Targeted Gene Therapy in the Treatment of X-linked Hyper-IgM Syndrome

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Disclosures

• None.

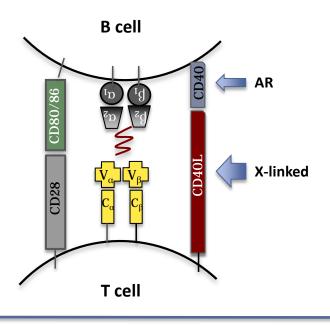






Hyper-immunoglobulin M syndromes

 Heterogeneous group of genetic disorders resulting in defects of immunoglobulin class switch recombination
 +/- defects of somatic hypermutation



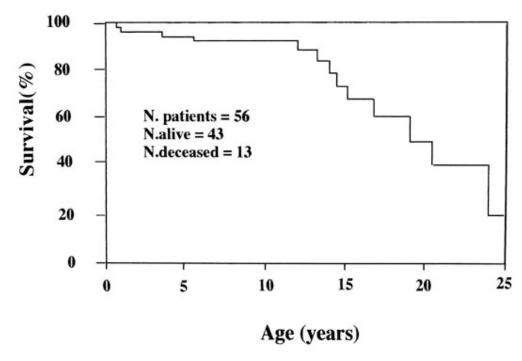
- Clinical Presentation
 - Bacterial sinopulmonary infections
 - Pneumonias
 - Gastrointestinal infections







Prognosis & Treatment



Concerns with HSCT

- Reactivation of occult cryptosporidial infection
- Preexisting lung damage
- Graft-versus-host disease
- Unstandardized conditioning regimen
- Timing

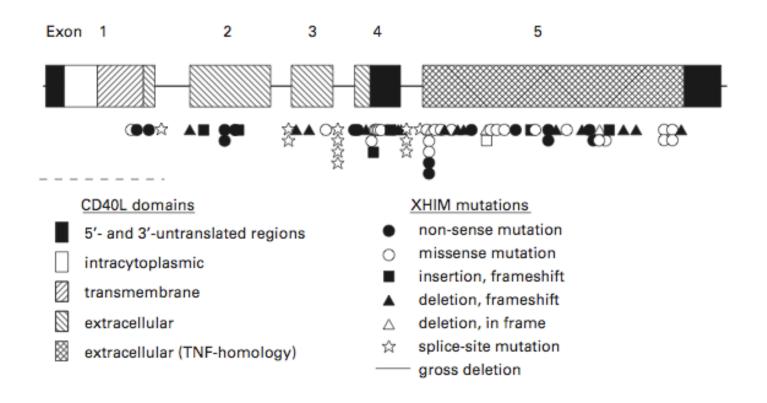
Levy et al., 1997.







CD40L Defects as a Candidate for Gene Therapy



Notarangelo L & Hayward A, 2000.







Gene Therapy For XHIM

Thymic lymphoproliferative disease after successful correction of CD40 ligand deficiency by gene transfer in mice

MICHAEL P. BROWN¹, DAVID J. TOPHAM², MARK Y. SANGSTER², JINGFENG ZHAO¹, KIRSTEN J. FLYNN², SHERRI L. SURMAN², DAVID L. WOODLAND², PETER C. DOHERTY², ANDREW G. FARR³, PAUL K. PATTENGALE⁴ & MALCOLM K. BRENNER⁵

NATURE MEDICINE • VOLUME 4 • NUMBER 11 • NOVEMBER 1998

Lymphoid abnormalities in CD40 ligand transgenic mice suggest the need for tight regulation in gene therapy approaches to hyper immunoglobulin M (IgM) syndrome

Maria Grazia Sacco,¹ Marco Ungari,² Enrica Mira Catò,¹ Anna Villa,¹ Dario Strina,¹ Luigi D. Notarangelo,³ Jos Jonkers,⁴ Luigi Zecca,¹ Fabio Facchetti,² and Paolo Vezzoni¹

Cancer Gene Therapy, Vol 7, No 10, 2000: pp 1299-1306









Rationale

 CD40L gene is tightly regulated and requires expression in its normal chromosomal context

Hypothesis

- Site-specific gene modification of the CD40L gene in human hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells will correct XHIM
- Site-specific endonucleases
 - Target specific DNA sequences for gene modification
 - Allow physiologic expression of the corrected endogenous CD40L gene

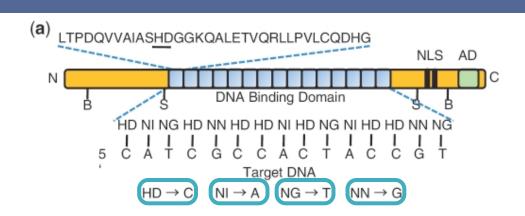


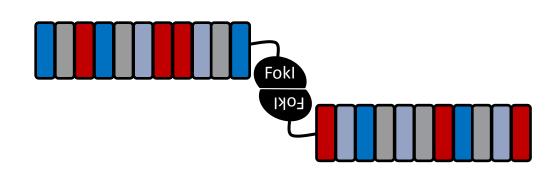




TALENs

- TALENs (<u>transcription</u> <u>a</u>ctivator-<u>like</u> <u>e</u>ffector <u>n</u>ucleases)
- Tandem near-identical 34 AA repeats which recognize one base pair via two adjacent AAs (12 and 13) termed repeat-variable diresidues (RVDs)
- Fused to catalytic domain of the Fokl nuclease to create targeted DSBs





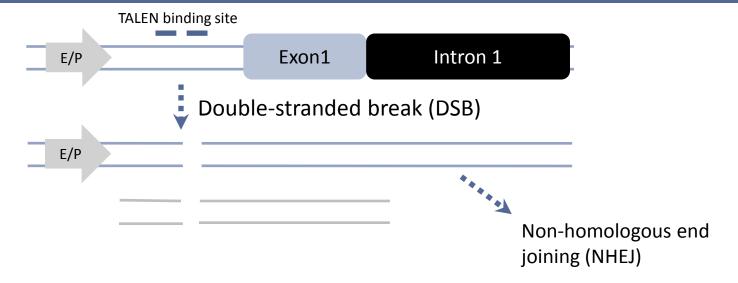
Cermak et al., 2011.







Targeted CD40L Gene Insertion

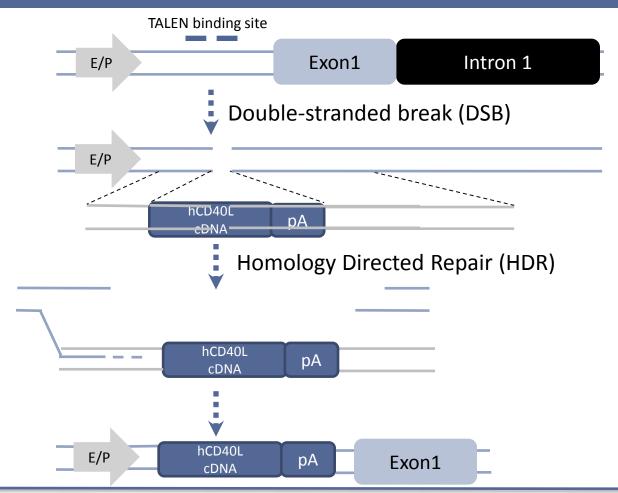








Targeted CD40L Gene Insertion

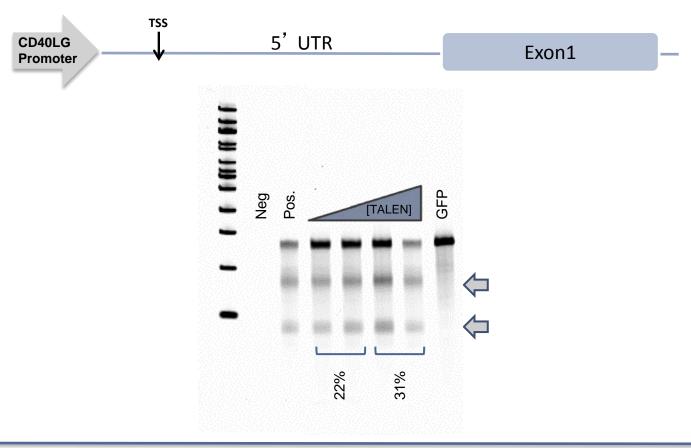








TALENs Introduce Site-specific DSBs at the CD40L Locus in K562 Cells

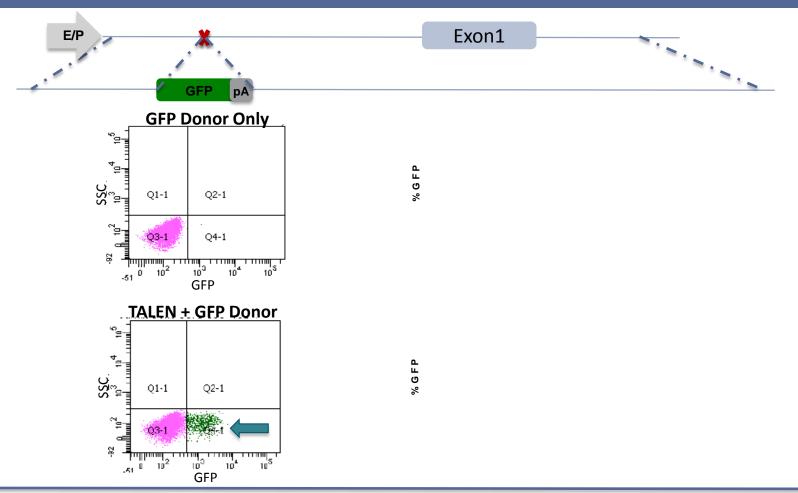








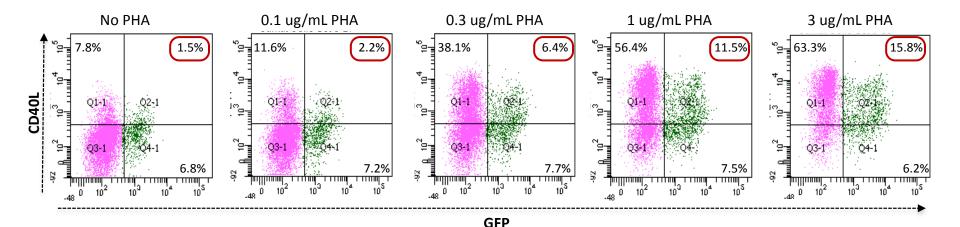
GFP Donor as a Model of Targeted Gene Addition in Jurkat Cells







PHA-L Stimulation of Electroporated Jurkat Cells Increases GFP Expression



%GFP





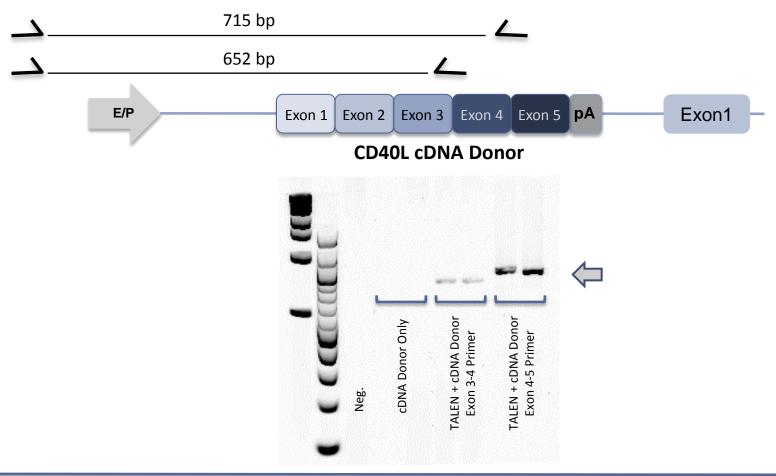
Targeted CD40L cDNA Addition in K562 Cells







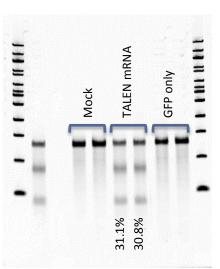
Targeted CD40L cDNA Addition in K562 Cells

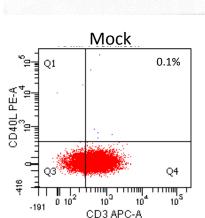


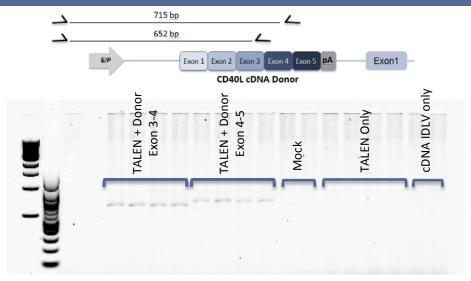


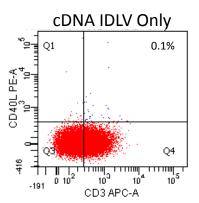


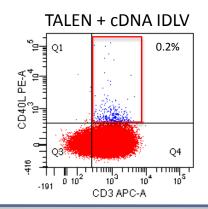
Targeted Addition of CD40L cDNA in XHIM Primary T cells











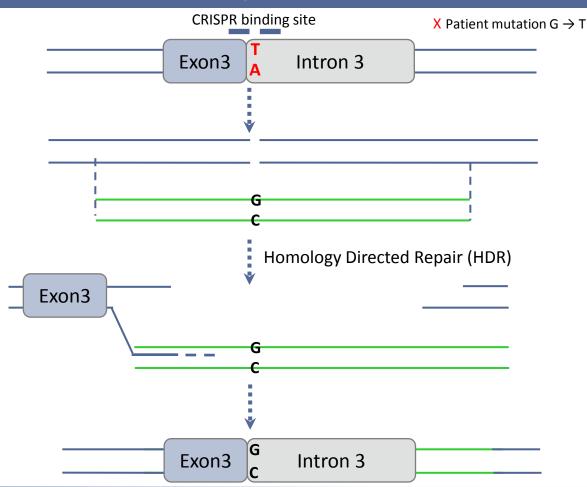


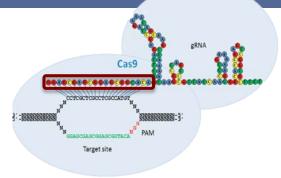


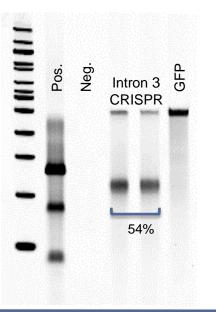


UCLA

Patient Specific Gene Correction







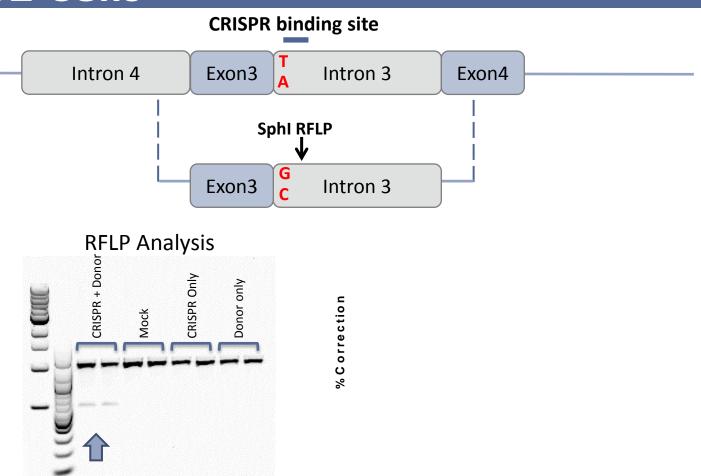








Patient Specific Gene Correction in K562 Cells







Summary

- Targeted gene modification at the CD40L locus in cell lines
- Targeted gene addition of normal codon-optimized CD40L
 cDNA in cell lines and primary T cells
- Targeted gene correction of a patient-specific splice site mutation in intron 3 of the CD40L gene in cell lines





Future Directions

- Optimize gene addition & correction in patient primary T cells
- Achieve gene modification at the CD40L in CD34+ HSCT
- Transplant corrected CD34+ HSCT into NSG mice





Thank you!

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