

Title	Humanized Cereblon Mice Revealed Two Different Therapeutic Pathways of Immunomodulatory Drugs.
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Abstract of Thesis

Name (HAILU YOHANNES GEMECHU)	
Title	Humanized Cereblon Mice Revealed Two Different Therapeutic Pathways of Immunomodulatory Drugs. (ヒト型セレブロンマウスはサリドマイド誘導体が悪性腫瘍と炎症の改善に異なる経路の存在を示した)
<p>Immunomodulatory drugs (IMiDs), thalidomide derivatives such as lenalidomide, pomalidomide offers therapeutic benefit in several hematopoietic malignancy and autoimmune/inflammatory diseases. However, it is difficult to study IMiDs mechanism of action in murine disease models because murine cereblon (CRBN), substrate receptor for IMiDs action, is resistant to some of IMiDs therapeutic effects. To overcome this difficulty, I generated humanized cereblon (CRBN^{T391V}) mice thereby providing a novel animal model to unravel complex IMiDs mechanisms of action in mouse physiological setup. In my current study, I investigated potential IMiDs degradative effect towards Ikaros family zinc finger protein 1 (IKZF1) and casein kinase-1α (CK1α), a target substrate of IMiDs. Unlike wild type mice (WT) which were resistant to lenalidomide and pomalidomide, T lymphocytes from humanized cereblon mice responded with higher degree of IKZF1 protein degradation. Furthermore, IMiDs resulted in an increase in interleukin-2 (IL-2) among humanized cereblon mice but not in wild type group. I have also tested a novel thalidomide derivative, FPFT-2216, which showed an inhibitory effect towards IKZF1 protein level. As opposed to pomalidomide, FPFT-2216 degrades CK1α. Additionally, I assessed the potential therapeutic effects of IMiDs in dextran sulfate sodium (DSS) induced colitis. In both WT and humanized mice lenalidomide showed a significant therapeutic effect in DSS model of colitis, while the effect of pomalidomide was less pronounced. As a conclusion lenalidomide offer a therapeutic opportunity against inflammatory bowel diseases independent of cereblon whereas its effect on IKZF1 and interleukin-2 is dependent of cereblon.</p>	

論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者

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論文審査担当者	主 査	特任教授 岸本 忠三
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<p>論文審査の結果の要旨</p> <p>サイドマイドとその誘導体はマウスでは血液腫瘍に対して効果を示さない。その理由はサリドマイドが細胞内のCereblon（以下Crbn）を介してその機能を発揮するが、ヒトとマウスでは Crbn は一つのアミノ酸残基が異なることによることが分かっている。今回申請者はCrbnをヒト型に遺伝子編集したマウスを用いて、サリドマイド誘導体がマウスにおいて腫瘍に対して効果を示すこと、更に、サリドマイド誘導体の抗炎症作用は Crbn を介さないでその効果を発揮することを明らかにした。この研究は世界的にも最初のものであり、高く評価される研究成果である。</p> <p>よって、博士学位論文に値するものと認める。</p>		