

Preparing for a Stem Cell-Based Treatment for HD: PRE-CELL and Beyond



Terry Tempkin, NP-C, MSN UC Davis HDSA Center of Excellence HELP 4 HD 2nd Annual International Symposium August 22, 2015 Riverside, CA



Disclosures

• Teresa Tempkin:

- Speaker Bureau: Lundbeck Pharmaceuticals
- Roberson and Pue Foundations
- California Institute for Regenerative Medicine
- None of the above entities have provided any support for my participation here today $\textcircled{\sc s}$

Huntington's Disease



Woody Guthrie, 1943

Slowly progressive, hereditary, degenerative, fatal neuropsychiatric disease

Estimated prevalence in US: 30,000 people with HD 150,000 at-risk 2000 new cases annually Estimated costs in US: \$2.5 billion

Symptoms: Involuntary movements, loss of cognition, psychiatric disorders

No disease-modifying therapies exist. All clinical care is palliative

Huntington gene discovered in 1993



HD Collaborative Research Group. Cell 1983:72; 971–983.

Population affected by HD

Location	Total Population	People with HD*	People at risk**	Total affected and at-risk	Impacted family members***
California	37,253,956	3,725	25,146	28,871	92,676
United States	308,745,538	30,874	208,403	239,277	768,079

(Adapted to US Census, 2010)

- * Estimated, based on NIH quoted prevalence of 1/10,000
- ** Estimated based on 2000 estimate of 200,000 at risk = 6.75/10,000

*** Estimated number of household members impacted by HD based on average family unit of 3.21 members

Source: HDSA, 04/2010

Neuropathological findings in HD



Medium spiny striatal neurons affected Progressive neuronal loss in dorsal-medial to ventrolateral direction At death, brain weight is reduced by 25% Striatum is reduced by 90% Deep cortical layers and white matter also strikingly reduced

Reiner A et al. Int Rev Neurobiol. 2011;98:325-72

Symptoms and Brain Degeneration in HD



Compelling Reasons for Developing Cell Therapies in HD

- The disease is always fatal in people who carry the gene expansion.
- To date there is no medication or therapy that will delay the onset or slow the progression of the disease
- The gene is passed on to future generations.
- An effective treatment or cure may have indications for use in other polyglutamate expansion diseases such as SCAs.





- 2004: California voters passed Proposition 71, the California Stem Cell Research and Cures Initiative.
- 2005: The California Institute for Regenerative Medicine established
- The mission of CIRM is to support and advance stem cell research and regenerative medicine under the highest ethical and medical standards for the discovery and development of cures, therapies, diagnostics and research technologies to relieve human suffering from chronic disease and injury.
- CIRM is the largest source of funding for embryonic and pluripotent stem cell research in the world.







How patient advocates changed the course of science



A group of families impacted by Huntington's disease inspired a "Eureka!" moment for Jan Nolta, UC Davis' pioneering stem cell researcher



From Dr. Jan Nolta

Unique Opportunity:

- The HDSA Center of Excellence at UC Davis, designated in 2001, provides multidisciplinary care for over 350 HD patients and families.
- Through membership in the Huntington Study Group, we have enrolled over 325 patients in more than 14 observational studies and clinical trials since 1997.
- Despite extensive knowledge of the genetics and neuropathology of HD, only palliative treatments exist, constituting a major unmet need.
- Translational partnership developed with Dr. Nolta's team in 2008 to promote research in HD, leading to a CIRM Translational grant in 2009 and Disease Team grant in 2012.

Translational Team Effort



Mol Neurobiol. 2012 February; 45(1): 87–98. Published online 2011 December 9. doi: <u>10.1007/s12035-011-8219-8</u>

Copyright © The Author(s) 2011

Genetically Engineered Mesenchymal Stem Cells as a Proposed Therapeutic for Huntington's Disease

Scott D. Olson,¹ Kari Pollock,¹ Amal Kambal,¹ Whitney Cary,¹ Gaela-Marie Mitchell,¹ Jeremy Tempkin,¹ Heather Stewart,¹ Jeannine McGee,¹ Gerhard Bauer,¹ Hyun Sook Kim,^{1,3} Teresa Tempkin,² Vicki Wheelock,² Geralyn Annett,¹ Gary Dunbar,⁴ and Jan A. Nolta^{II}

 ¹Stem Cell Program and Institute for Regenerative Cures, University of California Davis Health Systems, 2921
Stockton Blvd., Room 1300, Sacramento, CA 95817 USA
²Department of Neurology, University of California Davis Health Systems, Sacramento, CA USA
³Department of Neurology, CHA University School of Medicine, Bundang, South Korea
⁴Department of Psychology, Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI USA
Jan A. Nolta, Phone: +1-916-7039308, Fax: +1-916-7039310, Email: Jan.nolta@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu, http://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/stemcellresearch.
³Corresponding author.

Received August 21, 2011; Accepted November 9, 2011.



The grant is approved! July 26, 2012





What are you really doing?

- Medium spiny neurons (cells in the brain) die out in HD (causing HD symptoms)
- Levels of Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factors (**BDNF** think 'fertilizer' for your brain cells) are lower in people with HD
- Wouldn't it be great if we could slow the rate at which those cells die off and increase levels of BDNF to keep the neurons healthy longer?
- And wouldn't it be great if we could develop this as a safe 'treatment' for HD while we continue to work on a therapy for a cure?
- And wouldn't it be better yet if we found that using MSCs would be a safe and reliable method of delivering potential therapies for the treatment and ultimately cure for HD?

BDNF: A Lead Candidate for HD Treatment

•Survival and function of striatal neurons is dependent on brainderived neurotrophic factor (BDNF).

•Mutant huntingtin protein blocks production of BDNF at the RNA level and reduces axonal transport from the cortical cells to the striatum. Levels of this trophic factor are significantly reduced in the brains of HD patients.

•Dey et al showed that MSCs engineered to over-express BDNF slowed the progression of HD in a transgenic mouse model.

•BDNF delivery triggers the recruitment of new neurons in HD transgenic mouse model.

C. Zuccato, M. Valenza, E. Cattaneo, *Physiol Rev* 2010;90:, 905 Dey ND et al. *Behav Brain Res* 2010;193-2000 Benraiss A. *Cell Stem Cell* 2013;787-799

MSCs: a Candidate for Delivery of BDNF

- MSCs secrete neurotrophic factors, reduce inflammation, reduce programmed cell death, enhance connections between neurons and reduce cell toxicity
- MSCs can be readily engineered using viral vectors to robustly deliver growth factors
- Vectors do not integrate into host cells
- MSCs do not require immunosuppression
- Unlike embryonic or pluripotent stem cells, MSCs have a strong safety profile in clinical trials
- 43 published, peer reviewed proof of concept studies have demonstrated efficacy for MSC, BDNF, or MSC/BDNF in HD mouse models (*Reviewed in Deng et al, in press 2015*)

Project Plan: MSC/BDNF for HD CIRM Grant DR2A-05415





preClinical Studies

- These are experiments that are required to be done prior to receiving approval from the FDA (government entity that is responsible for approving any new drug, medical treatment or device in the US)
- FDA approval can be arduous, but necessary to safeguard people in human trials
- Only after the FDA is satisfied that all reasonable safety measures have been met, will they give you 'permission' to try in humans

BDNF production by the engineered MSCs





BDNF Production: Human MSCs were transduced with the lentiviral vector pCCLc-MNDU3-BDNF-WPRE at the indicated Multiplicity of infection (MOI). Increasing the MOI increases the amount of BDNF produced.

Mouse Models of Huntington's Disease

- We used the YAC128 and R6/2 (120) strains of mice as models of HD and Juvenile HD
 - The YAC128 mouse has late onset, mild symptoms, and striatal atrophy
 - The R6/2 (120) mouse has early onset and seizures, and very early death (approx. 90 days)
- Mice were immune suppressed to permit survival of human cells
- Mice were transplanted with 500,000 human MSC or MSC/BDNF in the brain

Pre-clinical Summary: YAC128 model

- Mice treated with MSC/BDNF had significantly greater exploratory behaviors in open field testing compared to controls, indicating a behavioral measure of reduced anxiety.
- Mice treated with MSC and MSC/BDNF had reduction in the degree of striatal atrophy compared to control mice.
- We have demonstrated both a behavioral and a structural improvement due to treatment in the YAC128 model.

R6/2 Neurogenesis: 2014-0825 Efficacy study



Transplantation of MSC with and without BDNF significantly increases neurogenesis activity in the subventricular zone.

Pre-clinical Summary: R6/2 (CAG 120) model

- Mice treated with MSC or MSC/BDNF have a significant increase in neurogenesis-like activity in the subventricular zone compared to controls.
- These data suggest that MSC/BDNF could work through mechanisms of stimulating endogenous neurogenesis.
- Striatal implantation of MSC/BDNF increased the mean lifespan of the R6/2 (CAG 120) mice.
- Increasing neurogenesis and striatal neuron survival is a key goal of the planned future clinical trial, HD-CELL.

Pre-clinical Summary

- Taken together our results demonstrate that MSC/BDNF reduced anxiety, slowed down or prevented striatal atrophy, and increased the lifespan when using two different transgenic mouse models of HD.
- This recovery may be due to the stimulation and maturation of endogenous neurogenesis promoted by the MSC and enhanced by BDNF.



Clinical Trials

PRE-CELL: We have enrolled 31 patients with early-stage HD. We are collecting clinical data (neurological and psychiatric exams, functional abilities, cognitive evaluation, volumetric brain MRI, and exploratory serum and CSF biomarker studies) with assessments every 6 months. We are determining the rate of change in each parameter for every subject in order to enhance safety and permit exploratory measures of clinical efficacy and biomarkers in the planned Phase 1 trial.

HD-CELL: We propose to enroll eligible PRE-CELL subjects who have completed at least one year of longitudinal assessments into HD-CELL. This will be an open-label Phase I dose-escalation trial, and all subjects to be treated will receive intrastriatal implantation of MSC/BDNF.

PRE-CELL Inclusion Criteria

- 1. Men or women age 18 and older, English speaking, able to give informed consent and comply with study procedures.
- 2. HD diagnosis confirmed with genetic testing.
- Early stage HD with Total Functional Capacity (TFC) score of 9-13.
- 4. Clinically definite signs of HD.
- Must have a caregiver or informant able to give feedback about the participant and willing to report observations about subject on standardized forms.
- 6. Subjects of child bearing potential must agree to adequate birth control measures.



PRE-CELL Recruitment and Enrollment (August 2015)				
Screened	Currently Enrolled	Excluded/ Withdrawn	Pending enrollment	Scheduled for screening
41	30	11	0*	0*
Number of subjects completing scheduled visits				
Screened	Baseline	V01 (6 mo)	V02 (12 mo)	V03 (18 mo)
41	32	25	17	7

*PRE-CELL enrollment ended June 2015

Cognitive Assessments



Sarah Farias, PhD Associate Professor of Neurology, UC Davis

Julie Stout, PhD Professor, School of Psychological Sciences Monash University





Structural MRI Analysis



Charles DeCarli, MD

Professor, Department of Neurology Director, IdEA Lab at UC Davis Co-Clinical PI



Volumetric MRI Brain Analysis

Volumetric analysis showing areas of reduced striatal volume in HD-CELL subjects (areas in blue) Volumetric imaging analysis showing change in brain volumes at 6 months.









Location: I J K: (089,039,069) X Y Z: (086.91,058.50,067.38) Value: 32767.00

DeCarli IDeA Lab, UC Davis

PRE-CELL Interim Results: estimated trajectories



PRE-CELL Biomarkers

ally.

Steven Hersch, MD PhD Professor of Neurology Harvard Medical School

BDNF Mutant Huntingtin Protein



Ethical considerations regarding a first-in-human stem cell gene therapy trial for Huntington's disease

Kyle Fink, PhD Alexandra Duffy, DO Vicki Wheelock, MD Mark Yarborough, PhD University of California Davis



Understanding patient and care partner perspectives

- A survey on attitudes and beliefs about participation in this study was added the first of this year.
- These observations from participants and their care partners will give us valuable information about their current thoughts and expectations and will assist us in designing the study for the treatment trial (HD-CELL).



HD-CELL:

Phase 1 safety and tolerability trial of MSC/BDNF neurosurgically implanted into striatum using techniques similar to deep brain stimulator implantation. (DBS has been FDAapproved since 1997).

We plan to deliver MSC/BDNF to the striatum under interventional high-field MRI-guidance using the ClearPoint[®] navigation system for targeting and trajectory planning.



Treatment Cohorts

- Low dose MSC/BDNF
- Medium dose MSC/BDNF
 - High dose MSC/BDNF



HD-CELL Schedule of Activities

	Screen- ing + Pre-op	Surgery within 30 d	V1 - 4 Mo. 1-2	V5 3 mo	V6 6 mo	V7 9 m	V8 12 m	* 15 - 24 m
Informed consent	X							
Incl/excl	X	Х	Х	X	Χ	Х	Х	X
General exam	X		X	Х	Χ	Х	Х	X
Neuro exam	Х	Х	Х	X	Χ	Х	Х	X
UHDRS	X		Х	Х	Χ	Х	Х	X
Safety labs	X	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Х	X
Cognitive battery	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Mood /behavior	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Functional/ QOL/CGI			X	X	X	X	X	X
MRI	X	X	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Х	X
Biomarkers	Х		Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	X
Lumbar puncture			X	X	X		X	X
AE	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Χ

Making Progress Toward FDA Approval

- May 2015: Completion of pre Investigational New Drug (preIND) application to FDA
- June 2015: Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee (RAC) – received valuable recommendations from this mandatory committee with no reservations
- July 2015: preIND call with FDA Continue study visits in PRE-CELL
- Q2-3 2016: IND application to FDA

Final Points for PRE-CELL/HD-CELL.....

- If approved, this will be a first-in-human trial of gene therapy-engineered mesenchymal stem cells implanted into the brains of patients with Huntington's disease
- We will primarily measure safety and tolerability of the stem cell treatment
- We *still* have much to learn.....

Great Work Inspires Additional Great Work

- Because of this ground breaking work in cellular treatment for HD, Dr. Nolta was able to recruit a promising young scientist, Dr. Kyle Fink.
- In addition to his work on this project, he has successfully obtained funding to investigate methods for gene modification in Juvenile Huntington's Disease

Transcription activator-like effectors (TALES)



- Can be rapidly synthesized to target any base pair sequence
- Highly efficient and specific with minimal off-target effects
- Can be constructed with a variety of transcription factors (i.e., nucleases, activators, repressors)



UC Davis HD Team and Collaborators

Vicki Wheelock Jan Nolta Terry Tempkin **Geralyn Annett** Kari Pollock Whitney Cary **Heather Stewart** Gerhard Bauer Kyle Fink William Gruenloh Karen Pepper Jeannine McGee Catherine Nacey **Kyle Hendrix Claus Sondergaard** Sarah Farias Kiaresh Shahlaie **Jeremy Tempkin Haley Nelson** Mark Yarborough **Charles DeCarli** Sasha Duffy Chin-Shang Li

UCSF:	Phil Starr and Dan Lim
Michigan:	Gary Dunbar
Boston:	Steve Hersch
France:	Anne Catherine Bachoud-Levi
Australia:	Julie Stout
Washington:	Elizabeth Aylward
Korea:	Hyun-Suk Kim

THANK YOU! HD patient advocates, patients and families Funded by the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine

My sincere thanks to this Executive Team for their expertise and tireless commitment to making a better future for people with HD!

