



SAPIENZA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

# Metachromatic Leukodystrophy (MLD) Gene Therapy on ARSA gene via CRISPR/Cas9

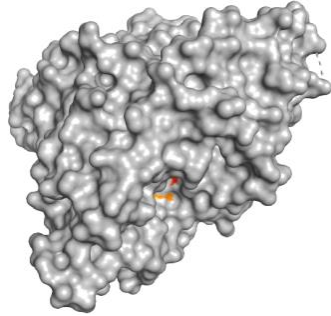
*Postgraduate Master*

*“Stem cell and genome editing (U-STEM) In memoriam of Paolo Bianco”*

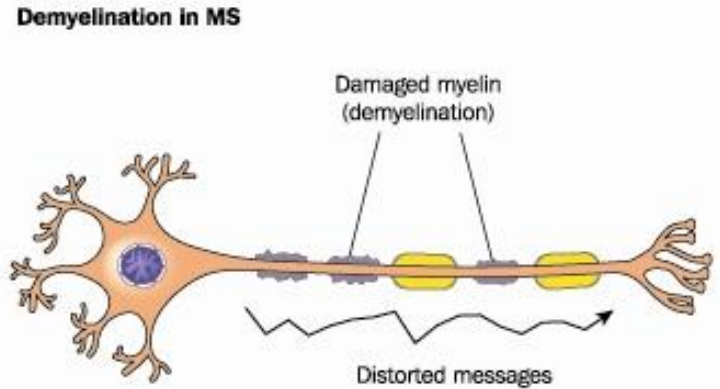
Academic Year 2018/2019

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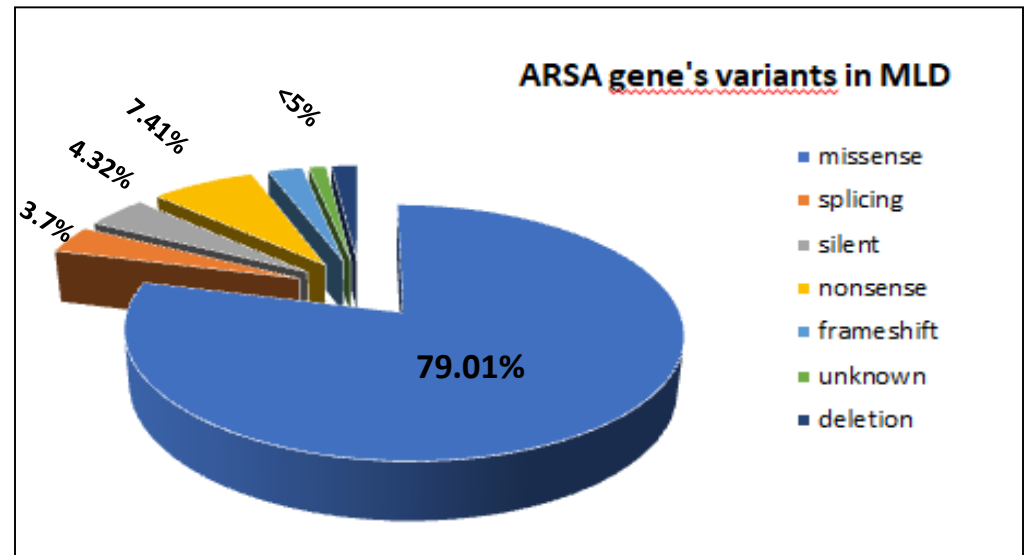
# MLD: BACKGROUND



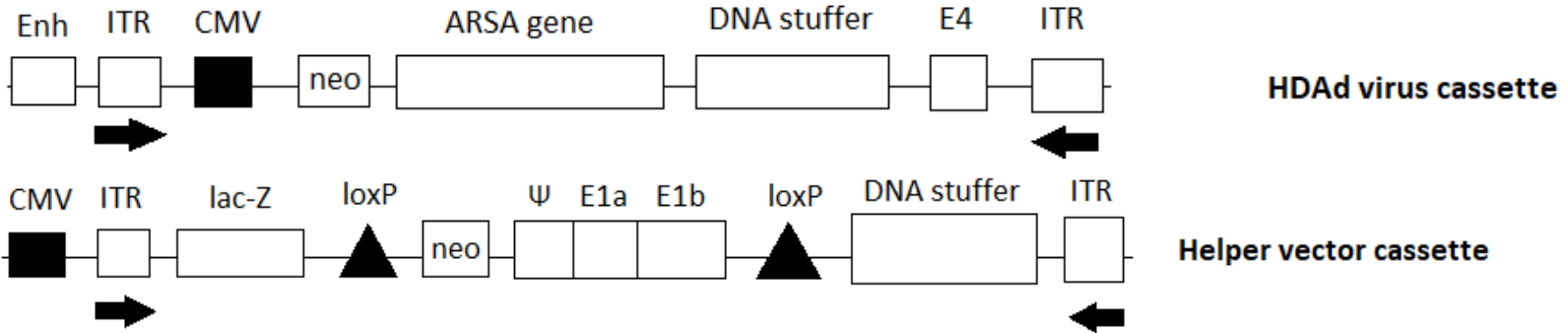
Arylsulfatase A enzyme (ARSA)



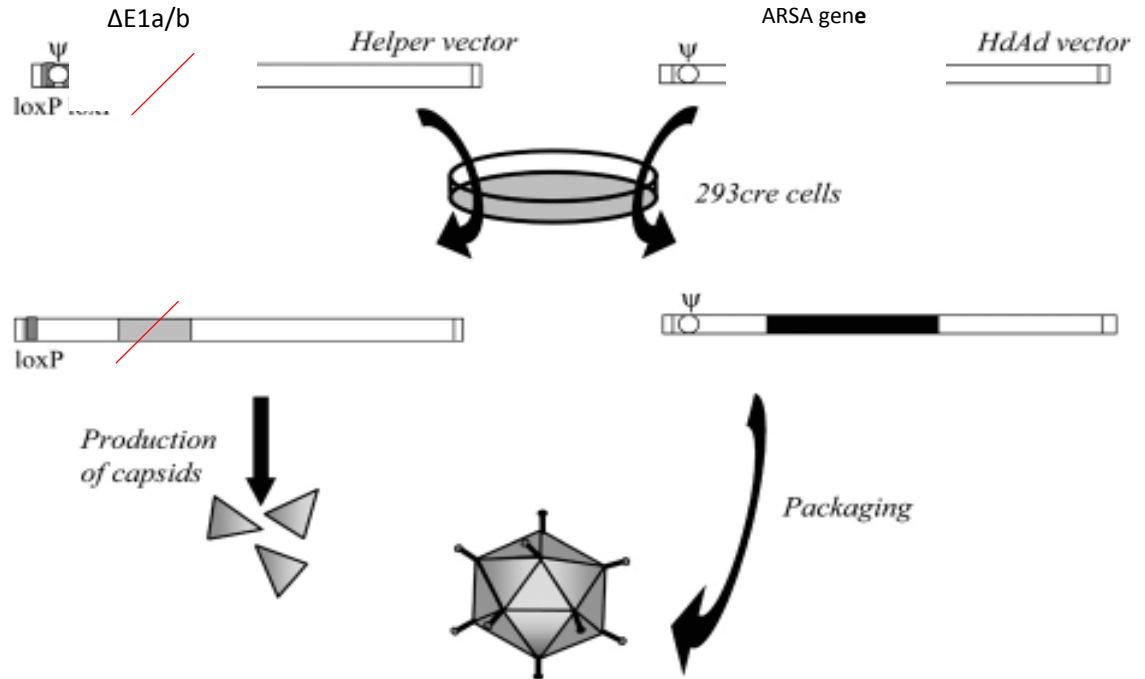
Sulfatides accumulation in oligodendrocytes and Schwann cells



# AIM AND APPROACH



ARSA: 5420 bp



# THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES

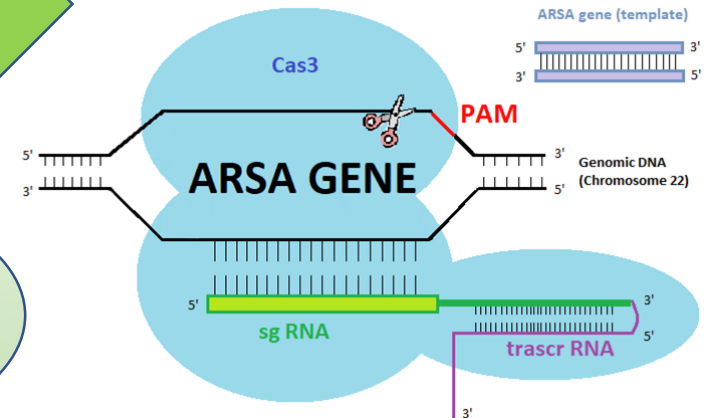
Bone Marrow and  
Umbilical Cord Blood  
Transplantation

*Ex-vivo* gene  
therapy: Bone  
Marrow  
Transplantation

Replacement of ARSA gene  
via CRISPR/Cas9  
in bone marrow  
and  
ombelical cord cells

Enzyme  
Replacement  
Therapy (ERT)

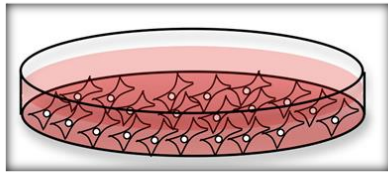
Adeno-associated  
Virus-mediated CNS  
gene therapy



# EXPERIMENTAL PLAN:

## *in vitro*

Crispr/Cas9 ARSA gene + hAAV

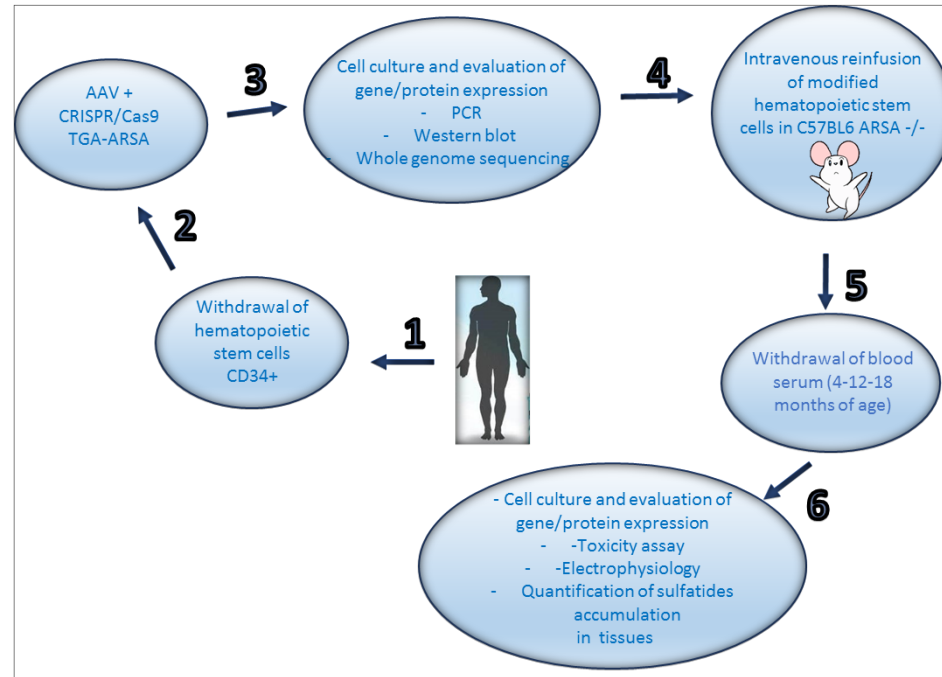


293 cells

Whole genome sequencing

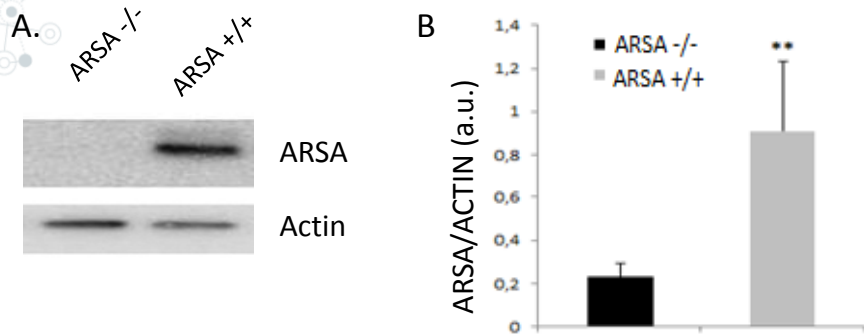
Cell culture and evaluation of protein expression  
- Real time  
- Western blot

## *ex vivo/in vivo*



# EXPECTED RESULTS

## *in vitro* experiment - 293T



## **C.** qPCR for gene expression evaluation

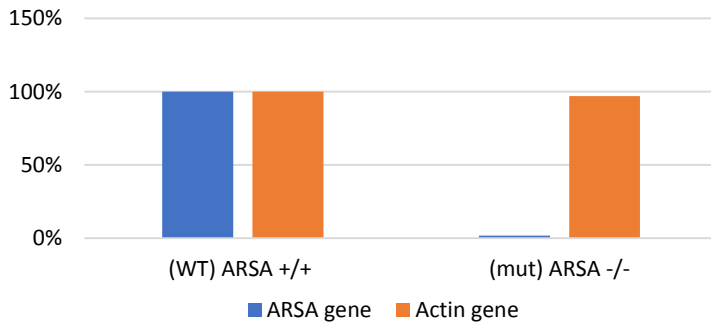
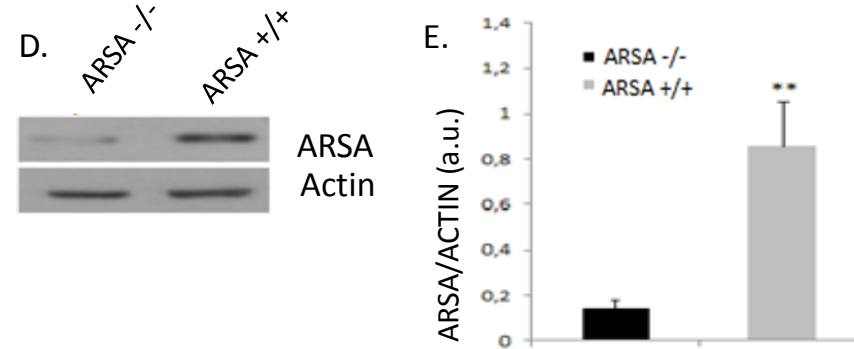


Fig. A) Western Blot Analysis of ARSA protein in lysates from 293T cells to test the overexpression of ARSA protein via CRISPR/Cas3 ARSA transgene activation;

Fig. B) Densitometry analysis of Western blots, performed in four independent experiments via T-Student Test  $**p < 0,01$  (n=4) shows an increase in ARSA protein's levels;

Fig. C) qPCR for gene expression evaluation;

## *ex vivo* experiment - hHSC



## **F.** Expression gene in human

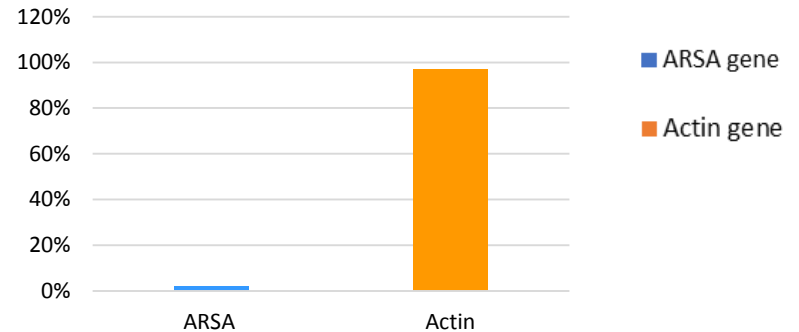


Fig. D) Western Blot Analysis of ARSA protein in lysates from bone marrow's human HSC, both in pathological and CRISPR/Cas 3 ARSA gene treated conditions;

Fig. E) Densitometry analysis of Western blots, performed in five independent experiments via T-Student Test  $**p < 0,01$  (n=5) shows an increase in ARSA protein's levels;

Fig. F) qPCR for gene expression evaluation;

# EXPECTED RESULTS

## C57BL6 ARSA $-/-$ mice experiments, *in vivo* (1)

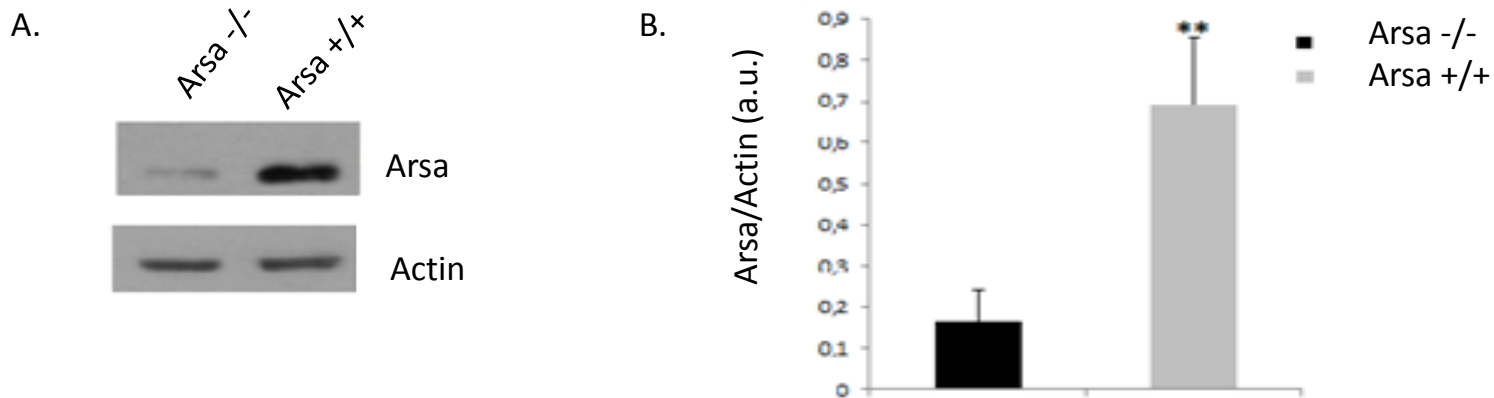


Fig. A) Western Blot Analysis of ARSA protein in lysates from ARSA-knockout mice and CRISPR/Cas3 ARSA gene treated mice;

Fig. B) Densitometry analysis of Western blots, performed in three independent experiments via T-Student Test (\*\* $p < 0,01$ ,  $n=3$ ) shows an increase in ARSA protein's levels.

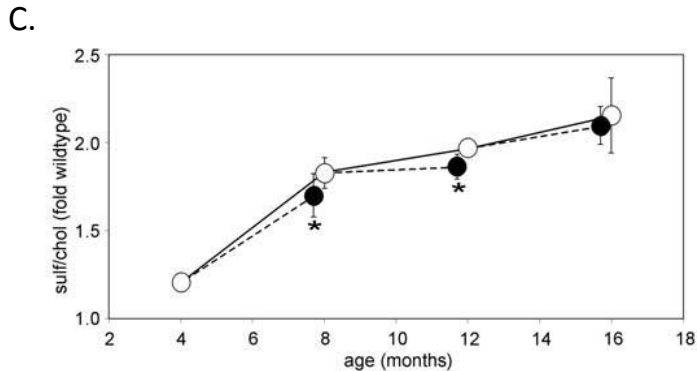


Fig. C) (Closed circles: rhASA-treated MLD mice; Open circles: mock-treated MLD mice)

ERT had not the potential to reduce brain storage at any age, but merely to counteract the continuous accumulation of sulfatide during the treatment period.

\* Another treatment option

# EXPECTED RESULTS

## C57BL6 ARSA $-/-$ mice experiments, *in vivo* (2)

1.

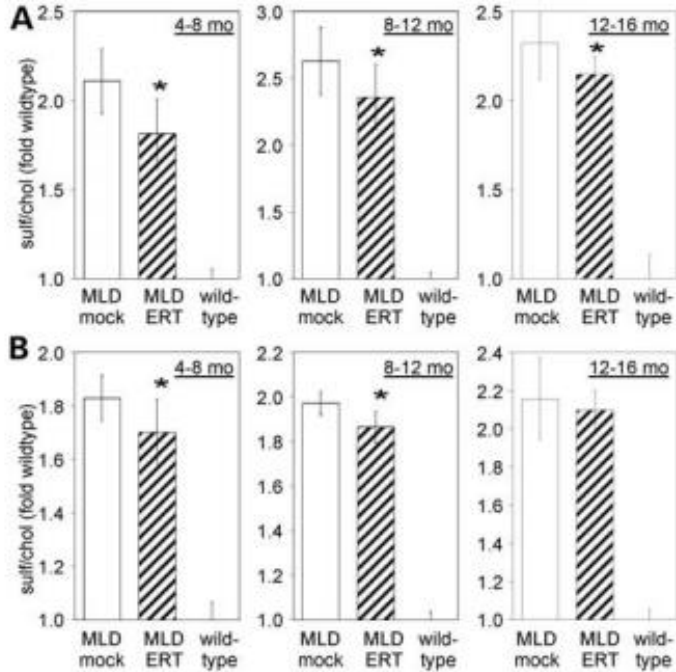


Fig.1) Toxicity assay: Sulfatide storage and sulfatide clearance. Sulfatide levels in (A) the kidney and (B) brain of mock-treated MLD mice (open bars), rhARSA-treated MLD mice and wild-type controls were determined by TLC, normalized to cholesterol levels and expressed as multiples of the mean wild-type levels.

2.

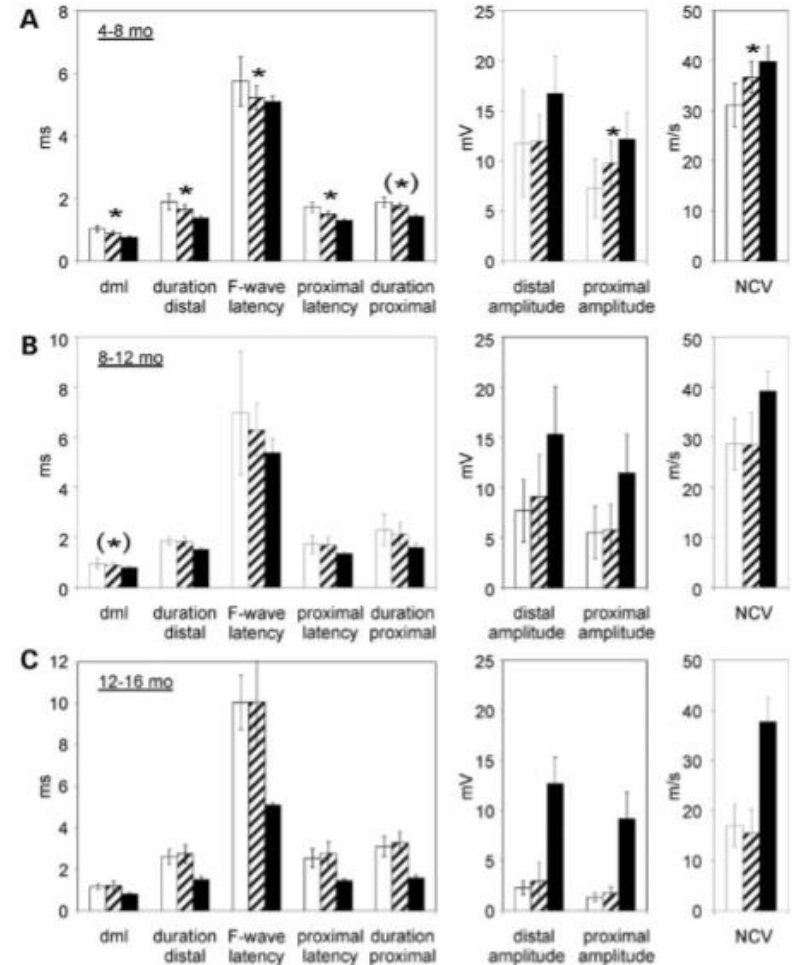
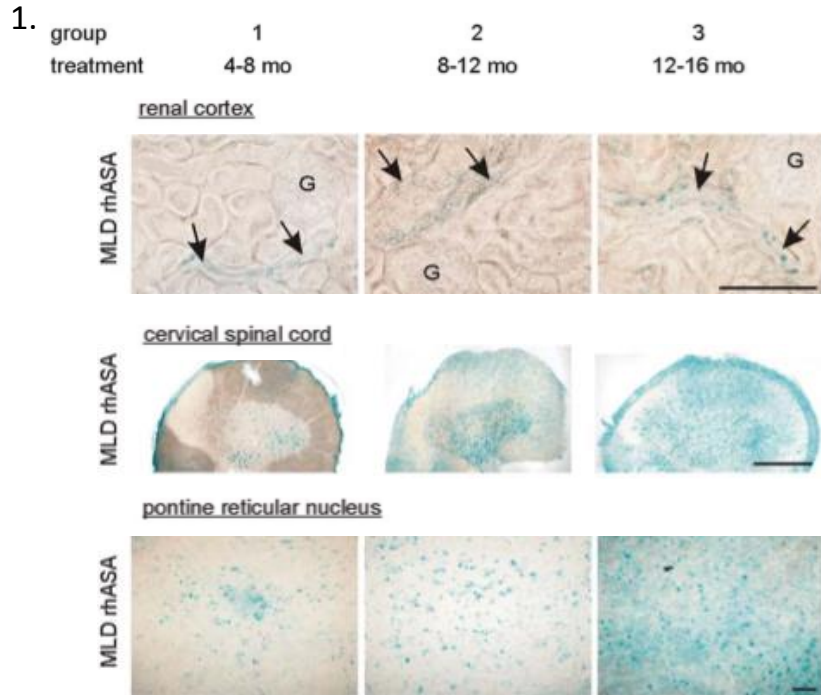


Fig. 2) Neurography of the sciatic nerve. CMAPs were elicited by proximal or distal stimulation of the sciatic nerve. The indicated electrophysiological parameters were compared between mock-treated MLD mice (open bars), rhARSA-treated MLD mice (scattered bars) and wild-type controls (closed bars). Differences between mock-treated MLD mice and wild-type controls were significantly different for all 24 comparisons shown in the figure ( $P < 0.05$ , not indicated)



# EXPECTED RESULTS

## C57BL6 ARSA $-/-$ mice experiments, *in vivo* (3)



(G, glomerulus. Arrows in the lower panel point to TALs\* of the loop of Henle which are devoid of storage in rhASA-treated MLD mice). Reduced sulfatide accumulation – gradual loss of Alcian blue marker.

ERT (Enzyme Replacement Treatment) = not result in a histologically detectable decline in storage material in the brain and spinal cord of MLD mice at any age.

However, a decline in storage levels by 15.4% in group 1 ( $P \frac{1}{4}$  0.023) and by 11.0% in group 2 ( $P \frac{1}{4}$  0.005). In group 3, no statistically significant decline in sulfatide storage was detectable. (*data not shown*)

\* TALs = Thick ascending limb

Fig.1) Histology of sulfatide storage (by incubation of tissue sections with Alcian blue)

# REFERENCES

Rosenberg JB, Kaminsky SM, Aubourg P, Crystal RG, Sondhi D. (2016), Gene Therapy for Metachromatic Leukodystrophy, *Journal of Neuroscience Research*; 94(11): 1169–1179.

Xiao et al., (2018), *Structure basis for RNA-guided DNA degradation by Cascade and Cas3*, *Science* 361, 41.

Maria Sessa et al., (2016), *Lentiviral haemopoietic stem-cell gene therapy in early-onset metachromatic leukodystrophy: an ad-hoc analysis of a non-randomised, open-label, phase 1/2 trial*, *Lancet* 2016; 388: 476–87.

Gomez-Ospina N. Arylsulfatase A Deficiency. 2006 May 30 [Updated 2017 Dec 14]. In: Adam MP, Ardinger HH, Pagon RA, et al., editors. *GeneReviews*® [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2019.

Martina Cesani et al., (2015), *Mutation Update of ARSA and PSAP Genes Causing Metachromatic Leukodystrophy*, *Human mutation*, DOI: 10.1002/humu.22919

Noriko Miyake et al., (2010) *Successful Treatment of Metachromatic Leukodystrophy Using Bone Marrow Transplantation of HoxB4 Overexpressing Cells*, *The American Society of Gene & Cell Therapy* doi:10.1038/mt.2010.74

# PITFALLS AND SOLUTIONS

- Off target possibility?

Presence of CNV evaluation

- Blood - brain barrier

evaluation of other vectors

(e.g. Lentiviral vectors or stem cells as vector for delivering?)

- No stable vector integration for AAV

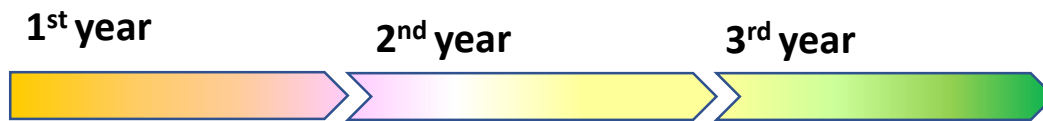
Use of lentivirus could be better, but random integration possibility

- ARSA enzyme dosage could be introduced in prenatal diagnosis.

# TIMELINE, MATERIALS AND COST OF THE PROJECT

	quantity	single cost	VAT tax (22%)	total amount
AAV6-CMV-Null Titer: 1x10 <sup>13</sup> GC/ml - <i>Vector Biolabs</i>	1	495,00 €	108,90 €	€ 604
AAV Transduction Kit – 50 reactions - <i>Antibodies-online.com</i>	1	907,00 €	199,54 €	€ 1.107
pCRIS-PITChv2-FBL plasmid - <i>Addgene</i>	3	65,00 €	14,30 €	€ 238
mice (WT) - <i>Charles River Laboratories, Inc.</i>	6	20,00 €	4,40 €	€ 146
B6N.129P2(CBA)-Arsatm1Gie/J - <i>The Jackson Laboratory</i>	12	130,00 €	28,60 €	€ 1.903
Stabulation cost (each mouse) - University facility	1000	1,50 €	0,33 €	€ 1.830
293T cell line human - <i>Sigma Aldrich</i>	4	299,50 €	65,89 €	€ 1.462
DMEM (10 x 500 ml) - <i>Gibco ThermoFisher Scientific</i>	10	229,00 €	50,38 €	€ 2.794
FBS (1 x 500 ml) - <i>Gibco ThermoFischer Scientific</i>	6	538,00 €	118,36 €	€ 3.938
L-Glutamine (200 mM) - <i>Gibco ThermoFisher Scientific</i>	6	24,53 €	5,40 €	€ 180
Penicillin-Streptomycin (10,000 U/mL) 100ml - <i>Gibco ThermoFisher Scientific</i>	6	35,43 €	7,79 €	€ 259
Western blot kit (ONE-HOUR Western™ Standard Kits 5 assays) - <i>Genscript</i>	10	66,00 €	14,52 €	€ 805
Western blot antibodies ARSA/ASA and Actin - <i>abcam</i>	5	658,00 €	144,76 €	€ 4.014
QuantiFast Multiplex RT-PCR Kit (80) - <i>Qiagen</i>	4	213,00 €	46,86 €	€ 1.039
AccuTaq™ LA DNA Polymerase High fidelity Taq enzyme - <i>Sigma-Aldrich</i>	7	226,00 €	49,72 €	€ 1.930
Flask, Falcon, Eppendorf, Sterile Pipette, Filter Tips (different amounts)	-	2.500,00 €	550,00 €	€ 3.050
NGS reaction average cost per sample - <i>Illumina seq</i>	1000	30,00 €	6,60 €	€ 36.600
Molecular biology basic/general reagents and homemade solutions	-	1.800,00 €	396,00 €	€ 2.196
Molecular biology laboratory instruments and furniture	-	8.000,00 €	-	€ 8.000
Extra, Packaging and shipping costs (average overall amount)	-	-	-	2.000,00 €

Time of the project: **36 months**



Vectors generation

in vitro experiments

ex vivo/in vivo experiments

results

Total cost per year **€ 74.095**  
(without the salary cost of researchers)

