

# Caspase-8 Inhibitor Enhances the Anti-Myeloma Effect of Lenalidomide and Bortezomib

Liang Zhou\*, Min Li

Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Neuropsychiatric Diseases and College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Preventive and Translational Medicine for Geriatric Diseases, Soochow University, 199 Ren'ai Road, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215123, China

**Asian Journal of Complementary and Alternative Medicine. Volume 10 Issue 01**

Published on: 13/01/2022

\***Author for Correspondence:** Liang Zhou, College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Soochow University, 199 Ren'ai Road, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215123, China; Tel: +86 512 6588 2370; Fax: +86 512 6588 2370; E-mail: [liangzhou@suda.edu.cn](mailto:liangzhou@suda.edu.cn)

**Cite this article as:** Zhou L, Li M. *Caspase-8 Inhibitor Enhances the Anti-Myeloma Effect of Lenalidomide and Bortezomib*. Asian Journal of Complementary and Alternative Medicine, Vol 10(1), 5-5:2021.

The protein cereblon (CRBN) is a thalidomide-binding protein [1], and can mediate the anti-myeloma effect of thalidomide and its analogs lenalidomide and pomalidomide [2,3]. We found that the proteasome inhibitor bortezomib could induce the cleavage of CRBN in different myeloma cell lines, but not in HEK293T cells, suggesting that the CRBN cleavage is cell type specific<sup>4</sup>. The cleaved band of CRBN was observed in myeloma cell lines upon 2-10 nM bortezomib treatment for 24 h, indicating that a low concentration of bortezomib could cause the cleavage of CRBN. Subsequent experiments showed that proteasome inhibitors bortezomib and MG-132 induced the cleavage of CRBN, and the drugs tunicamycin, brefeldin A, and cisplatin could not cause the cleavage of CRBN, suggesting that the CRBN cleavage is drugs specific [4].

Our previous study revealed that caspase-8 activation caused the CRBN cleavage<sup>5</sup>. In line with this, we discovered that bortezomib activated the caspase-8, and thus resulted in the CRBN cleavage. Furthermore, the bortezomib-induced CRBN cleavage was also observed in primary myeloma cells of myeloma patient [4]. Considering the crucial role of CRBN in anti-myeloma effect of lenalidomide. Finally, we treated the caspase-8 deficient myeloma cells with lenalidomide and bortezomib, and revealed that the caspase-8 attenuated the anti-myeloma effect of lenalidomide and bortezomib [4,5]. This study suggested that a caspase-8 inhibitor would enhance the anti-myeloma effect of lenalidomide and bortezomib.

Although this study uncovered that activation of caspase-8 would cause the worse lenalidomide-based therapy in myeloma patients, elevation of caspase-8 would increase

the apoptosis of cancer cells upon death receptor activation. Therefore, it would benefit the myeloma patients if we could enhance the caspase-8-induced apoptosis and attenuate the caspase-8-mediated anti-proliferative activation of lenalidomide and bortezomib.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (32170975).

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest.

## REFERENCES

1. Ito, T., Ando, H., Suzuki, T., Ogura, T., Hotta, K., Imamura, Y., et al. (2010). Identification of a primary target of thalidomide teratogenicity. *Science (New York, NY)*, **327**, 1345-50.
2. Lu, G., Middleton, R.E., Sun, H., Naniang, M., Ott, C.J., Mitsiades, C.S., et al. (2014). The myeloma drug lenalidomide promotes the cereblon-dependent destruction of Ikaros proteins. *Science (New York, NY)*, **343**, 305-9.
3. Krönke, J., Udeshi, N.D., Narla, A., Grauman, P., Hurst, S.N., McConkey, M., et al. (2014). Lenalidomide causes selective degradation of IKZF1 and IKZF3 in multiple myeloma cells. *Science (New York, NY)*, **343**, 301-5.
4. Zhou, L., Huang, X., Niesvizky, R., Pu, Z., Xu, G. (2021). Caspase-8 regulates the anti-myeloma activity of bortezomib and lenalidomide. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*, **379**, 303-9.
5. Zhou, L., Yu, W., Jayabalan, D.S., Niesvizky, R., Jaffrey, S.R., Huang, X., et al. (2020). Caspase-8 inhibition prevents the cleavage and degradation of E3 ligase substrate receptor cereblon and potentiates its biological function. *Front Cell Dev Biol*, **8**, 605989.