

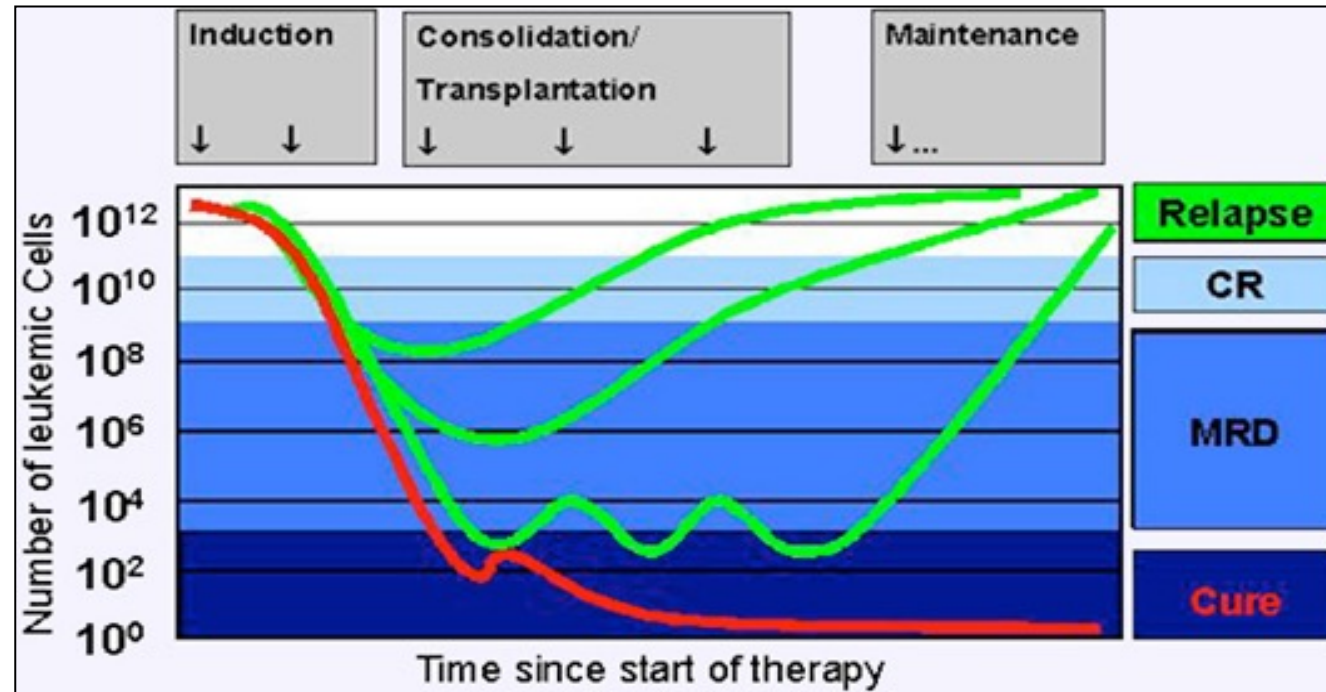
# **Tumor and host metabolism driving drug resistance in acute myeloid leukemia**

**Jean-Emmanuel Sarry**

Team METAML – METabolism and drug resistance in Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Cancer Research Center of Toulouse

# Relapses and drug resistance in cancer

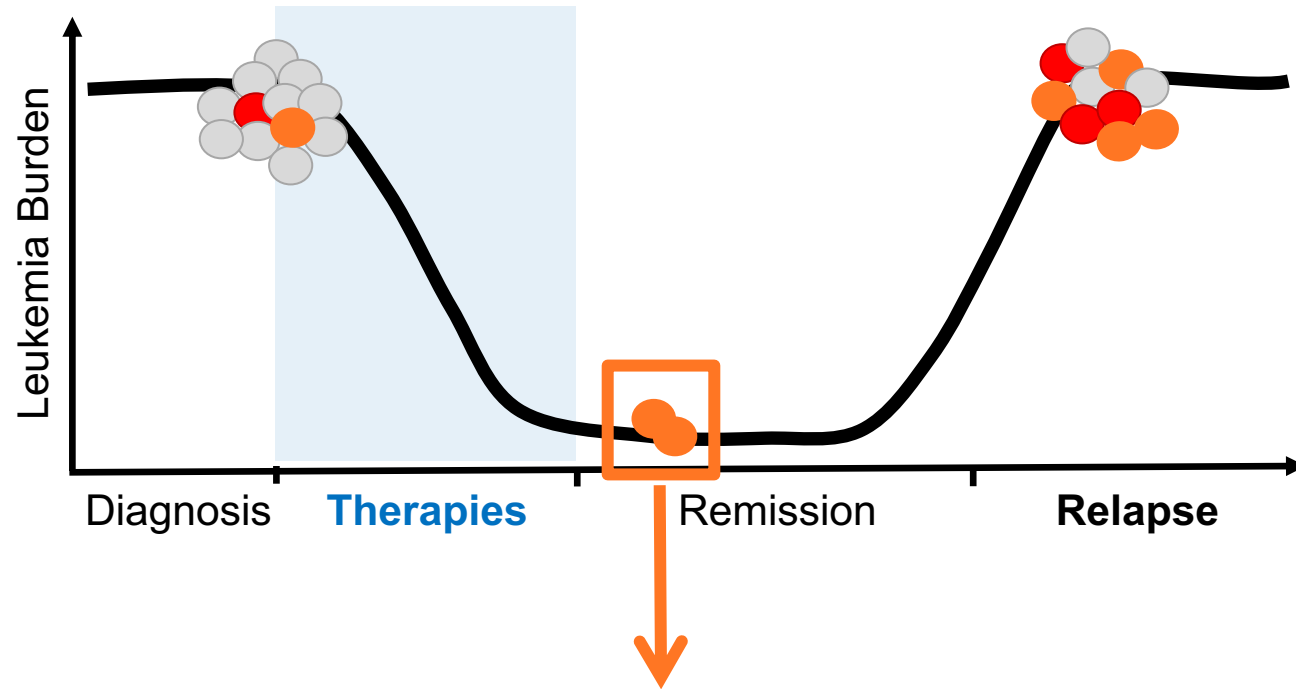
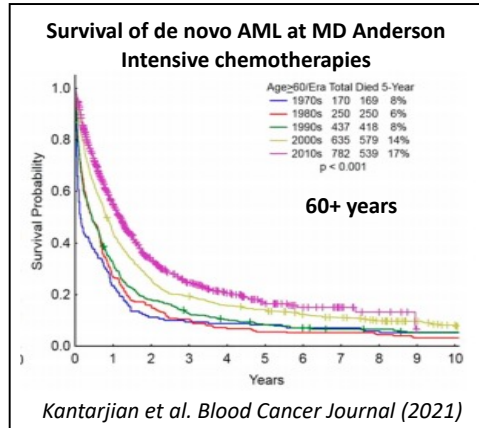
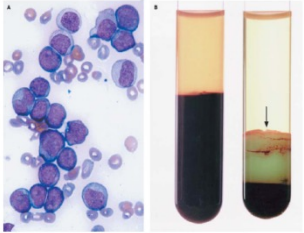


**Relapse:** regrowth of **tumor-regenerating drug-resistant cells** following initial clinical benefit

**Drug resistance:** **genetic and non-genetic** mechanisms induced through the selective pressures imposed by therapy

**Drug persistence:** **minimal residual disease** that remains after an effective anti-cancer therapy

# Drug persistence within residual disease in acute myeloid leukemia



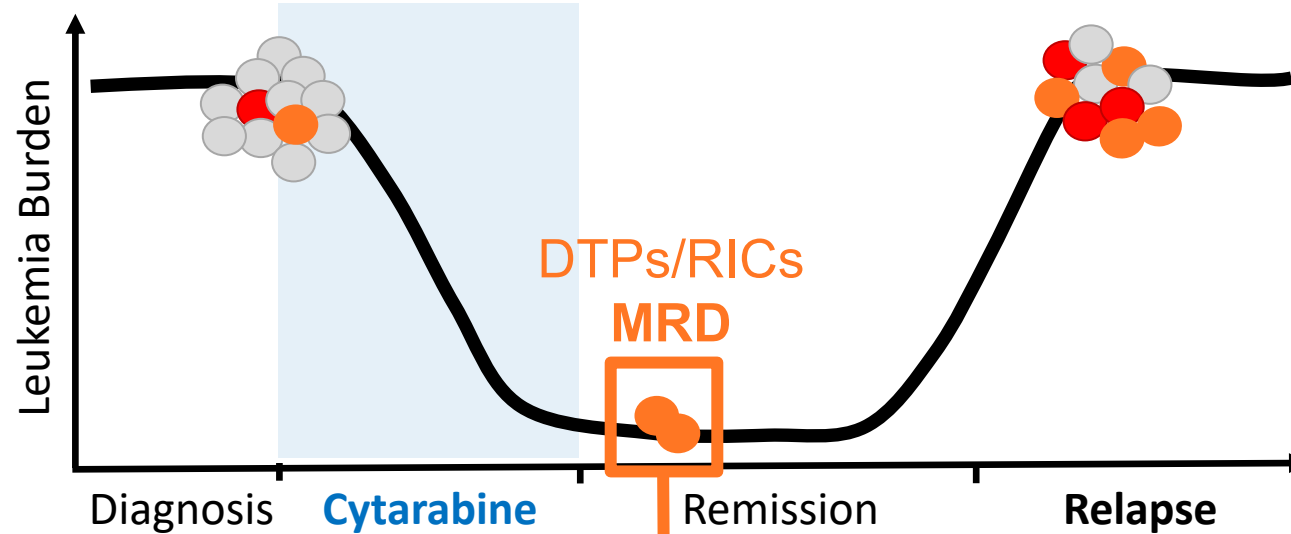
What is the biology of Relapse-Initiating Cells (RICs) or Drug-Tolerant Persisters (DTPs) enriched within Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) *in vivo* ?

# RICs are not necessarily enriched in AML stem cells when assayed in NSG mice

AML stem cells are also heterogeneous in their response to AraC

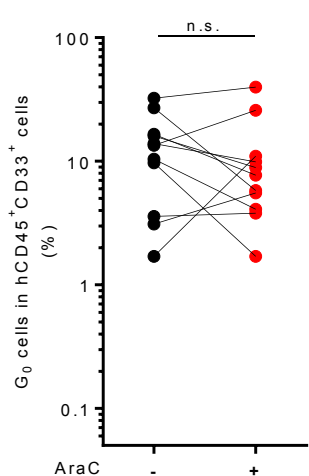
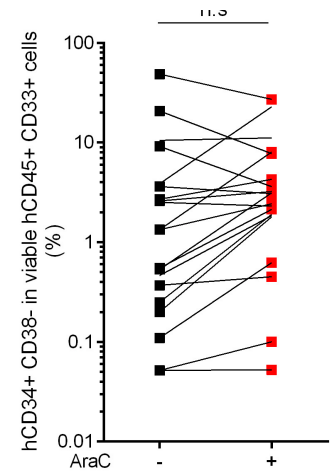


**AML PDX Models**  
NSG Mice  
**+CYTARABINE**  
(AraC)

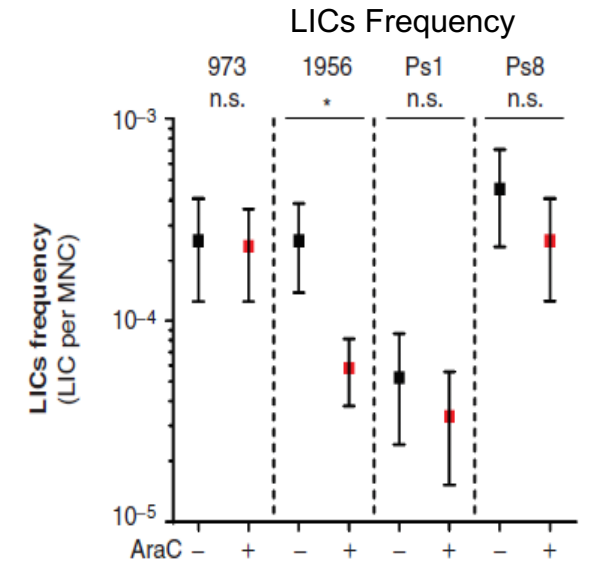


CD34<sup>+</sup> CD38<sup>-</sup> cells

Quiescent (G<sub>0</sub>) cells



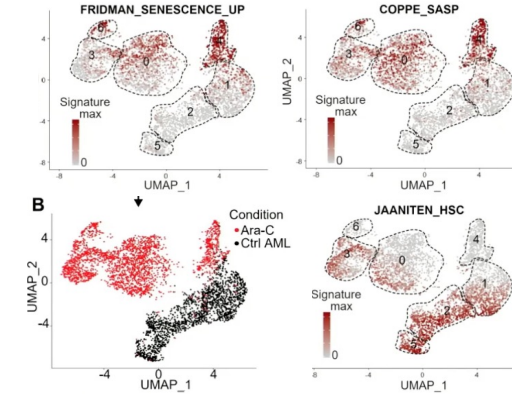
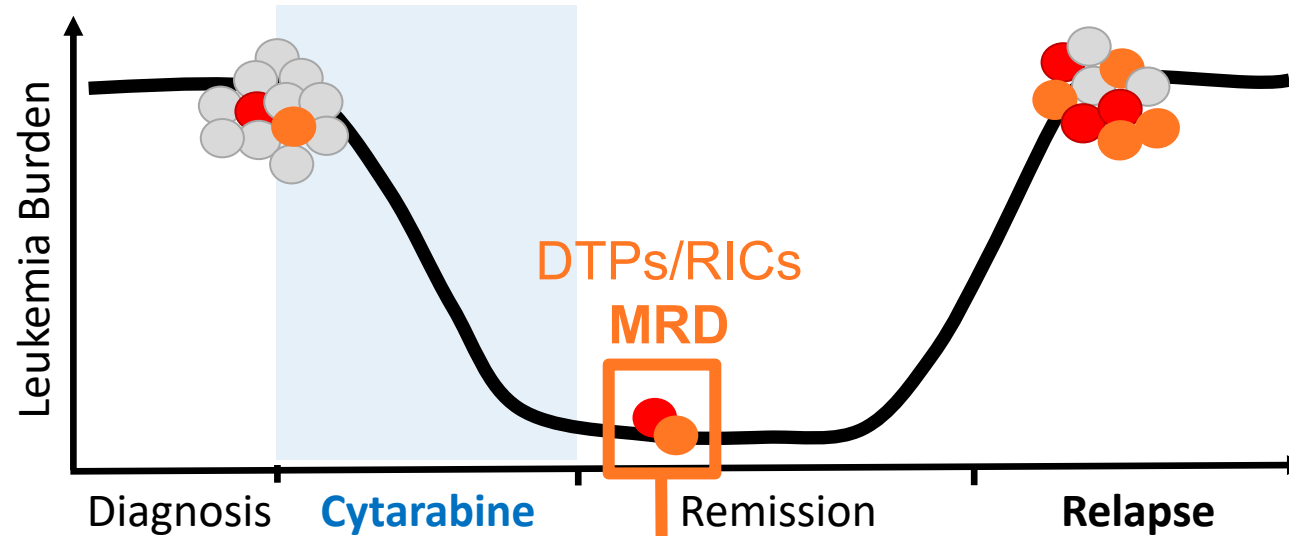
**Canonical Leukemic Stem Cell features**  
(CD34 CD38 phenotype, G<sub>0</sub> cells, cell cycle markers, stem cell genes, LIC frequency)  
**were similar in control and resistant cells**



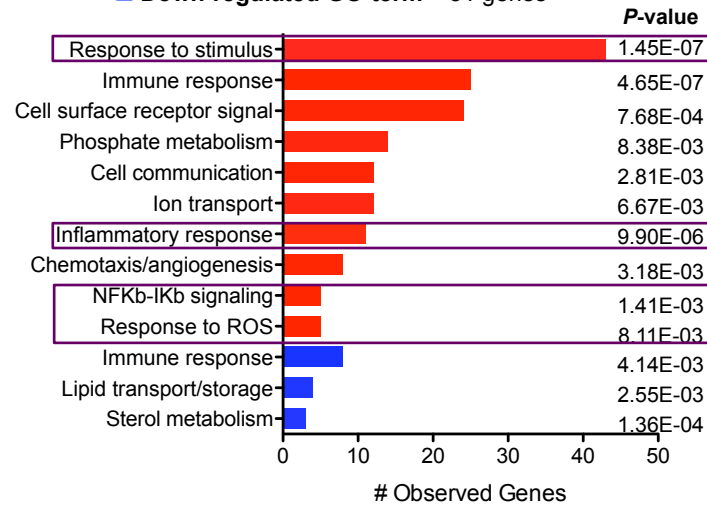
# RICs are enriched in resilient cells with an inflammatory/senescent phenotype



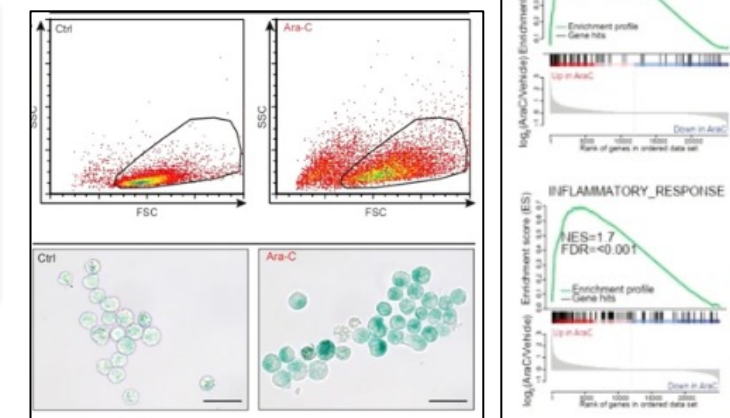
**AML PDX Models**  
NSG Mice  
**+CYTARABINE**  
(AraC)




■ Up-regulated GO-term – 68 genes  
■ Down-regulated GO-term – 51 genes

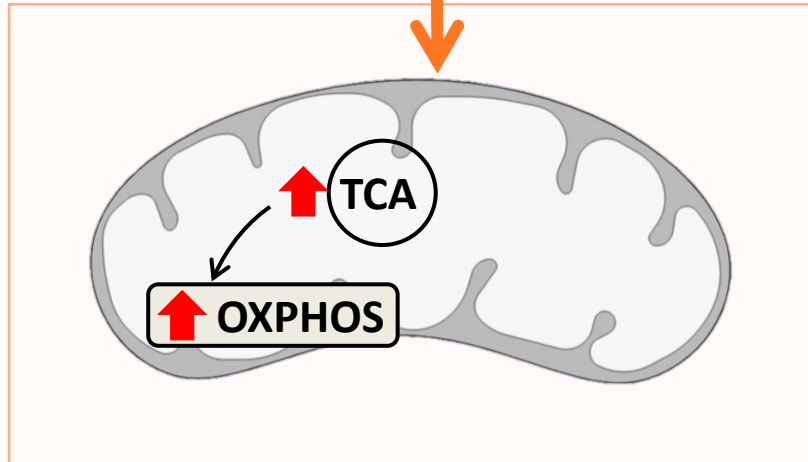
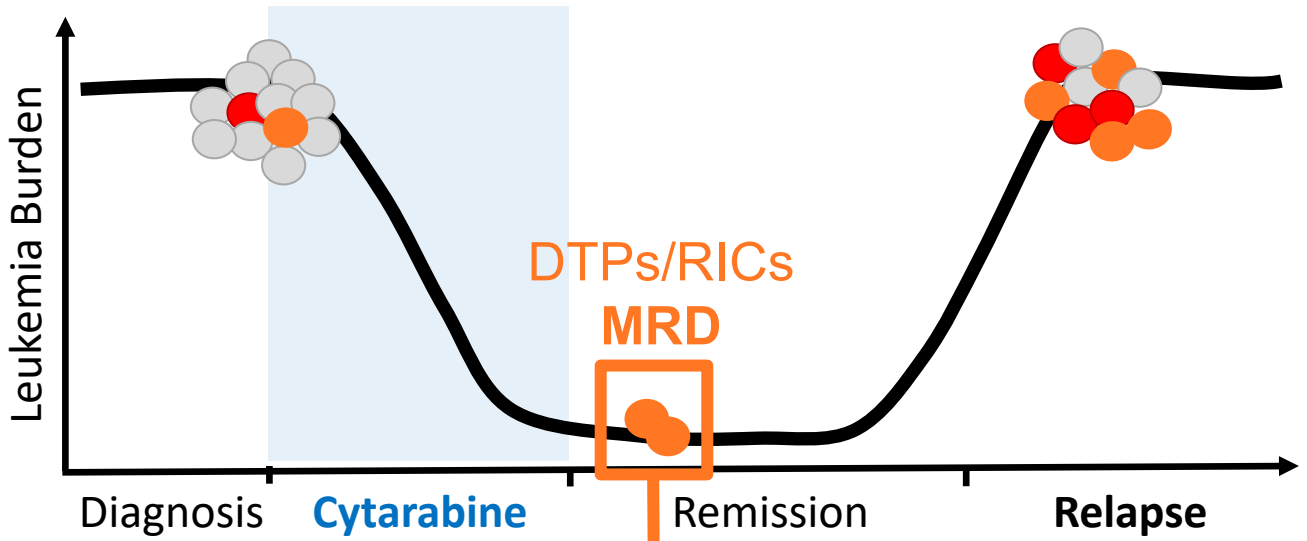


➤ Senescence-like resilient cells  
with latent state and  
➤ stress/inflammatory response  
➤ EMT phenotype



# Minimal Residual Disease is enriched in Relapse-Initiating Cells with Drug-Tolerant Persisters and an increased mitochondrial oxidative (High OxPHOS) metabolism

  
**AML PDX Models**  
NSG Mice  
**+CYTARABINE**  
(AraC)

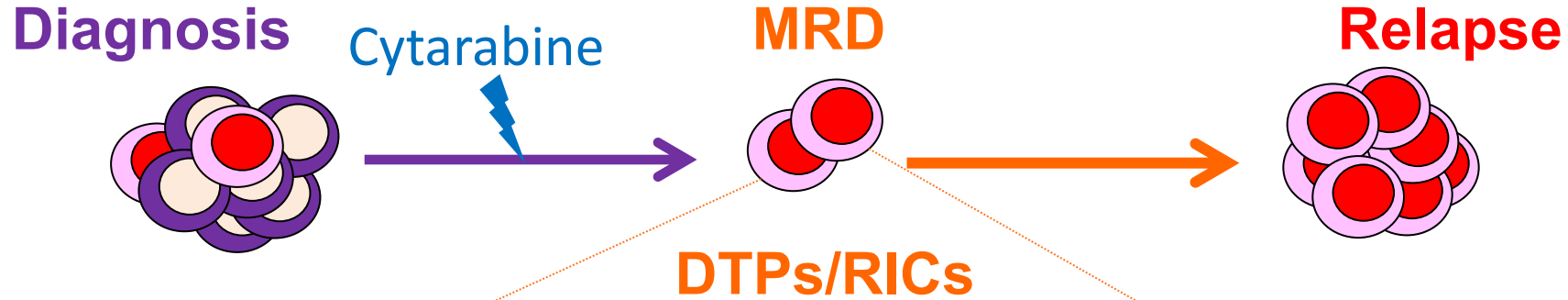


- ↗ Mitochondrial respiration+ATP
  - ↗ TCA cycle intermediates
  - ↗ ROS content
- High OxPHOS activity and phenotype**

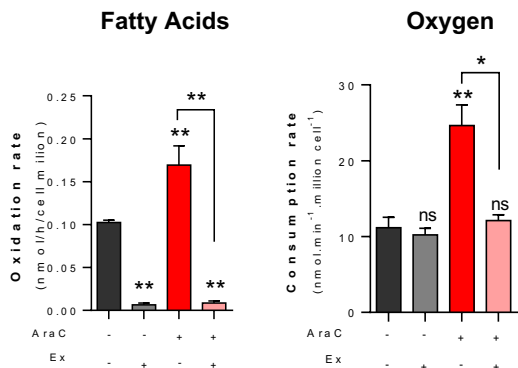
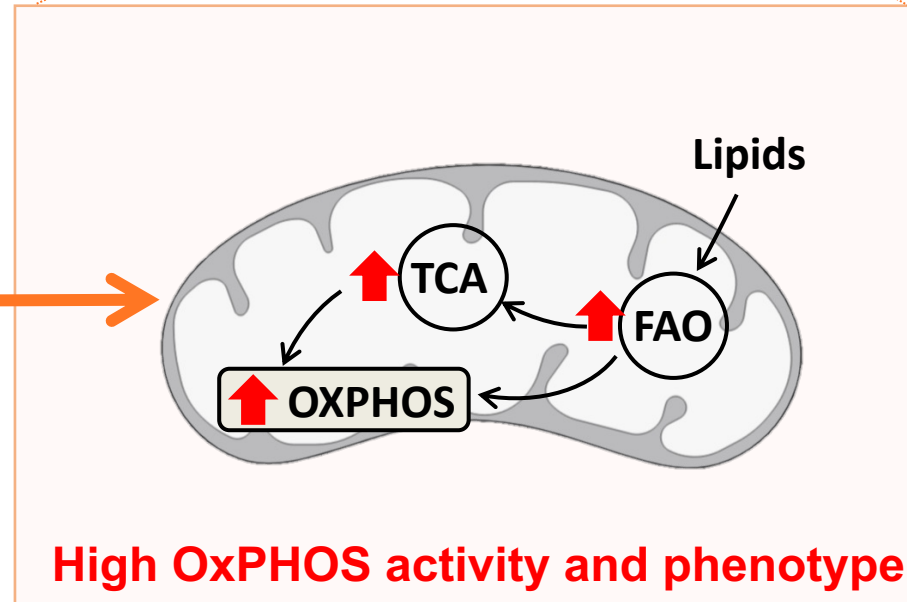
Collab. Y. Collette (CRCM, Marseille)  
Collab. M. Carroll, G. Danet-Desnoyer (UPenn, USA)  
Collab. M. Selak (UPenn, USA), M. Brand (Buck Institute, USA)

Hosseini *et al.* Cancer Res. 2019  
Farge\* *et al.* Cancer Discov. 2017

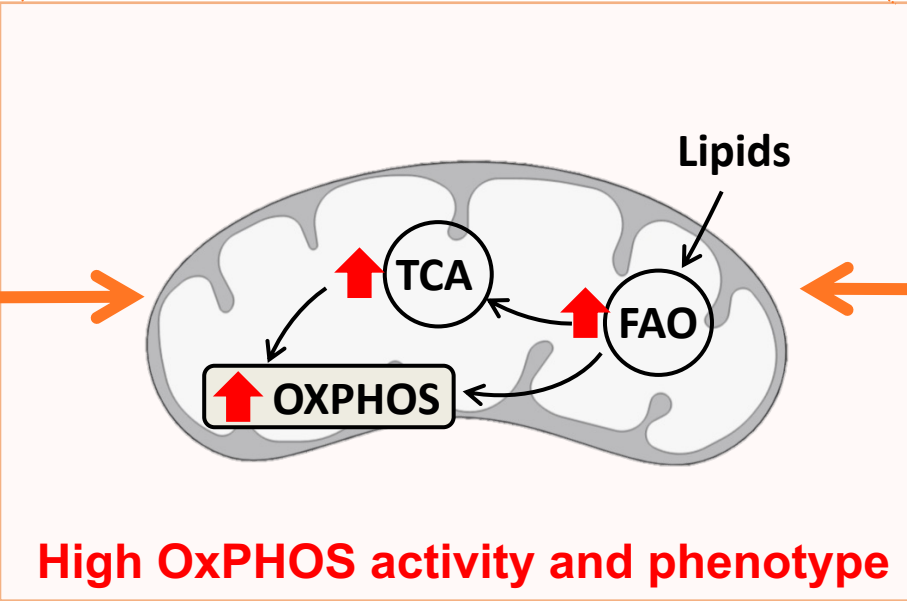
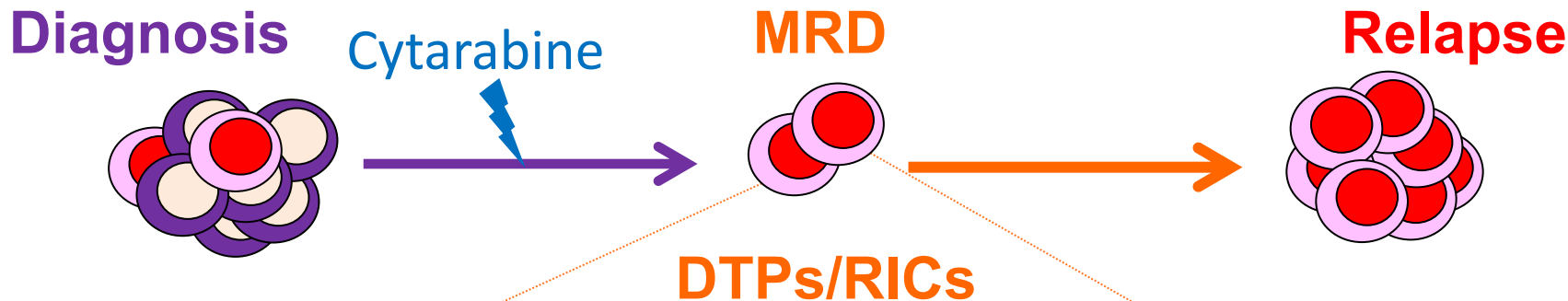
# High OxPHOS phenotype of RICs is the consequence of enhanced mitochondrial metabolic activities with lipid oxidation



➔ Mitochondrial metabolic activities  
 ➔ fatty acid oxidation



# High OxPHOS phenotype of RICs is the consequence of enhanced mitochondrial machinery



↗ Mitochondrial metabolic activities  
↗ fatty acid oxidation

↗ Mitochondrial mass  
↗ Mitochondrial number

↗ Mitochondrial biogenesis +  
↗ Mitochondrial transfer from stromal cells

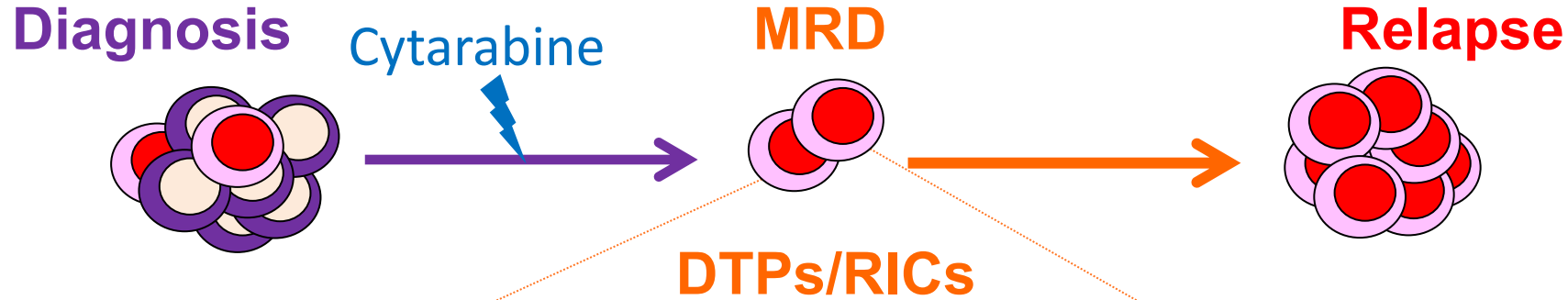
**High OxPHOS activity and phenotype**

Collab. M. Selak (UPenn, USA), M. Brand (Buck Institute, USA)  
Collab E. Griessinger, JF Peyron (C3M, Nice)

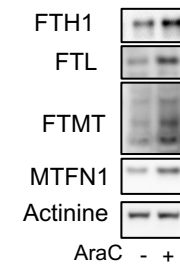
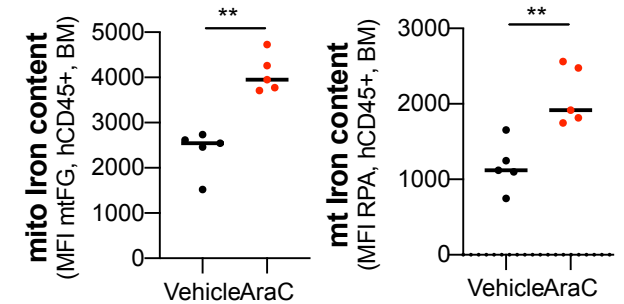
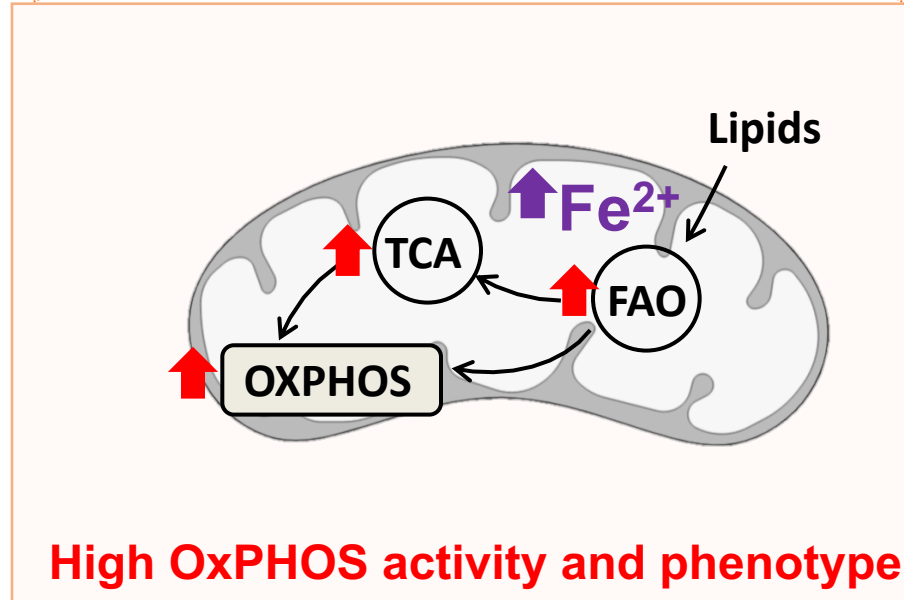
Ducau et al. unpublished data  
Farge et al. Cancer Discov. 2017  
Moschoi .... Griessinger. Blood. 2016



# High OxPHOS phenotype of RICs is the consequence of enhanced mitochondrial machinery with heme/ISC biosynthesis



- ➔ Mitochondrial biogenesis
- ↓
- ➔ Mitochondrial iron and ferritin content
- +
- ➔ Heme/porphyrin and ISC biosynthesis



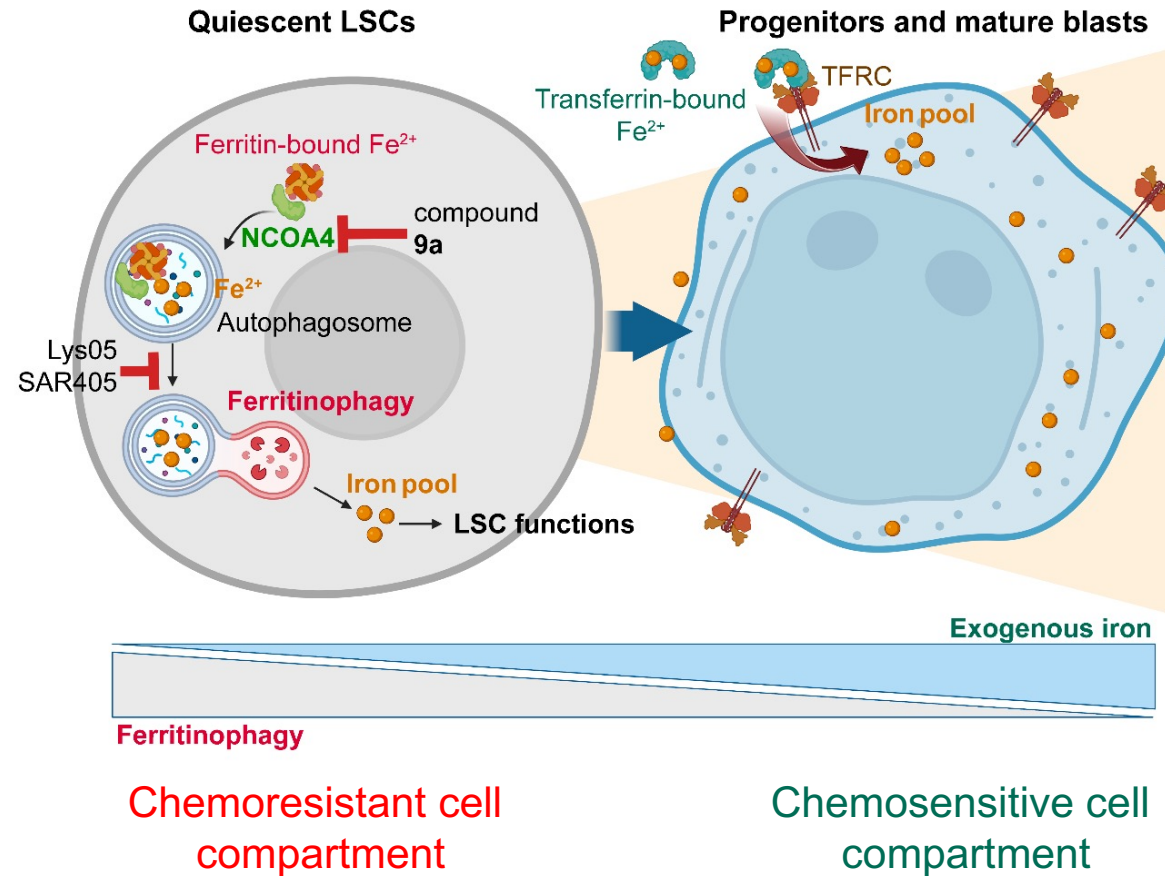
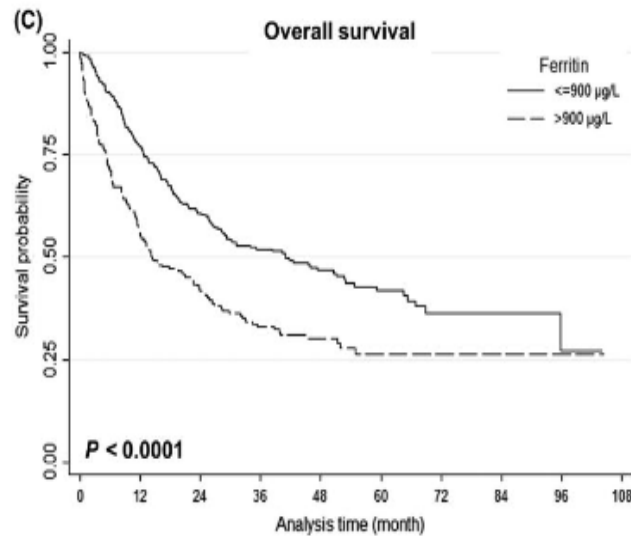
# Iron homeostasis (ferritin) is associated with bad prognosis in AML patients



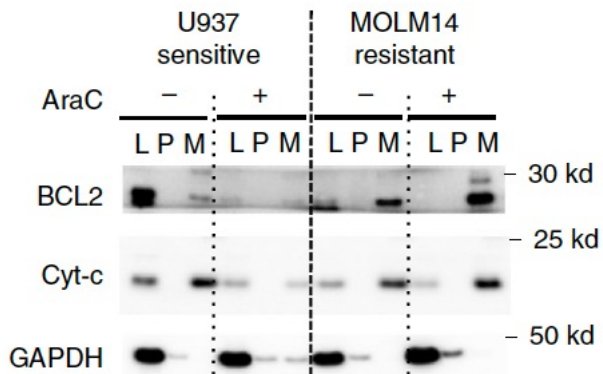
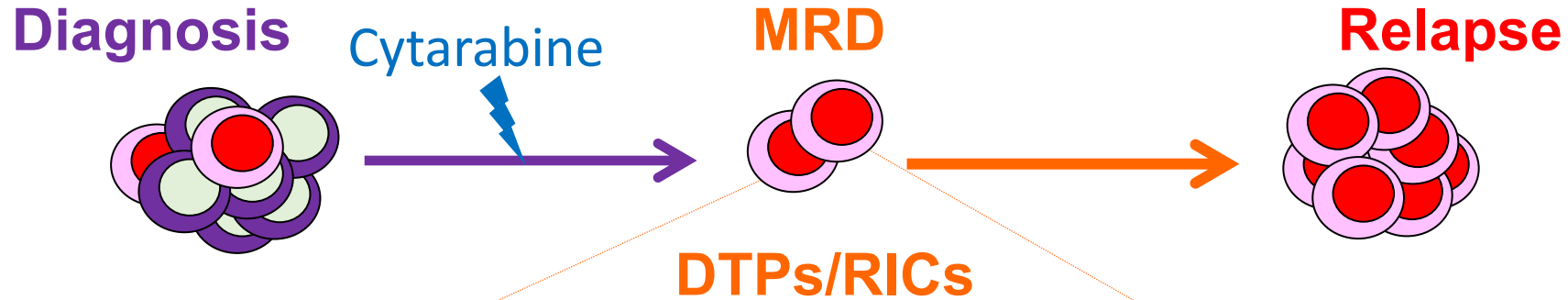
Clément Larrue

## Ferritin

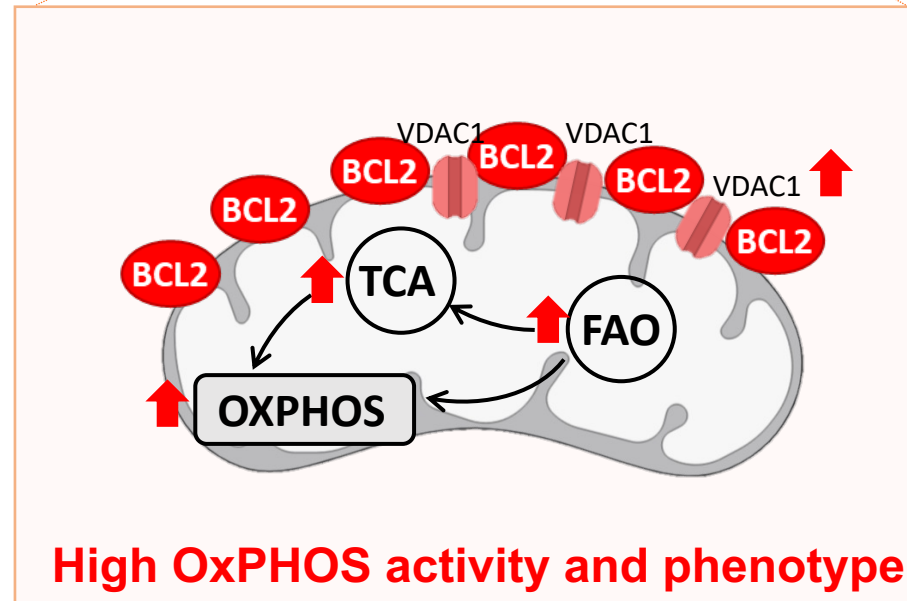
(Bertoli and al. EJM, 2019)



# Increased VDAC1 and mitochondrial relocation of BCL2 in drug persisters



L, total lysate  
P, After mitochondria supernatant  
M, Mitochondria

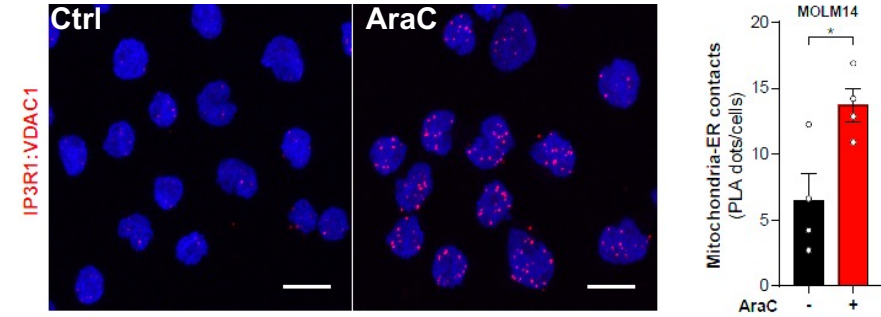
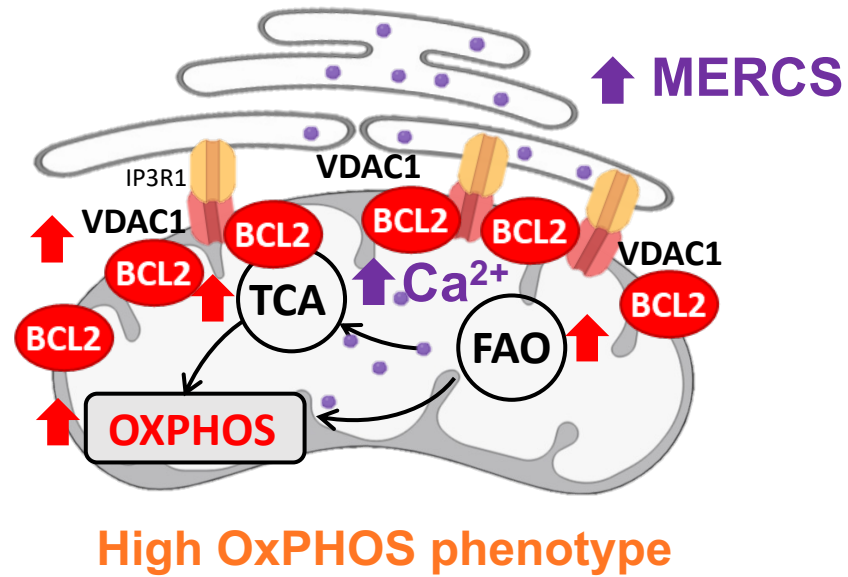


↗ VDAC1 expression and mitochondrial BCL2 translocation

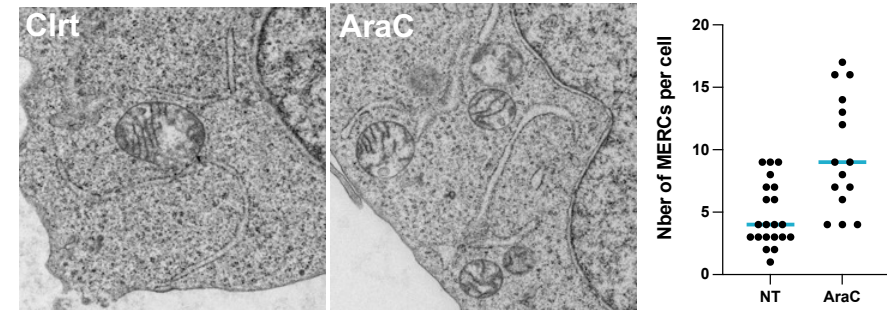
↗ Mitochondrial Calcein Retention = inhibition of MPTP opening

↗ BCL2 dependence

# Increased mitochondria-ER contact sites (MERCs) in Drug Persisters

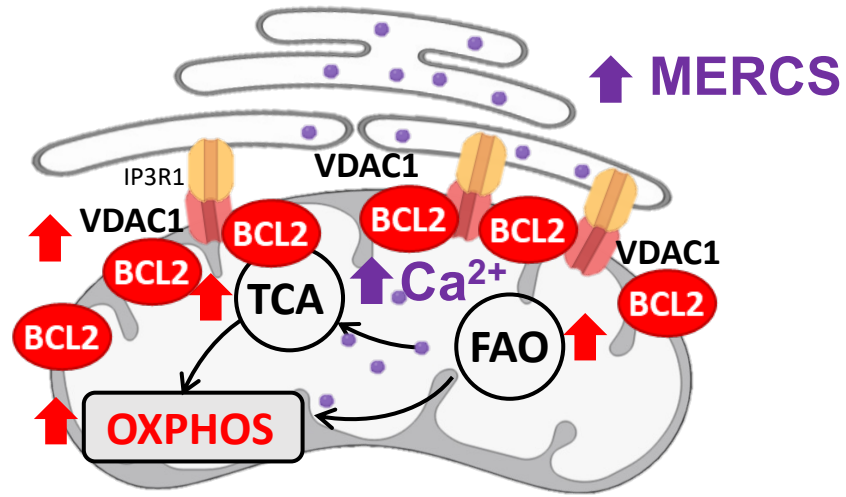


Proximity Ligation Assay IP3R1 / VDAC1

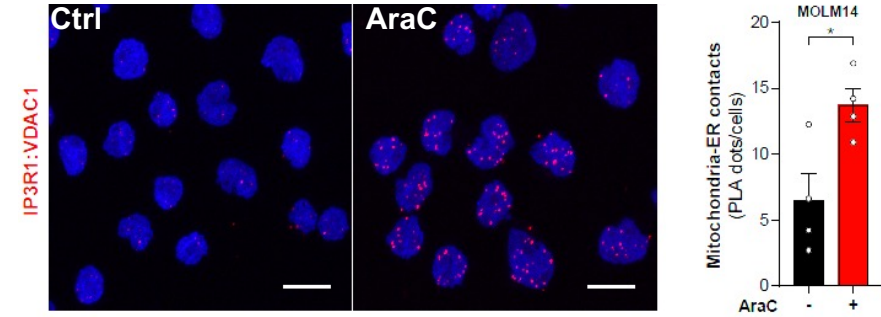
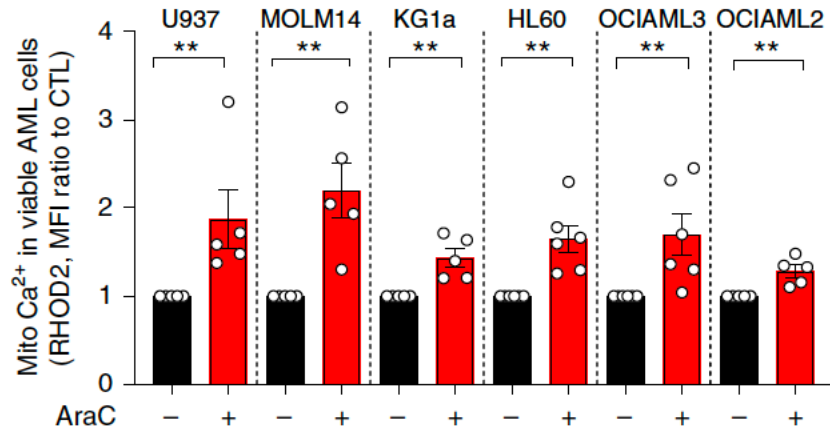


Electronic microscopy

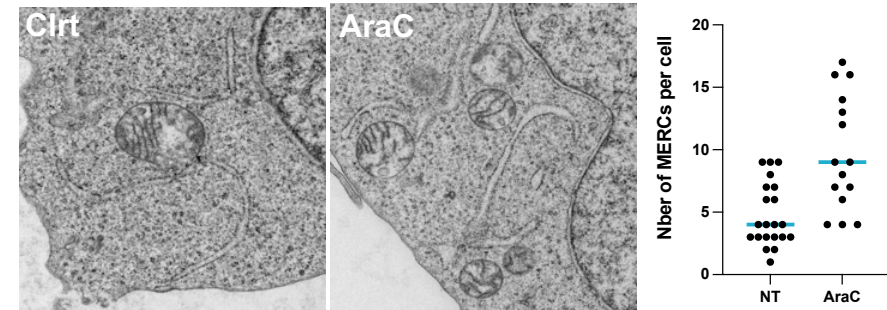
# Increased mitochondria-ER contact sites (MERCs) in Drug Persisters



## - Transfer of $Ca^{2+}$ from ER to mitochondria

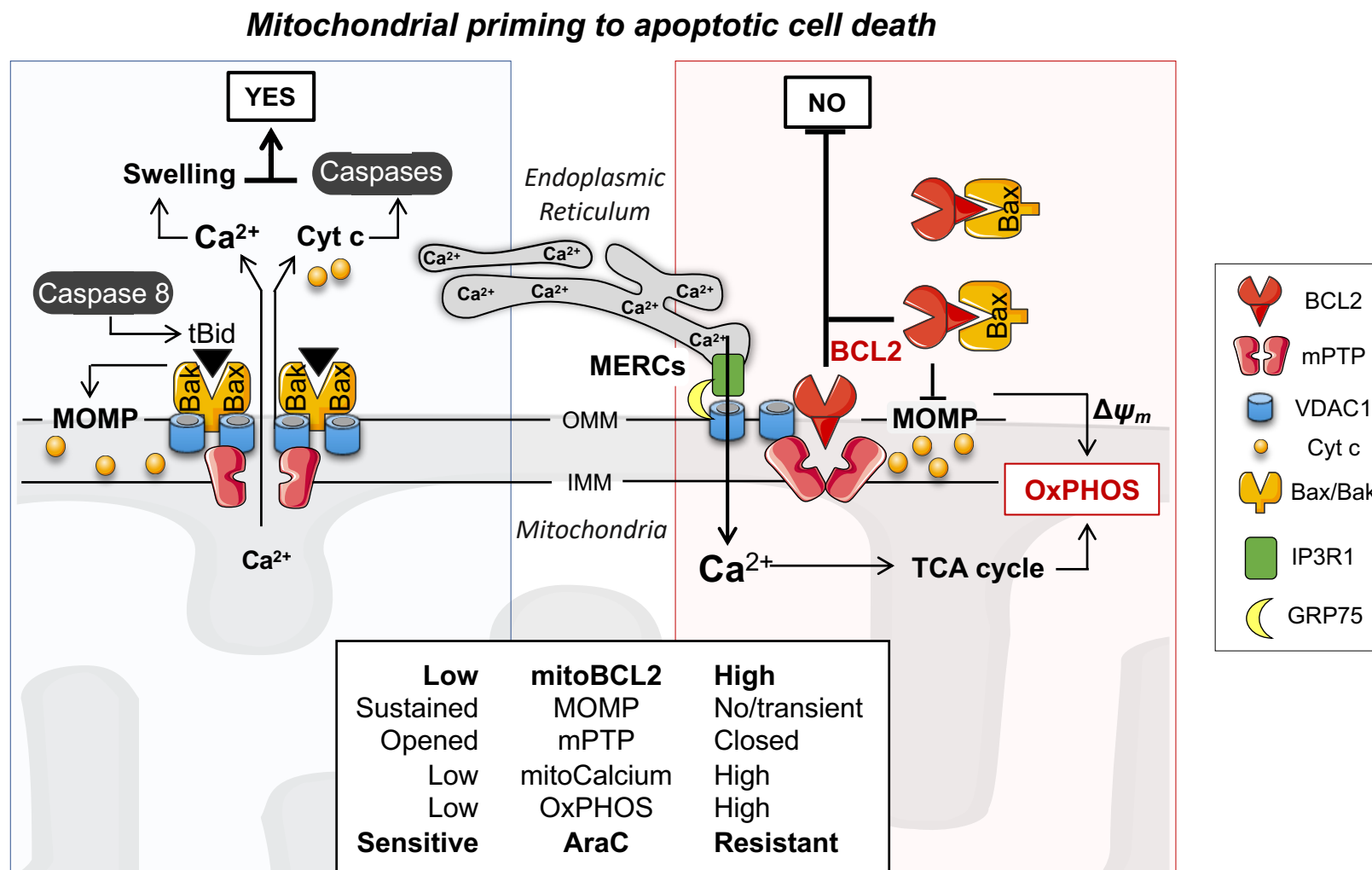


Proximity Ligation Assay IP3R1 / VDAC1

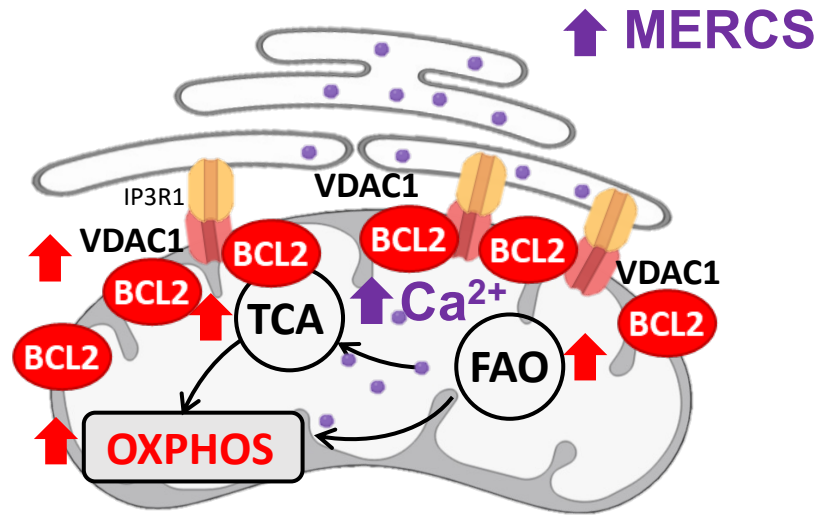


Electronic microscopy

# Co-evolutionary interplay between OxPHOS state, mitochondrial BCL2 dependence and MERCS, redox balance, inflammation, drug persistence/resistance to apoptosis in AML



# Increased mitochondria-ER contact sites (MERCs) in Drug Persisters



- Transfer of Ca<sup>2+</sup> from ER to mitochondria

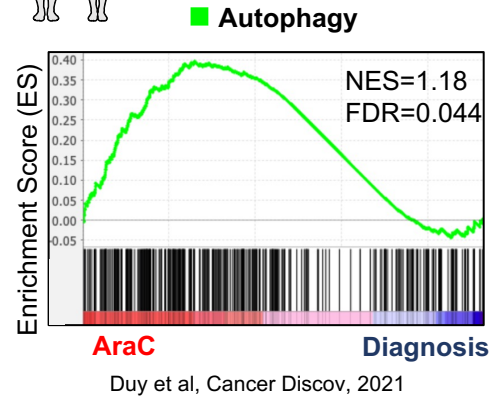
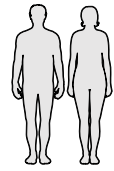
- Site of autophagosomes formation

*Hailey et al, Cell, 2010*

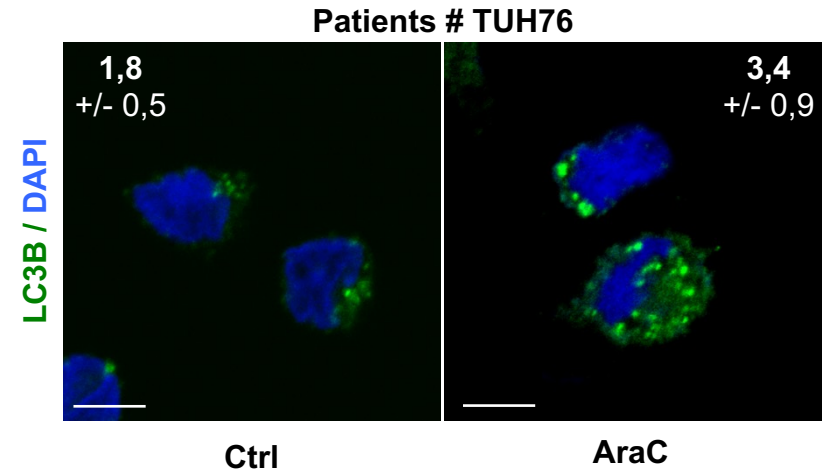
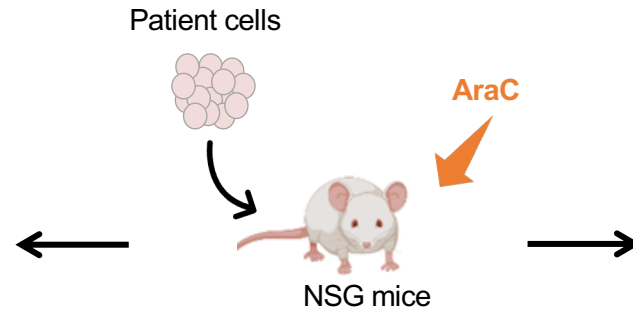
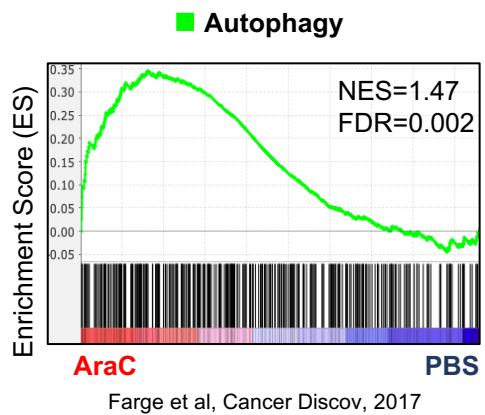
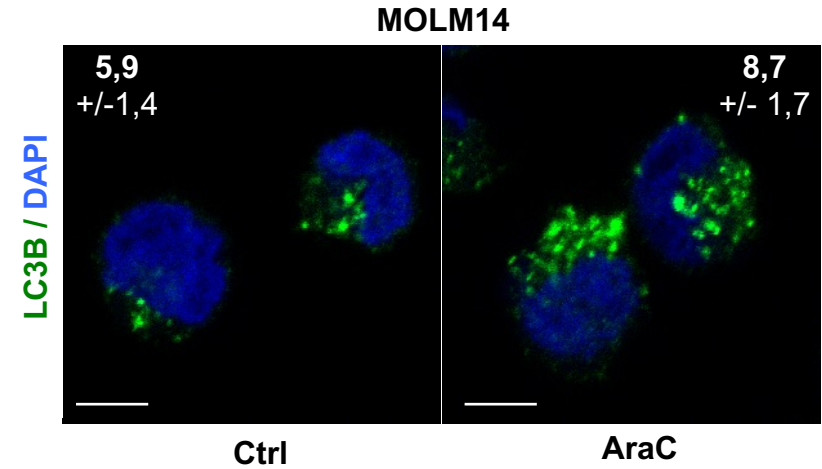
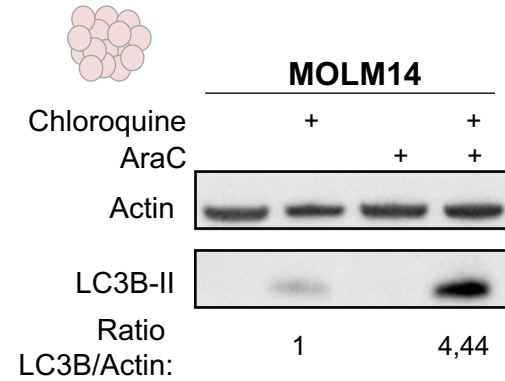
*Hamasaki et al, Nature, 2013*

*Garofalo et al, Autophagy, 2016*

# Autophagy is activated in drug persisters

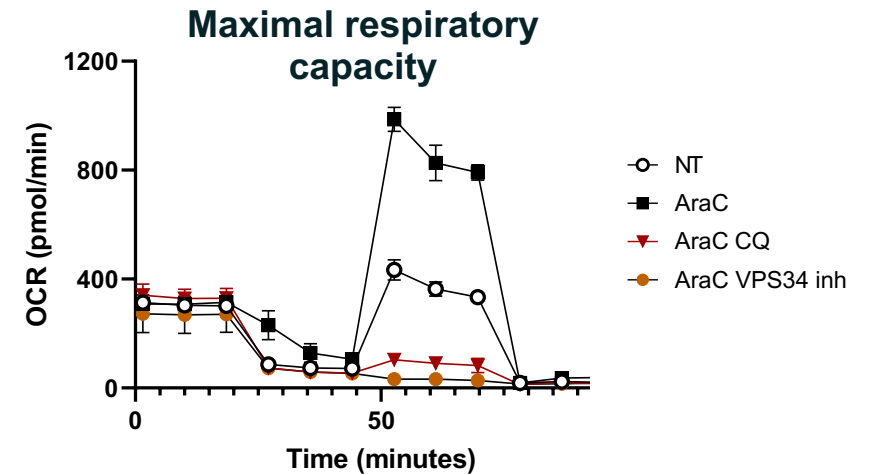
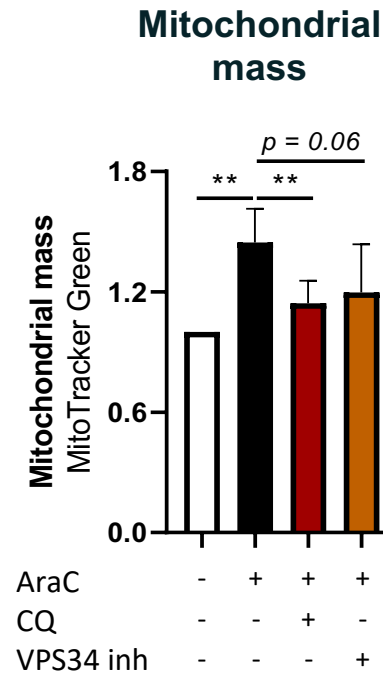
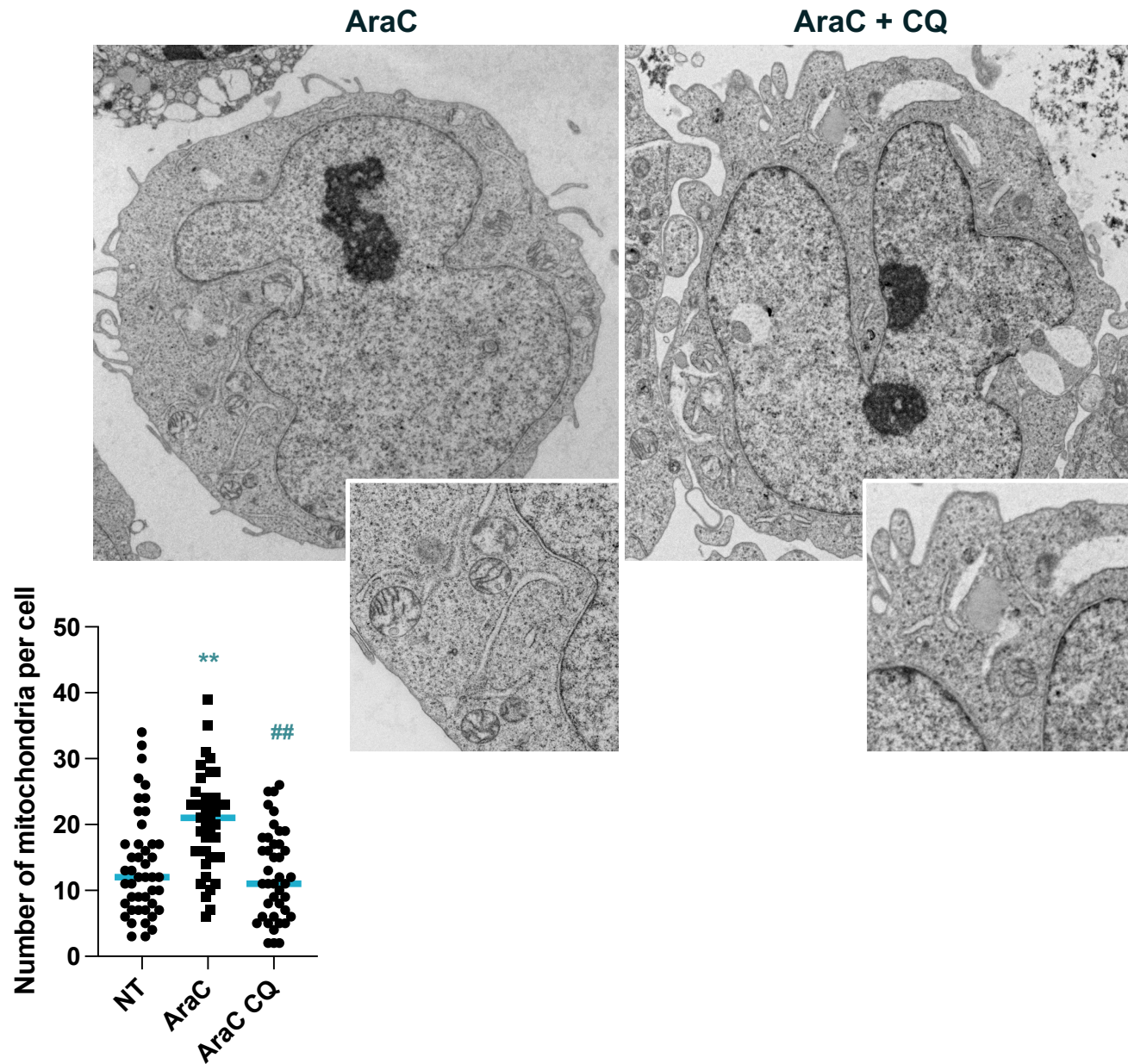


AML cell lines

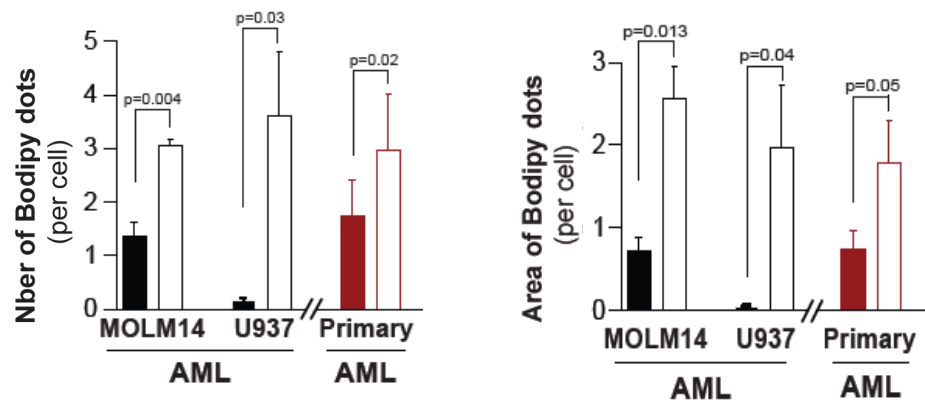
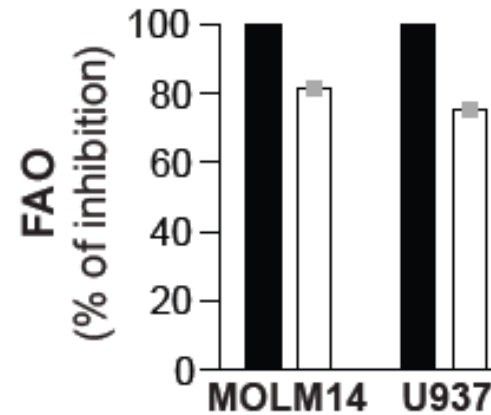
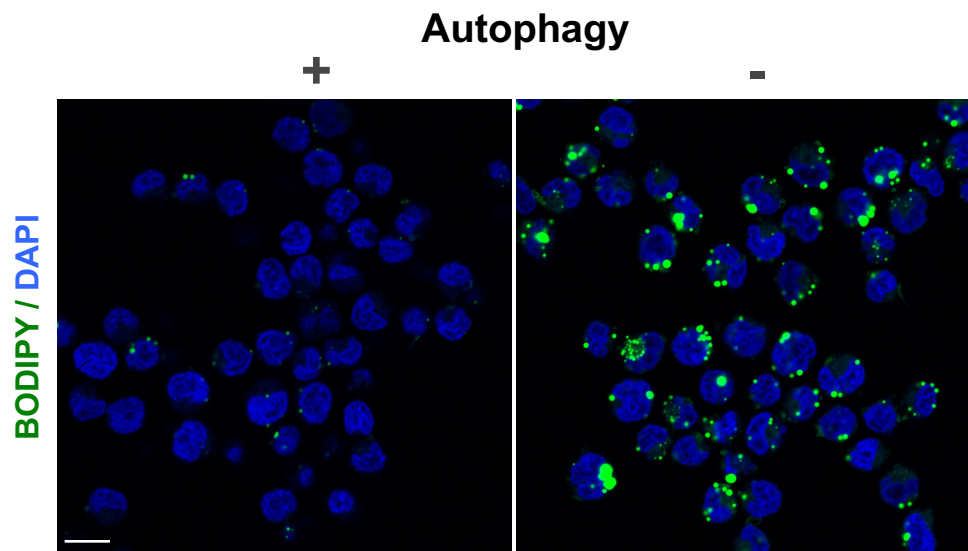




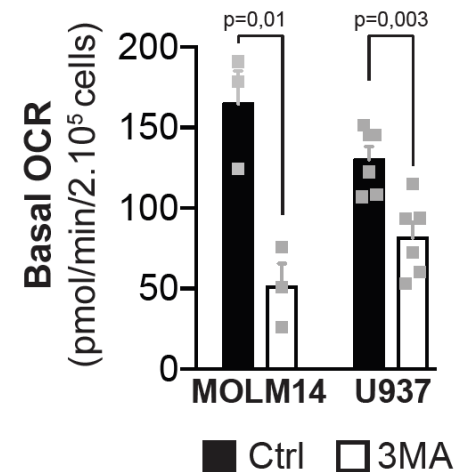
# Autophagy implicates in AraC-induced mitochondrial adaptation



# Autophagy regulates lipid catabolism to support OxPHOS

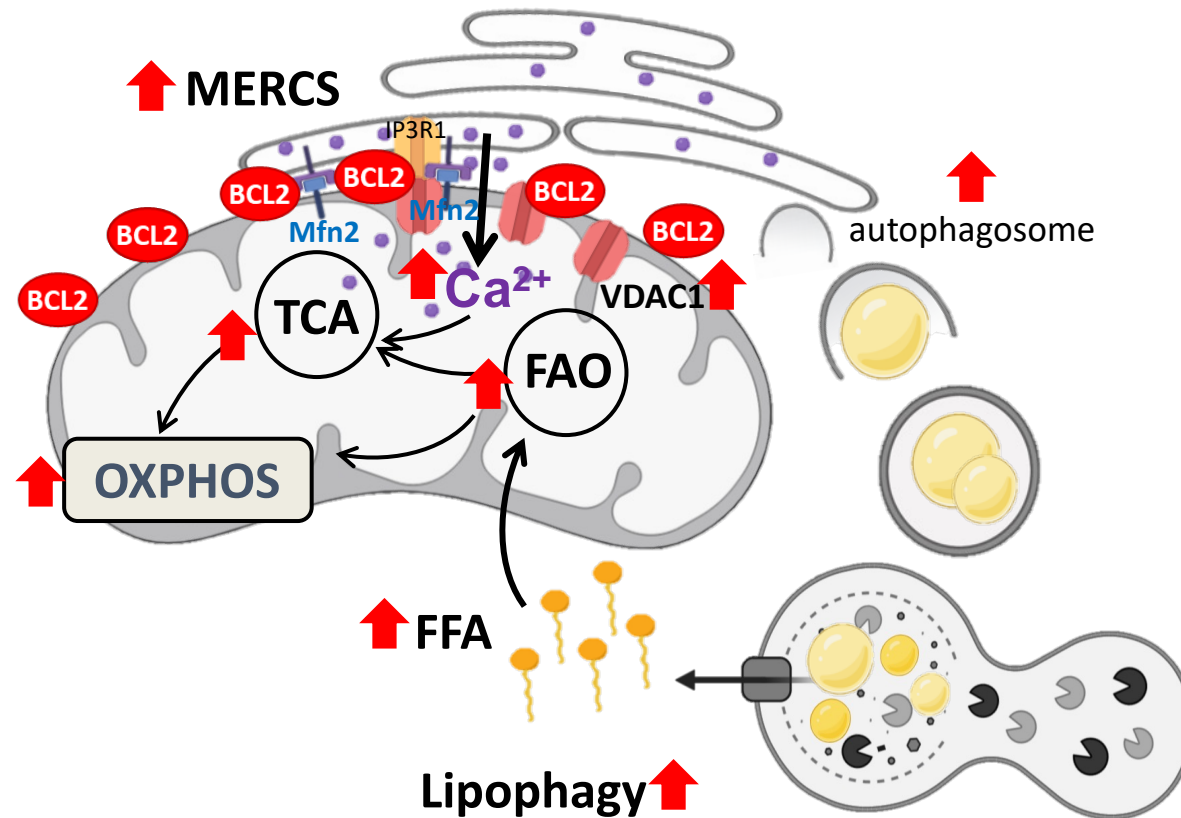


■ Ctrl    □ 3-MA

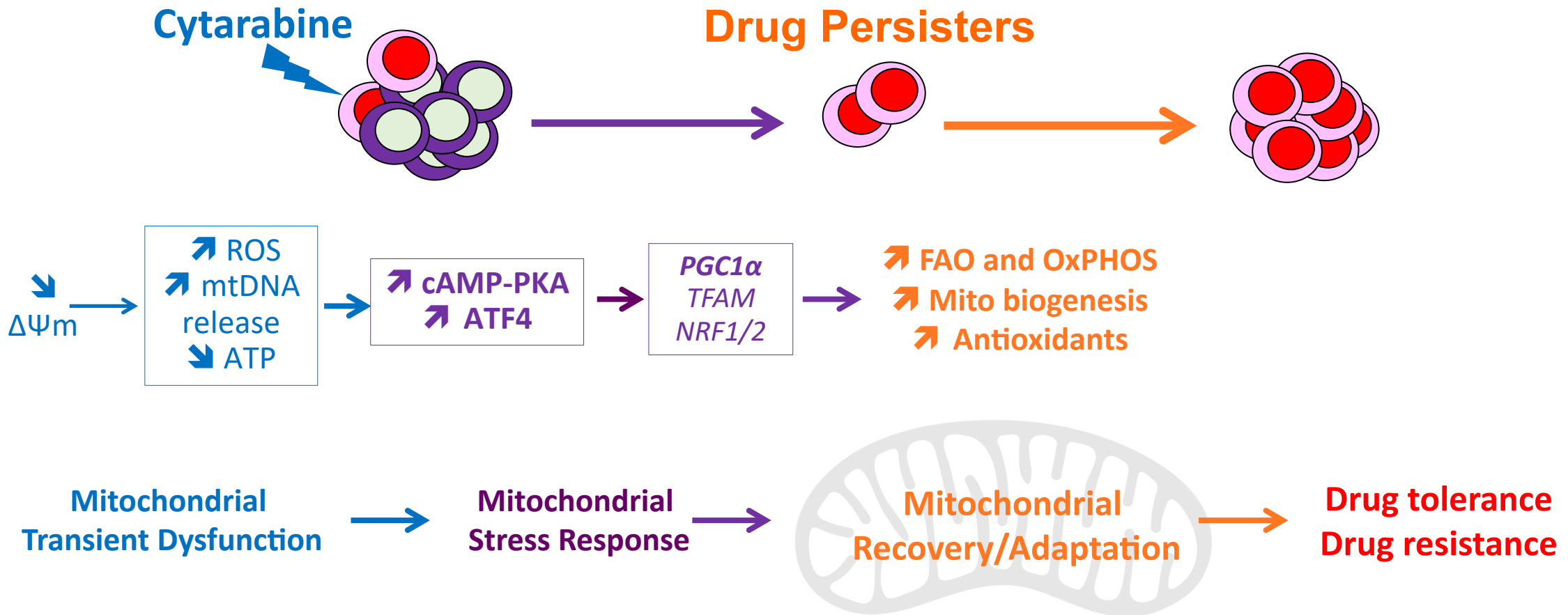


■ Ctrl    □ 3MA

# MERCS-dependent lipophagy is activated to support FAO and OxPHOS in drug persisters

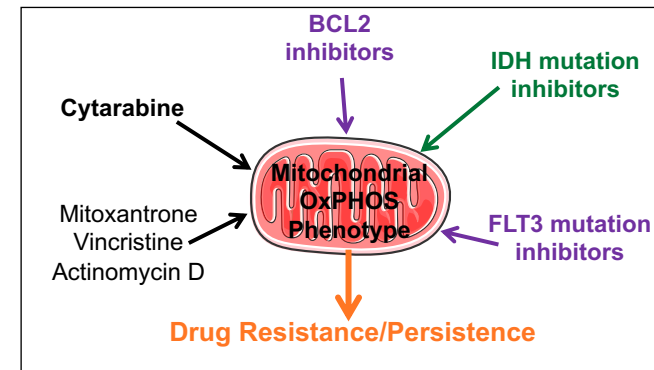
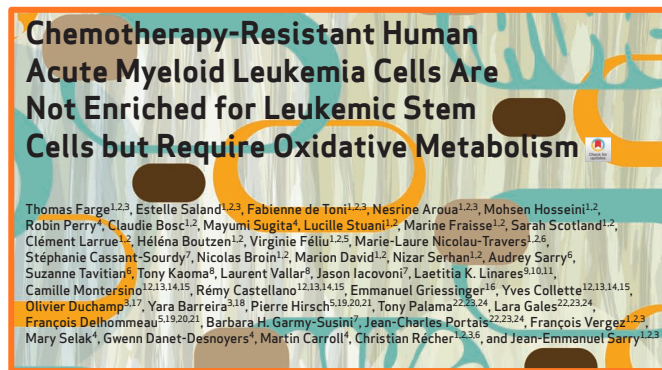


# OxPHOS phenotype reflects a **mitochondrial adaptation** induced by a specific transcriptional program in response to an early **AraC-triggered mitochondrial stress**



# Summary I

- > Changes in mitochondrial energetics, metabolism, and structure are **hallmarks of drug resistance**: central role of adaptations in mitochondrial dynamics and OxPHOS flexibility during therapy, driving residual disease and drug tolerance/persistence in AML
- > Inhibiting ANY aspect of mitochondrial OxPHOS metabolism circumvents adaptive resistance to drugs and enhances the sensitivity of AML cells to chemotherapy or currently approved targeted therapies
- > Mitochondrial metabolism associated with drug resistance/persistence in other blood cancers and several therapy-resistant solid cancers including melanoma, PDAC, TNBC, sarcoma, metastatic grade...



## LETTER

### Oncogene ablation-resistant pancreatic cancer cells depend on mitochondrial function

Andrés Valdeolmillos<sup>1,2</sup>, Phengping Percecovic<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Costas A. Lyssiotis<sup>1,2</sup>, Haoping Ying<sup>1</sup>, Nora Sánchez<sup>1,2</sup>, Matteo Marchesani<sup>1,2</sup>, Alessandro Carugo<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Tessa Green<sup>1,2</sup>, Sali Seth<sup>1,2</sup>, Virginia Giuliano<sup>1</sup>, Maria Isabel Alimova<sup>1</sup>, Florian Müller<sup>1</sup>, Simona Cella<sup>1</sup>, Luigi Nizzi<sup>1</sup>, Gianluca Gonnella<sup>1</sup>, Angela K. Drees<sup>1</sup>, Anshu Kapoor<sup>1</sup>, Weiming Xie<sup>1</sup>, Francesca Bonanni<sup>1</sup>, Xu Fan Kong<sup>1</sup>, Min Yuan<sup>1</sup>, John M. Asara<sup>1</sup>, Y. Alan Wang<sup>1</sup>, Thomas F. Slater<sup>1</sup>, Alex C. Kimmelman<sup>1</sup>, Shuchen Wang<sup>1</sup>, Jason B. Fleming<sup>1</sup>, Lorna C. Cantley<sup>1</sup>, Issaid A. DeFazio<sup>1</sup> & Guido F. Draetta<sup>1,2</sup>

## SCIENCE IMMUNOLOGY | RESEARCH ARTICLE

### T CELLS

### OXPHOS promotes apoptotic resistance and cellular persistence in T<sub>H</sub>17 cells in the periphery and tumor microenvironment

Hanna S. Hong<sup>1,2</sup>, Nneka E. Mbah<sup>2</sup>, Mengrou Shan<sup>2</sup>, Kristen Loesel<sup>2,3</sup>, Lin Lin<sup>2</sup>, Peter Sajjakulnukit<sup>2,3</sup>, Luis O. Correa<sup>1</sup>, Anthony Andren<sup>2</sup>, Jason Lin<sup>2</sup>, Atsushi Hayashi<sup>4</sup>,

## Cell Metabolism

### MYC/PGC-1 $\alpha$ Balance Determines the Metabolic Phenotype and Plasticity of Pancreatic Cancer Stem Cells

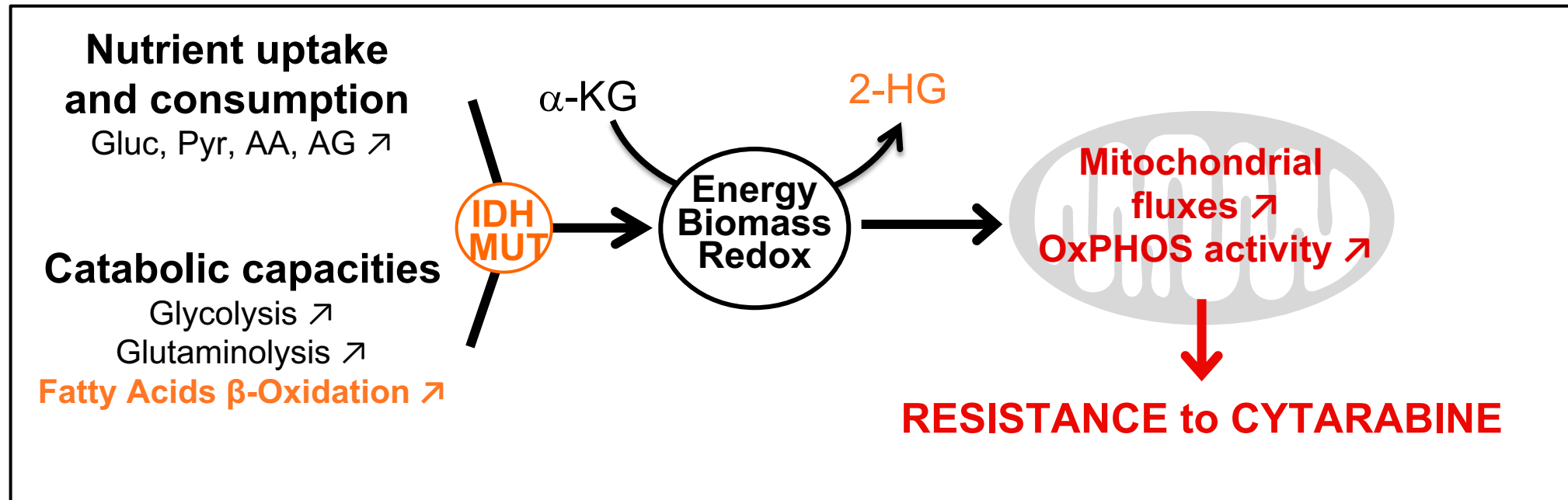
Article

## Cell Metabolism

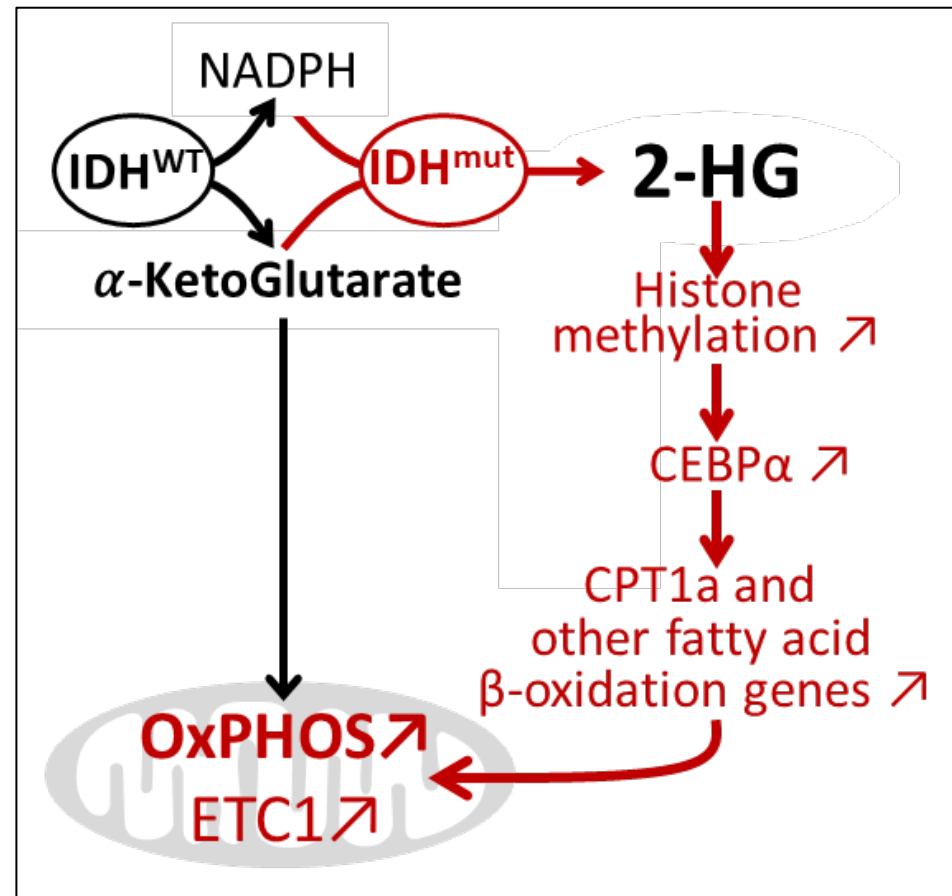
### MYC and MCL1 Cooperatively Promote Chemotherapy-Resistant Breast Cancer Stem Cells via Regulation of Mitochondrial Oxidative Phosphorylation

Article

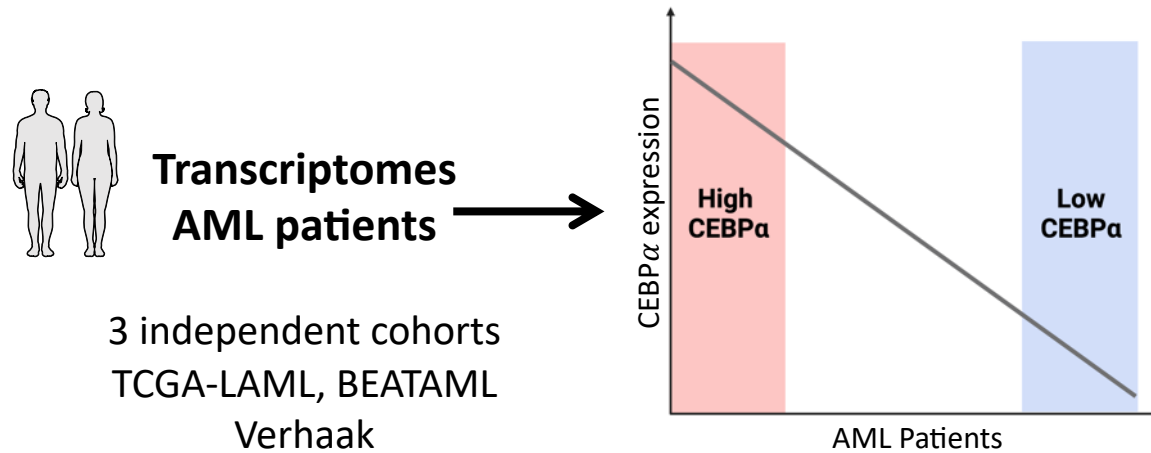
# High OxPHOS activities are the metabolic consequence of an enhanced catabolic capacities and flexibility in **IDH1/2 mutant AML**



# Mitochondrial OxPHOS supports IDH mutant cell proliferation and chemoresistance in a C/EBP $\alpha$ -dependent manner

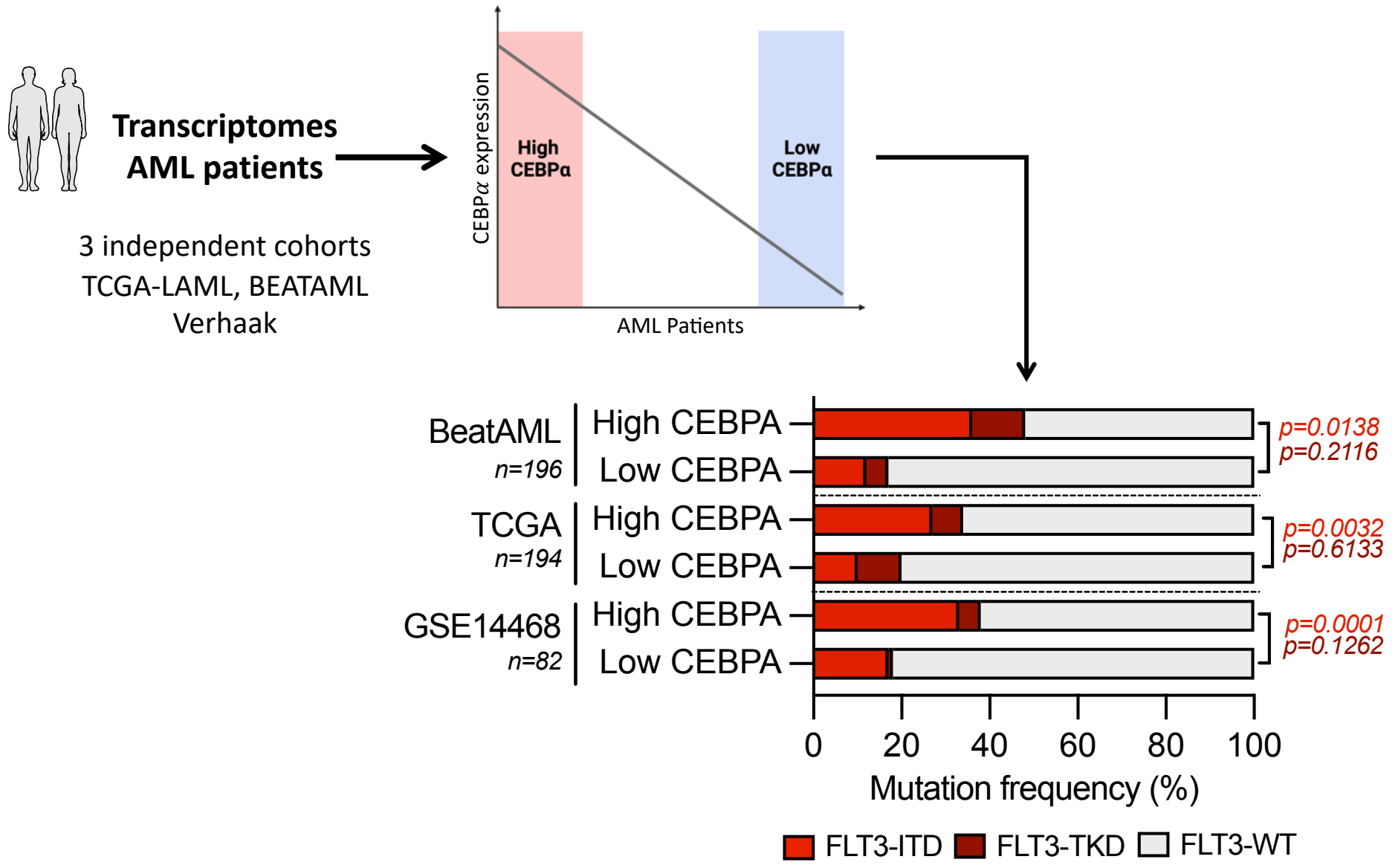


# Might C/EBP $\alpha$ be implicated into other metabolic pathways or subgroups of AML patients ?

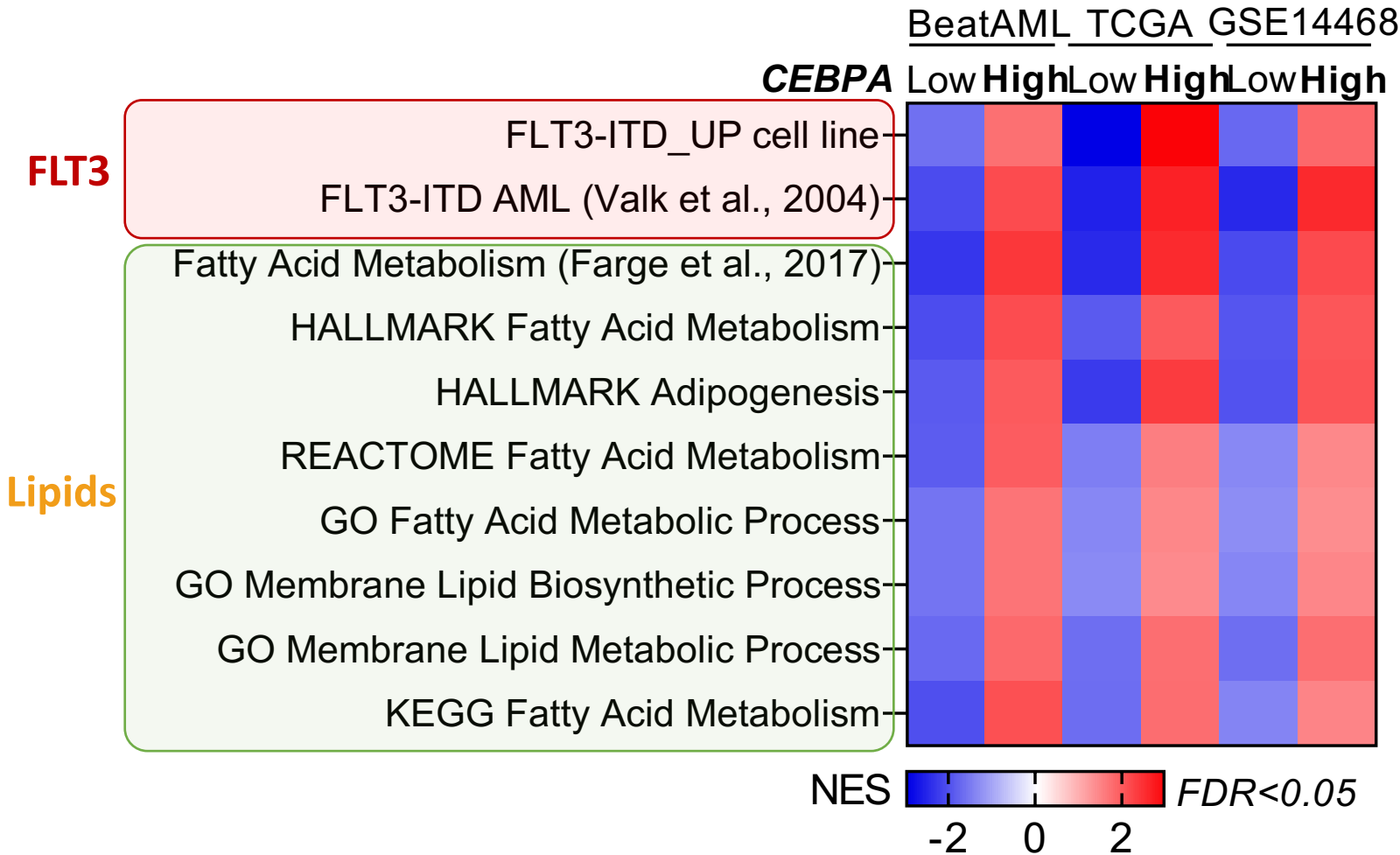




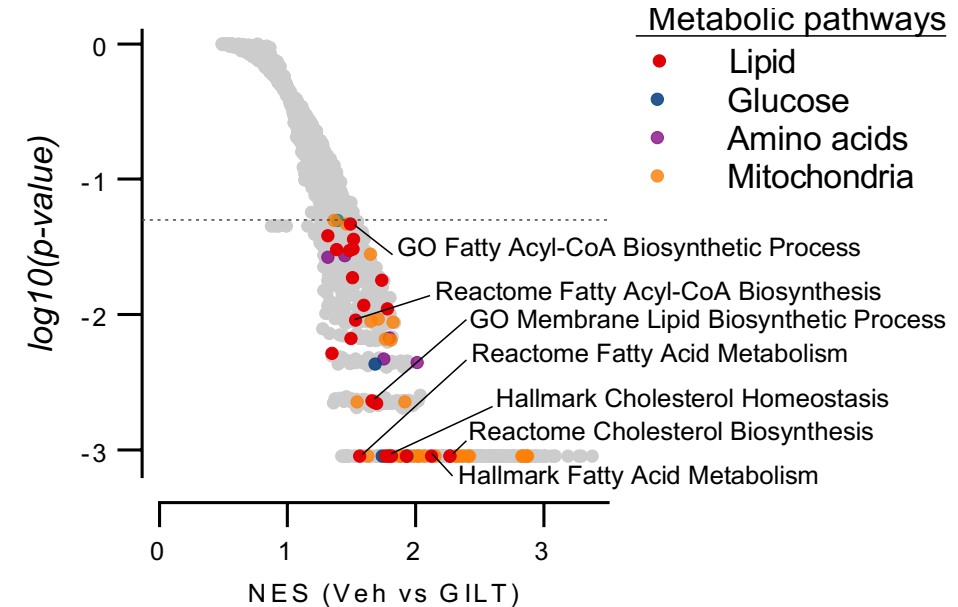
# Patients over-expressing C/EBP $\alpha$ are associated with FLT3 mutations



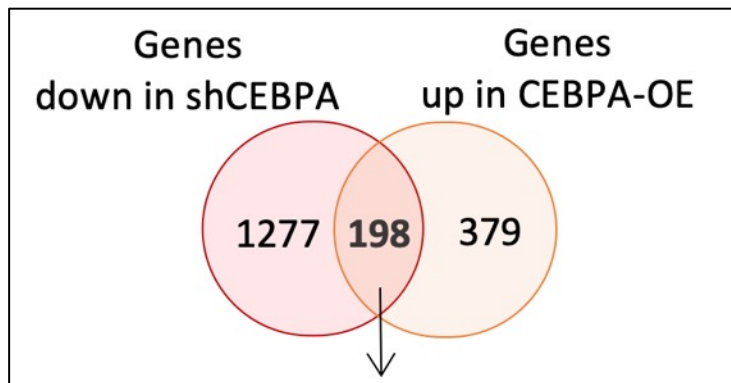
# Patients overexpressing C/EBP $\alpha$ are associated with FLT3 mutations and are enriched in gene signatures related to lipid metabolism



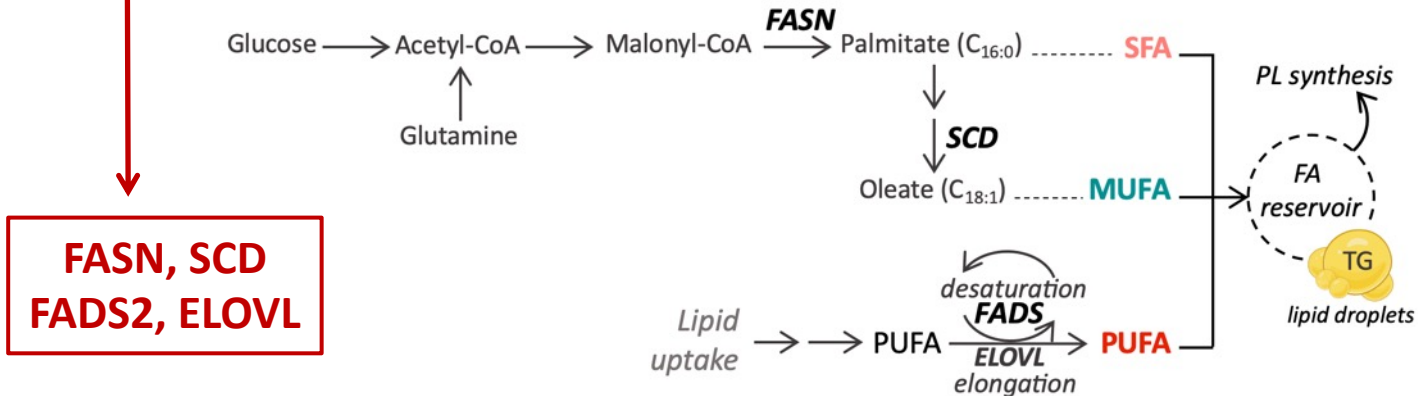
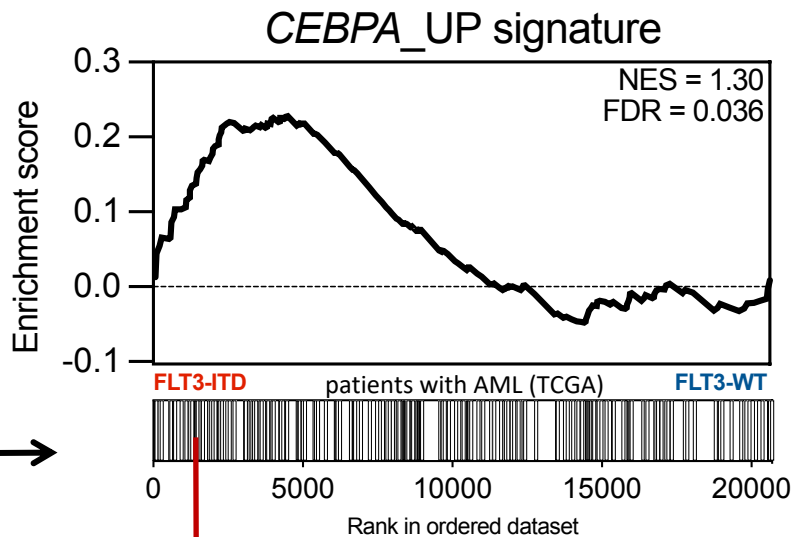
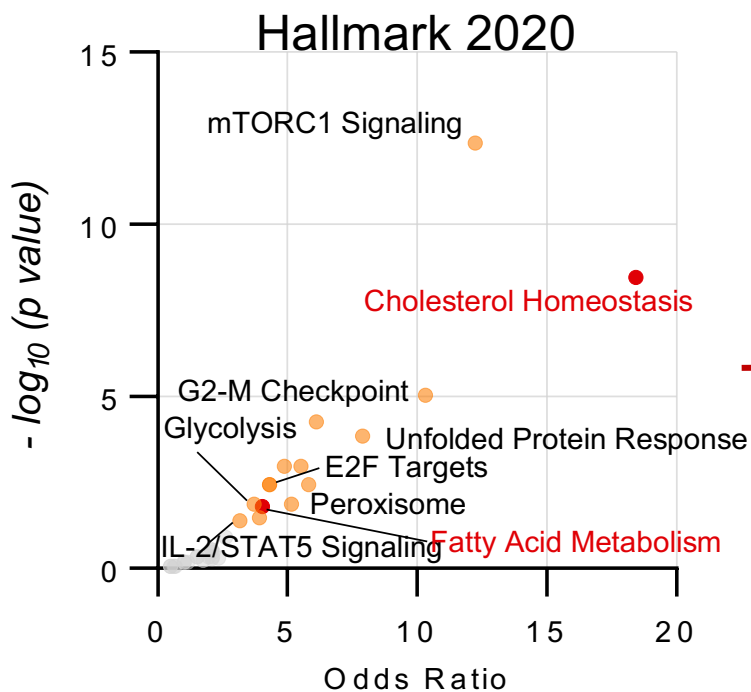
## Gene set enrichment In 6 FLT3-ITD PDX models



# C/EBP $\alpha$ activation is linked to FLT3-ITD mutations and lipid biosynthesis



CEBPA\_UP signature

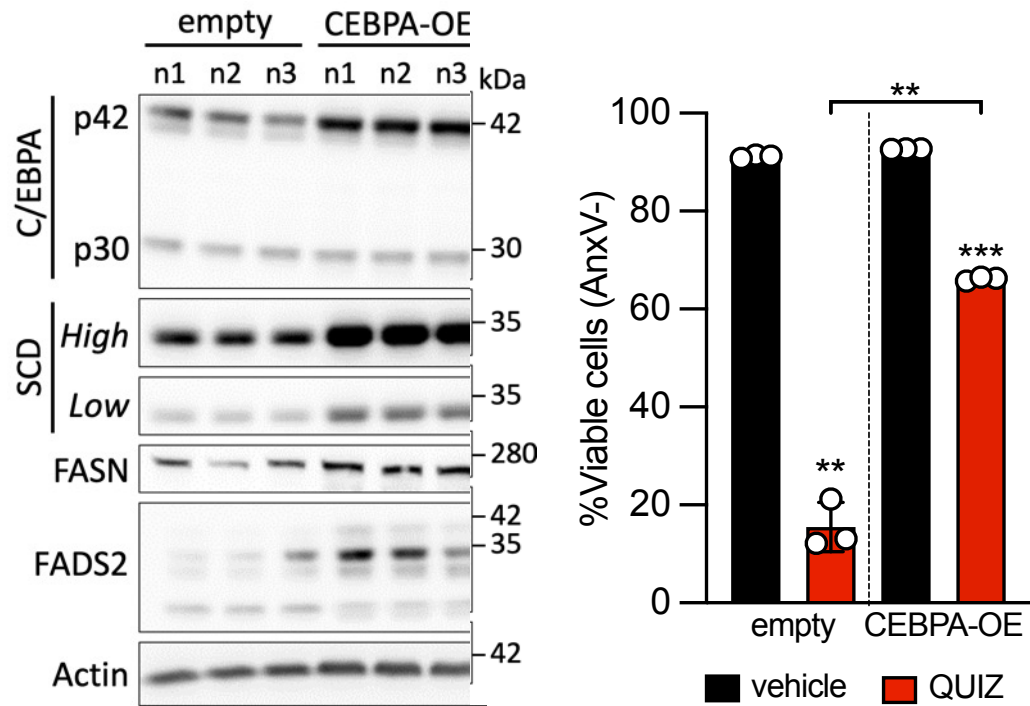


**FASN, SCD  
FADS2, ELOVL**

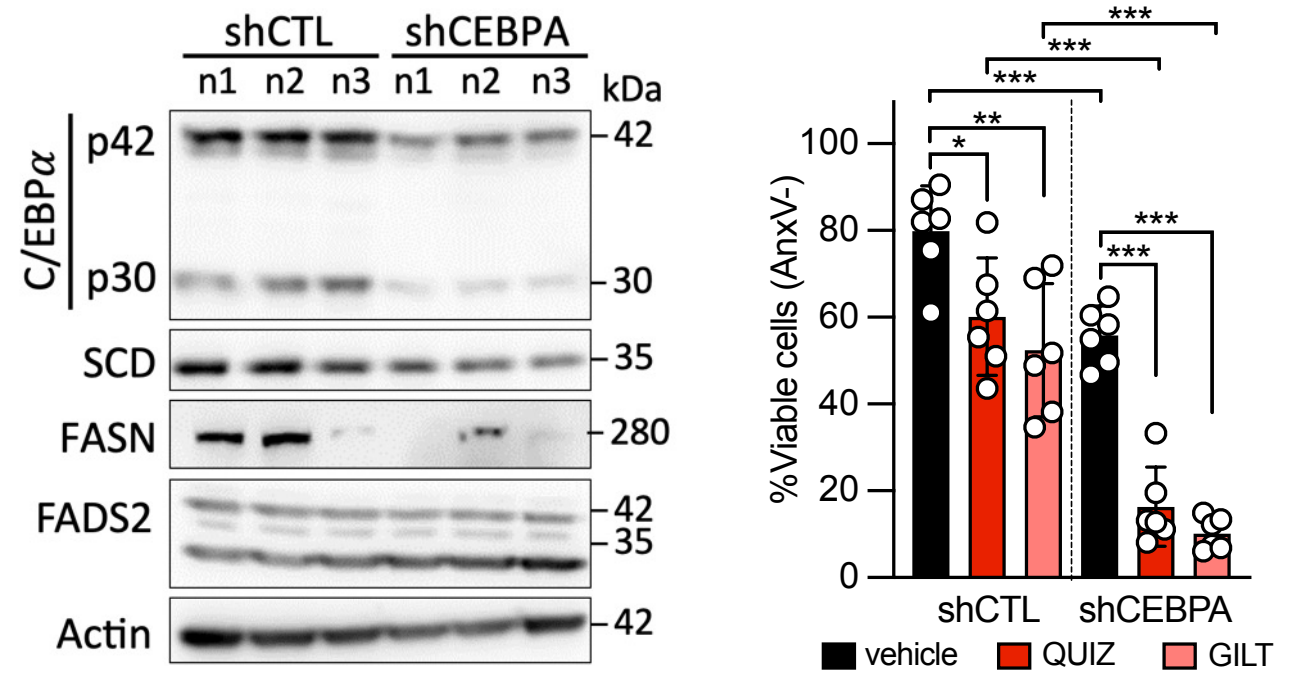
**FA:** fatty acids; **SFA:** saturated fatty acids  
**MUFA:** mono-unsaturated fatty acids;  
**PUFA:** poly-unsaturated fatty acids

# FLT3i-induced cell death is dependent on CEBP $\alpha$

## CEBP $\alpha$ overexpression



## CEBP $\alpha$ invalidation



**QUIZ and GILT: FLT3-ITD inhibitors**

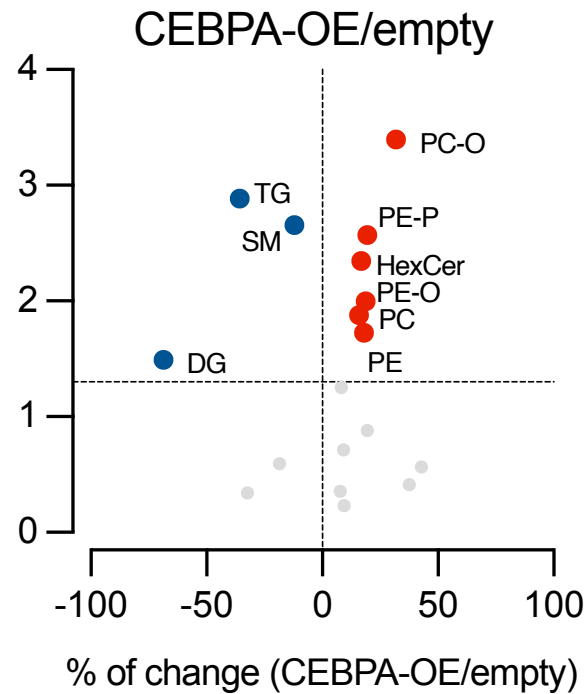
# CEBP $\alpha$ regulates the lipidome of FLT3-ITD AML cells

## CEBP $\alpha$ overexpression

PHOSPHOLIPIDS ↗

SPHINGOLIPIDS ↘

TRIGLYCERIDES ↘

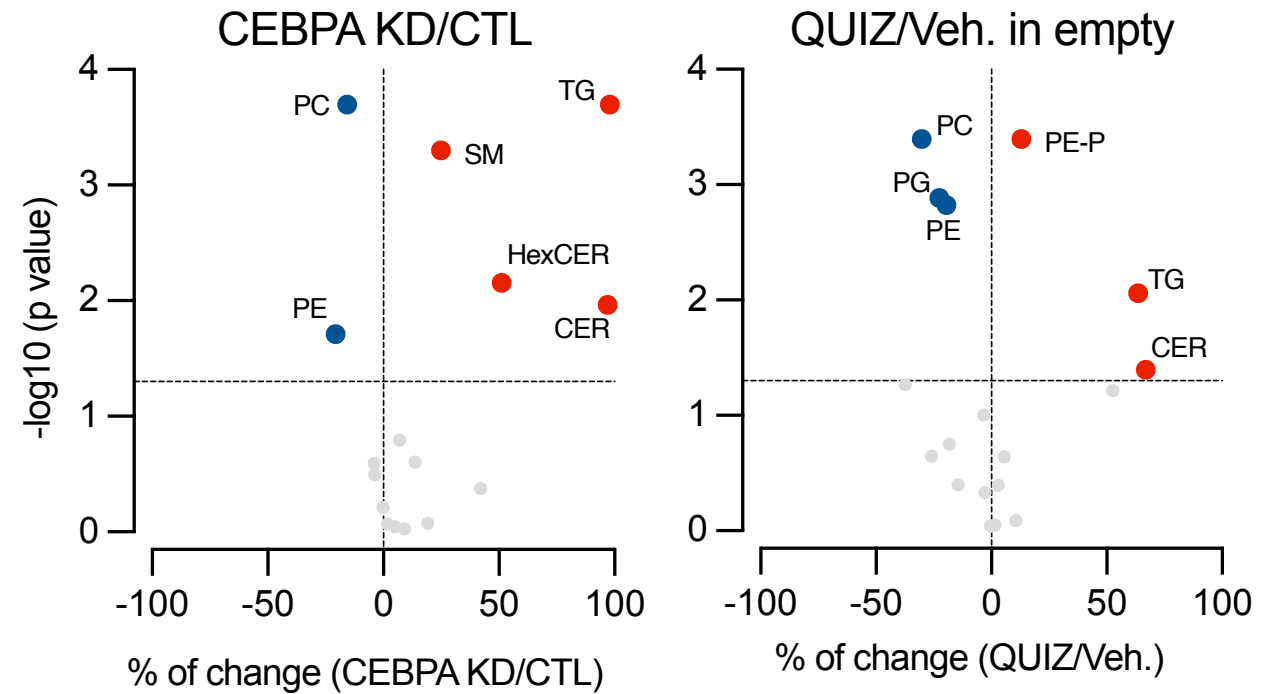


## CEBP $\alpha$ or FLT3 inhibition

PHOSPHOLIPIDS ↘

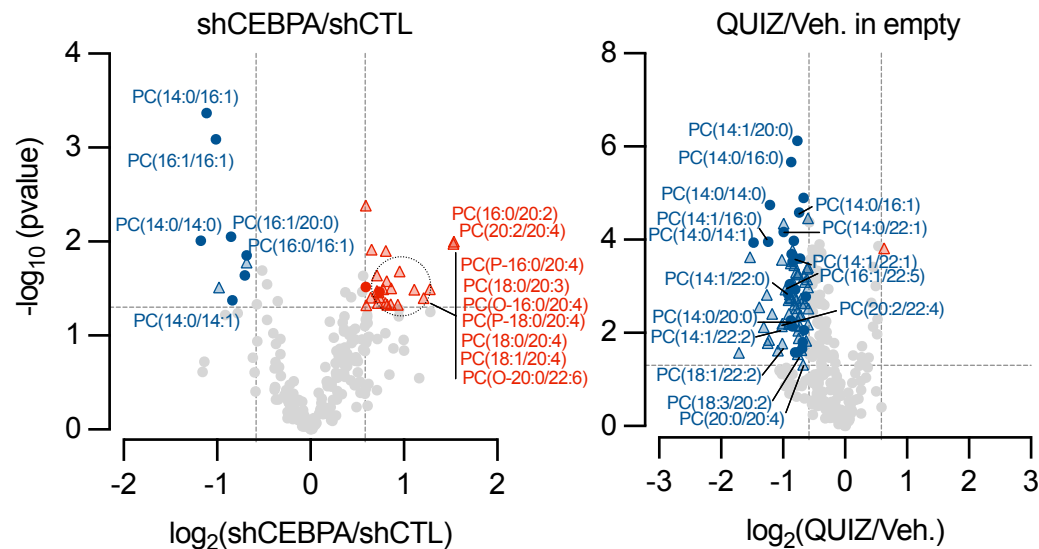
SPHINGOLIPIDS ↗

TRIGLYCERIDES ↗

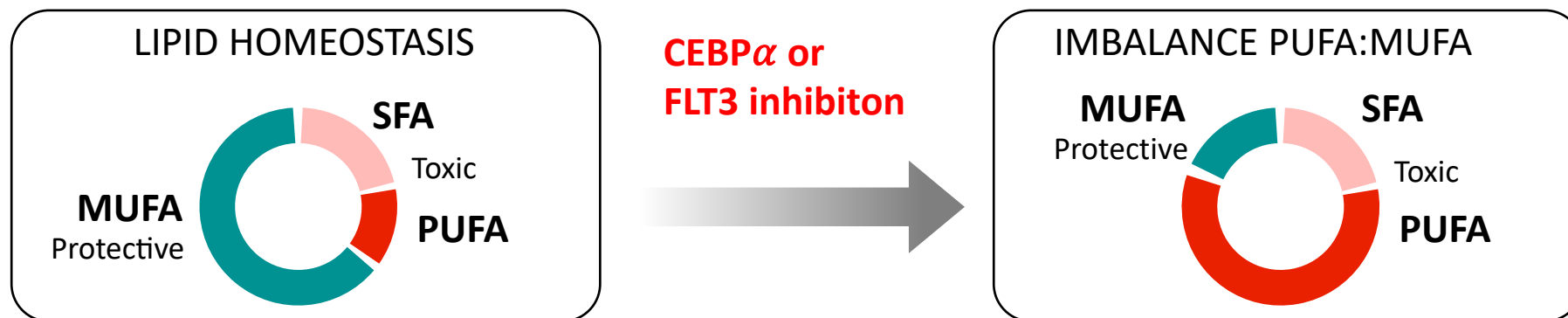


# FA saturation distribution in FLT3<sup>MUT</sup> AML cells in a C/EBP $\alpha$ -dependent manner

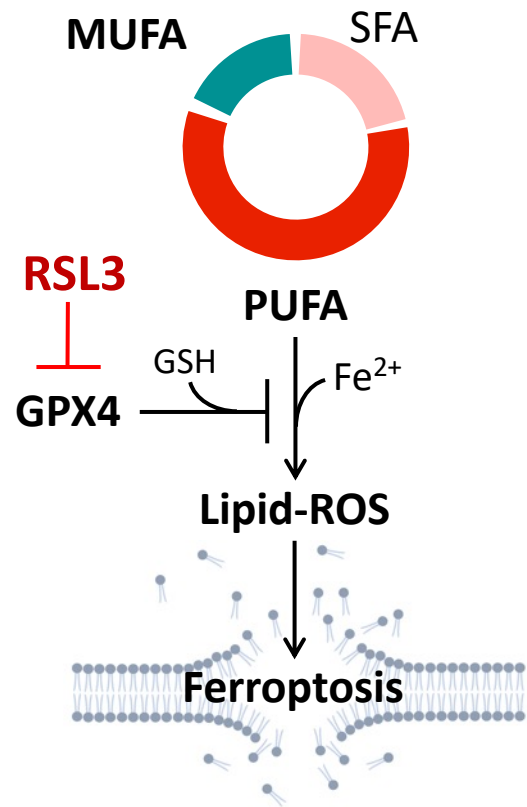
## CEBP $\alpha$ invalidation or FLT3 inhibition



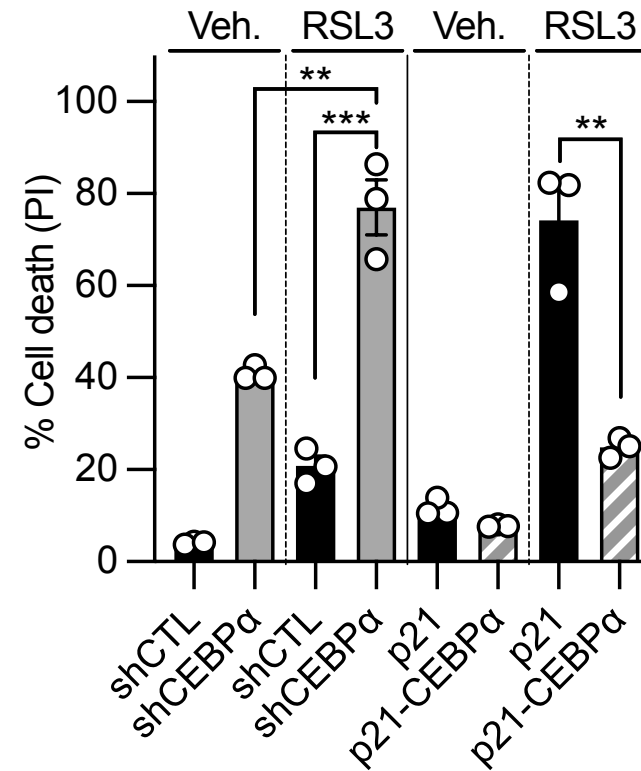
SFA-MUFA  $\searrow$   
PUFA  $\nearrow$



# C/EBP $\alpha$ mediates sensitivity to lipid oxidative stress induced by ferroptotic inducer

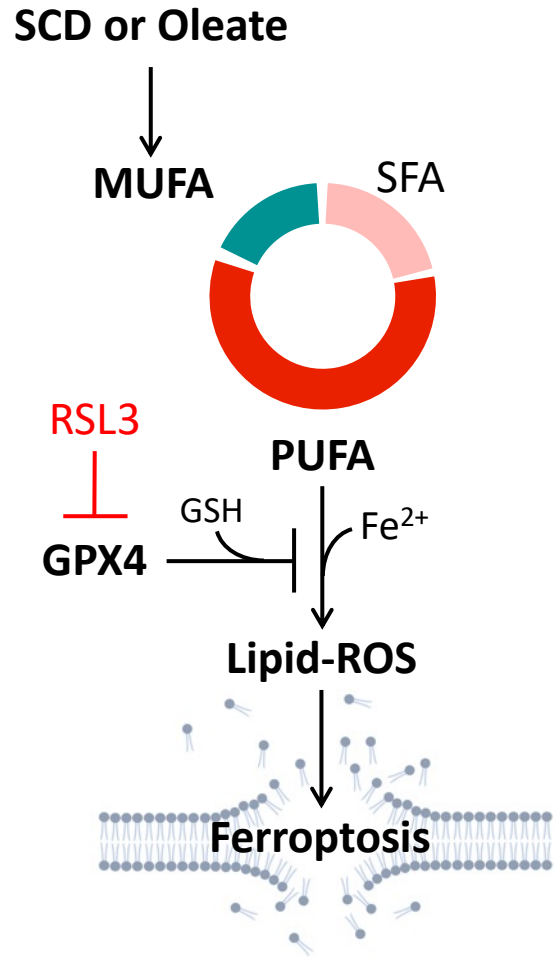


## Invalidation vs. Overexpression of CEBP $\alpha$



**RSL3: GPX4 inhibitor**

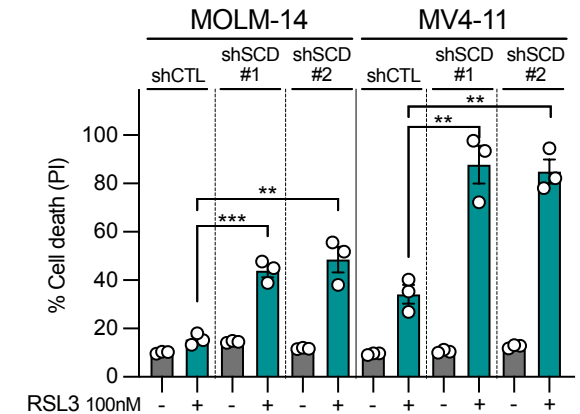
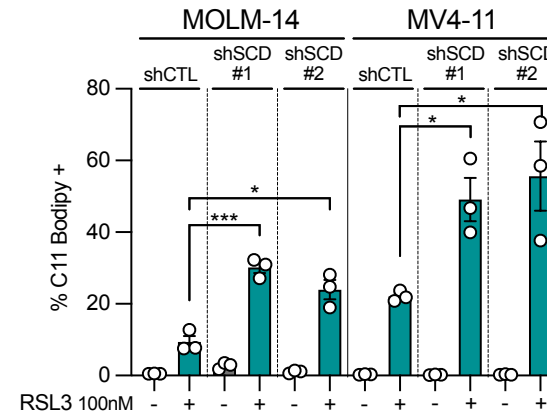
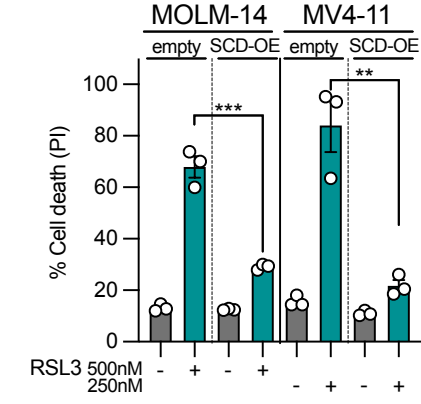
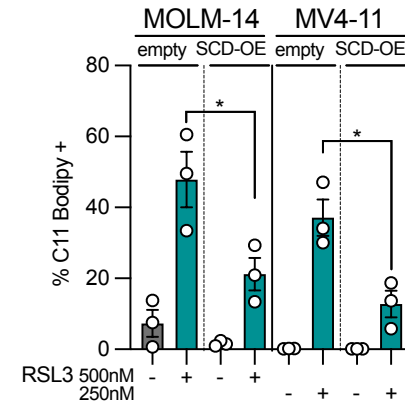
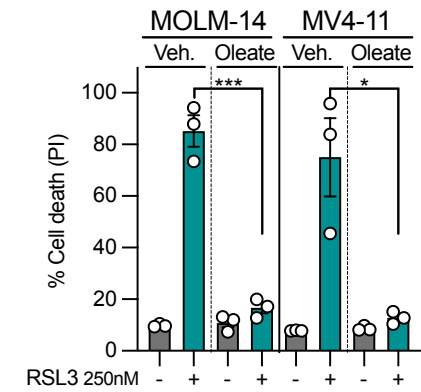
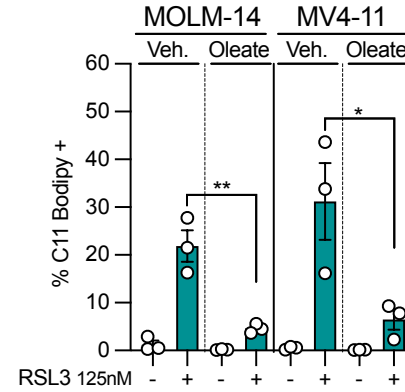
# SCD mediates sensitivity to lipid oxidative stress induced by ferroptotic inducer



Supplemented  
MUFA oleate

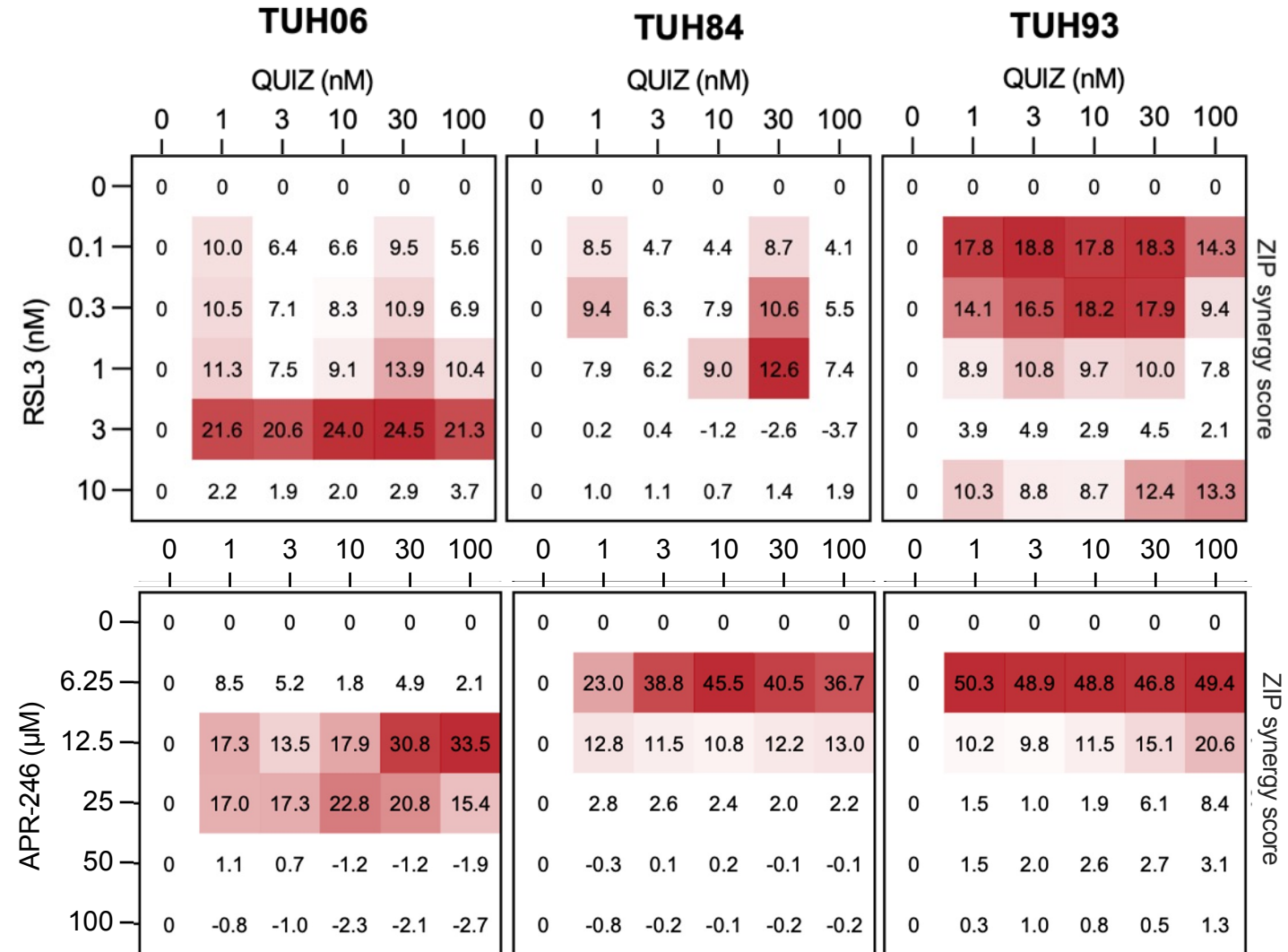
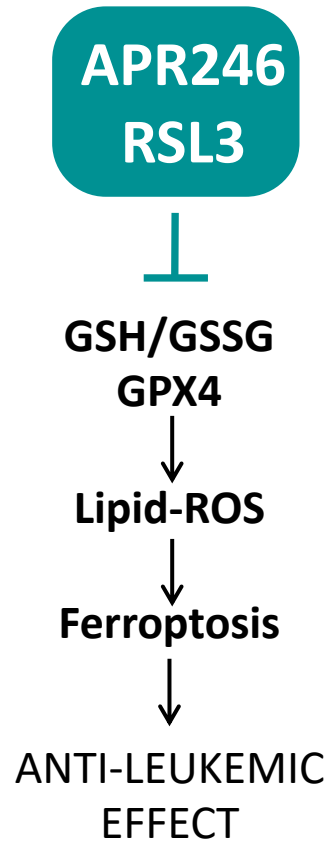
Overexpressed  
SCD

Silenced  
SCD



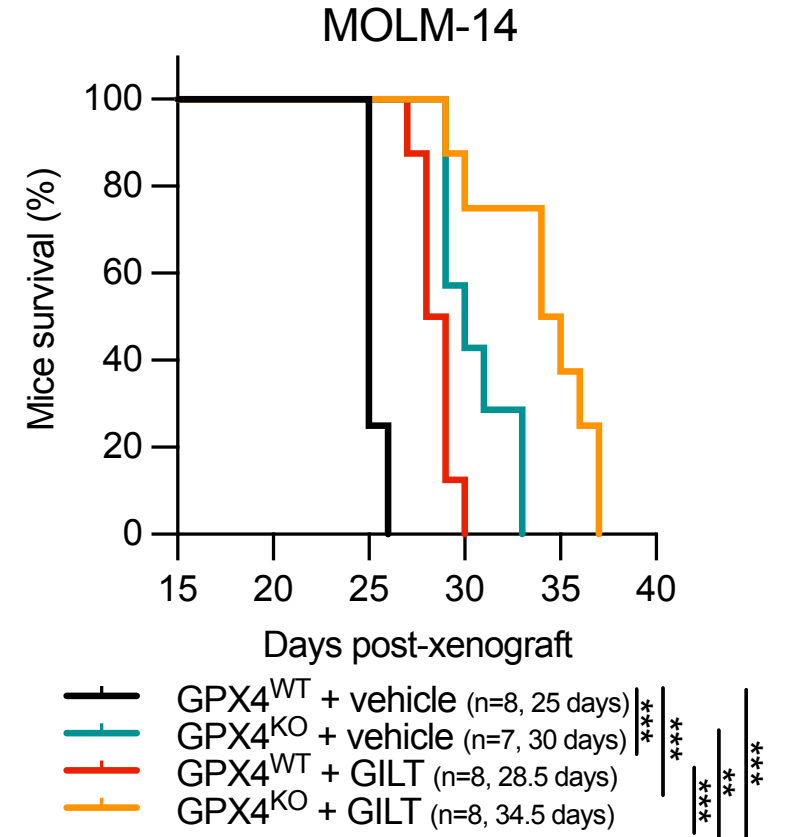
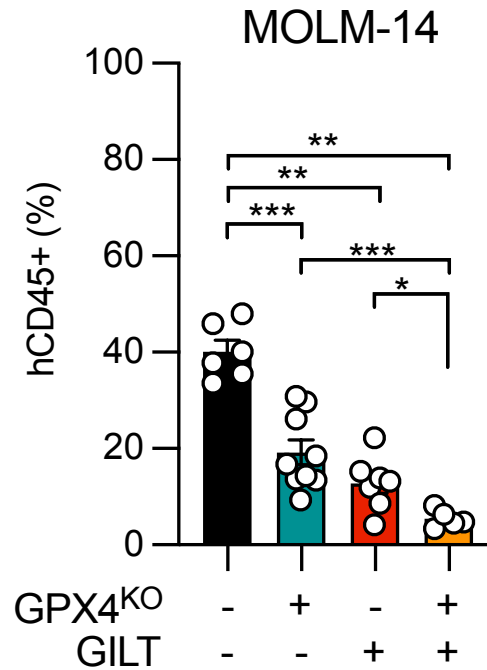
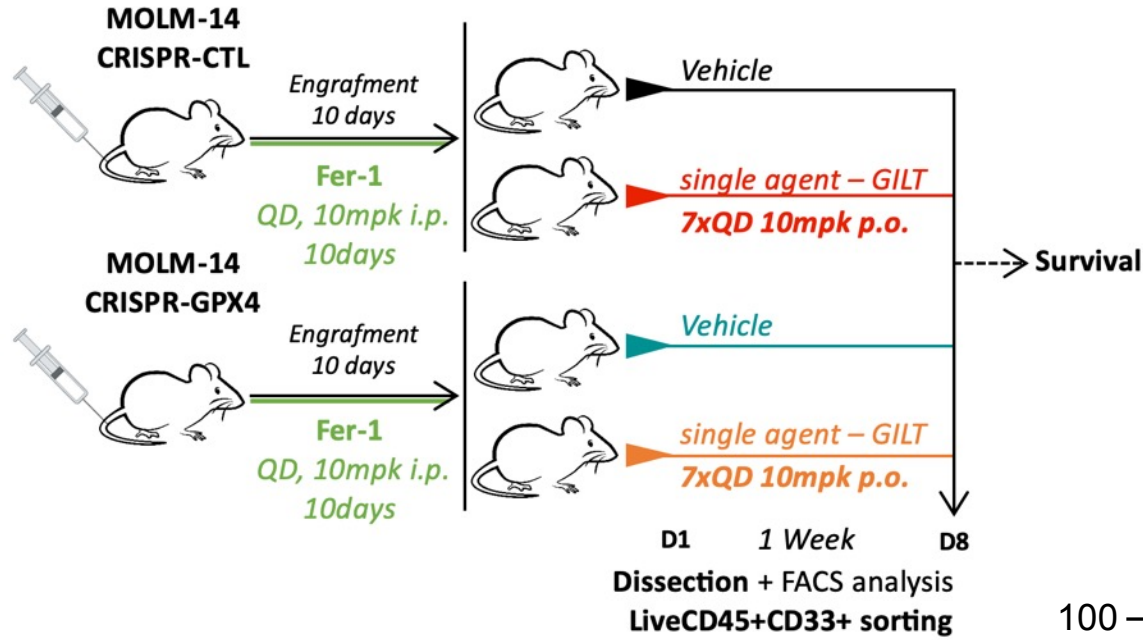


# Combination of GPX4i (ferroptosis inducers) with FLT3i enhances cell death in FLT3-ITD primary cells *ex vivo*

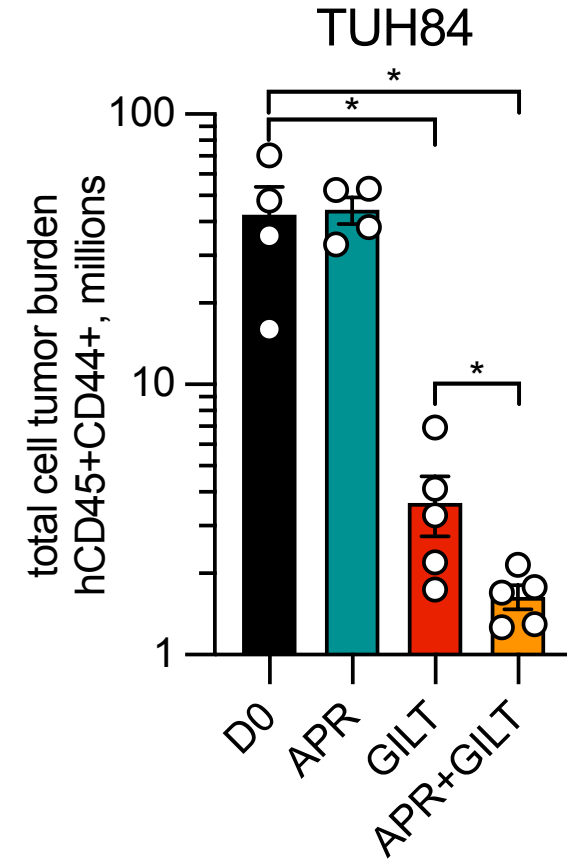
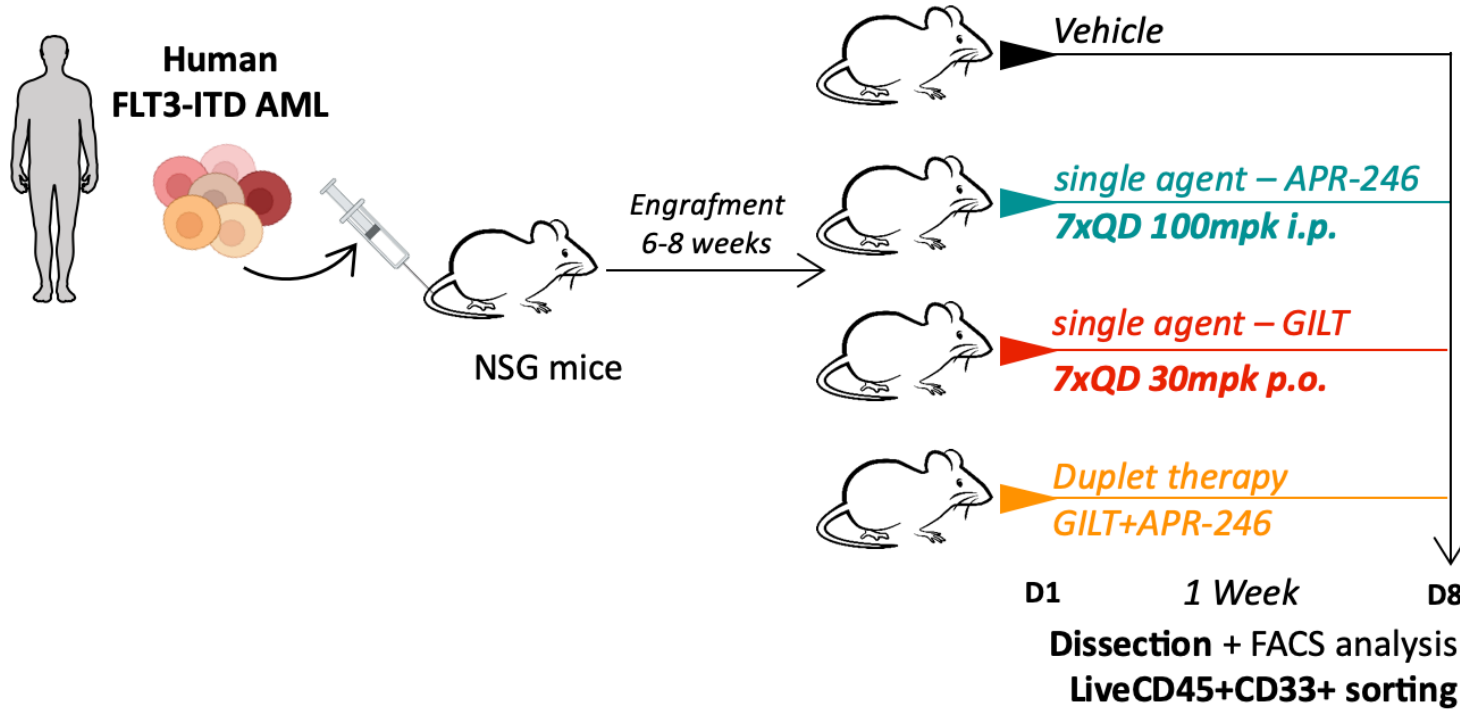


Score ZIP > 10 = synergie

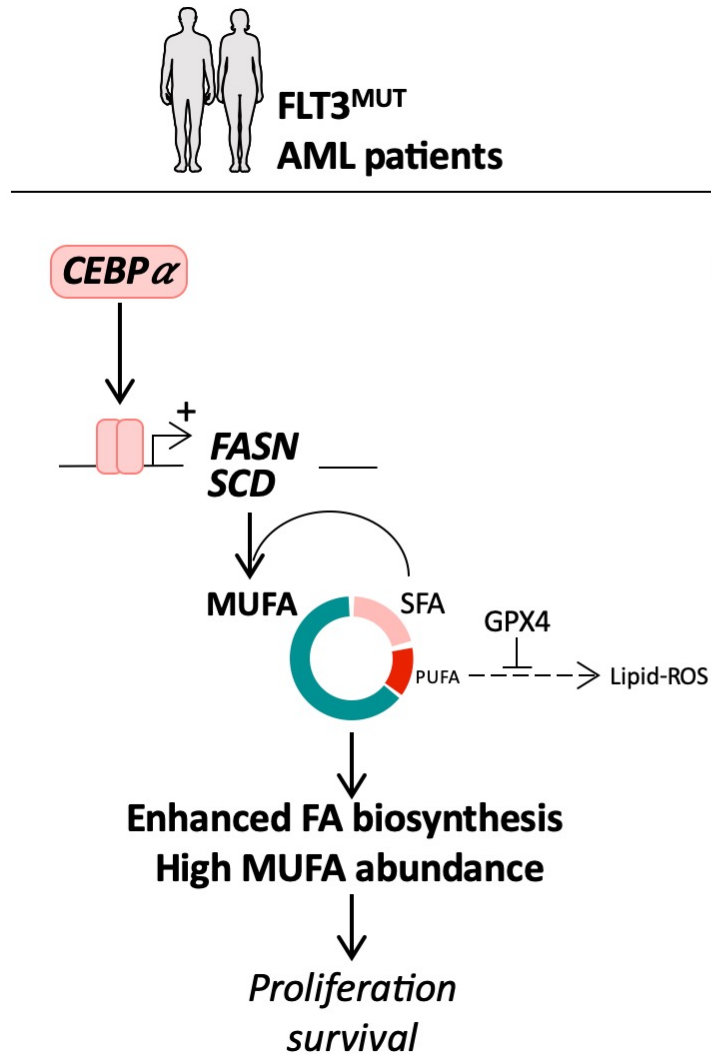
# Genetic invalidation of GPX4 increases anti-leukemic effect of GILT *in vivo*



# GPX4 inhibitor APR-246 increases anti-leukemic effect of GILT *in vivo*



# C/EBP $\alpha$ confers dependence to fatty acid anabolic pathways in FLT3-mutant leukemia



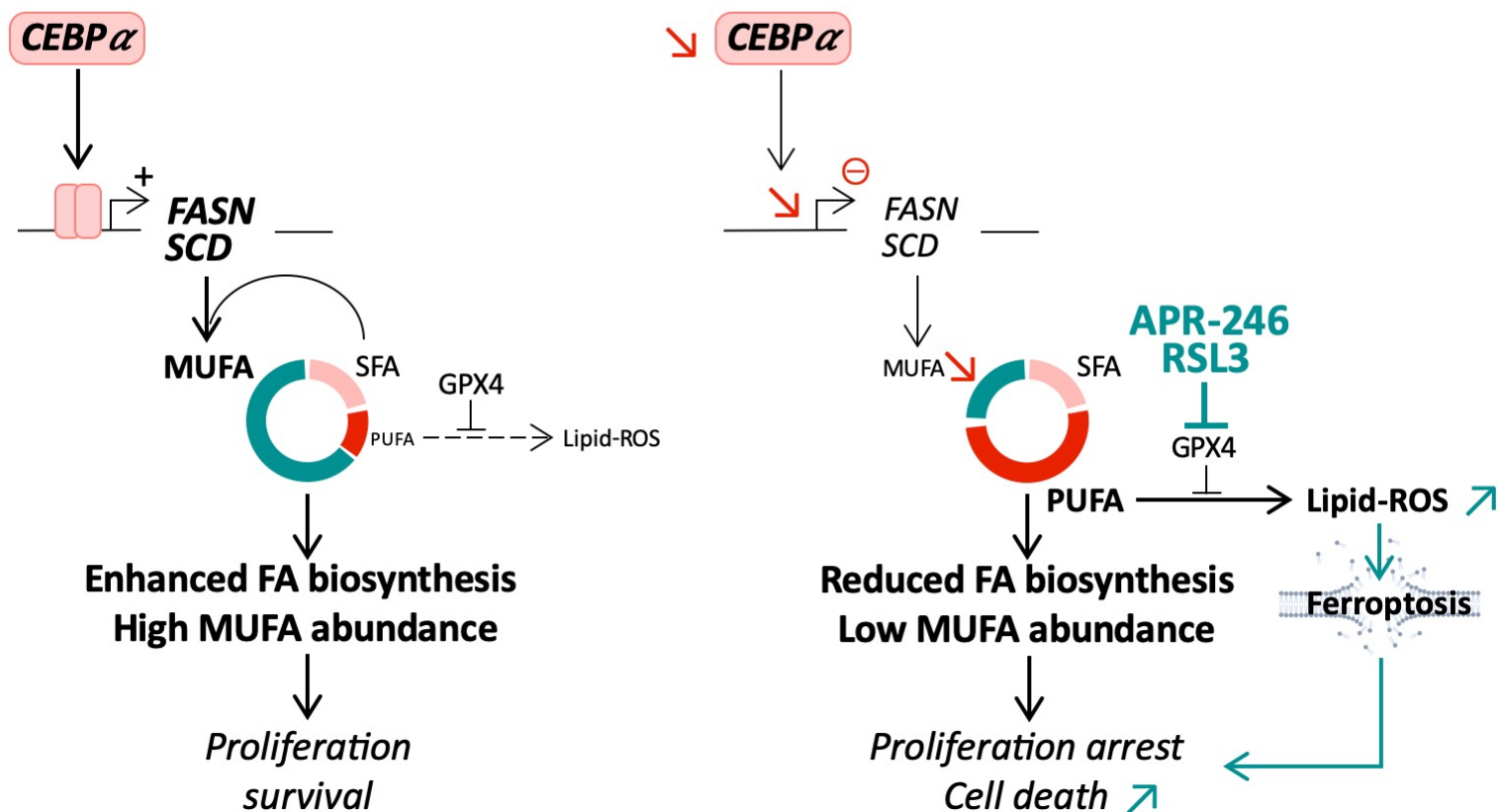
Collaboration : Jérôme Tamburini (University of Geneva)

Birsen\*, Sabatier\*, Lauture\*, Mouche\*, ....., Tamburini\* and Sarry\*. Cancer Discovery. July 2023.

# C/EBP $\alpha$ confers dependence to fatty acid anabolic pathways in FLT3-mutant leukemia



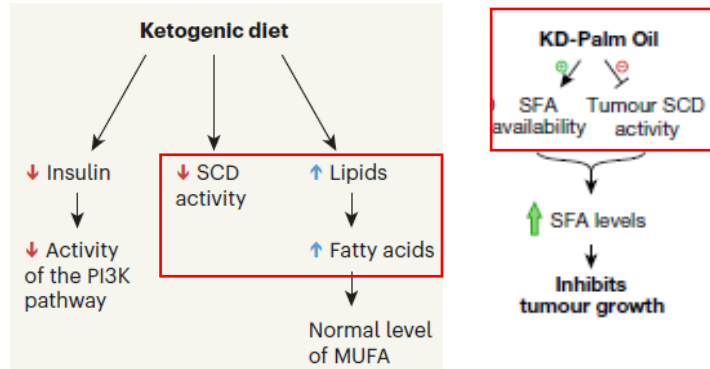
Treatment with FLT3 inhibitors



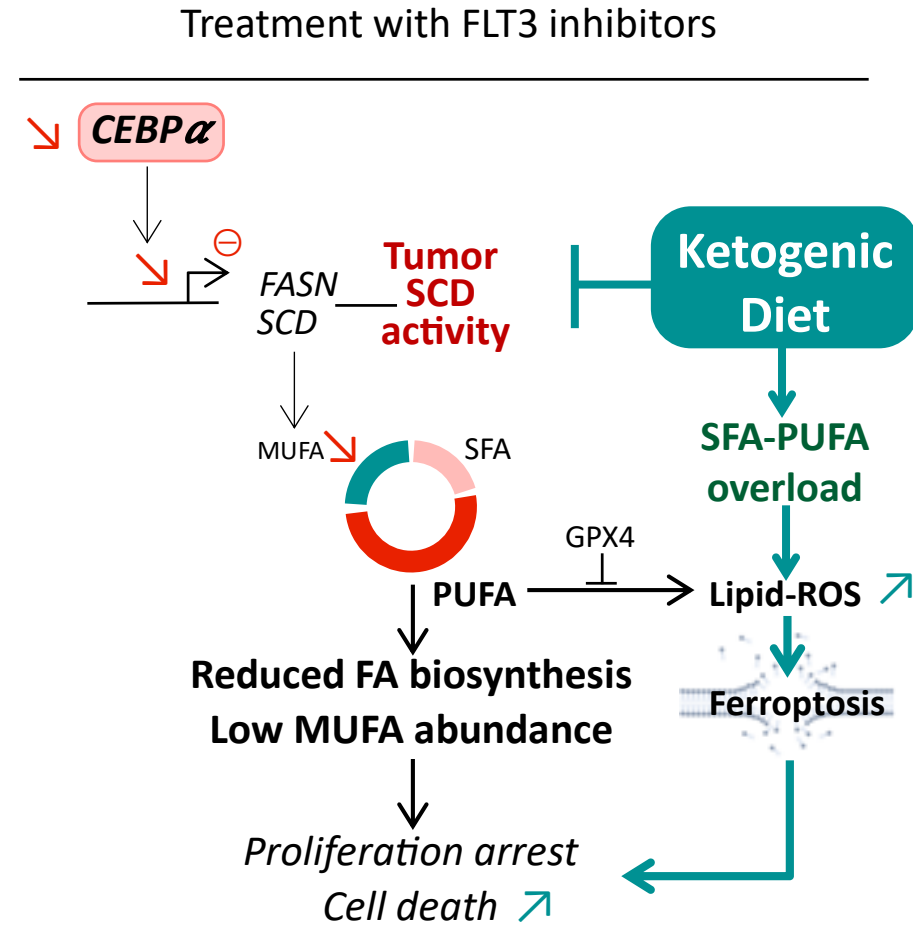
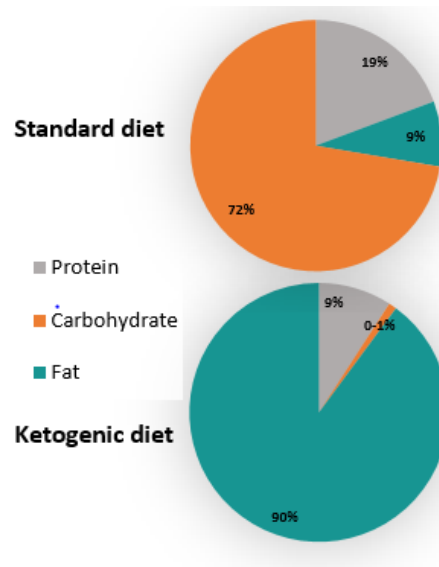
Collaboration : Jérôme Tamburini (University of Geneva)

Birsen\*, Sabatier\*, Lauture\*, Mouche\*, ....., Tamburini\* and Sarry\*. Cancer Discovery. July 2023.

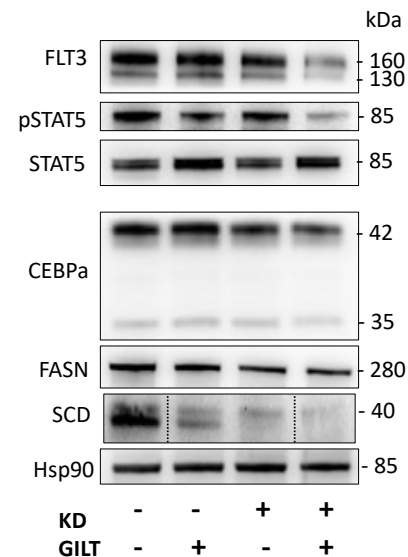
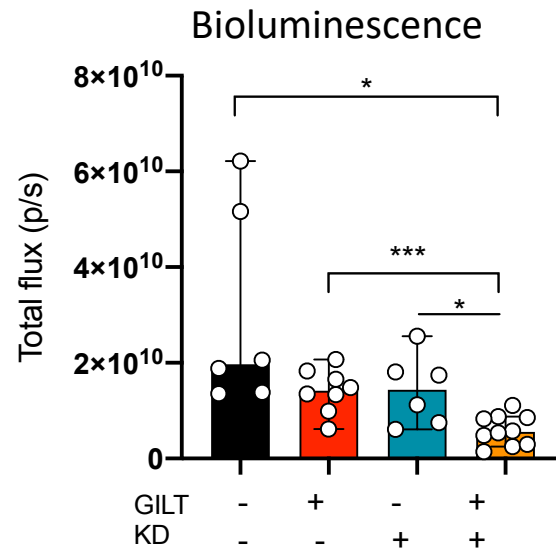
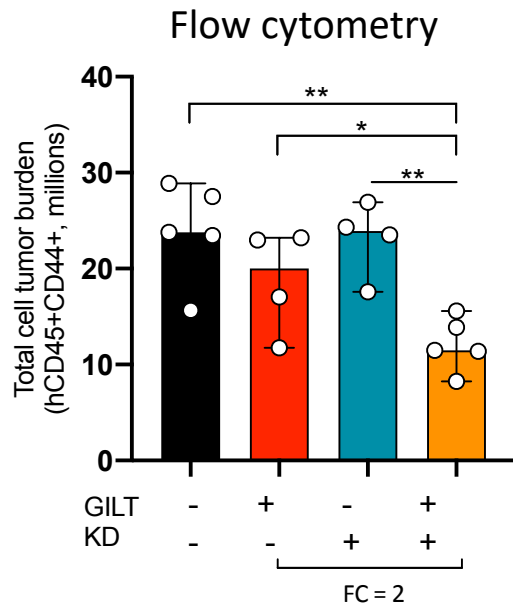
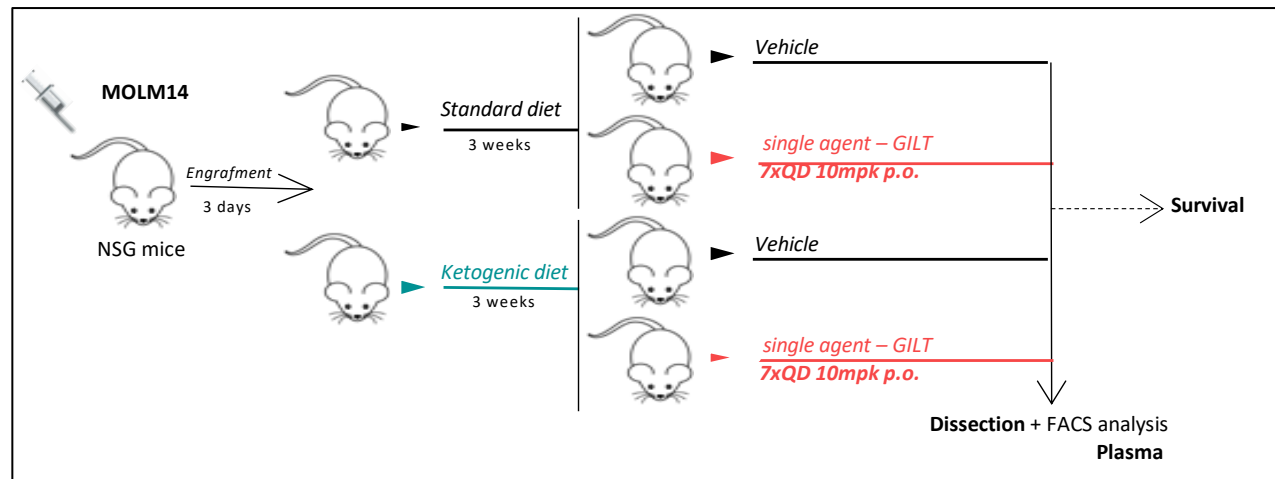
# Could ketogenic diet enhance anti-leukemic effect of GILT *in vivo* ?



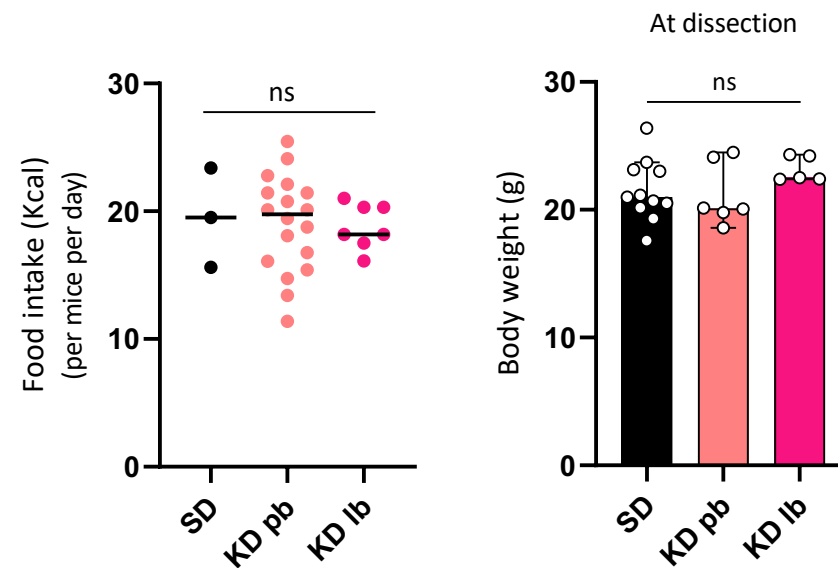
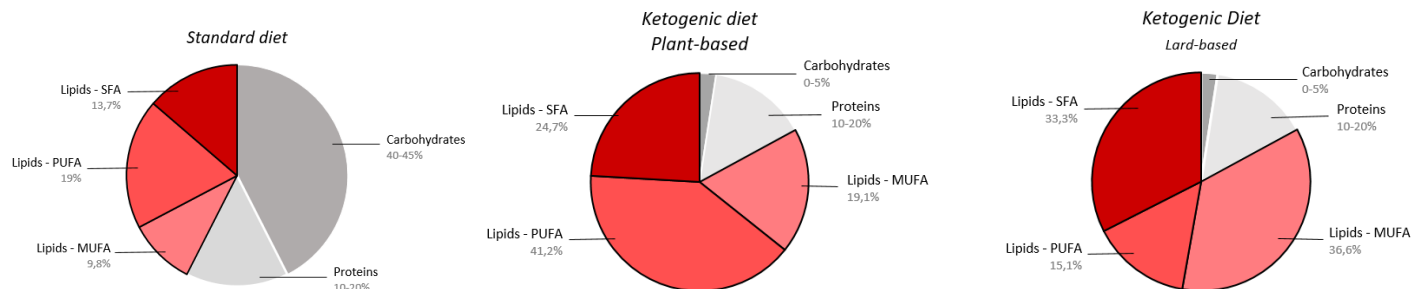
Salvadori and Longo, *Nature*, 2021; Lien and al, *Nature*, 2021



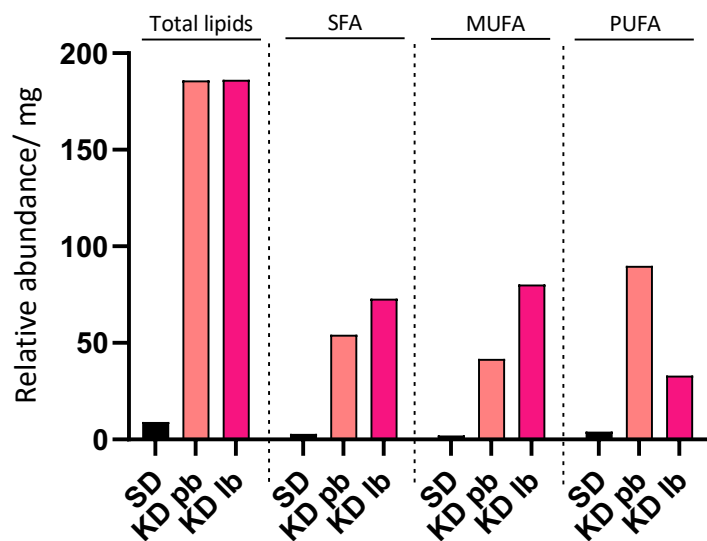
# Ketogenic diet enhances anti-leukemic effect of GILT *in vivo*



# Both vegetal-/animal-based ketogenic diets enhance anti-leukemic effect of GILT *in vivo*

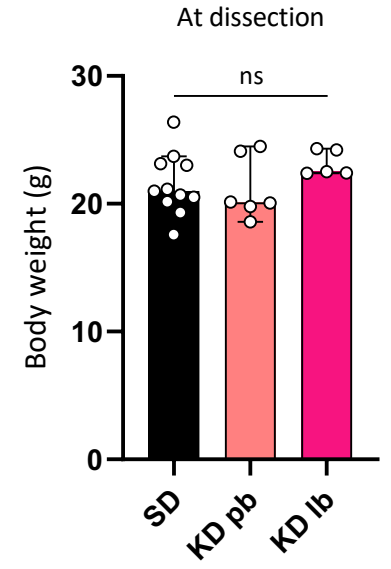
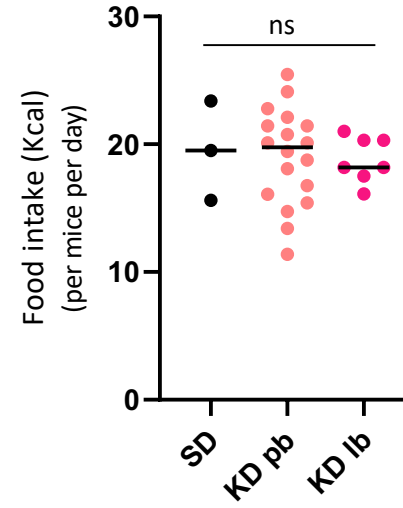
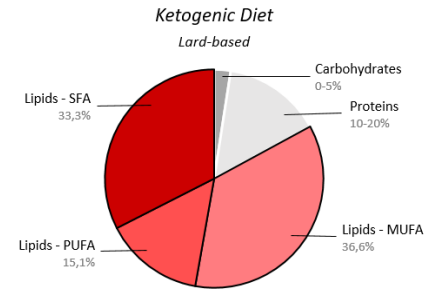
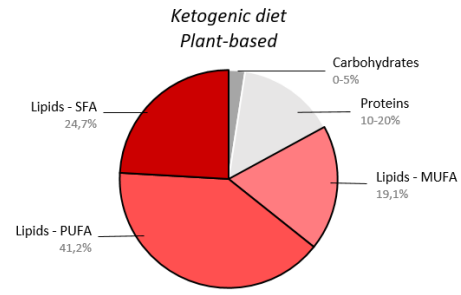
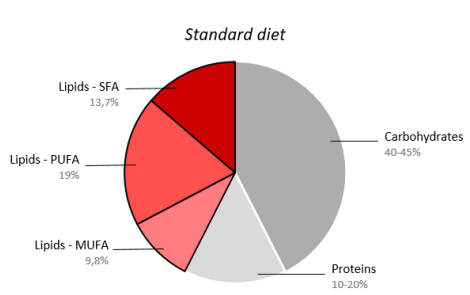


## Lipid abundance in diets



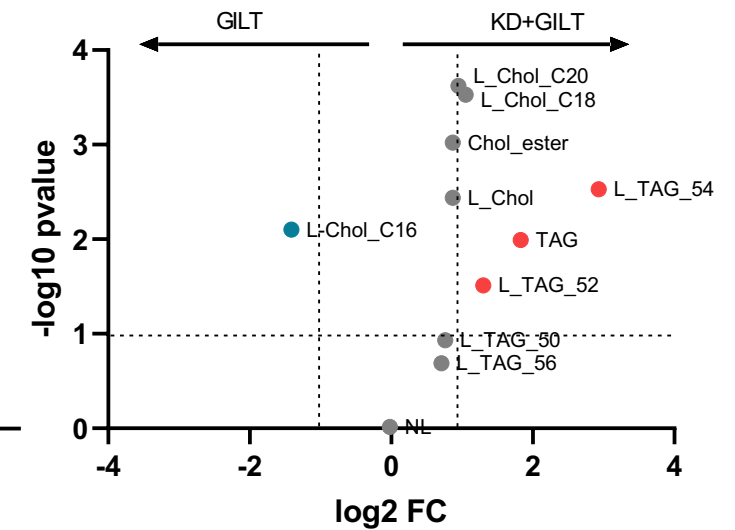
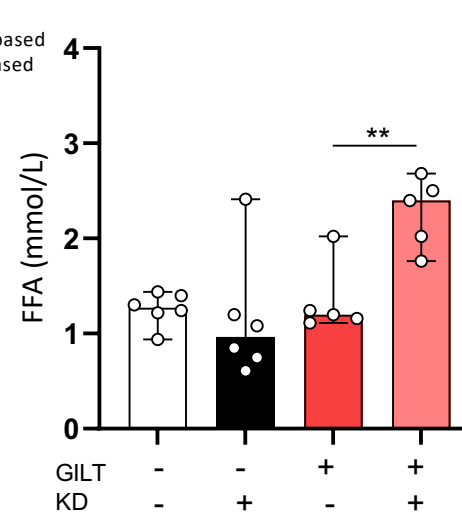
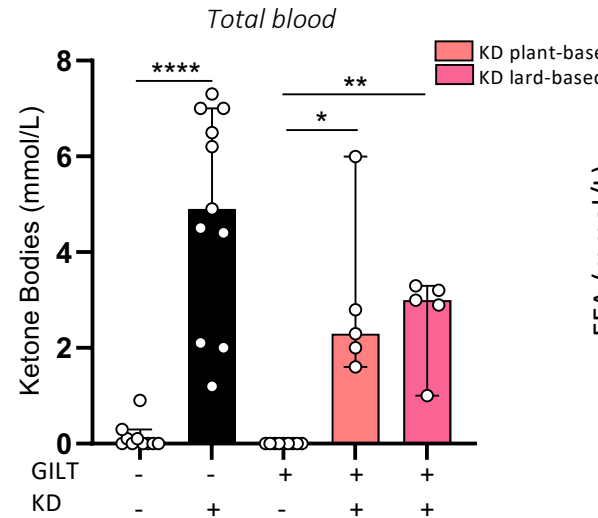
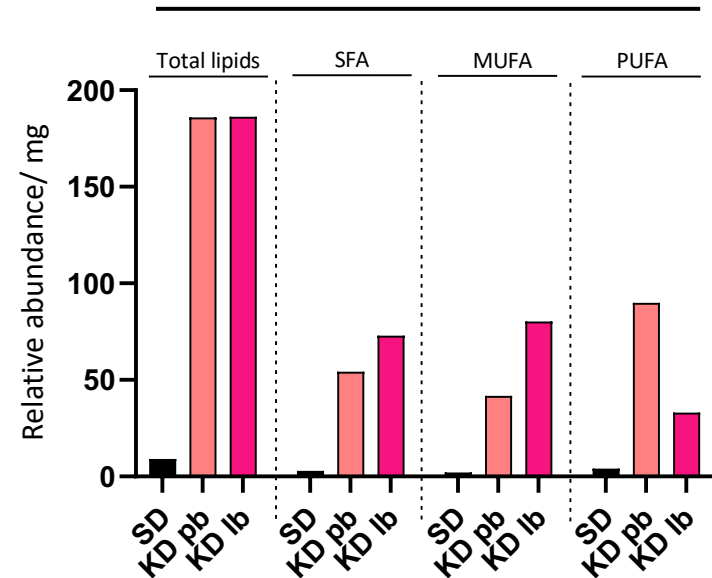


# Both vegetal-/animal-based ketogenic diets enhance anti-leukemic effect of GILT *in vivo*

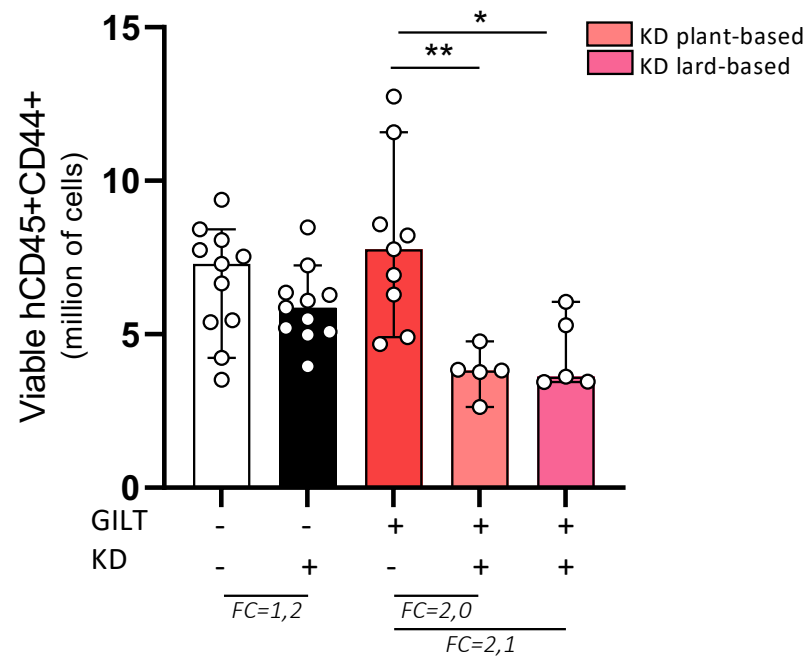
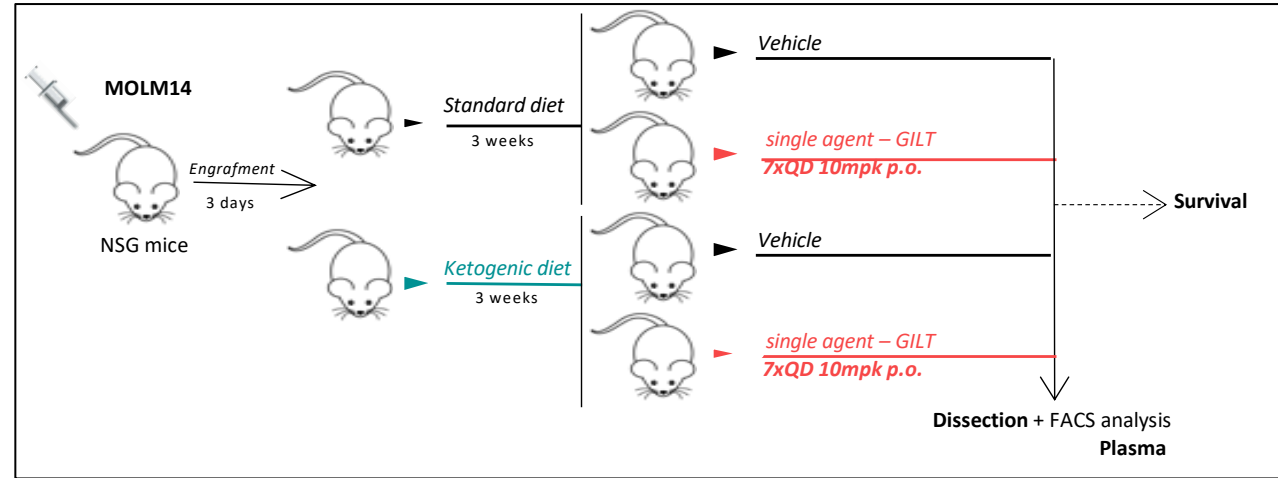


## Lipid abundance in diets

## Host lipid abundance (mice blood)

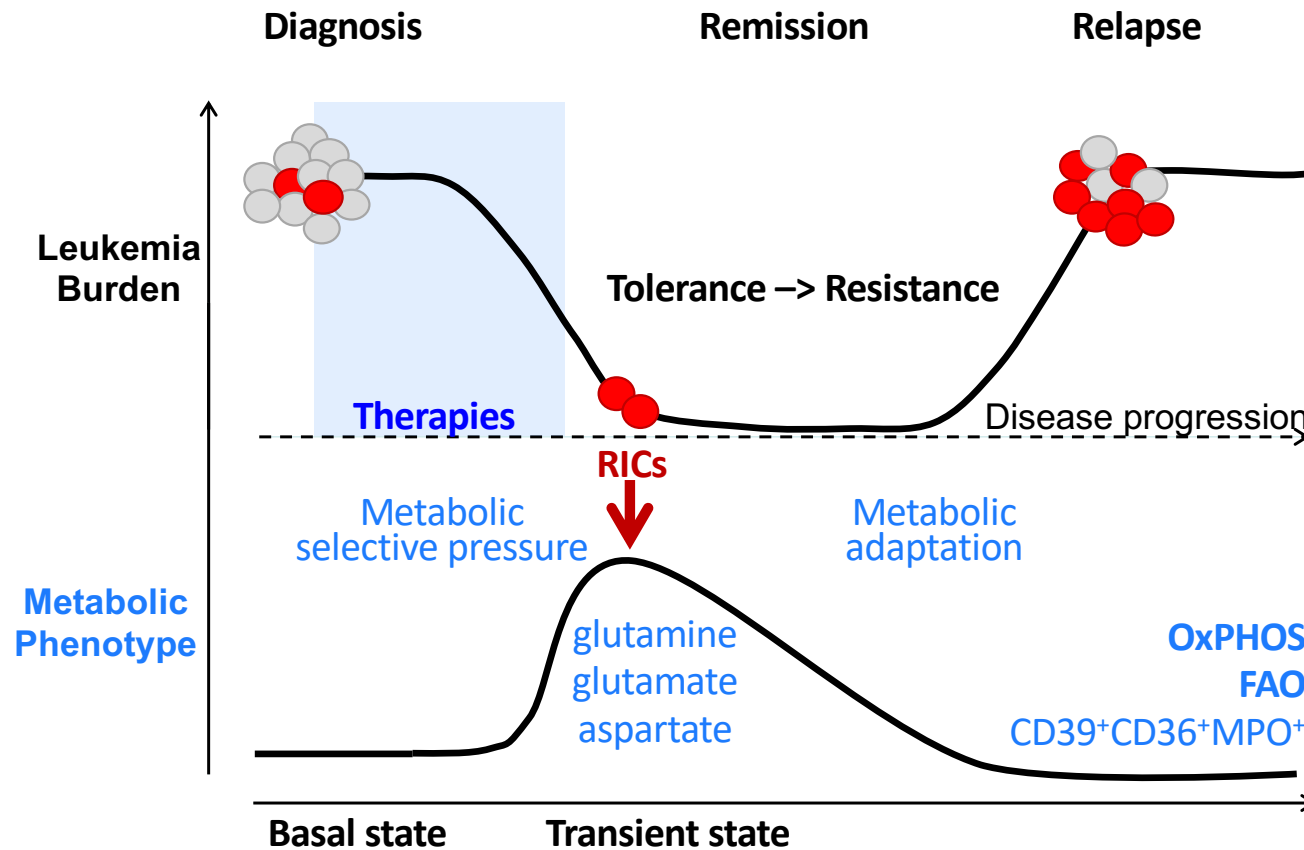


# Both vegetal-/animal-based ketogenic diets enhance anti-leukemic effect of GILT *in vivo*



# Summary II

- > Tumor FAS/FAO balance and host lipid metabolism might modulate drug response in AML: **precision diets based on the drug resistance mechanism (GILT versus AraC) !**
- > Metabolic model of drug resistance in AML **but relevant to multiple therapy-resistant solid cancers including melanoma, PDAC, TNBC, sarcoma, metastatic grade...**



**Solid tumors:** Passaniti et al Mol. Carci. 2022; Xue et al. J Med Chem. 2022; Evans et al. Cancer Res. 2020; Marine et al, Nature Review Cancer. 2020  
**Heme tumors:** [Stuani and Sarry. Cell Metab. 2020](#); Van Gastel et al. Cell Metab. 2020;

# Acknowledgements

## Current members

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Margherita Ghisi  
**Léa Goupille**  
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**Clément Larrue**  
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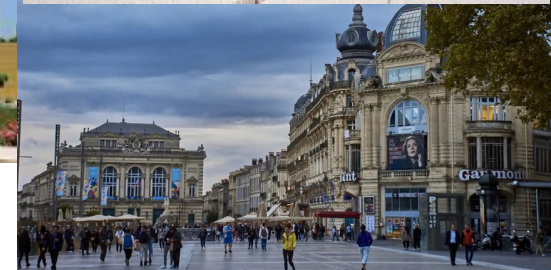


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PhD/Research Assistant/Postdoc positions in 2024/2025



# Acknowledgements

## Service Hématologie IUCT-O

Christian Récher  
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Sarah Bertoli  
Pierre Bories  
Muriel Picard

## Lab. Hématologie IUCT-O Biobanque/CRB HIMIP

Véronique De Mas  
Francois Vergez  
Eric Delabesse  
Marie-Laure Nicolau-Travers

## Lab. Génét Myélome IUCT-O

Hervé Avet-Loiseau, Céline Mazzotti  
Antoine Graffeuil, Corentin Pignon

## Animal facility CREFRE

Xavier Collet  
Cédric Beaudelin  
Marie Lulka

## Pole techno CRCT

Frédéric Lopez  
Marie Tosolini, Fred Pont  
Nathalie Saint-Laurent  
Laetitia Ligat, Manon Farcé

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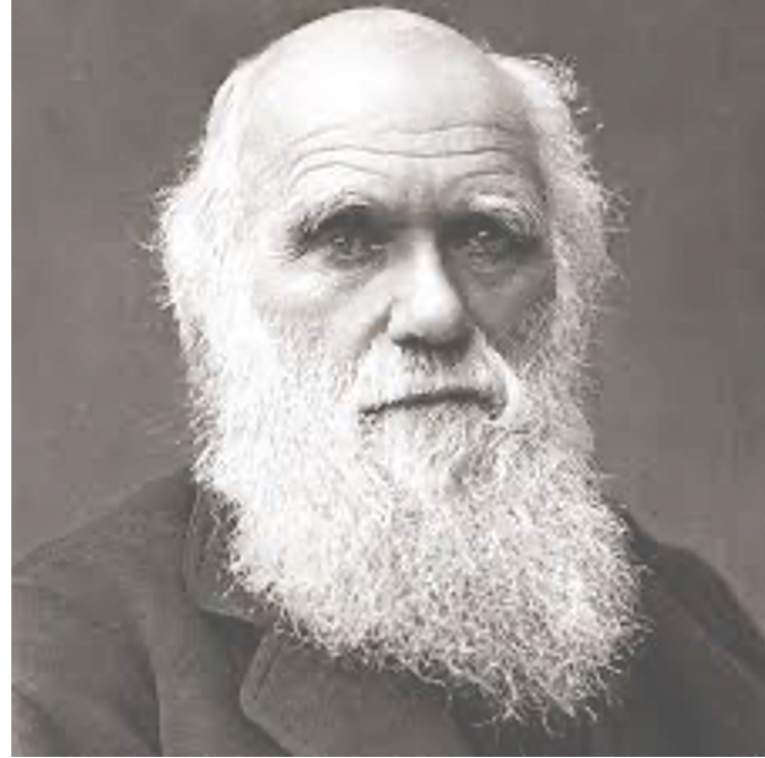
## From France and Abroad

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N. Vey (Marseille)  
E. Griessinger, JF Peyron (Nice)  
G. Bossis, L. Linares,  
L. Le Cam (Montpellier)

## **J. Tamburini (Geneva)**

M. Tschan (Bern)  
P. Nazarov, T. Kaoma, N. Nicot (Lux)  
JC. Marine (Brussels), P Gallipoli (UK)  
**M. Carroll, S. Scotland** (UPenn)  
M. Konopleva, C. DiNardo (Houston)  
A. Wei (Melbourne)

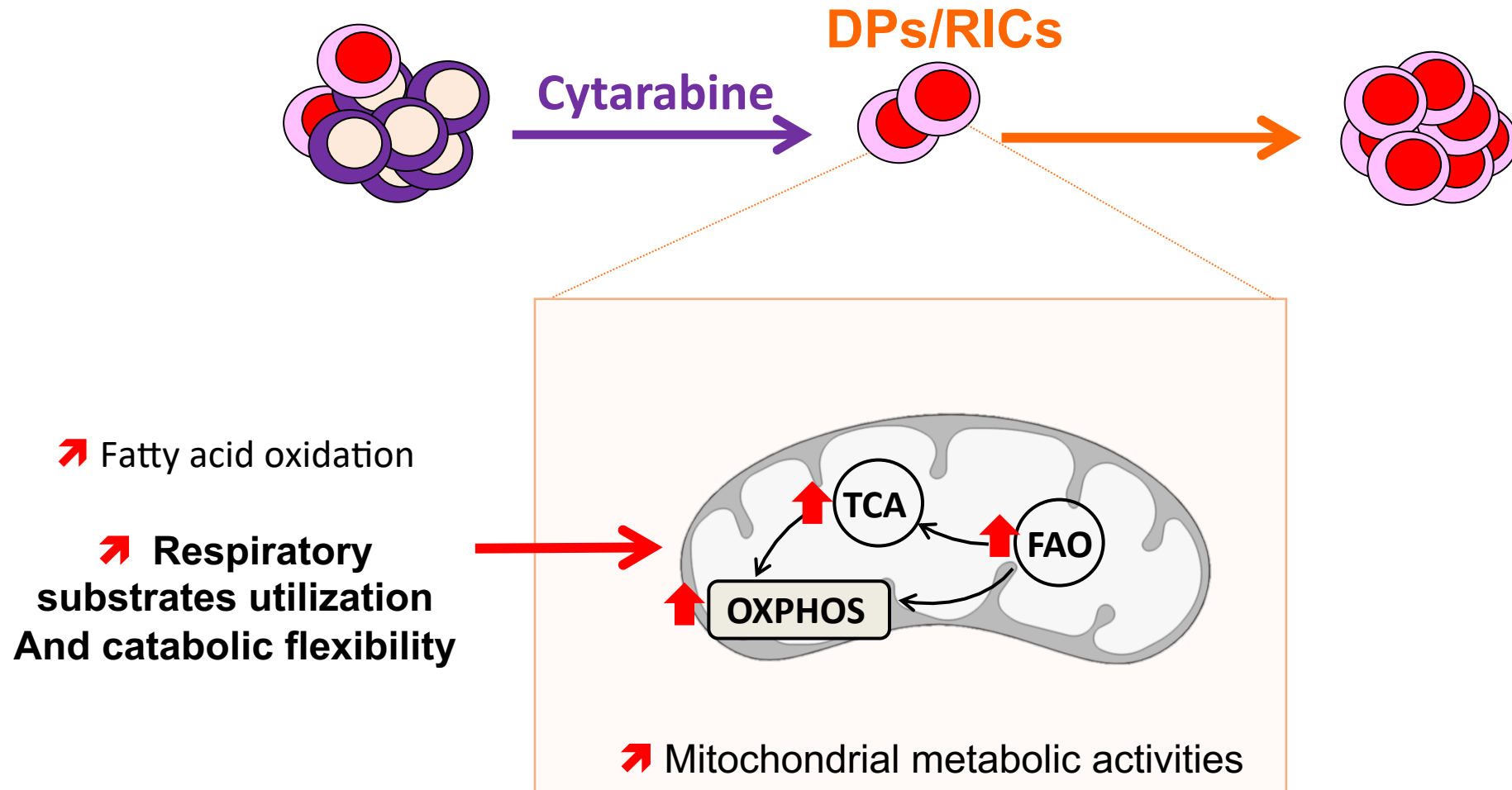




*"It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most (mitochondrially) adaptable to change."*



# High OxPHOS phenotype of Drug Persisters is the consequence of enhanced mitochondrial substrate utilizations



Cognet *et al.* unpublished data

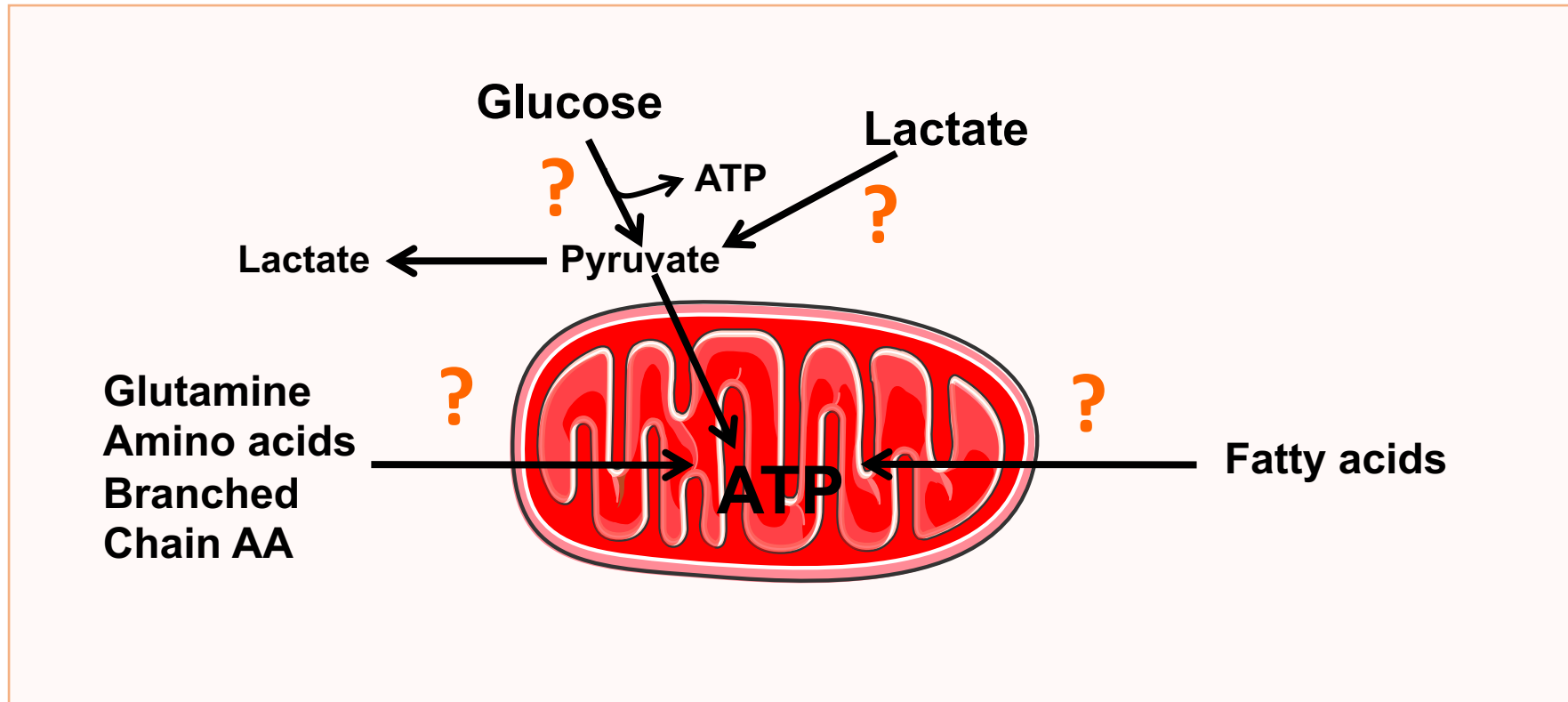
Stuani *et al.* in prep.

Van Gastel *et al.* Cell Metabolism. 2020.

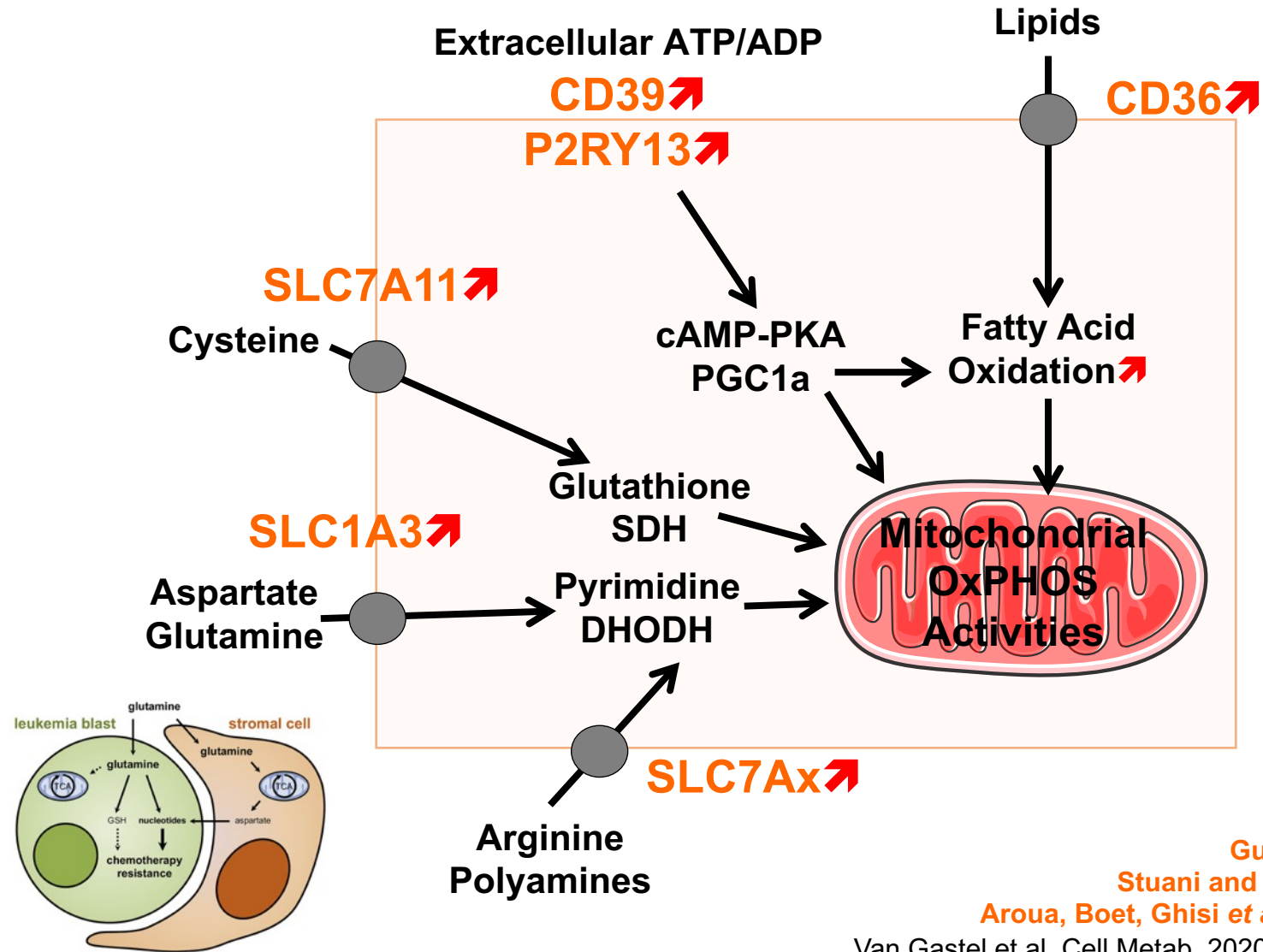
Farge *et al.* Cancer Discov. 2017



# What metabolic pathways support this High OxPHOS activity and mitochondrial phenotype of RICs *in vivo* ?

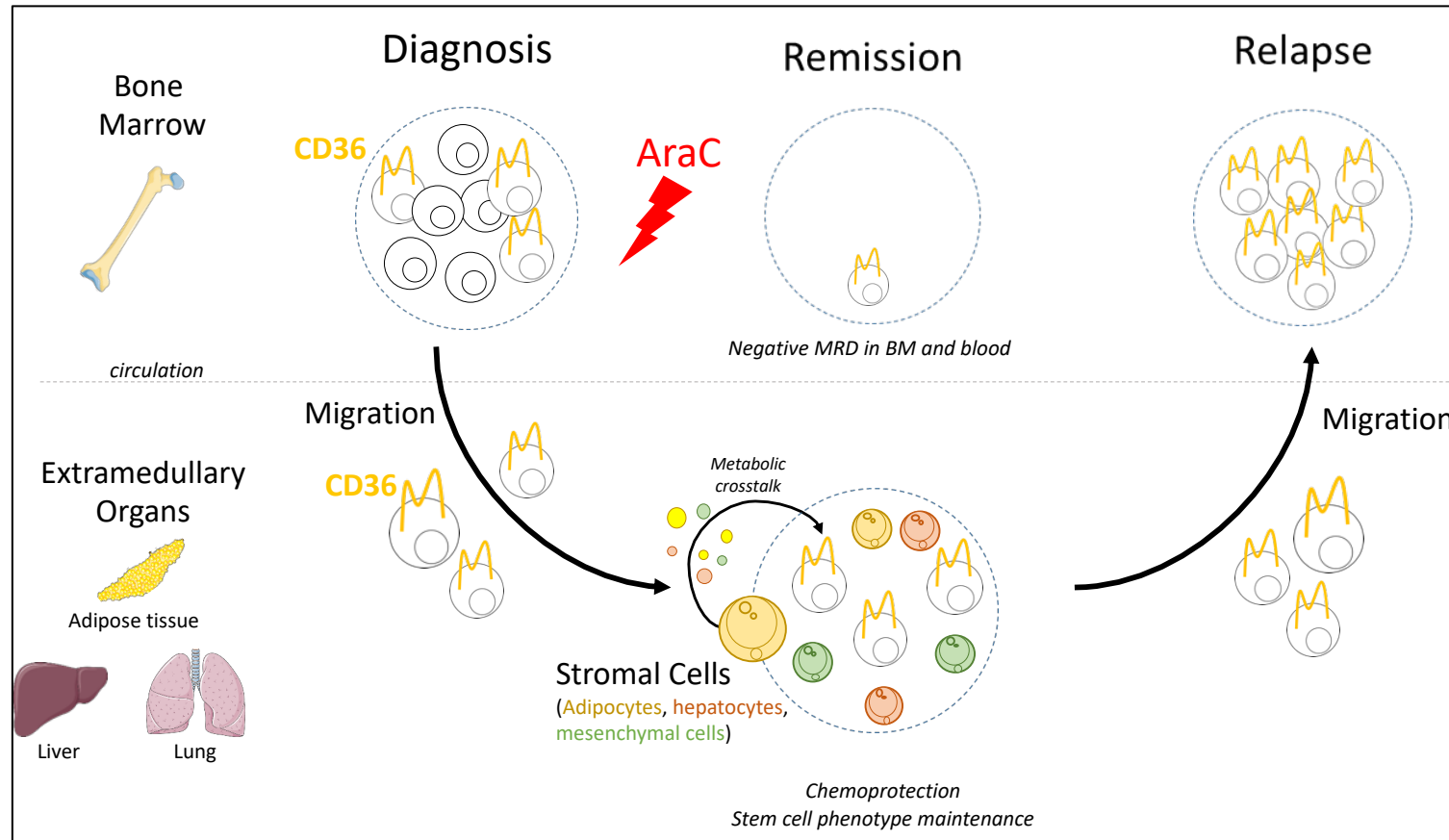


# Highly expressed metabolite transporters and increased nutrient utilization in High OxPHOS RICs



Guiraud et al unpublished  
 Stuani and Sarry. *Cell Metab.* 2020.  
 Aroua, Boet, Ghisi et al. *Cancer Discov.* 2020.  
 Van Gastel et al. *Cell Metab.* 2020; Jones et al *Blood* 2019;  
 Farge et al. *Cancer Discov.* 2017.

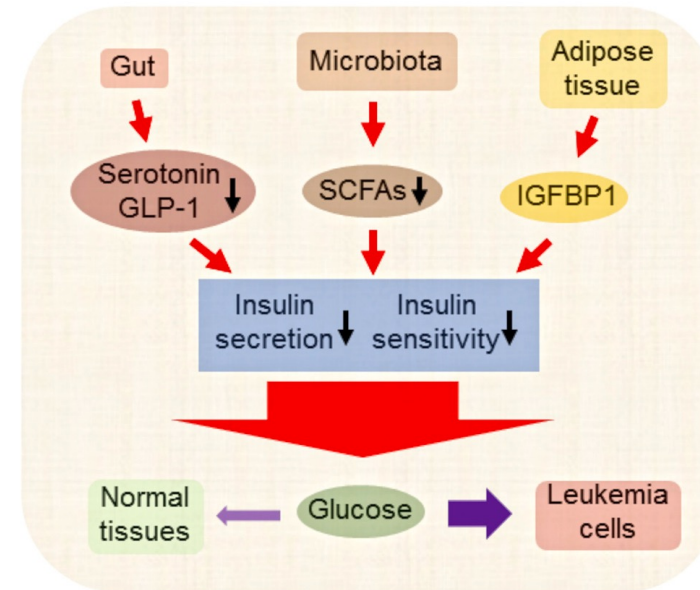
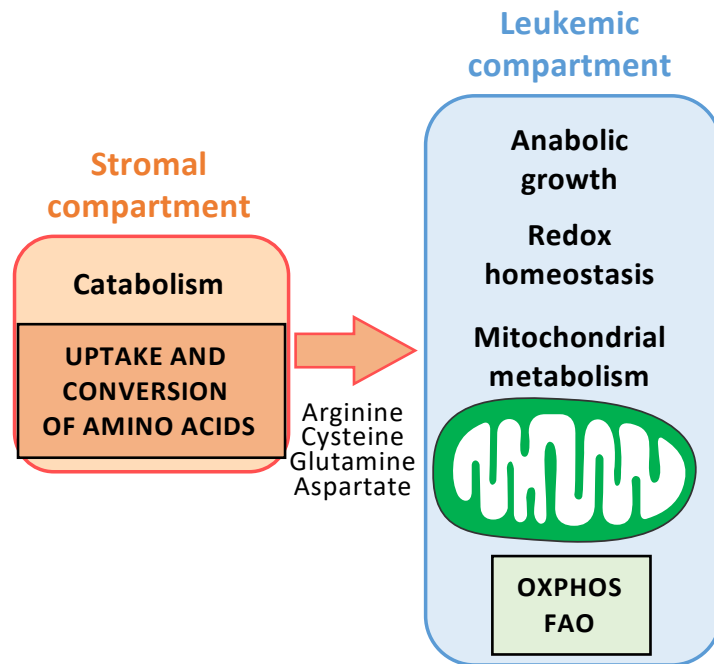
# CD36<sup>pos</sup> extramedullary RICs induced lipid crosstalk within tissues to favor blast dissemination that leads to relapse in PDX and patients



**AML: a model metastatic disease with a metabolic driver**

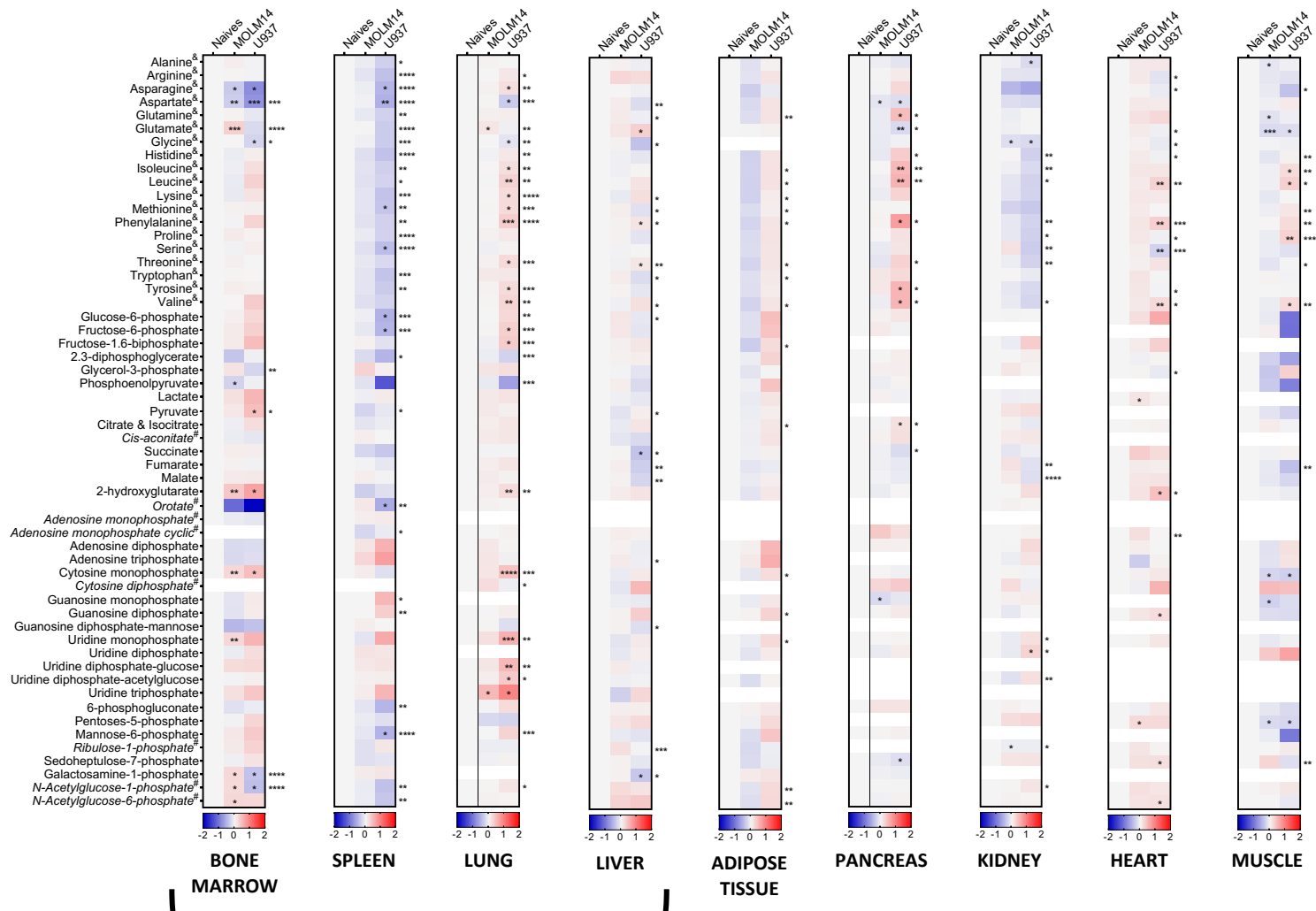
# Current unanswered questions

- How do **intra-/inter-tissue metabolic dialogues and host metabolism** support the OxPHOS metabolism of **persisters**?



BM and **extramedullary persisters** redirect carbon and nitrogen metabolism within tissues and from host (mice and patients)

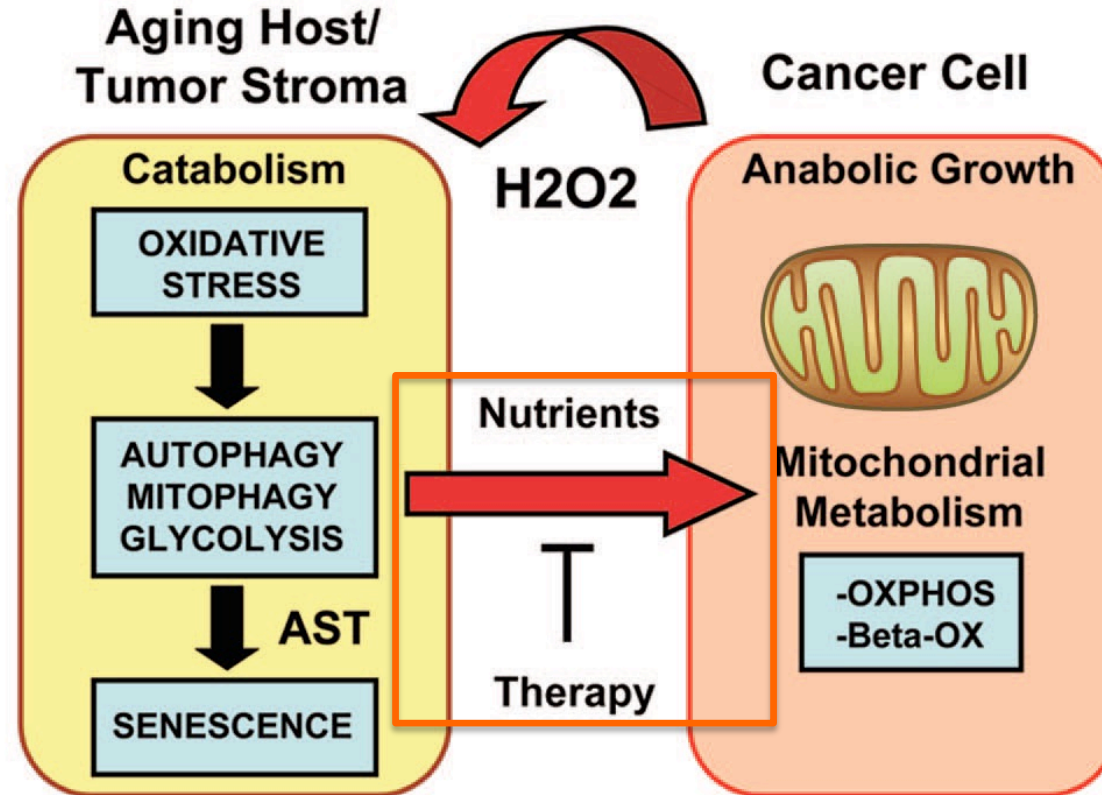
# BM and extramedullary RICs redirects carbon and nitrogen metabolism within tissues in PDXs



Tissue reservoirs of blasts

Cognet et al in prep

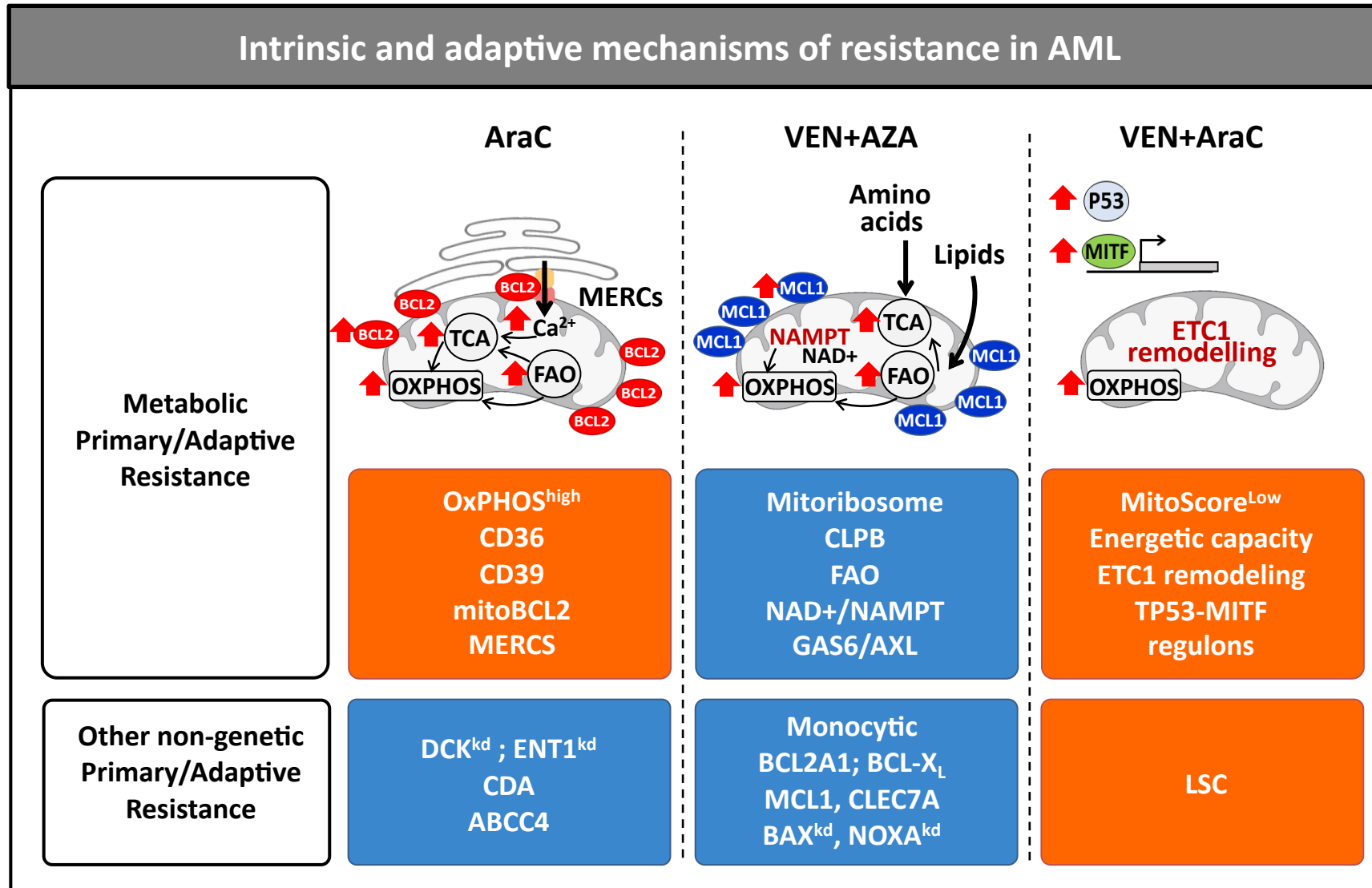
# Perspectives – Novel paradigms



Two-compartment  
Tumor metabolism

**How microenvironment, host metabolism and diets support the OxPHOS metabolism ?**

# Intrinsic and adaptive mechanisms of resistance in AML

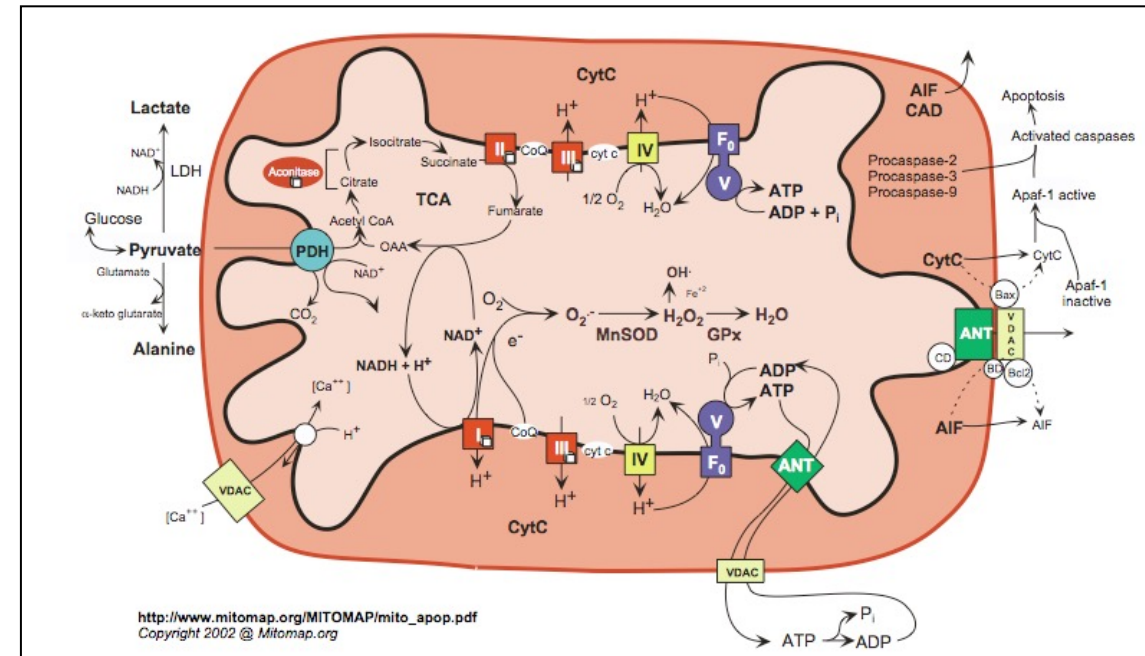
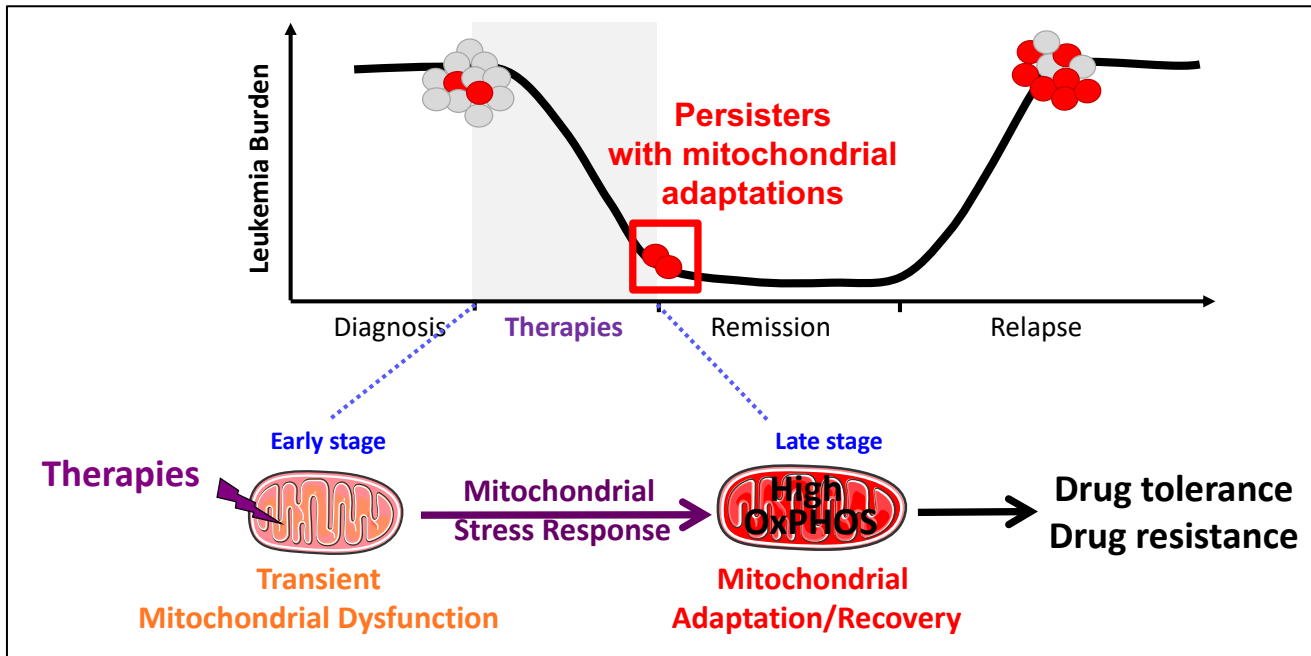


In orange: our published and unpublished works; in blue from our labs

# Summary I

> MRD is enriched in persisting cells with **High OxPHOS** metabolism, as the consequence of **a mitohormetic Darwinian process of adaptive response to stress**

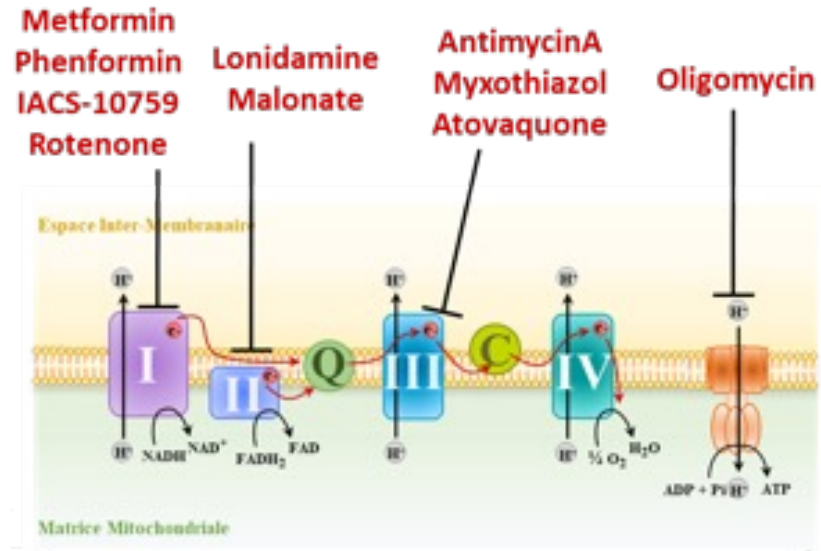
> **Evolutionary** interplay between mitochondrial metabolism/state and resistance to apoptosis occurs in drug persisters within MRD



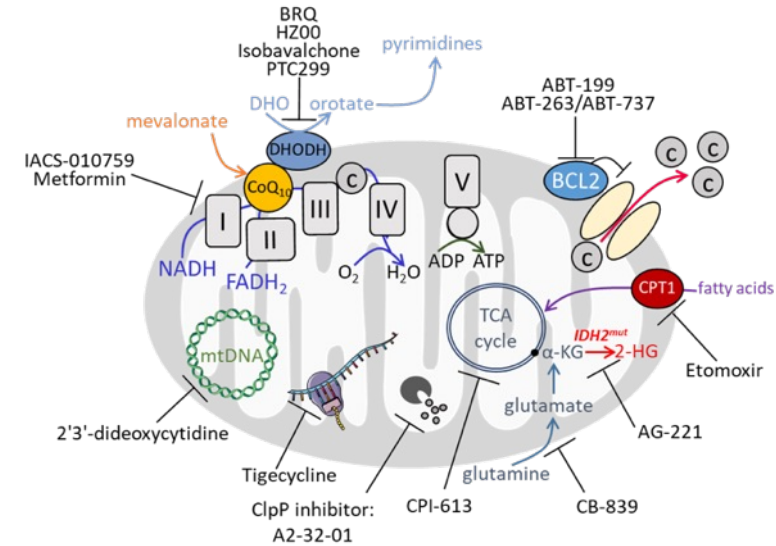


# Drug persisters are more sensitive to mitochondrial inhibitors

## Selective ETC/OxPHOS inhibitors

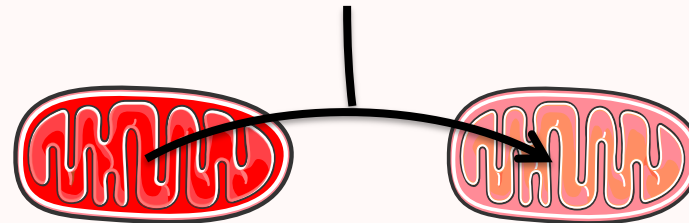


## Indirect ETC/OxPHOS inhibitors



## Targeting any aspect of High OxPHOS metabolism

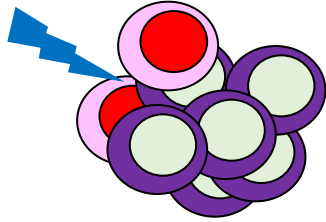
Resistant  
to AraC



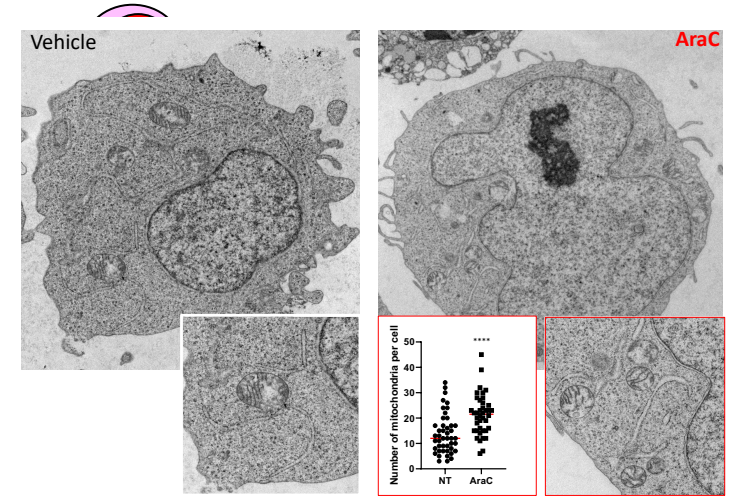
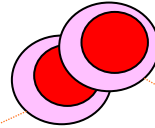
Sensitive  
to AraC

# High OxPHOS phenotype of RICs is the consequence of enhanced mitochondrial machinery and mitochondrial utilizations

Cytarabine



RICs

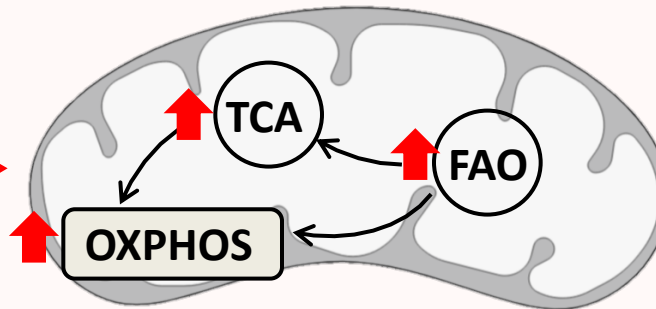


➤ Respiratory substrates utilization

FA oxidation

glucose/pyruvate/lactate oxidation

AA oxidation



➤ Mitochondrial metabolic activities

➤ Mitochondrial number

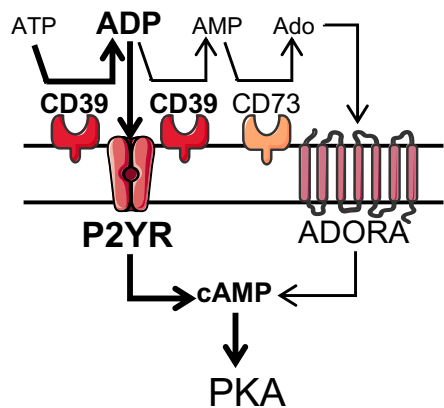
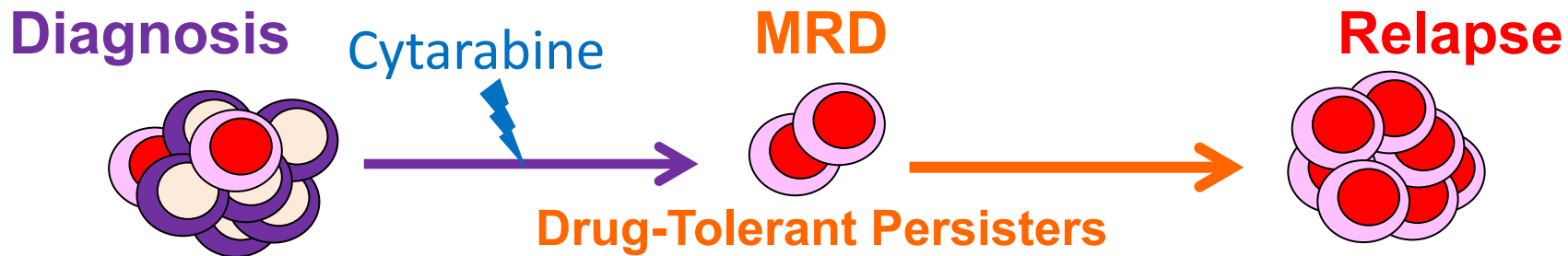


➤ Mitochondrial biogenesis

+

➤ Mitochondrial transfer from stromal cells

# OxPHOS phenotype reflects a mitochondrial recovery as a mitochondrial stress response induced by an ATF4-driven transcriptional program and adenosine-CD39-PKA pathway upon AraC



↗ Adenosine-CD39

↗ FAO and OxPHOS

↗ cAMP-PKA

*PGC1α*  
*TFAM*  
*NRF1/2*

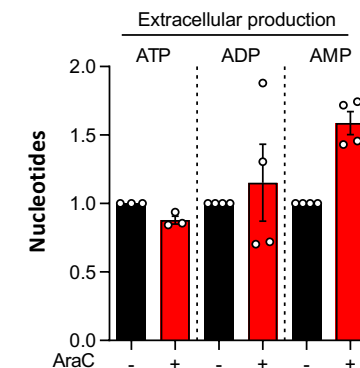
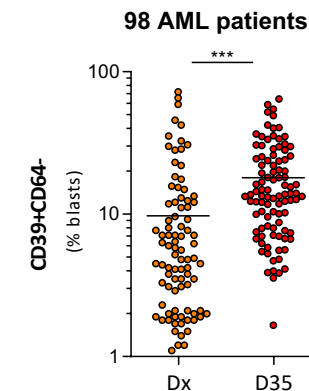
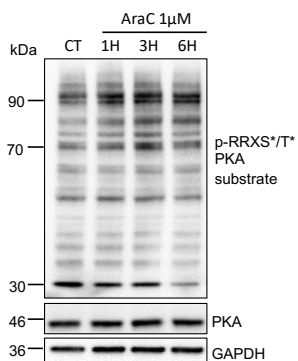
↗ Mitochondrial biogenesis

↗ ATF4

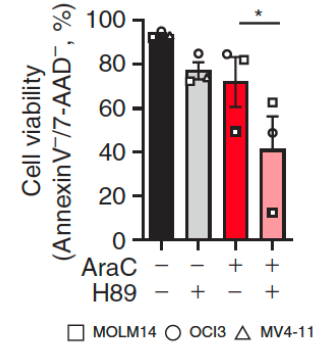
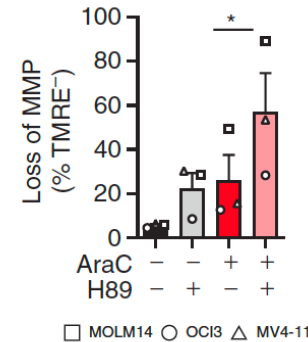
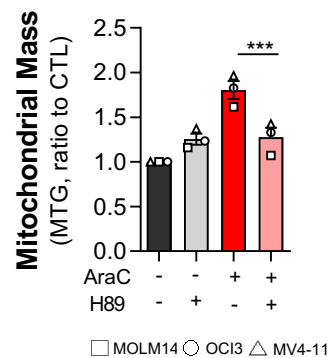
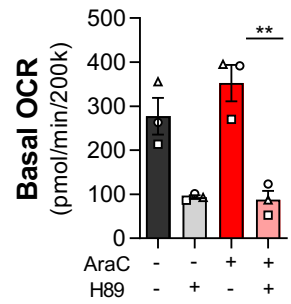
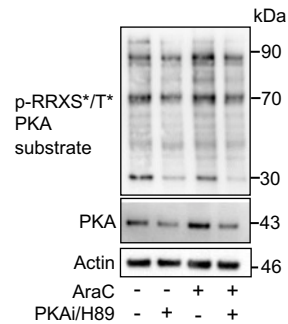
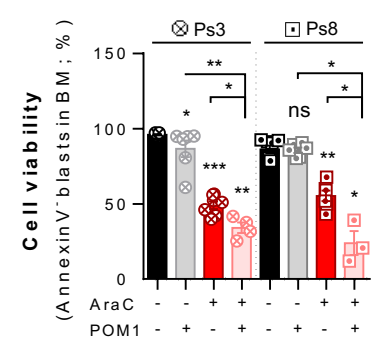
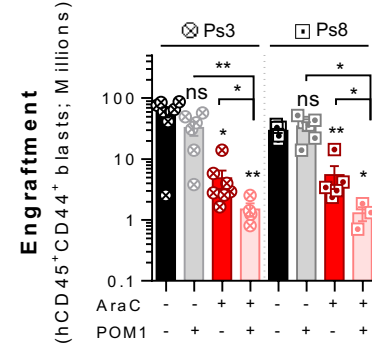
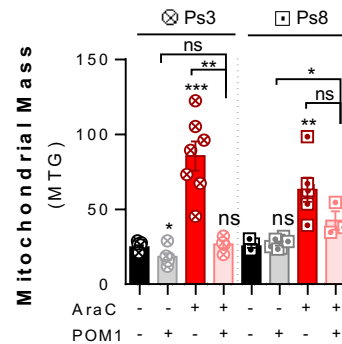
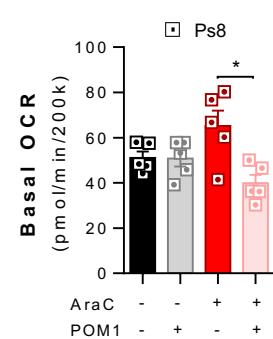
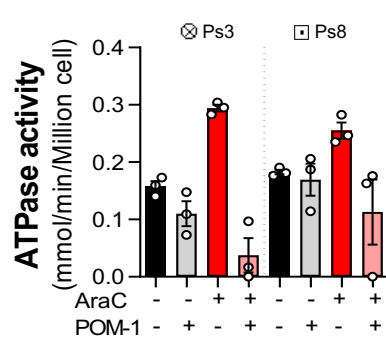
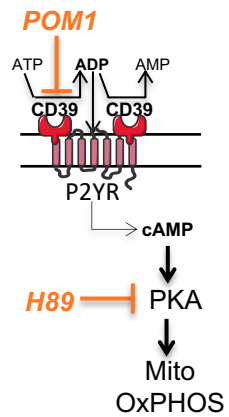
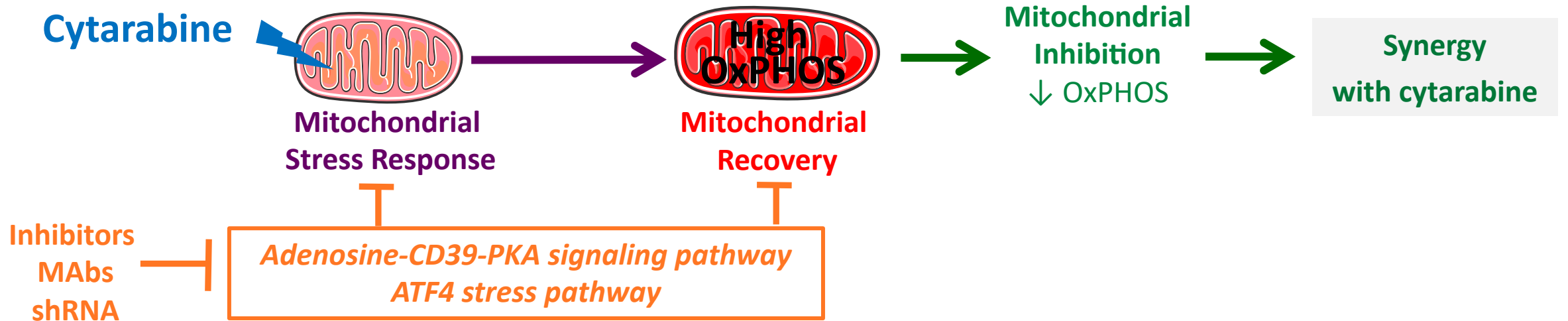
↗ Antioxidants

Mitochondrial Integrative Stress Response

Mitochondrial Recovery

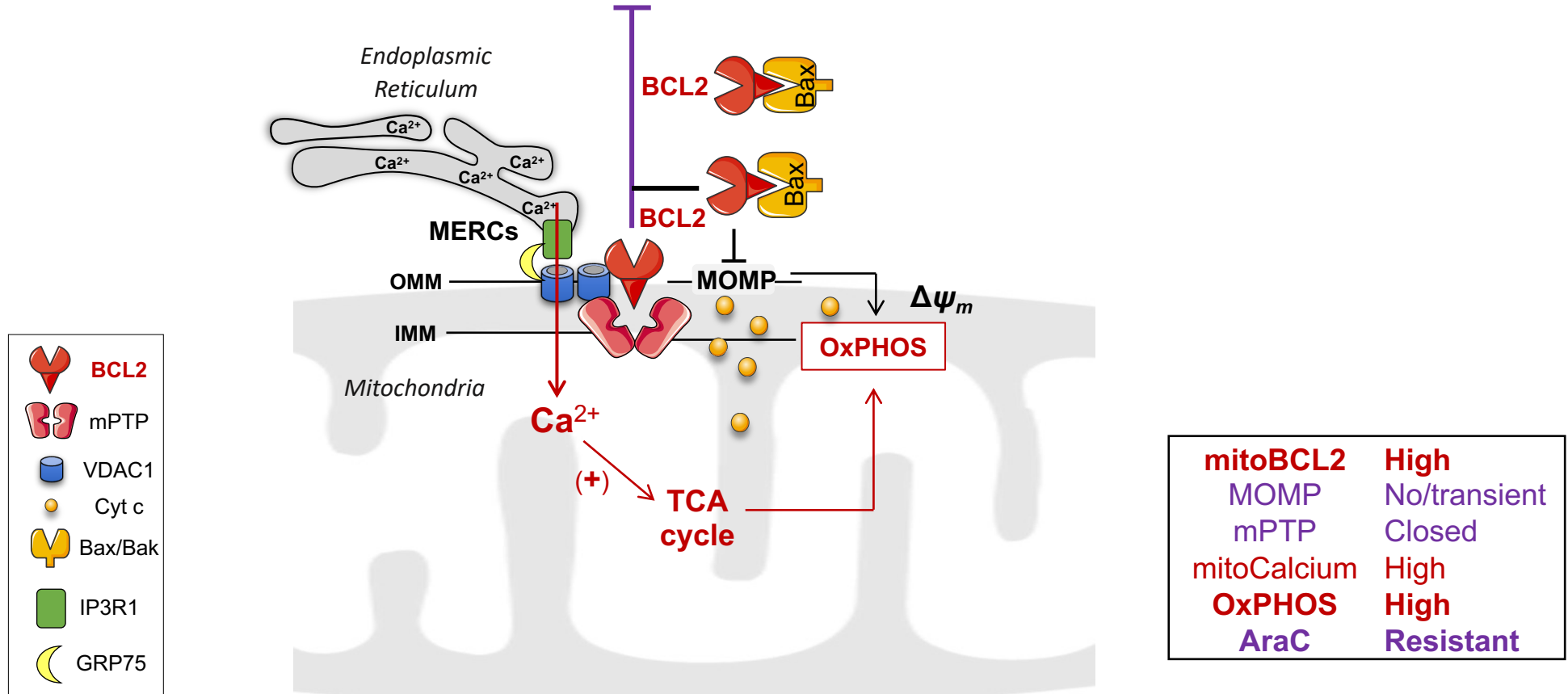


# Blocking mitochondrial recovery by targeting adenosine-CD39-PKA-ATF4 axis *in vivo*

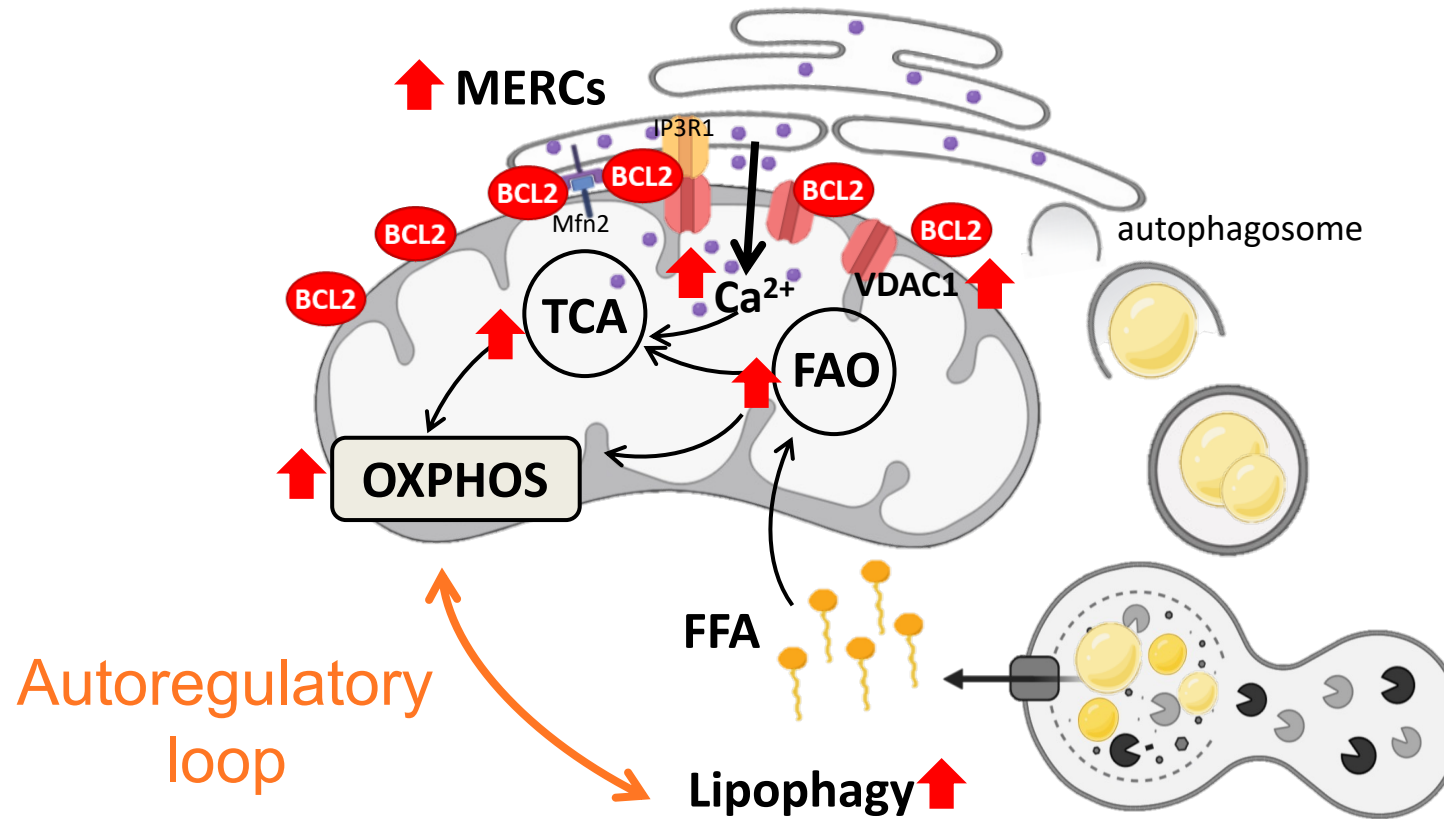


# Link between high OxPHOS, mitochondrial BCL2 dependence and resistance to apoptosis in drug persisters: increased mitochondrial calcium content

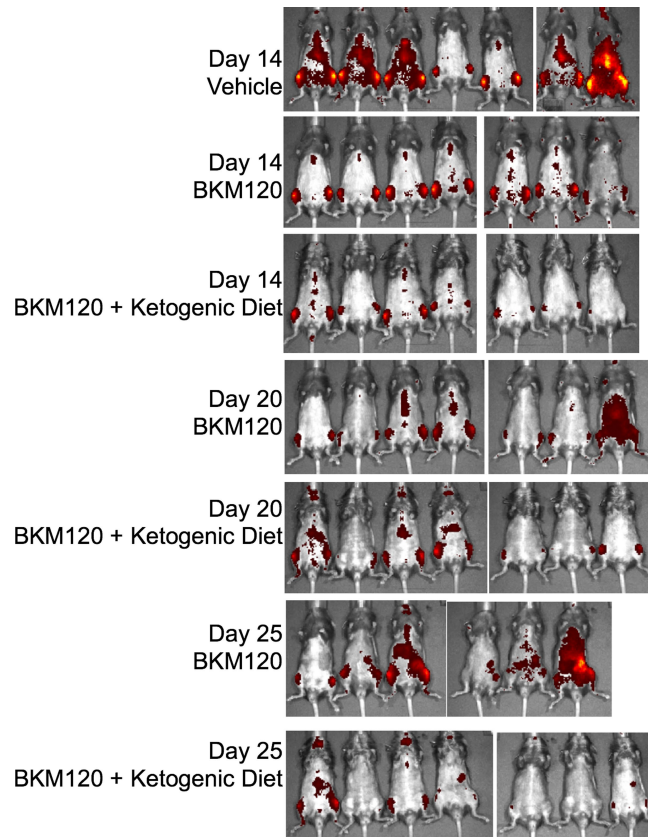
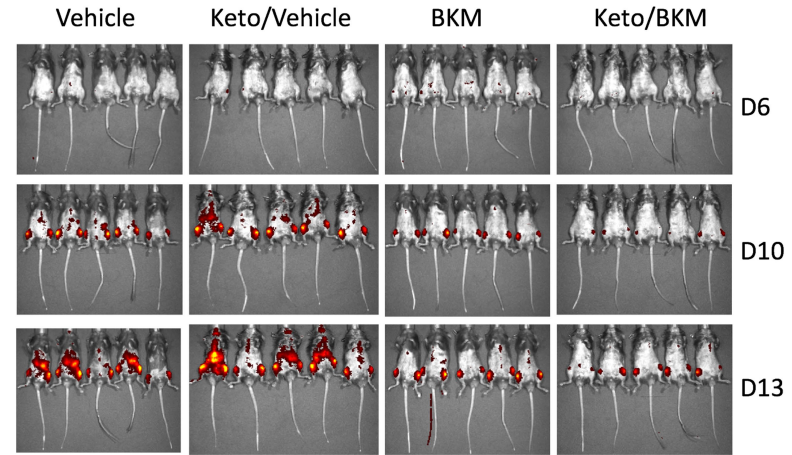
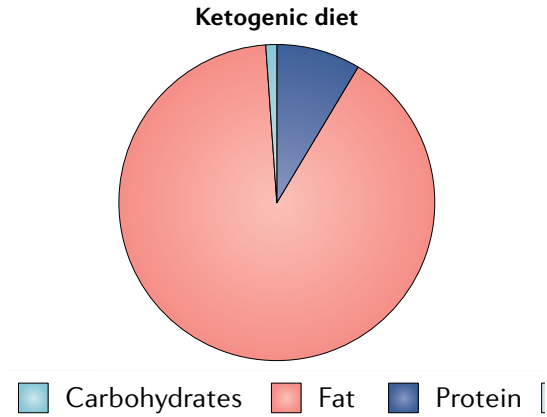
## Mitochondrial priming to apoptotic cell death



# Mitochondria autoregulate their own substrate availability to support OxPHOS of RICs

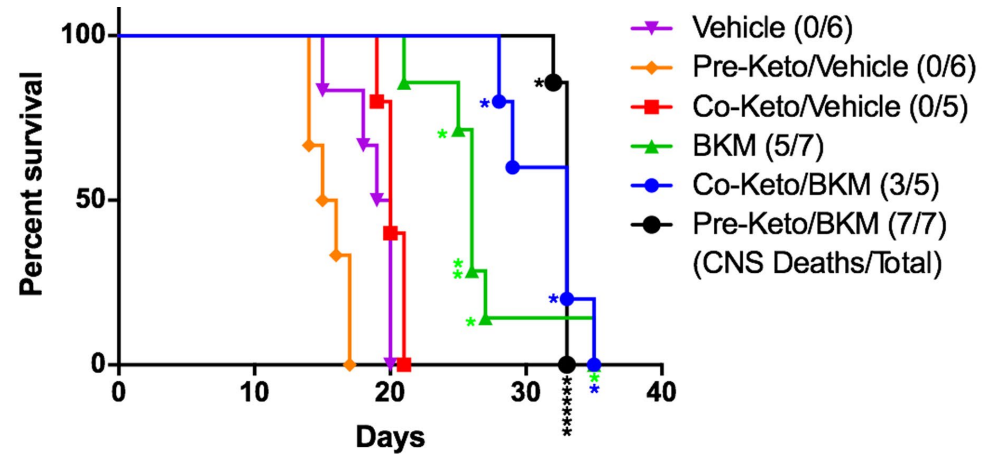


# Ketogenic diet enhanced PI3Ki efficacy in cancer and AML

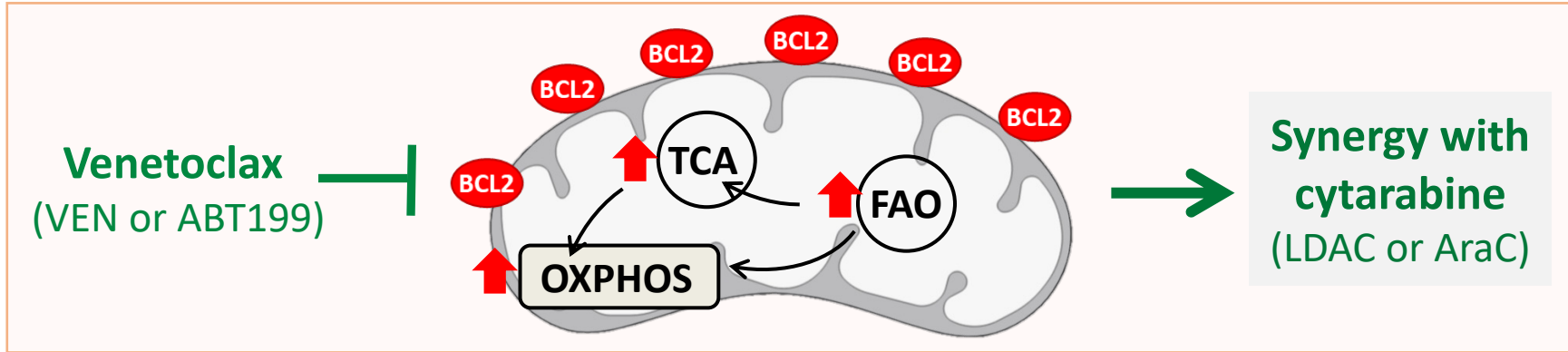


Co-treatment

Pre-treatment



# VEN+AraC doublet therapy better than AraC alone in PDX

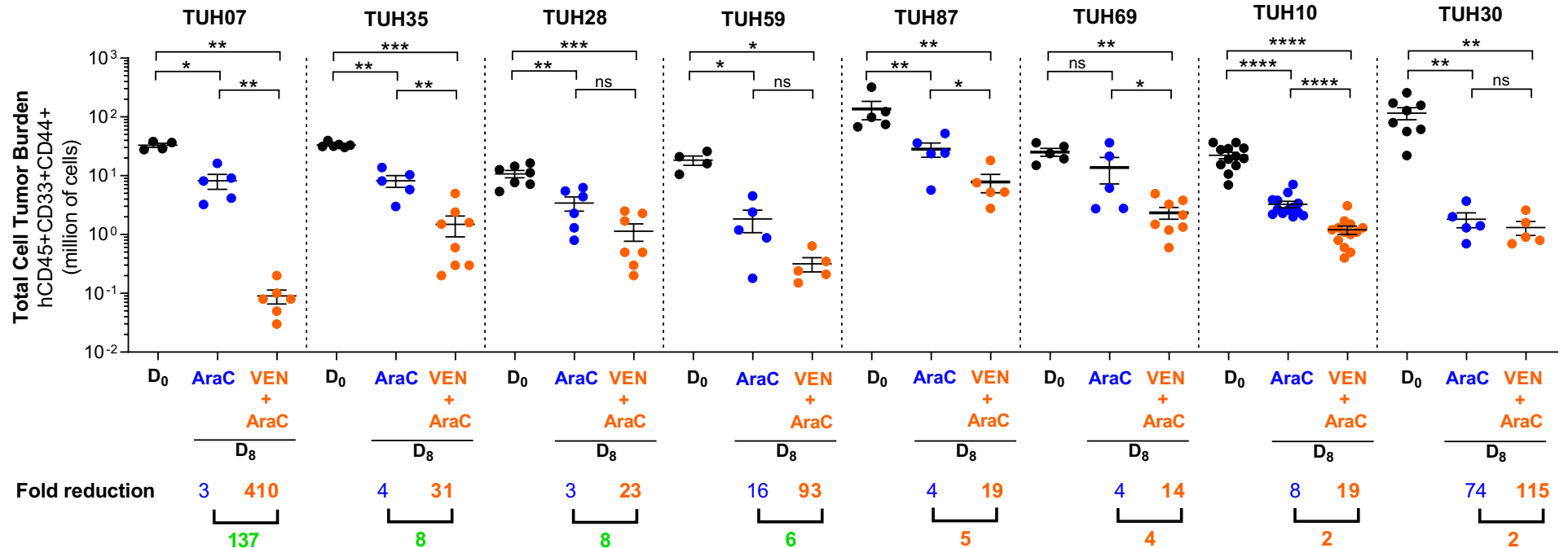


AML PDX Models  
NSG Mice

**CYTARABINE (AraC)**

VS

**VENETOCLAX (VEN)+AraC**





# AraC-induced high OxPHOS state is blocked by VEN+AraC doublet therapy

