



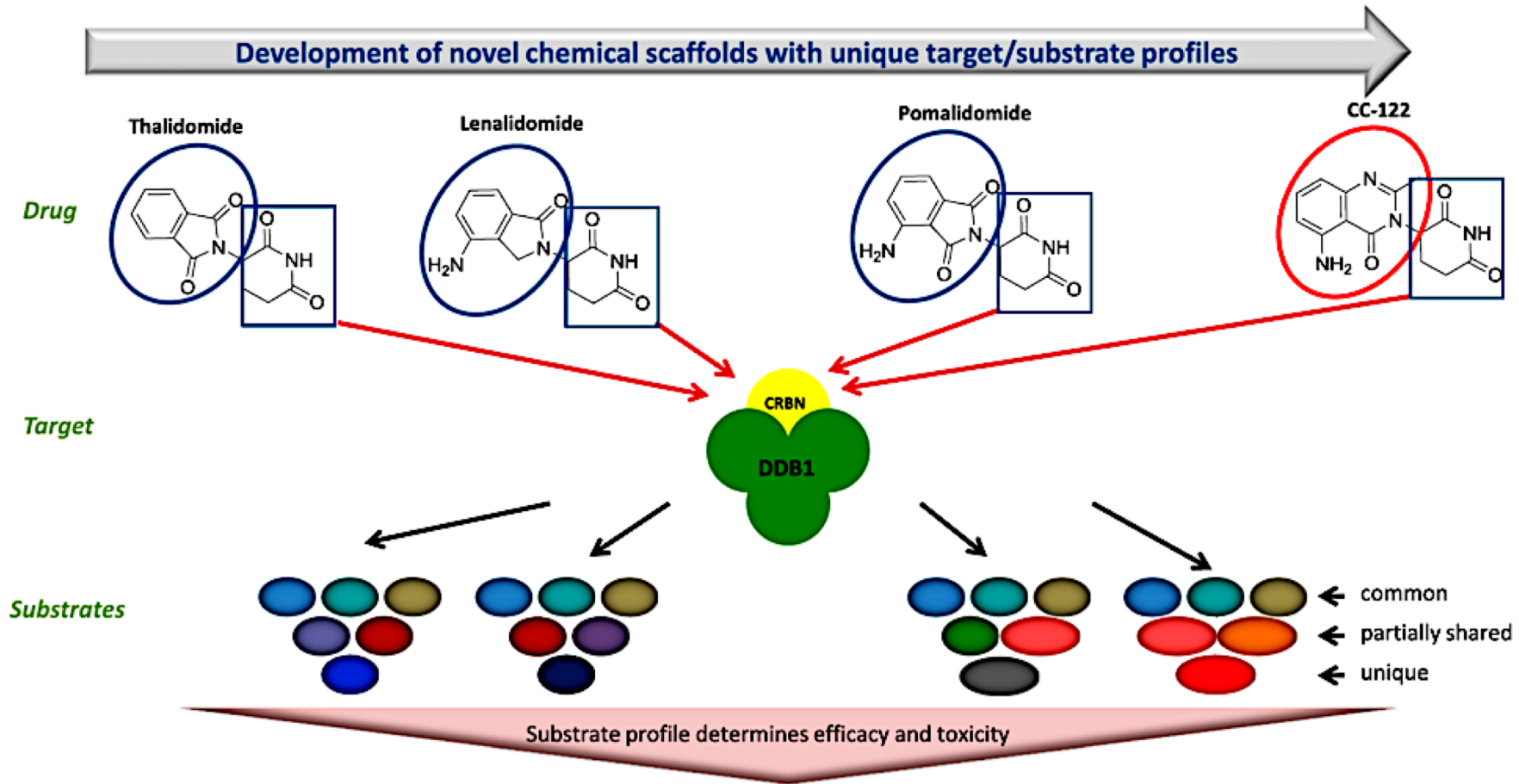
# Lenalidomide – meccanismo d’azione: è tutto chiaro?

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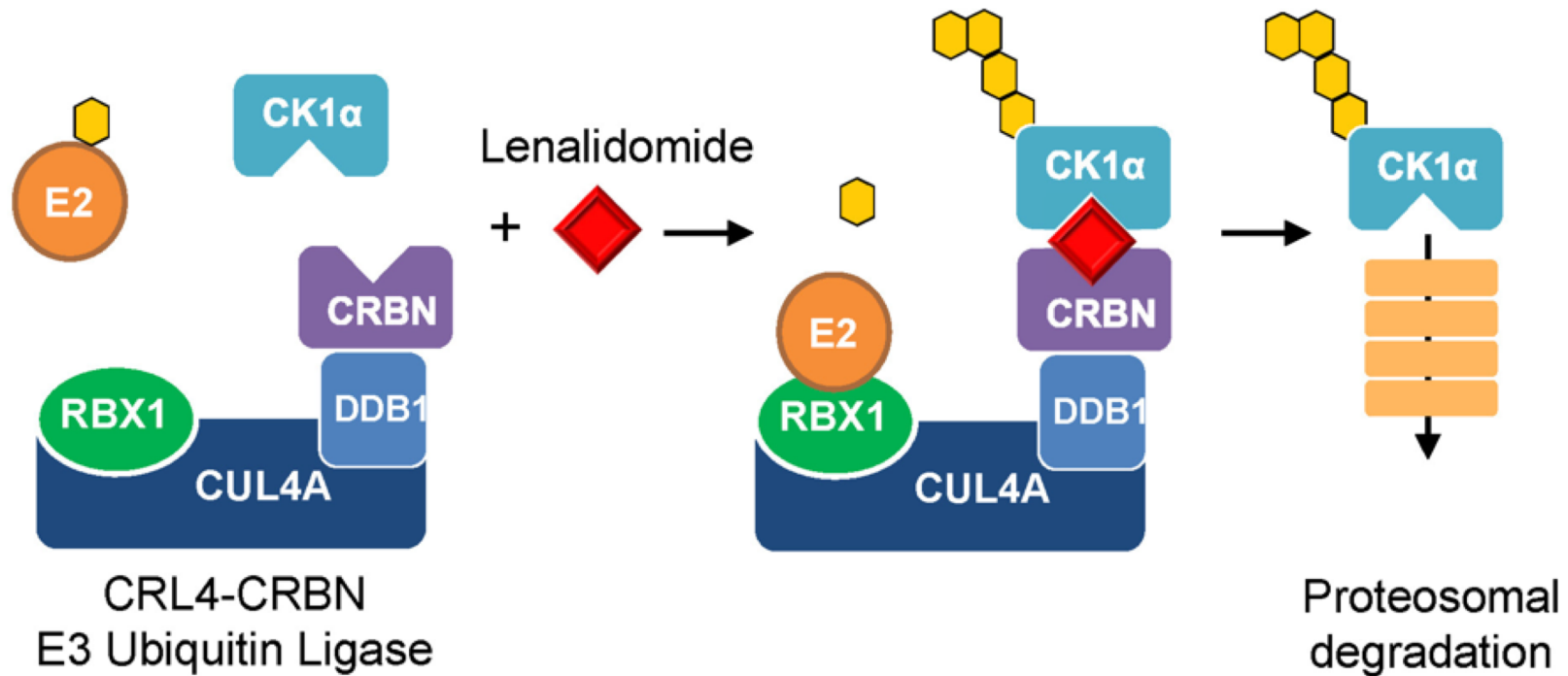
# Schematic model of cereblon (CRBN) binding and differential substrates resulting in pleiotropic activity of novel drugs



<b>Cell Type</b>	Multiple myeloma Lymphoma Leukemia Solid tumors	T-cell activation NK-cell activation B-cell inhibition	Stromal cells	Teratogenicity Neutropenia
<b>Biological Effect</b>	Anti-Tumor	Immunomodulation	Microenvironment	Toxicity

Grzegorz S. Nowakowski  
Blood 2015;126(6):698

# Lenalidomide-induced degradation of casein kinase 1 $\alpha$ (CK1 $\alpha$ )



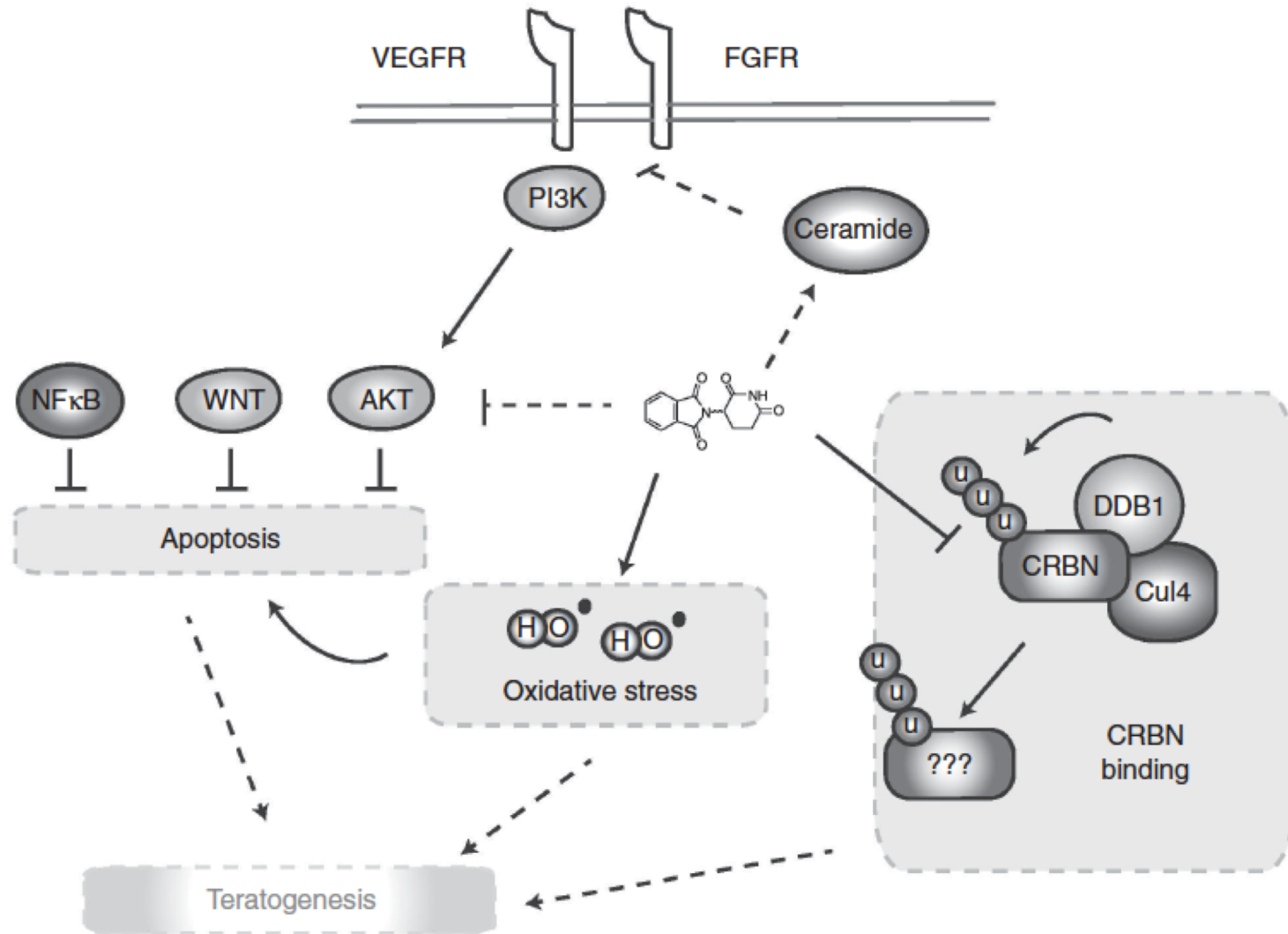
CRL4: cereblon (CRBN) ubiquitin ligase  
Cullin 4A: CUL4A

List A et al. 2015

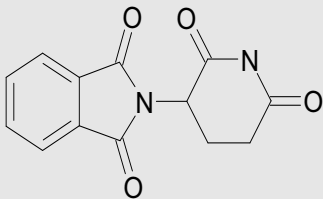
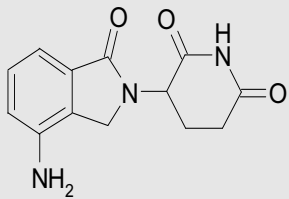
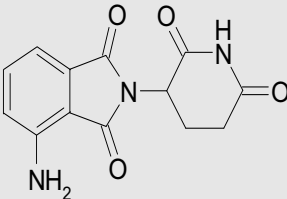
# Differences between thalidomide, lenalidomide and pomalidomide

<b>Name</b>	<b>Thalidomide</b>	<b>Lenalidomide</b>	<b>Pomalidomide</b>
<b>Empirical Formula</b>	$C_{13}H_{10}N_2O_4$	$C_{13}H_{13}N_3O_3$	$C_{13}H_{11}N_3O_4$
<b>Molecular weight</b>	258.2	259.3	273.2
<b>Chemical Structural</b>	Thalidomide has two oxo groups in Phthaloyl ring	Lenalidomide has amino group at 4th position and single oxo group in Phthaloyl ring	Pomalidomide has amino group at 4th position and two oxo groups in Phthaloyl ring
<b>Effects on T-cell proliferation</b>	Thalidomide stimulates T cell proliferation and increases IFN- $\gamma$ and IL-2 production	Lenalidomide is 100–1000 times more potent in stimulating T cell proliferation and IFN- $\gamma$ and IL-2 production than thalidomide	Pomalidomide is similar to lenalidomide, in addition, it also enhances transcription factor T-bet, which reverts Th2 cells into Th1 like effector cells in vitro
<b>Adverse Effects</b>	Thalidomide has higher incidence of side effects like sedation, neuropathy and constipation.	Lenalidomide has lower incidence of adverse effects namely sedation, constipation and neuropathy than thalidomide.	Pomalidomide has lower incidence of adverse effects like sedation, constipation and neuropathy than thalidomide.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	Thalidomide is a known teratogen.	Lenalidomide is not teratogenic in rabbit models	Pomalidomide is a known teratogen.

# Pro-apoptotic, anti-angiogenic, oxidative and CRBN-mediated effects of thalidomide combine to induce teratogenicity

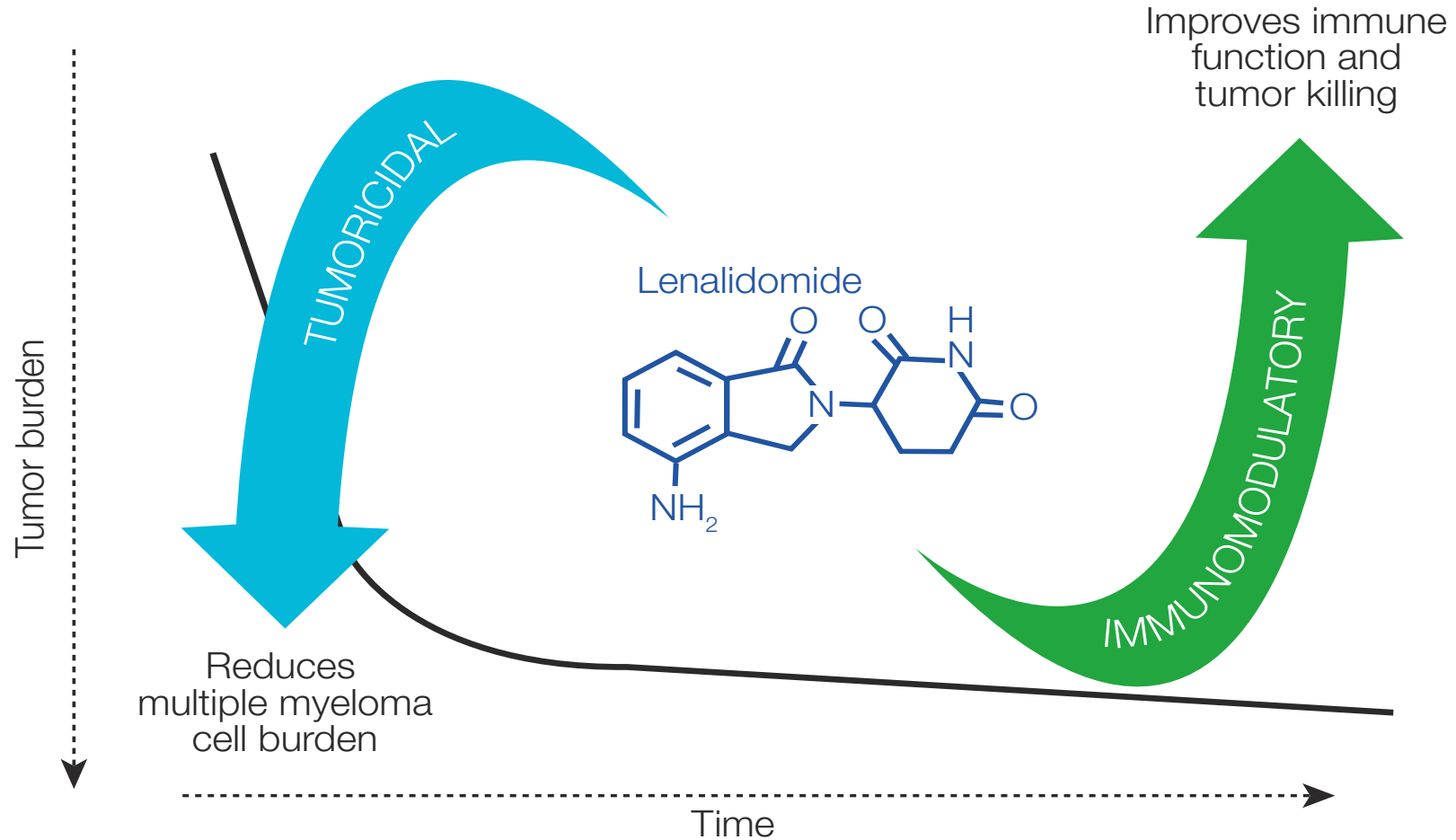


# Characteristics of thalidomide and the IMDs lenalidomide and pomalidomide

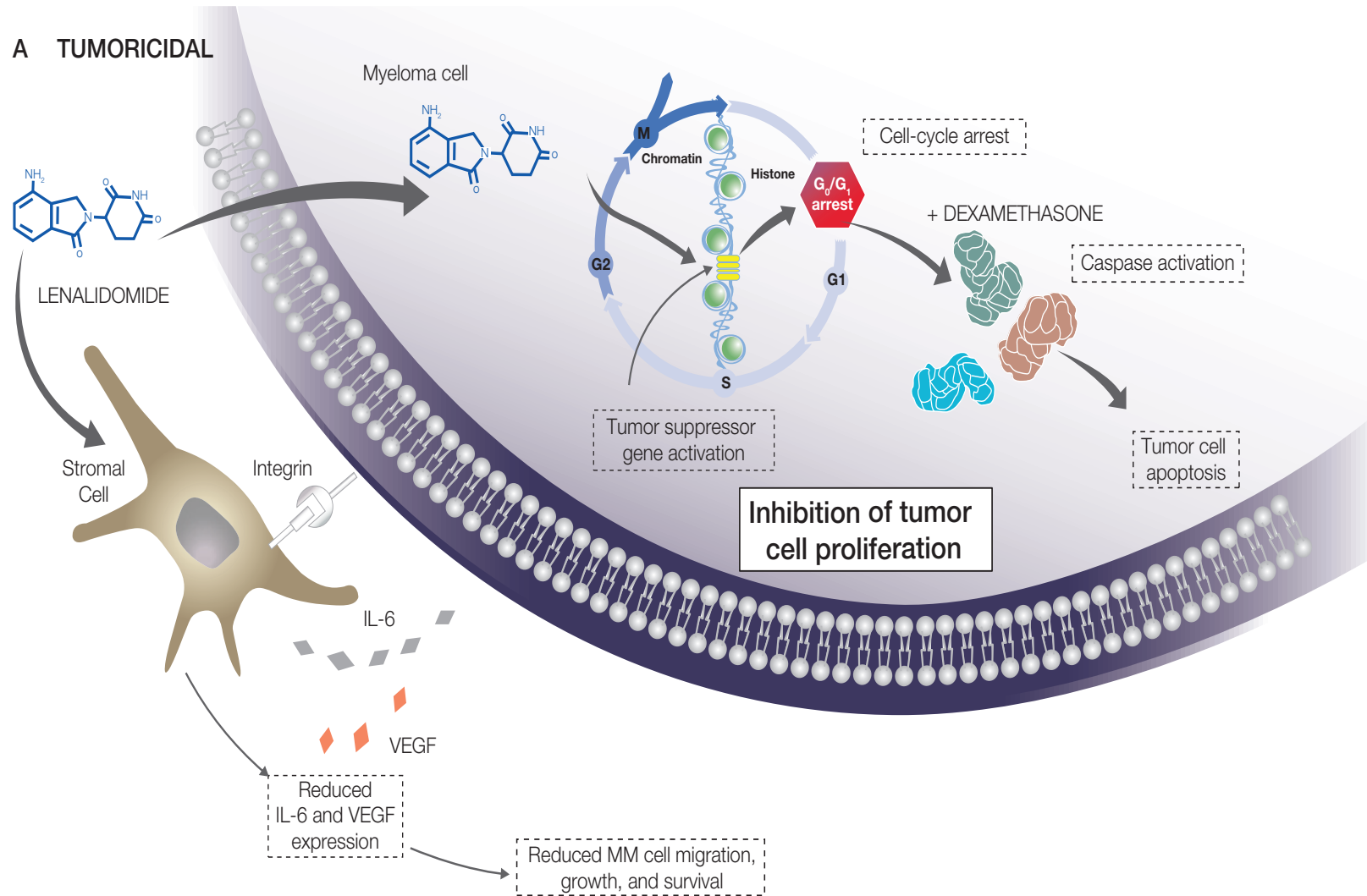
Characteristic	Thalidomide	Immunomodulatory compounds	
		Lenalidomide	Pomalidomide
Structure			
Plasma $C_{max}$ , $\mu M^{7,8}$	5.4	2.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.19
Tumoricidal properties Inhibition of DNA synthesis in MM.1S cell line, $IC_{50}$ , $\mu M^9$	>100	0.1–1	0.01–0.1
Immunomodulation Interleukin-2 enhancement, $EC_{50}$ , $\mu M^{10}$	>100	0.15	0.010
Antiangiogenesis Inhibition of sprout formation from human umbilical artery ring explants, $IC_{50}$ , $\mu M^{11}$	~0.1	~1.0	0.1–1.0

<sup>a</sup>  $C_{max}$  reported in ng/mL.

# Lenalidomide has tumoricidal activity and immunomodulatory effect



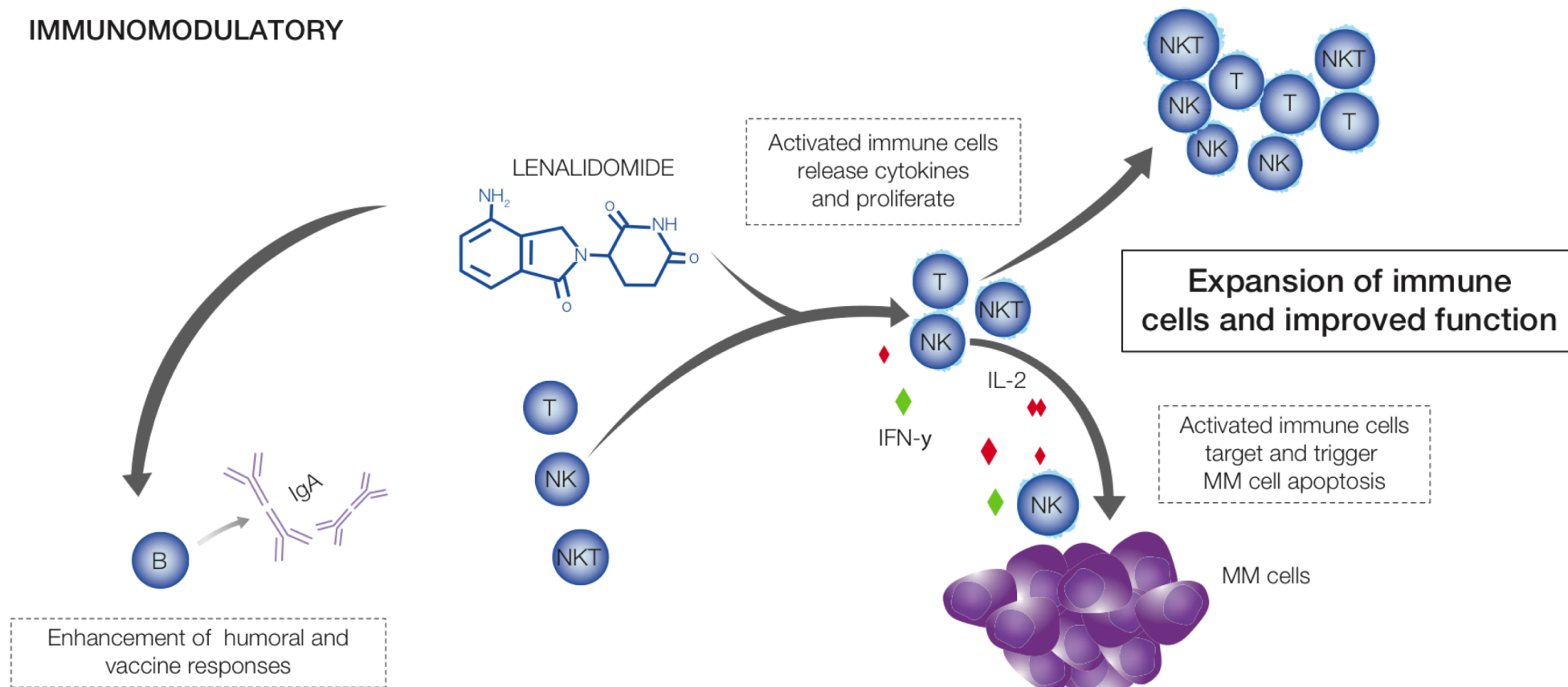
# Mechanism of action of lenalidomide: tumor cell death



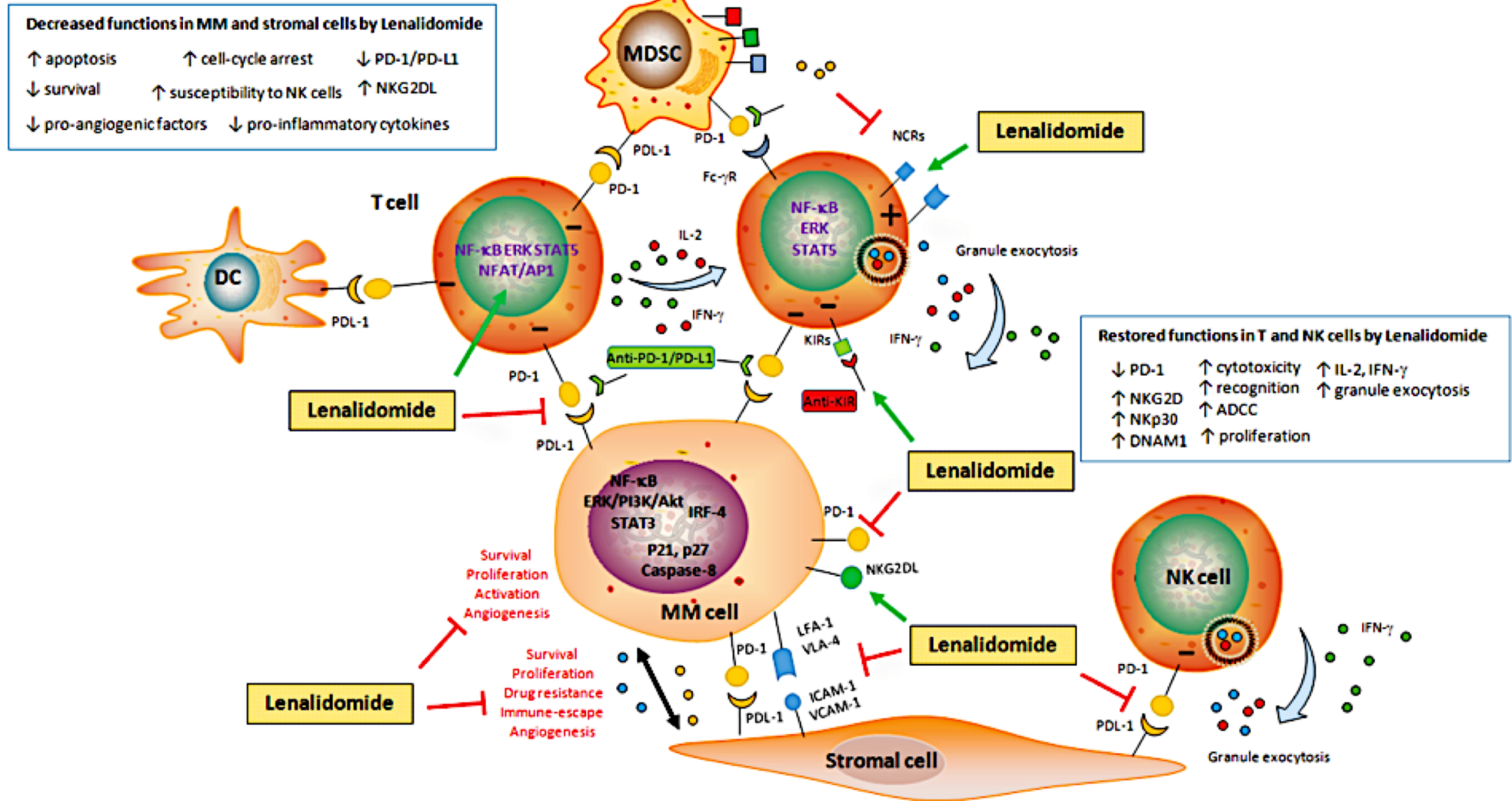


# Mechanism of action of lenalidomide: **increased immune response**

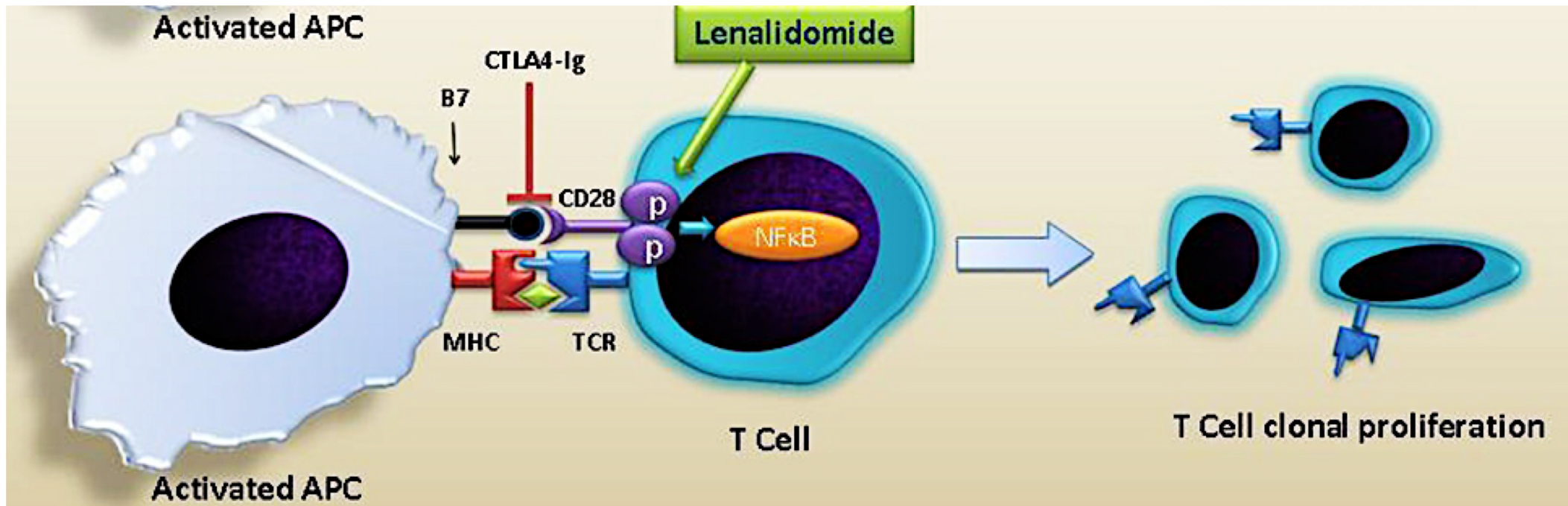
## B IMMUNOMODULATORY



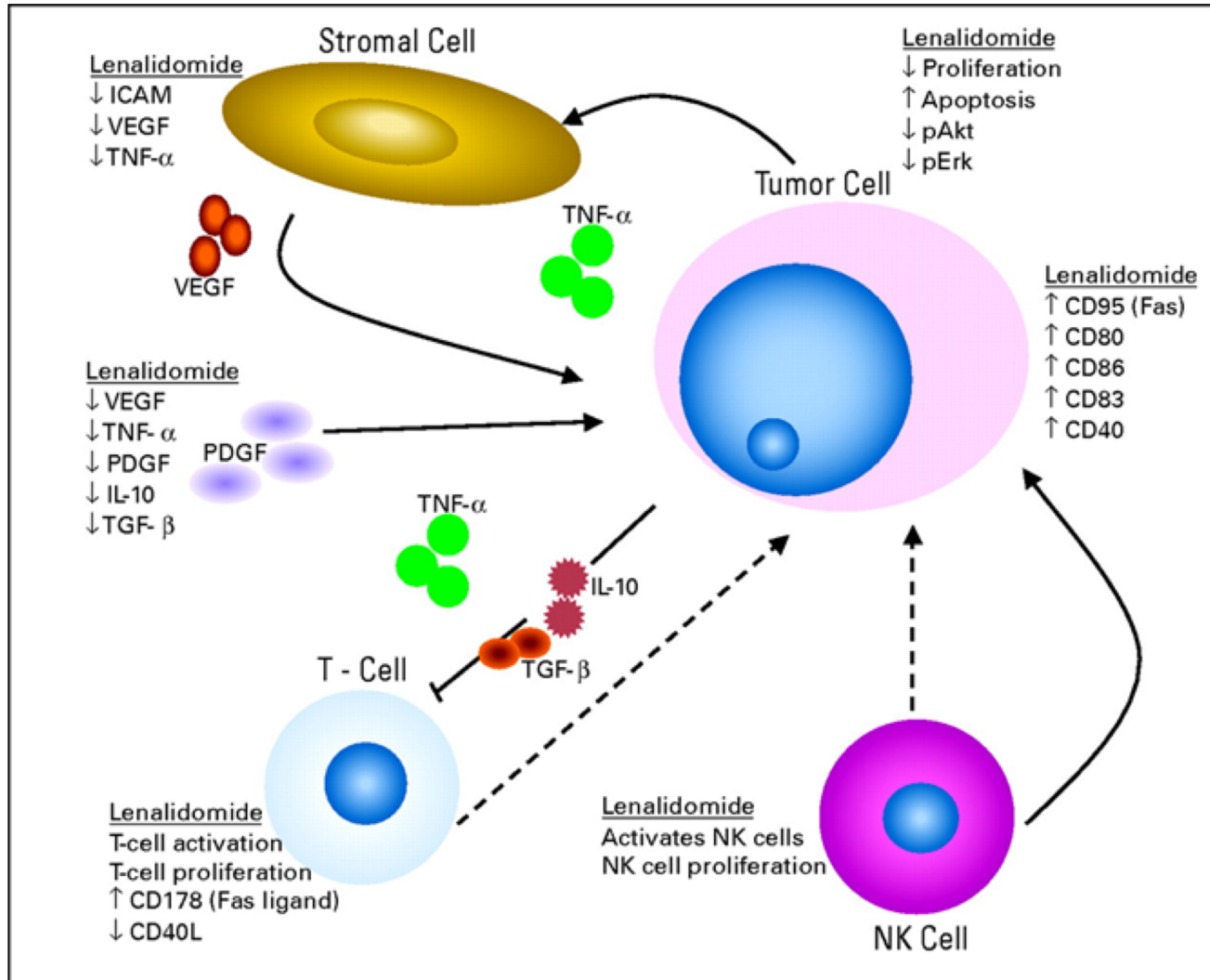
# Lenalidomide down-regulates PD-1 on tumor cells and PD-L1 on both stromal and tumor cells, thus restoring immune response



Lenalidomide induces tyrosine phosphorylation of CD28 on T cells leading to activation of downstream targets such as PI3K, GRB-2-OS, and NF- $\kappa$ B, thus leading to T cell clonal proliferation



# Mechanism of action of lenalidomide: modulation of tumor microenvironment



# Conclusions

- IMDs have a complex mechanism of action and a pharmacologic modelling is far from being defined
- Preclinical and clinical studies put forward a dual mechanism of action for lenalidomide, involving both a direct tumoricidal activity and immunomodulation.
- However, it is presently unclear which mechanism(s) are responsible for clinical activity in patients responding to therapy; mechanisms themselves may also differ depending on the underlying malignancies and their tumor micro-environment.