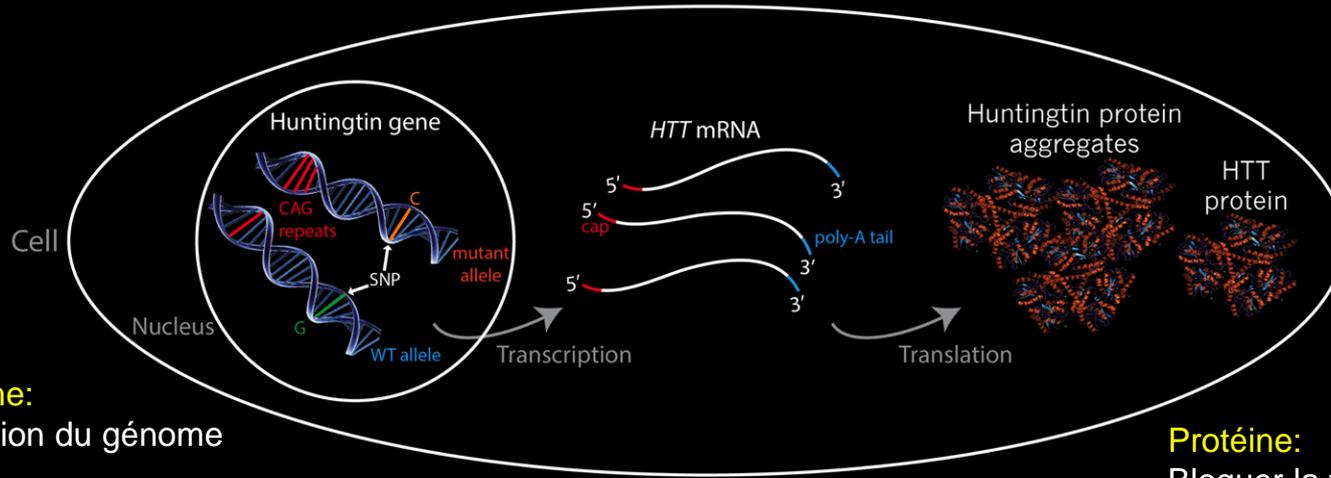




RECHERCHE: les pistes du futur

Prof. Nicole Déglon
nicole.deglon@chuv.ch

HTT COMME CIBLE THÉRAPEUTIQUE

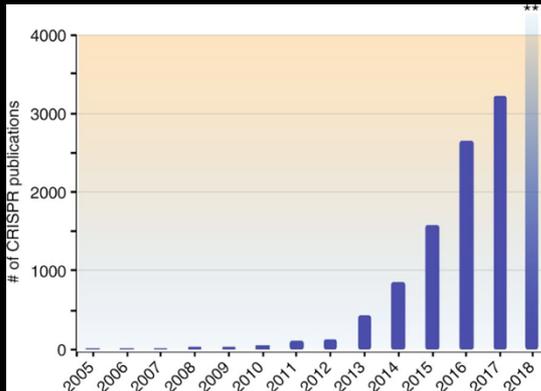
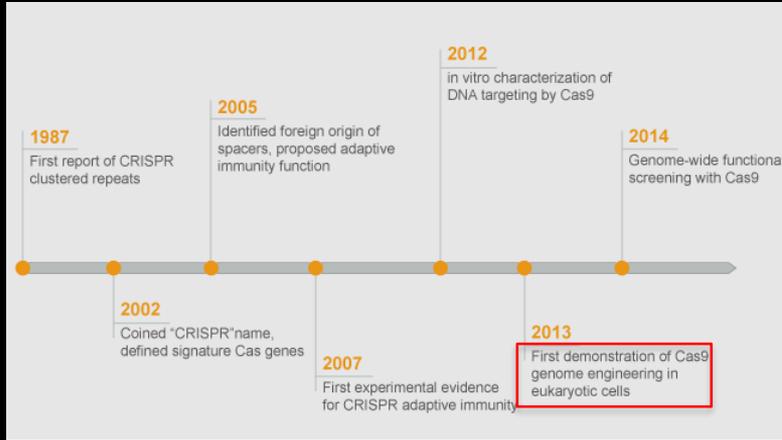


Gene:
Edition du génome

mRNA: dégradation du transcript

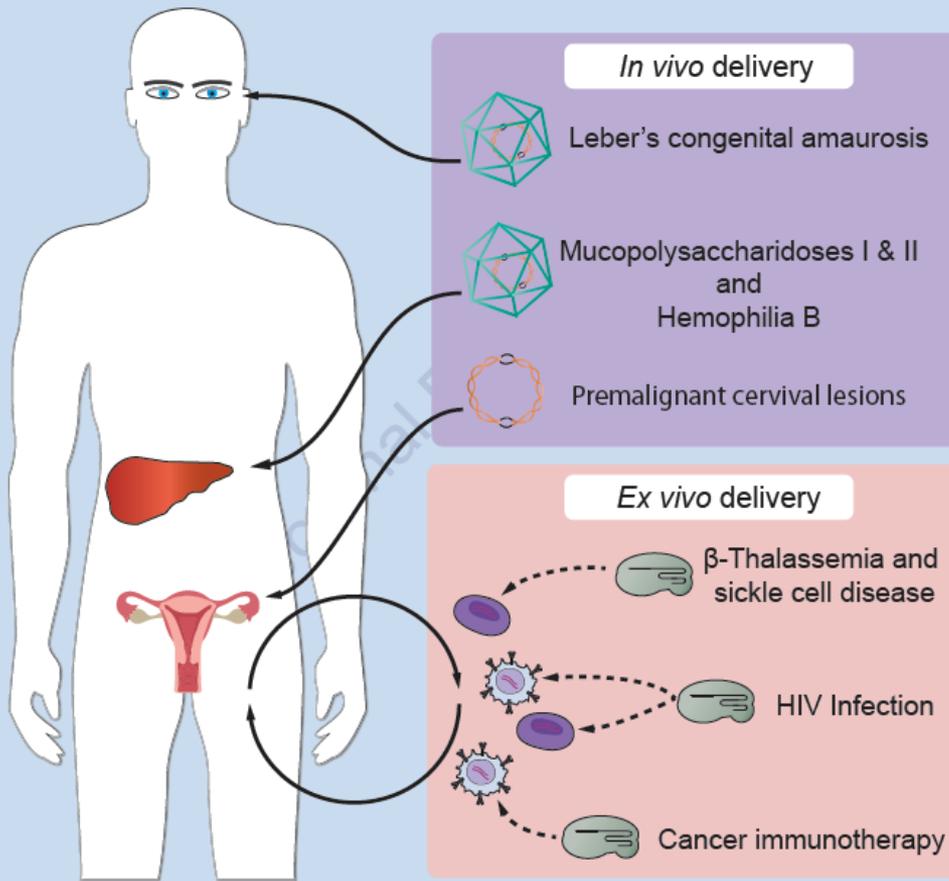
Protéine:
Bloquer la traduction
Améliorer l'élimination

LA REVOLUTION CRISPR-Cas9



A collage of scientific images and news articles. At the top, there's a microscopic image of a cell with red spines. Below it, a grid of purple-stained cells. To the right, a stack of 'NATURE' magazine covers, with the top one dated '24 NOVEMBER 2016 | VOL 539 | NATURE | 479'. Below the grid, a news article snippet reads: 'Home / News & Opinion US Companies Launch CRISPR Clinical Trial The Germany-based study will test an ex vivo genome-editing therapy for the inherited blood disorder β -thalassaemia. Trial could spark biomedical duel between China and US. 24 NOVEMBER 2016 | VOL 539 | NATURE | 479'. At the bottom, another article snippet says: 'CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing will be tested in patients with multiple myeloma, a type of bone marrow cancer (pictured)'. A small image of a bone marrow cross-section is also visible.

Gene editing in clinical trials



ARTICLES

(2020)

nature
medicine<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-020-0840-5>

Check for updates

Safety and feasibility of CRISPR-edited T cells in patients with refractory non-small-cell lung cancer

You Lu^{1,2,3,4,5}, Jianxin Xue^{1,2,4}, Tao Deng^{2,3,4}, Xiaojuan Zhou^{1,2,4}, Kun Yu^{2,3,4}, Lei Deng³, Meijuan Huang¹, Xin Yi¹, Maozhi Liang², Yu Wang², Haige Shen², Ruizhan Tong¹, Wenbo Wang², Li Li¹, Jin Song², Jing Li², Xiaoxing Su², Zhenyu Ding¹, Youling Gong¹, Jiang Zhu¹, Yongsheng Wang^{1,2}, Bingwen Zou¹, Yan Zhang¹, Yanying Li¹, Lin Zhou¹, Yongmei Liu¹, Min Yu¹, Yuqi Wang¹, Xuanwei Zhang¹, Limei Yin¹, Xuefeng Xia², Yong Zeng², Qiao Zhou², Binwu Ying^{1,2}, Chong Chen^{1,2}, Yuquan Wei^{1,2}, Weimin Li^{1,2} and Tony Mok^{1,2}

Science

(2020)

RESEARCH ARTICLES

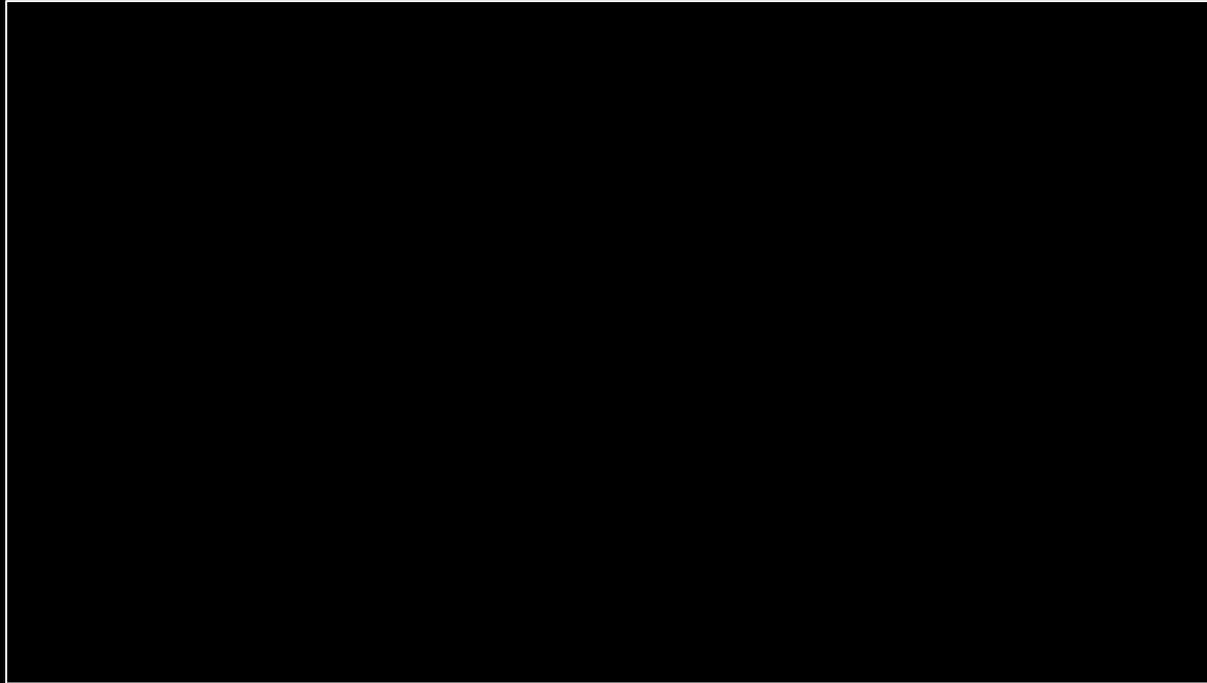
Cite as: E. A. Stadtmann *et al.*, *Science* 10.1126/science.aba7365 (2020).

CRISPR-engineered T cells in patients with refractory cancer

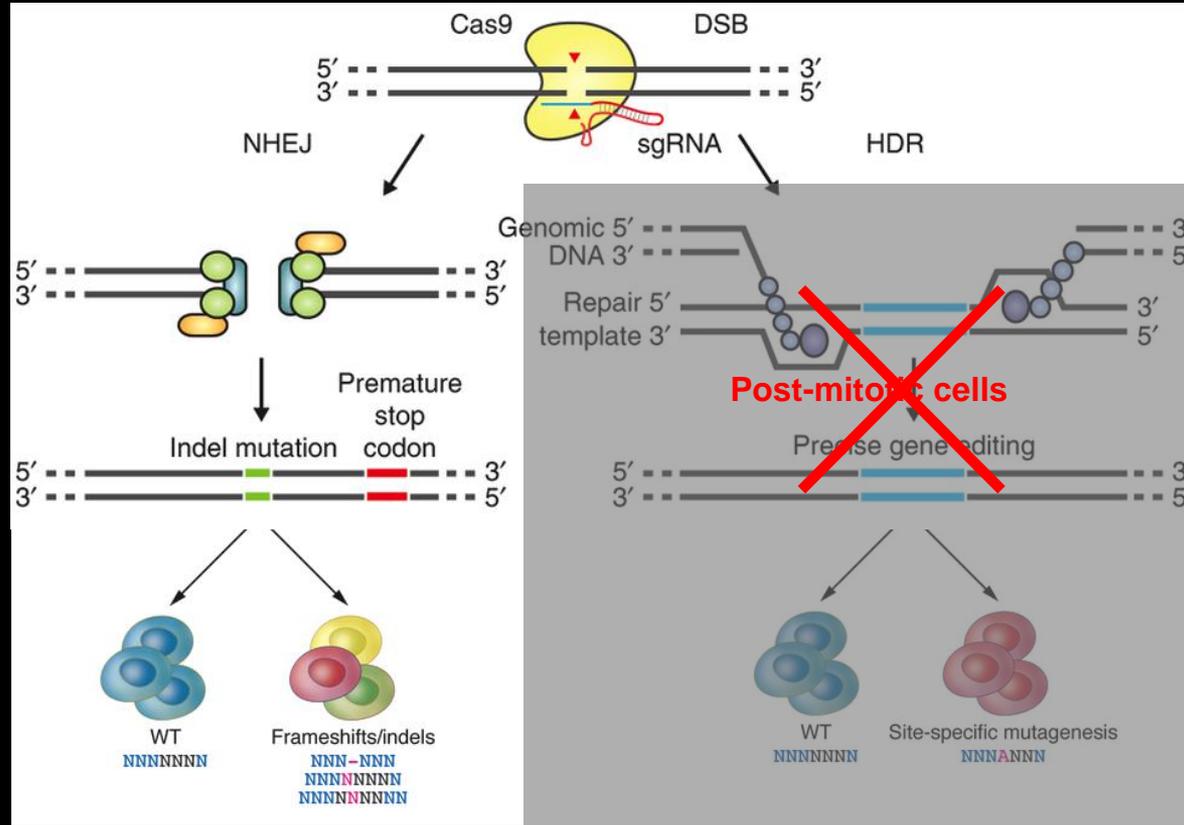
Edward A. Stadtmann,^{1,2,3,4} Joseph A. Fraietta,^{2,3,5,6} Megan M. Davis,^{5,6} Adam D. Cohen,^{1,2} Kristy L. Weber,^{1,2} Eric Lancaster,² Patricia A. Mangan,¹ Irina Kulkovskaya,² Minal Gupta,² Fang Chen,¹ Lifeng Tian,² Vanessa E. Gonzalez,² Jun Xu,² In-young Jung,^{1,2} J. Joseph Melenhorst,^{2,3,6} Gabriela Plesa,² Joanne Shea,² Tina Matlawski,² Amanda Cervini,² Avery L. Gaymon,² Stephanie Desjardins,² Anne Lamontagne,² January Salas-McKee,² Andrew Fesnak,^{5,6} Donald L. Siegel,^{1,2} Bruce L. Levine,^{5,6} Julie K. Jadlovsky,² Regina M. Young,² Anne Chew,² Wei-Ting Hwang,² Elizabeth O. Hexner,^{1,2} Beatriz M. Carreno,^{1,2,3,6} Christopher L. Nobles,¹ Frederic D. Bushman,¹ Kevin R. Parker,^{1,2} Yanyan Qi,^{1,2} Ansuman T. Satpathy,^{1,2,3} Howard Y. Chang,^{1,2,3} Yangbing Zhao,^{2,4} Simon F. Lacey,^{2,4} Carl H. June^{1,2,3,5,6,7}

Selon la base de données ClinicalTrials.gov du National Institute of Health, plus de **60 essais cliniques** sur l'extraction de gènes sont actuellement en cours

CRISPR-Cas9: comment ça marche ?



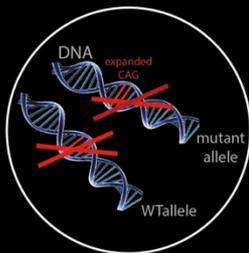
EDITION D'UN GENE



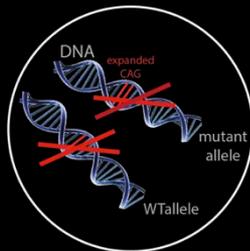
Inactivation du gène

Réparation du gène

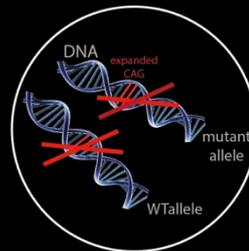
STRATÉGIES D'ÉDITION DU GÈNE HTT



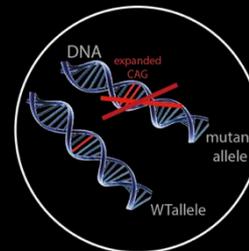
Merienne et al. (2017)
Preuve de principe de l'inactivation in vivo de l'allèle HTT mutant et WT



Edition de gènes de deuxième génération

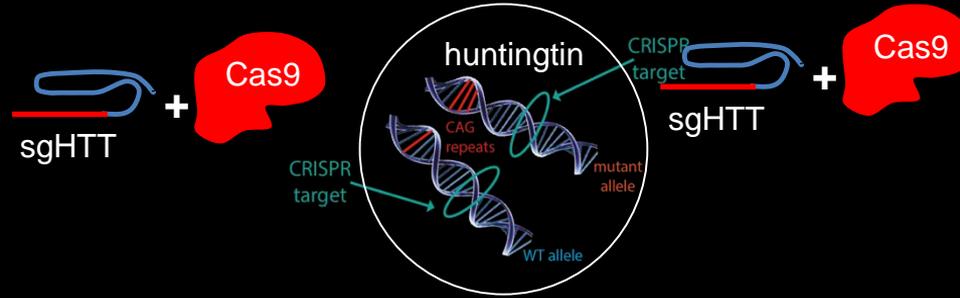


Revisiter les conséquences d'une inactivation de l'HTT sauvage chez l'adulte

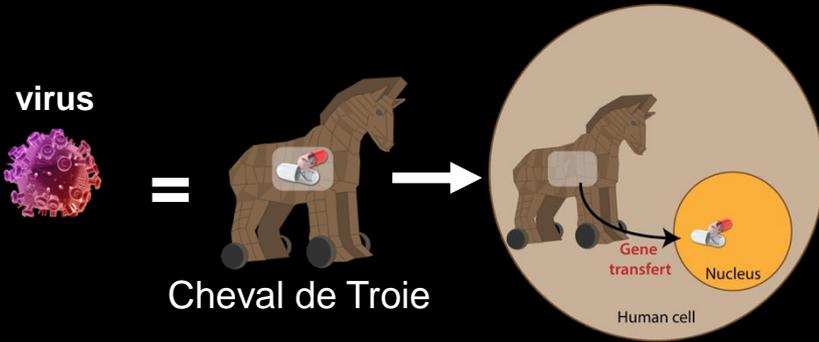


Inactivation de l'allèle HTT mutant et préservation de l'allèle HTT WT

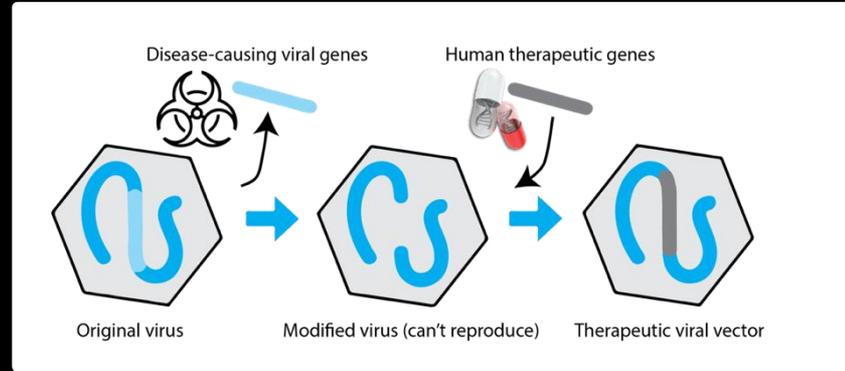
Comment inactiver l'HTT ?



THÉRAPIE GÉNIQUE : DU CONCEPT AUX SYSTÈMES D'ADMINISTRATION SOPHISTIQUÉS



Les virus sont conçus pour délivrer en toute sécurité n'importe quel gène thérapeutique



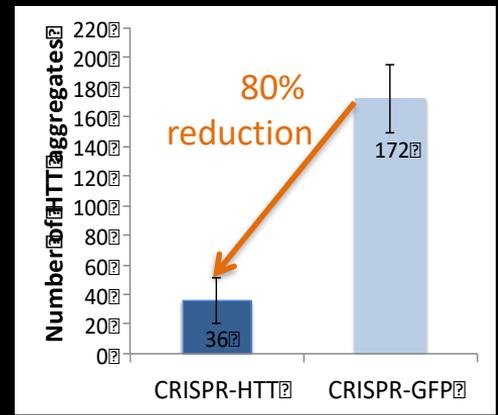
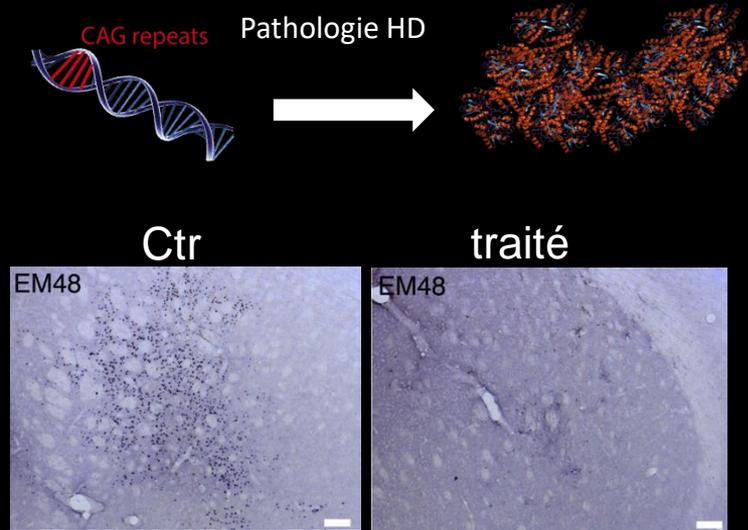
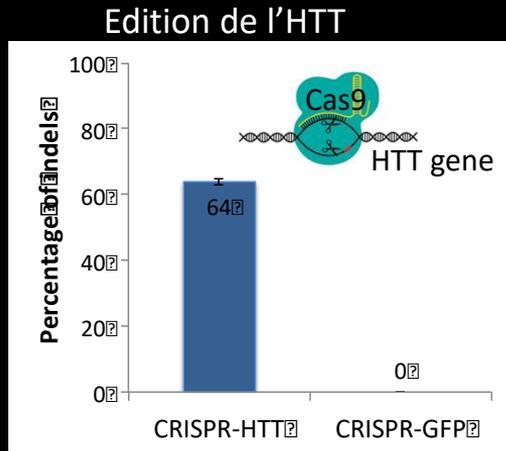
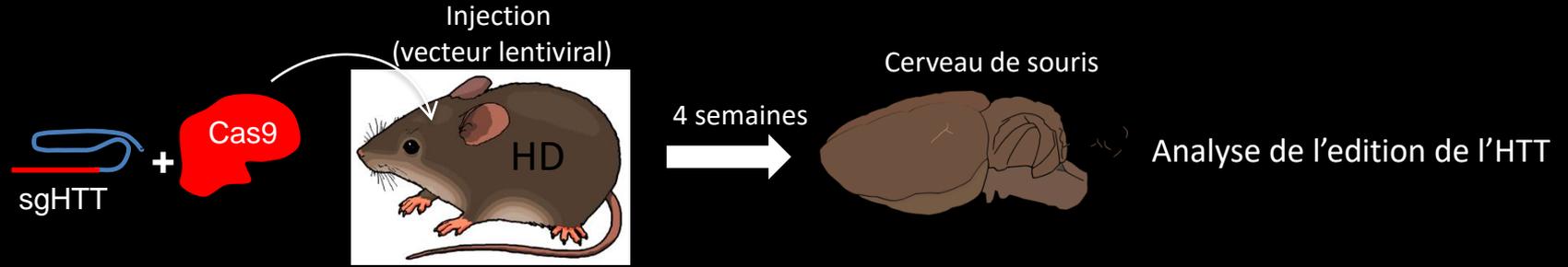
Strimvelis®, approved in May 2016:
Treat ADA-SCID by transplantation of autologous CD34+ cells transduced with a retro viral vector expressing Adenosine Deaminase



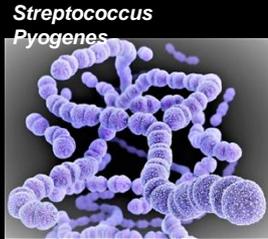
Luxturna®, approved Dec. 2017:
Restore vision in people with rare inherited retinal disease by a subretinal injection of AAV2 expressing working a copy of the *RPE65*.

Les vecteurs AAV et lentiviraux sont les deux plus utilisés pour la thérapie génique

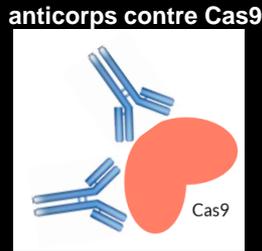
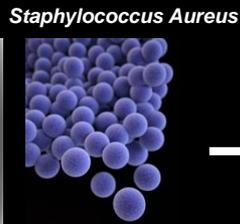
Inactivation du gène de la Huntingtine avec CRISPR-Cas9



L'EXPRESSION CONSTANTE ET À LONG TERME DE CAS9 DANS LE CERVEAU?



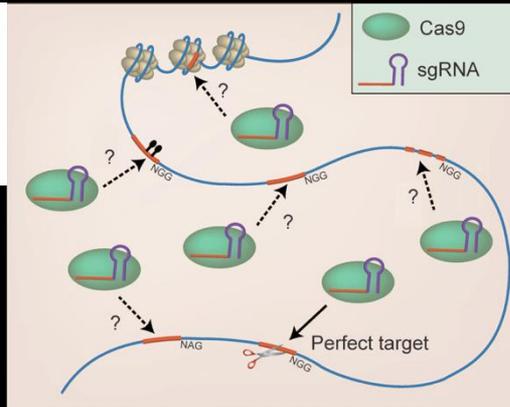
Cas9 bacterial nuclease



Immunité préexistante

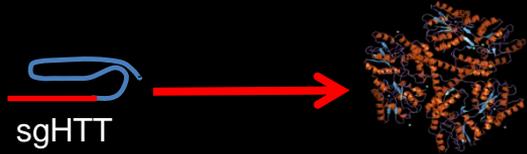


Clivage de gènes indésirables

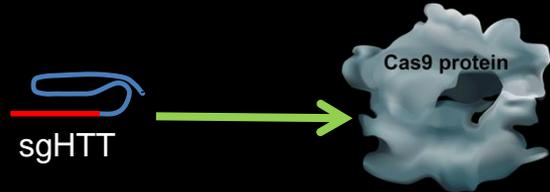


➔ Développer un système d'édition transitoire du génome

KamiCas9: système d'auto-inactivation de l'édition

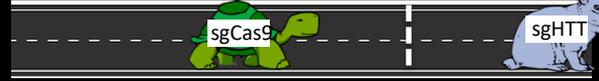


H1/U6 = promoteurs forts



7sk = promoteur faible

Promoteur faible(7sk)



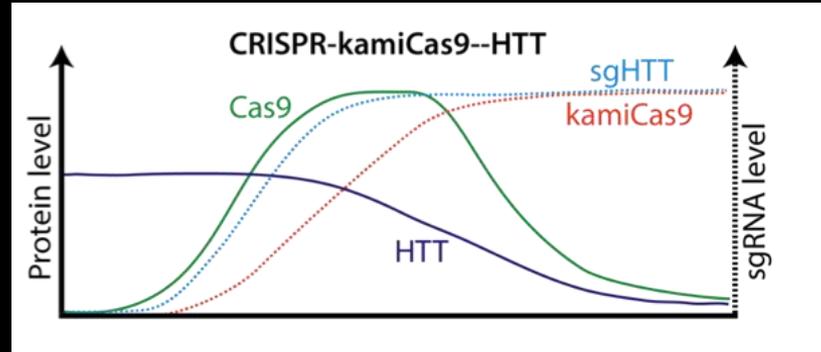
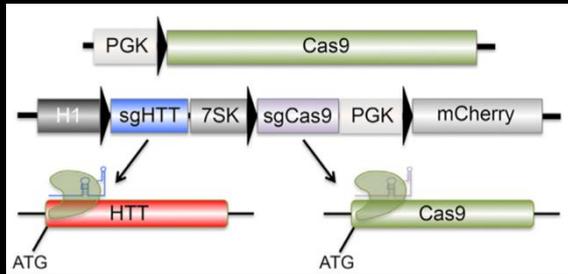
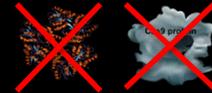
Promoteur fort

HTT inactivé

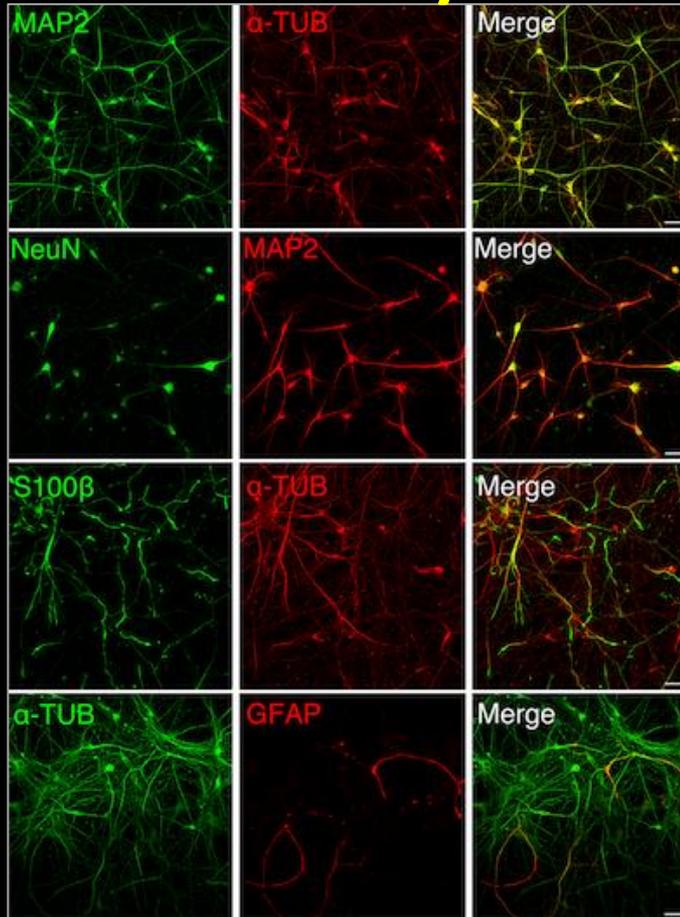


HTT gene inactivé

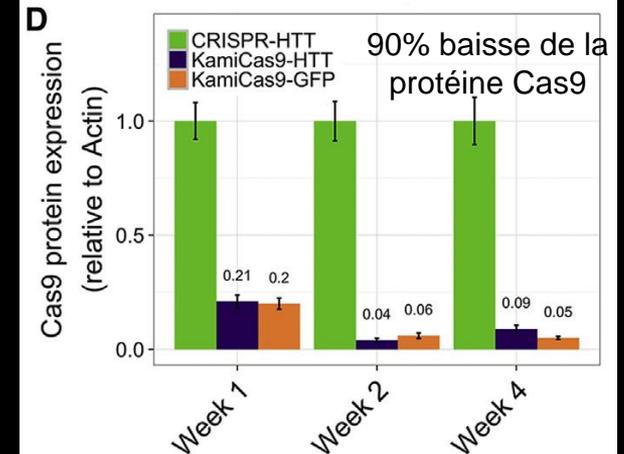
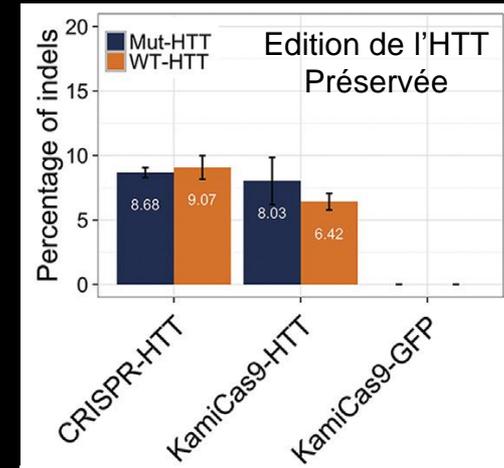
Cas9 inactivé



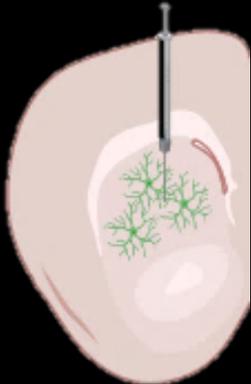
KamiCas9: système d'auto-inactivation de l'édition



Cellules
dérivées de
cellules d'un
patient MH

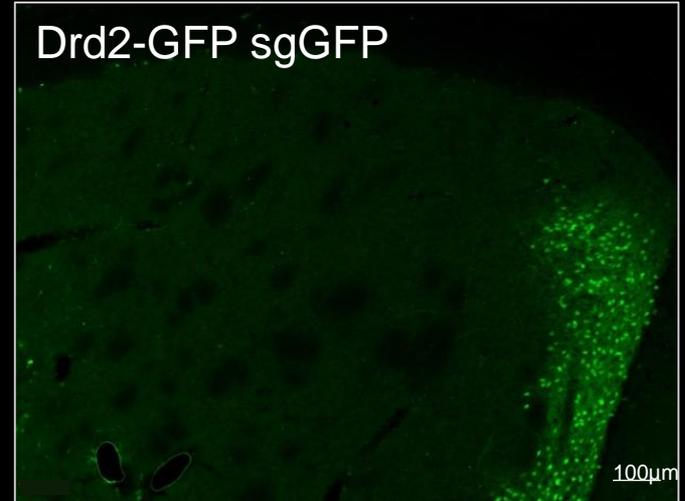
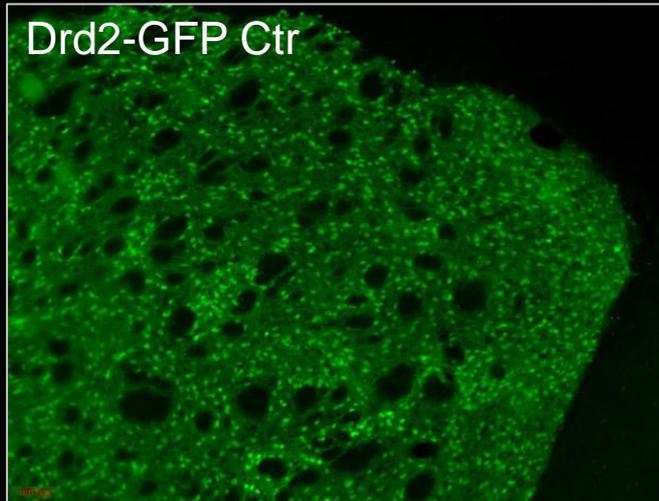


ÉDITION GÉNIQUE OPTIMISÉE DE DEUXIÈME GÉNÉRATION POUR LE CNS



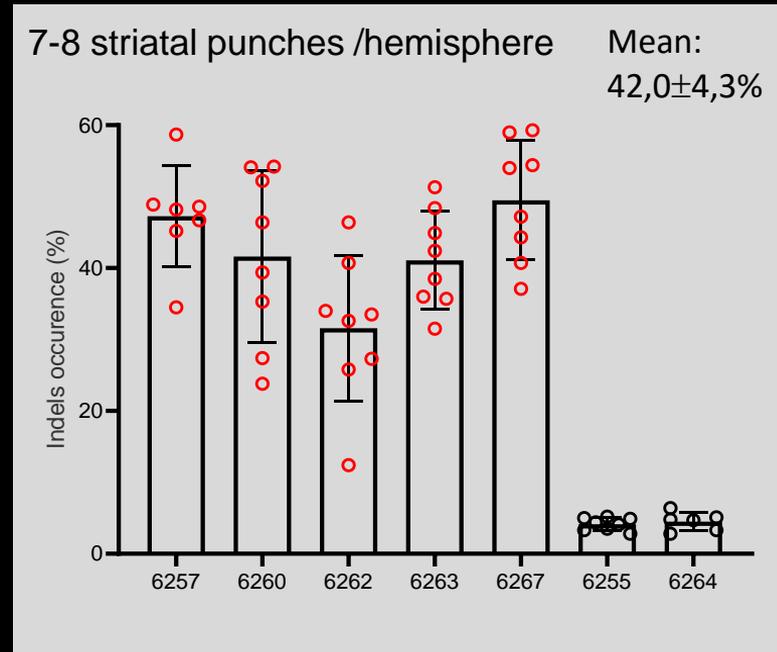
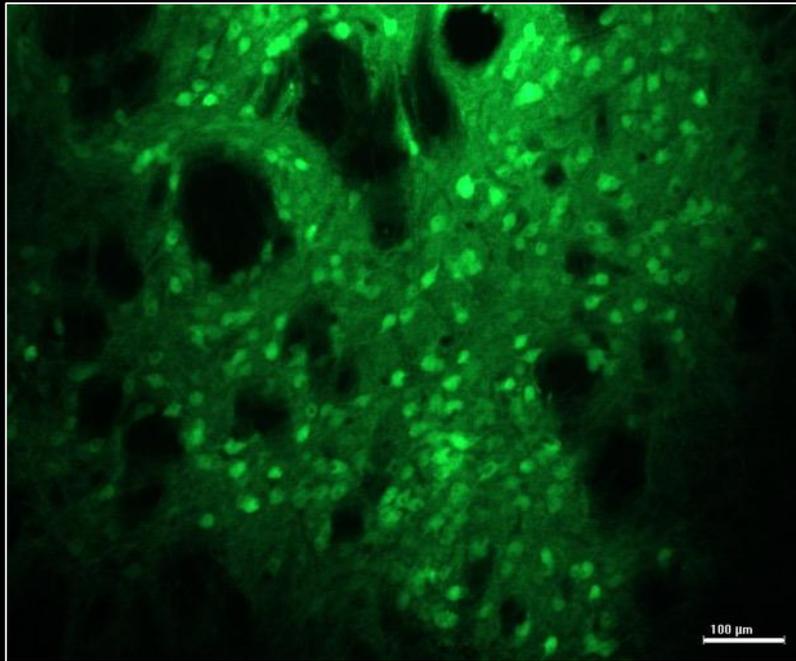
AAV2 ITR U6 sgGFP5 AAV2 ITR

AAV2 ITR EFS myc-SpCas9-Sv40nls Syn polyA AAV2 ITR



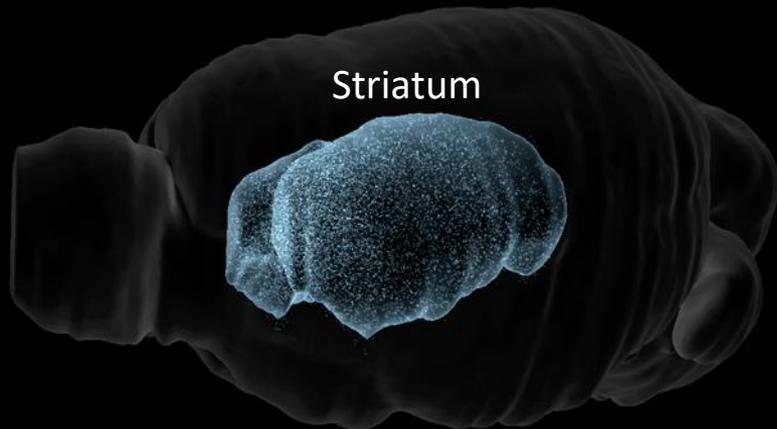
Souris hétérozygotes

Edition de l'HTT dans le striatum: AAV2/1



TIDE analysis: 4 weeks post-injection
pAAV2ss-EFS-myc-nls-spCas9-nls-synA+
pAAV2ss-U6-sgHTT51 mouse-CMV-GFP

Efficacité d'édition dans le striatum



Neurones: $1,4 \times 10^6$ (50,8%)
Astrocytes: $2,38 \times 10^5$ (8,25%)
Toutes les cellules: $2,88 \times 10^6$

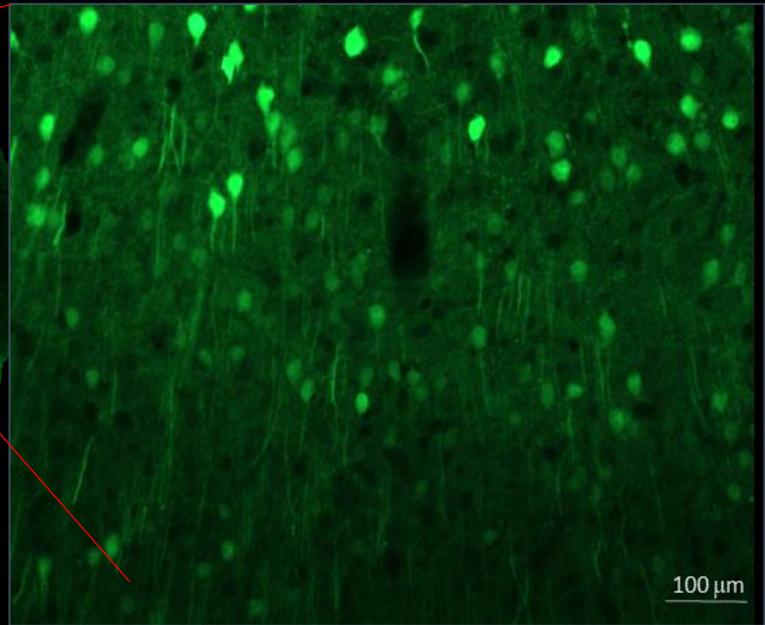
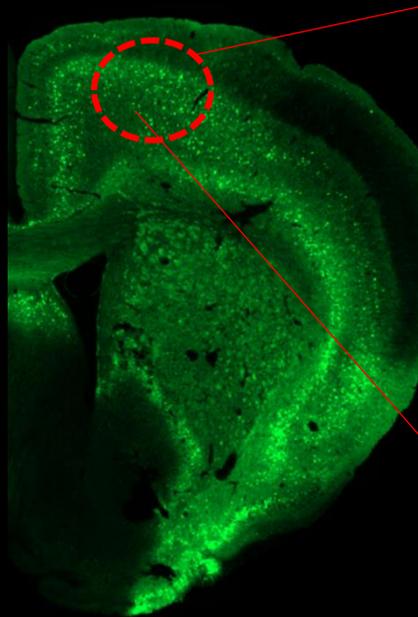
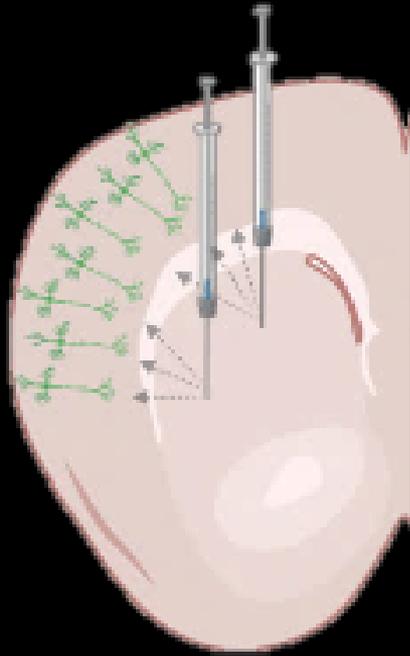
AAV2/1: neuronal
Cellules transduites (100% efficacy):
 $1,4 \times 10^6$ (50,8% of all cells)

Edition de l'HTT: $42,0 \pm 4,3\%$

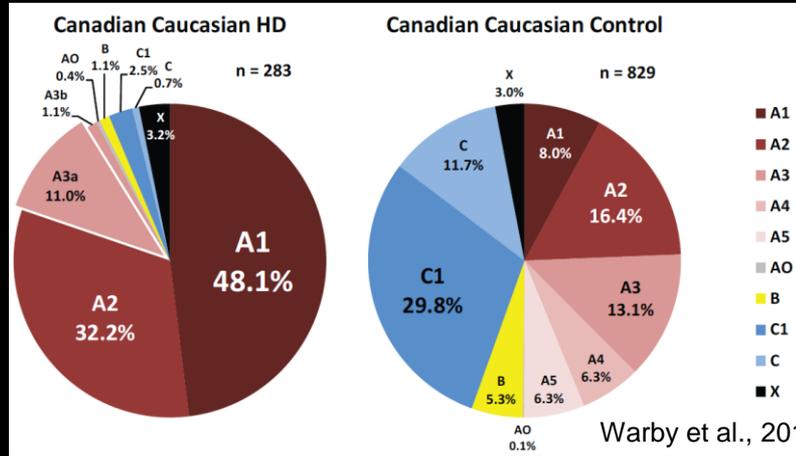
➔ correspond à une efficacité
de 82,5% dans les cellules
traitées

CIBLER LE CIRCUIT CÉRÉBRAL AFFECTÉ PAR LA MH

AAV2retro-CBA-GFP



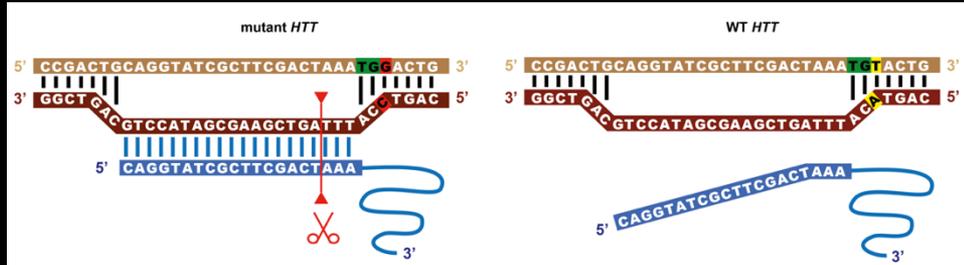
VERS L'ÉDITION SPECIFIQUE DE L'HTT MUTÉE: Polymorphismes d'ADN associés à la MH



Patients MH ont des ancêtres communs

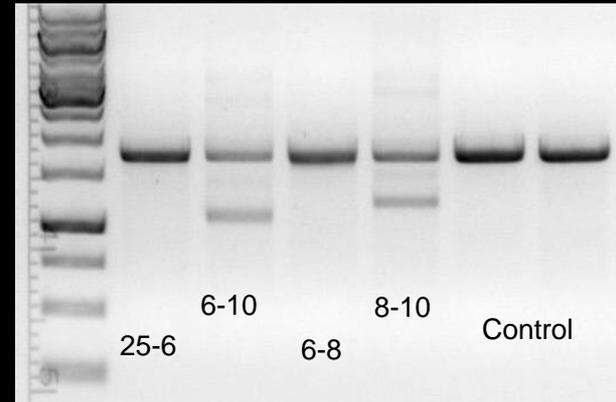
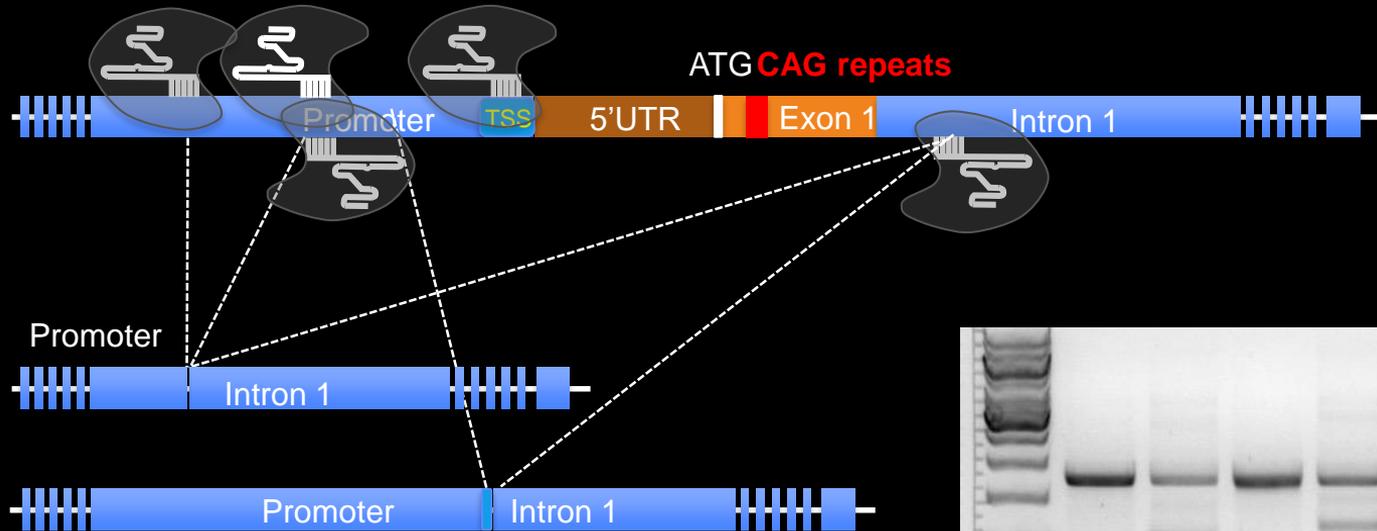


Des groupes de polymorphismes nucléotidiques simples (SNP) définissent différents haplotypes



→ Discrimination entre les allèles *HTT* WT et mutants à l'aide de SNP

Combiner deux sgRNAs pour induire une délétion du promoteur/exon 1 HTT



PCR: HTT deletion



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