

# Terapia génica en inmunodeficiencias

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**3ras JORNADAS NACIONALES CONJUNTAS DE ALERGIA E  
INMUNOLOGIA EN PEDIATRIA**

Ciudad de Córdoba 21/4/2015, 20:00-20:30. Gracias a Héctor Díaz,  
Luciano Ianiero, Alejandro y Natalia Lozano, Julio Orellana, Ricardo Saranz

**MAÑANA EMPIEZA LA SEMANA MUNDIAL DE LAS INMUNODEFICIENCIAS**

# Tratamiento de las inmunodeficiencias congénitas

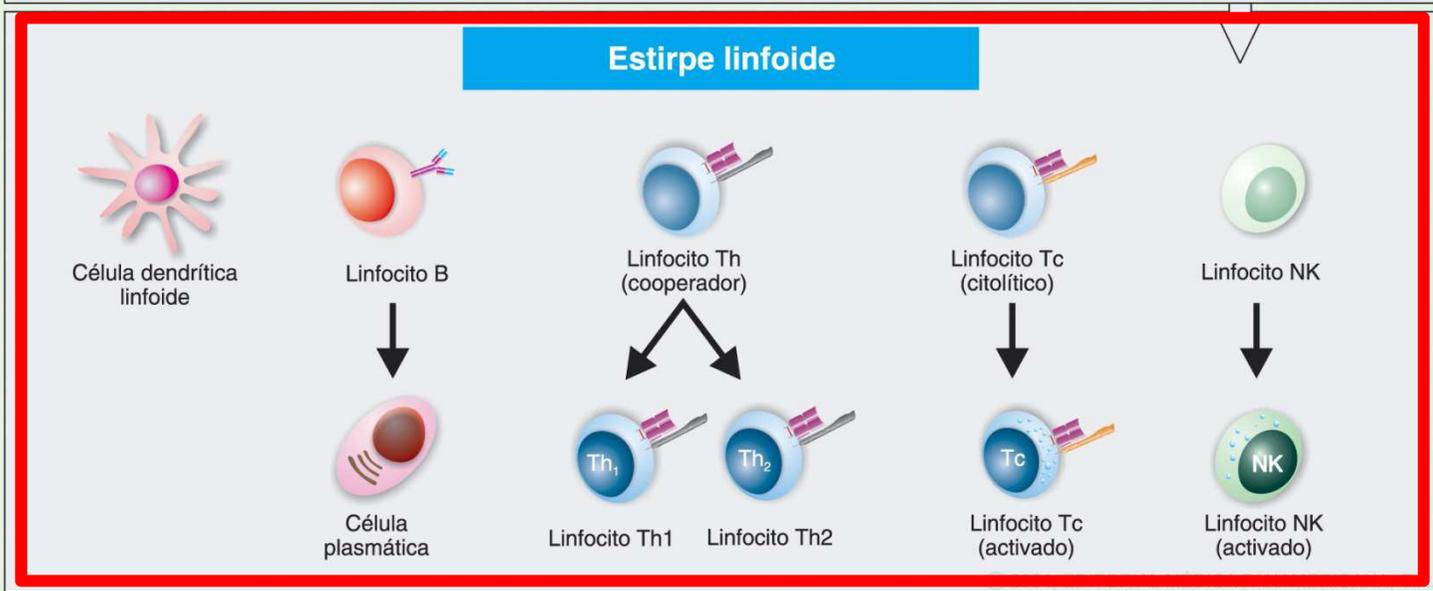
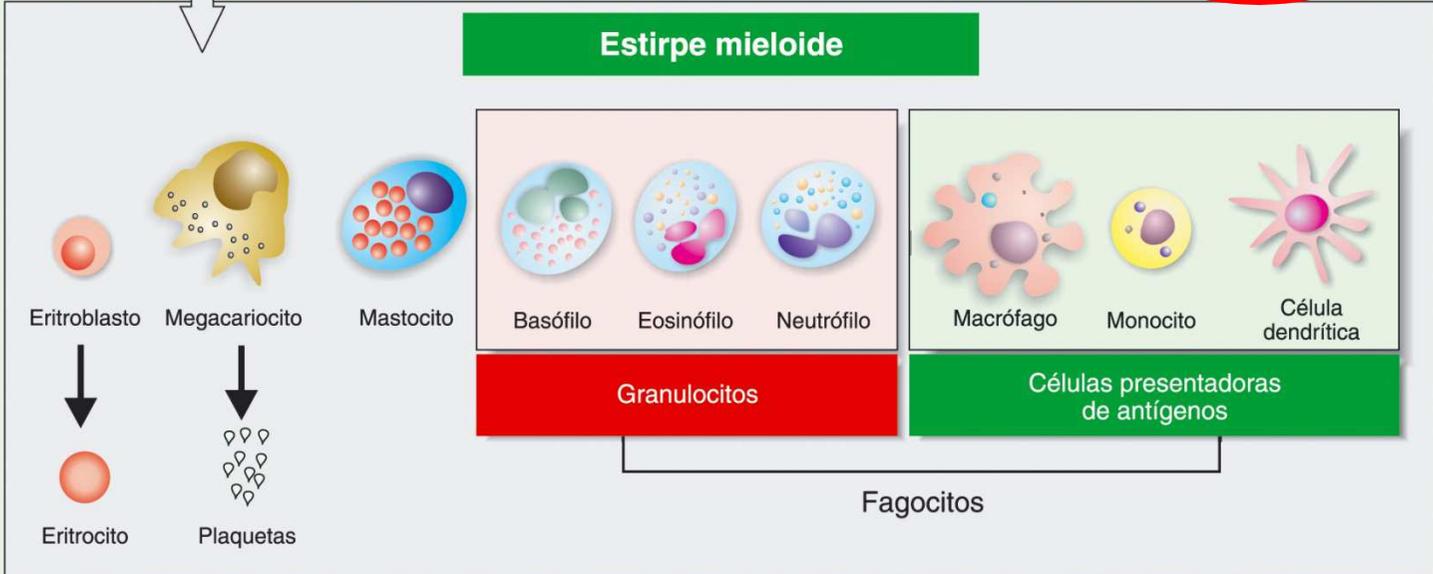
- Prevenir o tratar las infecciones  
Vacunas, antibióticos, antimicóticos, antivirales
- Suplir la molécula afectada  
Ig, ADA, IFN $\gamma$ , C1inh
- Suplir la célula afectada  
Trasplante de progenitores hematopoyéticos
- Suplir el gen afectado (si no hay donante)  
Terapia génica ( $\gamma$ c, ADA, WAS...)

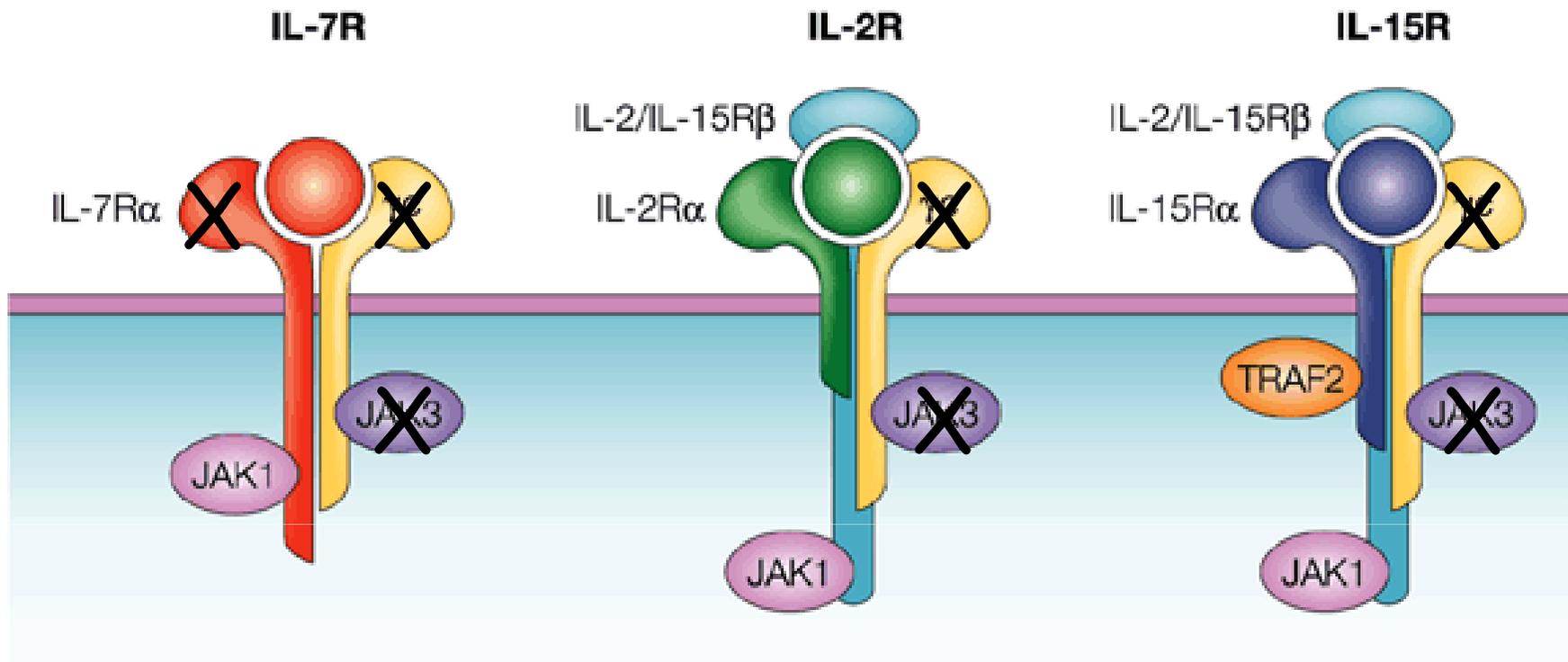
# Terapia génica en inmunodeficiencias

- ¿Para quién?
- ¿Cómo?
- ¿Para cuándo?
- ¿Dónde?



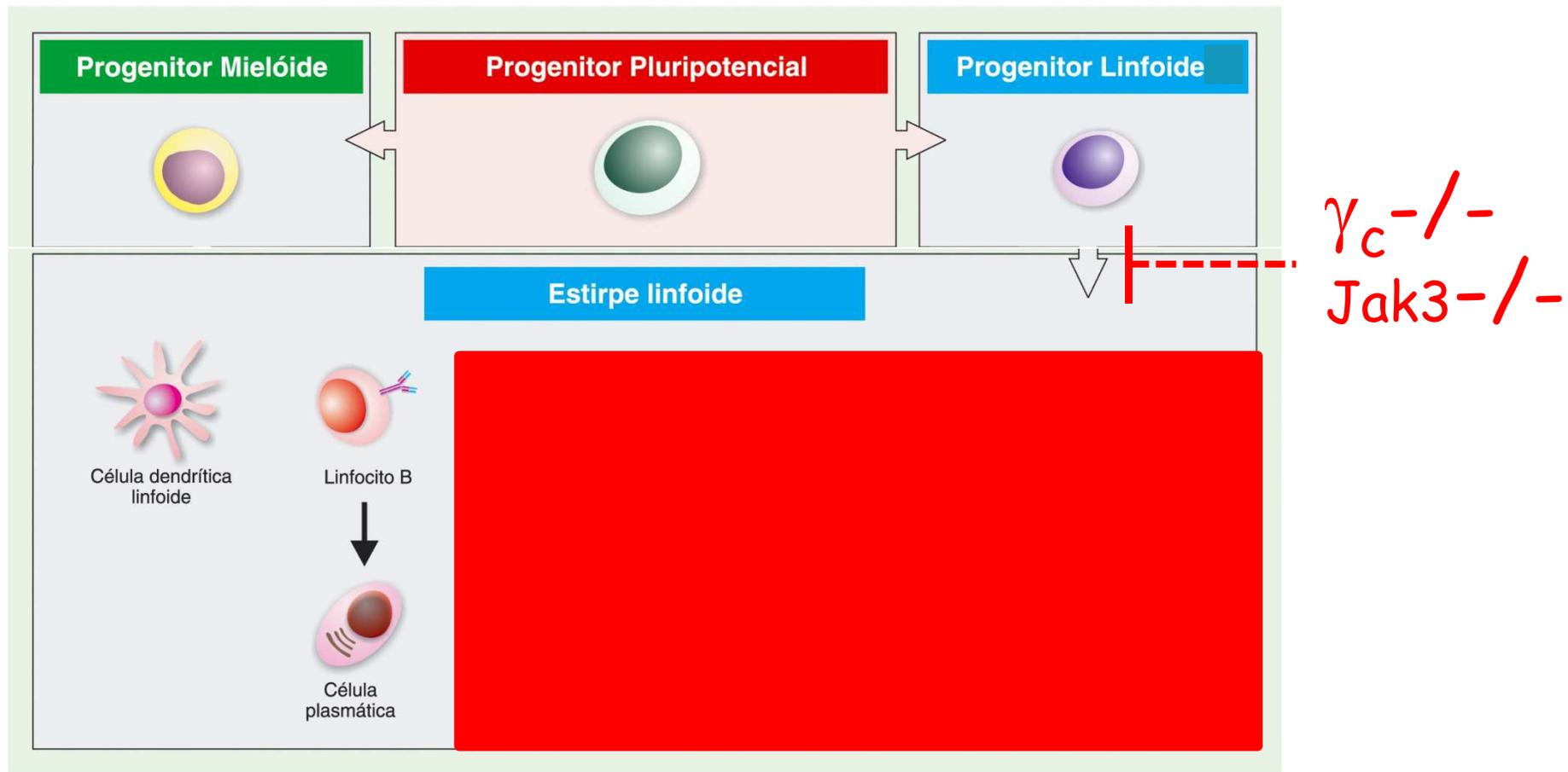
Necesita  
citocinas y  
sus  
receptores





Nature Reviews | Immunology





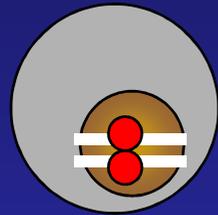
B+

T-

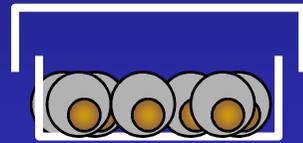
NK-

SCID

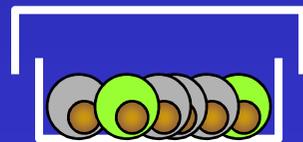
# REVERSIÓN NATURAL = TERAPIA GENICA NATURAL



PRECURSORES  
AFECTADOS  
(IN VIVO)



REVERSIÓN  
EXPANSIÓN  
(VENTAJA  
SELECTIVA)



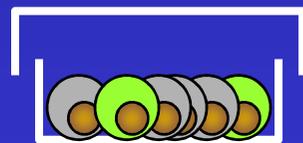
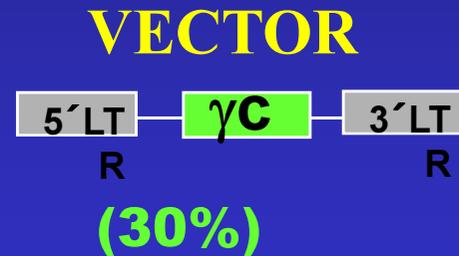
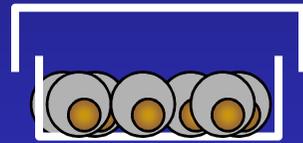
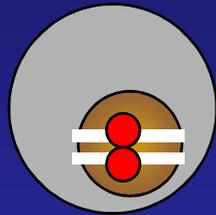
FENOTIPO  
FUNCION  
LONGEVIDAD

*γc*, NEJM 335,1563,1996  
ADA, Nat Genet 13,290,1996  
WASP, PNAS 98,8697,2001

# TERAPIA GENICA



PRECURSORES  
AFECTADOS  
(EX VIVO)



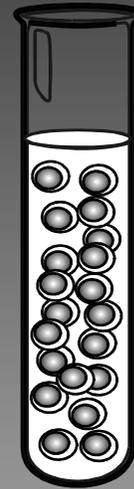
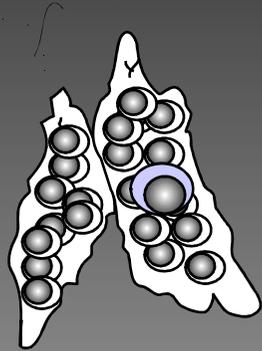
EXPANSIÓN  
(VENTAJA  
SELECTIVA)

FENOTIPO  
FUNCION  
LONGEVIDAD

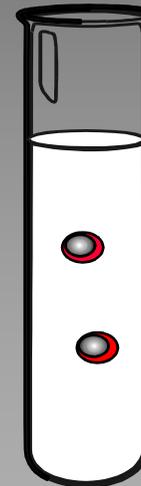
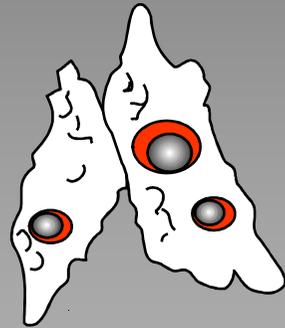


**TIMO**

**SANGRE**



**NORMAL**



**SCID**

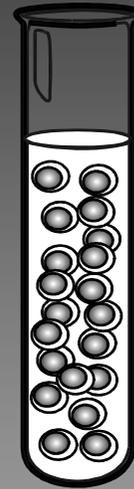
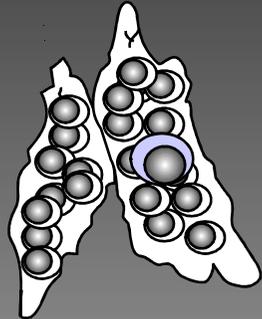
$\gamma$ C

IL7R

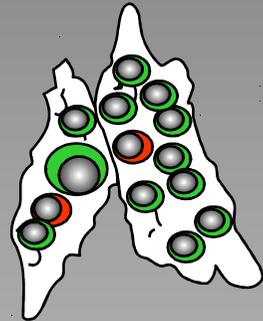
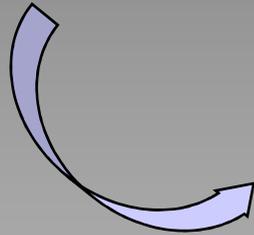
JAK3

**TIMO**

**SANGRE**



**NORMAL**



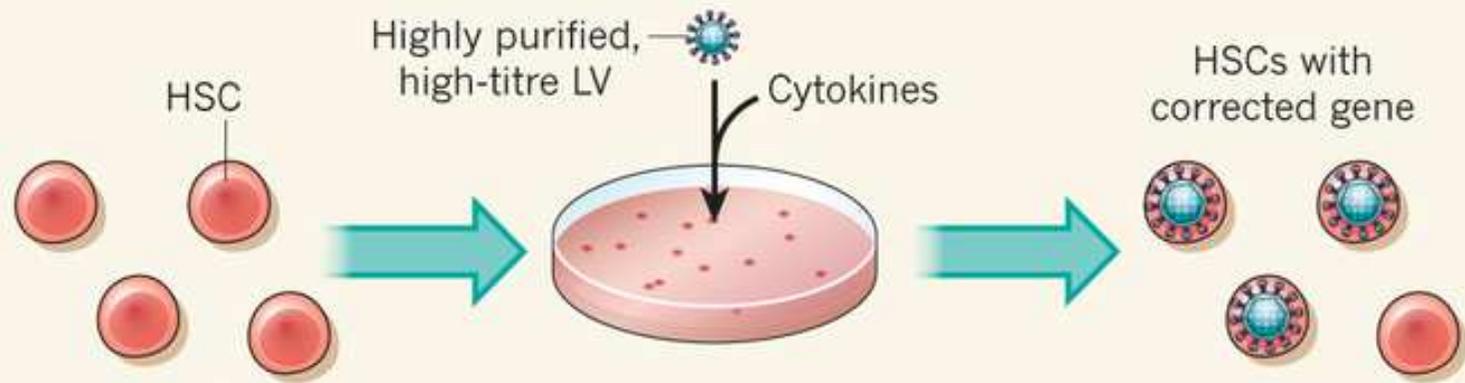
**SCID**

reconstituido

VENTAJA  
SELECTIVA

# Terapia génica en inmunodeficiencias

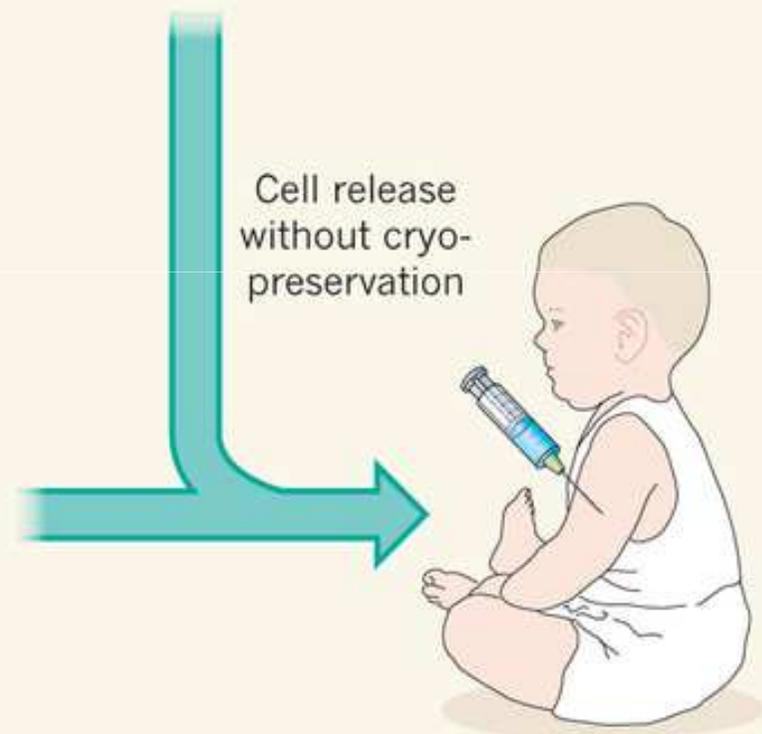
- ¿Para quién?
  - Para IDP graves (con reversiones naturales)
- ¿Cómo?
- ¿Para cuándo?
- ¿Dónde?



Patient with MLD or WAS



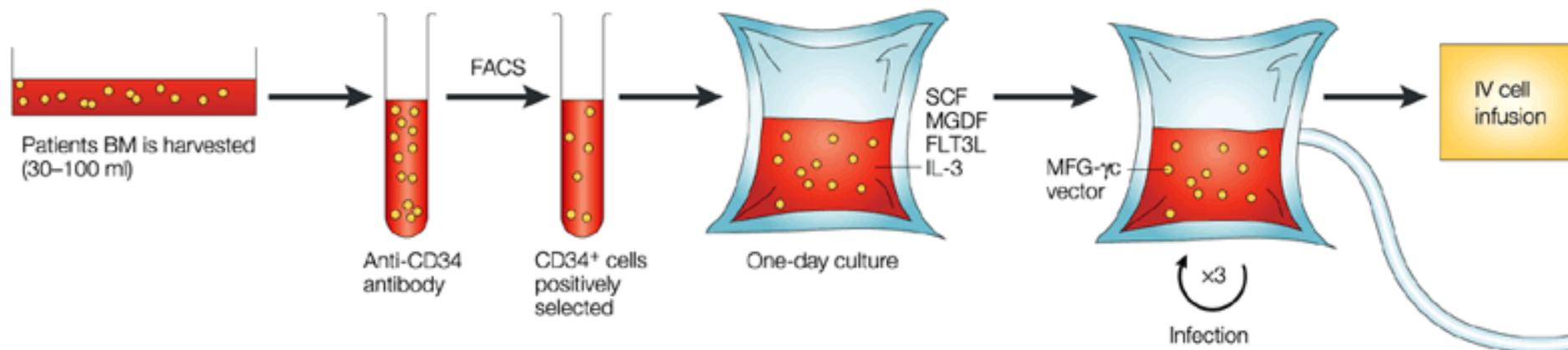
Myeloablation  
(± immunosuppression  
adapted to specific disease)



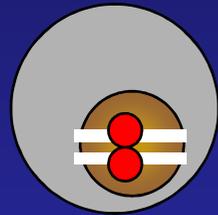
Intravenous infusion of  
fresh, transduced cells  
(high dose of cells)

## EL PROCEDIMIENTO:

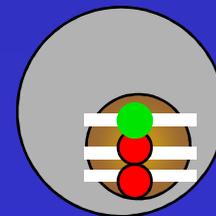
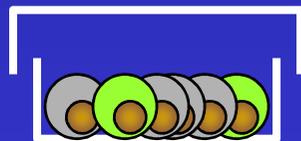
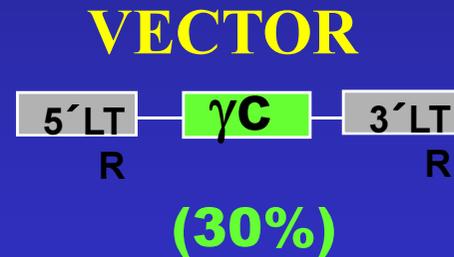
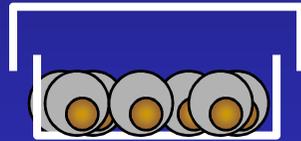
- 1- Estimular médula (G-CSF)
- 2- Obtener CD34+ periféricas (o de médula)
- 3- Cultivar y transducir
- 4- Mielosupresión parcial? ADA, CGD
- 5- Reinfusión de precursores  $2-5 \times 10^6 / \text{Kg}$
- 6- Seguimiento clínico/inmunológico



# LA TERAPIA GENICA ES SUPLEMENTACION GENICA, NO RECOMBINACION HOMOLOGA

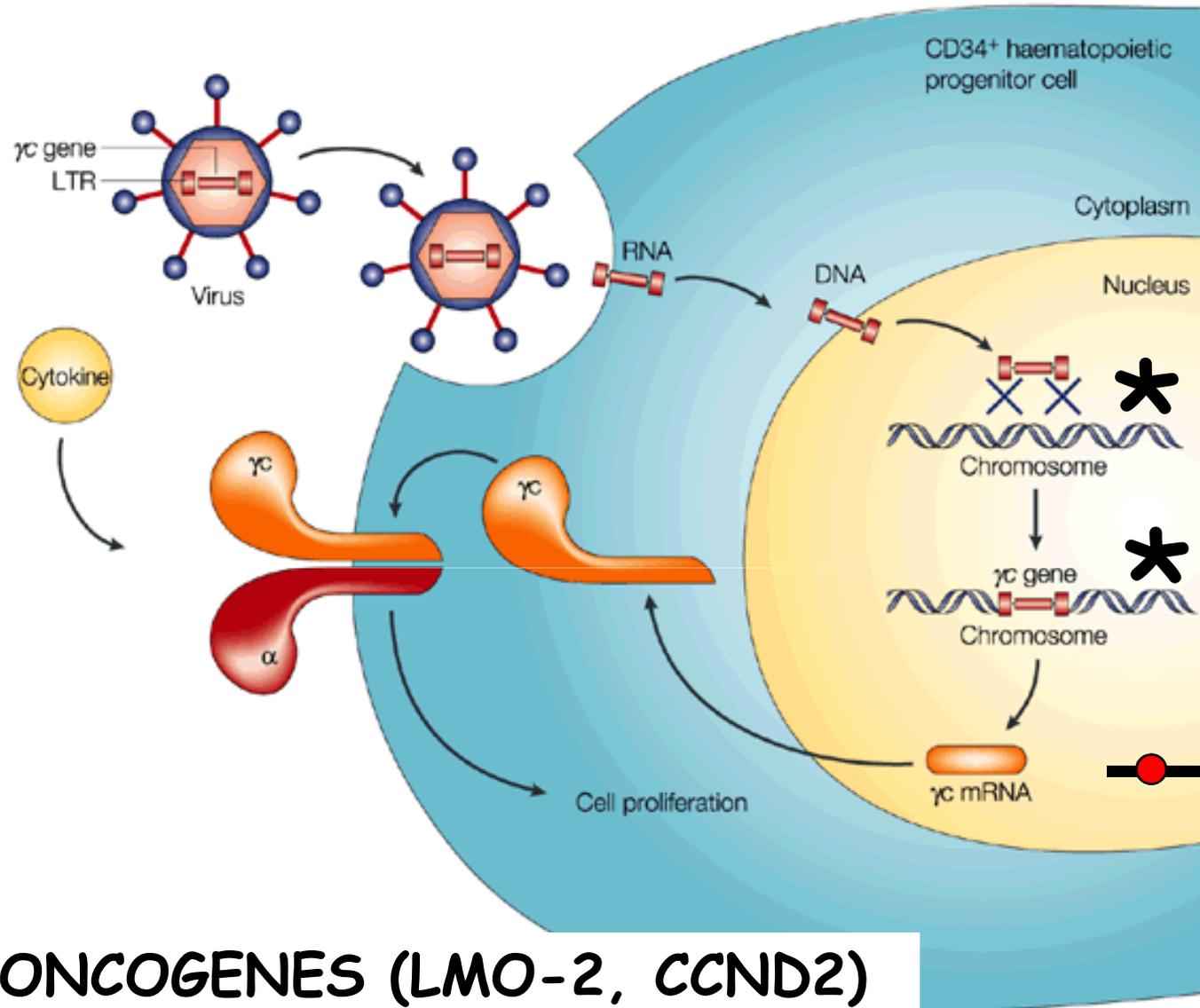


PRECURSORES AFECTADOS  
(EX VIVO)



FENOTIPO  
FUNCION



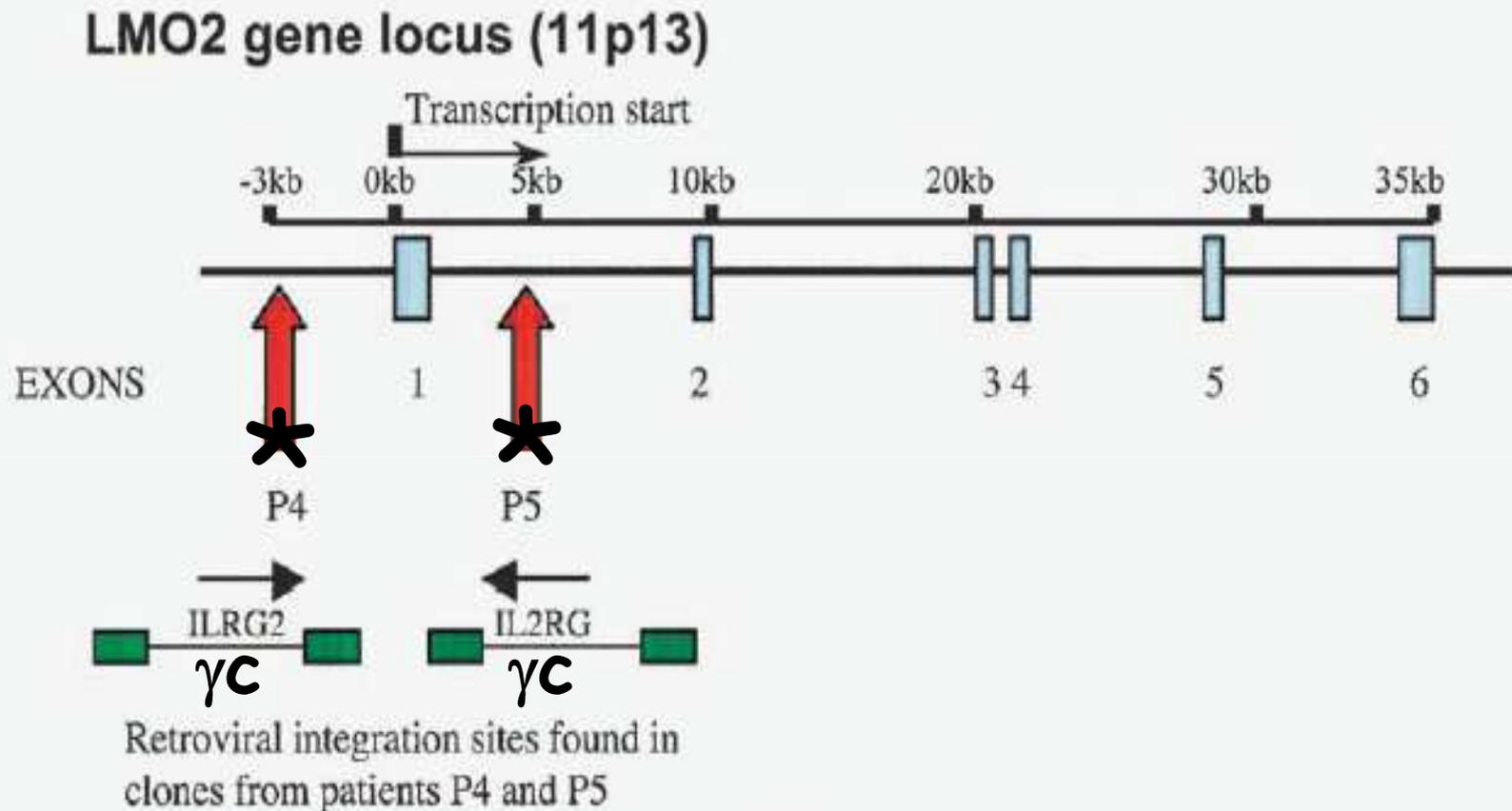


LTR: EN 300-4.000  
SITIOS  
(MUTAGÉNESIS  
INSERCIONAL)

Gen  $\gamma C$  mutado  
autólogo  
(suplementación  
génica)

\* ONCOGENES (LMO-2, CCND2)  
IN T CELL CLONES:  
ONCOGÉNESIS INSERCIONAL

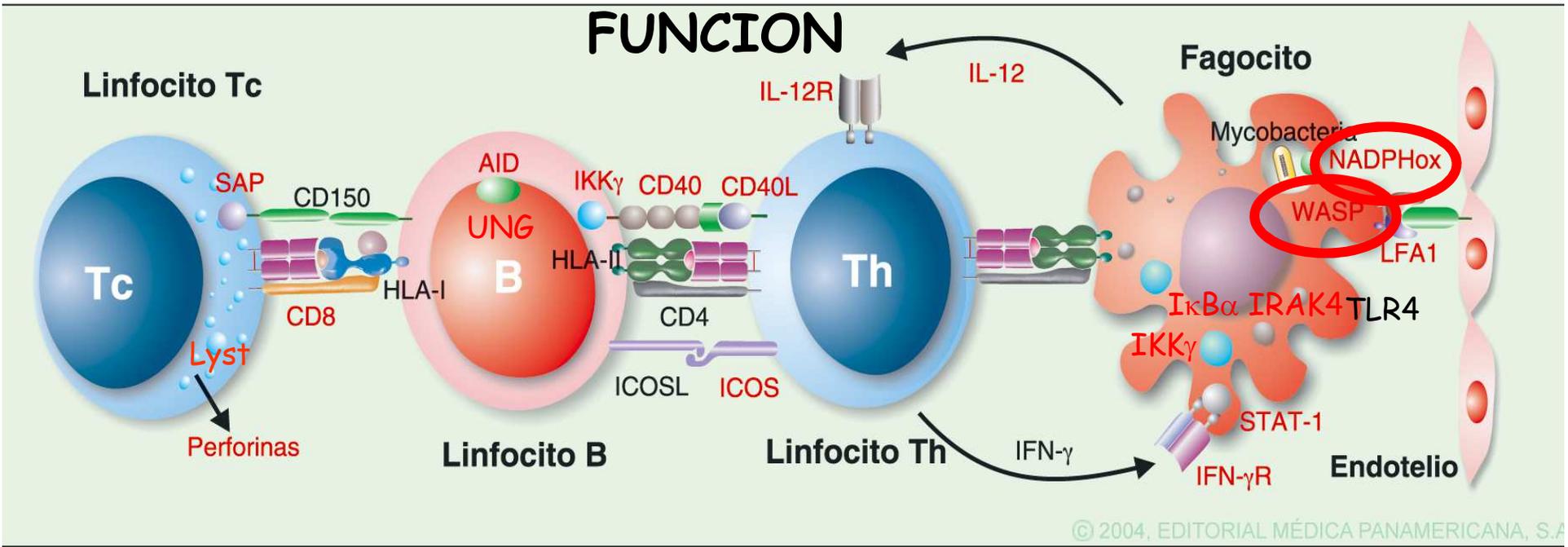
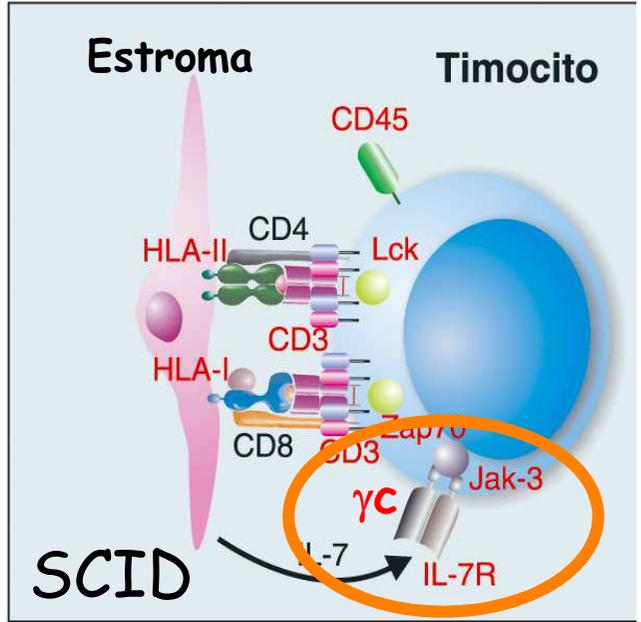
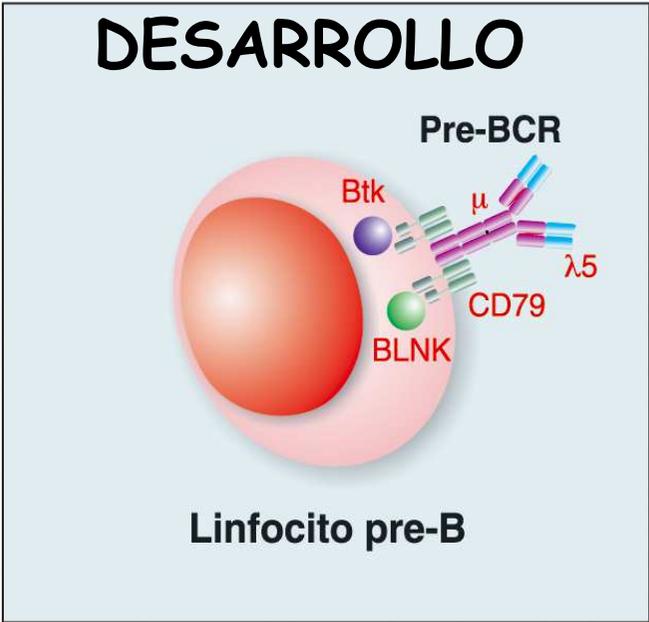
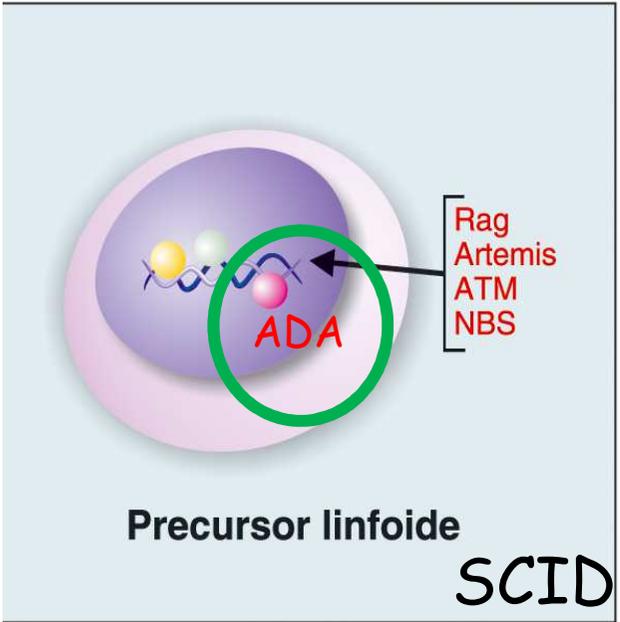
# Transactivación de oncogenes



**LIM domain only-2 (LMO-2) transcription factor**

- Expressed in early hematopoietic progenitors
- Translocated in 10% of T-cell leukemias

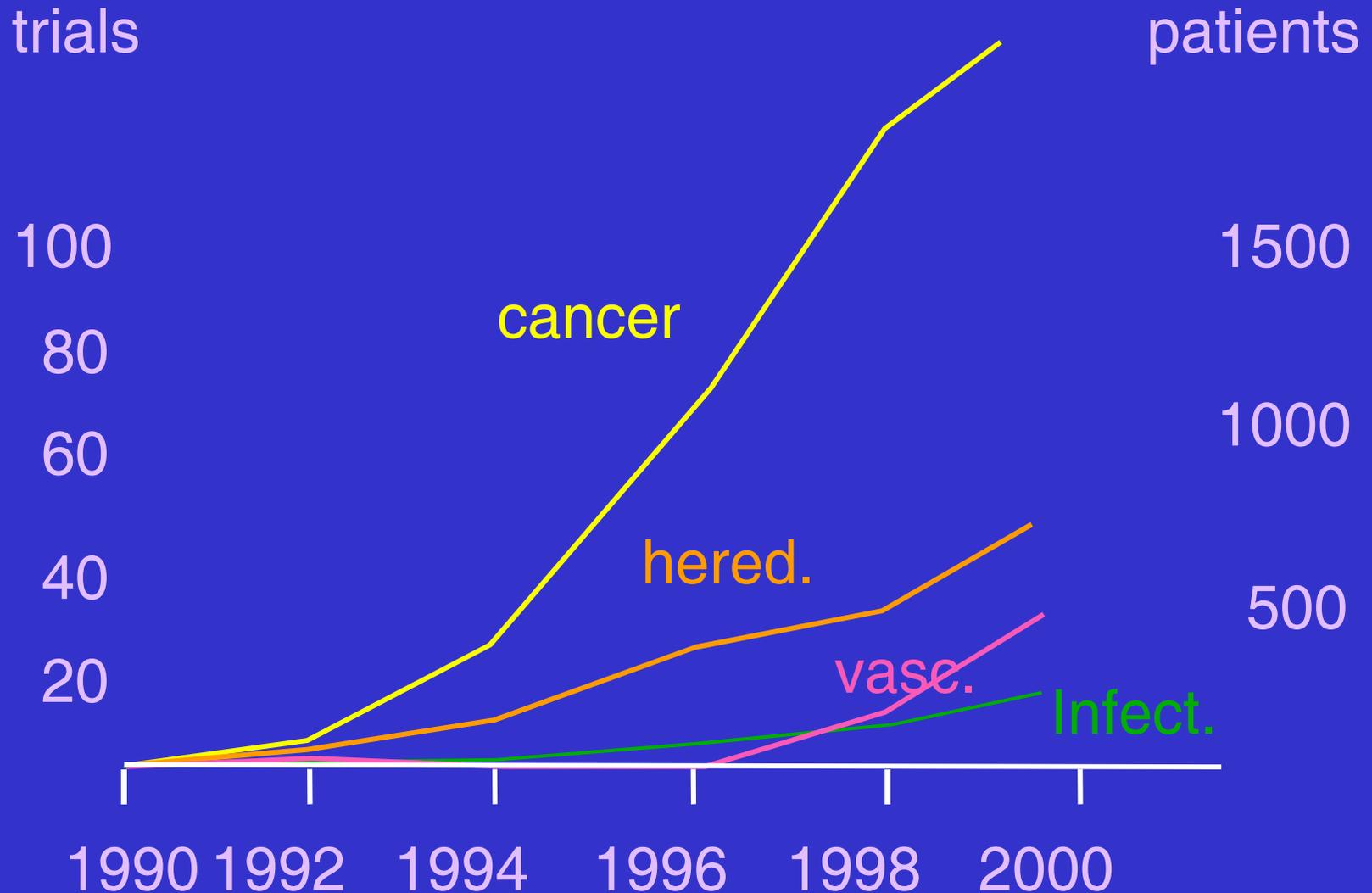
Wu X. Transcription start regions in the human genome are favored targets for MLV integration. *Science* 2003; 300:1749-51.



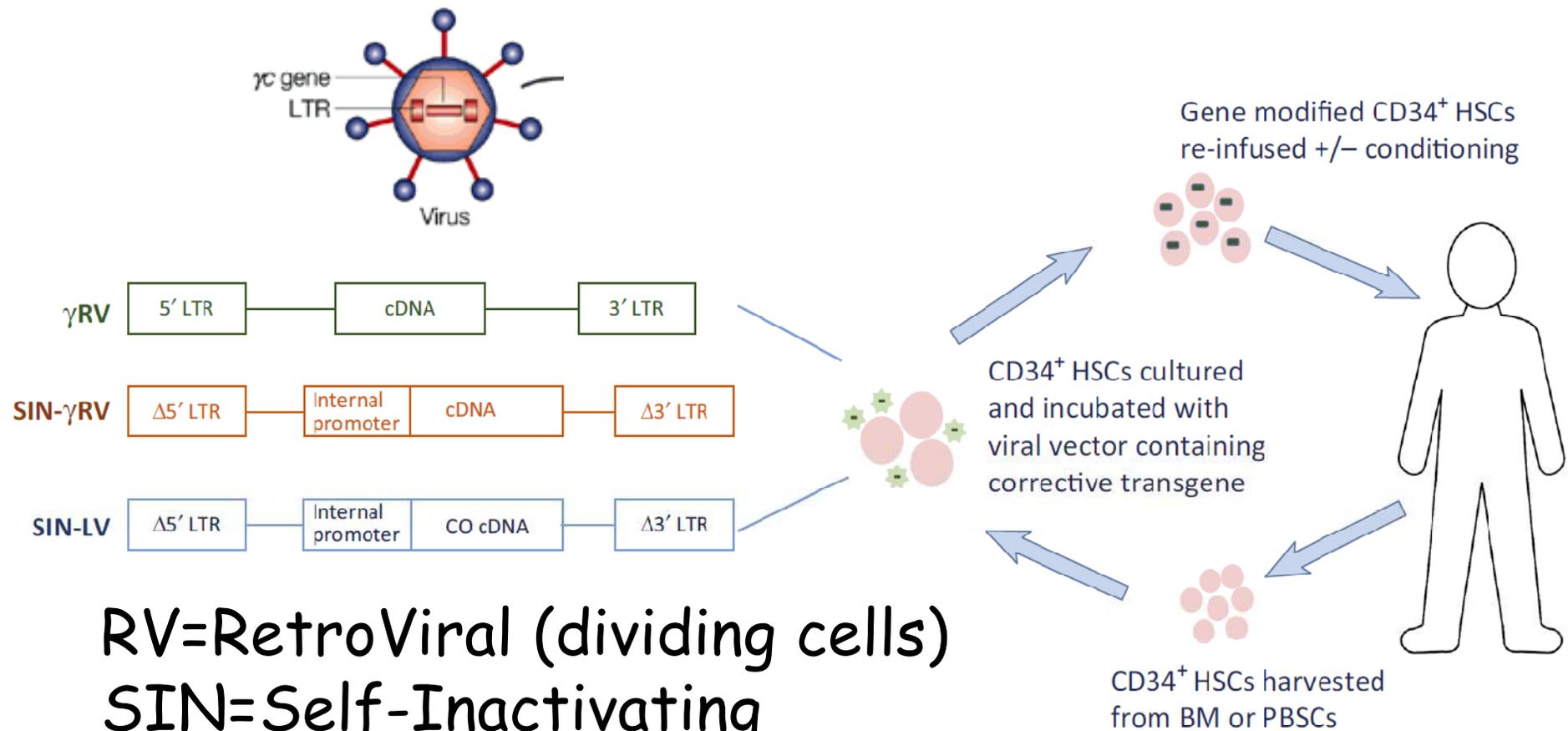
# Limitaciones

- ¿Gen conocido? (CVID e IgAD NO)
  - Cribado neonatal (prueba del talón)!
- ¿Recesivo? (ALPS NO)
- ¿Selectividad diana? (MHC-II en granulocitos)
- ¿Regulación transgén? (Rag en T o B maduros)
- Oncogénesis insercional (salvo en ADA SCID)

# La oncogénesis insercional no es frecuente en terapia génica: ¿culpa de la ventaja selectiva en IDP?

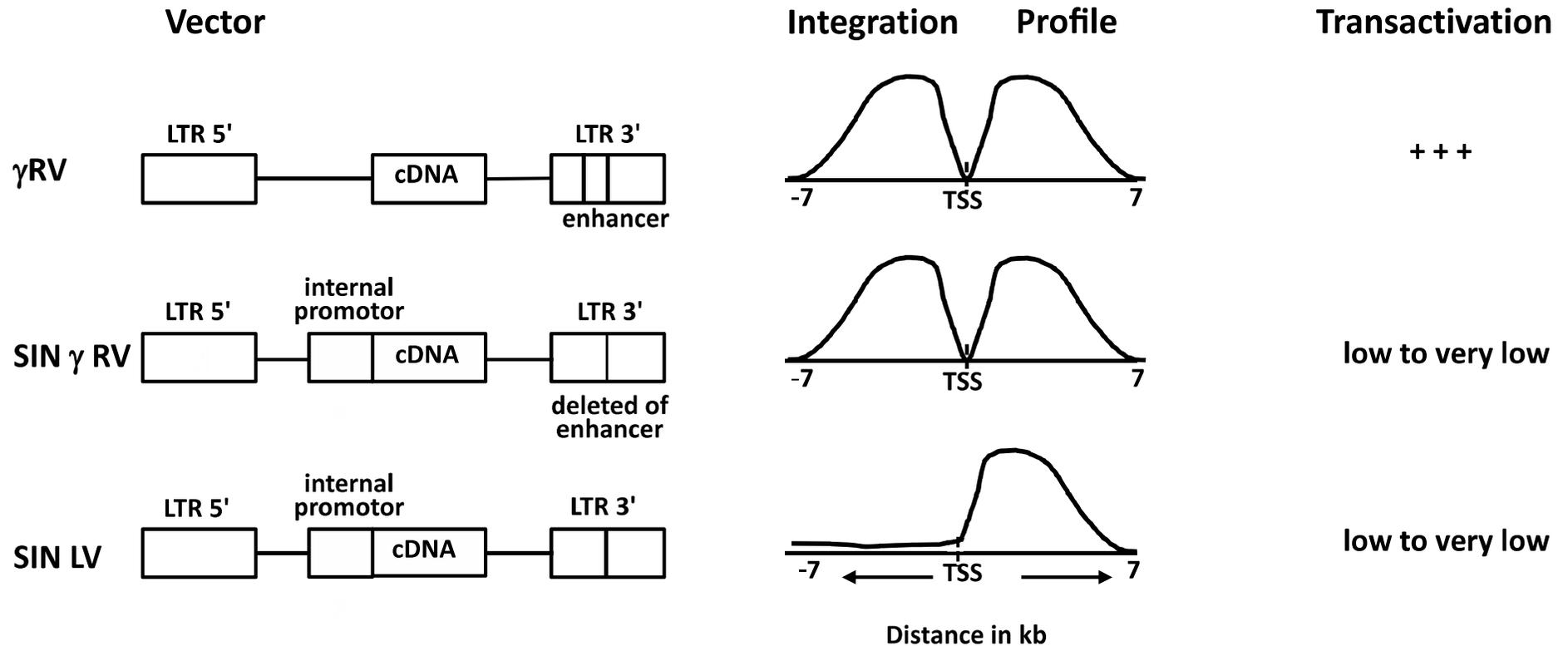


# Solución: cambiar el vector

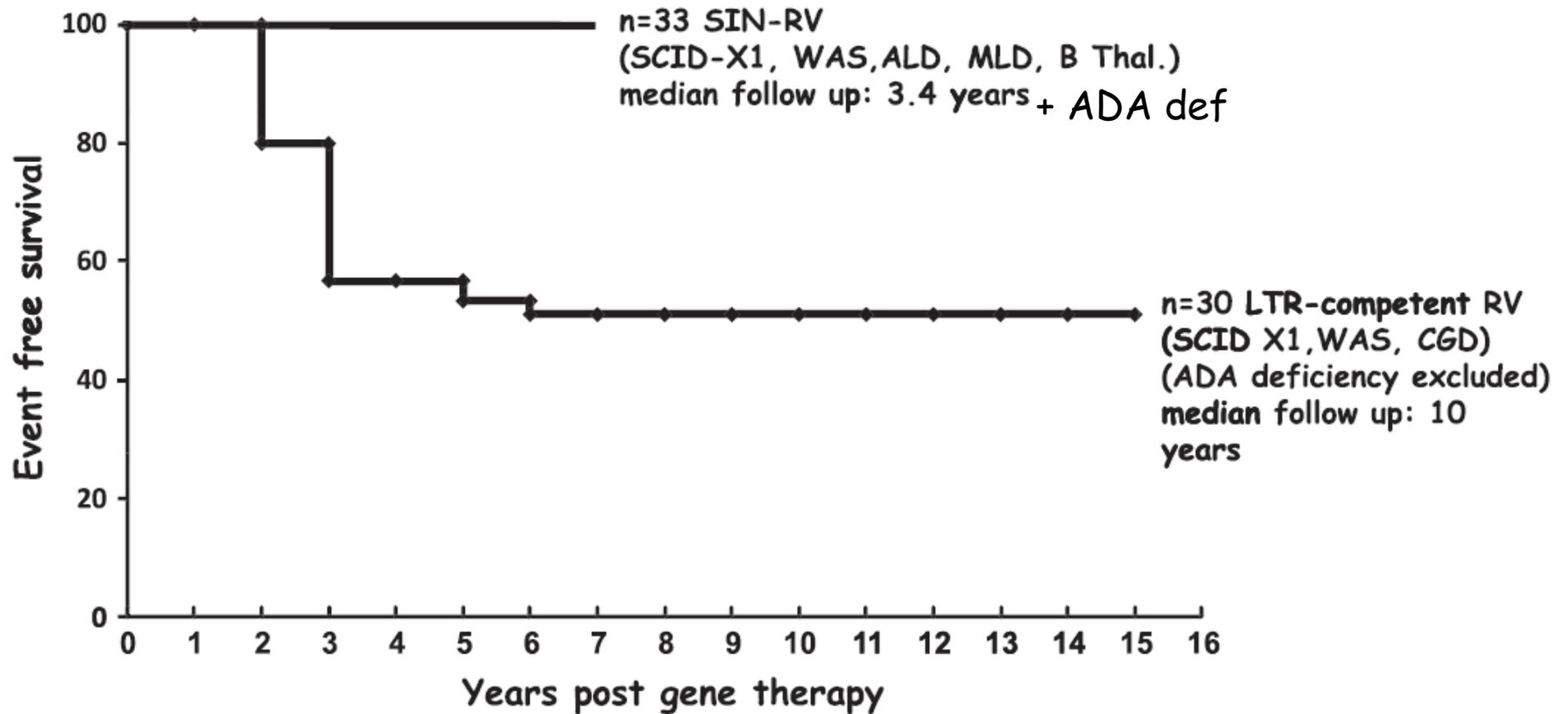


RV=RetroViral (dividing cells)  
SIN=Self-Inactivating  
LV=LentiViral (quiescent cells)

# Los nuevos vectores no transactivan (oncogenes)



# Cambiar el vector funciona



# ¿Para quién los vectores SIN?

Table 1. PID diseases and gene therapy

	First-generation $\gamma$ RV vectors	Second-generation SIN vectors	
	Effective	Effective	Planned
SCID X1	+ <sup>a</sup>	+	
ADA deficiency	+	+	
WAS	+ <sup>b</sup>	+	
SCID Rag-1			+
SCID Artemis			+
X-linked chronic granulomatous disease	+ <sup>b</sup>		+
Leukocyte adhesion deficiency			+
HLH perforin deficiency			+ <sup>c</sup>
HLH Munc13-4 deficiency			+ <sup>c</sup>
XLP1			+ <sup>c</sup>
IPEX (FoxP3 deficiency)			+ <sup>c</sup>

Oncogénesis

a- 25%

b- 80-100%

} En CD34<sup>+</sup> o T

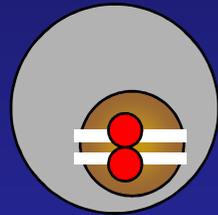
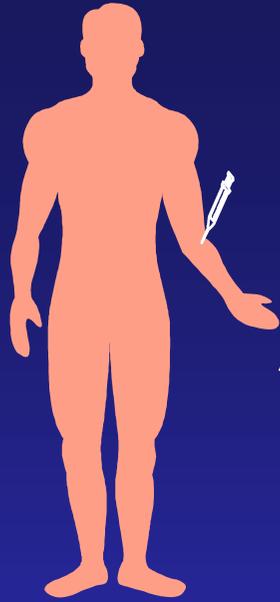
# Cientes posibles: 10% de las IDP

Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol 2014, 14:501–508

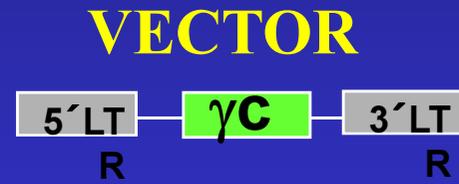
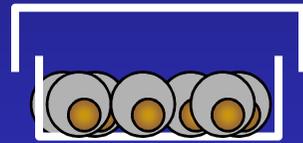
**Table 1.** Disease distribution according to International Union of Immunological Societies groups

	France	Germany	Spain	Turkey	UK	ASCIA	LASID	USIDNET	ESID
antibody deficiencies thereof, CVID	14.0%	7.4%	32.0%		36.3%			10.0% (ALA)	
Combined ID	17.4%	4.4%	2%	2.0%	9.9%	30.1%	9.5%	6,9% (SCID)	7.5%
Phagocytic	18.7%	8.1%	2%	3.5%	4.8%	6.3%	8.6%	12,5% (CGD/LAD)	8.8%
Immune dysregulation	6.6%	3.4%	1%	0.7%	1.4%		3.3%		3.9%
Complement deficiencies	0.5%	1.0%	13%		9.2%		2.8%		4.9%
Other well defined	14.1%	12.5%	6%	5.5%	13.9%		22.6%	11,4% (DiGeorge)	13.9%
Autoinflammatory		3.1%	1%	13.3%	1.0%				2.0%
Innate immunity		NA.	1%	1.0%	0.1%				1.0%
Unclassified Ids		4.0%	1%						1.4%

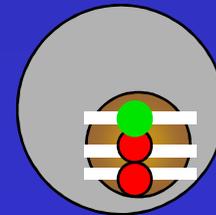
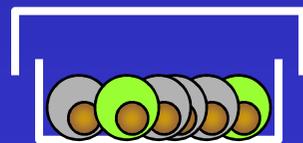
# LA TERAPIA GENICA ES SUPLEMENTACION GENICA, NO RECOMBINACION HOMOLOGA



CELULAS AFECTADAS  
(EX VIVO)



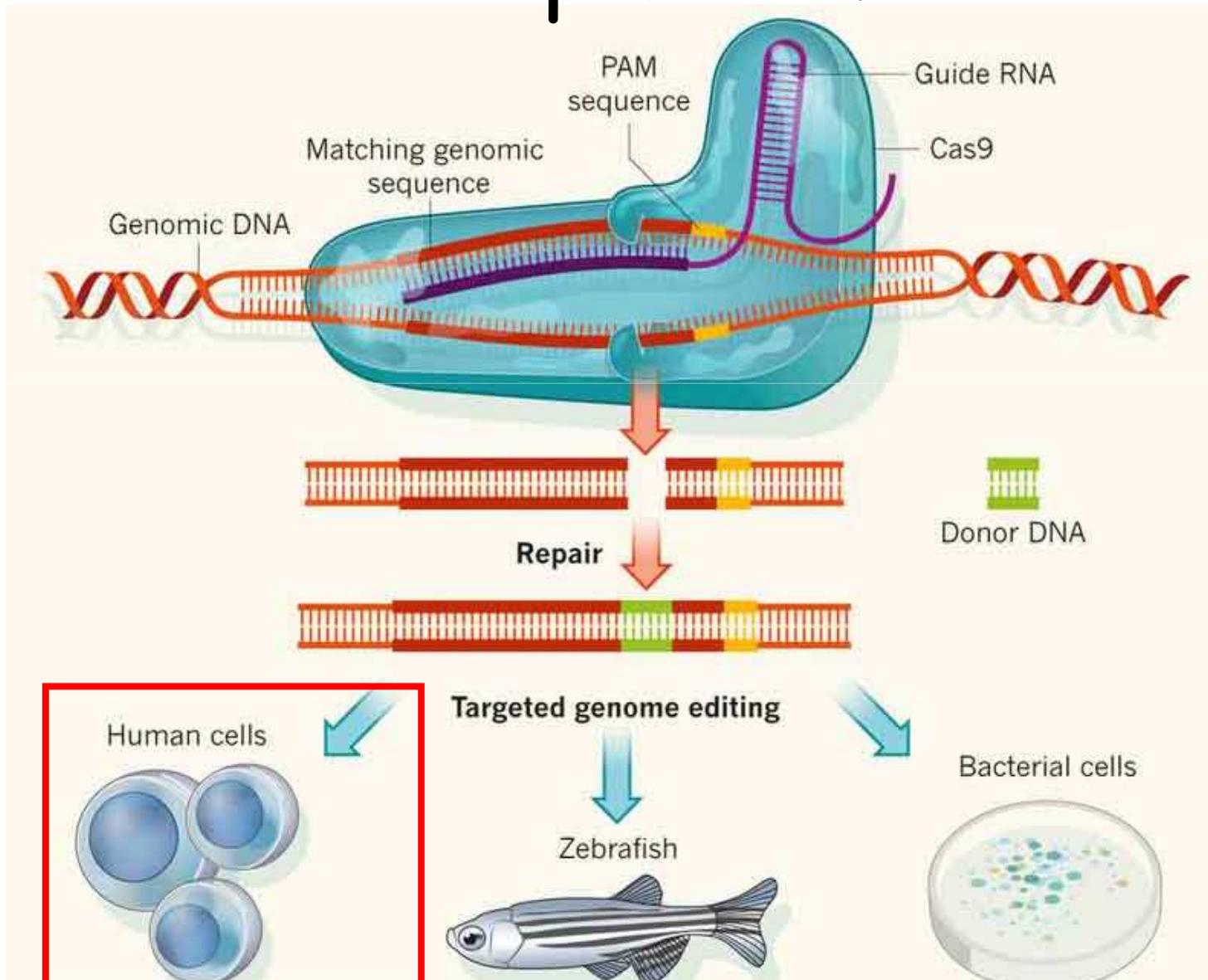
(30%)



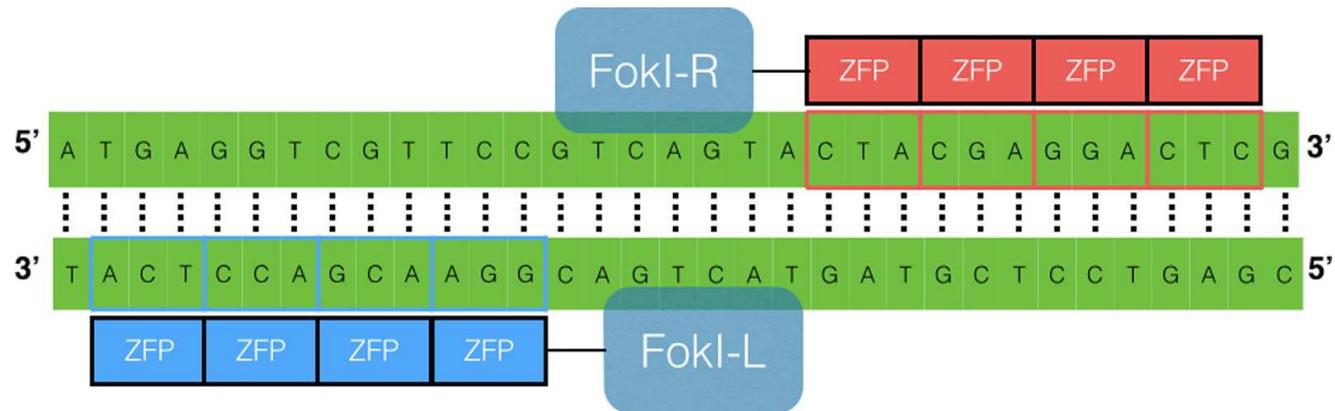
FENOTIPO  
FUNCION



# ¿Recombinación homóloga? Crispr/Cas9

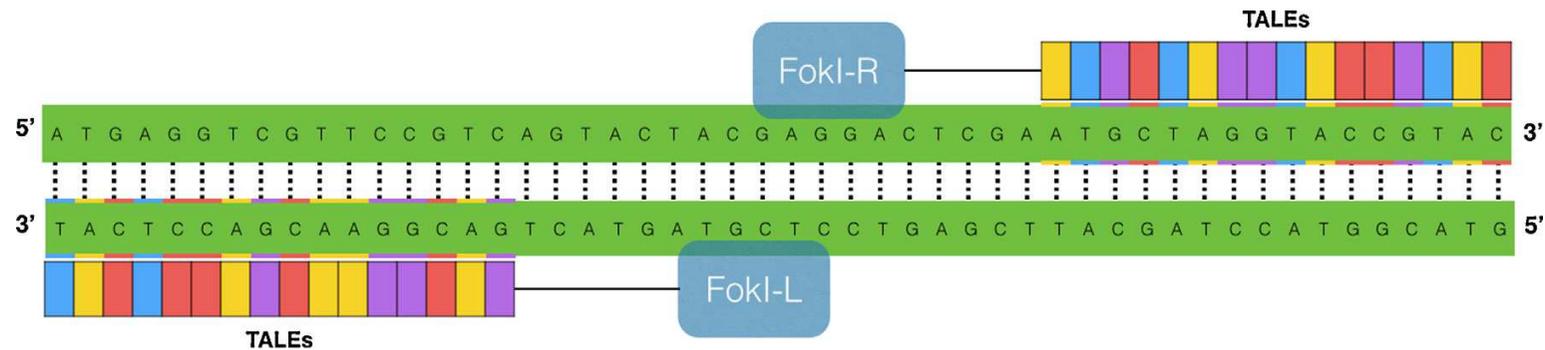


# Zinc finger proteins



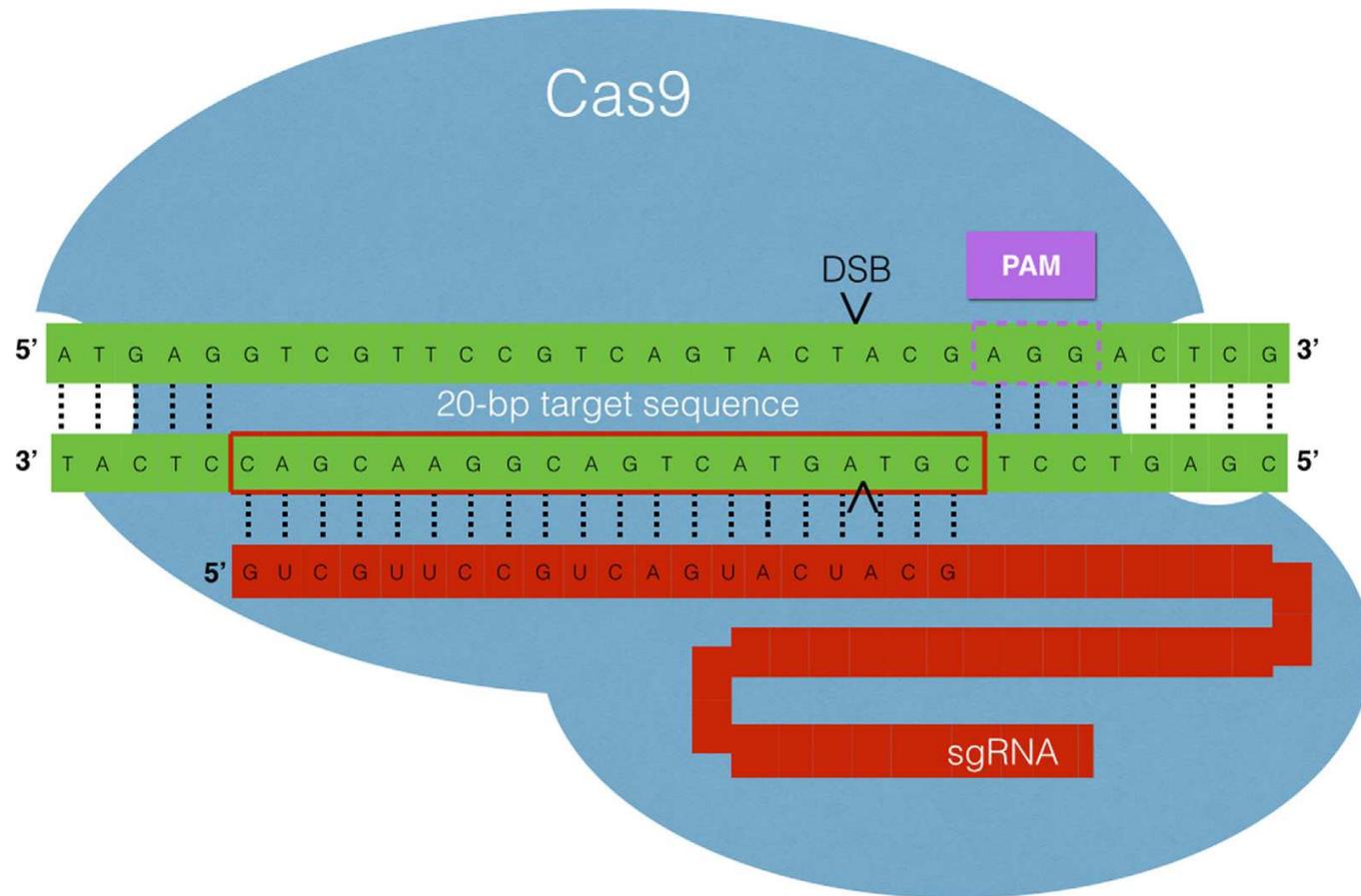
**Fig. 2.** An illustration of a zinc finger nuclease (ZFN) pair is shown. A ZFN consists of left and right monomers of typically 3 to 6 zinc finger proteins (ZFPs) and the FokI restriction enzyme, which cleaves DNA when a dimer is formed. Each ZFP recognizes a target 3 base pair DNA sequence.

# Transcription Activator-Like Effector Nuclease



**Fig. 3.** An illustration of a transcription activator-like effector nuclease (TALEN) pair is shown. A TALEN consists of left and right monomers of TALE proteins and the FokI restriction enzyme, which cleaves DNA when a dimer is formed. Each TALE protein recognizes single DNA base pair.

# Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats



**Fig. 4.** An illustration of the CRISPR/Cas9 endonuclease is shown. The Cas9 endonuclease targets a 20-bp DNA sequence upstream of the PAM sequence (NGG) based on a designed single guide RNA sequence with homology to the target DNA sequence. After a match is made between the sgRNA and target DNA sequence, a DSB is introduced by Cas9 monomer 3-bp upstream of the PAM, as shown.

# Terapia génica en inmunodeficiencias

- ¿Para quién?
  - Para IDP graves (con reversiones naturales)
- ¿Cómo?
  - Mejor con vectores lentivirales SIN
- ¿Para cuándo?
- ¿Dónde?

# Pronto: Glybera aprobado en 2012

- $3 \times 10^{12}$  virus/ml solución inyectable
- Gen de la lipoproteína lipasa humana
- Virus adenoasociado (AAV) serotipo 1
- Promotor del citomegalovirus
- Regulador postranscripcional virus de la hepatitis de la marmota
- LTR invertidas derivadas del AAV2
- Producido en células de insectos con baculovirus recombinantes

# Terapia génica en inmunodeficiencias

- ¿Para quién?
  - Para IDP graves (con reversiones naturales)
- ¿Cómo?
  - Mejor con vectores lentivirales SIN
- ¿Para cuándo?
  - Para pronto
- ¿Dónde?

# ¿Dónde?

- París
- Milán
- Londres
- Frankfurt, Zurich
- Boston, Los Angeles, Memphis, Bethesda

# Terapia génica en inmunodeficiencias

- ¿Para quién?
  - Para IDP graves (con reversiones naturales)
- ¿Cómo?
  - Mejor con vectores lentivirales SIN
- ¿Para cuándo?
  - Para pronto
- ¿Dónde?
  - Europa y USA

# ¿Dónde?

TABLE 1. ONGOING GENE THERAPY CLINICAL TRIALS FOR PRIMARY IMMUNODEFICIENCY

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Vector</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Clinical Trials.gov ref no.</i>
SCID-X1	France UK US	Assistance Publique—Hôpitaux de Paris, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Children’s Hospital Boston	SIN $\gamma$ -RV	8/9 patients alive, immune recovery with clinical benefit	Hacein-Bey-Abina et al. <sup>19</sup>	NCT01410019 NCT01175239 NCT01129544
SCID-X1	US	St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	SIN-LV	Two young adult patients, improved IgG production	De Ravin et al. <sup>30</sup>	NCT01512888 NCT01306019
ADA-SCID	Italy	GlaxoSmithKline	$\gamma$ -RV	15/18 patients off ERT, clinical benefit	Aiuti et al., <sup>54</sup> Cicalese et al. <sup>117</sup>	NCT00598481
ADA- SCID	UK	Great Ormond Street Hospital	$\gamma$ -RV	4/6 patients off ERT, clinical benefit	Gaspar et al. <sup>55</sup>	NCT01279720
ADA- SCID	US	Donald B. Kohn, UCLA	$\gamma$ -RV	9/10 patients off ERT, clinical benefit	Candotti et al., <sup>56</sup> Carbonaro Sarracino et al. <sup>118</sup>	NCT00794508
ADA-SCID	UK US	Great Ormond Street Hospital; Donald B. Kohn, UCLA	SIN-LV	5 patients, immune and metabolic recovery	Gaspar et al. <sup>119</sup>	NCT01380990 NCT01852071
WAS	Italy	IRCCS San Raffaele	SIN-LV	6 patients, immune, hematological and clinical improvement	Aiuti et al., <sup>87</sup> Scaramuzza et al. <sup>120</sup>	NCT01515462
WAS	France UK	Genethon	SIN-LV	France: 4/5 patients alive, clinical improvement	Bosticardo et al. <sup>89</sup>	NCT01347346 NCT01347242
WAS	US	Children’s Hospital Boston	SIN-LV	2 patients, immune and hematological improvement	Williams <sup>121</sup>	NCT01410825
CGD	Germany	Hubert Serve, Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Hospitals	SIN $\gamma$ -RV			NCT01906541
CGD	Germany Switzerland UK US	Genethon  UCLA	SIN-LV		Kaufmann et al. <sup>109</sup>	NCT01855685 NCT02234934

ADA, adenosine deaminase; CGD, chronic granulomatous disease; ERT, enzyme replacement therapy; LV, lentiviral; RV, retroviral vector; SCID, severe combined immunodeficiency; SIN, self-inactivating; WAS, Wiskott–Aldrich syndrome.

Studies are classified as active and ongoing based on information retrieved from ClinicalTrials.gov. Updated information on recruitment status can be found on ClinicalTrials.gov.

# ¿PARA QUIÉN? ( $\gamma$ C, ADA)

- Sin alternativa (mortal, intratable: TX, ADA)
- Con reversiones naturales ( $\gamma$ C, ADA, WAS)
- Gen conocido y recesivo. Modelo animal.
- Sin selectividad de expresión
- ¿Eficiencia? VENTAJA SELECTIVA
- ¿Estabilidad? LONGEVIDAD T (10 AÑOS)
- Sin regulación
- Ej: IL7R $\alpha$ , Jak3, WASP, Zap70, Rag, Artemis, CD45, Lck, Btk,  $\lambda$ 5,  $\mu$ , Ig $\alpha$ , BLNK, (CD40L, MHC)

# **TERAPIA GENICA DE LAS INMUNODEFICIENCIAS CONGENITAS: EL FUTURO**

- Recombinación homóloga**
- Vectores más seguros (suicide, on/off, self-inactivating, insulator) ONCORRETRO NO, LENTI SI**
- Selectivos de diana y regulables**
- Más eficientes y estables**
- Sin necesidad de ventaja selectiva natural**
- Mapas de inserción, inserción selectiva**

# Conclusiones

- La terapia génica funciona en IDP
- Puede ser alternativa al trasplante de precursores, cuando no hay donante
- Los problemas técnicos se van solventando
- Las aplicaciones comerciales no tardarán

# Más información

## *Inmunodeficiencias congénitas*

- Grupo de ID de la SEI ([GISEI](#))
- Registro Español de ID ([REDIP](#))
- Sociedad Europea para las ID ([ESID](#))
- Fundación Americana para las ID ([IDF](#))
- Fundación Jeffrey Modell ([JMF](#))
- [US ID network](#)
- [RAPID](#) (Asian PID)
- [World PID week: 22 al 29 abril \(day of immunology\)](#)
- Asociación Española de Deficits Inmunitarios Primarios ([AEDIP](#))
- Associació Catalana de Dèficits Immunitaris Primaris ([ACADIP](#))

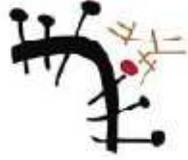
## *Terapia génica*

- Sociedad [Española](#) de Terapia Génica
- Sociedad [Europea](#) de Terapia Génica
- Sociedad [Americana](#) de Terapia Génica

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European Federation of  
Immunological Societies



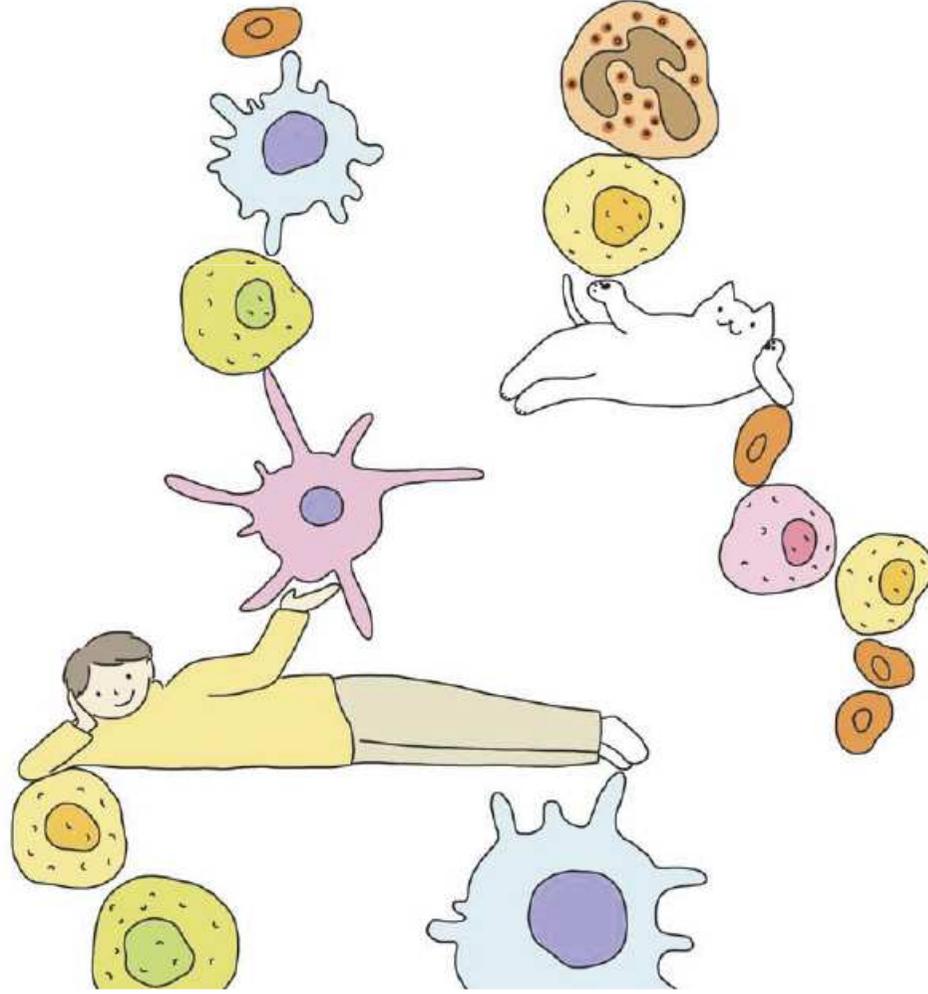
**SEI**  
Sociedad española  
de Inmunología



FUNDACIÓN  
**DR. ANTONIO  
ESTEVE** 30  
años

# Los misterios del sistema inmunitario

## Cómo protege nuestro cuerpo



# ¿Cómo lo consigo?

1. ¡Es gratis!
2. Entra en [www.esteve.org/misterios-sistema-inmunitario/](http://www.esteve.org/misterios-sistema-inmunitario/) o en [www.interactive-immunity.net/](http://www.interactive-immunity.net/)
3. Deja tus datos y descárgate el pdf