

# Multi Drug Resistance and its Reversal in Acute Myelogenous Leukemia

A detailed grayscale illustration of a cell membrane. It shows a phospholipid bilayer with various proteins embedded within it. A prominent feature is a large, multi-subunit protein complex, possibly a channel or transporter, with several long, curved tails extending into the cytoplasm. The membrane surface is covered with small, circular structures, likely receptors or other membrane proteins. The overall appearance is that of a complex biological structure.

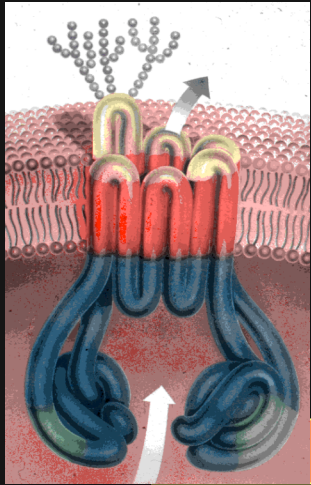
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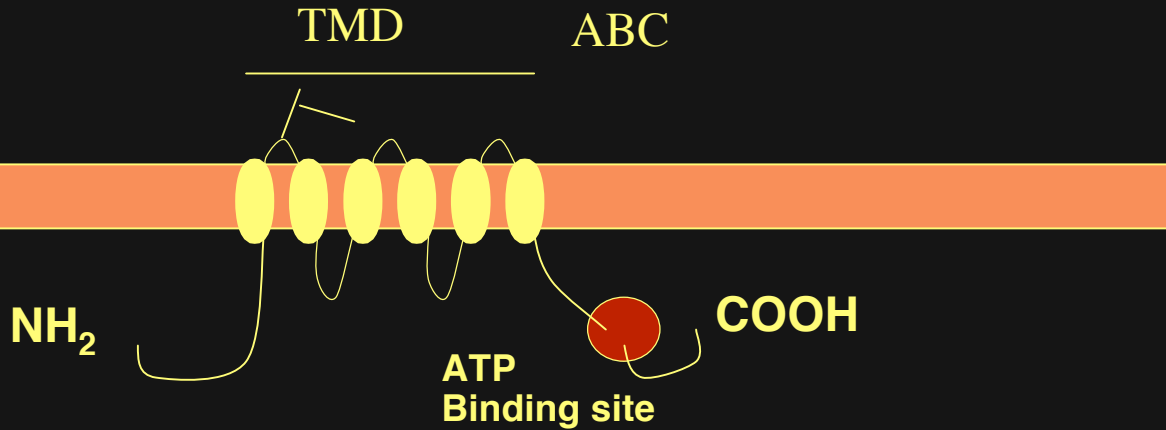
# MultiDrug Resistance Phenotype (MDR)

- Biedler & Riehm (Cancer Res 1970; 30:1174)  
P388 cell line (rat AML) exposed to increasing doses of actinomycin D became resistant to this drug but is also **cross resistant** to adriamycin, vinblastine, colchicine...
  - This phenomenon is reproducible on several cell lines (mice, human) resistant to one of these unrelated cytotoxic are also cross resistant to others
  - This resistance is pharmacologic: the content of the drug decreased compared to the parental cell line
- ==> this phenotype is the most frequent observed, is inter-species
- ==> the drugs involved are derived from natural products (xenobiotics)...
- It is **energie consuming** (ATP)
  - It is correlated with the expression of membrane glyco-proteins, called **ABC proteins** (for ATP Binding Cassette)

# Structure of ABC transport proteins



P-gp cartoon

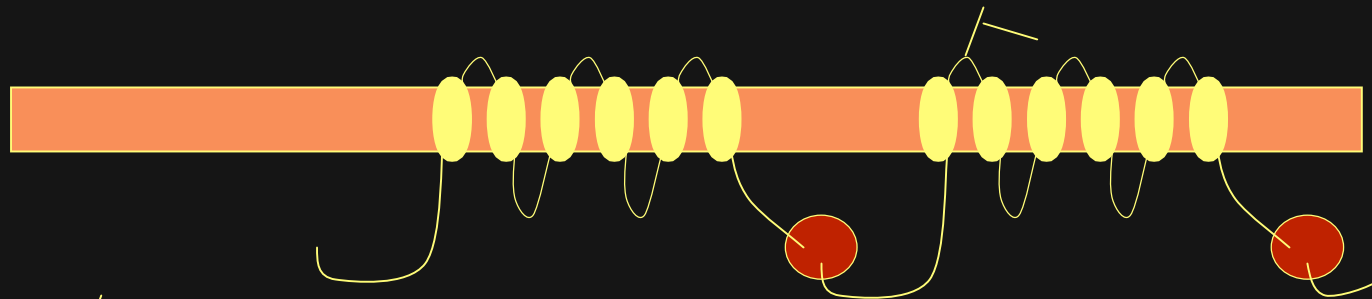


(TMD-ABC)

Minimal structure

Usually intra-cytoplasmic

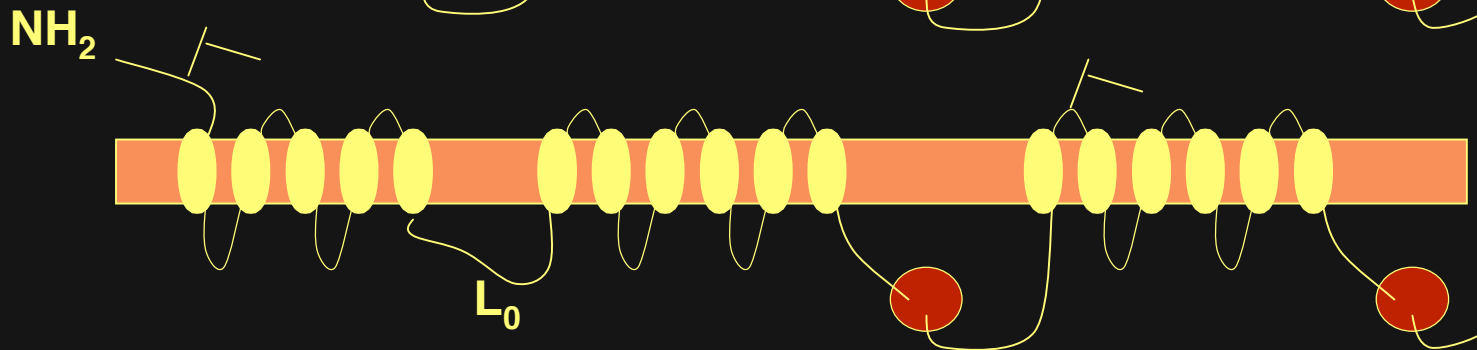
TAP1/2, BCRP



(TMD-ABC)<sub>2</sub>

Typical structure

P-gp, MRP4-5

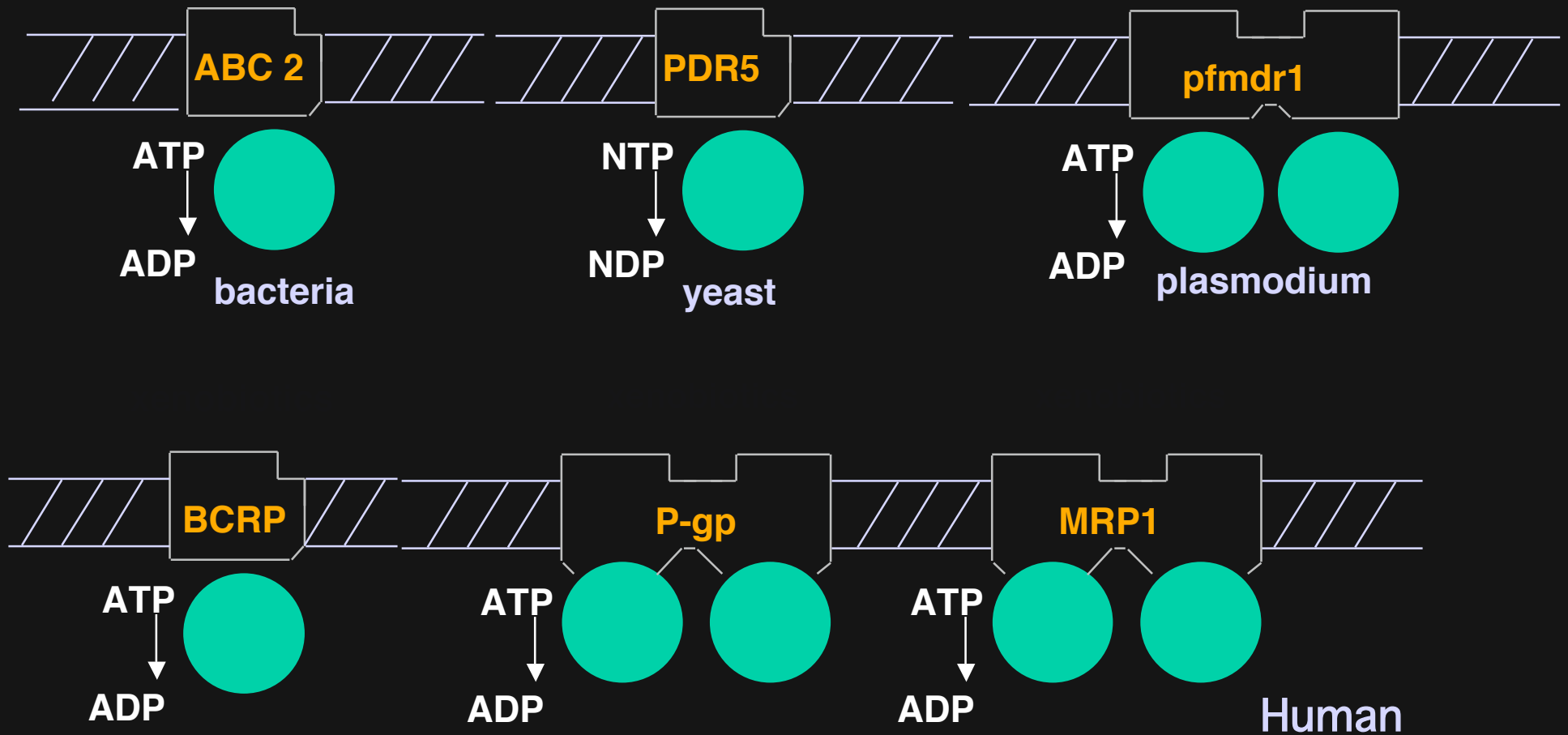


TMD<sub>0</sub>(TMD-BC)<sub>2</sub>

Atypical structure

MRP1-2-3-6

# "ABC" Superfamily Transporter : highly maintained structures through species



# Cytostatiques chassés par la P-gp: Xénobiotiques

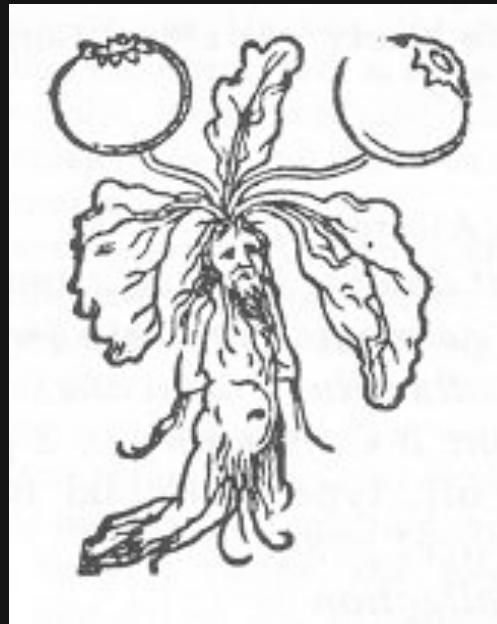
**Anthracyclines:** Extract from streptomycetes



**Vinca- Alkaloids** Extract from *Cantharanthus Roseus*



**Taxanes** Extract from *Taxus brevifolia*



**Epipodophyllotoxines**  
Extract from Mandragore

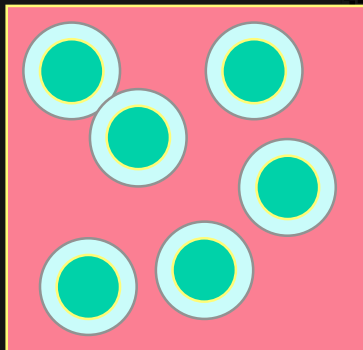


**PROTECTION**

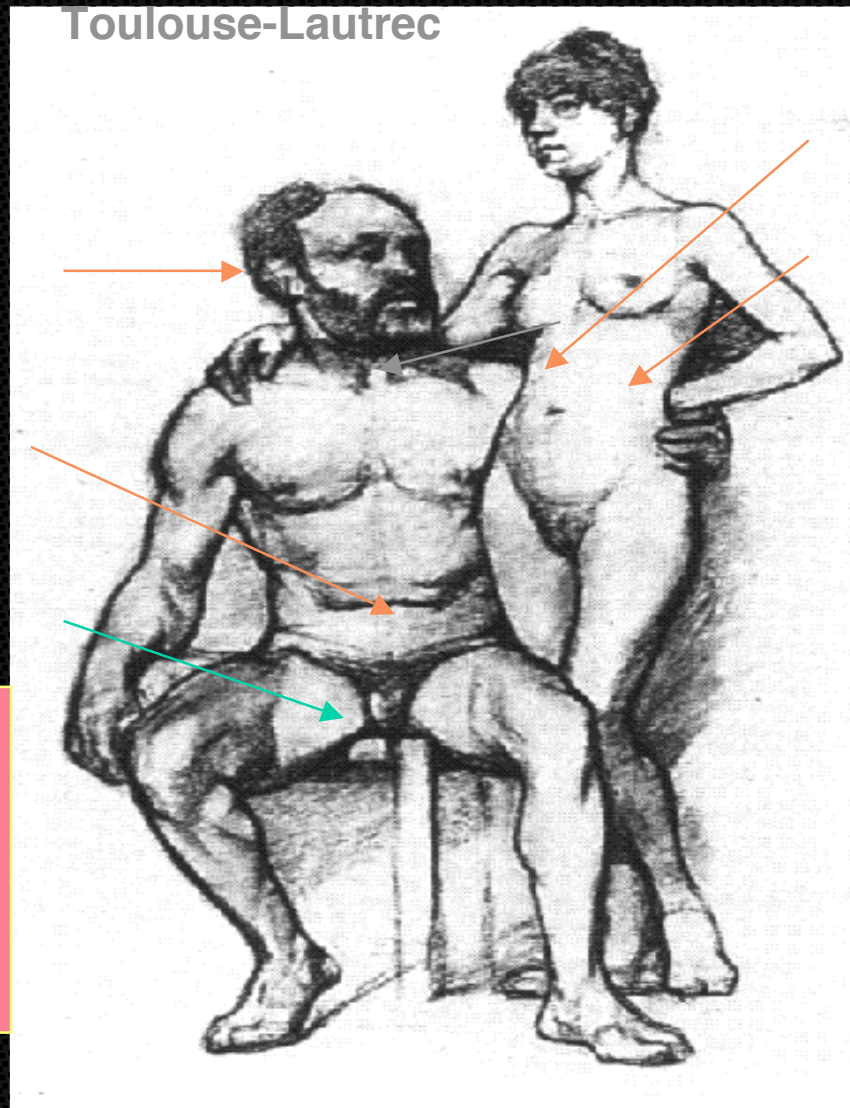
**Blood Brain  
Barrier**

**Ileon Colon**

**Blood  
Testis barrier**



**Hematopoietic  
Stem cells**

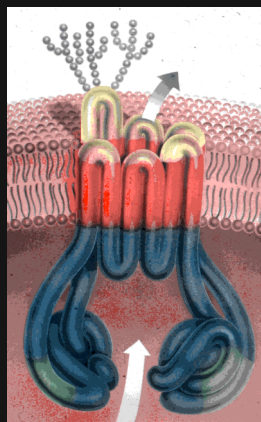


**CLEARANCE**

**Liver**

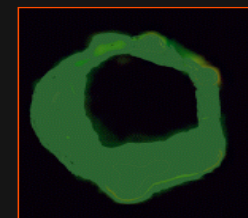
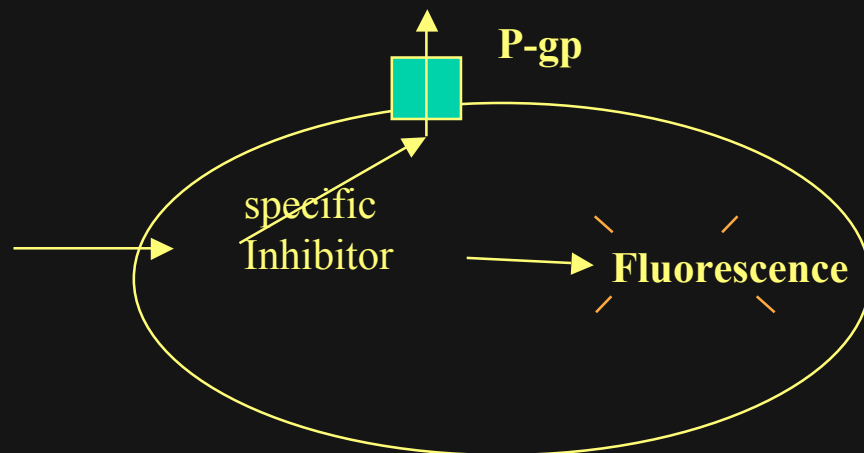
**Kidney (proximal  
tubule)**

# ABC Proteins in Acute Myelogenous Leukemia : a prognostic factor

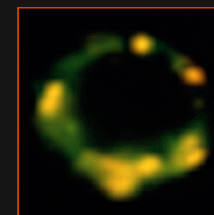


P-gp  
MRPs  
BCRP

specific substrat  
for ABC pump



+ modulator



Fluorescence is quantified with flow cytometry

The efflux of the fluorescent probe inhibited by a « modulator » of ABC protein allows us to measure the ABC protein function in tumoral cells

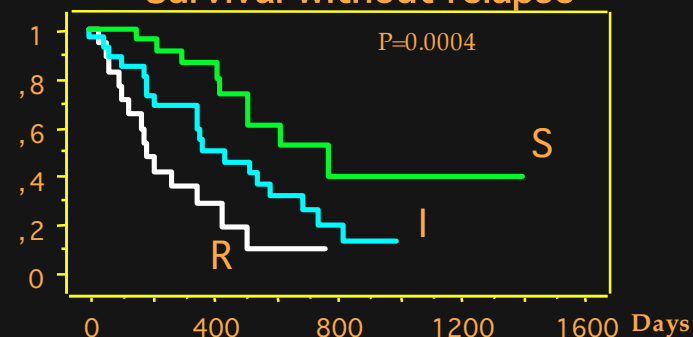
**This efflux is HIGHLY predictive for response to chemotherapy in AML**

(Legrand, Blood 97 : 502-508, 2001)

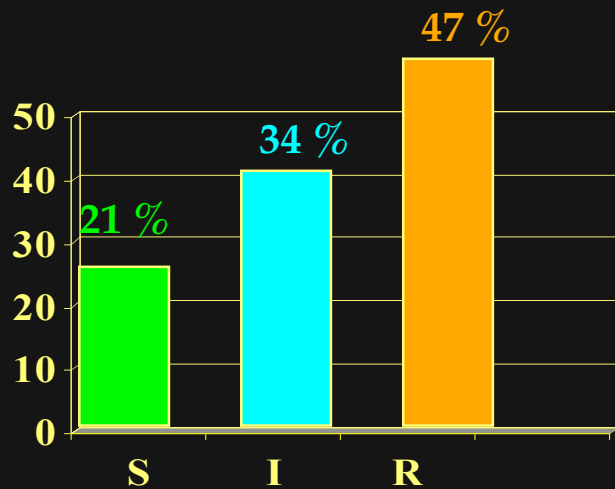
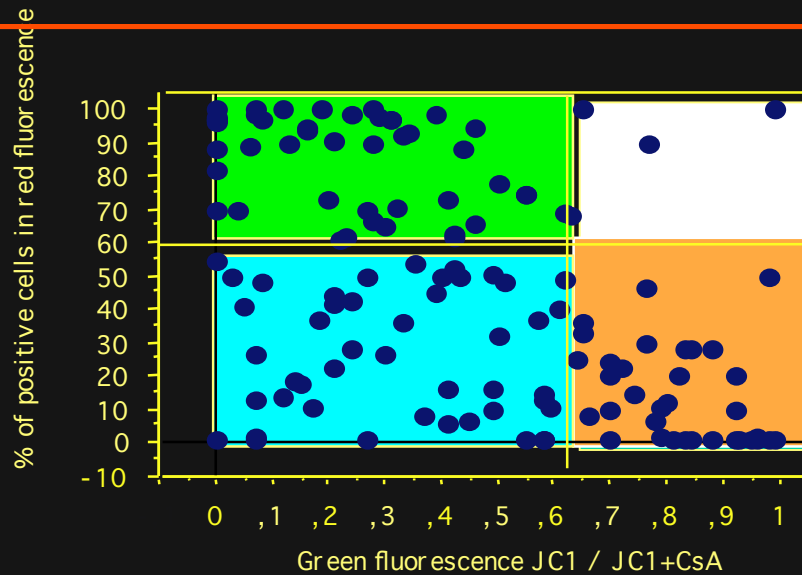
The other pronostic factors in AML are

- Caryotype (clonal abnormalities)
- AML secondary to myelodysplasia

Survival without relapse



# *in vitro/in vivo* Resistance in AML tested with JC1: 3 prognostic groups

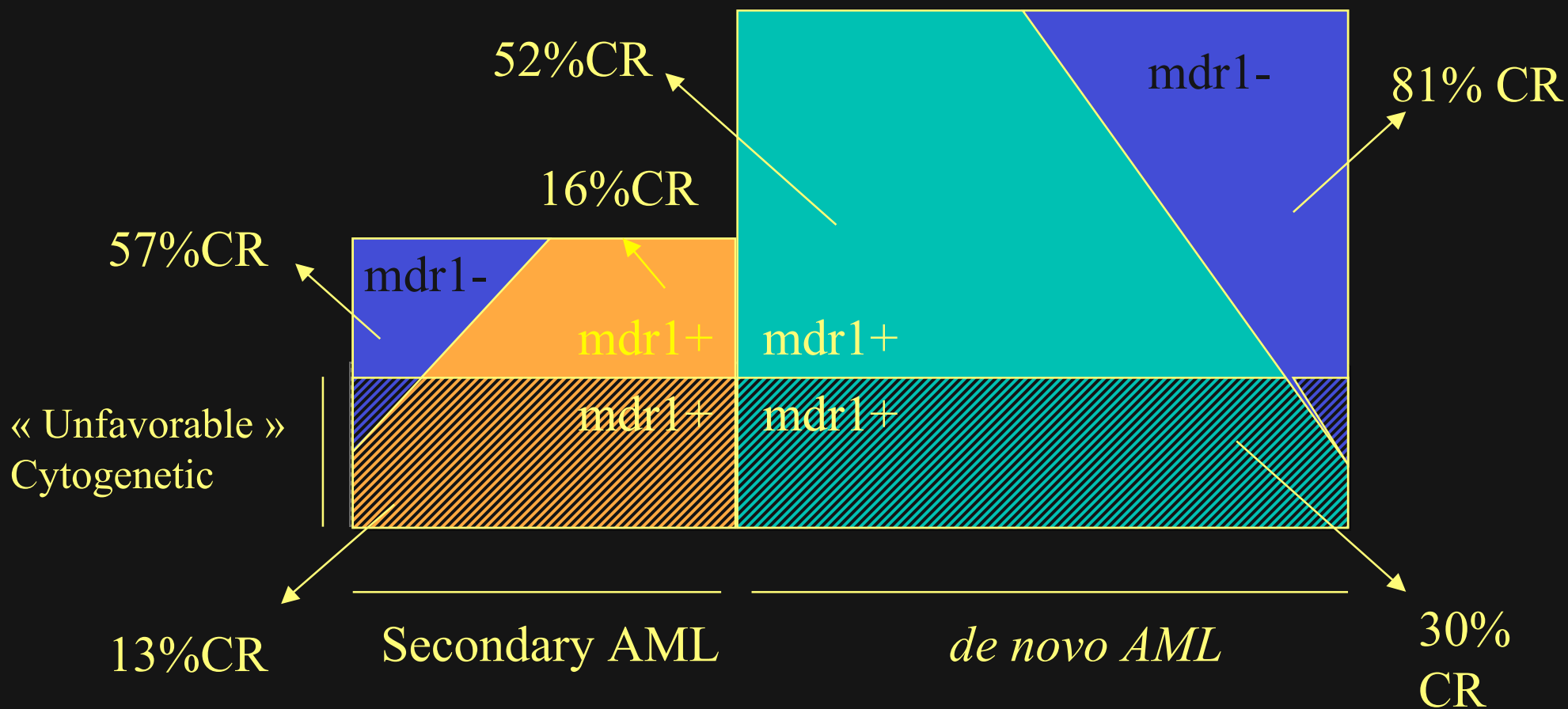


Resistant disease after AML10 treatment

Pgp (UIC2)	IC50 DNR	IC50 etoposide	CD34
0.19	12 $\mu$ M	839 $\mu$ M	43%
0.30	20 $\mu$ M	1731 $\mu$ M	66%
0.40	94 $\mu$ M	2131 $\mu$ M	91%



# MDR1/Cytogenetic and secondary AML in 146 elderly AML ( SWOG study)



Leith et al, Blood 1997

## Cytotoxic potentiation of daunorubicin by verapamil and cyclosporin A in a P-gp+ cell line (Ross, Blood 1995)

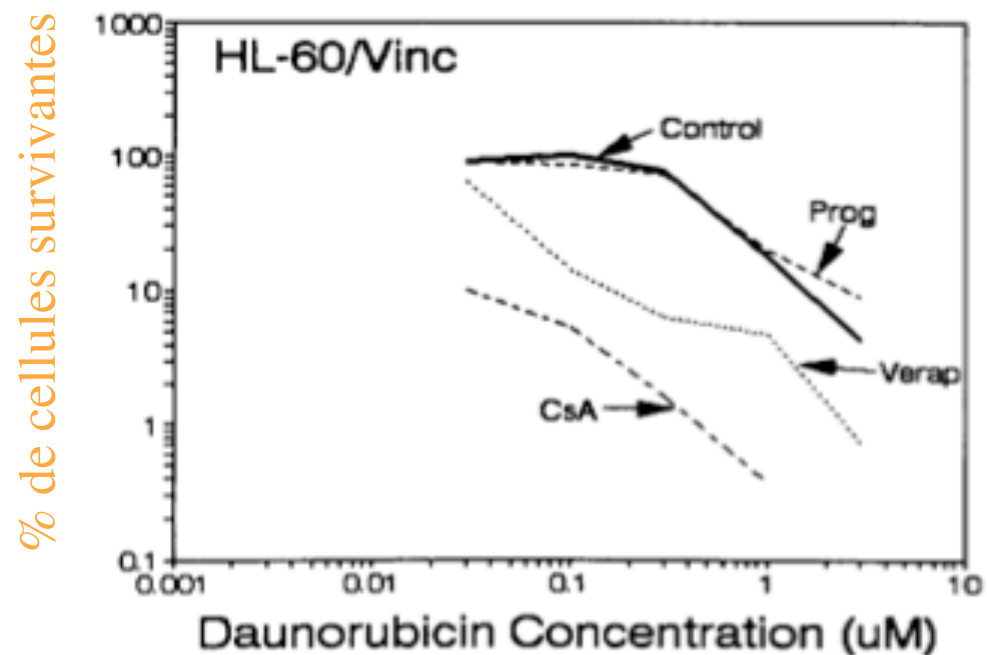


Fig 2. Effects of the MDR modulators verapamil (6.6  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ), cyclosporin-A (5  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) or progesterone (10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) on the cytotoxicity of DNR to HL-60 cells. Cells were exposed to DNR and/or MDR modulator for 72 hours, then surviving cell number was determined by flow cytometry. The coefficient of variation for each experimental point in the figure is less than 10% of the mean value.

Use of « modulators »  
With cytotoxic to reverse  
MDR in tumor

# Reversion of P-gp efflux :

## from bench to clinic

- Since 1981 (Tsuruo: verapamil), dozen of compounds were described as P-gp « modulators ». Mechanism of action is mainly competition with drug for P-gp.
- Many phases I and phases II of cytostatics + modulator were published in leukemia and solid tumors.
- During the last 10 years, several compounds with high reversal potency were developed specifically for clinical MDR reversal by pharmaceutical companies.
- Randomized phase III (cytostatics  $\pm$  modulators) in AML are now completed and published

## Pharmacological Drug Resistance Modulation : why AML is a good candidate for clinical trials

- MDR phenotype is easy to measure in circulating leukemic cells (flow cytometry)
- Intracellular pharmacokinetics of cytostatics ( $\pm$  modulator) could be checked in circulating leukemic cells during treatment
- Anthracyclines and VP16 are major drugs in the treatment of AML
- Results could be stratified according to MDR status before treatment

# Trials with Modulators

Originally developed for other therapeutic indications :

Quinine	phase III (AML)
Cyclosporin A	phase III (AML)

Compounds specifically developed for modulation (derived from)

PSC833	( Cyclosporine D)	phases III (AML...)
LY335979	(Quinoline (MS-073))	Phases III (AML)
GF 120918	(Acridocarboxamide)	phase I (solid T)
VX-170	(Pipecolinat)	Phases II (solid T)

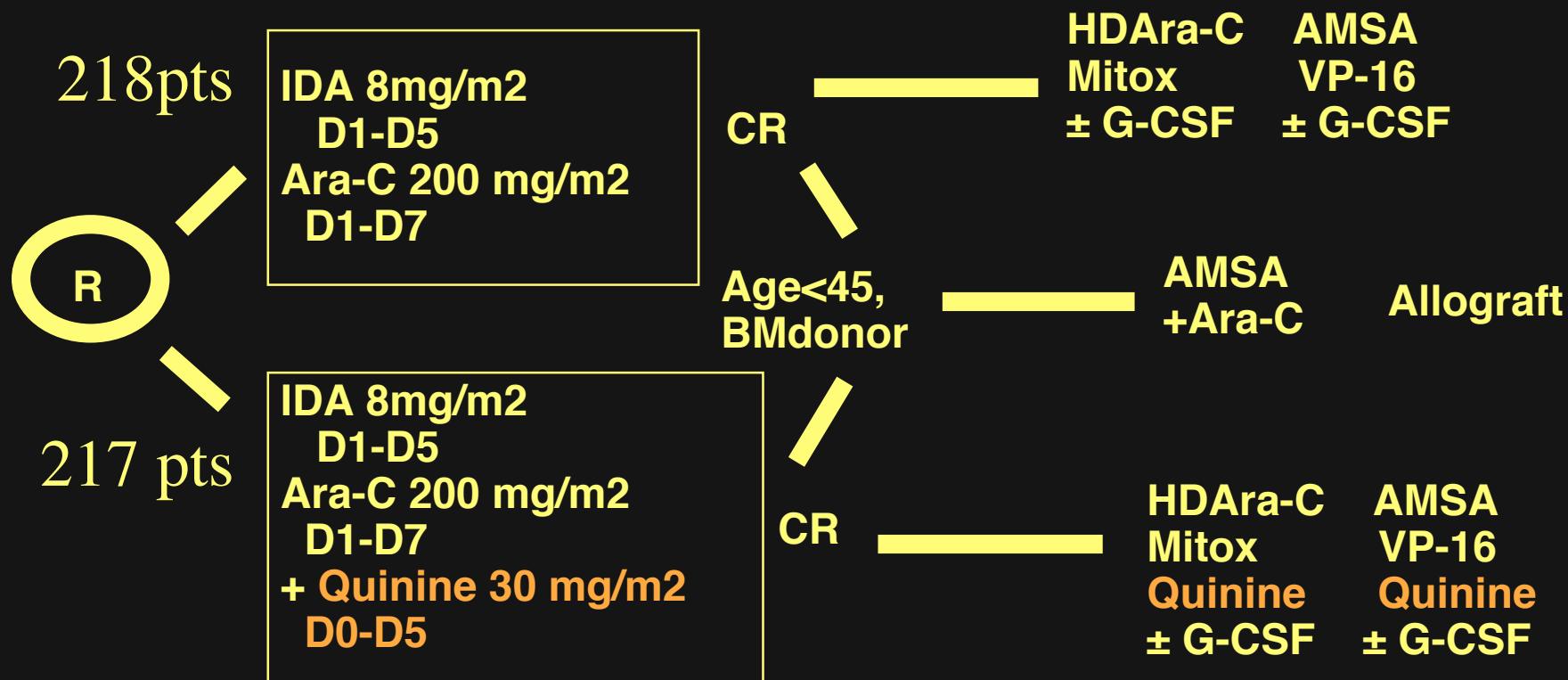
# Randomized trials in AML/MDS with Chemotherapy $\pm$ Quinine

- QUININE : 3 French trials in AML and MDS
  - In relapsing/refractory/secondary AL (E Solary, Blood 1996;88:1198) :  
ID Ara-C+ Mitox $\pm$ Q: 315 pts, Clinical Resistance : 40% vs 28% (p=0.03)
  - In high risk MDS (E Wattel, Br J Haematol 1998;102:1015):  
ID Ara-C+Mitox $\pm$ Q: 131pts: CR:41% vs 47% (NS),  
but 18% CR without Q vs 52% Cr with Q in P-gp (+) (p=0.02)
  - In de novo AML (E Solary, Blood 2003, 102:1202-10) : Ara-C+Ida $\pm$ Q:435  
pts,  
CR: 81% vs 82% (NS),  
but 46% CR without Q vs 80% CR whith Q in pts with functional P-gp (p=0.02)



# Ara-C+ Ida ± Quinine in *de novo* AML (GOELAM2)

E SOLARY et al, ASH2000 #2172

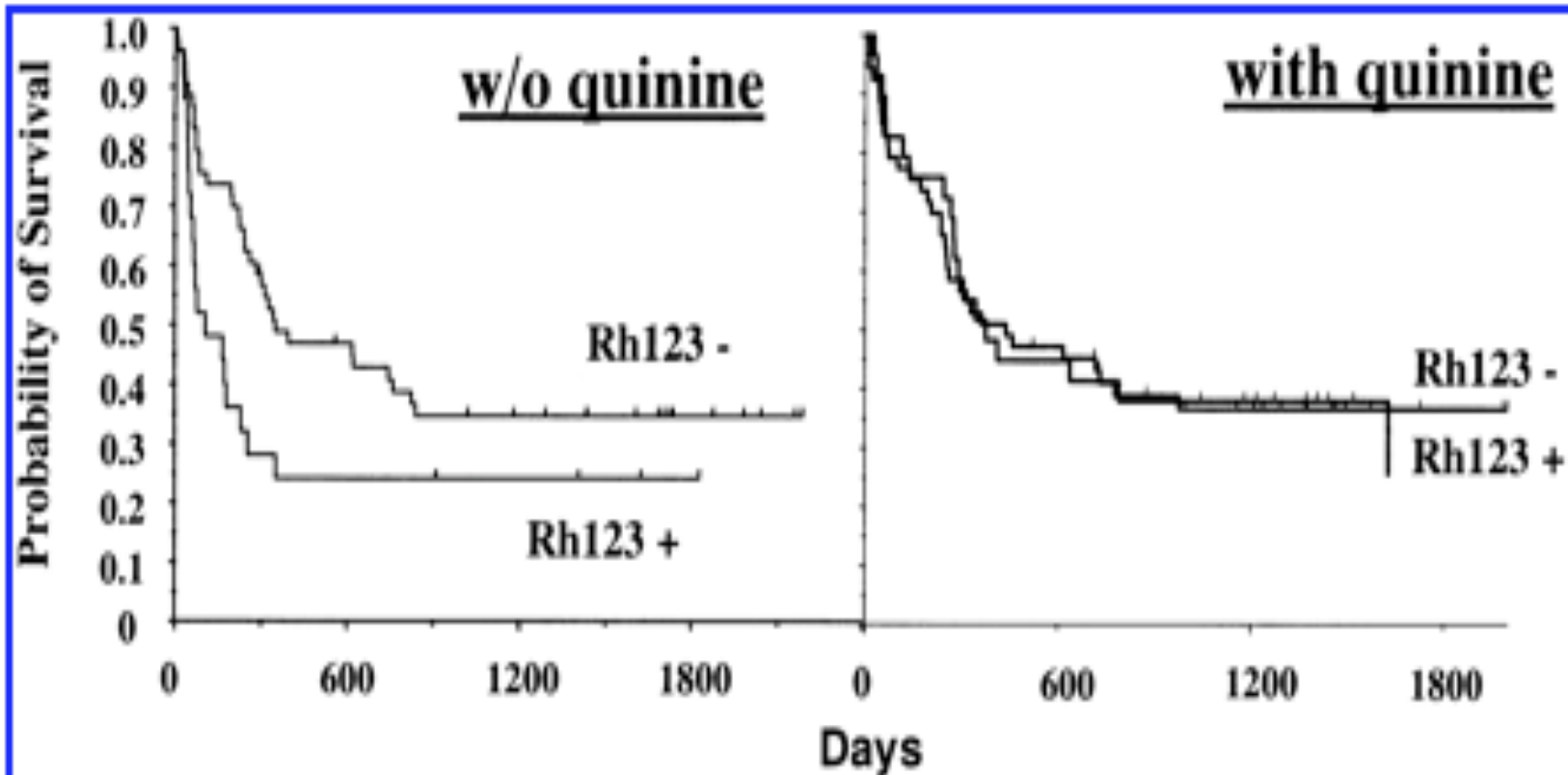


# GOELAM 02 - Initial response

	w/o quinine	with quinine	<i>P</i>
<b>All patients</b>	<b>169/206 (81%)</b>	<b>169/208 (82%)</b>	<b>NS</b>
<b>Function positive</b>	<b>11/24 (46%)</b>	<b>24/30 (80%)</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>negative</b>	<b>46/53 (87%)</b>	<b>41/51 (80%)</b>	<b>0.54</b>
<b>Gene positive</b>	<b>35/40 (87%)</b>	<b>28/35 (80%)</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>negative</b>	<b>78/88 (89%)</b>	<b>72/89 (81%)</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>Protein positive</b>	<b>16/20 (80%)</b>	<b>29/33 (88%)</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>negative</b>	<b>79/92 (86%)</b>	<b>66/83 (80%)</b>	<b>0.36</b>

**Quinine increases the CR rate in MDR+ patients when defined by Rh123 exclusion**

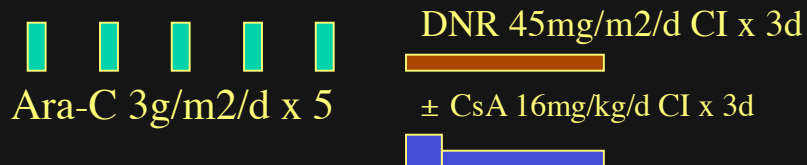
# GOELAMII de novo AML: Quinine rescued the Event Free Survival in P-gp(+) AML



EFS according to  
Arm (+/-quinine)  
and P-gp efflux

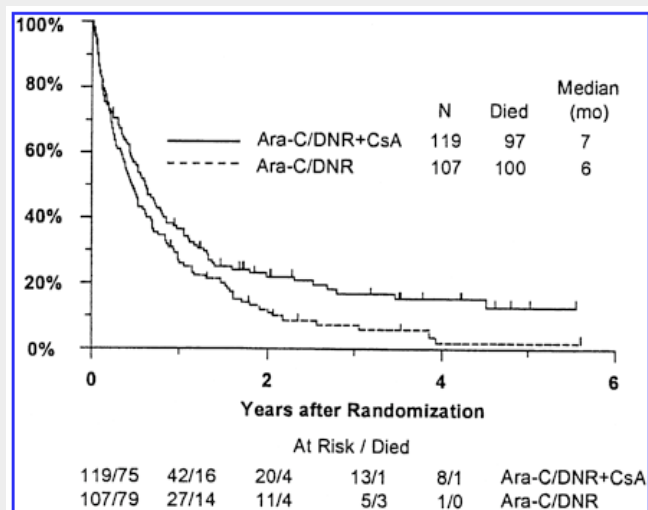
# Addition of CsA to HD Ara-C + DNR in poor risk AML

226 pts randomized (SWOG Study, Blood 2001, 98:3212)



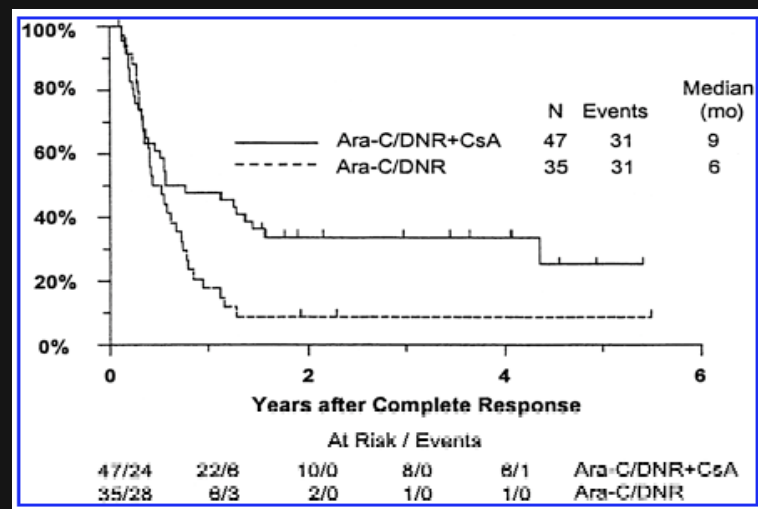
	P-gp « Neg » (129pts)		P-gp « Pos » (68pts)		All	
HDA+Dnr	-	+ CsA	-	+ CsA	-	+ CsA
CR	34%	39%	26%	46%	33%	39%
Res Dis	49%	36%	45%	30%	47%	31%
DNR(ng/ml) median					11.8	23.1

## Overall Survival



P=0.046

## Disease Free Survival

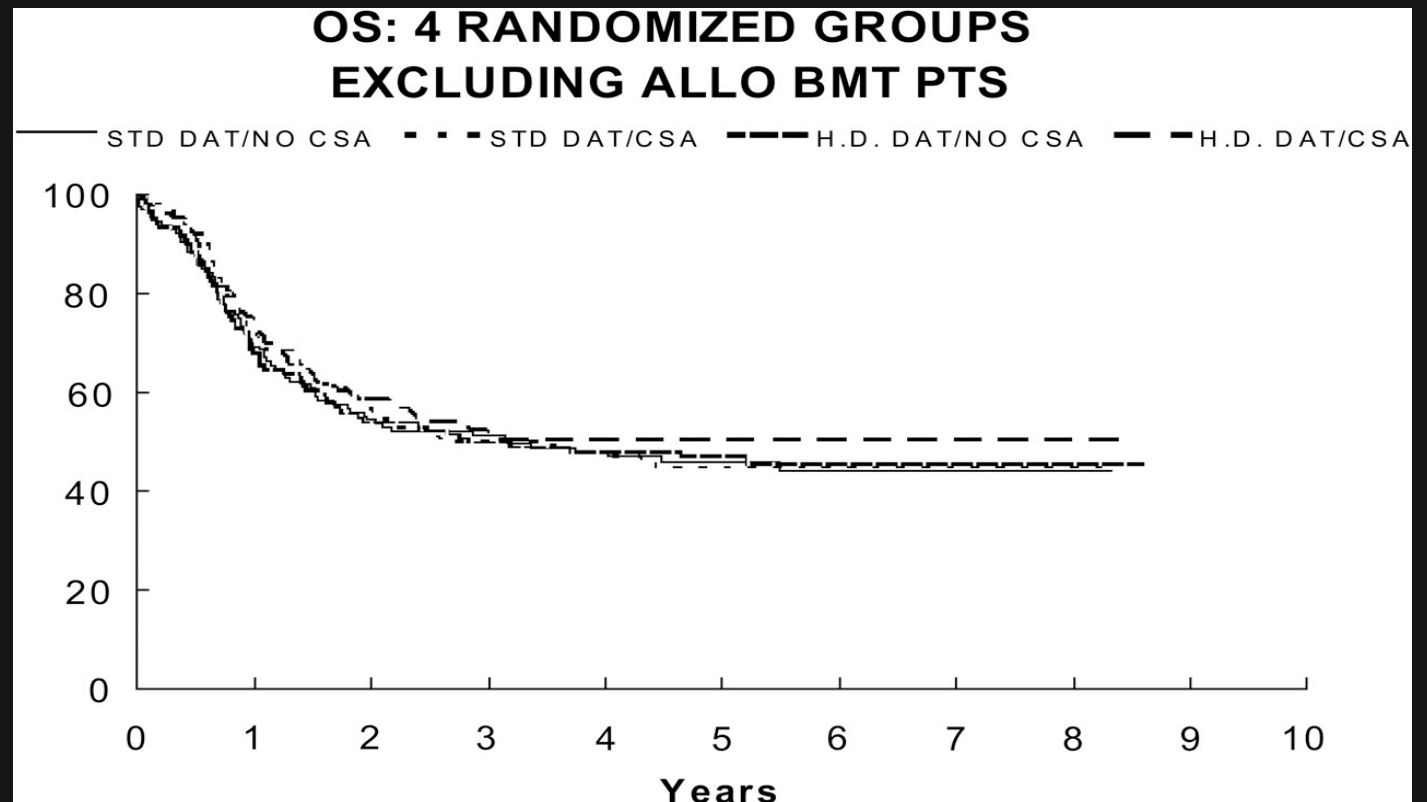
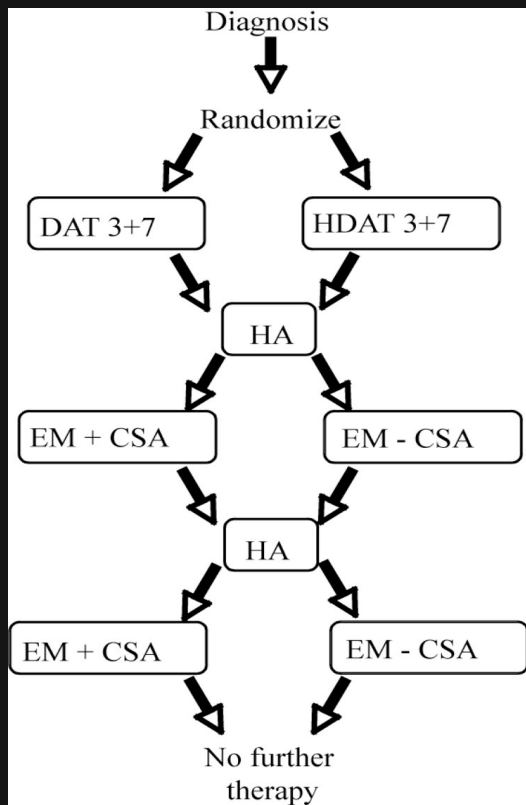


P=0.037

**Randomized use of cyclosporin A (CsA) to modulate P-glycoprotein in children with AML in remission: Pediatric Oncology Group Study 9421;  
(Becton, D. et al. Blood 2006;107:1315-1324)**

**OS for 4 randomized groups excluding BMT patients: No difference**

- But : 1. only 14% of the patients were MDR1+ in children AML**
- 2. CsA used only after complete CR**



# Modulator development: PSC833/ Valspodar (Novartis)

Cyclosporin A analog

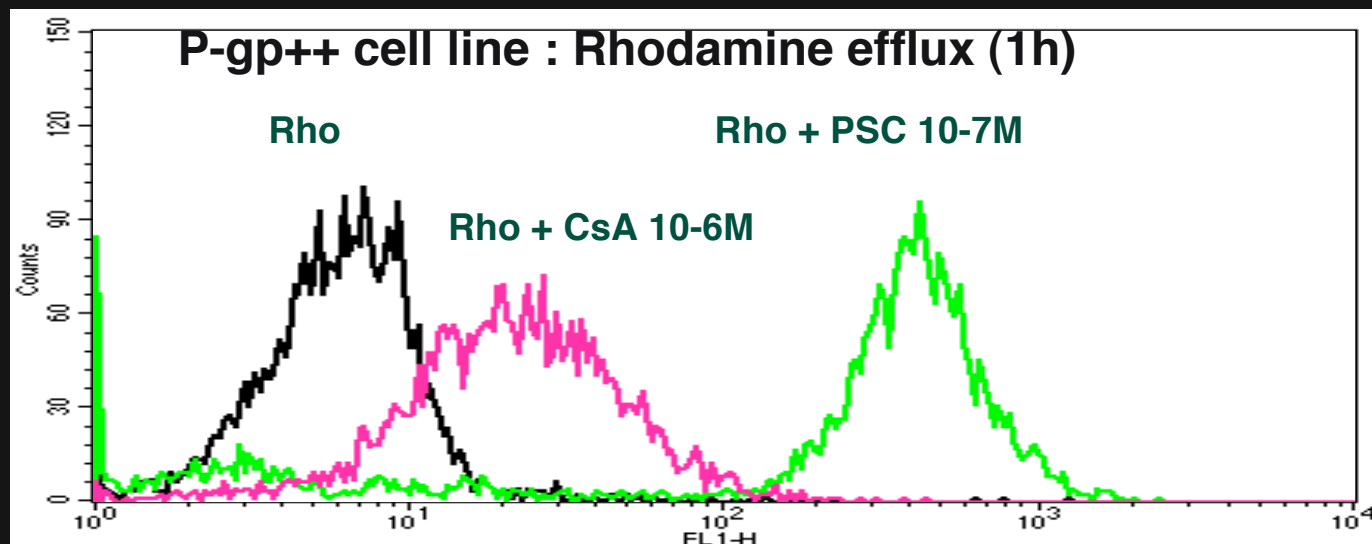
- less toxique (nephrotoxicity, immuno-suppressive)
- better P-gp inhibition

↳ Screening of CsA analogs : PSC833

No nephrotoxicity

No immunosuppressive effect

x10 to x100 times more potent as P-gp modulator than CsA

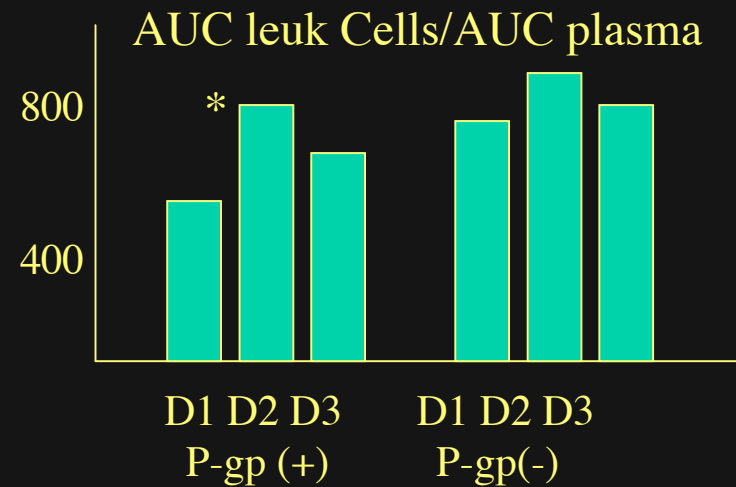
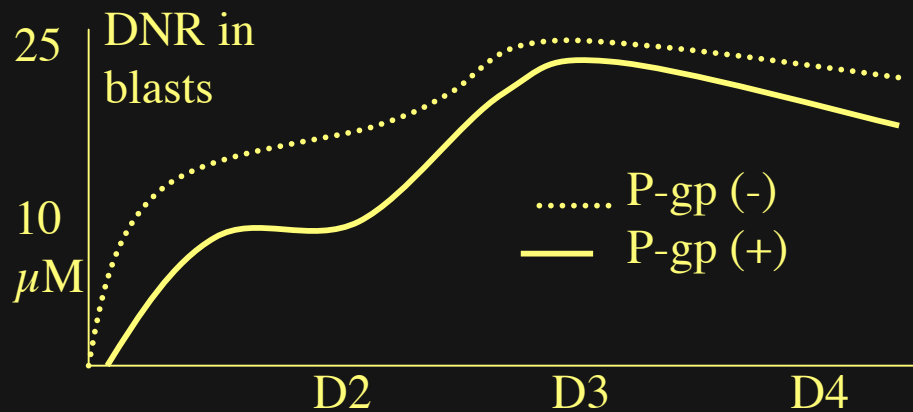
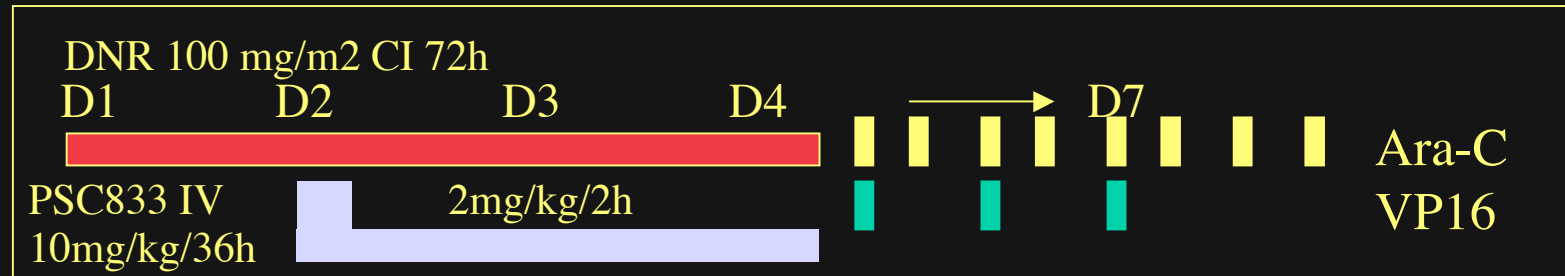




# PSC833 increases the intracellular concentration of DNR in AML cells in vivo

Tidefelt et al, JCO 2000, 18:1837 (Karolinska Inst.)

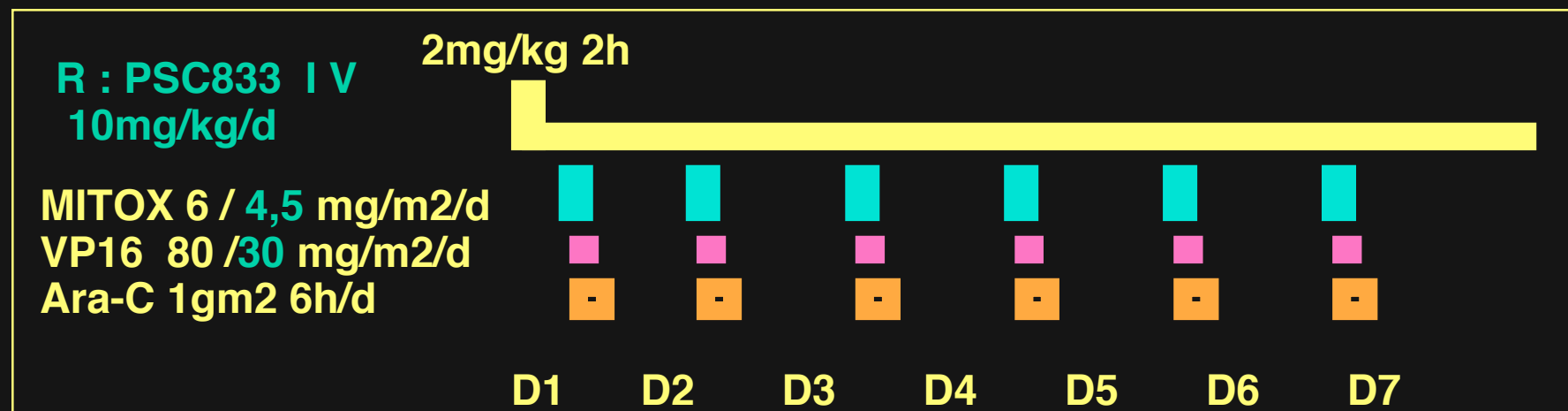
- 10 pts with AML studied (7P-gp+, 3 P-gp-)



# PSC 833 (Valspodar) : Phases III in AML

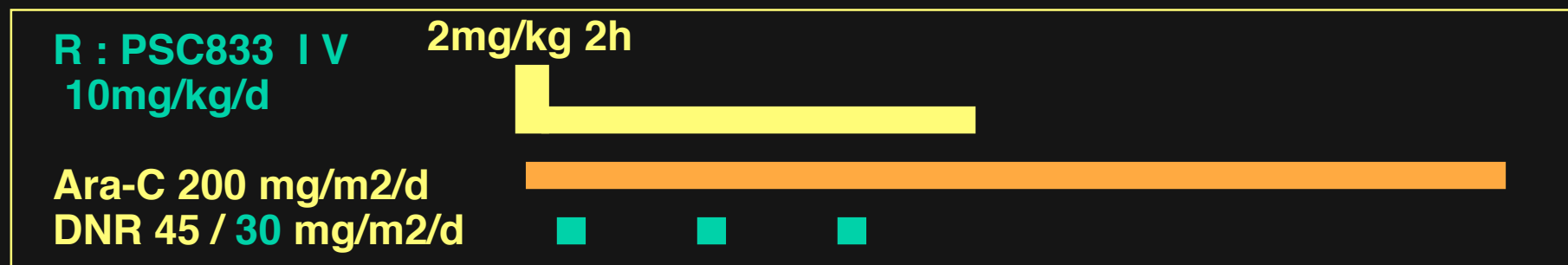
Novartis trial C301 : MEC (Mitox/Ara-C/VP16)  $\pm$  PSC 833

Patients refractory to tt or in early relapse (<1year): 102 centres in 17 countries, 250 inclusions. 97-99.



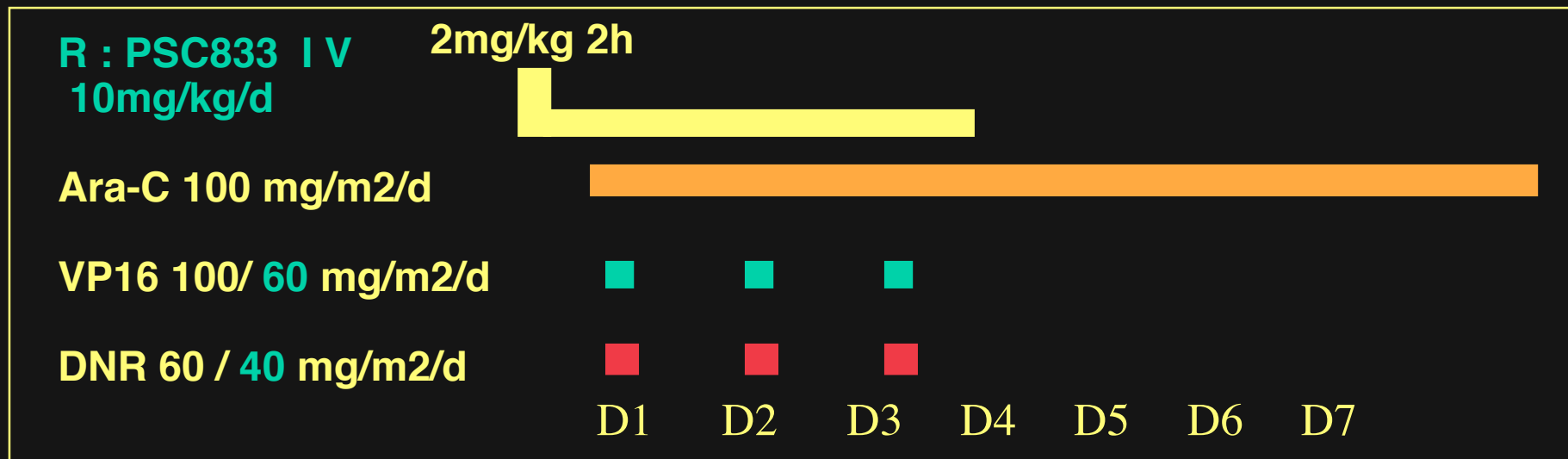
Novartis trial C302 : DNR+AraC  $\pm$  PSC833 in AML $\geq$ 65years

Induction treatment : 97 centres, 466 inclusions.



# PSC833 in elderly AML : the CALGB trial (ASH 1999, abstract 1704)

Pts >60yo with de novo AML (87) and post MDS AML (33) were included. The trial was hold in March 99 to assess toxicity.



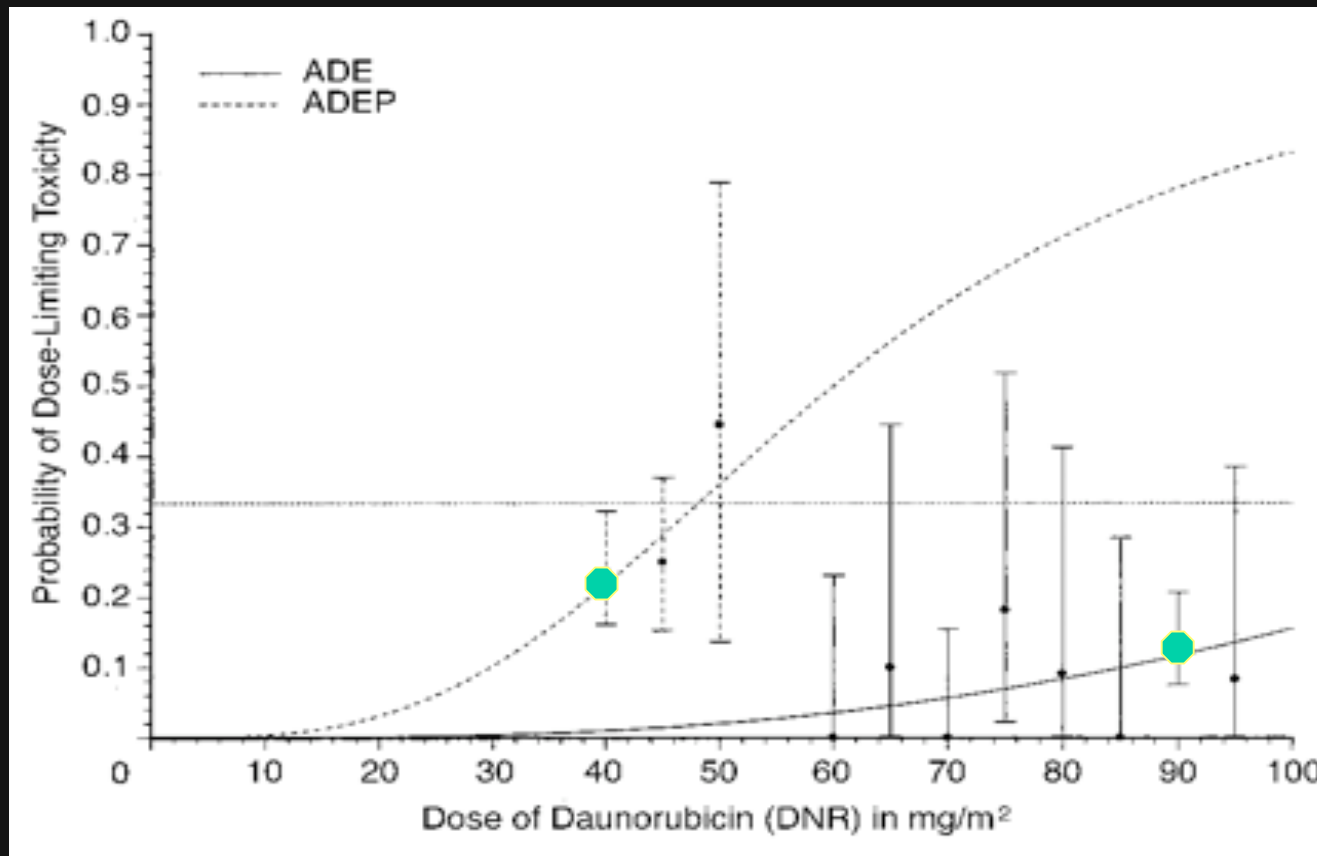
120 pts analyzed: ADE: CR: 45%; Deaths: 27%

PSC833+ADE CR: 31%; Deaths: 54%

Trial was stopped due to excessive toxicity (infection++)

# CALG B 9621: Dose escalation of DNR and VP16 ± PSC833 and Ara-C in young untreated AML: 410 pts included

## Estimation of maximum-tolerated dose of DNR



40 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (+PSC833) and 90 mg/m<sup>2</sup> were chosen for the phase III

Kolitz JE et al, JCO 2004, 21:4290

# de novo « young » AML:Ara-C+ DNR+VP16±PSC833

## CALGB9621

(Kolitz, JCO 2004; 22:4290)

Tt	Nb	CR in 1 course	ESF	EFS <45a (220)
ADE	394	85%	1 y	0,8 y
ADE-P	192	94% (p=0.02)	1,7 y	2,4 y (p=0.007)

R : PSC833 I V

10mg/kg/dx3d (during DNR and VP16)

Ara-C 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/dx7d

VP16 100->150/ 40->60 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/dx3d

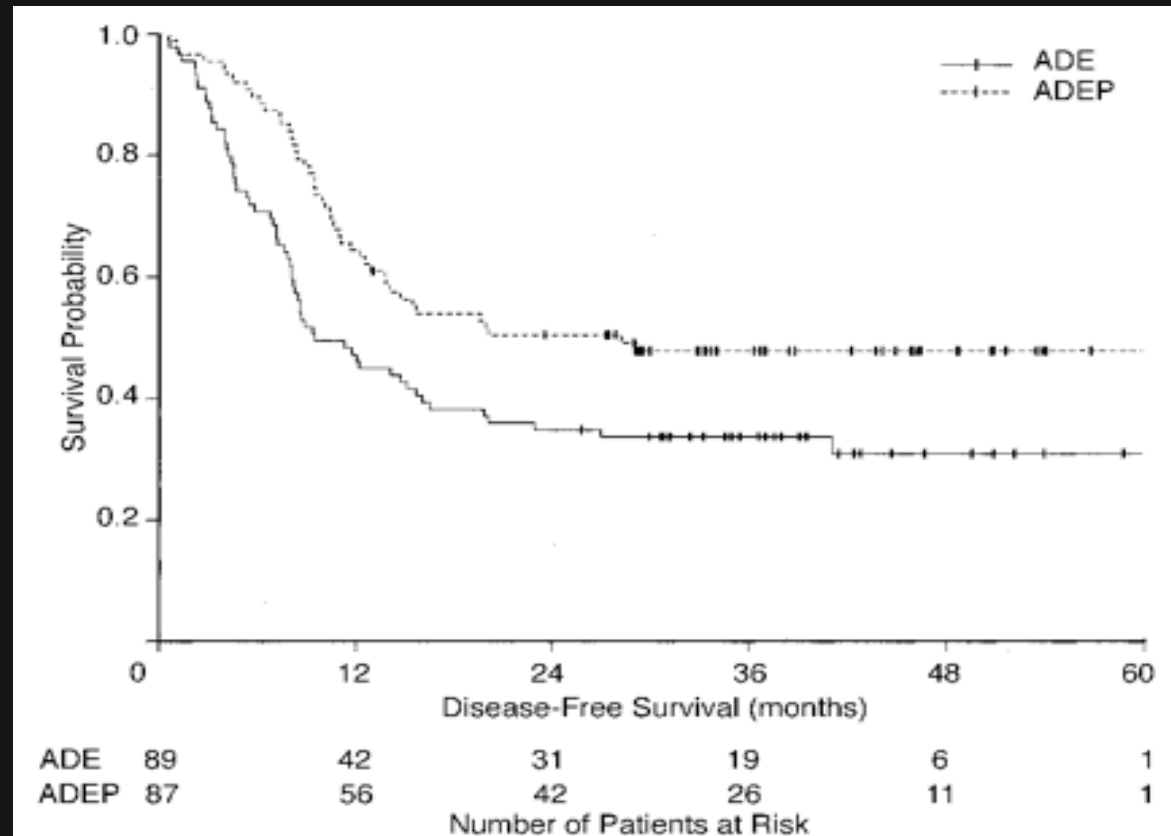
DNR 60->95 / 40->50 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/dx3d

LTD finding :

without PSC833: 90 DNR + 100 VP16

with PSC833: 40 DNR + 40 VP16

Phase III stopped prematurely due to the decision to stop PSC833 development



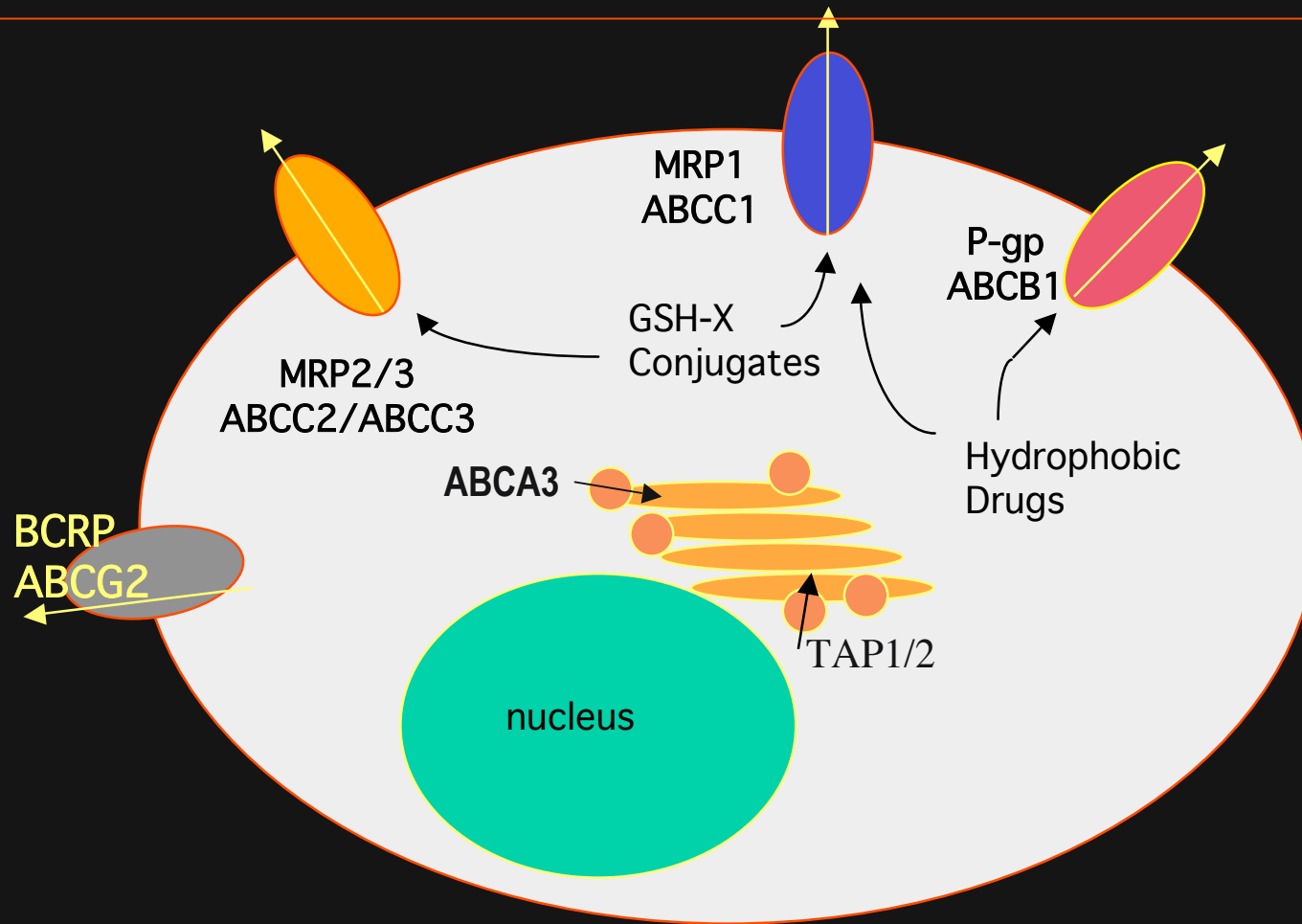
# Evaluation of ABC transporter - Modulators Trials

- Very efficient modulators (like PSC-833) decrease the clearance of cytostatic drug(s) co-administered : to be able to evaluate the response and toxicity, the AUC of these drugs have to be the same in both arms (with and without modulator).
- Addition of modulator will benefit only to patients with functional P-gp : results have to be stratified according to functional tests.
- Addition of intermediate/ high doses of Ara-C to anthracycline/VP16  $\pm$  modulator could mask the effect of P-gp modulation



# Transport Mechanisms involved in Drug Resistance

P-gp  
MRP1  
MRP2  
MRP3  
BCRP  
TAP1/2  
ABCA3



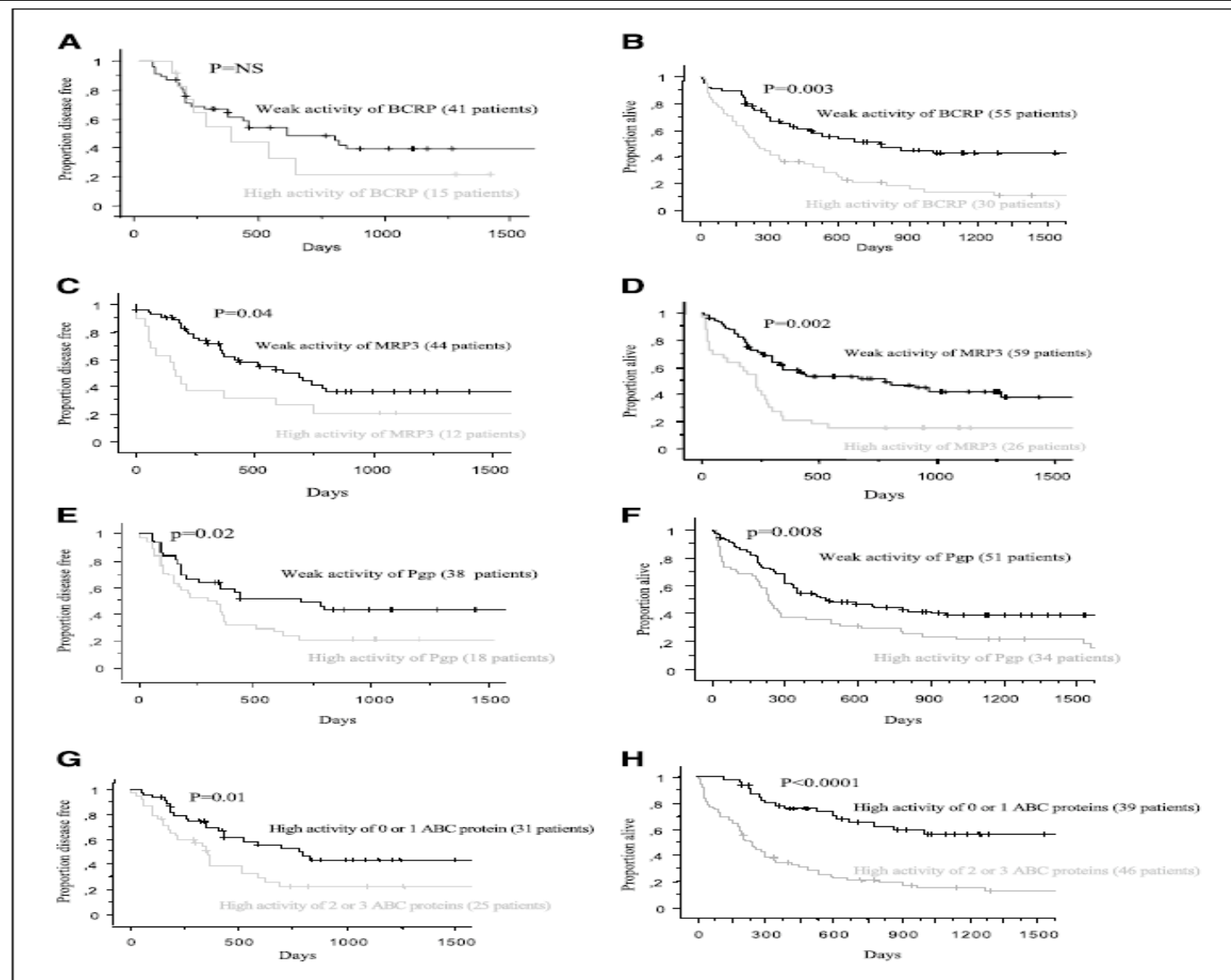
cDNA  
transfection of  
de ABCB1,  
ABCC1,  
ABCG2, in  
sensitive cell  
lines gives a  
MDR phenotype

## Cell line Transfection

Chimio Résistant (R) Sensible (S)	P-gp (ABCB1)	MRP1 (ABCC1) (ifGSH)	MRP2 (ABCC2) (if GSH)	BCRP (ABCG2)
Anthracyclines	R	R	R	R
Mitoxantrone	R	S	S	R
Vinca-alkaloids	R	R	R	S
Taxanes	R	S	S	S
VP16	R	R	R	R
Methotrexate	S	S	R	NT

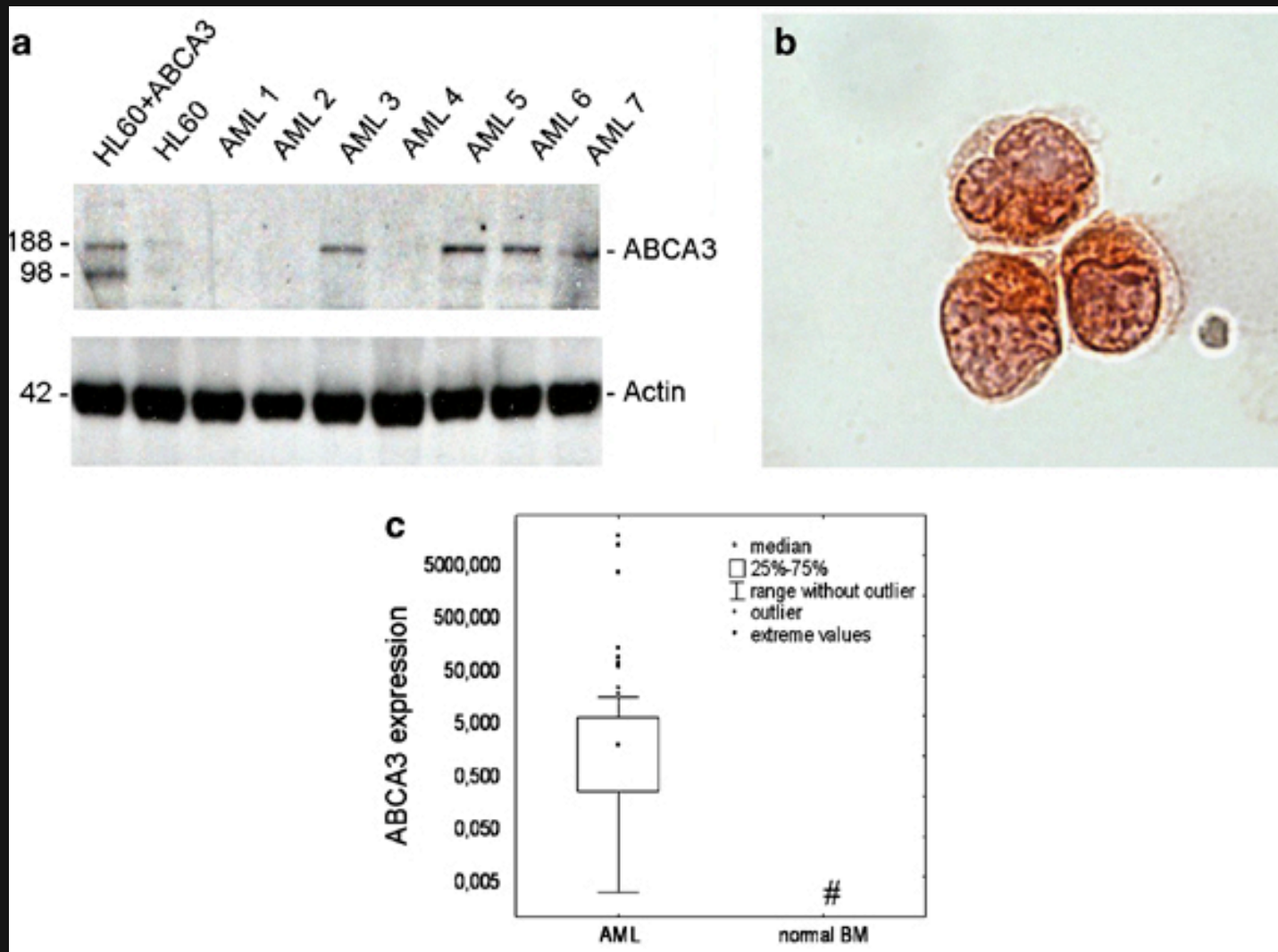
# ABC Protein expression and prognostic value in AML

(C Marzac et al, Clin Cancer Research, 2005)



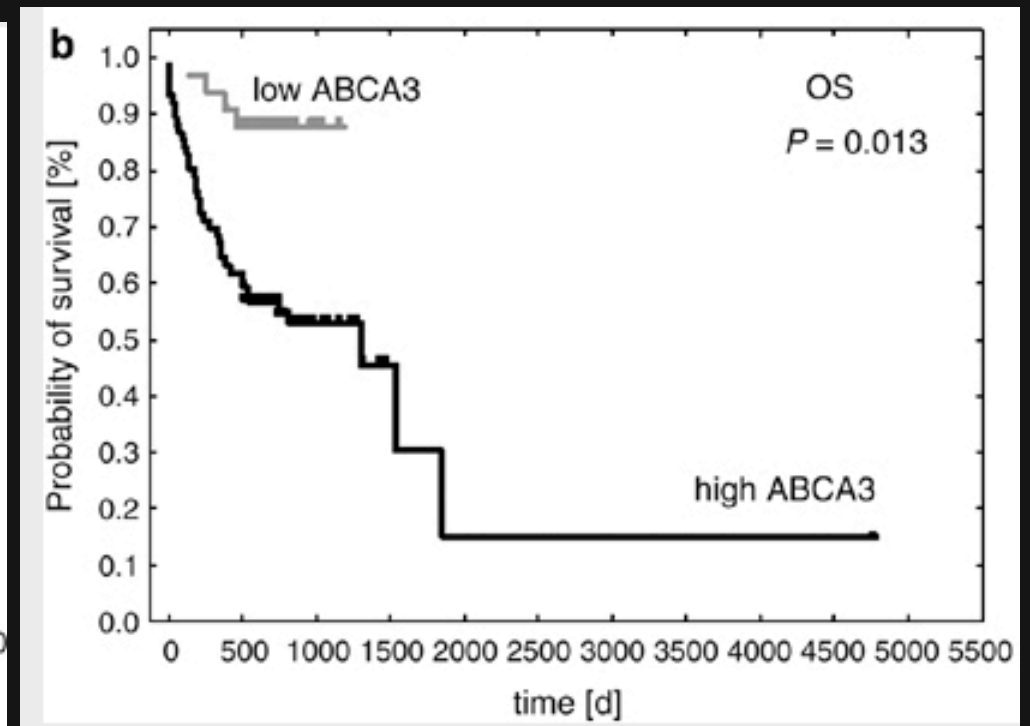
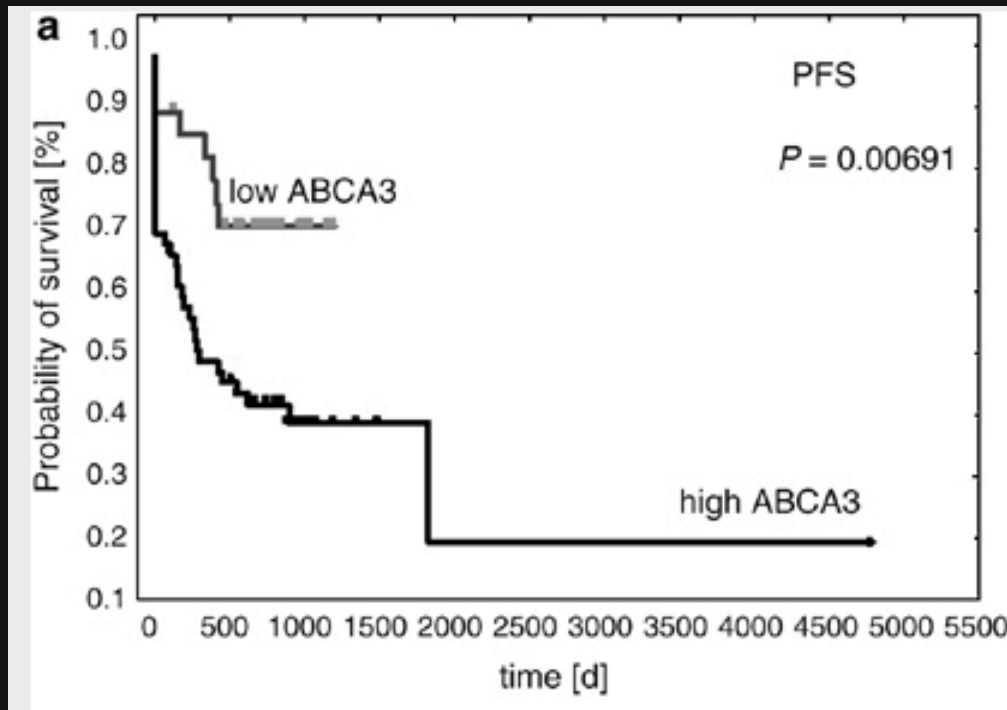
# ABCA3 expression in AML:

Chapuy et al, Leukemia 2008; 22:1576

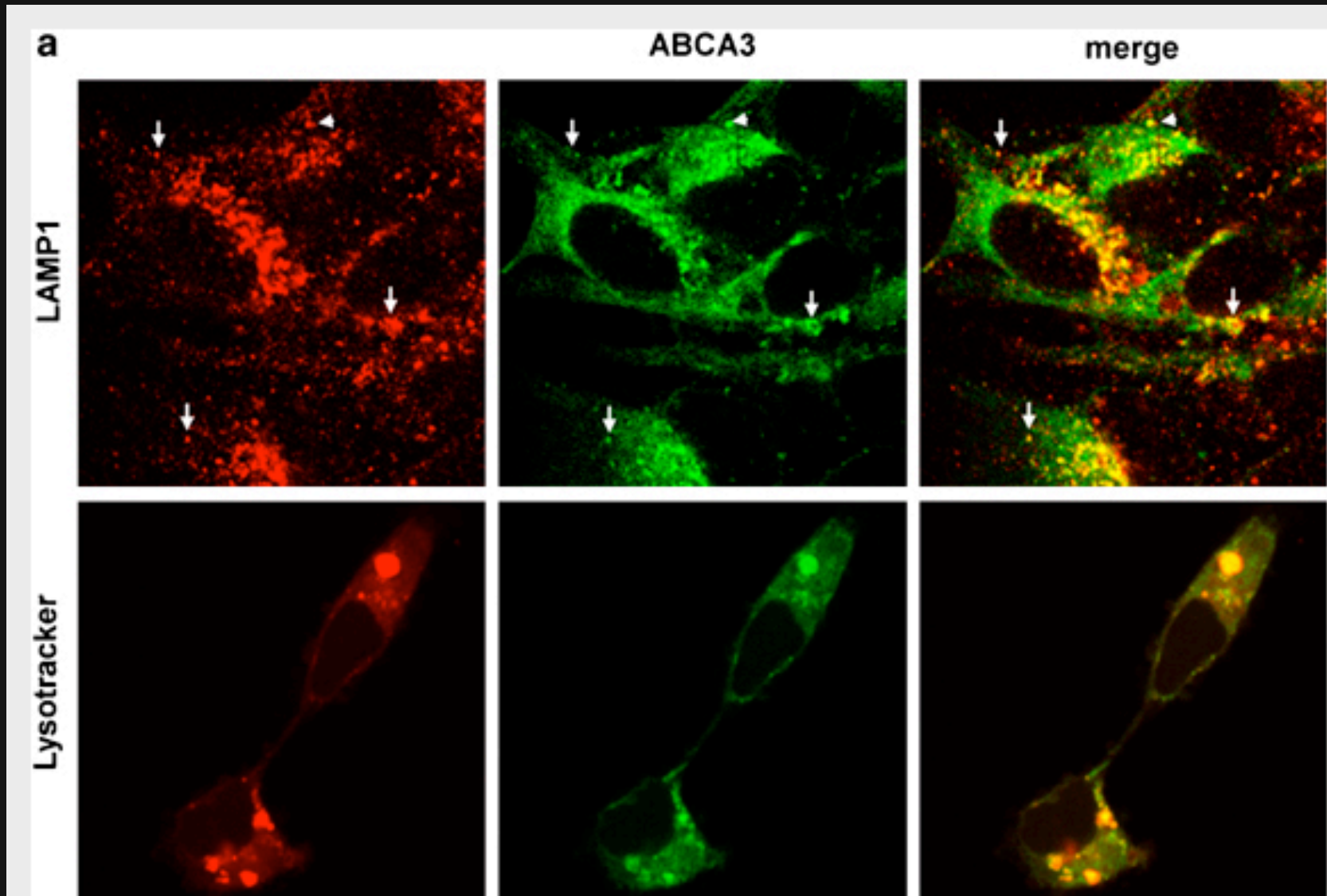


# ABCA3 expression in AML: prognostic value on 86 AML

Chapuy et al, Leukemia 2008; 22:1576



# ABCA3 is localized in the endosomal system



# mRNA expression of 49 huABC proteins in « extreme » cohorts of AML

- « sensitive » AML to one standard treatment (CR>3y)
- « resistant » to such treatment (failures and CR<3months)

## Patients features

		Sensibles	Résistants
<u>Age médian au diagnostic</u>	50 (17-78)	48 (17-78)	52 (19-73)
<u>Sexe</u>			
Femme	30	20	10
Homme	21	11	10
<u>Sous-types FAB</u>			
M0	0	0	0
M1	20	10	10
M2	11	8	3
M3	1	1	0
M4	7	6	1
M5	8	5	3
M6	4	1	3
M7	0	0	0
<u>Cytogénétique</u>			
Favorable	11 (22%)	11	0
Intermédiaire	26 (50%)	14	12
Défavorable	14 (28%)	6	8

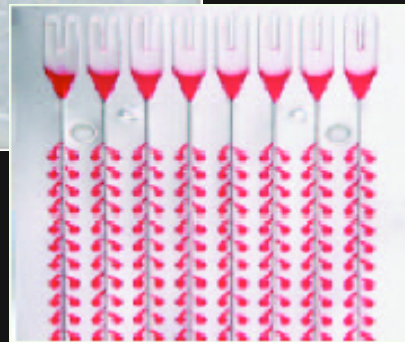


# Taqman Low Density Array

7900Ht Fast real-time PCR system (Applied biosystems)



Principle: simultaneous quantitative PCR, in **1  $\mu$ l microwells**

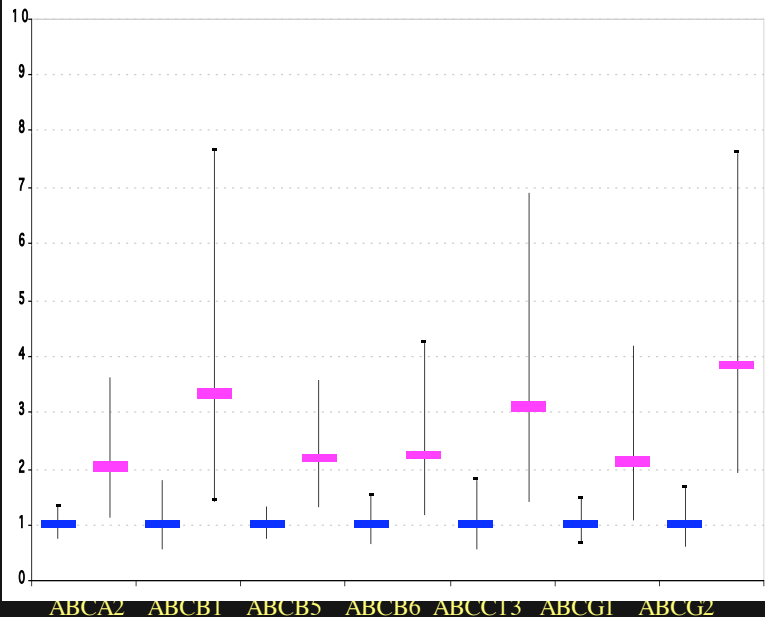
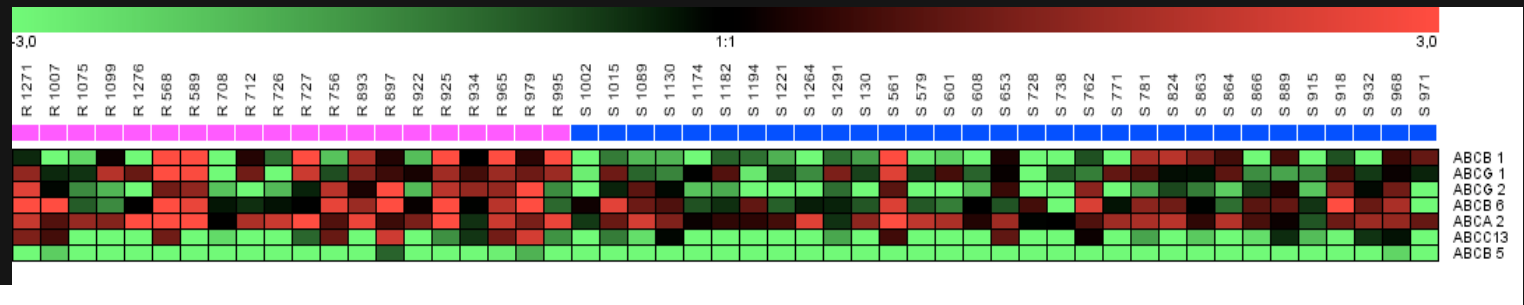
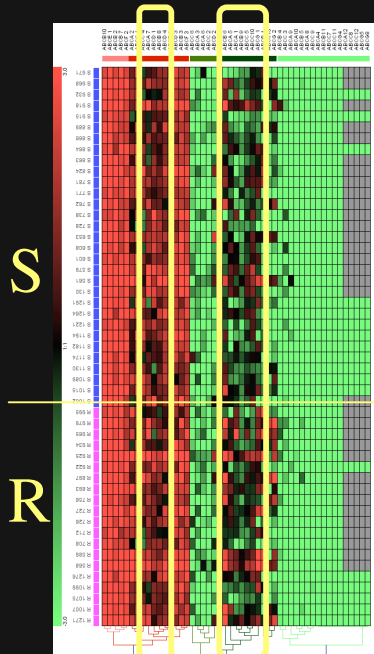


- Probes (Taqman) are lyophilized *in situ* on microfluidic chip
- 12 à 384 well/transcripts including 1 housekeeping gene
- 1 to 8 samples
- The « mix » is dropped on top and diffuses in wells by centrifugation
- chip dedicated to human ABC mRNA
- Normalisation and quantification for each mRNA



# ABC proteins in Acute Myeloid Leukemia: cDNA screening

Detection of differential expression (>2) of ABC mRNA in « extreme » populations



Close to ABCA3. Surexpressed in HL60/AR

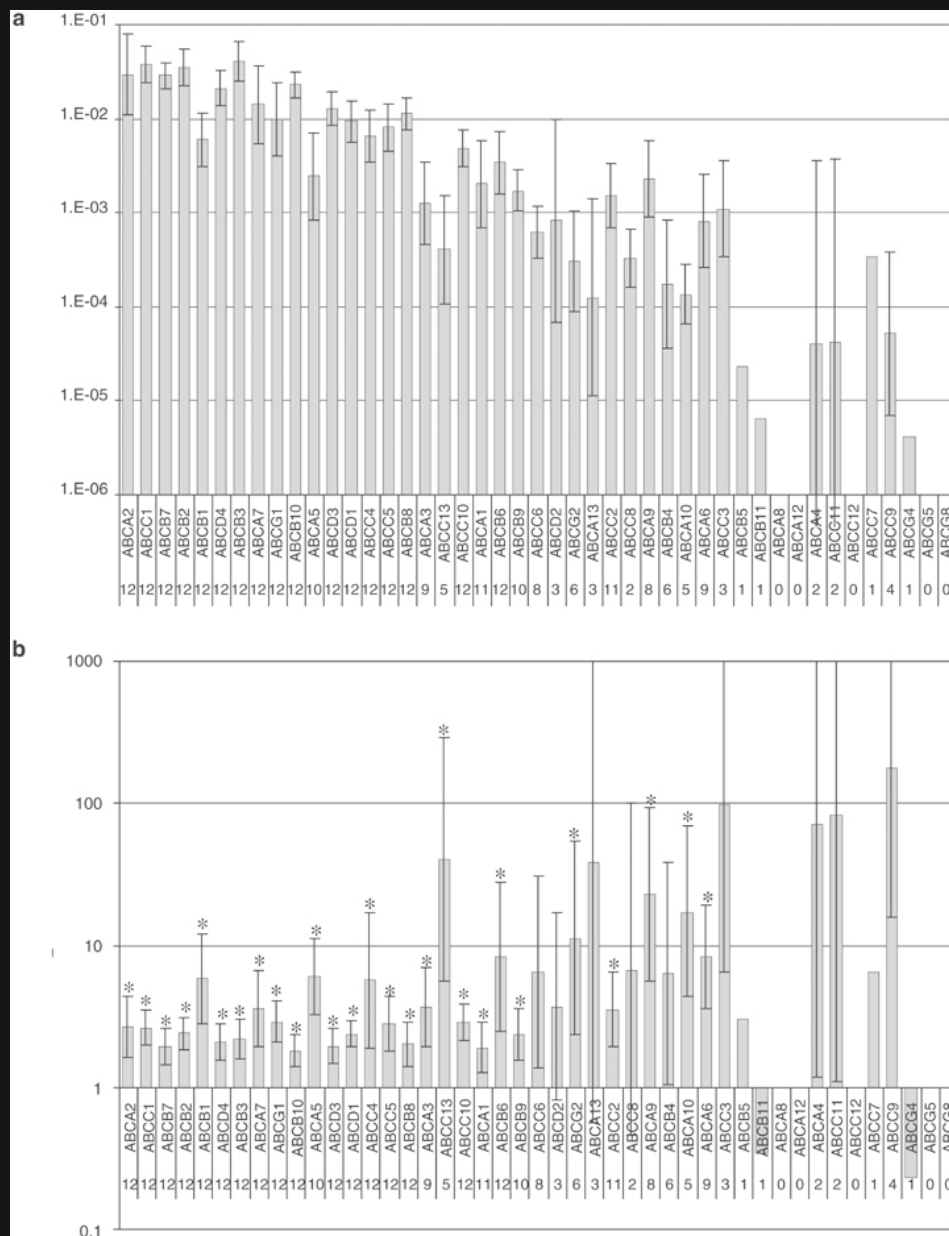
	RQ moyen	Ct normalisé moyen du groupe R	P valeur
ABCA2	2,00	26,87	0,0108
<b>ABCB1</b>	<b>3,32</b>	<b>28,88</b>	<b>0,0372</b>
ABCB5	2,17	33,72	0,0071
ABCB6	2,23	27,54	0,0622
ABCC13	3,10	30,48	0,0354
ABCG1	2,11	28,30	0,0016
<b>ABCG2</b>	<b>3,82</b>	<b>28,81</b>	<b>0,0033</b>

Involved in doxorubicine transport in méla

Surexpressed in MCF-7/CH100

Non fonctionnal in mammals

# ABC genes Expression in CD34+/CD38- (b m stem cells) and CD34+/CD38- (committed cell)



Differential expression between CD34+/CD38- and CD34+/CD38+ In normal bone marrow

# Conclusions

- P-gp and BCRP are the most ABC pumps frequently expressed in « resistant » AML and are able to expel anthracyclines from leukemic cells
- Randomized trials using potent P-gp modulators demonstrated benefit only in cases with functional P-gp
- Numerous ABC pumps reduce the drug concentration in normal (and leukemic ?) cells: to eliminate leukemic stem cell expressing several ABC pumps is elusive when using inhibitors.
- Hu mRNA chips in « extreme » AML populations could be useful for detection of ABC pumps of interest in drug resistance