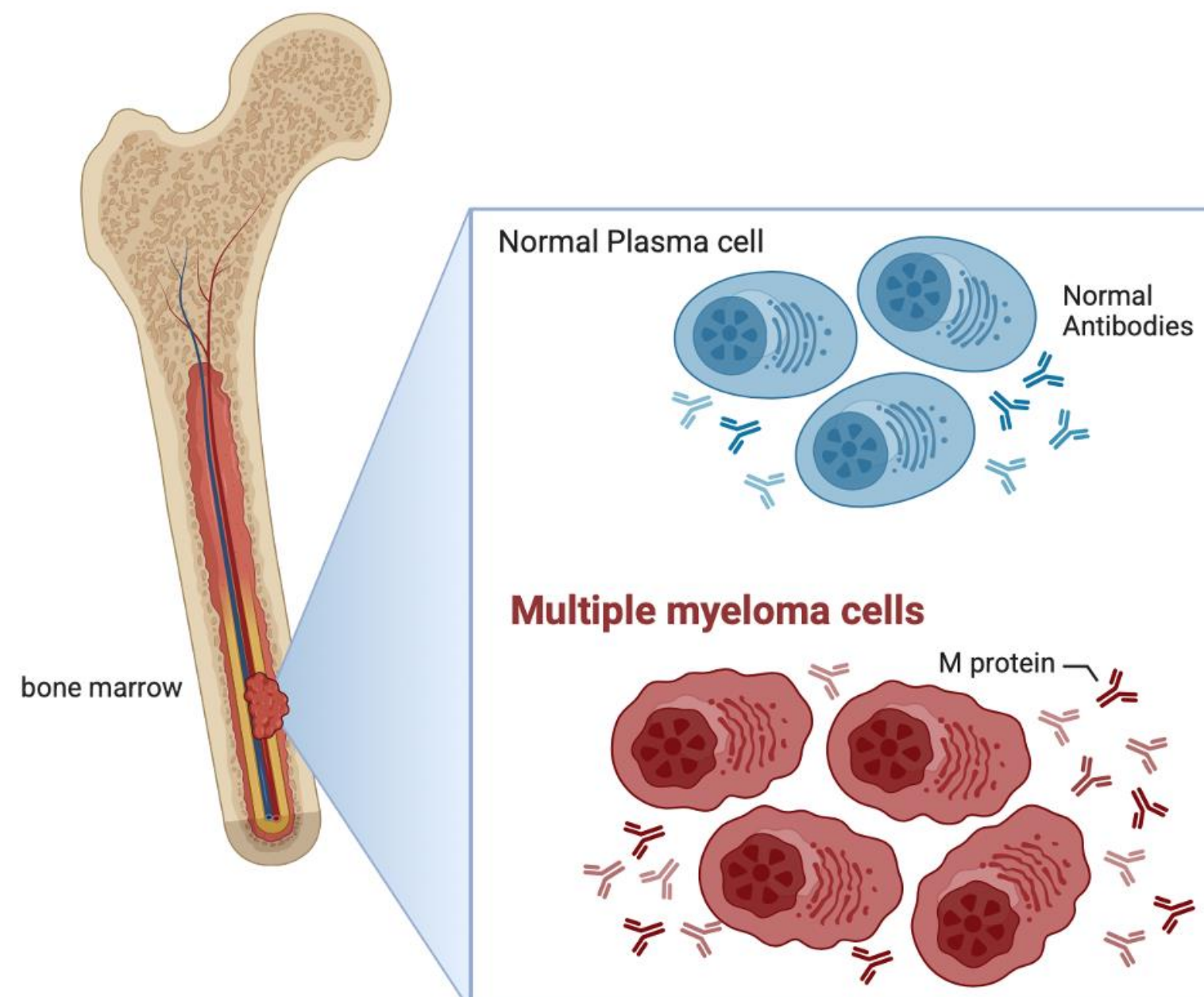


Mechanisms of cell death induced by proteostasis disruptors in Multiple myeloma cells: Ferroptosis and immunogenic cell death

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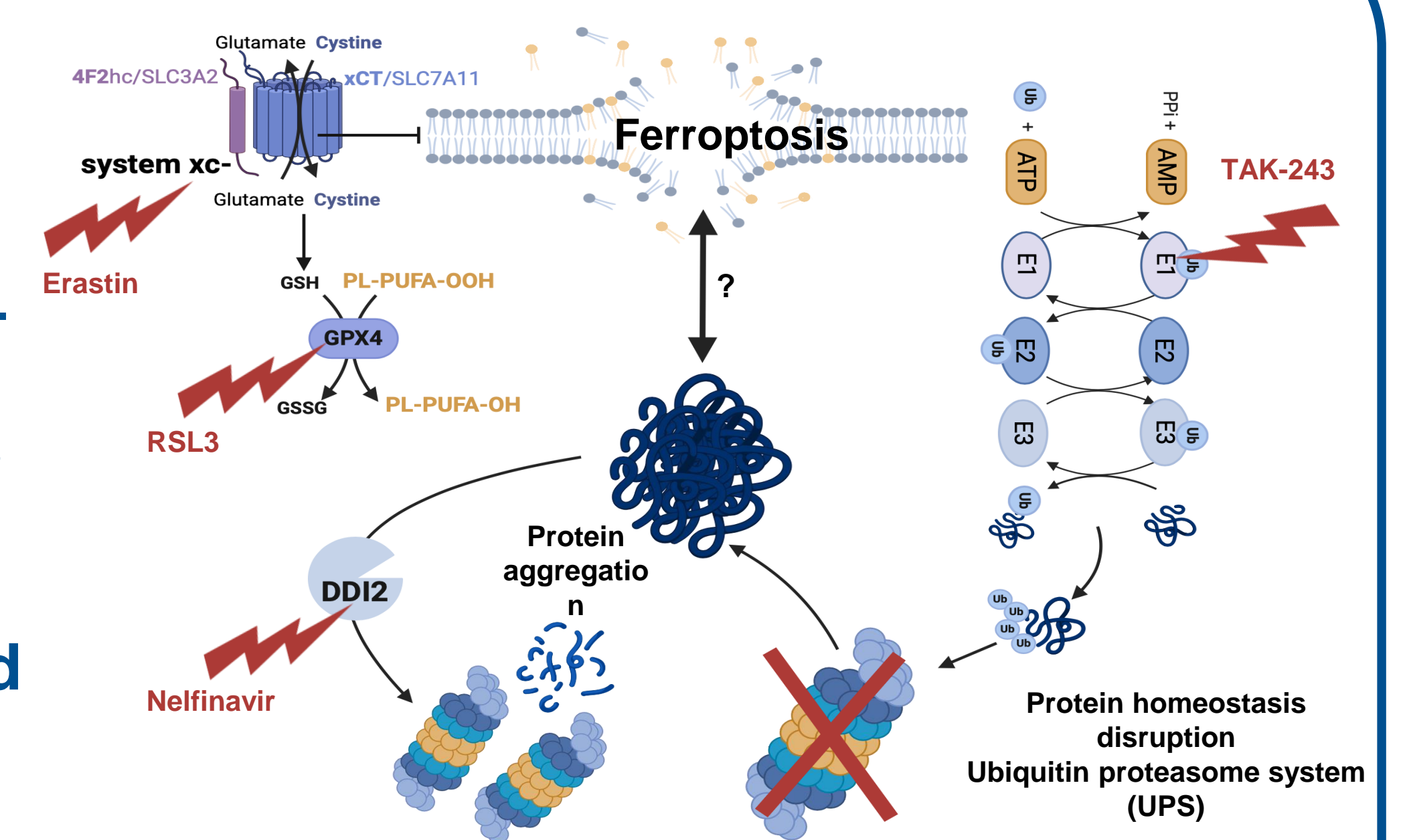
BACKGROUND



Most multiple myeloma (MM) patients develop resistance under proteasome inhibitor treatment.

New therapeutic targets: Induction of ferroptosis as an alternative cell death mechanism.

Can proteotoxic stress trigger ferroptosis and kill MM cells?

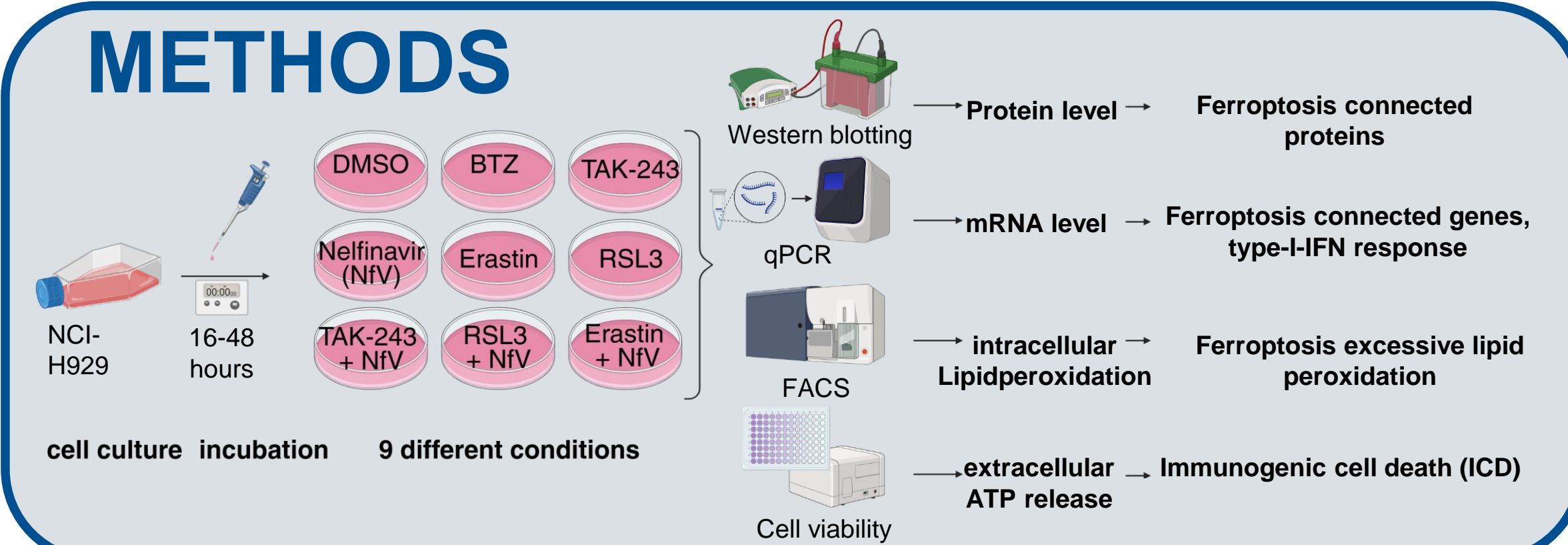


HYPOTHESIS & AIMS

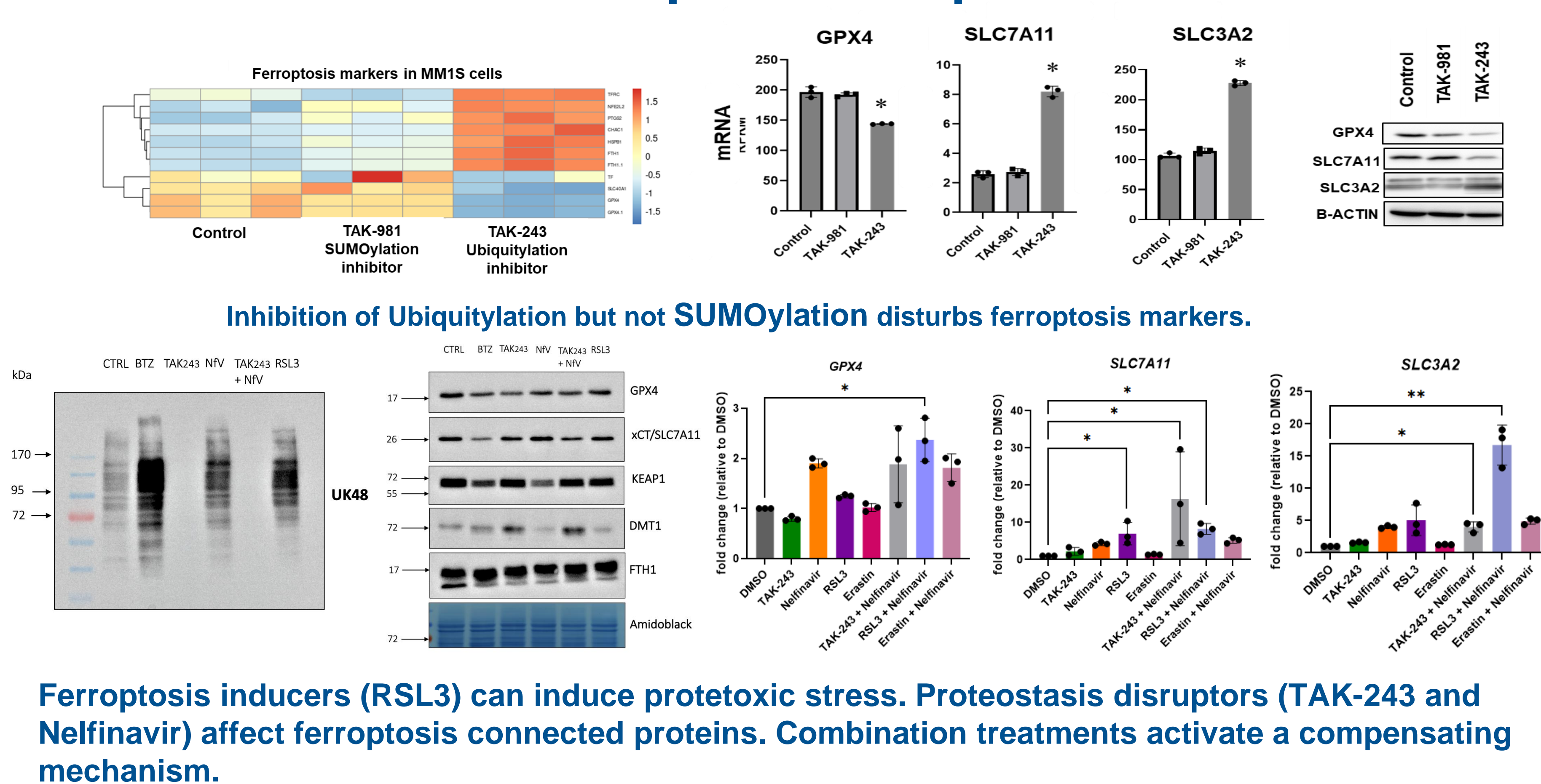
What has been published: The inhibition of DDI2 by Nelfinavir sensitizes cells to ferroptosis and induces immunogenic cell death (ICD) in MM cells.

We investigated the effect of proteostasis disruptors (TAK-243 and Nelfinavir) on ferroptosis, type-I-interferon-(IFN) response and ICD.

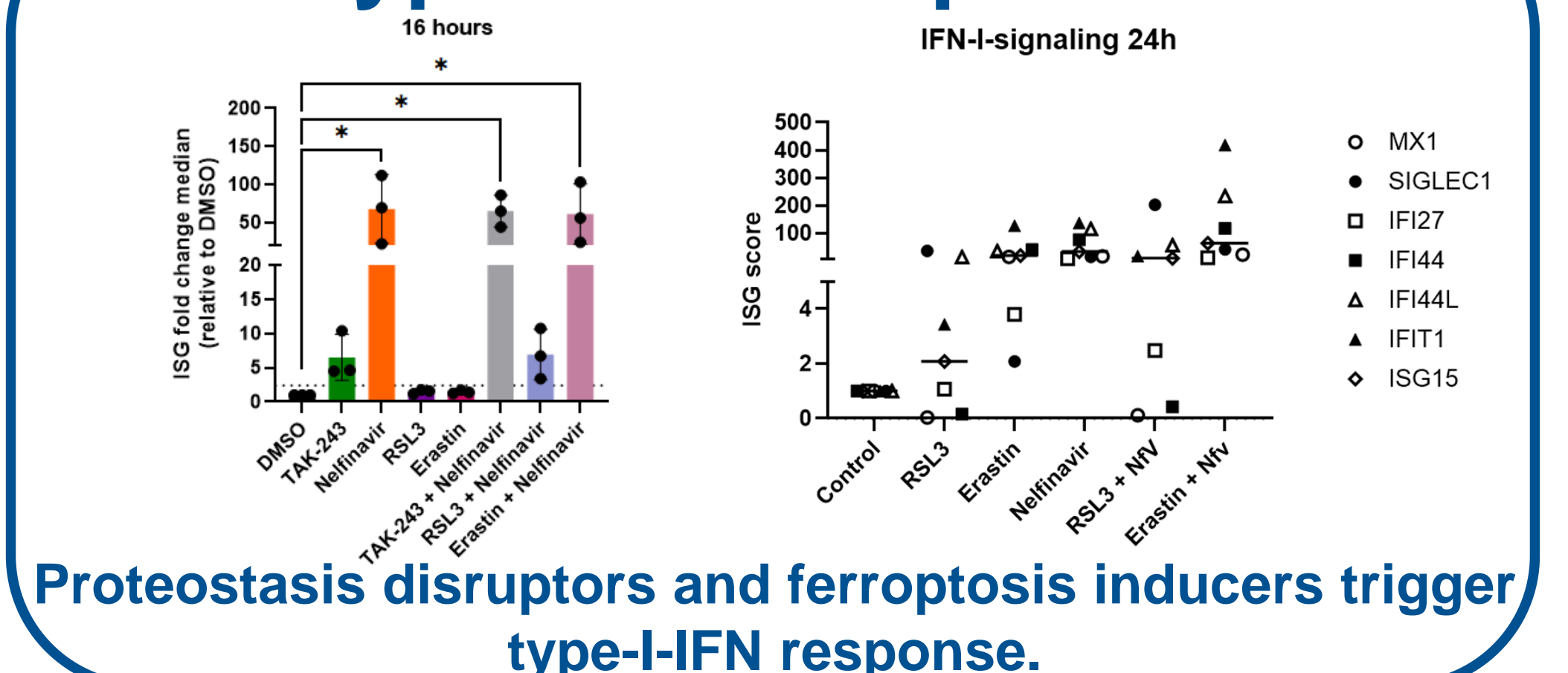
METHODS



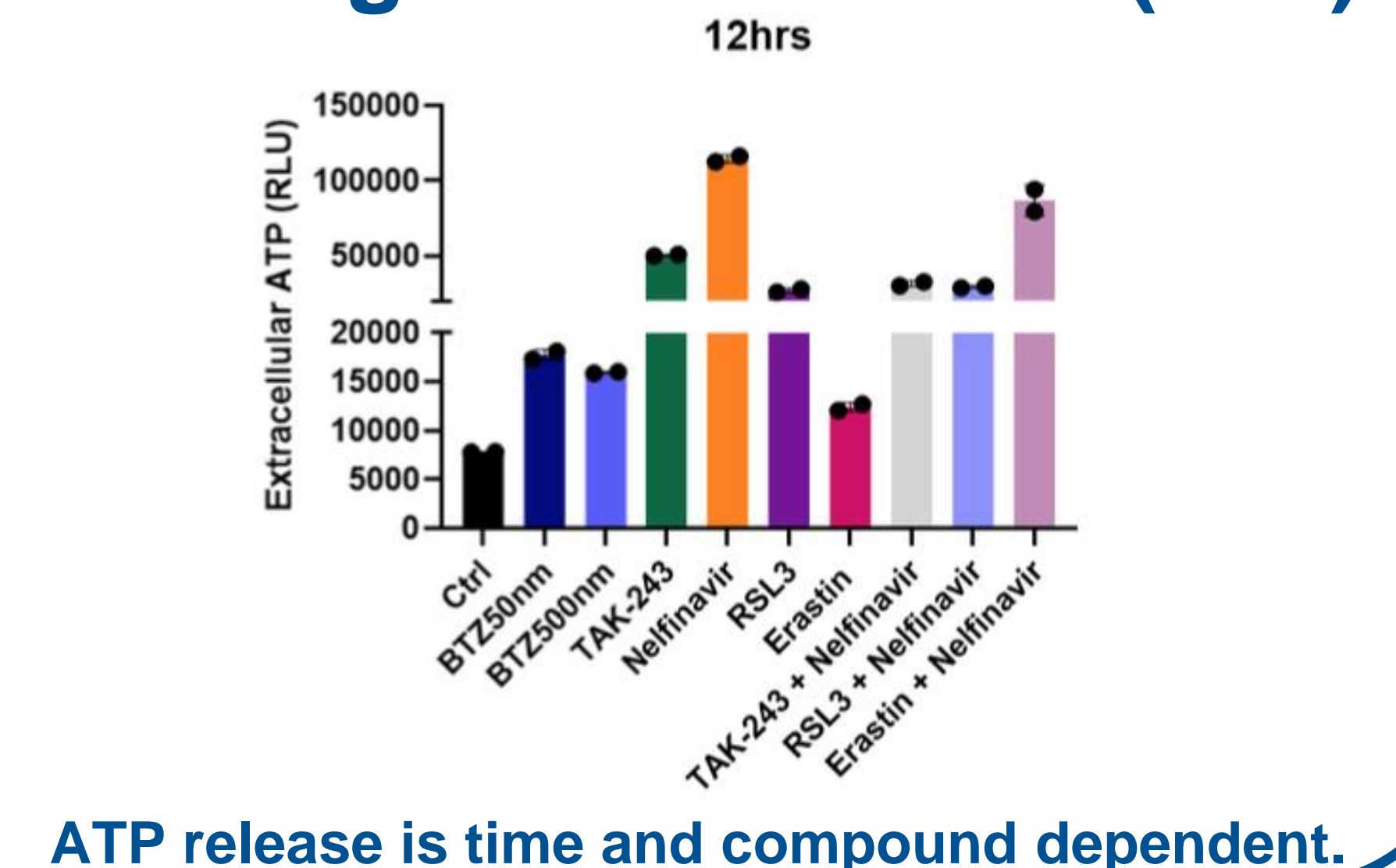
Crosstalk – ferroptosis and proteostasis



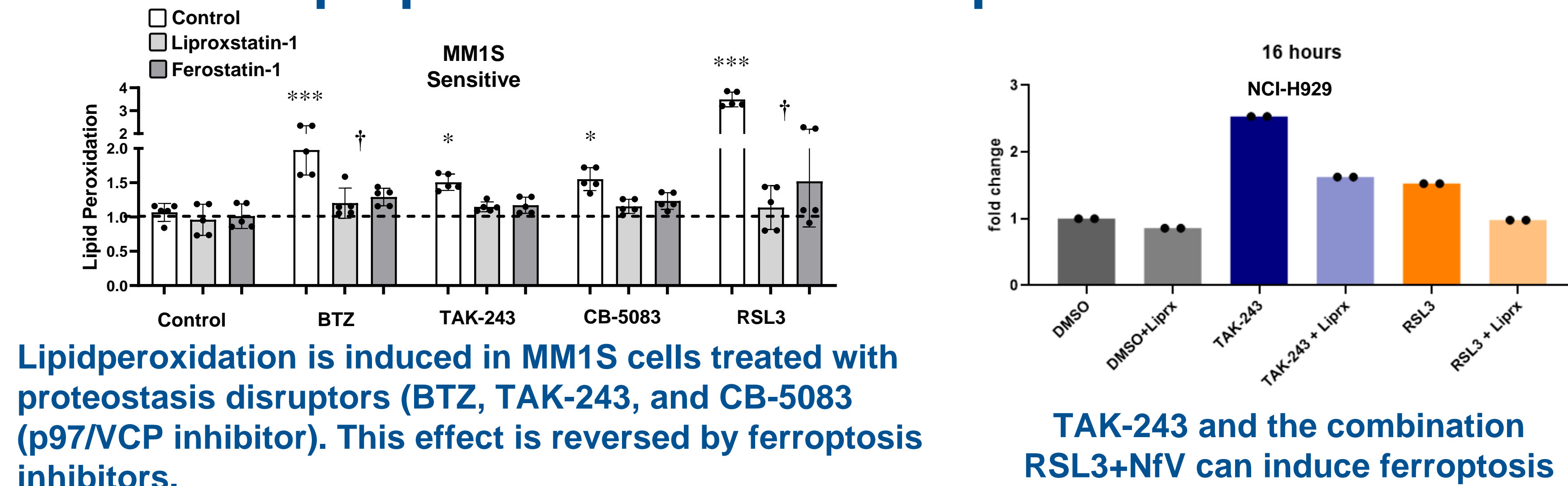
Type-I-IFN response



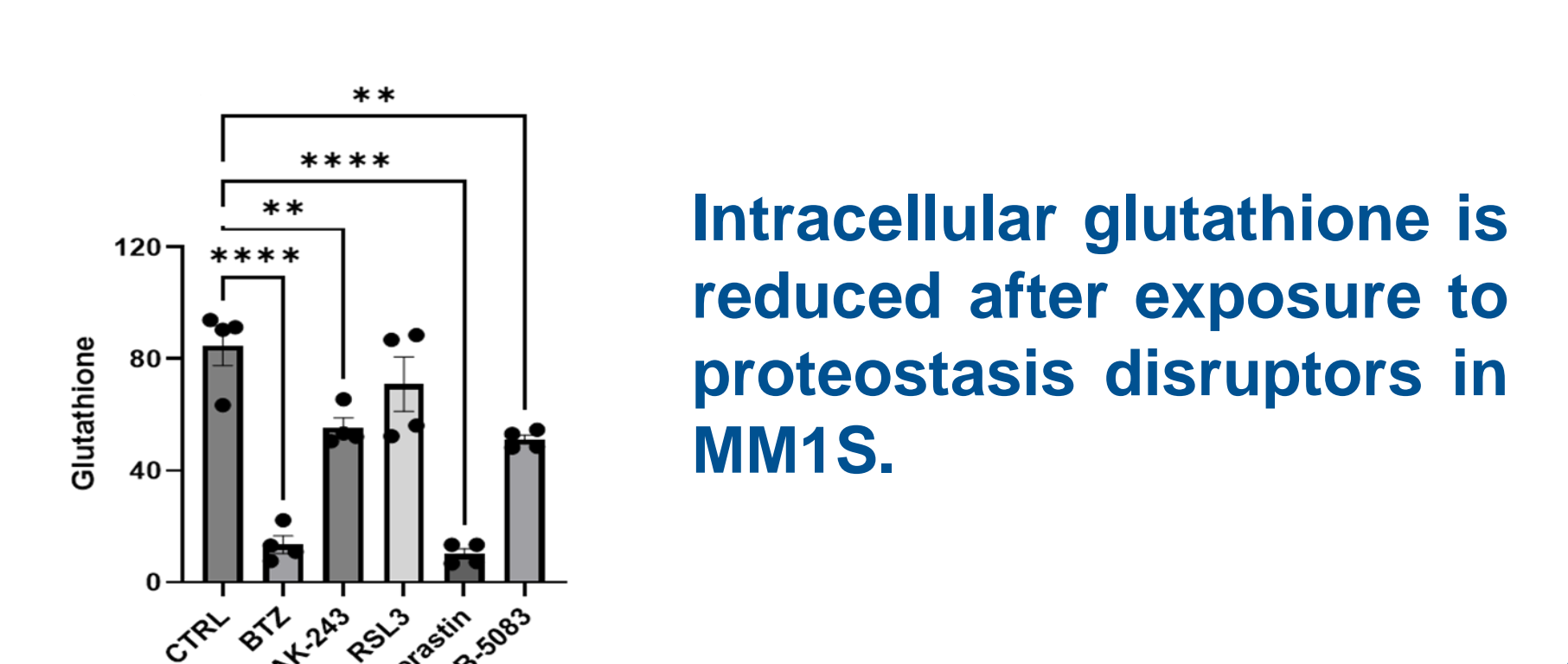
Immunogenic cell death (ICD)



Lipidperoxidation as ferroptosis indicator



Intracellular Glutathione



- The role of ISR kinases in the crosstalk between ferroptosis and protein homeostasis disruptors.
- Time-dependent determination of the effect of RSL3 and Erastin on type-I-IFN response.
- CRISPR/Cas9 screening is planned to unveil the crosstalk between ubiquitin proteasome system (UPS) and ferroptosis.