

Advancing CRISPR Technologies for Therapeutic Application

Vic Myer

Keystone Genome Editing Meeting January, 2017

Drug Development Fundamentals

- Reliably manufacture high quality drug substance
- Key understandings:
 - Pharmacokinetics: "what the body does to the drug"
 - Pharmacodynamics: "what the drug does to the body"

Current Recommendations to Assess' Safety of Gene Editing Products

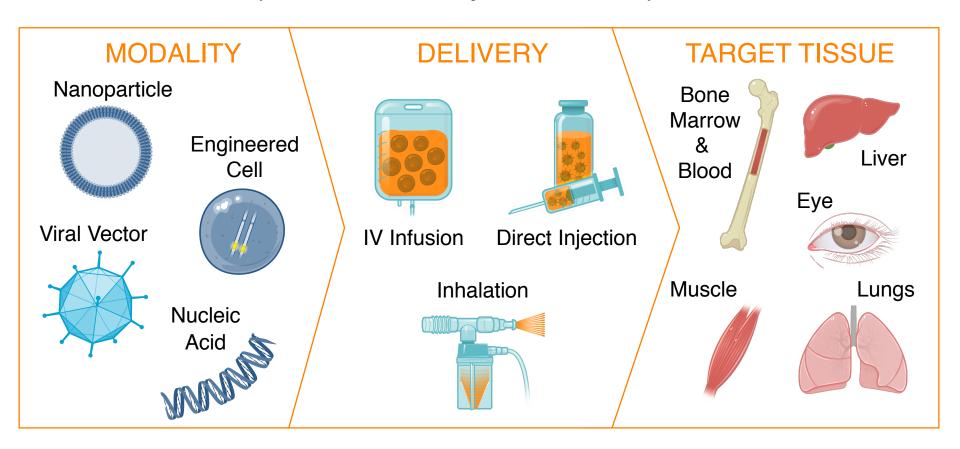
- Kinetics of nuclease cleavage and persistence of cleavage activity
- · Percentage of cleavage at the on- and off-target sites
- Identification and characterization of off-target events in cells/tissues, including chromosomal translocations
- Evaluation of the profile of insertions and deletions and types of mutations generated

Celia Witten,
OTAT→CBER→FDA
Cell and Gene Meeting
on the Mesa
La Jolla, California,
October 6, 2016



Strategy to Widely Enable Efficient Delivery

Success across a spectrum of delivery modalities in preclinical studies

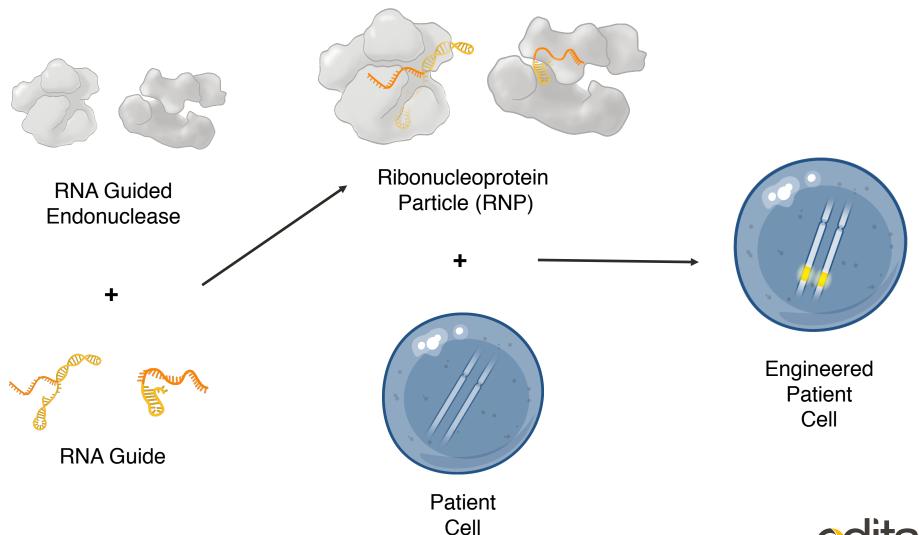


- Tailor delivery approach for each product candidate to match specific disease
- Leverage existing technologies while investing in new approaches



High Quality Autologous Drug Development

Engineered autologous therapy requires multiple components



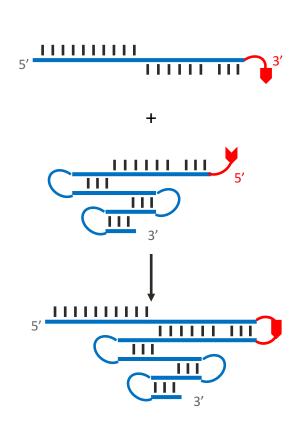


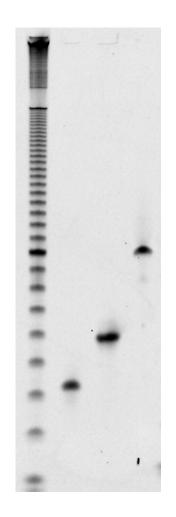
Generating Synthetic Single gRNA

A completely non-enzymatic process for guide production

Why make a synthetic guide?

- Targeted chemistries anywhere in the molecule
- Unhindered ends and modifications
- Scale up and purity are more compatible with CMC requirements

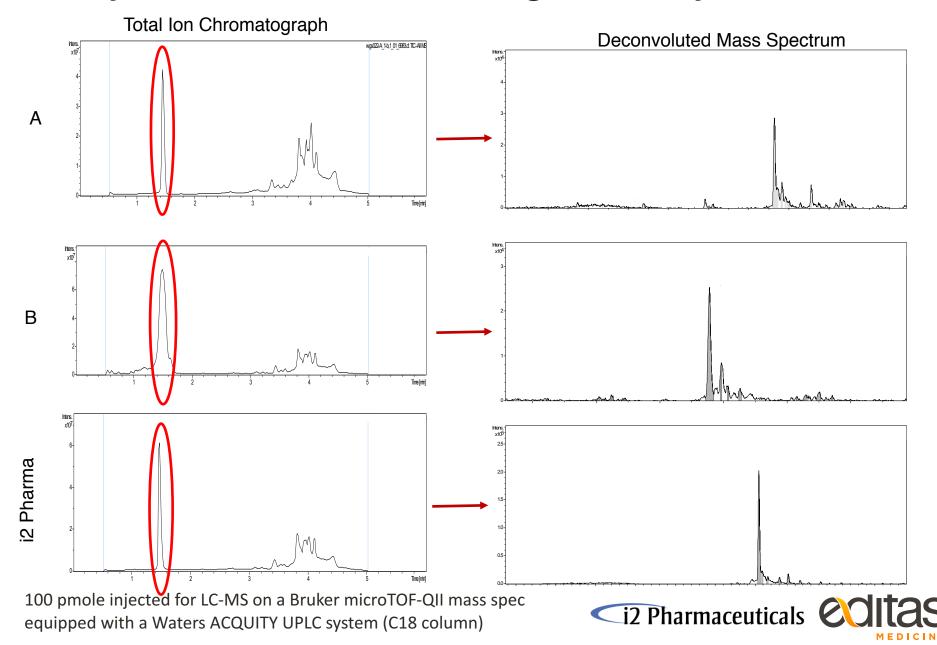






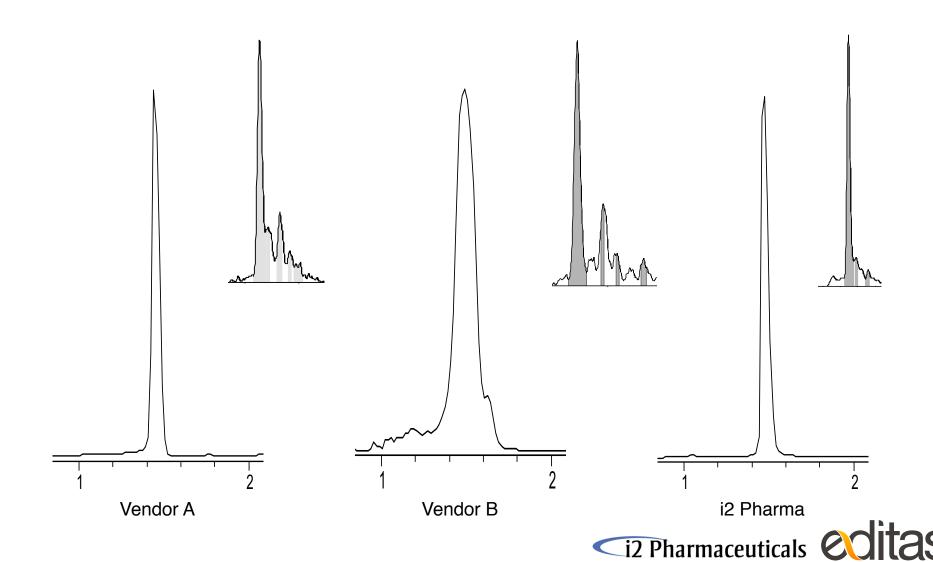


Analytics Demonstrates High Quality Material



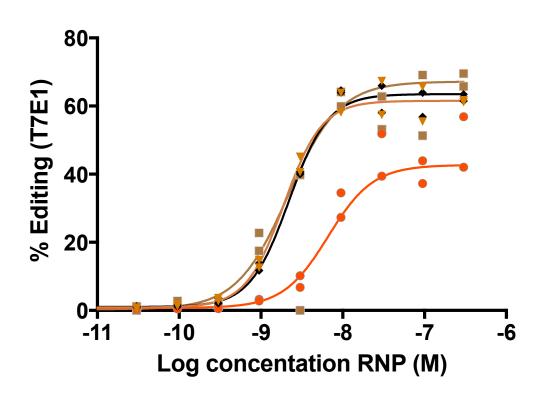
Comparative Mass Spec Data

Our strategy yields high quality research grade molecules



Cellular Editing Activity

In vitro transcribed & synthetic gRNAs are equivalent in cells



- → IVT purified by vendor
- → IVT purified by collaborator
- ligated 2 part synthetic
- unligated 2 part synthetic

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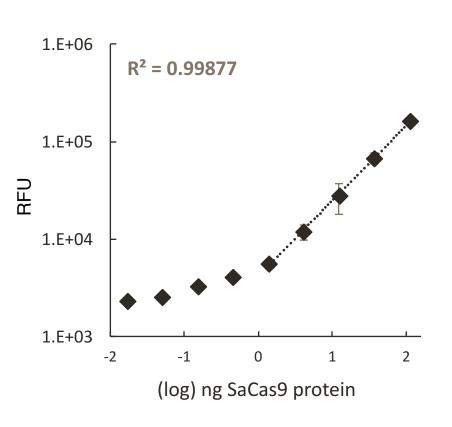


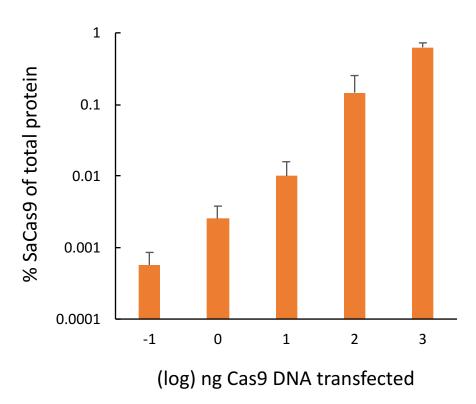
Sensitive Detection of SaCas9 Protein

AlphaLISA protein assay with 2-3 logs linear sensitivity

AlphaLISA standard curve for SaCas9

Dose response in transfected cells



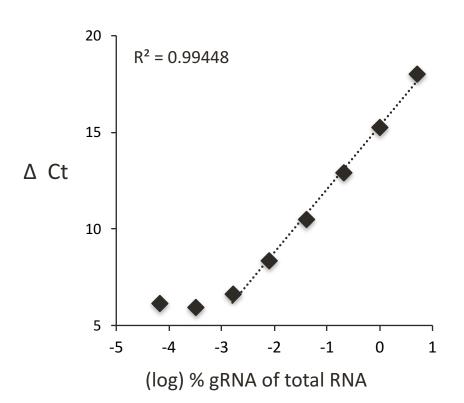




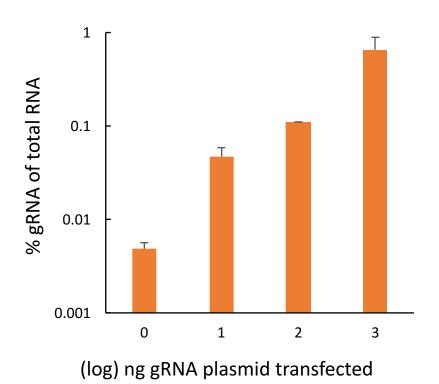
Sensitive Detection of *S.aureus* gRNAs

Generic gRNA detection assay with 4 logs linear sensitivity

RT-qPCR for SaCas9 gRNA TRACR standard curve



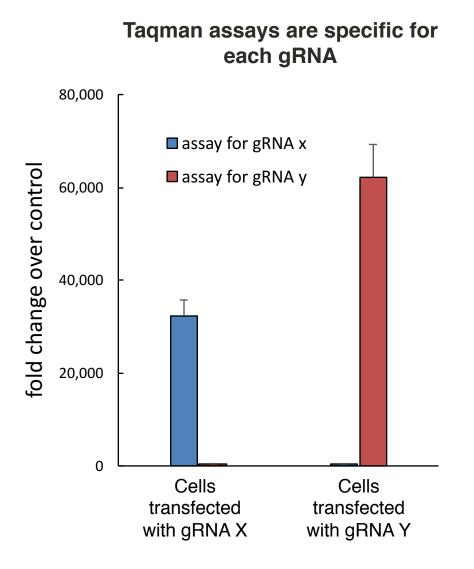
Dose response in transfected cells



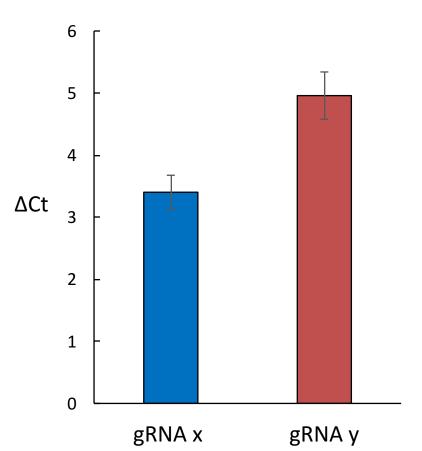


Sensitive and Specific Detection of gRNAs

Multi gRNA edits require specific assays



Expression differences in vivo with dual gRNA AAV





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How Do You Best Measure Editing?

A simple question with a complex answer

- Sequence anchored detection approaches are limited to:
 - What is between the primers and
 - Amplicon size
- One cannot detect several events and has to build and "reassemble" answers from disparate technologies (e.g. ddPCR + targeted sequencing):
 - Large Insertions
 - Large deletions
 - Inversions
 - Translocations
- Wanted a size insensitive, multiplex compatible, comparatively easy single tube method that can detect all of the above events



Single Primer Approaches Achieve Many Goals

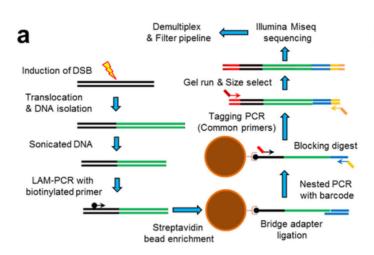
While effective, these approaches (HTGTS, AMP-Seq) can be cumbersome

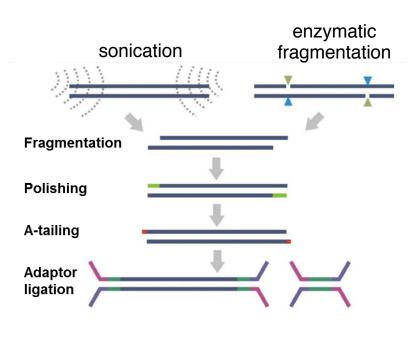
Genome-wide detection of DNA double-stranded breaks induced by engineered nucleases

Richard L. Frock^{1,2,3,4}, Jiazhi Hu^{1,2,3,4}, Robin M. Meyers^{1,2,3}, Yu-Jui Ho^{1,2,3}, Erina Kii^{1,2,3}, and Frederick W. Alt^{1,2,3,5}

Anchored multiplex PCR for targeted next-generation sequencing

Zongli Zheng^{1,2}, Matthew Liebers¹, Boryana Zhelyazkova¹, Yi Cao¹, Divya Panditi¹, Kerry D Lynch¹, Juxiang Chen^{1,3}, Hayley E Robinson¹, Hyo Sup Shim^{1,4}, Juliann Chmielecki⁵, William Pao⁵, Jeffrey A Engelman⁶, A John Iafrate^{1,6} & Long Phi Le^{1,6}





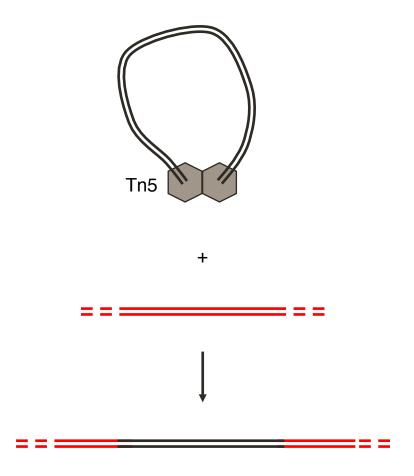
Typically a ½ day Multiple steps

Adey, A., et al.(2010). Rapid, low-input, low-bias construction of shotgun fragment libraries by high-density in vitro transposition. *Genome Biology*, *11*(12), R119. http://doi.org/10.1186/gb-2010-11-12-r119



Transposase Engineering for Sequencing

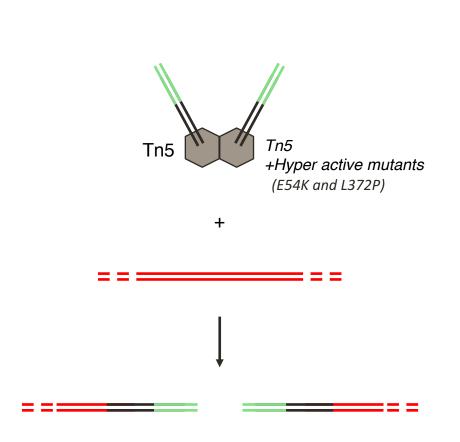
Highly efficient and scalable

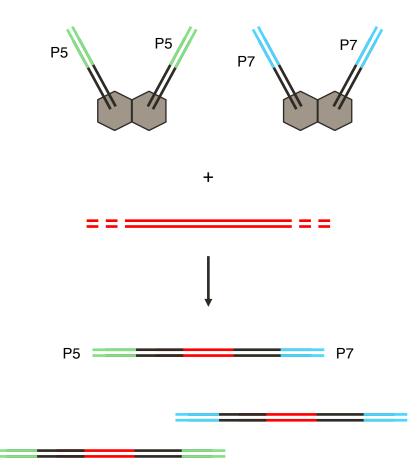




Transposase Engineering for Sequencing

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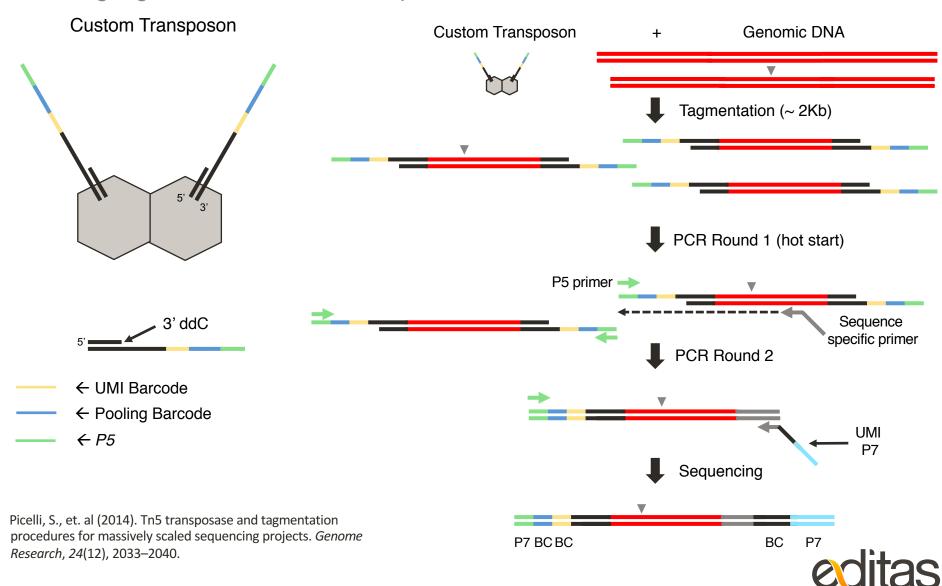


10 min single reaction



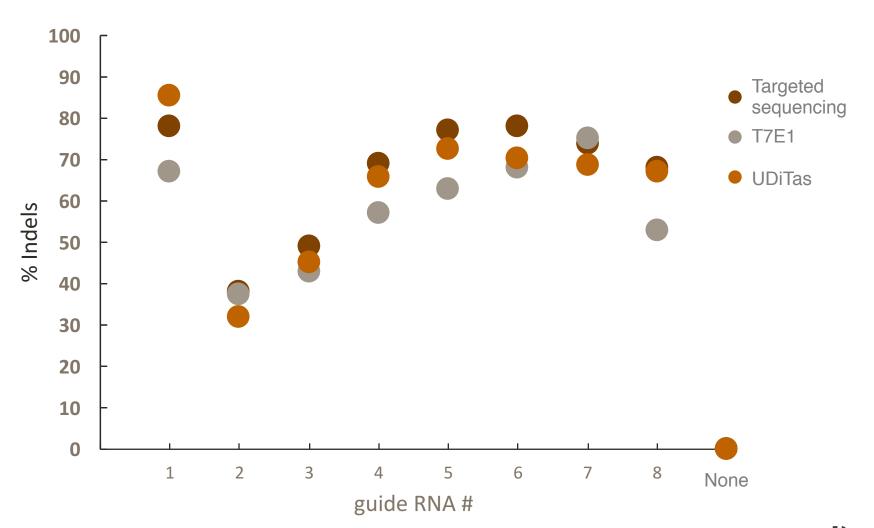
Uni-Directional Targeted Sequencing (UDiTaS)

Blending tagmentation and AMP-seq



Comparison of Small Indel Measurements

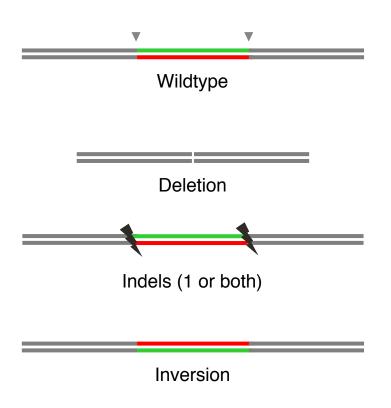
UDiTaS correlates well with targeted sequencing and T7E1 assays





Intra-Chromosomal Rearrangement Detection

Dual guide edits have multiple possible outcomes



Digital Droplet PCR: measures the ratio of 2 qPCR assays on single molecules of genomic DNA



Uditas: counts the sequences post junction



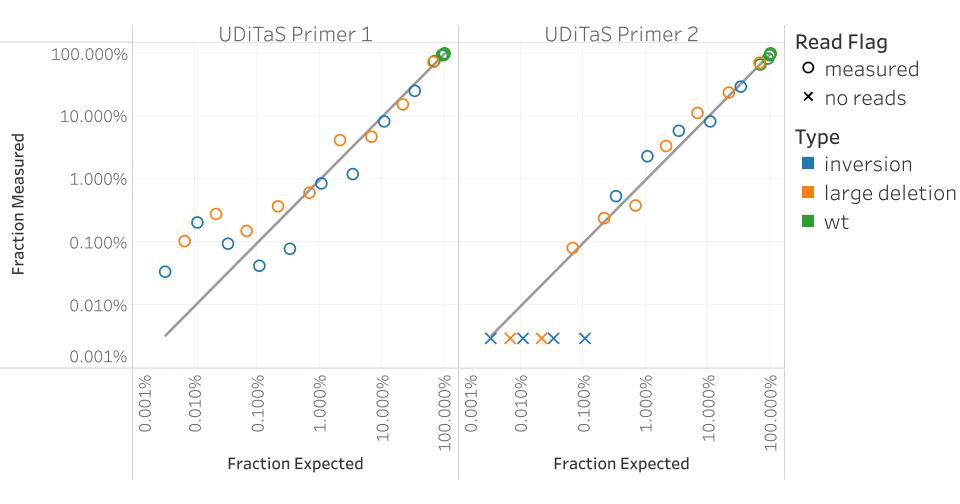
Intra-Chromosomal Rearrangement Detection

Validation using genomic DNA mixing of a stable HEK293T clone Type ■ Wt Inversion Deletion Stable HEK293 Clone Other Deletion 100% 90% Deletion 80% 70% 60% Frequency Inversion 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% Parent HEK293 Wildtype ddPCR ddPCR Actual UDiTaS ddPCR UDiTaS Actual ddPCR UDiTaS Actual Actual **UDITaS** Wildtype % wt 100% 95% 80% 0% Wildtype



Intra-Chromosomal Rearrangement Detection

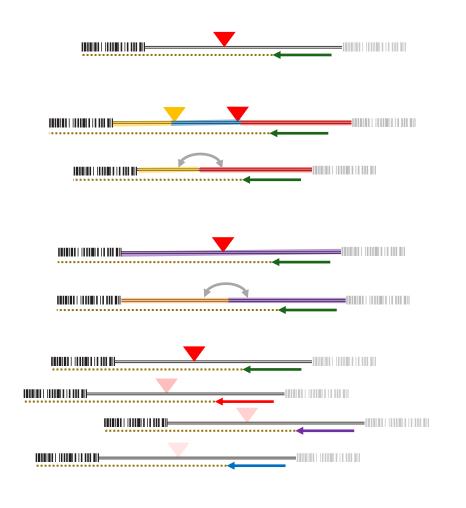
Follow up experiment defines LLOD (limited by input material and sequencing depth)





UDiTaS (Uni-Directional Targeted Sequencing)

A simple, robust method for capturing complex editing events in a single reaction



- 1. Quantitation of editing
- Quantitation and discovery of large deletions
- Translocation discovery and quantitation
- Multiplexing assays
- 5. Robust and shorter process



Summary

- We can make fully synthetic single gRNAs of high quality
- Pharmacokinetics: high sensitivity and specificity assays measure drug levels
- Pharmacodynamics: UDiTaS is a simple, robust method for capturing complex editing events in a single reaction

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