

Leucemia linfatica cronica: I WILL SURVIVE!

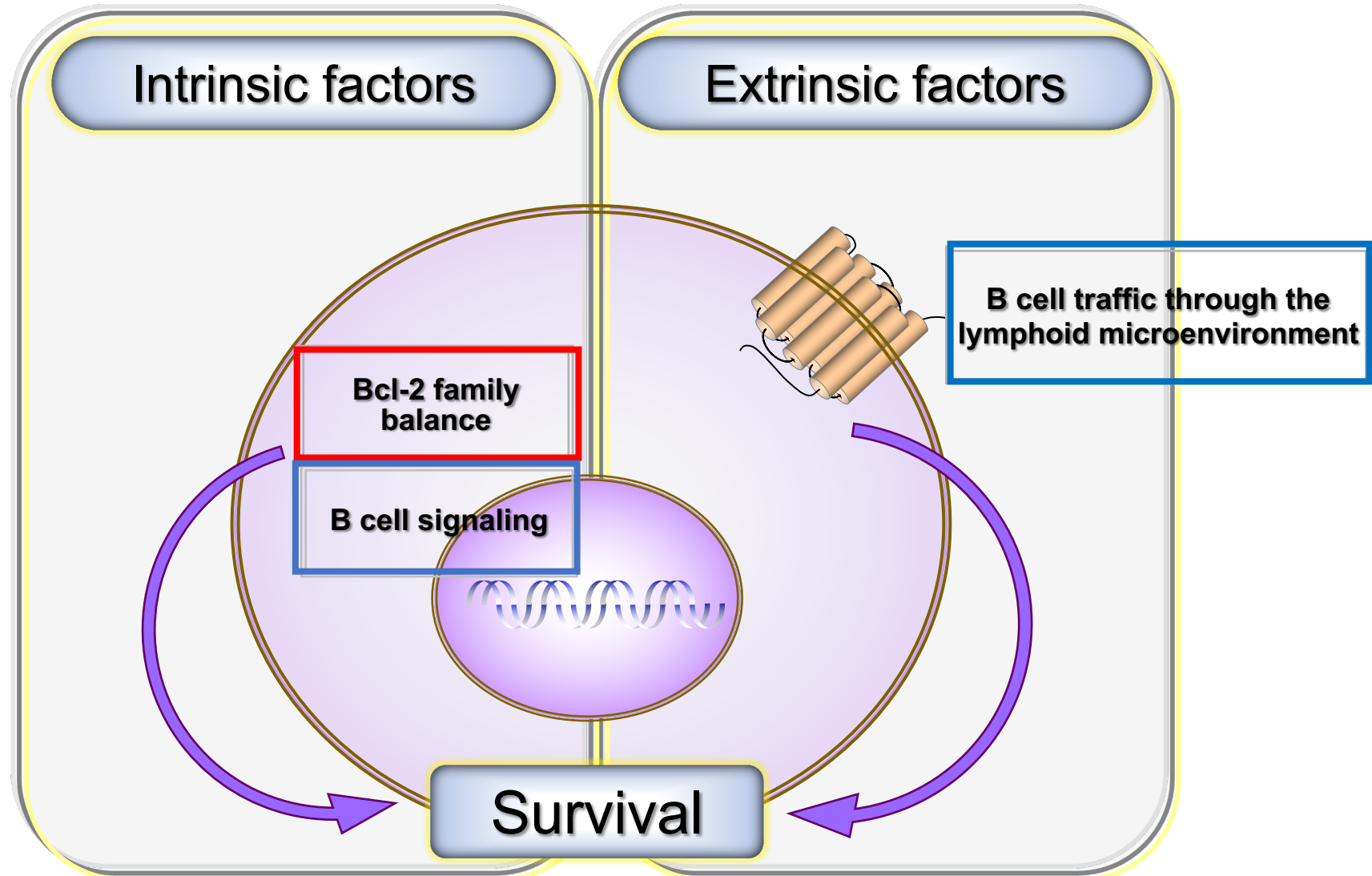


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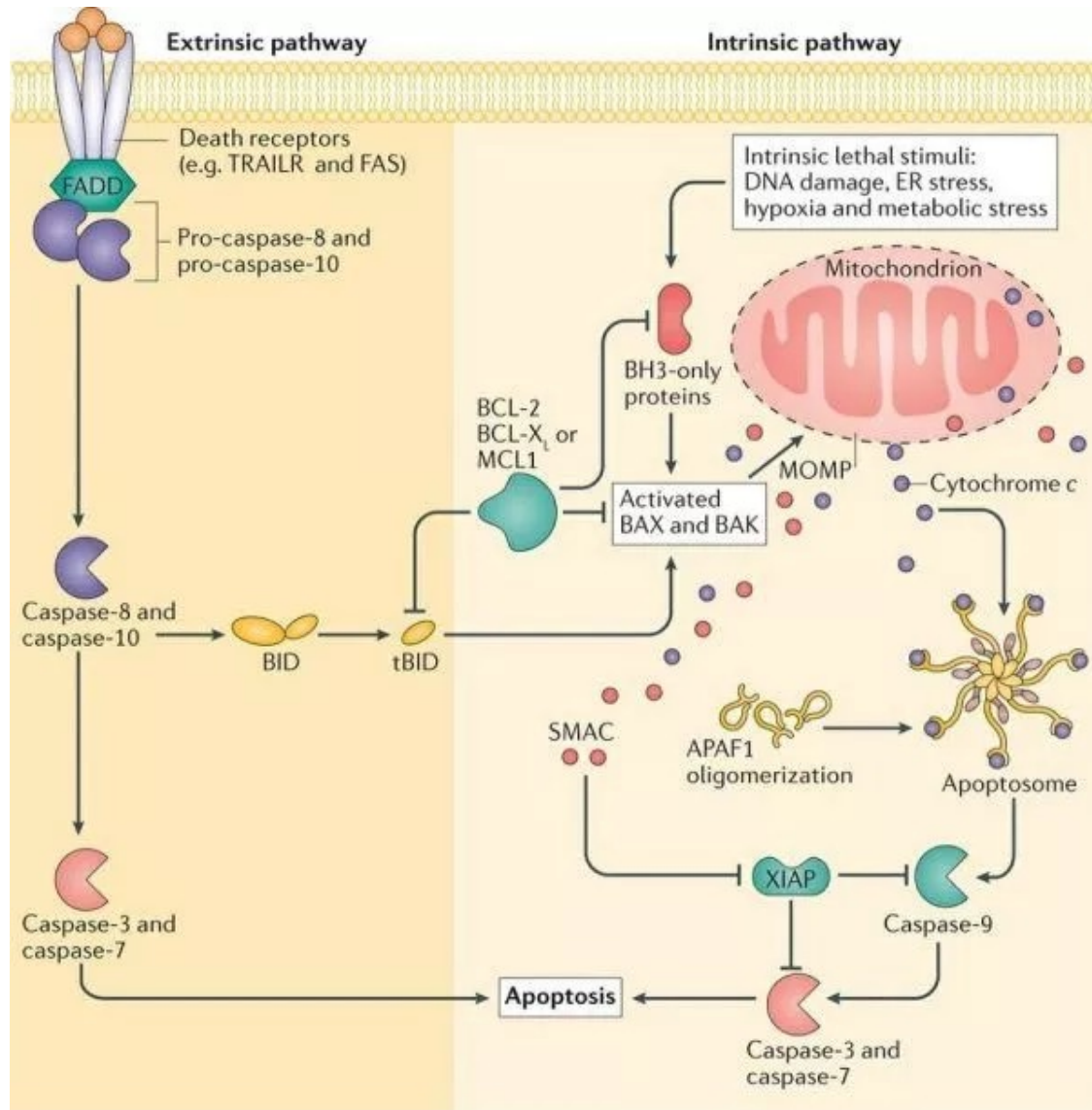
B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)

- B- cell leukemia characterized by peripheral accumulation of CD5⁺ B cells
- Late-onset, variable clinical course
- Disease aggressiveness related to prognostic markers: mutational status *IGHV*, CD38, ZAP-70, chromosomal aberrations (del 11q, 13q, 17p; trisomy 12)
- Enhanced BCR signaling in aggressive disease presentation
- Neoplastic B cells accumulate primarily because of **extended lifespan**

Intrinsic and extrinsic factors regulate the lifespan of B cells



Intrinsic defects in CLL: apoptosis



Anti-apoptotic



Pro-apoptotic



BH3-only



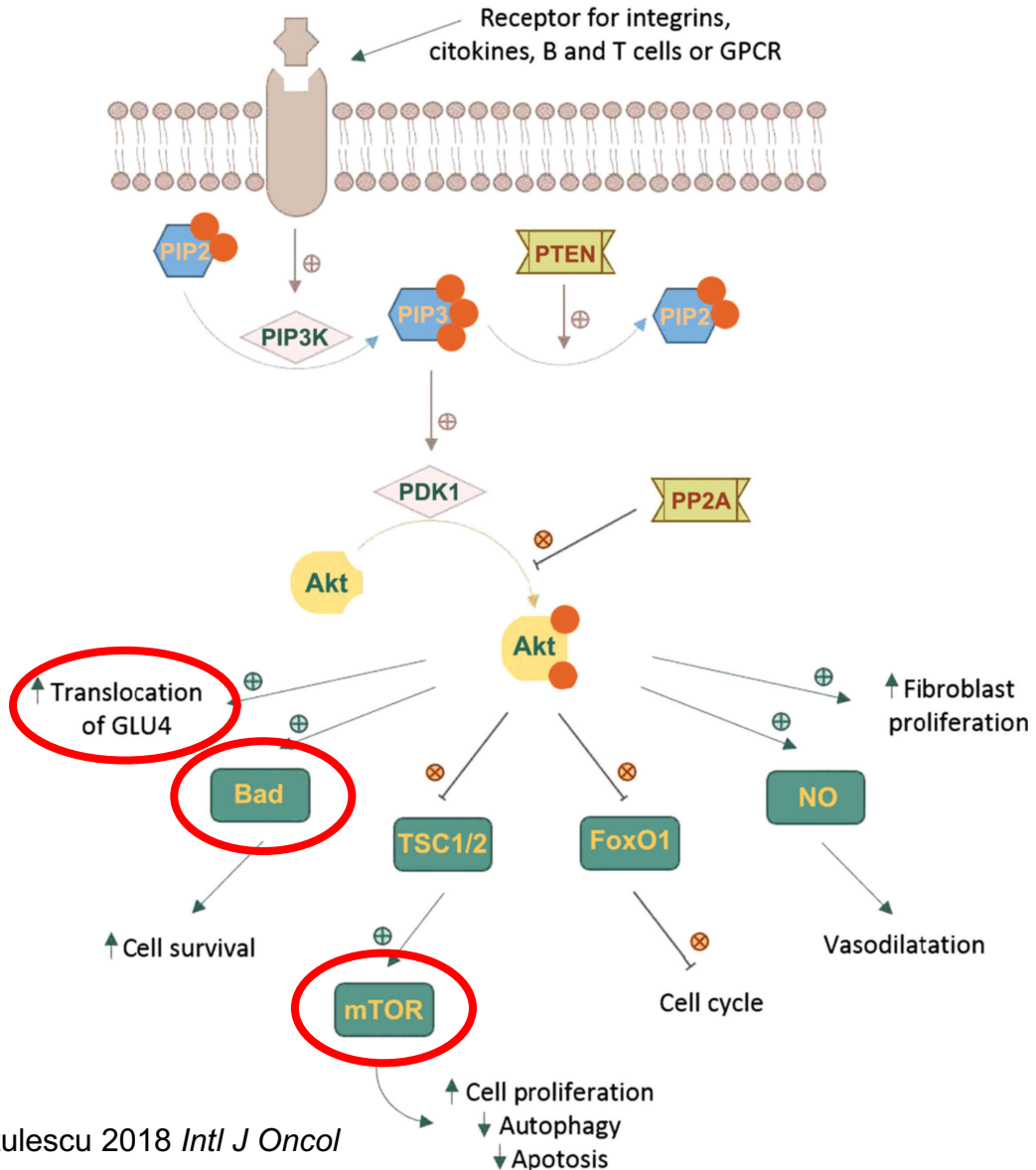
CLL

↑ Bcl-2, Bcl-xL, Mcl-1

↓ Bax, Bak

↓ Bid, Bad, Puma, Bim

Intrinsic defects in CLL: survival signaling

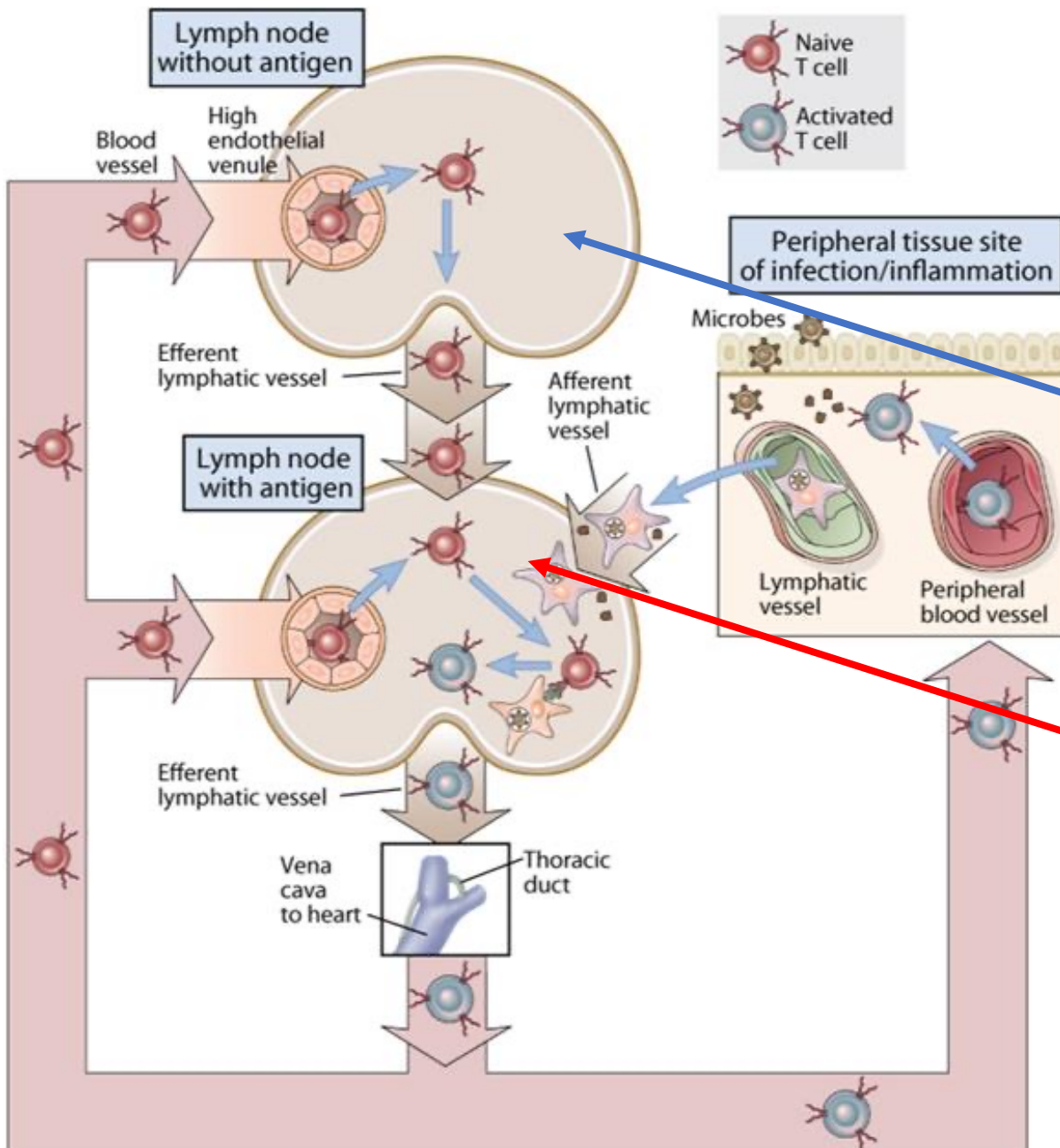


CLL

↑ protein and lipid biosynthesis

↓ apoptosis

Survival signals are delivered by the BCR and chemokine receptors in the lymphoid microenvironment

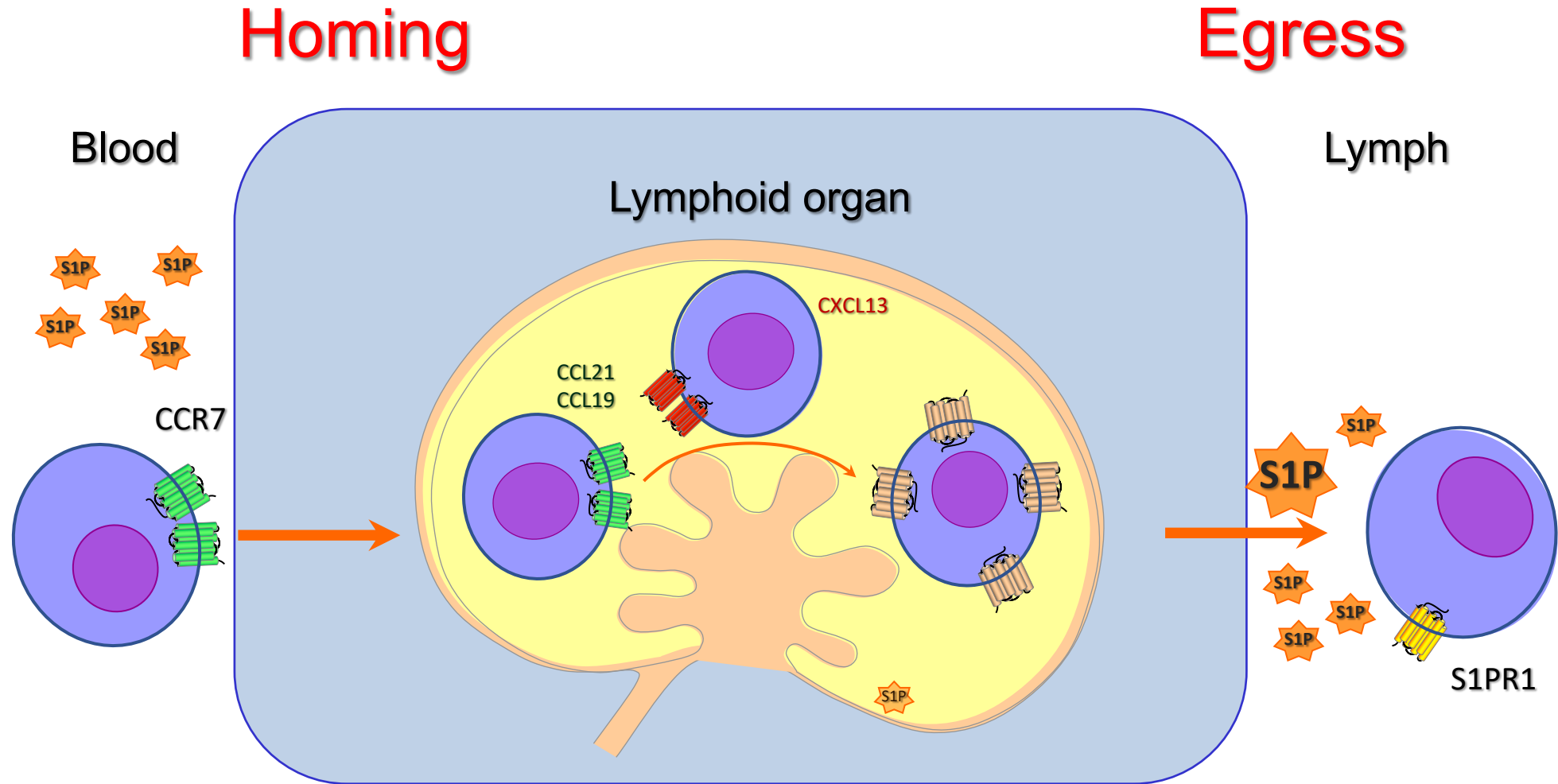


Lymphocytes recirculate continually to secondary lymphoid organs in search of cognate antigen

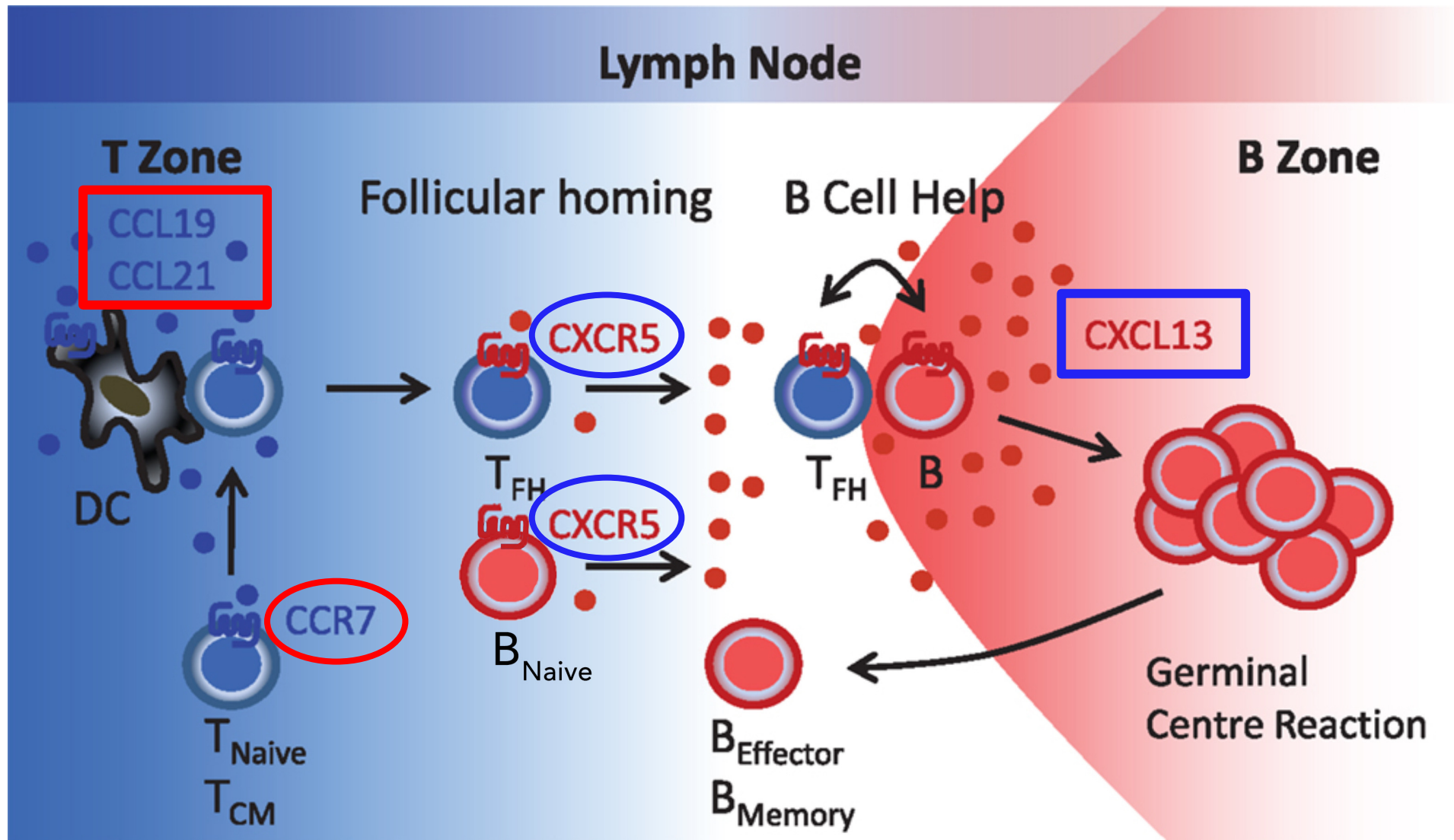
Survival signals

Proliferation & differentiation signals

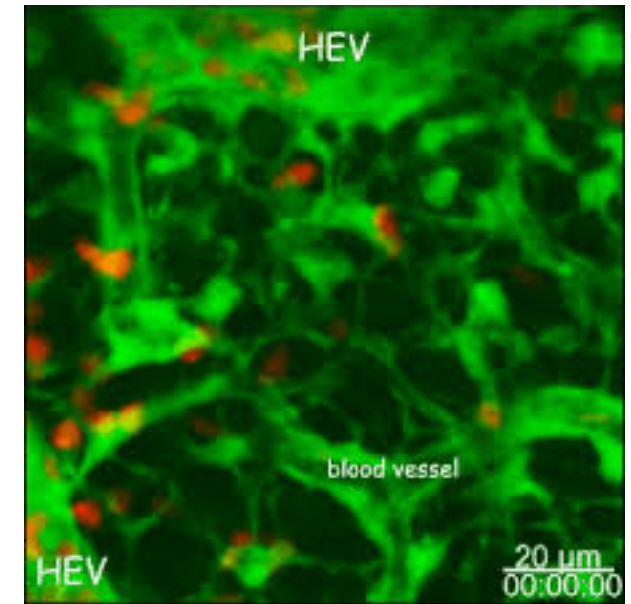
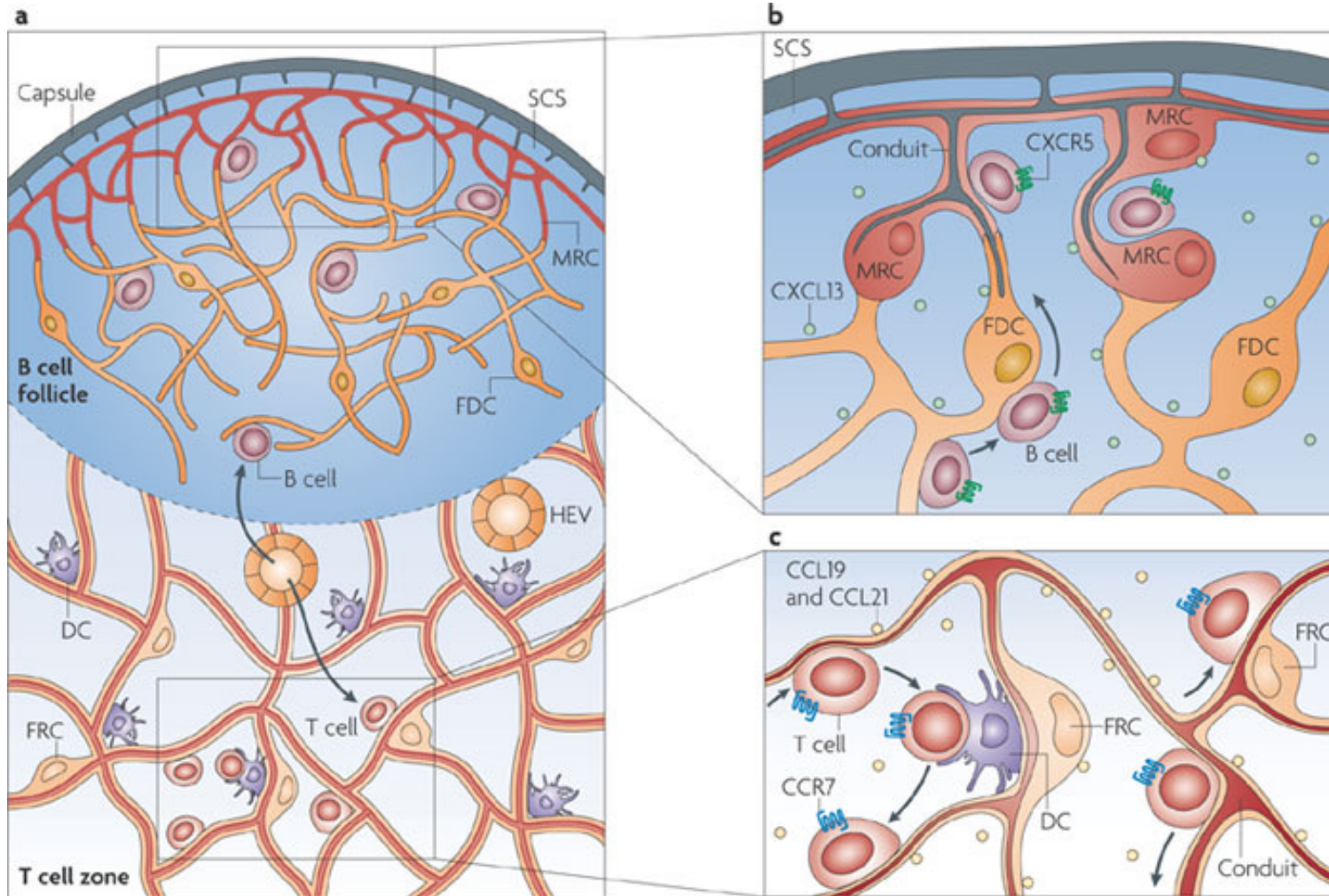
Lymphocyte traffic is orchestrated by opposing chemotactic cues



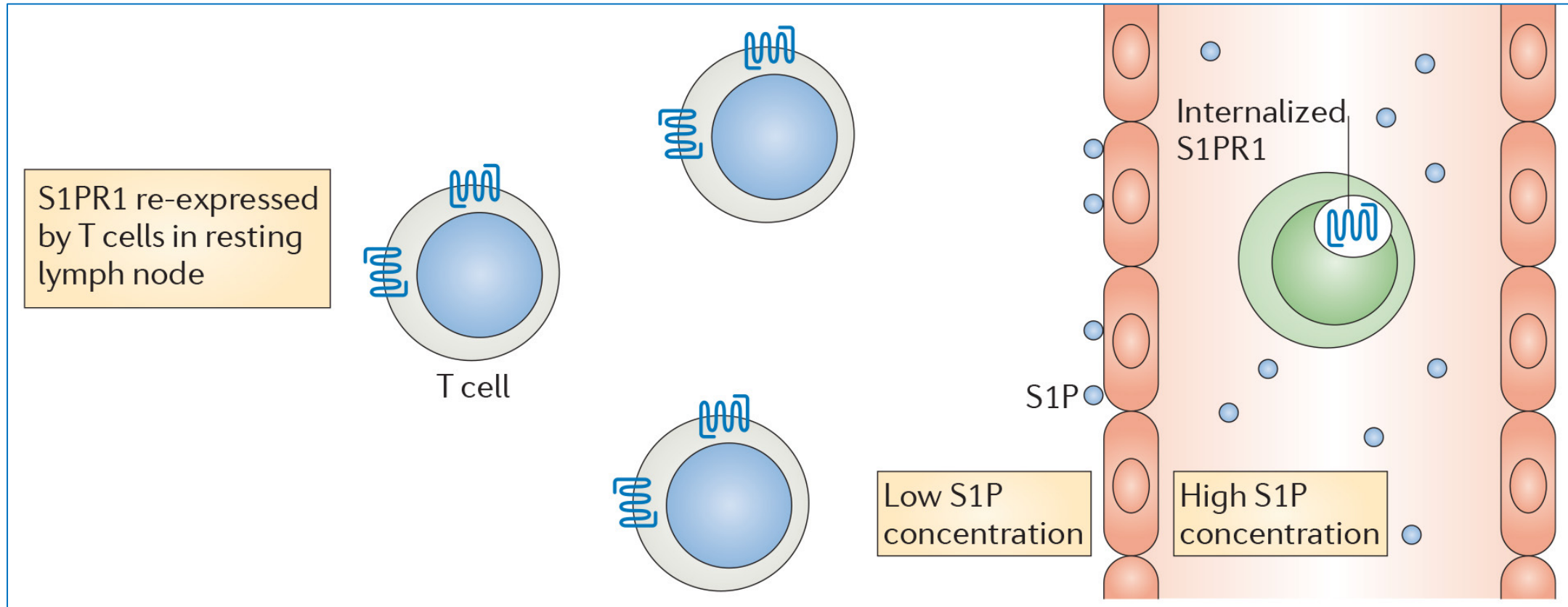
Chemokines attract T and B cells to secondary lymphoid organs and regulate their localization therein



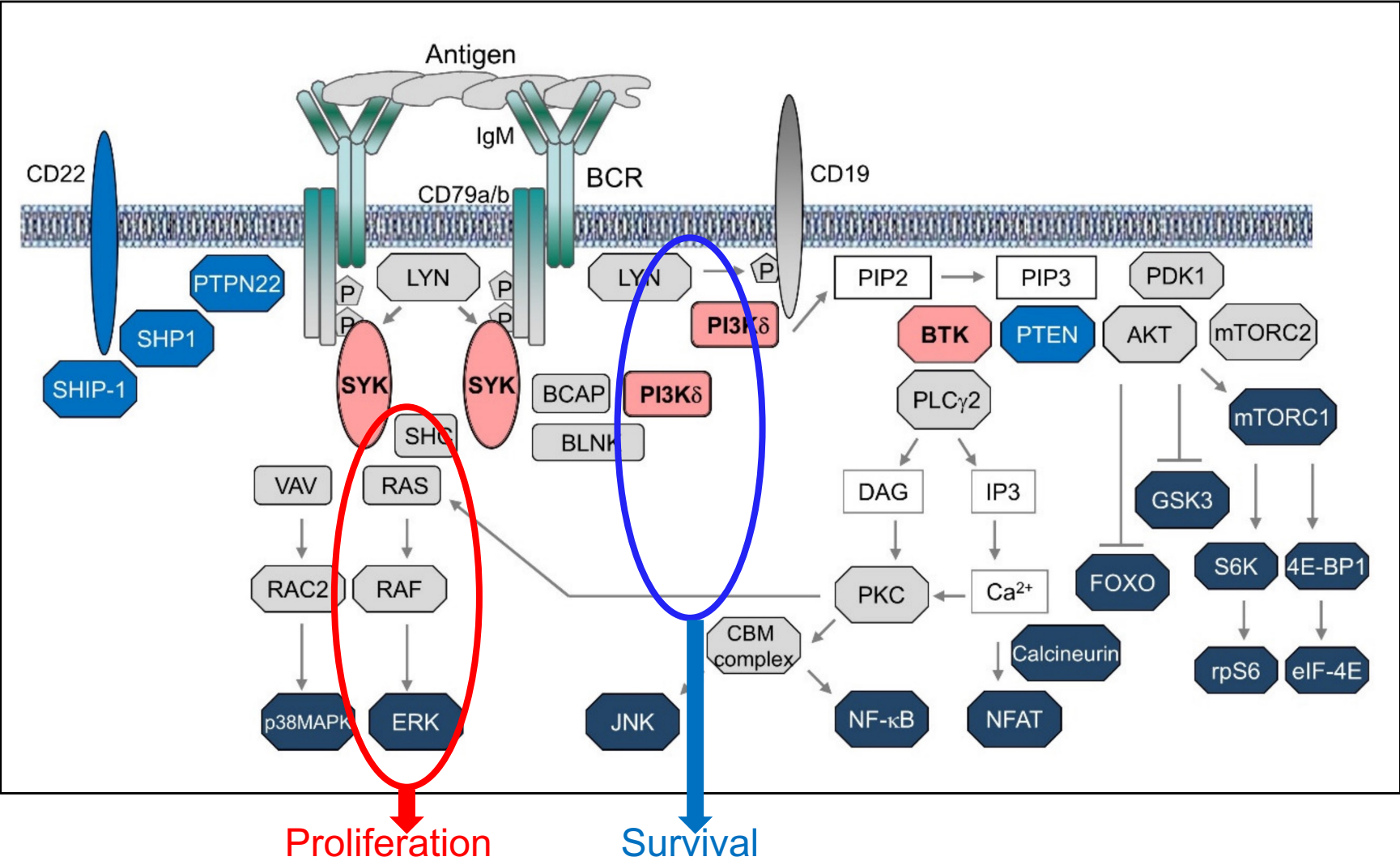
In lymphoid tissues lymphocytes move along paths set by stromal cell networks



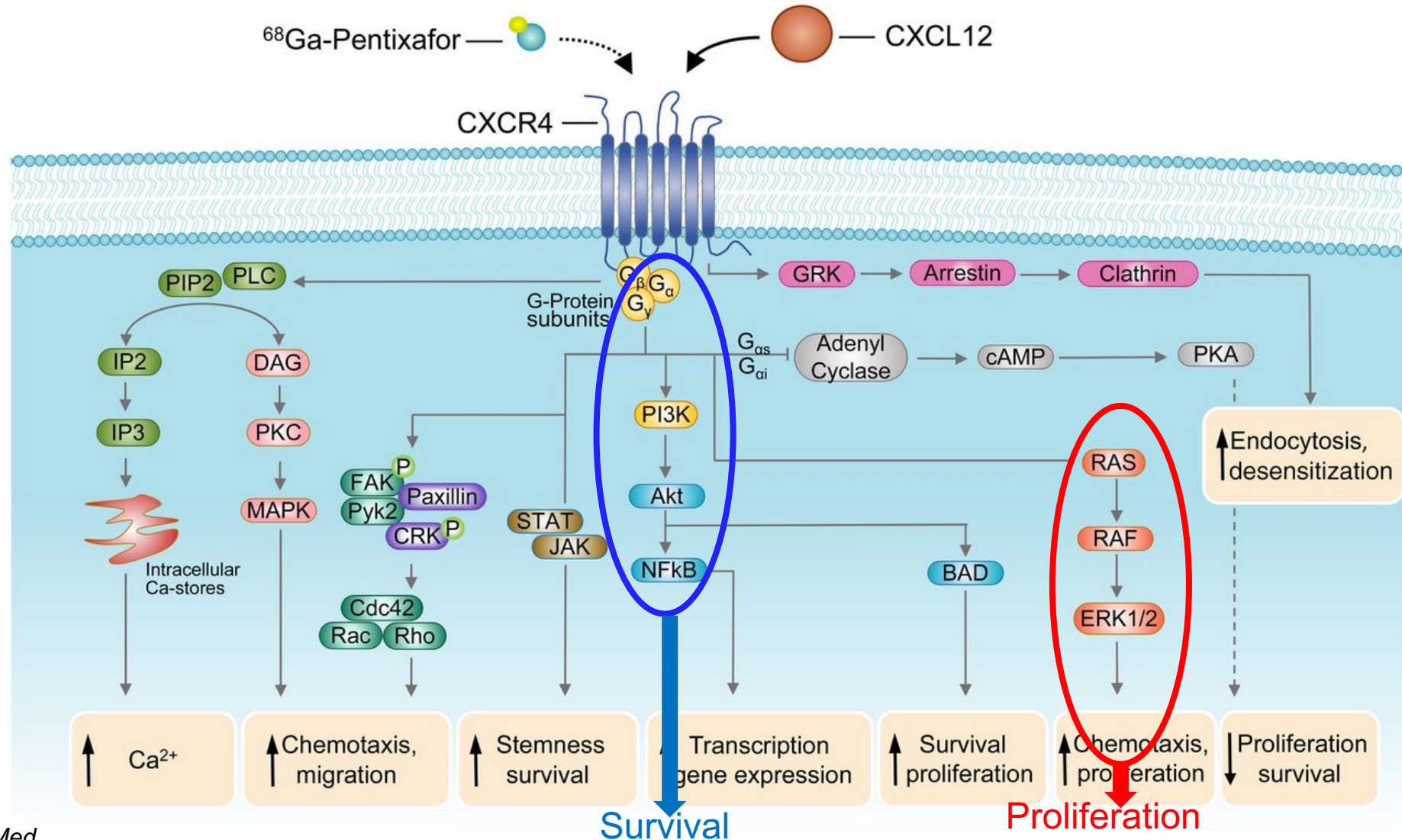
Lymphocyte egress from secondary lymphoid organs is guided by sphingosine-1-phosphate



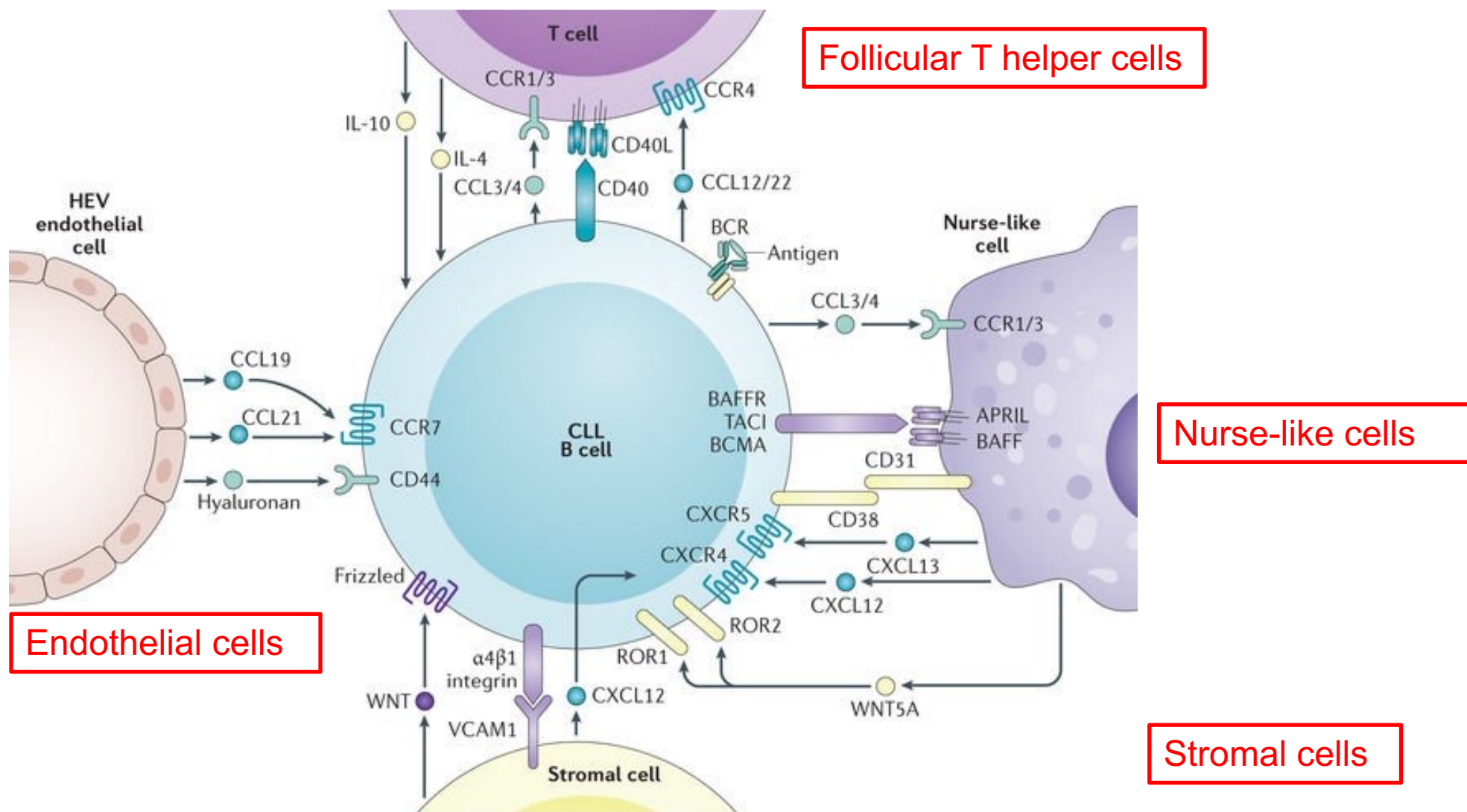
B cells acquire proliferation and survival signals during their transit in the lymphoid stroma: BCR signaling



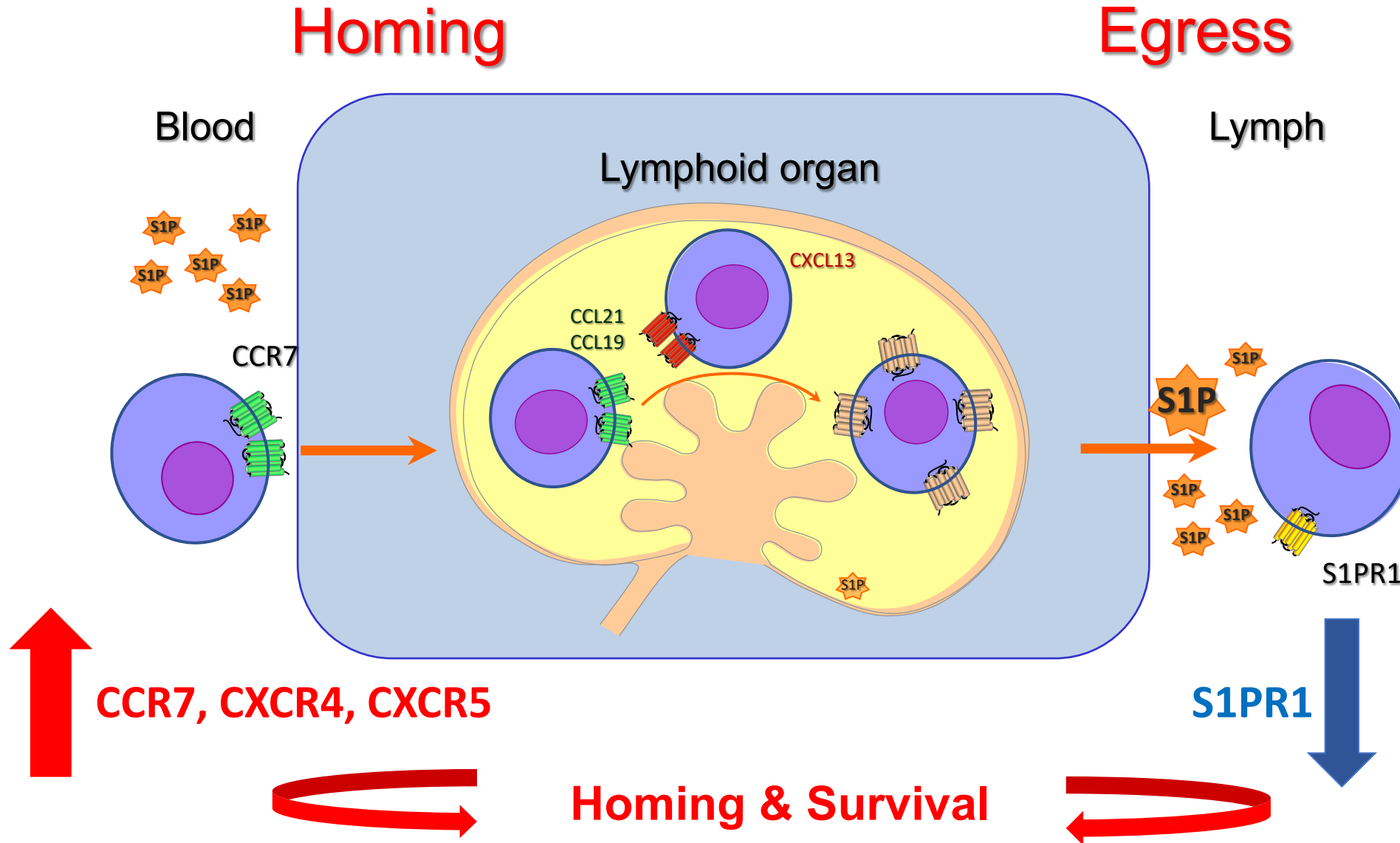
B cells acquire proliferation and survival signals during their transit in the lymphoid stroma: chemokine receptor signaling



CLL cells exploit the recirculation process to acquire survival cues from the lymphoid microenvironment

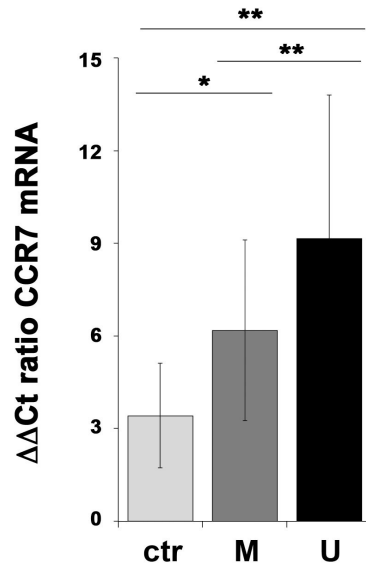


Abnormalities in homing and egress receptor expression in CLL

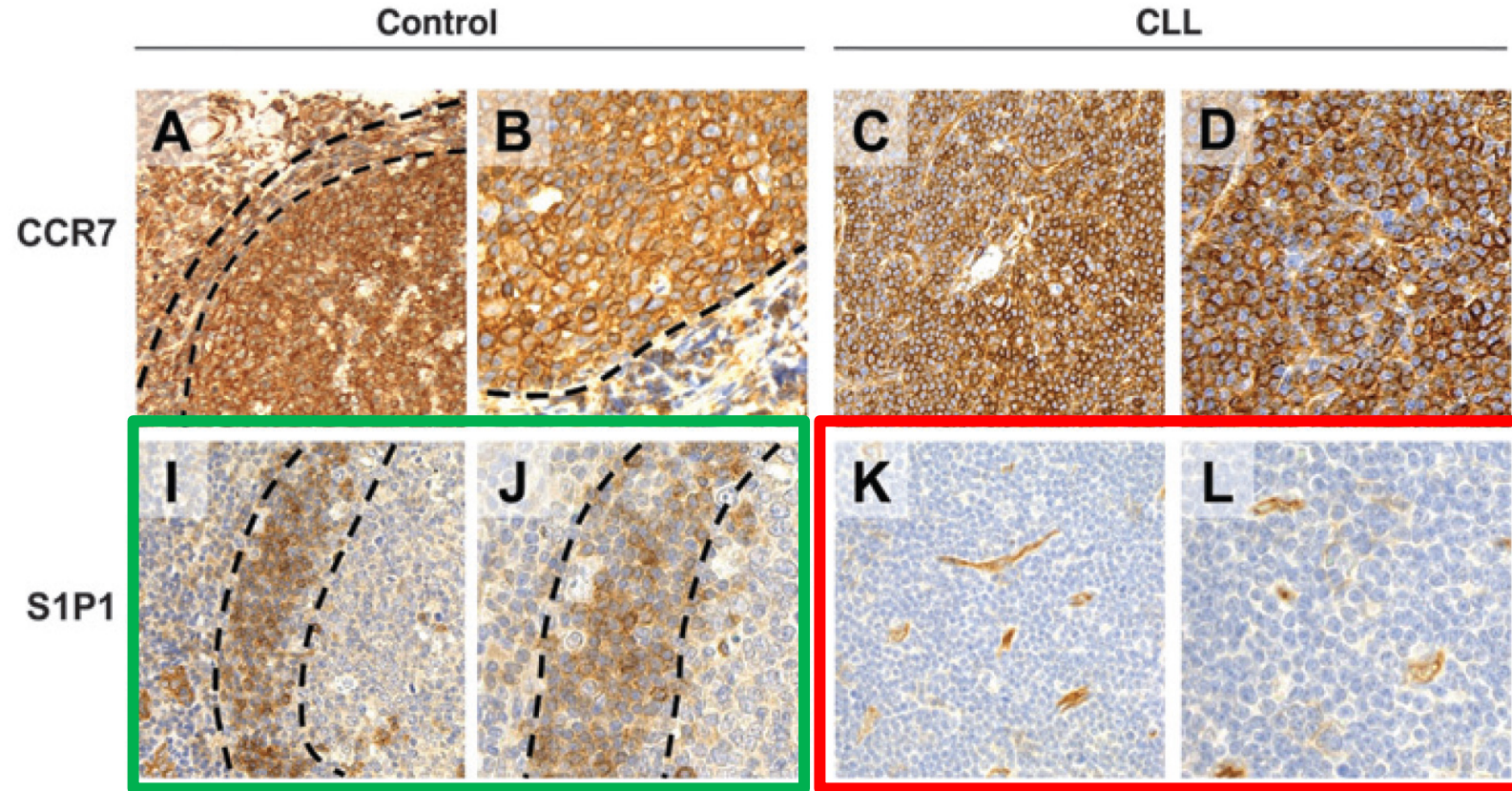
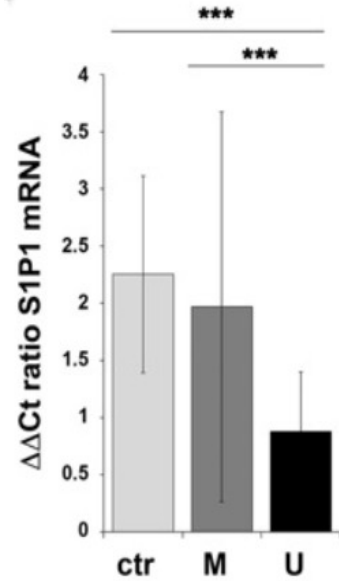


Concomitant upregulation of homing receptors and downregulation of egress receptors in CLL

CCR7

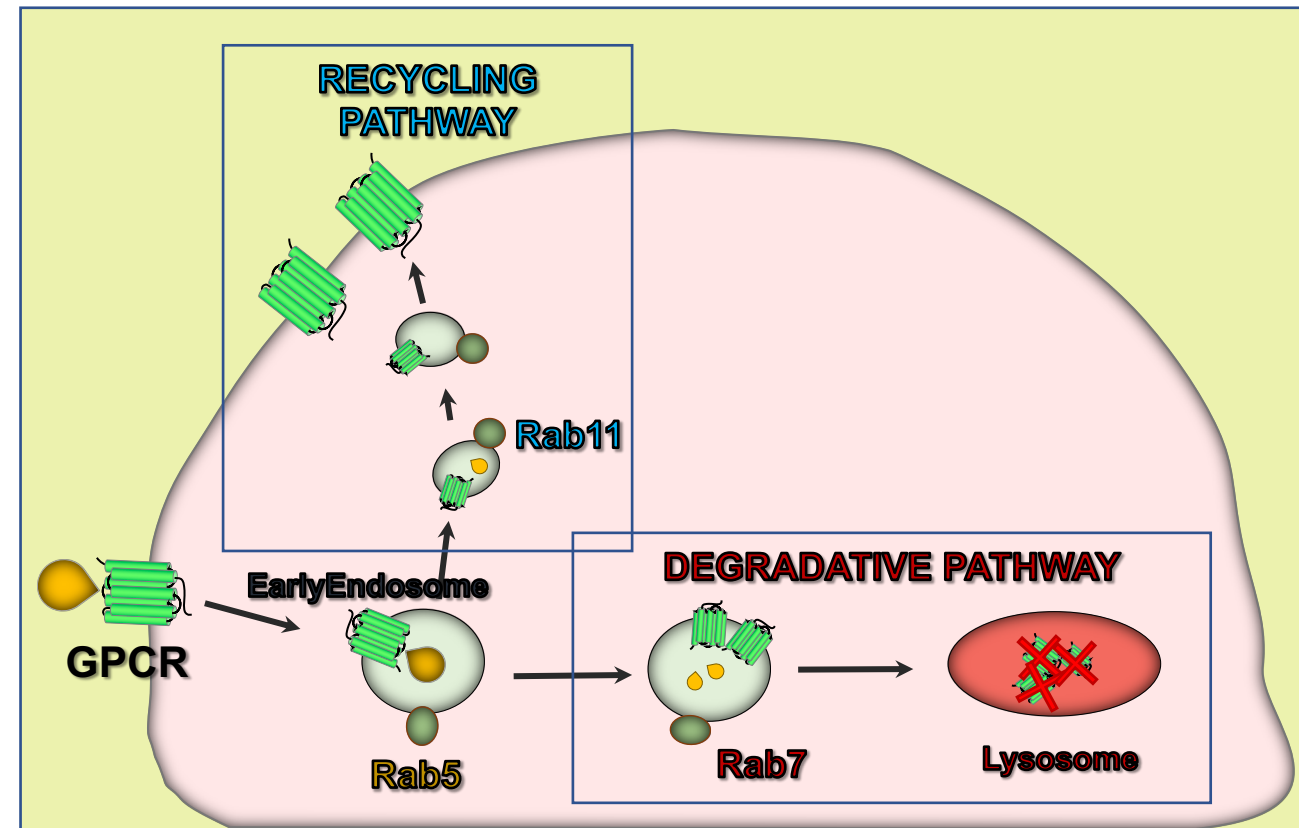


S1PR1

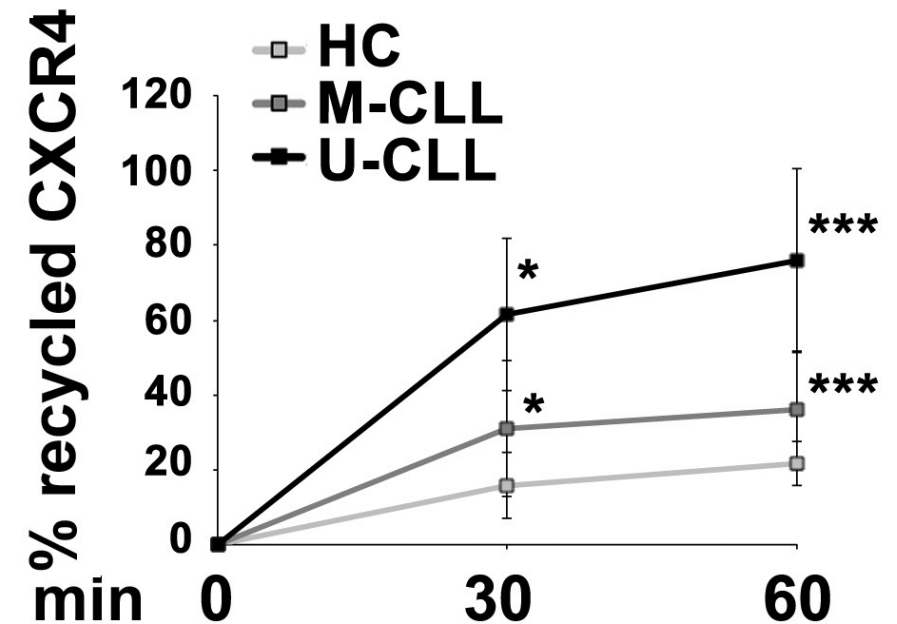
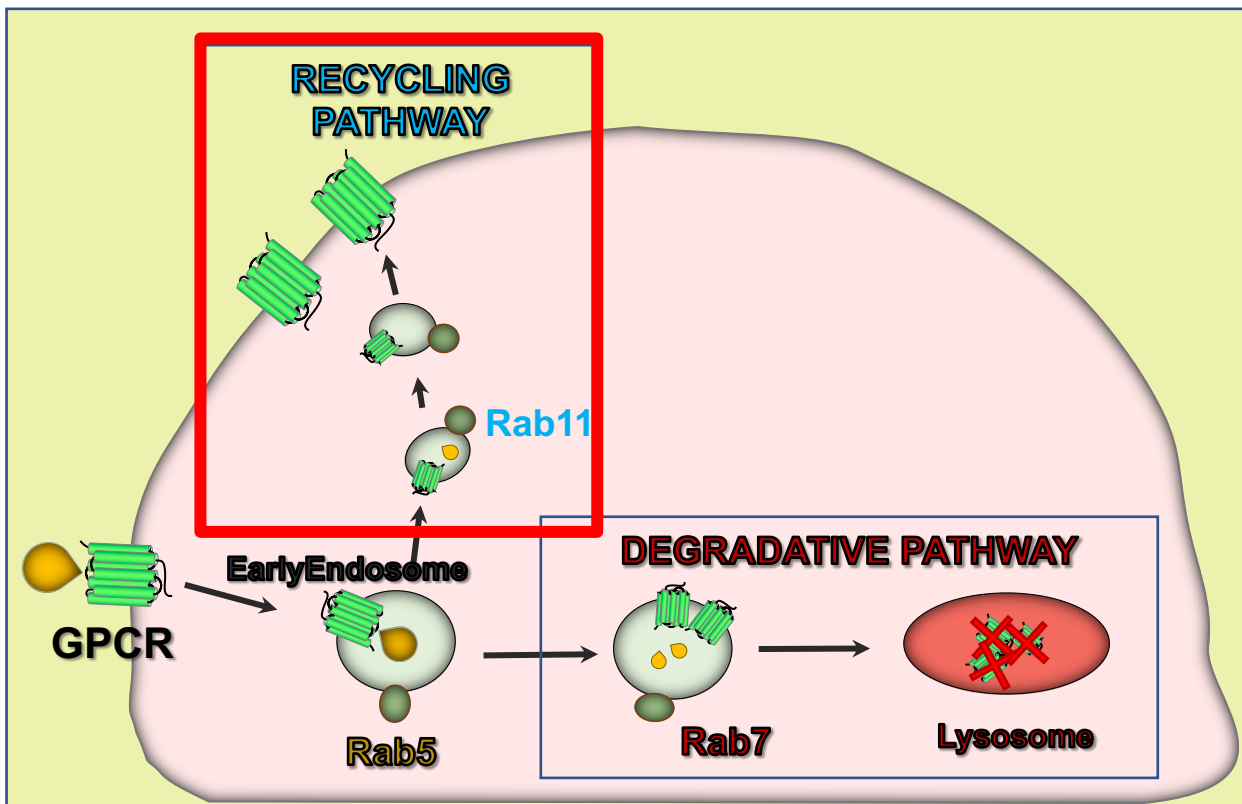


Multiple levels of regulation of surface chemokine receptor expression

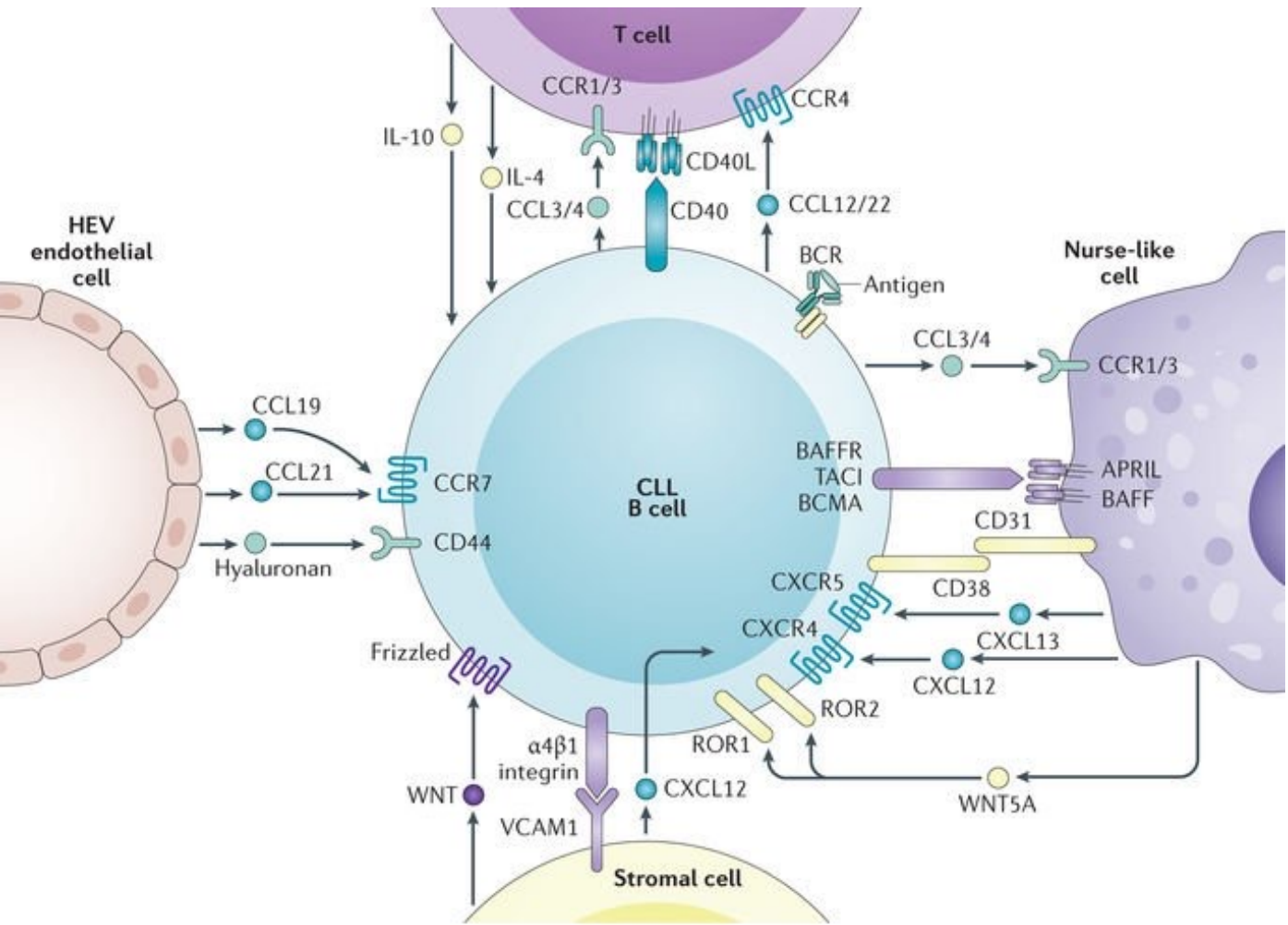
- Transcription
- Post-translational regulation:
receptor recycling



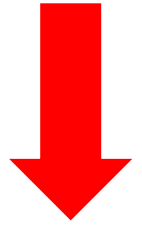
Abnormalities in homing receptor recycling lead to increased surface levels on CLL cells



The lymphoid stroma is shaped by CLL cells to enhance the production of homing cytokines

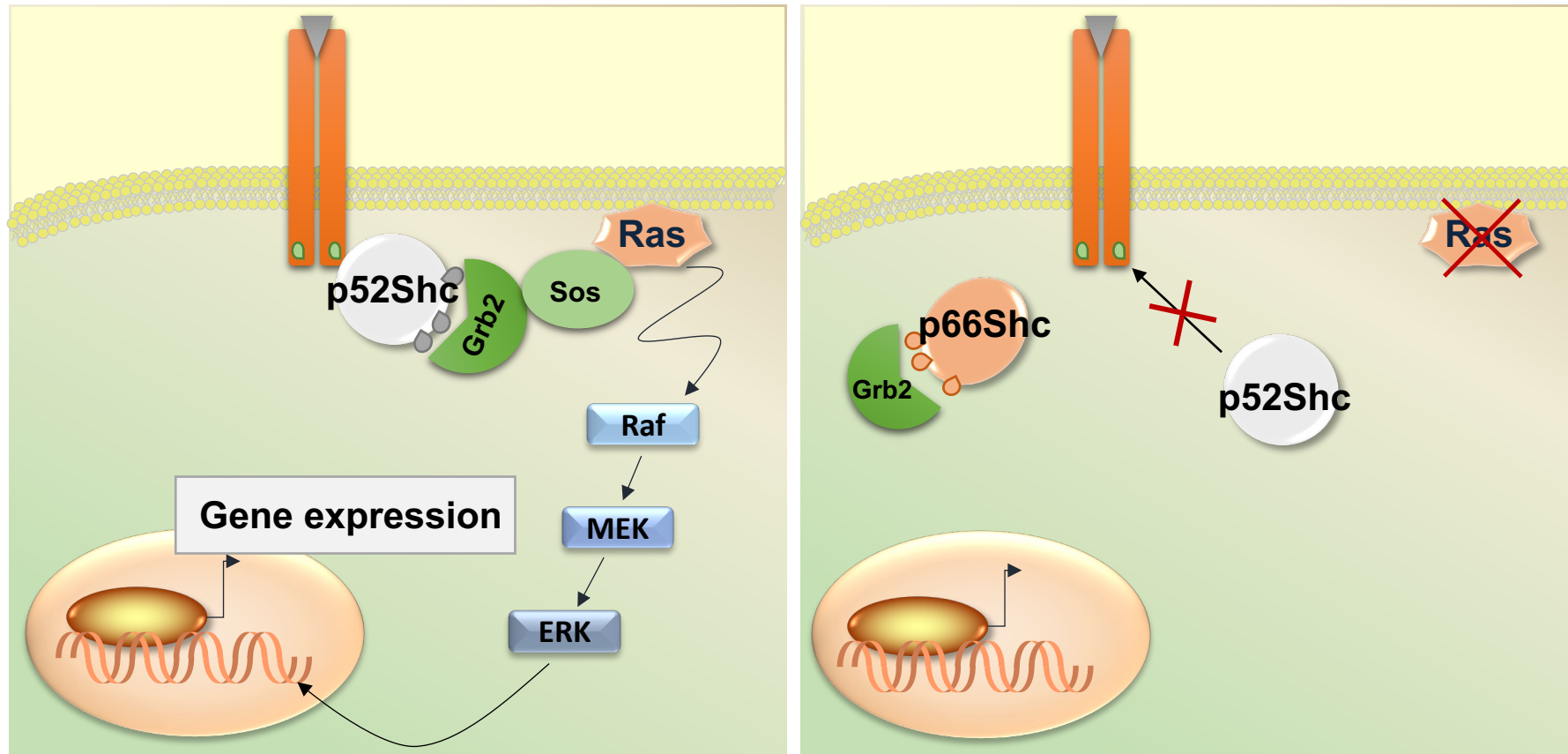
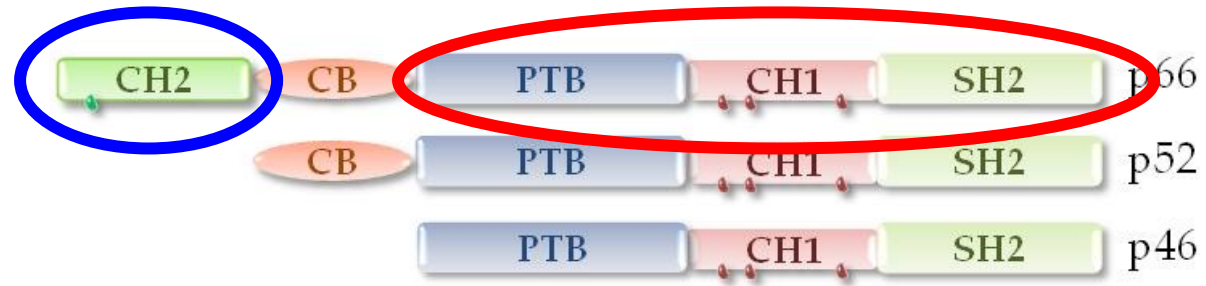


- ↑ Homing receptor levels on CLL cells
- ↑ Homing receptor signaling in CLL cells
- ↑ Homing chemokines by stromal cells

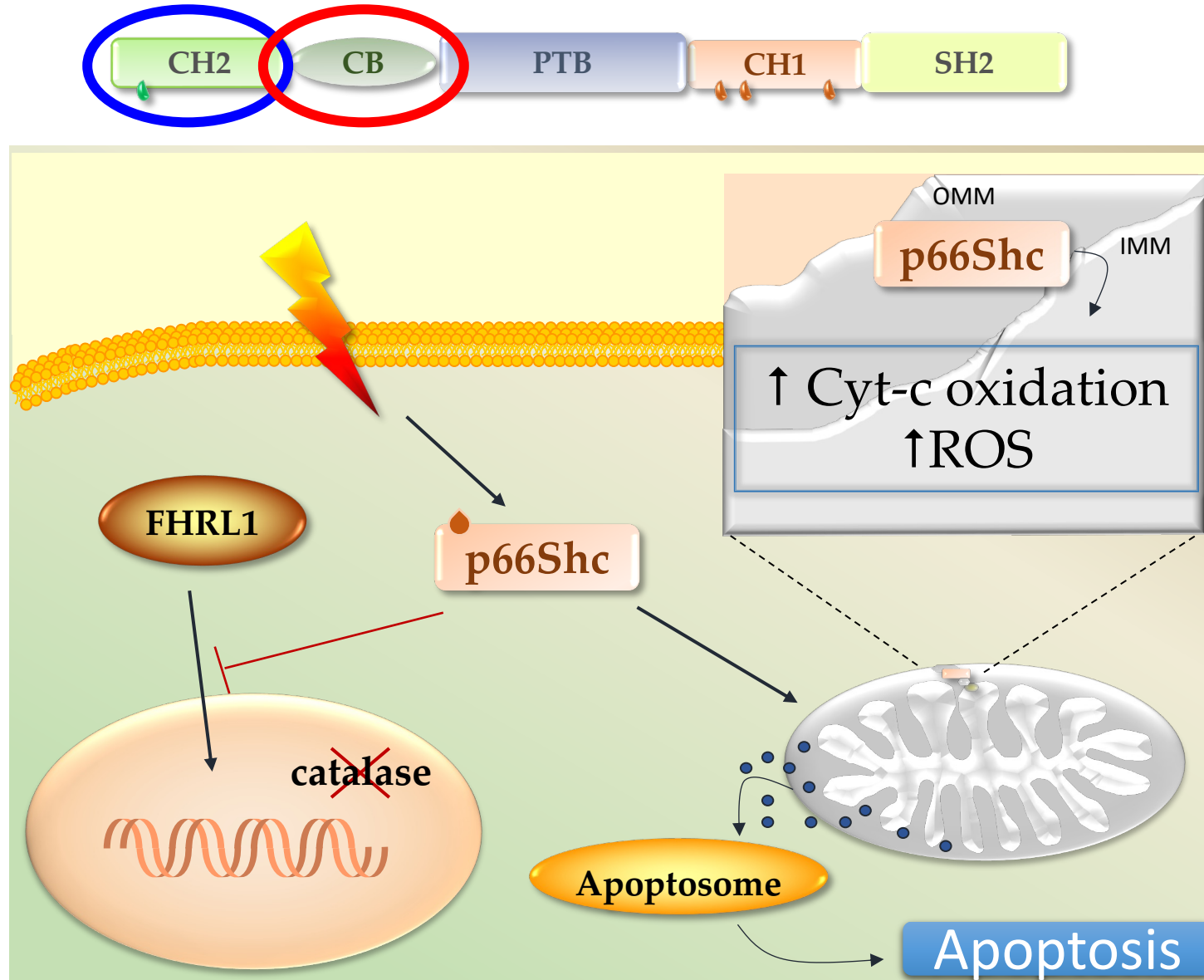


Accumulation of long-lived leukemic cells in pro-survival lymphoid niche

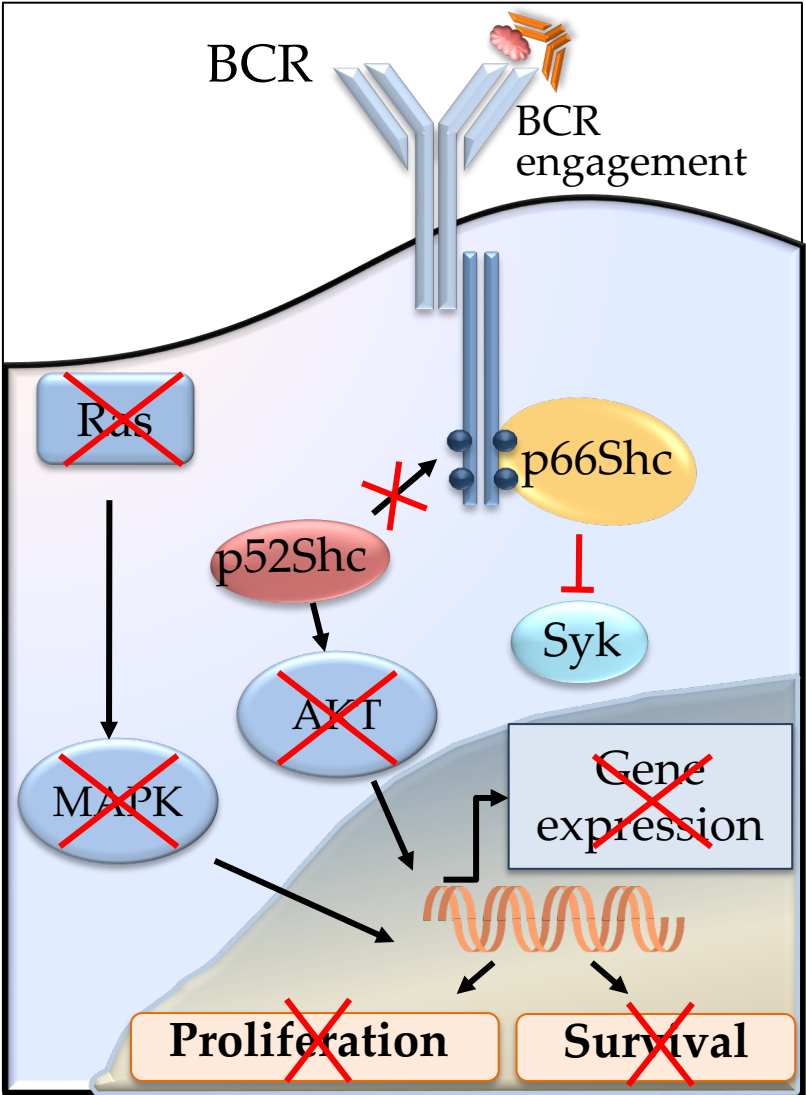
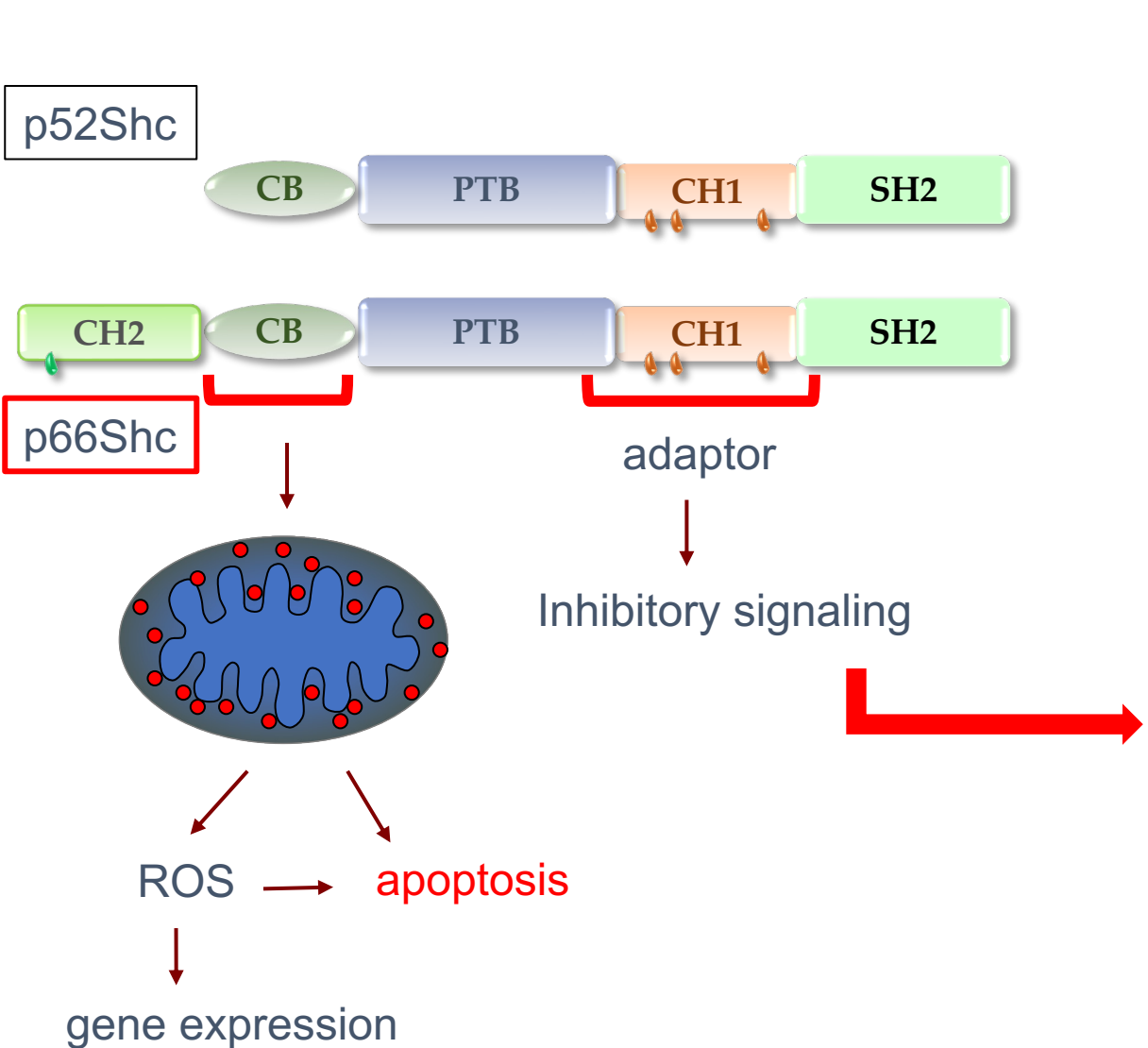
p66 Shc: a negative regulator of mitogenic and survival signaling



p66Shc and apoptosis: the ROS connection

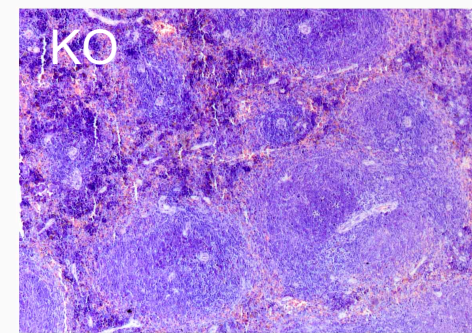
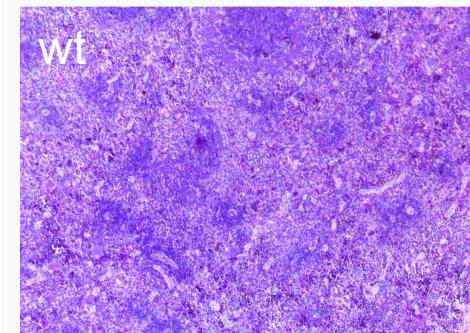
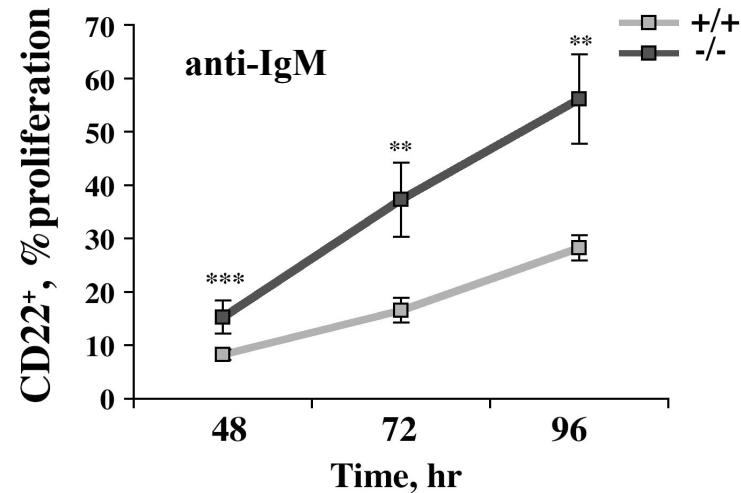
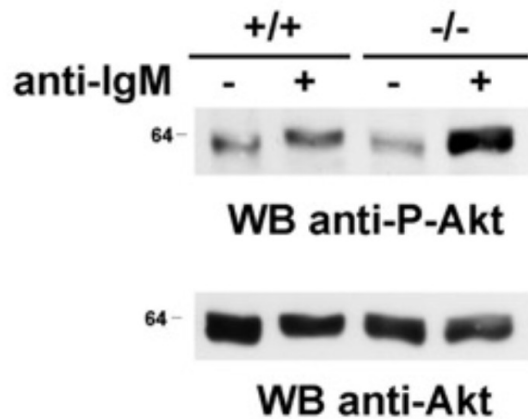


p66Shc antagonizes mitogenic and survival signaling while promoting apoptosis in B cells

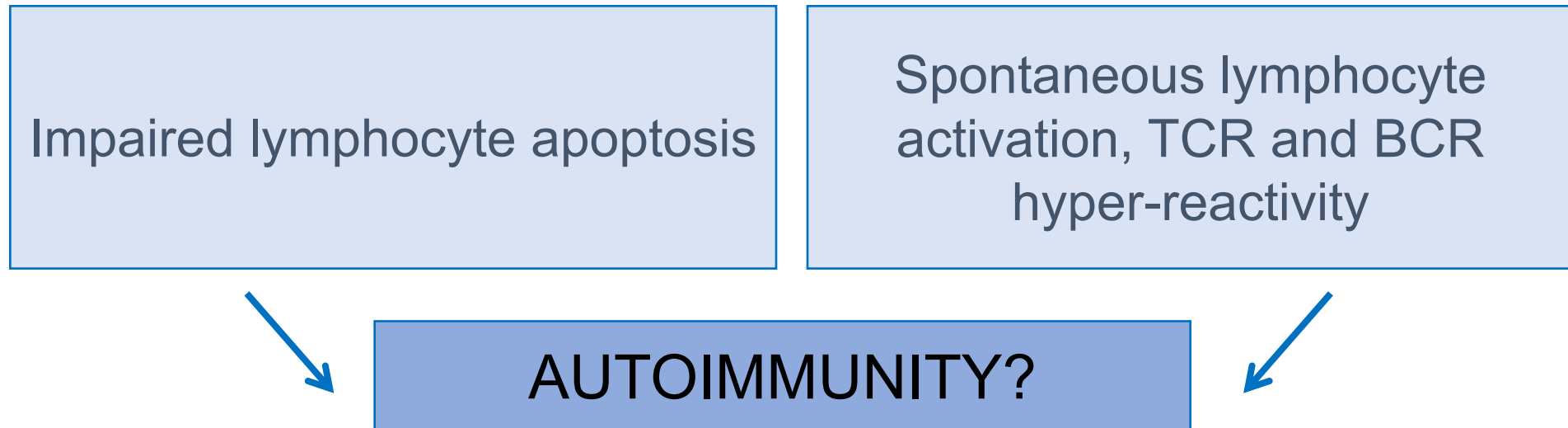


Enhanced T- and B-cell activation in p66Shc^{-/-} mice

- Increased resistance of p66Shc^{-/-} cells to apoptotic stimuli
- Enhanced TCR and BCR signaling
- Enhanced T and B cell proliferation
- Enhanced antibody responses to immunization in p66Shc^{-/-} mice
- Enhanced delayed type hypersensitivity in p66Shc^{-/-} mice
- Spontaneous T and B cell activation



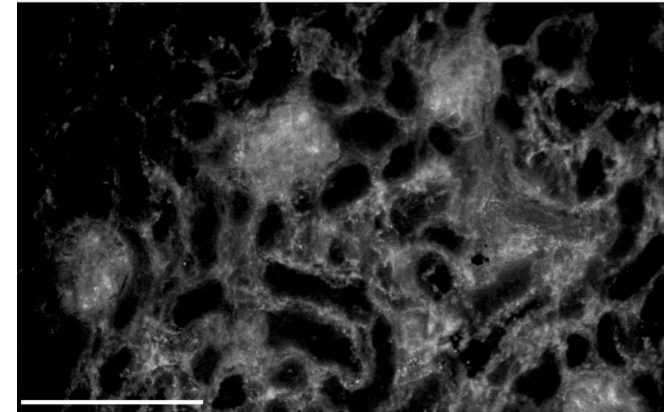
Spontaneous T- and B-cell activation in p66Shc^{-/-} mice



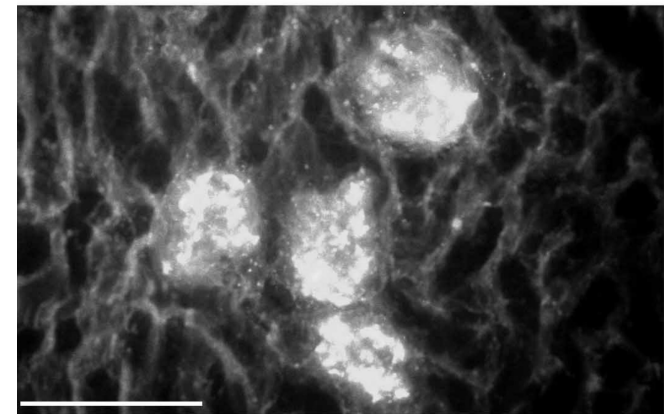
Ageing p66Shc^{-/-} mice develop lupus-like autoimmunity

- Circulating anti-DNA antibodies
- Glomerular deposition of immune complexes
- Proteinuria
- Alopecia

+/+



-/-

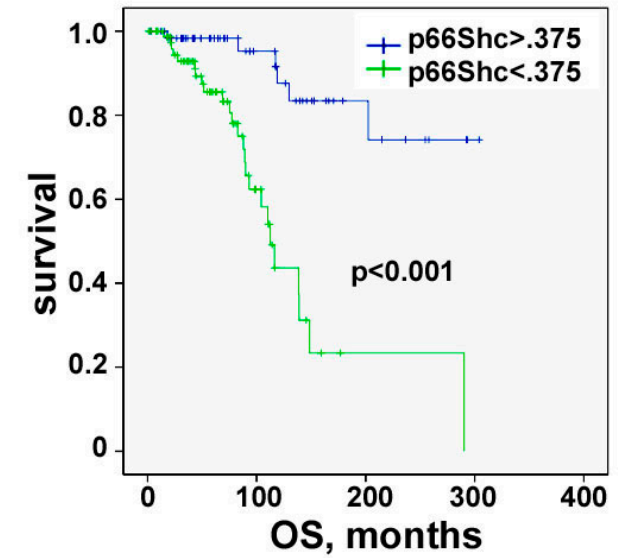
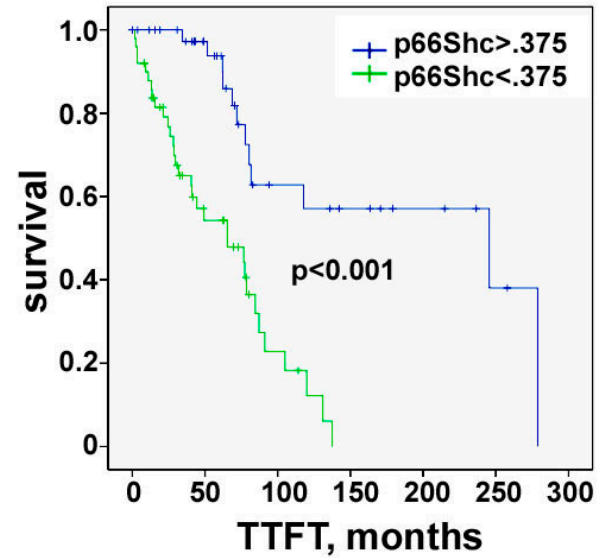
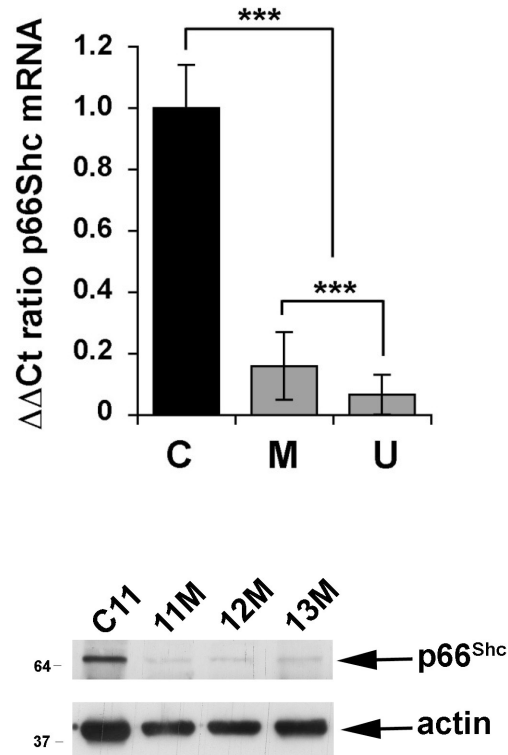


Hypothesis

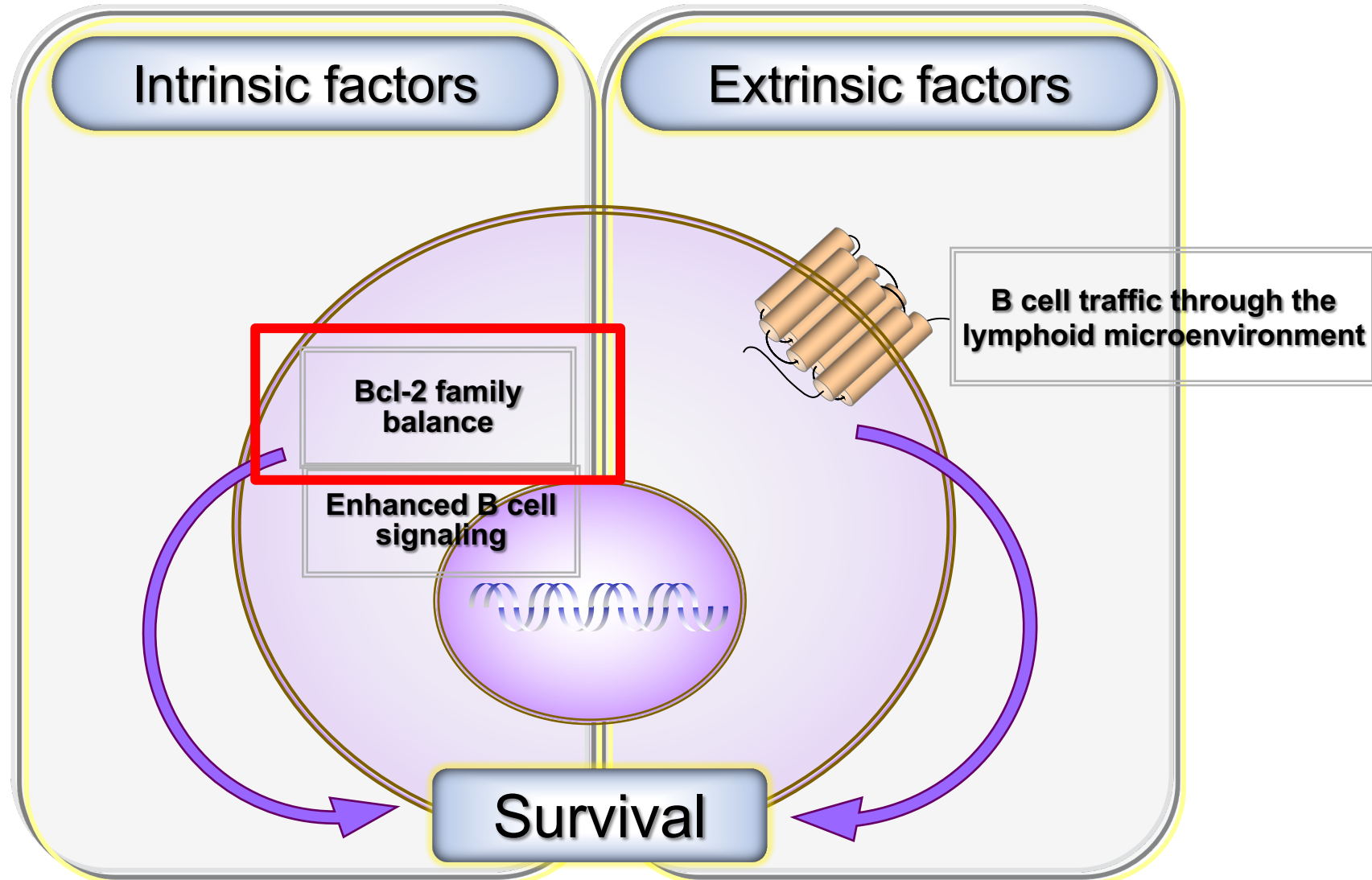
- p66Shc deficiency is associated with enhanced B cell mitogenic and survival signaling, apoptosis defects and autoimmunity
- CLL B cells are characterized by prolonged survival resulting from apoptosis defects and enhanced survival signaling
- CLL is frequently associated with autoimmune complications

Could there be a link between p66Shc and CLL?

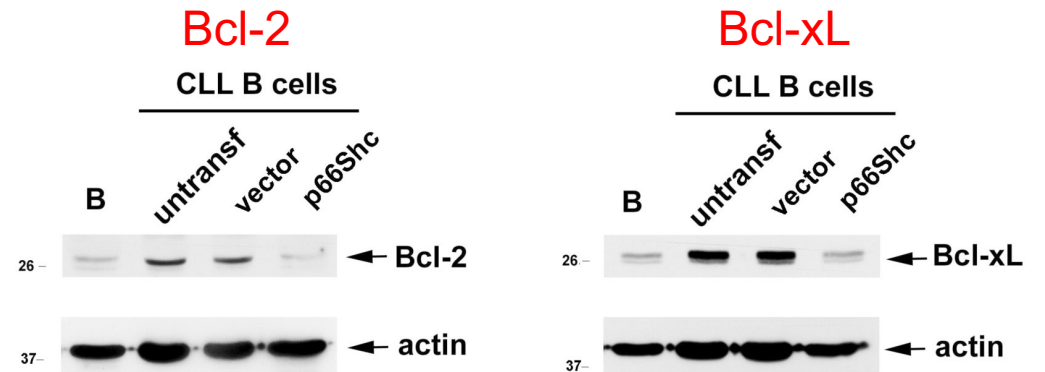
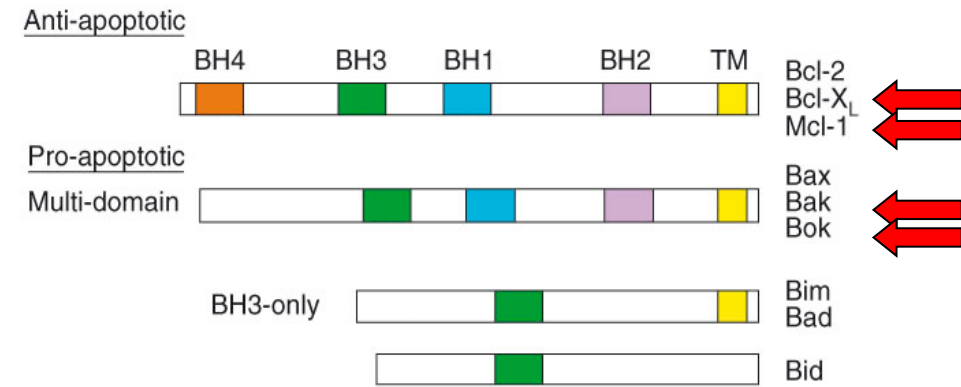
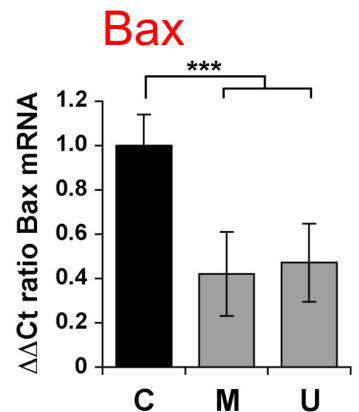
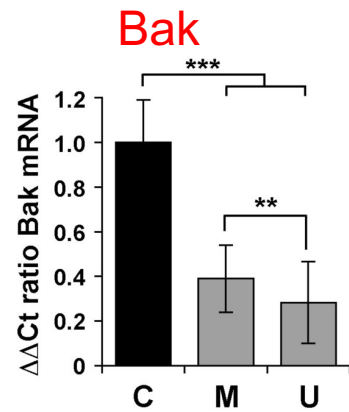
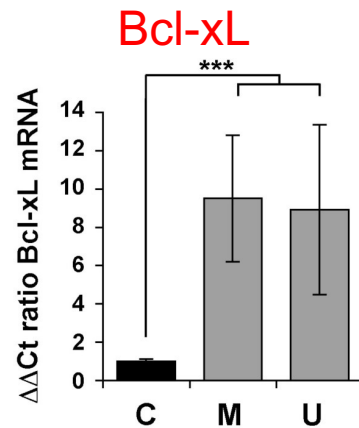
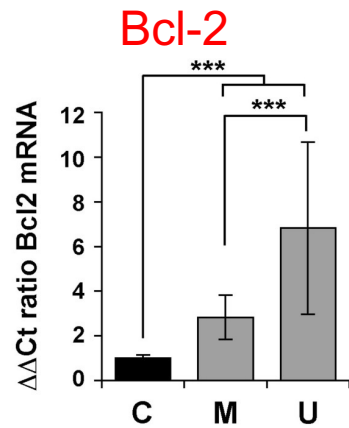
Impairment of p66Shc expression in CLL B cells



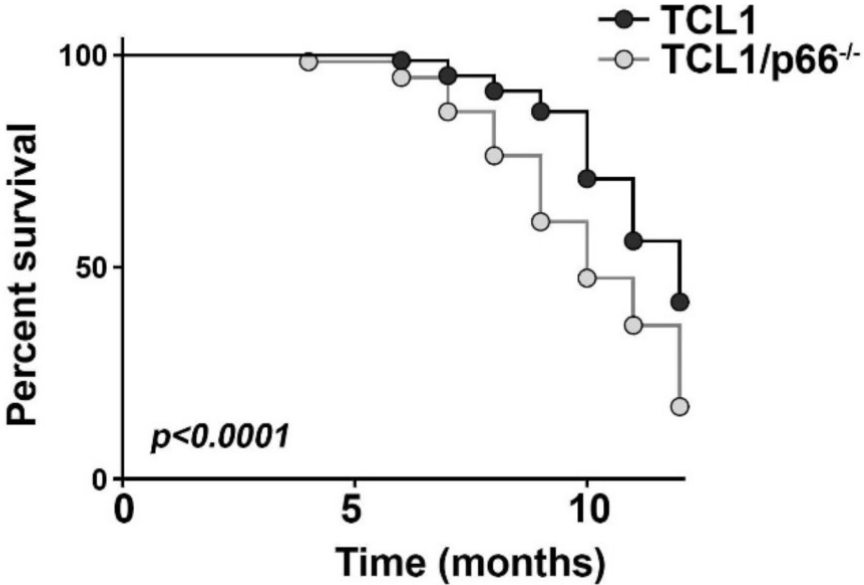
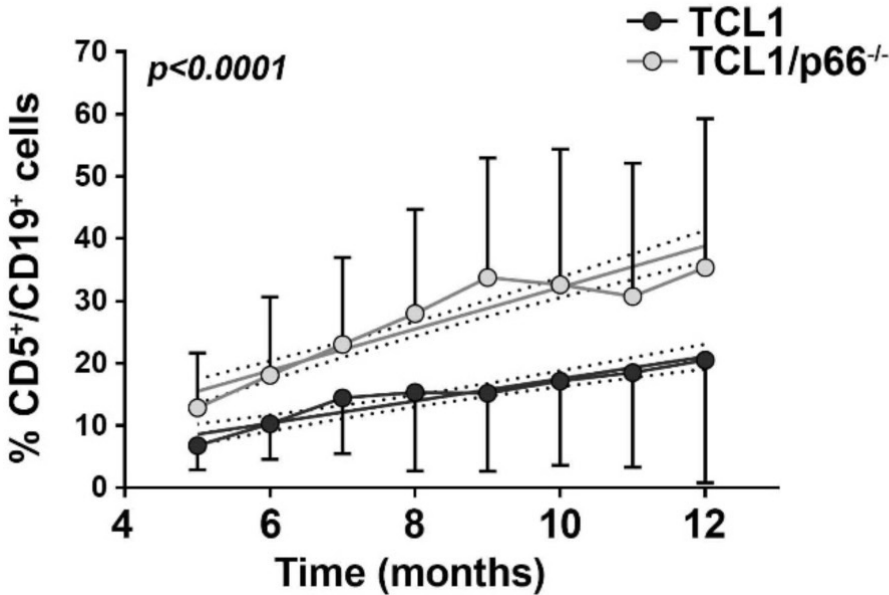
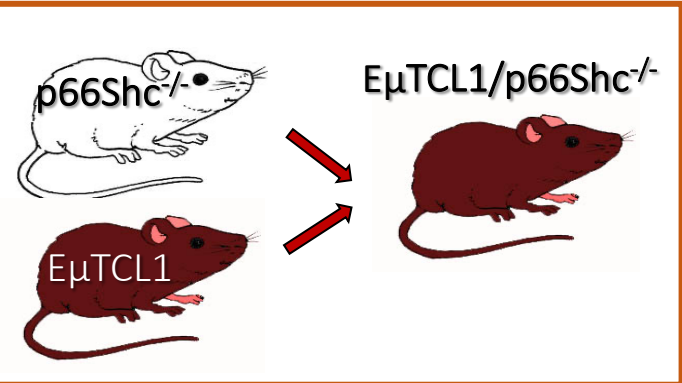
Intrinsic factors underlie the extended lifespan of CLL B cells: p66Shc and apoptosis



p66Shc deficiency contributes to the apoptosis defects in CLL

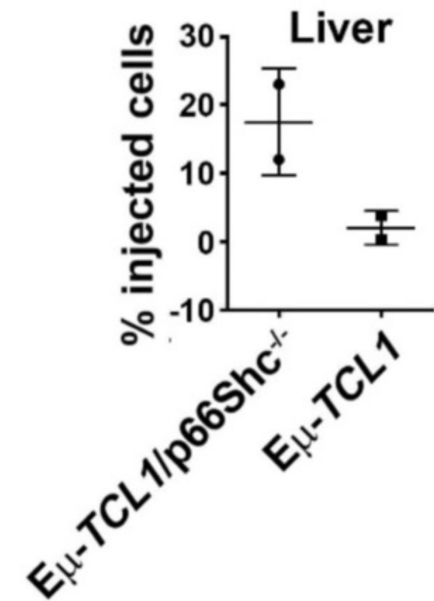
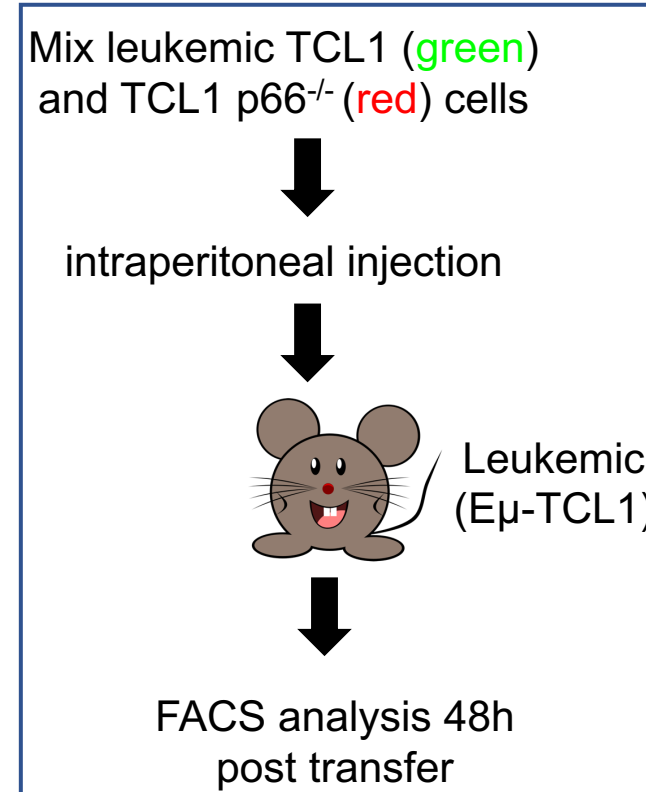
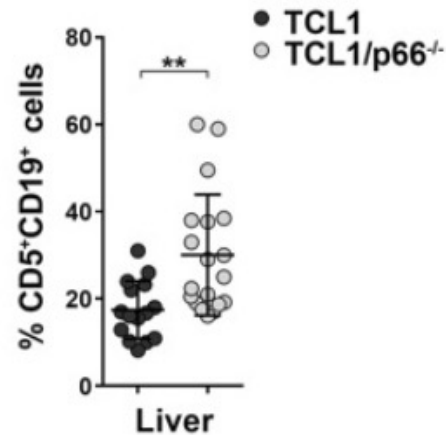
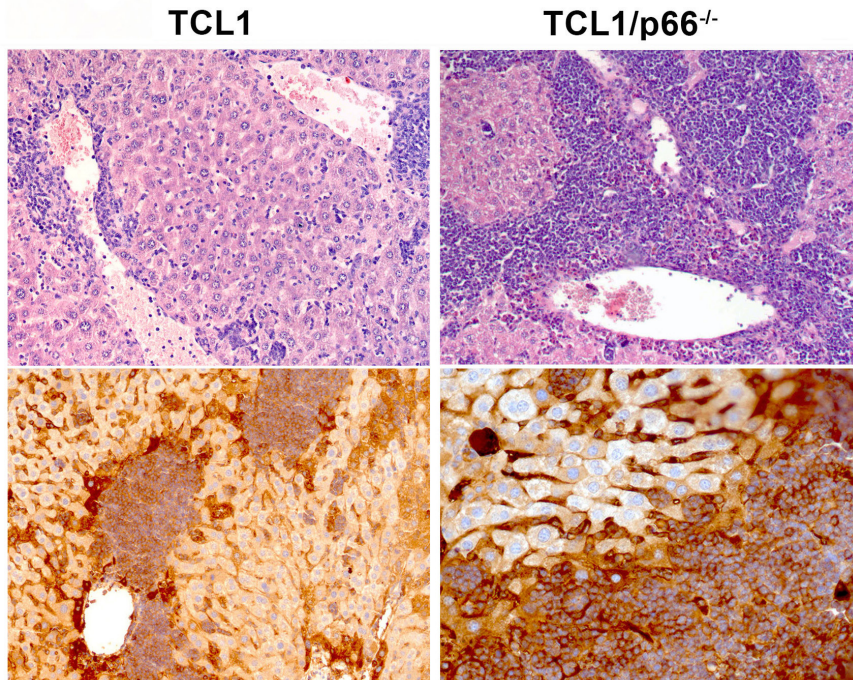


p66Shc deficiency accelerates leukemogenesis in E μ -TCL1 mice



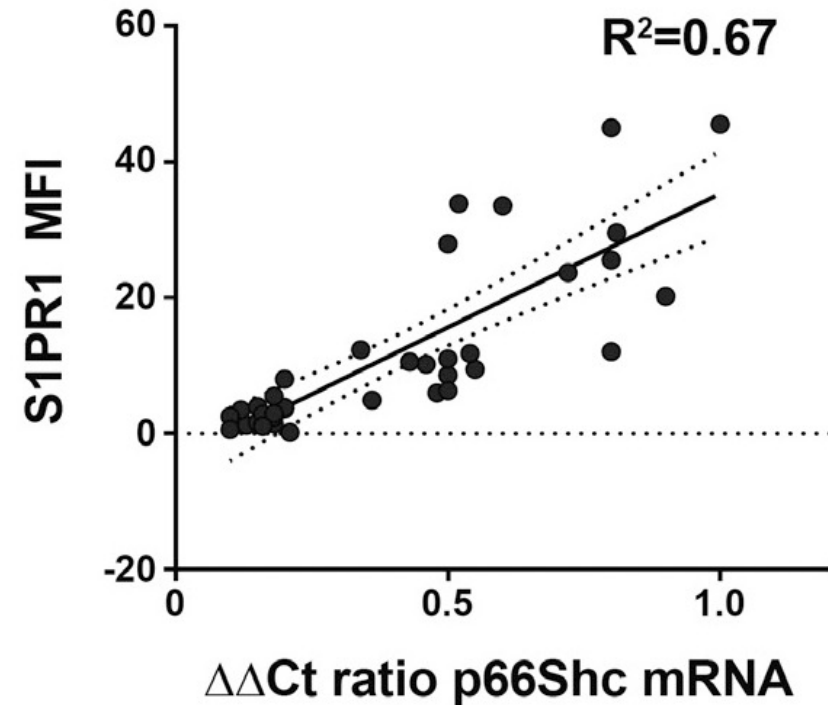
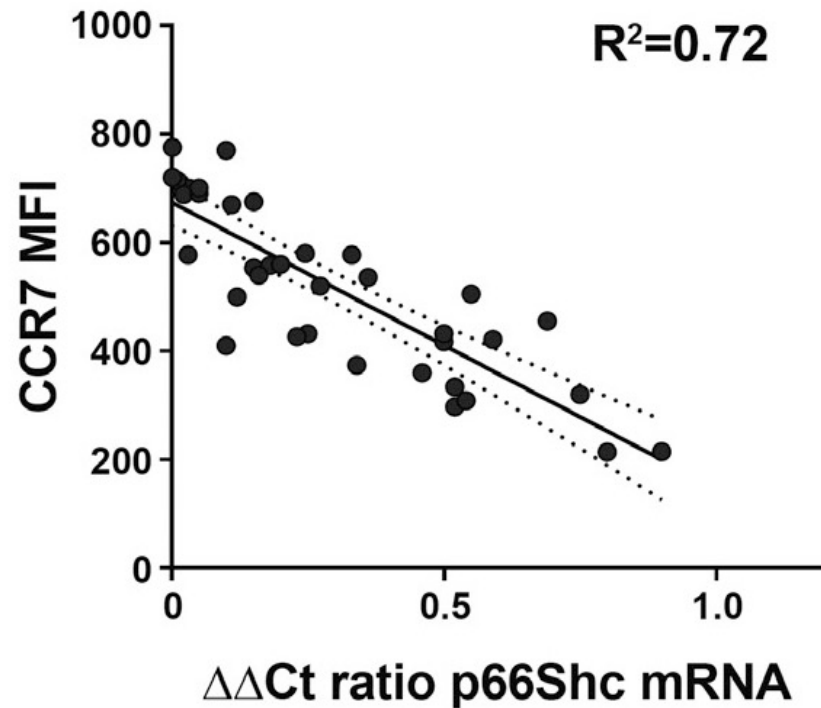
➤ p66Shc deficiency enhances the chemoresistance of leukemic cells

p66Shc deficiency in E μ -TCL1 mice is associated with nodal and extranodal infiltration of leukemic cells



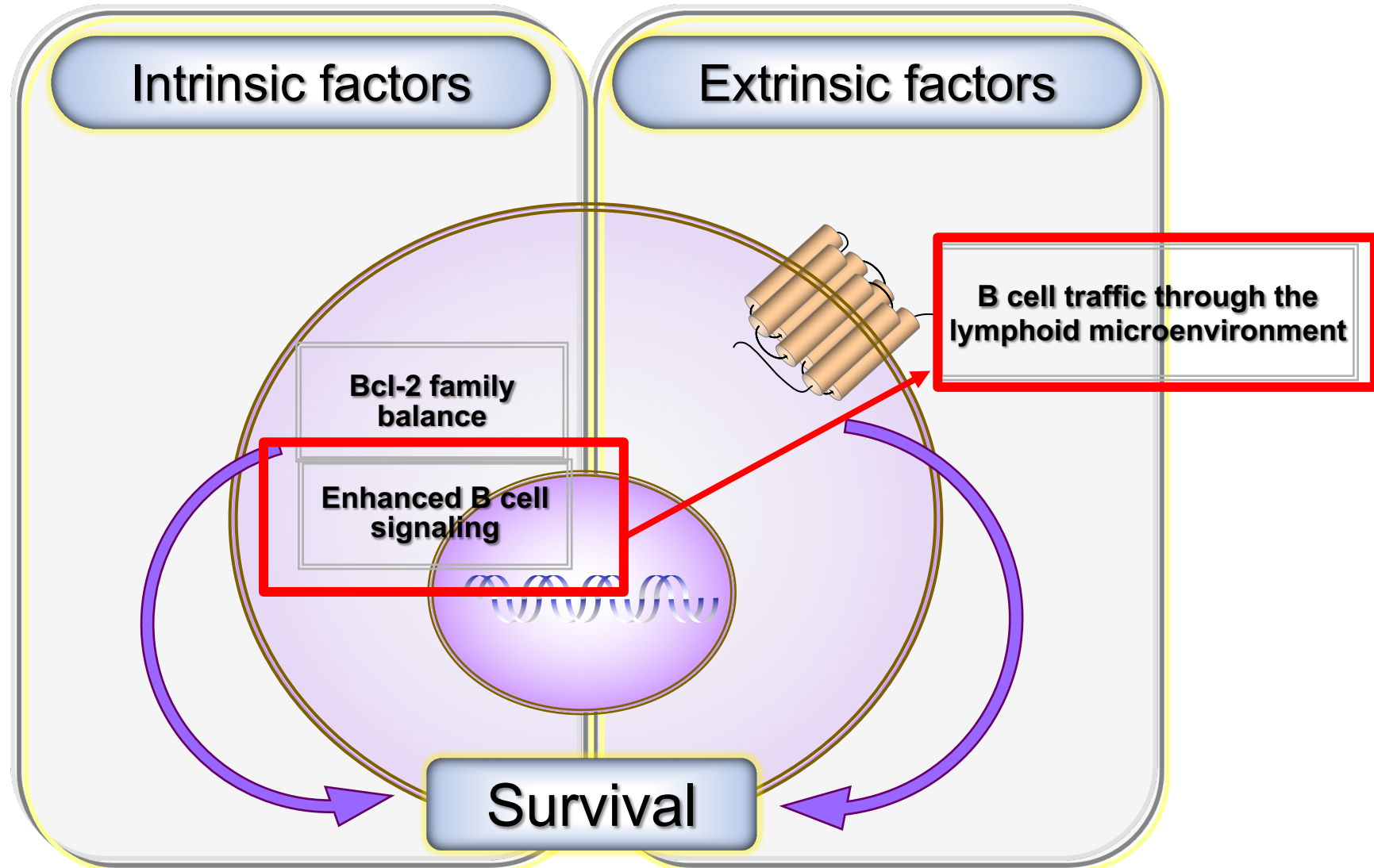
↑ Homing receptor expression on leukemic cells

Abnormalities in homing receptor expression in CLL are related to p66Shc deficiency



➤ Abnormalities in homing receptor expression in CLL cells can be rescued by forced p66Shc expression

Intrinsic factors underlie the extended lifespan of CLL B cells: p66Shc and survival signaling by chemokine receptors



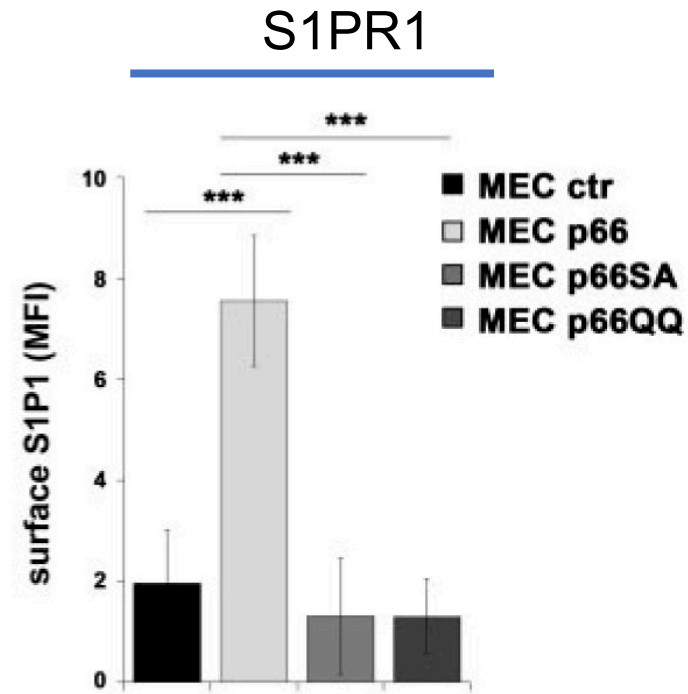
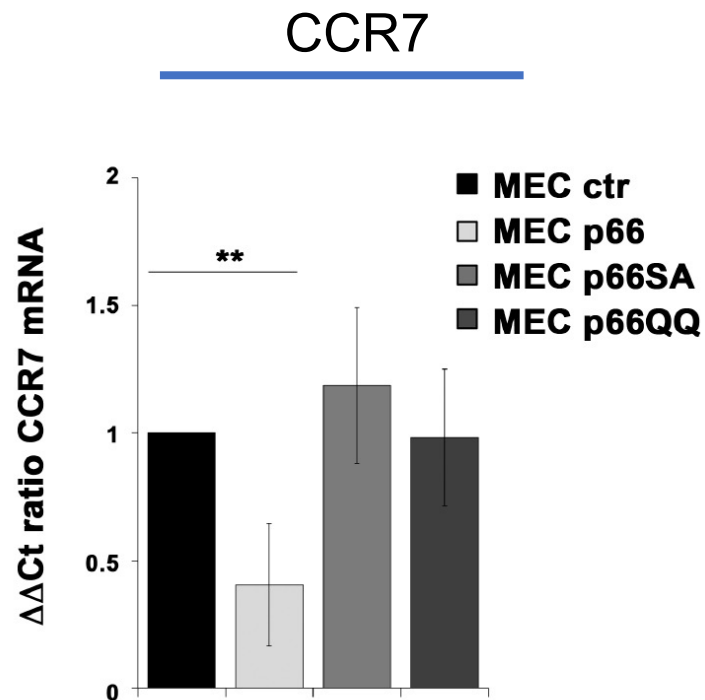
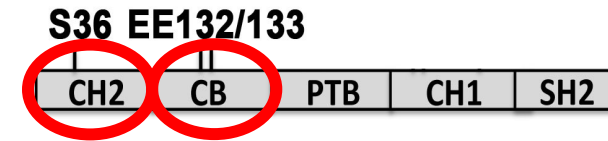
Multiple levels of regulation of surface chemotactic receptor expression

- Transcription
- Recycling

Are there processes influenced by p66Shc?

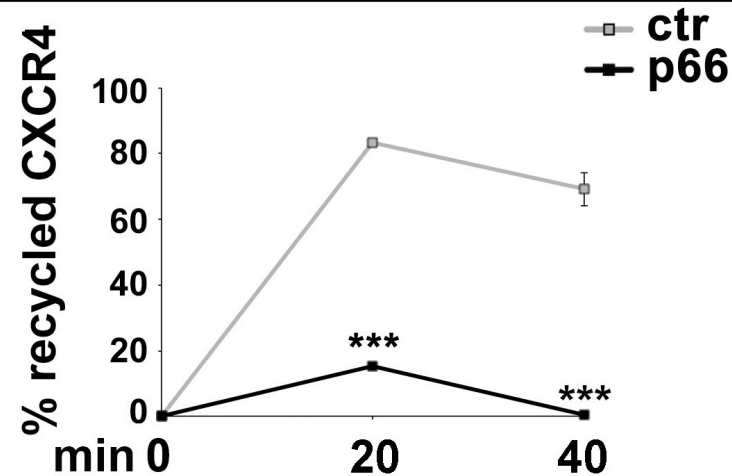
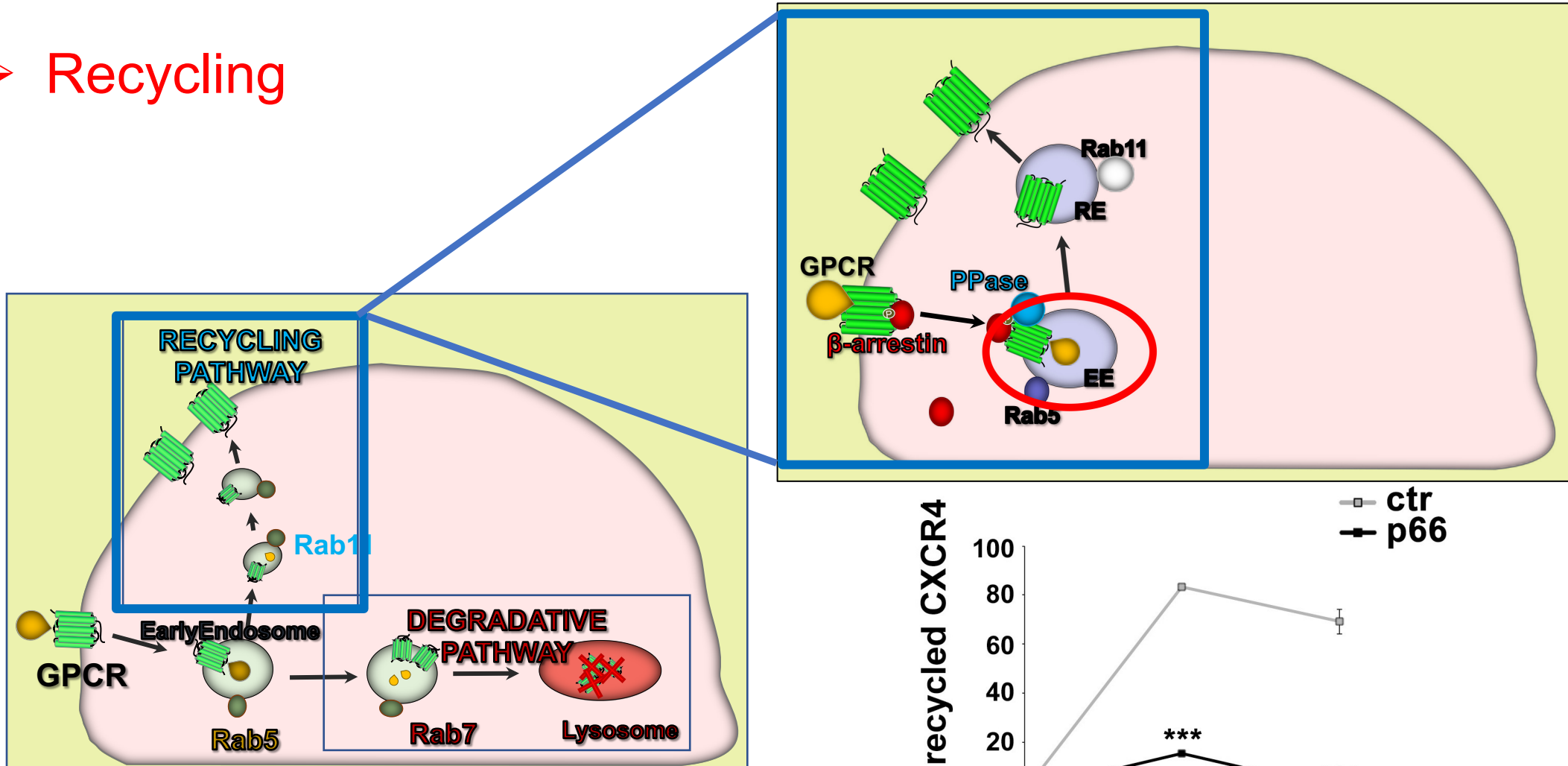
p66Shc regulates transcription of homing and egress receptors through its ROS-elevating activity

➤ Transcription: ROS-sensitive TF

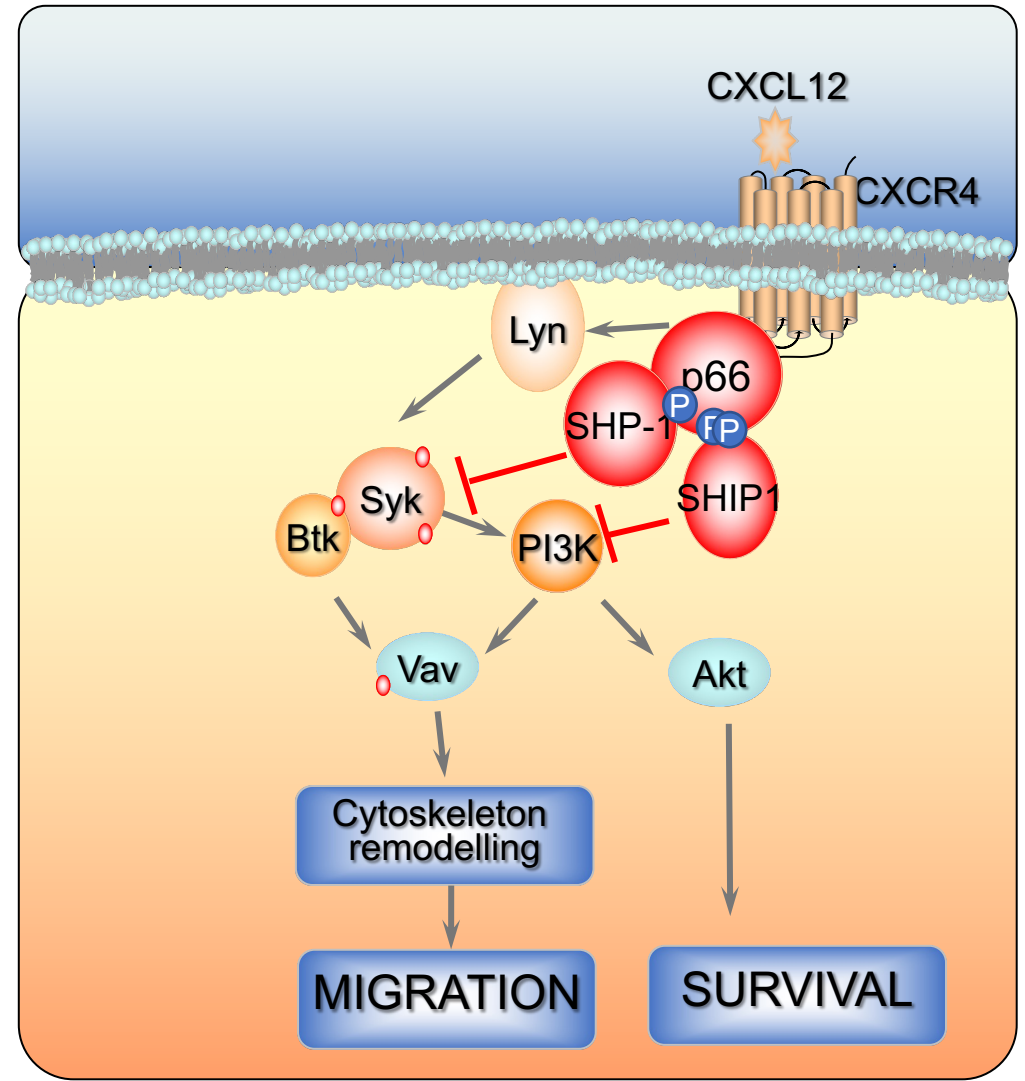
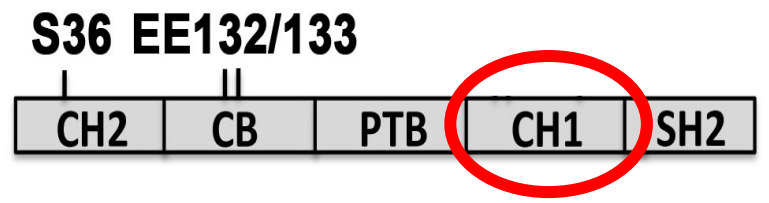


p66Shc regulates recycling-dependent surface expression of homing receptors through its adaptor function

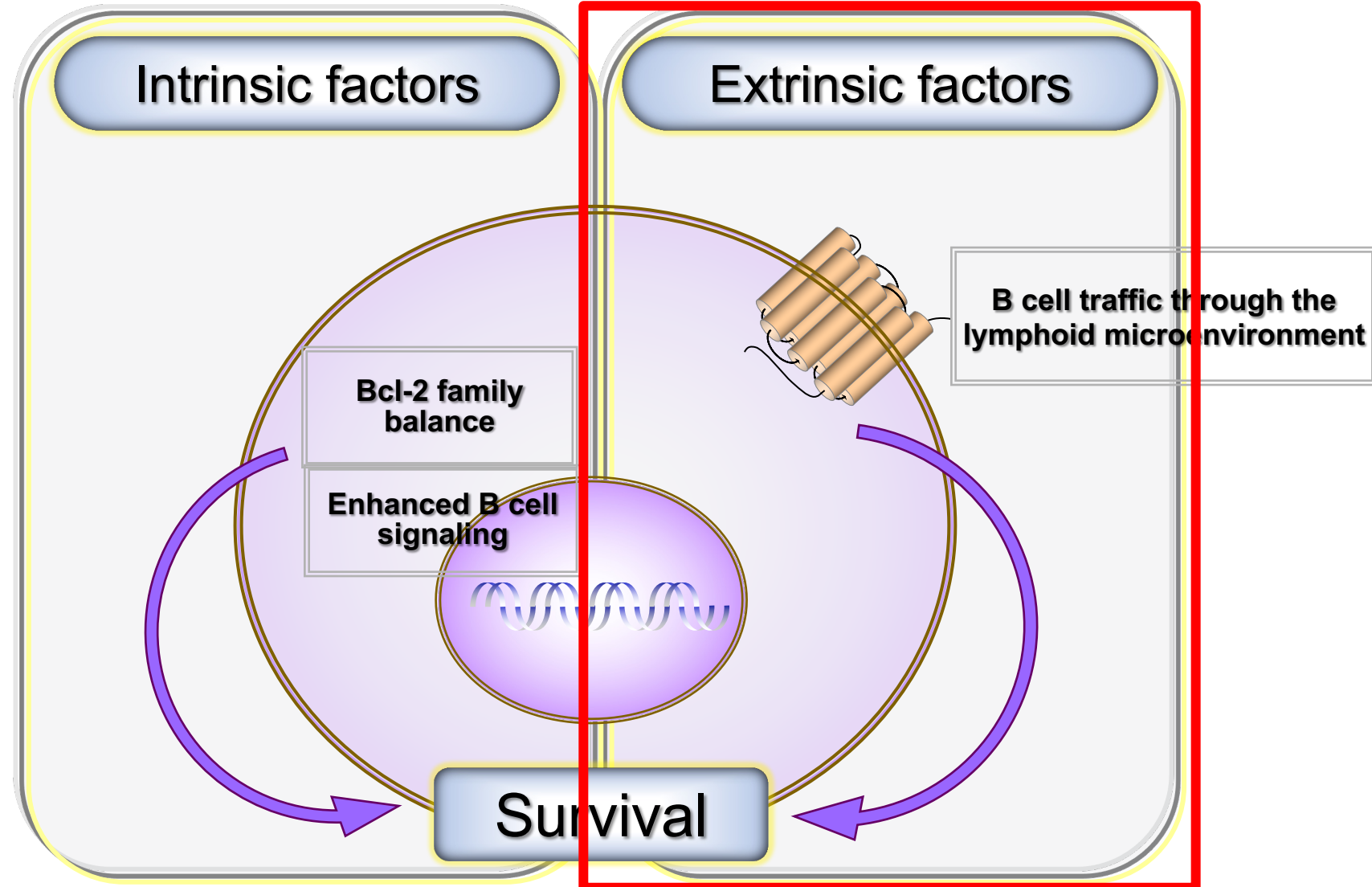
➤ Recycling



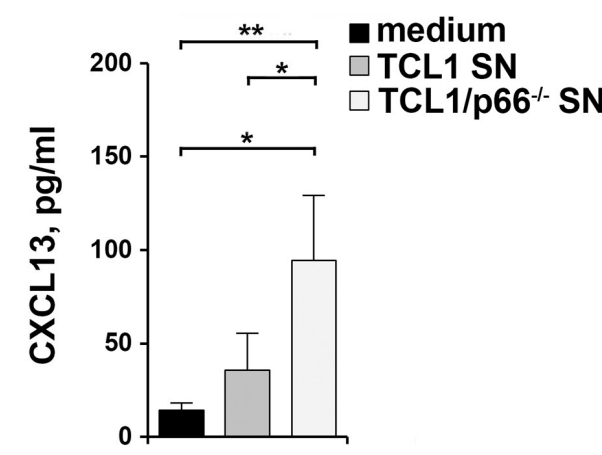
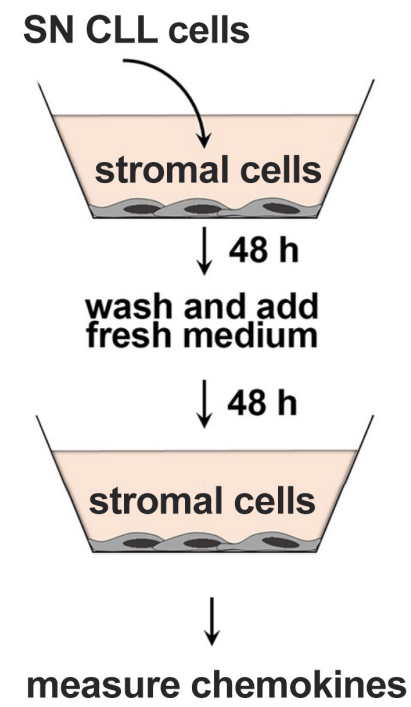
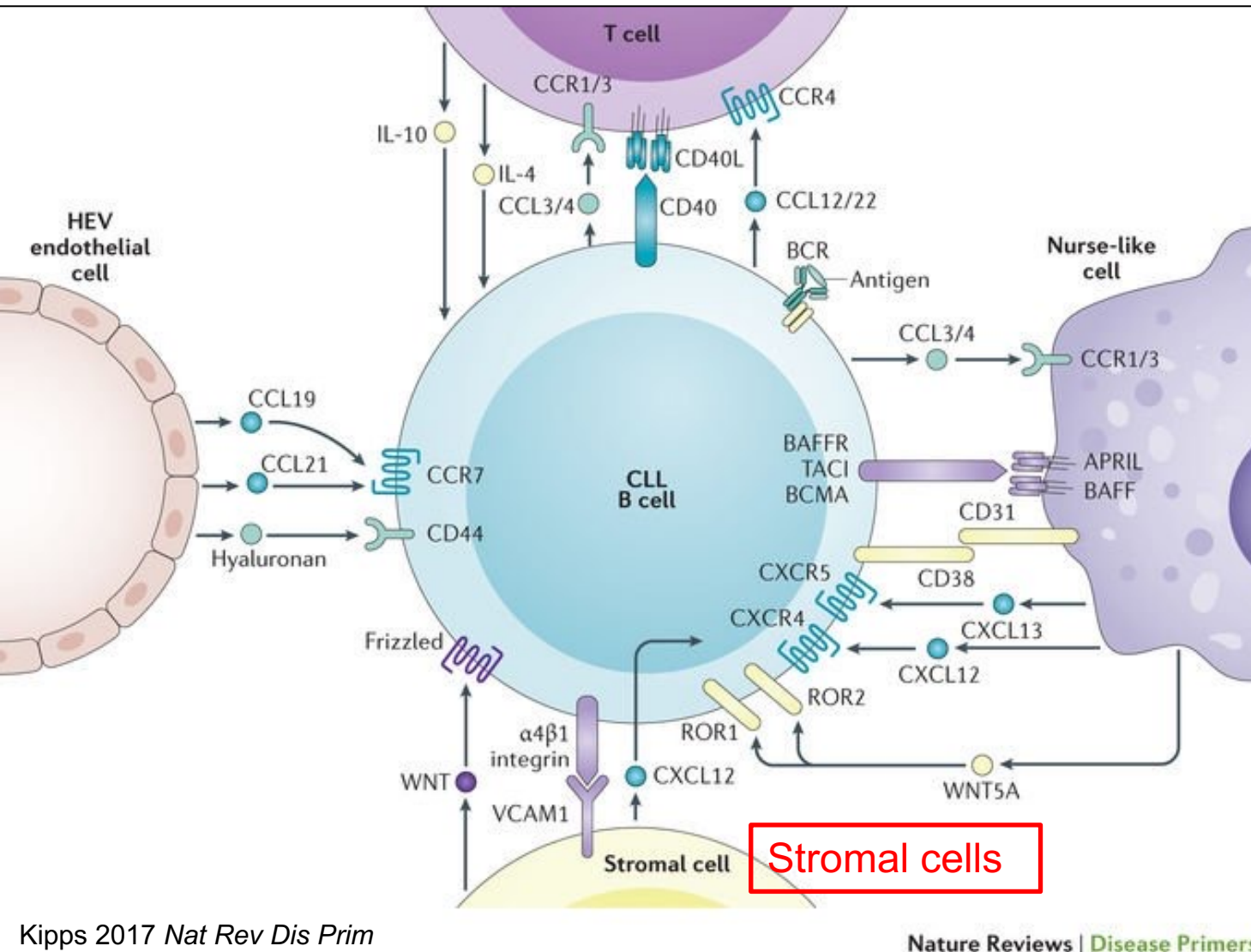
p66Shc regulates chemotactic signaling by homing receptors through its adaptor function



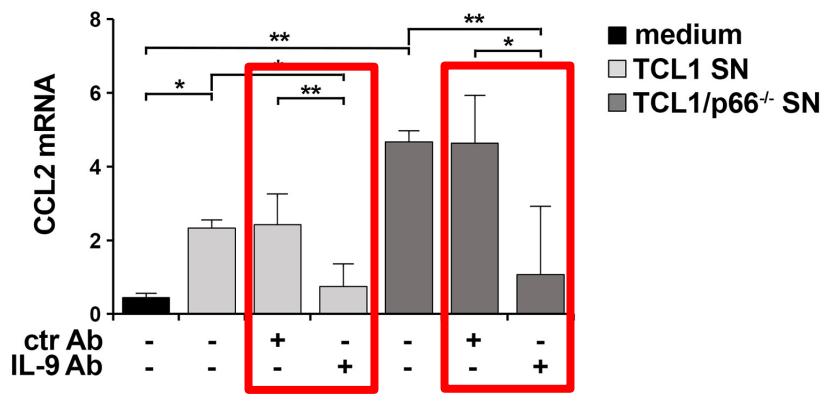
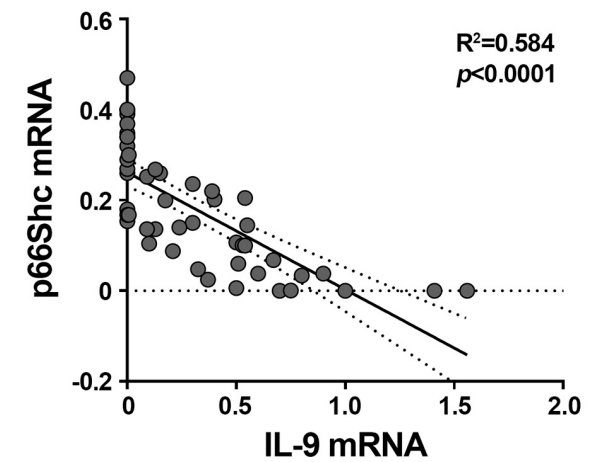
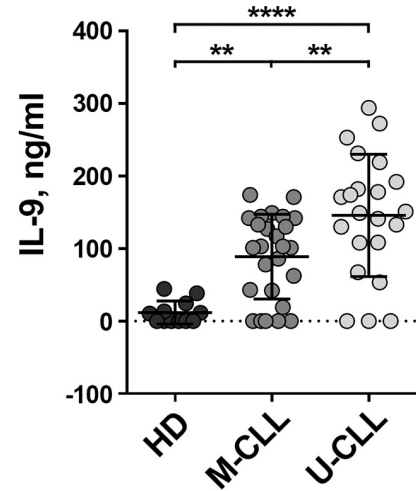
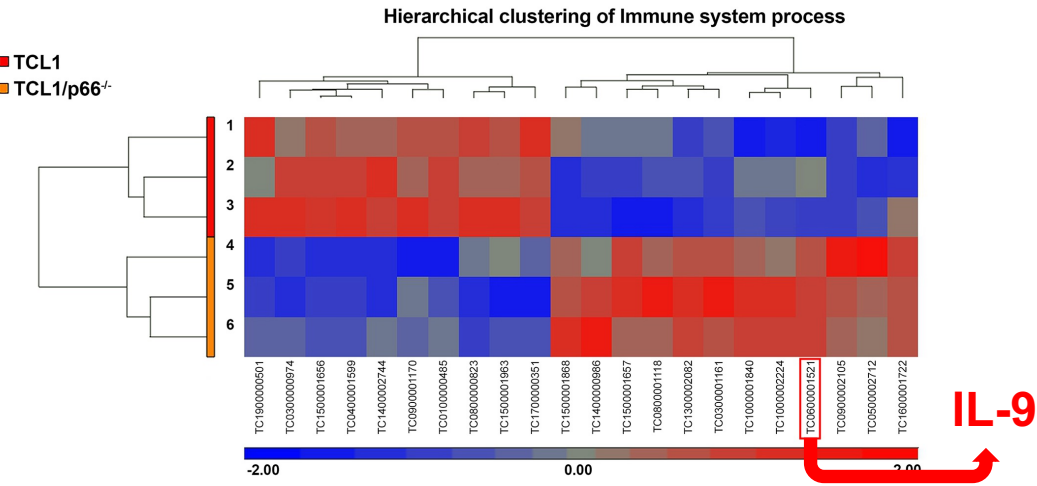
Intrinsic and extrinsic factors underlie the extended lifespan of CLL B cells: role of p66Shc



CLL cells enhance homing to the lymphoid microenvironment through a contact-independent mechanism

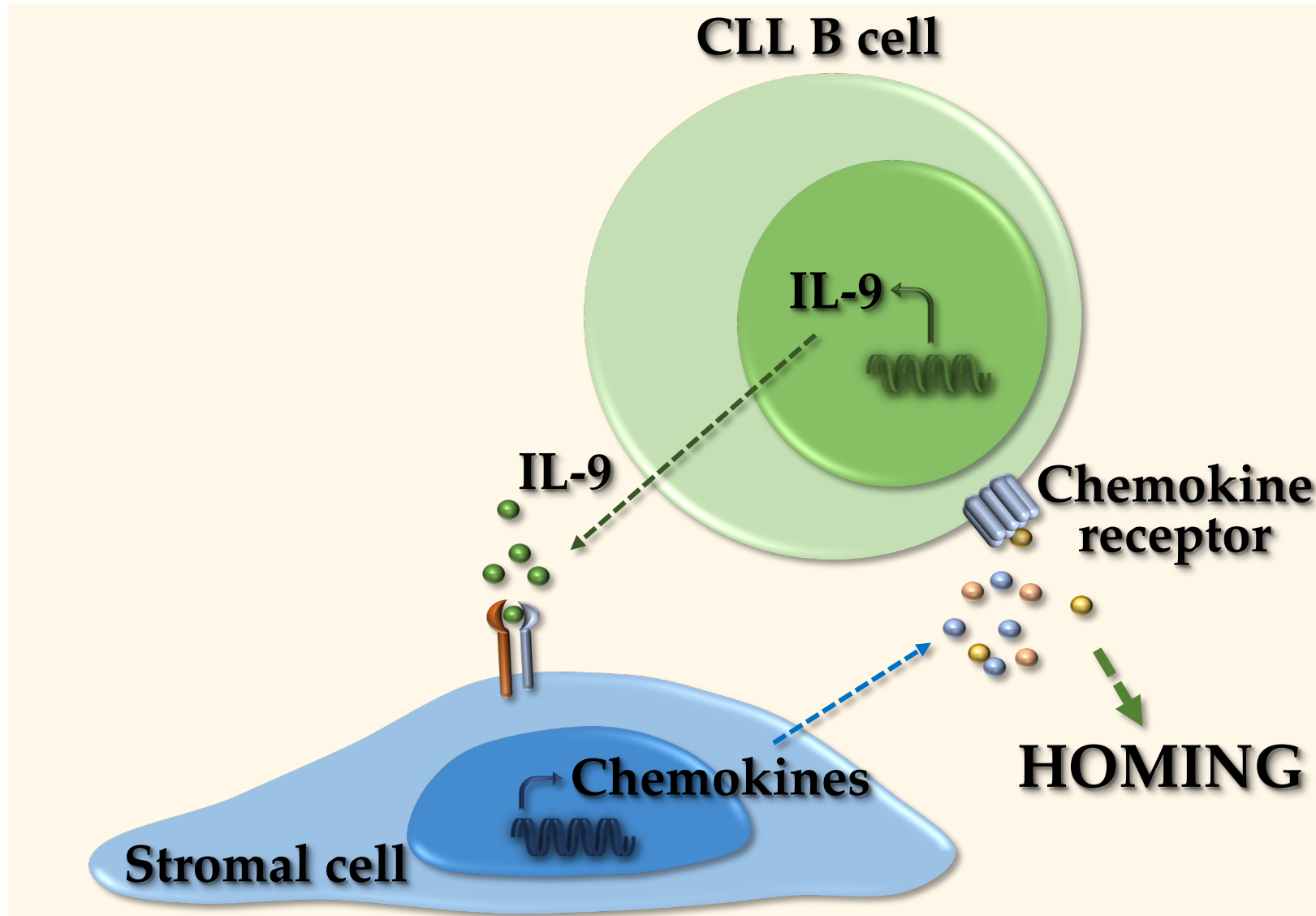


CLL cells modulate stromal chemokine production through IL-9

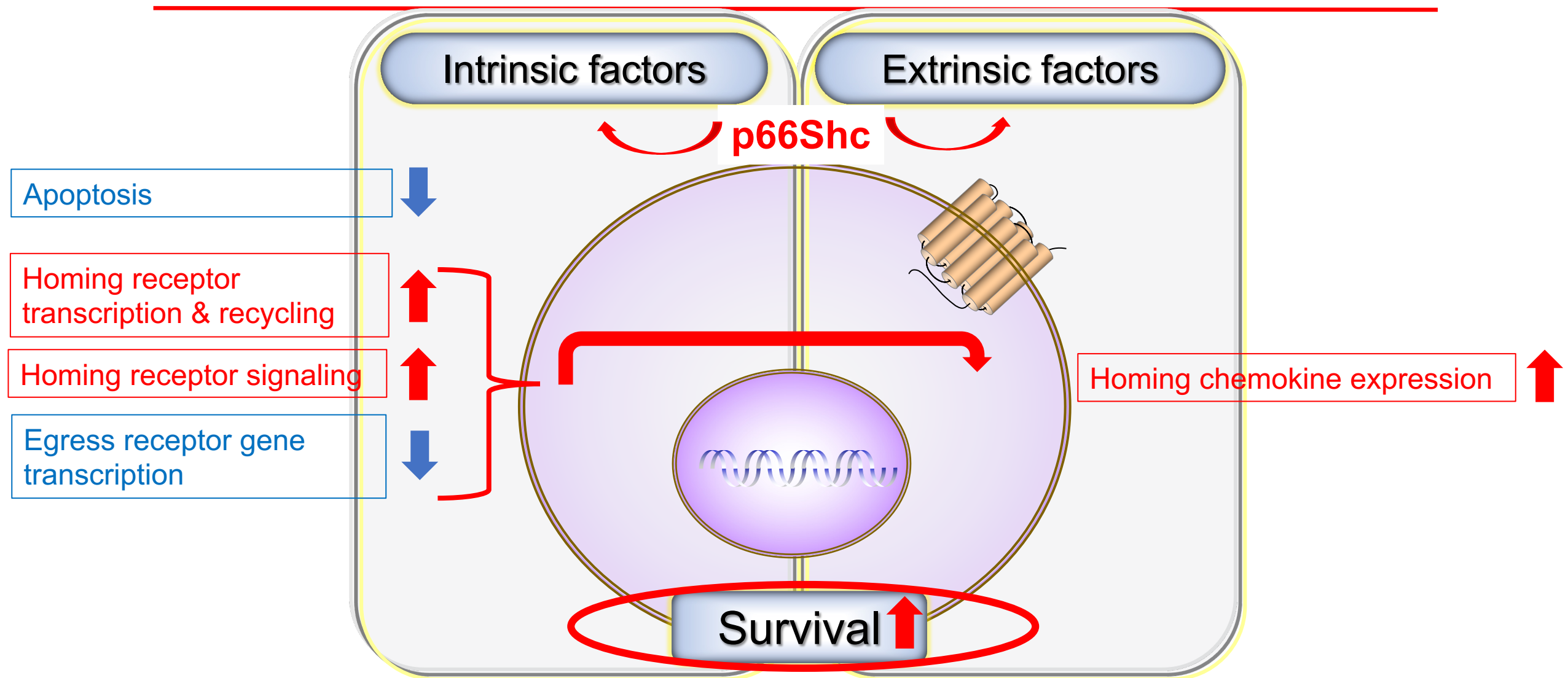


➤ Forced p66Shc expression in CLL cells normalizes IL-9 production and their ability to condition stromal cells

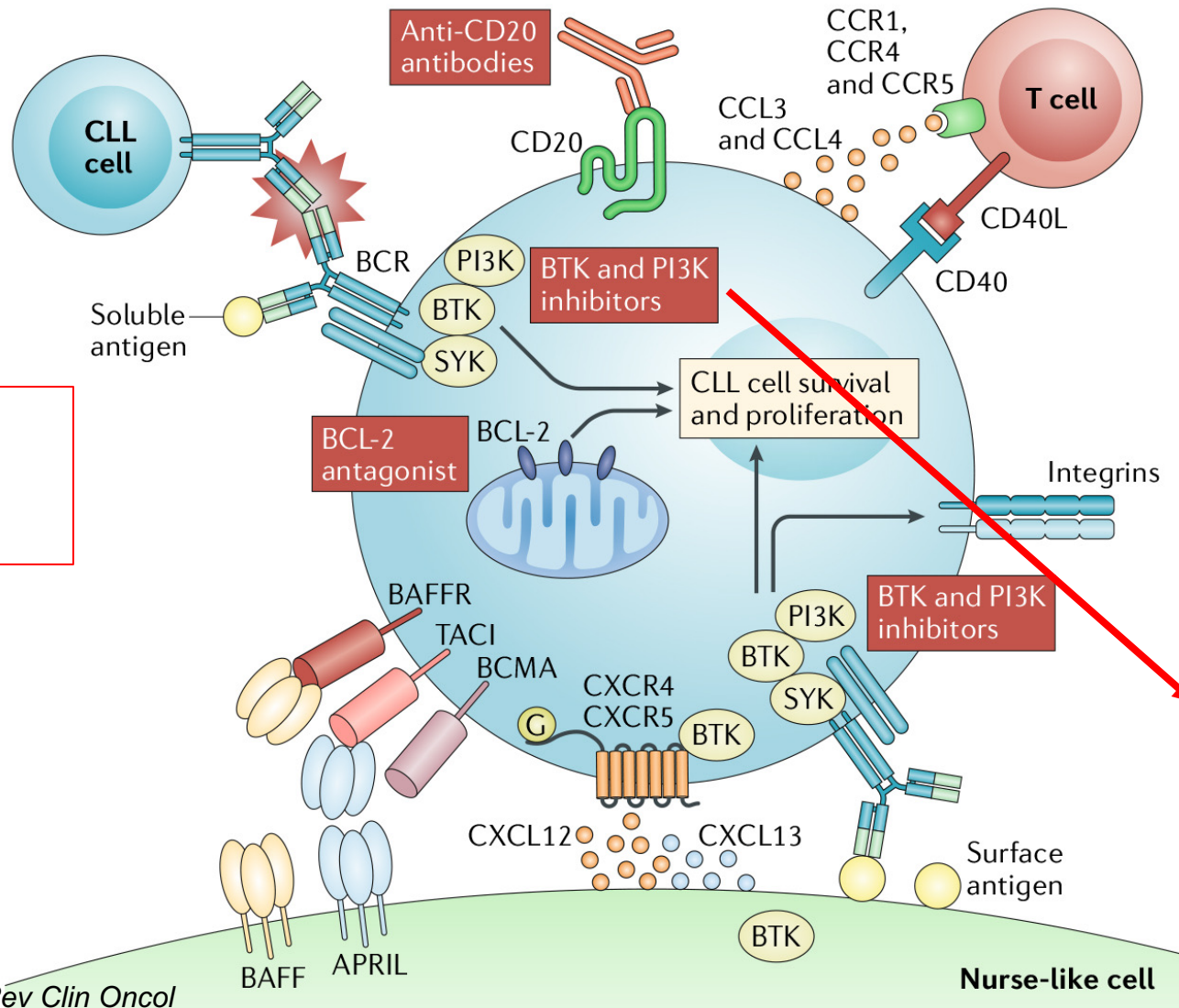
CLL cells enhance the homing potential of the lymphoid microenvironment through IL-9 secretion



A multipronged strategy for CLL cell survival regulated by p66Shc



The importance of understanding basic principles: personalized therapies in CLL



PI3K: idelalisib
 Btk: ibrutinib
 Bcl-2: venetoclax

Ibrutinib suppresses homing receptor recycling: massive release leukemic cells from SLOs

Baldari lab, Department of Life Sciences



Laura Patrussi



Nagaja Capitani

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