

Genetic Therapy of Cells

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Content

- Introduction
- Principle of integrating viral vectors
- Principles of non-integrating viral vectors
- Nonviral alternatives for genetic therapies

Genetic Therapies

Pol II promoter

protein (cDNA)

Pol III promoter

shRNA (DNA)

Therapeutic agent:	protein	↔	RNAi
Expression:	permanent	↔	transient
genetic manipulation:	<i>ex vivo</i>	↔	<i>in vivo</i>
target cells:	dividing	↔	nondividing/ post-mitotic
target organ structure:	hierachical	↔	heterachical

Hierachy in the Hematopoietic System

after JCM van der Loo

immortal (self-renewal)
progenitor cells
limited life span
mature cells

Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation

- Pioneered from 1950-70 at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, by **E. Donnell Thomas, MD** & colleagues
- The first 200 patients died („Rainer Storb“)
- **Indications** are cancers and nonmalignant conditions
- In **allogeneic** transplantation, host and patient should be **HLA identical/matched**
- Host/patient needs to be **conditioned** with myeloablative regimens (chemo ± radiotherapy) to ensure long-term engraftment of the stem cells

Donor bone marrow cells repopulate recipient bone marrow

Effects for nonmalignant genetic disorders

- Healthy donor stem cells engraft and repopulated the entire hematopoietic blood/immune system with normal progeny for the life-time of the stem cell

Gene Transfer into Hematopoietic Cells

immortal (self-renewal)
progenitor cells
limited life span
mature cells

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Three Principles of Stem Cell Gene Therapy

- The integrated vector as part of the genome will also be present after division in each daughter cell.
- If a stem cell was the target for the integrating vector, all its progeny (= all blood & immune cells) will be genetically modified - for the life of the stem cell.
- If a selective advantage for corrected over deficient cells exists, the corrected stem cells & their progeny will repopulate the entire hematopoietic system.

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Does Stem Cell Gene Therapy Exist in nature?

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X-SCID (γ_c)

- X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) without T or NK cells, normal B-cells
- deficiency in the common γ_c chain (γ_c) of the IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9, IL-15 and IL-21 receptor
- lethal within the first year due to severe infections
- stem cell transplantation or genetic therapy to replace the deficient lymphoid system

IL-2 receptor

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Reversions in X-linked SCID Patients

Stephan et al. NEJM 1996
Bousoo et al. PNAS 2000

immortal (self-renewal) precursor cells mature cells
limited life-span

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Fanconi Anemia (FA)

Inherited DNA repair disorder

- clinical trias of
 - > congenital abnormalities
 - > progressive BM failure
 - > high incidence of malignancies
- germ-line defects in ≥ 22 DNA repair genes (**FANCA-W**)
- FA proteins form large complexes also with other DNA repair proteins

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Reversions in Fanconi Anemia Patients

Waiszfisz et al. 1999
Gregory et al. 2001
Gross et al. 2002
Mankad et al. 2007
Virts et al. 2015

immortal (self-renewal) progenitor cells mature cells
limited life span

Stem Cell Gene Therapy 12

Disorders with *in vivo* selective advantage for corrected cells

- Fanconi Anemia => (stem cells & all progeny)
- X-SCID (γ c) => (progenitor/precursor cells)

Disorders without selective advantage for corrected cells

- ADA-SCID
- WAS
- Thalassemia
- Leukodystrophies
- Chronic Granulomatosis (CGD)
- Sickle cell disease

Disorders with *in vivo* selection advantage for genetically modified stem cells & their progeny, if chemotherapy is used

- MGMT gene therapy for Glioblastoma

Approved Clinical Trial for FA Gene Therapy 13

FANCOSTEM

1. Mobilization of CD34⁺ cells (G-CSF + Plerixafor)
2. CD34⁺ cells purification
3. +/- Cryopreservation
4. Transduction with the therapeutic vector LV:PGK-FANCA **FANCOLEN**
5. Infusion (No conditioning)

courtesy of Juan Bueren & Paula Rio

Viral Vectors to Introduce Therapeutic DNA 14

Pol II promoter → protein (cDNA) → polyA

Retroviral vectors derived from wildtype retroviruses are evolutionary optimized to stably & efficiently introduce foreign DNA into the genome of mammalian cells

lentiviruses (HIV)
10 genes, 1(2) promoter

murine retroviruses
3 genes, 1(2) promoter

Viral Vectors to Introduce Therapeutic DNA 15

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lentiviral vector
1 promoter, 1 therapeutic gene, 0 viral genes

murine retroviruses
3 genes, 1(2) promoter

retroviral vector

Lentiviral Vector 16

Pol II promoter → protein (cDNA) → polyA

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Lentiviral Life Cycle

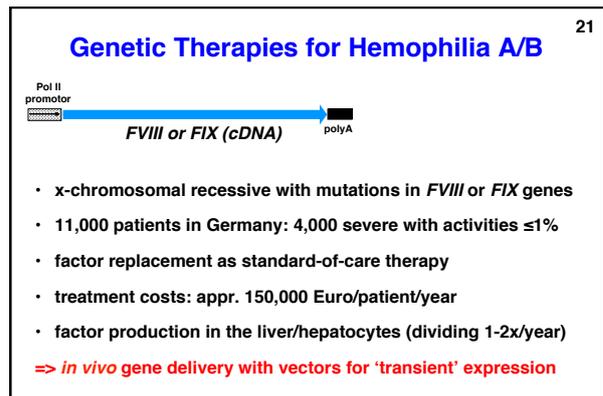
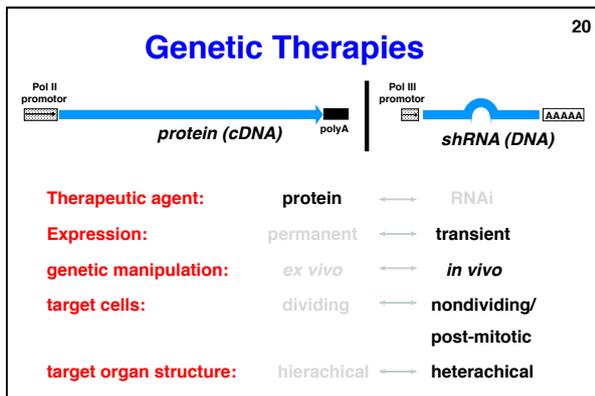
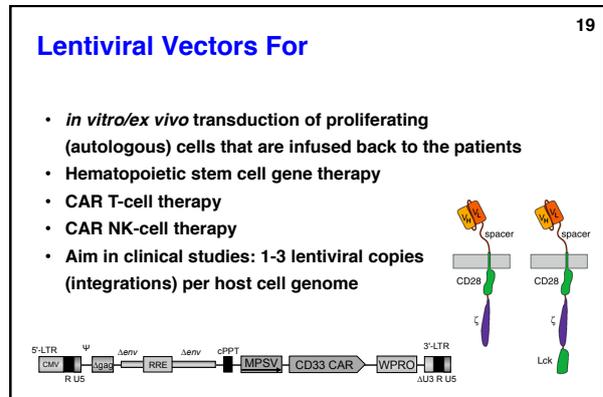
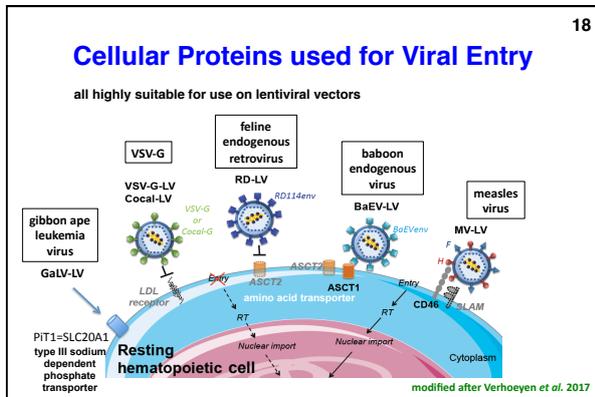
Lentiviral Vector 17

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Vector Fate



Choice of Vector System

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Blood Reviews
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/bsr

Haemophilia gene therapy: Progress and challenges

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^b Department of Haematology, UCL Cancer Institute, UK
^c National Health Services Blood and Transplant, UK
^d Department of Surgery, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, TN, USA

Table 1
Vector properties.

	Non-viral vectors	Retroviral vectors	Adenoviral vectors	AAV vectors
Packaging capacity	Unlimited	8.0 kb	30.0 kb	4.6 kb
Ease of production	+++	+++	+++	Combersome
Integration into host genome	Rarely	Yes	No	Rarely
Duration of expression	Usually transient	Long term	Transient	Long term in post mitotic cells
Transduction of post-mitotic cells	+++	+++	+++	+++
Pre-existing host immunity	None	None	None	None
Safety concerns	None	None	Inflammatory response	None
Gene-line transmission	None	None	None	None

Direct intravenous injection of plasmid DNA

- 'hydrodynamic' injection of plasmid DNA in mice (30g):** 5-25µg DNA in volume (8-12% of body weight) i.v. in ≤ 30 sec => 40% gene transfer in hepatocytes but also high mortality
- human (75kg):** 12-62 mg DNA in 7.5L infusion i.v. in ≤ 30 sec
- injection of plasmid DNA complexed with **liver-targeting polycations (anti-ASGPR)** e.g. **JetPEI-hepatocyte™** => no gene transfer into hepatocyte reported/observed

Liu et al. Gene Ther 1999; Elyhardt et al. Hum Gene Ther 2003

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strong T- & B-cell responses

30 Production of 'Naked' of Gold Nanoparticles

Production of 5 nm gold particles in PBS

1) PLAL: 10 ps laser, 1500 nsc ablation
2) ligand-free charged NPs

'bare' AuNP: for conjugation of positively charged biomolecules

Pulsed laser ablation in liquid

Conjugation to cargo: ⇒ cDNA for *GFP*, *FVIII* or *FIX* expression
⇒ binding of DNA with polyethylenimine (PEI)
⇒ other targeting moieties for tissues

Gamrad et al. J Phys Chem C 2014

31 PEI-mediated binding of DNA to Gold NPs for endosomal escape

PEI-mediated binding of DNA to Gold NPs for endosomal escape

DNA and Gold nanoparticles are both negatively charged ⇒ complex formation achieved by polyethylenimine (PEI)
⇒ highly hydroscopic ⇒ influx of H₂O into endosomes
⇒ bursting of the endosome before fusion with lysosome

branched PEI, linear PEI

2nd PEI layer for specific targeting, e.g. JetPEI Hepatocyte or PEI-PEG

sandwich formation

32 Laser-Derived vs. Chemically Synthesized AuNPs

Gamrad et al. J Phys Chem C 2014, Guo et al. RSC Advances 2014

Pulsed laser ablation in liquid

- HLF liver cell line
- 5nm AuNPs with PEI + DNA
- GFP as readout by FACS

10kDa linear PEI, 25kDa linear PEI

chemical AuNPs, Laser-AuNPs

Citrate-stabilized AuNPs

Laser-derived AuNPs are more efficient for gene delivery to cells

33 Gene Transfer achieved with 5 vs. 50nm Gold NPs

Minicircle Vector Construction for FIX

- inclusion of the SV40 origin DNA for binding to transcription factors for nuclear import
- removal of all bacterial DNA sequences in the plasmid backbone

Transfection of FIX_{padua} cDNA with 5nm or 50nm AuNP in primary rat hepatocytes

GFP cDNA as transfection control

mc35F9Pco, FIXPco minicircle

34 Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM)

- images by topography of the sample
- samples are dried on a carbon mica plate
- raster scanning mode (x-y grid)
- force measurement between probe and sample (stiffness, adhesion strength)

Plasmid DNA, 5nm Gold NP + DNA, 50nm Gold NP + DNA

35 Content

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- Principle of integrating viral vectors
- Principles of non-integrating viral vectors
- Nonviral alternatives for genetic therapies
 - transport of the DNA into hepatocytes
 - expression of factor in liver cells
 - repeated applications possible ⇒ application via peripheral veins
 - excellent safety & toxicity
 - platform suitable for other liver disorders
 - industrial production of the formulation