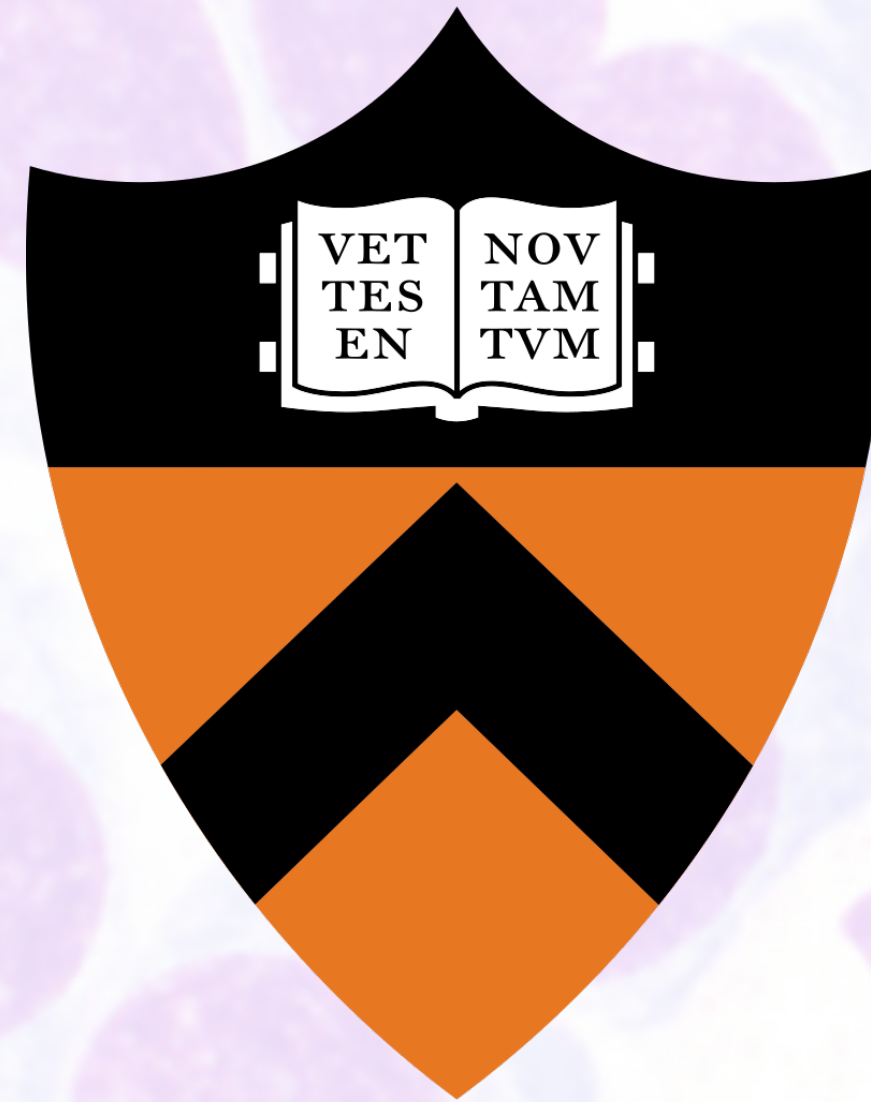


Multiple Myeloma

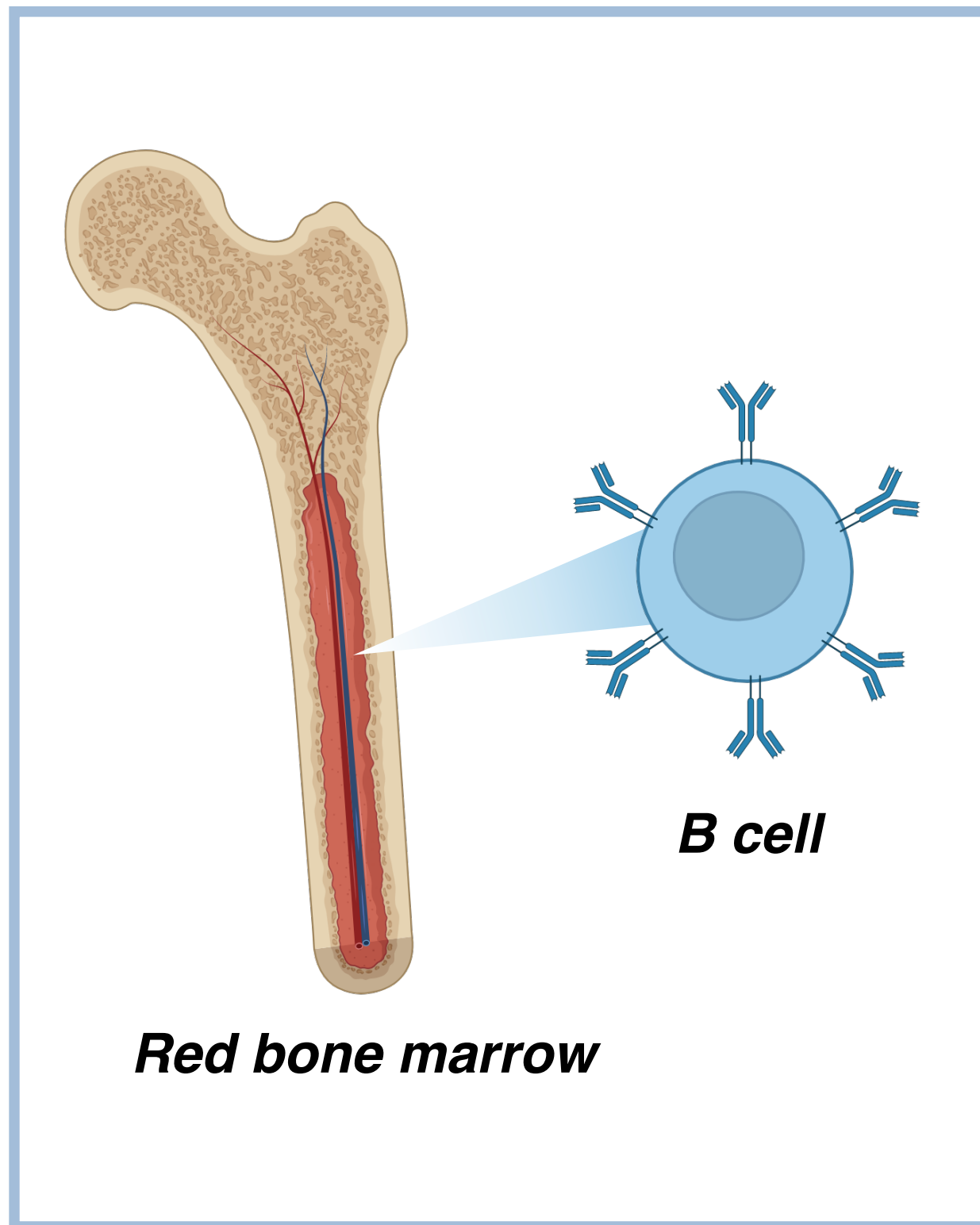


Philip Raftopoulos

Group meeting: March 26th, 2024

What is multiple myeloma?

Hematological malignancies



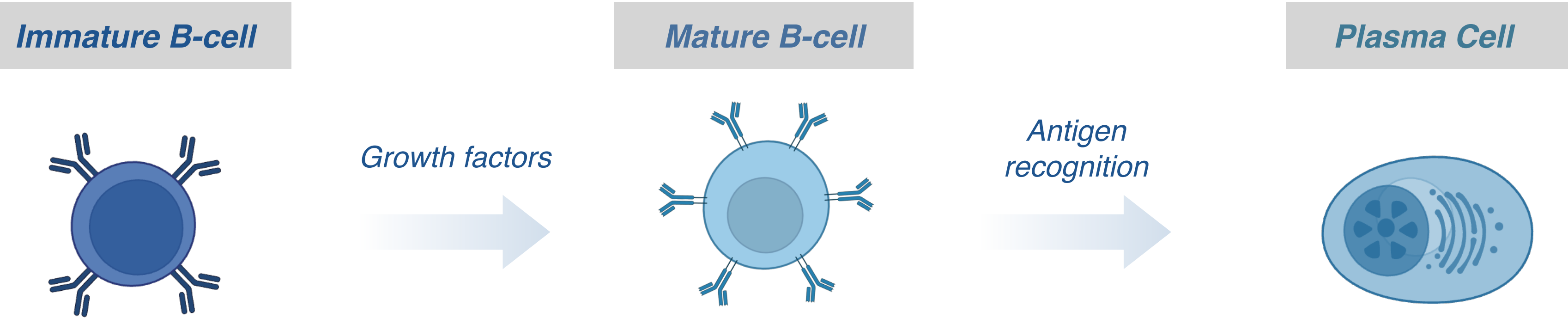
*Multiple myeloma is a cancer that affects **bone-marrow** located **differentiated B-cells***

What is multiple myeloma?

Many cancers affect B-cell lineages

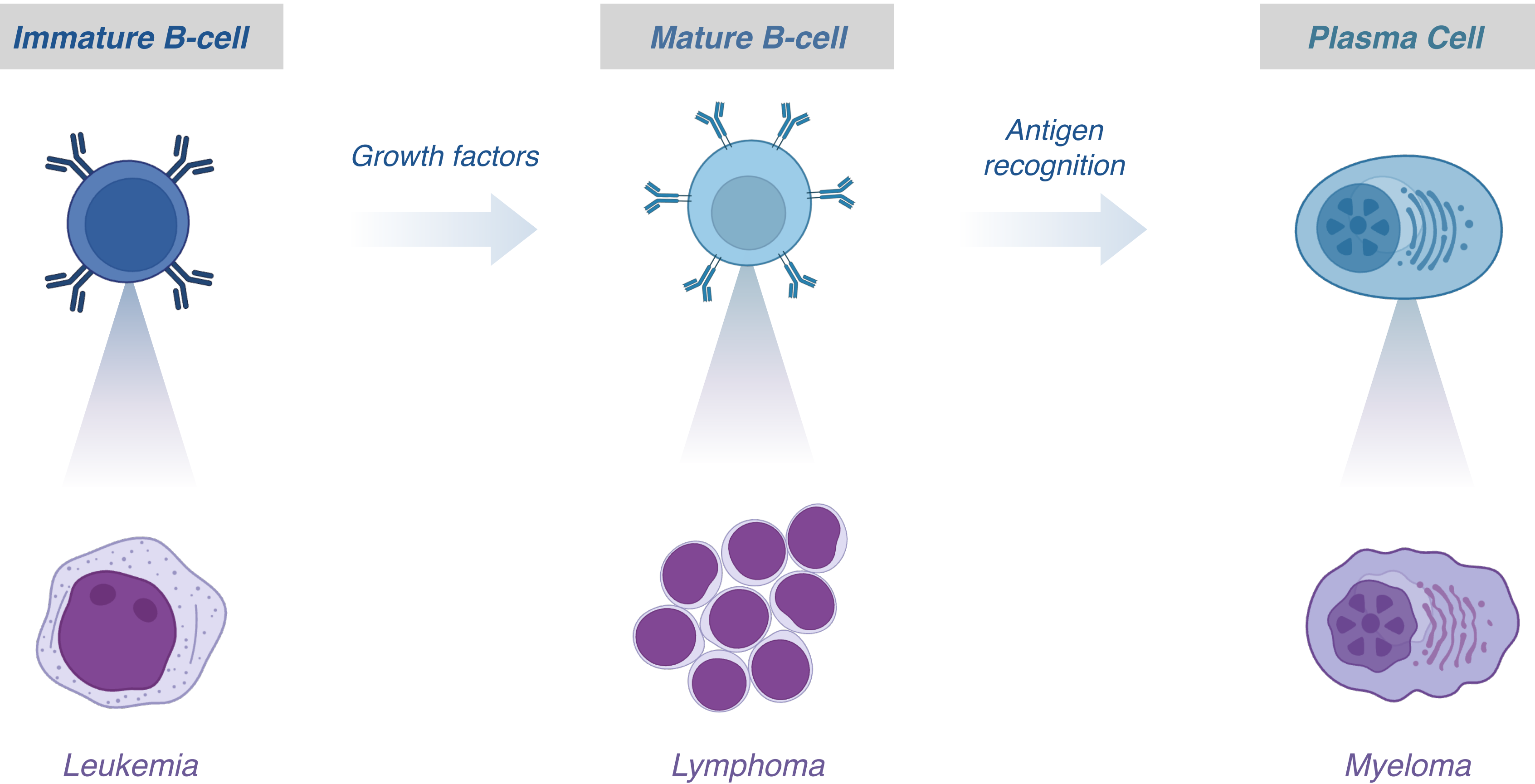
What is multiple myeloma?

Many cancers affect B-cell lineages



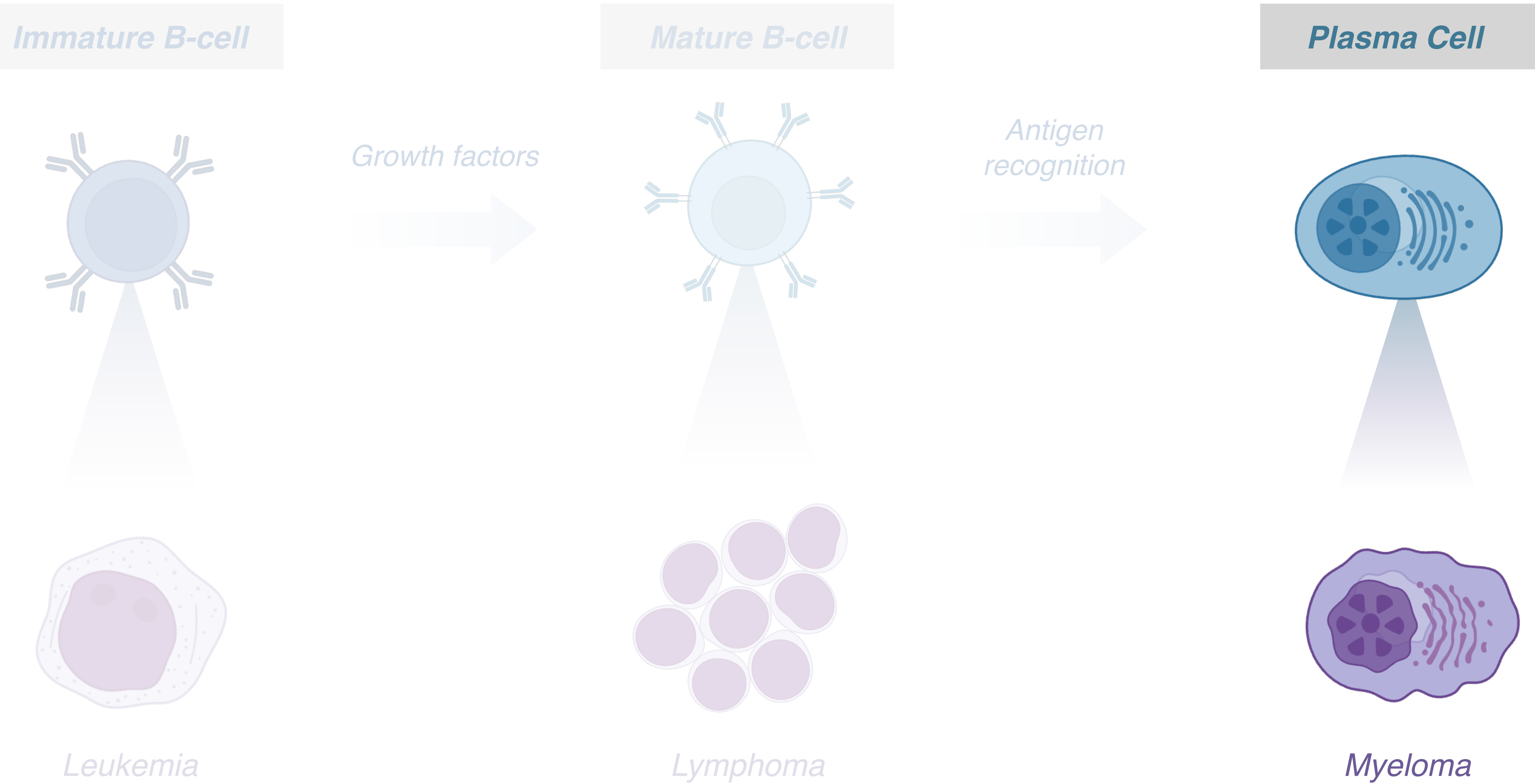
What is multiple myeloma?

Many cancers affect B-cell lineages

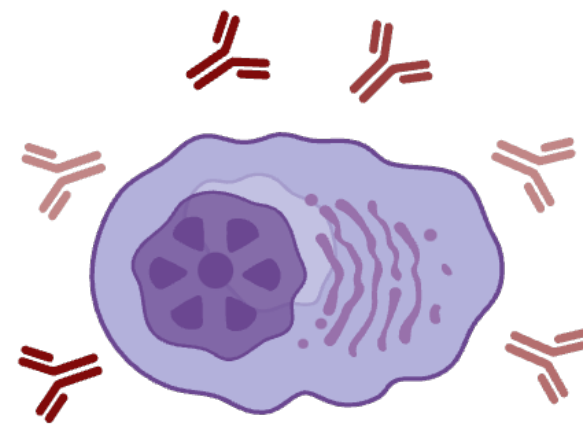


What is multiple myeloma?

Many cancers affect B-cell lineages



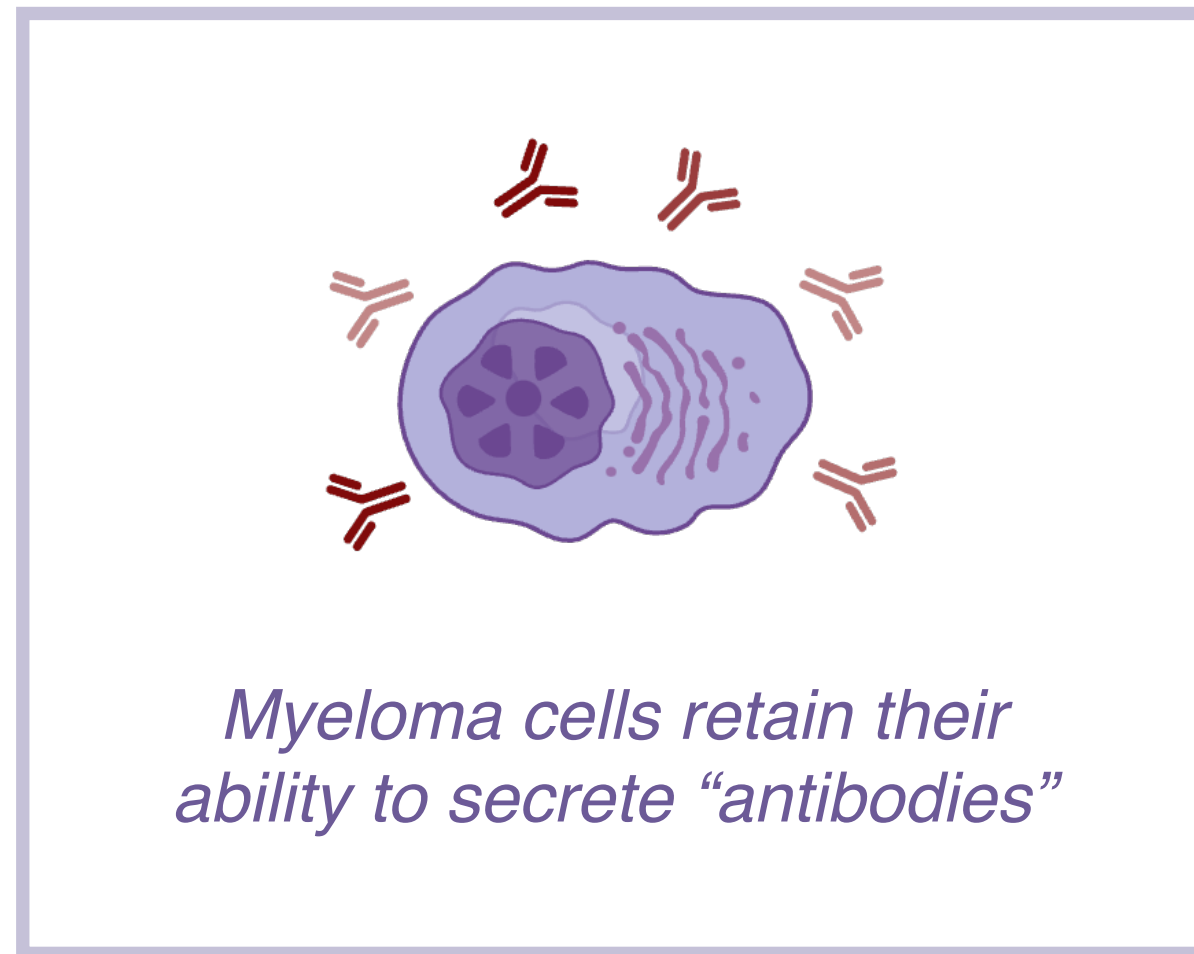
What is multiple myeloma?



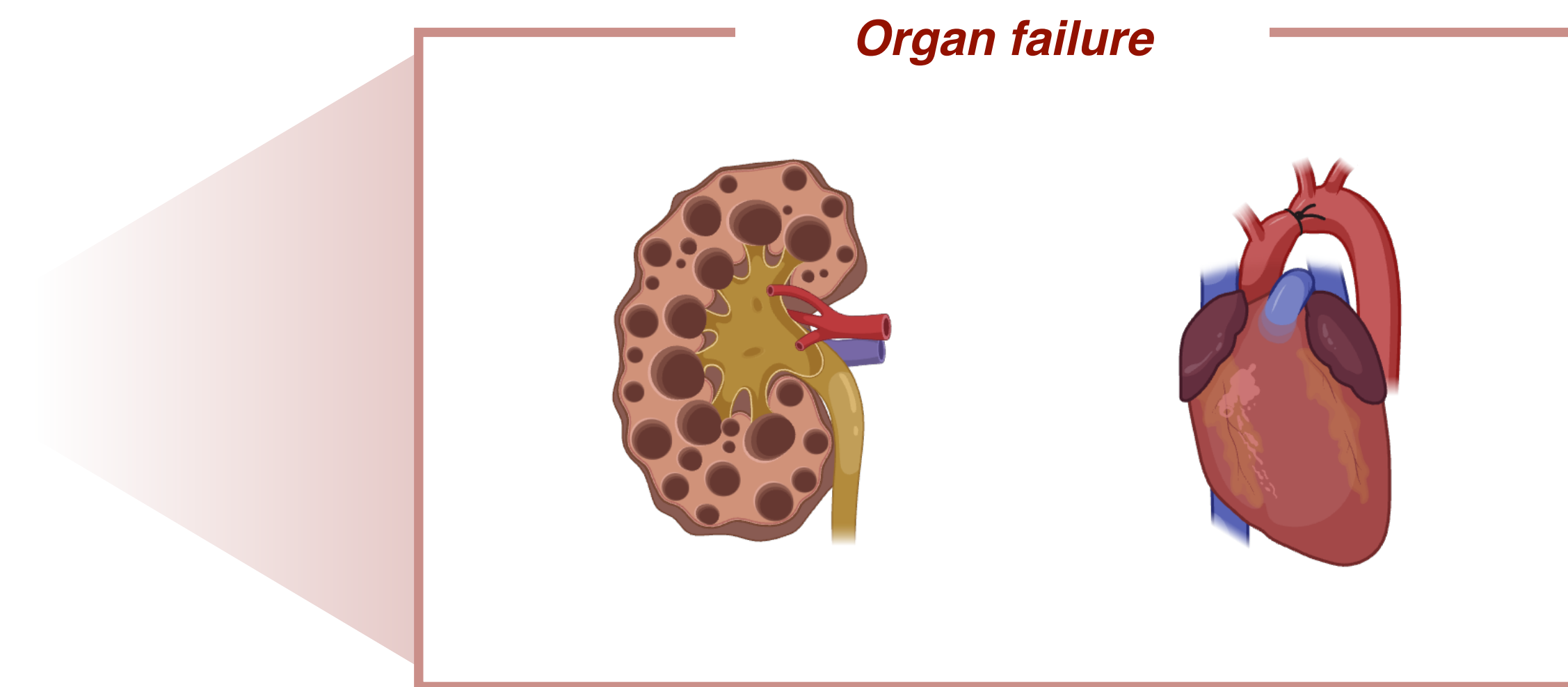
Myeloma cells retain their ability to secrete “antibodies”

Clonal: antibodies of a single type

What is multiple myeloma?



Clonal: antibodies of a single type



Amyloidosis

Symptoms of multiple myeloma

Symptoms of multiple myeloma



CRAB acronym

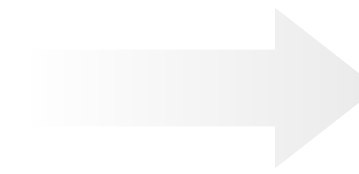
Calcemia

Renal insufficiency

Anemia

Bone marrow lesions

Symptoms in almost every patient

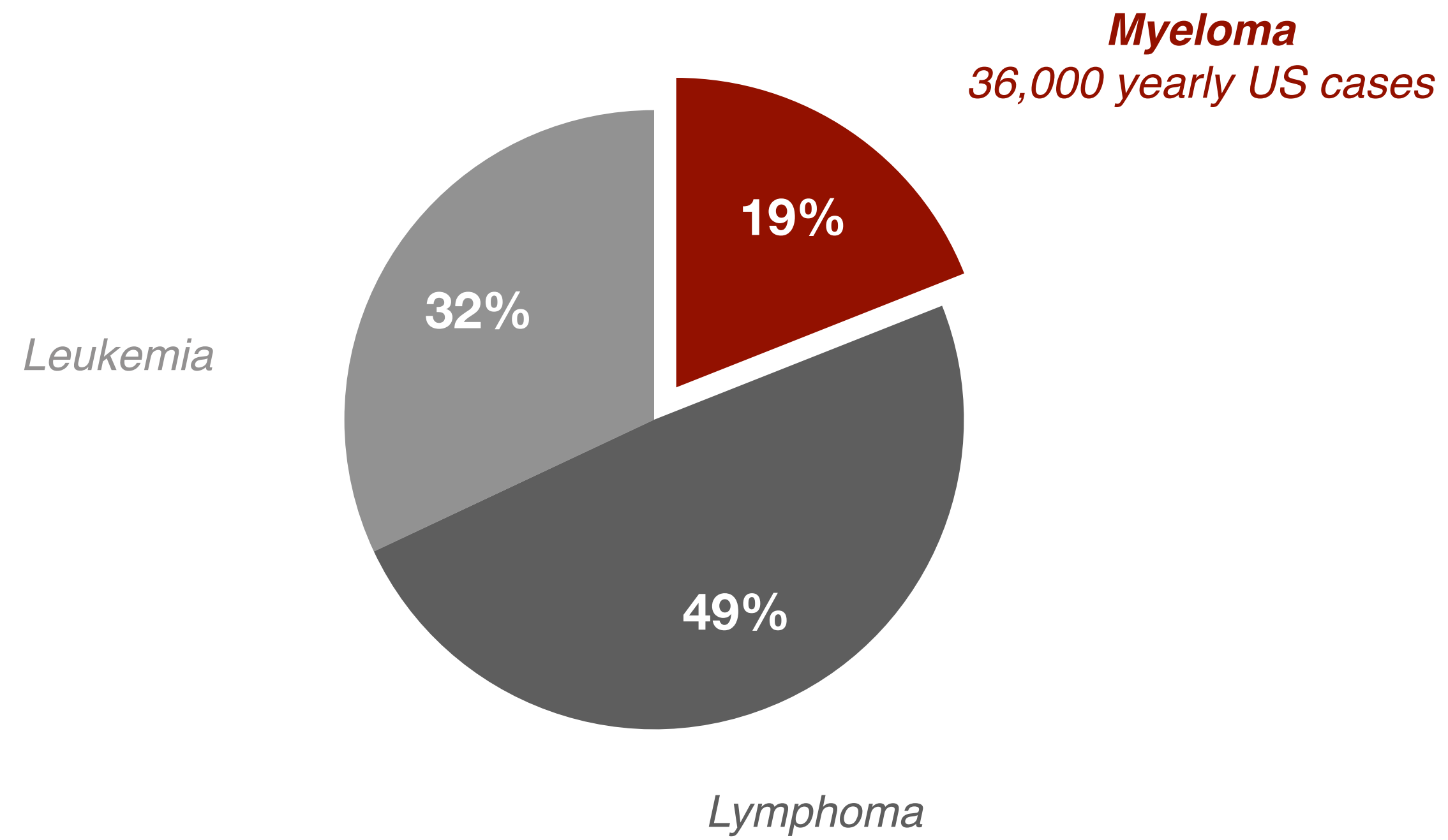


Reduced quality of life for myeloma patients

Myeloma incidence

Myeloma incidence

Hematological malignancies 2023

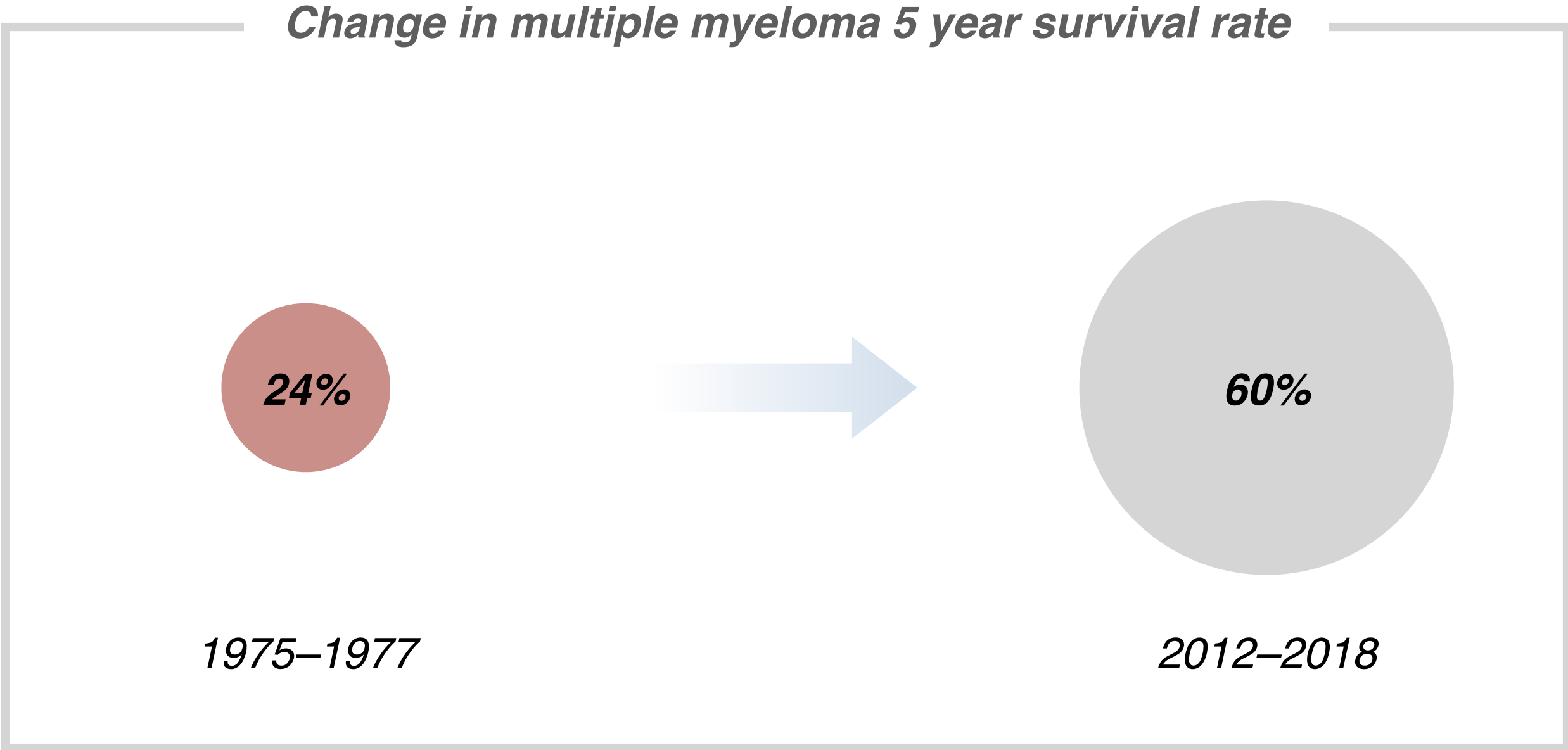


13,000 deaths expected in 2023

Progress in disease treatment

Progress in disease treatment

*Multiple myeloma is **incurable***



Factors that play roles in better targeting myelomas

Factors that play roles in better targeting myelomas

1. History

Detailed accounts have allowed us to build a strong repertoire of multiple myeloma phenotypes

2. Genetics

Sequencing has revealed a number of genetic drivers of disease that can be targeted

3. Treatment

Advances in therapies have allowed us to better treat multiple myeloma

combination or condition. In a note with which he favoured me at the time, he says—"I have found albumen in this state before, but never in such large quantity. I regard it as the material which, if the kidney had done its duty, would have been converted into lithate of ammonia."

ART. IX.—Remarks on the Pathology of MOLLITIES OSSIIUM. By SAMUEL SOLLY, F.R.S., &c. (Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. Vol. xxvii. London 1844.) [Abstract.]

As in the preceding article reference is made to the observations of Mr Solly on MOLLITIES OSSIIUM, it may render the information communicated by Dr Macintyre, Dr Jones, and Mr Dalrymple more complete, if a short account of the facts observed and the inferences deduced by Mr Solly be subjoined.

The observations of Mr Solly are deduced from two examples of the disease, both taking place in females. One took place in a woman aged twenty-nine, who became insane after an attack of rheumatism, in 1839, and who was successively in St Luke's Hospital, the Marylebone Infirmary, the Islington Infirmary, the Lunatic Asylum at Hoxton, and finally at Hanwell, where she died, on the 28th October 1842.

The body, examined on the 29th October, at Hanwell, disclosed the following state of the bones.

The height, measured after death, was four feet two inches. The emaciation was great. The head was large in proportion to the size of the body; the chest was very much deformed, pinched up, and projecting anteriorly—very narrow from side to side. The ribs appeared widened; the pelvis extremely narrow. The spine was curved forwards, almost at a right angle in the upper dorsal and cervical regions. Both clavicles were broken and bent at an acute angle. The head of one humerus was swelled; the shaft of the left broken and bent; the radius and ulna were slightly swelled; the right radius broken; the lower extremities enlarged at the epiphyses. The thigh-bones on both sides were broken; that on the right side in one place, that on the left in two places; the fractured portions were held together by the periosteum; but no attempt at union,—no trace of callus was observed. The tibia and fibula in both limbs were bent. All the bones of the extremities could be broken with the slightest force; by merely pressing them between the finger and thumb they gave way, and were cracked like a thin-shelled walnut.

A longitudinal and transverse section of the long bones showed that the osseous structure was nearly absorbed, a mere shell being



MEDICAL SCHOOL, WITH RECENT ADDITIONS. NORTH VIEW.



1: History

MEDICAL SCHOOL, WITH RECENT ADDITIONS. NORTH VIEW.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON Application Number PAS 125481/67

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Marylebone in the County of Middlesex

No.	Sex	Age	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant	When registered	Signature of Registrar
271	Female	45 years	Married from Marylebone	27th January 1842	William Joseph Registrar
			Married from Marylebone	27th January 1842	William Joseph Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District aforesaid mentioned. Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 27th day of October 1867.

DX 078954

combination or condition. In a note with which he favoured me at the time, he says—"I have found albumen in this state before, but never in such large quantity. I regard it as the material which, if the kidney had done its duty, would have been converted into lithate of ammonia."

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Timeline of multiple myeloma



Timeline of multiple myeloma

Ancient Times

1844



Remains of putative patients

Egypt, Greece, Rome

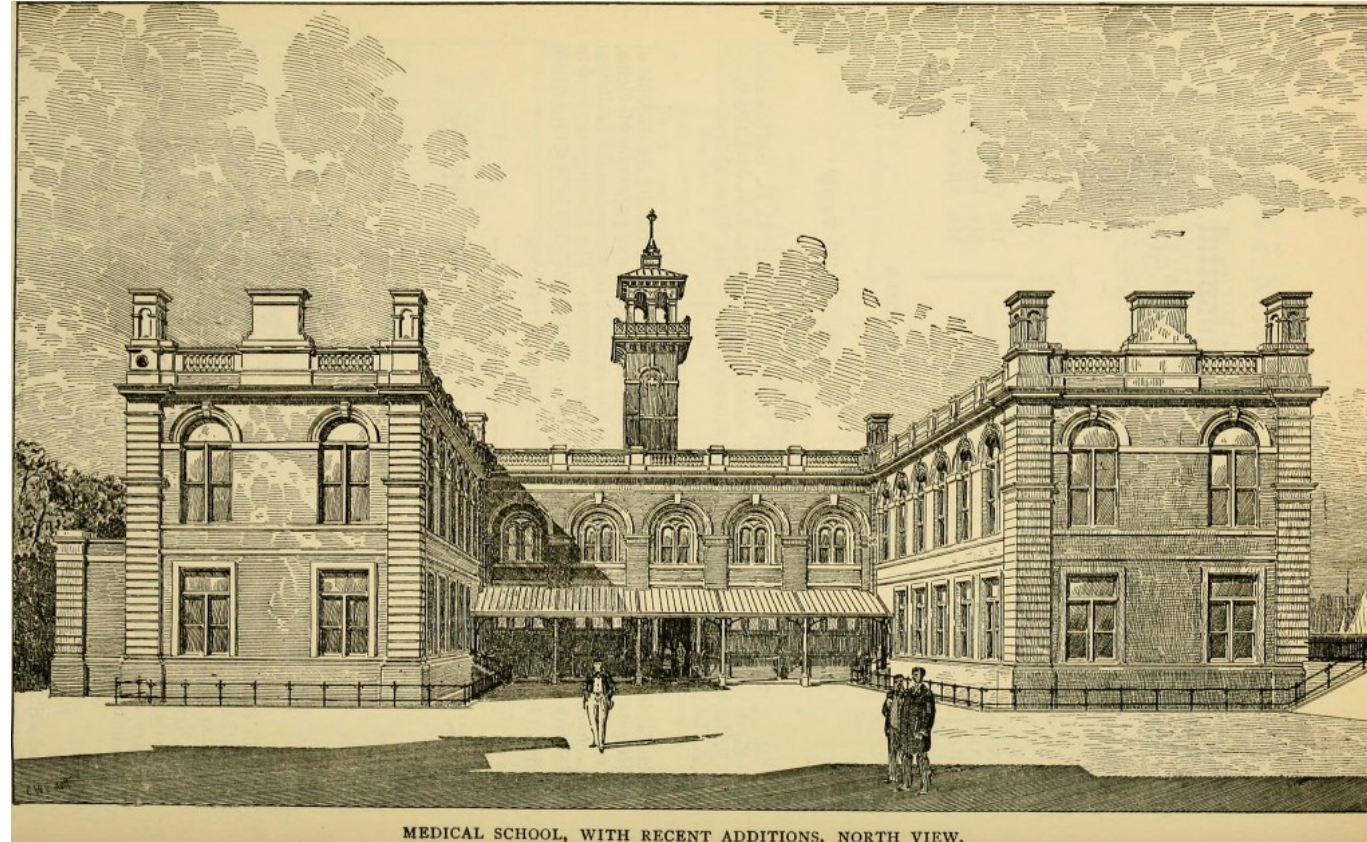


Samuel Solly

Account of Sarah Newbury

The case of Sarah Newbury

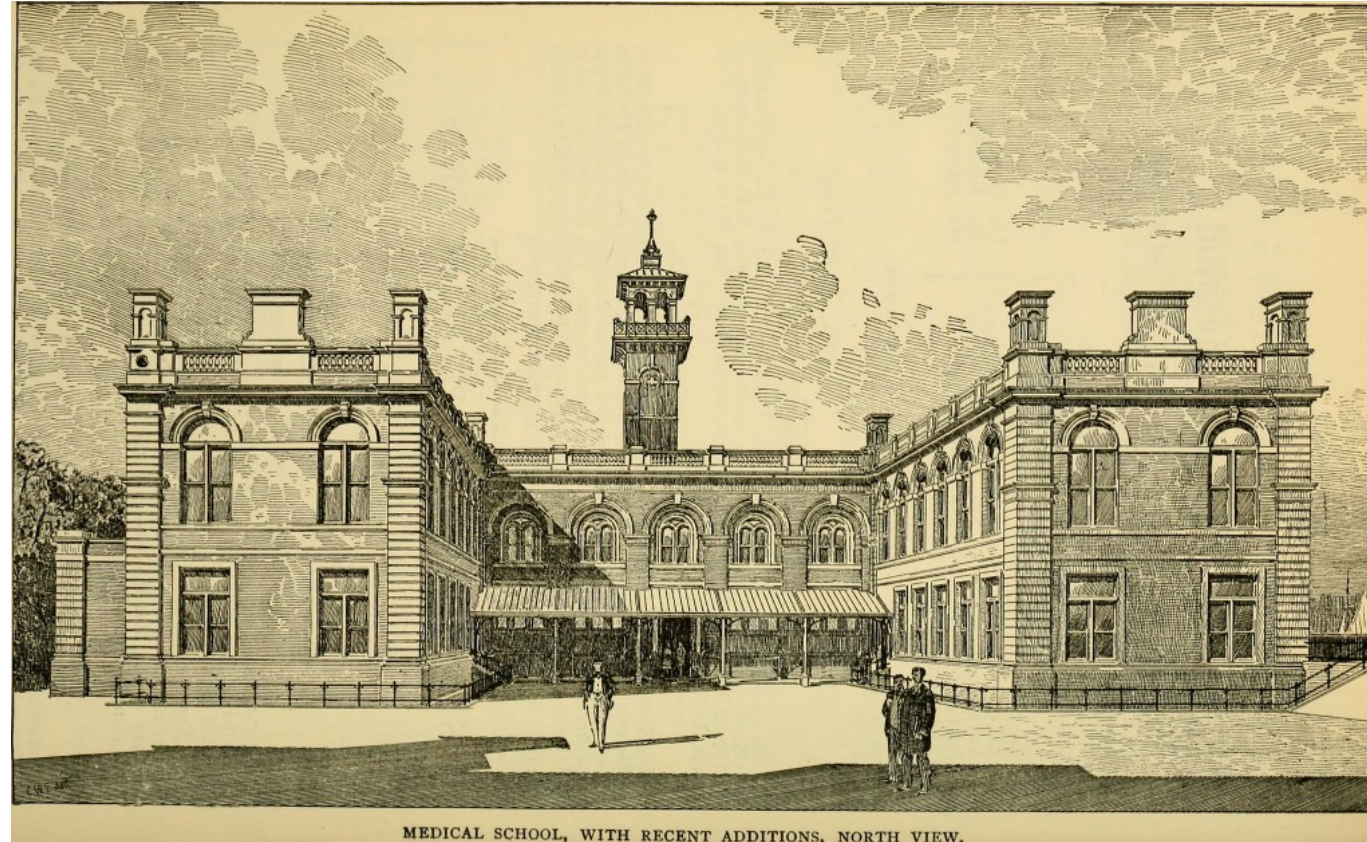
The case of Sarah Newbury



St. Thomas Hospital, Southwark, London

- The first well documented case of multiple myeloma
- Published in **1844** by Samuel Solly, a prominent London surgeon

The case of Sarah Newbury



St. Thomas Hospital, Southwark, London

- The first well documented case of multiple myeloma
- Published in **1844** by Samuel Solly, a prominent London surgeon



1800s housewife

Newbury's symptoms

- Began experiencing fatigue in **1840**
- Fractured both femurs upon being carried
- Fractured clavicles, radius, humerus and ulna

The case of Sarah Newbury

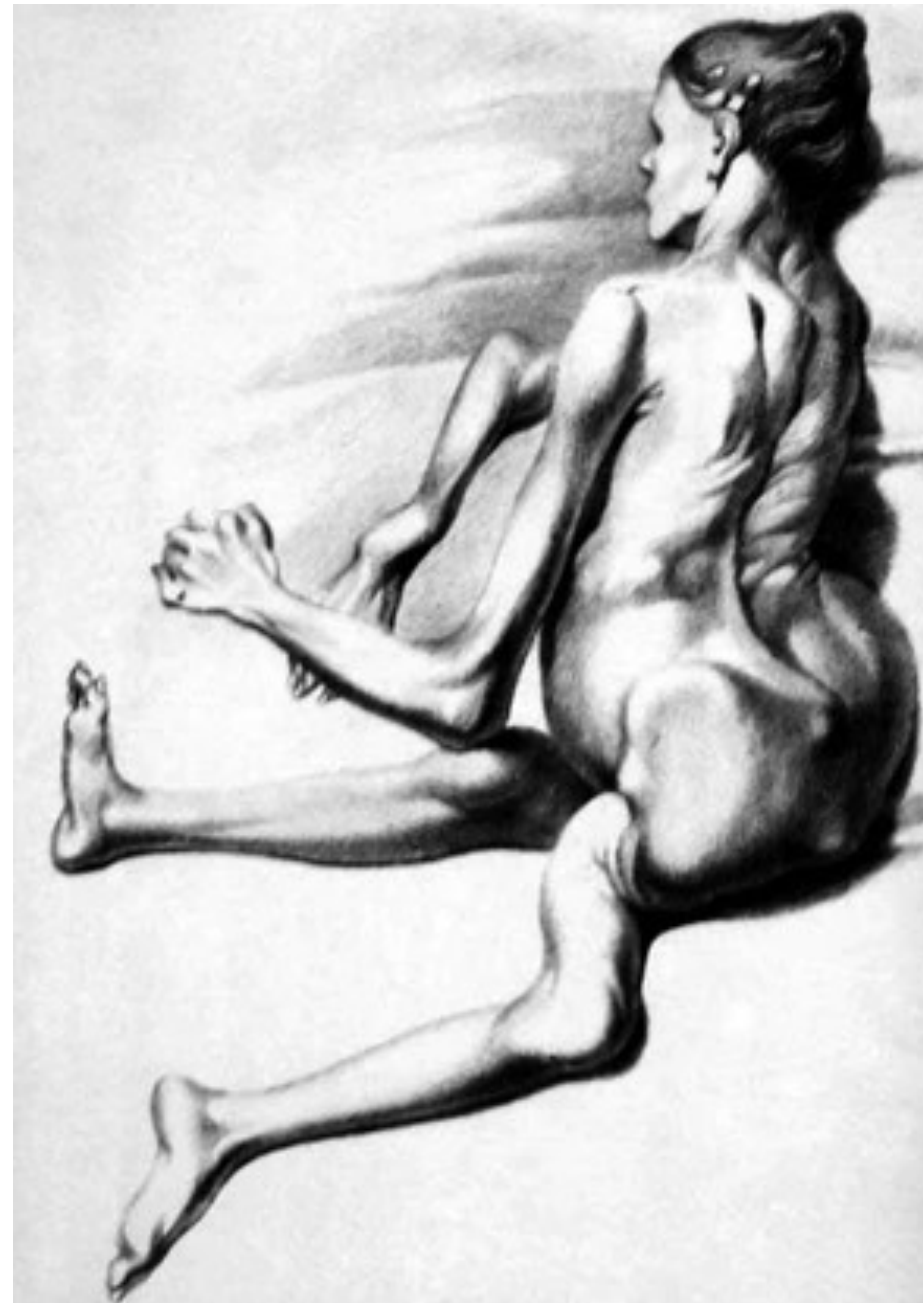


Sarah Newbury, 1844

Newbury's diagnosis

- Checks in to St. Thomas' Hospital on April 15, 1844
- Samuel Solly's diagnosis is **mollities ossium** or "softness of the bone"
- Newbury prescribed fruits, herbs, and opiates
- Suddenly **dies** 5 days later on April 20th

The case of Sarah Newbury



Sarah Newbury, 1844

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What was the cause of death?

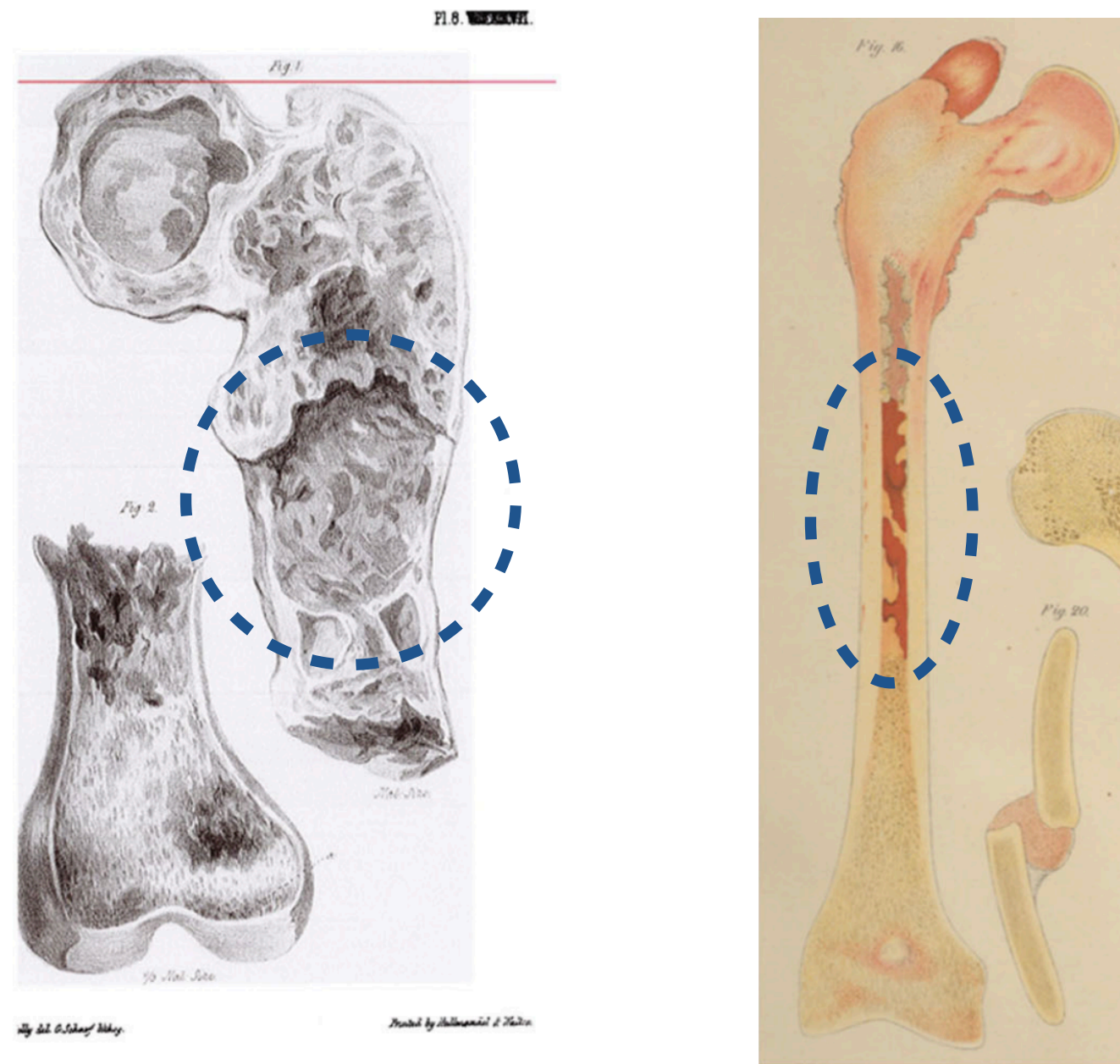
The case of Sarah Newbury

Autopsy of Newbury's bones reveals striking discovery

The case of Sarah Newbury

Autopsy of Newbury's bones reveals striking discovery

Flesh-like structures

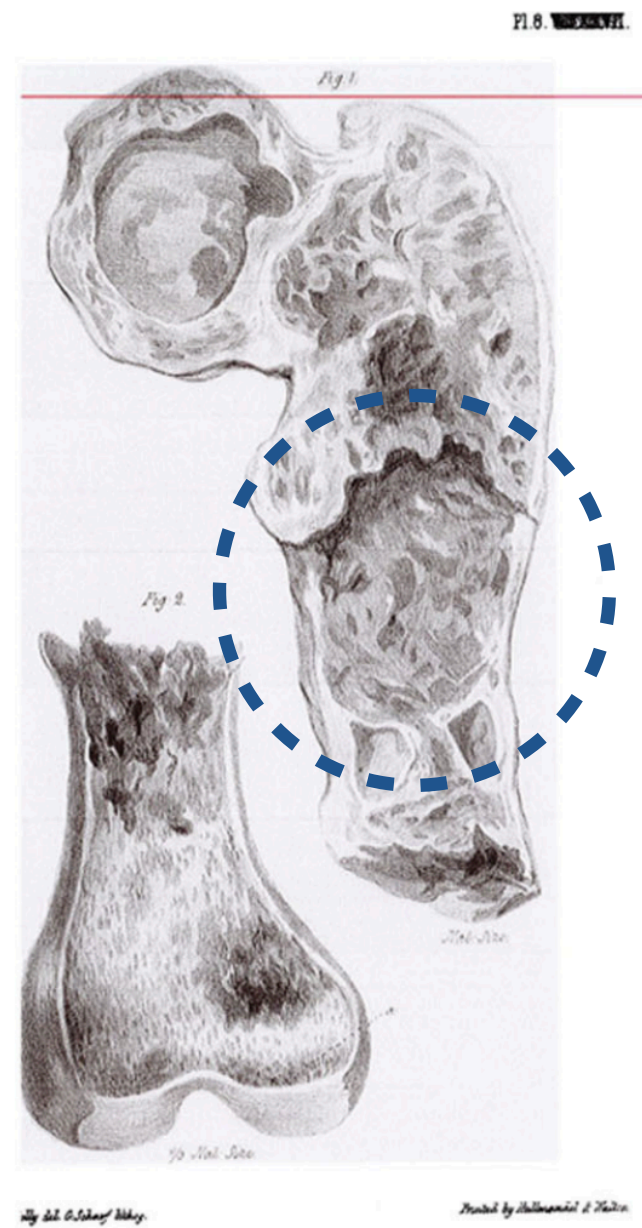


Drawings of Newbury's bones

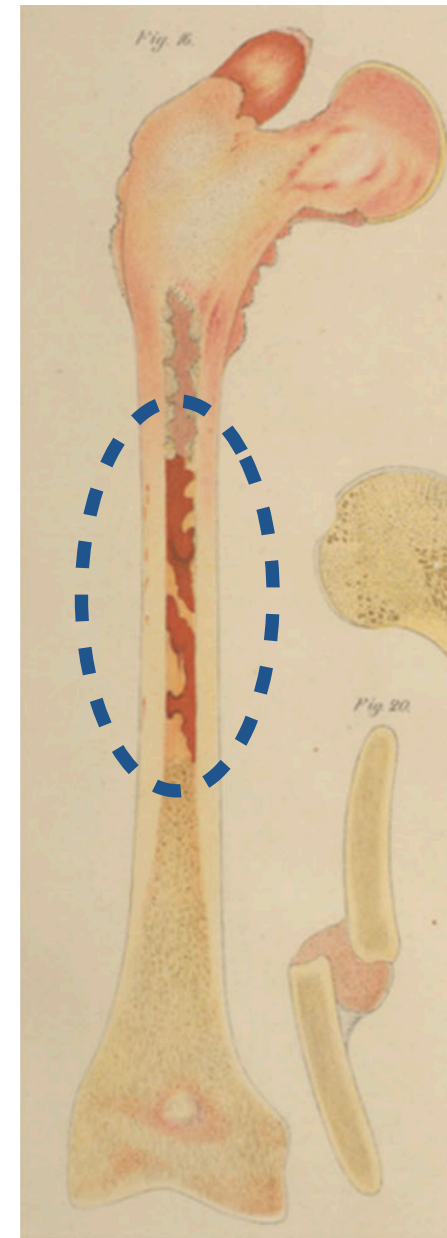
The case of Sarah Newbury

Autopsy of Newbury's bones reveals striking discovery

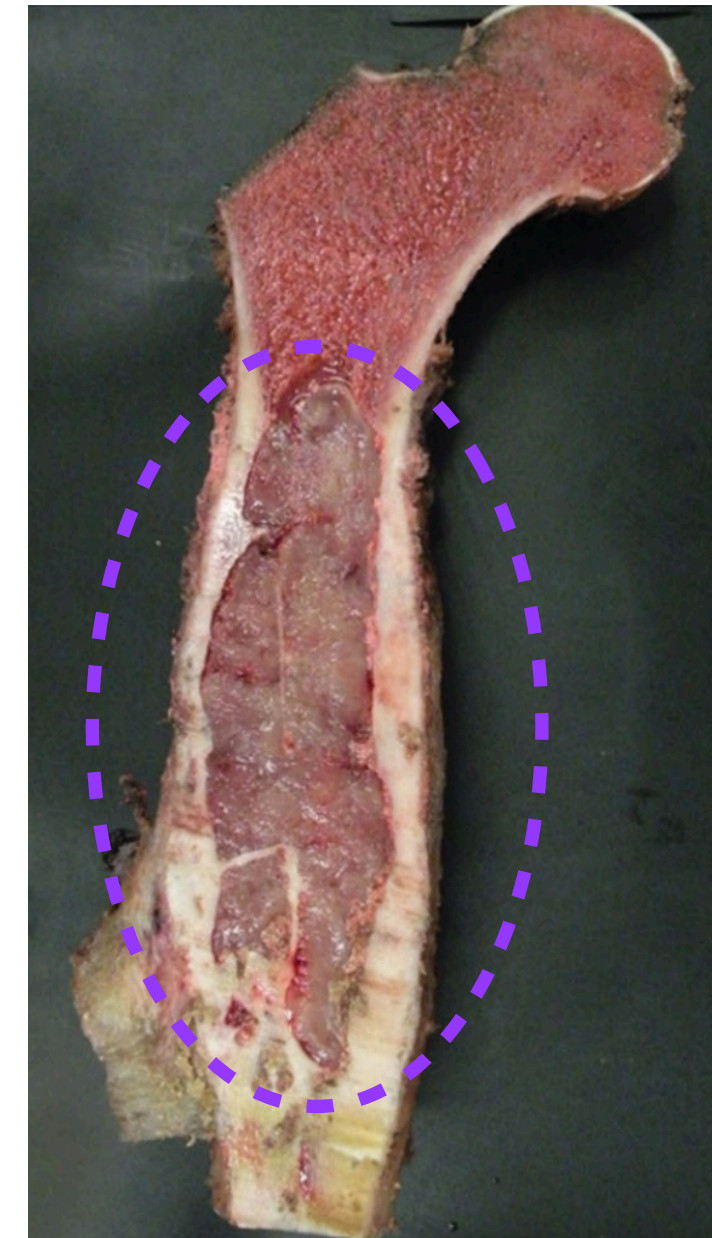
Flesh-like structures



Drawings of Newbury's bones



Autopsy of present-day patient with multiple myeloma



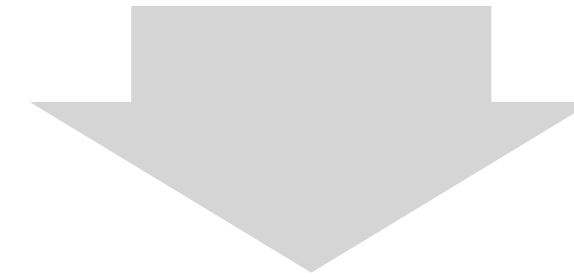
Similar structures in modern patients

The case of Sarah Newbury



Samuel Solly

*[Multiple myeloma] “commences with a morbid action of the **blood vessels**... the earthy matter of the bone is absorbed and thrown out by the kidneys”—1851*

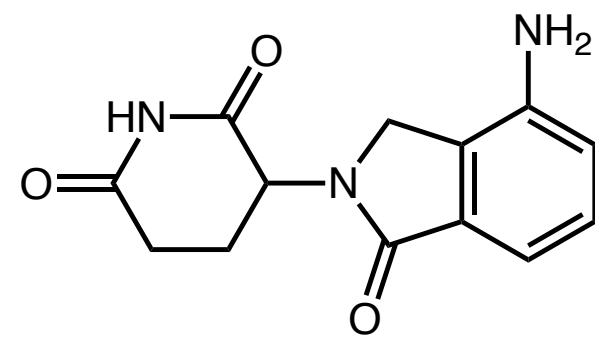


Myeloma relies on blood vessel outgrowth for progression

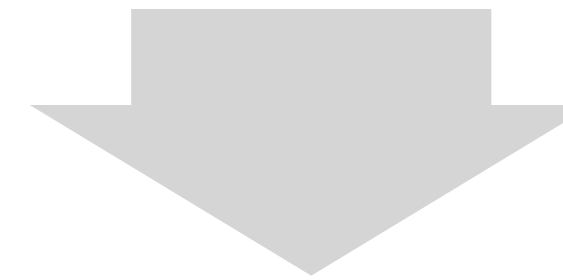
The case of Sarah Newbury



Samuel Solly



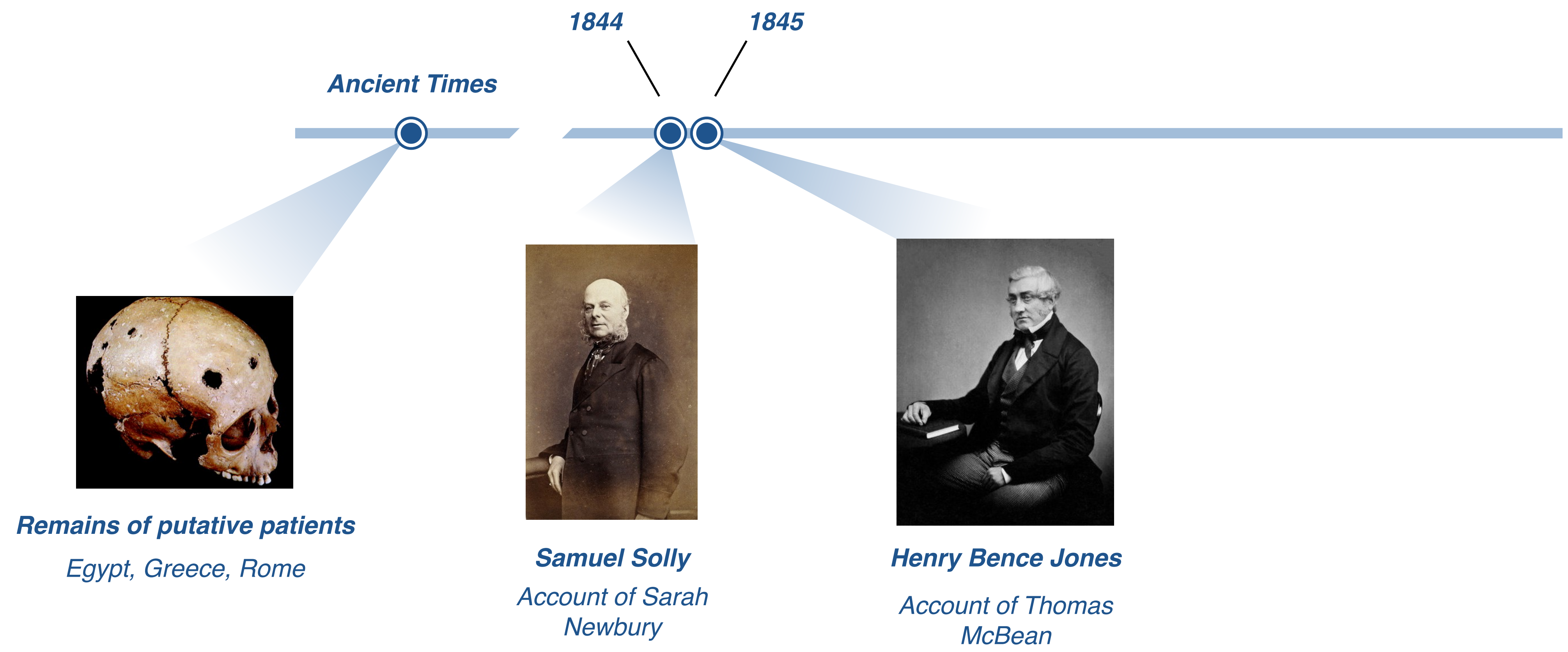
*[Multiple myeloma] “commences with a morbid action of the **blood vessels**... the earthy matter of the bone is absorbed and thrown out by the kidneys”—1851*



Myeloma relies on blood vessel outgrowth for progression

~1.5 centuries before the angiogenesis is targeted by drugs

Timeline of multiple myeloma



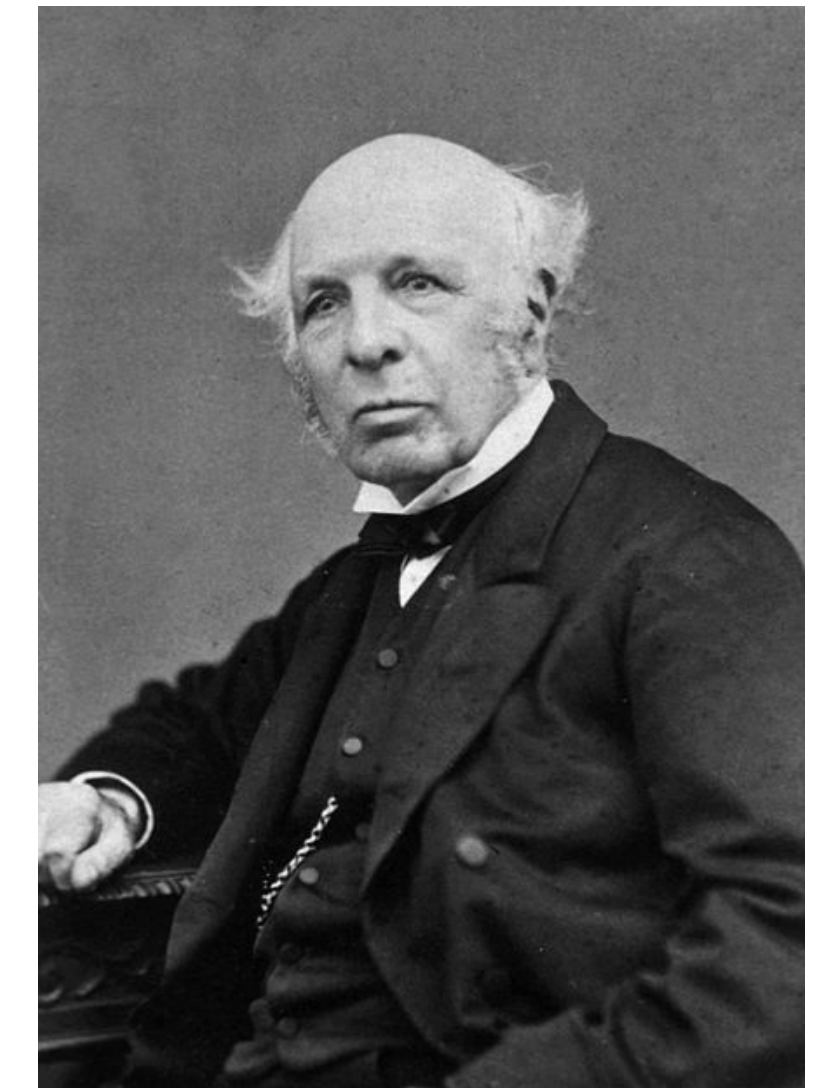
The case of Thomas McBean



1800s tradesman
Thomas McBean

McBean's symptoms

- In September, 1844, he felt as if something “snapped” in his chest
- His chest pain recurs severely in spring, 1845
- Dr. Thomas Watson prescribes **steel and quinine**—seems to temporarily treat the symptoms



Dr. Thomas Watson

The case of Thomas McBean

Fall, 1845—Symptoms return



Harley Street

Collection of private practices in London

The case of Thomas McBean

Fall, 1845—Symptoms return



Harley Street

Collection of private practices in London

William MacIntyre

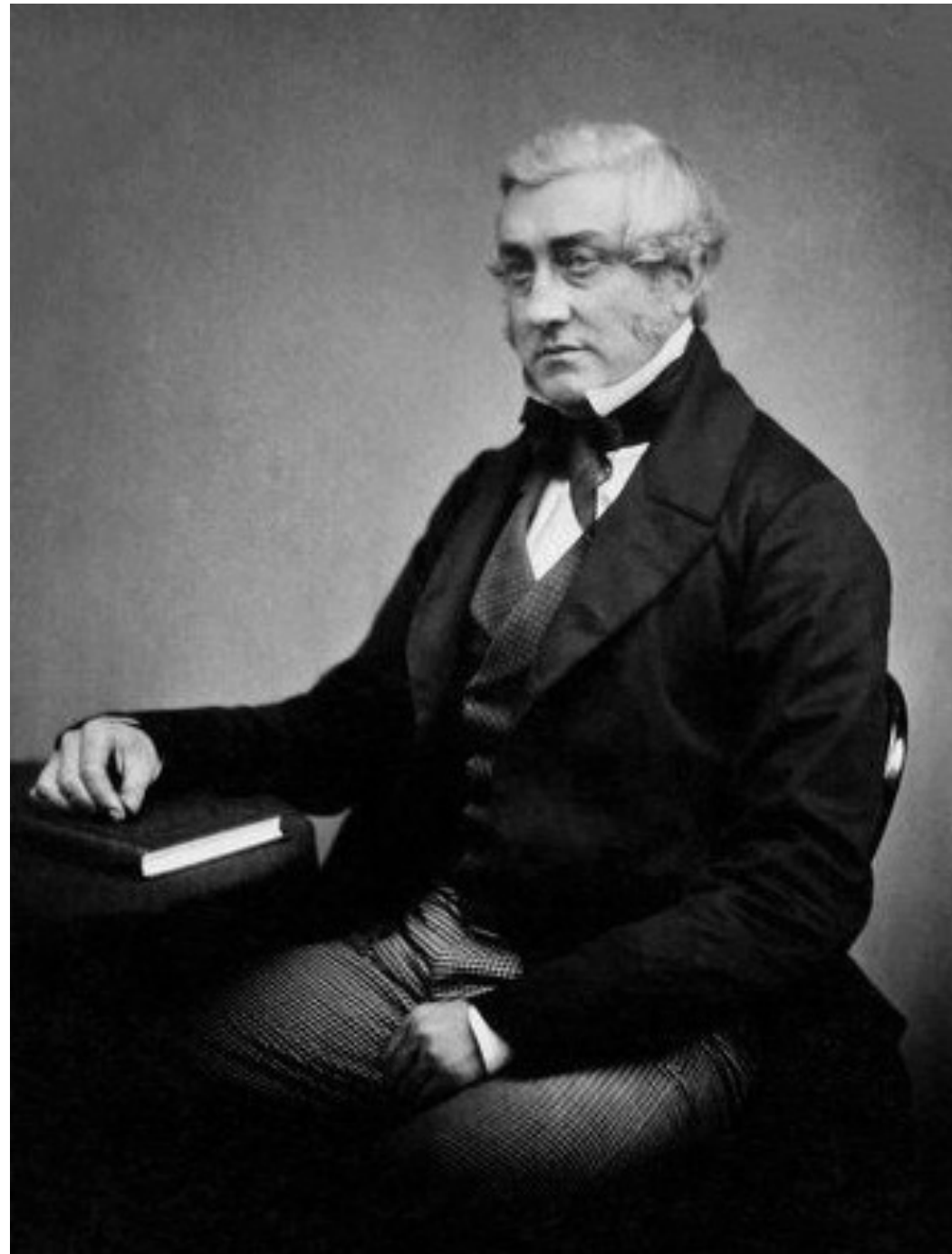
Thomas Watson



Take urine sample from McBean

Can't pinpoint its unique characteristics

The case of Thomas McBean



Henry Bence Jones

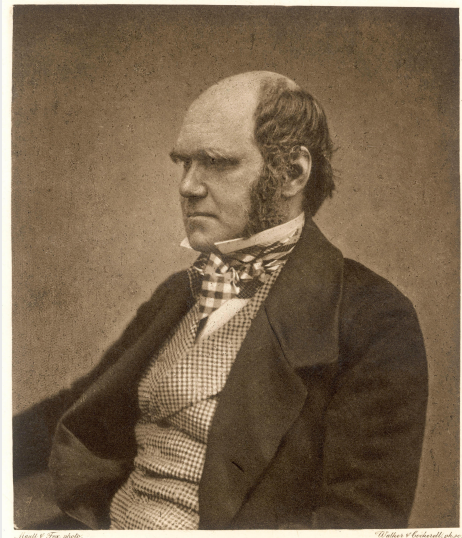
“Dear Dr. Jones,

The tube contains urine of very high **specific gravity**. When boiled, it becomes slightly opaque. On the addition of nitric acid, it effervesces, assumes a reddish hue, and becomes quite clear; but as it cools, assumes the consistence and appearance which you see. Heat reliquifies it. **What is it?**”

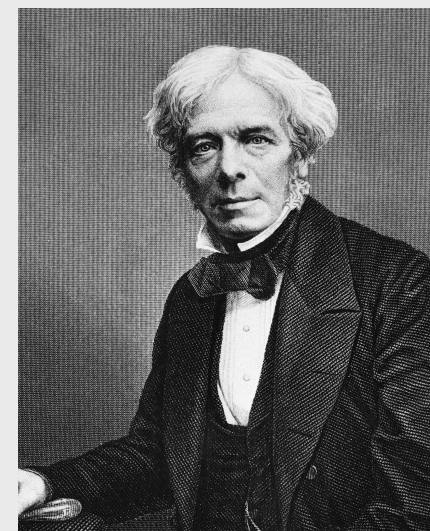
—William MacIntyre to Henry Bence Jones, **1845**

The case of Thomas McBean

Patients



Charles Darwin



Michael Faraday

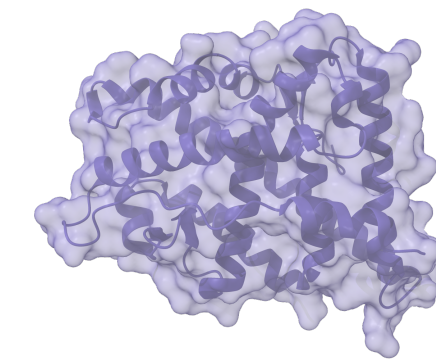


Henry Bence Jones

The father of clinical chemistry

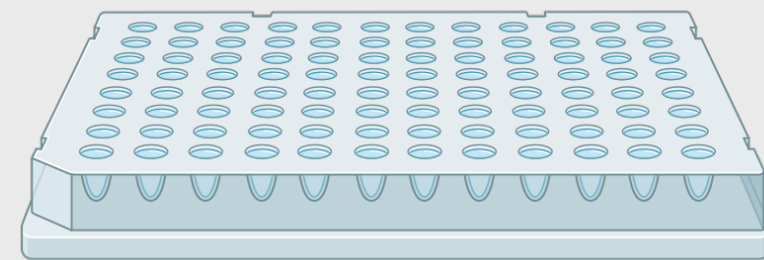
Wanted to apply **chemistry** to **medicine**

Had a strong background in **protein** analytical techniques

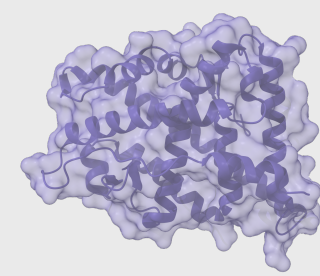


Bence Jones's conclusions

① *McBean's urine sample did, in fact, contain **protein***



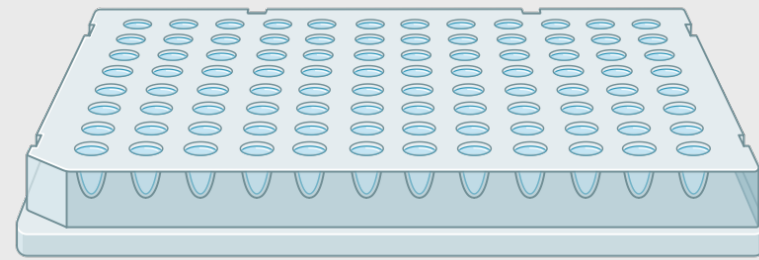
*Bence Jones conducted the 1800s equivalent of a **BCA assay***



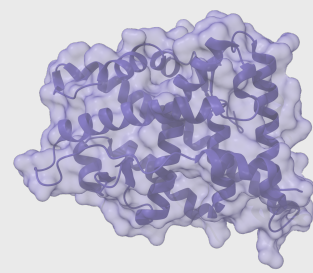
*McBean was excreting **60 grams** of protein per day*

Bence Jones's conclusions

1 McBean's urine sample did, in fact, contain **protein**



Bence Jones conducted the 1800s equivalent of a **BCA assay**



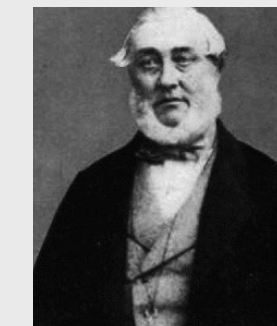
McBean was excreting **60 grams** of protein per day

2 Protein excretion is associated with multiple myeloma

McBean dies in **1846**

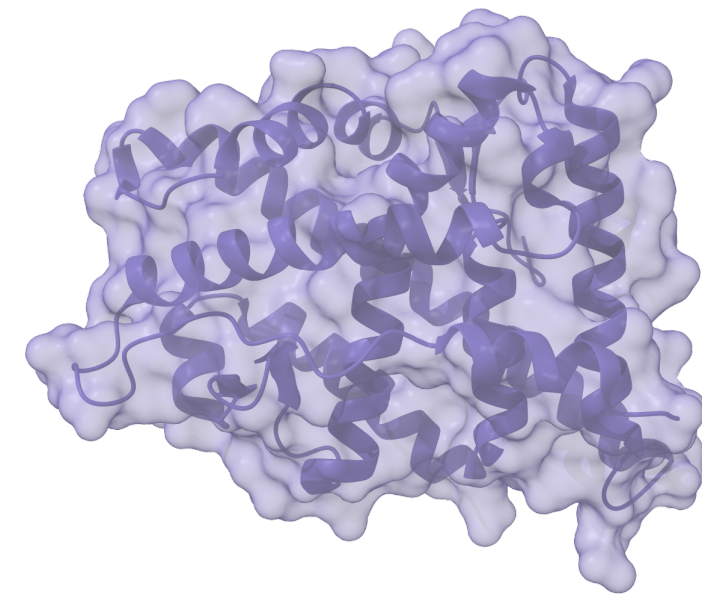


Autopsy reveals **mollities ossium**



Bence Jones quickly publishes on the connection

Bence Jone's conclusions



*Protein excreted by
myeloma patients*

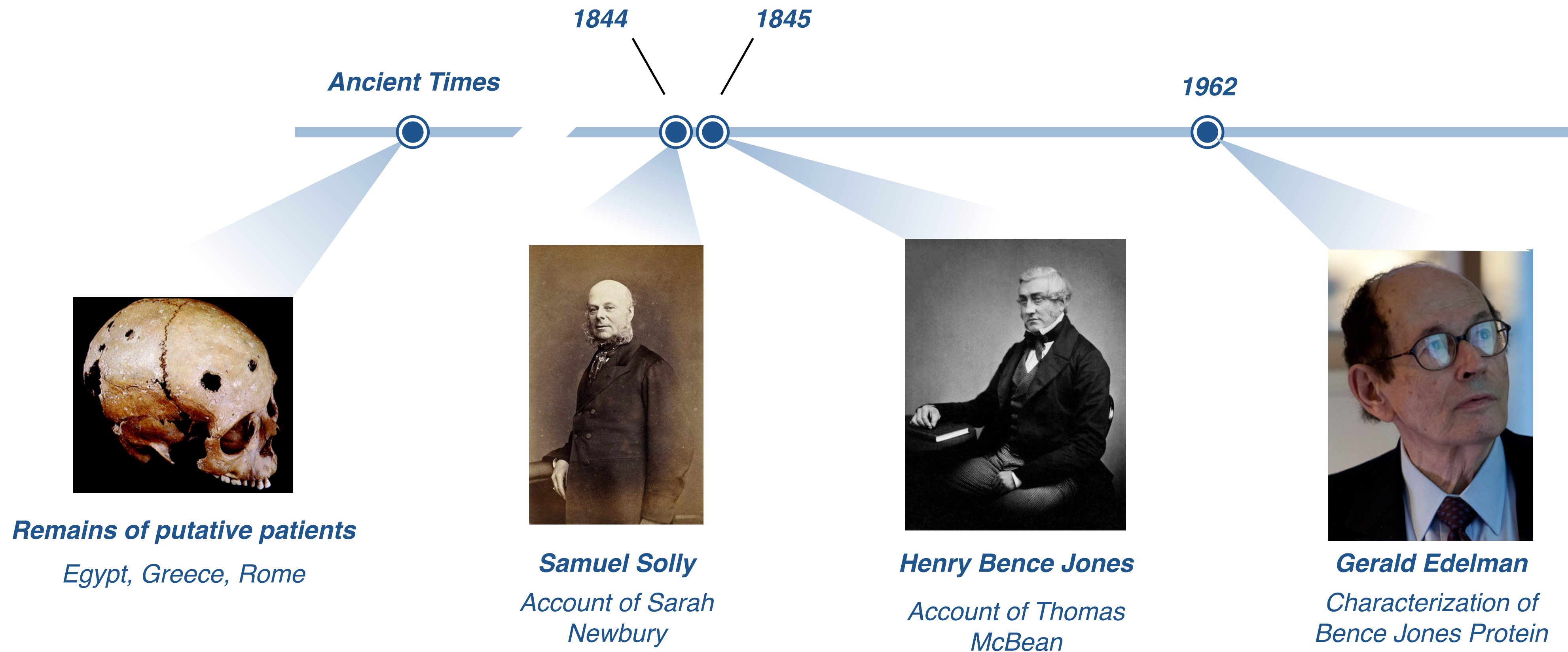


Bence Jones Protein

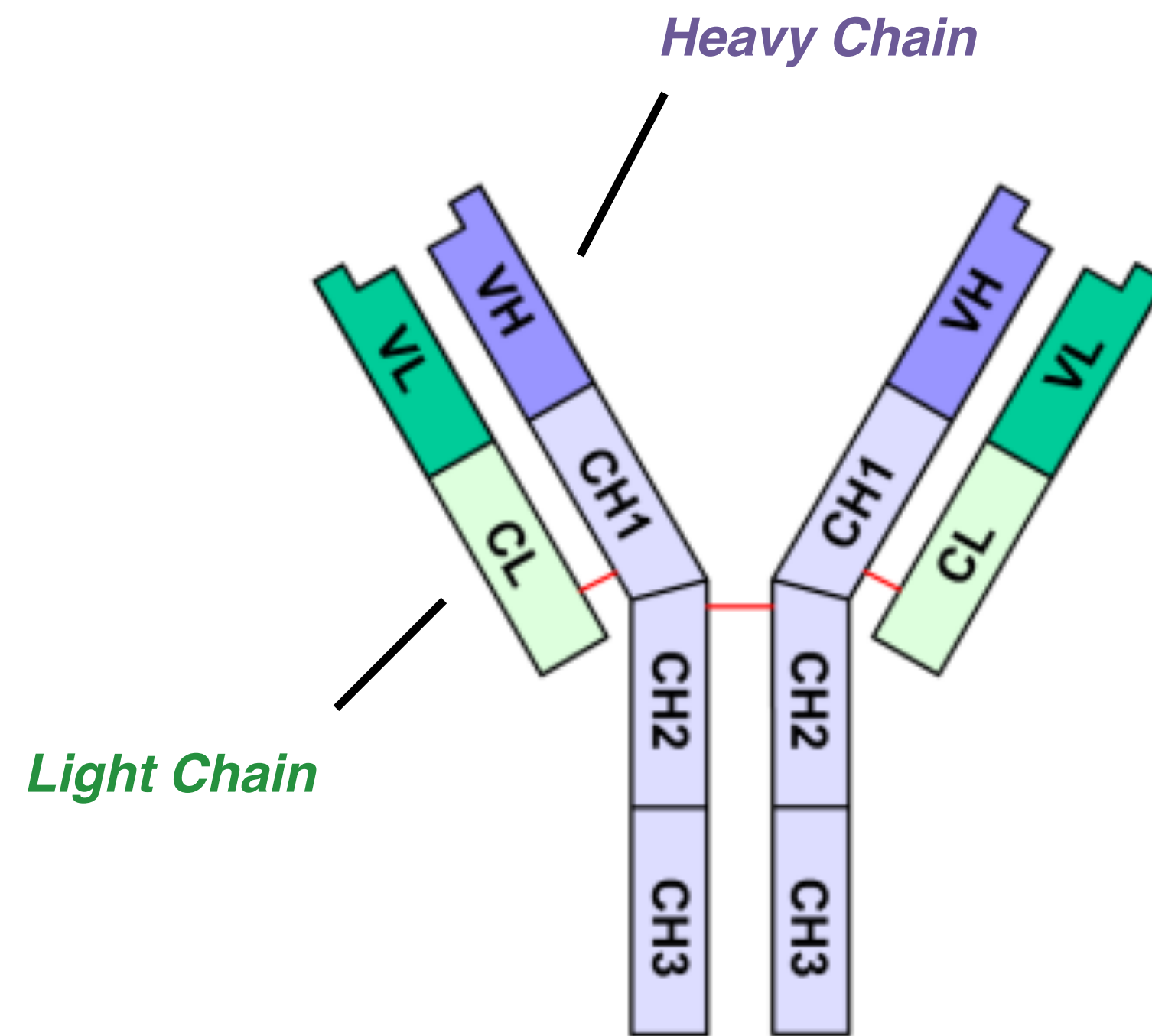
Term still used today

What is Bence Jones Protein?

Timeline of multiple myeloma



Edelman's research



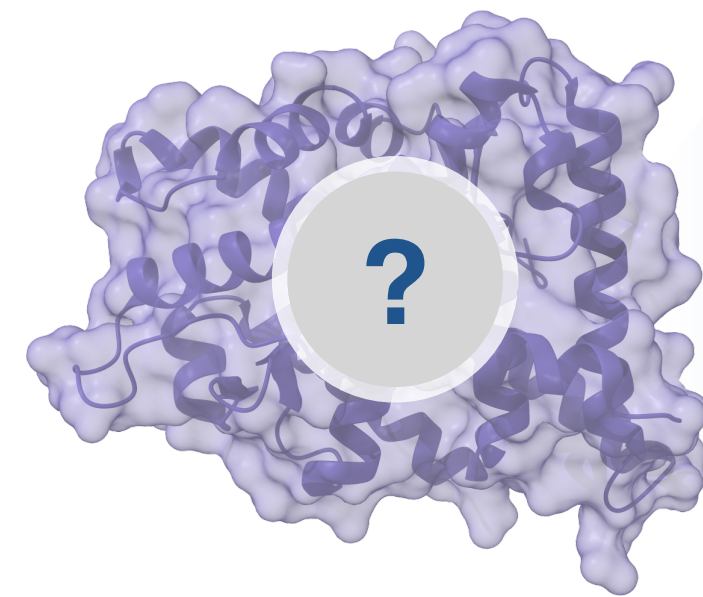
Structure of antibody



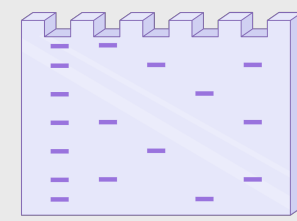
Nobel Prize
Physiology / Medicine
1972

Edelman's research

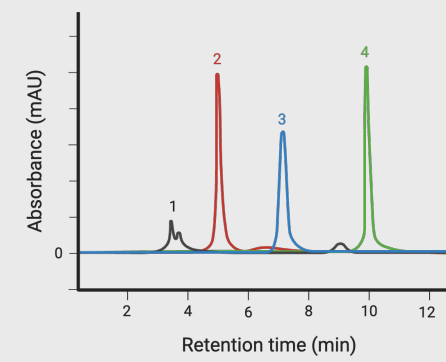
Characterization experiments



Bence Jones Protein
Excreted in urine



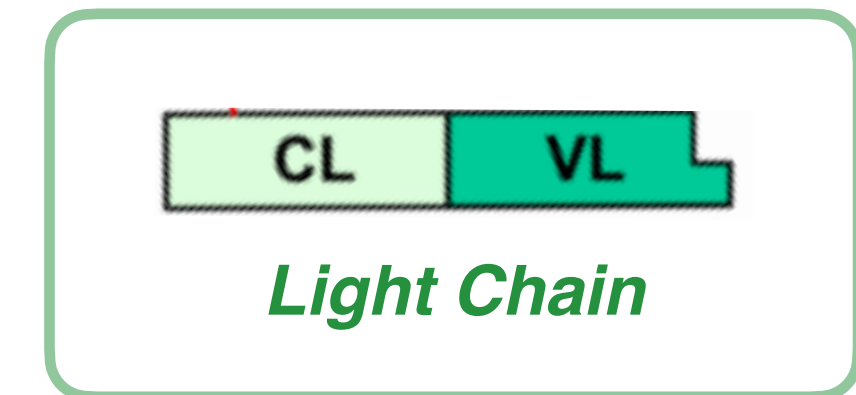
Gel electrophoresis



Chromatography

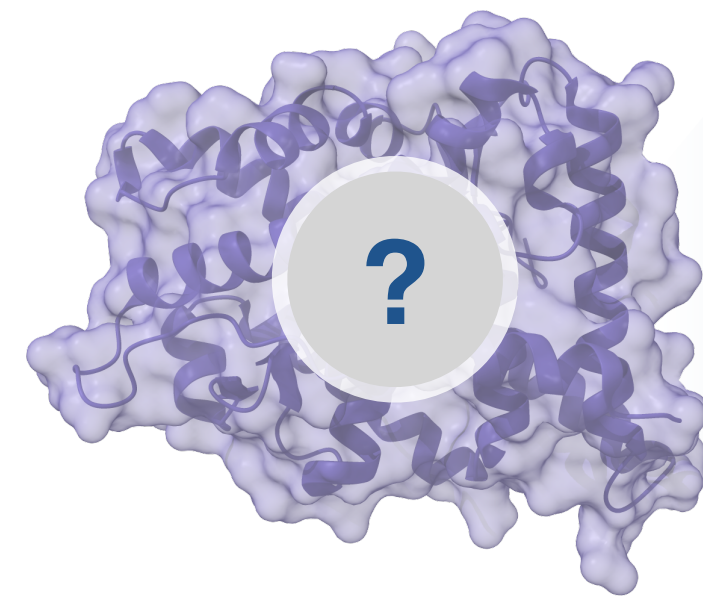


Ultra centrifugation

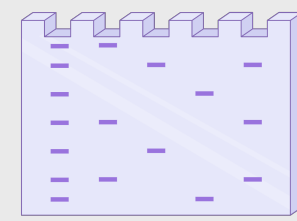


Edelman's research

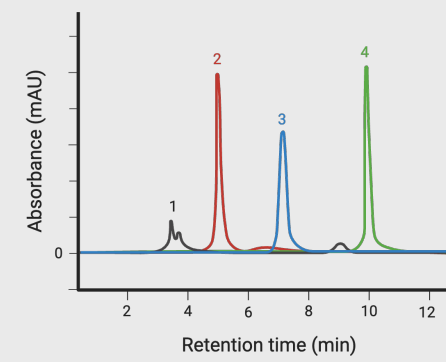
Characterization experiments



Bence Jones Protein
Excreted in urine



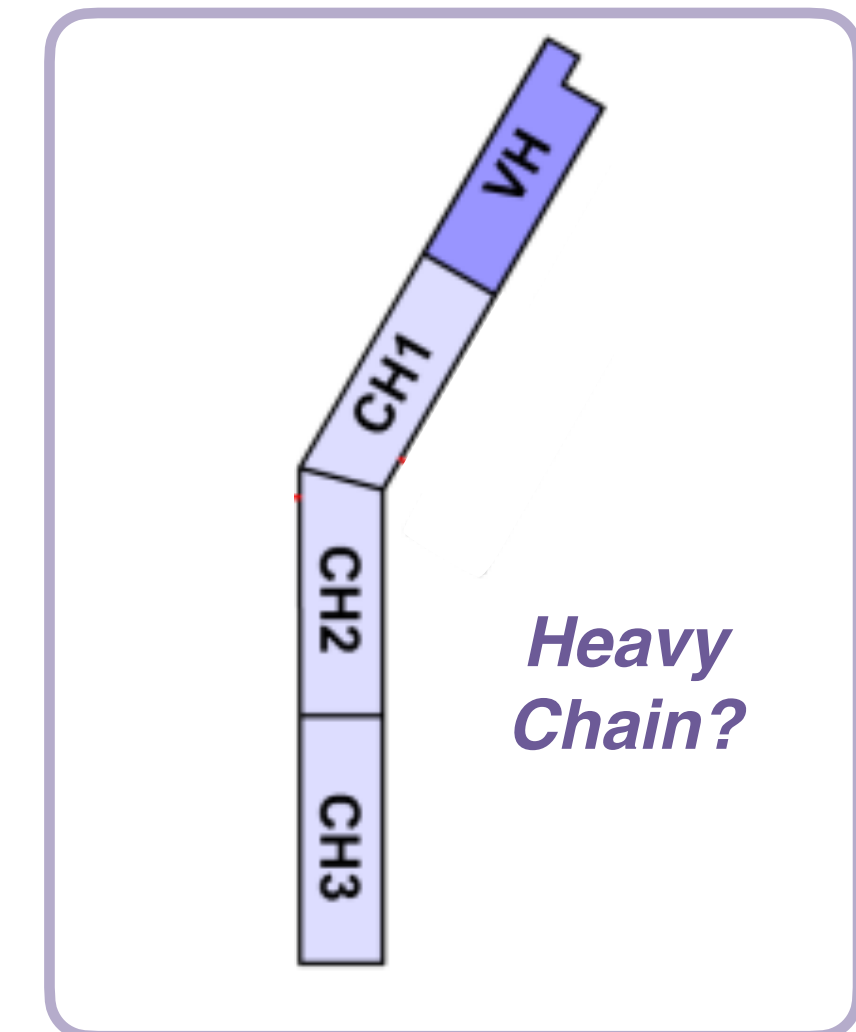
Gel electrophoresis



Chromatography



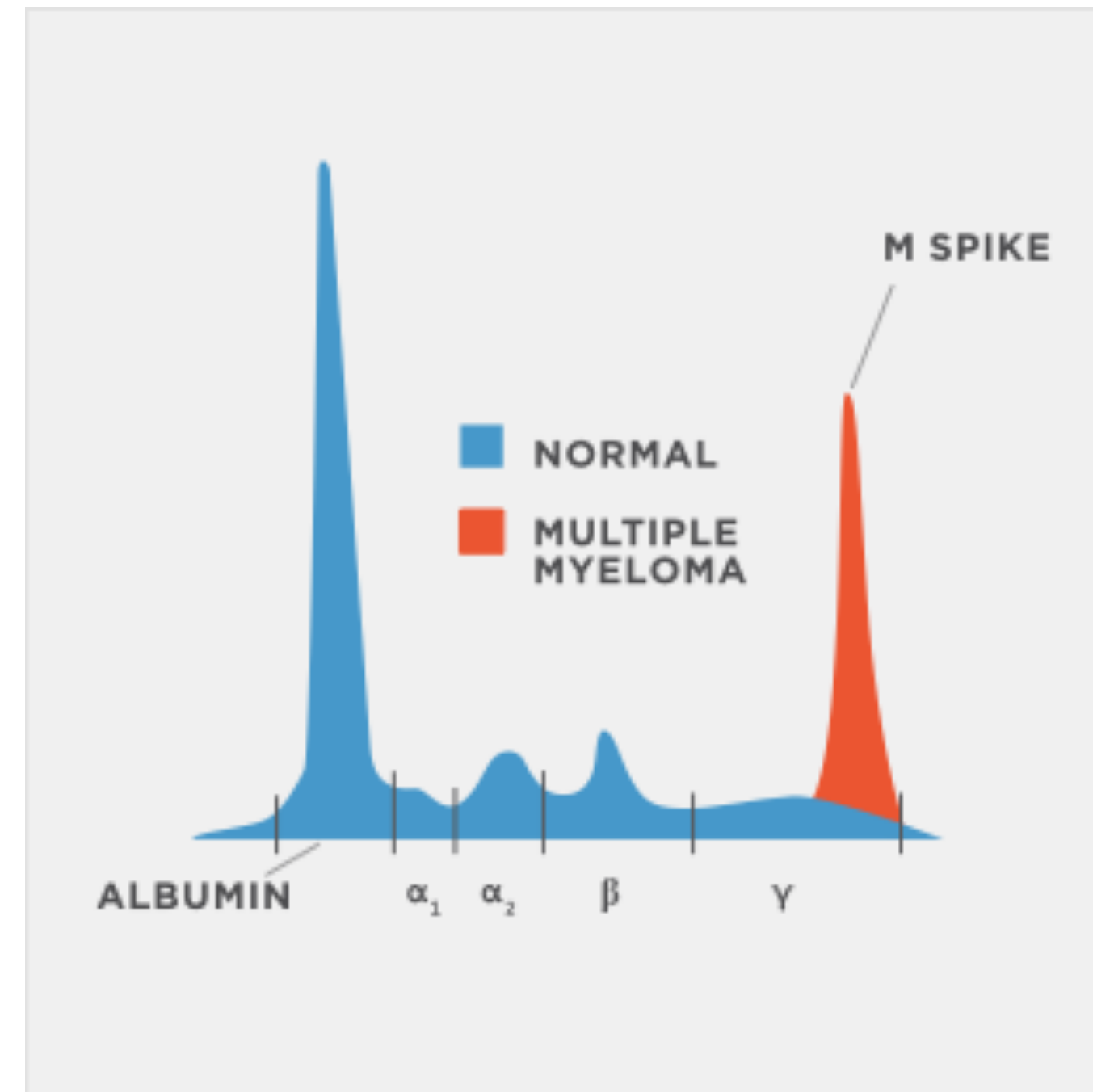
Ultra centrifugation



What is the role of the heavy chain?

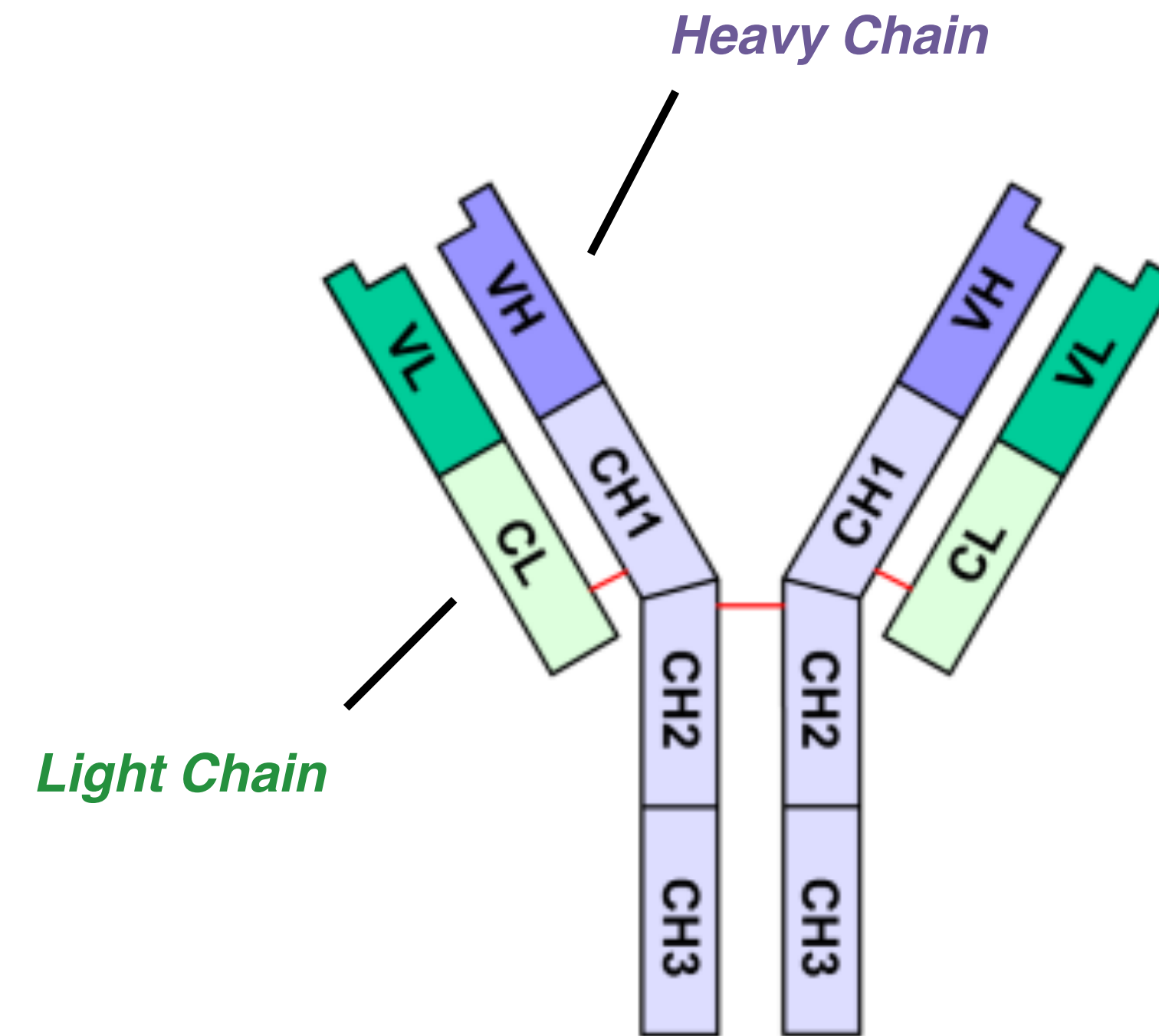
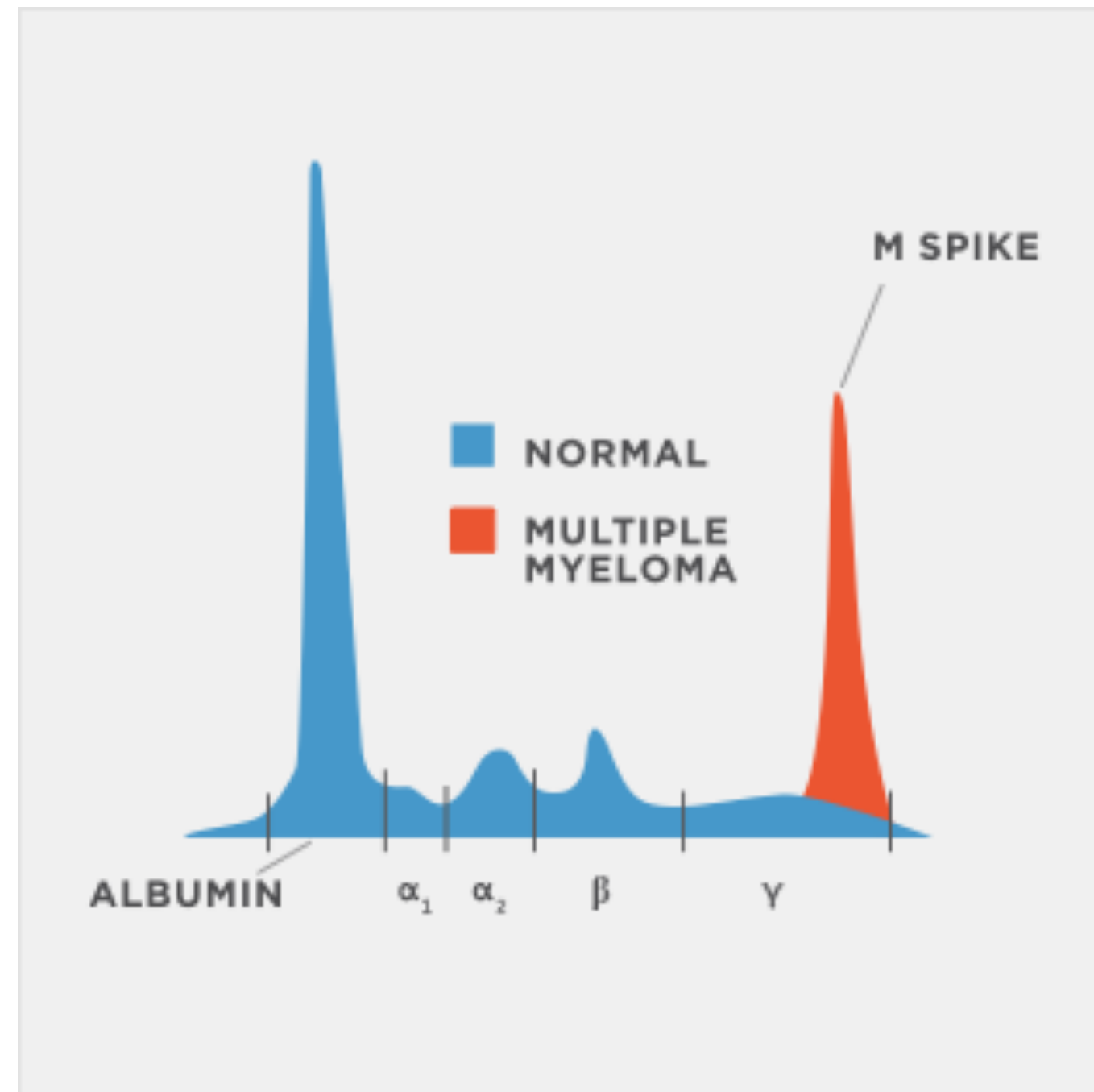
Edelman's research

Serum protein electrophoresis (SPEP)



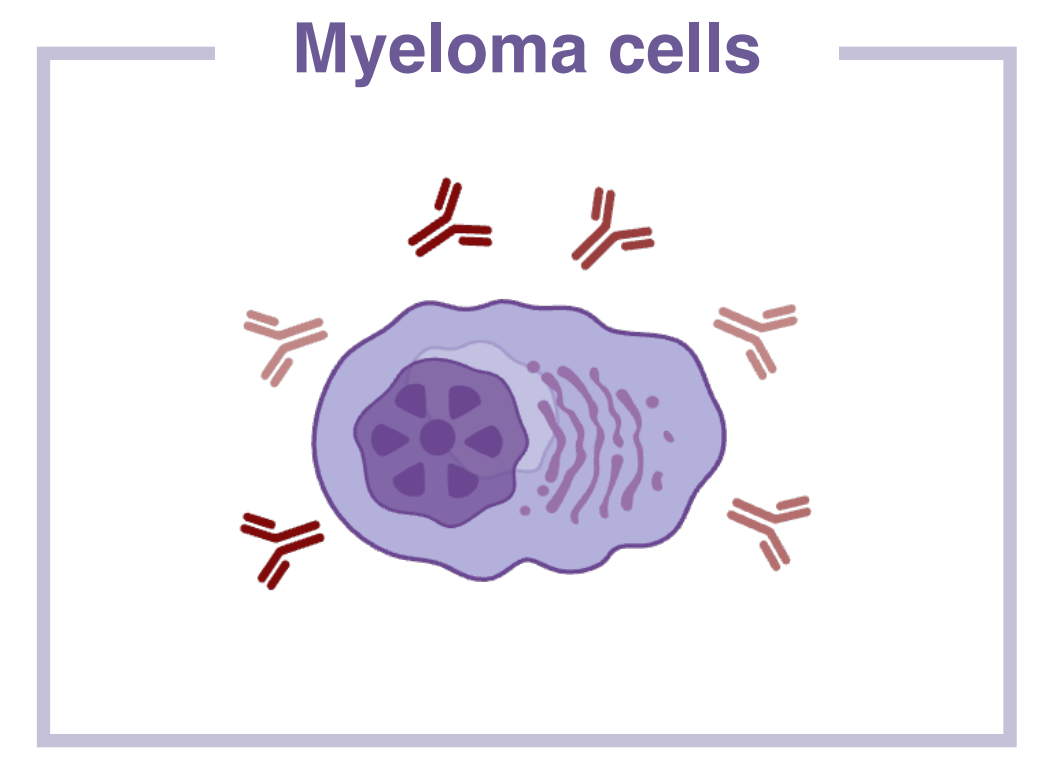
Edelman's research

Serum protein electrophoresis (SPEP)

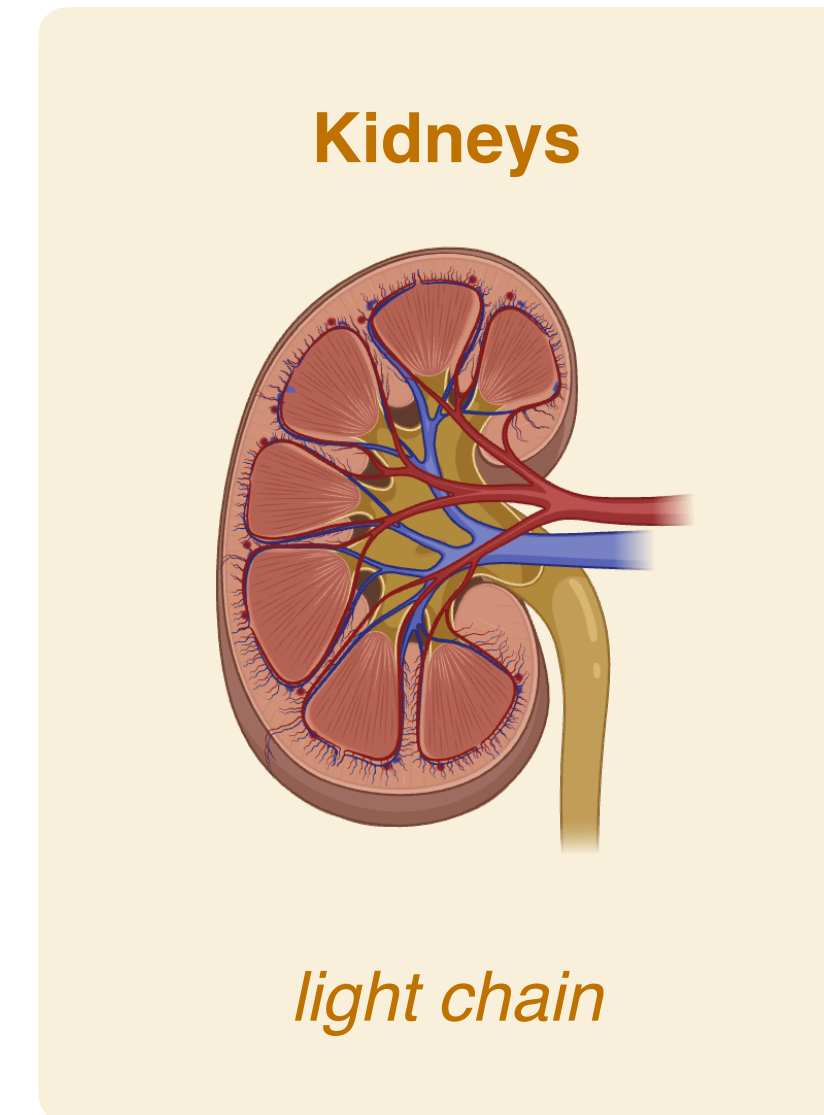
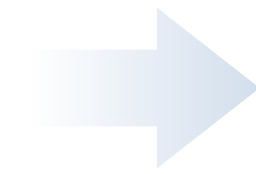
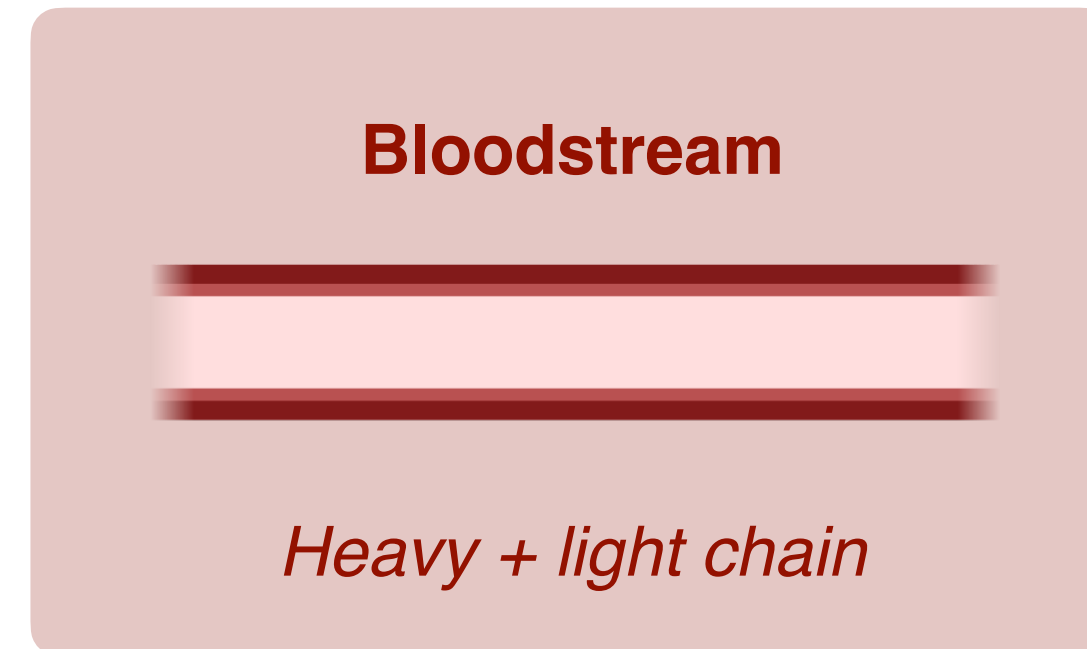
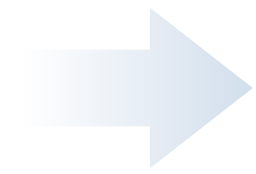


Heavy + light chain = M spike!

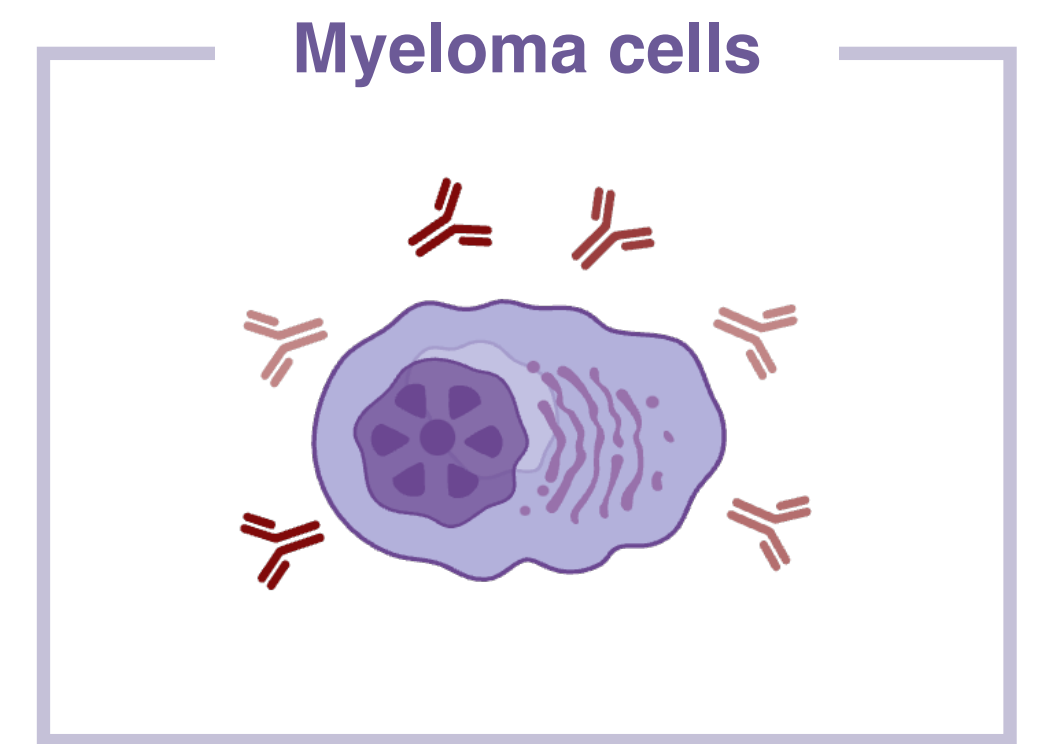
Edelman's research



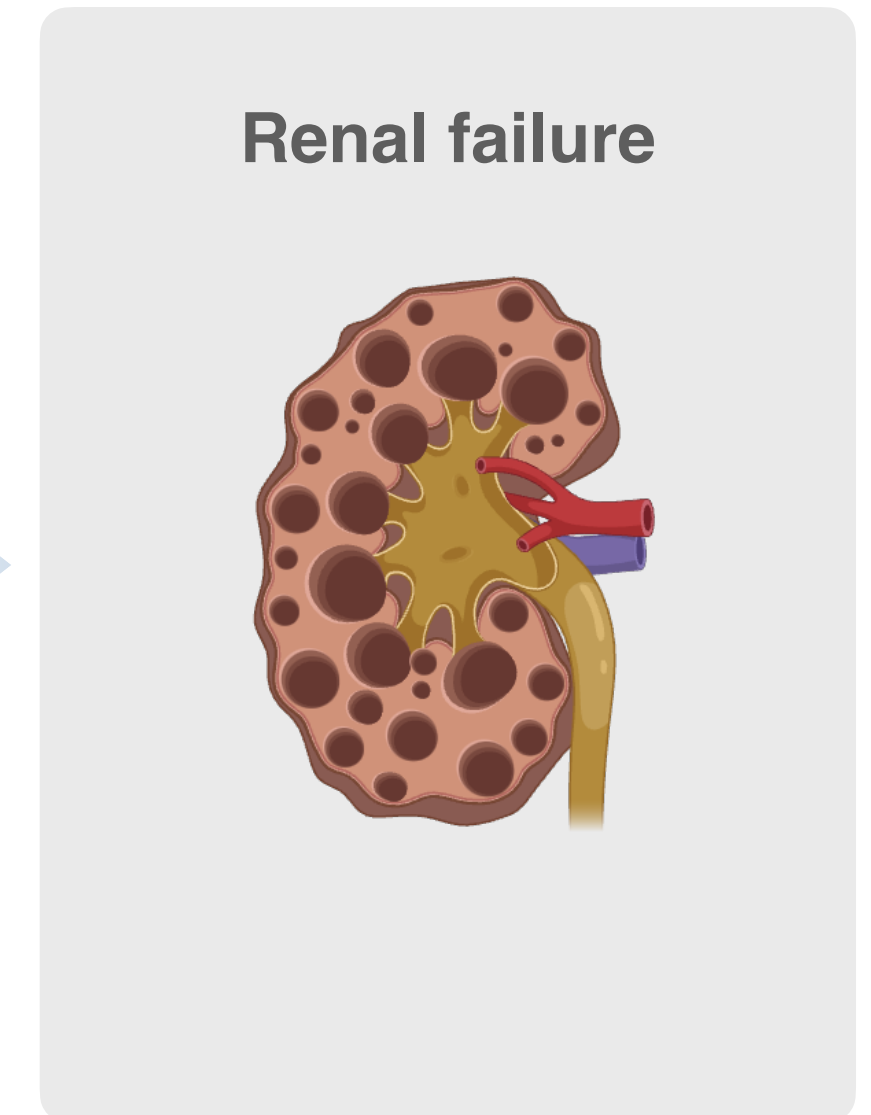
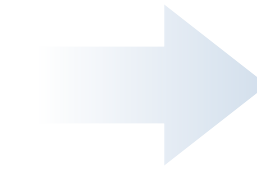
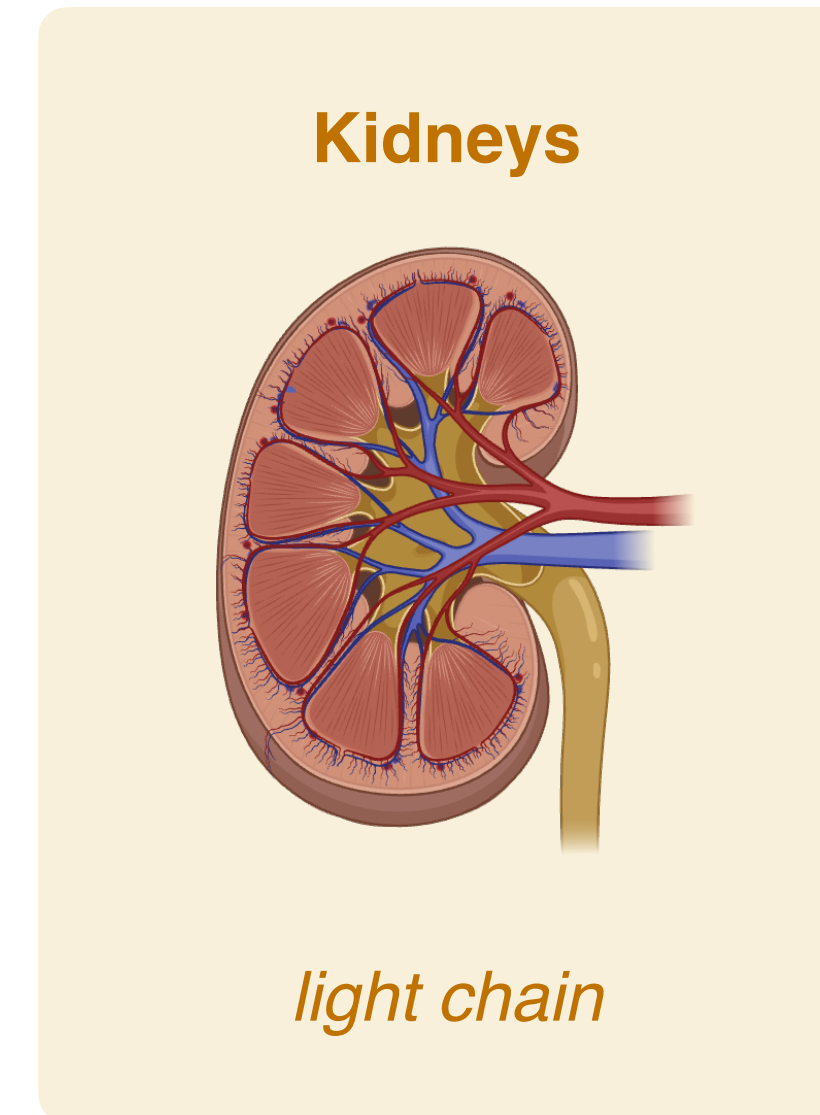
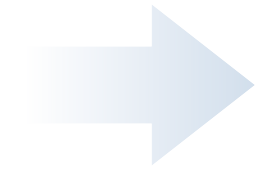
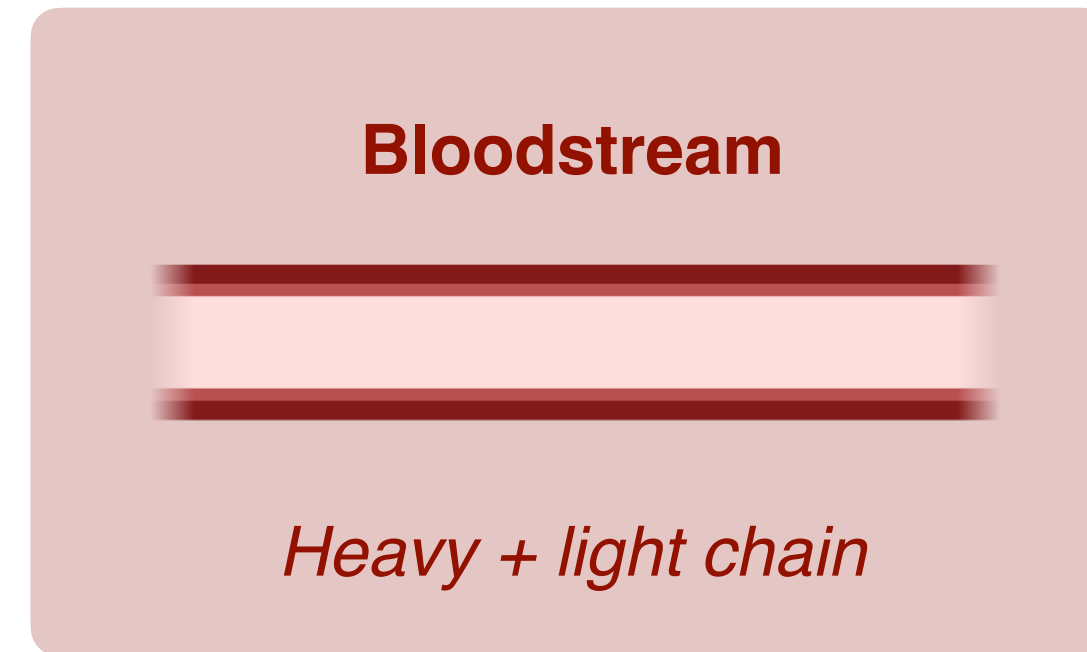
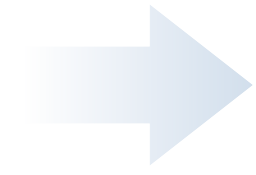
Producing monoclonal antibodies



Edelman's research



Producing monoclonal antibodies



Summary of multiple myeloma history

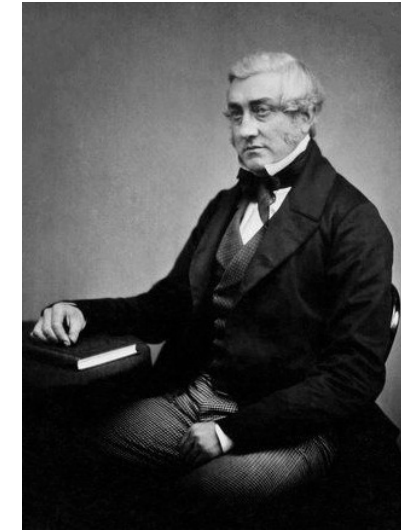
Summary of multiple myeloma history



Samuel Solly
The Sarah Newbury case



*Flesh-like bone deposits
are characteristic of
myelomas*



Henry Bence Jones
The Thomas McBean case



*Myeloma patients
excrete Bence
Jones Protein*



Gerald Edelman
Structure of Bence Jones Protein



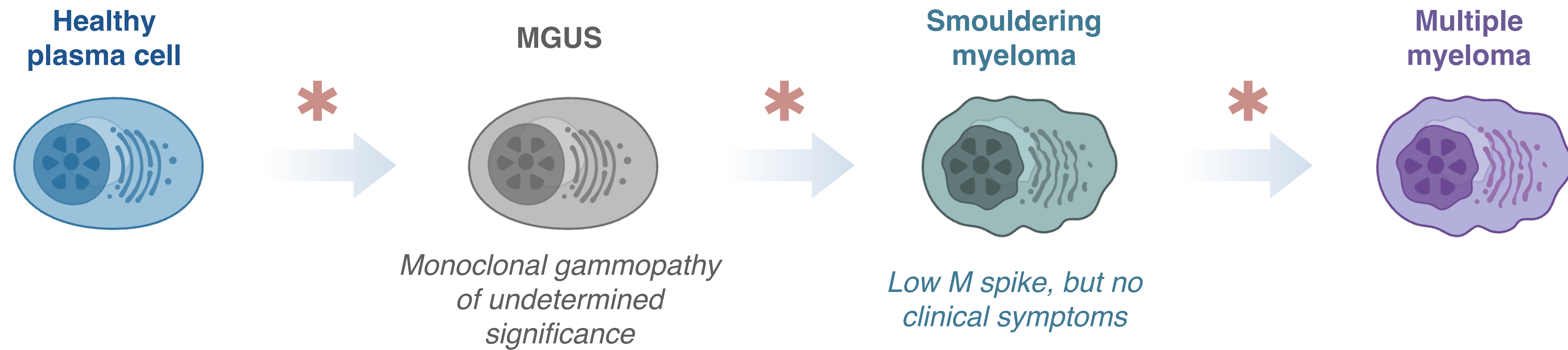
*Bence Jones
Protein is antibody
light chain*



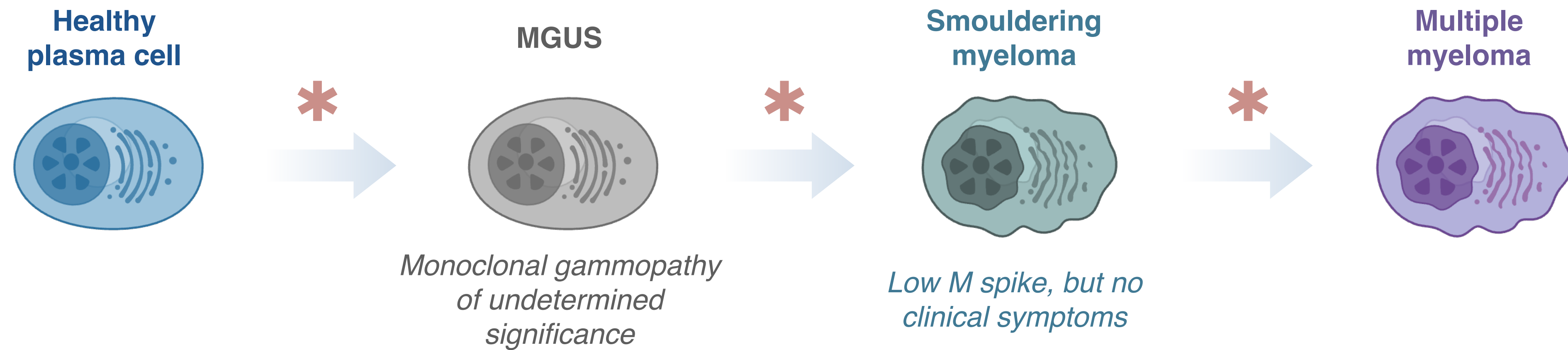
2: Genetics

The genetic path to myeloma is not straightforward

The genetic path to myeloma is not straightforward



The genetic path to myeloma is not straightforward

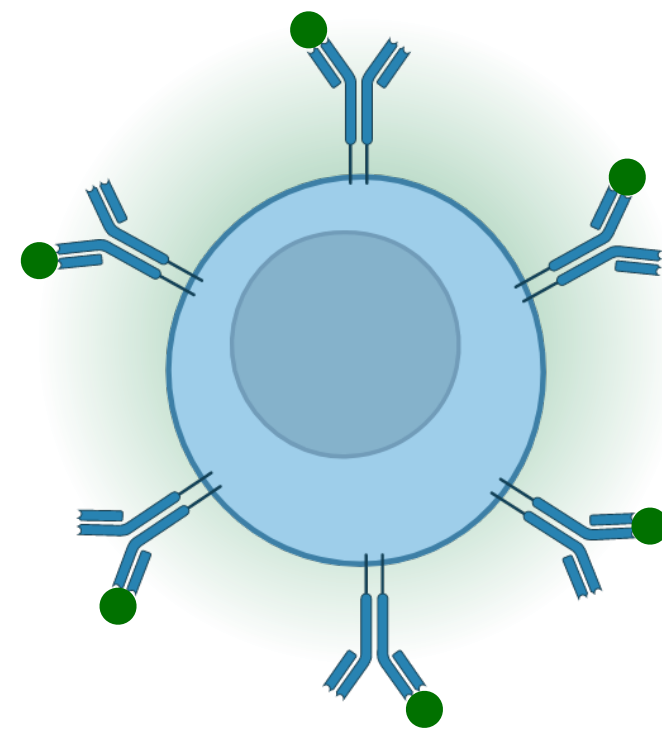


>3% of people over 60 may develop mutations in their plasma cells

Why is this number so high?

Plasma cells are particularly prone to mutation

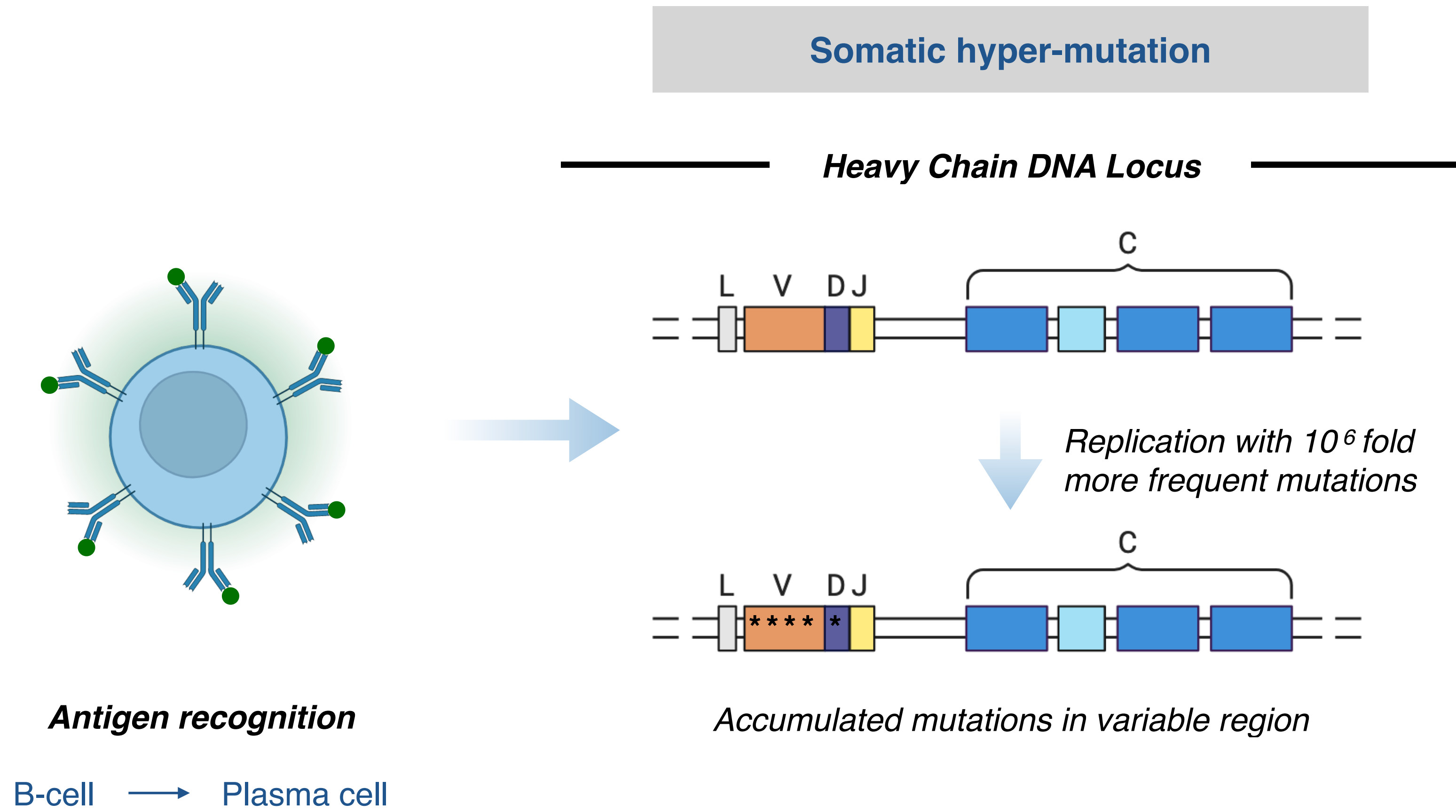
Plasma cells are particularly prone to mutation



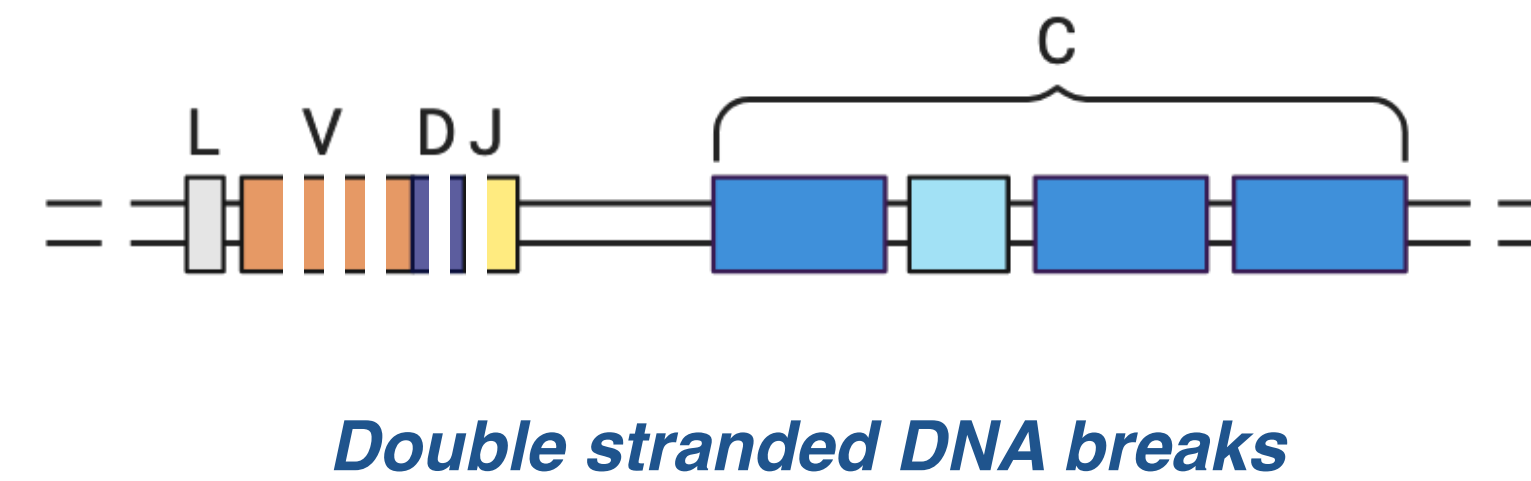
Antigen recognition

B-cell → Plasma cell

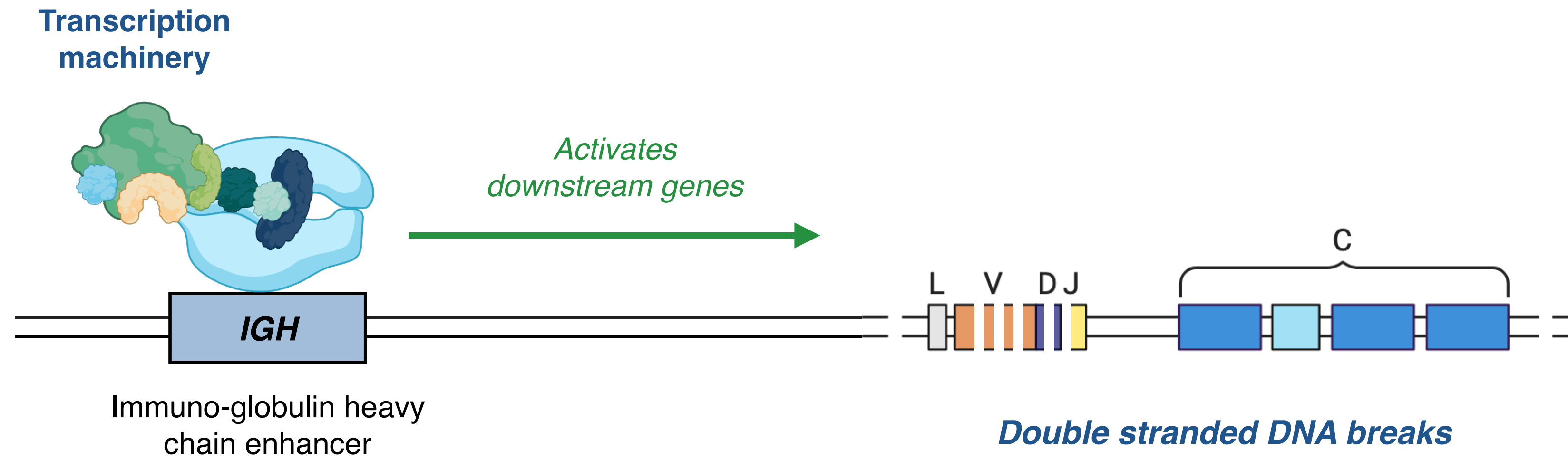
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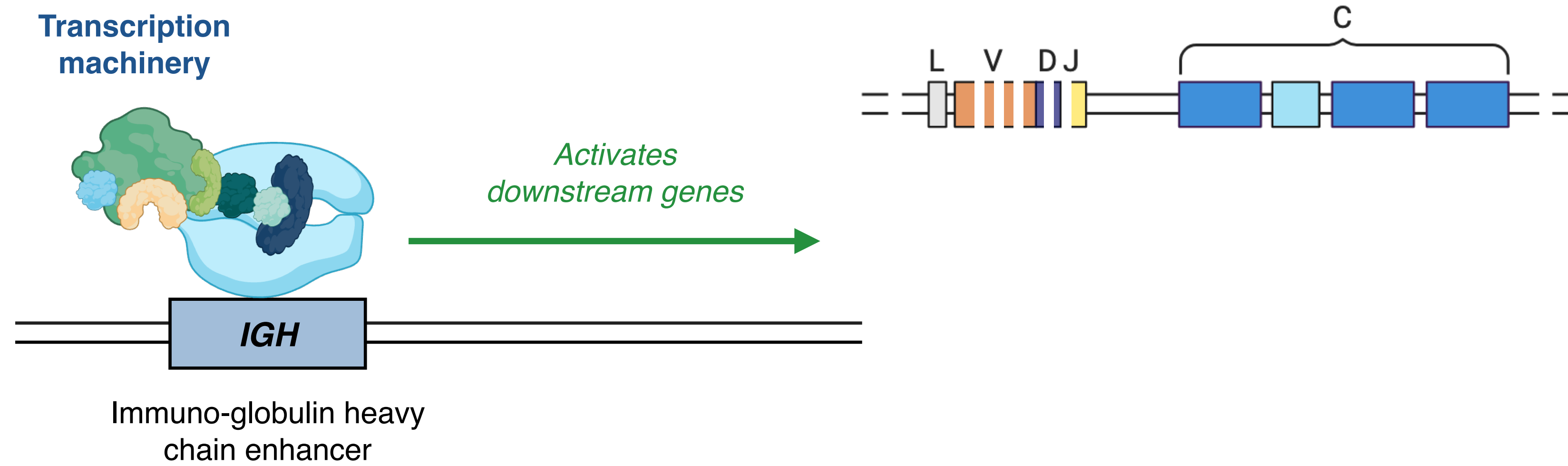
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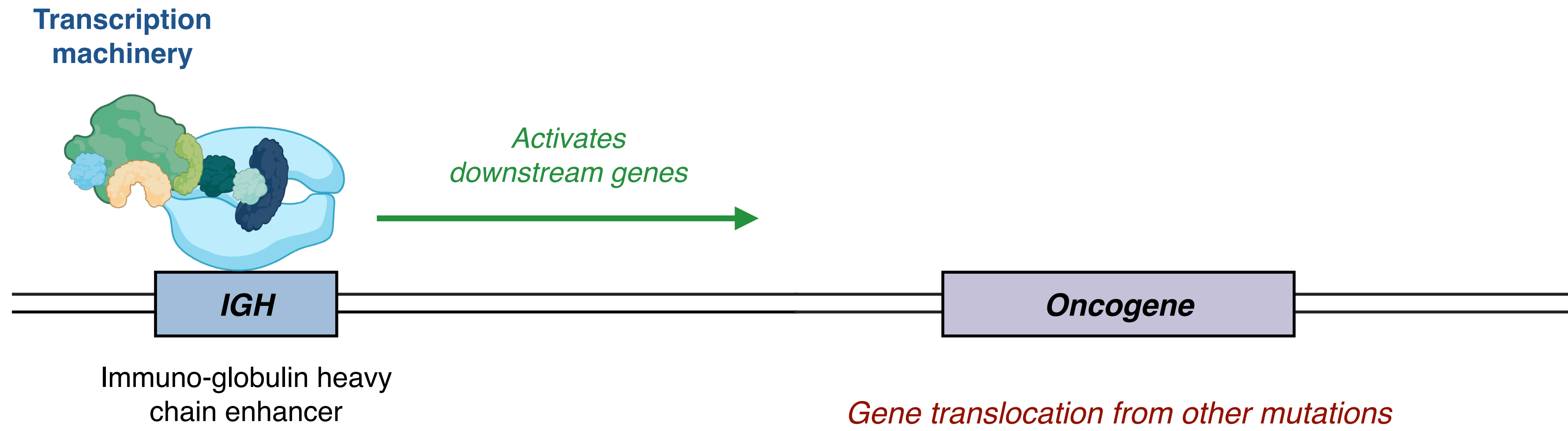
Plasma cells are particularly prone to mutation



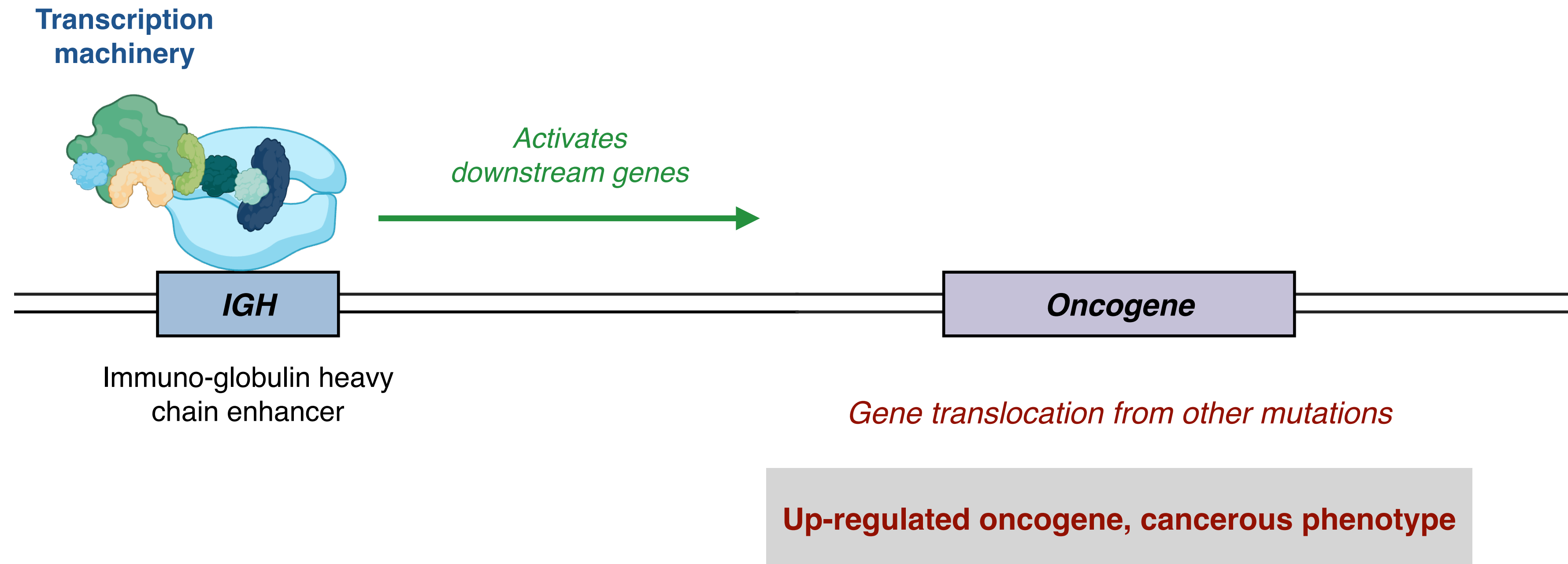
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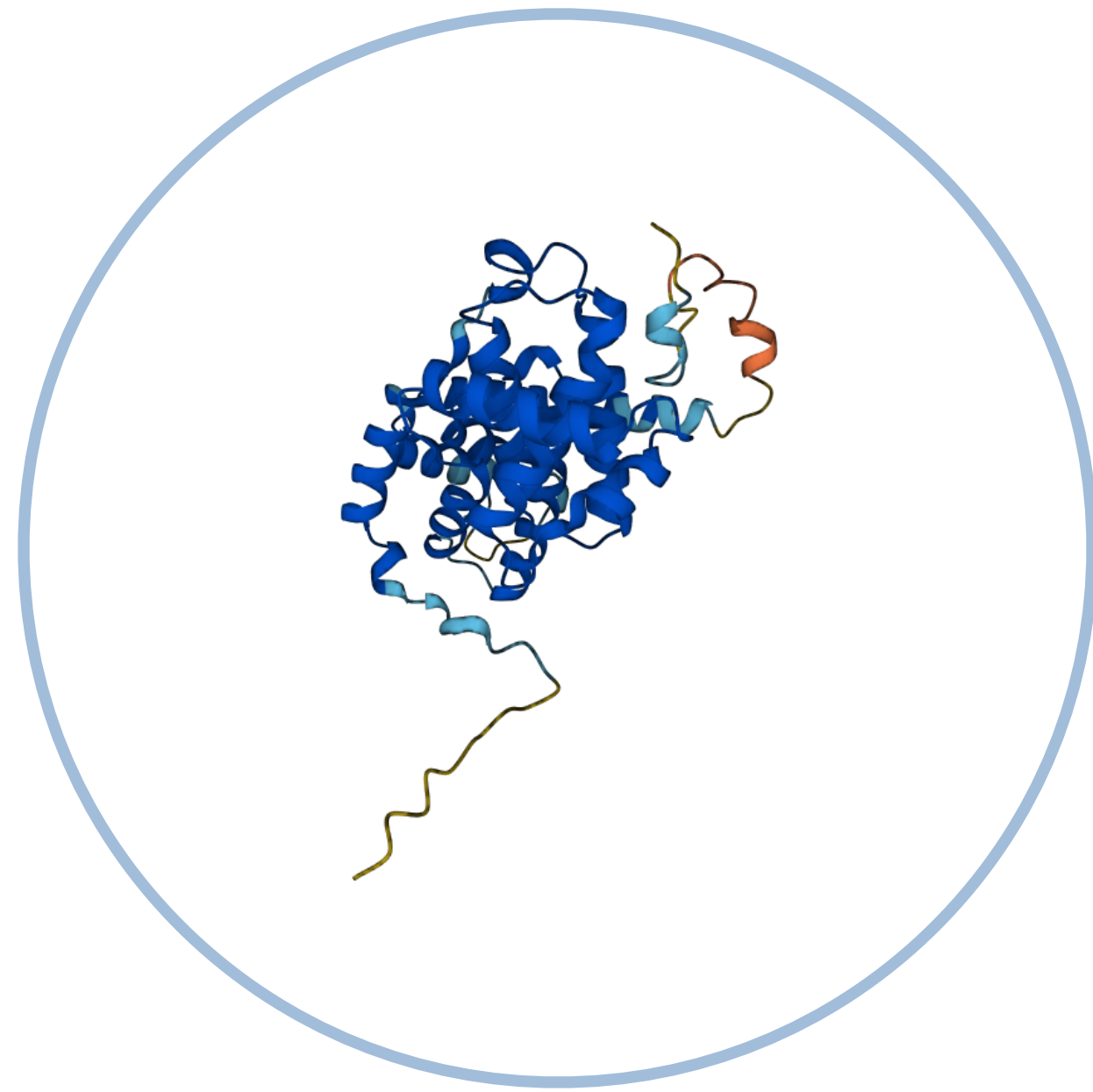


Plasma cells are particularly prone to mutation



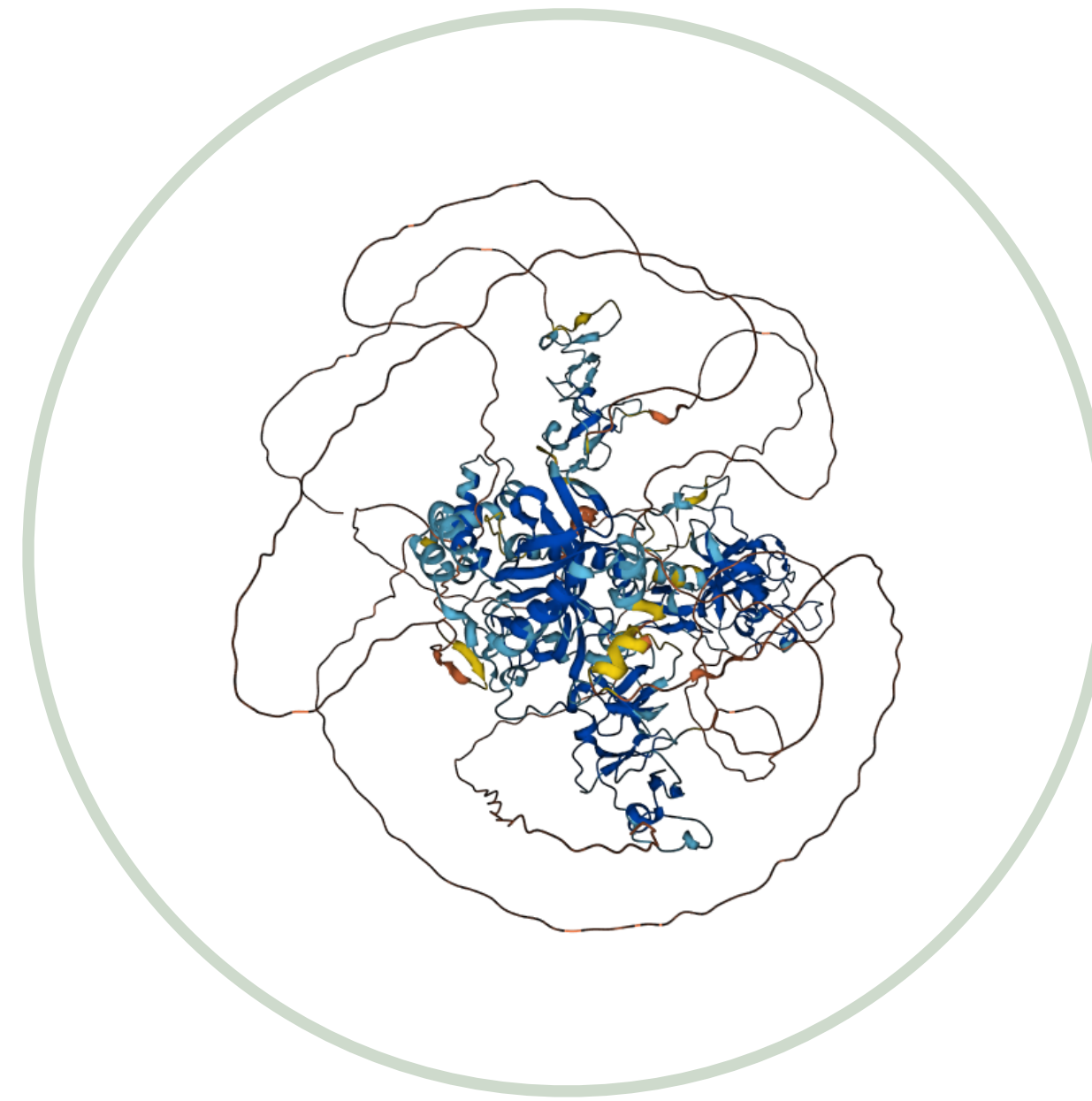
What oncogene translocations generally result in myeloma?

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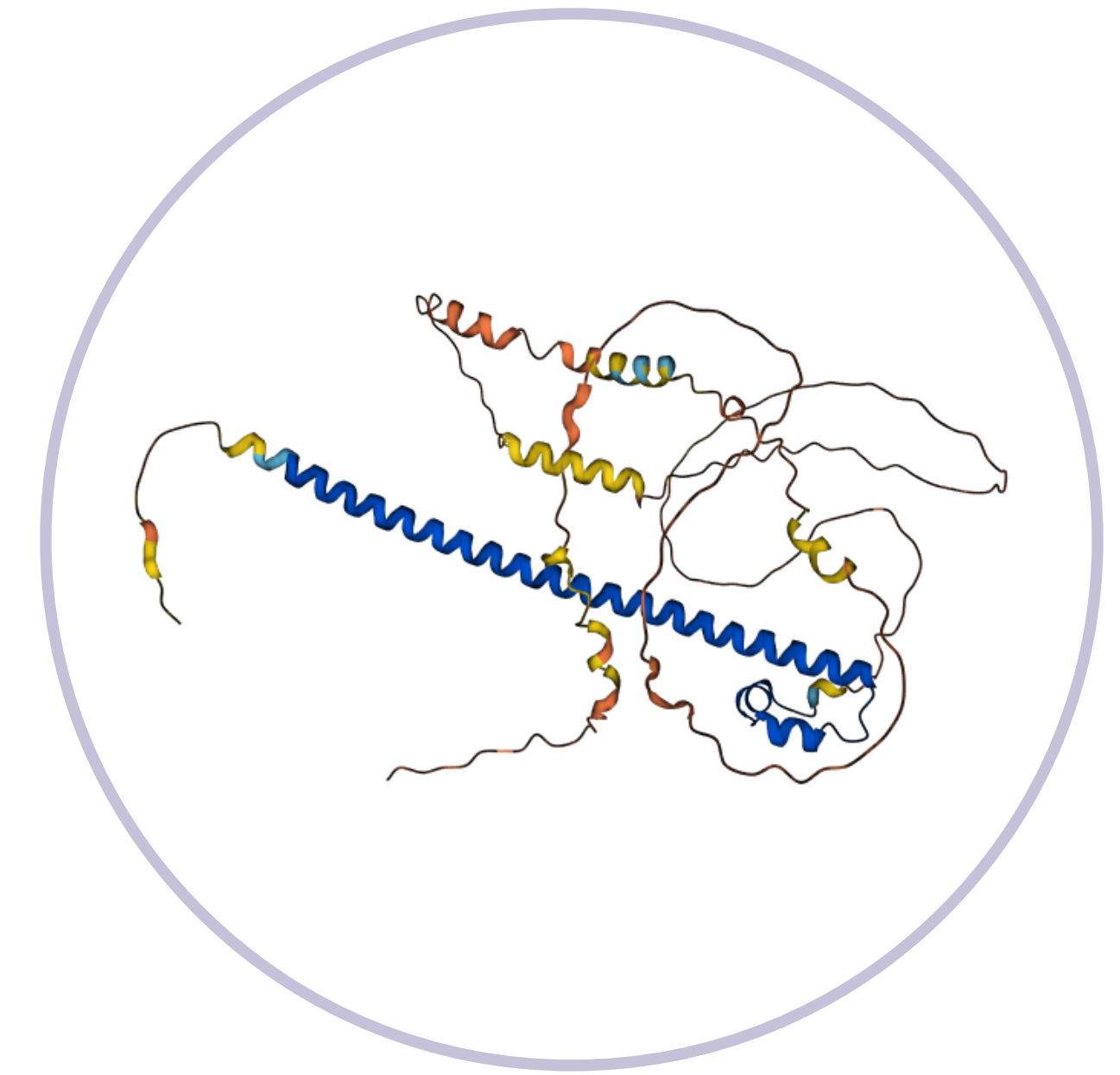
CCND1
Cyclin D1

*~20% of
myelomas*



MMSET
*Multiple Myeloma SET
domain protein*

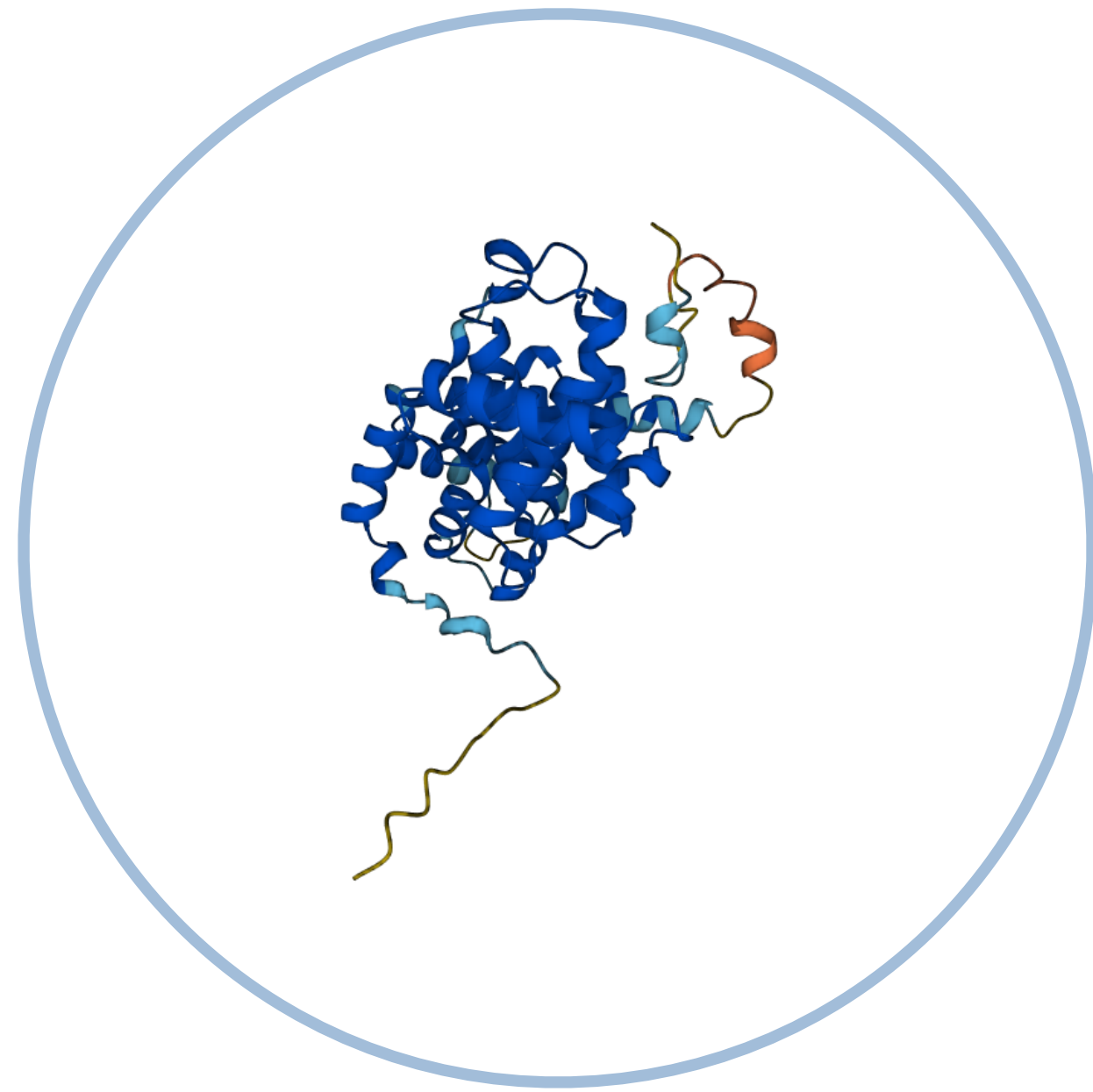
*~15% of
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MAF
c-MAF

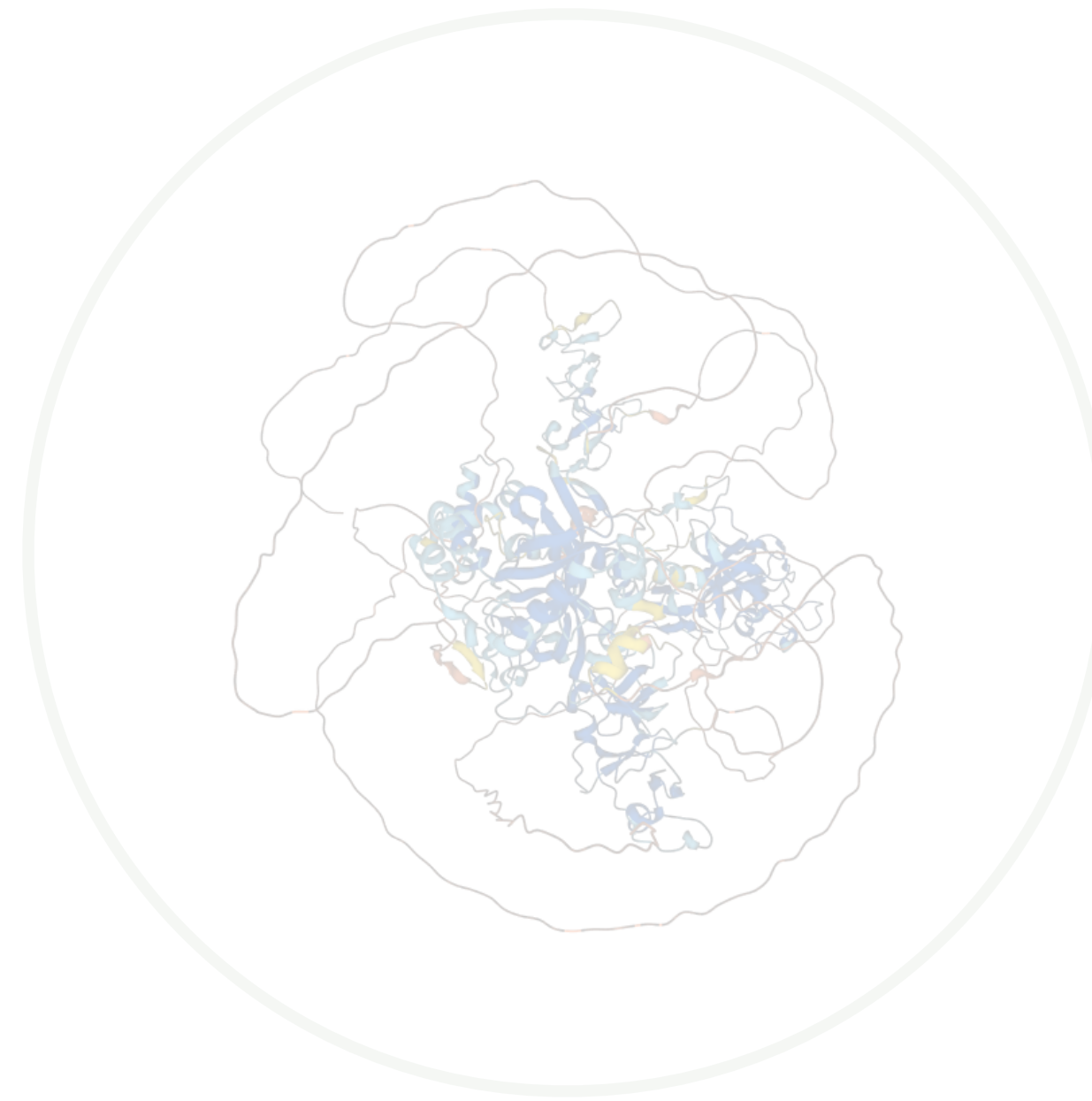
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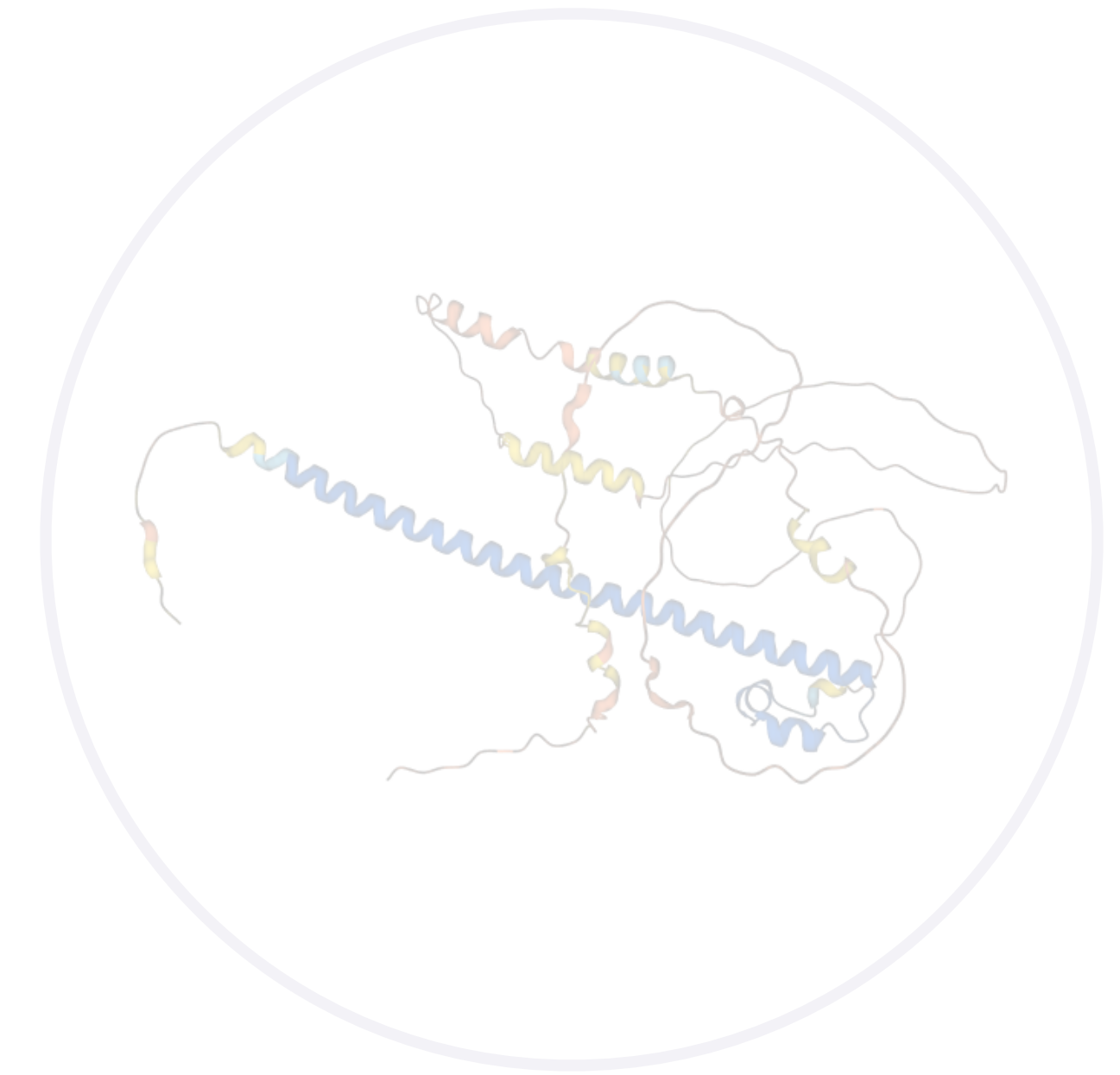
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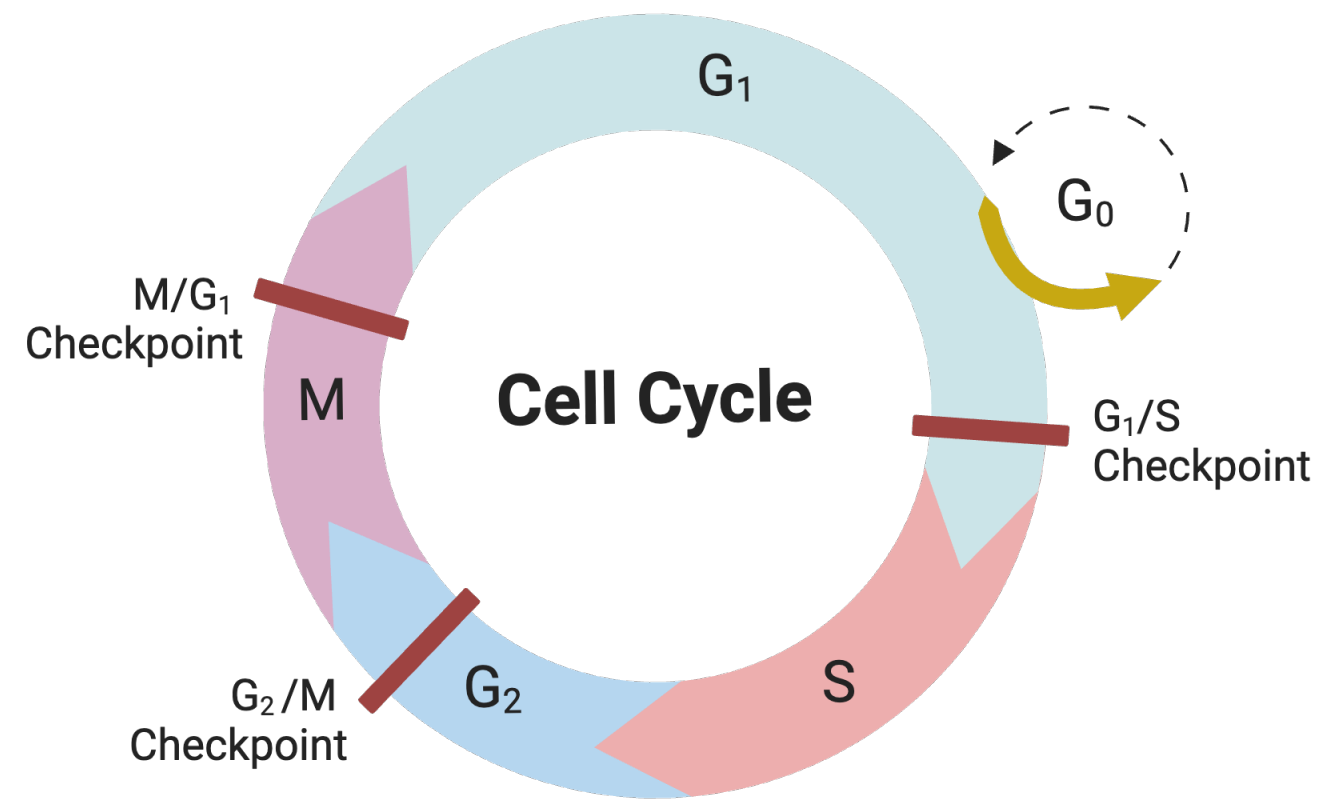


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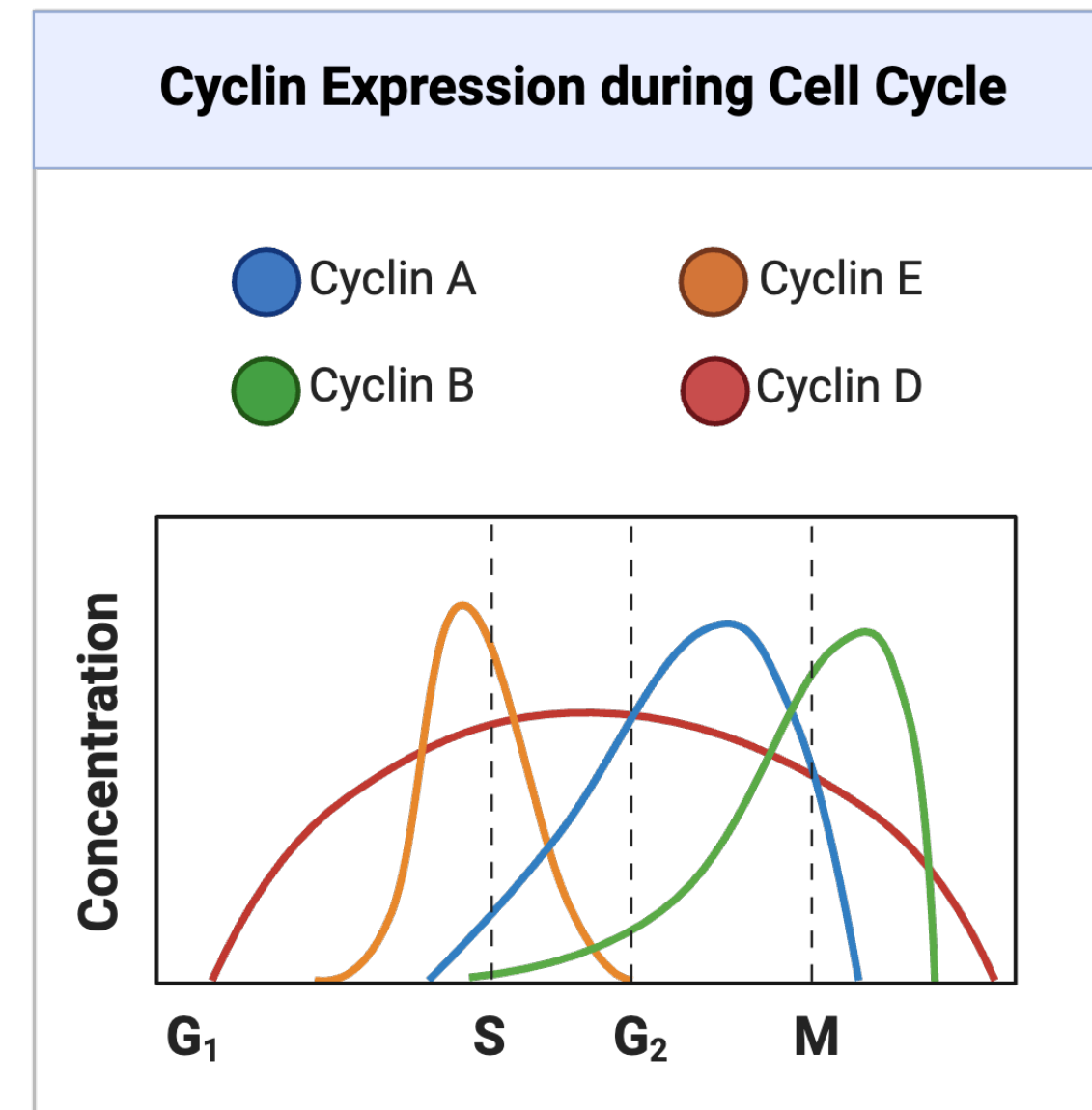
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The role of cyclin D1 in multiple myeloma

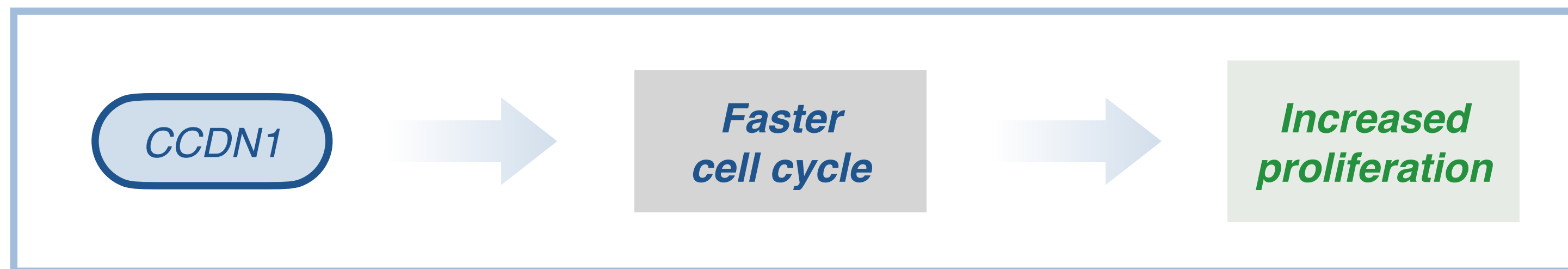
The role of cyclin D1 in multiple myeloma



The process that governs cell division



Cyclins play a large role in regulating the cell cycle



The role of cyclin D1 in multiple myeloma

Additional roles of CCND1

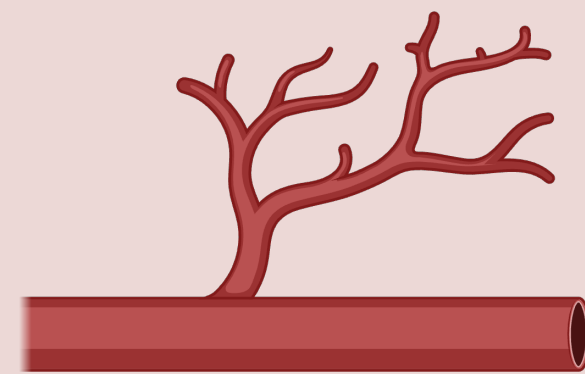
The role of cyclin D1 in multiple myeloma

Additional roles of CCND1

Interfacing with other transcription factors

ER- α

AR



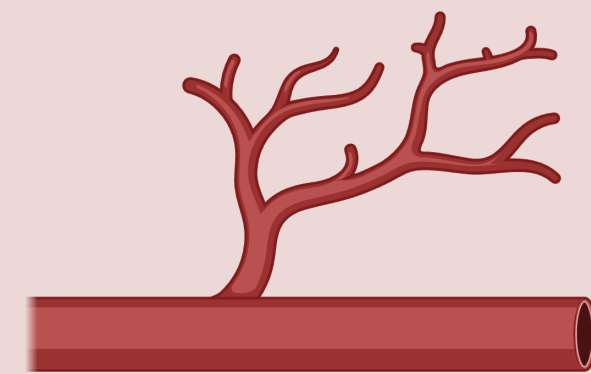
Increased angiogenesis

Attraction of blood vessels and nutrients towards cancer

The role of cyclin D1 in multiple myeloma

Additional roles of CCND1

Interfacing with other transcription factors



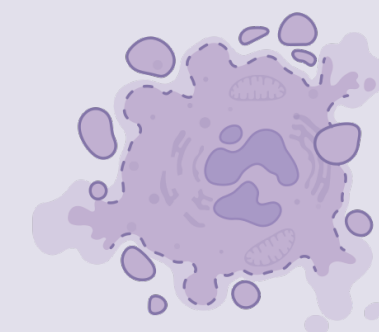
Increased angiogenesis

Attraction of blood vessels and nutrients towards cancer

Sensitizing myeloma cells to stress



Accumulated misfolded proteins

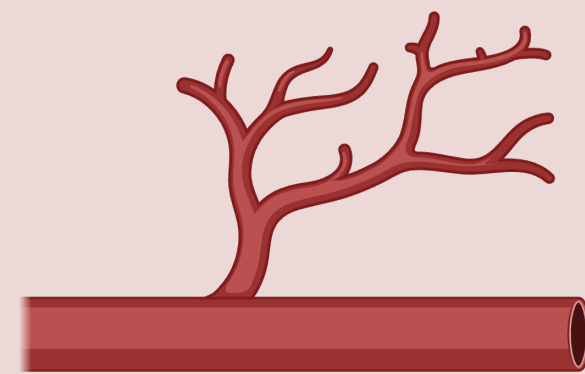


Cell death

The role of cyclin D1 in multiple myeloma

Additional roles of CCND1

Interfacing with other transcription factors



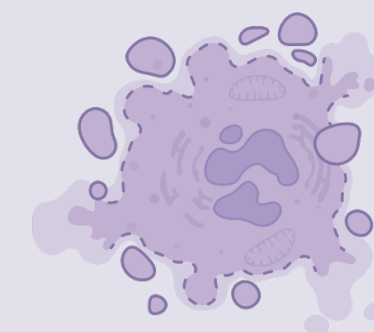
Increased angiogenesis

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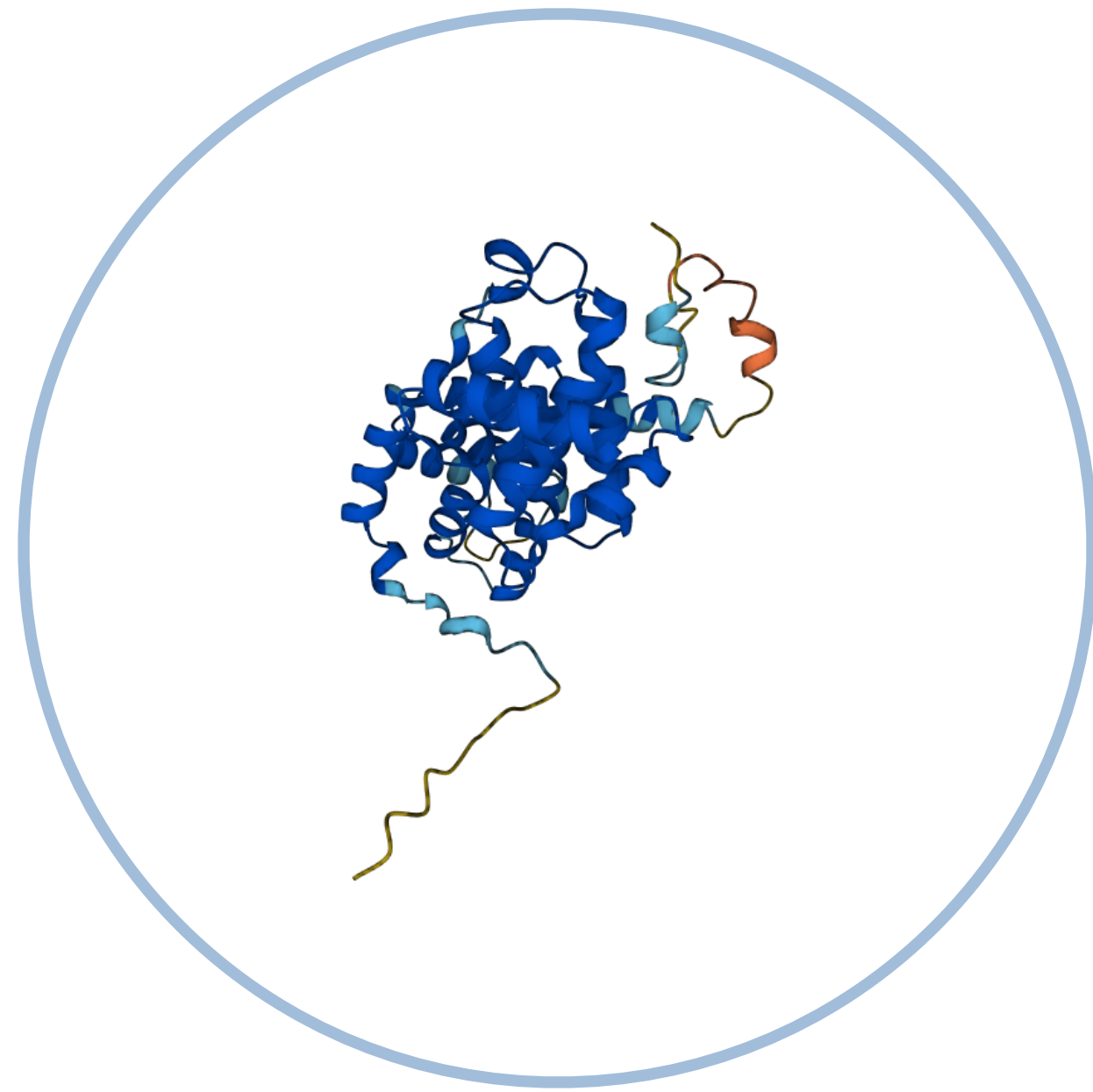
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Cell death

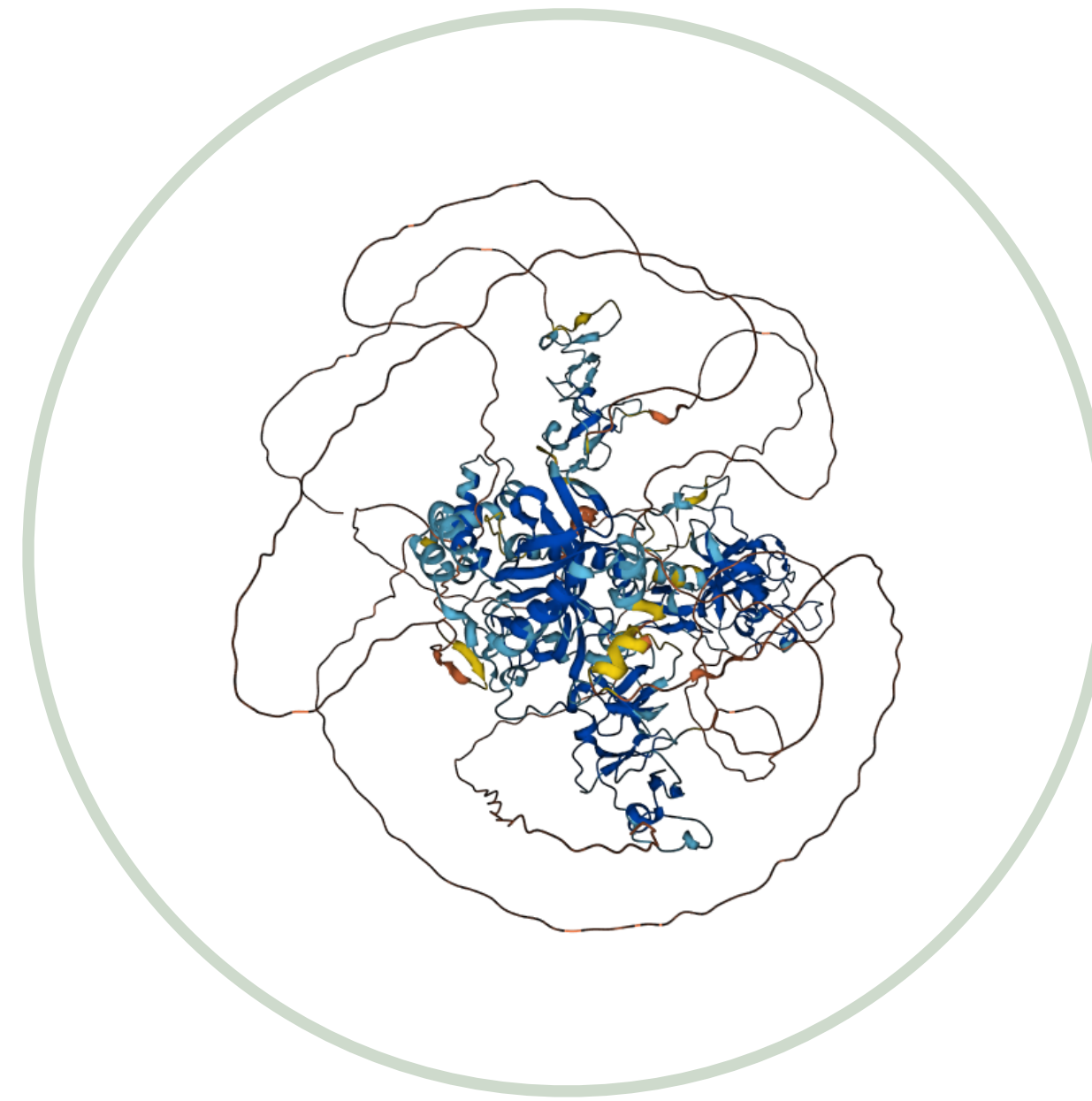
Associated with better outcomes

What oncogene translocations generally result in myeloma?



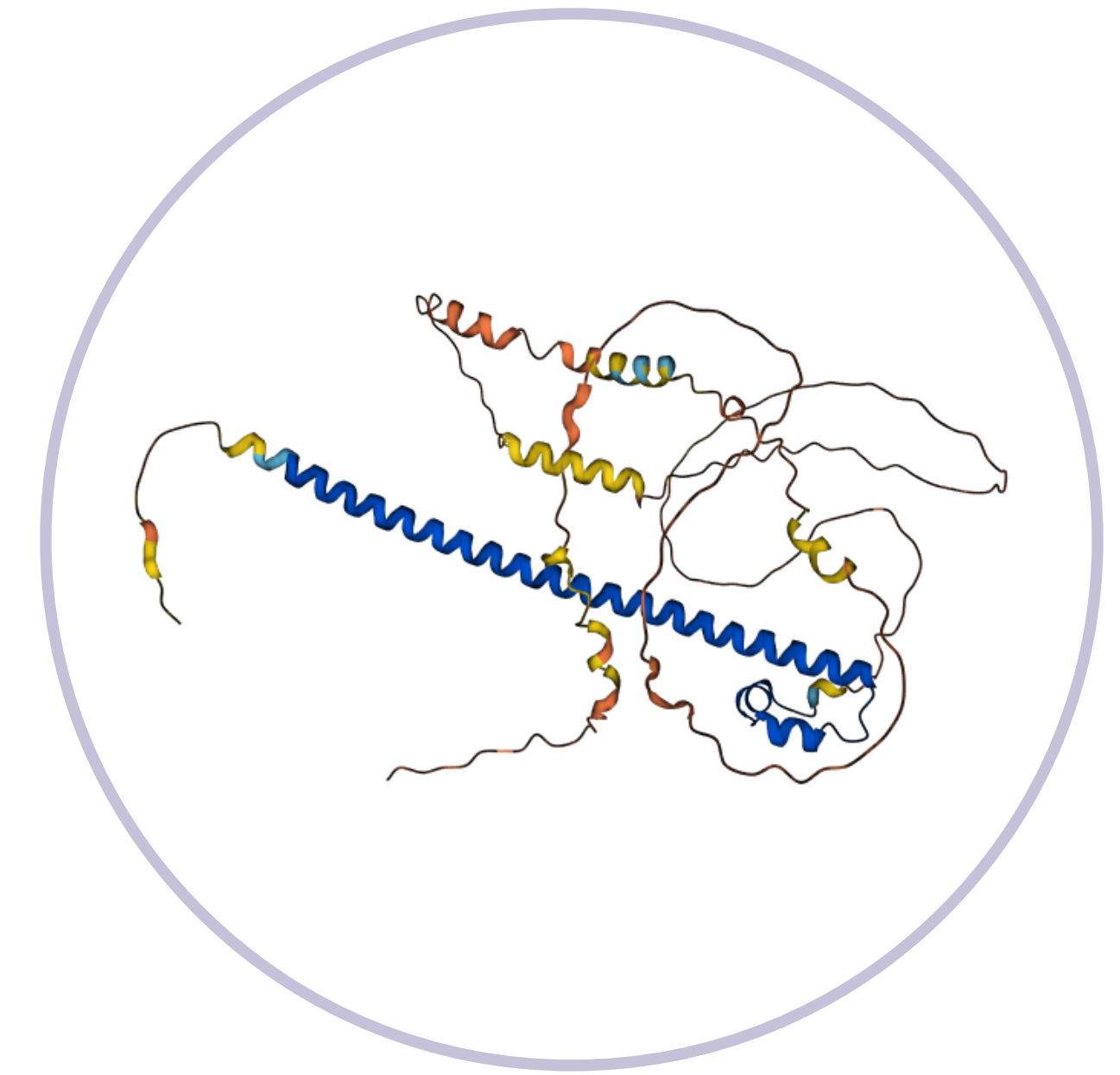
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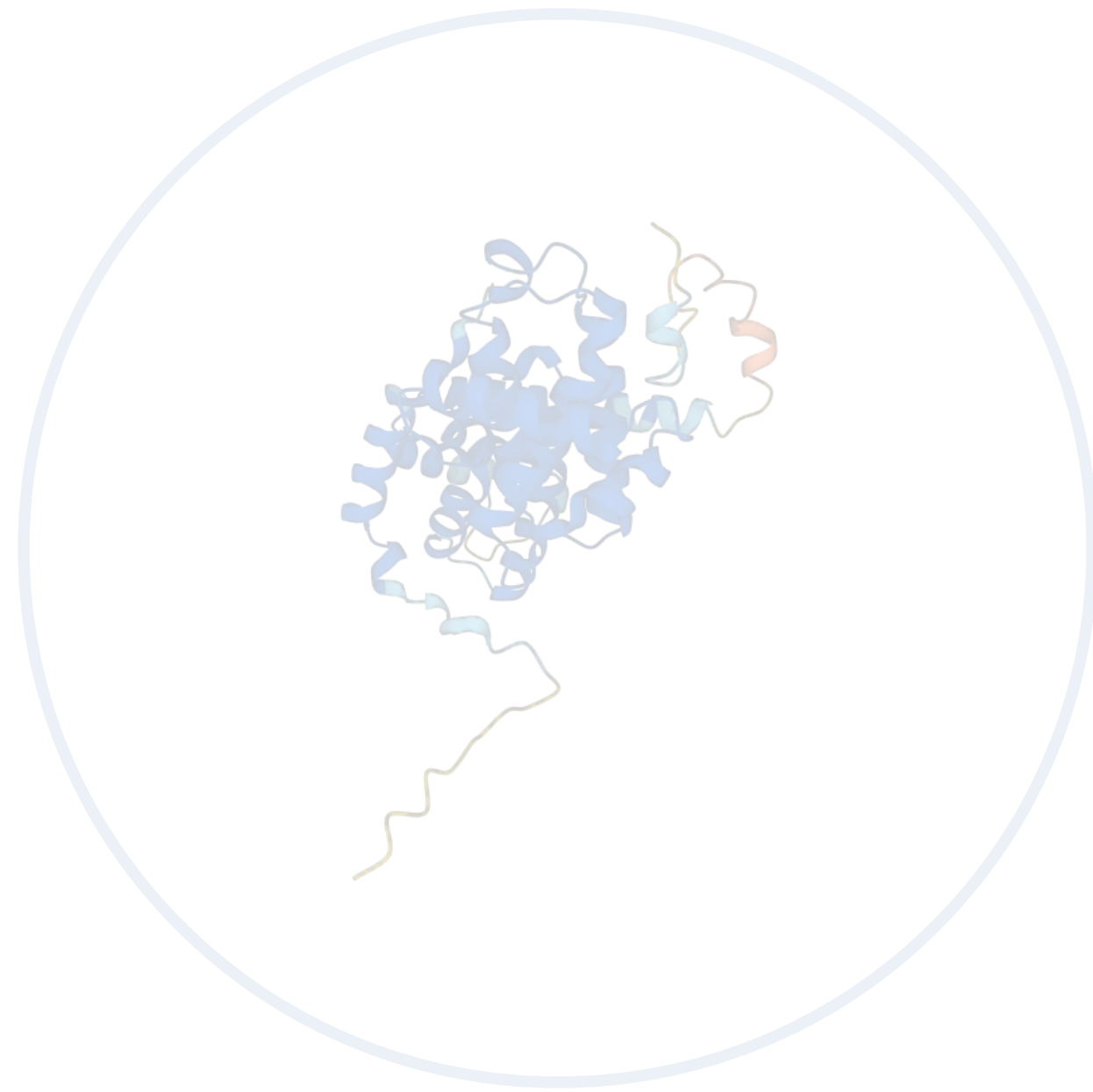
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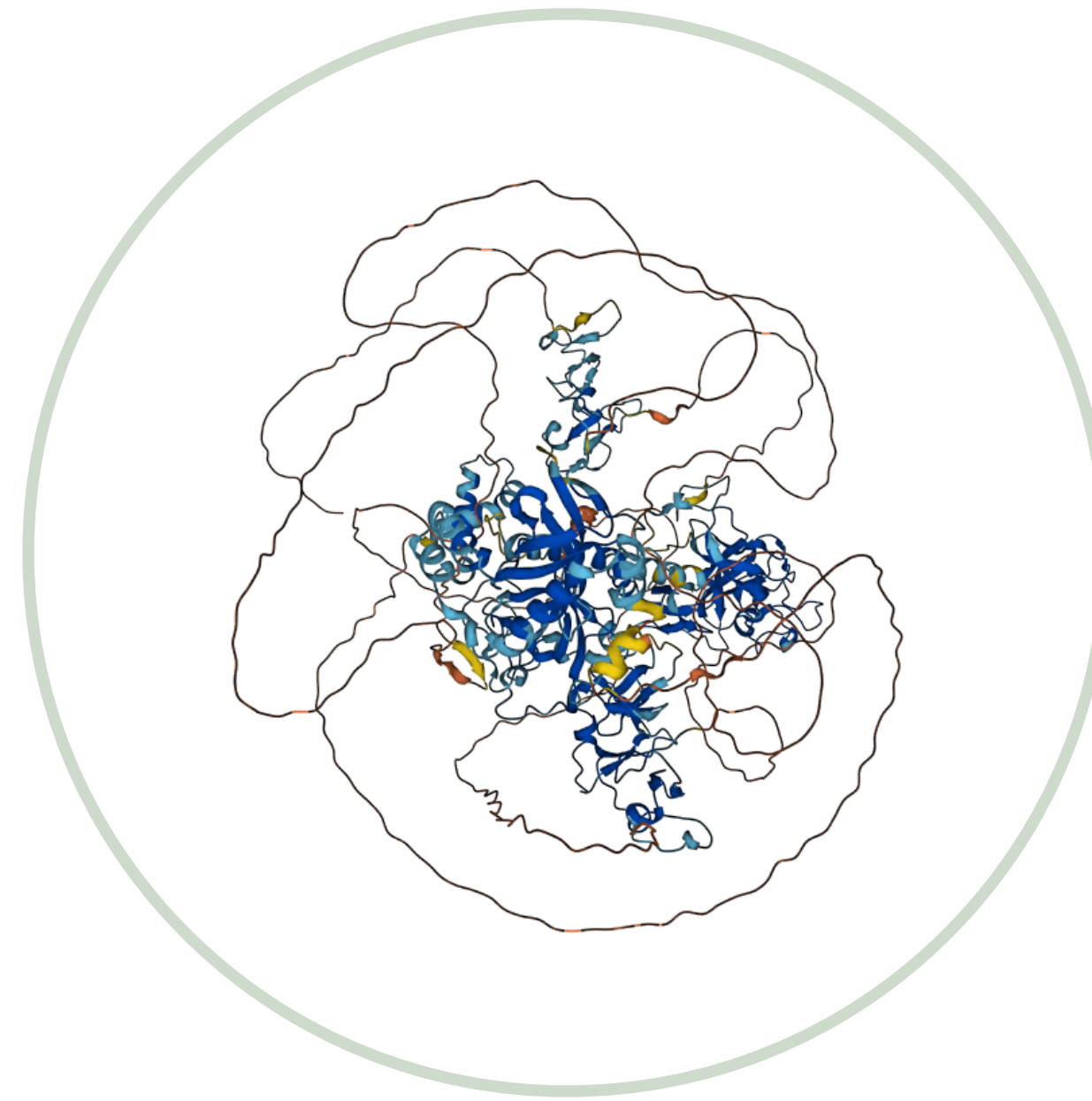
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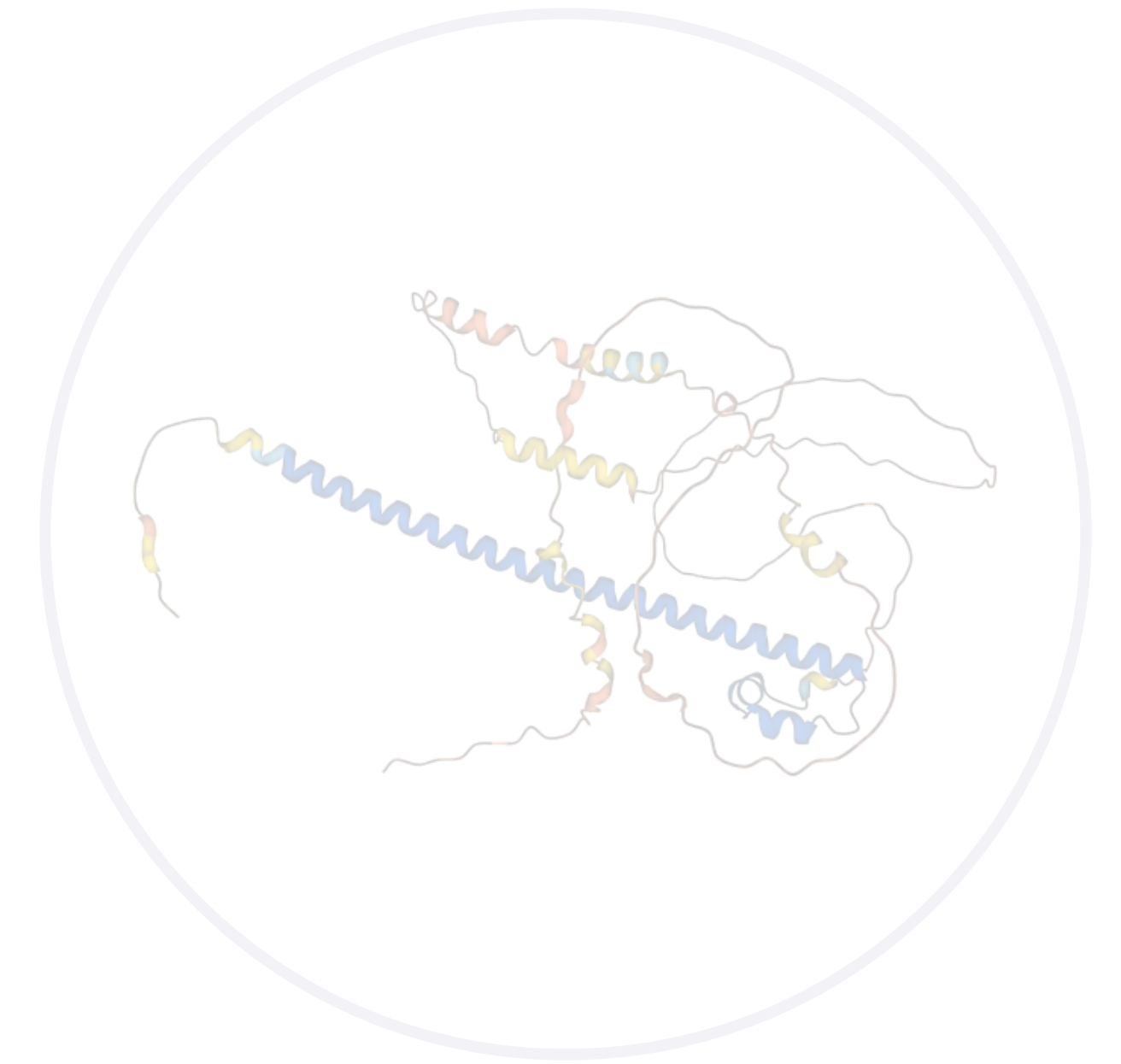
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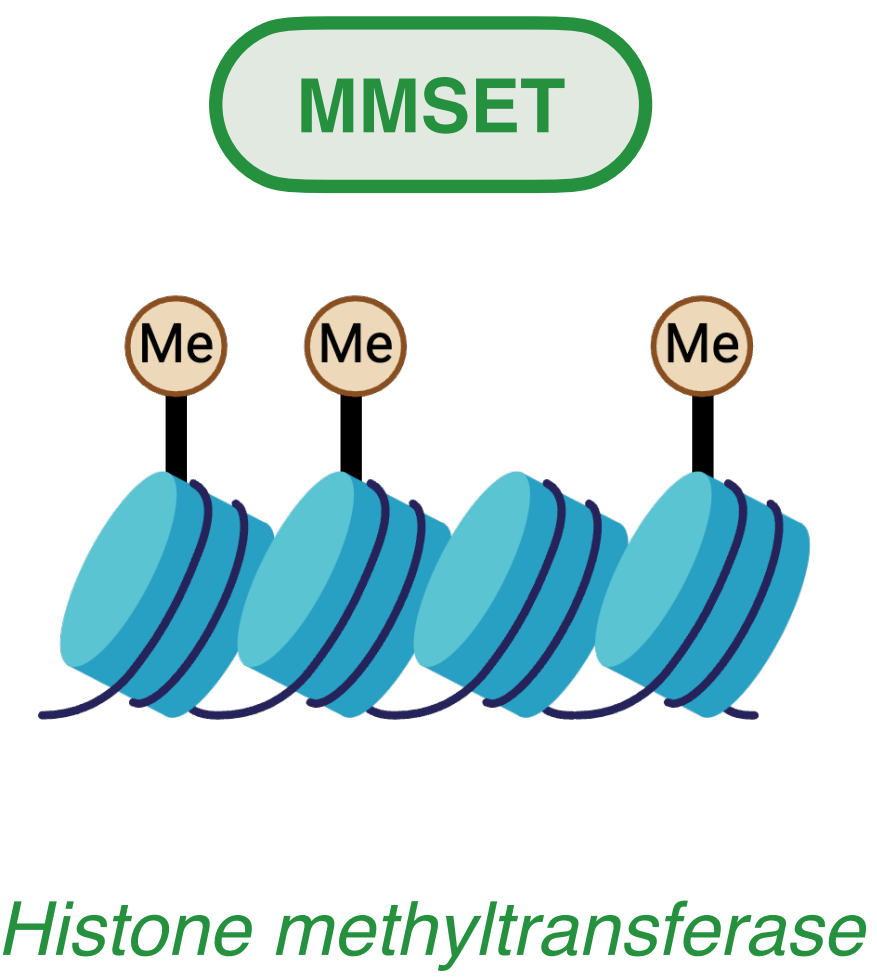
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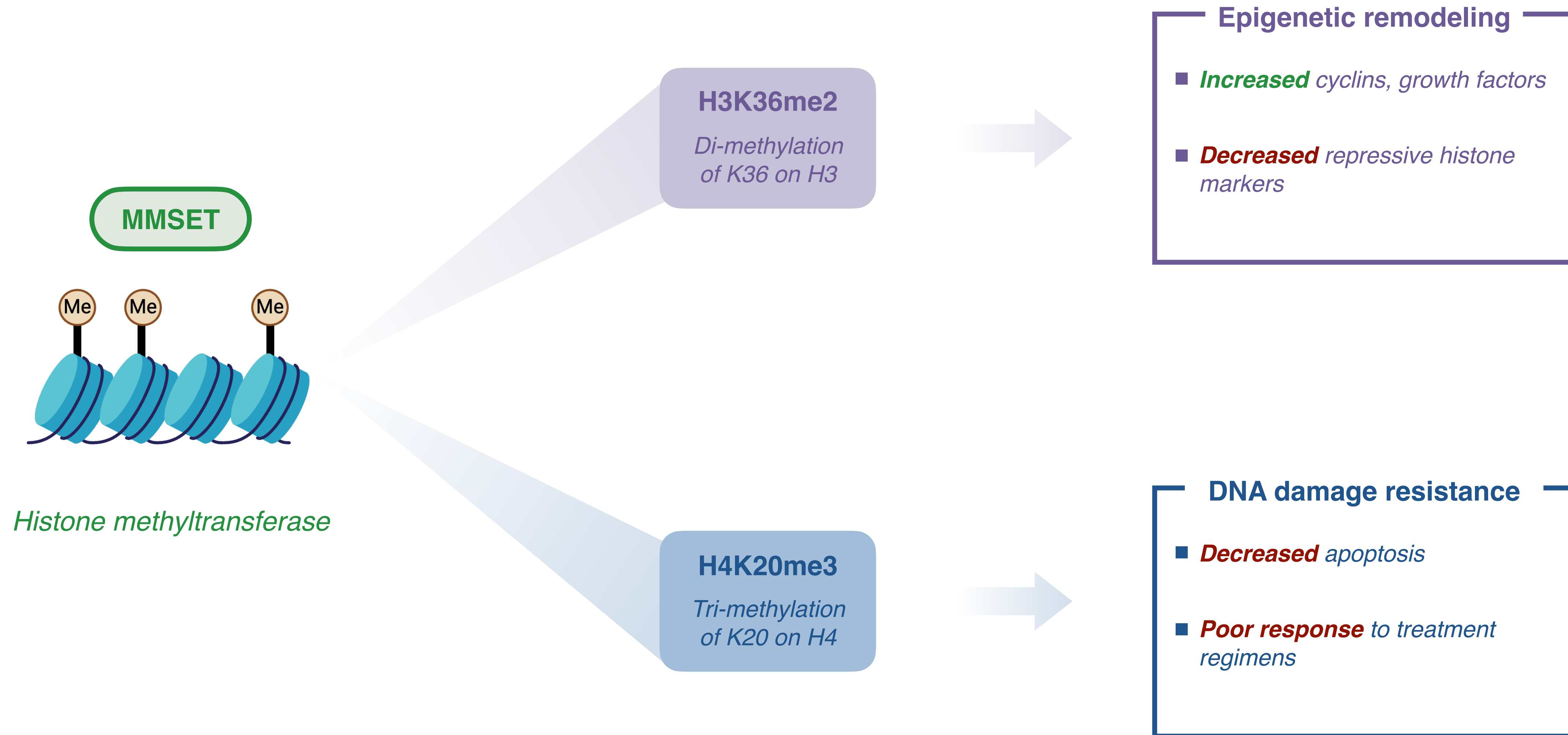
The role of MMSET in multiple myeloma



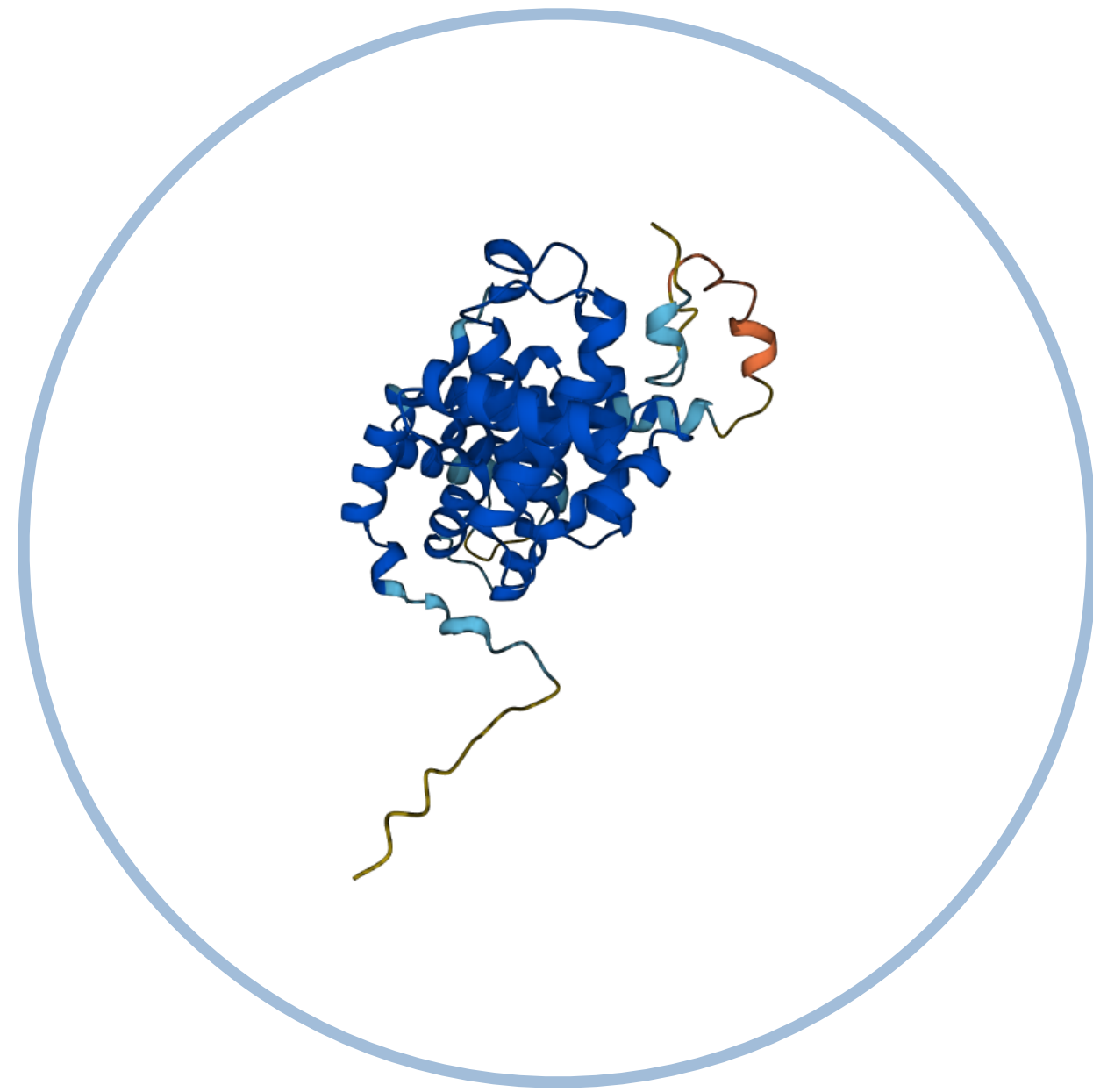
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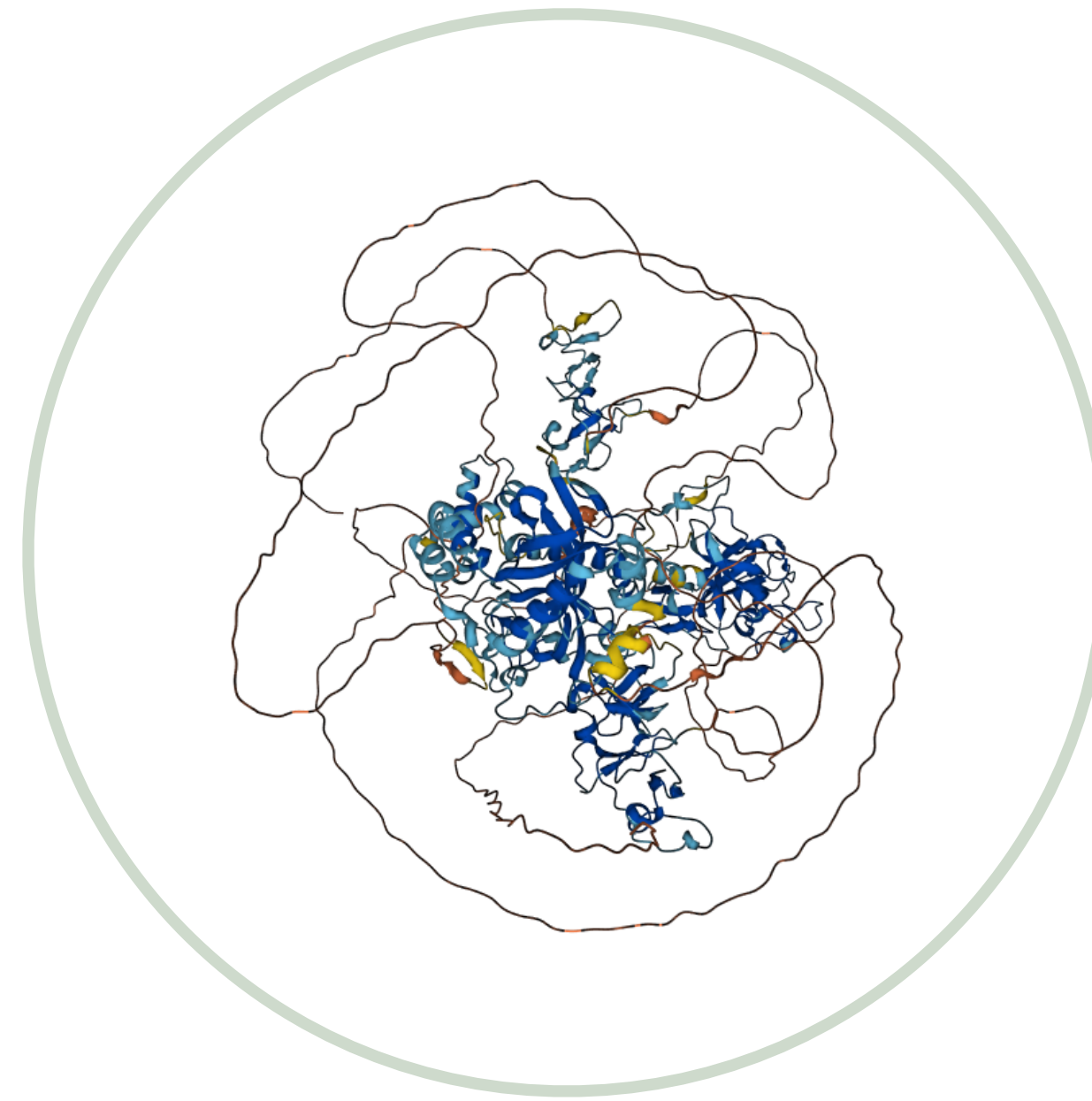


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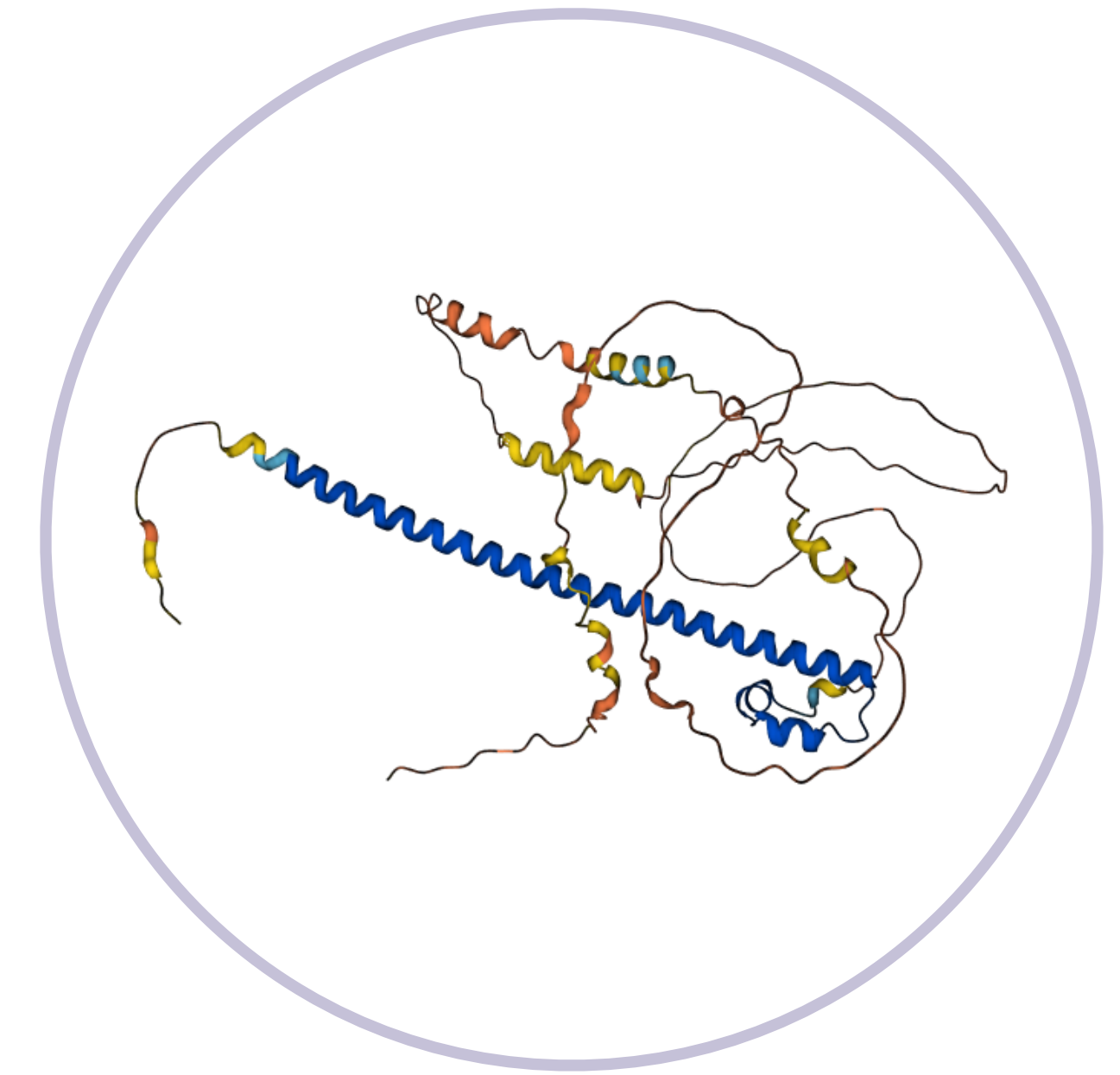
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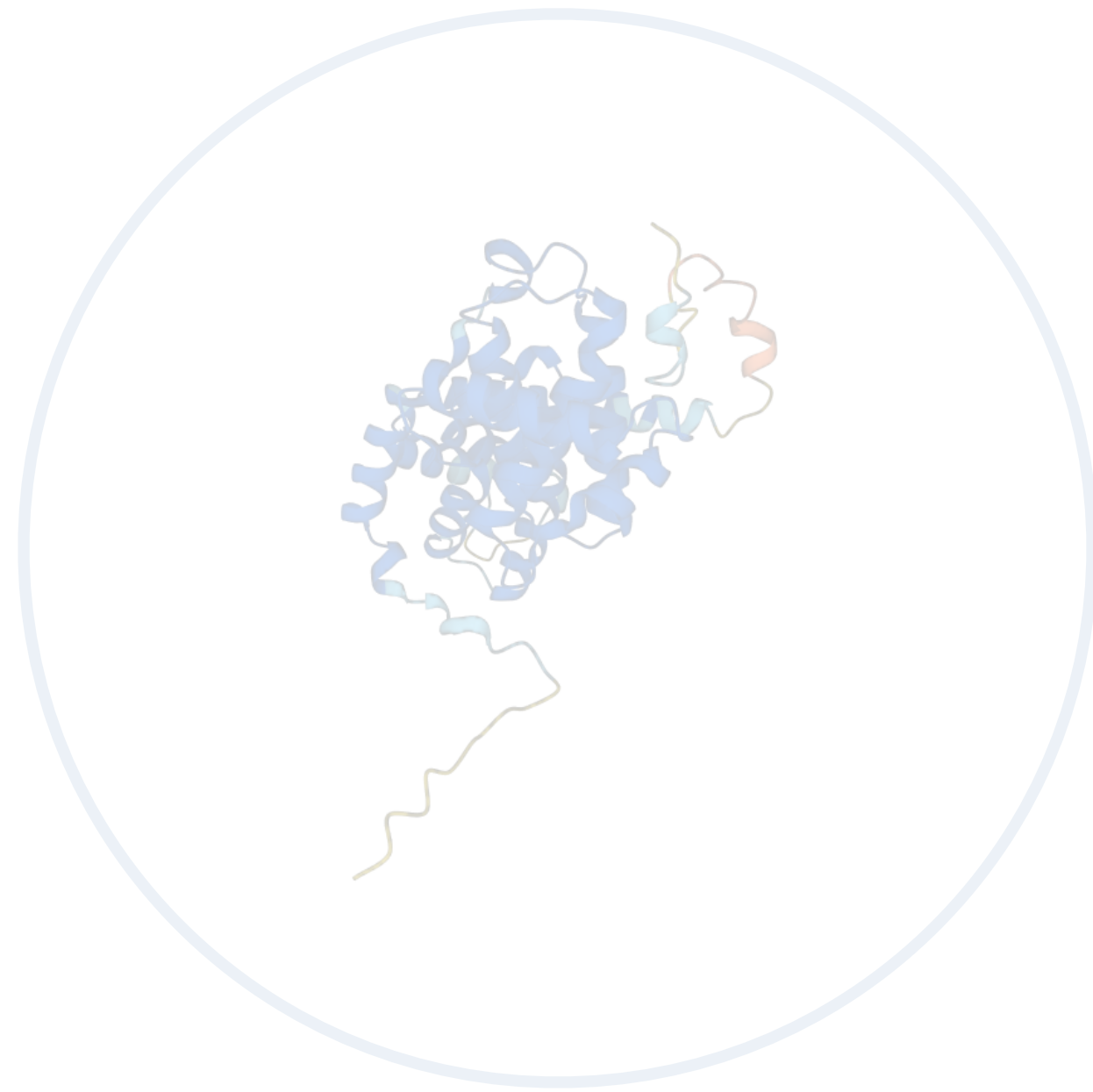
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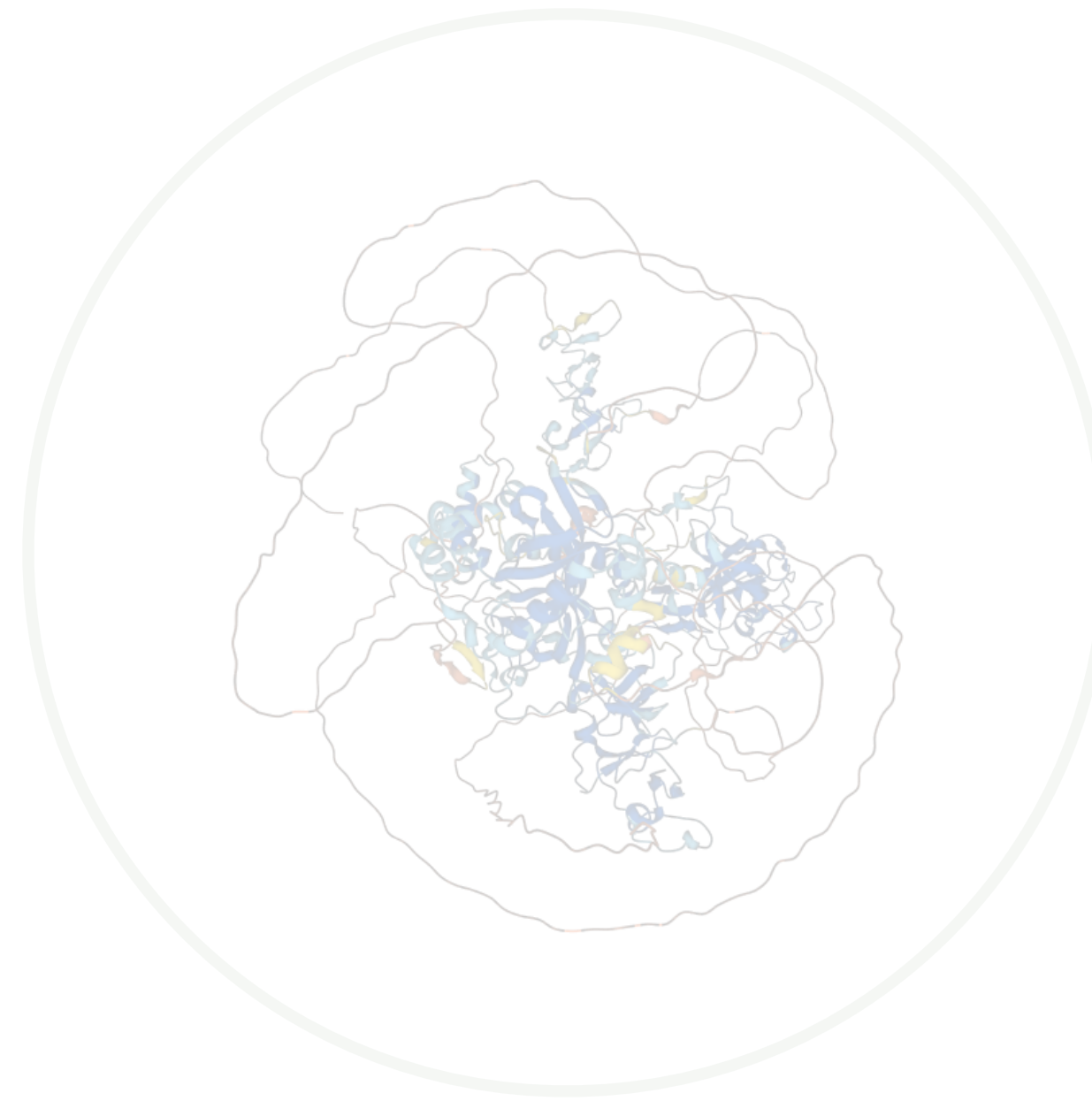
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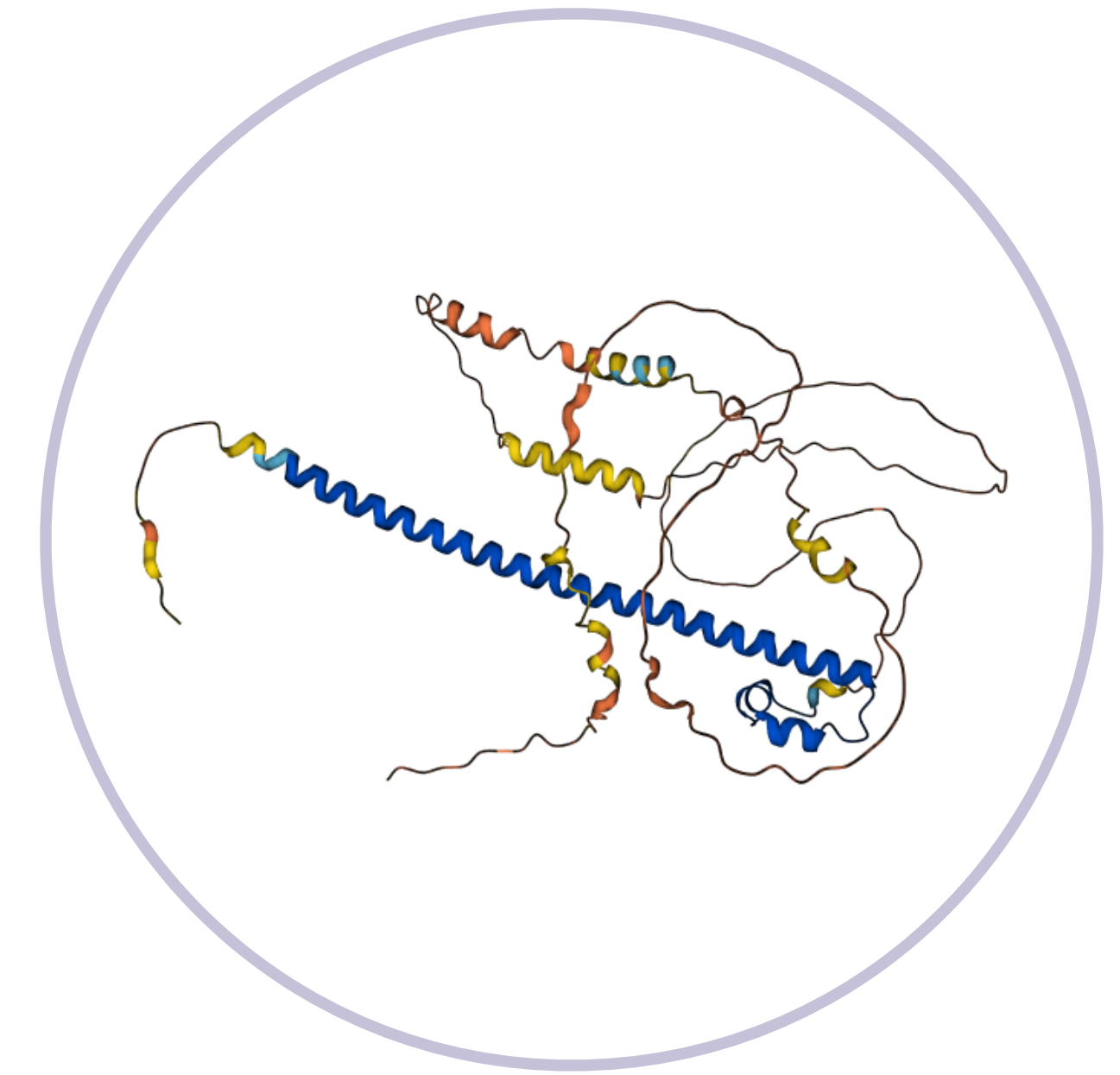
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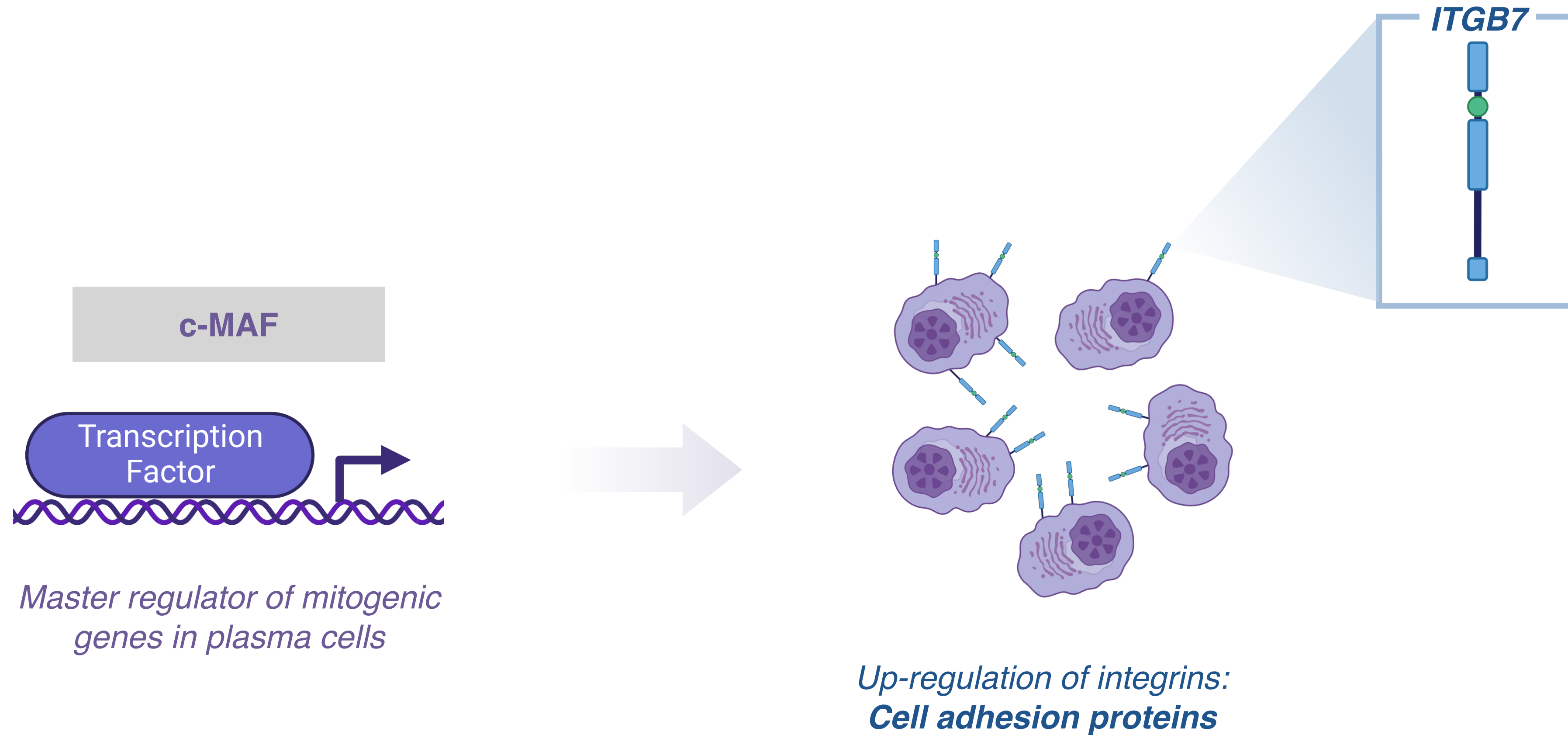
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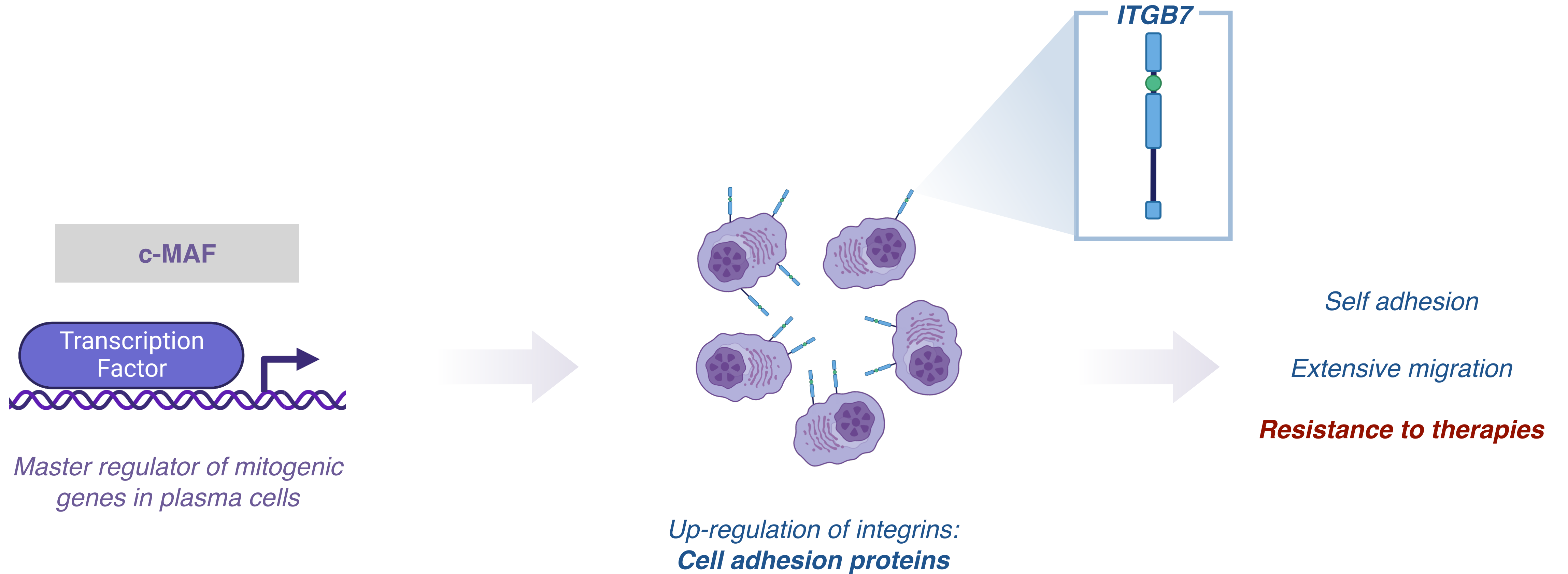
The role of MAF in multiple myeloma



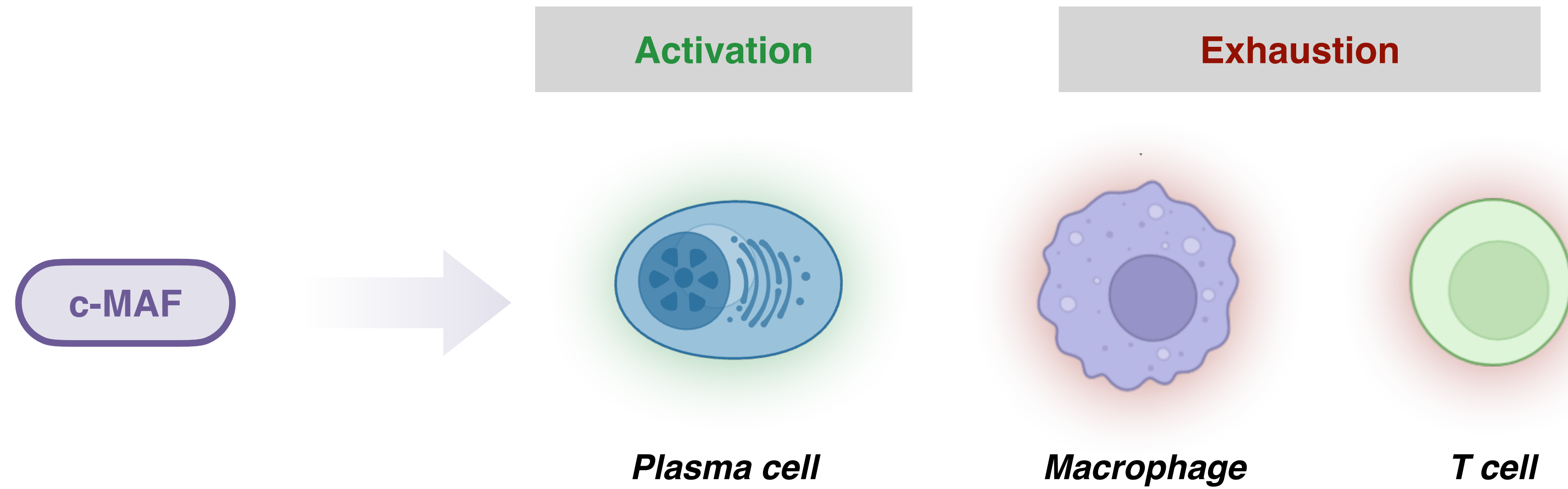
The role of MAF in multiple myeloma



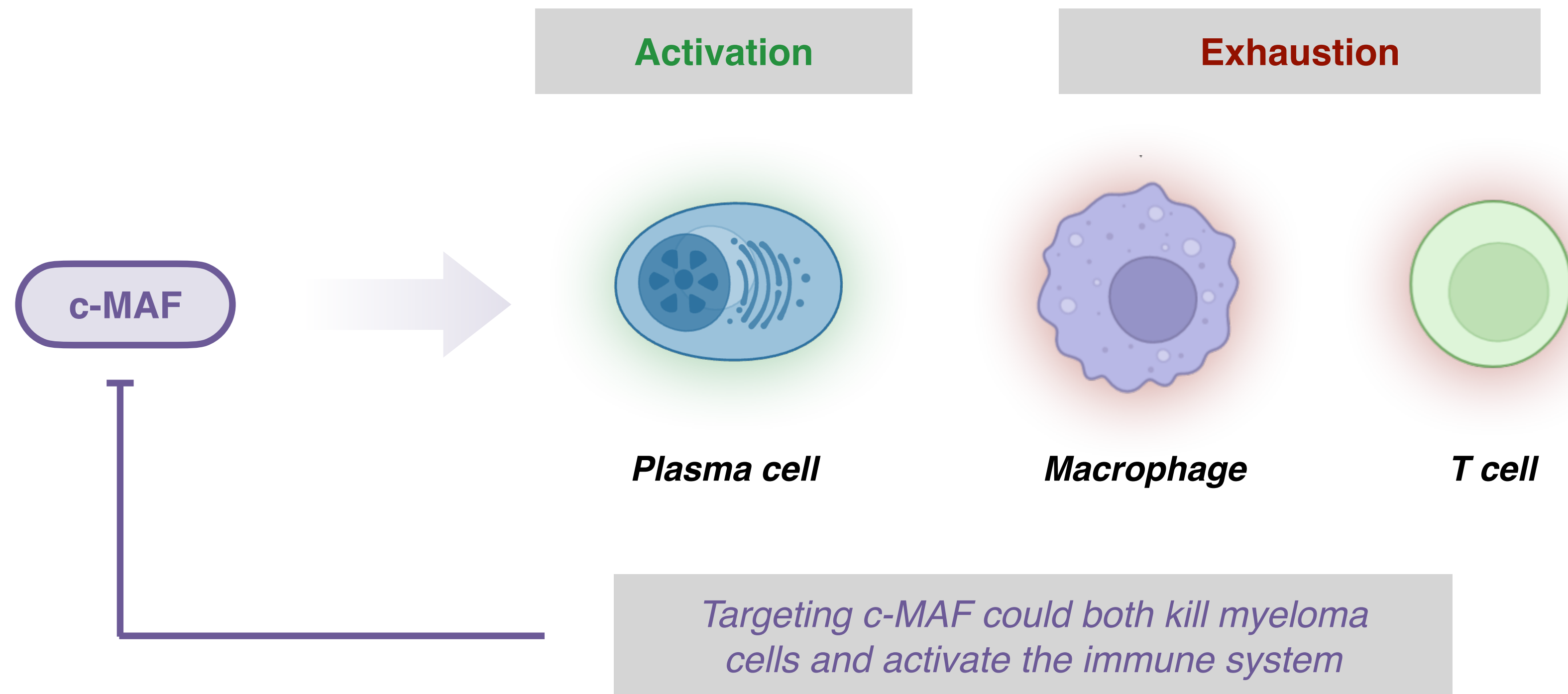
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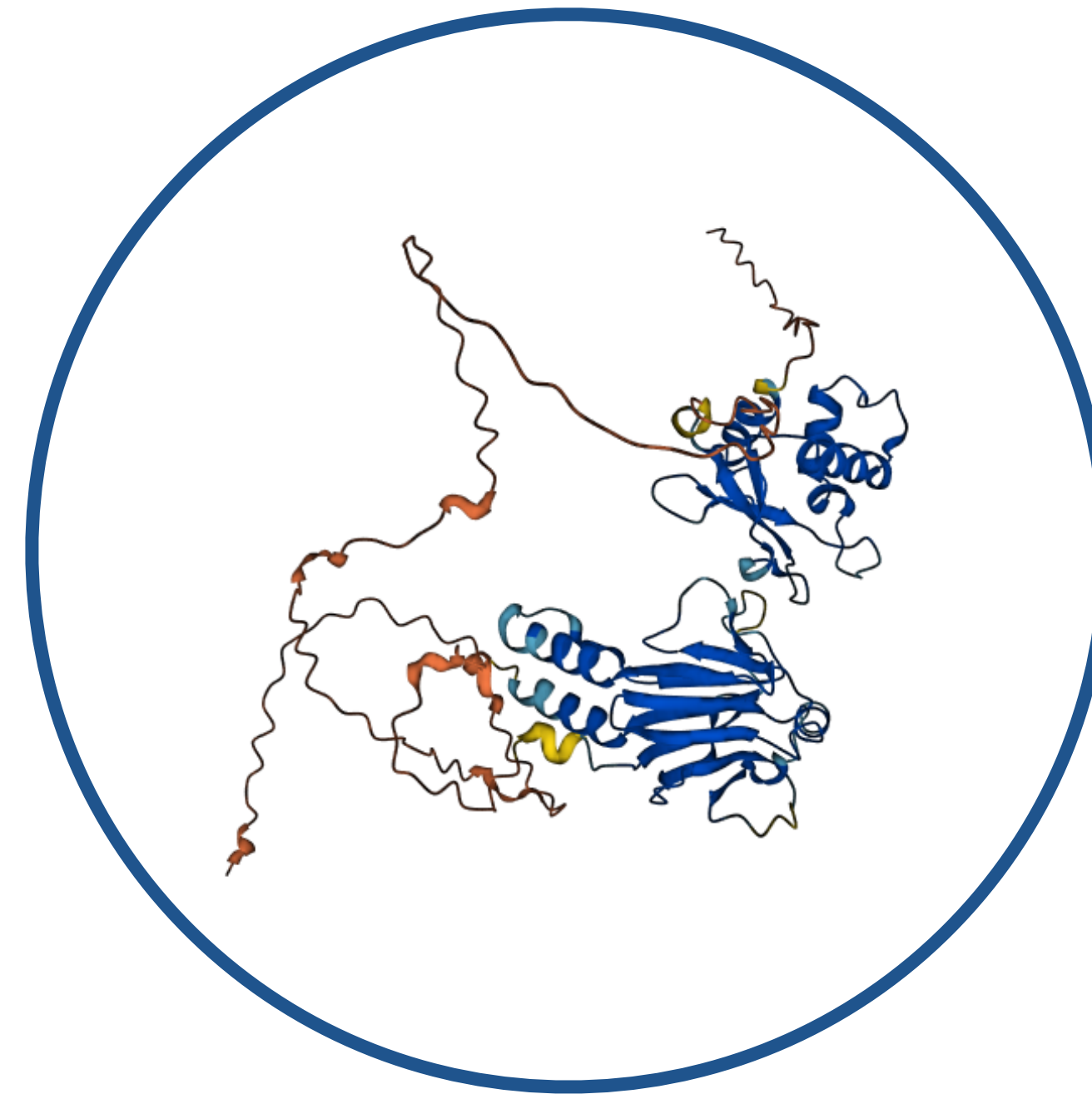
The role of MAF in multiple myeloma



The role of MAF in multiple myeloma



IRF4 is up-regulated in multiple myeloma

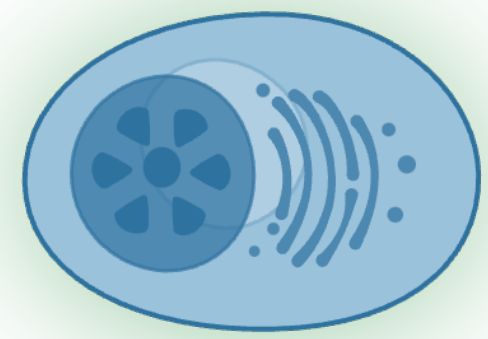


IRF4

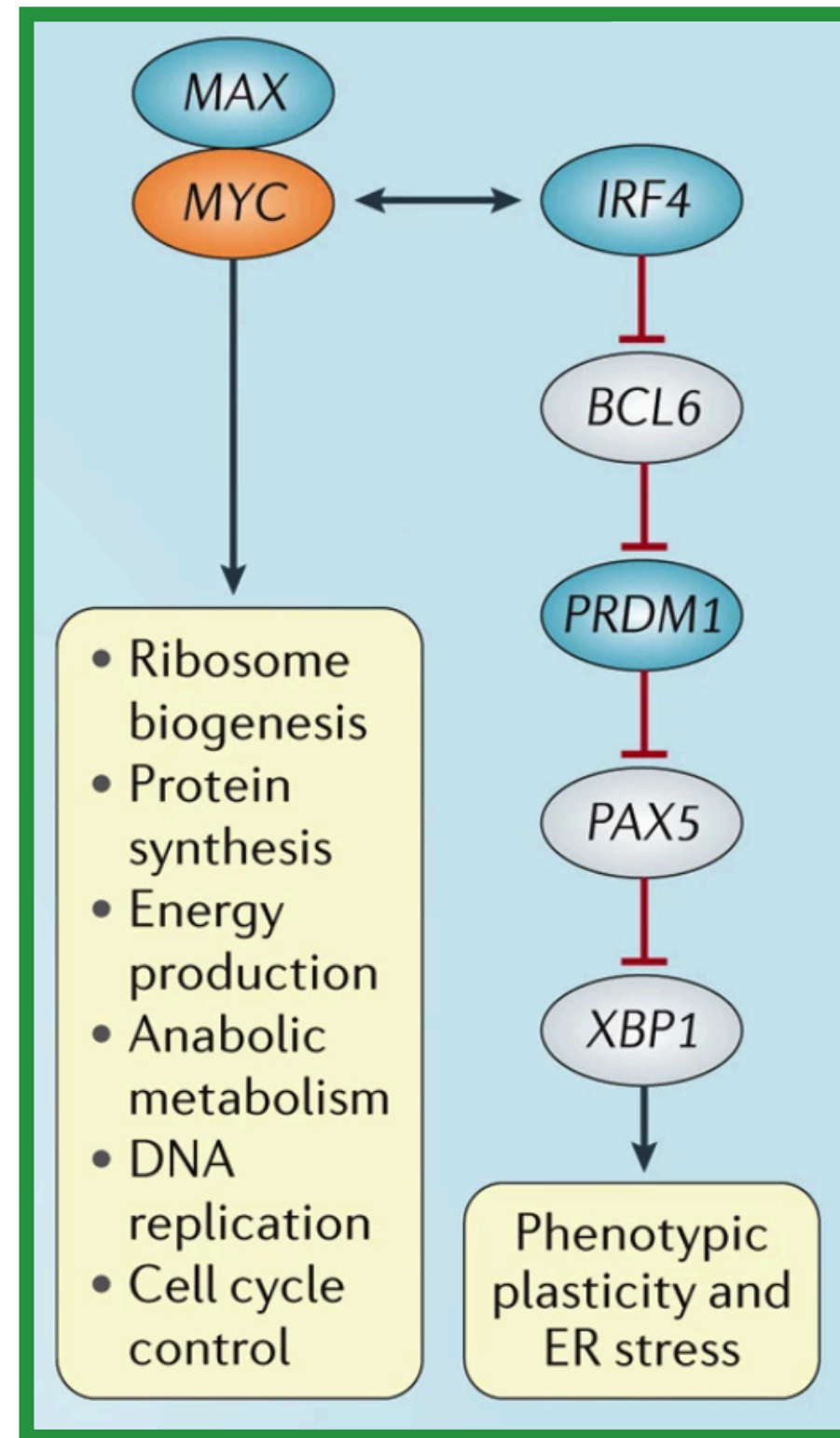
Interferon regulatory factor 4

Can be up-regulated in a variety of different ways

IRF4 is up-regulated in multiple myeloma

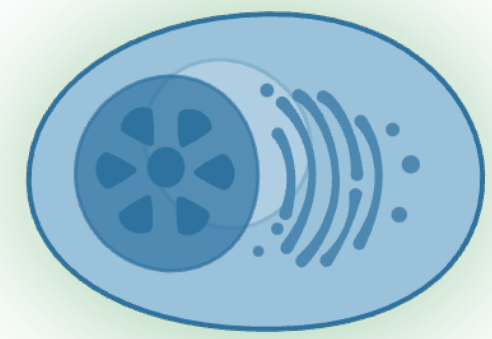


Plasma cell

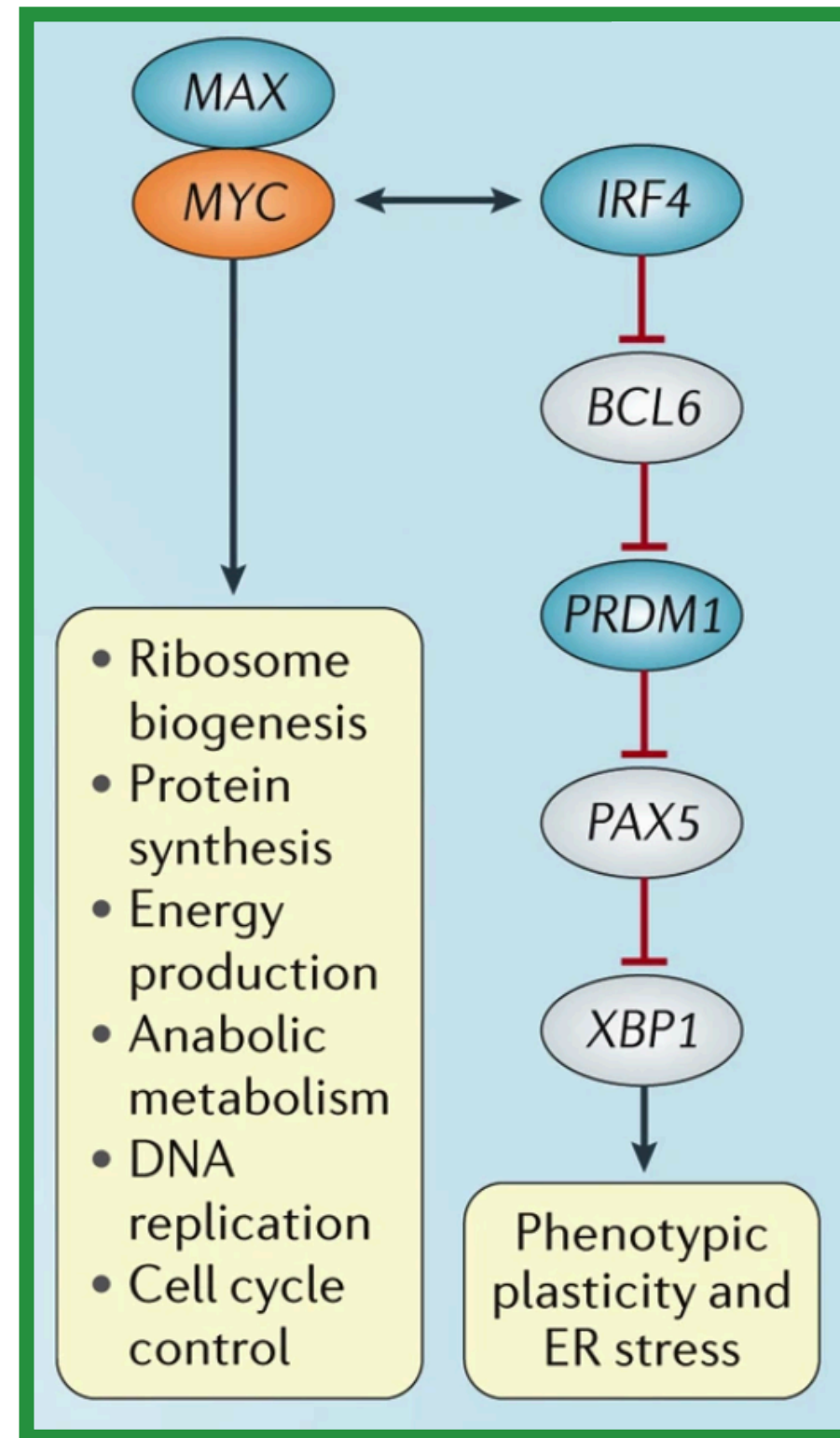


Pro-growth signals

IRF4 is up-regulated in multiple myeloma



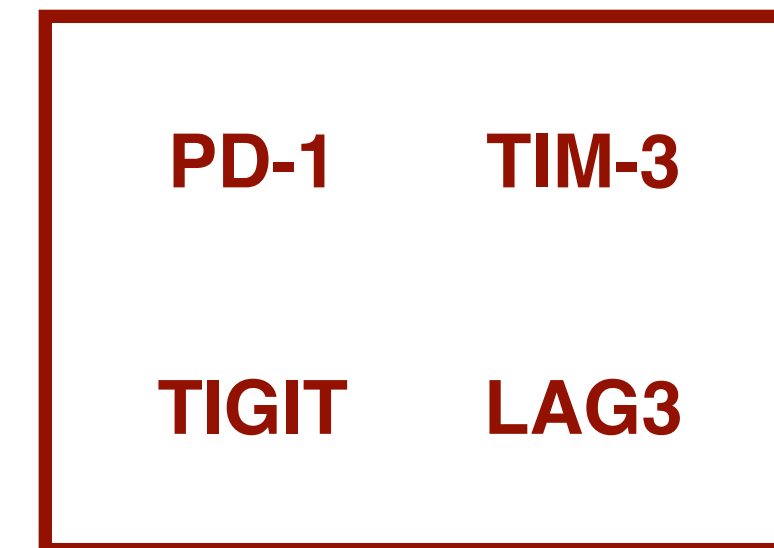
Plasma cell



Pro-growth signals



T cells

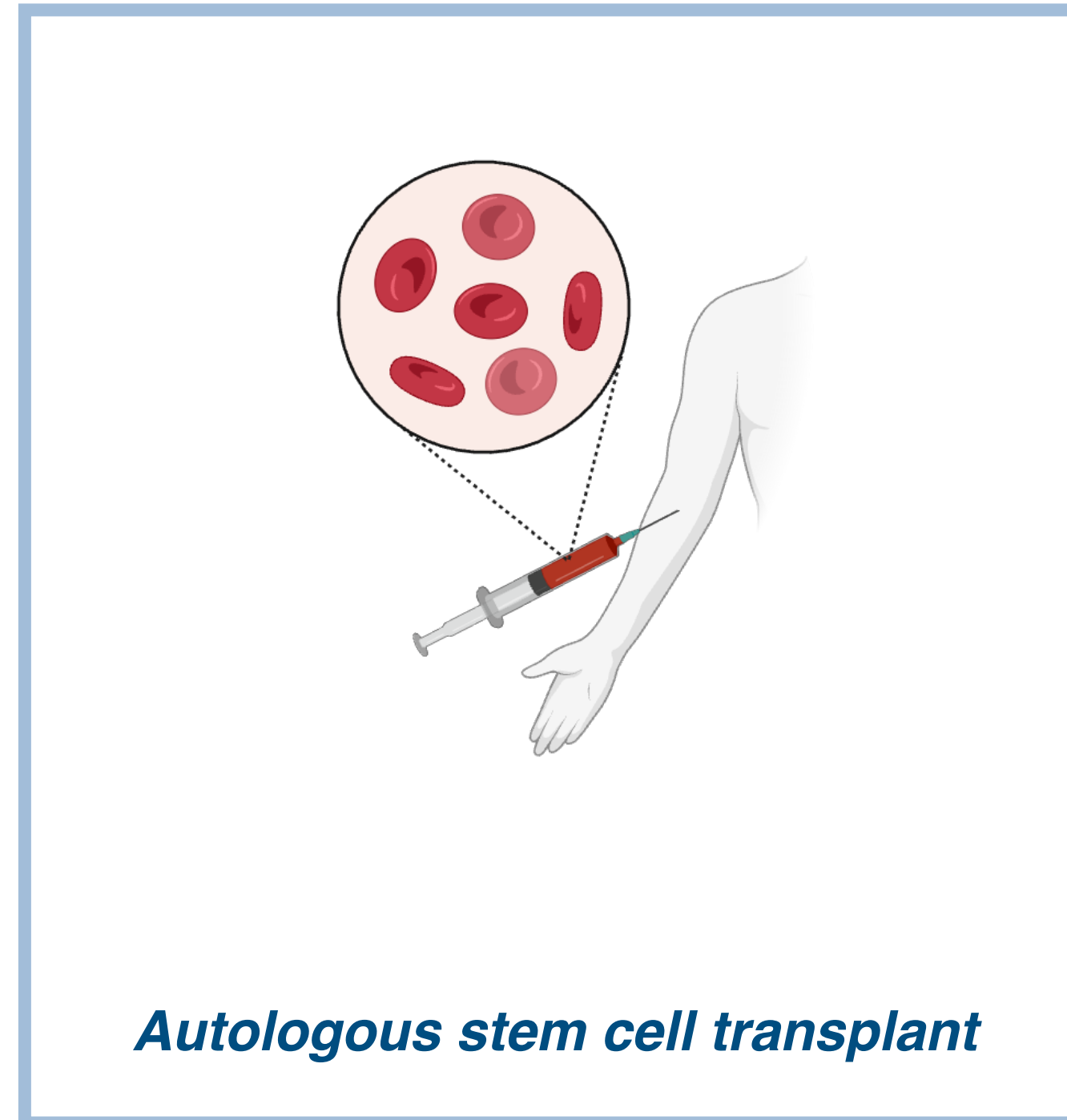


Exhaustion signals

3: Treatment



Initial treatment often includes stem cell transplant



*Bone marrow fully depleted, replaced by
ones own stem cells*

Types of treatment for multiple myeloma

1. IMiDs

2. Proteasome inhibitors

3. Dexamethasone

4. Novel therapeutics

Types of treatment for multiple myeloma

1. IMiDs

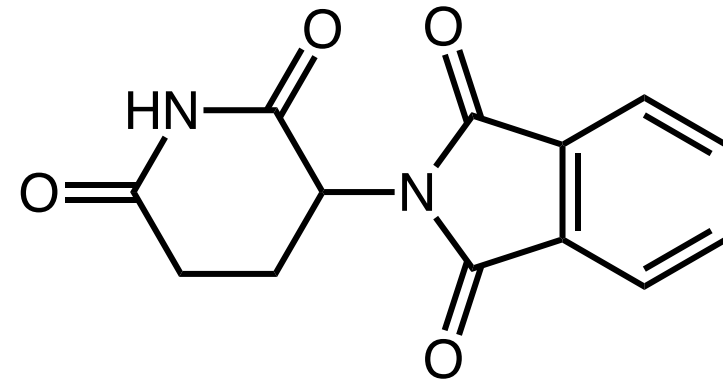
2. Proteasome inhibitors

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Immunomodulatory Imide Drugs: Molecular Glues that Bind Cereblon

Immunomodulatory Imide Drugs (IMiDs)



Thalidomide

Morning sickness (1957)

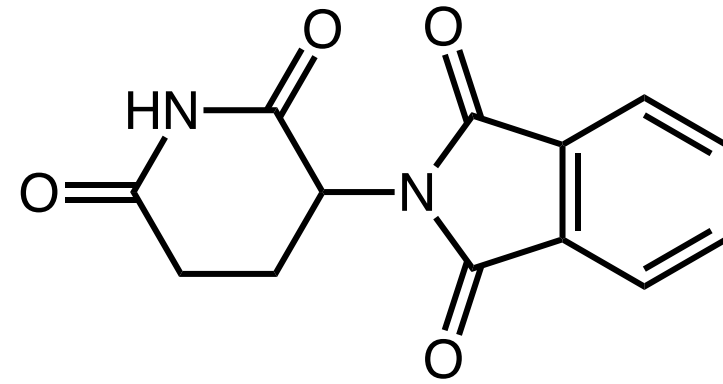


1960s

*Thalidomide induces
Birth Defects*

Immunomodulatory Imide Drugs: Molecular Glues that Bind Cereblon

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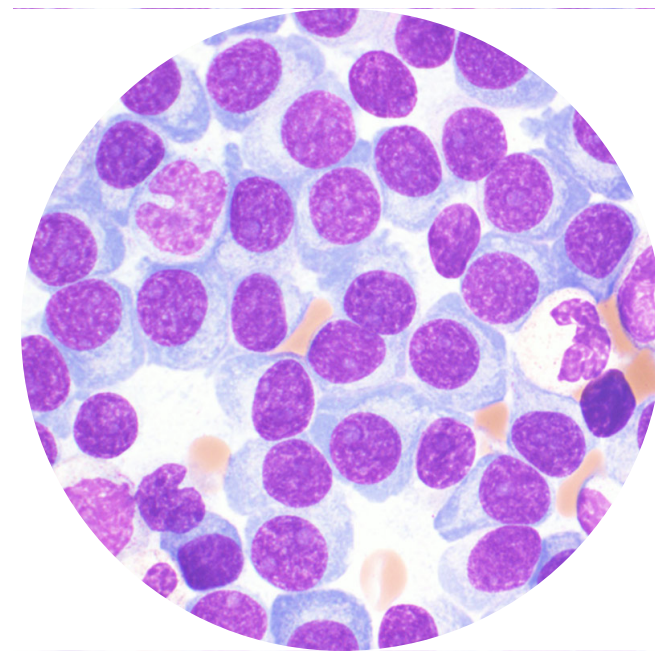
Thalidomide

Cancer treatment (1991)



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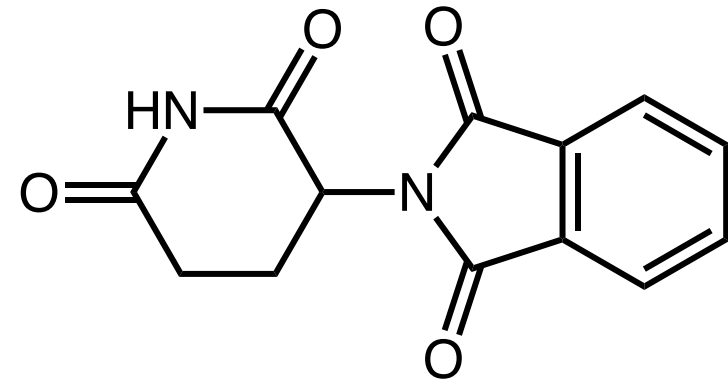
Multiple Myeloma
B cell cancer



 **Bristol Myers Squibb**

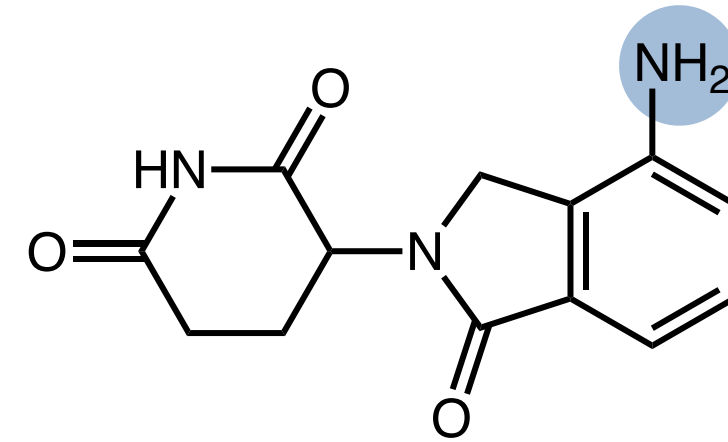
Immunomodulatory Imide Drugs: Molecular Glues that Bind Cereblon

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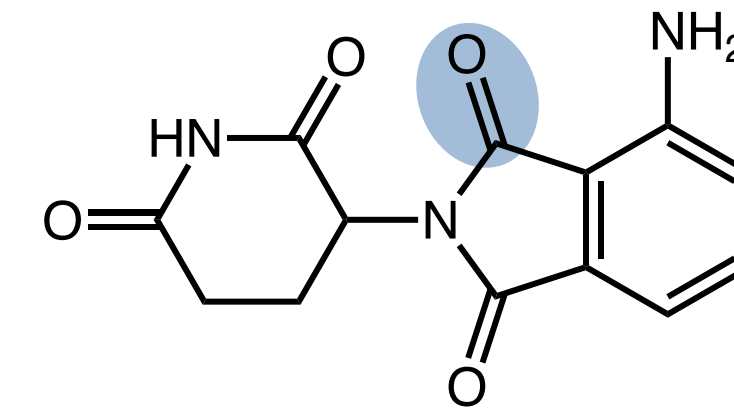
Thalidomide

Cancer treatment (1991)



Lenalidomide

\$10.1 billion in sales (2022)



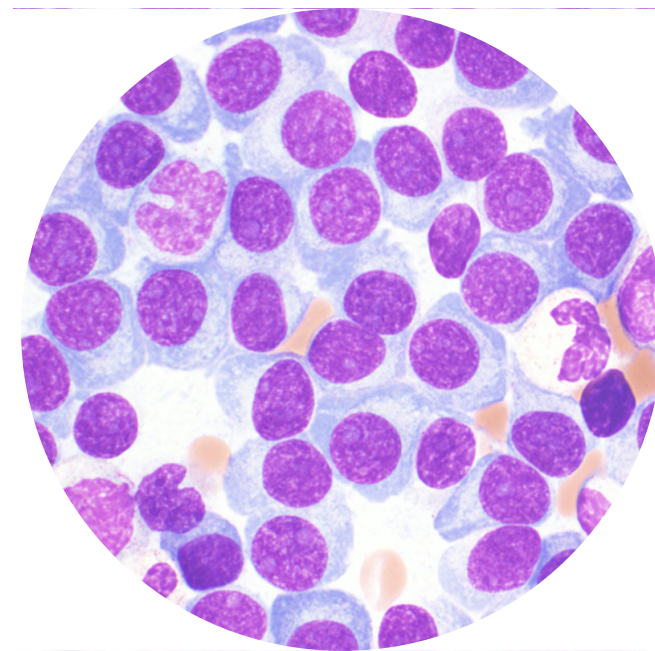
Pomalidomide

\$3.5 billion in sales (2022)



1960s

*Thalidomide induces
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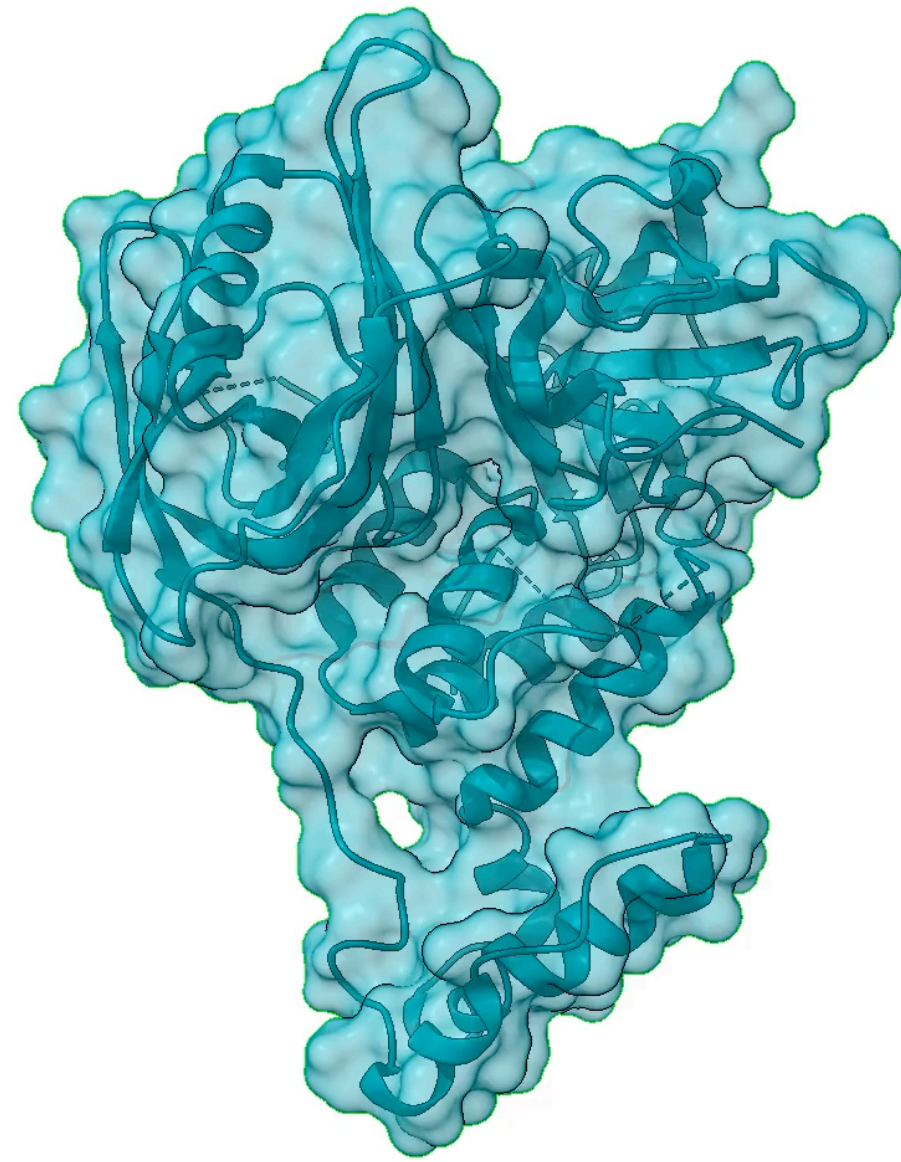
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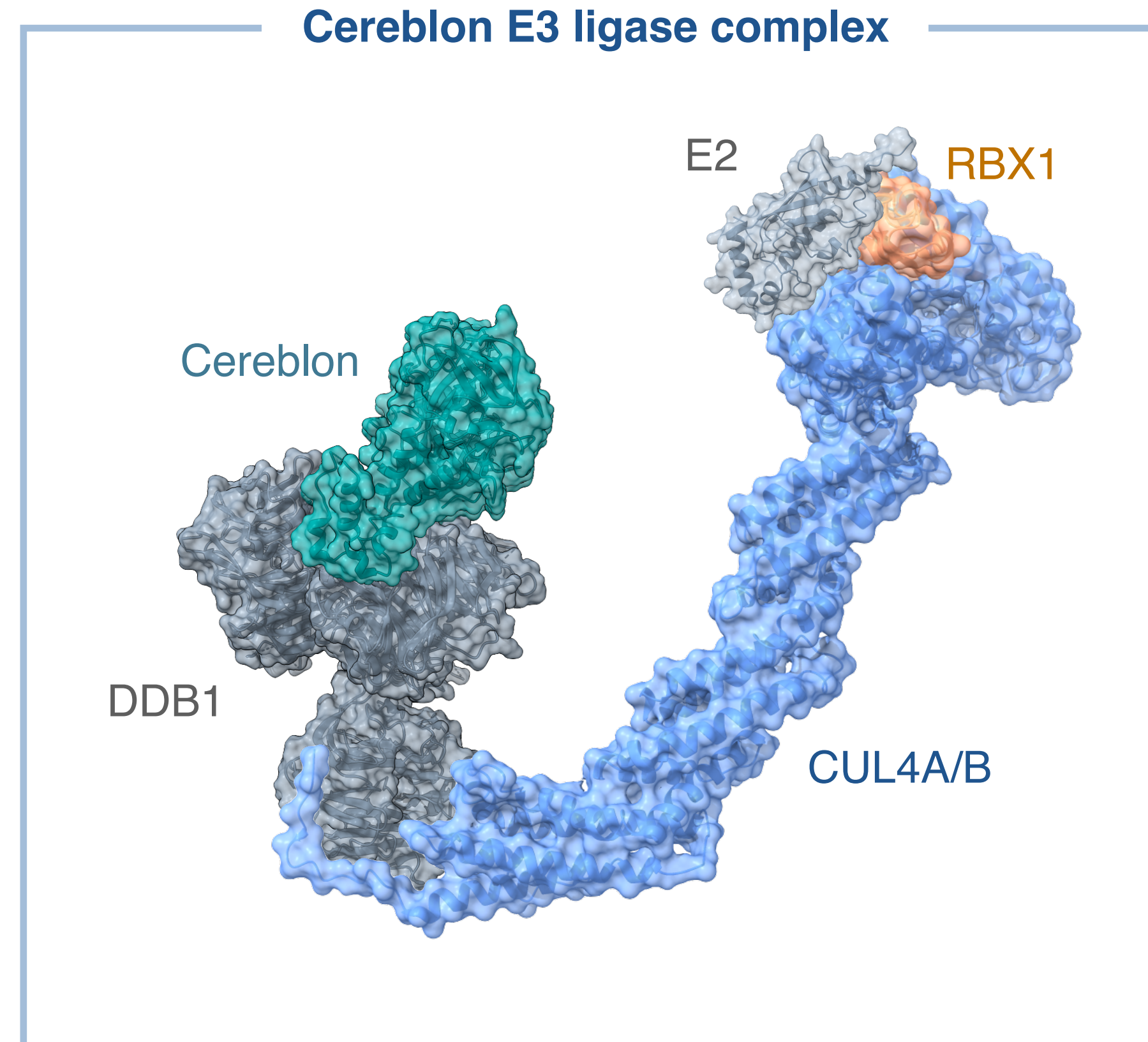
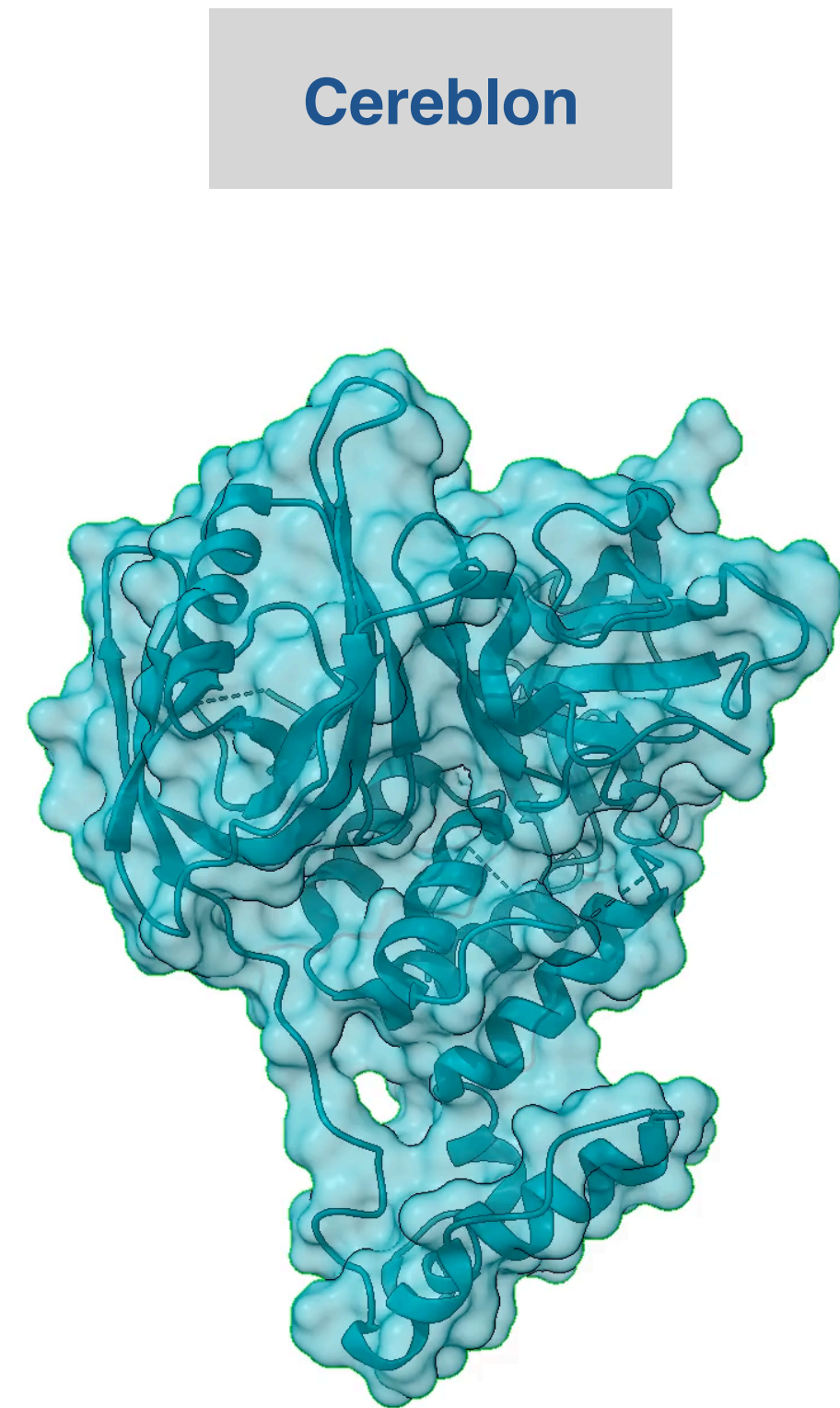
 **Bristol Myers Squibb**

Immunomodulatory Imide Drugs: Molecular Glues that Bind Cereblon

Cereblon



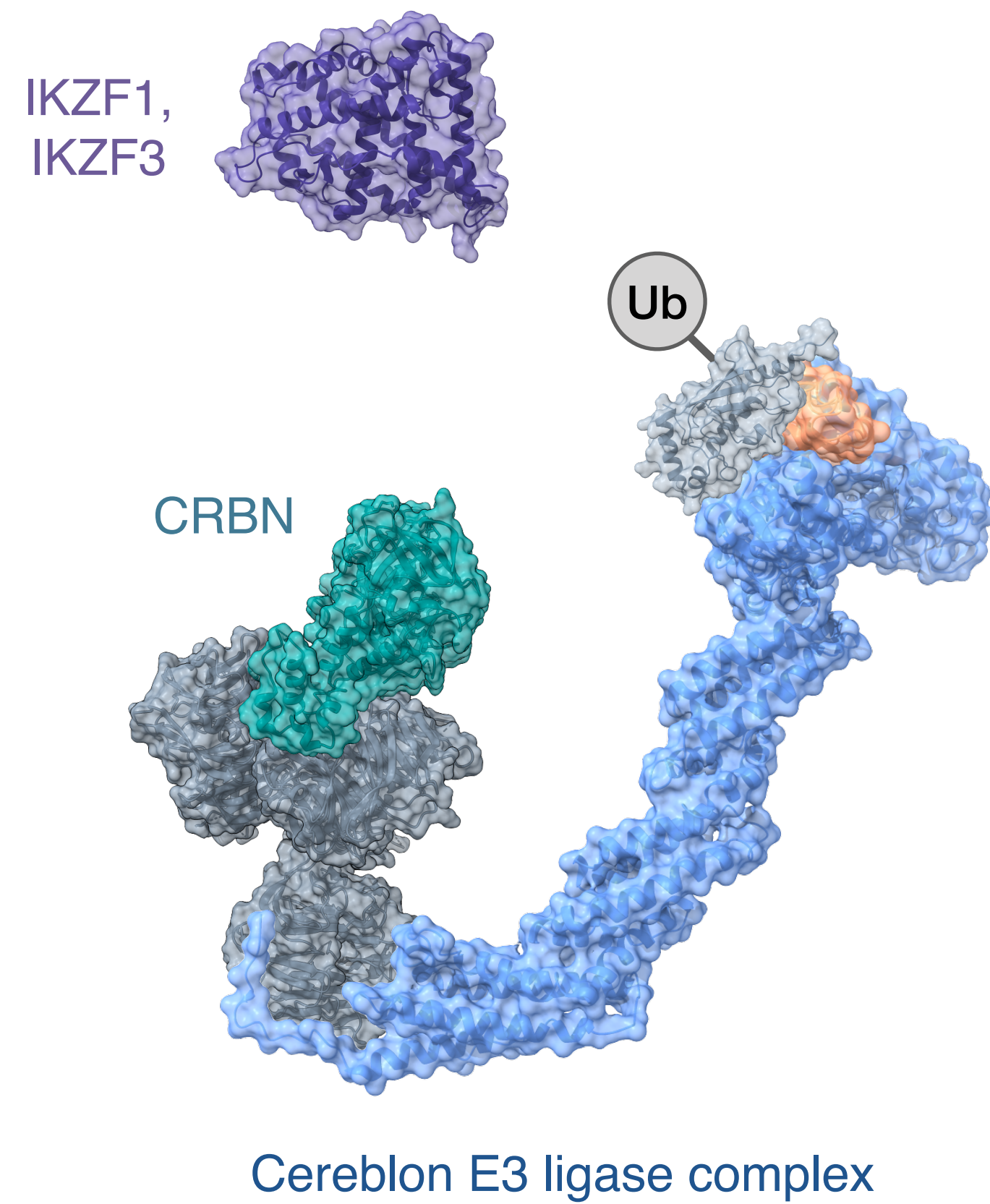
Immunomodulatory Imide Drugs: Molecular Glues that Bind Cereblon



Cereblon is an adaptor for the Cullin Ring E3 Ligase Complex

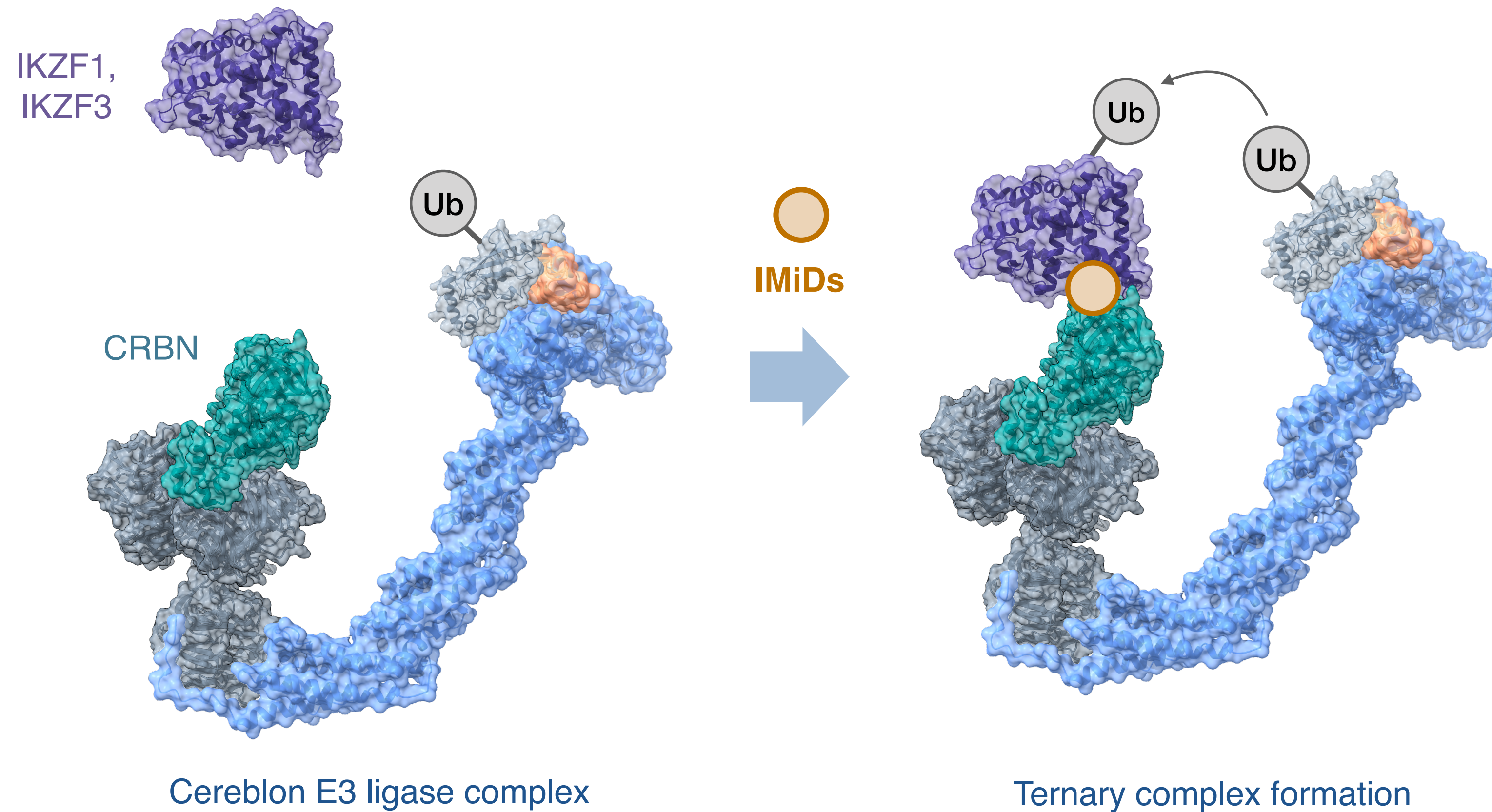
IMiDs function as Molecular Glues to Induce Targeted Protein Degradation

Mechanism of Action



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Mechanism of Action

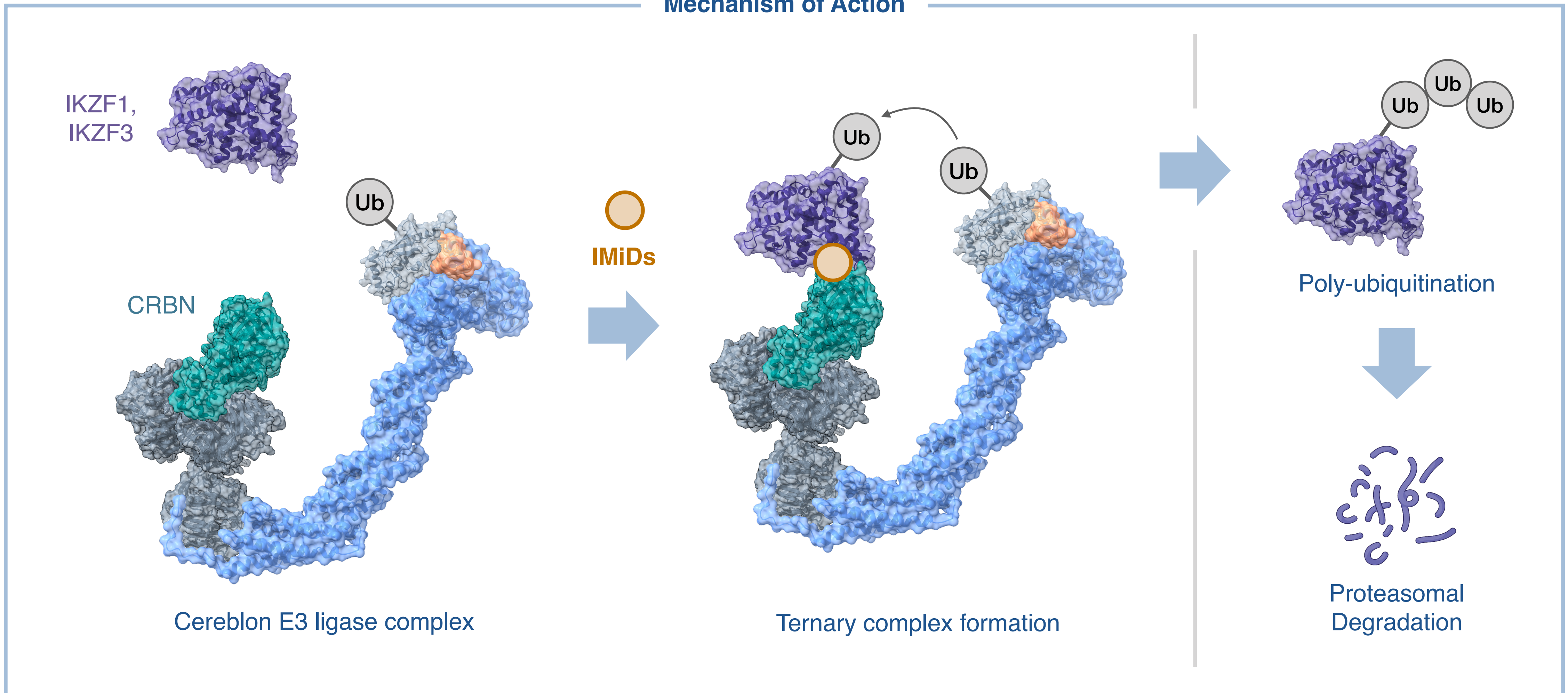


Krönke, J. et al. *Science* **2013**, *343*, 301.

Lu, G. et al. *Science* **2013**, *343*, 305.

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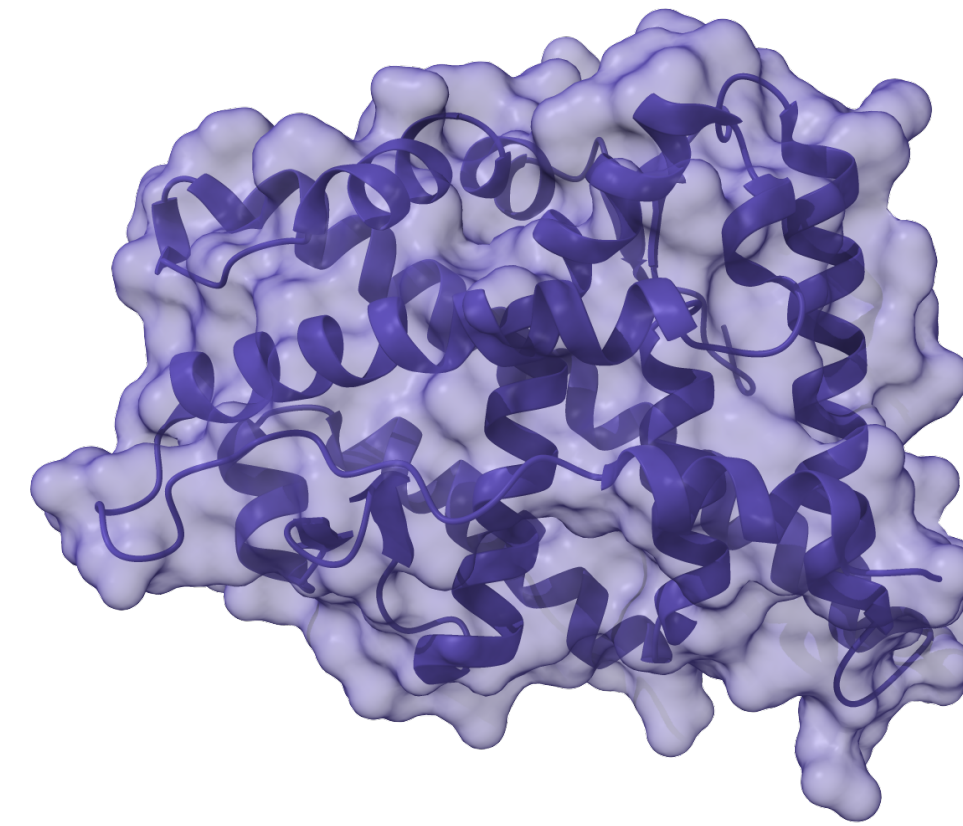
Mechanism of Action



Krönke, J. et al. *Science* **2013**, 343, 301.

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What is the consequence of degrading IKZF1 and IKZF3?



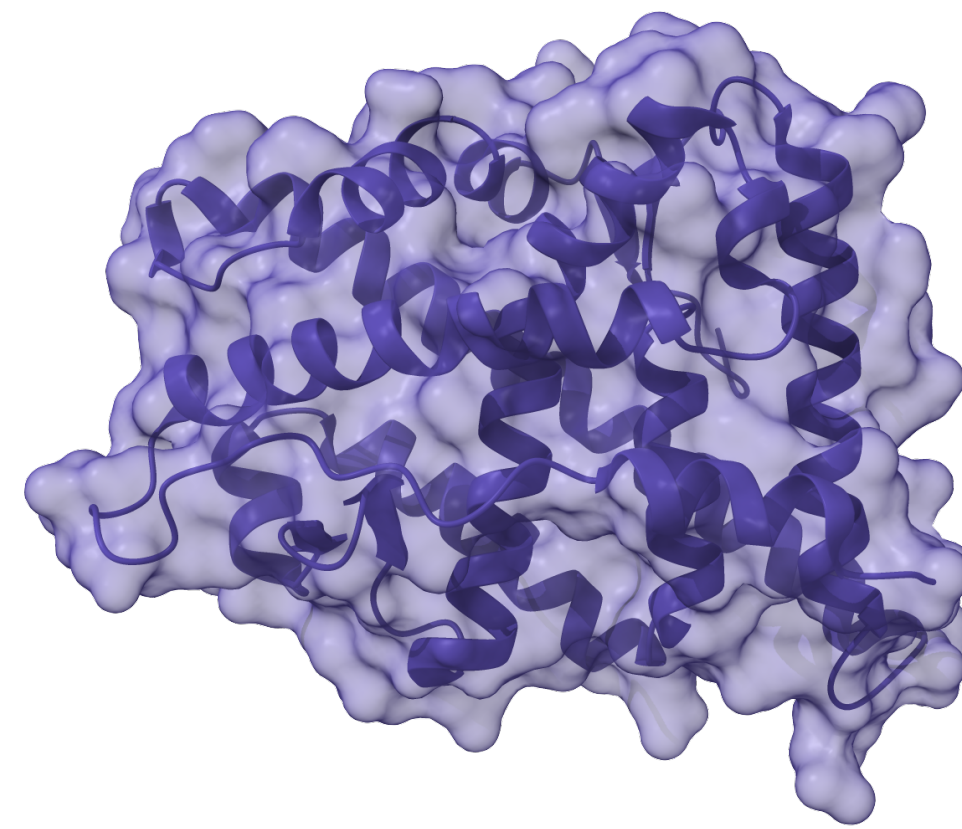
Ikaros / Aiolos

IKZF1 / IKZF3

Krönke, J. et al. *Science* **2013**, *343*, 301.

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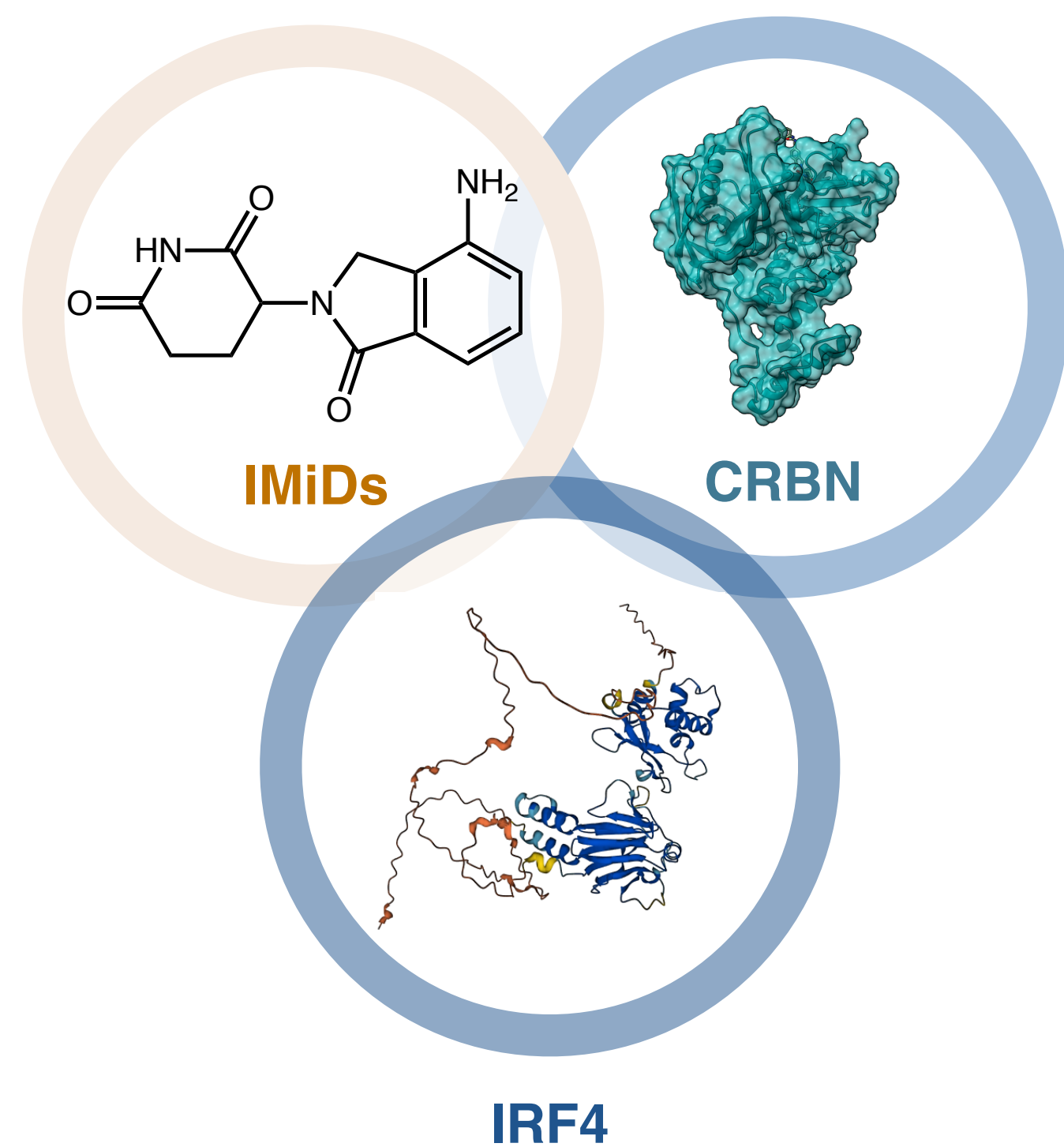
Ikaros / Aiolos
IKZF1 / IKZF3

*Transcriptionally
up-regulate*

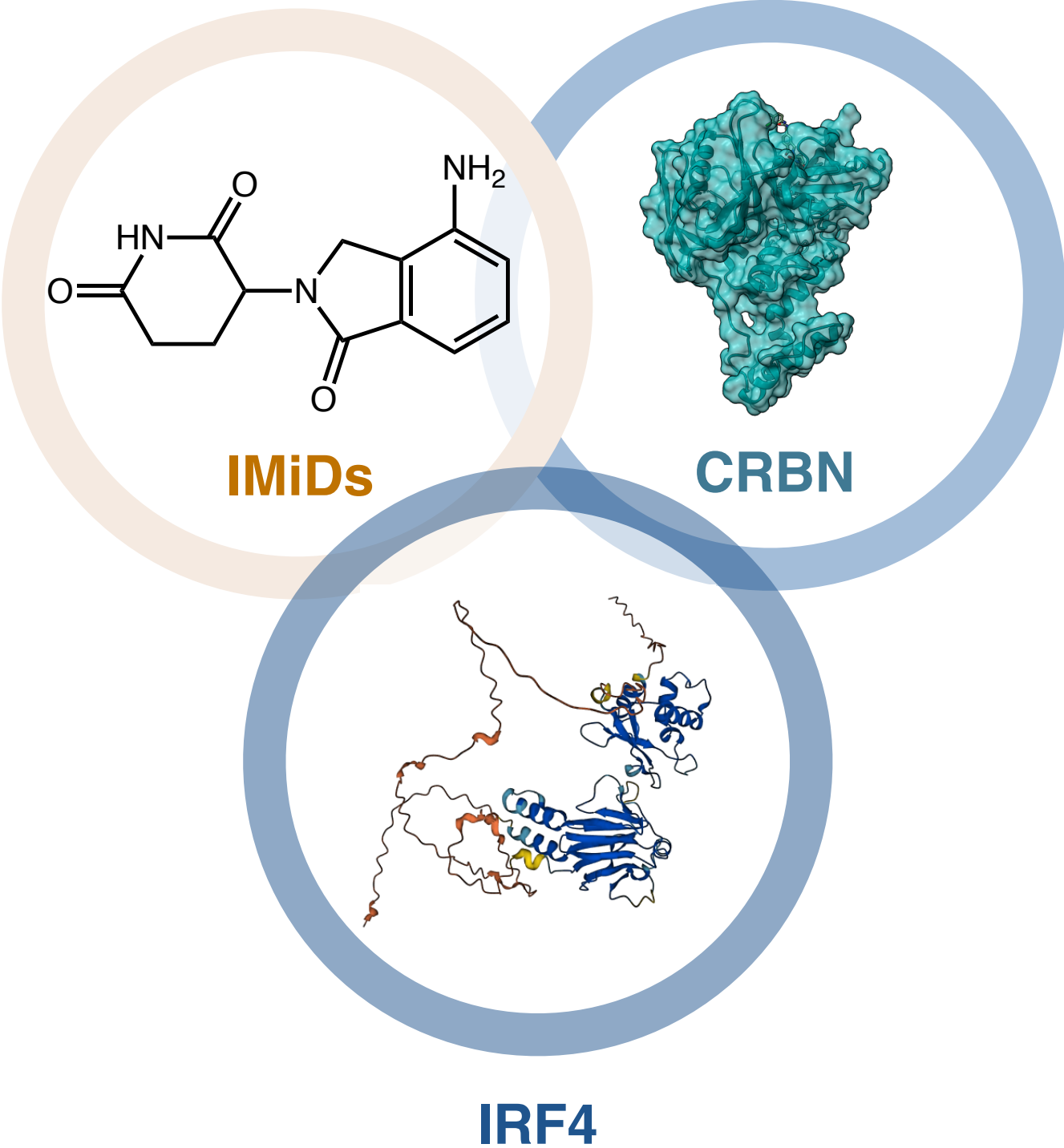


IRF4
Myeloma driver
Drives T-cell exhaustion

Therapeutic relevance of IRF4 inhibition



Therapeutic relevance of IRF4 inhibition



Myeloma Cell Death

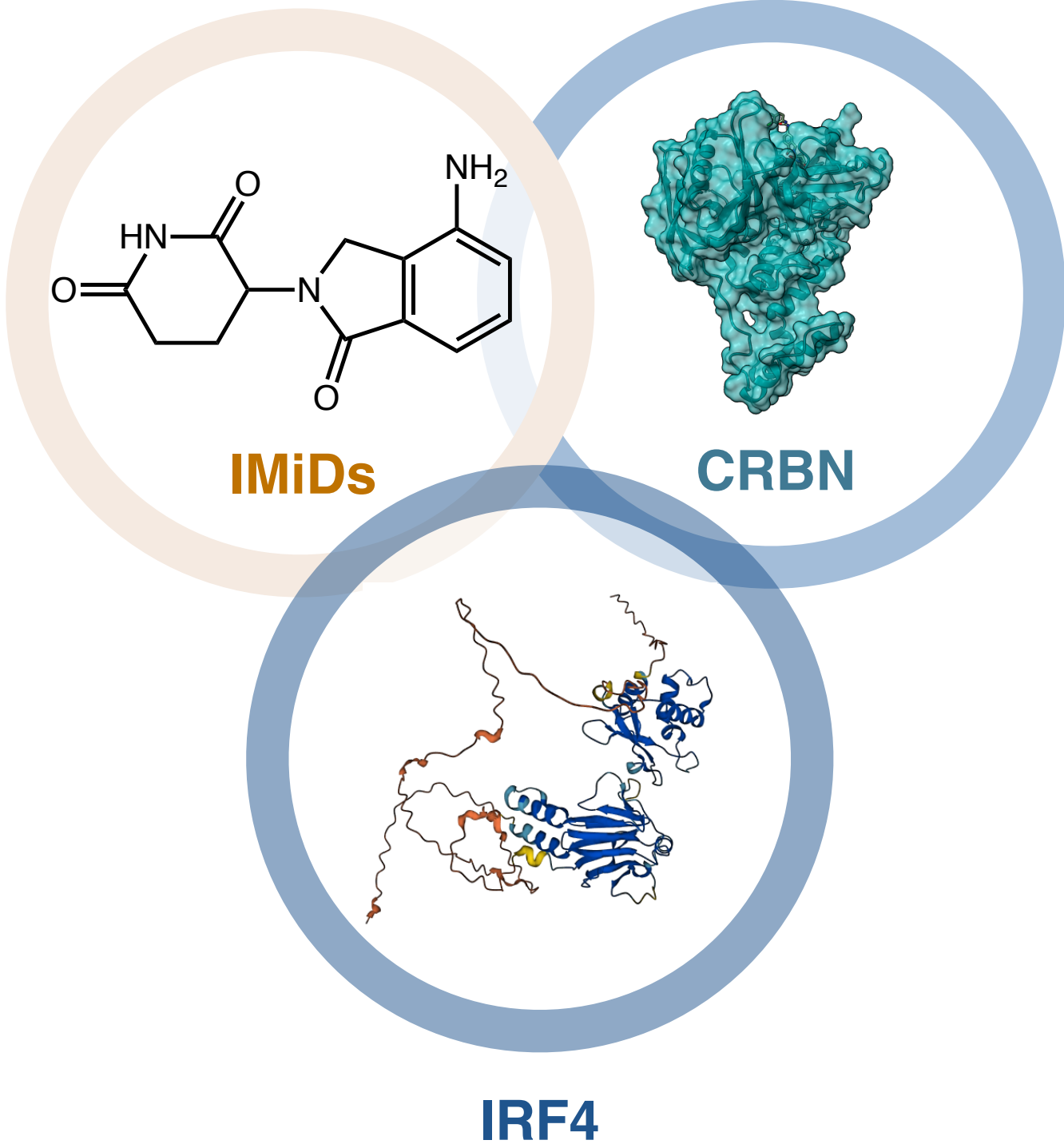
- Apoptosis
- Growth Inhibition

Immune cell activation

- T cell and NK cell activation
- IL-2 and IFN- γ secretion

Krönke, J. et al. *Science* **2013**, 343, 301.
Lu, G. et al. *Science* **2013**, 343, 305.

Therapeutic relevance of IRF4 inhibition



Myeloma Cell Death

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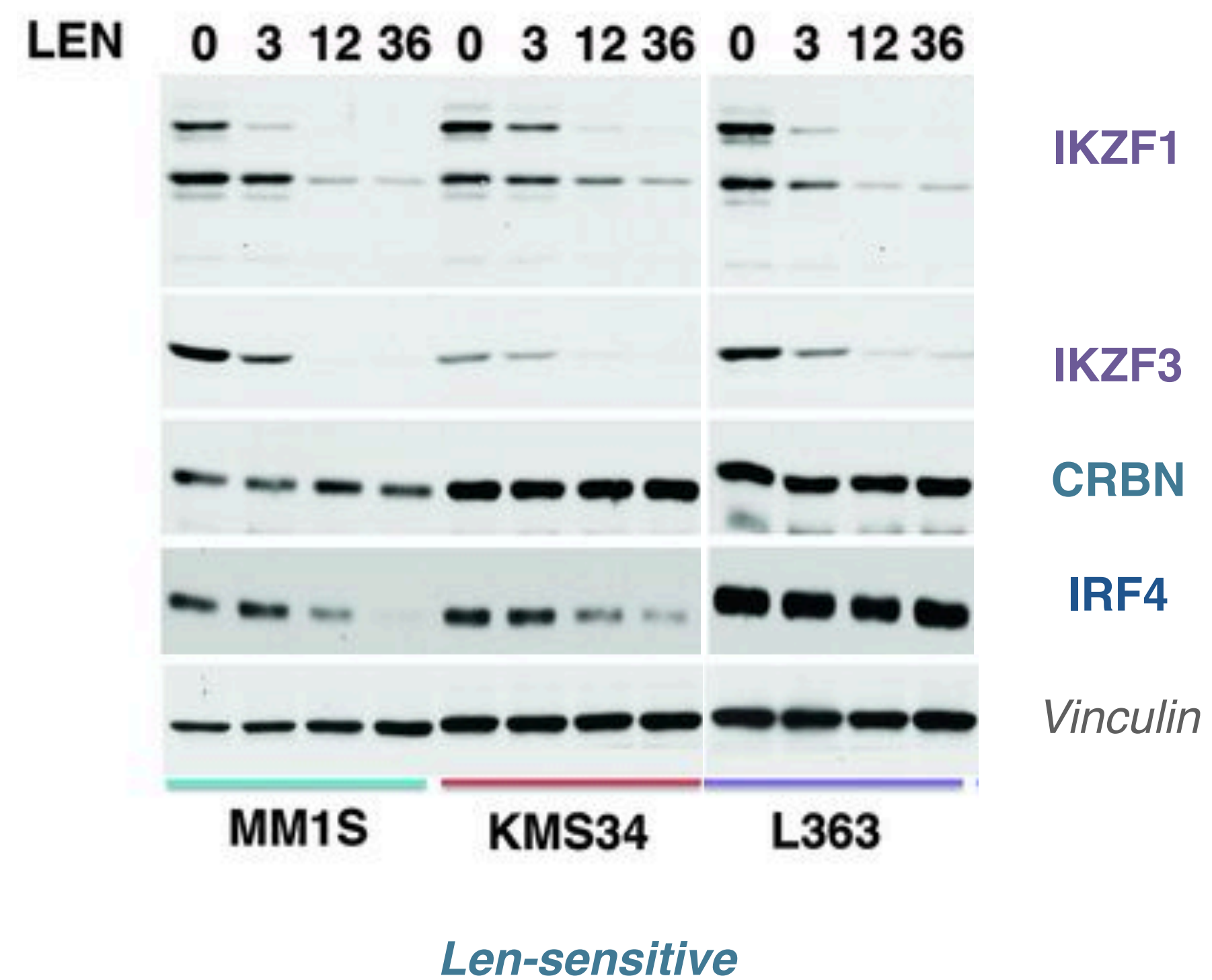
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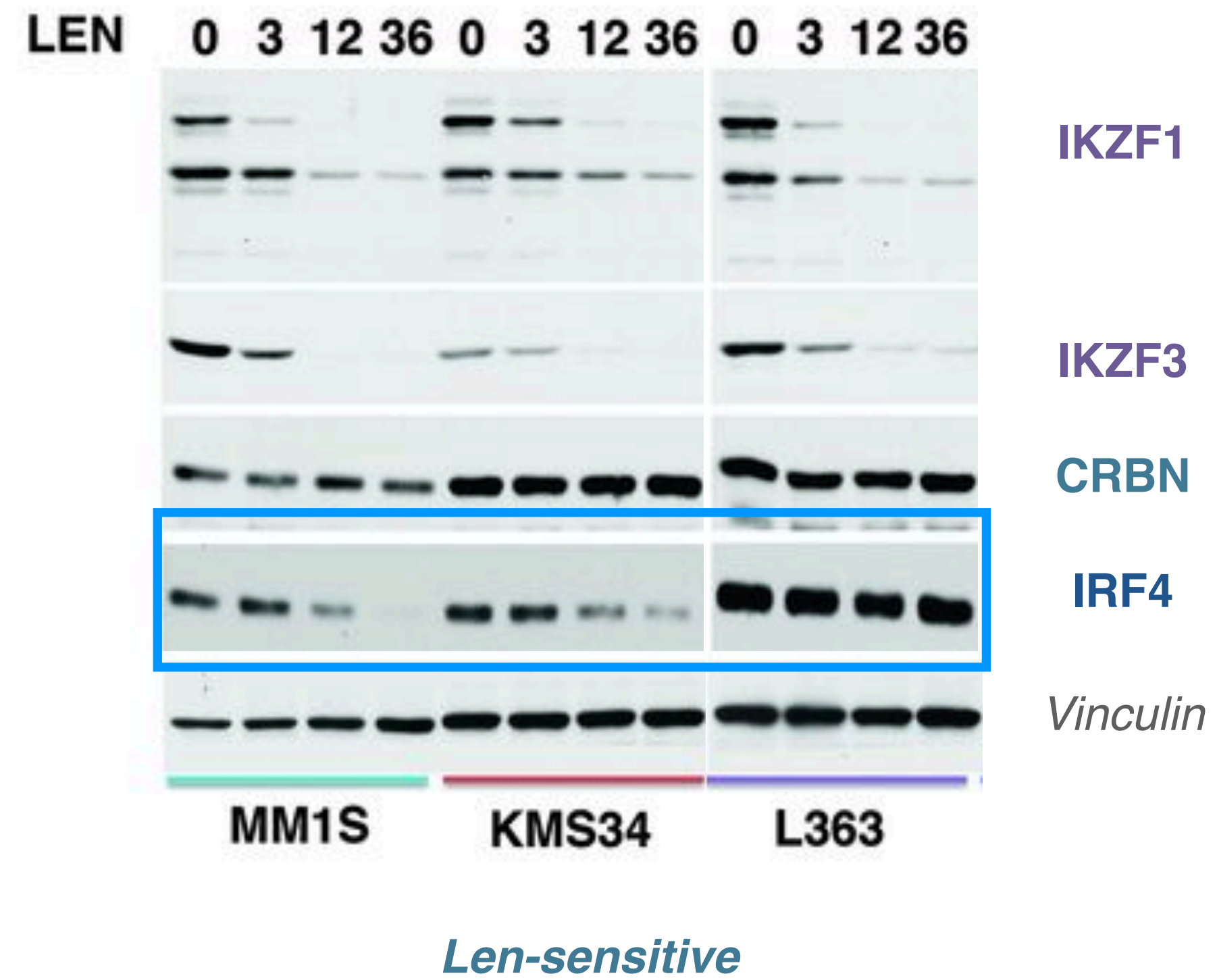
How important is IRF4 for IMiD mediated cell death?

Krönke, J. et al. *Science* **2013**, *343*, 301.
Lu, G. et al. *Science* **2013**, *343*, 305.

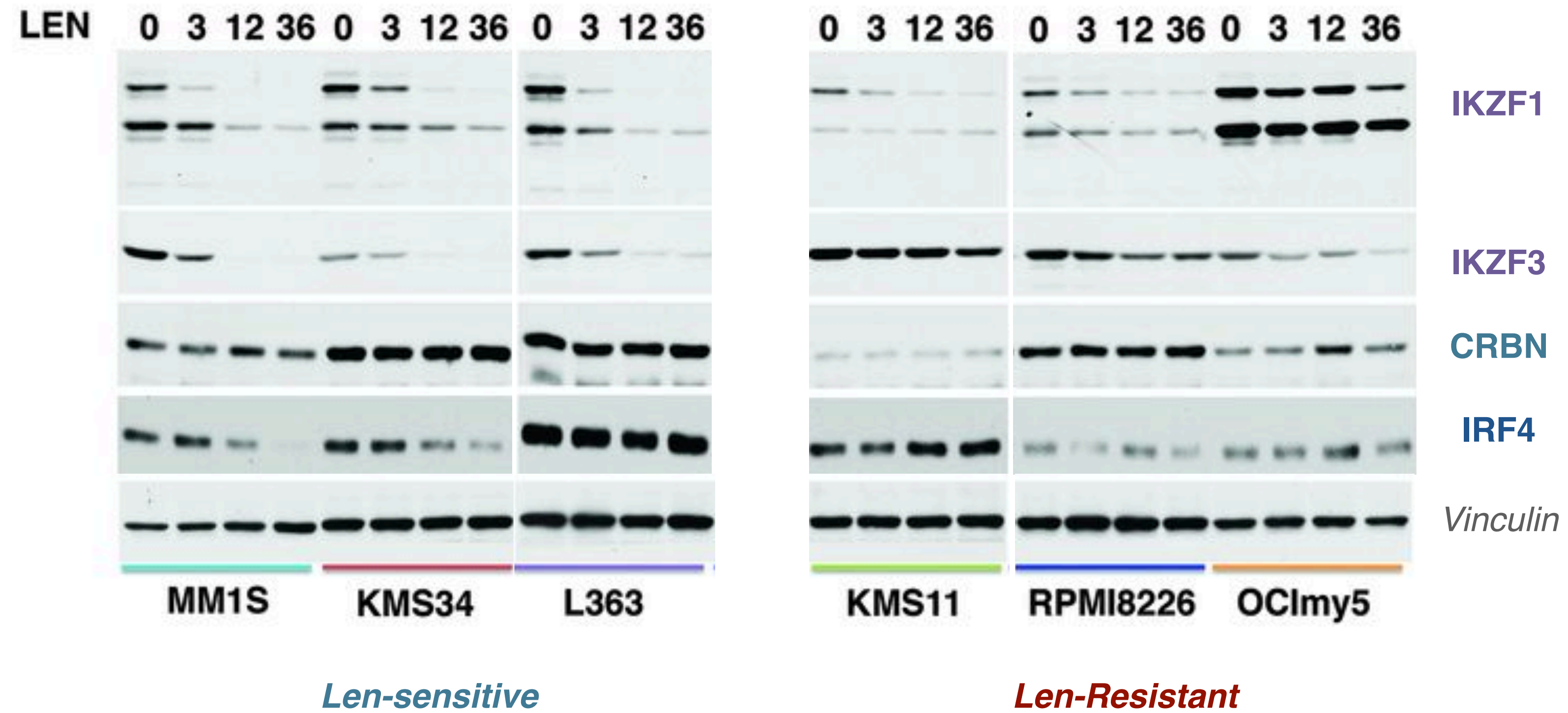
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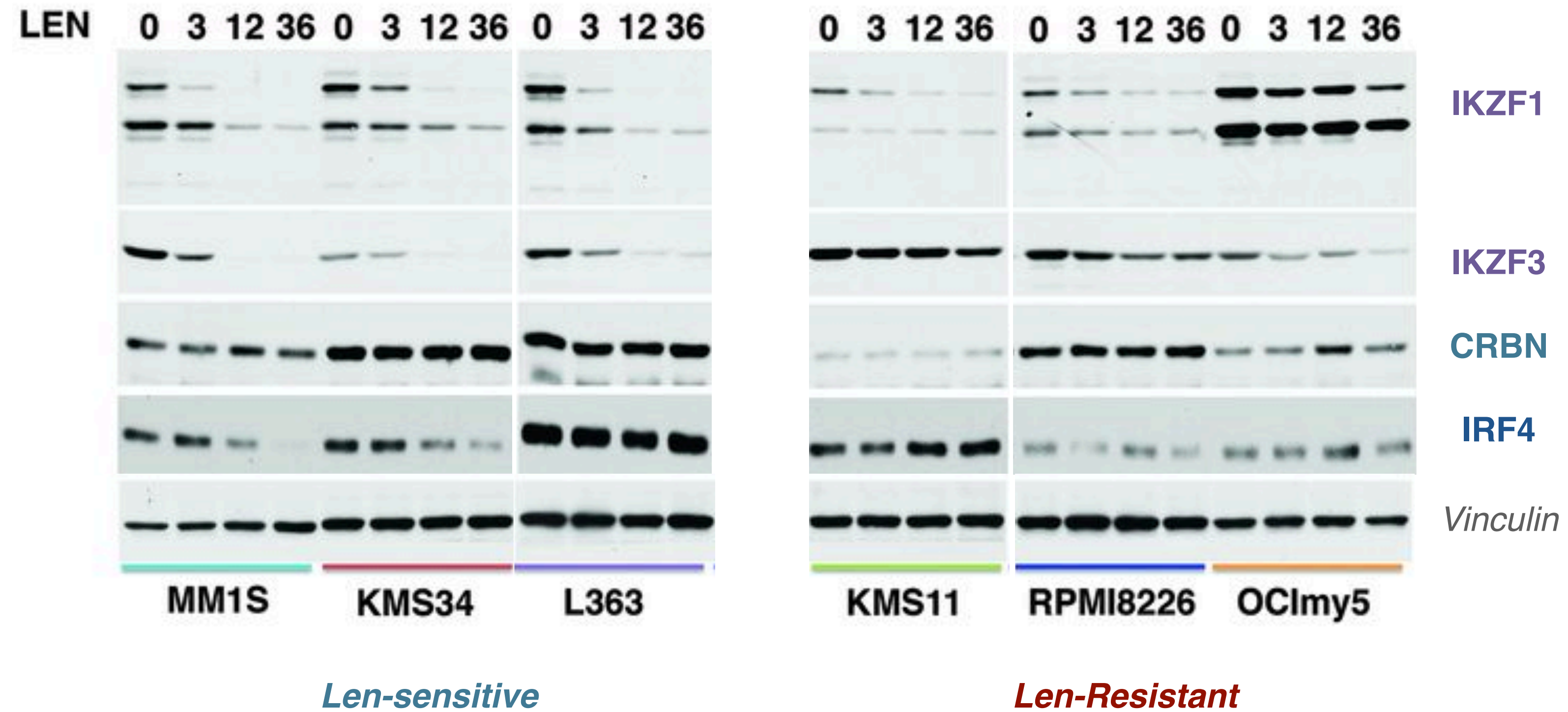
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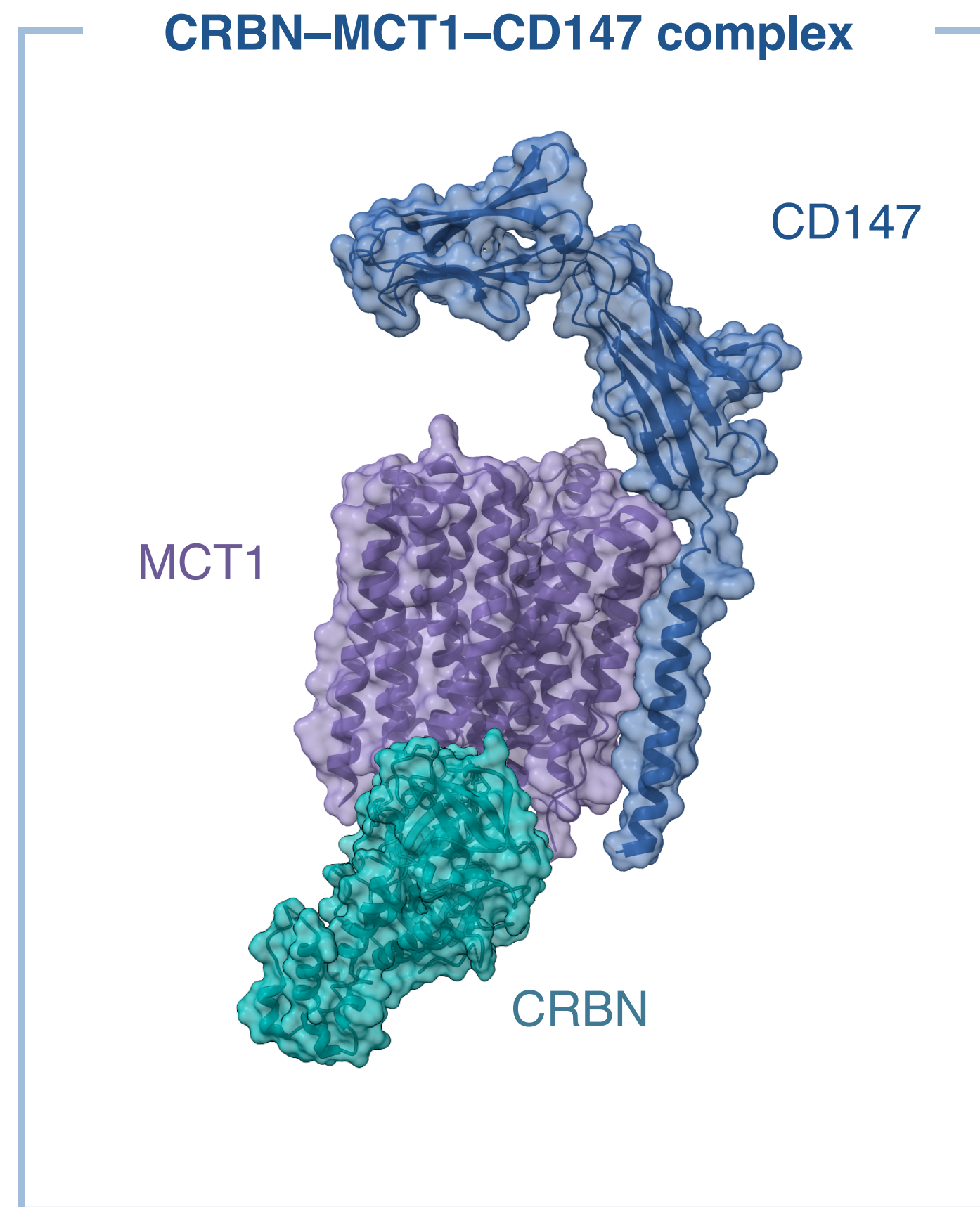


IMiDs function as Molecular Glues to Induce Targeted Protein Degradation



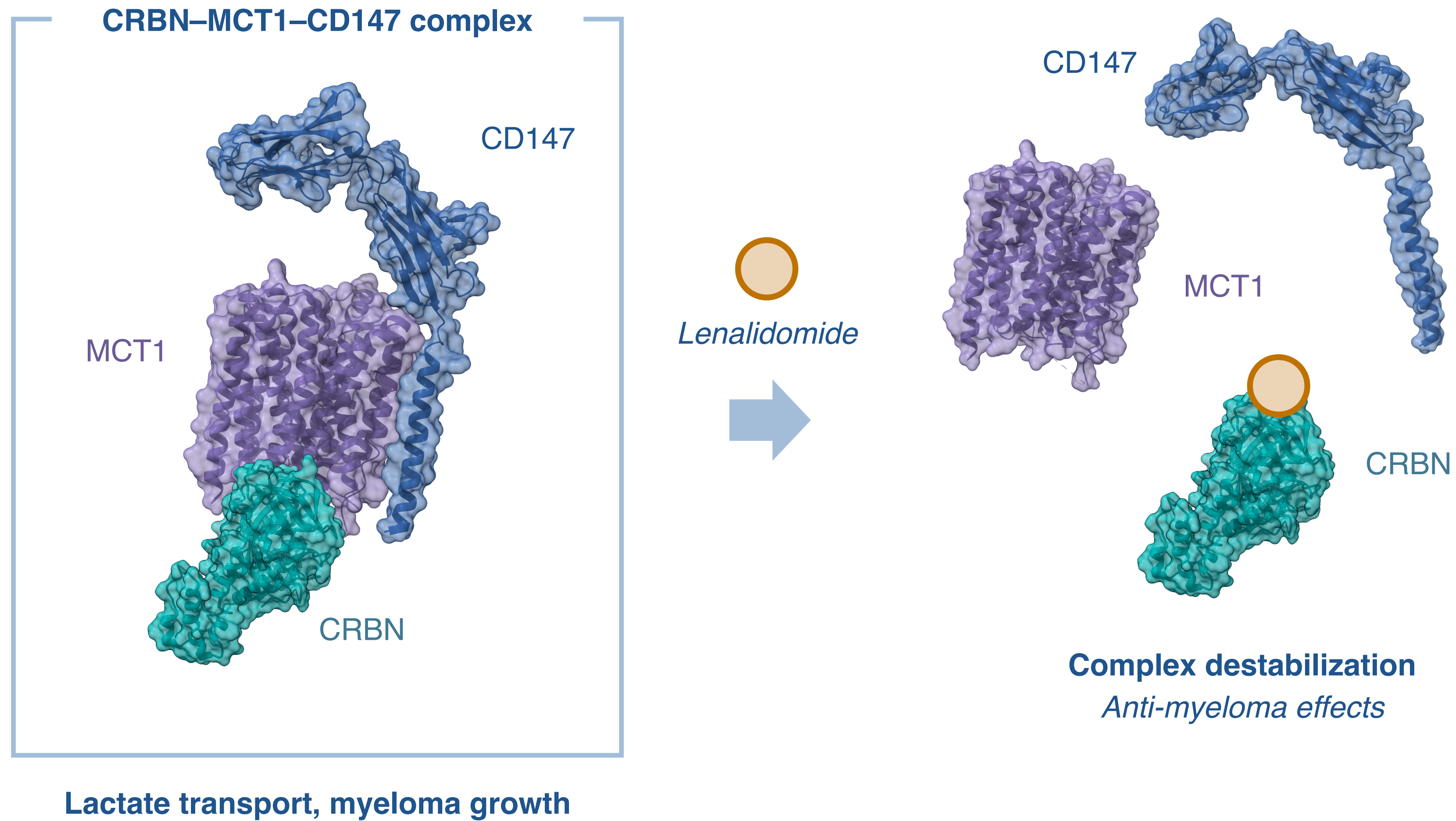
“...antiproliferative effects of this drug involves at least one target other than IRF4.”

Additional mechanisms beyond IRF4

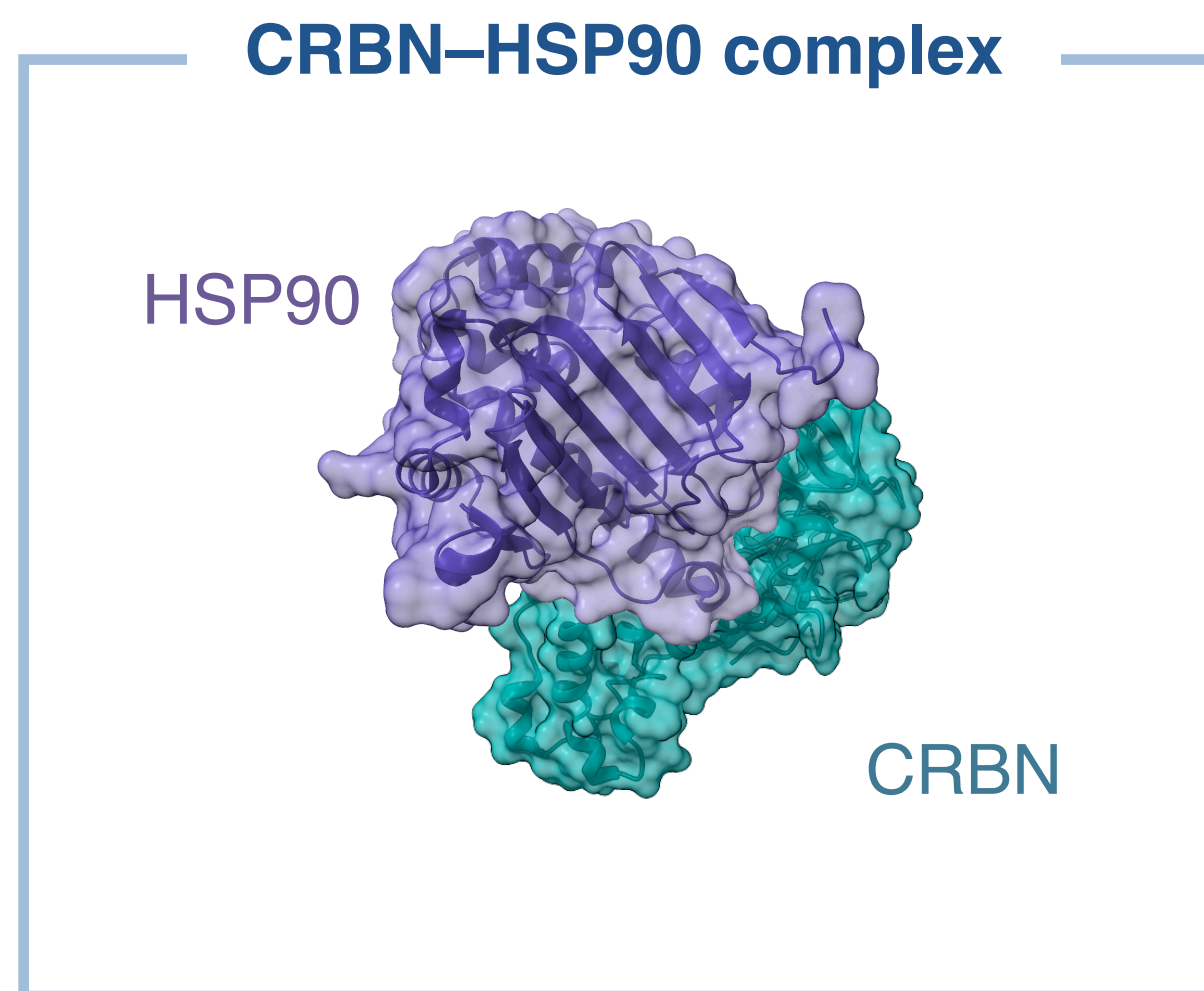


Lactate transport, myeloma growth

Additional mechanisms beyond IRF4



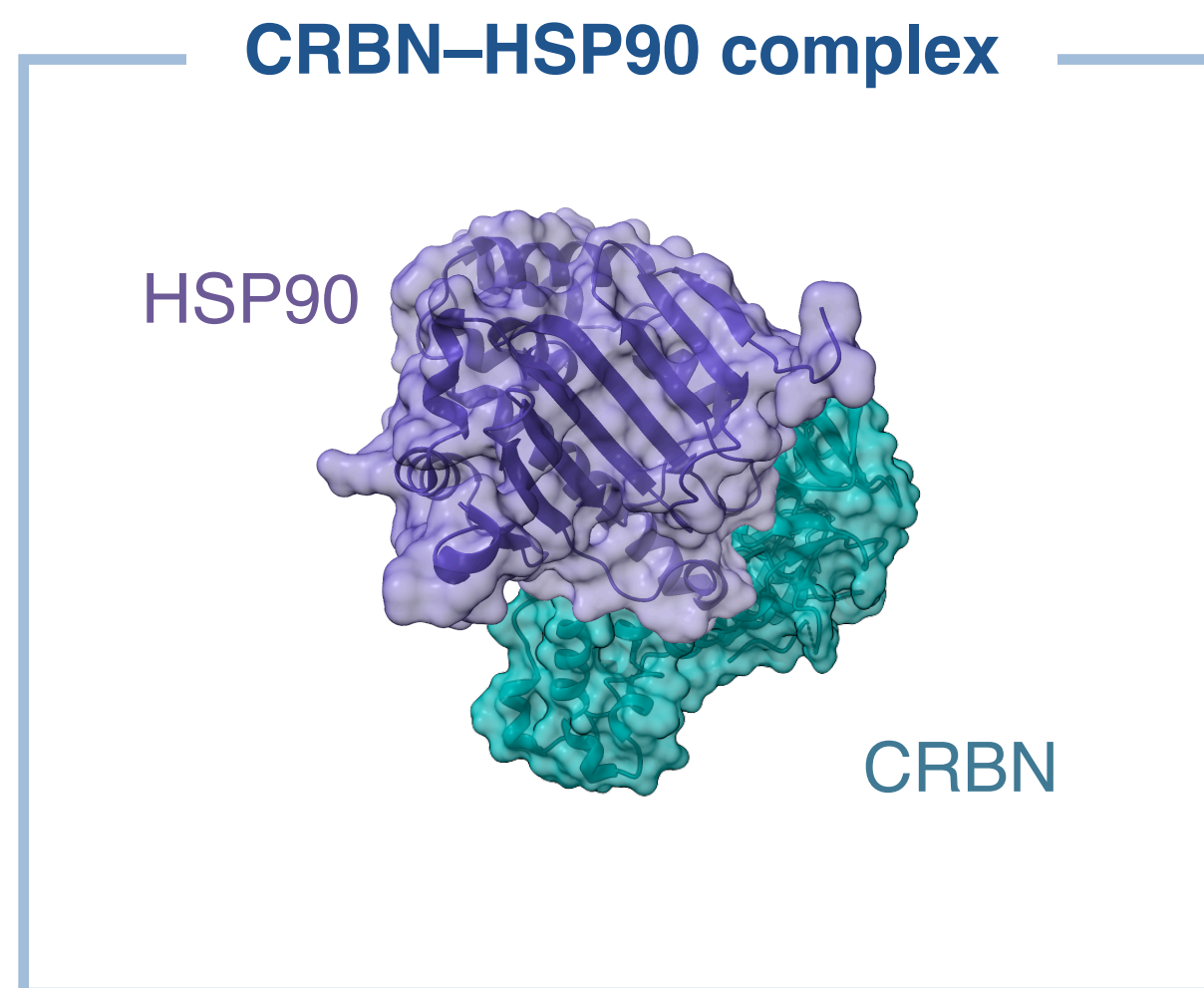
Additional mechanisms beyond IRF4



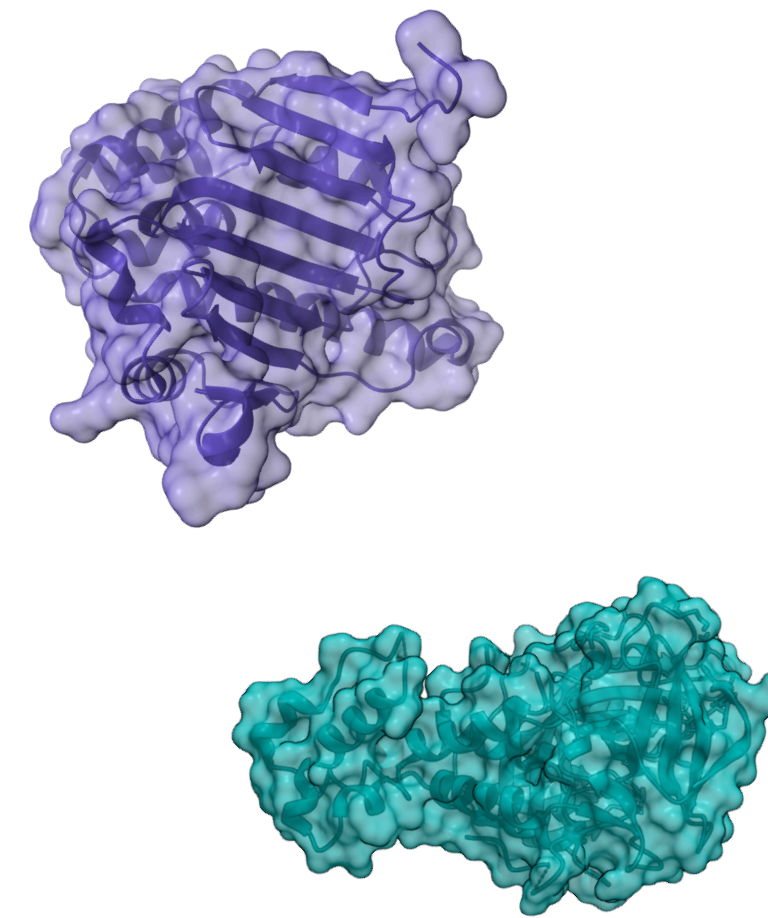
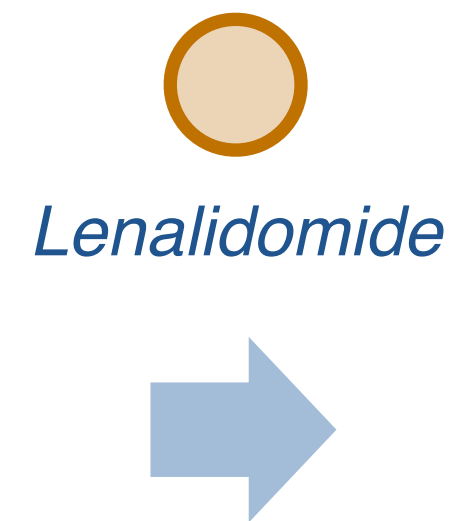
Co-chaperoning complex

Helps stabilize membrane proteins

Additional mechanisms beyond IRF4

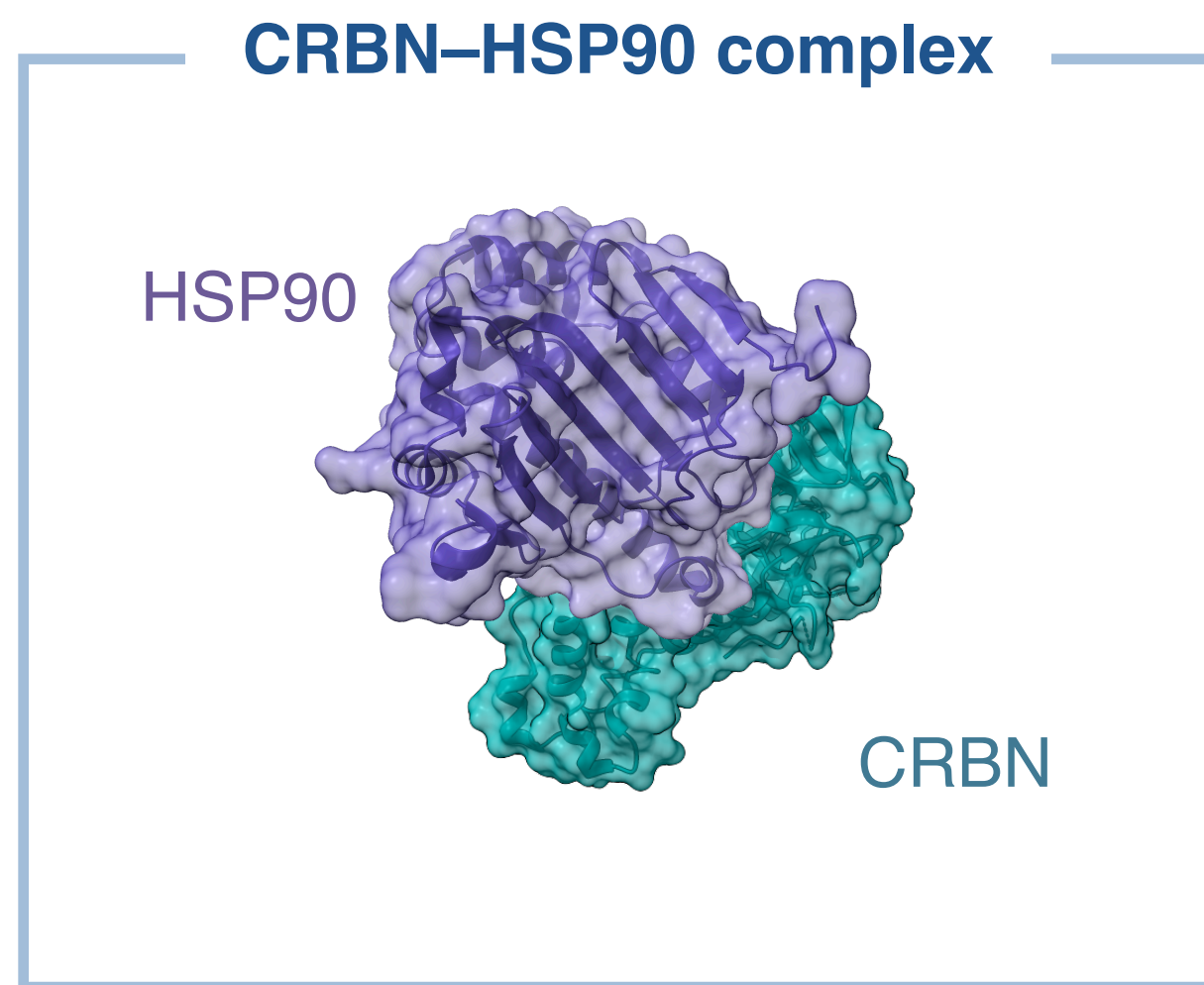


Co-chaperoning complex
Helps stabilize membrane proteins

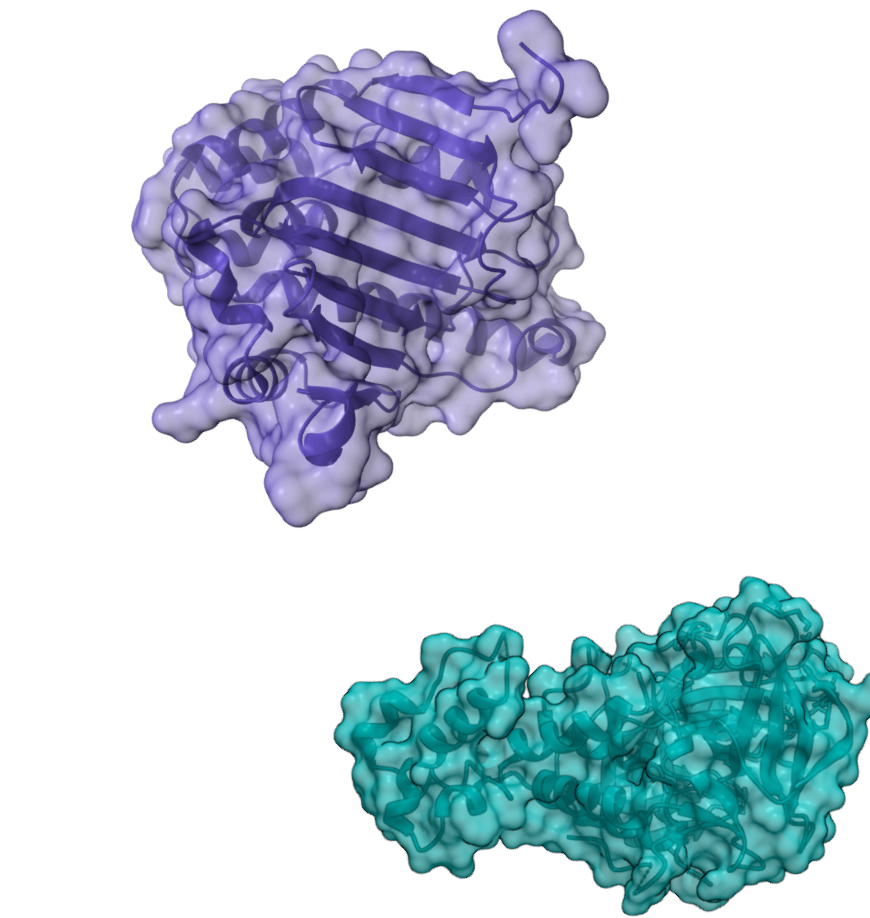
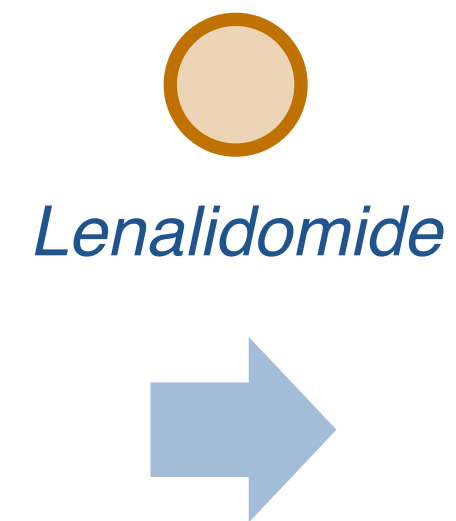


Complex destabilization

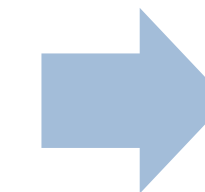
Additional mechanisms beyond IRF4



Co-chaperoning complex
Helps stabilize membrane proteins



Complex destabilization



Misfolded



LAT1, CD98, etc.

Destabilization of chaperone targets

Anti-myeloma effects

Types of treatment for multiple myeloma

1. IMiDs

2. Proteasome inhibitors

3. Dexamethasone

4. Novel therapeutics

Types of treatment for multiple myeloma

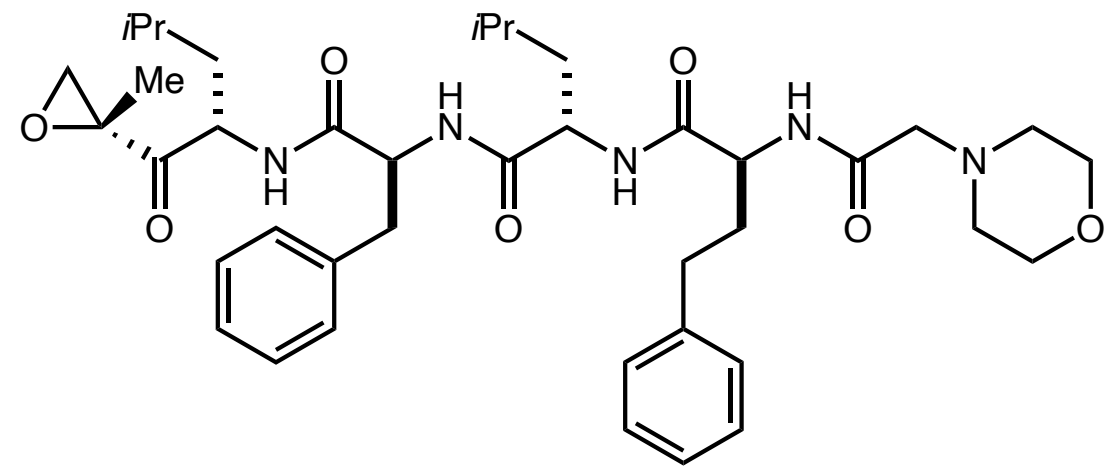
1. IMiDs

2. Proteasome inhibitors

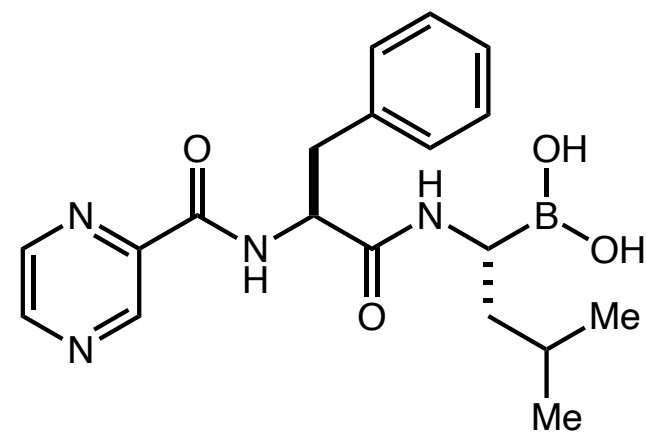
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4. Novel therapeutics

Proteasome inhibitors

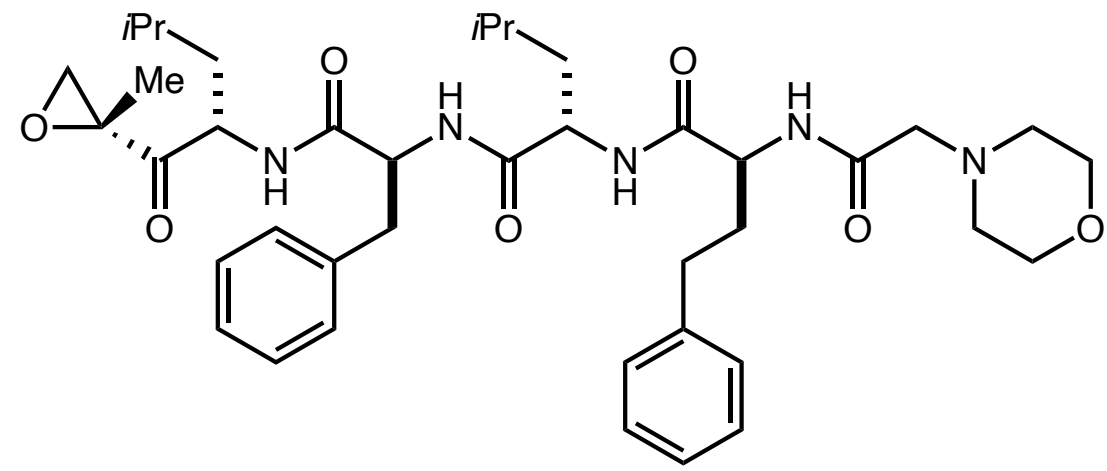


Carfilzomib

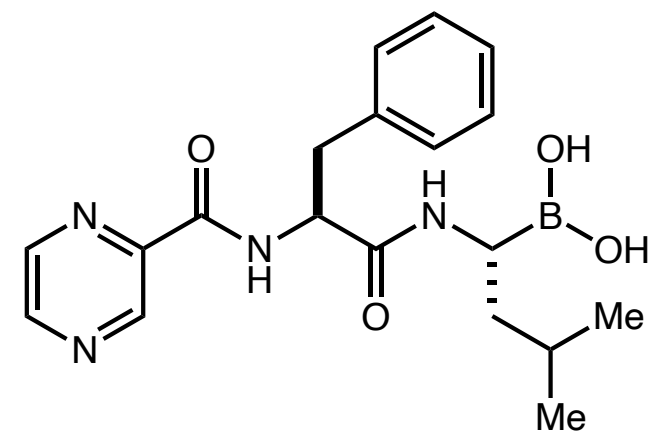


Bortezomib

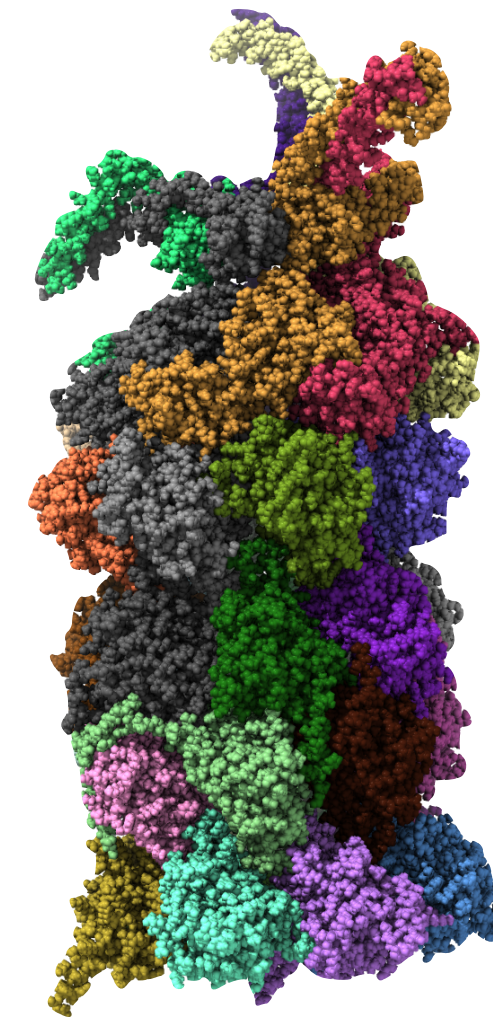
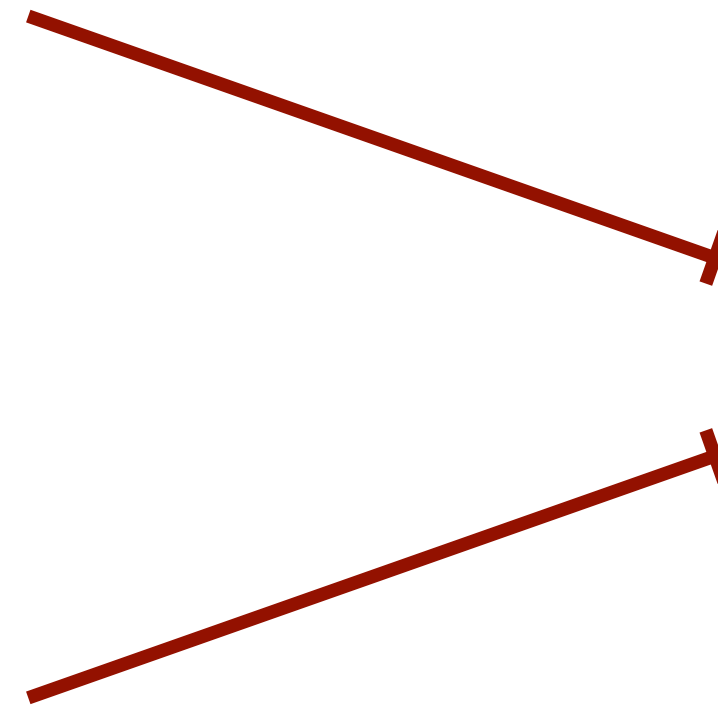
Proteasome inhibitors



Carfilzomib



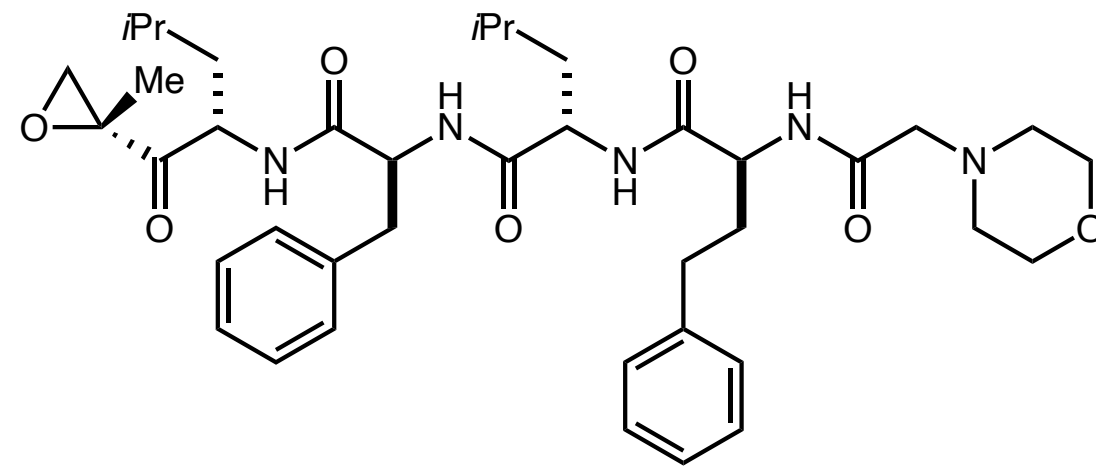
Bortezomib



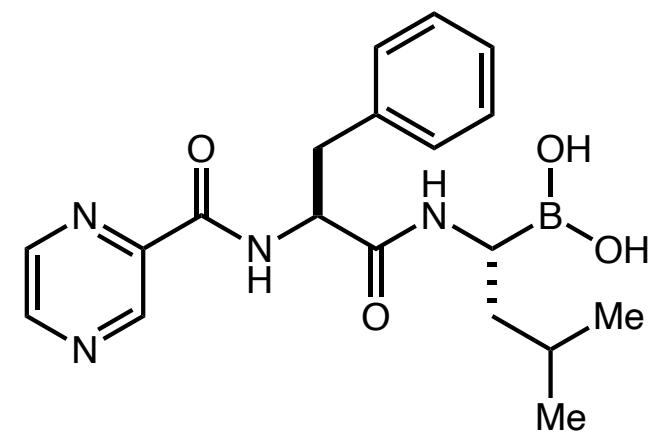
26S Proteasome

How the majority of
proteins are degraded

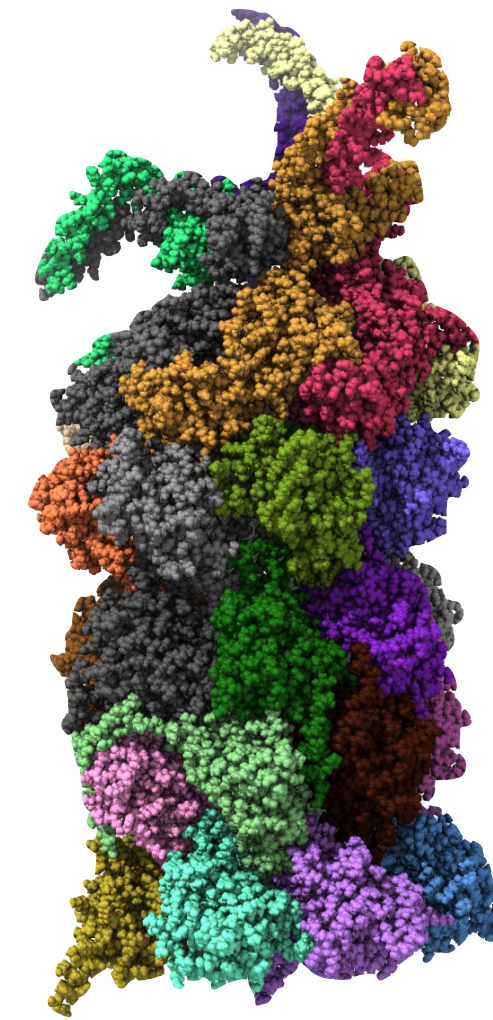
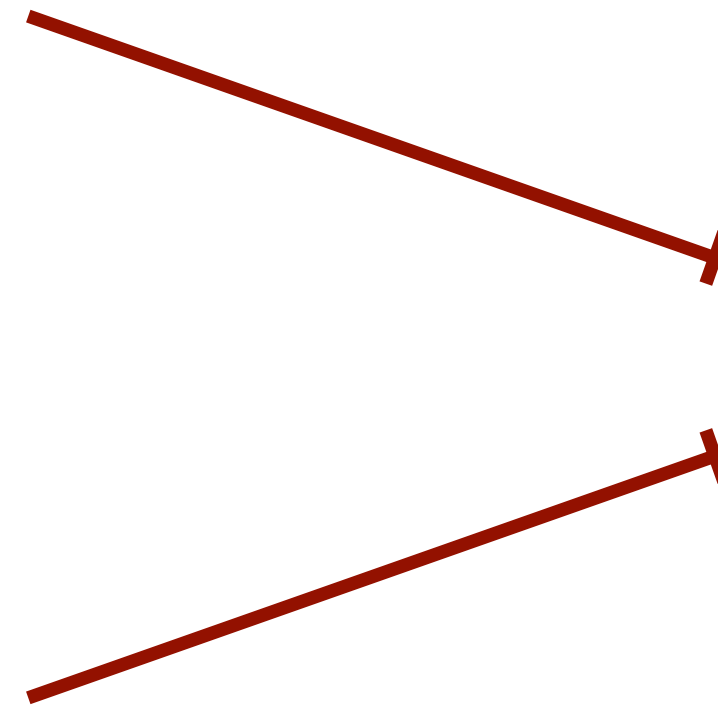
Proteasome inhibitors



Carfilzomib

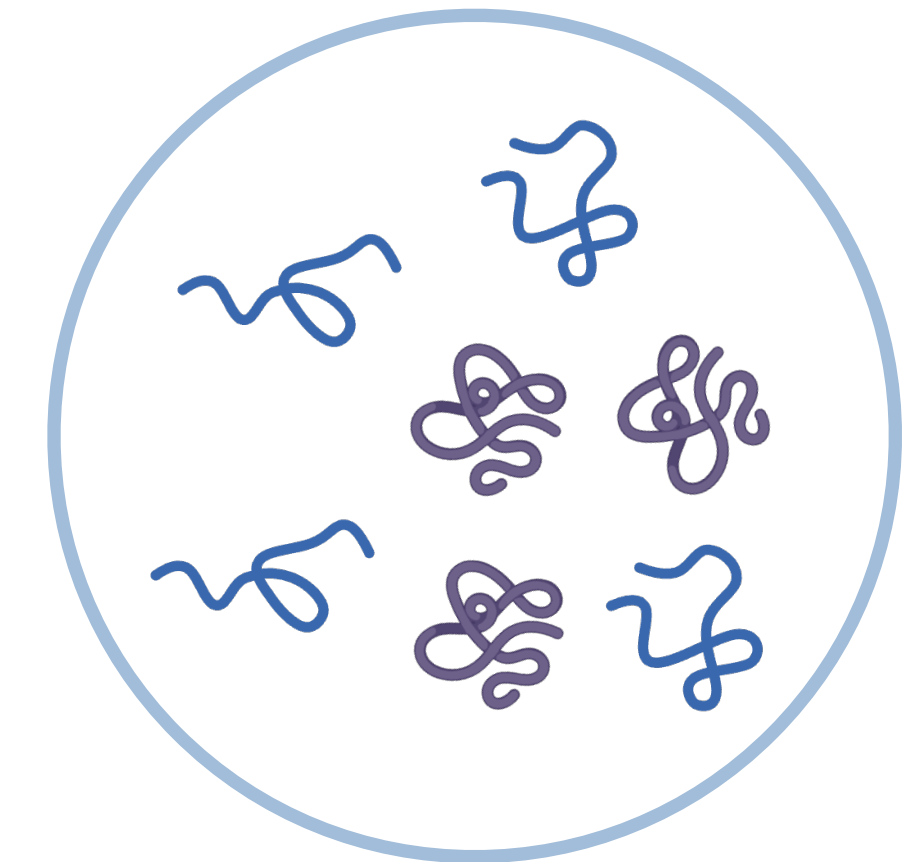


Bortezomib



26S Proteasome

How the majority of proteins are degraded



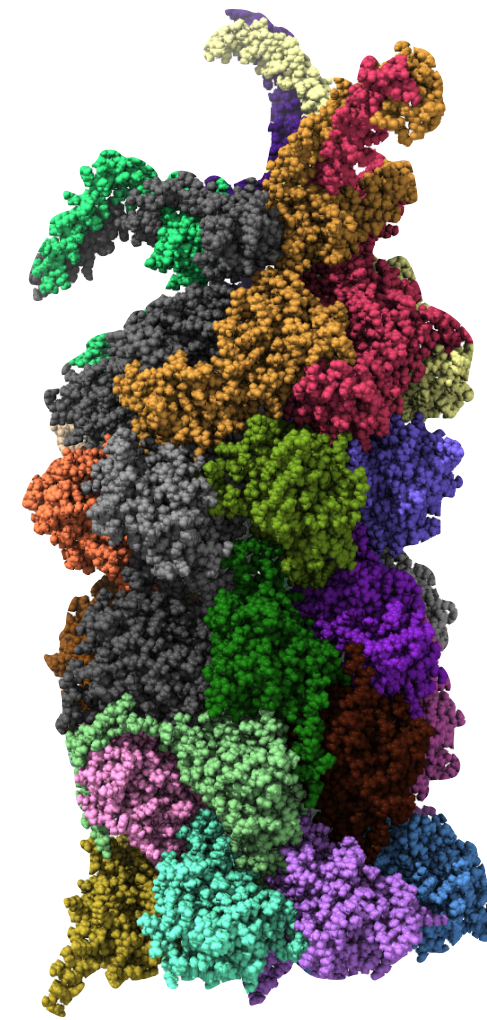
Misfolded proteins



Particularly prone to apoptosis

Proteasome inhibitors

IMiDs rely on the 26S Proteasome for degradation of IKZF1/3

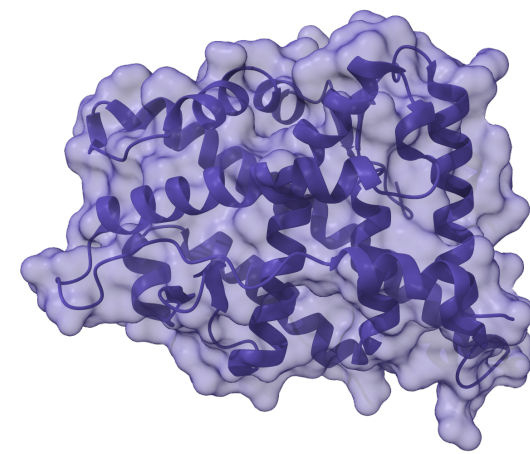


26S Proteasome

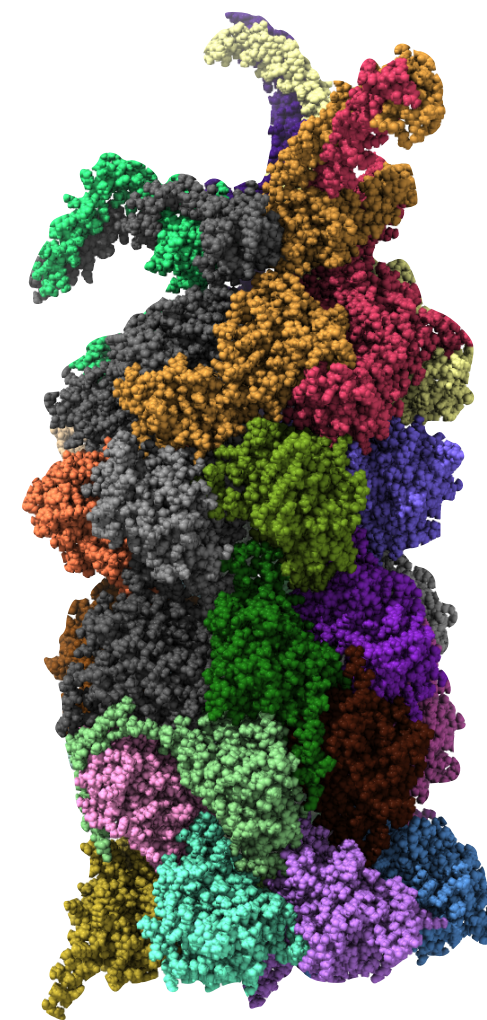
How the majority of
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Proteasome inhibitors

IMiDs rely on the 26S Proteasome for degradation of IKZF1/3

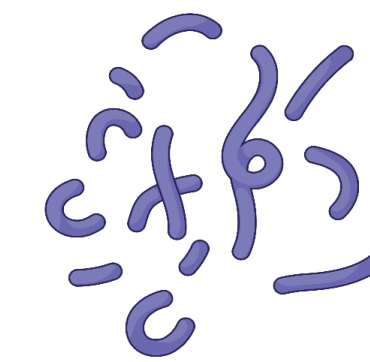


IKZF1/3



26S Proteasome

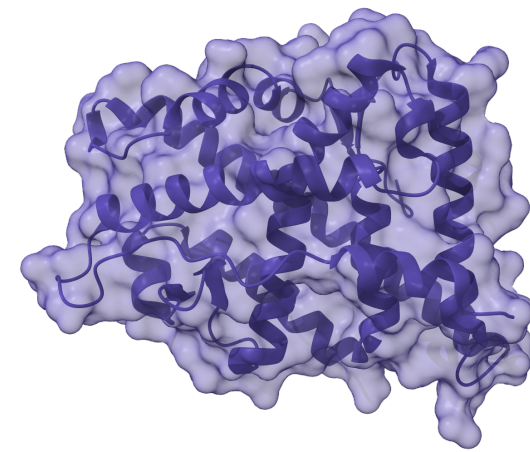
How the majority of proteins are degraded



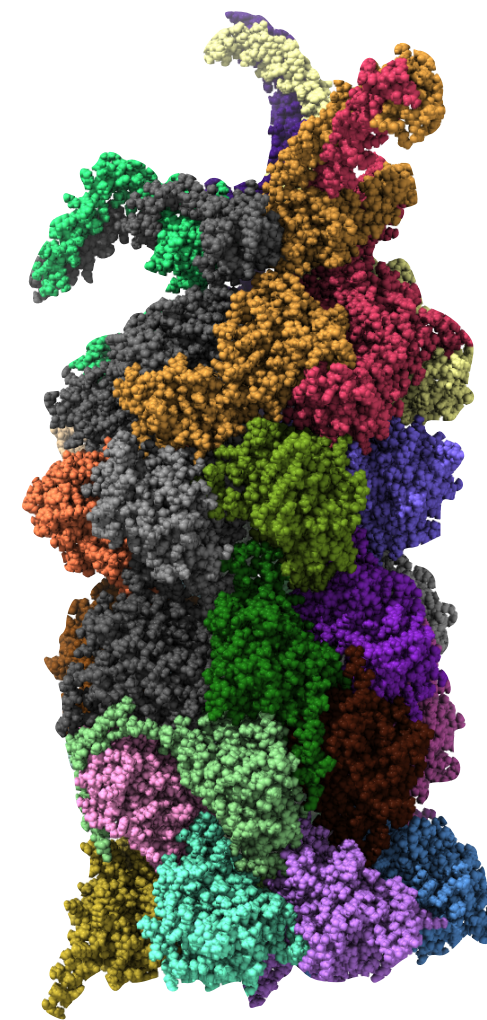
Proteasomal degradation

Proteasome inhibitors

IMiDs rely on the 26S Proteasome for degradation of IKZF1/3

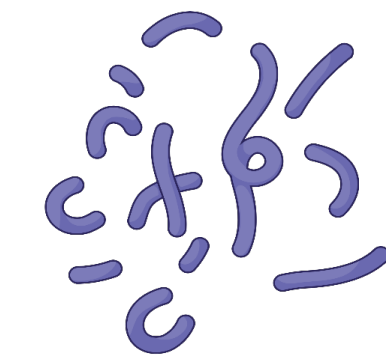


IKZF1/3



26S Proteasome

How the majority of proteins are degraded

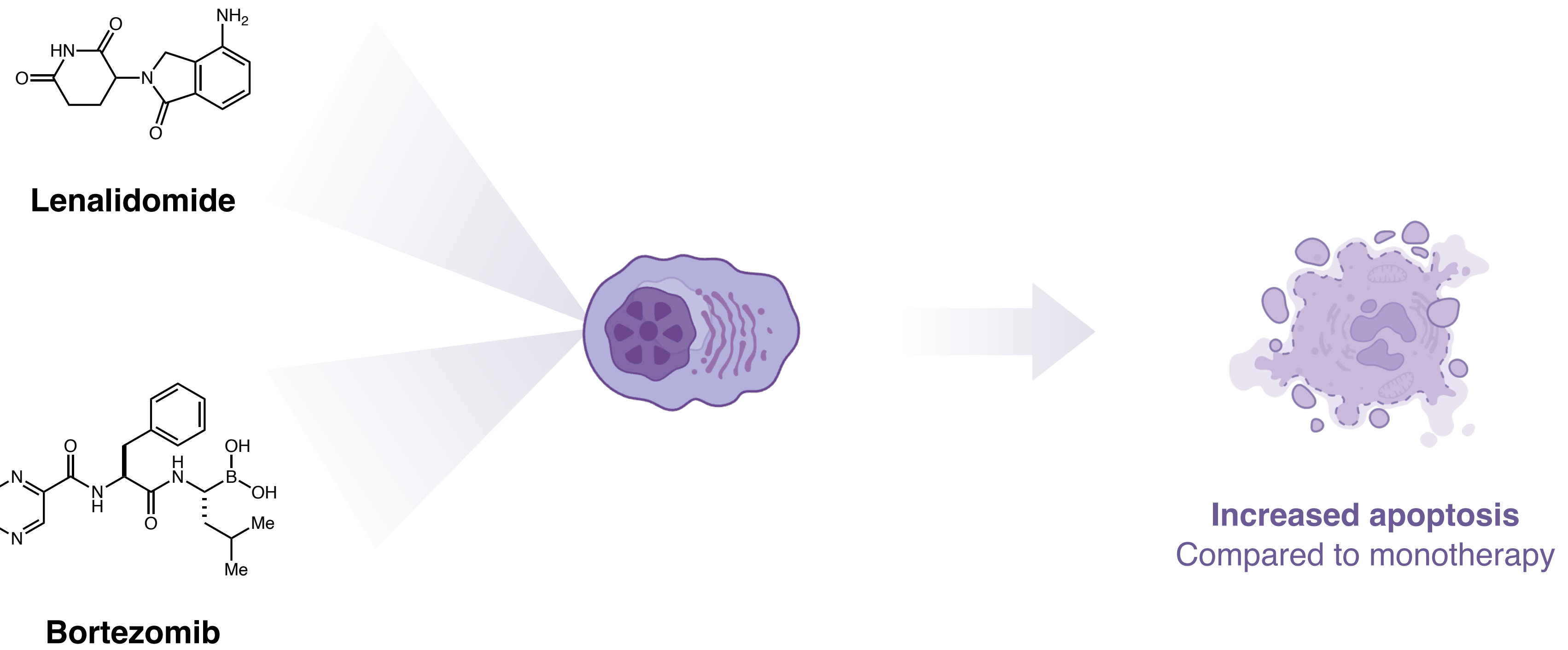


Proteasomal degradation

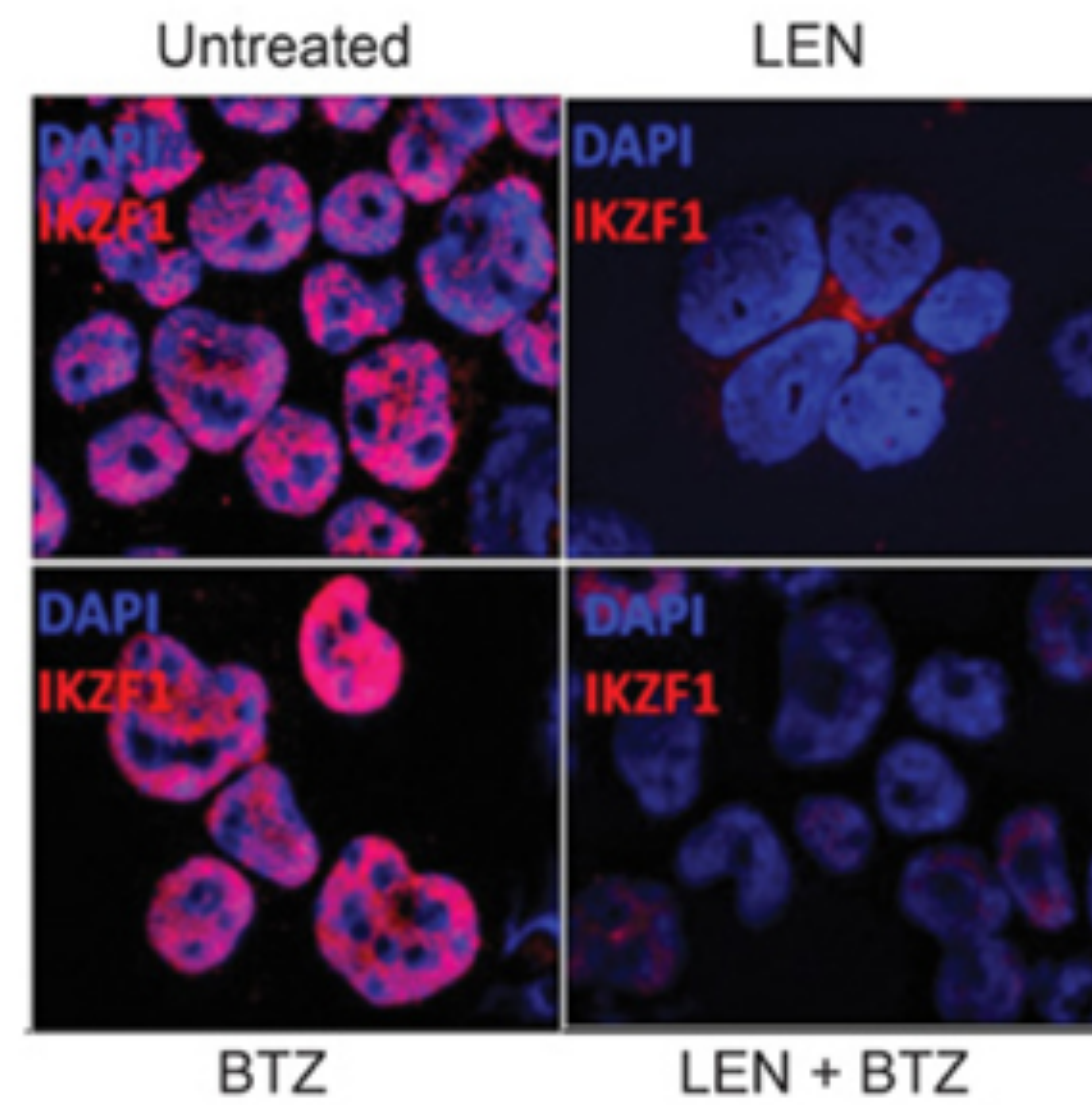
IMiDs + proteasome inhibitors should be theoretically incompatible

IMiDs and proteasome inhibitors exhibit synergy in treating multiple myeloma

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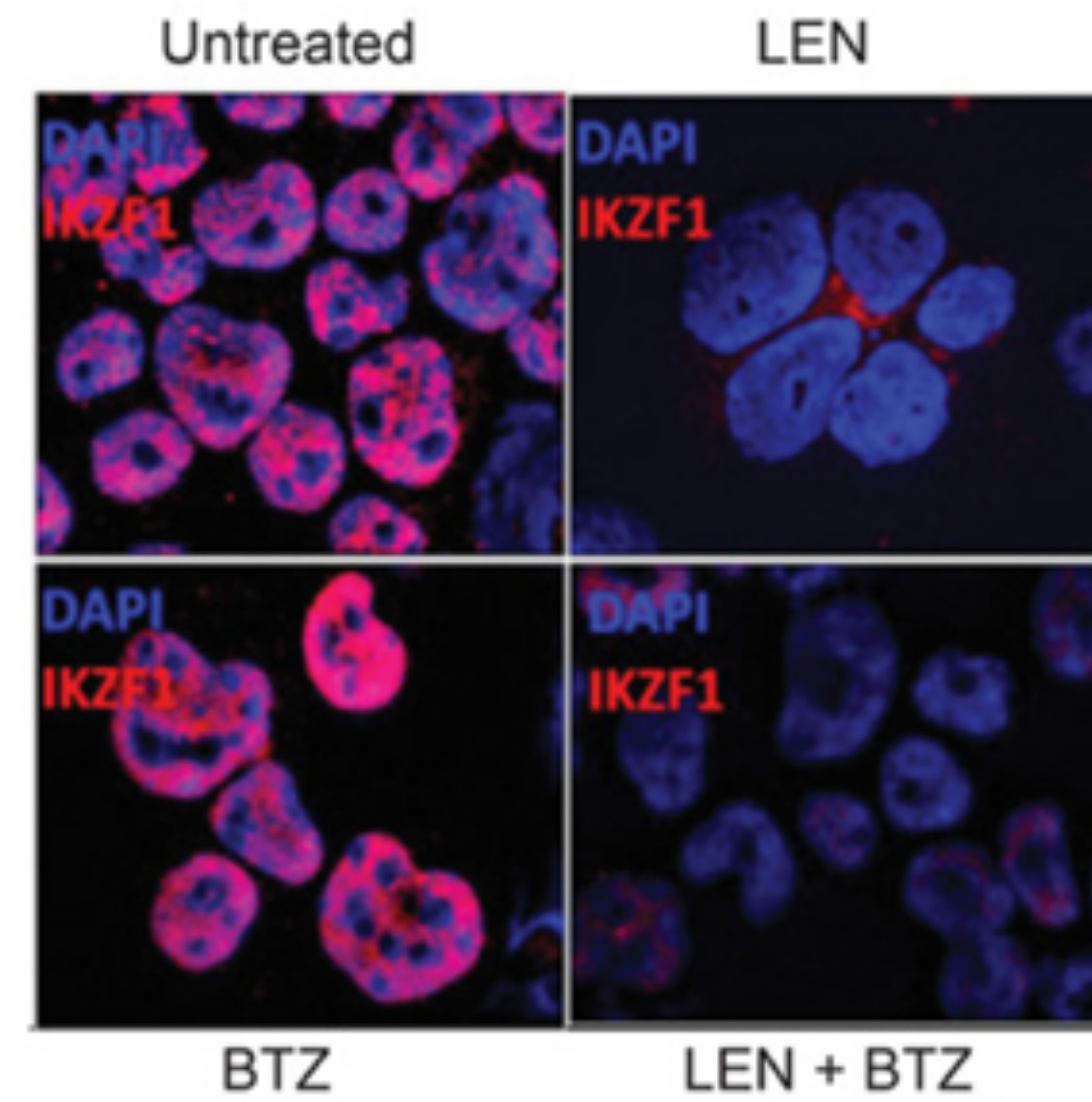


IMiDs and proteasome inhibitors exhibit synergy in treating multiple myeloma

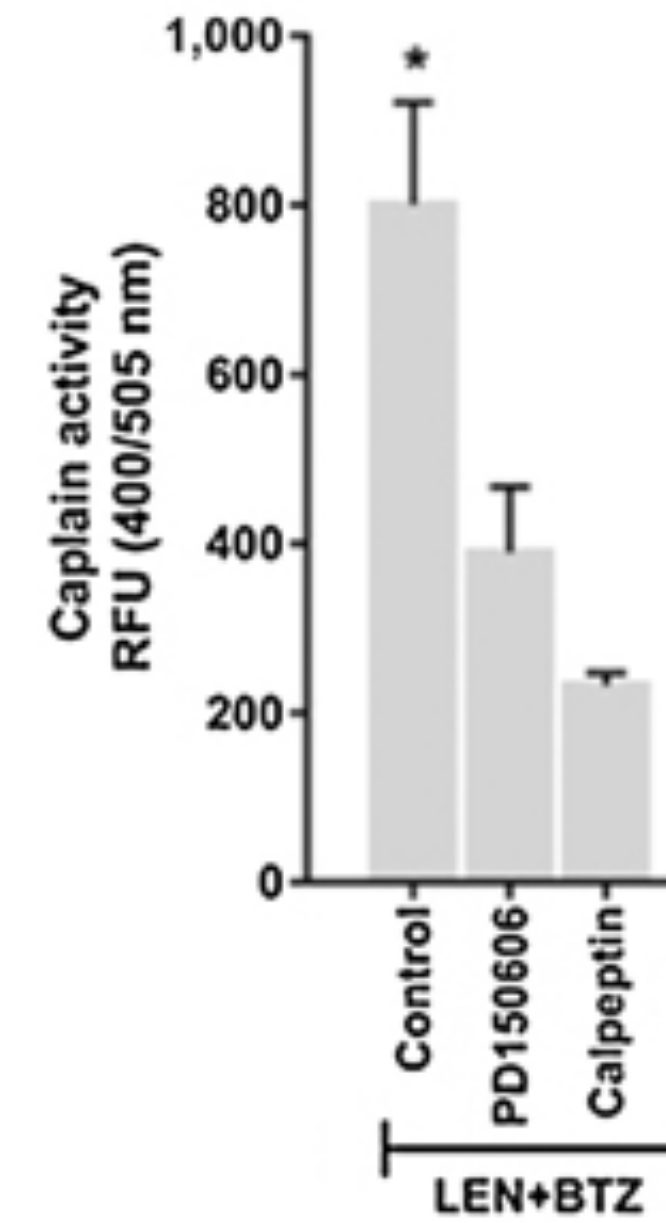


IKZF1 degradation is maintained upon co-treatment

IMiDs and proteasome inhibitors exhibit synergy in treating multiple myeloma



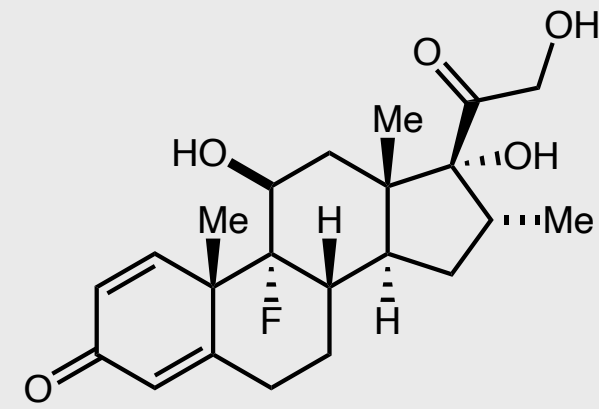
IKZF1 degradation is maintained upon co-treatment



Degradation is dependent on calpain proteases

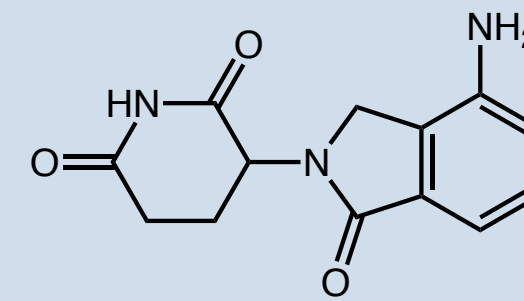
Dexamethasone also exhibits synergy with IMiDs and proteasome inhibitors

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Dexamethasone

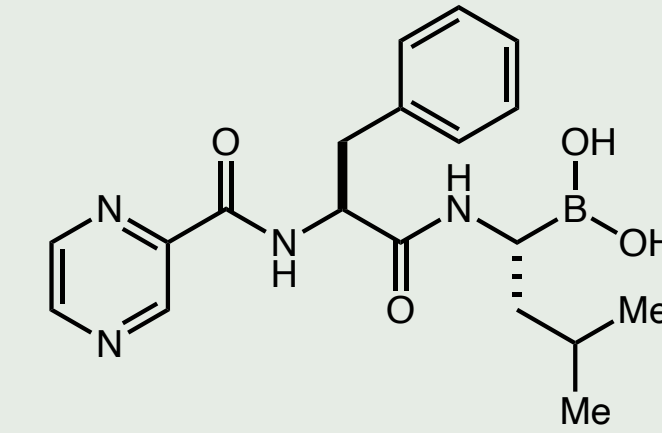
Immunosuppressant



Lenalidomide

Proteasomal degrader

Immuno stimulant



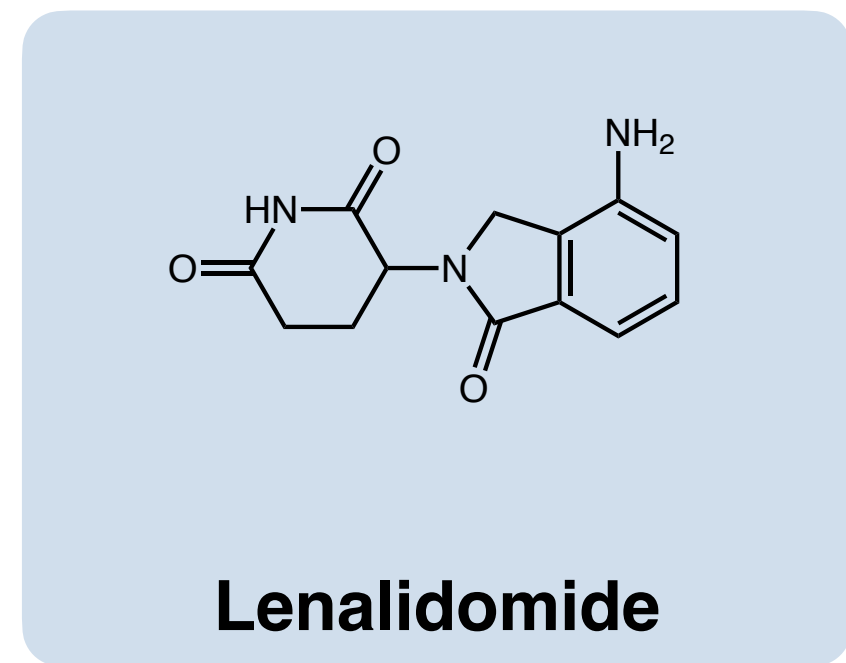
Bortezomib

Proteasome inhibitor

Dexamethasone also exhibits synergy with IMiDs and proteasome inhibitors

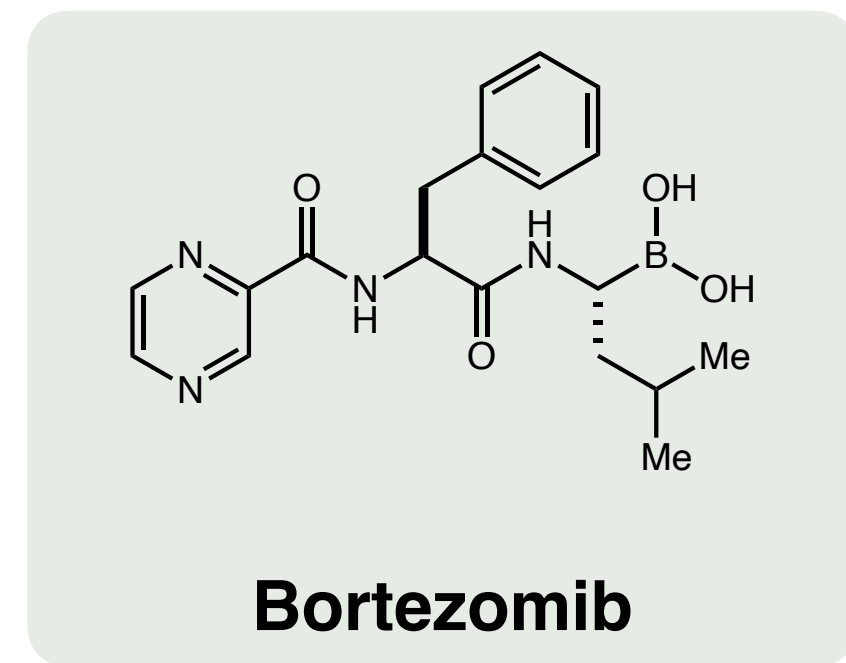


Immunosuppressant



Proteasomal degrader

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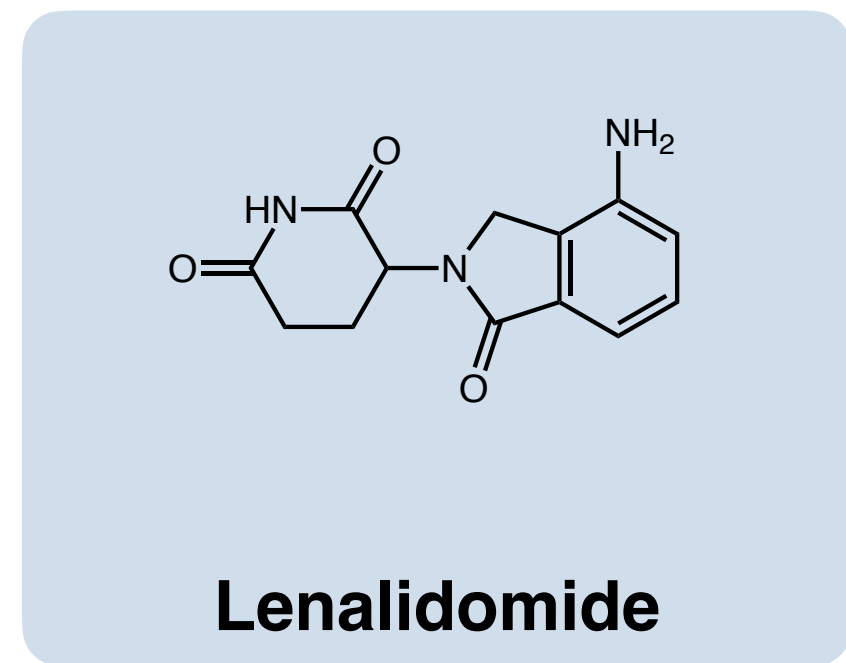
Proteasome inhibitor



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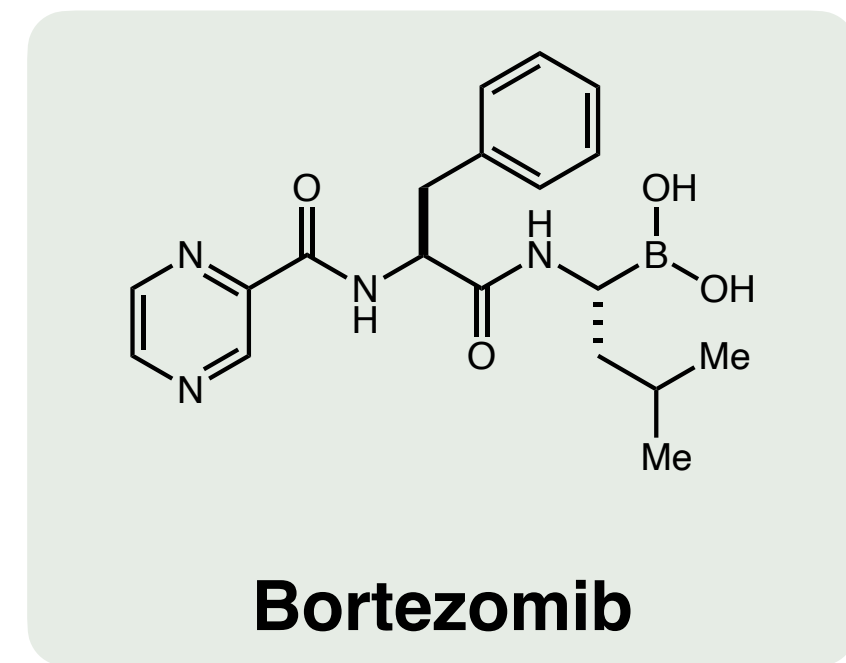


Immunosuppressant



Proteasomal degrader

Immuno stimulant



Proteasome inhibitor

Synergistic effect still seen despite possible therapeutic conflicts

Types of treatment for multiple myeloma

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Types of treatment for multiple myeloma

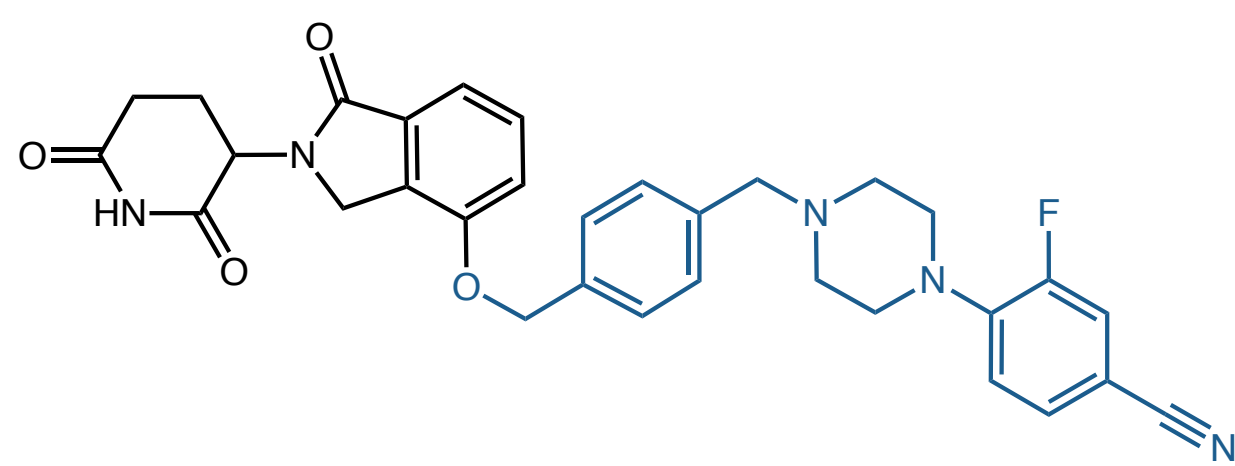
1. IMiDs

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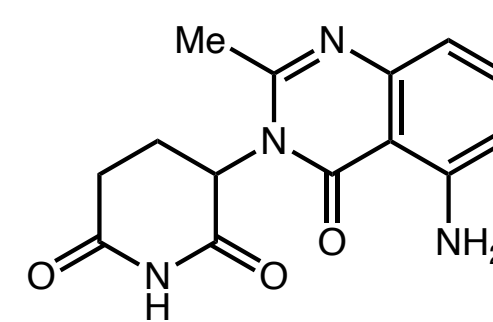
3. Dexamethasone

4. Novel therapeutics

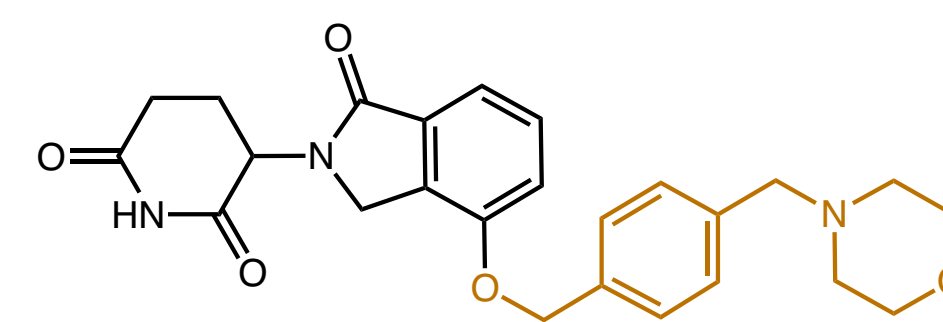
CeLMODs: Next generation IMiDs



Mezigdomide



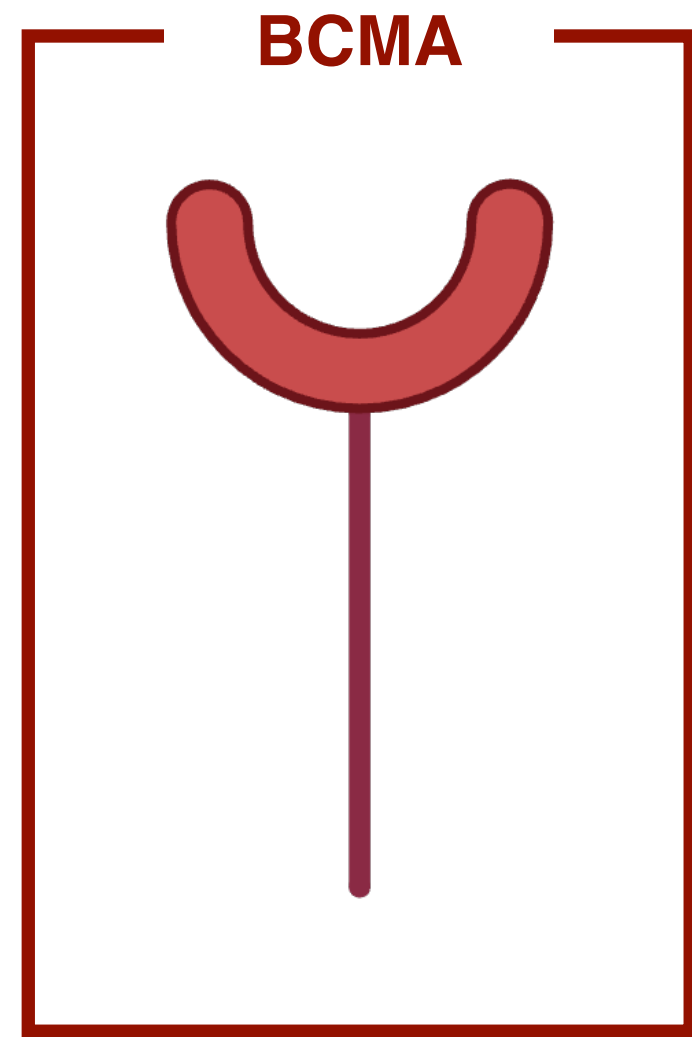
Avadomide



Iberdomide

Stronger binders of CRBN than IMiDs

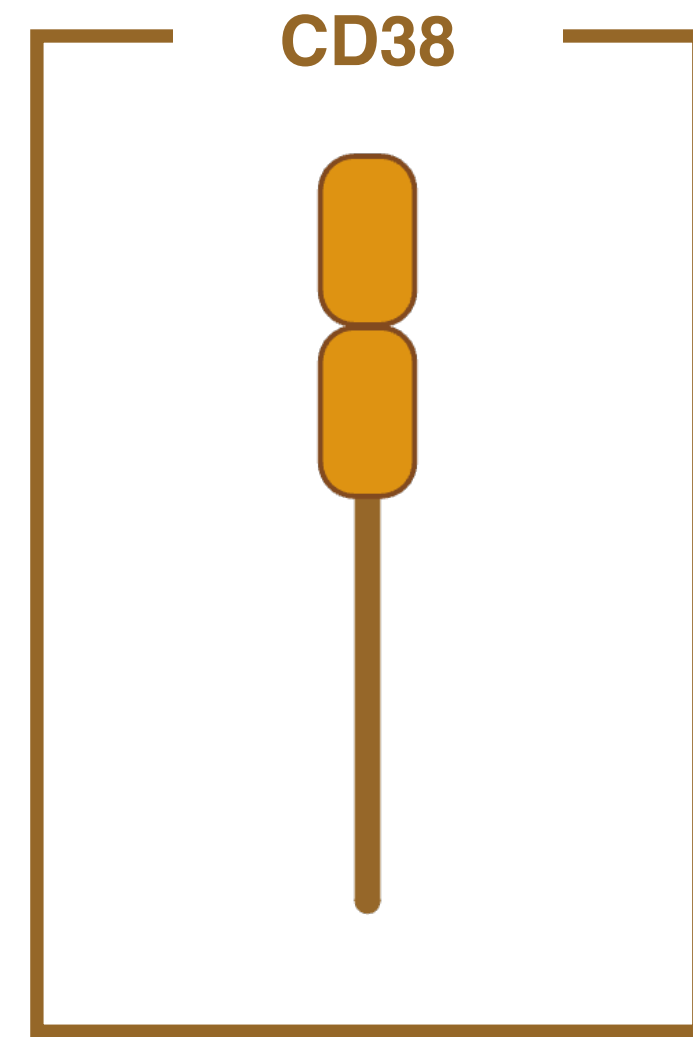
Cell surface targets have been employed to target multiple myeloma



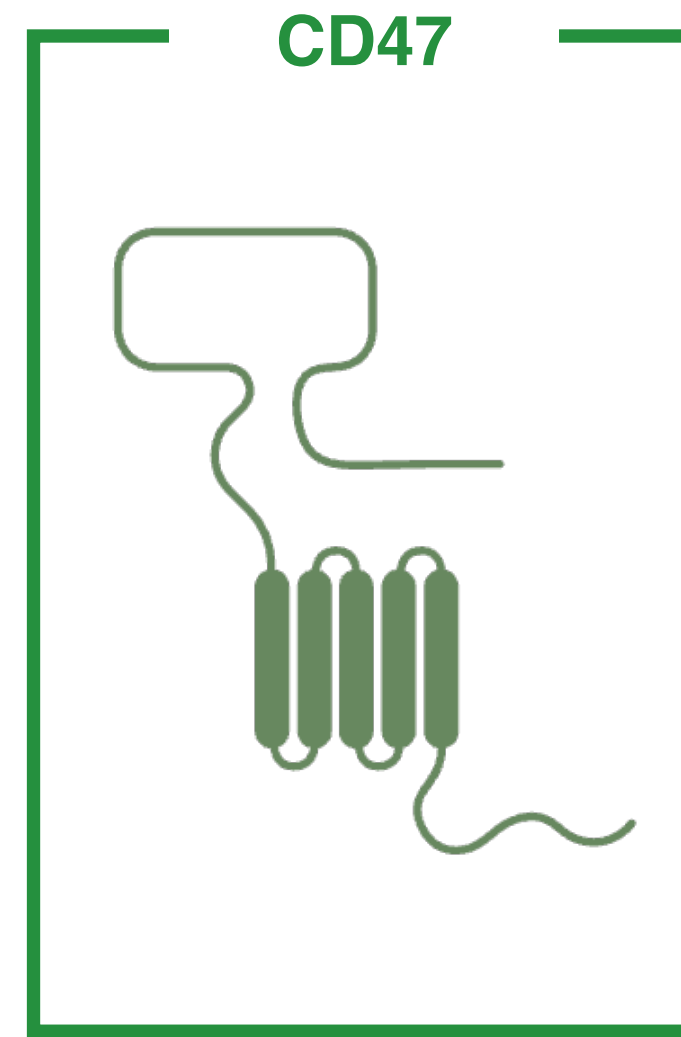
Antibody-drug conjugate

CAR-T

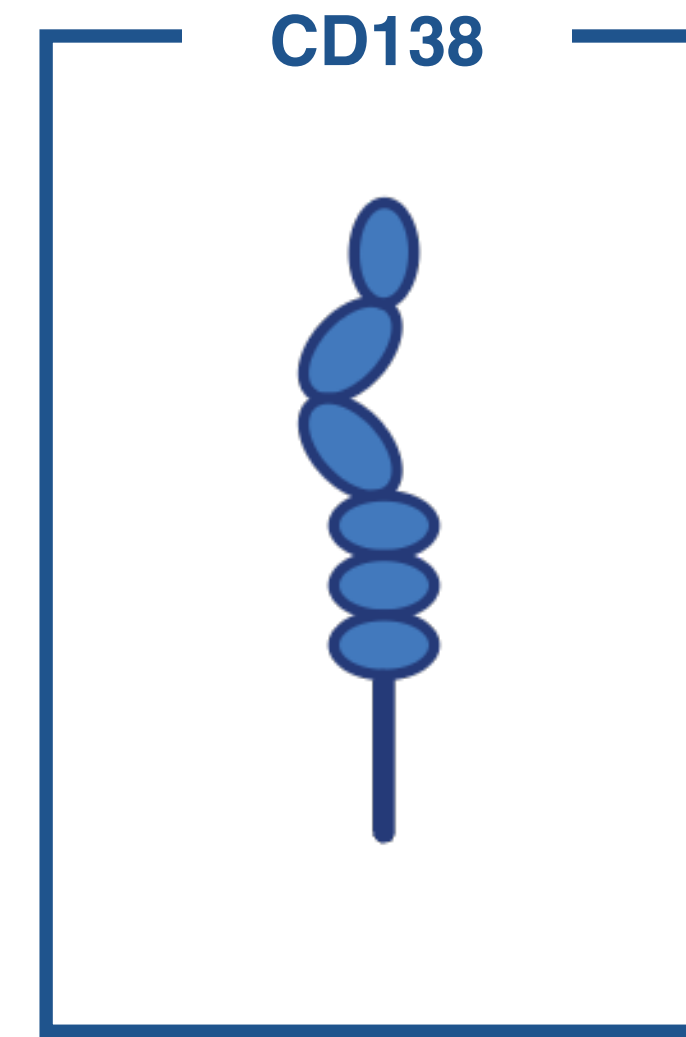
Bispecific antibody



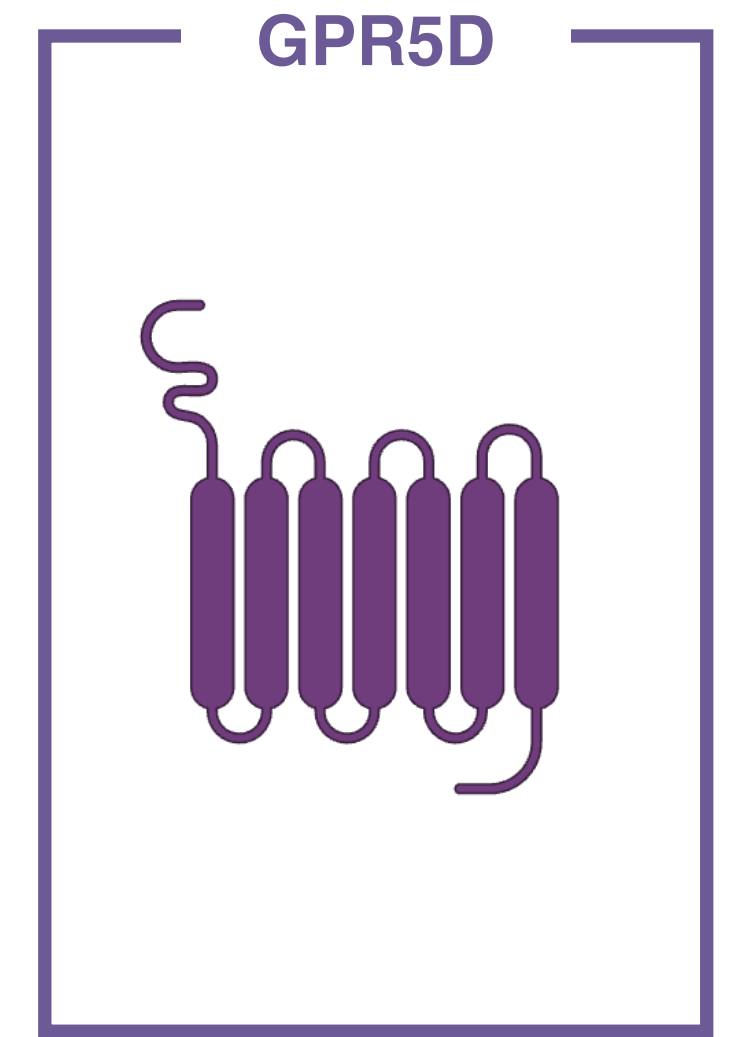
Monoclonal antibody



Monoclonal antibody



Antibody drug conjugate



Monoclonal antibody

CAR-T



Questions