Gene Editing

Matthew Porteus, MD, PhD Professor of Pediatrics (Stem Cell Transplantation) Stanford University

Advancing knowledge, awareness, and education of gene and cell therapy



Gene editing

- Removes, disrupts, or corrects faulty elements of DNA within a gene
- An enzyme cuts DNA at one location
- The specific DNA cut allows one to change the sequence with high precision





Two Basic Genome Editing Strategies for Sickle Cell Disease

- Re-activate protective fetal hemoglobin
 - Multiple academic labs around the world
 - Two open clinical trials run by different biotechnology companies
- Directly correct variant that causes the disease ("gene correction")
 - Several different programs moving towards clinical trials in next 6-18 months.





Example of Approach 1: Increasing Protective Fetal Hemoglobin

- Hematopoietic and progenitor cells are removed from the body
- CRISPR/Cas9 technology is used to edit a portion of the BCL11A gene
- The edited cells are then infused back into the patient as part of an autologous stem cell transplant
- The edited cells produce high levels of fetal hemoglobin (HbF) in red blood cells





Example of Approach 2: Direct Correction of the Sickle Cell Disease Gene

- Hematopoietic and progenitor cells are removed from the body
- CRISPR/Cas9 technology is used to correct the sickle cell disease gene
- The edited cells are then infused back into the patient as part of an autologous stem cell transplant
- The edited cells produce the nonsickling hemoglobin instead of the sickling hemoglobin





Preliminary Data

• Upregulation of Protective Fetal Hemoglobin

- In pre-clinical studies achieve 40-60% expression of fetal hemoglobin
 - Higher than 20% likely provide benefit to patients
- Patient enrolled in the United States (no data reported, too early to tell)

Gene Correction

- In pre-clinical studies, achieve 20-60% gene correction
 - Higher than 5-20% correction frequency that is predicted to change lives of patients
 - Moving towards clinical trials





Advancing knowledge, awareness, and education of gene and cell therapy

