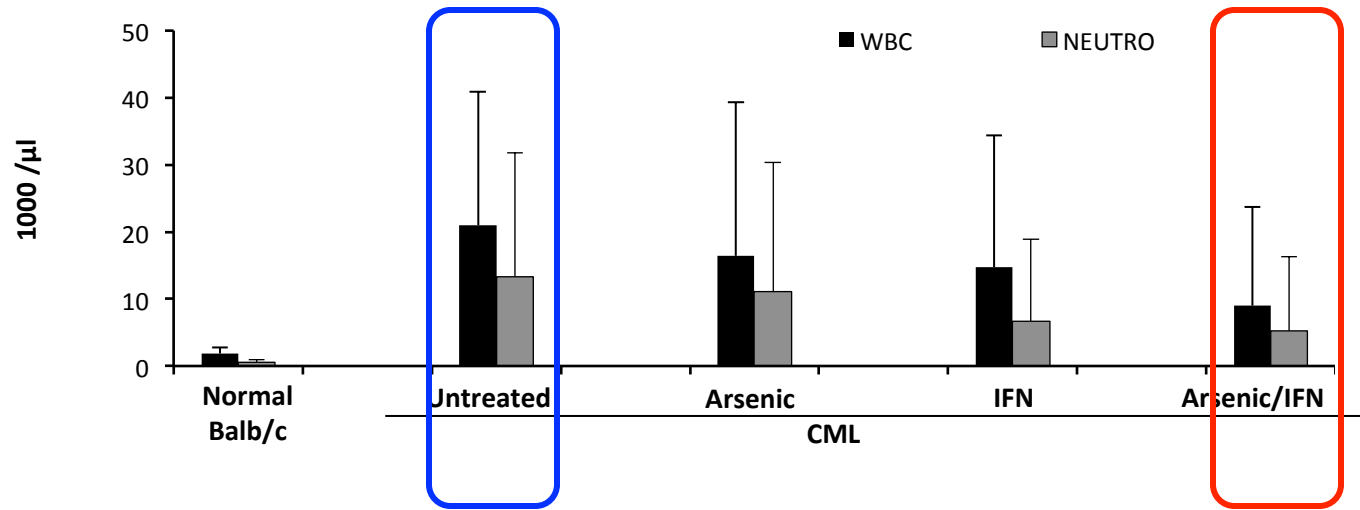
Leukemic mice



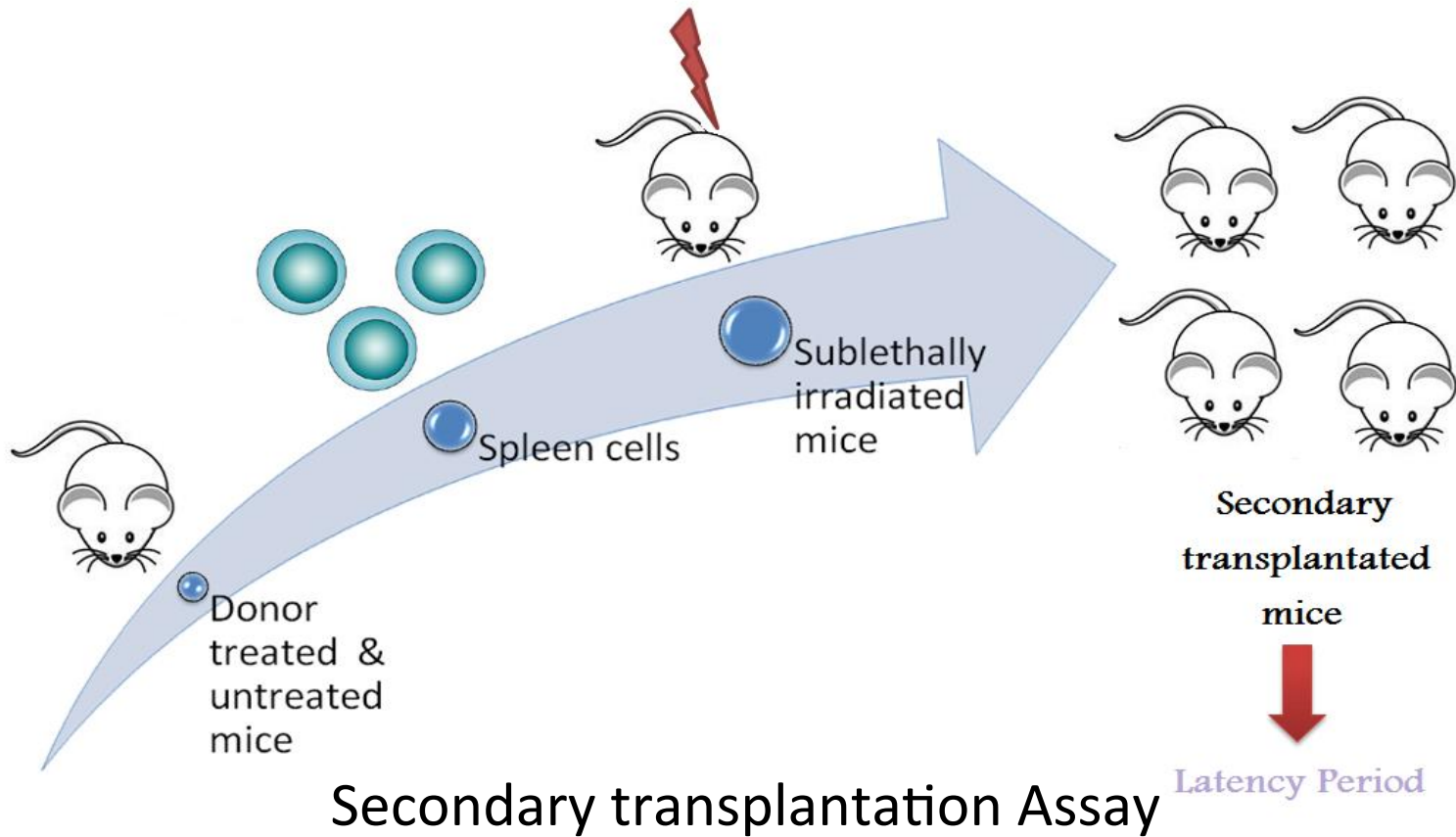
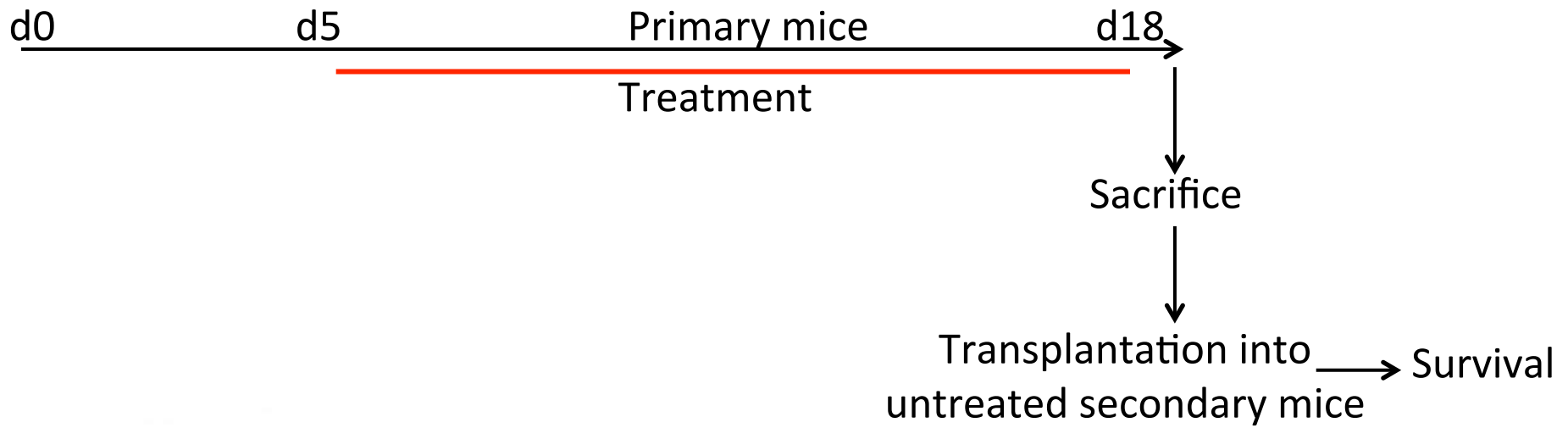


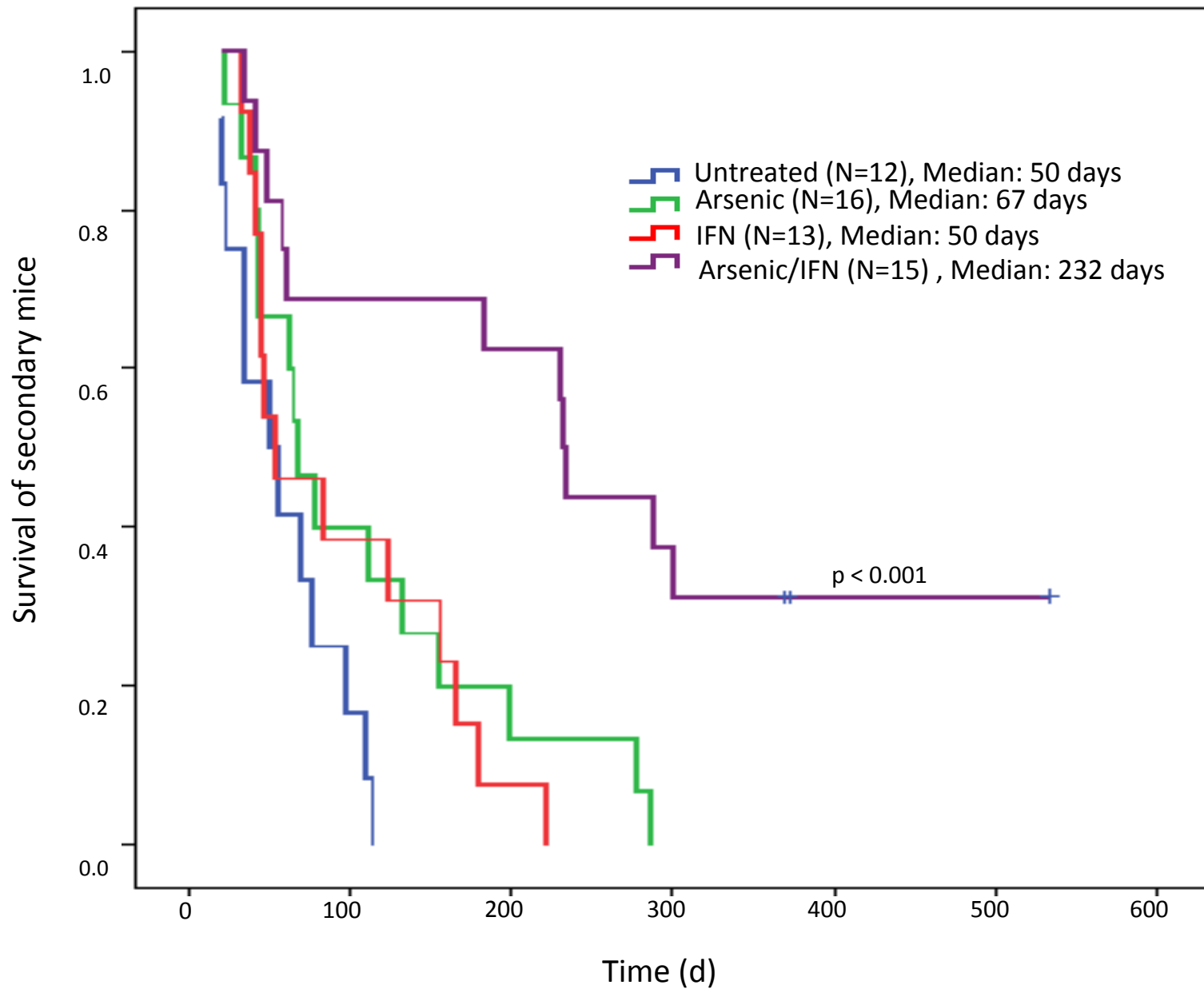
Arsenic/IFN prolongs the survival of primary CML mice

Effect of As/IFN on leukemic infiltration



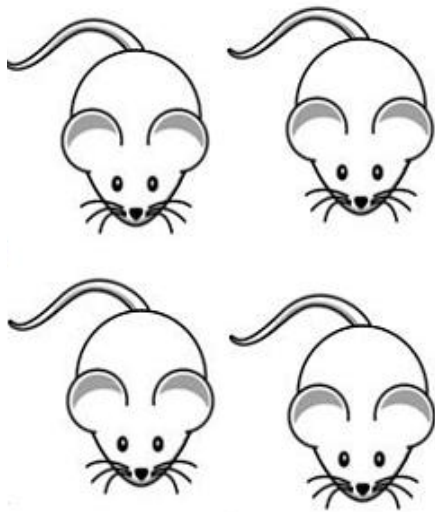
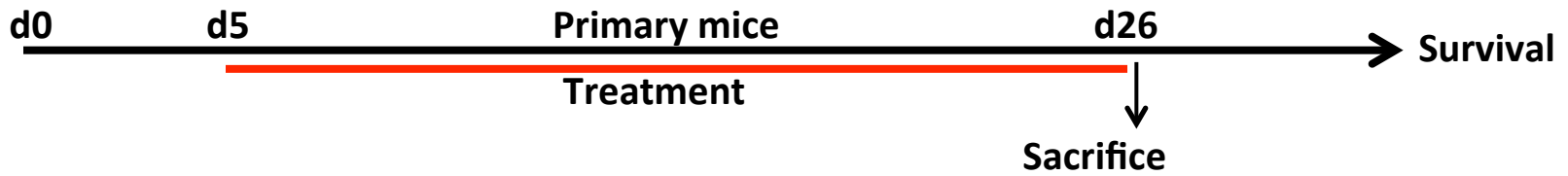
Arsenic/IFN decreases leukemic infiltrate mainly in liver and lung but did not significantly decrease liver and spleen weights



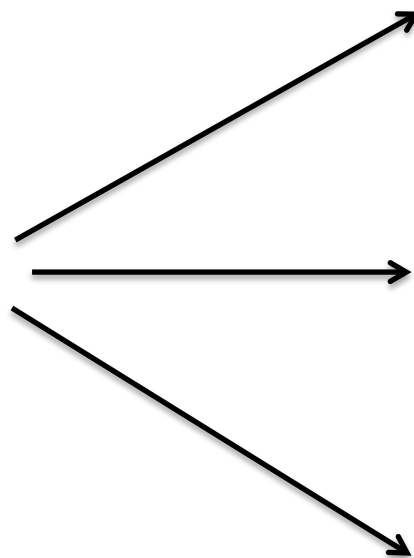


Arsenic/IFN treatment targets CML LIC and cures CML mice

Is Arsenic/IFN better than Imatinib?



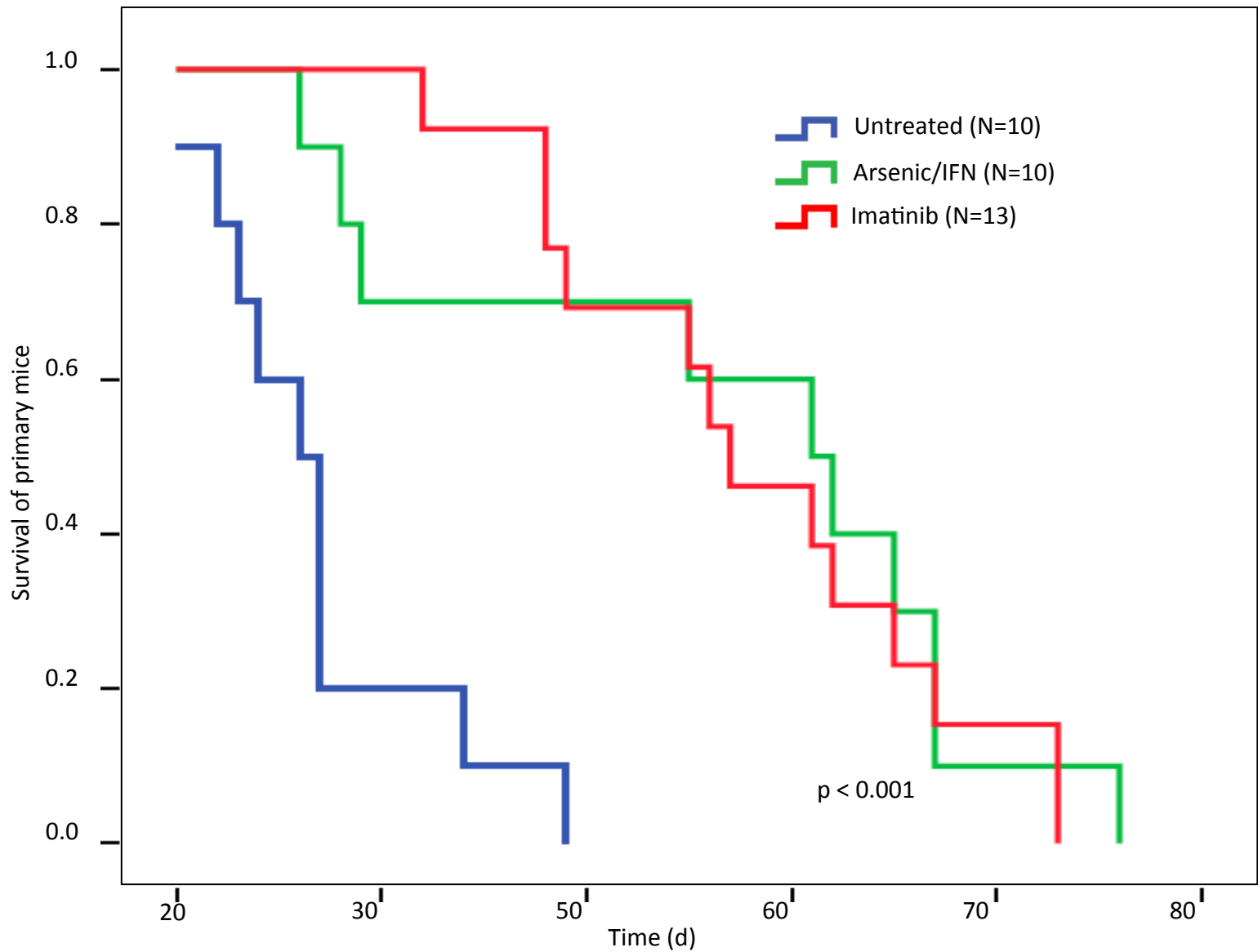
Leukemic mice



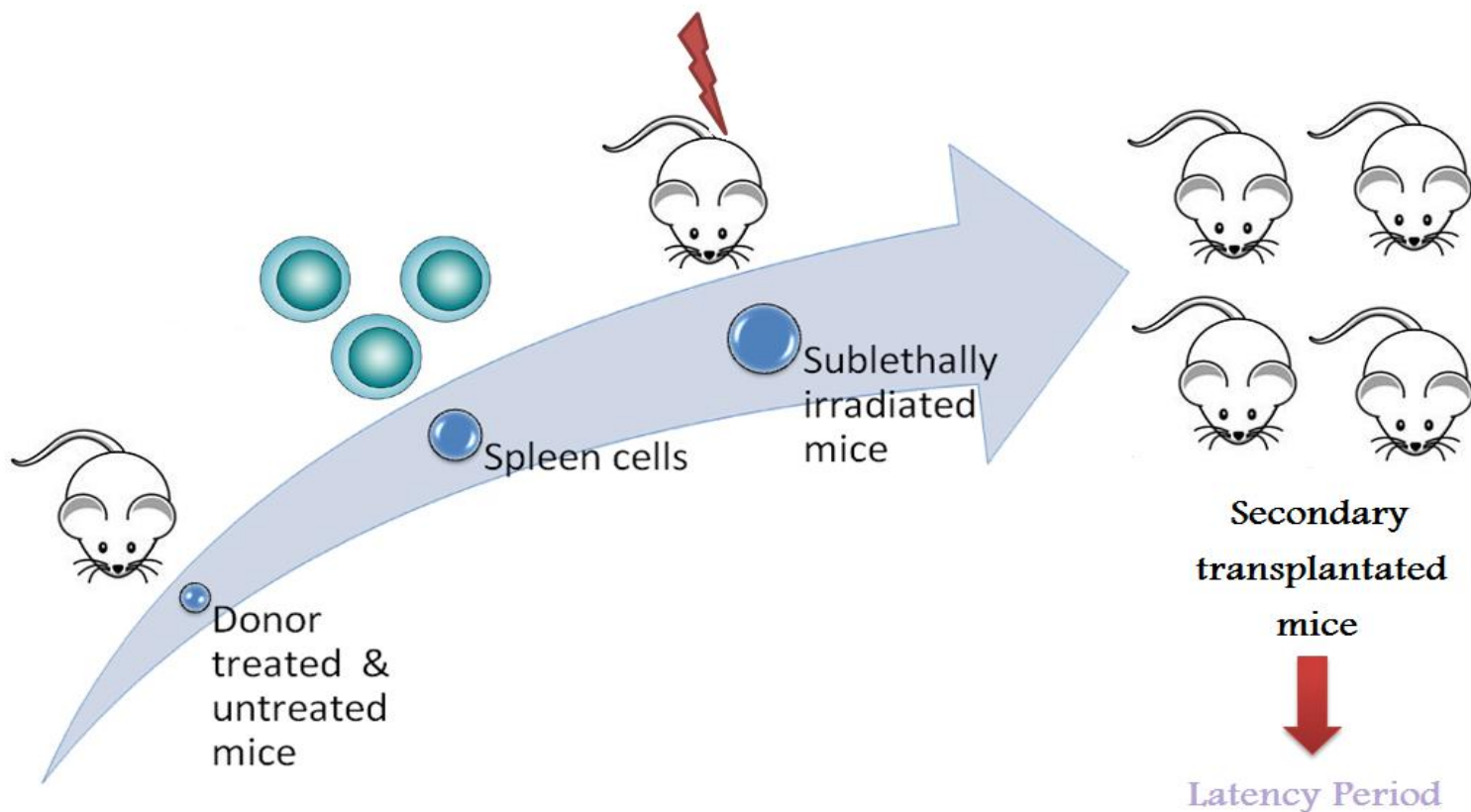
Untreated

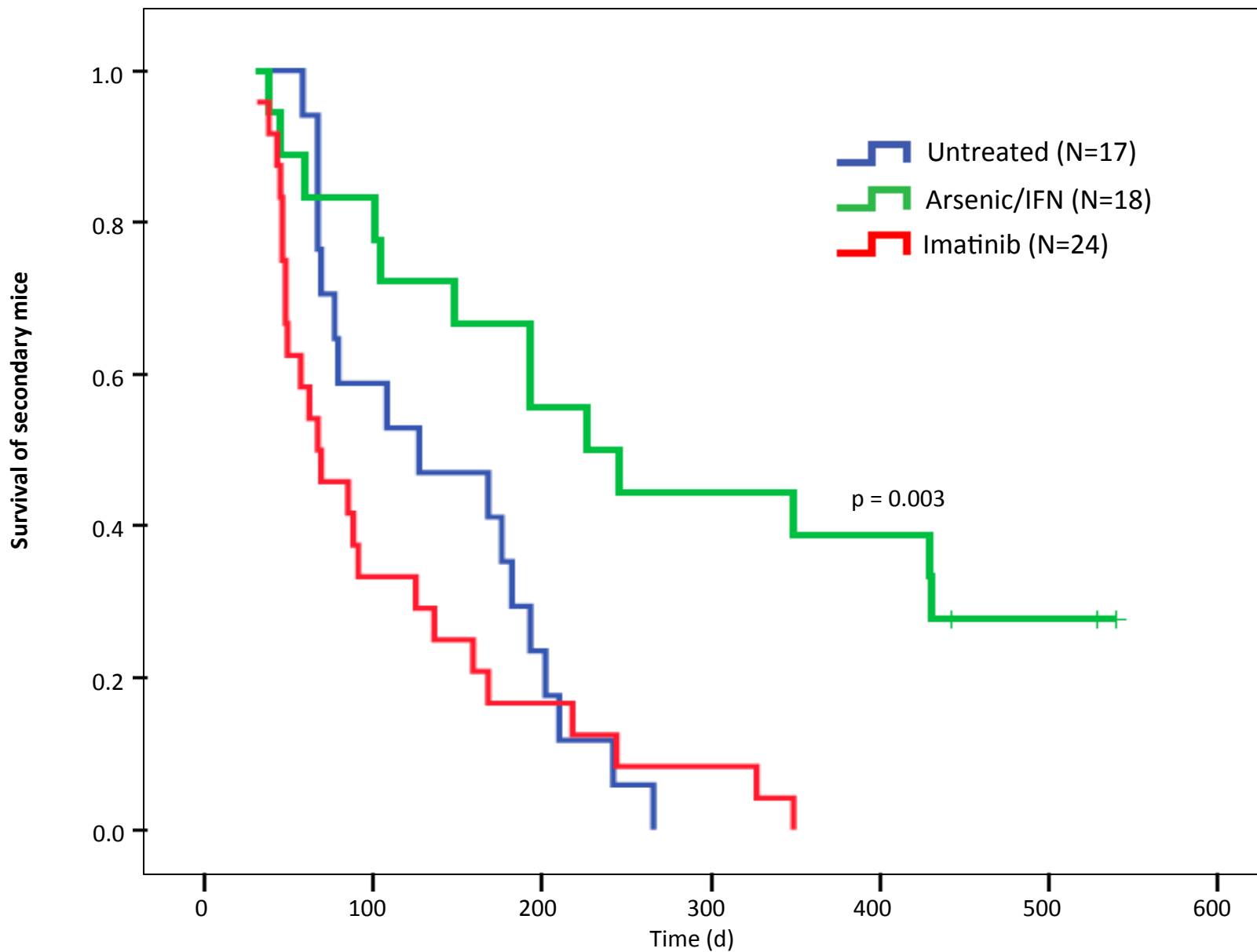
Arsenic/Interferon

Imatinib = TKI

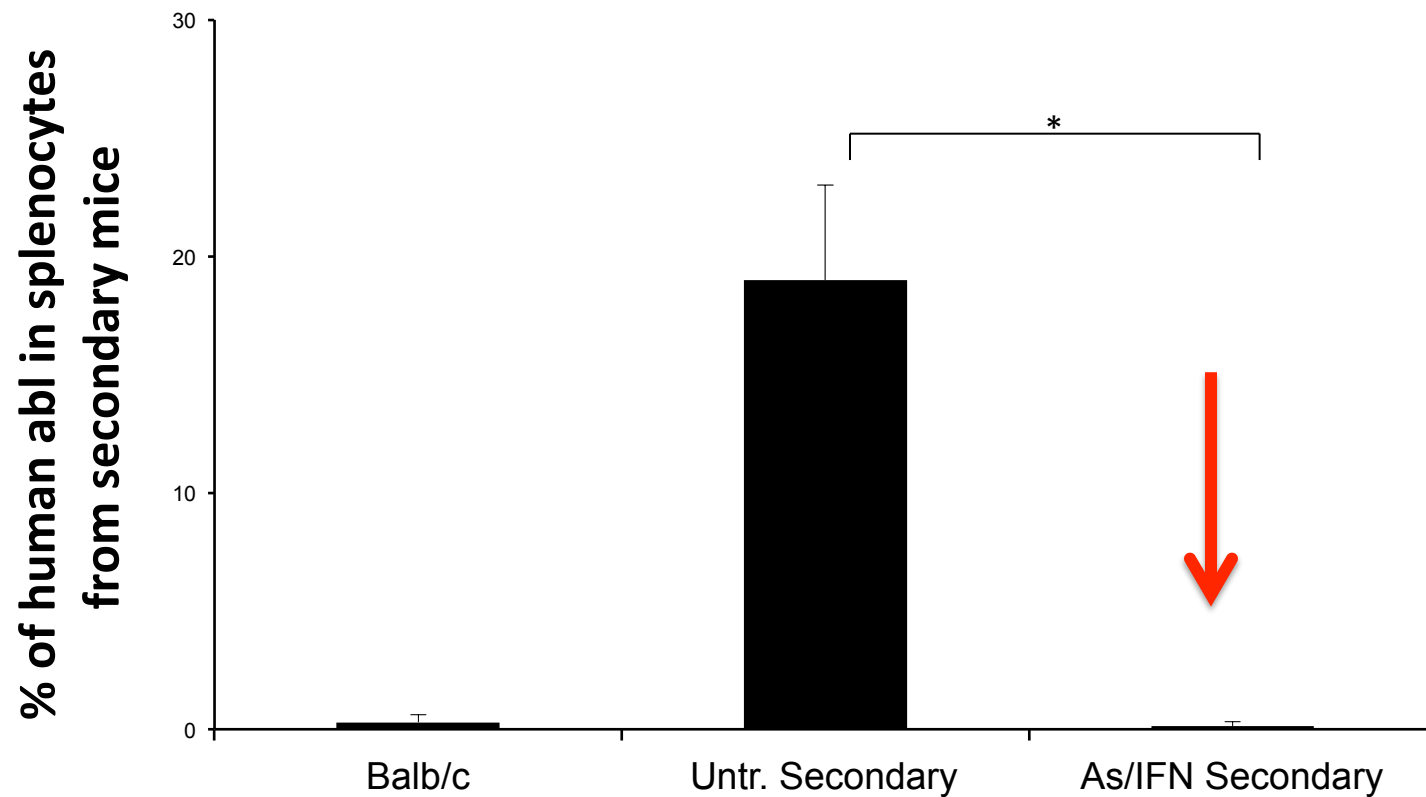


Arsenic/IFN is clinically comparable to IM in primary CML mice.





A significant prolongation in survival was observed in secondary recipients of spleen cells from primary mice treated with arsenic/IFN

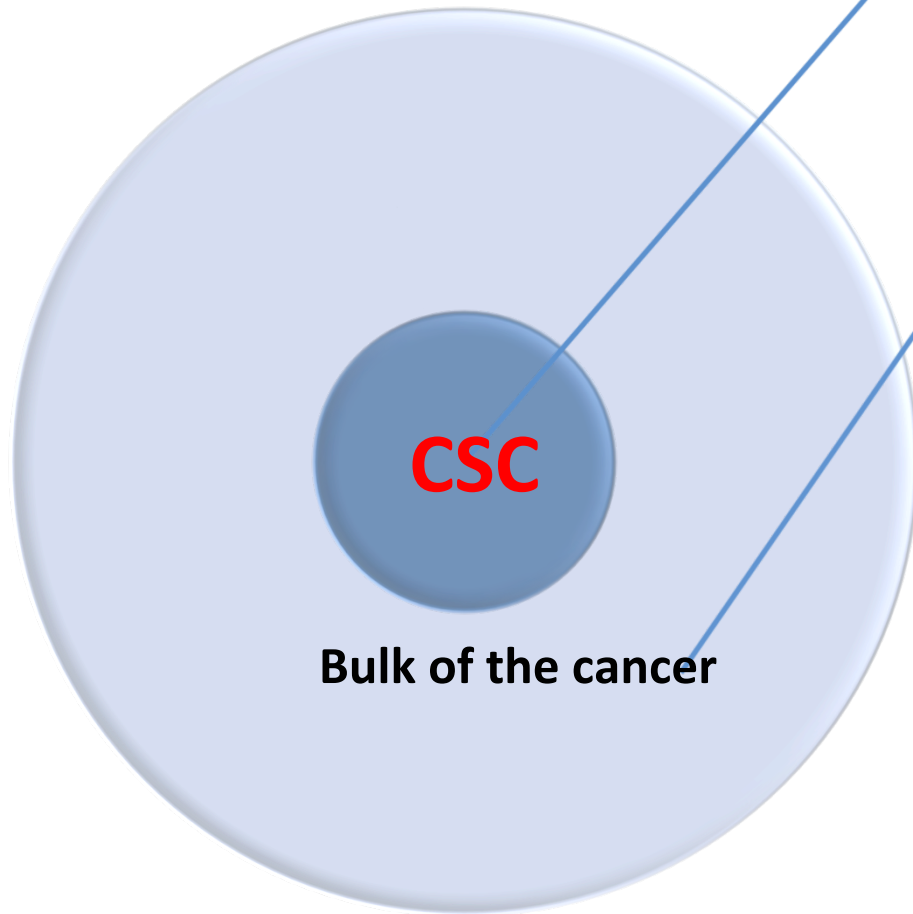


Arsenic/IFN treatment cures CML mice

Conclusions

- Arsenic/IFN inhibits proliferation and induces apoptosis of CML cell lines *in vitro*
- Arsenic/IFN inhibits clonogenic capacity of CML cells *ex vivo*
- Arsenic/IFN prolongs survival of CML mice *in vivo*
- Arsenic/IFN cures some CML mice *in vivo*

CML



Arsenic/IFN → **CURE**

TKI → Disease Control

Int J Cancer. 2014 Feb 15;134(4):988-96. doi: 10.1002/ijc.28427. Epub 2013 Sep 10.

Effective targeting of chronic myeloid leukemia initiating activity with the combination of arsenic trioxide and interferon alpha.

EI Eit RM, Iskandarani AN, Saliba JL, Jabbour MN, Mahfouz RA, Bitar NM, Ayoubi HR, Zaatari GS, Mahon FX, De Thé HB, Bazarbachi AA, Nasr RR.

Acknowledgments

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Facility
Protein core
CRSL

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To raise awareness about the importance of cancer research



THANK YOU