

YM155, A PHARMACOLOGICAL SUPPRESSANT OF SURVIVIN/XIAP, EXHIBITS ANTINEOPLASTIC ACTIVITY IN JAK2V617F CELLS

JAEG Carlos^a, K Lima^b, EM Rego^b,
LV Cost-Lotufo^a, JA Machad-Neto^a

^aDepartment of Pharmacology, Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas (ICB), Universidade de São Paulo (USP), São Paulo, Brazil

^bLaboratório de Investigação Médica em Patogênese e Terapia Dirigida em Onco-Imuno-Hematologia (LIM-31), Department of Internal Medicine, Hematology Division, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo (FMUSP), São Paulo, Brazil

Objective: The central role of the control of apoptosis in the pathophysiology of Philadelphia chromosome-negative myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN) has been recently reinforced in genetic and pharmacological studies. The inhibitor of apoptosis protein (IAP) family has eight members and plays an important role in apoptosis, the most studied ones being survivin (BIRC5) and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis (XIAP). YM155 is a small molecule with antineoplastic potential that has been described as a suppressant of survivin and XIAP. **Material and methods:** BIRC5 and XIAP mRNA expression data from blood samples of healthy donors and MPN patients were obtained from GEOR2. HEL and SET2 JAK2^{V617F} cells were used. YM155 with potential antineoplastic activity was used. Ruxolitinib was used as a reference drug. Cell viability was assessed by MTT assay, apoptosis by annexin V/propidium iodide labeling and flow cytometry (FC), clonogenicity by autonomous colony formation, cell cycle by propidium iodide and FC, protein expression by Western Blot analysis and gene expression by quantitative PCR. **Results:** BIRC5 expression was significantly increased in primary myelofibrosis patients compared to healthy donors ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, XIAP expression was reduced in MPN patients (all $p < 0.05$). In cellular models with JAK2^{V617F} mutation, BIRC5 expression was higher in HEL and SET2 cell lines when compared to normal hematopoietic cells. In a time-concentration manner, HEL cells showed great sensitivity compared to SET2 cells when exposed to the drug. IC₅₀ values for HEL cells were 48.4, 1, and 0.6 μM , and for SET2 cells were 31.4, 3.8, and 3.3 μM for 24, 48, and 72h, respectively ($p < 0.05$). In both cell lines, synergic, additive, or antagonistic effects were not observed in the combination of YM155 and ruxolitinib. In HEL and SET2 cells, YM155 induced apoptosis in a dose-dependent manner being the less concentration responsible for inducing apoptosis (0.32 μM) in both cells line ($p < 0.05$). As observed in the apoptotic effect after a low exposure of YM155, both cells had a decrease in colony formation and an increase in cell death after being exposed to a higher concentration of YM155 as seen in the cell cycle where increased cells in the subG₁ population were observed ($p < 0.05$). Genes involved in cell cycle progression, autophagy, DNA damage, and apoptosis were modulated in HEL and SET2 cells (all $p < 0.05$). YM155 induced modulation in apoptosis, autophagy, and DNA damage proteins. In both cell lines, ULK1, SQSTM1/p62, and LC3BII

(markers of autophagy) cleaved PARP1 (marker of apoptosis) and γH2AX (marker of DNA damage) were modulated. **Discussion and conclusion:** Our results indicate that survivin/BIRC5 and XIAP are differently expressed in MPN and YM155 has multiple antineoplastic effects in MPN cell models, suggesting that IAP proteins may be a point of pharmacological intervention for the treatment of these diseases. **Funding:** Supported by FAPESP, CNPq, and CAPES.

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IDOSO COM LMA MANTENDO TRATAMENTO E REMISSÃO HÁ 50 MESES: RELATO DE CASO

F Benedetti, EC Franzon

Centro Universitário de Brusque (UNIFEBE),
Brusque, SC, Brasil

Objetivos: Relatar o caso de um paciente idoso mantendo sobrevida livre de progressão de doença superior ao estudo e ao esperado segundo o estudo pivotal do protocolo utilizado. **Material e métodos:** Relato de caso retrospectivo por revisão de prontuário associado à revisão de literatura. **Resultados:** Paciente masculino de 69 anos, encaminhado após internação hospitalar para transfusão de hemácias devido a anemia severa. Na internação, apresentava anemia macrocítica severa e plaquetopenia moderada, sem alteração da série leucocitária. O paciente foi submetido a exame de medula óssea sendo diagnosticado como Leucemia Mieloide Aguda (LMA) M4-M5. Foi proposto protocolo com Azacitidina e Venetoclax, conforme estudo Viale-A, pois o paciente foi considerado inelegível para quimioterapia intensiva. Paciente tornou-se politransfundido às custas principalmente de transfusão de Hemácias, entretanto alcançou a independência transfusional ao final do terceiro ciclo do protocolo. A partir do sexto ciclo desenvolveu episódios de neutropenia, sendo reduzido a dose de Azacitidina. Uma vez que continuou a apresentar episódios de neutropenia optou-se por iniciar Peg-filgrastima, mas paciente desenvolveu como para efeito dores ósseas prejudicando sobremaneira sua qualidade de vida. Uma vez que o paciente já havia atingido a sobrevida mediana esperada para o tratamento, optou-se por suspender o Neulastim e reduzir a dose de Venetoclax, ficando com Azacitidina 50 mg/m² por 5 dias e Venetoclax por 21 dias, em ciclos de 28 dias, permanecendo sem mais episódios de neutropenia e recuperando sua qualidade de vida. Neste momento o paciente permanece em remissão hematológica com ótima qualidade de vida, ECOG 0, em 50 meses de tratamento. **Discussão:** A LMA compreende um grupo heterogêneo de neoplasias de células hematopoiéticas de linhagem mieloide, que interferem na diferenciação celular, levando à síndrome de falência medular. É a forma mais comum de leucemia aguda entre, sendo mais frequente quanto mais elevada a faixa etária. Pacientes com LMA geralmente apresentam sintomas relacionados a complicações de citopenias, cursando com a sintomas como fadiga, palidez, fraqueza, sangramentos e infecções. O diagnóstico de LMA requer infiltração da medula óssea, com ao menos 20% de blastos ao Mielograma ou anomalias genéticas específicas, independentemente da contagem de blastos. O