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## Treatment optimization for Multiple Myeloma: schedule-dependent synergistic cytotoxicity of pomalidomide and carfilzomib in an *in vitro* and *ex vivo* model

by Enrica Borsi, Marina Martello, Barbara Santacroce, Elena Zamagni, Paola Tacchetti, Lucia Pantani, Katia Mancuso, Serena Rocchi, Michele Cavo, and Carolina Terragna

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**Treatment optimization for Multiple Myeloma: schedule-dependent synergistic cytotoxicity of pomalidomide and carfilzomib in an *in vitro* and *ex-vivo* model**

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Despite recent advances in the treatment for Multiple Myeloma (MM), the disease continues to remain incurable for the vast majority of patients. To improve their outcomes, combinations of different classes of drugs with distinct modes of action are currently under evaluation. The rationale supporting the continuous development of alternative treatment strategies and validation of new drug targets is based upon the recent understanding that clonal evolution and bone marrow microenvironment contribute to acquisition of drug resistance and disease progression<sup>1-4</sup>. Hence, the choice of the most effective therapies and optimal drug sequencing for MM should deal with different biologic features of the disease. Whilst the efficacy of proteasome inhibitors (PIs) and immunomodulatory drugs (IMiDs) in combination with dexamethasone or combined with each other plus dexamethasone has long been demonstrated, their synergistic cytotoxicity may be further exploited by using optimized schedules. Preclinical studies suggested that the timing and dosing schedules of IMiDs given in combination with PIs are critical, advising that established treatment regimens need to be carefully re-evaluated to maximize their anti-tumour activities<sup>5</sup>.

In this study, we investigated the cytotoxic interactions between PIs (Carfilzomib, CAR, or Bortezomib, BOR) and IMiDs (Pomalidomide, POM, or Lenalidomide, LEN) by determining the optimal schedule of PIs and IMiDs administration both in *in vitro* models, including BM microenvironment simulation, and in *ex-vivo* using patient-derived samples. For this purpose, we explored three different combination schedules which included either the simultaneous exposure to both IMiDs and PIs (i.e. C1 scheme) or exposure to sequential drug combinations (combo) in which cells were initially treated with PIs for 10h followed by IMiDs (i.e. C2 scheme) or with IMiDs for 10h followed by PIs (i.e. C3 scheme) (Figure 1A). For each drug, three different concentrations were used: *low dose* (2 nM and 2  $\mu$ M for PIs and IMiDs, respectively), *intermediate dose* (4 nM and 4  $\mu$ M for PIs and IMiDs, respectively) and *high dose* (8 nM and 8  $\mu$ M for PIs and IMiDs, respectively).

Overall, we found that the administration of IMiDs prior to PIs was associated with the greatest response in terms of cell killing under any conditions tested as early as 24h. Indeed, by comparing Annexin V/PI positive cells between samples, we demonstrated that MM1.S cells incubated with POM 10h prior to CAR exposure (i.e. C3 scheme) had a higher rate of apoptosis in comparison with that seen with C1 and C2 schemes (Figure 1B; for other cell lines, see *Online Supplementary Material*). We next exposed MM cells to both drugs in the presence of conditioned medium prepared from bone marrow stromal cells (BMSCs) (i.e. HS-5 cells), or of BMSCs using a transwell system (TW) (soluble factors and cells interaction without direct cell-cell contact) to mimic a BM cross signaling<sup>6-8</sup>. Overall, our data suggested that with the administration of POM prior to CAR high anti-tumor activity was retained even in the presence of BMSCs stimuli. Non-direct contact of

MM cells with BMSCs decreased MM cell death induced by CAR and POM as single agents. The protective effect of SCs was still present in cells incubated simultaneously with CAR and POM, and in CAR pre-exposure scheme (Figure 1B). Conversely, in cells treated with POM prior to CAR, the protective effect of BM microenvironment was lost, indicating that POM pre-exposure schedule was superior to C1 and C2 schemes.

Subsequently, MM1.S cells were exposed to CAR and POM as single agents or in different combination schedules for up to 48h, followed by drug washout, and then grown in drug-free medium for additional 24h with or without BMSCs <sup>9</sup> (Figure 1C). In drug-free medium, cell proliferation was irreversibly affected by short-term (i.e. 24h) exposure to POM, and the protective effect of BMSCs was lost, with a maximum apoptosis rate observed in 48h pre-treatment experiments. Taken together, these data demonstrate that C3 combination therapy was able to overcome the proliferative effect induced by BMSCs. It might be hypothesized that pre-incubation with an IMiD prevents the interaction between MM cells and the BM microenvironment and primes MM cells to undergo robust cell death in response to subsequent treatment with even low concentrations of PIs. To verify this hypothesis, we performed an immunoblotting assay to determine the molecular events leading to cell death. The mechanism by which IMiDs cause the death of MM cells has been gradually uncovered, and the E3 ubiquitin ligase, cereblon (CRBN), was shown to be the primary target of IMiDs <sup>10</sup>. In order to verify the modulation of CRBN's pathway, we first treated MM1.S cells with increasing doses of both CAR and POM for up to 48h (Figure 1D). We observed a time and dose dependent degradation of CRBN substrates and downregulation of downstream molecular targets in both CAR- and POM-treated cells. We next evaluated whether different combination schedules affect CRBN's pathway, eventually leading to reductions in c-MYC and IRF-4 protein levels in a BM mimicking system. A marked downregulation of CRBN's pathway was observed in C3-exposed samples as early as 24h, whereas a partial degradation of IKZF1/3, IRF-4 and c-MYC was detected by performing experiments with C1 and C2 schemes. Notably, this robust downregulation of IRF-4/c-MYC axis was directly correlated with the higher apoptotic rate observed in the C3 scheme. Overall, these results reveal that the ensuing downregulation of the c-MYC/IRF-4 axis was a critical factor in the commitment to cell death triggered in POM pre-exposure schedule, suggesting that once that pathway is compromised, MM cells can no longer be rescued from growth inhibition (Figure 1D).

Furthermore, we were able to reproduce these results in the BOR-resistant cell line RPMI-R5. We first treated MM cells with a dose-escalation of either BOR/LEN or CAR/POM as shown in Figures 2A and 2B, respectively. Based on cell viability results, we next incubated the R5 cell line with BOR/CAR and LEN/POM at the highest doses of 15 nM and 15  $\mu$ M, respectively, with or without

BMSCs for up to 48h. As summarized in Figure 2C, we showed a schedule-dependent synergistic cytotoxicity for the combination of BOR/LEN and CAR/POM, although the maximal apoptosis rate was observed in cells pre-exposed to IMiDs. The superiority of this schedule was kept up in the BM microenvironment system, strengthening the concept that an optimized schedule including pre-treatment with an IMiD might improve the depth and duration of response.

Moreover, flow cytometry analysis of CD138<sup>+</sup> BM plasma cells obtained from six newly diagnosed MM patients, confirmed again the advantage of treating cells with IMiDs prior to PIs (*Online supplementary material*).

Finally, to support the conclusion that pre-exposure to IMiDs enhanced PI-induced MM cell death, we treated both MM1.S and RPMI-R5 cells with POM alternated every 12h to CAR (and *vice versa*) for up to 72h, with or without BMSCs (Figure 3A). As shown in Figure 3B, MM cells were pushed to undergo a more pronounced cells death when initially exposed to POM, especially in the presence of BM microenvironment. Subsequently, we evaluated the impact of pre-exposure to CAR/POM or POM/CAR according to C2 and C3 schemes, respectively, followed by prolonged exposure to CAR for up to 72h (Figure 3C: C4 CAR long and C5 CAR long, respectively) or to POM for up to 72h (Figure 3C: C4 POM long and C5 POM long, respectively). Although, a reduction of cellular viability in both C4 and C5 schemes was observed in any of tested conditions, the greatest effect was demonstrated when MM1.S cells were pre-incubated with POM and subsequently exposed to CAR or POM for 72h. This effect was even more evident in the presence of BMSCs (Figure 3D).

Notably, C5 POM long scheme in the presence of BMSCs was the only combination able to overcome the intrinsic drug resistance of RPMI-R5 cells, a finding that again underscored the usefulness of a scheme including pre-treatment with an IMiD to maximize the anti-tumor effect.

Although we did not analyze the mechanisms behind this phenomenon, we might speculate that IMiDs may interfere with stroma-derived anti-apoptotic signals to MM cells and increase their sensitivity to subsequent treatment with PIs.

The rapid emergence of novel anti-MM agents has raised the question about their optimal combination and/or sequencing. First and second generation PIs and IMiDs have synergistic mechanisms of action which have represented the basis for their combined use to form the backbone of many treatments for both newly diagnosed and relapsed/refractory MM. In the present study, we designed several *in vivo* and *ex vivo* models to explore alternative treatment schedules of CAR/POM and BOR/LEN. Interestingly, pre-incubation with IMiDs followed by sequential or alternating combos had the most pronounced anti-myeloma effect. These findings might have a potential impact on the design of future treatment regimens, although the effect was seen

predominantly at suboptimal doses. The mechanisms underlying these observations are still unclear and may be explained by competing synergistic and antagonistic effects of both classes of drugs. Further analyses addressing the optimal duration of pre-exposure with IMiDs will be planned in future studies. Moreover, we are aware that the human setting might be different from MM cell models used in this study. Further *in vivo* and preclinical data are needed to confirm the re-definition of the optimal sequencing of these drugs in the everyday clinical practice.

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#### **Authorship**

**Contribution:** E.B. and C.T. designed research, analyzed and interpreted the data and wrote the manuscript. E.B. performed most experiments and statistical analyses. E.Z., P.T., L.P., K.M. and S.R. collected primary samples. M.M. and B.S. performed samples processing and progenitor cells isolation. All co-authors contributed to design the experiments and collect data. M.C. critically revised the paper, which was approved by the other Authors.

**Disclosure.** The authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

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## FIGURE LEGENDS

**Figure 1. Study design and apoptosis analysis in MM1.S cell line treated in different experimental conditions with or without BMSCs.** (A) Diagram of the culture system used in this study (i): MM cells cultured in complete medium, or MM cells in a transwell (TW) culture system with BMSCs (i.e. HS-5 cells line) (soluble factors and cells interaction without direct cell-cell contact), or MM cells suspended in medium conditioned in the prior presence of BMSCs (i.e. HS-5 cells line). (ii) Experimental plan. C1 scheme, in which cells were simultaneously exposed to both CAR and POM for up to 48h; C2 and C3 “sequential combo” schemes, in which cells were firstly incubated with either CAR or POM for the first 10h (C2 and C3 schemes, respectively) and subsequently exposed to either POM or CAR for up to 48h (C2 and C3 schemes, respectively). Apoptosis analysis was performed after 24h and 48h from first drug exposure. (B) Apoptosis rate of MM1.S cell line cultured in three different experimental conditions. Early and late apoptotic events of MM cells upon exposure to either CAR or POM used either as single agents in a sequential scheme or in combination (as described above) for up to 48h were measured by flow cytometry. Staining for Annexin V and PI showed an increased fraction of Annexin V<sup>+</sup>PI<sup>+</sup> events after 24h of incubation for all conditions tested. Three different drug concentrations were used for each agent: *low dose* (CAR 2nM and POM 2 μM, respectively), *intermediate dose* (CAR 4 nM and POM 4 μM, respectively) and *high dose* (CAR 8 nM and POM 8 μM, respectively). MM1.S cells were cultured in complete medium, in a conditioned medium derived from HS-5 stromal cells, and co-cultured with HS-5 cells. Values shown in histograms are mean ± SD of two independent experiments. \*  $p < 0.05$  and \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . Control-*black bars*, Pomalidomide-*white bars*, Carfilzomib-*grey bars*, C1-*yellow bars*, C2-*orange bars*, C3-*red bars*. (C) Cell death commitment assay of MM1.S cells was performed to evaluate the irreversible impact on cell viability of the different combination schedules. MM1.S cells were exposed to either CAR (2 nM) or POM (2 μM) used either as a single agent or in combination (i.e. C1 scheme) or in a sequential scheme (i.e. C2 and C3 schemes) for up

to 48h followed by drug washout and further incubation in drug free medium for additional 48h. Values shown in histograms are mean  $\pm$  SD of two independent experiments. \*  $p < 0.05$  and \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . 24h in drug free medium-*blue bars*, 48h in drug free medium-*red bars*. **(D)** Western blotting analysis of IKZF's pathway. Time course analysis of IKAROS's pathway in MM1.S cells treated with different concentrations of CAR and POM for up to 48h. MM1.S cells alone or co-cultured with BMSCs (using a TW system) were treated as indicated for 24h and then an immunoblotting assay was performed to assess the impact of different schedule on IKZF's pathway.

**Figure 2. Cell viability in BOR resistant cell line.** MTT analysis of RPMI-R5 cells exposed to escalated doses of BOR and LEN **(A)**, or CAR and POM **(B)**. Four different drug concentrations were used for each agent: BOR/CAR 2nM and LEN/POM 2  $\mu$ M, BOR/CAR 4 nM and LEN/POM 4  $\mu$ M, BOR/CAR 8 nM and LEN/POM 8  $\mu$ M, and BOR/CAR 15 nM and LEN/POM 15  $\mu$ M, respectively. Values shown in histograms are mean  $\pm$  SD of two independent experiments. \*  $p < 0.05$ . **(C)** Cell viability in RPMI-R5 cells treated in the presence or absence of BMSCs. MTT assay response of RPMI-R5 cells to both BOR/LEN and CAR/POM exposure. Cells were treated with PIs and IMiDs either simultaneously (i.e. C1) or sequentially (i.e. C2 and C3), as described above, in the presence or absence of HS-5 cells for up to 48h. Values shown in histograms are mean  $\pm$  SD of two independent experiments. \*  $p < 0.05$  and \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . MM cells alone-*blue bars*, MM cells co-cultured with HS-5-*red bars*.

**Figure 3. Cell viability in the sensitive MM1.S cell line and resistant RPMI-R5 cell line using an “alternating” and “long exposure” drug combo schemes.** **(A)** Experimental plan: “alternating combo” scheme. MM cells were alternatively exposed to CAR and POM (or POM and CAR) for 12 h each, up to 72h. Cell viability analysis was performed every 12h and up to 72h after

administration of the first drug. **(B)** Cell viability in MM1.S and RPMI.R5 cell lines. MTT assay response of MM1.S and RPMI-R5 cells alternatively exposed to CAR and POM in the presence or absence of BMSCs (i.e. HS-5). Values shown in graphs are mean  $\pm$  SD of two independent experiments. **(C)** Experimental plan: “long-term exposure” schemes. After pre-exposure to either CAR/POM or POM/CAR according to C2 and C3 schemes, respectively, MM cells were then treated with long-term exposure to either CAR for up to 72h (i.e. C4 CAR long and C5 CAR long schemes, respectively) or POM for up to 72h (i.e. C4 POM long and C5 POM long schemes, respectively). Cell viability analysis was performed up to 72h after administration of the first drug. **(D)** Cell viability in MM1.S and RPMI.R5 cell lines. MTT assay response of MM1.S and RPMI-R5 cells to both CAR and POM “long exposure” in the presence or absence of BMSCs (i.e. HS-5). Values shown in graphs are mean  $\pm$  SD of two independent experiments.

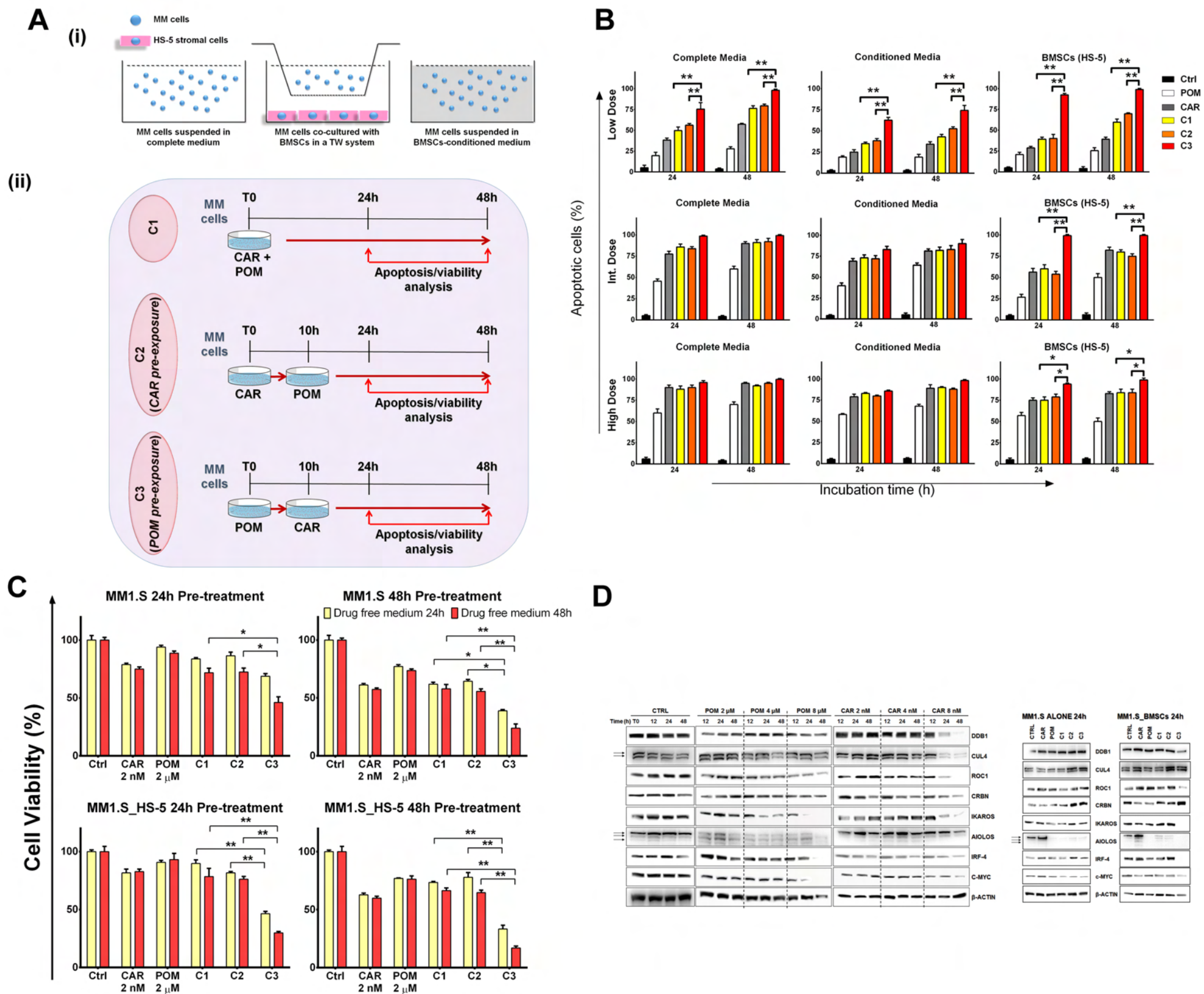
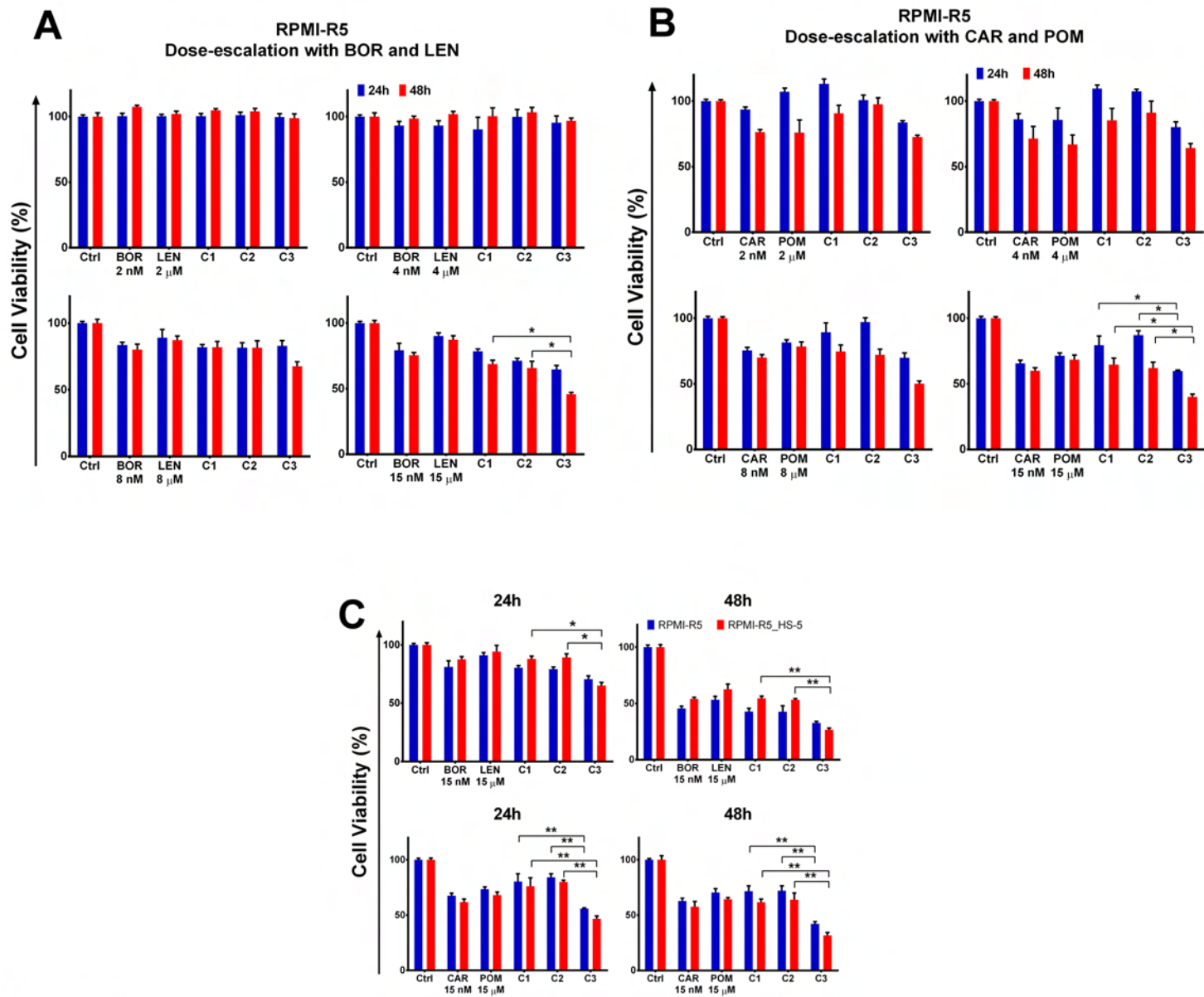
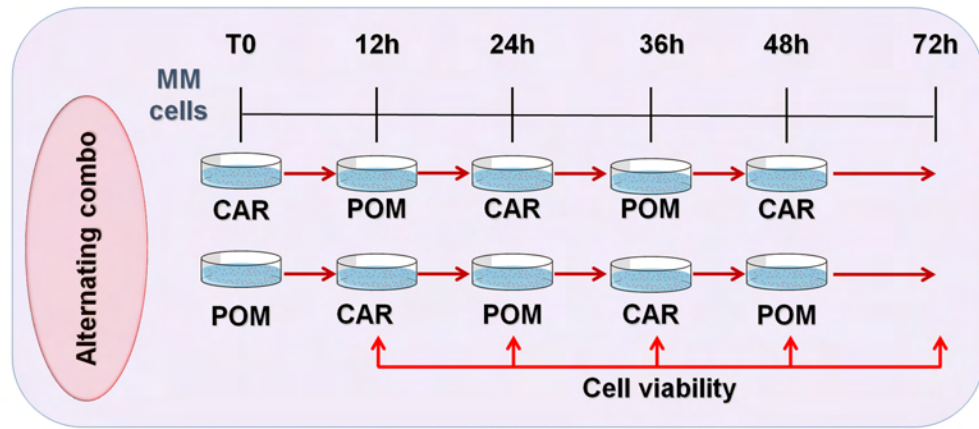
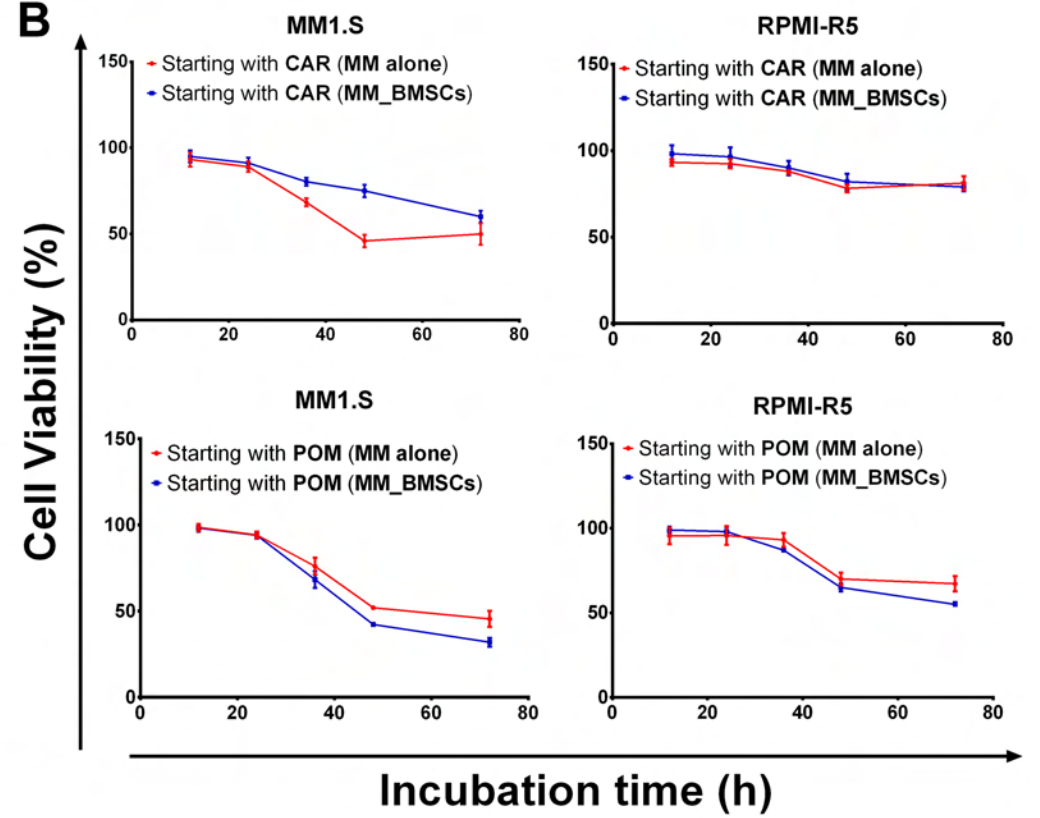
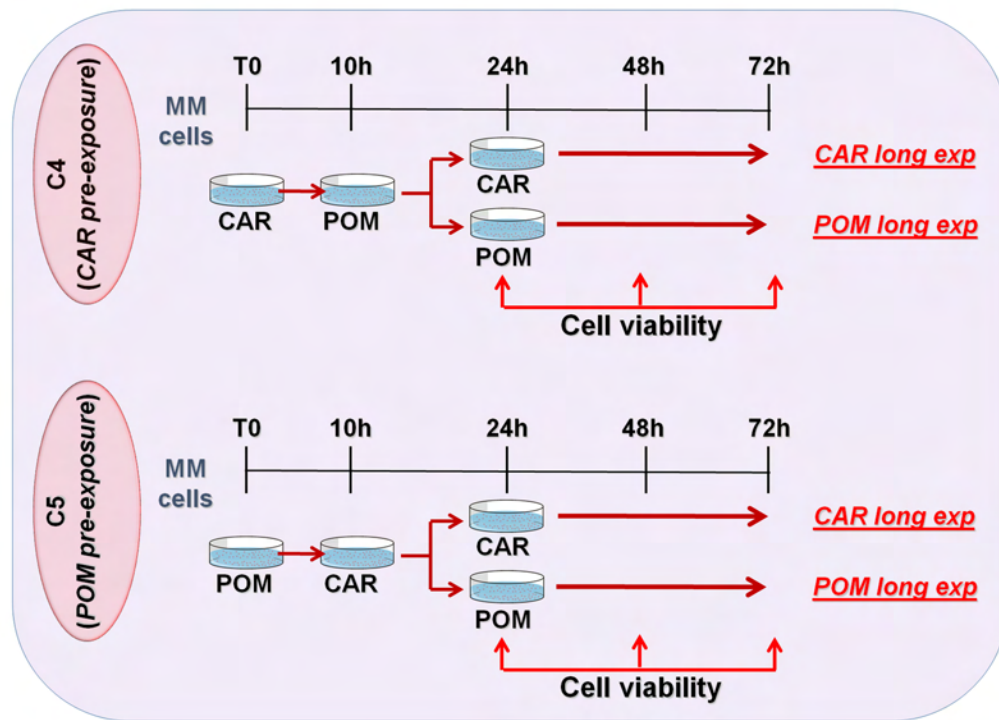
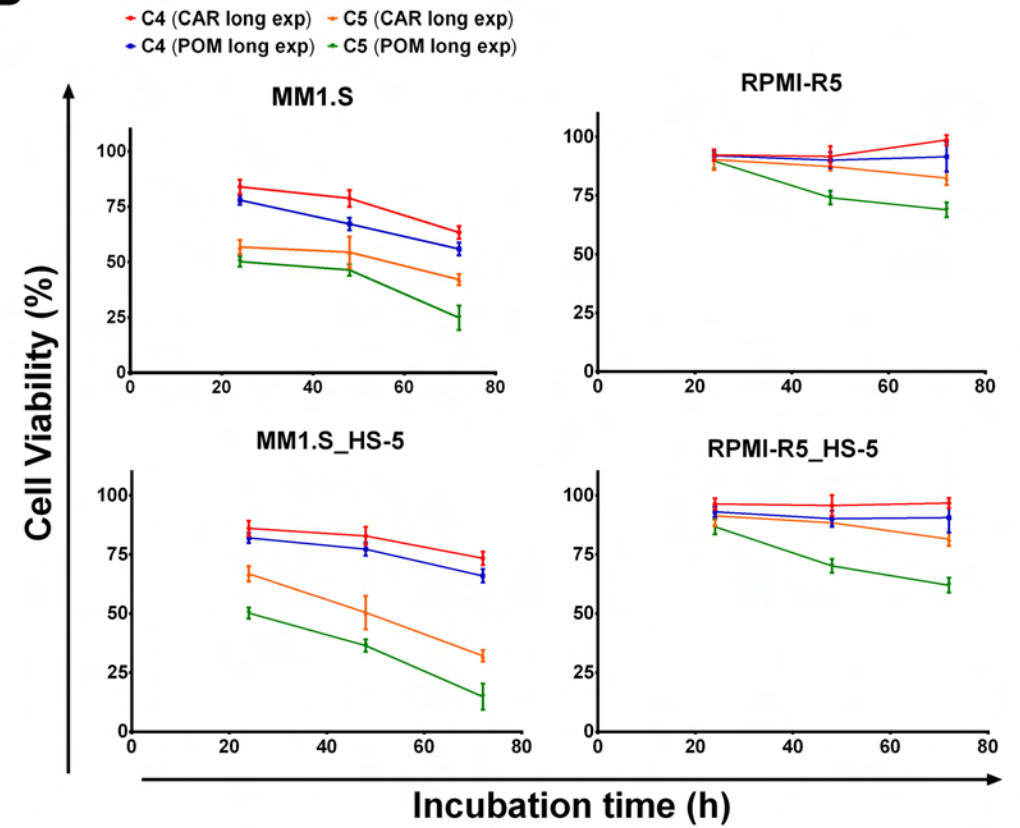


Figure 1

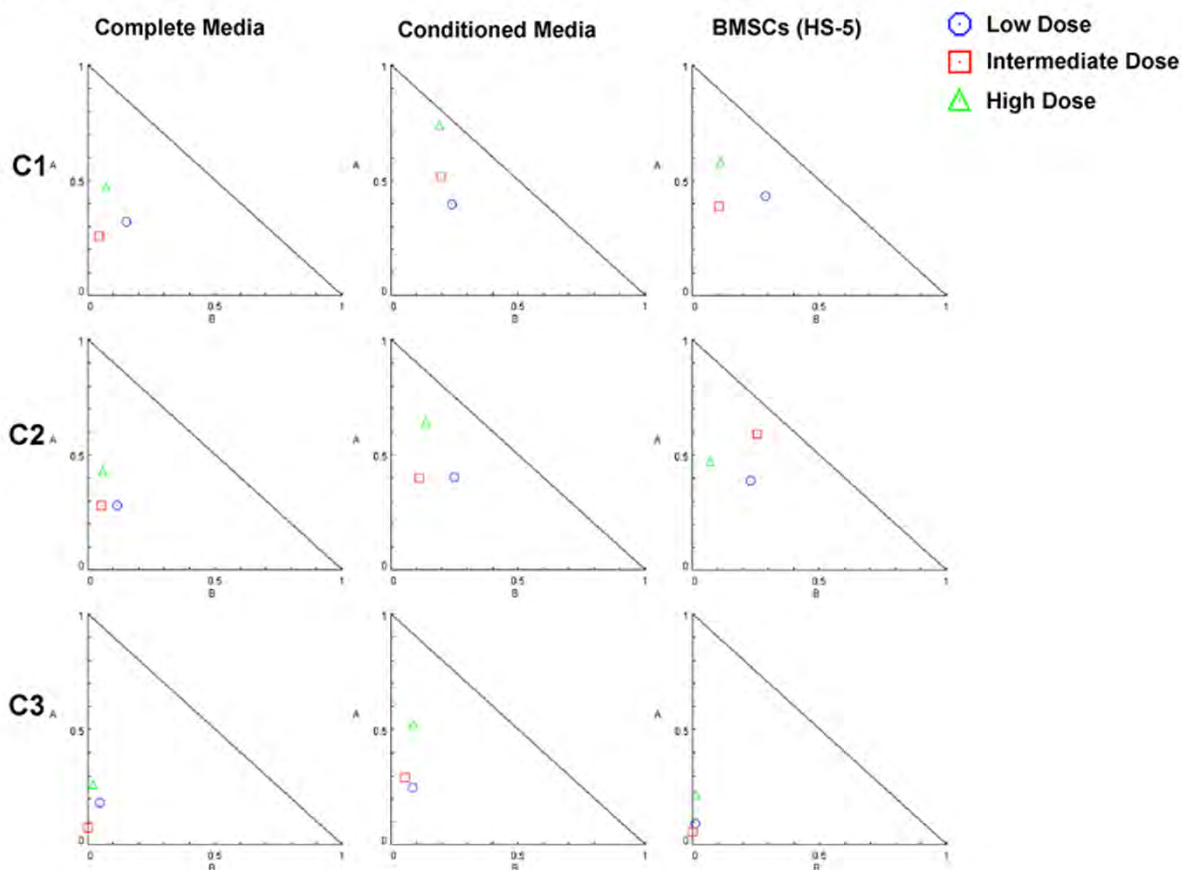


**A****B****C****D****Figure 3**

<b>IC<sub>50</sub> μM</b>	<b>CAR</b>	<b>POM</b>	<b>IC<sub>50</sub> μM</b>	<b>BOR</b>	<b>LEN</b>
MM1.S (24h)	0,00626	10,19470	MM1.S (24h)	0,00718	13,00070
MM1.S (48h)	0,00404	5,77992	MM1.S (48h)	0,00572	8,35488
RPMI-R5 (24h)	0,020298	25,98430	RPMI-R5 (24h)	0,03049	34,13540
RPMI-R5 (48h)	0,104180	15,99215	RPMI-R5 (48h)	0,01639	19,06771
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> μM</b>	<b>CAR</b>	<b>POM</b>			
U266 (24h)	0,01034	17,05520			
U266 (48h)	0,06362	8,97320			
NCI-H929 (24h)	0,00915	10,06819			
NCI-H9292 (48h)	0,00552	5,95379			
KMS12.BM (24h)	0,01225	10,99550			
KMS12.BM (48h)	0,00881	6,92362			
OPM-2 (24h)	0,01175	11,56482			
OPM-2 (48h)	0,00517	6,92362			

**Table S1.** IC<sub>50</sub> is the concentration of a drug that gives half-maximal response.

## MM1.S



**Supplementary S1. MM1.S isobolograms.** Isobologram analysis of cytotoxic interaction of CAR and POM under stromal free conditions and in co-culture with HS-5 cells. Cell proliferation was measured by MTT assays and expressed as a percentage of the corresponding untreated cells. Dose response curves of each combination were generated to make non-constant normalized isobolograms. The isobolograms shown are representative of one experiment. Low dose-blue circle, intermediate dose-red square, high dose-green triangle.

**Combination Index assessment.** The mode of interaction between PIs and IMiDs could be analyzed by the Chou and Talalay method (*Chou TC. Cancer research. 2010 Jan 15;70(2):440-6*). In order to assess whether the interactions between PIs and IMiDs were synergistic, additive, or antagonistic, combination indexes (CIs) were calculated using CompuSyn software according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, to generate isobolograms, we first obtained the dose-response curves of PIs and IMiDs in combination under each culture condition. Then, we generated non-constant normalized isobolograms and determined the CI values at IC<sub>50</sub> using CompuSyn software (*Chou TC. Cancer research. 2010 Jan 15;70(2):440-6; Chou TC, Talalay P. Advances in enzyme regulation. 1984;22:27-55*).

**MM1.S (24h)**

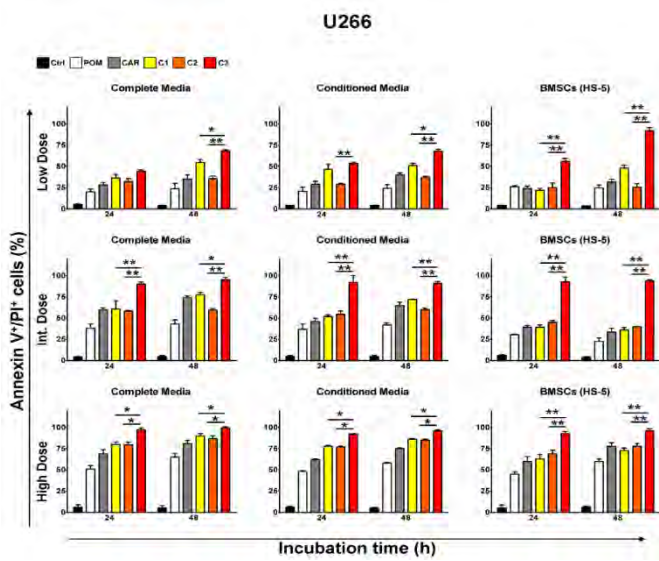
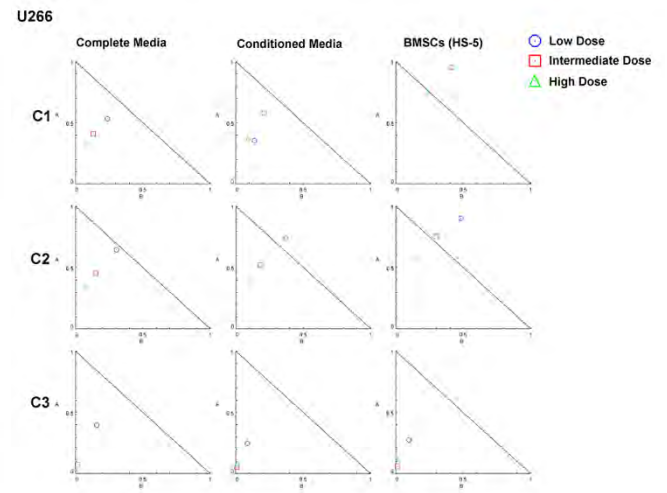
	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	0.513	0.053	0.415	0.022	0.264	0.051
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	0.659	0.030	0.647	0.033	0.139	0.048
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	0.753	0.039	0.682	0.039	0.362	0.039
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.348	0.060	0.382	0.068	0.089	0.016
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	0.739	0.030	0.865	0.021	0.073	0.024
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.543	0.066	0.581	0.098	0.289	0.083
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.589	0.057	0.534	0.065	0.272	0.017
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	0.513	0.024	0.594	0.064	0.222	0.017
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.723	0.039	0.826	0.062	0.587	0.038

**MM1.S (48h)**

	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	0.476	0.090	0.404	0.064	0.078	0.002
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	0.831	0.070	0.584	0.066	0.065	0.007
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	1.484	0.023	1.057	0.061	0.475	0.035
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.424	0.065	0.400	0.071	0.095	0.007
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	0.751	0.069	0.886	0.020	0.077	0.004
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.685	0.064	0.654	0.064	0.373	0.047
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.745	0.064	0.572	0.068	0.287	0.021
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	0.981	0.002	0.953	0.039	0.135	0.095
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.866	0.076	0.963	0.053	0.517	0.024

**Table S2.** Combination index (CI) and standard deviations (SD) for various MM *in vitro* models exposed to CAR and POM in three differing schedules: simultaneous exposure to CAR and POM (C1), CAR 10h prior to POM (C2) and POM 10h prior CAR (C3). Three different dosages of CAR

and POM were used: low dose (2 nM and 2  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively), intermediate dose (4 nM and 4  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively) and high dose (8 nM and 8  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively). All experiments were performed twice in triplicate measurements. CI calculated using CompuSyn software. CI<1 synergistic interaction, CI=1 additive interaction and CI>1 antagonistic interaction (*Chou TC, Talalay P. Quantitative analysis of dose-effect relationships: the combined effects of multiple drugs or enzyme inhibitors. Advances in enzyme regulation. 1984;22:27-55*).

**A****B**

**Supplementary S2. (A) Apoptotic rate on U266 cell line.** Early and late apoptotic events on U266 cells upon exposure to either CAR or POM using as single agent or in combination for up to 48h were measured by flow cytometry. Values shown in histograms are mean  $\pm$  SD of two independent experiments. \*  $p<0.05$  and \*\*  $p<0.01$ . Control-black bars, Pomalidomide-white bars, Carfilzomib-grey bars, C1-yellow bars, C2-orange bars, C3-red bars. **(B) U266 isobolograms.** Isobologram analysis of cytotoxic interaction of CAR and POM under stromal free conditions and in co-culture with HS-5 cells. Cell proliferation was measured by MTT assays and expressed as a percentage of the corresponding untreated cells. Dose response curves of each combination were generated to make non-constant normalized isobolograms. The isobolograms shown are representative of one experiment. Low dose-blue circle, intermediate dose-red square, high dose-green triangle.

**U266 (24h)**

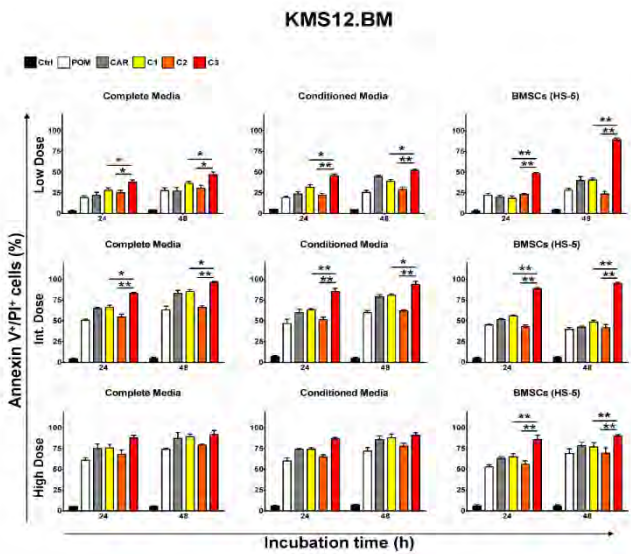
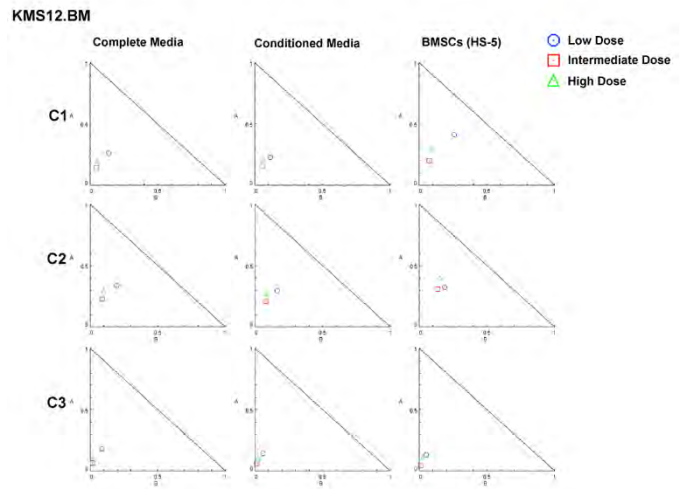
	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	0.822	0.068	0.977	0.033	0.502	0.074
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	1.806	0.132	1.394	0.008	0.348	0.017
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	0.543	0.066	1.156	0.063	0.378	0.003
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.591	0.069	0.654	0.065	0.089	0.001
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	1.382	0.026	1.128	0.101	0.066	0.006
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.832	0.054	0.753	0.066	0.075	0.006
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.476	0.090	0.472	0.068	0.048	0.003
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	0.996	0.005	0.756	0.005	0.102	0.003
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.513	0.066	0.537	0.060	0.121	0.029

**U266 (48h)**

	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	0.872	0.068	1.658	0.081	0.438	0.068
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	1.076	0.034	2.468	0.379	0.113	0.005
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	0.957	0.032	1.452	0.214	0.441	0.071
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.681	0.055	1.330	0.042	0.136	0.022
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	3.258	0.081	2.608	0.295	0.154	0.041
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.905	0.105	1.270	0.098	0.236	0.037
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.623	0.066	0.803	0.094	0.046	0.006
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	0.970	0.015	1.168	0.045	0.364	0.077
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.831	0.056	0.913	0.094	0.235	0.035

**Table S3.** Combination index (CI) and standard deviations (SD) for various MM *in vitro* models exposed to CAR and POM in three differing schedules: simultaneous exposure to CAR and POM (C1), CAR 10h prior to POM (C2) and POM 10h prior CAR (C3). Three different dosages of CAR and POM were used: low dose (2 nM and 2 μM for CAR and POM, respectively), intermediate dose

(4 nM and 4  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively) and high dose (8 nM and 8  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively). All experiments were performed twice in triplicate measurements. CI calculated using CompuSyn software. CI<1 synergistic interaction, CI=1 additive interaction and CI>1 antagonistic interaction (*Chou TC, Talalay P. Quantitative analysis of dose-effect relationships: the combined effects of multiple drugs or enzyme inhibitors. Advances in enzyme regulation. 1984;22:27-55*).

**A****B**

**Supplementary S3. (A) Apoptotic rate on KMS12.BM cell line.** Early and late apoptotic events on KMS12.BM cells upon exposure to either CAR or POM using as single agent or in combination for up to 48h were measured by flow cytometry. Values shown in histograms are mean  $\pm$  SD of two independent experiments. \*  $p < 0.05$  and \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . Control-black bars, Pomalidomide-white bars, Carfilzomib-grey bars, C1-yellow bars, C2-orange bars, C3-red bars. **(B) KMS12.BM isobolograms.** Isobologram analysis of cytotoxic interaction of CAR and POM under stromal free conditions and in co-culture with HS-5 cells. Cell proliferation was measured by MTT assays and expressed as a percentage of the corresponding untreated cells. Dose response curves of each combination were generated to make non-constant normalized isobolograms. The isobolograms shown are representative of one experiment. Low dose-blue circle, intermediate dose-red square, high dose-green triangle.

**KMS12.BM (24h)**

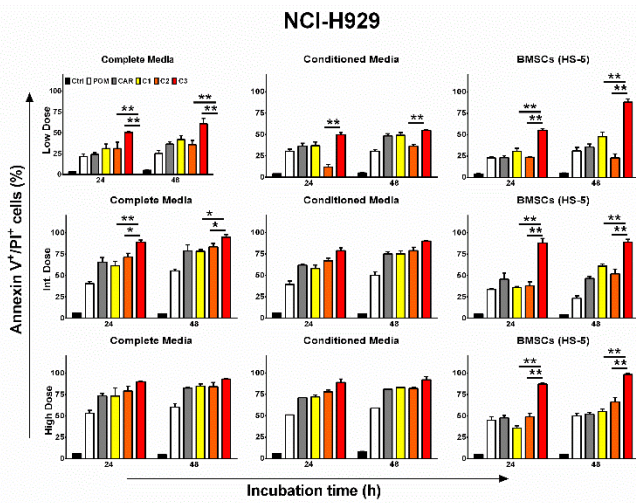
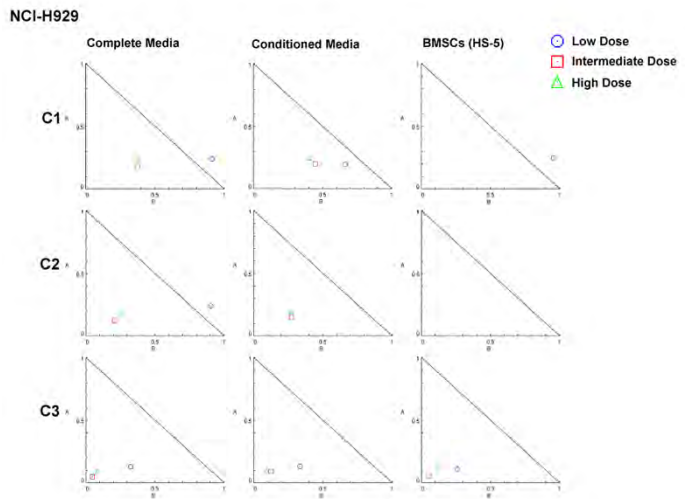
	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	0.451	0.069	0.510	0.070	0.250	0.029
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	0.718	0.060	0.561	0.069	0.153	0.047
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	0.398	0.073	0.590	0.071	0.217	0.018
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.201	0.013	0.340	0.070	0.088	0.003
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	0.330	0.071	0.493	0.067	0.063	0.009
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.218	0.003	0.371	0.069	0.082	0.011
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.302	0.068	0.404	0.065	0.122	0.001
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	0.450	0.070	0.603	0.067	0.170	0.042
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.323	0.067	0.450	0.070	0.166	0.048

**KMS12.BM (48h)**

	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	0.511	0.070	0.621	0.069	0.374	0.065
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	0.451	0.069	0.811	0.070	0.059	0.002
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	0.474	0.065	0.651	0.069	0.194	0.119
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.178	0.045	0.392	0.068	0.046	0.005
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	0.664	0.065	0.784	0.022	0.042	0.018
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.243	0.080	0.451	0.070	0.053	0.019
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.271	0.069	0.461	0.069	0.139	0.041
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	0.450	0.070	0.664	0.066	0.168	0.054
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.291	0.069	0.481	0.069	0.169	0.027

**Table S4.** Combination index (CI) and standard deviations (SD) for various MM in vitro models exposed to CAR and POM in three differing schedules: simultaneous exposure to CAR and POM

(C1), CAR 10h prior to POM (C2) and POM 10h prior CAR (C3). Three different dosages of CAR and POM were used: low dose (2 nM and 2  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively), intermediate dose (4 nM and 4  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively) and high dose (8 nM and 8  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively). All experiments were performed twice in triplicate measurements. CI calculated using CompuSyn software.  $CI < 1$  synergistic interaction,  $CI = 1$  additive interaction and  $CI > 1$  antagonistic interaction (Chou TC, Talalay P. *Quantitative analysis of dose-effect relationships: the combined effects of multiple drugs or enzyme inhibitors. Advances in enzyme regulation. 1984;22:27-55*).

**A****B**

**Supplementary S4. (A) Apoptotic rate on NCI-H929 cell line.** Early and late apoptotic events on NCI-H929 cells upon exposure to either CAR or POM using as single agent or in combination for up to 48h were measured by flow cytometry. Values shown in histograms are mean  $\pm$  SD of two independent experiments. \*  $p < 0.05$  and \*\*  $p < 0.01$ . Control-black bars, Pomalidomide-white bars, Carfilzomib-grey bars, C1-yellow bars, C2-orange bars, C3-red bars. **(B) NCI-H929 isobolograms.** Isobologram analysis of cytotoxic interaction of CAR and POM under stromal free conditions and in co-culture with HS-5 cells. Cell proliferation was measured by MTT assays and expressed as a percentage of the corresponding untreated cells. Dose response curves of each combination were generated to make non-constant normalized isobolograms. The isobolograms shown are representative of one experiment. Low dose-blue circle, intermediate dose-red square, high dose-green triangle.

**NCI.H929 (24h)**

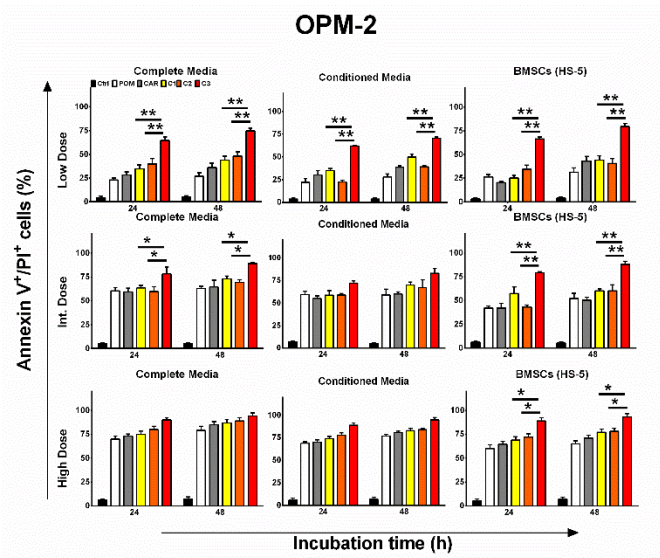
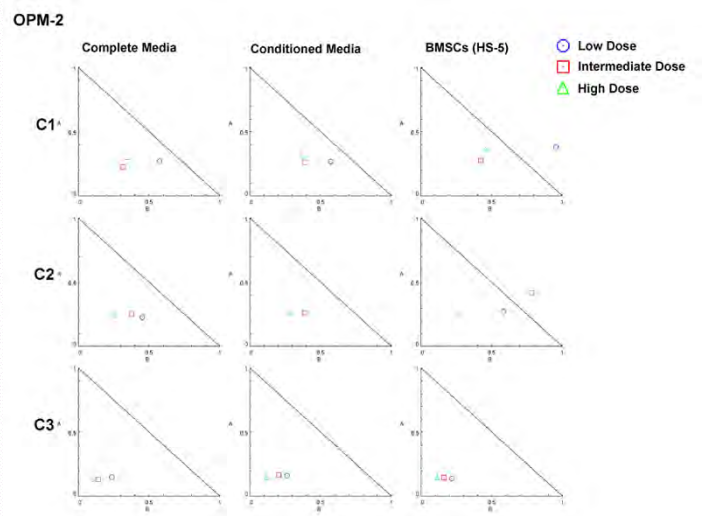
	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	1.137	0.024	1.174	0.037	0.476	0.034
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	1.251	0.069	1.906	0.133	0.385	0.021
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	0.882	0.025	4.398	0.591	0.484	0.023
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.603	0.066	0.393	0.081	0.099	0.001
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	1.860	0.057	1.720	0.114	0.154	0.065
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.694	0.065	0.482	0.083	0.224	0.009
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.664	0.068	0.487	0.074	0.188	0.017
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	3.488	0.266	1.924	0.062	0.218	0.025
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.702	0.068	0.502	0.054	0.198	0.003

**NCI.H929 (48h)**

	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>SD</b>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	0.858	0.060	1.159	0.057	0.284	0.076
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	0.673	0.067	2.286	0.264	0.047	0.025
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	0.634	0.065	1.097	0.004	0.426	0.037
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.321	0.069	0.211	0.028	0.056	0.005
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	0.722	0.068	1.061	0.055	0.114	0.006
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.381	0.070	0.295	0.049	0.108	0.003
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.386	0.062	0.414	0.065	0.122	0.031
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	1.641	0.199	1.076	0.035	0.036	0.005
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.443	0.066	0.473	0.066	0.138	0.040

**Table S5.** Combination index (CI) and standard deviations (SD) for various MM in vitro models exposed to CAR and POM in three differing schedules: simultaneous exposure to CAR and POM

(C1), CAR 10h prior to POM (C2) and POM 10h prior CAR (C3). Three different dosages of CAR and POM were used: low dose (2 nM and 2  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively), intermediate dose (4 nM and 4  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively) and high dose (8 nM and 8  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively). All experiments were performed twice in triplicate measurements. CI calculated using CompuSyn software.  $CI < 1$  synergistic interaction,  $CI = 1$  additive interaction and  $CI > 1$  antagonistic interaction (Chou TC, Talalay P. *Quantitative analysis of dose-effect relationships: the combined effects of multiple drugs or enzyme inhibitors. Advances in enzyme regulation. 1984;22:27-55*).

**A****B**

**Supplementary S5. (A) Apoptotic rate on OPM-2 cell line.** Early and late apoptotic events on OPM-2 cells upon exposure to either CAR or POM using as single agent or in combination for up to 48h were measured by flow cytometry. Values shown in histograms are mean  $\pm$  SD of two independent experiments. \* p<0.05 and \*\* p<0.01. Control-black bars, Pomalidomide-white bars, Carfilzomib-grey bars, C1-yellow bars, C2-orange bars, C3-red bars. **(B) OPM-2 isobolograms.** Isobologram analysis of cytotoxic interaction of CAR and POM under stromal free conditions and in co-culture with HS-5 cells. Cell proliferation was measured by MTT assays and expressed as a percentage of the corresponding untreated cells. Dose response curves of each combination were generated to make non-constant normalized isobolograms. The isobolograms shown are representative of one experiment. Low dose-blue circle, intermediate dose-red square, high dose-green triangle.

**OPM-2 (24h)**

	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	0.864	0.022	0.692	0.011	0.393	0.010
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	1.369	0.044	0.869	0.016	0.355	0.007
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	0.861	0.027	1.581	0.027	0.453	0.039
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.562	0.026	0.661	0.040	0.288	0.017
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	0.740	0.056	1.218	0.017	0.314	0.008
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.673	0.024	0.675	0.035	0.387	0.018
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.655	0.008	0.519	0.030	0.269	0.044
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	0.830	0.013	0.548	0.031	0.286	0.034
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.701	0.027	0.578	0.031	0.286	0.034

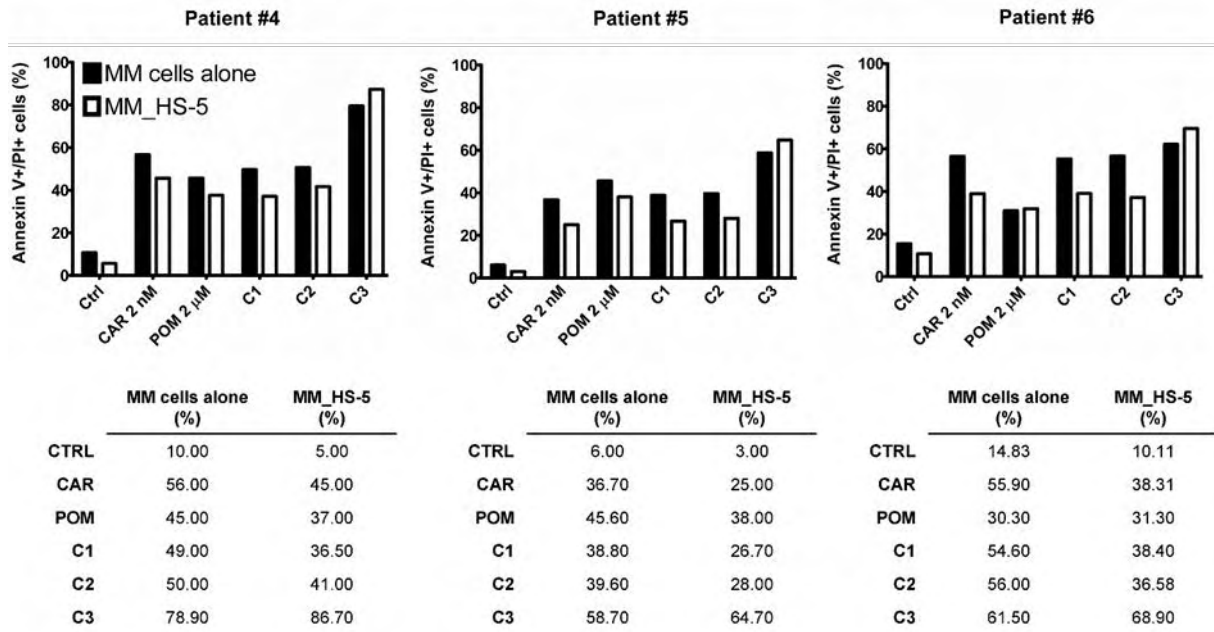
**OPM-2 (48h)**

	<i>Experimental condition</i>	<i>CAR (nM)</i>	<i>POM (μM)</i>	<i>Simultaneous exposure C1</i>		<i>CAR pre-exposure (10h) C2</i>		<i>POM pre-exposure (10h) C3</i>	
				<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>SD</i>
<b>LOW DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	2	2	0.794	0.108	0.661	0.070	0.272	0.059
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	2	2	0.744	0.037	0.870	0.057	0.139	0.027
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	2	2	0.609	0.059	0.932	0.068	0.299	0.098
<b>INT. DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	4	4	0.391	0.070	0.561	0.069	0.144	0.034
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	4	4	0.802	0.067	0.804	0.065	0.146	0.051
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	4	4	0.543	0.066	0.613	0.067	0.234	0.034
<b>HIGH DOSE</b>	<i>Complete Media</i>	8	8	0.442	0.068	0.383	0.067	0.152	0.060
	<i>Co-culture with HS-5</i>	8	8	0.694	0.066	0.694	0.066	0.216	0.009
	<i>Conditioned Media</i>	8	8	0.563	0.067	0.517	0.046	0.138	0.040

**Table S6.** Combination index (CI) and standard deviations (SD) for various MM in vitro models exposed to CAR and POM in three differing schedules: simultaneous exposure to CAR and POM (C1), CAR 10h prior to POM (C2) and POM 10h prior CAR (C3). Three different dosages of CAR

and POM were used: low dose (2 nM and 2  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively), intermediate dose (4 nM and 4  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively) and high dose (8 nM and 8  $\mu$ M for CAR and POM, respectively). All experiments were performed twice in triplicate measurements. CI calculated using CompuSyn software. CI<1 synergistic interaction, CI=1 additive interaction and CI>1 antagonistic interaction (*Chou TC, Talalay P. Quantitative analysis of dose-effect relationships: the combined effects of multiple drugs or enzyme inhibitors. Advances in enzyme regulation. 1984;22:27-55*).





**Supplementary S7. Flow cytometry analysis of CD138+ cells derived from newly diagnosis MM patients.** Additional three MM patients were treated in the presence or absence of HS-5 cells with low dosage of CAR and POM as previously described (CAR 2nM and POM 2  $\mu$ M, respectively). Flow cytometry analysis showed a higher apoptotic rate when cells were treated with POM prior to CAR in all patients tested. This effect was more pronounce in the presence of BMSCs. MM cells alone-*black bars*, MM cells co-cultured with HS-5-*white bars*.