

germinativas e detectada variante provavelmente patogênica em heterozigose do gene *RUNX1*. **Discussão:** Plaquetopenias familiares com mutação germinativa *RUNX1* são síndromes autossômicas dominantes com apresentação clínica diversa mesmo dentro da mesma família, caracterizadas por níveis variáveis de plaquetopenia e de tendência a sangramentos, além de risco aumentado de evolução para SMD e LMA em idade jovem (idade média 33 anos). A evolução para SMD/LMA ocorre em 35 a 40% dos casos e, geralmente, está associada ao ganho de alterações clonais adicionais à alteração germinativa original. O prognóstico desses pacientes não é bem definido na literatura tendo em vista a raridade da doença e poucos casos relatados. **Conclusão:** Este trabalho teve como objetivo descrever uma doença rara com poucos relatos na literatura. SMD/LMA com mutações germinativas são tipos incomuns de neoplasia mieloides associadas a distúrbios plaquetários familiares. Dentre essas mutações, a mais comum é do *RUNX1*. A paciente apresentou quadro característico, com plaquetopenia e evolução para LMA após ganho de nova alteração clonal (monossomia do cromossomo 7). Atualmente com doença residual mínima positiva (25,9% de células mieloides imaturas) após segunda indução sendo iniciada terceira indução para posterior realização de TMO alogênico haploidentico.

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#### AD80 INHIBITS FLT3-MEDIATED SIGNALING AND HAS ANTINEOPLASTIC EFFECTS ON ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA CELLS

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**Objectives:** Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is one of the most common types of hematological malignancy in adults. Activating mutations in different tyrosine kinases have been identified as important factors in the development and progression of hematological neoplasms. For AML, FLT3-ITD has been described as a key mutation, activating signaling pathways such as PI3K, RAS, and STAT5. AD80 is a multikinase inhibitor able to inhibit the activity of kinases RET, RAF, S6K, and ERK. It is a new compound and, therefore, few studies have been carried out to date verifying its effects on tumor cells. In the present study, the cellular and molecular effects of AD80 in AML cell lines were analyzed. **Materials and methods:** For the study, 6 human (FLT3-ITD: MV4-11 and MOLM13, BCR: ABL1: K562 and KU812, JAK2V617F: SET2 and HEL) and 5 murine (Ba/F3 with activating mutations: BCR::ABL1, BCR: ABL1T315I, JAK2V617F, MPLW515L, CSF3RT618I) cell lines representing different hematological neoplasms were utilized. Cell viability was assessed using MTT assay. Apoptosis,

autophagy, and mitochondrial membrane potential were determined by flow cytometry. Colony formation assays were performed to analyze clonogenic ability. Protein expression/activation was assessed by western blot. **Results:** In all cellular models, AD80 reduced cell viability in a time- and dose-dependent manner (all  $p < 0.05$ ). MOLM13 and MV4-11 cells were the most sensitive, with IC50 ranging from 0.4 to 1.1 nM. In FLT3-ITD cell lines, AD80 induced apoptosis and autophagy, disrupted mitochondrial membrane potential, as well as decreased clonogenic ability in a dose-dependent manner (all  $p < 0.05$ ). AD80 markedly decreased the activation of AKT, STAT5, S6RP, and induced PARP1 cleavage and  $\gamma$ H2AX. **Discussion:** AD80 was more potent in reducing the viability of FLT3-ITD AML cell lines. Indeed, it has been shown that AD80 strongly inhibits wild-type and mutated FLT3 in an *in vitro* assay (>90% of inhibition; Dar et al. Nature, 486:80–84, 2012). Similarly, AD80 also inhibits, in less extension, wild-type and mutated ABL1 and JAK2, which corroborate our cell viability findings. Previous studies from our group showed that AD80 has effects on AML cell lines without the tyrosine kinase-related mutations, with IC50 values ranging from 1.6 to 27.2  $\mu$ M. In contrast, AD80 concentrations at 0.64 nM were able to induce apoptosis and disrupt mitochondrial membrane potential at 72 h, and induced autophagy at 24 h of treatment in FLT3-ITD AML cell lines. In the molecular scenario, this compound decreases the expression/activating of proteins related to cell growth and proliferation and increases molecular markers of autophagy and apoptosis. **Conclusions:** AD80 exhibits antineoplastic effects against FLT3-ITD mutated cell lines at nanomolar concentrations, highlighting a noticeably on-targeted effect, and opening up research possibilities that could potentially evolve to further investigations. **Funding:** FAPESP, CNPq, and CAPES.

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#### INIBIÇÃO DA PROTEÍNA HCK: UMA PROMISSORA ESTRATÉGIA PARA O TRATAMENTO DE LEUCEMIAS AGUDAS

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**Objetivos:** A proteína HCK é um importante membro da família Src tirosina quinase e está relacionada com o desenvolvimento e prognóstico das leucemias, apresentando um importante papel como modulador do recrutamento de células imunes no microambiente tumoral. O presente estudo objetiva avaliar a expressão do gene e da proteína HCK em pacientes com leucemia e investigar os efeitos pré-clínicos de um novo composto inibidor de HCK doado pelo Dr. Maurizio Botta (Universidade de Siena). **Métodos:** A análise da expressão gênica do HCK foi realizada em células mononucleares isoladas de 163 pacientes com leucemia mieloide aguda (LMA) (estudo TCGA). Expressão