

PDGFD induces ibrutinib resistance of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma through activation of EGFR

JIA JIN^{1,2*}, LEIPING WANG^{1,2*}, ZHONGHUA TAO^{1,2*}, JIAN ZHANG^{1,2},
FANGFANG LV^{1,2}, JUNNING CAO^{1,2} and XICHUN HU^{1,2}

¹Department of Medical Oncology, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center;

²Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, P.R. China

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Abstract. Ibrutinib, an FDA approved, orally administered BTK inhibitor, has demonstrated high response rates to diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), however, complete responses are infrequent and acquired resistance to BTK inhibition can emerge. The present study investigated the role of the platelet-derived growth factor D (PDGFD) gene and the ibrutinib resistance of DLBCL in relation to epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). Bioinformatics was used to screen and analyze differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in complete response (CR), partial response (PR) and stable disease (SD) in DLBCL treatment with ibrutinib, and Gene Ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) analyses were performed to analyze enriched the signaling pathways increasing DEGs. The Search Tool for Interactions of Chemicals database was used to analyze the target genes of ibrutinib. An interaction network of DEGs, disease-related genes and ibrutinib was constructed. The expression of PDGFD in tissues that were resistant or susceptible to DLBCL/ibrutinib was detected via immunohistochemistry (IHC), and the expression of PDGFD in DLBCL/ibrutinib-resistant strains and their parental counterparts were examined via reverse transcription-quantitative PCR and western blot analyses. Subsequently, a drug-resistant cell model of DLBCL/ibrutinib in which PDGFD was silenced was constructed. The apoptosis of the DLBCL/ibrutinib-resistant strains was examined using MTT and flow cytometry assays. EGFR gene expression was then assessed. At the same time, a PDGFD-interfering plasmid and an EGFR overexpression plasmid were transfected into the DLBCL drug-resistant cells (TMD8-ibrutinib, HBL1-ibrutinib) separately or together. MTT

was used to measure cell proliferation and changes in the IC₅₀ of ibrutinib. A total of 86 DEGs that increased in the CR, PR and SD tissues were screened, and then evaluated with GO and KEGG. The interaction network diagram showed that there was a regulatory relationship between PDGFD and disease-related genes, and that PDGFD could indirectly target the ibrutinib target gene EGFR, indicating that PDGFD could regulate DLBCL via EGFR. IHC results showed high expression of PDGFD in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma tissues with ibrutinib tolerance. PDGFD expression in ibrutinib-resistant DLBCL cells was higher compared with in parental cells. Following interference with PDGFD expression in ibrutinib-resistant DLBCL cells, the IC₅₀ value of ibrutinib decreased, the rate of apoptosis increased and EGFR expression decreased. In brief, EGFR overexpression can reverse the resistance of DLBCL to ibrutinib via *PDGFD* interference, and PDGFD induces the resistance of DLBCL to ibrutinib via EGFR.

Introduction

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), a common subtype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), constitutes ~40% of new NHL cases annually in China, according to the World Health Organization Classification (1). As DLBCL is a highly heterogeneous disease, it has varied gene expression and clinical manifestations, requiring different treatment strategies (2). At present, the standard treatment for DLBCL includes rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone (3). Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) plays a key role in B-cell development, proliferation and survival (4). BTK exhibits abnormal expression and mutations in X-linked agammaglobulinemia and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (5). Ibrutinib, through phosphorylation of phospholipase C γ , inhibits B-cell receptor activation, thereby affecting NF- κ B signaling (6). Moreover, ibrutinib, a first-in-class inhibitor of BTK, has become a novel anticancer drug that is widely used as a molecular tool to verify the role of BTK kinase in B-cell tumors (7,8). Despite the promising activity of ibrutinib across DLBCL cases, a large number of patients have shown primary and secondary resistance (9). Primary resistance is characterized by little-to-no response during initial therapy, whereas secondary resistance is characterized by an initial disease response that is subsequently lost (10). Therefore, it

Correspondence to: Dr Xichun Hu, Department of Medical Oncology, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, 270 Dongan Road, Xuhui, Shanghai 200032, P.R. China
E-mail: huxctg2018@126.com

*Contributed equally

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Table I. Clinical tissue information.

Patient number	Age (years)	Gender	Diagnosis	Start date of treatment
1	56	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/4/8
2	50	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/4/12
3	62	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/4/19
4	33	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/5/8
5	63	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/5/21
6	40	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/5/24
7	77	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/6/7
8	50	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/6/21
9	53	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/6/26
10	57	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/7/12
11	58	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/7/26
12	57	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/7/30
13	50	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/8/13
14	49	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/9/3
15	46	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/9/3
16	60	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/9/17
17	74	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/10/9
18	54	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/11/5
19	63	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/11/26
20	57	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/12/2
21	57	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/12/10
22	42	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/12/10
23	50	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/12/16
24	59	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/12/17
25	49	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/12/18
26	51	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2013/12/19
27	45	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/1/3
28	58	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/1/21
29	45	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/1/28
30	64	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/2/21
31	43	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/3/3
32	33	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/3/11
33	59	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/3/12
34	27	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/3/14
35	46	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/3/18
36	54	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/5/8
37	33	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/5/13
38	50	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/5/19
39	56	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/5/19
40	36	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/5/22
41	56	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/6/13
42	37	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/6/16
43	40	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/6/23
44	52	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/7/4
45	45	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/7/14
46	29	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/7/23
47	68	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/8/24
48	43	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/9/28
49	64	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/9/4
50	58	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/10/5
51	43	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/10/6
52	63	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/10/17

Table I. Continued.

Patient number	Age (years)	Gender	Diagnosis	Start date of treatment
53	60	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/11/1
54	20	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/11/9
55	36	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/12/9
56	55	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2014/12/11
57	33	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2015/1/4
58	64	Male	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2015/1/17
59	42	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2015/2/15
60	37	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2015/2/27
61	49	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2015/3/10
62	31	Female	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	2015/3/26

GAAGTCCCTTGCC-3'; reverse 5'-ATGCTATCACCTCCCCTGTGTG-3'. mRNA levels were quantified using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_q}$ method (40) and normalized to the internal reference gene β -actin. All experiments were repeated three times.

Construction and identification of stable PDGFD-knockdown cell lines. The TMD8 and HBL1 ibrutinib-resistant cells in the logarithmic growth phase were seeded in 6-well plates at a density of 3×10^5 cells/well. The PDGF-D shRNA sequence was GCGCATCCATCAAAGCTTTGC. PDGFD short hairpin RNA (shRNA; 20 pmol) and pHBLV-U6-Puro lentiviruses (20 pmol; Auragene Bioscience Corporation, Inc.) were added to the cells for 24 h in the presence of Polybrene (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.; 5 μ g/ml) after the cells had adhered to the walls of the plates. Following infection for 48 h, cells were observed under a fluorescence microscope (IX70; Olympus Corporation), and uninfected cells were killed with puromycin. The surviving cells were collected, and the PDGFD protein level was analyzed using western blotting.

MTT assay. Cells were seeded into 96-well flat-bottomed tissue culture plates ($5-10 \times 10^3$ /well in 100 μ l medium). The cells were cultured for 24-96 h at 37°C under 5% CO₂ before a total of 20 μ l MTT (5 mg/ml) was added to cells in the logarithmic growth phase of each group for 4 h. Dimethyl sulfoxide were added to dissolve purple formazan for 10 min. The optical density (OD) value at 490 nm was measured with a microplate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). The cell survival rate was calculated with a concentration-survival curve.

Immunohistochemistry (IHC). Tissue samples from DLBCL and ibrutinib-resistant DLBCL areas were formalin-fixed, dehydrated, cleared in xylene and embedded in paraffin. Sections (5 μ m) were deparaffinized, hydrated, and 3% H₂O₂ solution was added for 15 min to remove endogenous catalase and antigen repair. Non-immune normal goat serum was incubated at room temperature for 60 min at 100 μ l and then stained with anti-PDGFD in 4°C overnight (1:100, cat. no. ab181845; Abcam). Horseradish peroxidase conjugated secondary antibodies were incubated at room temperature for 30 min (1:1,000, Pv-80000, OriGene Technologies, Inc.), and 3,3-diaminobenzidine substrate was added for the development of immunostaining

according to the manufacturer's instructions (Dako; Agilent Technologies, Inc.). Then the slides were counterstained with hematoxylin and eosin at room temperature for 5 min. Positive cells were counted in 10 randomly selected fields with a x40 objective (Olympus CX23; Olympus Corporation).

Western blotting. Western blotting was performed as previously described (41). In brief, cells were harvested and lysed with RIPA buffer (cat. no. R0278; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) containing 1X protease/phosphatase inhibitor. A BCA protein assay kit (Beyotime) was employed to measure the protein concentrations. Equal amounts (20 μ g/well) of protein were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF membranes. The membranes were washed by 1X TBST and blocked by Odyssey Blocking Buffer (cat. no. 927-40000; LI-COR Biosciences) for 1 h at room temperature. Then membranes were incubated with primary antibodies against PDGFD (1:1,000; cat. no. ab240960; Abcam), EGFR (1:1,000; cat. no. ab52894; Abcam) and GAPDH (1:2,000; cat. no. ab181602; Abcam) overnight at 4°C. Afterwards, membranes were washed and incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature. Signals were measured with a luminescent image analyzer (ImageQuant LAS4000 mini) and GAPDH served as a loading control.

Flow cytometry. The ApoDETECT Annexin V-FITC kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) was used to quantify the number of apoptotic cells in the indicated groups. Briefly, 1X binding buffer was used to resuspend cells (5×10^5 cells/ml). Annexin V-FITC was added at room temperature for 10 min in the dark. Then, the cells were resuspended in 190 μ l binding buffer containing 10 μ l 20 μ g/ml propidium iodide (PI) at 4°C for 30 min and analyzed with a flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) using ModFit LT software version 3.0 (Verity Software House, Inc.). The apoptotic rate was calculated as early apoptotic cells + late apoptotic cells.

Statistical analysis. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation using SPSS 17.0 software (SPSS, Inc.). The statistical significance between multiple experimental groups was analyzed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test. A Student's t-test was used for comparisons between two groups. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically

significant difference. Each experiment was repeated at least three times.

Results

Data processing and DEG screening. Through the GEO database, the GSE93984 gene expression profile was downloaded, and gene expression in patients treated with ibrutinib in the CR (10 cases), PR (14 cases) and SD (10 cases) groups were analyzed; 22,189 genes were identified. To determine the key genes affecting DLBCL, genes with increasing expression in the CR, PR and SD groups, and genes with $FC > 2.0$ or < 0.5 , and $P < 0.05$ were selected (Fig. 1A). GO classification analysis showed that DEGs were primarily involved in the negative regulation of growth and the immune response (Fig. 1B), and the gene network diagram of the ibrutinib interaction (Fig. 2A) was analyzed with the STITCH database. It was found that there was an interaction between EGFR and ibrutinib, and the known phase of DLBCL was found by searching the database and related literature. The STRING database showed that EGFR might be a downstream target gene of PDGFD (Fig. 2B).

Ibrutinib-resistant DLBCL cells exhibit higher PDGFD gene expression than the parental cells. First, to verify PDGFD expression in lymphoma drug-resistant and drug-sensitive tissues, as well as drug-resistant cell lines and parental cell lines, IHC was performed to detect the expression of PDGFD in these tissues. PDGFD was expressed in low levels in the cytoplasm of cells in the sensitive tissues. However, the expression of PDGFD in the stromal cells of lymphoma-resistant tissues was homogeneous and high (Fig. 3A). The expression of PDGFD in ibrutinib-resistant cell lines was higher than in the sensitive parental cell lines (Fig. 3B and C), as determined via qPCR and western blotting. The results indicated that PDGFD expression is elevated in both drug-resistant tissues and cell lines; thus, abnormal expression of PDGFD may be associated with ibrutinib resistance in lymphoma.

Downregulation of PDGFD reverses ibrutinib resistance in ibrutinib-resistant DLBCL cells. To further study the effect of PDGFD on the resistance of DLBCL cells to ibrutinib, a lentivirus carrying shPDGFD (Lv-shPDGFD) was constructed, and the TMD8-ibrutinib and HBL1-ibrutinib cell lines were infected. Western blotting was performed to verify the interference efficiency (Fig. 4A). MTT assays were then performed to calculate the IC_{50} values of the resistant and the parental strains. The resistant strains exhibited higher IC_{50} values than the parental strains (Fig. 4B). Conversely, after Lv-shPDGFD was used to infect the drug-resistant cells, it was found that silencing of PDGFD reduced the IC_{50} values of ibrutinib in drug-resistant cells (Fig. 4C). Additionally, the apoptotic rate increased in ibrutinib-resistant cell lines following Lv-shPDGFD infection (Fig. 4D). The data suggested that PDGFD silencing increased the sensitivity of drug-resistant strains to PDGFD, indicating that PDGFD is related to the resistance of DLBCL cells to ibrutinib.

PDGFD promotes ibrutinib resistance by activating EGFR in ibrutinib-resistant DLBCL cells. To compare EGFR expression between the drug-resistant cell lines and parental cell lines,

qPCR was used to measure EGFR expression. Compared with the parental cell lines, the expression of EGFR mRNA in the drug-resistant cell lines was upregulated (Fig. 5A). In addition, western blotting revealed that the expression of EGFR protein in the drug-resistant cell lines was higher than that in the parental cell lines, which was consistent with the qPCR results (Fig. 5B). Compared with that in the NC group, the expression of PDGFD mRNA in the Lv-shPDGFD group was downregulated, which was accompanied by decreased EGFR expression (Fig. 5C), suggesting that EGFR was a downstream target of PDGFD. Finally, Lv-shPDGFD and an EGFR overexpression lentivirus (Lv-EGFR; Fig. 5D) were coinfecting into drug-resistant cells to determine whether EGFR overexpression reversed the IC_{50} changes induced by PDGFD silencing. Compared with that in the Lv-shPDGFD-infected cells, the IC_{50} for ibrutinib in the Lv-shPDGFD + Lv-EGFR-infected cells was increased (Fig. 5E and F), suggesting that the overexpression of EGFR could reverse the sensitization of DLBCL to ibrutinib induced by PDGFD interference in the drug-resistant strains. Collectively, the data suggested that PDGFD could induce DLBCL ibrutinib resistance by regulating EGFR expression.

Discussion

DLBCL is a subtype of adult non-Hodgkin's lymphoma with significant clinical and biological heterogeneity, including 16 different clinicopathological entities (42). At present, >50% of patients with DLBCL can be cured with the R-CHOP regimen; however, ~30-40% of patients still die from drug-resistant or refractory disease (43). Ibrutinib, a targeted inhibitor of BTK, has shown promise in treating B-cell lymphoma (44,45). Ibrutinib can disrupt the tumor microenvironment while directly exerting cytotoxic effects on malignant B-cells (46). Ibrutinib has been shown to inhibit the growth of stomach, breast and colon tumors in mouse models (47,48). Ibrutinib overcomes mesenchymal stem cell (MSC)-mediated drug resistance by inhibiting CXCR4 chemokine receptor 4 expression and inhibits MSC-induced lymphoma cell colony formation (49).

To provide a theoretical basis for the treatment and alleviation of ibrutinib resistance in DLBCL cells, the role of PDGFD in the resistance of DLBCL to ibrutinib was studied. The present study revealed high expression of PDGFD in DLBCL/ibrutinib at the tissue and cellular level. After interfering with PDGFD in TMD8-ibrutinib and HBL1-ibrutinib cell lines, it was found that EGFR expression decreased, apoptosis increased, the IC_{50} values for ibrutinib in TMD8-ibrutinib and HBL1-ibrutinib cells decreased, and the sensitivity to ibrutinib increased. In addition, the resistance of TMD8-ibrutinib and HBL1-ibrutinib cells to ibrutinib induced by EGFR overexpression was reversed by PDGFD interference. In conclusion, PDGFD may be implicated in the resistance of DLBCL to ibrutinib. A large number of studies related to ibrutinib resistance in DLBCL have emerged (9,50-52). For example, ibrutinib-resistant tumors were reported to carry mutant myeloid differentiation response 88 (MYD88) and wild-type (WT) CD79A/B, whereas all other genotypic combinations (CD79A/B WT + MYD88 WT, CD79A/B mutant + MYD88 WT and CD79A/B mutant + MYD88 mutant) were responsive to ibrutinib therapy (50-52). In addition, BTK^{Cys481Ser} drives ibrutinib resistance via ERK1/2, and protects BTK^{WT} MYD88-mutated Waldenström

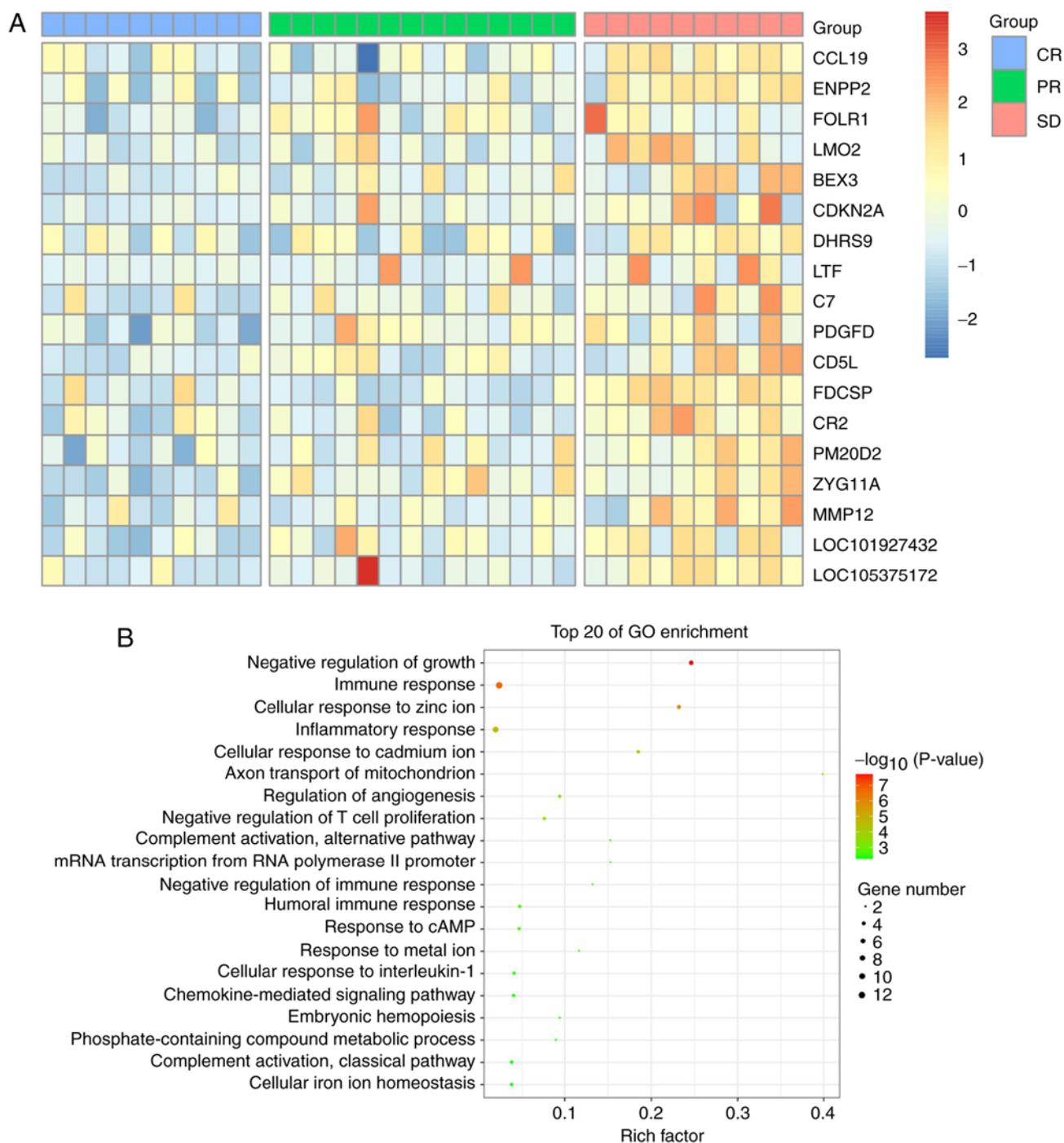


Figure 1. Bioinformatics analysis of the GSE93984 dataset. (A) Heat map of differential gene expression with CR, PR and SD. (B) GO enrichment analysis of differentially expressed genes. CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; GO, Gene Ontology.

macroglobulinemia (WM) and activated B-cell DLBCL cells via a paracrine mechanism (9,10,52). These studies are similar to the present study and provide clues to explain new mechanisms of ibrutinib resistance in DLBCL.

PDGFD has been shown to be highly expressed in various cancers (53,54), is associated with the occurrence and development of cancer, and has been implicated in drug resistance to numerous cancer chemotherapeutics (55,56). Zhang *et al.* (57) that PDGFD overexpression is an independent predictor of platinum chemotherapeutic resistance, and may be a potential biomarker for targeted therapy and poor prognosis. Moreover, PDGFD

plays an important role in the epithelial-mesenchymal transition and drug resistance of hepatocellular carcinoma cells (58). The present study for the first time, to the authors' knowledge, reported the expression of PDGFD in DLBCL tissues and cells, with high expression associated with resistance to ibrutinib. In addition, in the TMD8-ibrutinib- and HBL1-ibrutinib-resistant cells that were subjected to PDGFD interference, a decrease in the IC_{50} of ibrutinib and an increase in the apoptosis rate were observed, indicating enhanced sensitivity of the cells to ibrutinib. These results indicated that PDGFD plays a role in the mechanism of DLBCL cell resistance to ibrutinib.

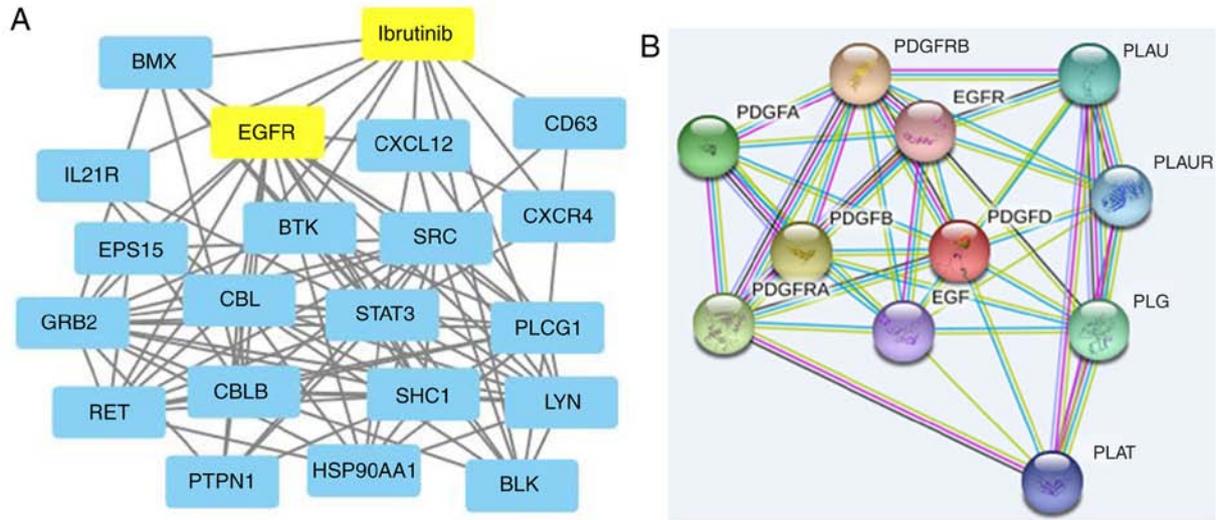


Figure 2. PDGFD, EGFR and ibrutinib interaction network diagram. (A) Search Tool for Interactions of Chemicals database analysis of the ibrutinib interaction network diagram. (B) Protein-protein interaction network diagram including PDGFD and EGFR. PDGF, platelet-derived growth factor; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor.

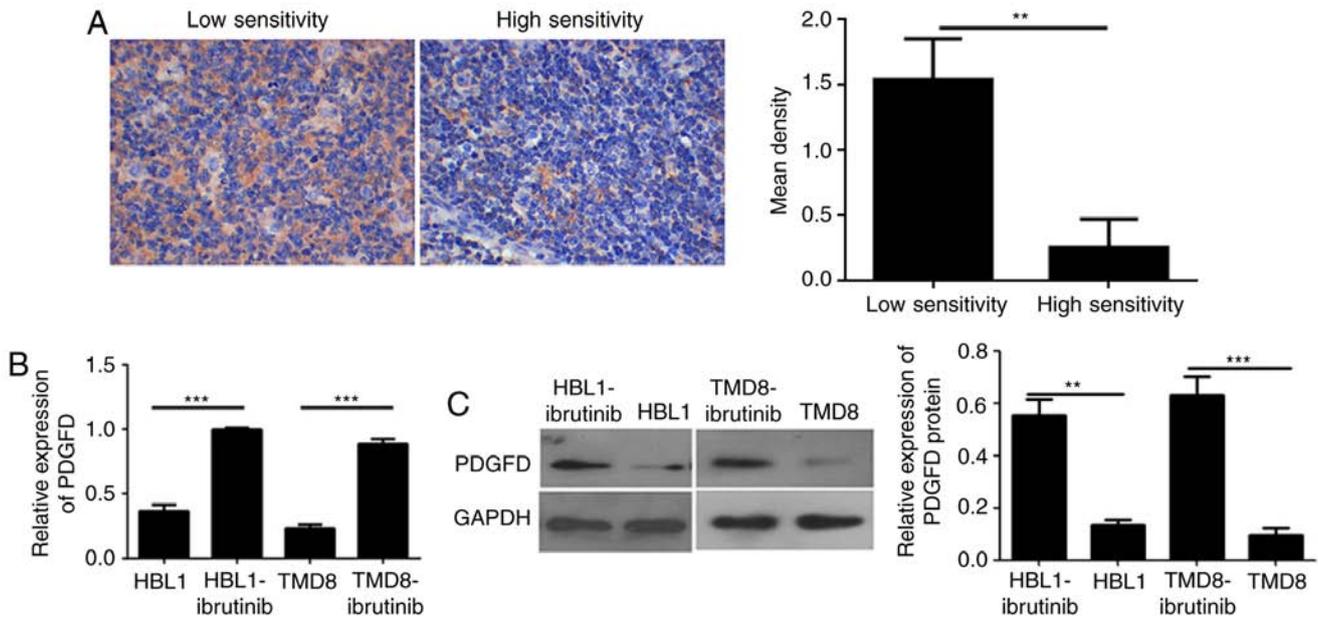


Figure 3. Detection of PDGFD expression in drug-resistant and drug-sensitive clinical lymphoma tissues and cells. (A) Detection of the expression of PDGFD in drug-resistant and drug-sensitive lymphoma tissues using immunohistochemistry (original magnification, x200). (B) Quantitative PCR analysis of the expression of PDGFD in TMD8-ibrutinib, HBL1-ibrutinib, TMD8 and HBL1 cells. (C) Western blotting of the expression of PDGFD in TMD8-ibrutinib, HBL1-ibrutinib, TMD8 and HBL1 cells. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001. PDGFD, platelet-derived growth factor D.

Bioinformatics analysis suggested that there was an interaction between PDGFD and EGFR. It was speculated that the effect of PDGFD on the drug resistance of DLBCL to ibrutinib may be mediated by EGFR. It was demonstrated that EGFR was overexpressed in drug-resistant cell lines. Other reports have shown that EGFR is overexpressed in cancer cells, and is associated with poor efficacy and a low survival rate (59,60). The effect of interfering with PDGFD on the drug resistance of TMD8-ibrutinib and HBL1-ibrutinib cells could be reversed by EGFR overexpression, and EGFR was a target of ibrutinib treatment, indicating that EGFR is a downstream target gene of PDGFD, and that the regulation of EGFR

leads to drug the resistance of DLBCL cells to ibrutinib. Accordingly, ibrutinib can effectively block the proliferation and survival of glioma cells mediated by the NF-κB pathway activated by EGFR (61), and promote the chemotherapy resistance of glioma cells through Akt-independent activation of the NF-κB pathway (62). However, the relevant experiments investigating PDGFD-regulated signaling in Lv-shPDGFD-treated or non-treated ibrutinib-resistant TMD8 and HBL-1 cell lines were not performed; these will be conducted in future studies. In the pathway analysis, only DEG analysis as a whole was presented; it would be informative to conduct pathway analysis for down- and upregulated

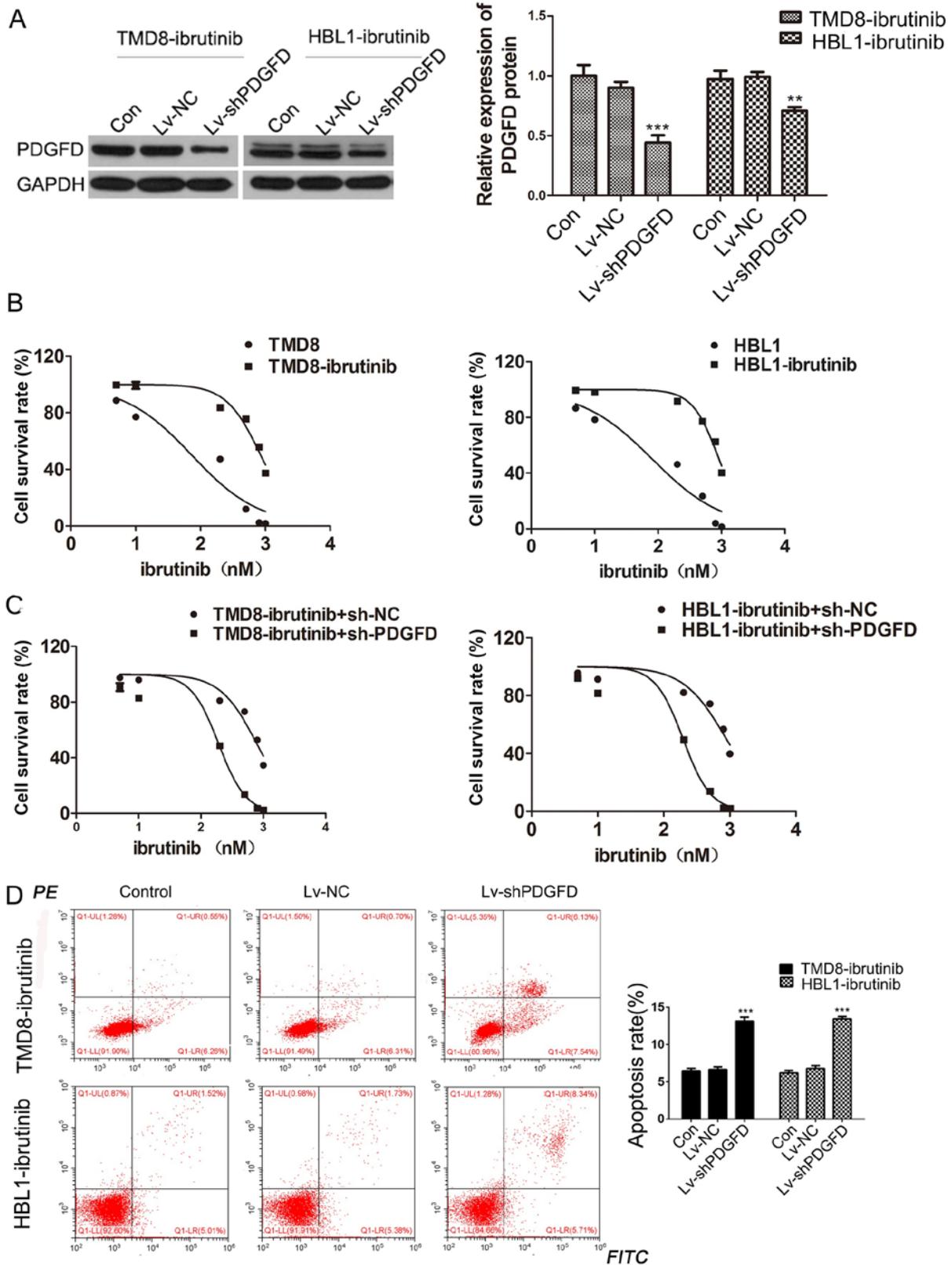


Figure 4. Function of PDGFD in drug-resistant cell lines. (A) Efficiency of Lv-shPDGFD as determined via western blotting. (B) MTT-based assessment of the IC₅₀ values of ibrutinib in TMD8-ibrutinib, HBL1-ibrutinib, TMD8 and HBL1 cells. (C) MTT-based assessment of the IC₅₀ values in Lv-shPDGFD-infected ibrutinib-resistant strains. (D) Flow cytometry-based assessment of the apoptosis rates of the Lv-shPDGFD-resistant strains. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001, vs. Lv-NC. PDGFD, platelet-derived growth factor D; sh, short hairpin; Lv, lentivirus; Con, control; NC, negative control.

genes separately to further clarify how enriched biological functions may be affected.

The present study was based on *in vitro* studies of TMD8-ibrutinib and HBL1-ibrutinib, and revealed that PDGFD

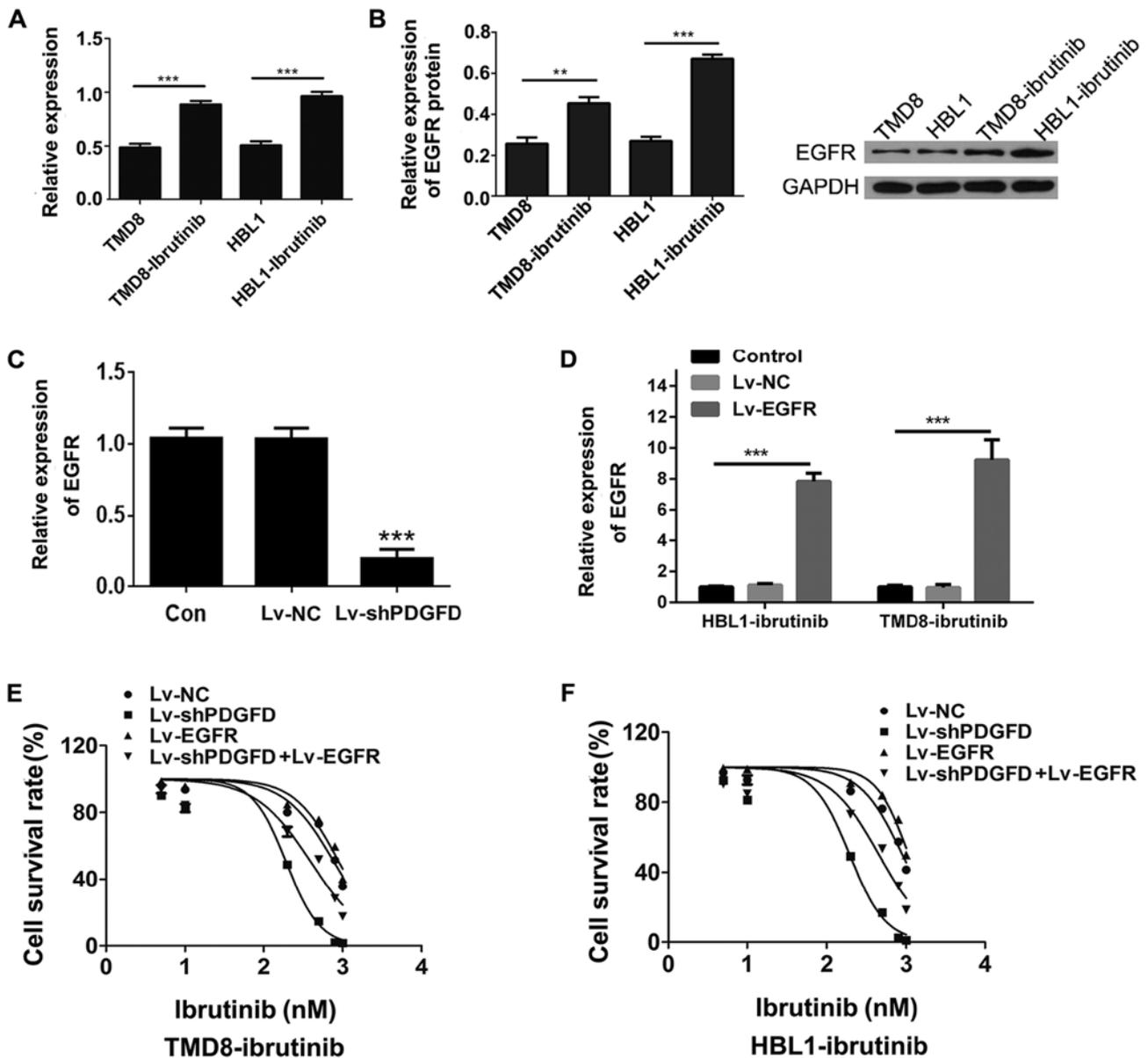


Figure 5. Functional study of EGFR in drug-resistant cells. (A) Expression of EGFR in TMD8-ibrutinib, HBL1-ibrutinib, TMD8, and HBL1 cells as determined via RT-qPCR, normalized to TMD8 or HBL1. (B) Analysis of EGFR protein expression in TMD8-ibrutinib, HBL1-ibrutinib, TMD8, and HBL1 via western blotting. (C) Expression of EGFR was detected by RT-qPCR in the Lv-shPDGFD and Lv-shNC groups. (D) Efficiency of Lv-EGFR infection as determined via RT-qPCR. MTT-based assessment of the IC₅₀ values in the Lv-shPDGFD and Lv-EGFR-coinfected (E) TMD8-ibrutinib and (F) HBL1-ibrutinib cell lines. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001 vs. sh-NC. EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; PDGFD, platelet-derived growth factor D; sh, short hairpin; Lv, lentivirus; RT-qPCR, reverse transcription-quantitative PCR; NC, negative control.

induced resistance to ibrutinib in DLBCL, potentially via effects on EGFR. The current study is the first, to the best of the authors' knowledge, to evaluate the expression of PDGFD and its effects on drug resistance to ibrutinib in DLBCL, to provide a reference biological target for the targeted treatment and prognosis of the disease, and to provide a theoretical basis for clinical treatment. However, further studies are required to confirm the mechanisms underlying the drug resistance of DLBCL to ibrutinib. It is concluded that overexpression of PDGFD reduces the sensitivity of DLBCL to ibrutinib by promoting EGFR expression.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

JJ and ZT preformed experiments and drafted the manuscript; LW, JZ and FL participated in the design of the study. JJ, LW, ZT and JZ performed statistical analysis and data interpretation;

JC and XH designed the study and revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center. Informed consent was obtained from all patients.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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