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Pyroptosis as a drugable cell death pathway in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: The other side of inflammation

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Disclosures

Sponsored laboratory research and/or educational courses

Abbvie



Introduction

- ✓ Pseudofollicular proliferation centers are classical anatomical structures in CLL patients also observed in inflamed tissues of patients with chronic autoimmune/inflammatory disorders. (*Caligaris-Cappio, Haematologica, 2011*)
- ✓ It's mostly accepted that an inflammatory microenvironment is at the basis of disease progression (Schulz et al., Haematologica, 2011; Paggetti et al., Blood, 2015 and Prieto et al., Blood, 2017, Palma, et. al., Br J Haematol, 2018).
- ✓ However, the role of the inflammatory response in CLL is not fully understood, and additional therapies focused in manipulate the chronic inflammation in this leukemia have not been described.



Does inflammation support disease progression or not?

Goal

To study inflammasome activation in CLL cells of progressor and indolent patients

- ✓ Inflammasomes are cytosolic complexes that regulate the activation of inflammatory caspases and cause pyroptosis.
- \checkmark Inflammasome activation is sensitive to ion fluxes.



TMEM176B

✓ The cation channels TMEM176A and TMEM176B as novel inflammasome inhibitors, (Segovia and Russo et al, Cancer Cell, 2019).

How is the expression pattern of these proteins in CLL?





Results: TMEM176A/B expresión in CLL cells



Transcriptome analysis of 304 CLL patients – Data from International Cancer Genome Consortium



Lower survival in CLL patients is associated with higher expression of TMEM176a/b at mRNA level

TMEM176a is significantly overexpressed in CLL cells from progressor patients at protein levels





Results:

Casp1 activation in CLL cells





Pyroptosis in CLL



Results: Pyroptosis as a drugable cell death pathway



We hypostasize that the combination of drugs targeting pyroptosis (AP-1) and apoptosis (Venetoclax) could improve therapeutic strategies in CLL.

This difference is lost when a casp1 inhibitor is added.

through pyroptosis.

Results: Venetoclax in combination with AP-1



Venetoclax in combination with AP-1 increase cell death, in comparison with each individual therapy in primary CLL cells and in TCL1 splenocytes



Conclusions and Perspectives

- ✓ TMEM176a is overexpressed in progressor patients and correlated with lower Casp1 activation and decreased p30 GSDMD.
- ✓ TMEM176a downregulates inflammasome activation preventing pyroptosis in progressive CLLs.
- ✓ Inhibition of TMEM176a by a specific inhibitors (siRNA or AP-1) produces pyroptotic cell death of the tumor clone.
- ✓ Venetoclax in combination with AP-1 increase the extent of leukemic cell death.

ternational Workshop on CL



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To the patients...





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