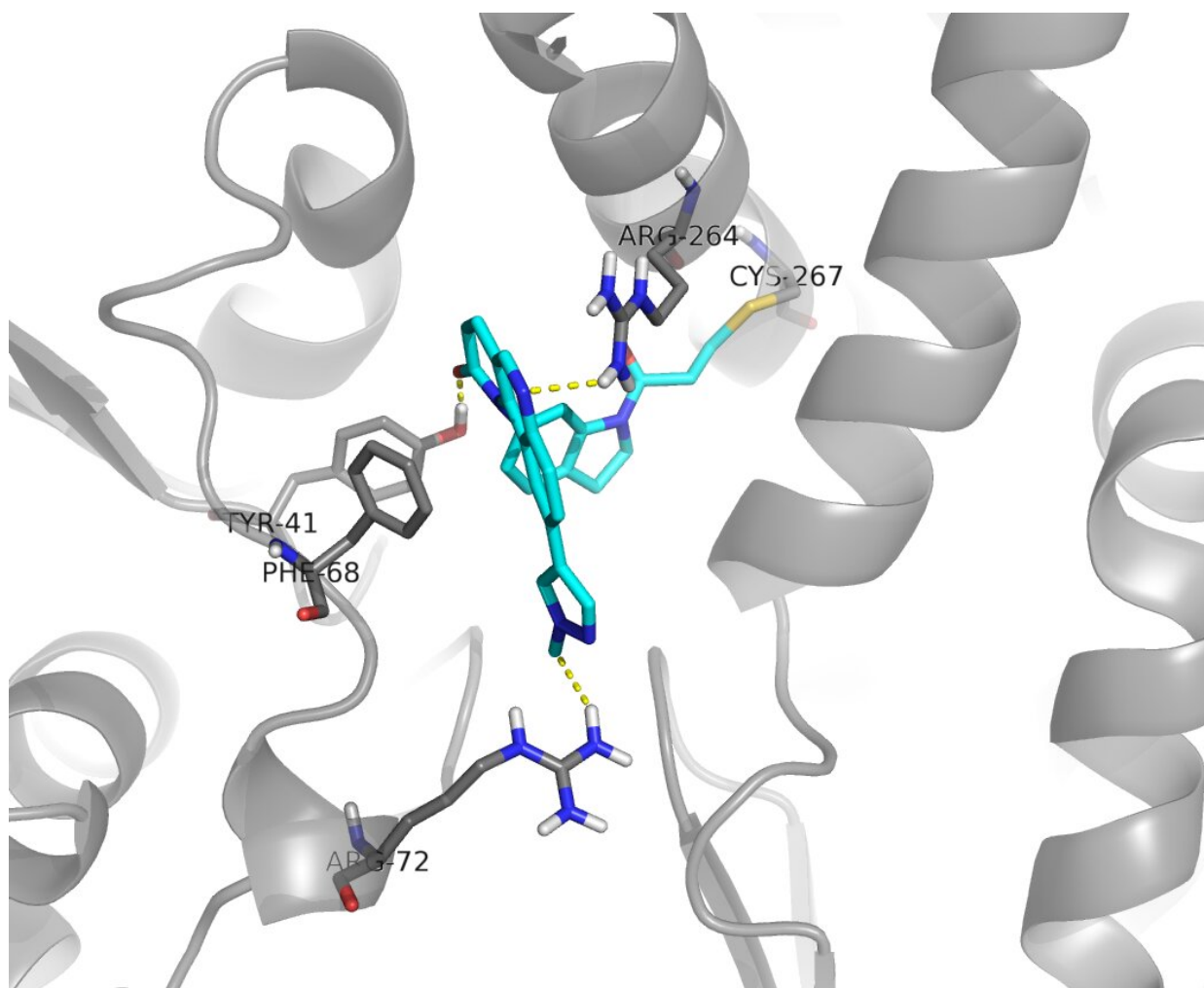


Novel strategy discovered for FLT3-ITD-positive acute myeloid leukemia

September 27 2021, by Hu Chen, Zhao Weiwei



Targeting chaperon protein HSP70 as a novel therapeutic strategy for FLT3-ITD-positive acute myeloid leukemia. Credit: Hu Chen

A new type of targeting chaperon protein HSP70 inhibitor QL47 was recently discovered by a team led by Prof. LIU Qingsong from the Hefei Institutes of Physical Science (HFIPS) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to treat FLT3-ITD-positive acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Their findings have been published on *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy*.

"What we are seeking is a new therapeutic strategy which imperative for FLT3-ITD-positive AML," said Hu Chen, lead author of the study.

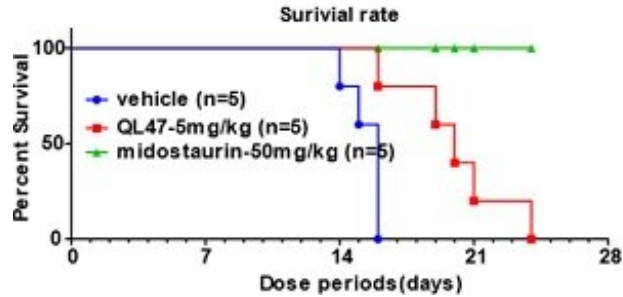
Approximately, 25% of AMLs carry FLT3-ITD (internal tandem duplication) oncogenic mutations, and FLT3 kinase inhibitors have already achieved great success in the clinic for FLT3-ITD-positive AML. However, after prolonged treatment, drug-acquired resistance is observed in patients treated with FLT3 kinase inhibitor.

In this research, the researchers found that compound QL47 had potent anti-proliferative activity against FLT3-ITD positive AML cell lines and induces FLT3-ITD protein degradation.

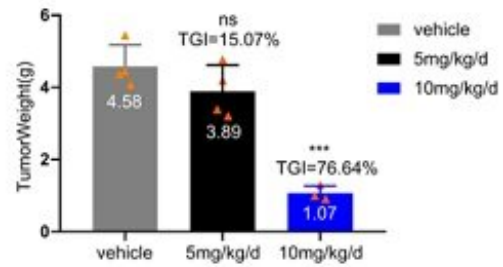
Further study proved that QL47 irreversibly bound to the heat shock protein HSP70 and inhibited its refolding activity, which in turn led to the degradation of FLT3-ITD and inhibited proliferation of the FLT3-ITD positive AML cells.

"It is inducible HSP70 instead of constitutive expressed HSC70 that is important for FLT3 protein stabilization and FLT3-ITD-positive cell viability," said Dr. Hu.

MV-4-11 cell bone marrow engrafted model



MV-4-11 cell subcutaneous tumor model



Anti-tumor efficacy of QL47 in mouse tumor models (Image by HU Chen).
Credit: Hu Chen

The evaluation of QL47 in primary patient cells and in vivo tumor models showed that QL47 induced the degradation of FLT3-ITD protein and cell apoptosis in primary patient [cells](#). In mice bone marrow engraftment model, QL47 significantly extends the animal survivals.

"Targeting the chaperone [protein](#) HSP70 could potentially provide a novel strategy for FLT3-ITD-positive AML treatment," said Hu.

More information: Chen Hu et al, Targeting chaperon protein HSP70 as a novel therapeutic strategy for FLT3-ITD-positive acute myeloid leukemia, *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41392-021-00672-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41392-021-00672-7)

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