



Sinergia tra meccanismi d'azione immunomodulanti

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Lenalidomide-based combinations: preclinical rationale for association

Immunomodulatory property enhancers

Monoclonal antibodies

Targeting MM cell surface receptors (anti-CS1, CD40, CD38, CD138, CD74, CXCR4)

Targeting MM cell surface ligands (anti-IL-6, IGF)

Targeting immune cell surface receptors (KIR, PD-1/PD-L1 axis)

Immunotoxins

Targeting MM cell surface receptors (anti-CD56, CD138)

Vaccine-based therapies

Whole-cell vaccine

Peptide vaccine

DNA vaccine

Statins, Coxibs

Antiangiogenic property enhancers

Agents targeting the

VEGF/VEGFR signaling

Bevacizumab

Pazopanib

Tyrosine kinase inhibitors

Sorafenib

Sunitinib

Vandetanib

Direct antineoplastic effect enhancers

Inhibitors of the unfolded protein response

Proteasome inhibitors (Bortezomib, Carfilzomib, Ixazomib, Delanzomib, Marizomib)

Heat-shock-protein inhibitors (Tanespimycin)

Aggresome formation inhibitors (Tubacin)

Agents inducing epigenetic modifications

Histone deacetylase inhibitors (Vorinostat, Panobinostat, Romidepsin)

Hypomethylating agents (Azacitidine)

Agents interfering with intracellular signaling

mTOR inhibitors

Akt/PI3K inhibitors

Agents interfering with the cell cycle

Aurora kinase inhibitors

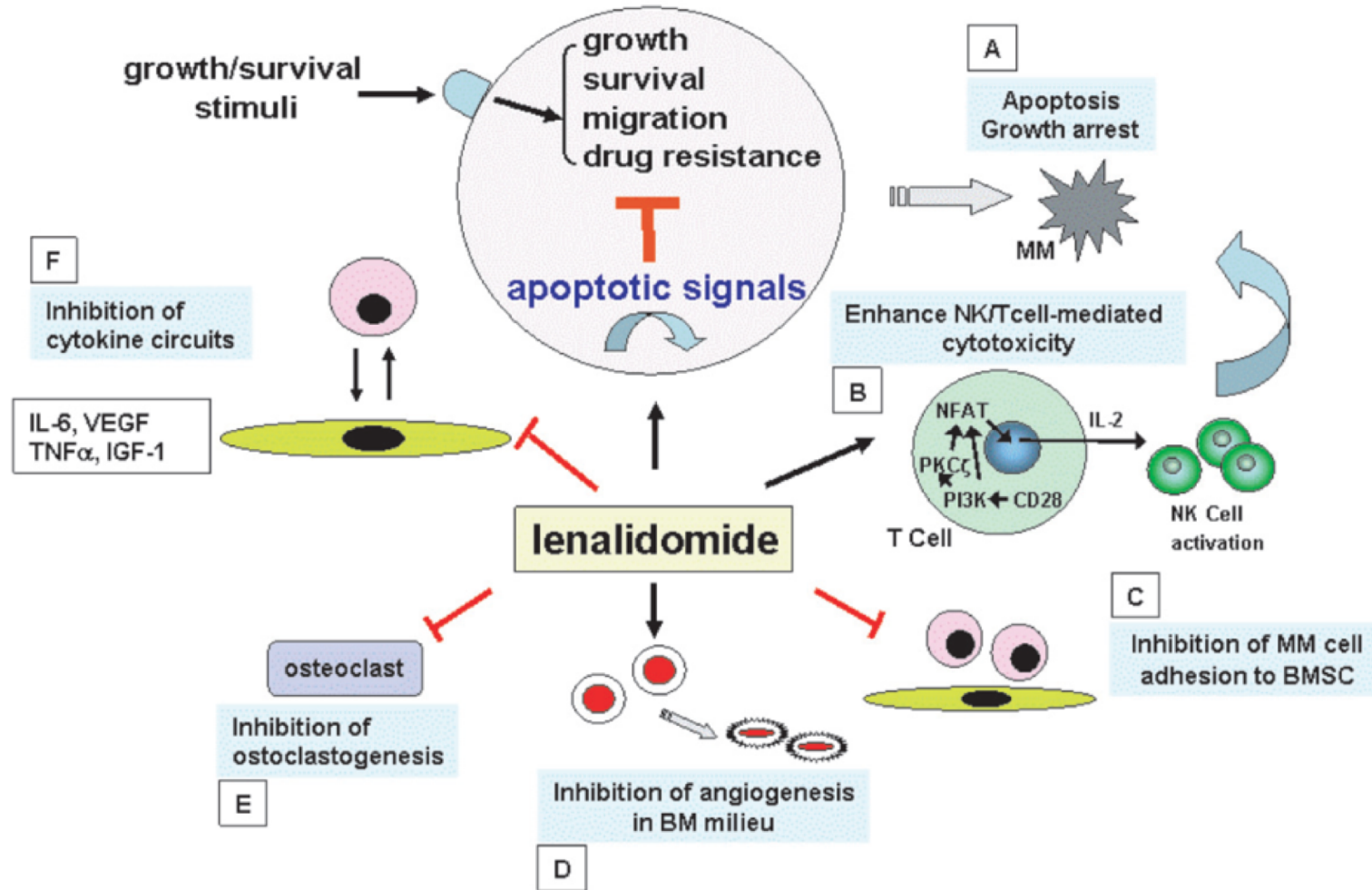
Polo-like kinase inhibitors

Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors

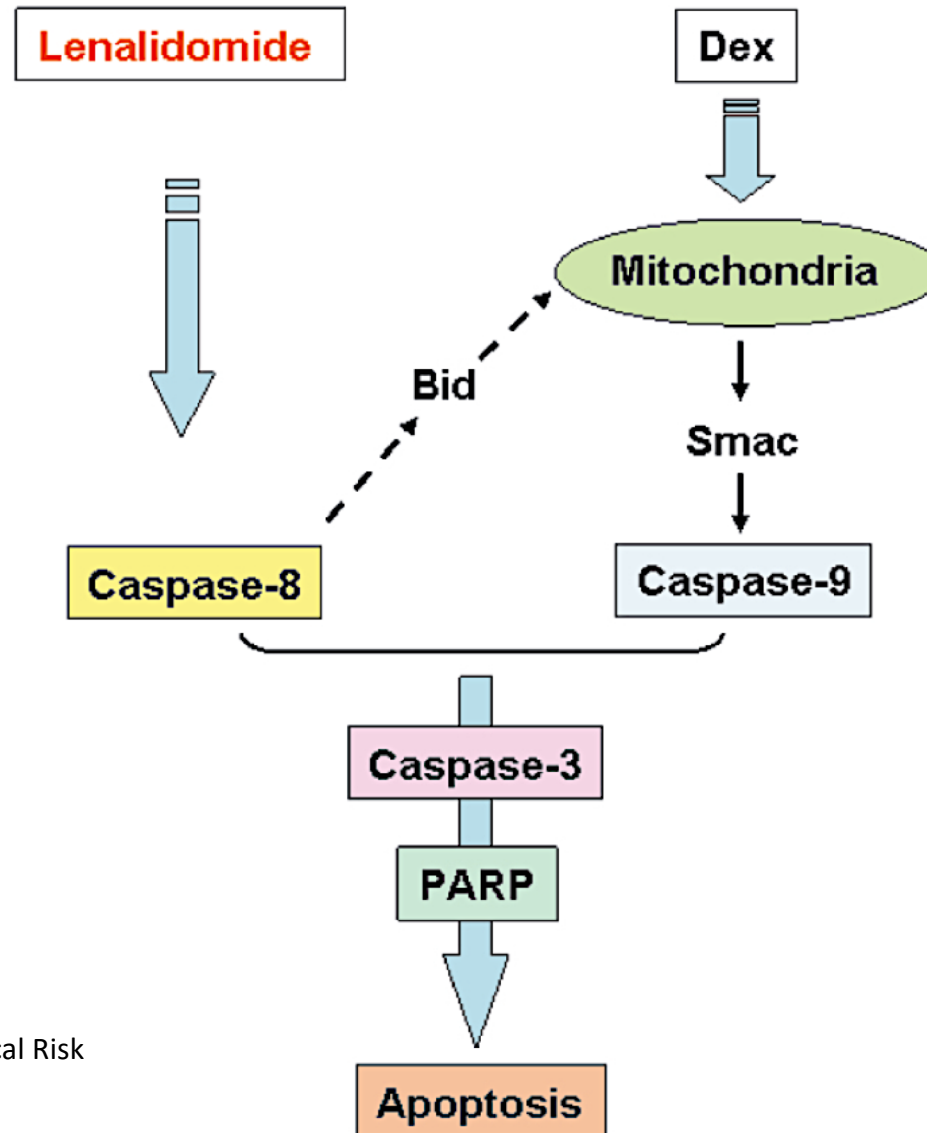
Agents targeting cancer stem cells

Hedgehog pathway inhibitors

Potential mechanisms of action of lenalidomide and potential targets of drug combination

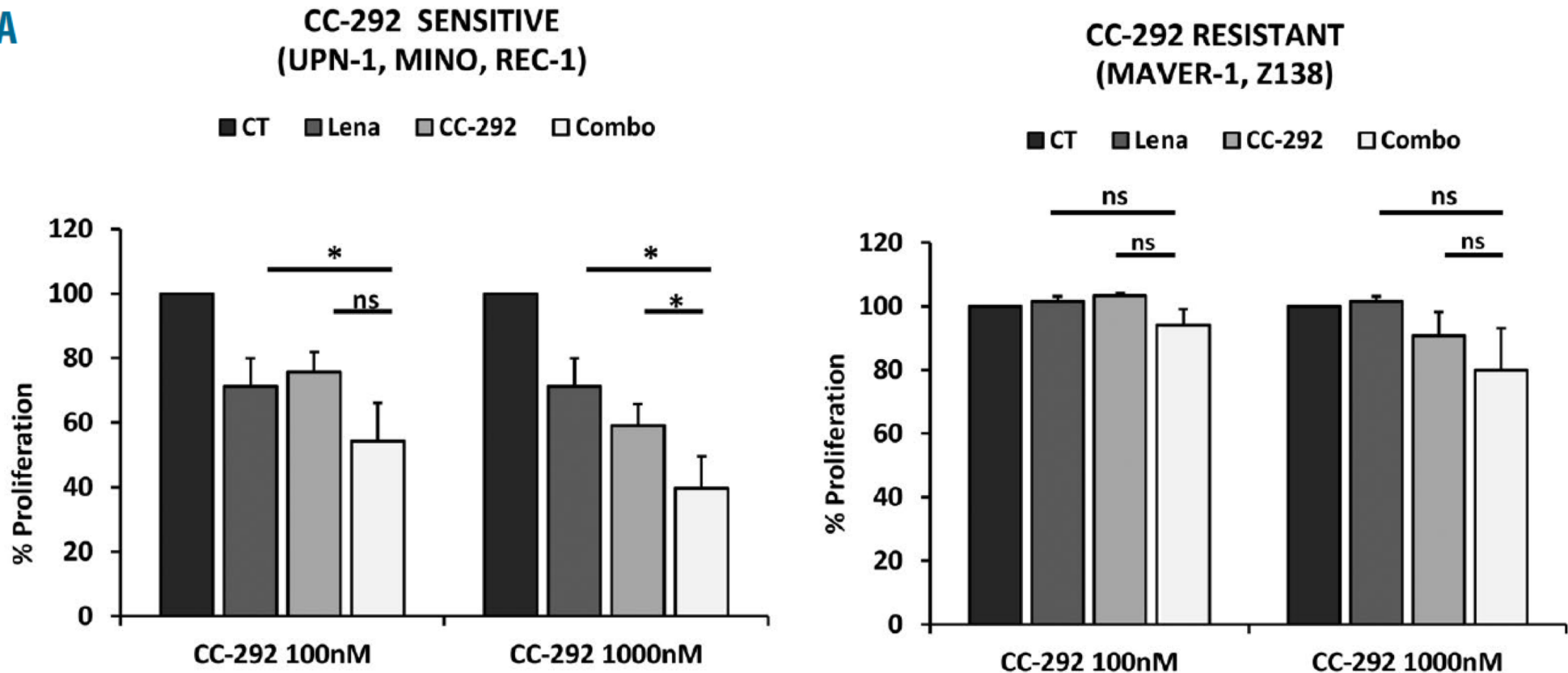


Potential mechanisms of synergistic cytotoxicity by lenalidomide plus **steroid** treatment

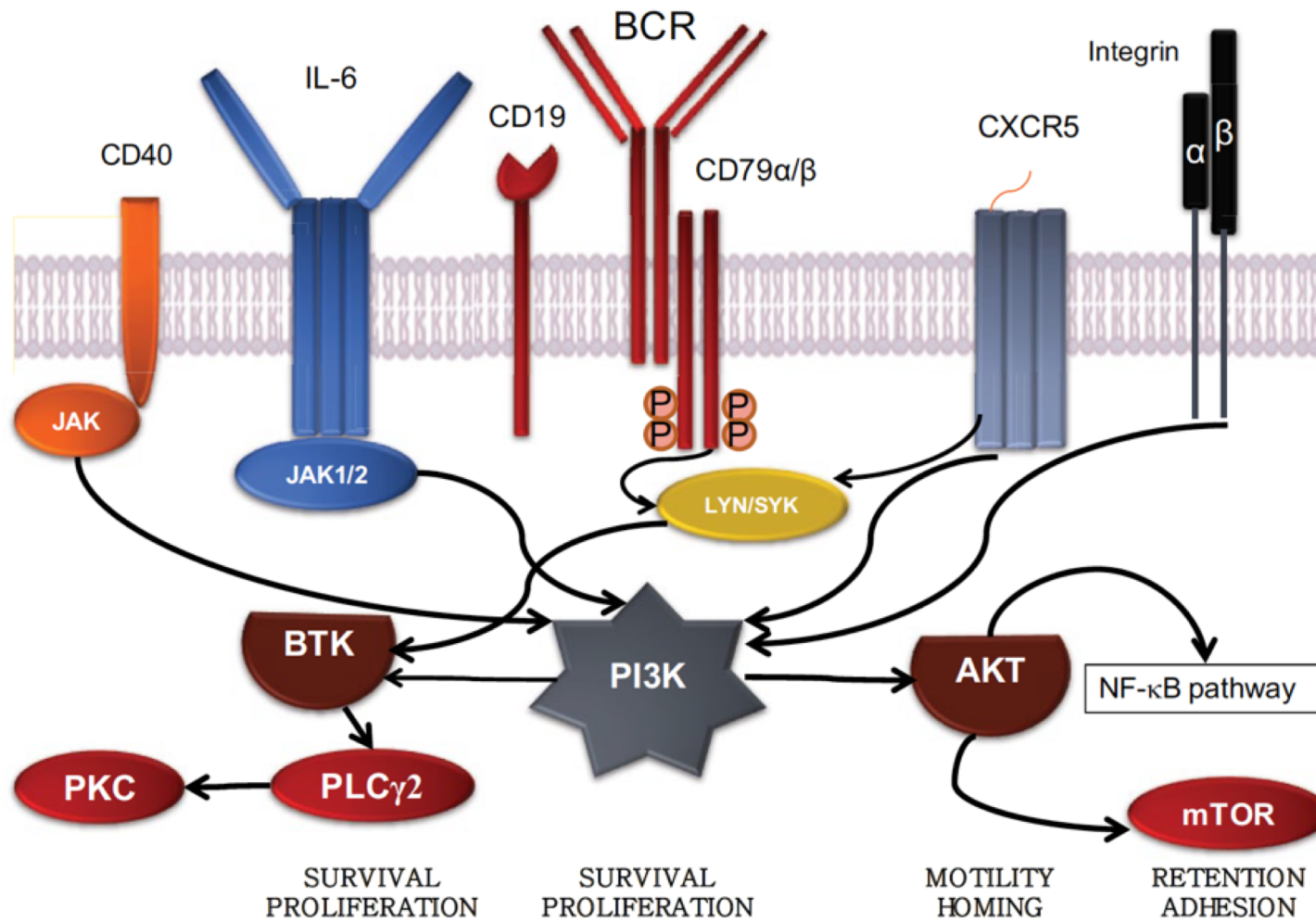


The **BTK inhibitor** CC-292 cooperates with lenalidomide in sensitive mantle cell lymphoma cells but not in CC-292 resistant

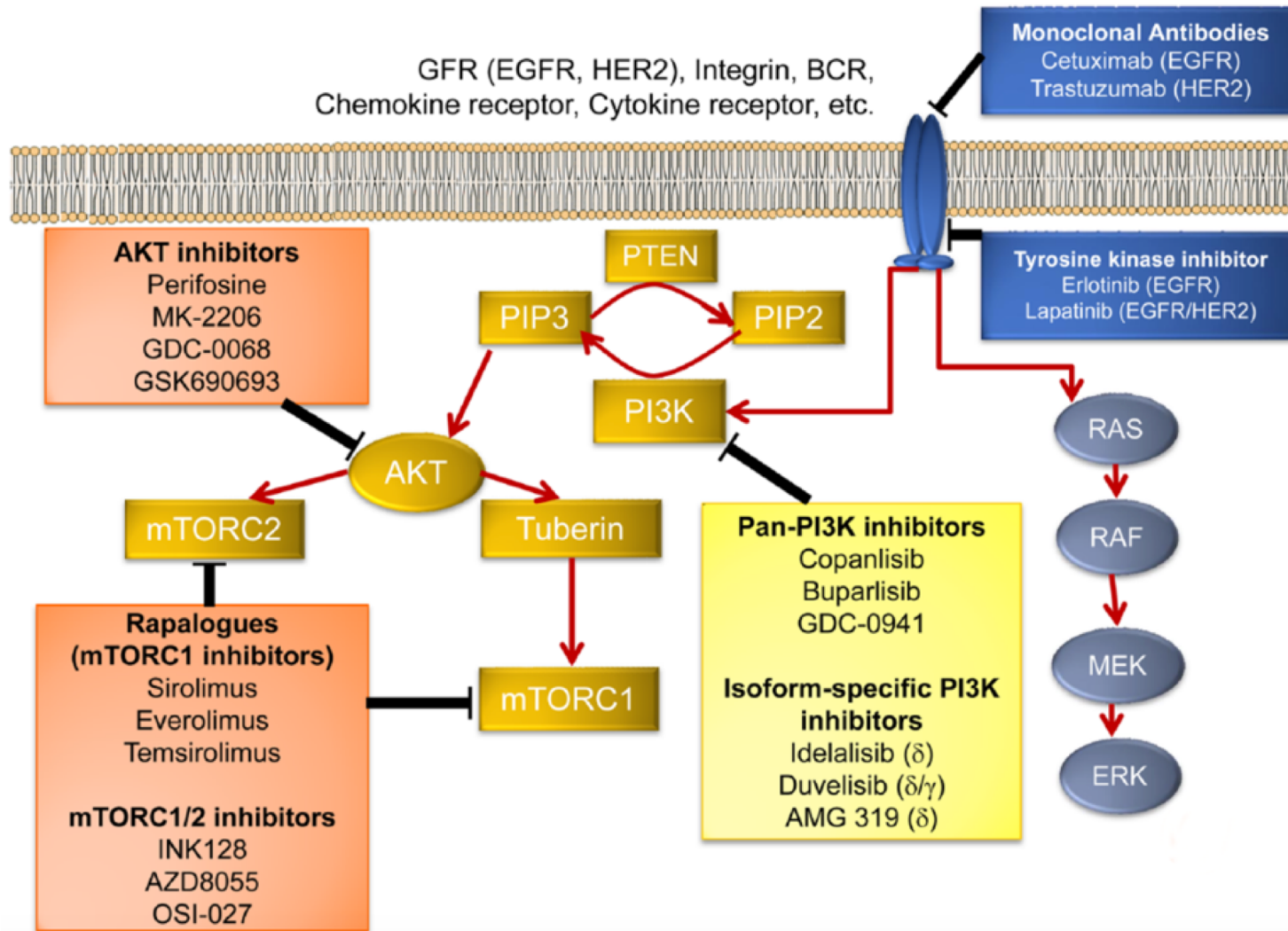
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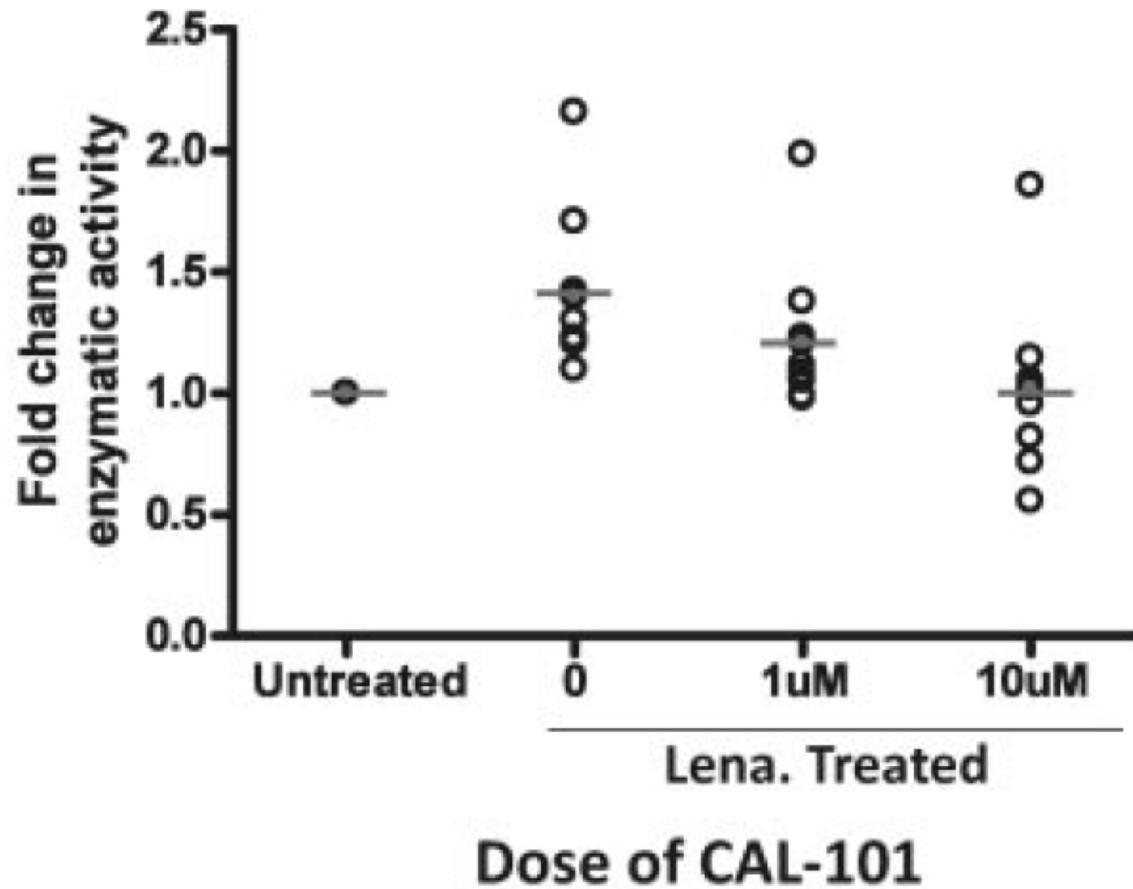
The role of PI3K in the biology of B cells



Signalling of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway and relevant drugs that target each of the components of the pathway



Lenalidomide leads to activation of the PI3K pathway via a **PI3K- δ** -dependent mechanism



Conclusions

- IMDs have a complex mechanism of action and multiple pharmacological combinations are possible.
- Lenalidomide is currently gaining interest in both preclinical and clinical research for combinatory treatments with novel agents including monoclonal antibodies, immunotoxins, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, new proteasome inhibitors and epigenetic-interfering agents as well as with new compounds targeting the cancer stem cell niche.
- Preliminary data from clinical studies are encouraging and suggest a favorable safety profile, although the long-term tolerability of these combinatory regimens needs to be carefully evaluated since an increased incidence of new primary tumors has been documented.
- Thus, from bench to bedside studies are required to design clinical trials for new drug combination approval.