



Managing the Microenvironment Matters

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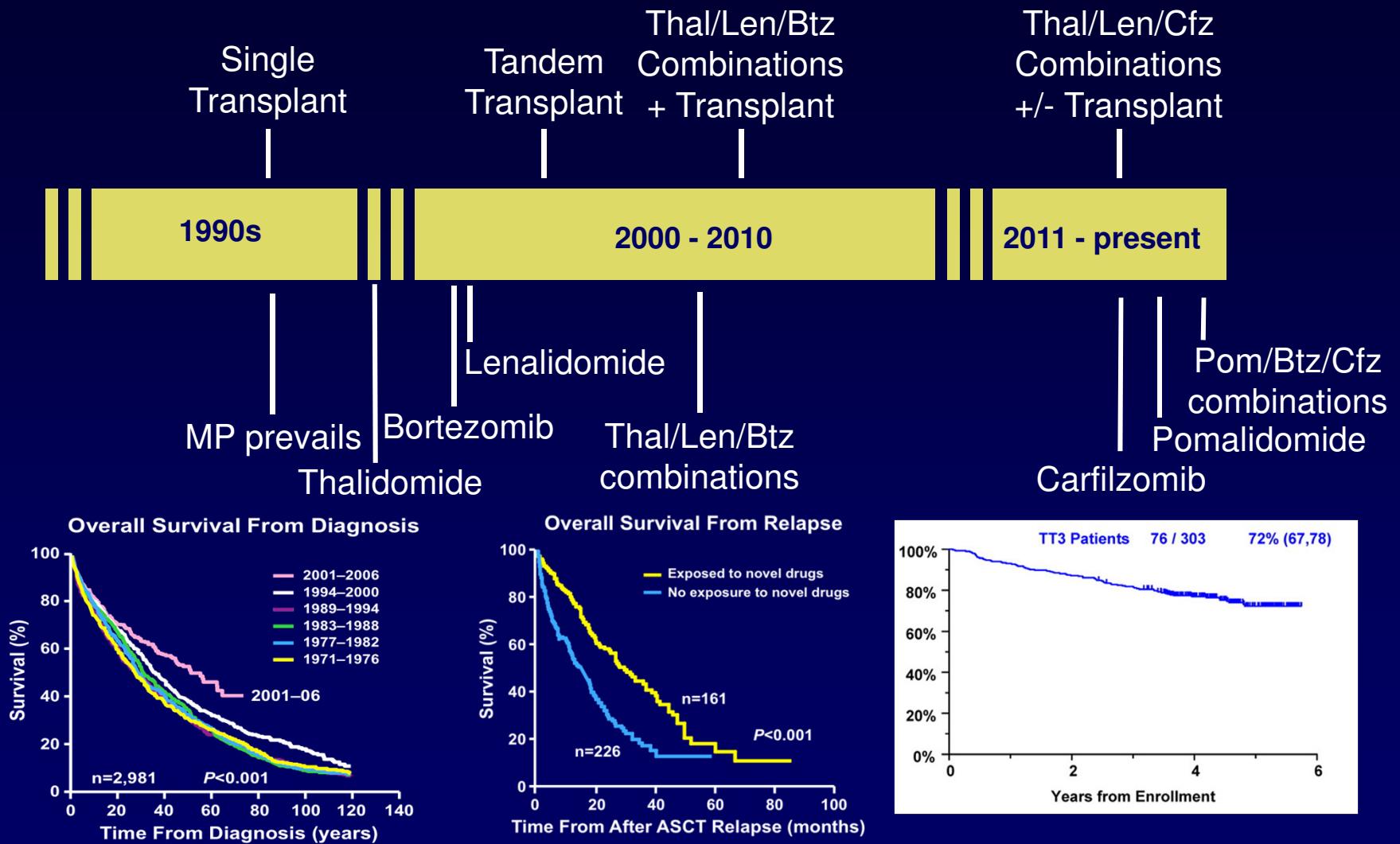


Disclosures

Consulting fees from: Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene, Millennium, and Onyx

Fees for non-CME services such as Speaker's Bureau from: Celgene

New Treatments and Outcome in Myeloma

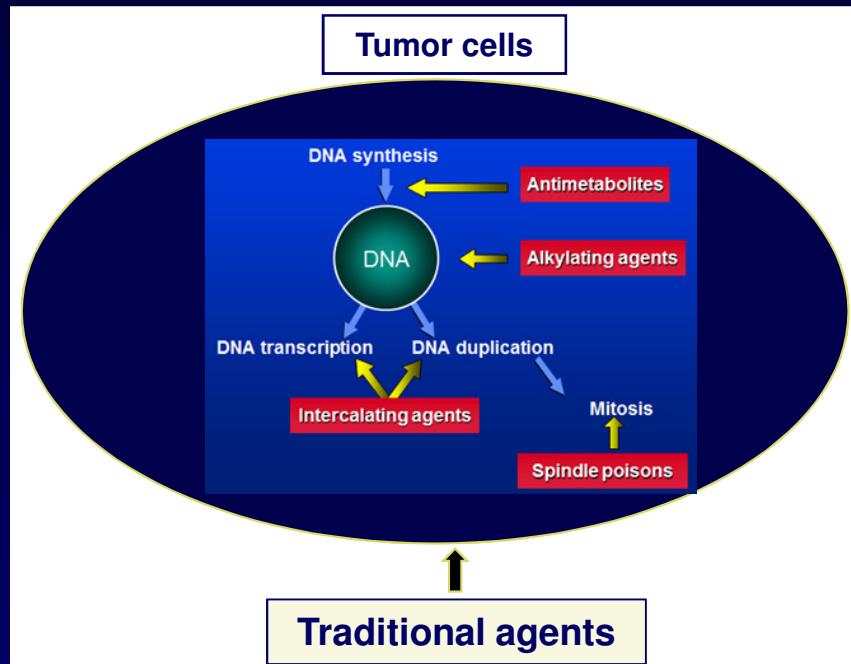


Kumar SK et al. *Blood*. 2008;111(5):2516-2520.

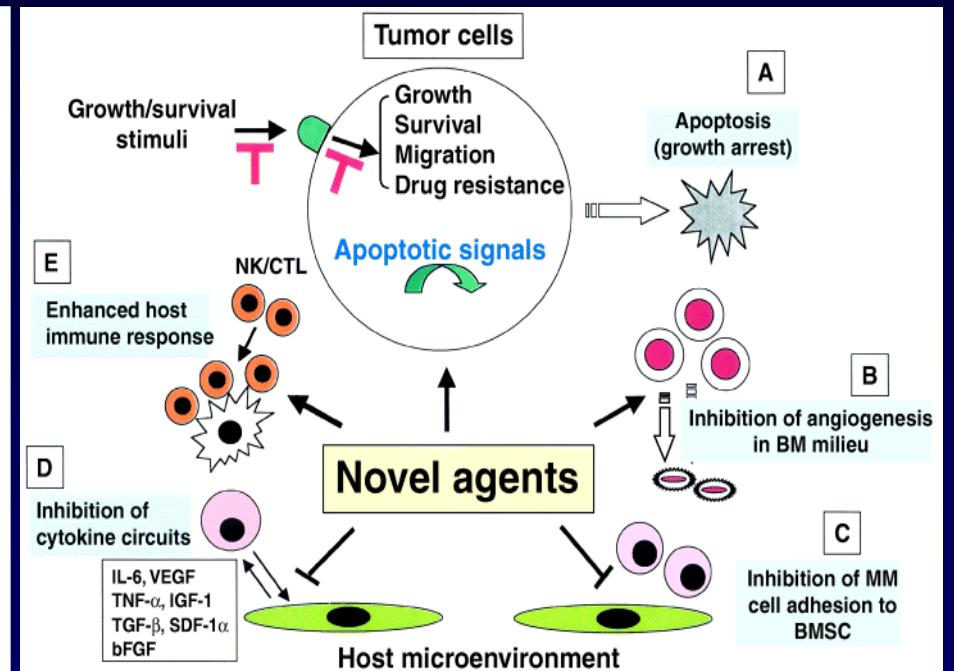
Van Rhee et al. *Blood*. 2010;116(8):1220-1227.

New Drugs and New Approach

Traditional Chemotherapy



Novel Agents



Hideshima T, et al. *Immunological Rev.* 2003;194(1): 164-176.

Microenvironment in Myeloma

Components

Extracellular matrix

Stromal cells

Osteoclasts

Osteoblasts

Immune cells

Other hematopoietic cells

Endothelial cells

Role

Homing

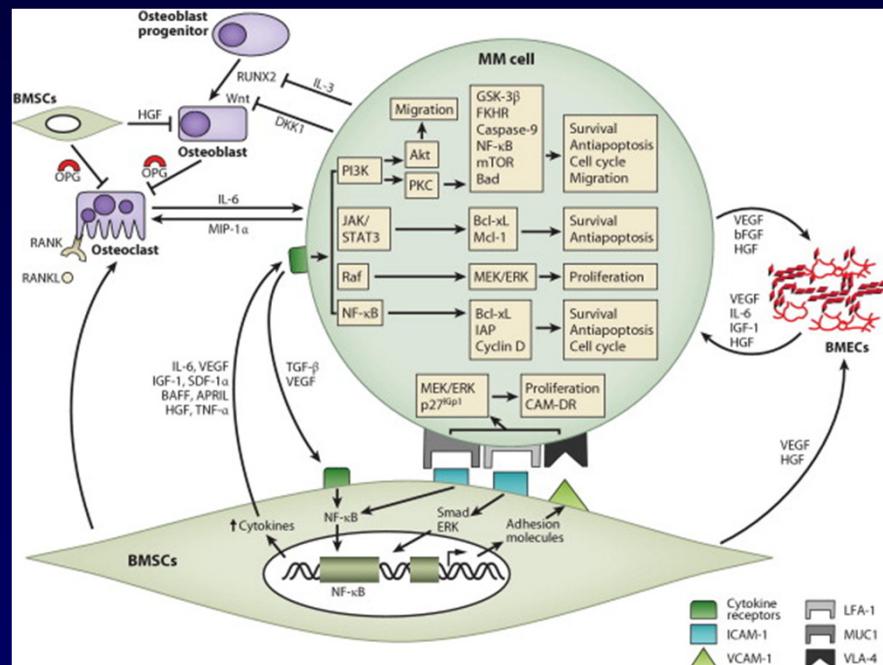
Adhesion

Cytokine release

MM cell molecular profile

Angiogenesis

Bone metabolism and turnover



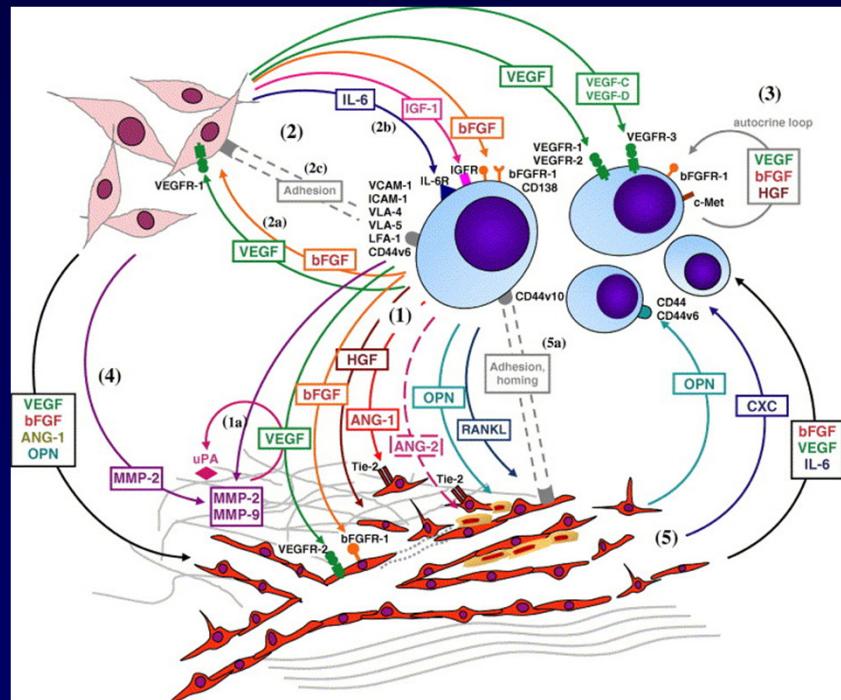
Bone Marrow Microenvironment and Pathogenesis of Myeloma

- Tumor cell growth and survival
- Development of resistance to therapy
- Tumor angiogenesis
- Myeloma bone disease

Myeloma and Angiogenesis

BMEC – VEGF, IL-6
↓
IGF-1 – MM cell growth

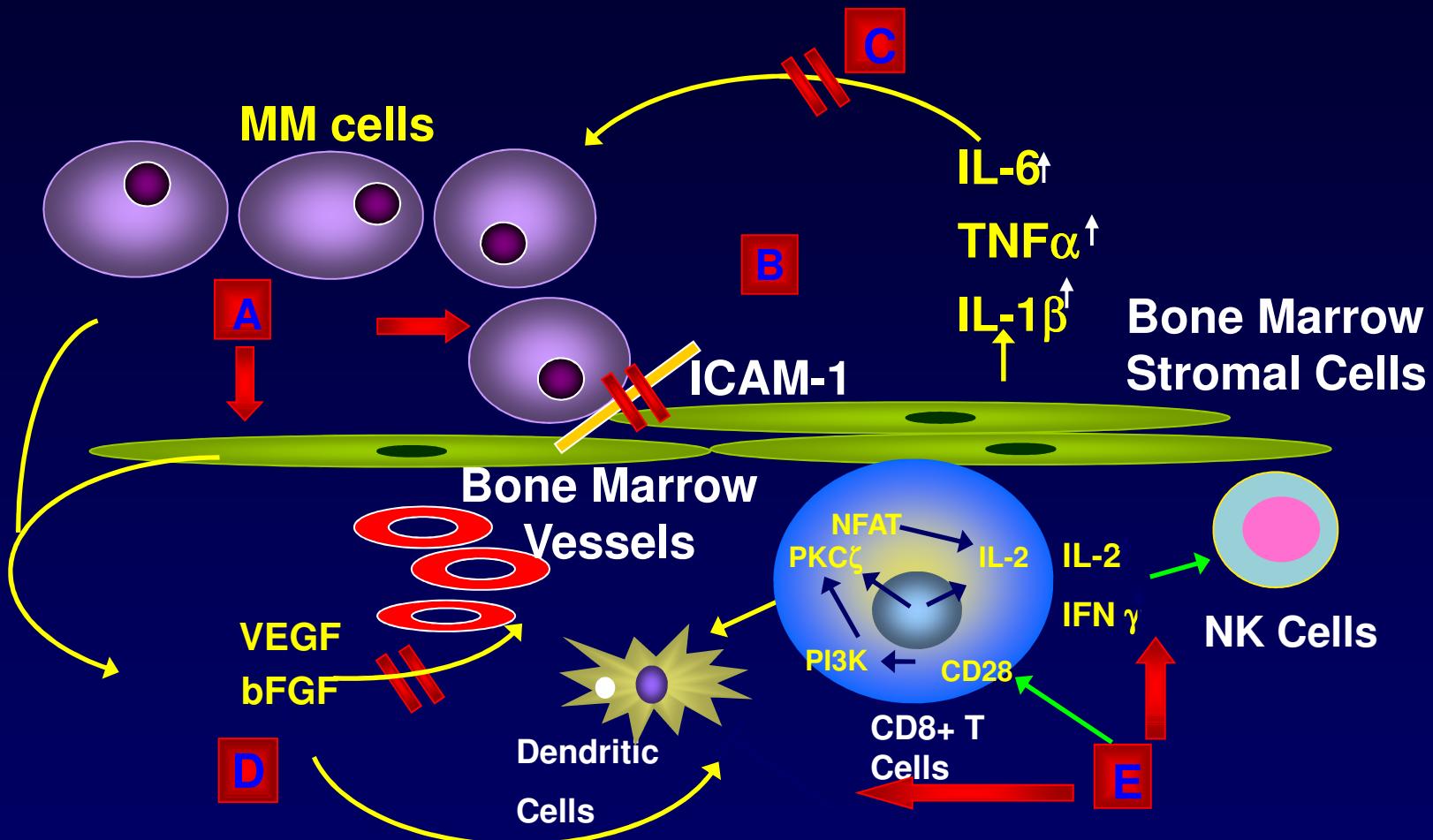
BMEC – SDF-1 α – CXCR4
↓
Cytokines – angiogenic activity
↓
MM cell growth



MM oncogene transformation
↓
Increase of VEGF, bFGF, MMPs
↓
Increased angiogenic activity
↓
Increased angiogenesis

BM angiogenesis and MVD correlate with status of disease

Thalidomide and Other IMiDs



Hideshima T, et al. *Blood*. 2000;96(9):2943-2950; Davies FE, et al. *Blood*. 2001;98(1):210-216; Gupta D, et al. *Leukemia*. 2001;15(12):1950-1961; Mitsiades N, et al. *Blood*. 2002;99(12):4525-4530; Lentzsch S, et al. *Cancer Res*. 2002;62(8):2300-2305; LeBlanc R, et al. *Blood*. 2004;103(5):1787-1790; Hayashi T, et al. *Brit J Hematol*. 2005;128(2):192-203.

IMiDs and Microenvironment

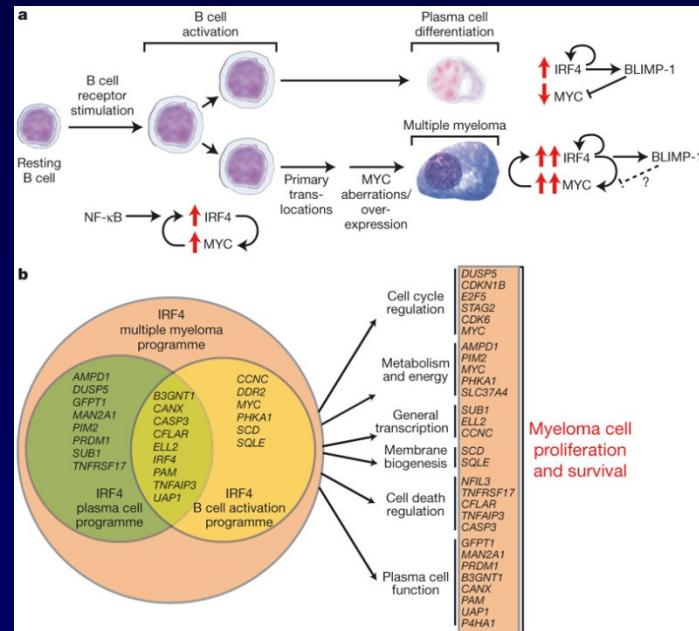
Indirect anti-MM Effects

- **Inhibition of angiogenesis**
- **Decreased binding MM cell to BM**
- **Inhibition of osteoclast maturation**
 - Directly (PU.1) and indirectly (reducing MM)
- **Immunomodulatory activity**
 - Enhancing CD4+ and CD8+ costimulation (Pom/Len > Thal)
 - T-cell proliferation and enhancing IL-2 and IFN γ
 - Inhibition of Tregs (Pom and Len)
- **Stimulation of NK and NK-T immunity**
 - Enhancing NK cell mediated cytotoxicity and ADCC
- **Inhibition of production of TNF- α , IL-1, IL-6, and IL-12**

Direct Anti-MM Effects of IMiDs

- Lenalidomide (LEN) , Pomalidomide (POM), and to lesser extend thalidomide (THAL), induce cell cycle arrest and apoptosis
 - Up-regulation of p21
 - Inactivation of NF-κB
 - Activation of caspase-8
- Additive toxicity with agents triggering apoptosis via both caspase-8 and caspase-9

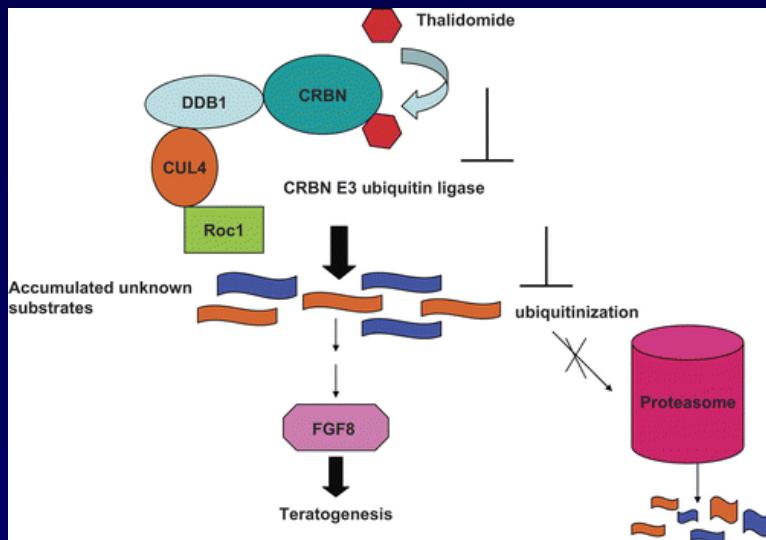
LEN and POM, inhibit expression of IRF4



Shaffer et al, *Leukemia* 2008; 26, 2326–2335

Cereblon (CRBN) and IMiDs

- Anti-myeloma activity of IMiDs is dependent on CRBN function
 - E3 ubiquitin ligase
 - AMPK



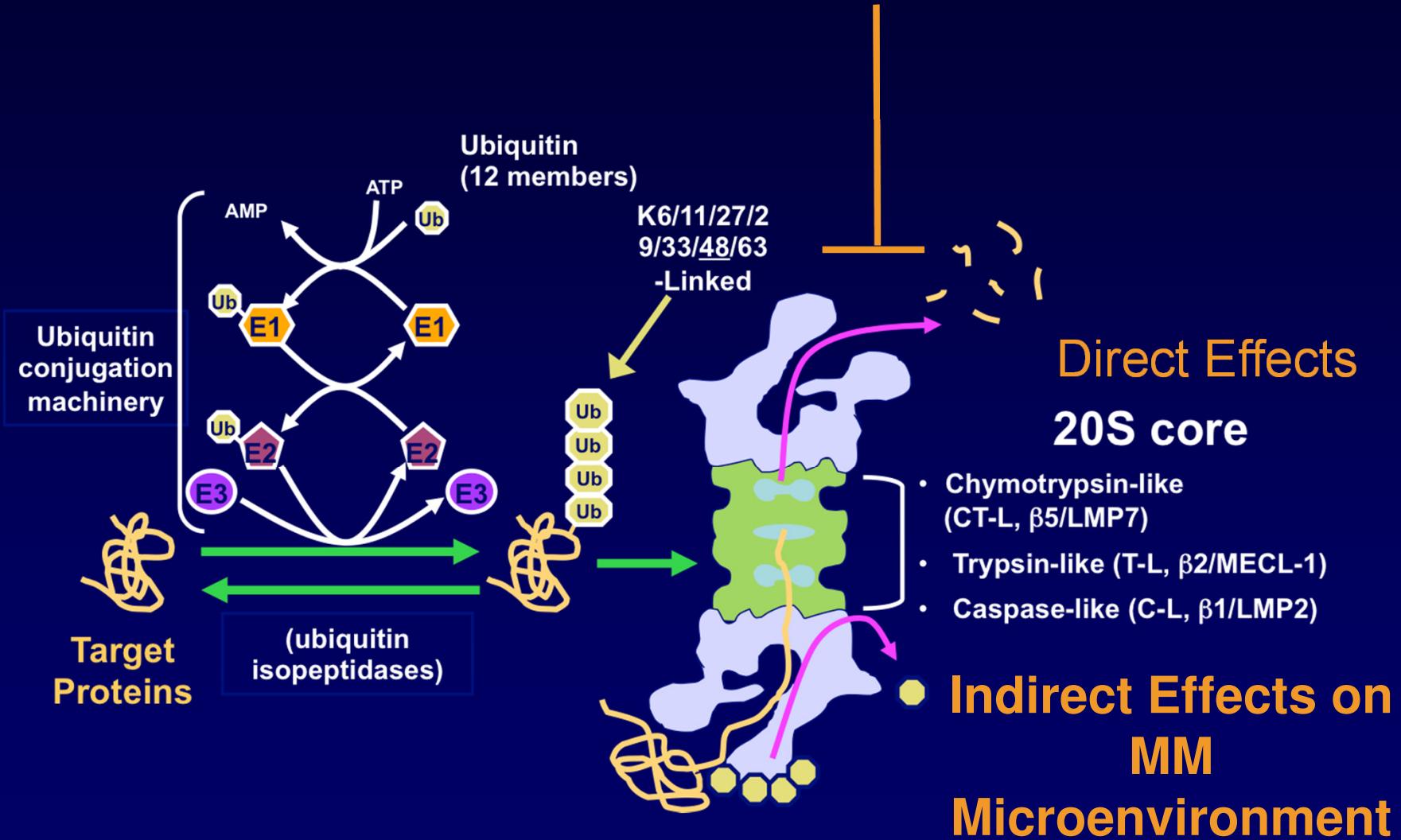
Zhu et al, *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2013 Apr;54(4):683-7

Interference with IRF4/MYC positive autoregulatory loop



Adopted from Shaffer et al, *Leukemia* 2008; 26, 2326–2335

Proteasome Inhibitors (PIs)



PIs and Microenvironment

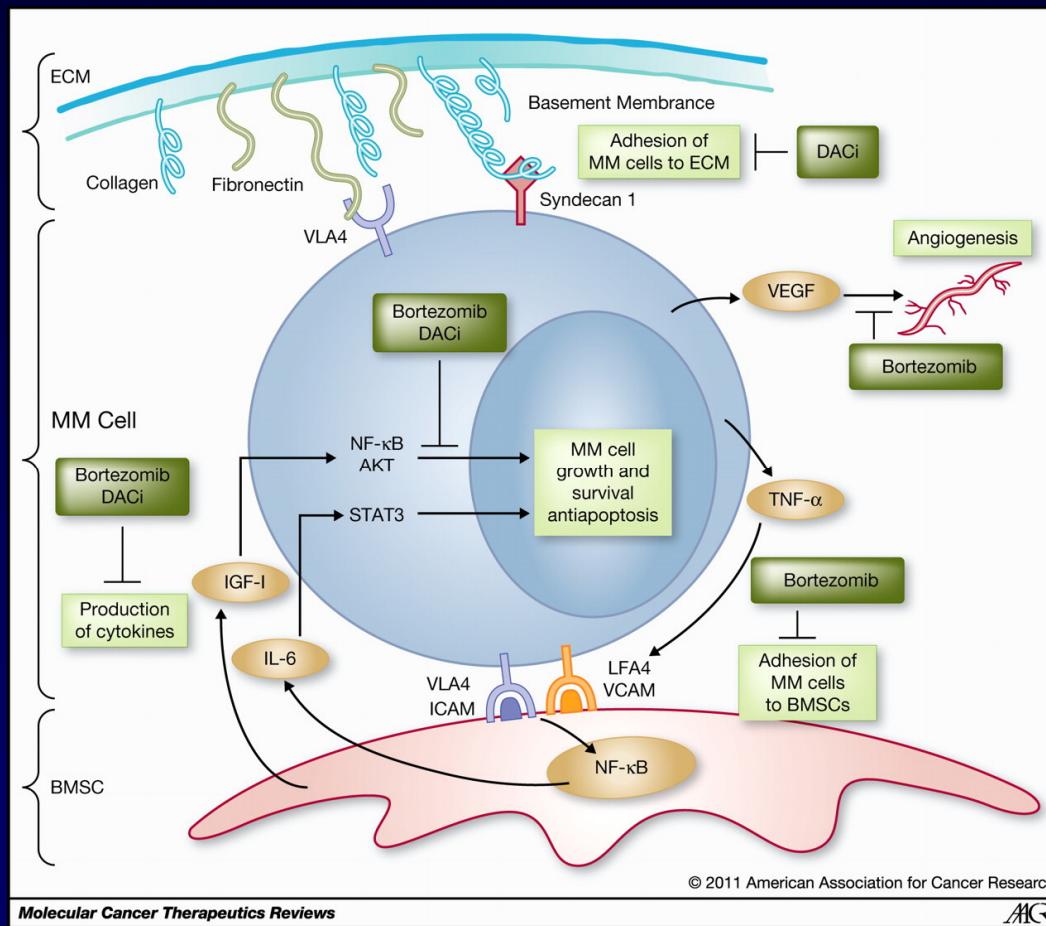
Indirect anti-MM Effects

- Inhibition of NF κ B – dependent upregulation of IL-6 by BMSC
- Blockade of the TNF- α -induced upregulation of NF κ B leading to decrease of expression of ICAM1 and VCAM1 on MM and BMSC
- Inhibition of expression of pro-angiogenic factors (i.e. VEGF)



- Inhibition of cytokine secretion
- Suppression of expression of adhesion molecules
- Inhibition of angiogenesis

Combining PIs and DACi

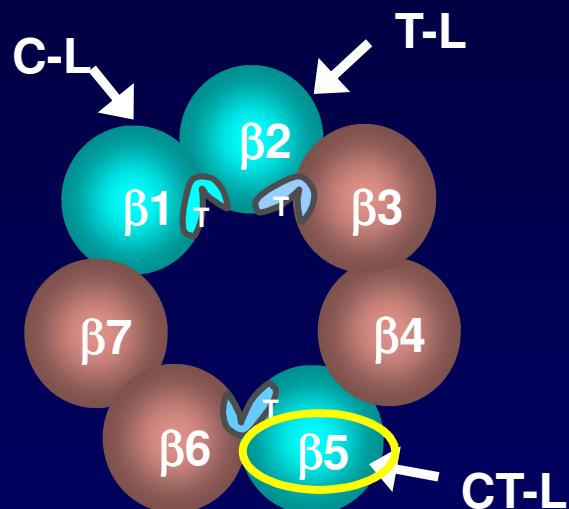


Hideshima T, et al. Mol Cancer Ther. 2011;10(11):2034-2042.

Different PIs Different Impact on Microenvironment?

Peptide Boronates

Borezomib
Ixazomib (MLN9708)

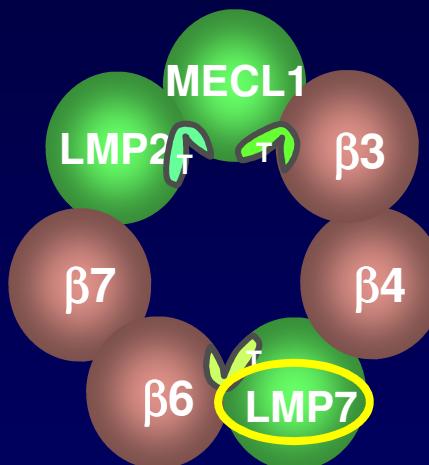


Constitutive proteasome

- CT-L subunits are primary target of BTZ and CFZ
- CT-L inhibition sufficient to induce cell death
- Secondary site inhibitors potentiate CFZ and BTZ

Peptide Epoxyketones

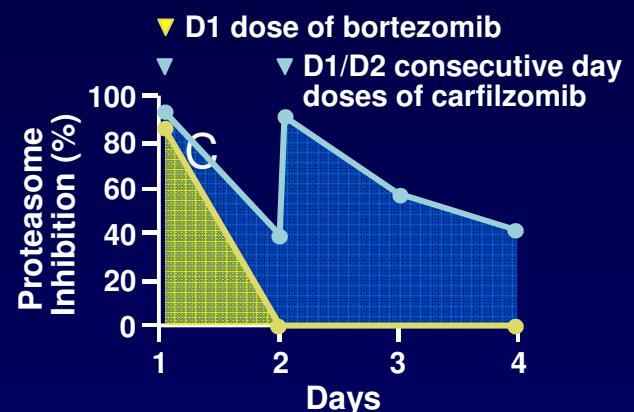
Carfilzomib
Oprozomib (ONX0912)



Immunoproteasome

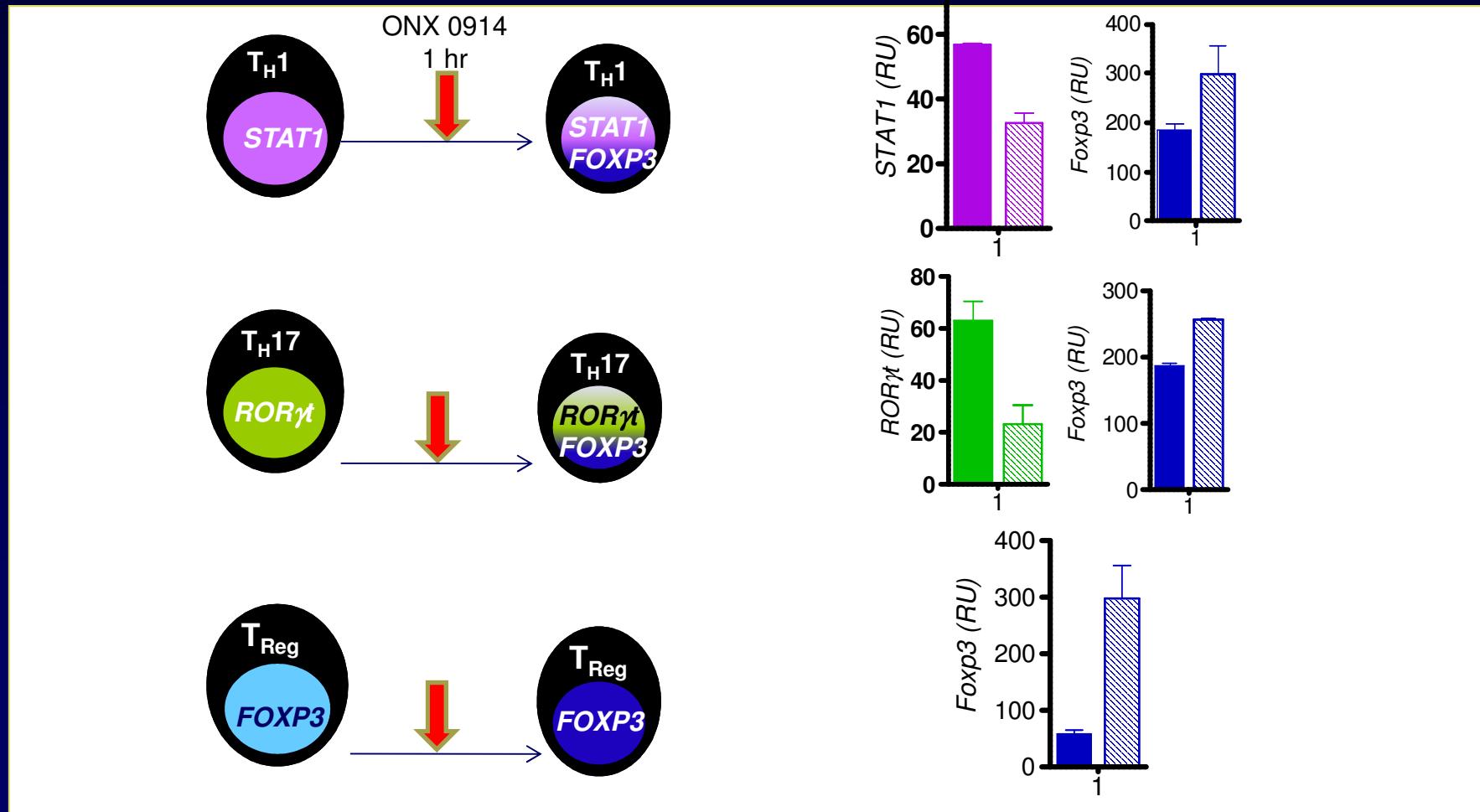
β-Lactones

Marizomib (NPI-0052)

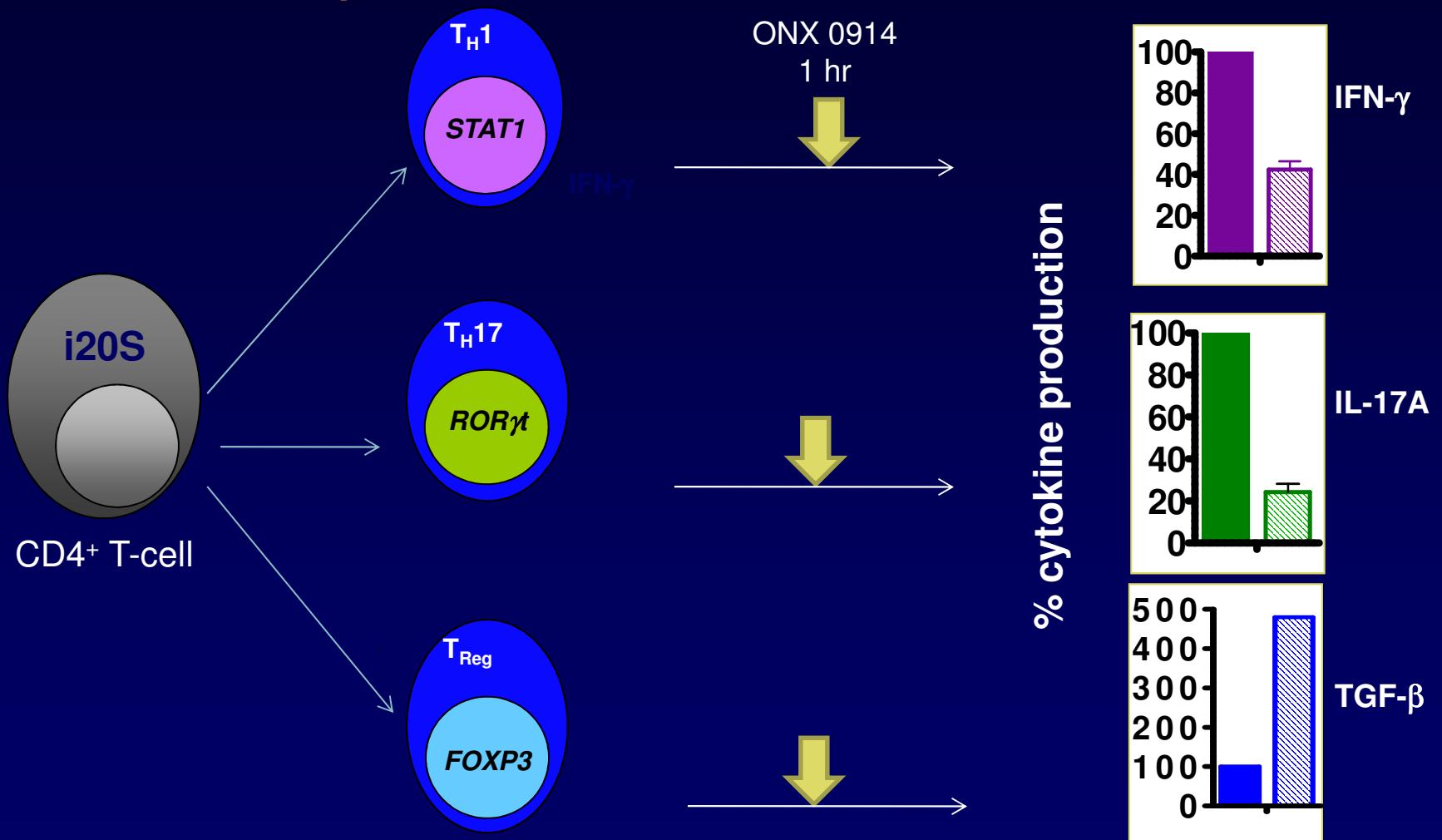


Demo SD et al. *Cancer Res.* 2007;67:6383.

Immunoproteasome Inhibition Induces Regulatory Phenotype

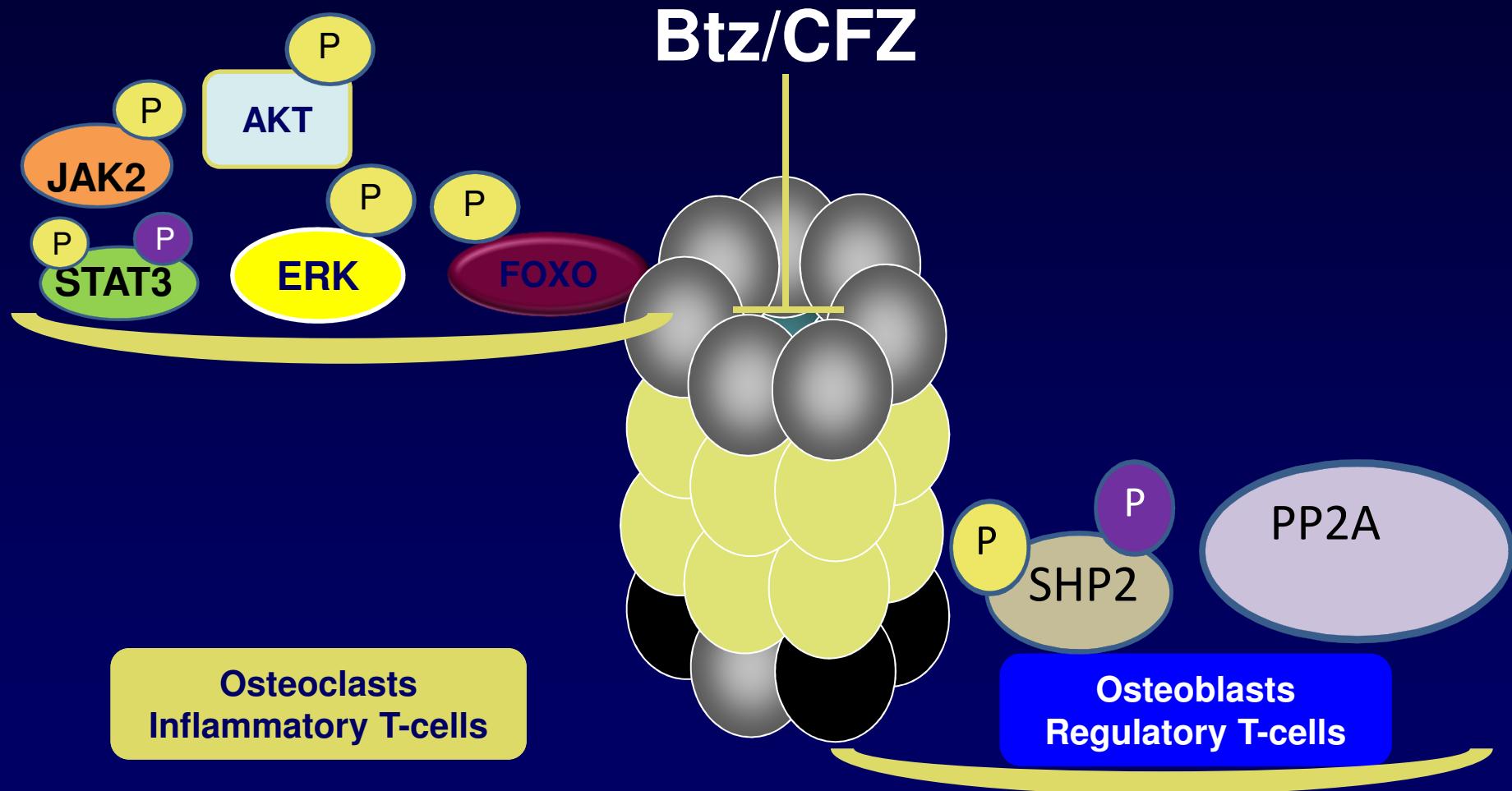


Immunoproteasome Regulates Cytokine Production



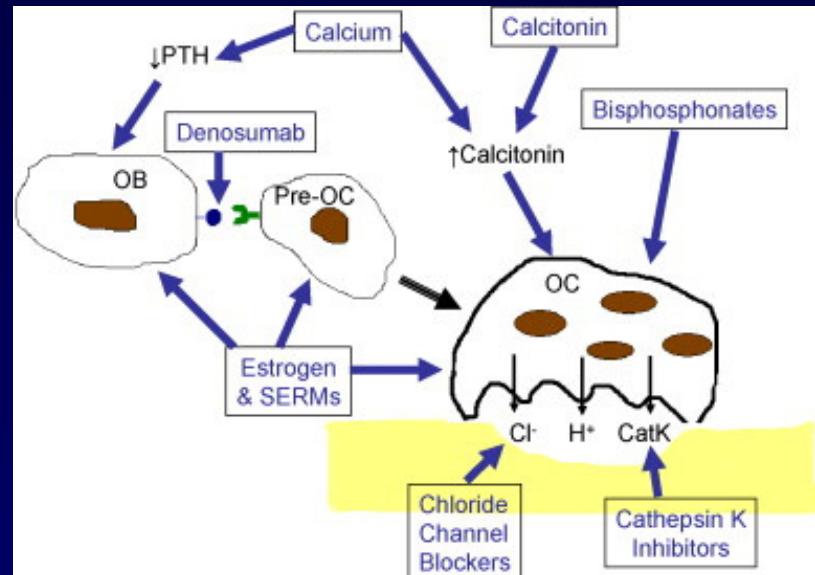
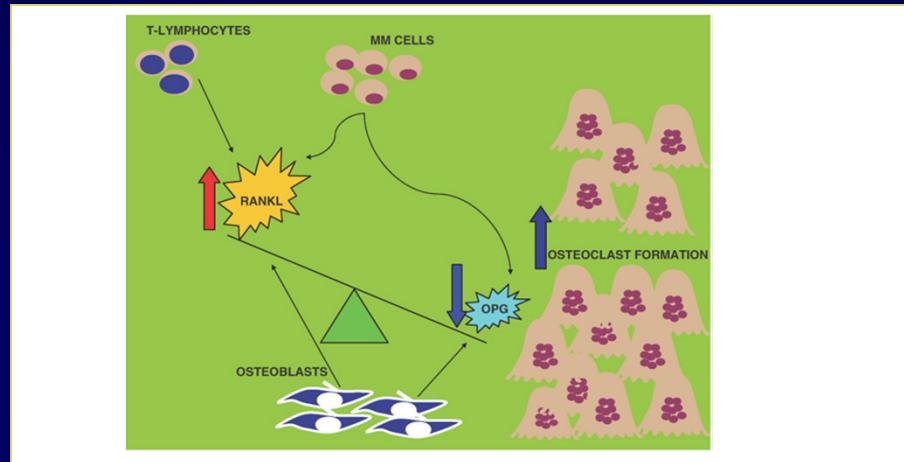
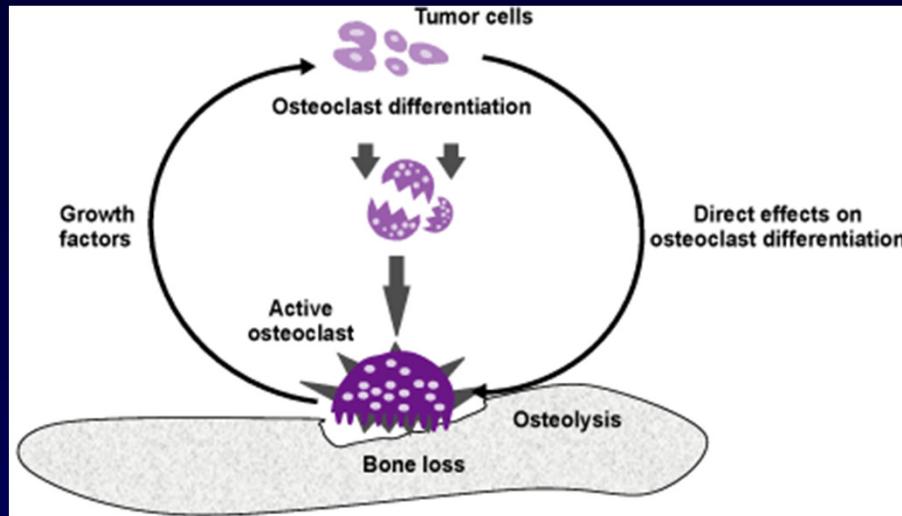
E. Suzuki, manuscript in preparation, courtesy Christopher Kirk

Resetting the Signaling Balance in Accessory Cells



Courtesy Christopher Kirk

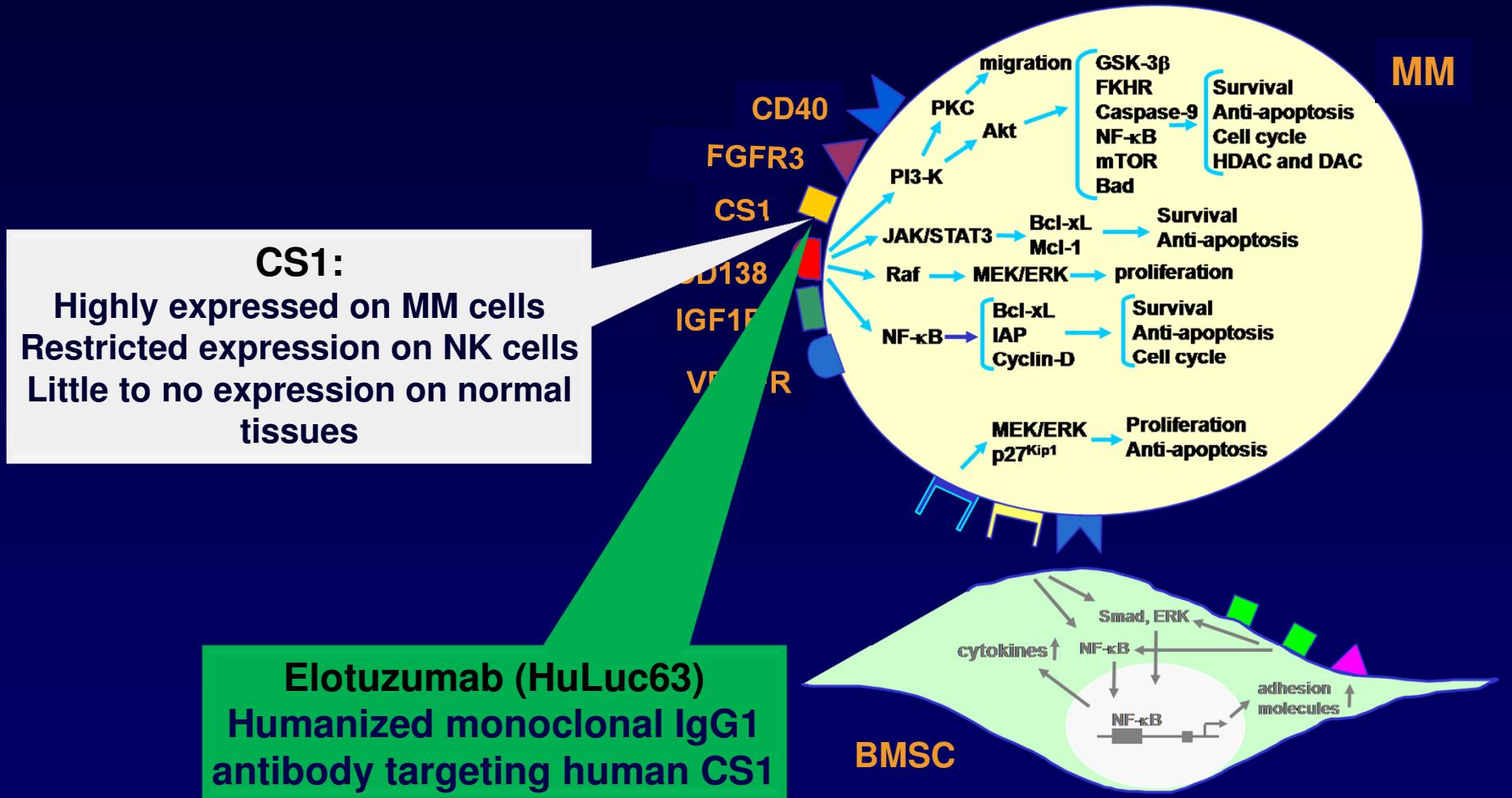
Myeloma and Bone Disease



Reid IR, et al. *Semin Cell Dev Biol.* 2008;19(5):473-478.

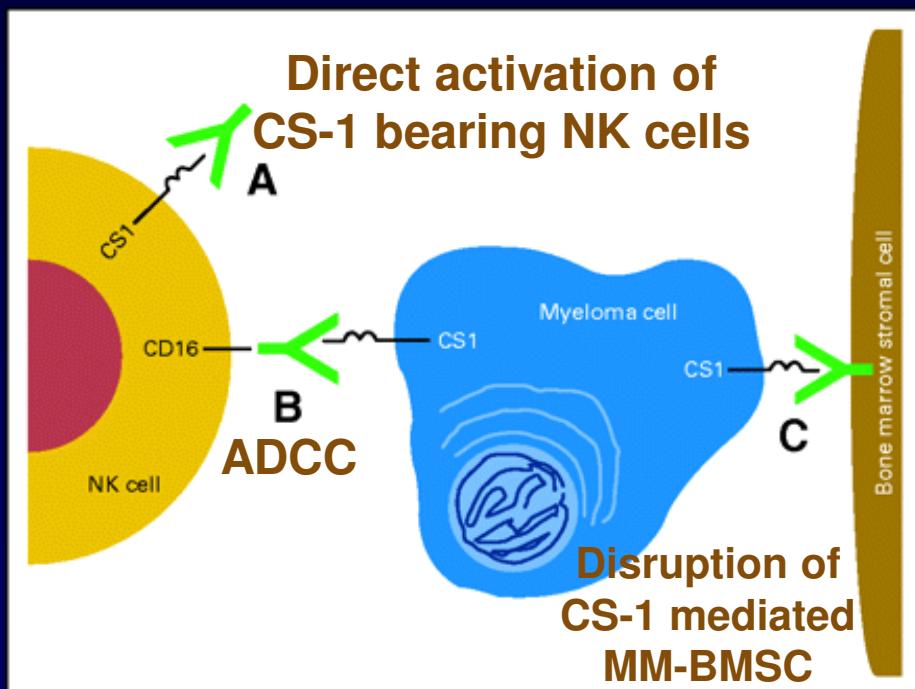
Roodman GD, et al. *Leukemia.* 2009;23(3):435-441.

Targeting Microenvironment with Antibodies



Elotuzumab and Microenvironment

MOA



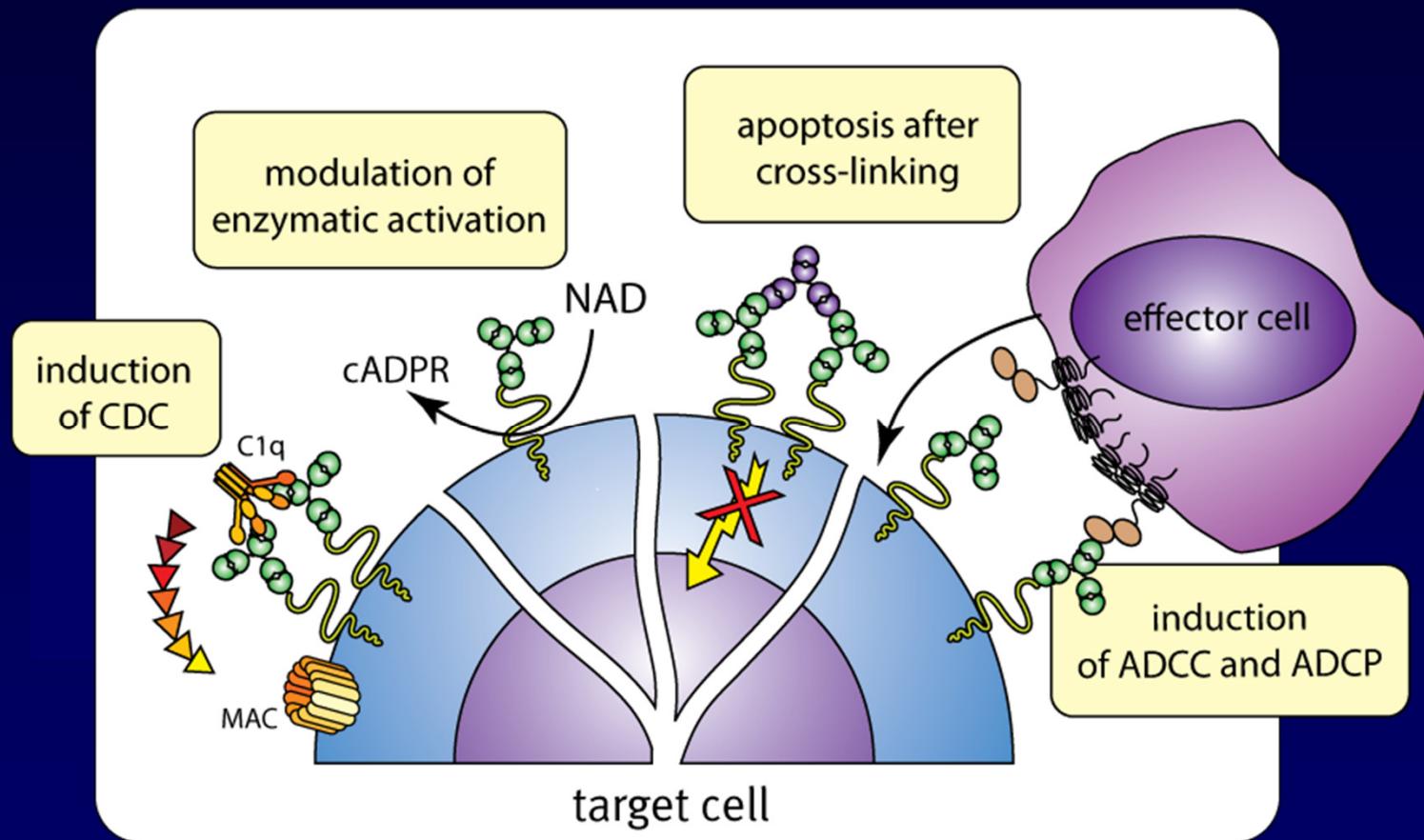
Rationale for Combining with IMiDs and PIs

- **Lenalidomide**
 - Enhances and activates NK cells
 - Inhibits Tregs
- **Bortezomib**
 - Down-regulates expression of inhibitory NK-cell ligands on MM cells

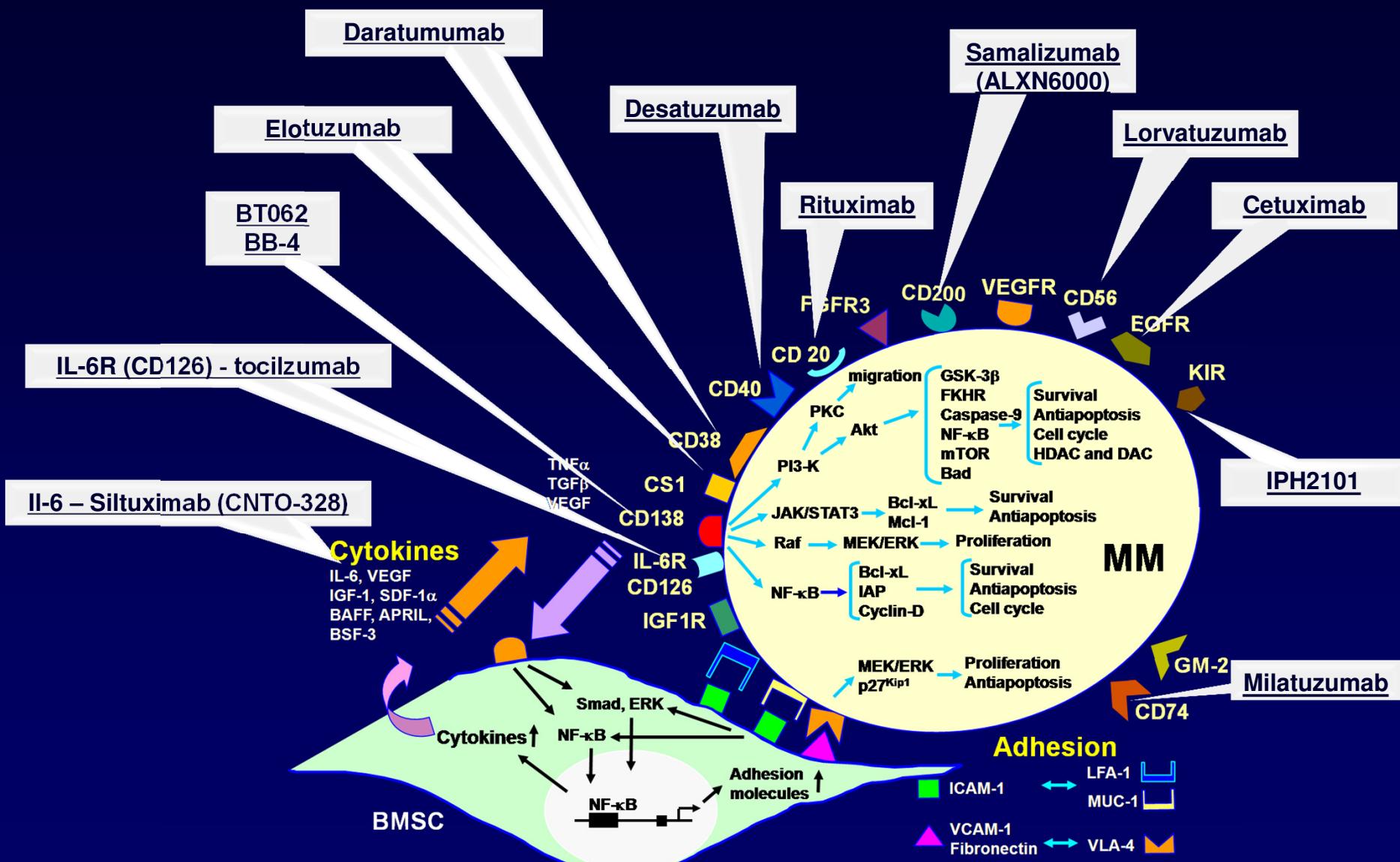
Benson DM, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2011;30(16):2013-2015.

Daratumumab

A human CD38 mAb with broad-spectrum killing activity

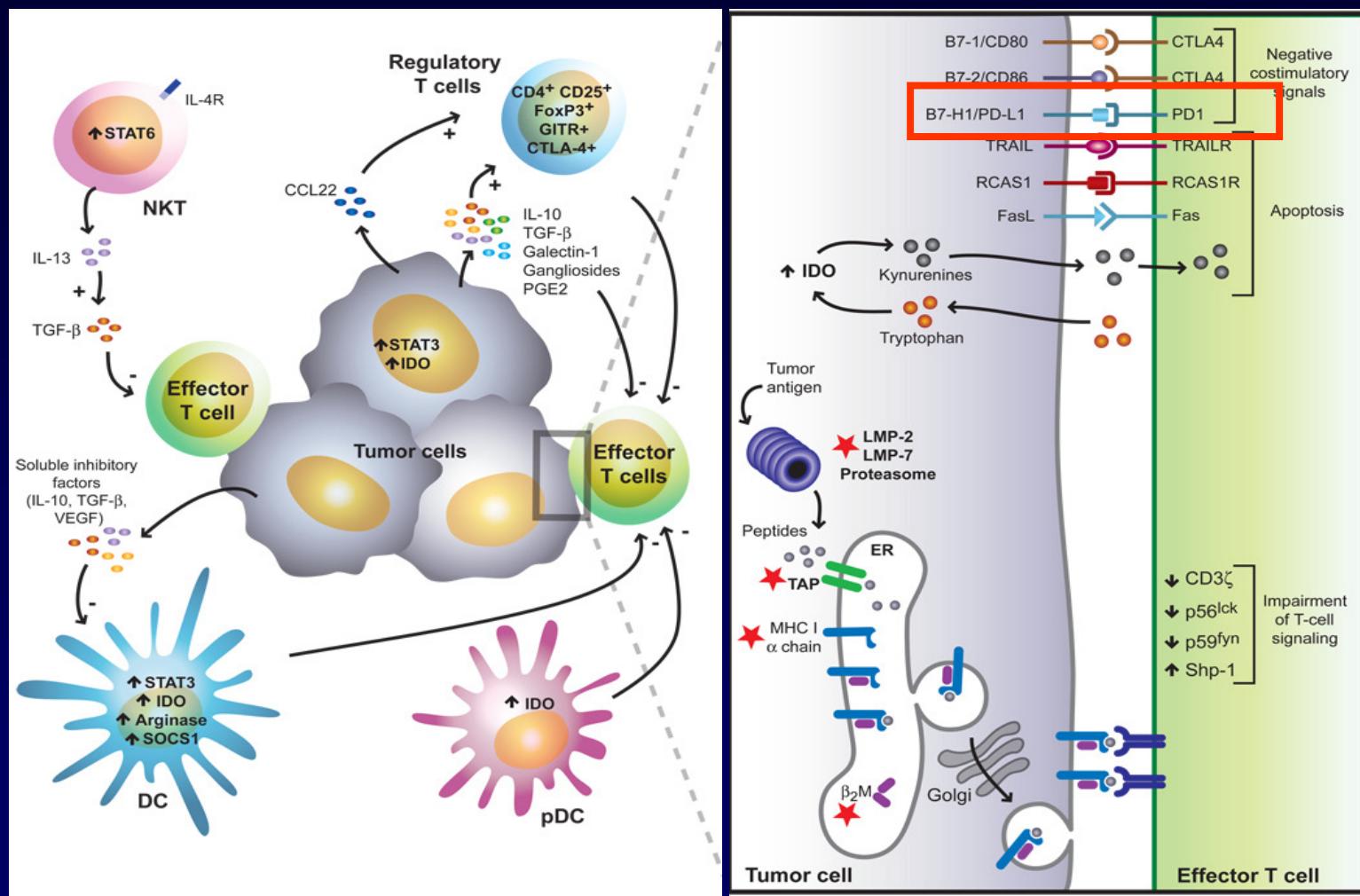


Potential Targets for Immunotherapy



Adapted from Hideshima T, et al. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2002;2(12):927-937; Hideshima T, et al. *Blood*. 2004;104(3):607-618.

Tumor Mediated Immune Suppression

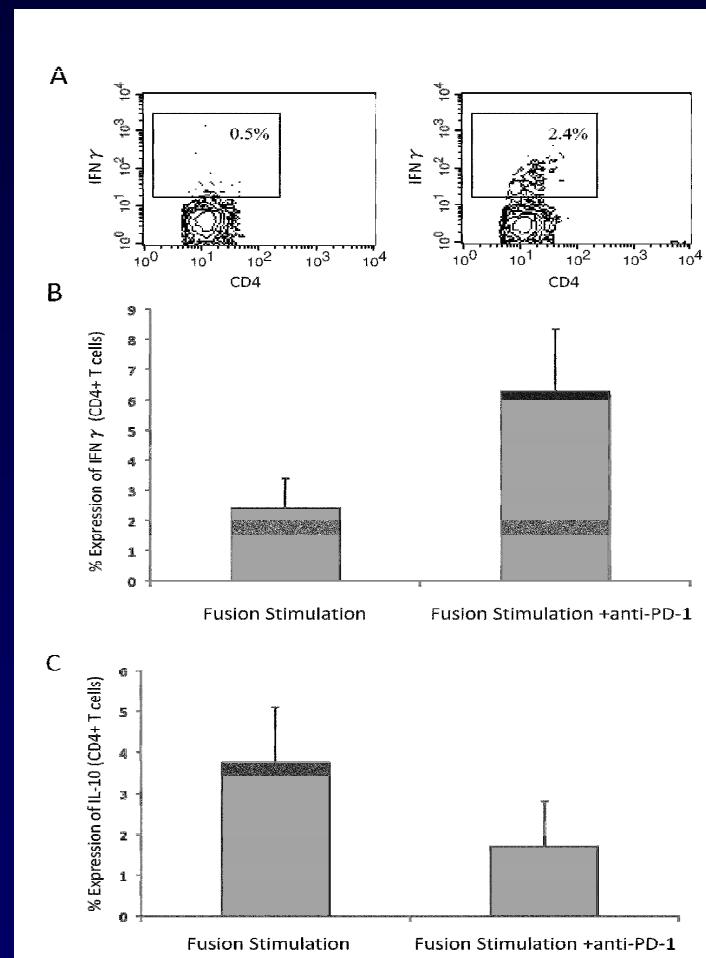


Rabinovich GA, et al. *Annu Rev Immunol.* 2007;25: 267-296.

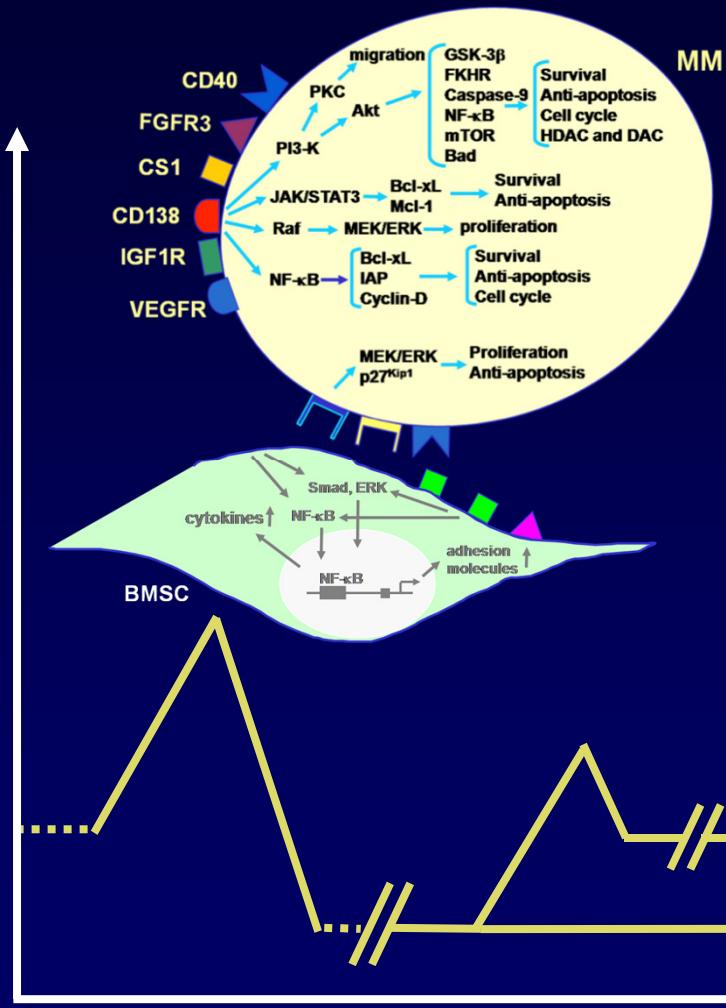
PD1 blockade enhances immune response to DC/myeloma fusion vaccine in vitro

PD-1 blockade in conjunction with DC/myeloma fusion stimulation of T cells in vitro results in:

- increased IFN-gamma secretion
- decreased IL-10 secretion
- decreased expansion of Tregs
- enhanced tumor killing



Race for Cure



More New Agents

Thank You

Adapted from Hideshima T, et al. *Mol Cancer Ther.* 2011;10(11):2034-2042; Ocio EM, et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2008;9(12):1157-1165.