



Genome Editing: Considerations for Therapeutic Applications

Cecilia Fernandez

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The Potential to Repair Any Broken Gene

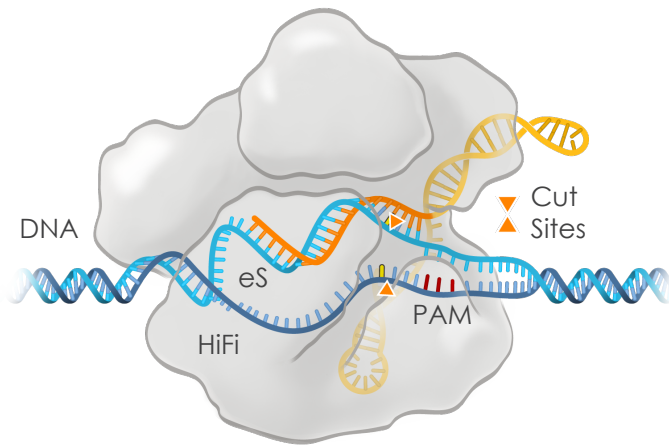


Transformative new category of medicines
for genetically-defined and genetically-treatable diseases



CRISPR Unlocks Genome Editing

Editing machinery can be engineered to target nearly any genomic location



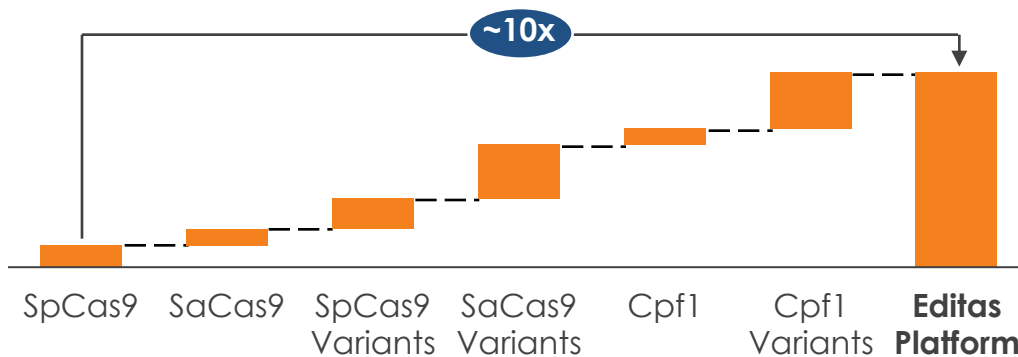
Nuclease



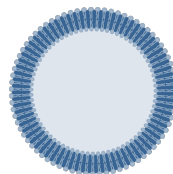
Guide RNA

- Complex of nuclease and guide RNA precisely locates and cuts genomic sites
- Ability to target several sites simultaneously using multiple guide RNAs
- Nuclease can be engineered to reach more sites and to modulate cutting

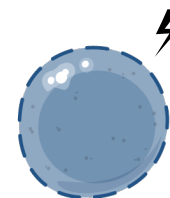
| Unparalleled Platform for Gene Editing Medicines



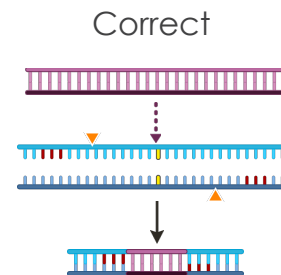
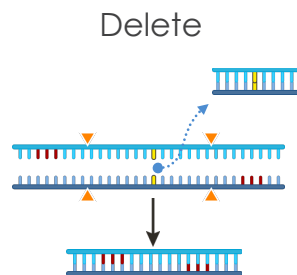
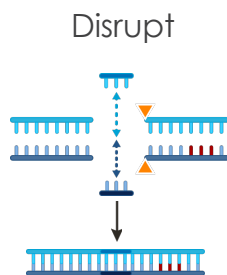
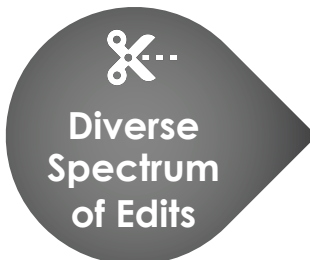
Viral Vector



Lipid Nanoparticle

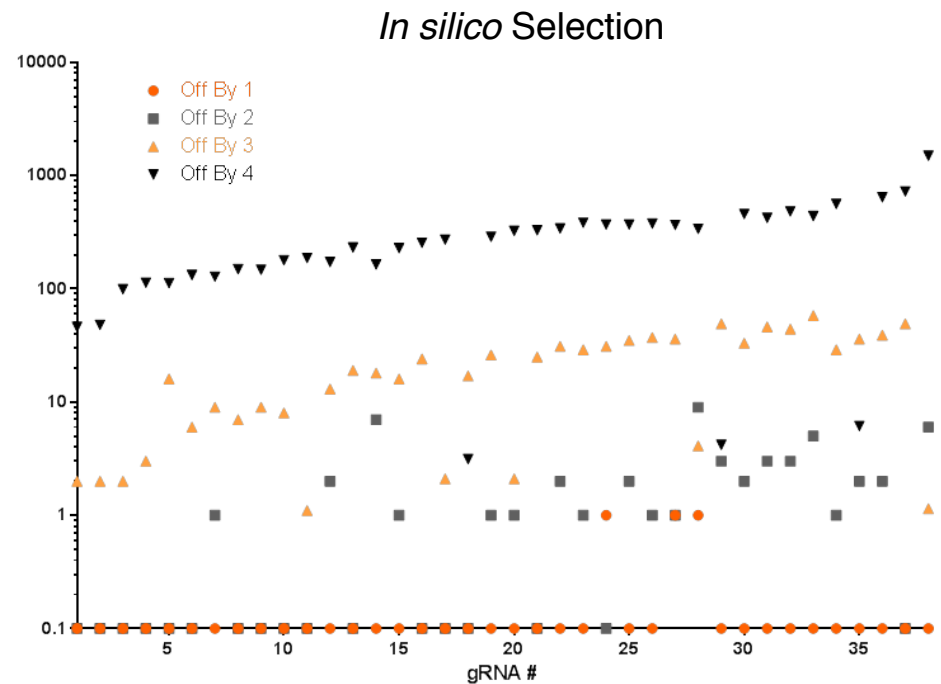
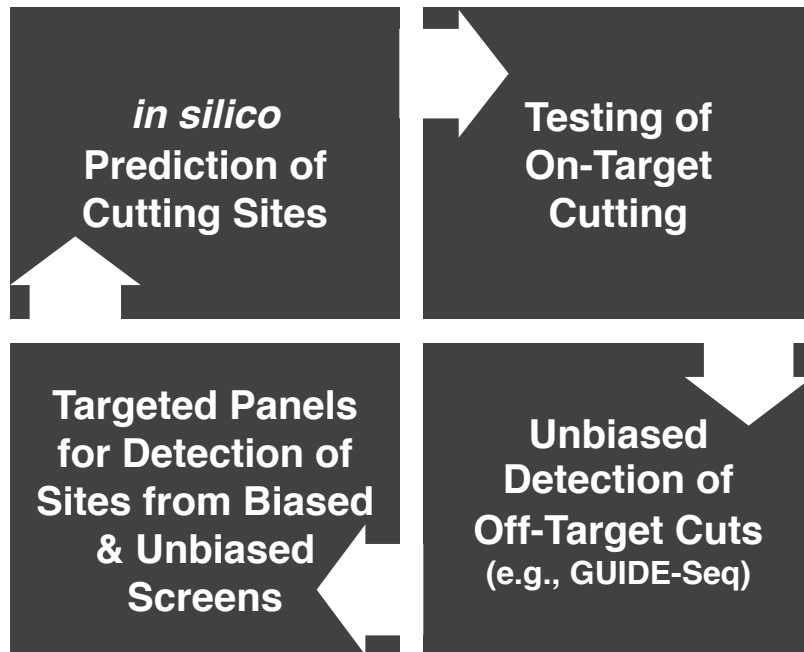


Electroporation



eO | Lead Finding & Specificity to Select gRNA

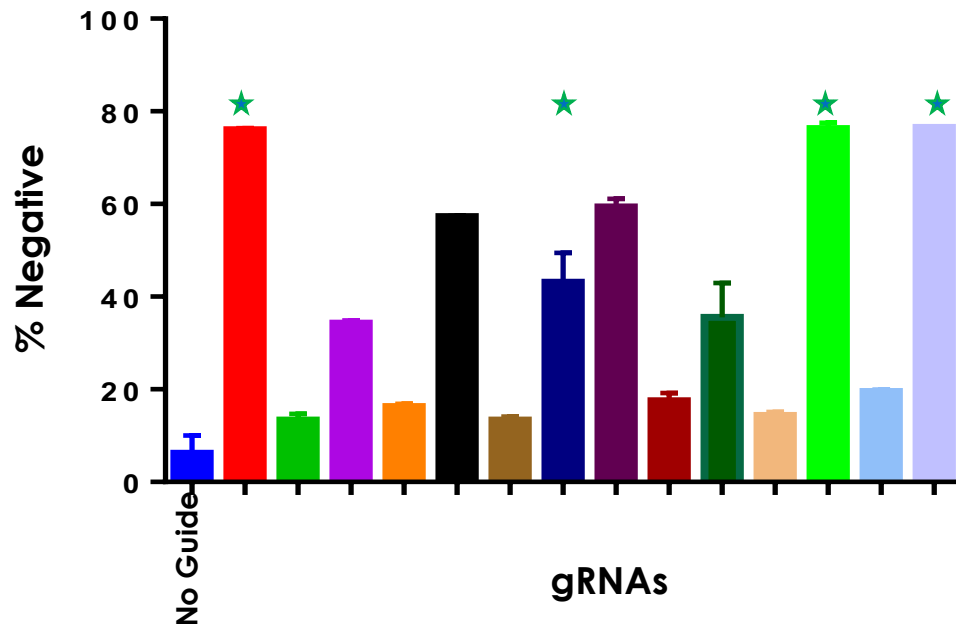
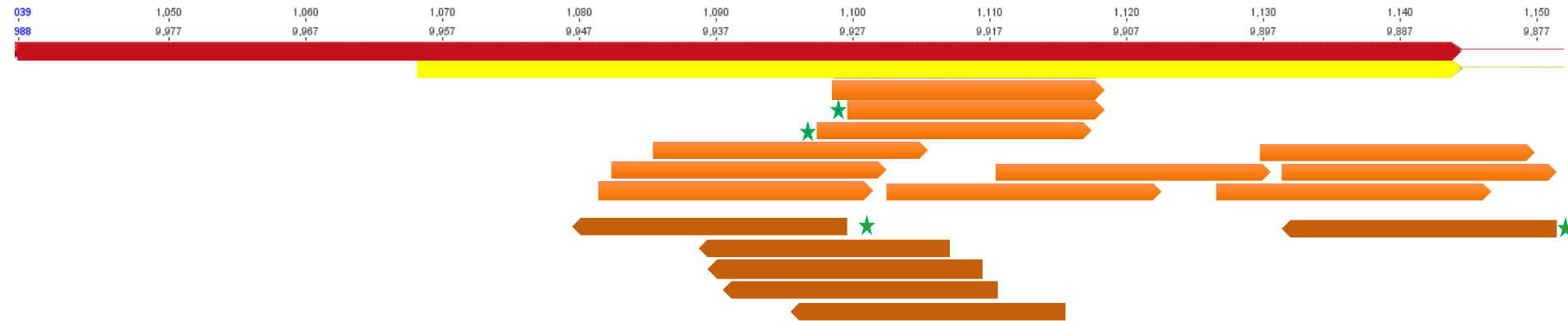
Identify, Measure, Minimize





Identification of Robust gRNAs

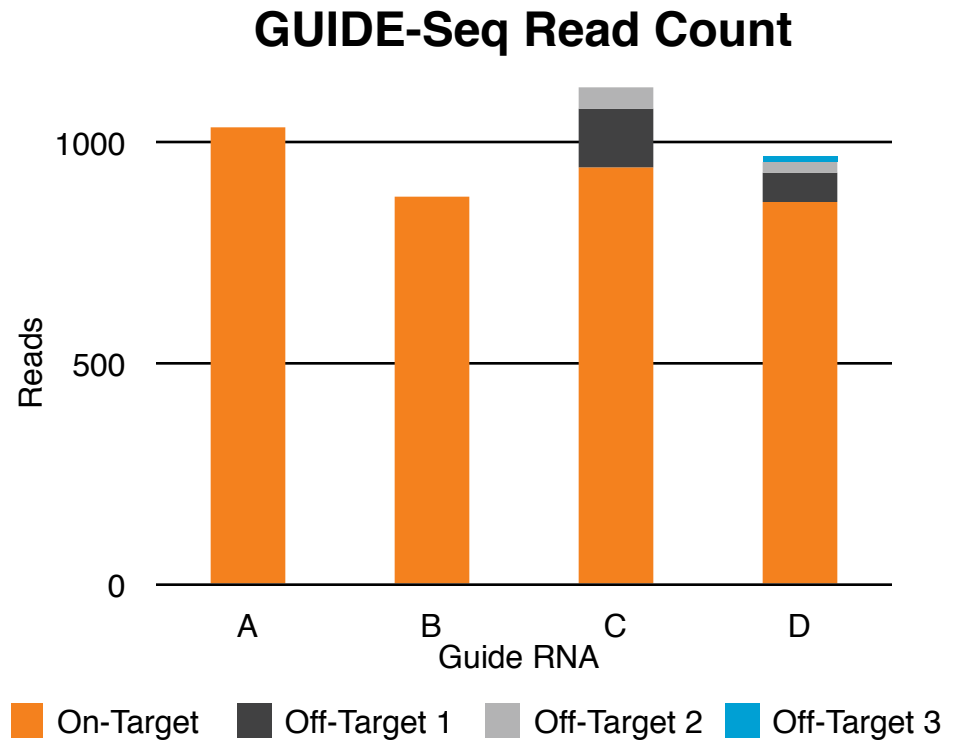
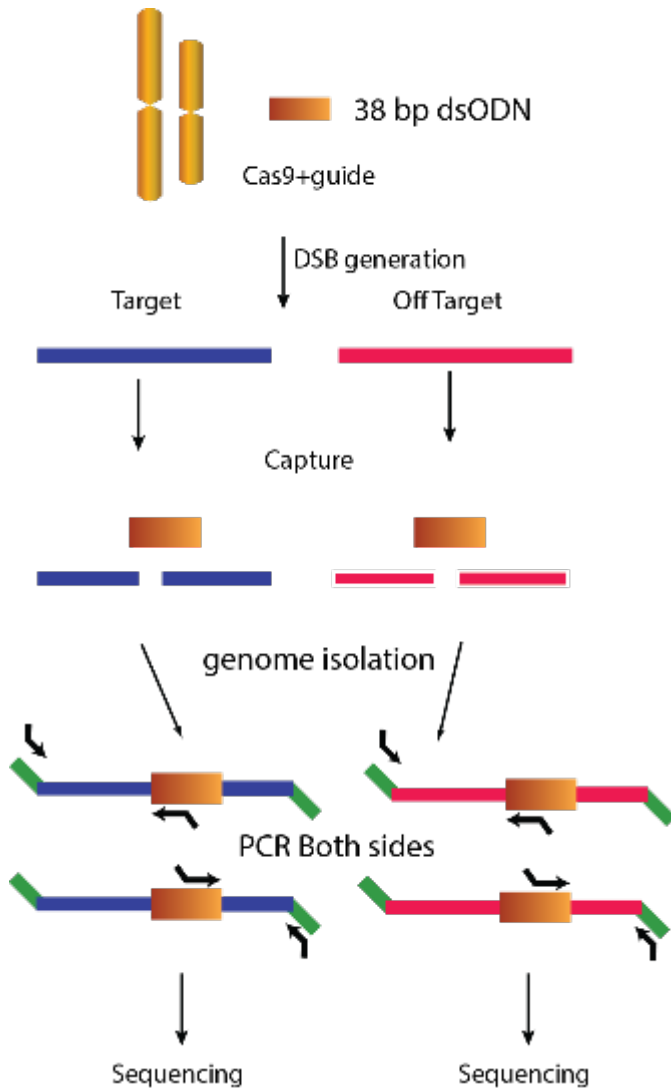
RNP (*S. pyogenes*) delivery to primary T cells



- Several gRNAs performed well when assessing target expression by FACS
- Sequencing of gDNA confirmed the presence of indels
- These gRNAs were analyzed by GUIDE-seq to identify off targets

Control and Specificity to Drive Precision

Guide-seq allows identification of highly selective candidates





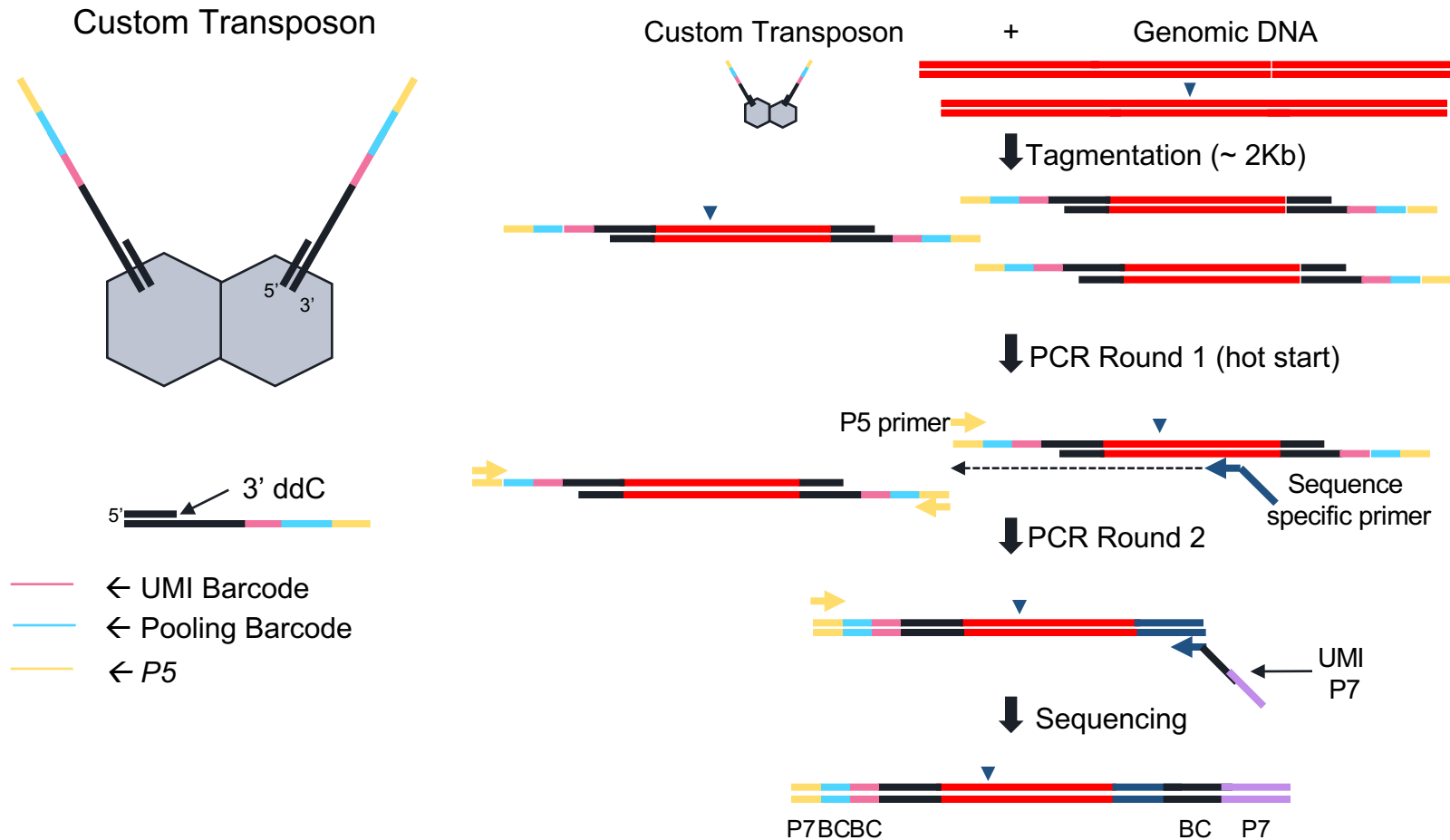
How Do You Best Measure Editing?

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

Uni-Directional Targeted Sequencing (UDiTaS™)

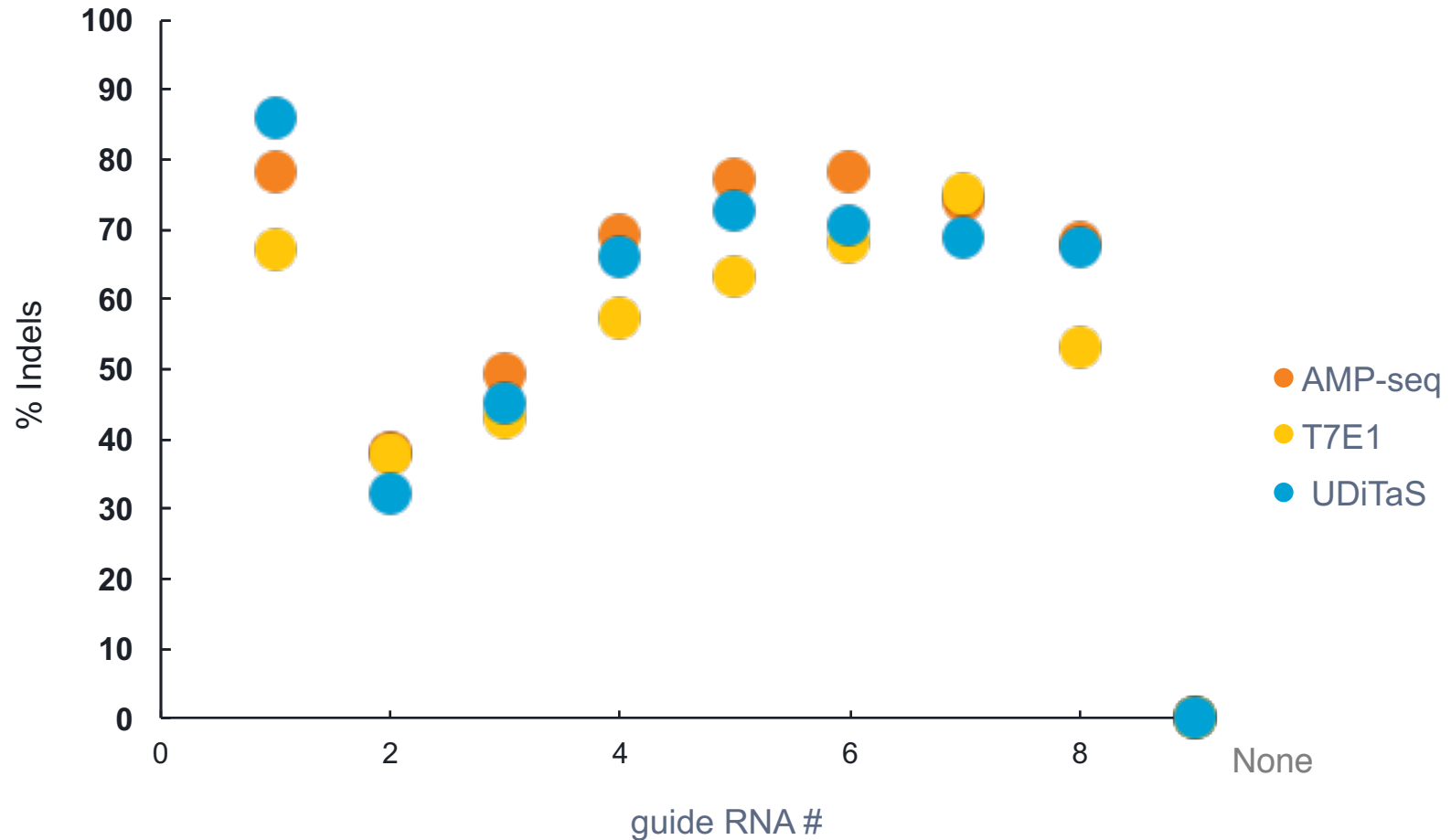
Blending tagmentation and AMP-seq





Comparison of Small Indel Measurements

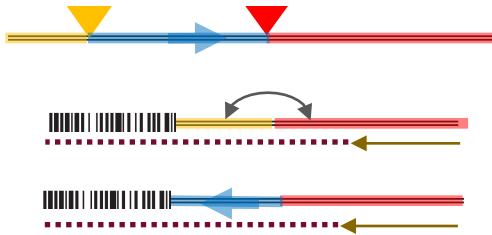
UDiTaS correlates well with targeted sequencing and T7E1 assays



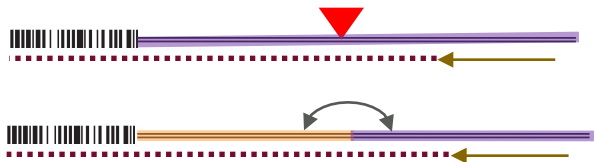
A simple, robust method for capturing complex editing events in a single reaction



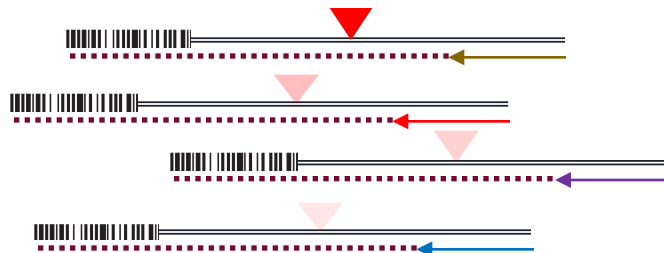
1. Quantitation of editing



2. Quantitation and discovery of large deletions and inversions

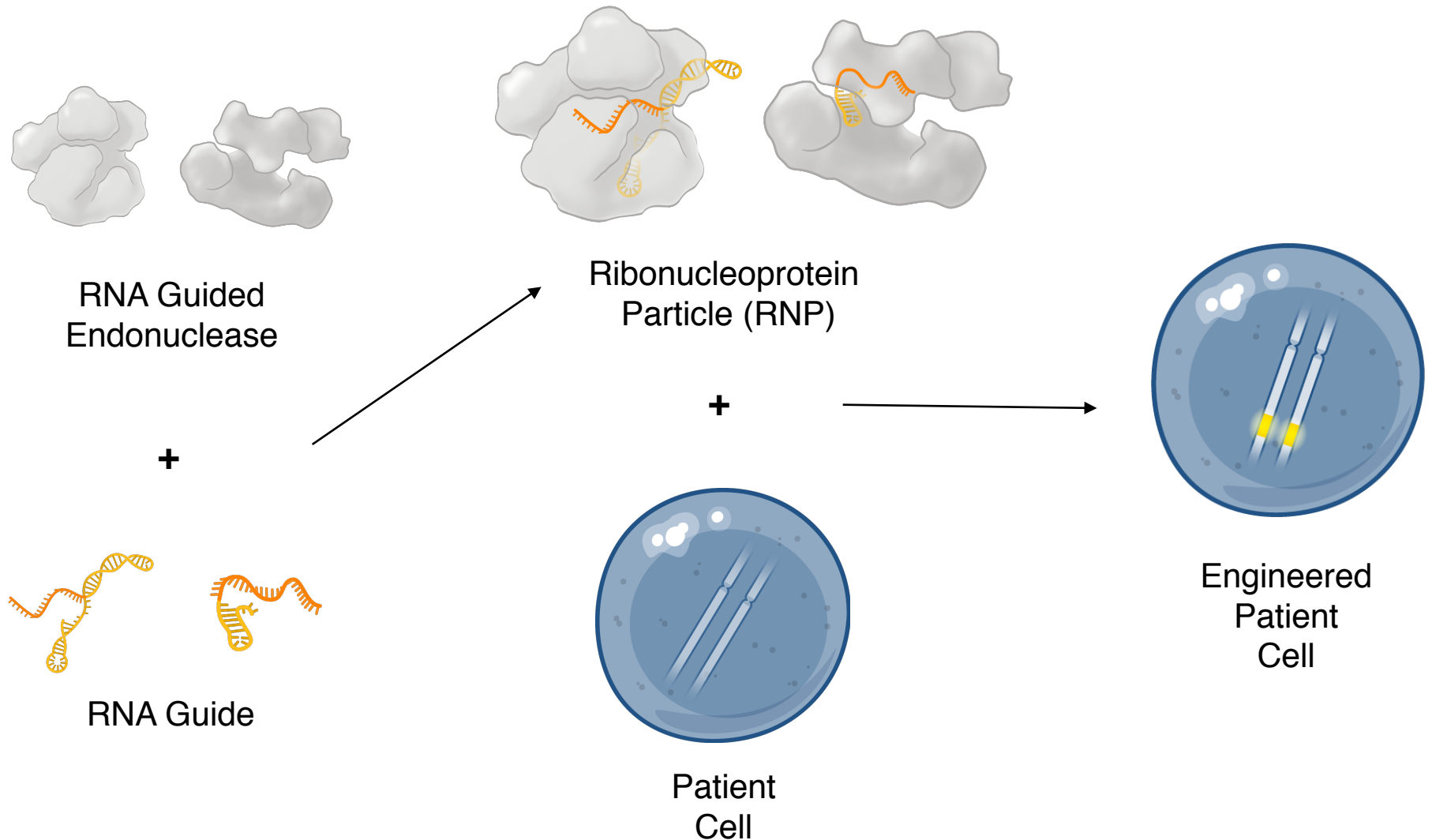


3. Translocation discovery and quantitation



4. Multiplexing

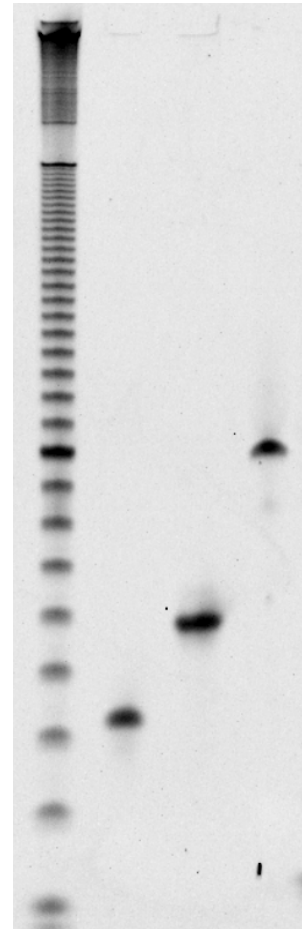
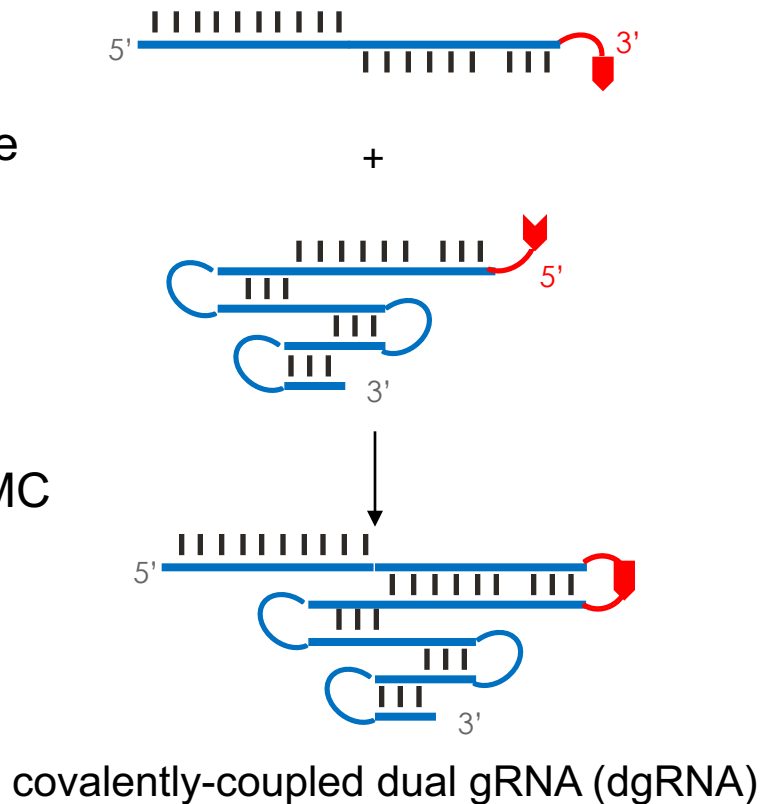
High Quality Ribonucleoprotein Particle Delivery



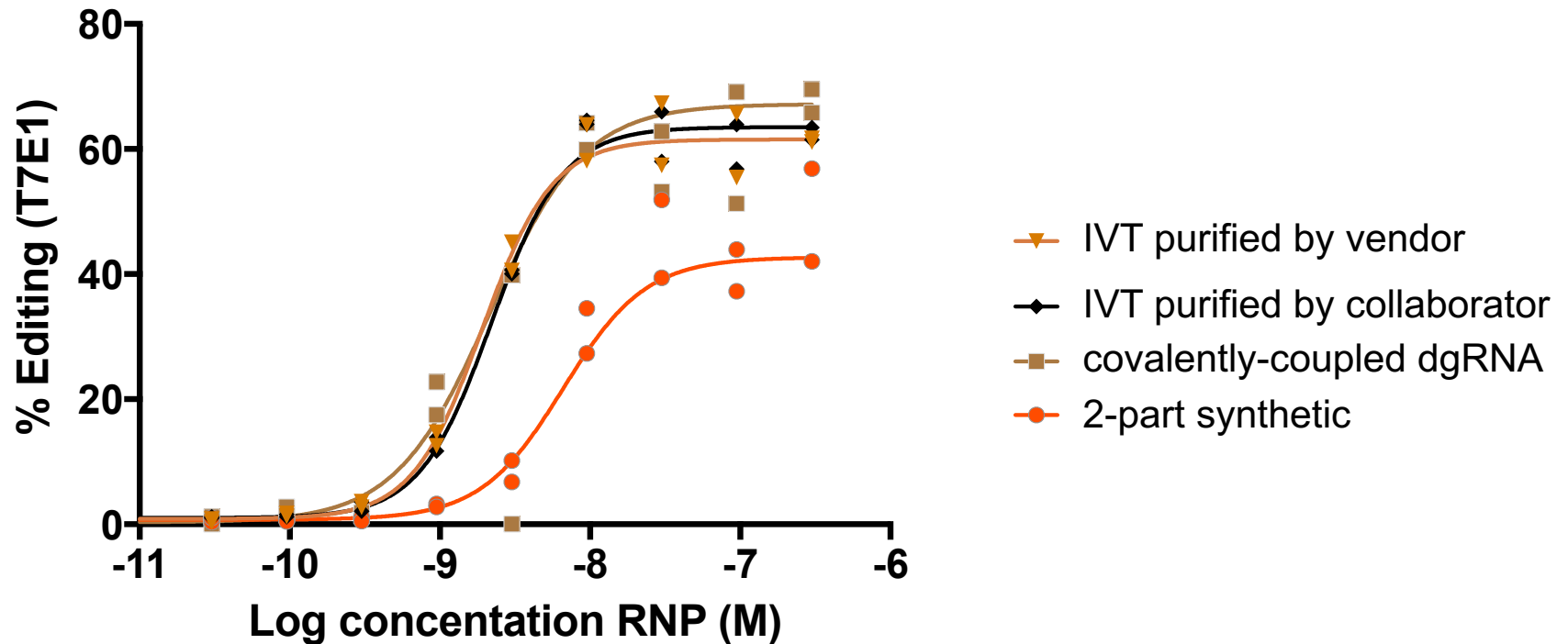
A completely non-enzymatic process for guide production

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



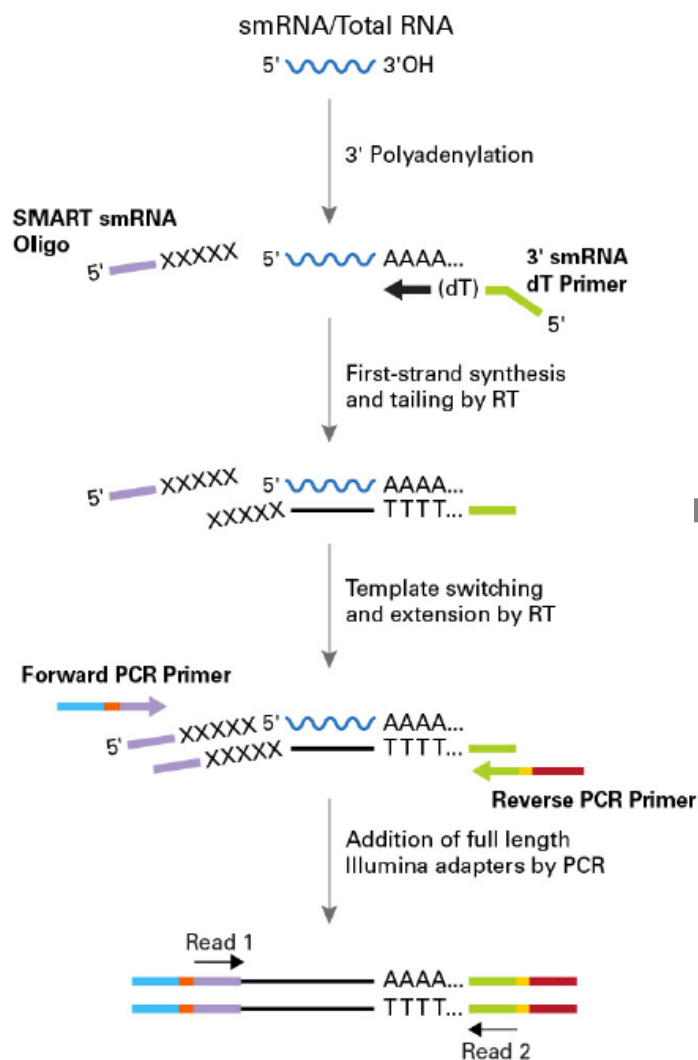
In vitro transcribed and synthetic covalently-coupled dgRNA are equivalent in cells



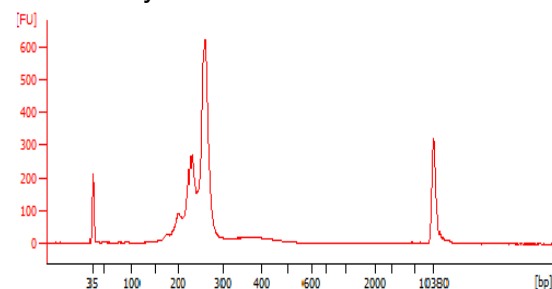


Assessing gRNA purity and sequence fidelity

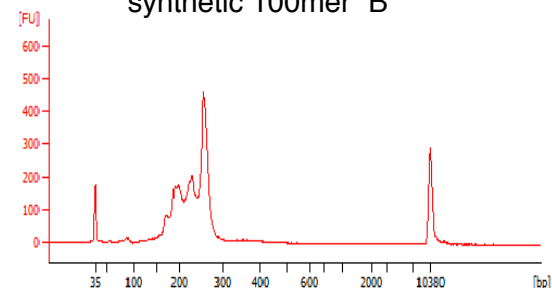
Development of an RNA-Seq based method for gRNA QC



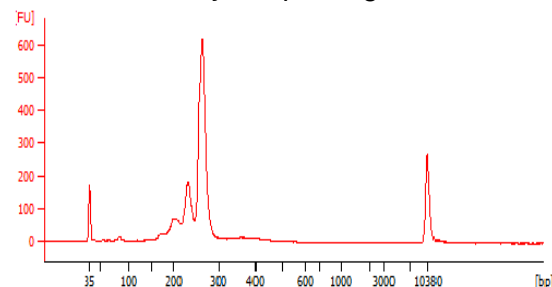
synthetic 100mer "A"



synthetic 100mer "B"



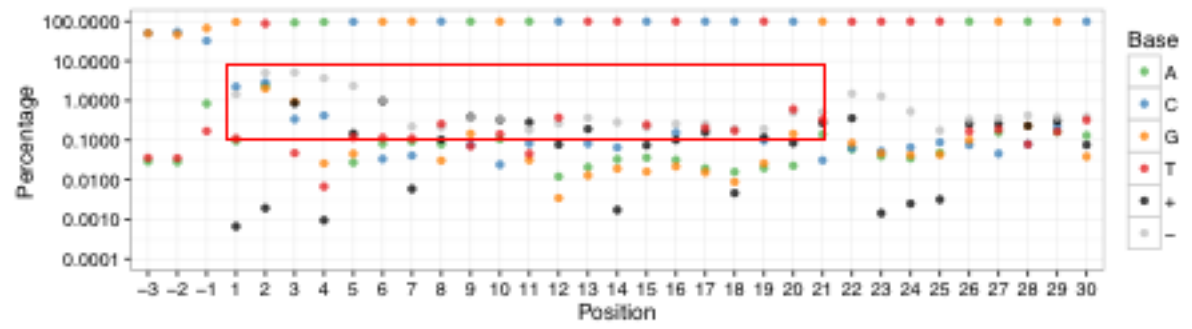
covalently-coupled dgRNA



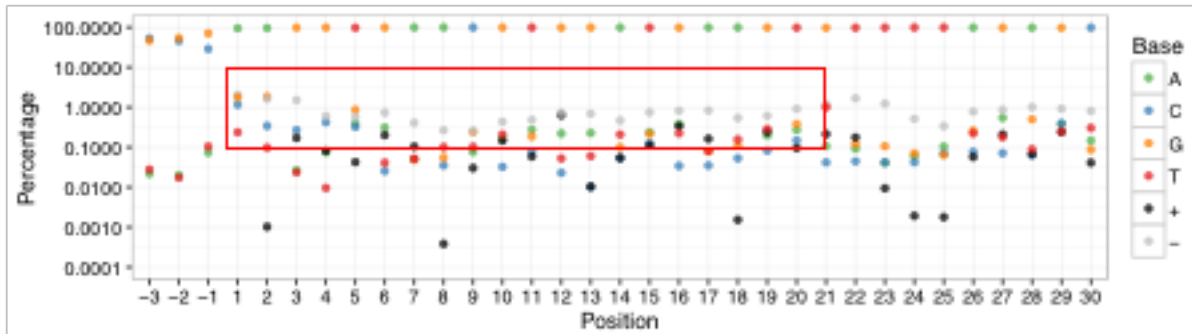
eO | gRNA purity and sequence fidelity

Covalently-coupled dgRNA result in greater sequence fidelity in target region

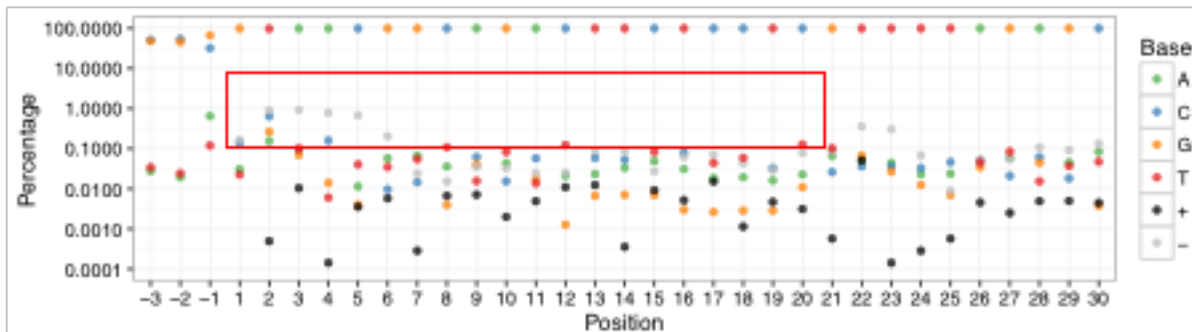
A



B



Covalently-Coupled dgRNA

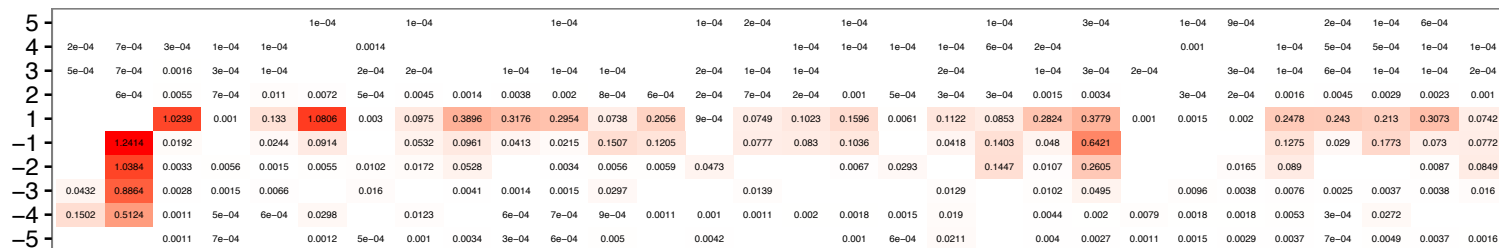




gRNA Purity and Sequence Fidelity

Covalently-coupled dgRNA result in fewer truncated molecules

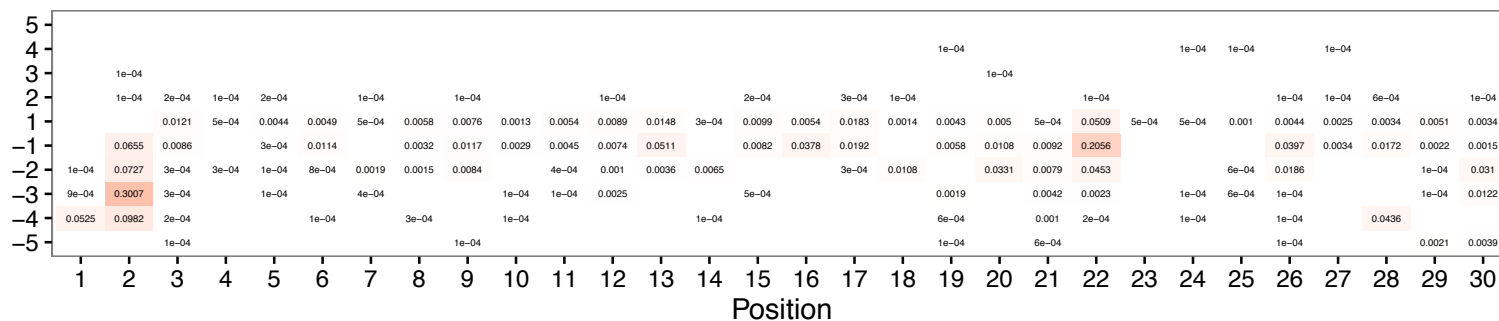
A



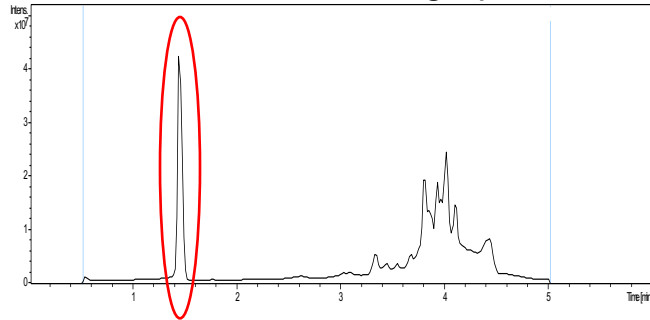
B



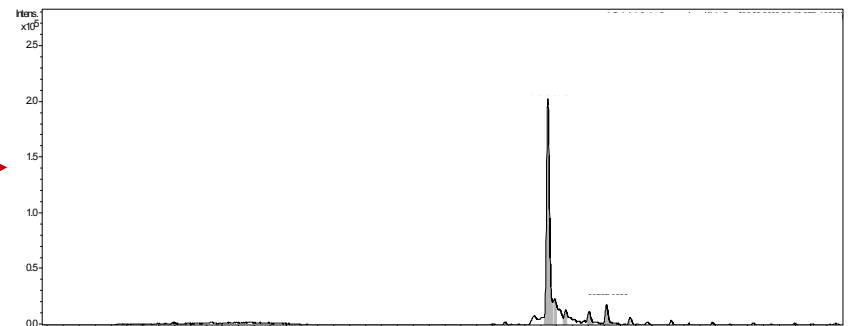
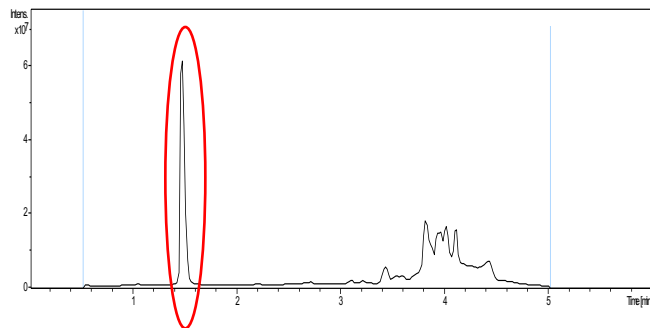
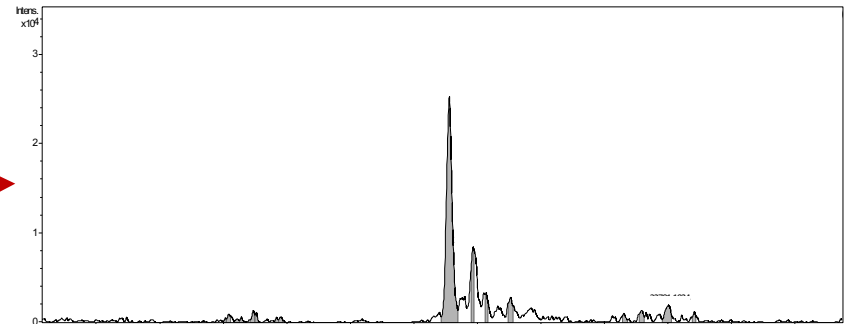
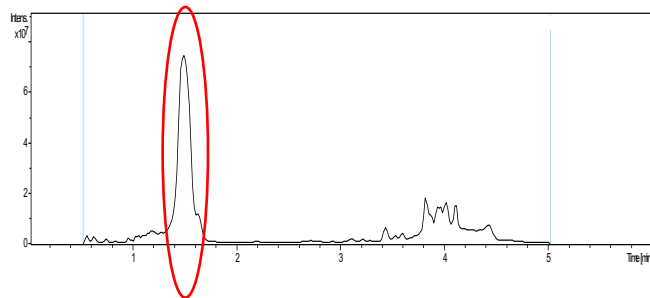
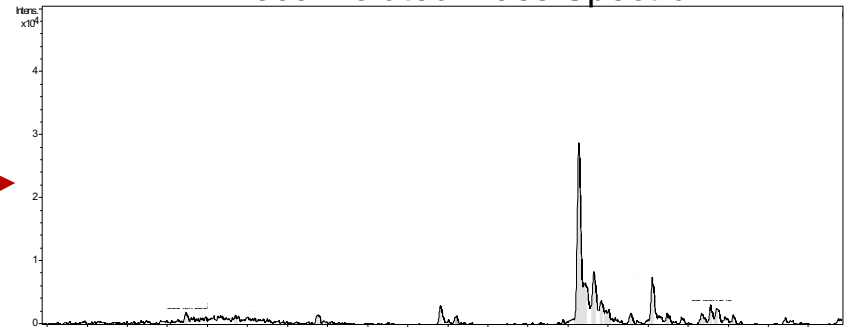
Covalently-Coupled dgRNA

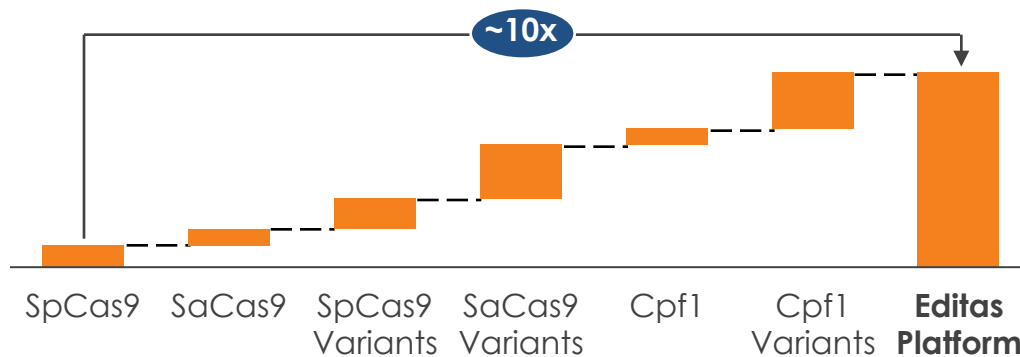


Total Ion Chromatograph

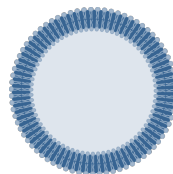


Deconvoluted Mass Spectrum

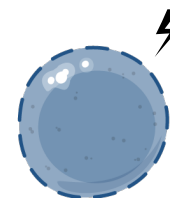




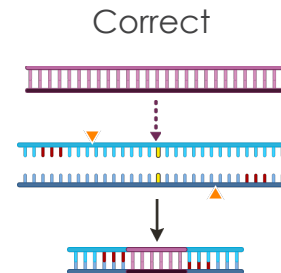
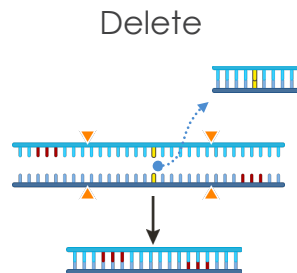
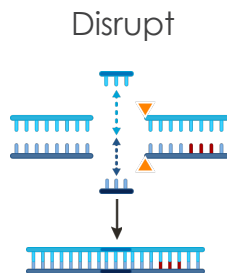
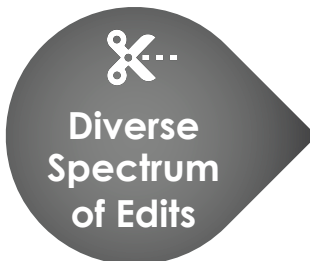
Viral Vector



Lipid Nanoparticle

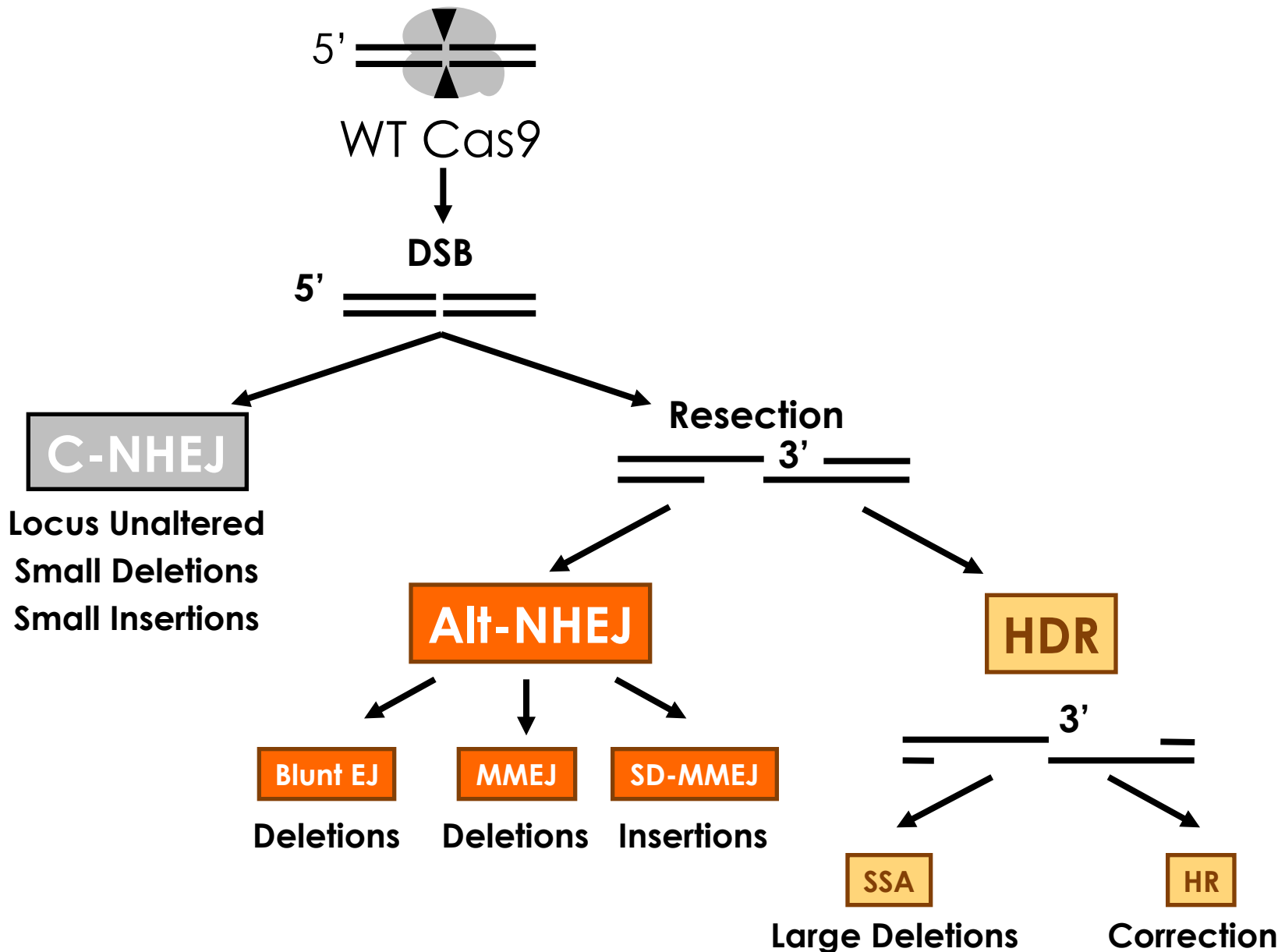


Electroporation



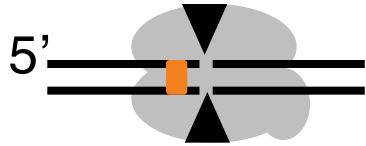


Cas9 Stimulates the Endogenous Repair Pathways



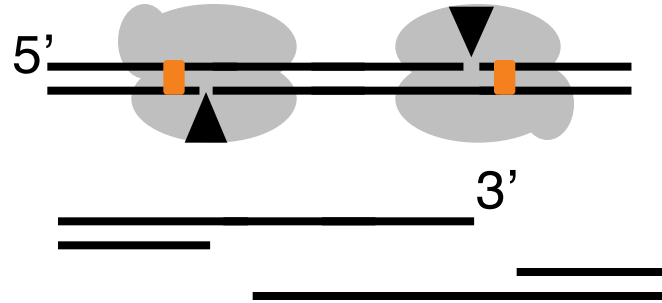
| Cas9 is a Flexible Tool

WT Cas9



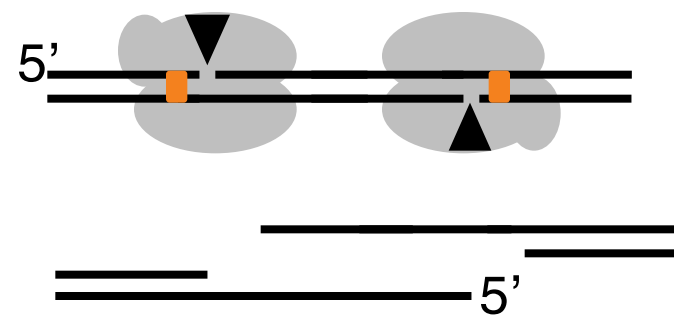
Blunt

N863A Nickases



3' Overhang

D10A Nickases



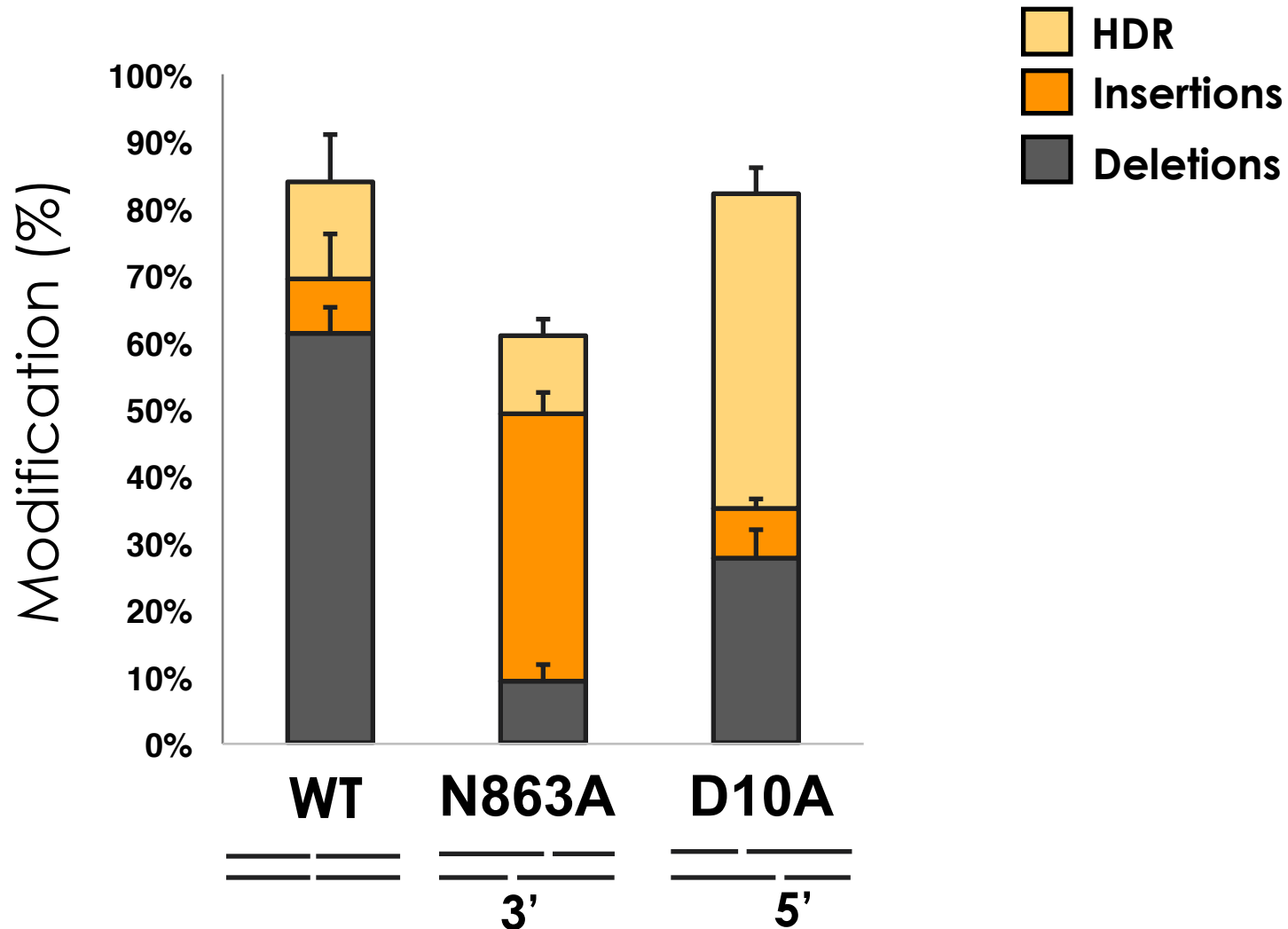
5' Overhang



- Could we engage different pathways by using these different variants?
- Could we selectively stimulate HDR?



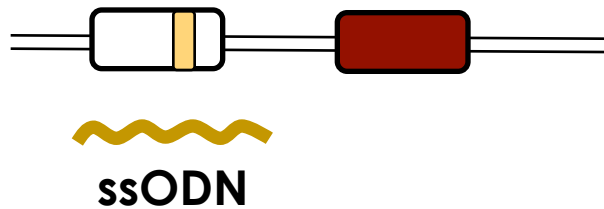
DSBs Generated by D10A are Predominantly Repaired by HDR



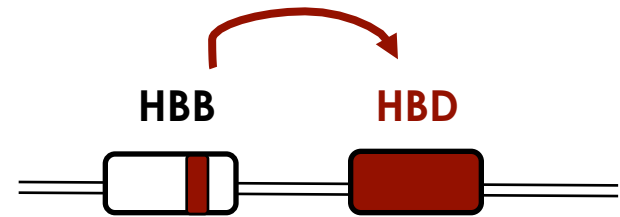


Do Gene Conversion and Gene Correction have the same Genetic Requirement?

Gene Correction



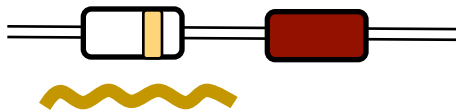
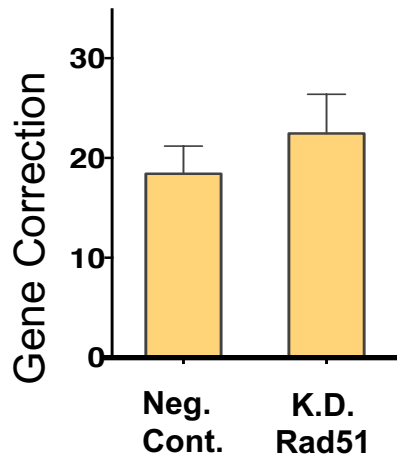
Gene Conversion



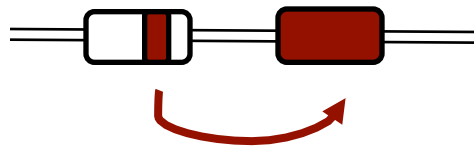
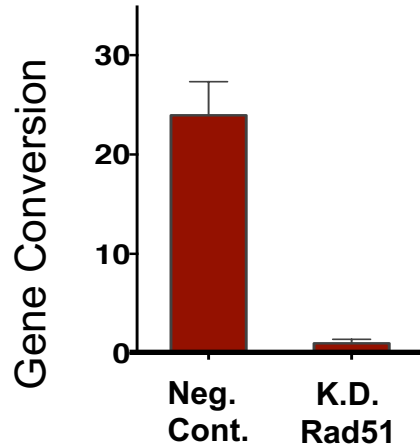
Do they both dependent on the HR pathway?



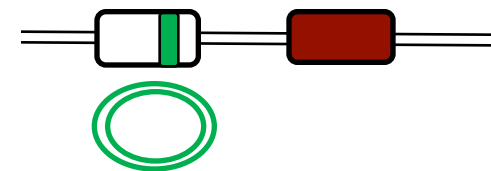
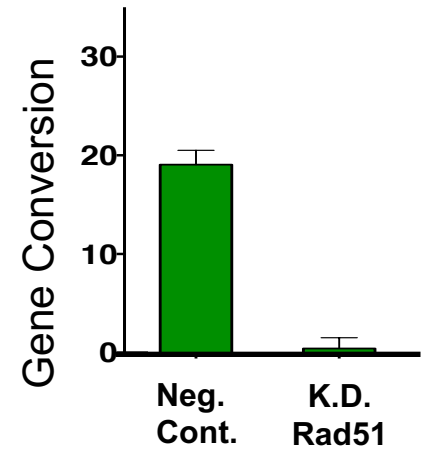
Gene Conversion and Gene Correction have Different Genetic Requirements



SS ODN donor



Endogenous HBD

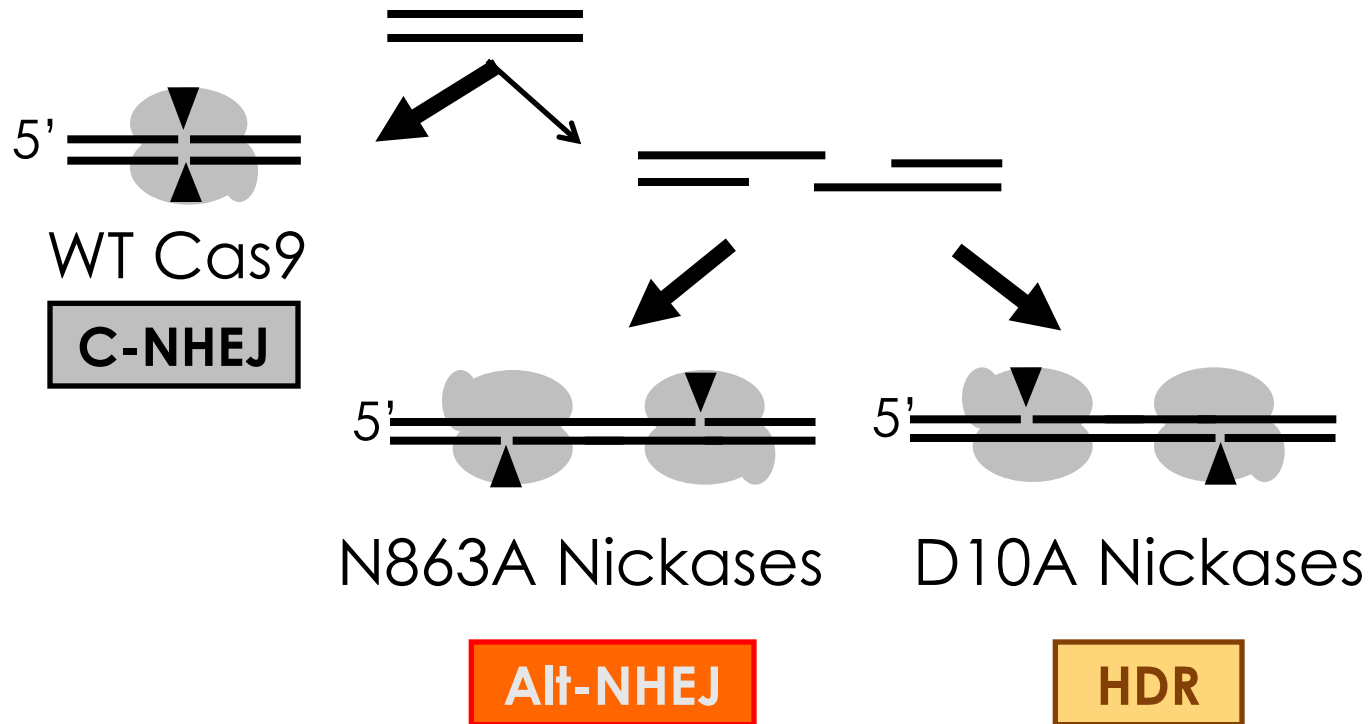


Plasmid donor

HR is required for repair from double stranded donors (endogenous homology tracks or plasmids) but not single stranded donors

| Conclusions from the Dual Nick Analysis

- Different ends activate different DNA repair pathways



- Different donors stimulate different pathways
Gene Correction mediated by ssODN is not HR dependent

- We are developing precise and durable therapies by selecting and directing nuclease activity, delivery and the cellular repair response.
- We can effectively measure off-target and other genomic outcomes.
- We can make fully synthetic covalently-coupled dgRNAs of high quality.
- Our understanding of how different lesions are repaired and the connection with the nature of the donor allow us to engineer for the desired outcomes.

Hayat Abdulkerim
Luis Barrera
Anne Bothmer
Frank Buquicchio
Dawn Ciulla
Cecilia Cotta-Ramusino
Georgia Giannoukos
Kiran Gogi

Fred Harbinski
Hari Jayaram
Eugenio Marco
Carrie Margulies
Vic Myer
Tanushree Phadke
Terence Ta
Chris Wilson

i2 Pharmaceuticals team