

“INFLAMAÇÃO E ADESÃO CELULAR NA ANEMIA FALCIFORME E SEU REFLEXO NO TRATAMENTO”



Simpósio Regional sobre Medicina Translacional

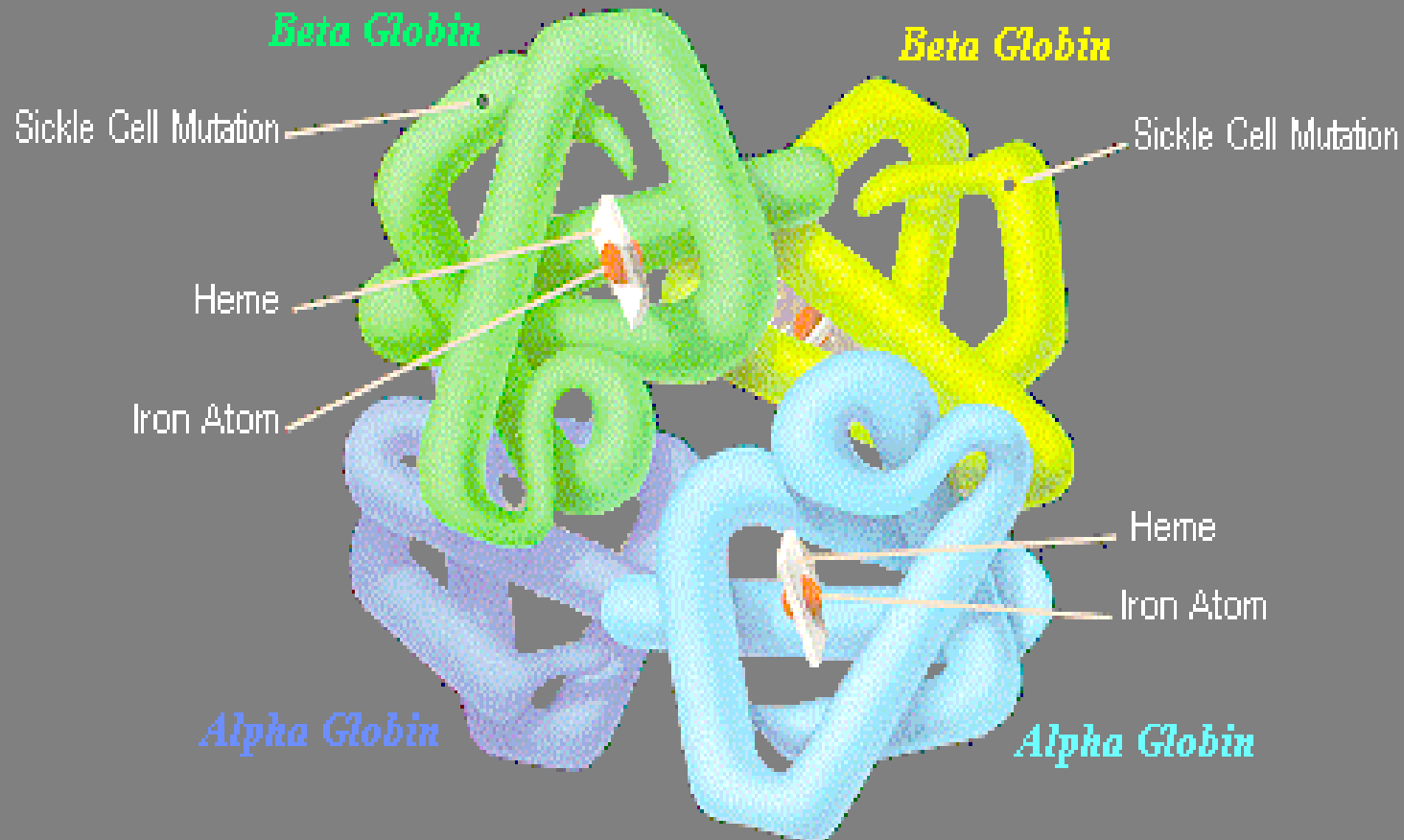
02/12/2011- FAPESP - São Paulo

HEMÁCIA

- Durável
- Flexível
- Elevada concentração de hemoglobina
- Máxima eficiência no transporte de oxigênio
- Vida média : 120 dias
- 550,6 quilômetros

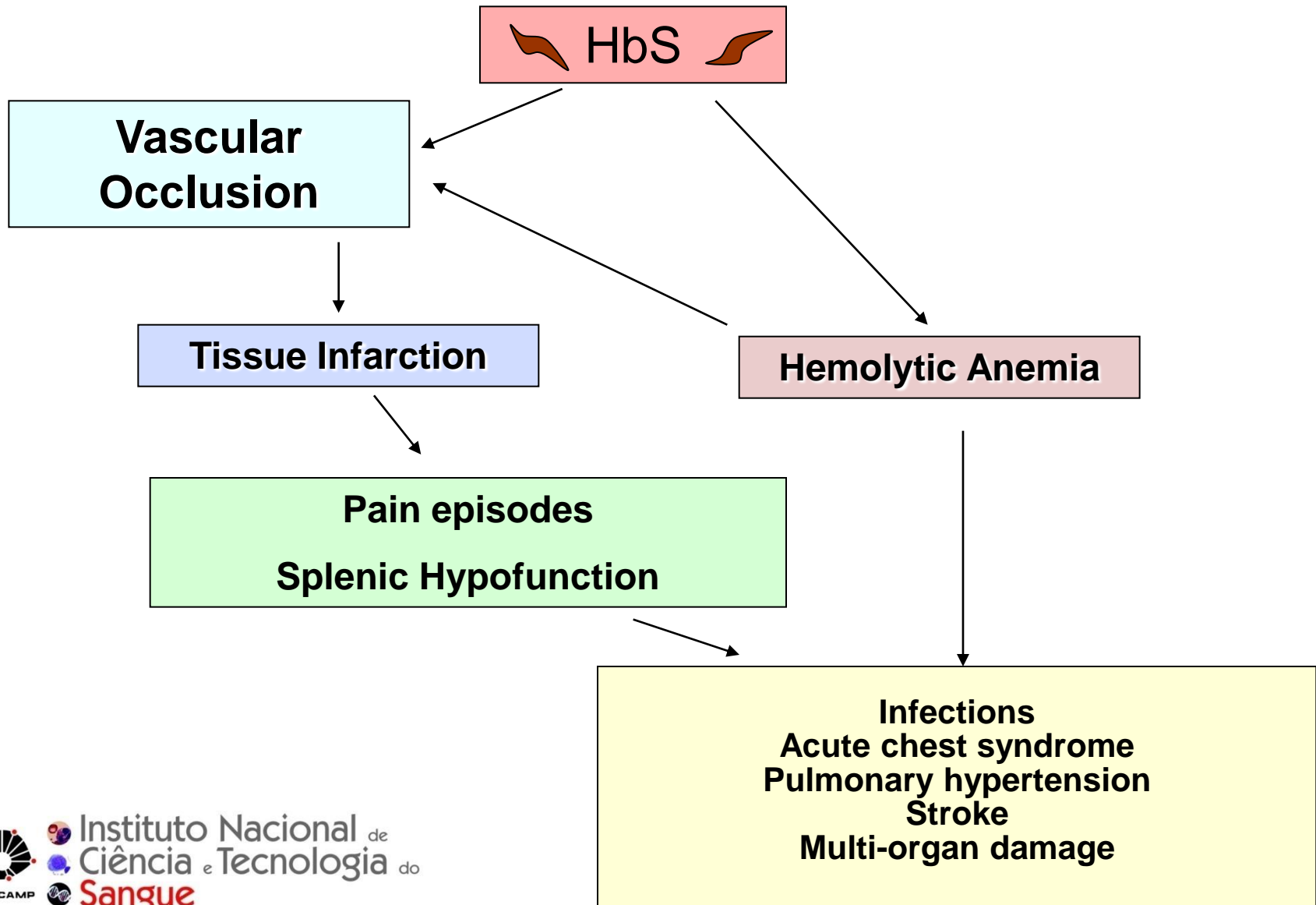
A Molecule To Breathe With

HEMOGLOBIN

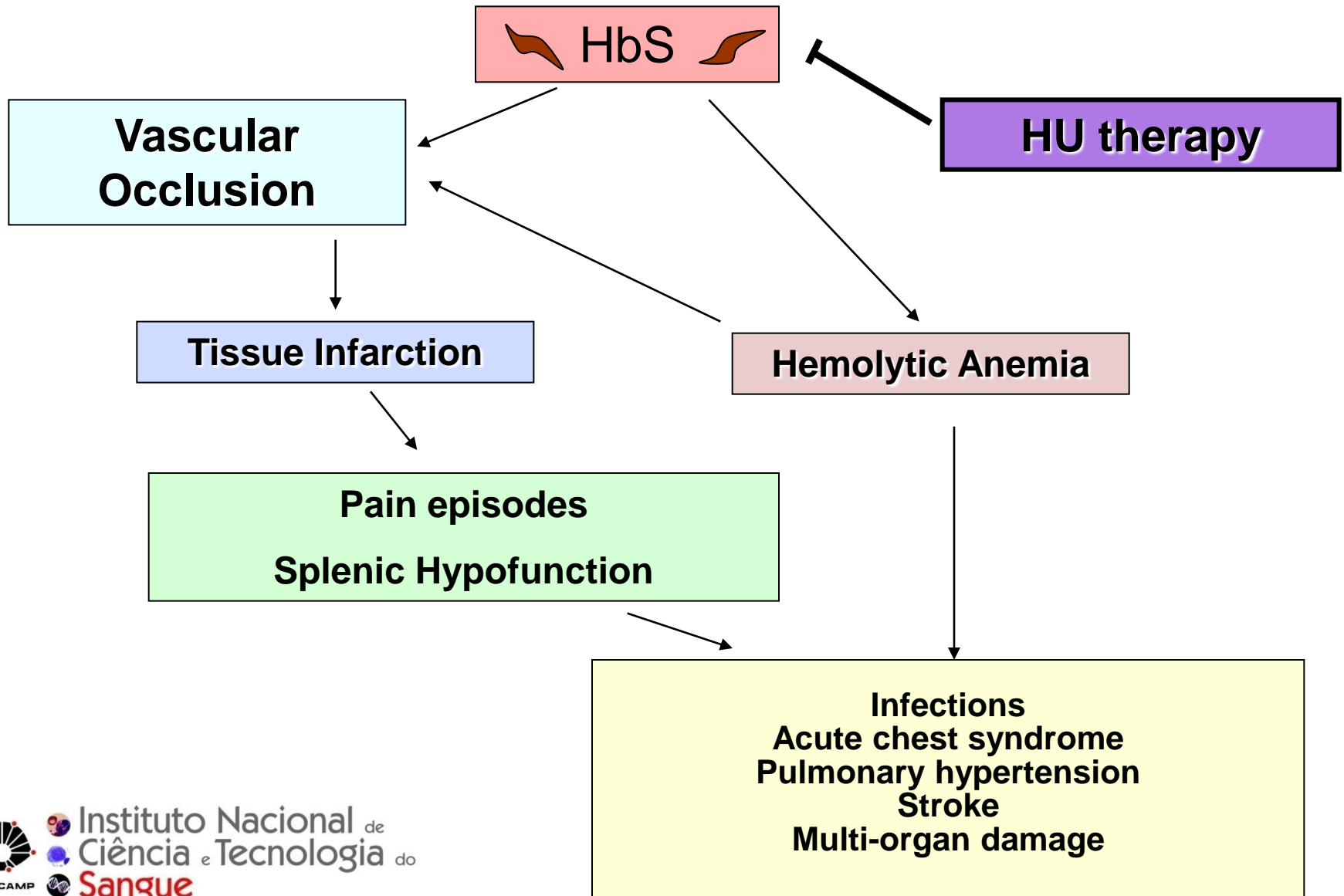


The Pathophysiology of Sickle Cell Anemia

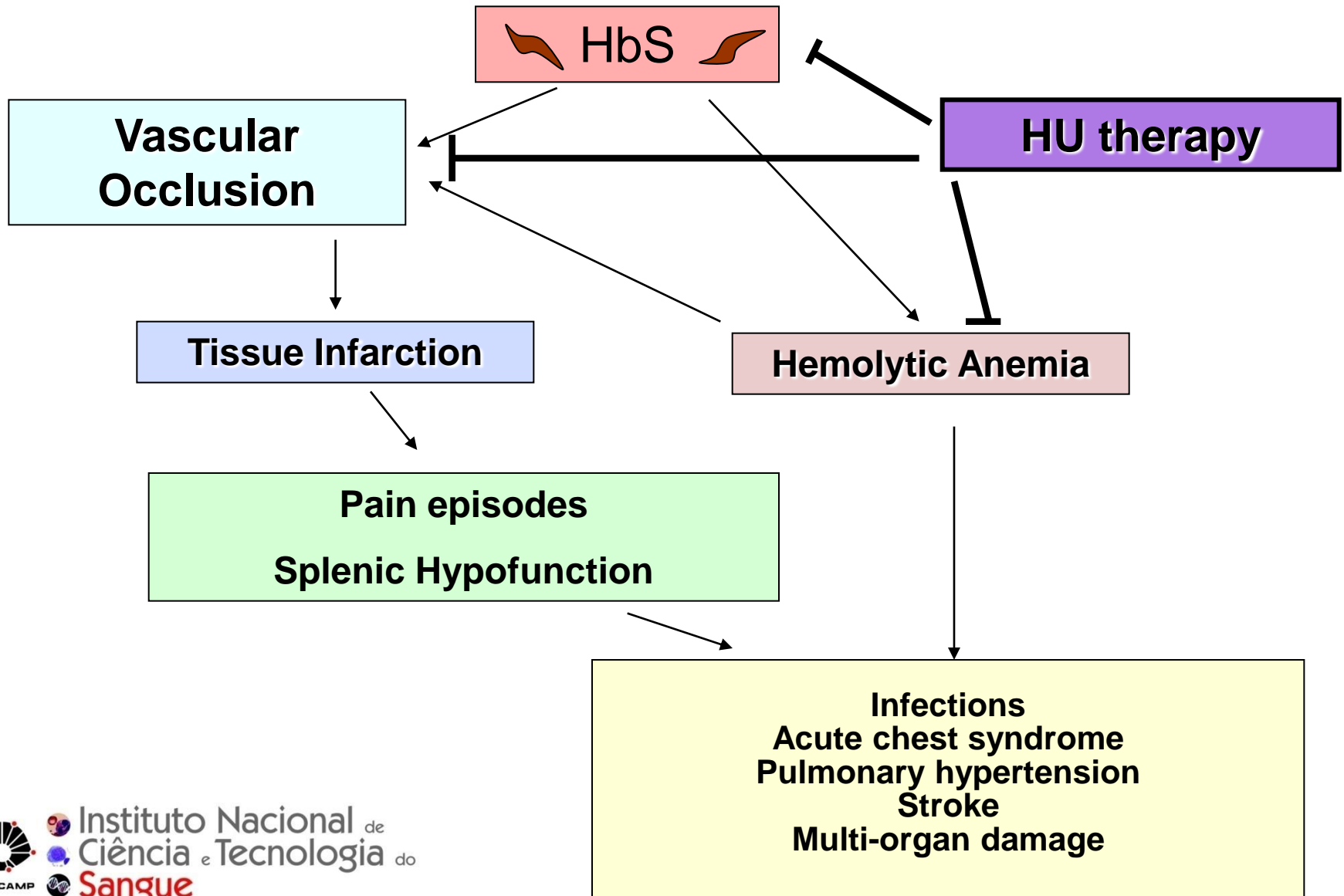
Vaso-occlusion in Sickle Cell Disease



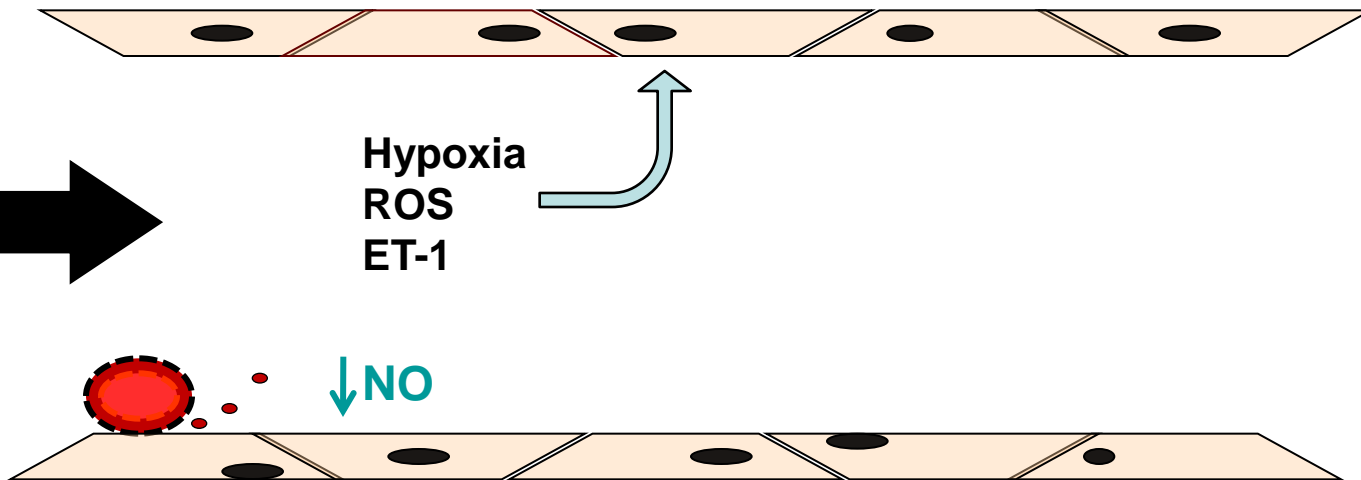
Vaso-occlusion in Sickle Cell Disease



Vaso-occlusion in Sickle Cell Disease

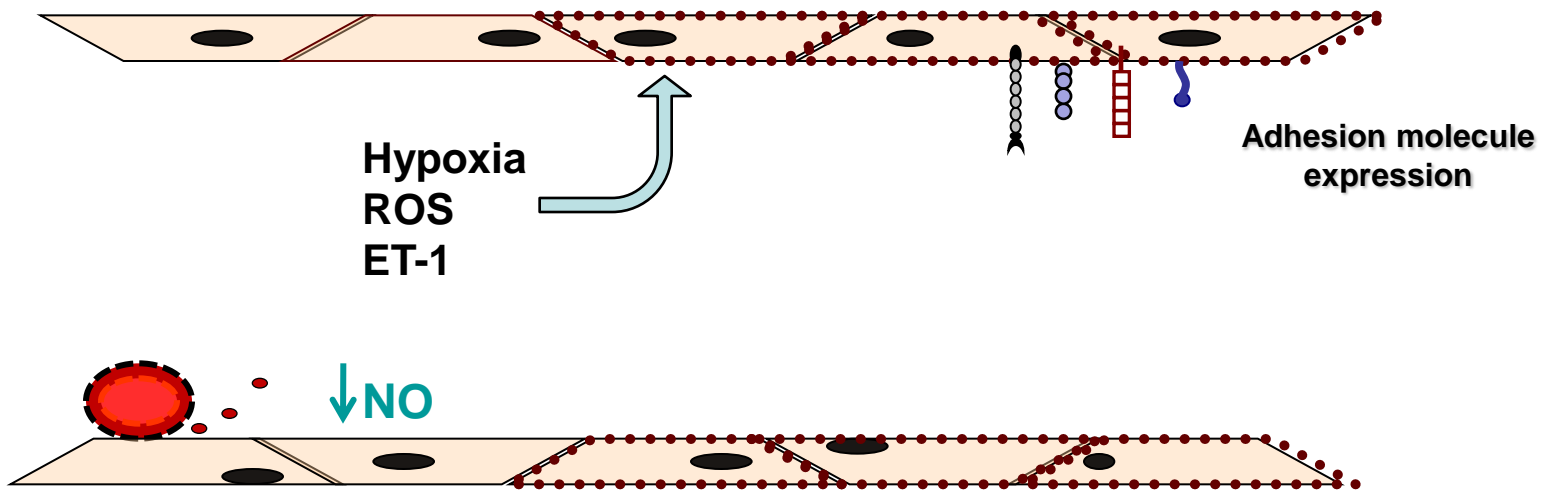


Vaso-occlusion pathophysiology: Role of endothelial activation, vascular inflammation and cell adhesion



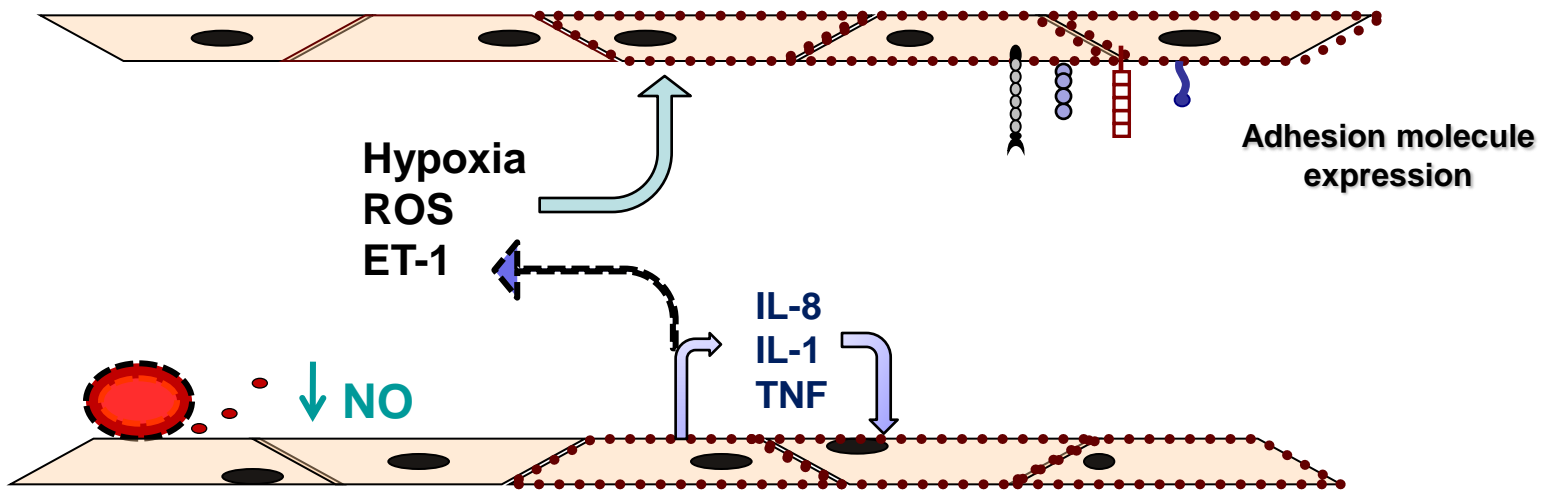
UNICAMP

Vaso-occlusion pathophysiology: Role of endothelial activation, vascular inflammation and cell adhesion

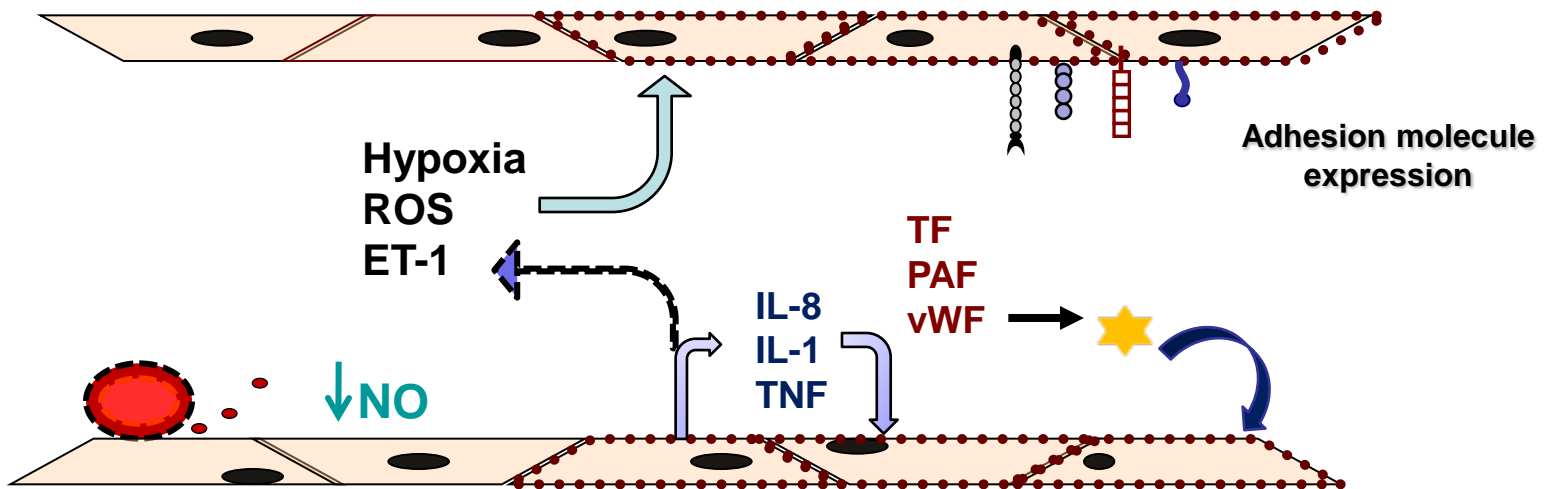


UNICAMP

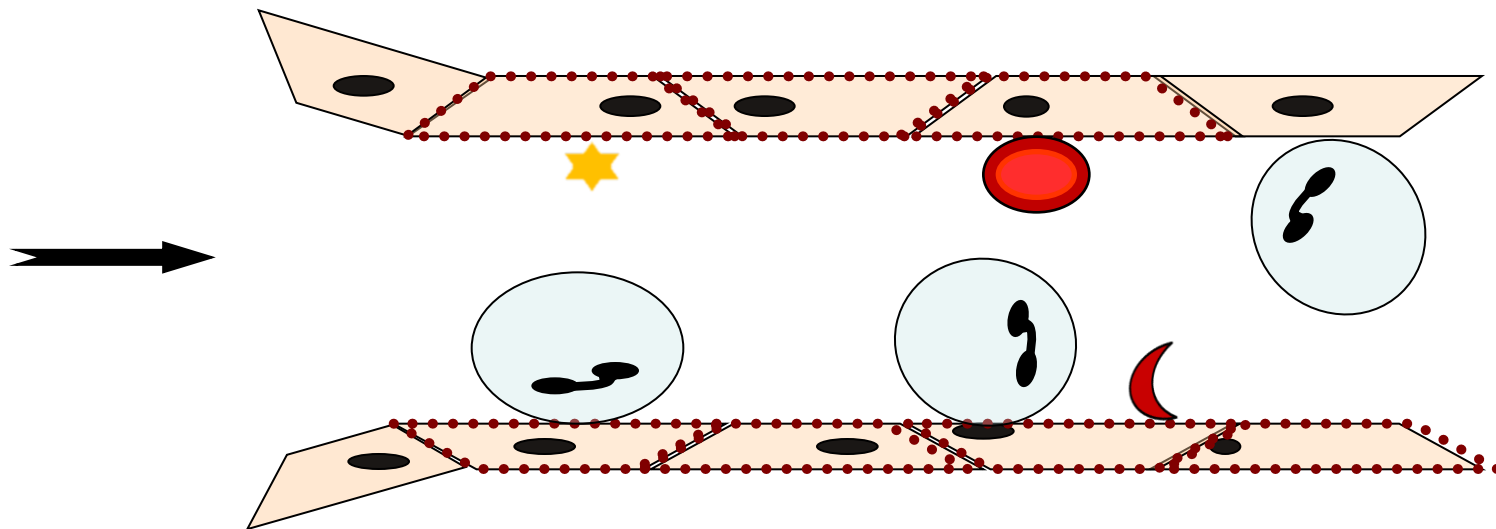
Vaso-occlusion pathophysiology: Role of endothelial activation, vascular inflammation and cell adhesion



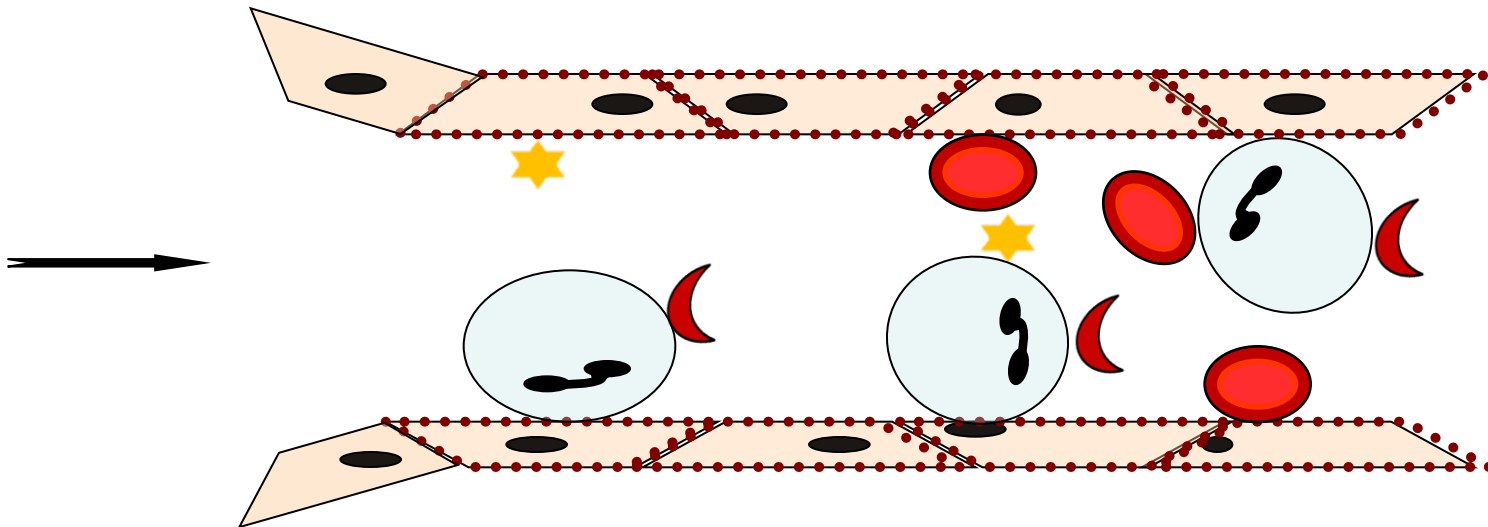
Vaso-occlusion pathophysiology: Role of endothelial activation, vascular inflammation and cell adhesion



Vaso-occlusion pathophysiology: Role of endothelial activation, vascular inflammation and cell adhesion



Vaso-occlusion pathophysiology: Role of endothelial activation, vascular inflammation and cell adhesion



Targeting Vaso-occlusion:

Reduce Hemolysis

Reduce Inflammation

Reduce Endothelial Activation

Reduce Red Cell Adhesion

Reduce Neutrophil Adhesion

Increase NO Bioavailability

Reduce Oxidative Stress



UNICAMP



Instituto Nacional de
Ciência e Tecnologia do
Sangue

Targeting Vaso-occlusion:

Reduce Hemolysis

Reduce Inflammation

Reduce Endothelial Activation

Reduce Red Cell Adhesion

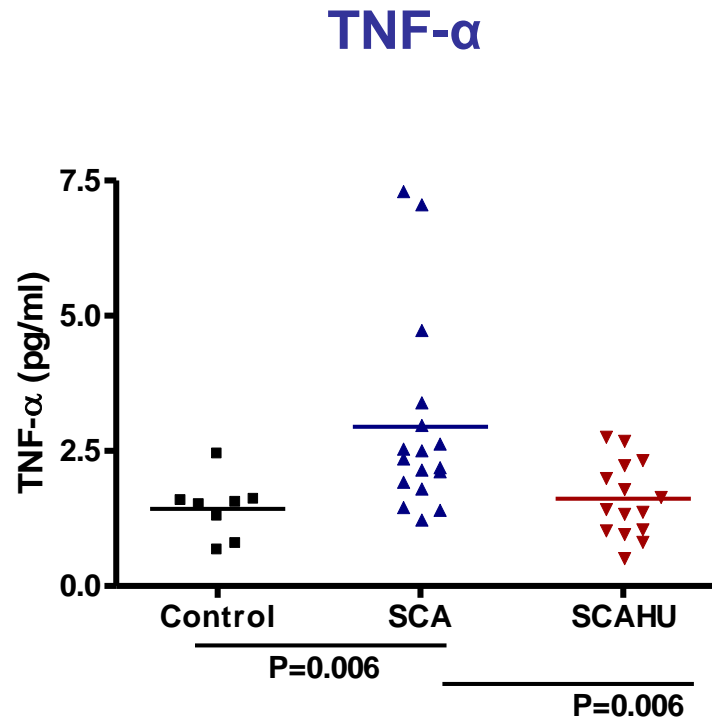
Reduce Neutrophil Adhesion

Increase NO Bioavailability

Reduce Oxidative Stress

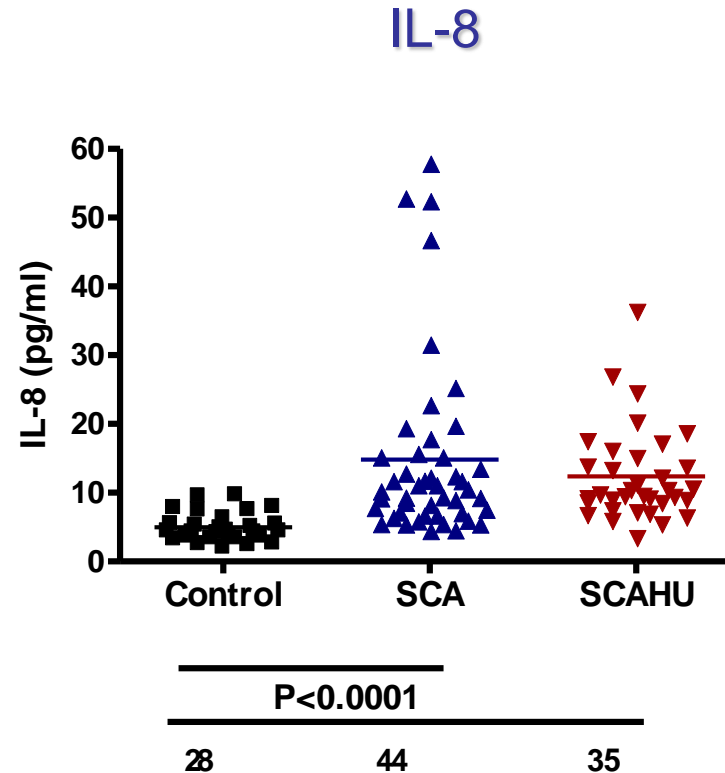
Targeting Vascular Inflammation:

Plasma Inflammatory Proteins in SCD



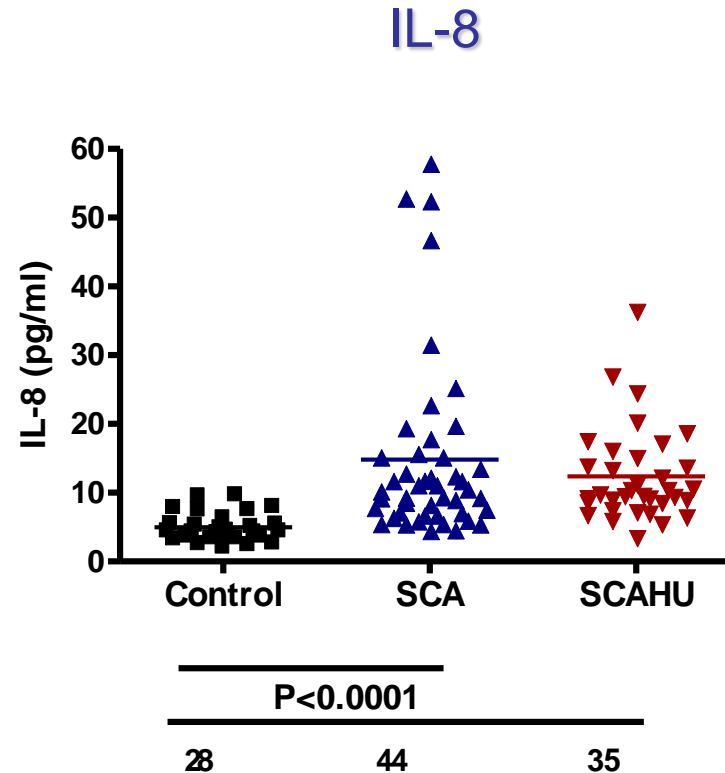
Targeting Vascular Inflammation:

Plasma Inflammatory Proteins in SCD



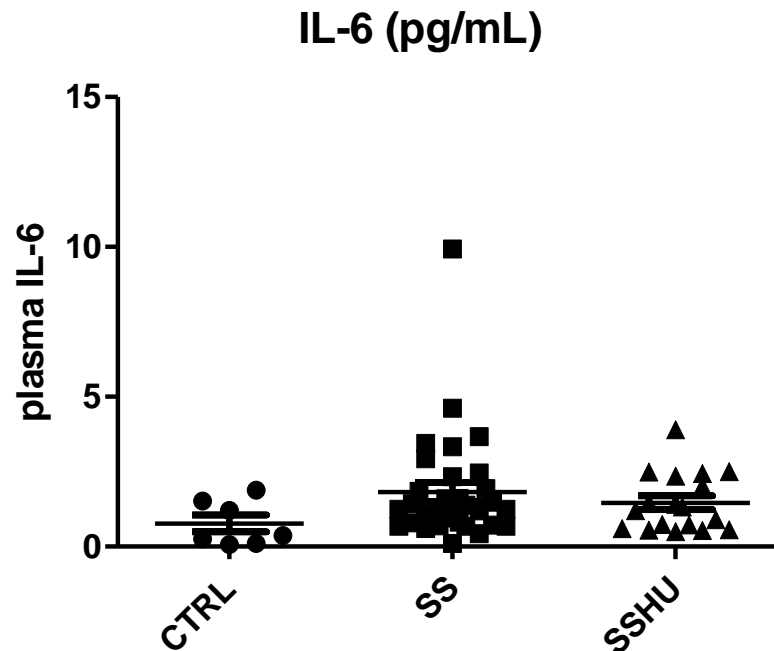
Targeting Vascular Inflammation:

Plasma Inflammatory Proteins in SCD



Targeting Vascular Inflammation:

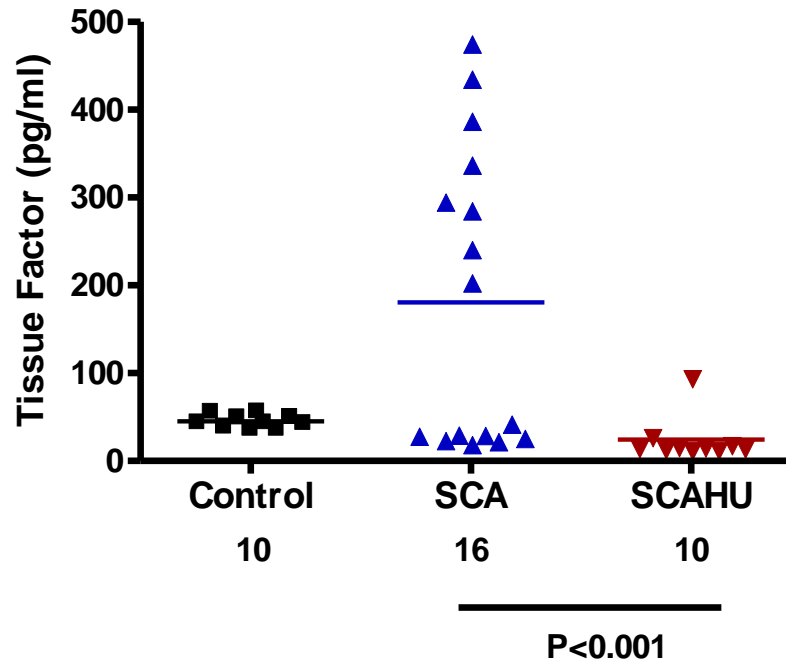
Plasma Inflammatory Proteins in SCD



Targeting Vascular Inflammation:

Pro-coagulant factors in SCD

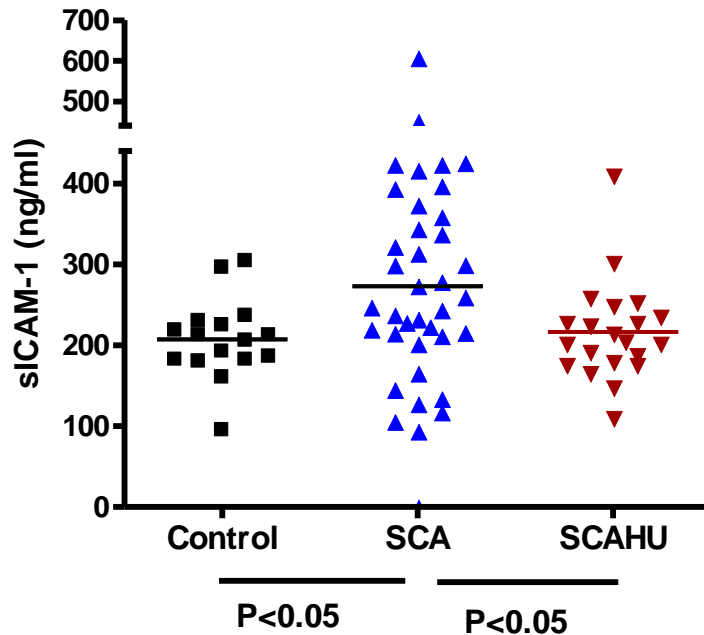
Tissue Factor



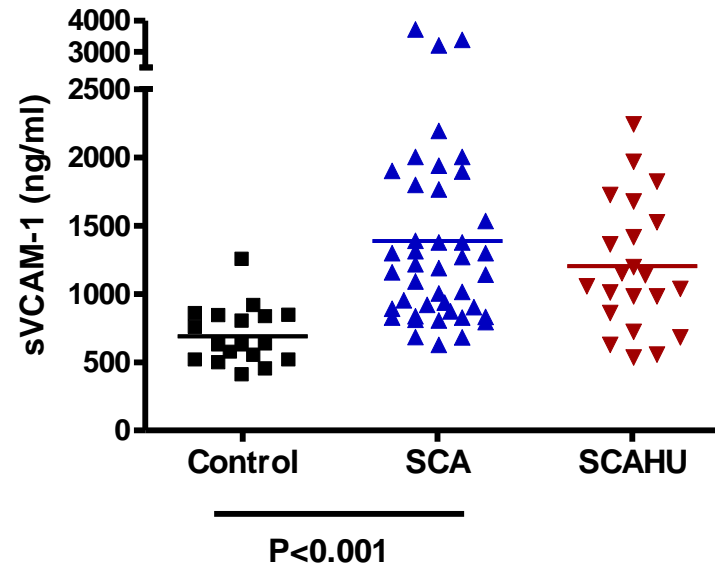
Targeting Vascular Inflammation:

Endothelial Adhesion Molecules

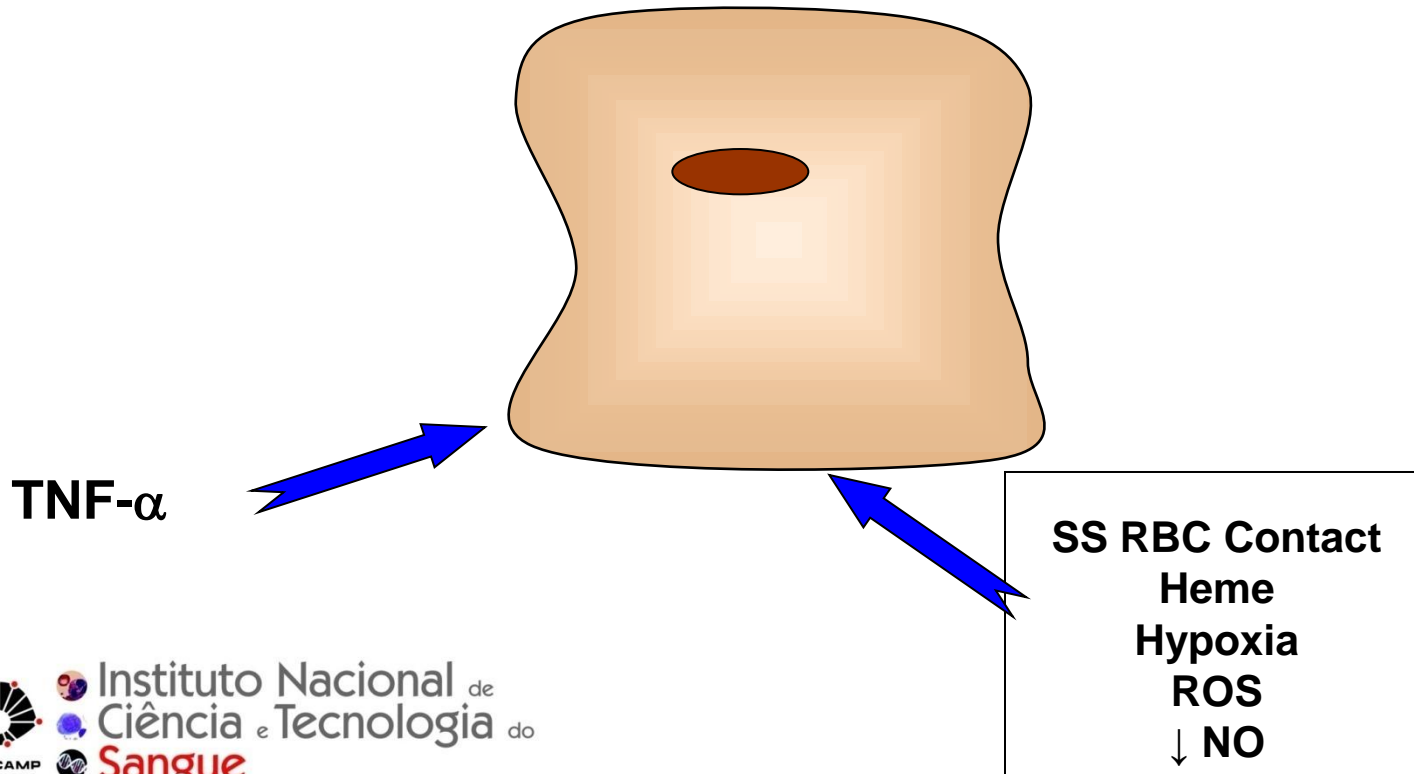
Plasma ICAM-1



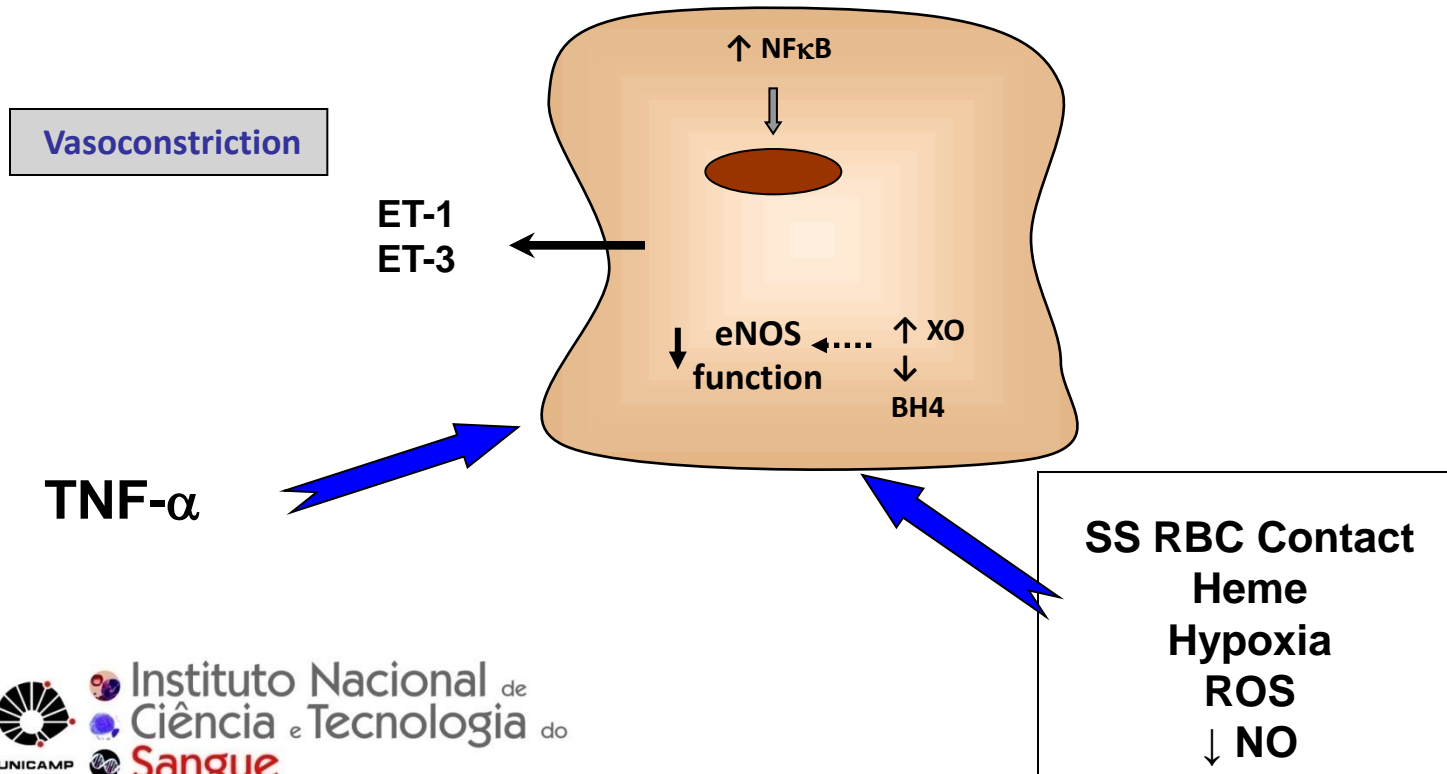
Plasma VCAM-1



The Endothelium and Vascular Inflammation



The Endothelium and Vascular Inflammation



The Endothelium and Vascular Inflammation

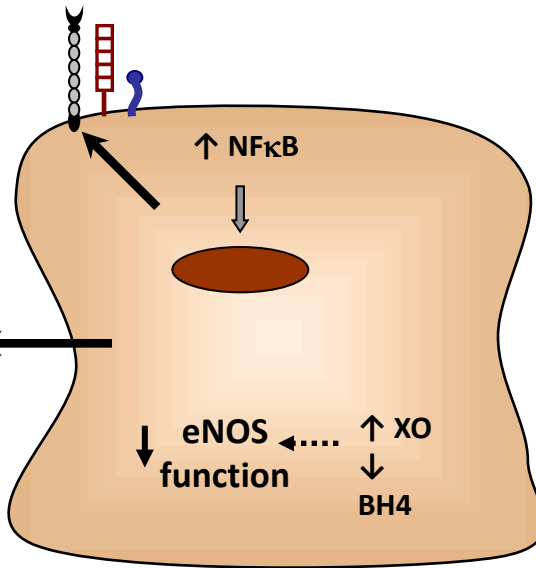
Cell Adhesion

Adhesion Molecule
Expression

Vasoconstriction

ET-1
ET-3

TNF- α



The Endothelium and Vascular Inflammation

Leukocyte Activation

Inflammation

Cell Adhesion

Adhesion Molecule
Expression

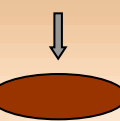
IL-1, IL-8,

GM-CSF,

IL-6

CRP

↑ NF κ B



ET-1
ET-3

↓ eNOS
function

↑ XO
↓ BH4

TNF- α

The Endothelium and Vascular Inflammation

Leukocyte Activation

Inflammation

Cell Adhesion

Adhesion Molecule
Expression

IL-1, IL-8,

GM-CSF,

IL-6

CRP

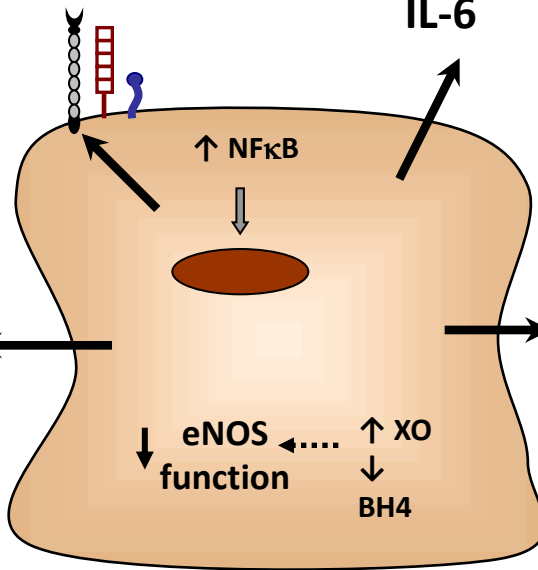
Vasoconstriction

ET-1
ET-3

vWF, TXA2,
PAF,
Tissue Factor

Coagulation

TNF- α



The Endothelium and Vascular Inflammation

Leukocyte Activation

Inflammation

Cell Adhesion

Adhesion Molecule
Expression

IL-1, IL-8,

GM-CSF,

IL-6

CRP

Vasoconstriction

ET-1
ET-3

vWF, TXA2,
PAF,
Tissue Factor

Coagulation

↑ NF κ B
↓ eNOS
function
↑ XO
↓ BH4

TNF- α

Thrombin

CD40L
LIGHT

Platelets

The Endothelium and Vascular Inflammation

Leukocyte Activation

Cell Adhesion

Inflammation

Adhesion Molecule
Expression

IL-1, IL-8,

GM-CSF,

IL-6

CRP

↑ NF κ B

Vasoconstriction

ET-1
ET-3

vWF, TXA₂,
PAF,
Tissue Factor

Coagulation

↓ eNOS
function

↑ XO
↓ BH₄

Thrombin

TNF- α

CD40L
LIGHT

Platelets

Hydroxyurea Therapy and Vascular Inflammation

Leukocyte Activation

Inflammation

Cell Adhesion

IL-1, IL-8,

GM-CSF,

Adhesion Molecule
Expression

IL-6

CRP

↑ NF κ B

Vasoconstriction

ET-1
ET-3

vWF, TXA2,
PAF,
Tissue Factor

Coagulation

↓ eNOS
function

↑ XO
↓ BH4

Thrombin

TNF- α

CD40L
LIGHT

Platelets

Targeting Vaso-occlusion:

Reduce Hemolysis



Reduce Inflammation



Reduce Endothelial Activation

Reduce Red Cell Adhesion



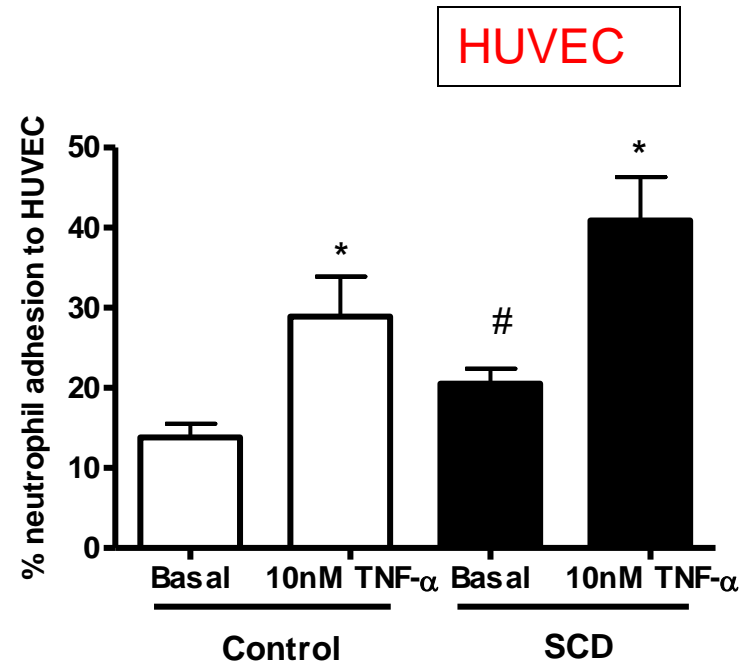
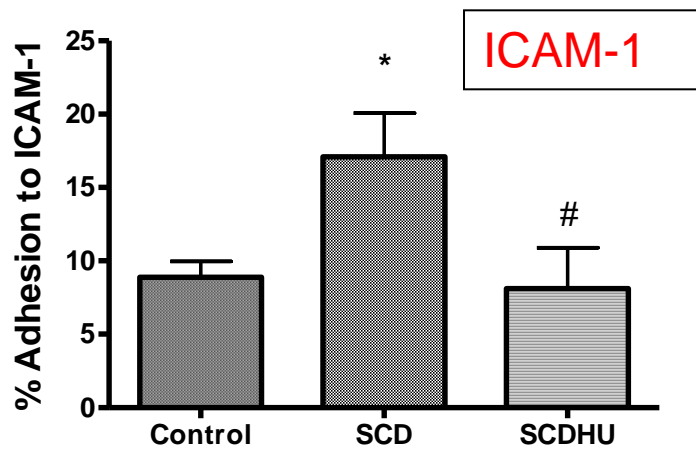
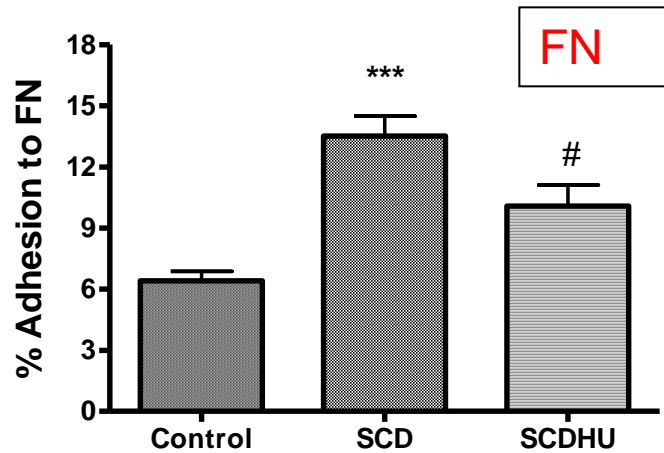
Reduce Neutrophil Adhesion



Increase NO Bioavailability and cGMP signalling

Reduce Oxidative Stress

SCA Neutrophil adhesion properties are increased *in vitro*



Targeting Vaso-occlusion:

Reduce Hemolysis



Reduce Inflammation



Reduce Endothelial Activation

Reduce Red Cell Adhesion



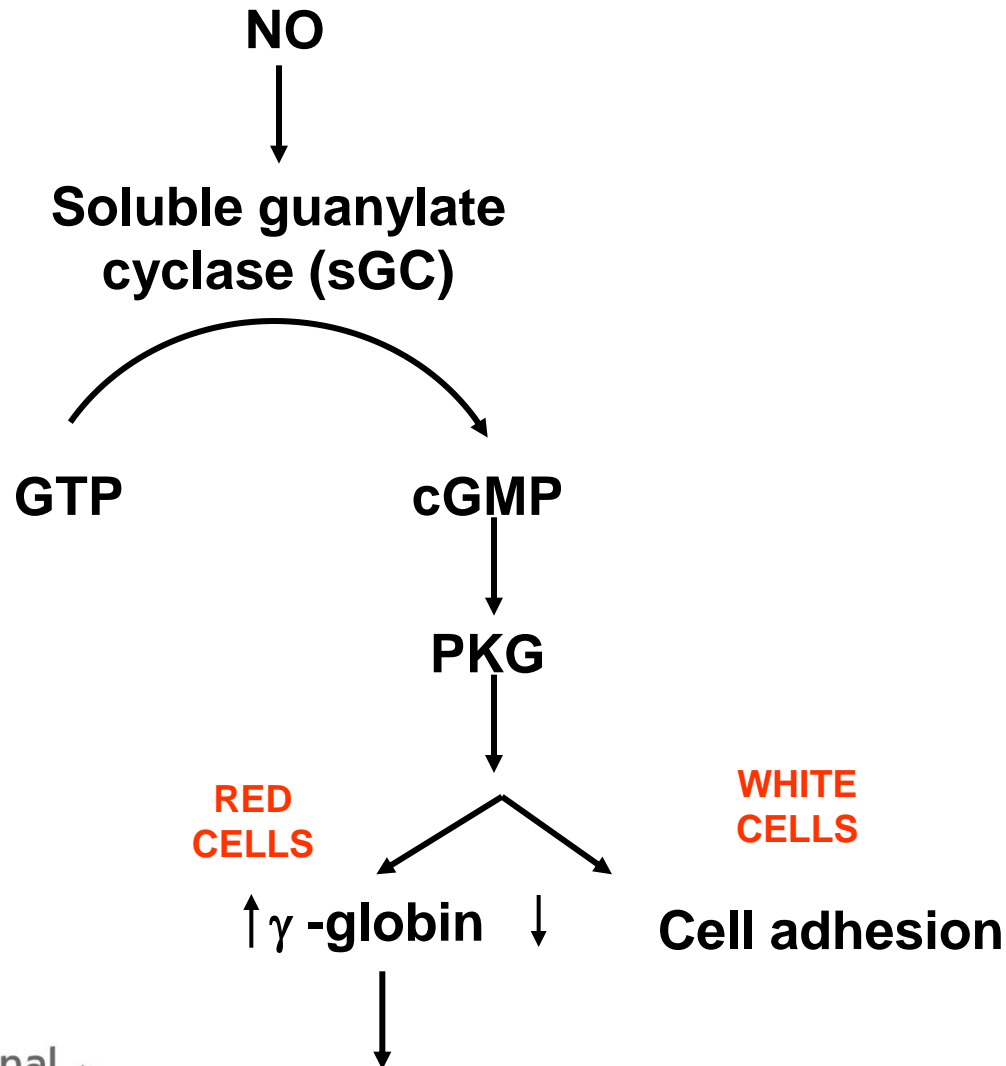
Reduce Neutrophil Adhesion



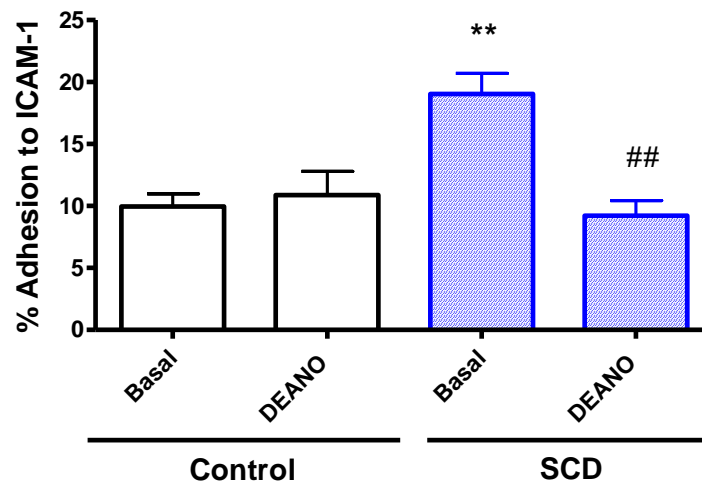
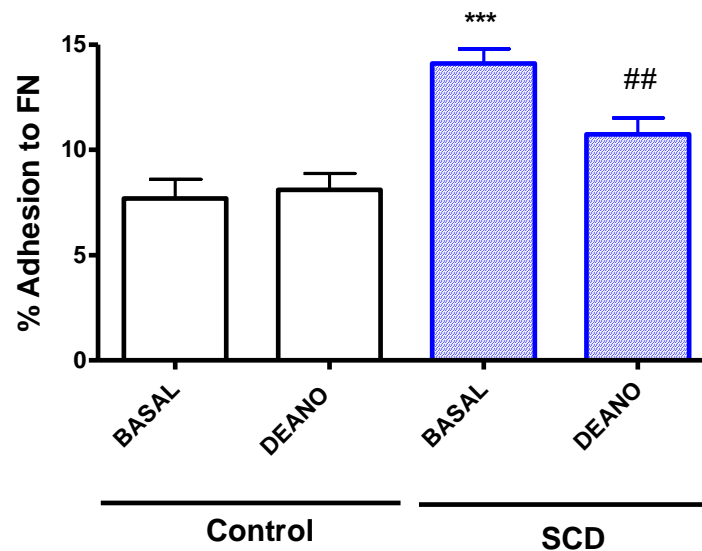
Increase NO Bioavailability and cGMP signalling

Reduce Oxidative Stress

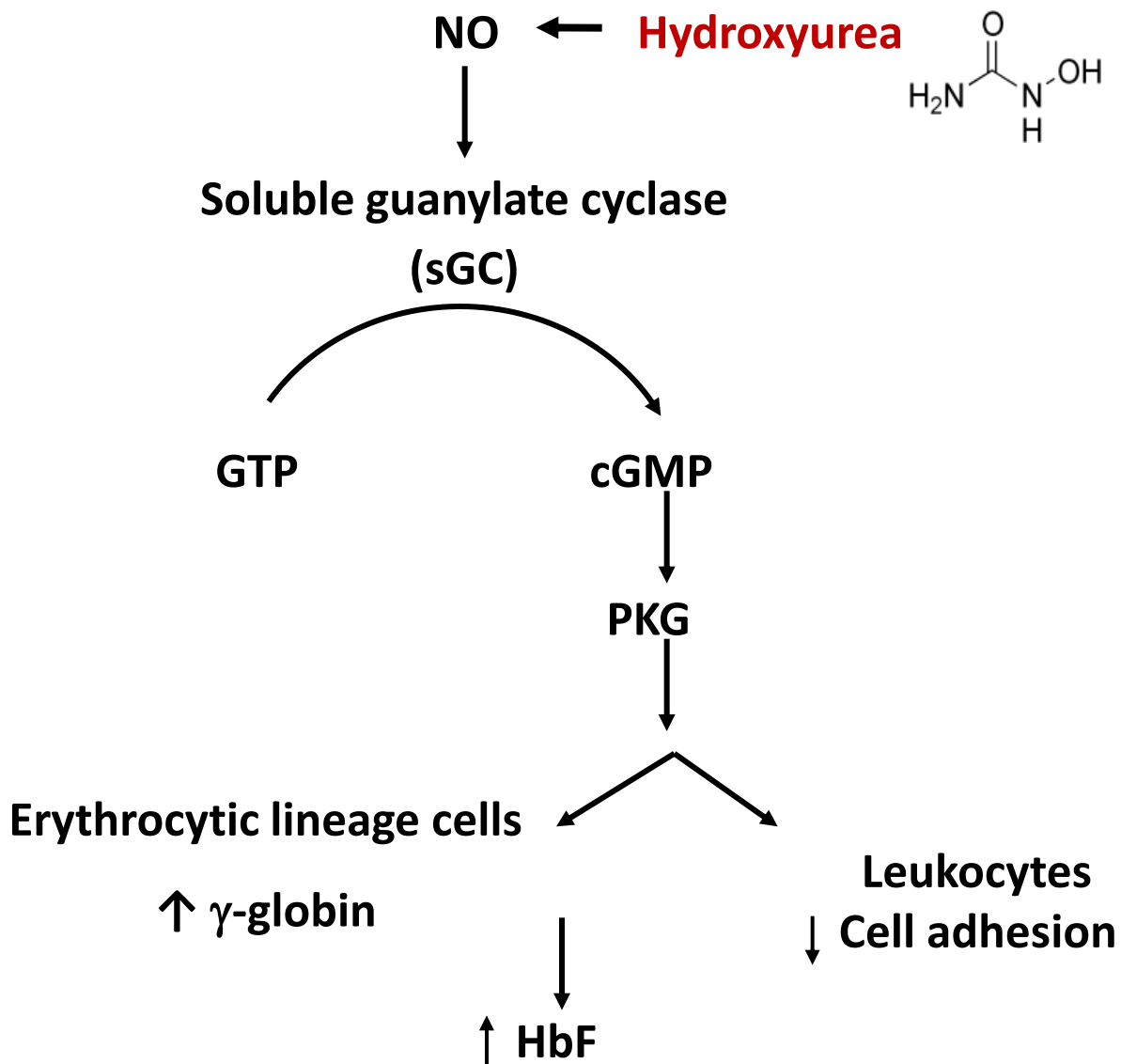
NO-cGMP pathway in SCD



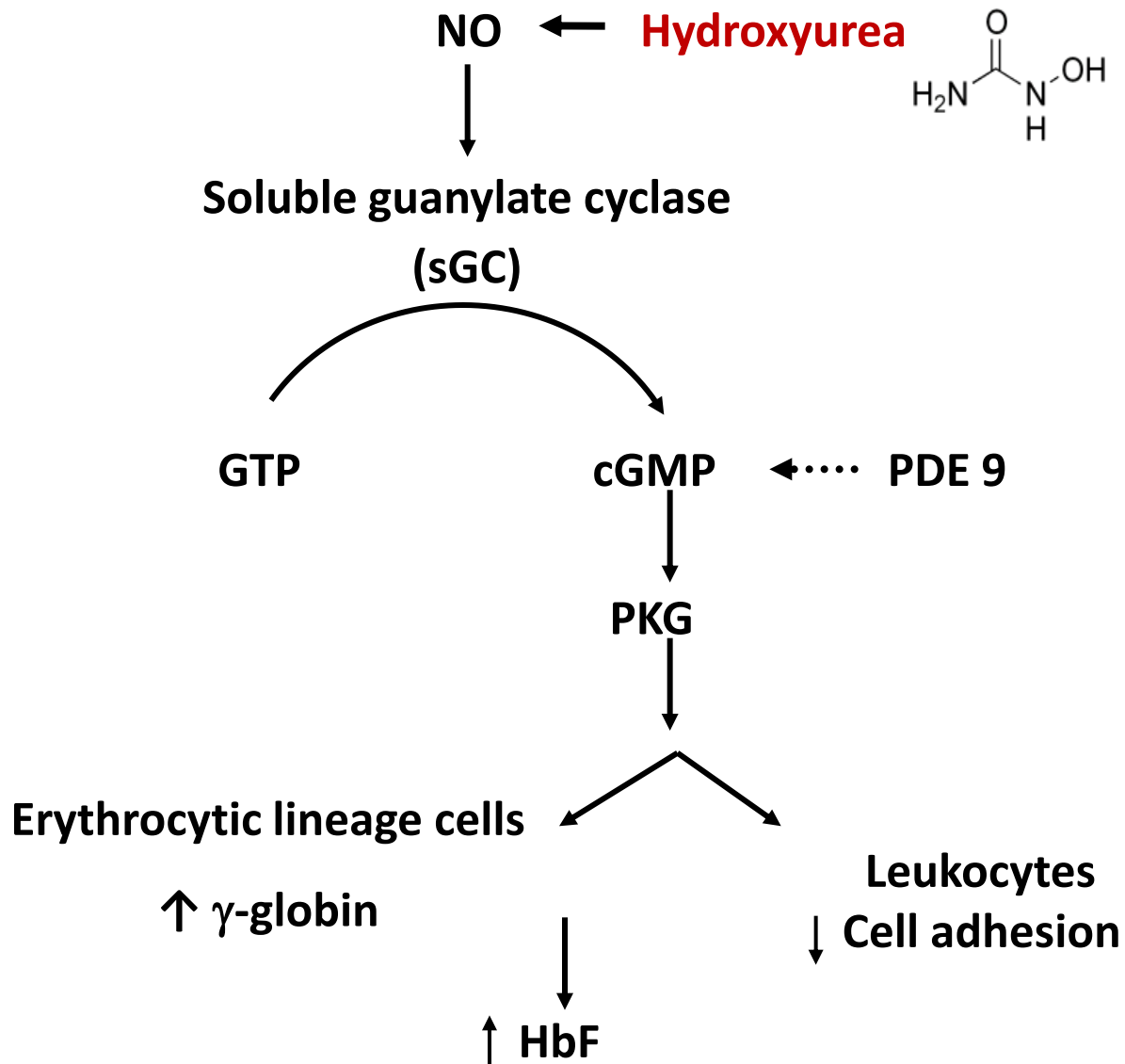
NO donors reduce SCD neutrophil adhesive properties *in vitro*



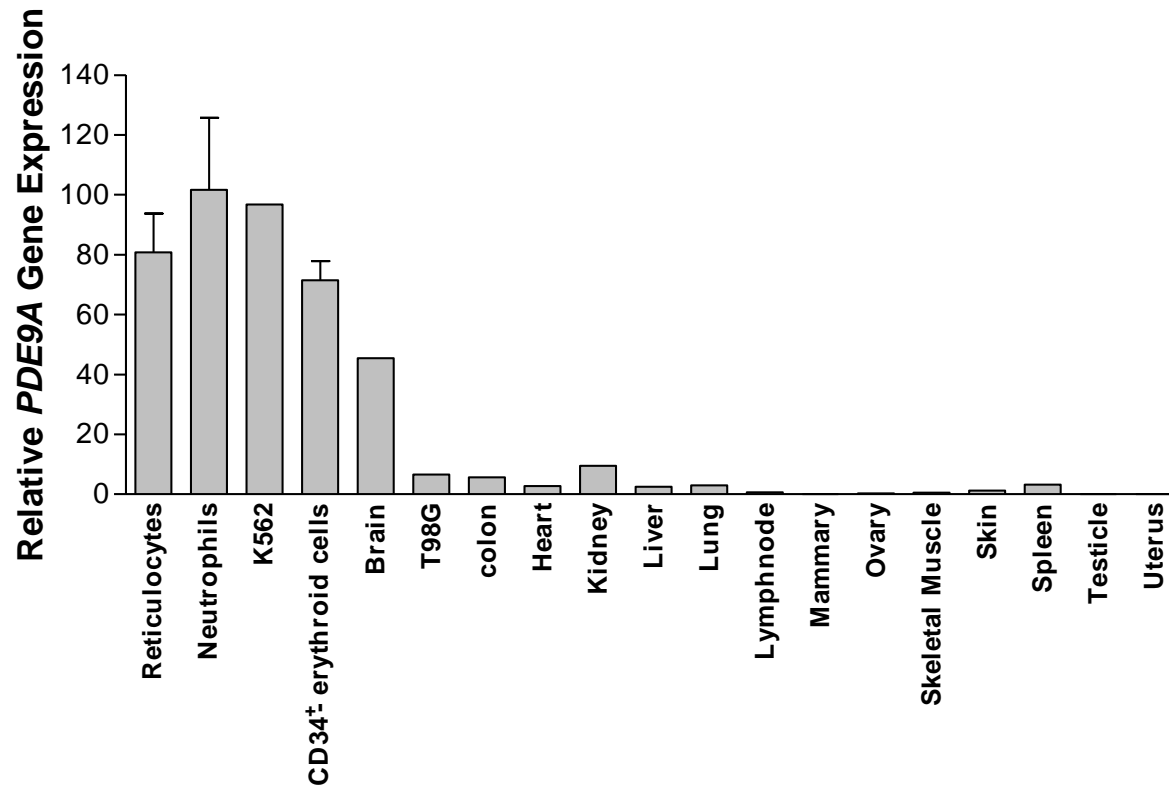
The cGMP-dependent pathway as a potential therapeutic target for SCA vaso-occlusion



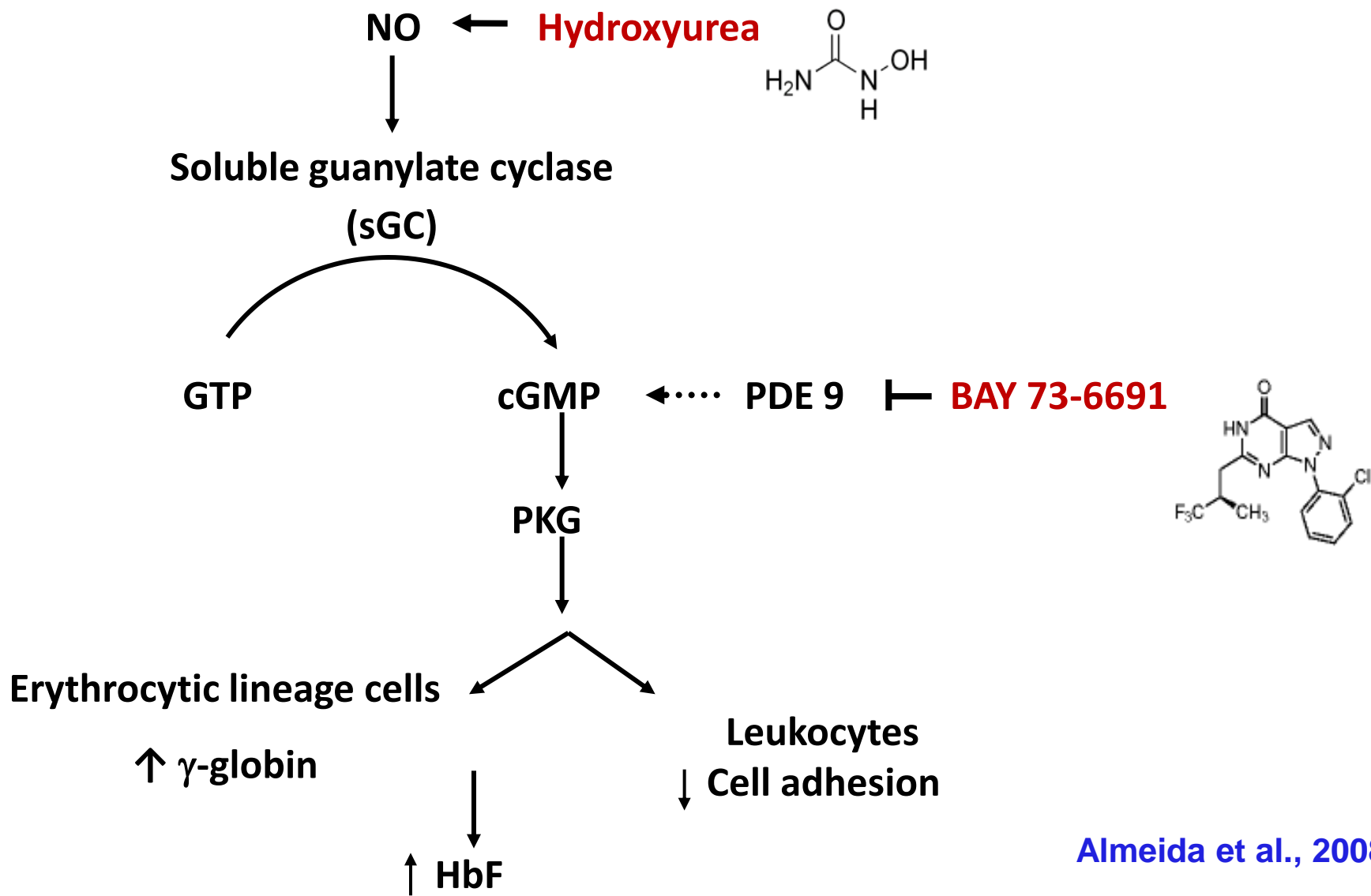
The cGMP-dependent pathway as a potential therapeutic target for SCA vaso-occlusion



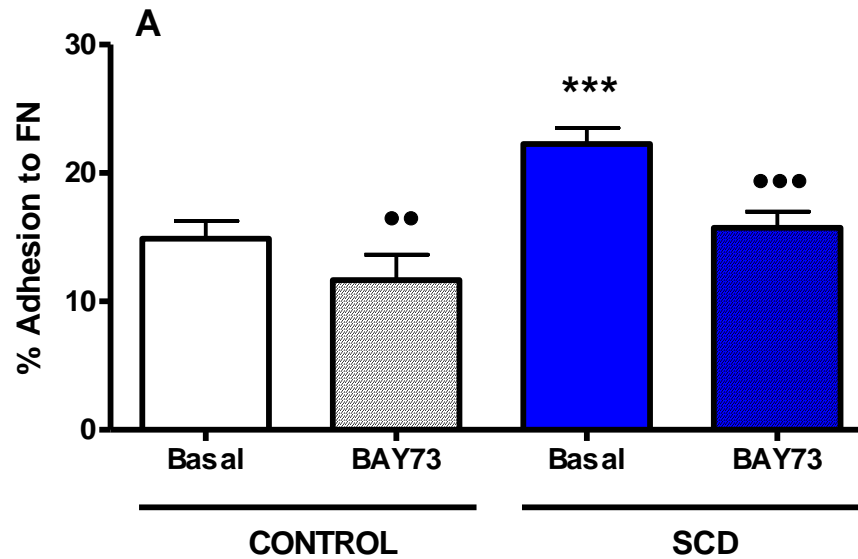
The cGMP-dependent pathway as a potential therapeutic target for SCA vaso-occlusion



The cGMP-dependent pathway as a potential therapeutic target for SCA vaso-occlusion

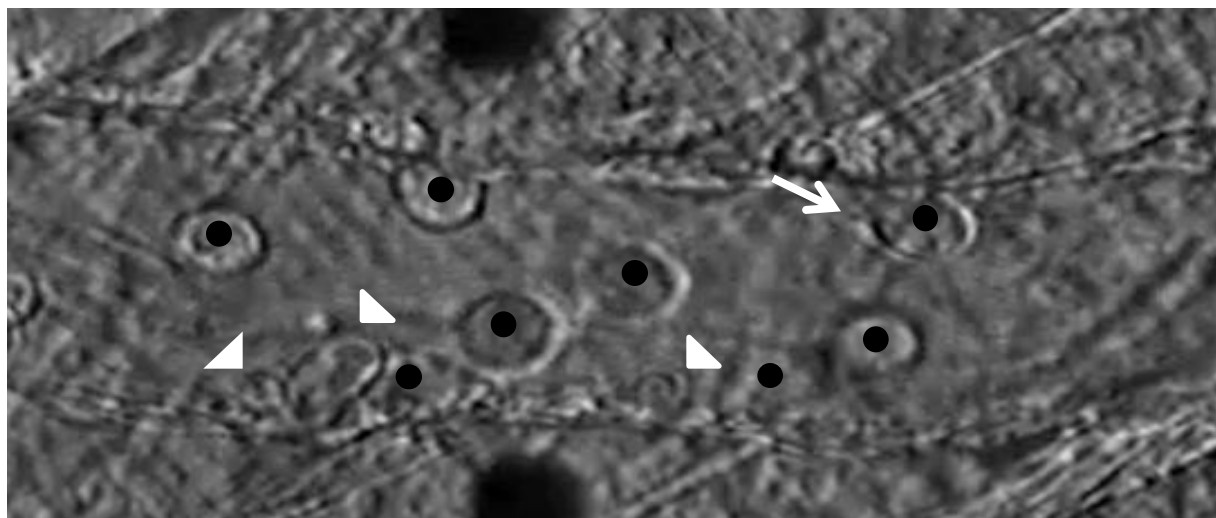


Inhibition of PDE9 decreases neutrophil adhesion to FN, *in vitro*



Sickle Cell Mouse Inflammatory Vaso-occlusive Model

→
Blood flow



3h post -TNF- α

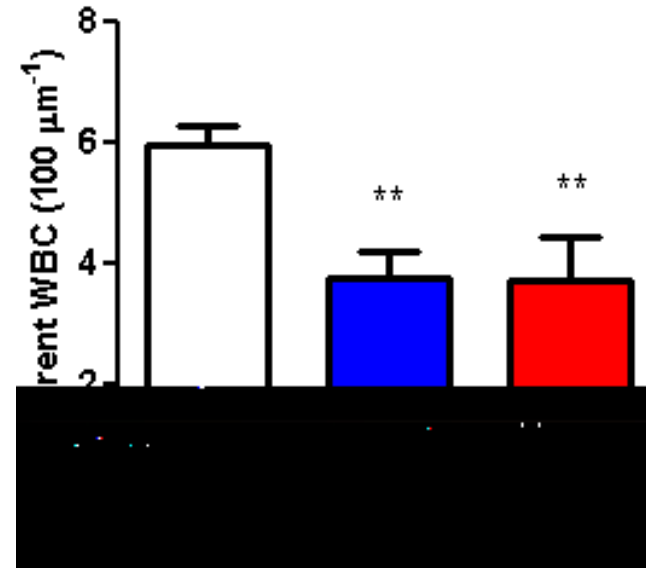
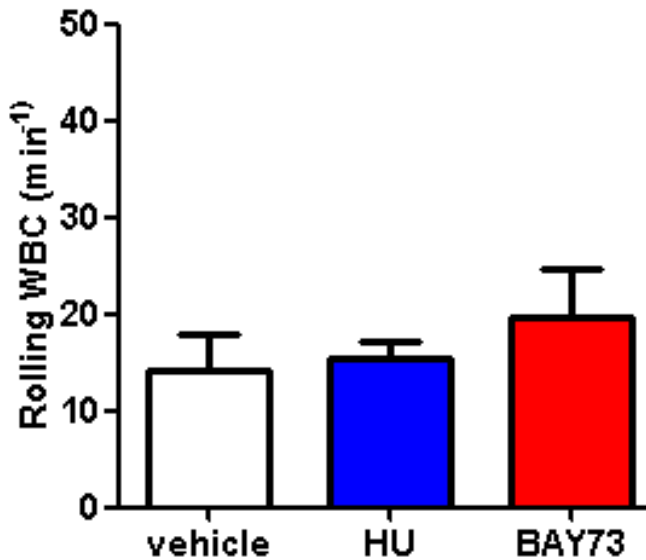
Cremaster Muscle

Measure: leukocyte Adhesion, rolling
and extravasation

Frenette Laboratory

Albert Einstein College of Medicine, NY

Effects of HU and BAY73-6691 on leukocyte recruitment in TNF- α -treated SCD mice

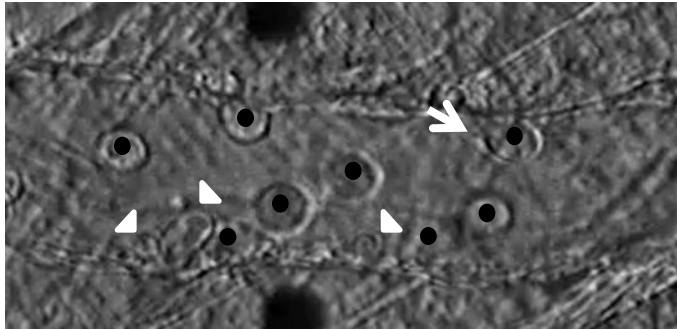


Frenette Laboratory

Albert Einstein College of Medicine, NY

Effects of HU and BAY73-6691 on leukocyte recruitment in TNF- α -treated SCD mice

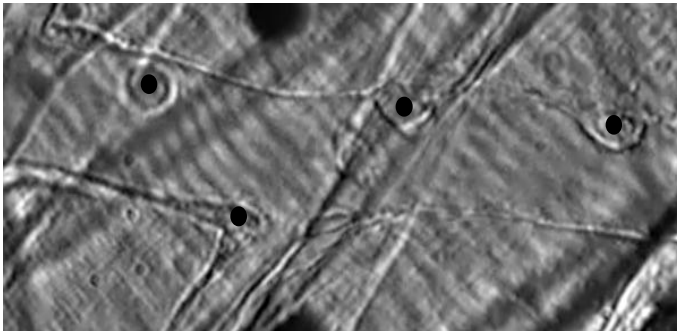
Vehicle



BAY73-6691



HU



HU + BAY73-6691



Frenette Laboratory

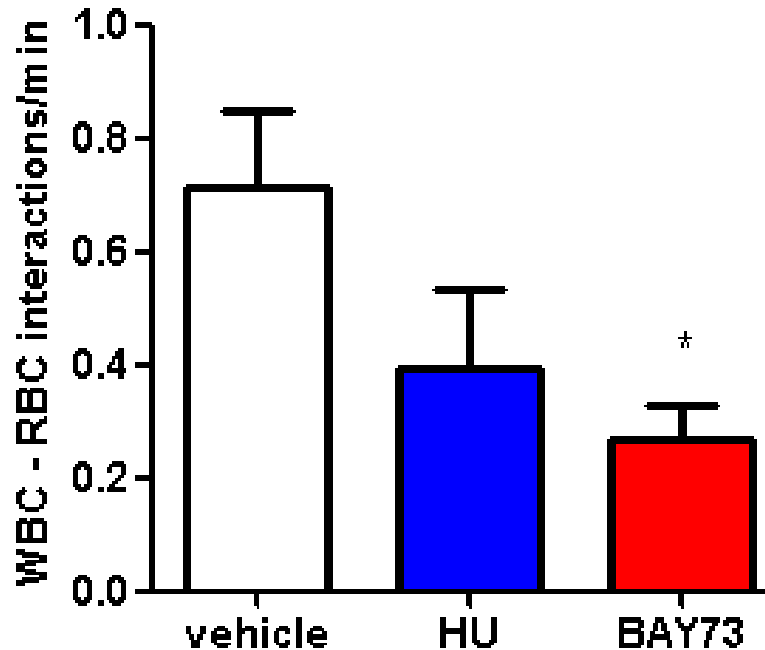
Albert Einstein College of Medicine, NY

10 μ m

Blood flow



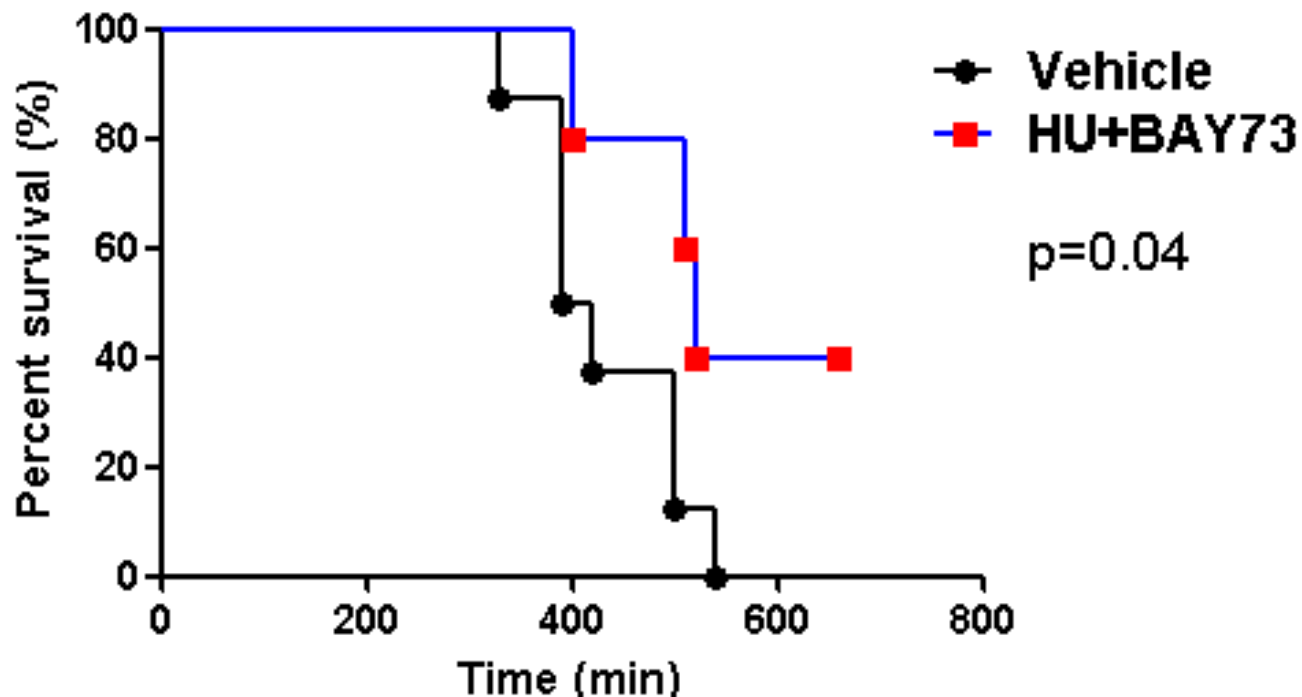
BAY73-6691 decreases WBC-RBC interactions



Frenette Laboratory

Albert Einstein College of Medicine, NY

Co-administration of HU and BAY73-6691 improves SCD mouse survival in the setting of vaso-occlusion



Frenette Laboratory

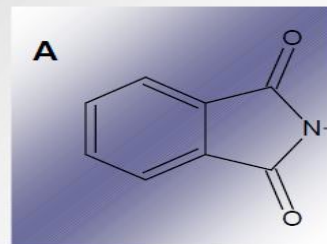
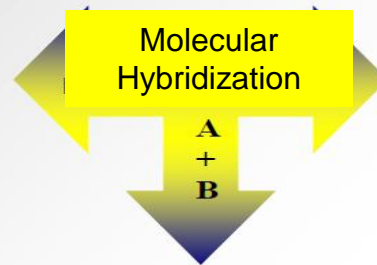
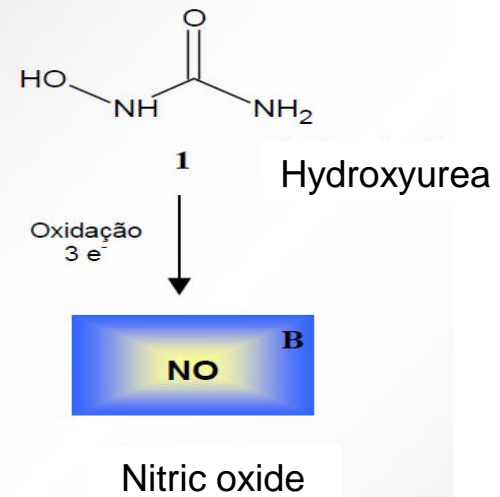
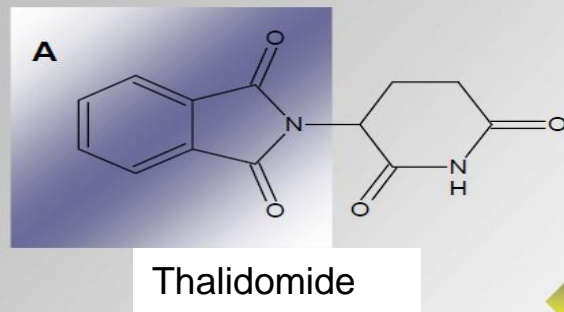
Albert Einstein College of Medicine, NY

**NOVEL HYBRID OF HYDROXYUREA AND
THALIDOMIDE BASED PHARMACOPHORES
INDUCE FETAL HEMOGLOBIN AND BLOCK
MONOCYTE ACTIVATION**

Thalidomide

- ✓ Thalidomide and its recently developed IMiD (immunomodulatory derivatives of thalidomide) derivatives (such as pomalidomide and lenalidomide) potently inhibit cytokine release from activated monocytes and suppress adhesion molecule expression on vascular endothelium;
- ✓ These properties are critically linked to the phthalimide ring in the thalidomide molecule.

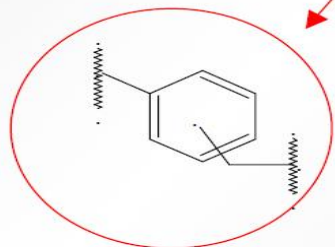
Molecular Hybridization



Spacer



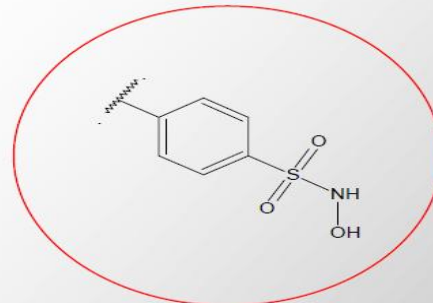
arílico



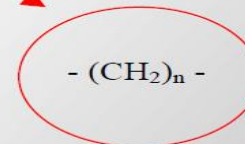
regioisômeros *o*, *m* e *p*

m = composto III
p = composto V

arilsulfonamídica



alifático



$n = 1$ compostos I
 $n = 2$ composto II

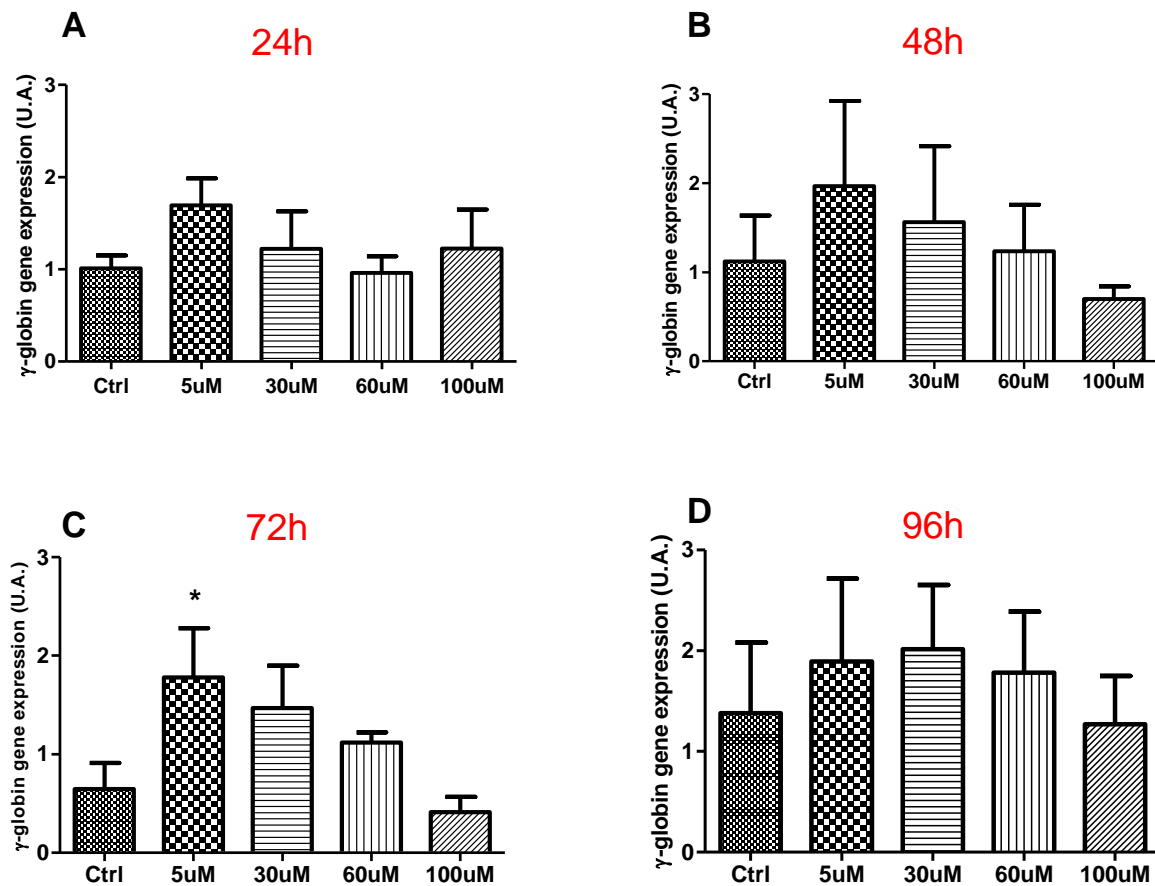
Aim

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of a novel hybrid compound *Lapdesf 1* (2-[4-(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-2*H*-isoindol-2-yl)phenyl]ethyl nitrate) on γ -globin gene expression in cells culture, fetal hemoglobin levels in sickle cell transgenic mice and cytokine release from activated monocytes.

Results

K562 Cell Culture

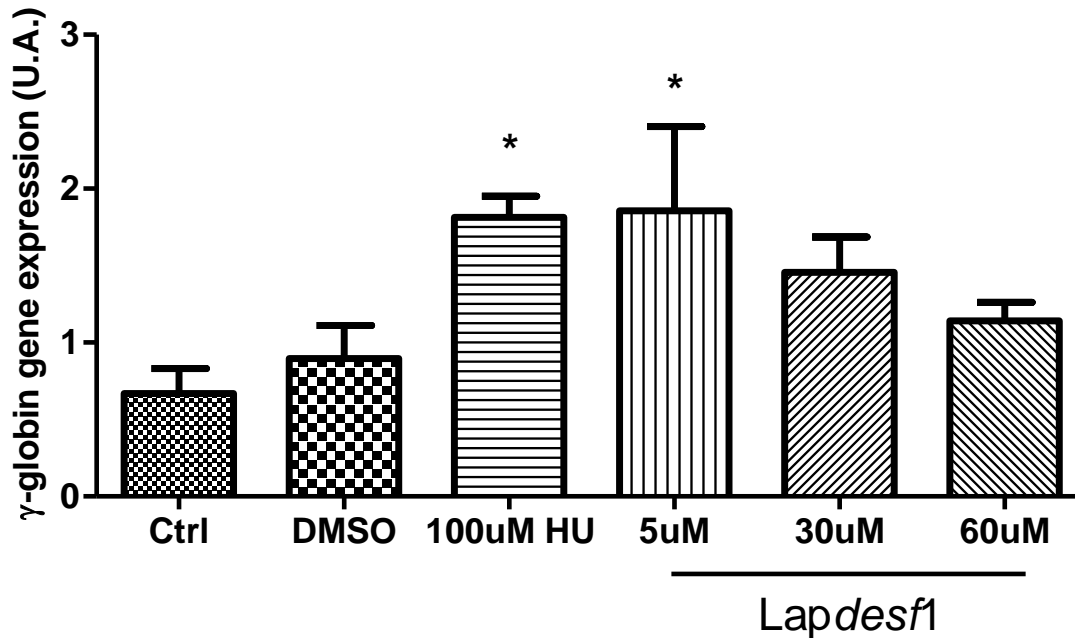
Human K562 cells were maintained in DMEM with 10% FBS, Pen/Strep, in humidified air (5% CO₂, 37°C). γ -globin gene expression was analyzed by qRT-PCR and quantified using the Gnorm program.



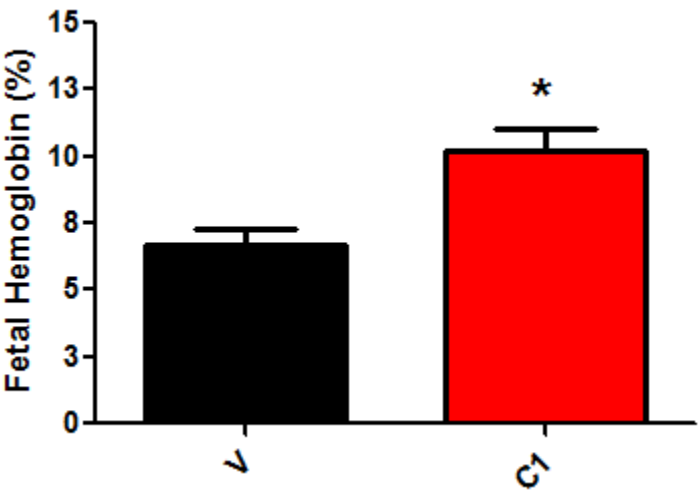
K562 Cell Culture incubated with Lapdesf 1, $n \geq 3$, * $P < 0.05$, compared to control.

Erythroid Cell Culture

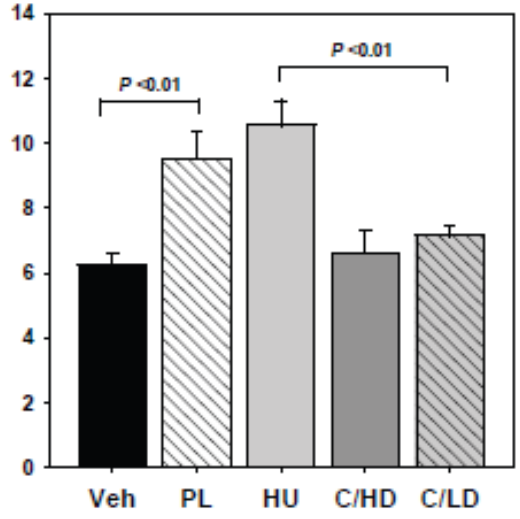
CD34⁺ cells were isolated from healthy donors and cultured with EPO, Stem cell factor and IL-3. The cells were treated on day 9 and collected after 4 days (day13).



Sickle Cell Transgenic Mice Chronic Treatment

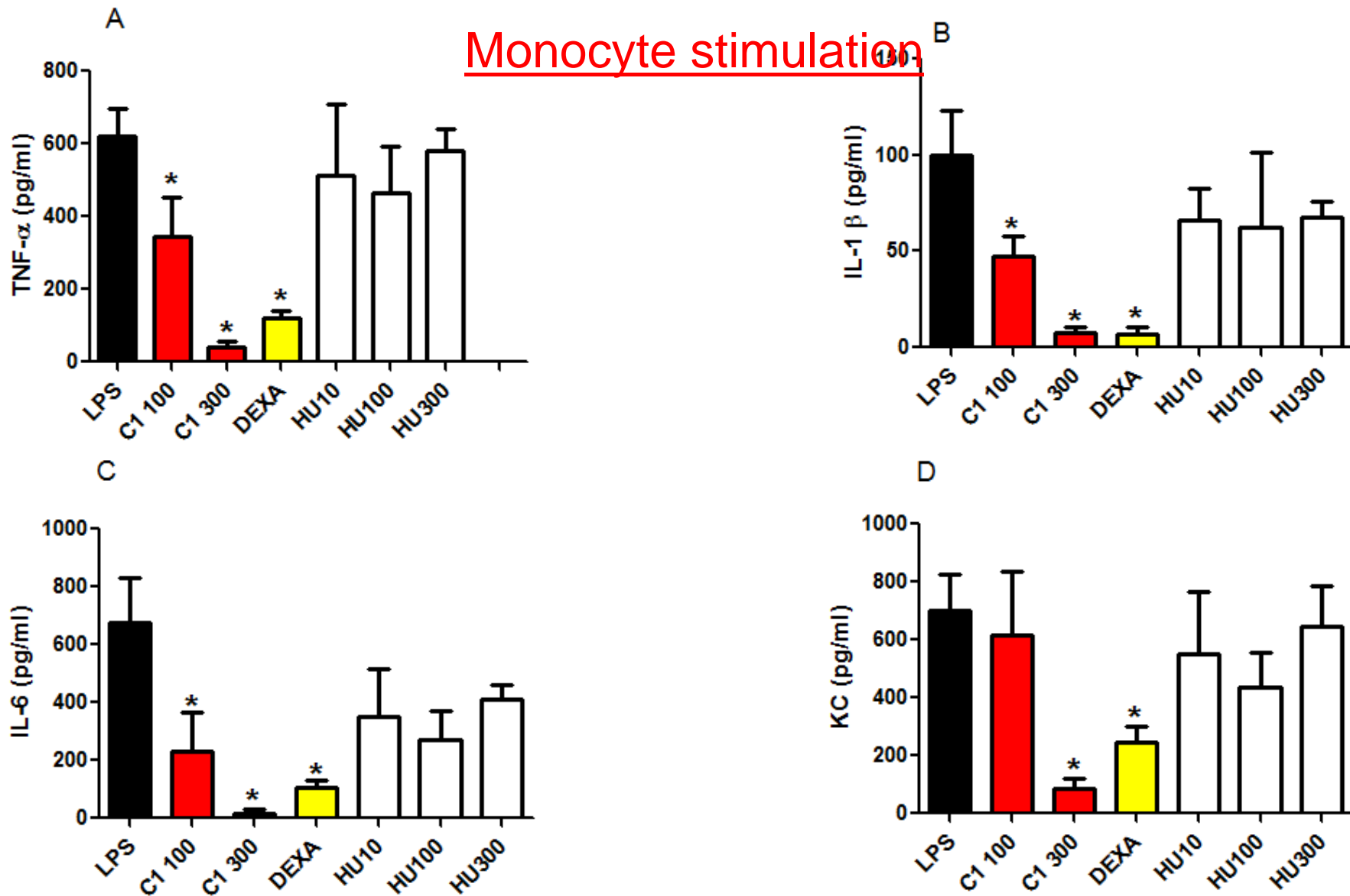


Transgenic KT sickle mice were treated i.p. for 8 weeks with test drug and levels of fetal hemoglobin determined by HPLC, n≥6, * P<0.05.



Veh: Vehicle
PL: Pomalidomide
HU: Hydroxyurea
C/HD: High-dose (10mg/Kg PL and 100mg/Kg HU)
C/LD: Low-dose (10mg/Kg PL and 10mg/HU)

Monocyte stimulation



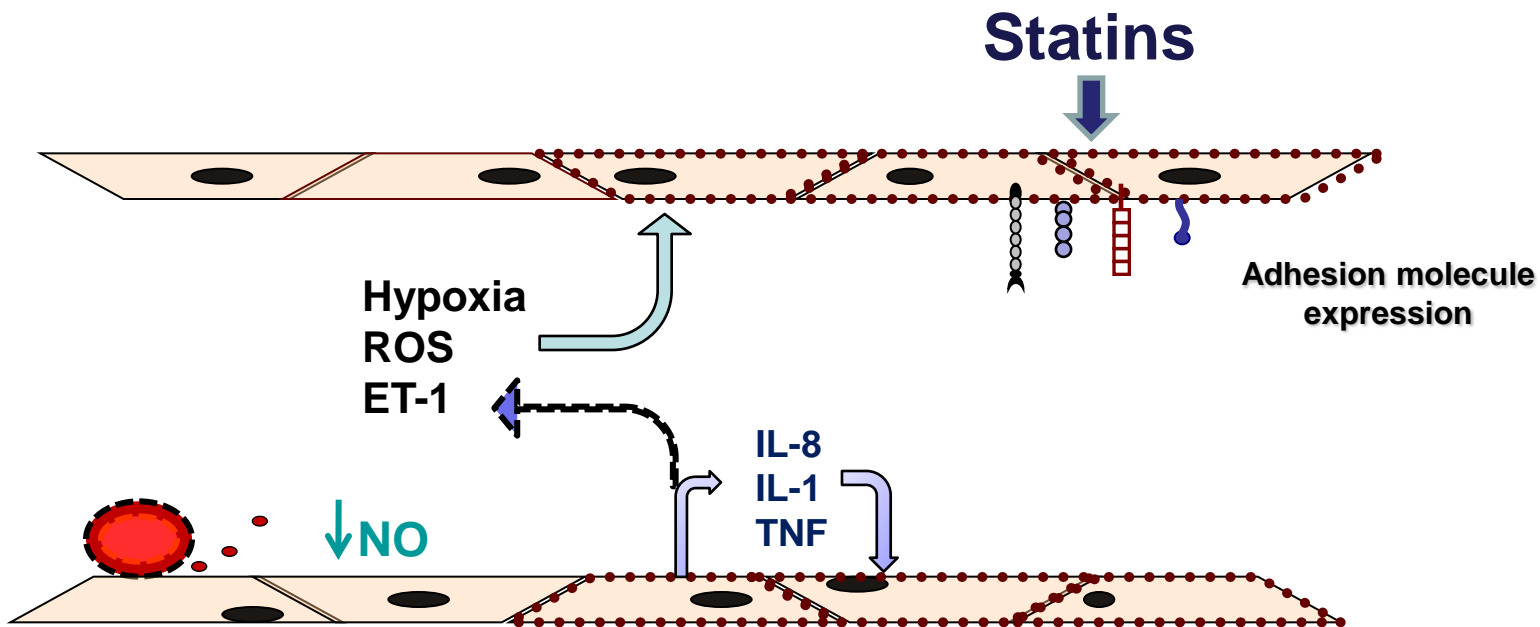
Levels of pro-inflammatory mediators determined by ELISA in the supernatant of mononuclear culture from sickle cell transgenic mice treated with LPS and co-incubated with test drugs (24H). Dexamethasone (1 μ M) was used a positive anti-inflammatory control (A) TNF- α . (B) IL-1 β . (C) IL-6. (D) KC. $n \geq 5$, * $P < 0.05$, compared to LPS.

Santos J.et al:J.Med.Chem,2011

Our results support the hypothesis that *Lapdesf* 1 can augment HbF synthesis. In addition, this compound has the ability to inhibit TNF- α production and other inflammatory cytokines and could help reduce chronic inflammation in sickle-cell patients, thus reducing or preventing clinical complications associated with SCD.

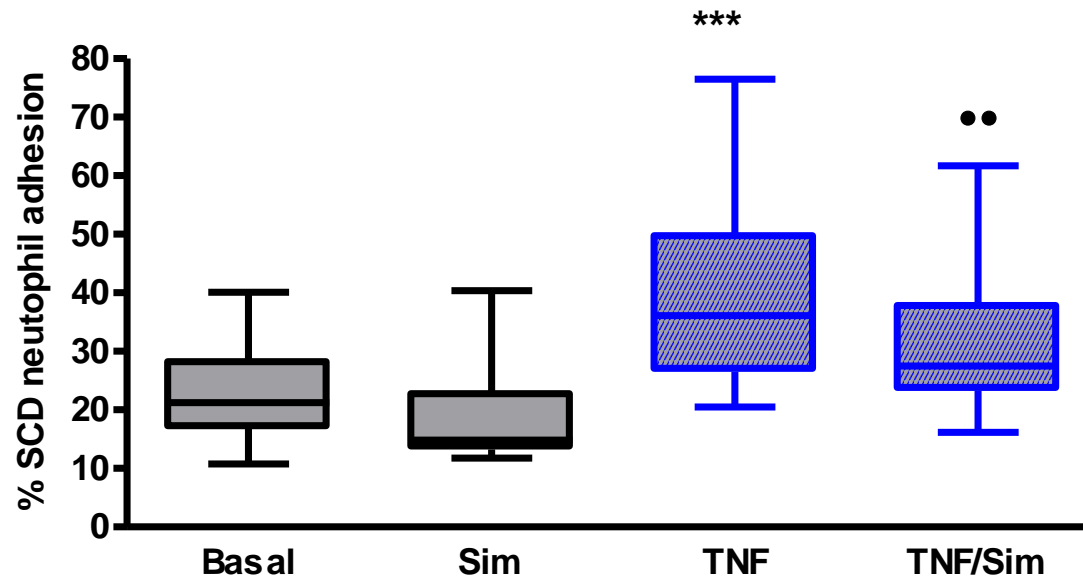
These data suggest that *Lapdesf* 1 represents a novel drug worthy of additional study for SCD and β thalassemia and perhaps certain other diseases associated with chronic inflammation.

Decreasing Endothelial Interactions and Vascular Inflammation in SCD



UNICAMP

Statins reduce SCD neutrophil adhesion to endothelial cells *in vitro*





UNICAMP



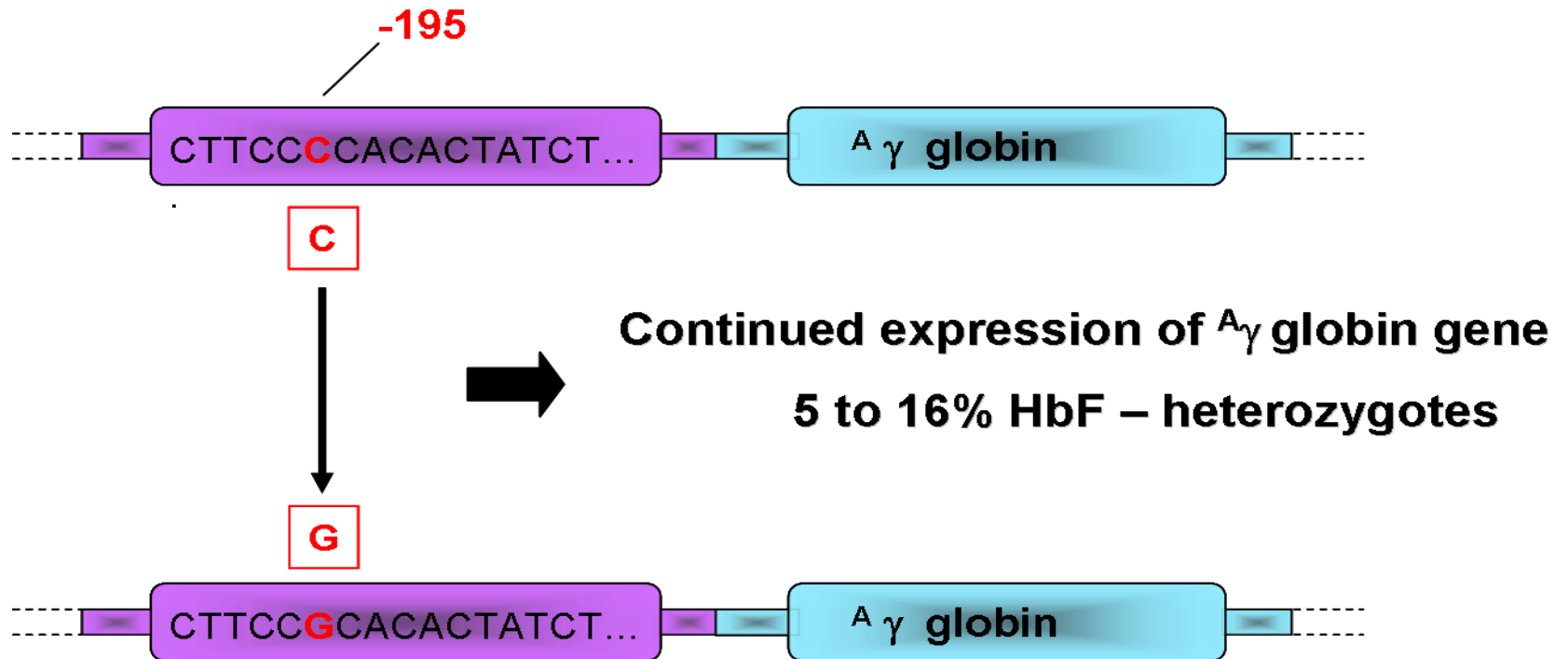
HEREDITARY PERSISTENCE OF FETAL HEMOGLOBIN



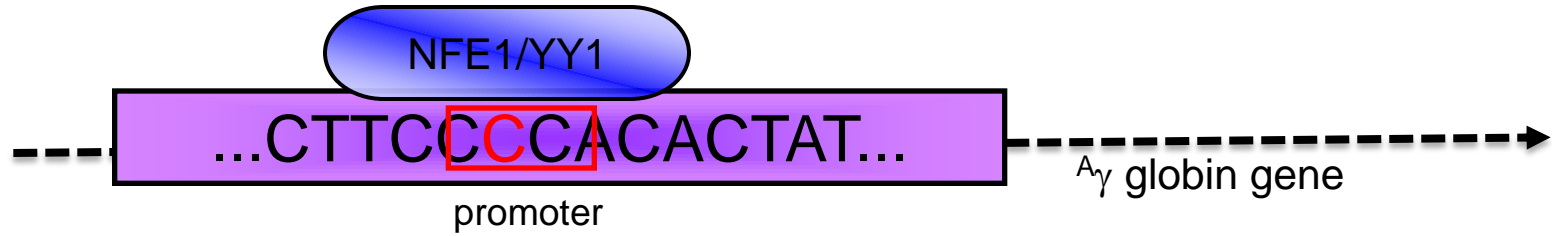
Hereditary Persistence of Fetal Hemoglobin (HPFH)

- HPFH is a genetic disorder that results in the increased levels of fetal hemoglobin in adult life.
- Types:
 - deletional - involving the beta globin gene cluster (dHPFH)
 - non-deletional – point mutations in the gamma globin gene promoter (ndHPFH)

Brazilian Type Hereditary Persistence of Fetal Hemoglobin

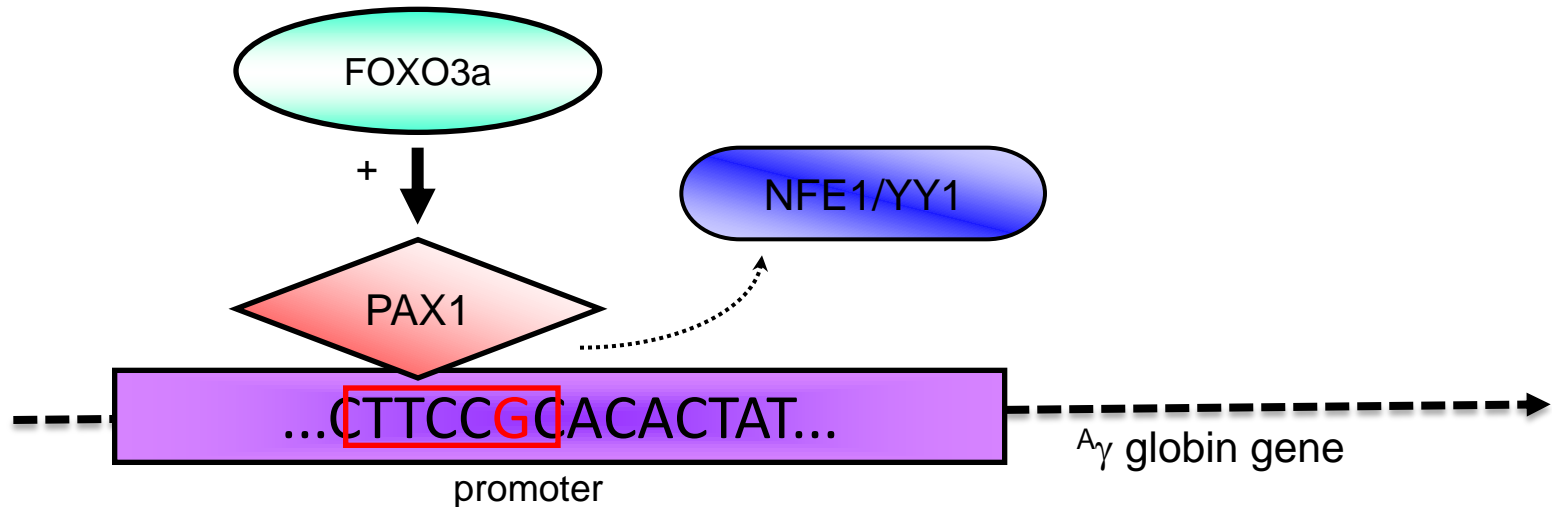


A. Wild Type



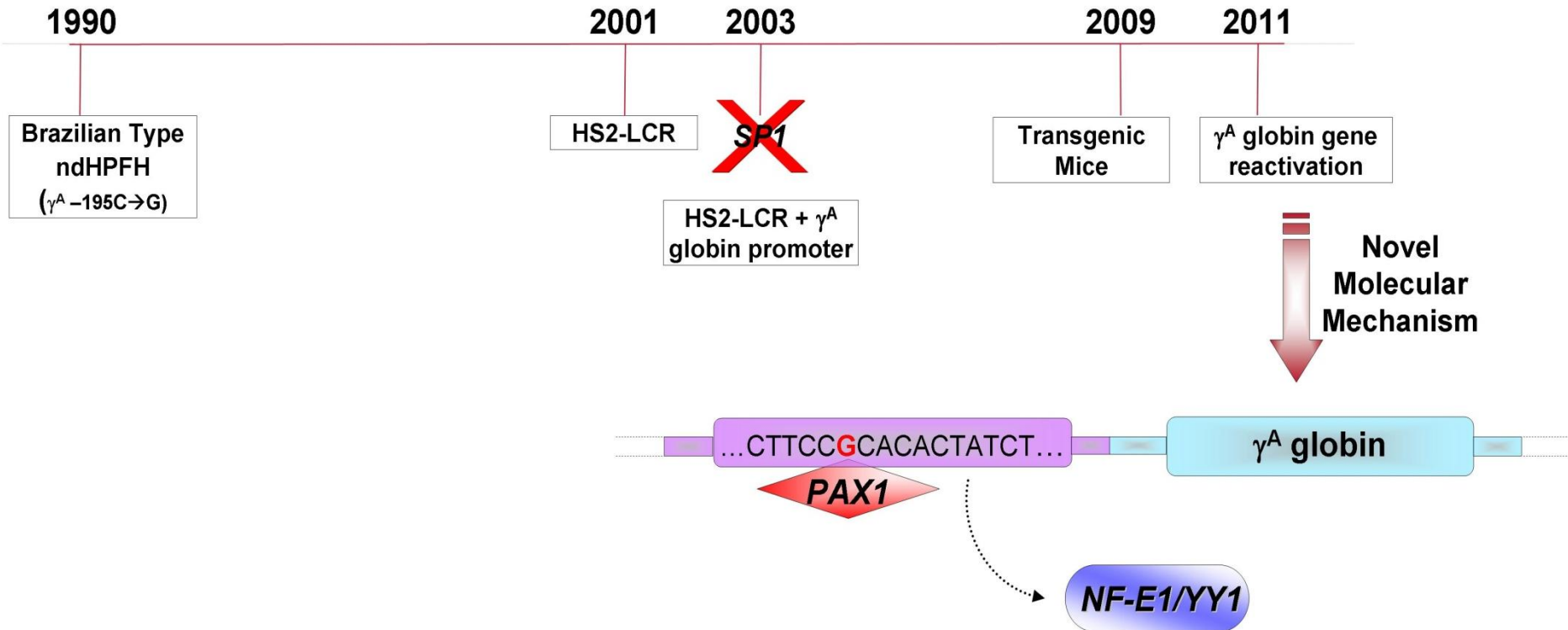
A_γ Globin Gene Expression Repressed

B. Brazilian Type ndHPFH



A_γ Globin Gene Expression Reactivation

Brazilian Type of ndHPFH





18 November 2011:
Vol. 334 - no. 6058 - pp. 993-996

Correction of sickle cell disease in adult mice by interference with fetal hemoglobin silencing.

Xu J, Peng C, Sankaran VG, Shao Z, Esrick EB, Chong BG, Ippolito GC, Fujiwara Y, Ebert BL, Tucker PW, Orkin SH.

Children's Hospital Boston
Department of Pediatric Oncology
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA.

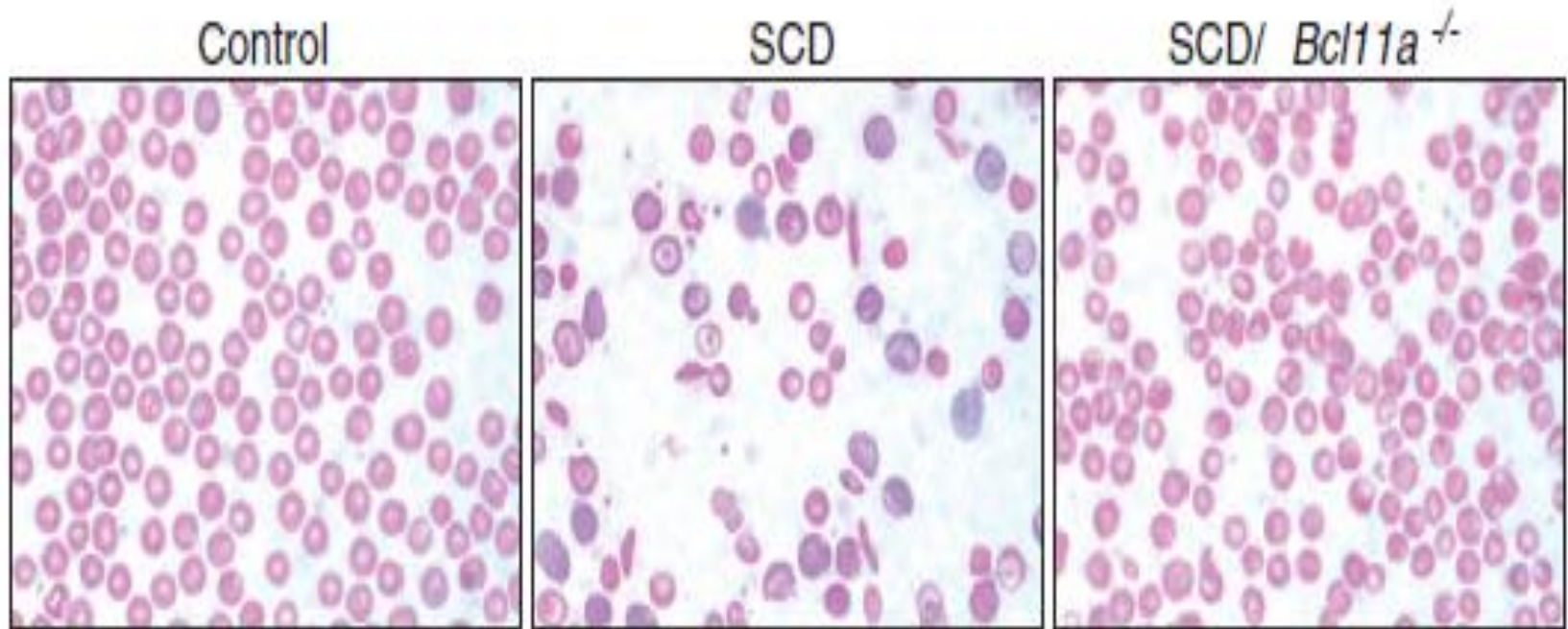
BCL11A

- Transcriptional repressor of HbF production;
- Contributes to HbF silencing in primary human erythroid cells;
- Regulator of globin switching in development.

AIMS

Investigate the contribution of BCL11A to γ -silencing in adults through conditional inactivation of this gene in mice carrying the human β -globin gene cluster.

Inactivation of BCL11A rescues sickle cell defects in humanized SCD mice.



Representative blood smears of control, SCD, and SCD/*Bcl11a*^{-/-} mice are shown at 1000x magnification.

Conclusion

The correction of SCD in mice by genetic manipulation of a single component involved in globin gene regulation constitutes a requisite step in translating new insights in HbF silencing into mechanism-based, improved therapy for the major hemoglobin disorders.

Summary

- Vascular inflammatory molecule production may contribute to vaso-occlusion in SCD, by activating the endothelium and blood cells;
- Approaches to reduce vascular inflammation should be further investigated;
- Inhibition of leukocyte adhesion to the vessel wall may be an important approach for the prevention of sickle cell vaso-occlusion;
 - STATINS
 - Selectin Inhibitors (GMI-1070)

Summary

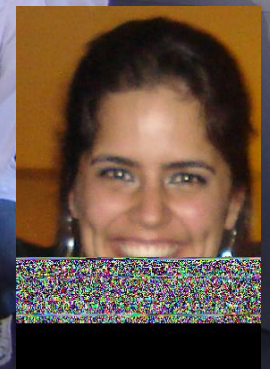
- HU may have important HbF-independent effects that could play a role in the prevention of leukocyte adhesion and vaso-occlusion;
- Drugs that amplify the cGMP-dependent effects of HU should be further studied;
- Inhibition of the PDE9 enzyme may represent a relatively tissue-specific drug target in SCD, with potential for increasing both HbF production and decreasing leukocyte adhesion



Sara Saad
 Nicola Conran
 Vanessa Garrido
 Carla Franco-Penteado
 Andreia Canalli
 Lediana Miguel
 Carol Lanaro
 Fabiola Traina
 Kleber Fertrin

New York:
Albert Einstein College of
Medicine

Paul Frenette
 Christoph Scheiermman
 Jungan Jang



Camila Almeida



Instituto Nacional de
Ciência e Tecnologia do
Sangue



UNICAMP

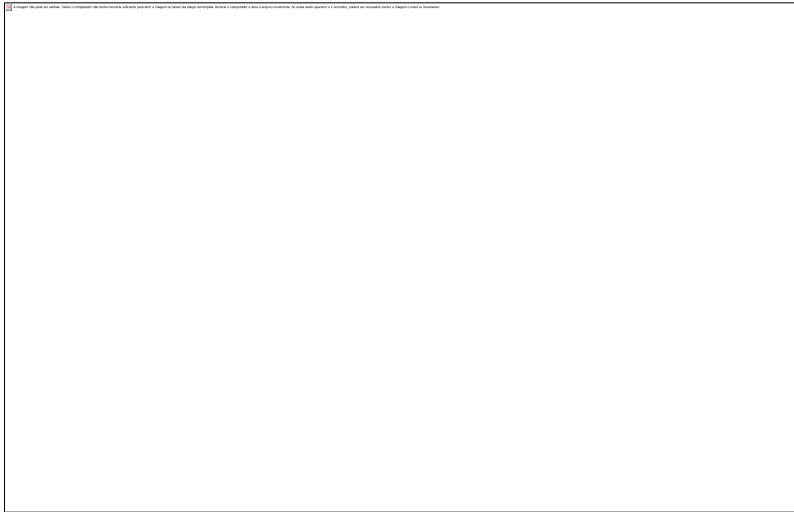


Instituto Nacional de
Ciência e Tecnologia do
Sangue

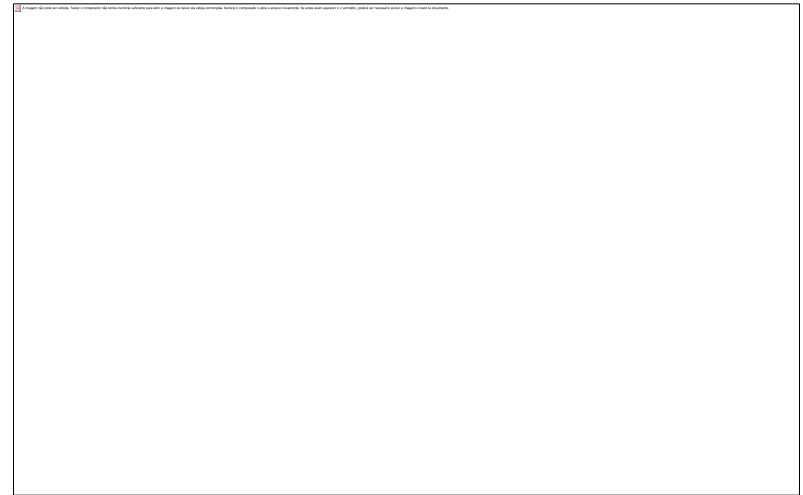
Targeting Vascular Inflammation:

Plasma Inflammatory Modulators in SCD

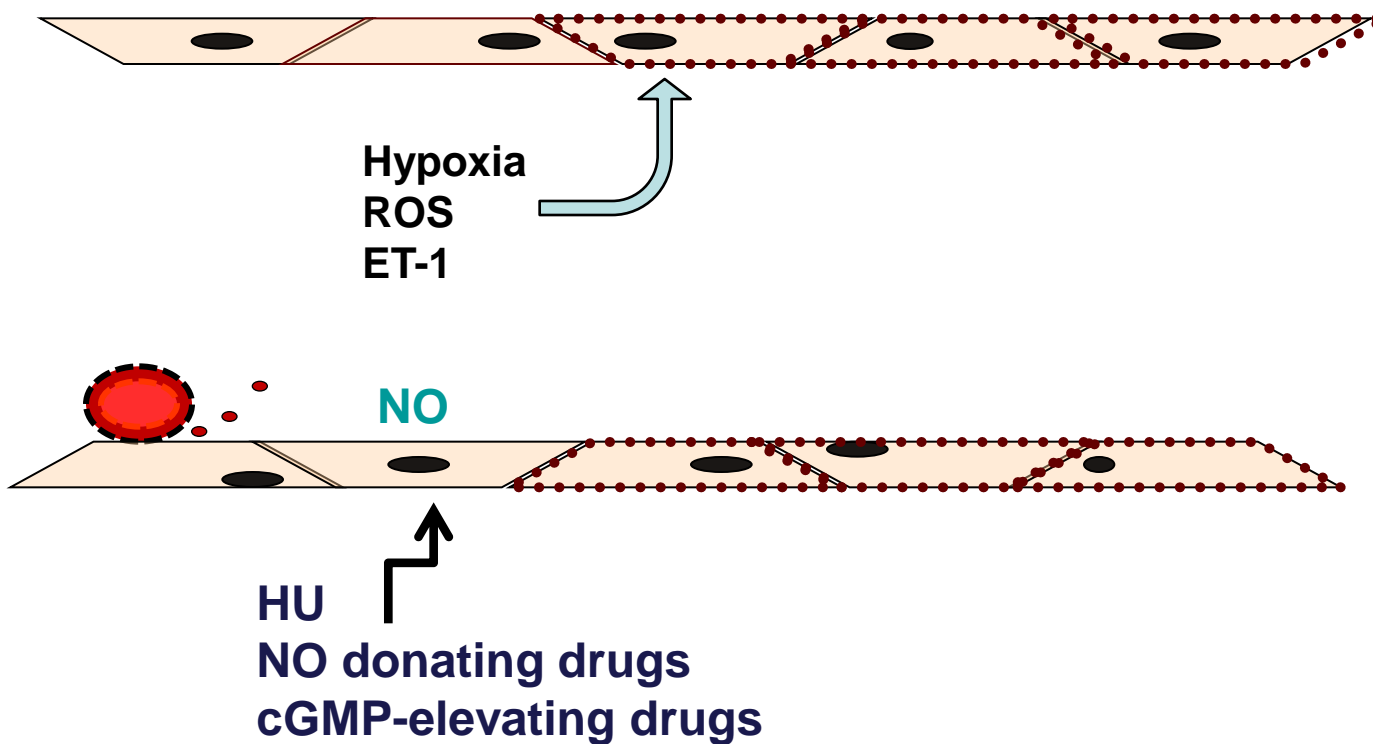
PGE₁



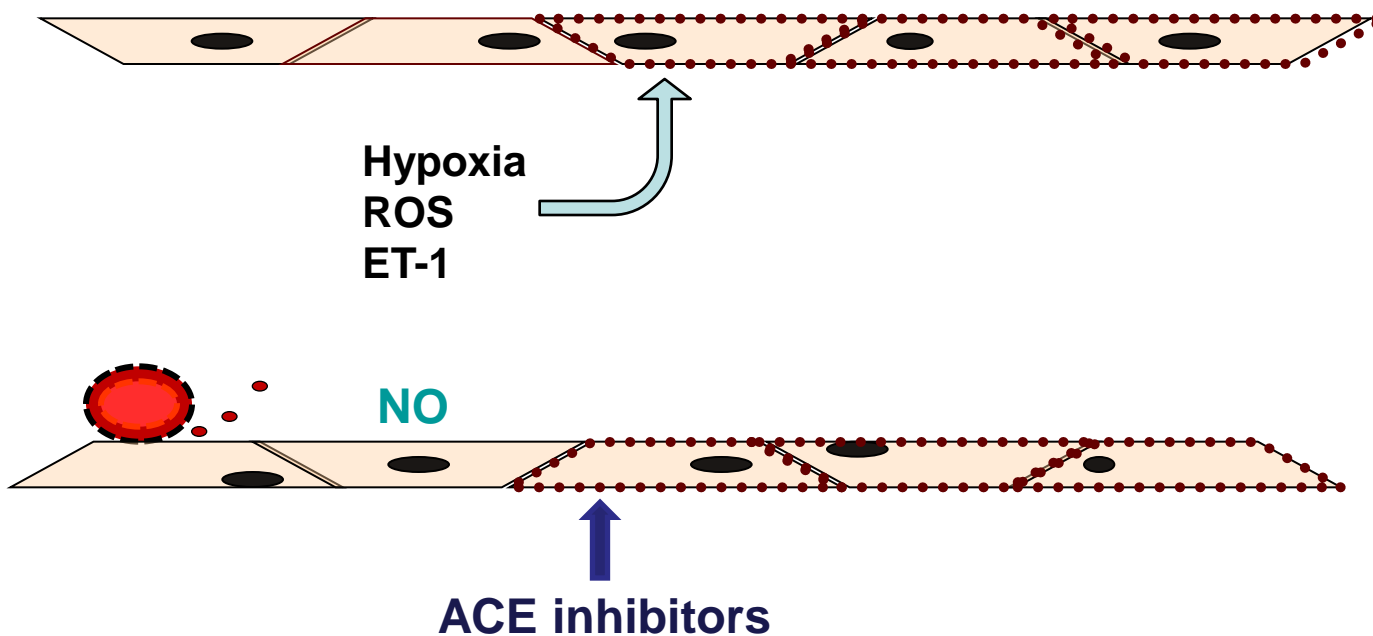
PGE₂



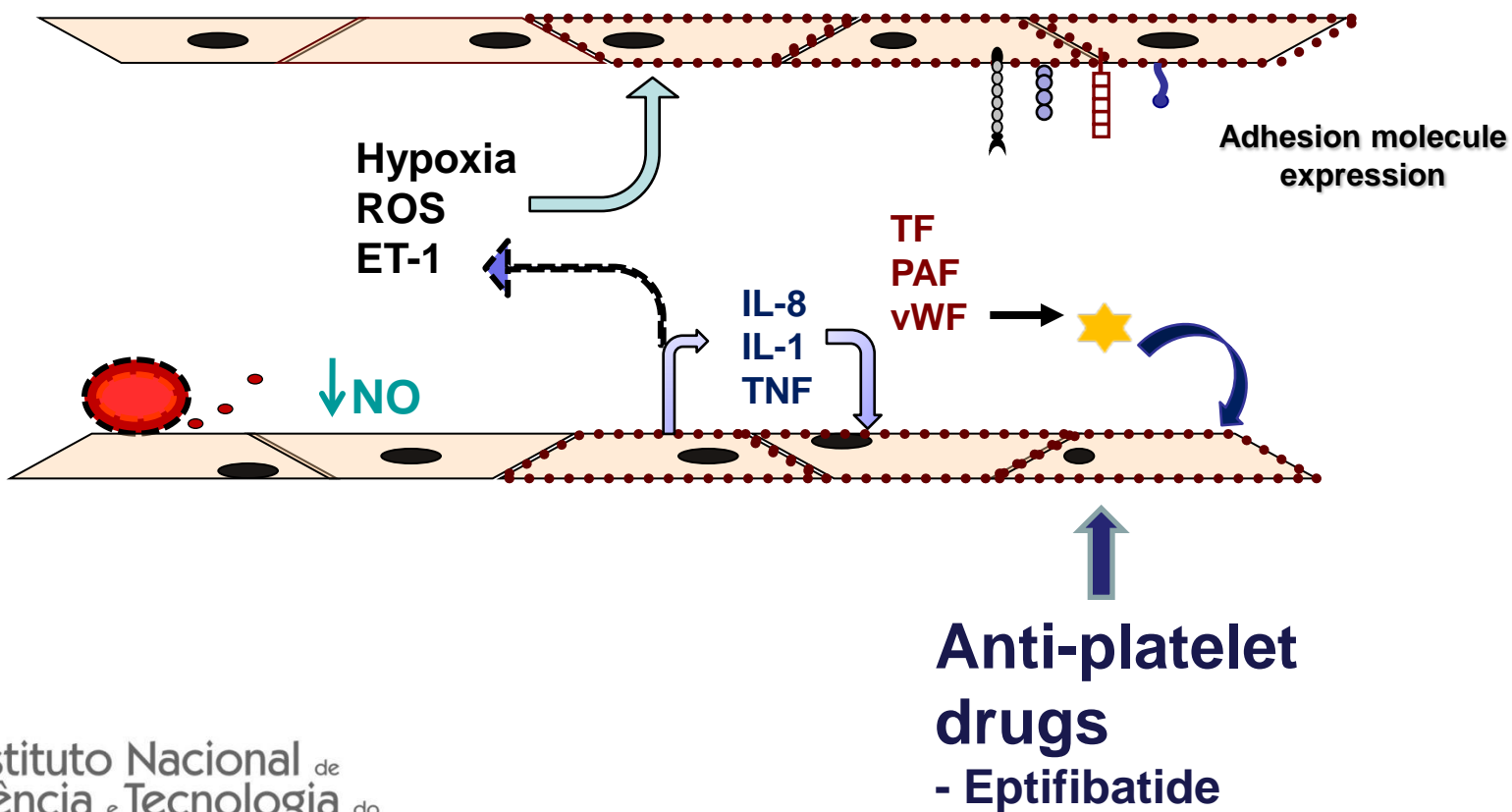
Decreasing Endothelial Interactions and Vascular Inflammation in SCD



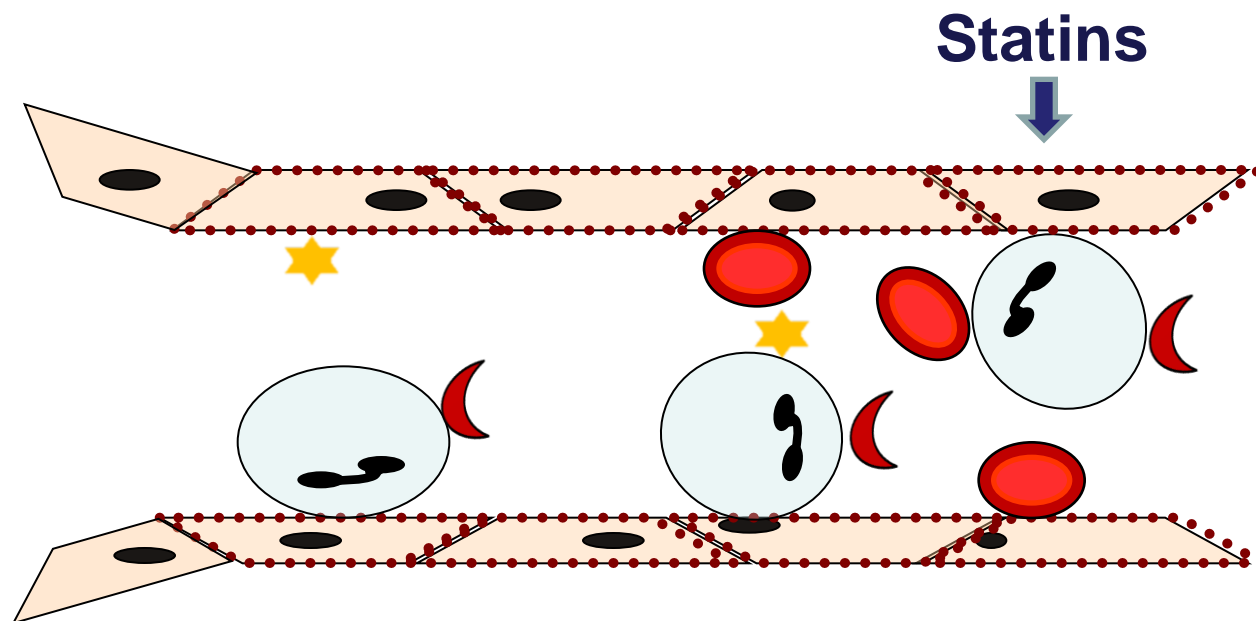
Decreasing Endothelial Interactions and Vascular Inflammation in SCD



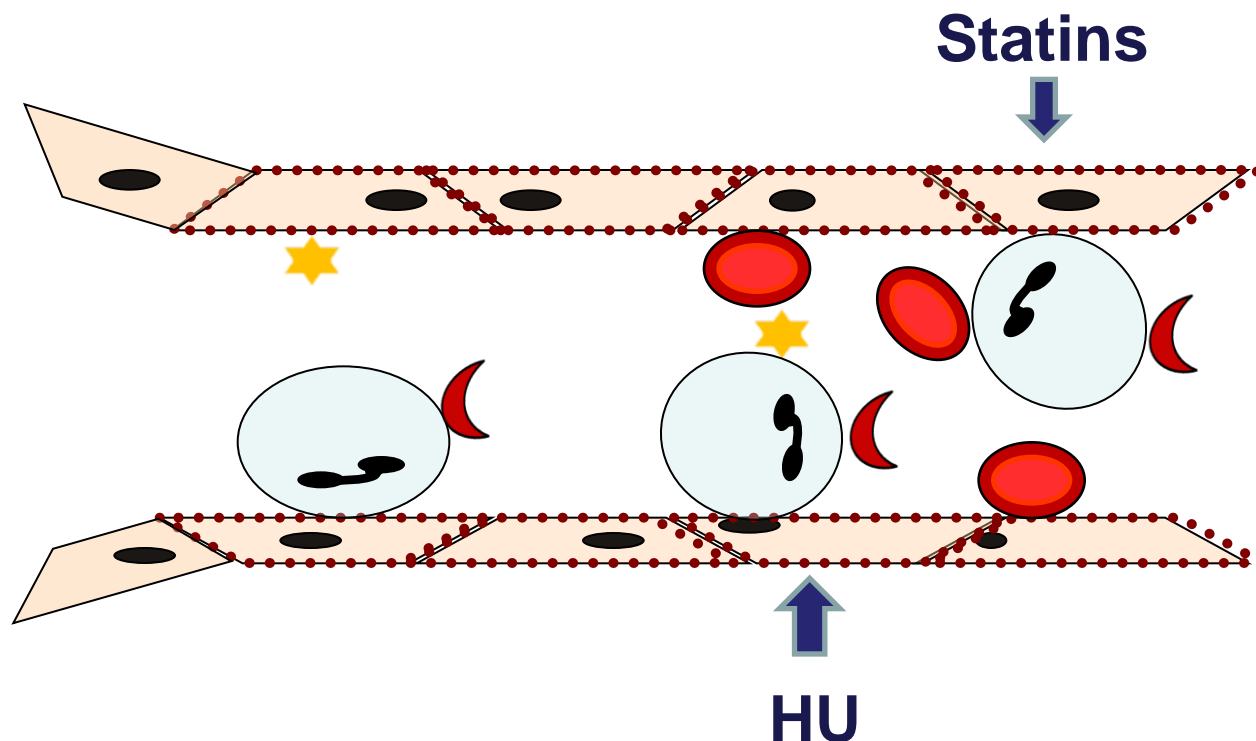
Decreasing Endothelial Interactions and Vascular Inflammation in SCD



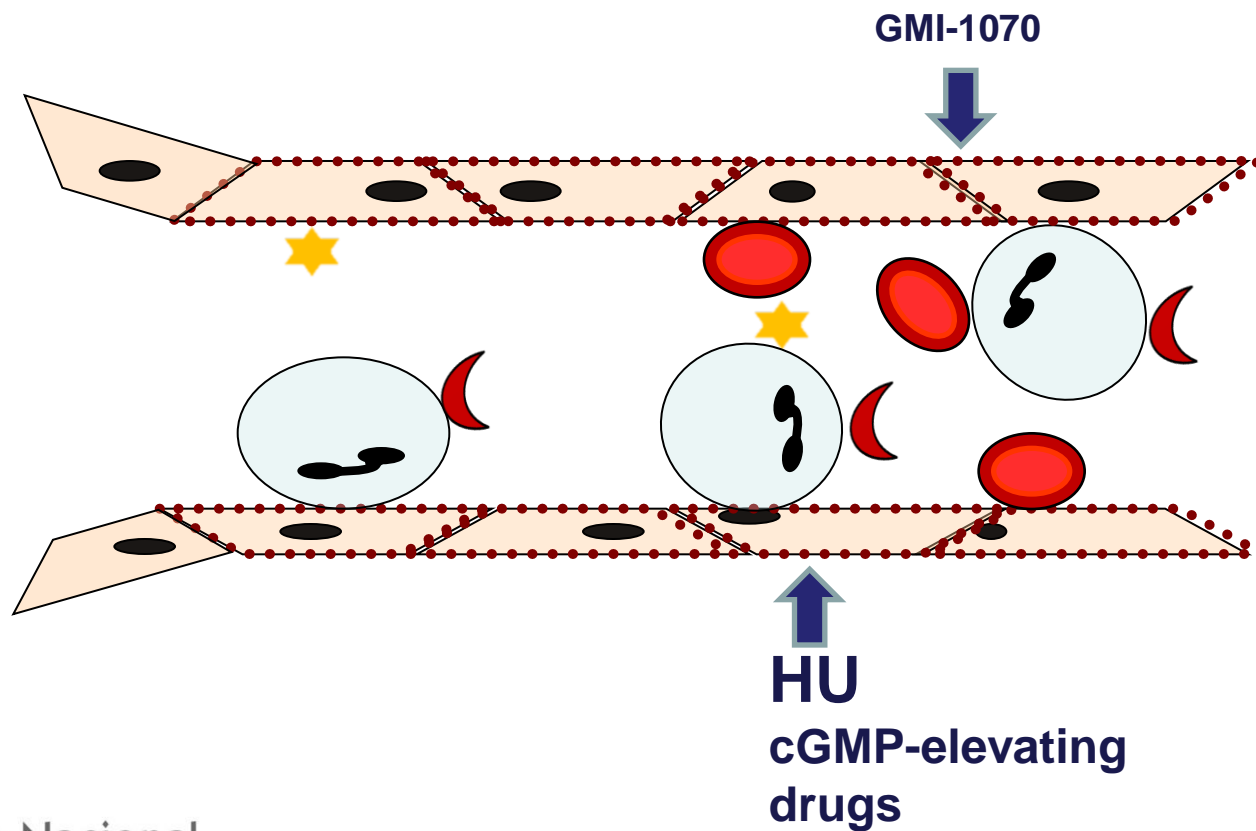
Decreasing Endothelial Interactions and Vascular Inflammation in SCD



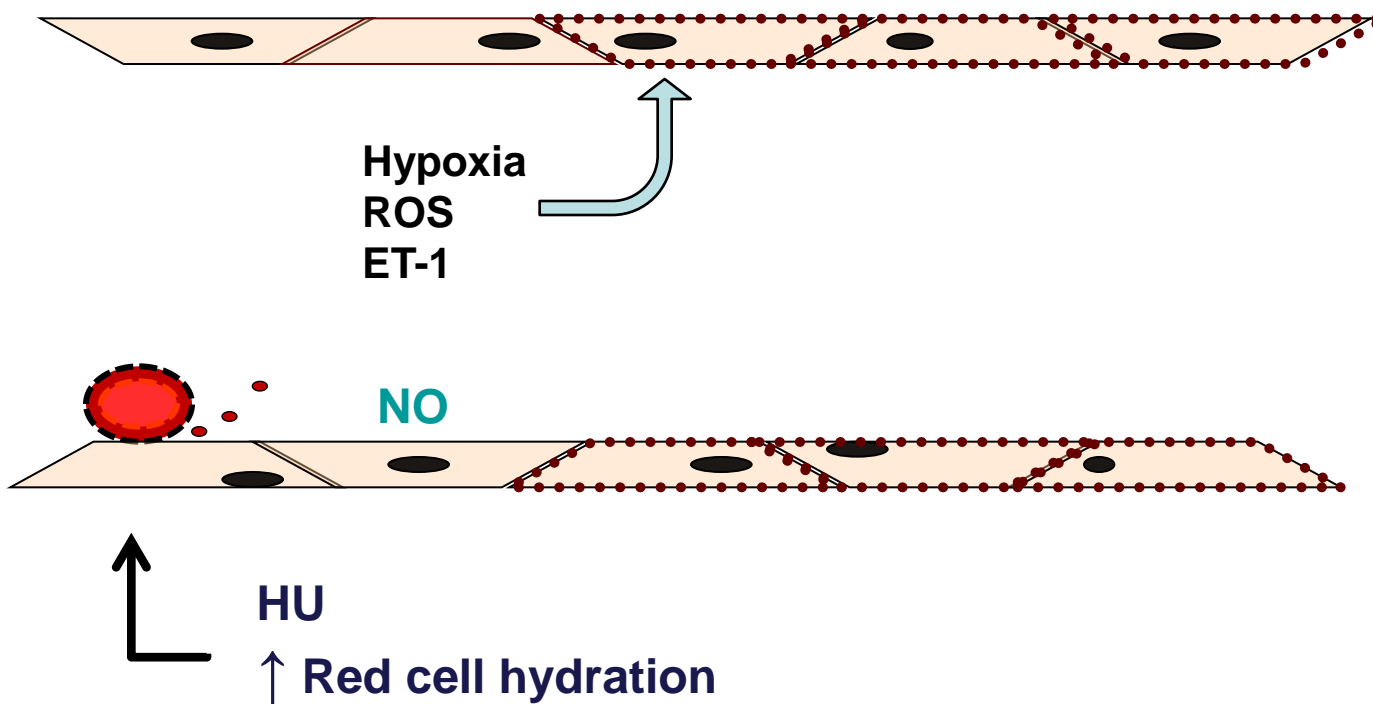
Decreasing Endothelial Interactions and Vascular Inflammation in SCD



Decreasing Endothelial Interactions and Vascular Inflammation in SCD



Decreasing Endothelial Interactions and Vascular Inflammation in SCD – possible approaches

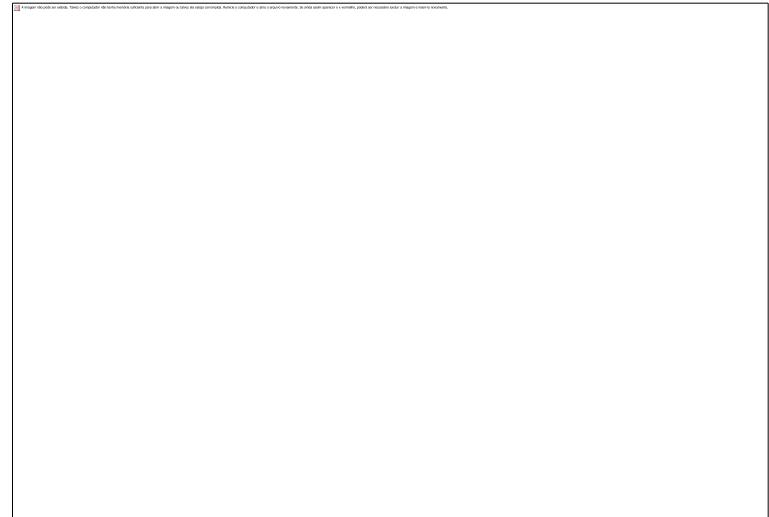
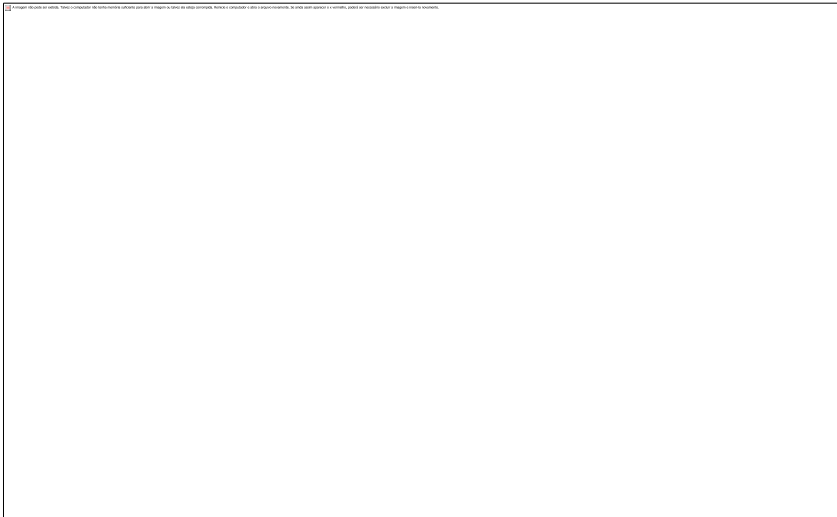


Statins reduce SCD neutrophil adhesion to endothelial cells *in vitro*

Role for Adhesion Molecule Expression

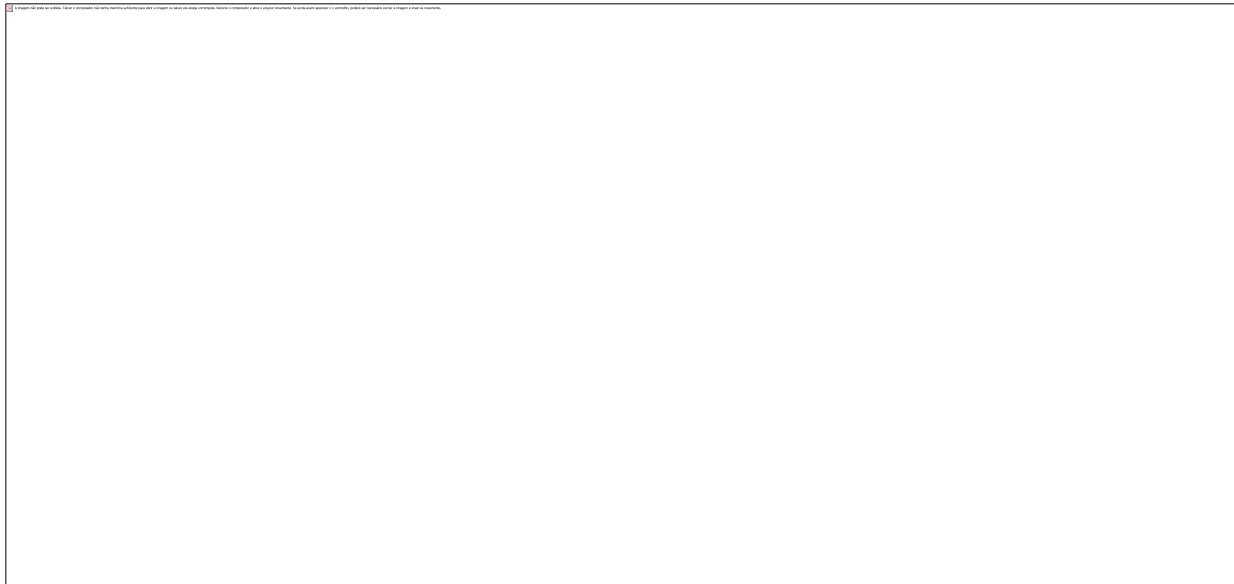
ICAM-1 expression on HUVEC

VCAM-1 expression on HUVEC



**Statins reduce SCD neutrophil adhesion to
endothelial cells *in vitro***

Role for NO production



Disclosures

No affiliations to declare

Targeting Vascular Inflammation:

HC and Plasma Inflammatory Proteins in SCD

IL-8 →
TNF- α ↓
PGE₁ →
PGE₂ →
GM-CSF ↓
Tissue Factor ↓
Soluble adhesion molecules ↓ →

IL-6
C-reactive protein
Endothelin-1
Angiogenic markers
CD40L →
LIGHT →
NT-proBNP

Anti-inflammatory
Proteins

IL-10 ↑
HO-1

Targeting Vascular Inflammation:

Plasma Inflammatory Proteins in SCD

IL-8

TNF- α

IL-6

PGE₂

PGE₁

GM-CSF

C-reactive protein

Endothelin-1

TF

NT-proBNP

Soluble adhesion molecules

Angiogenic markers

CD40L

LIGHT

Anti-inflammatory Proteins

HO-1