

Antisense Technology for the Treatment of Usher Syndrome

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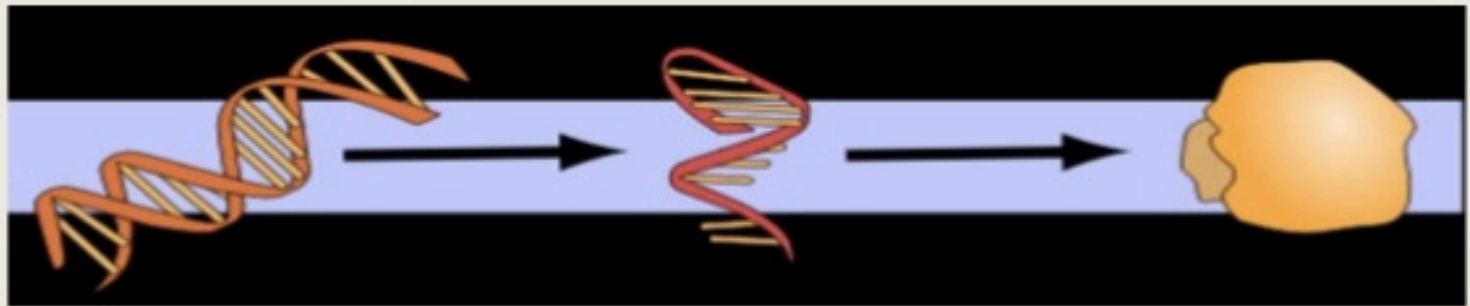
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What is Gene Expression?

- A process by which information from a gene is used in the synthesis of a functional gene product. These products are often proteins or functional RNA.



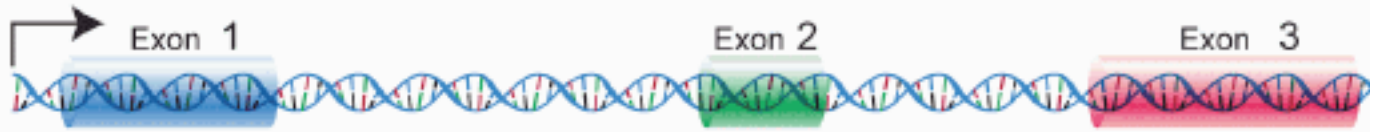
DNA

RNA

Protein

Gene Expression

DNA



transcription

RNA



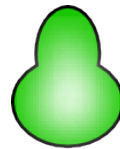
removal of introns

splicing

mRNA



translation



protein

Antisense Oligonucleotides as Drugs

- Size – small, 15-30 nucleotides
- Specificity – high (base-pairing)
- Stability – high (low clearance; long-lasting)
- Toxicity – low, especially for targeted delivery
- Deliverability – free uptake to many cell types
 - VIRAL DELIVERY NOT REQUIRED OR NECESSARY

FDA Approved Antisense Drugs Targeting Splicing



**Cure
Duchenne™**

DUCHENNE IMPACTS:  **1 in every
3,500 live male**

What Is It?

 **DUCHENNE** IS A PROGRESSIVE,
MUSCLE-WASTING DISEASE.
It results from a defective gene responsible for
producing the key muscle protein, dystrophin.
Without dystrophin, cells easily become
damaged and die, resulting in heart and
breathing failure.

EXONDYS 51™
(eteplirsen) Injection
100 mg/2 mL (50 mg/mL)
Single Dose. Mfg for:
Sarepta Therapeutics, Inc.
Cambridge, MA 02142 USA

NDC 60923-363-02



920-08846

LOT 00000000
EXP MMM YYYY

Spinal Muscular Atrophy

Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) is the #1 genetic killer of children under the age of two. SMA is a devastating and relatively common children's genetic disease.

NDC 64406-058-01

Spinraza™
(nusinersen)
Injection

12 mg /5 mL
(2.4 mg/mL)

**Sterile solution for
Intrathecal Injection Only**

FDA-approved Antisense Drugs for the Eye



Usher syndromes

Type	Presentation	Locus	Gene	Protein	Function
USH1	Severe-Profound, Congenital Hearing Impairment (HI) Adolescent-onset Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP) Vestibular areflexia	USH1B	<i>MYO7A</i>	Myosin VIIa	Actin binding, molecular motor
		USH1C	<i>USH1C</i>	Harmonin	Scaffolding
		USH1D	<i>CDH23</i>	Cadherin-23	Cell adhesion
		USH1E	<i>Unknown</i>		
		USH1F	<i>PCDH15</i>	Protocadherin-15	Cell adhesion, polarity
		USH1G	<i>USH1G</i>	Sans	Scaffolding
		USH1H	<i>Unknown</i>		
		USH1J	<i>CIB2</i>	Calcium and intergrin binding protein 2	Calcium binding
		USH1K	<i>Unknown</i>		
USH2	Mild-moderate, Congenital HI Adult-onset RP Normal vestibular responses	USH2A	<i>USH2A</i>	Usherin	Cell adhesion
		USH2C	<i>GPR98</i>	G protein-coupled receptor 98	Signaling
		USH2D	<i>DFNB31</i>	Whirlin	Scaffolding
USH3	Post-lingual, progressive HI Late-onset RP Variable Vestibular	USH3A	<i>CLRN1</i>	Clarin-1	Scaffolding and adhesion
		USH3C	<i>HARS</i>		

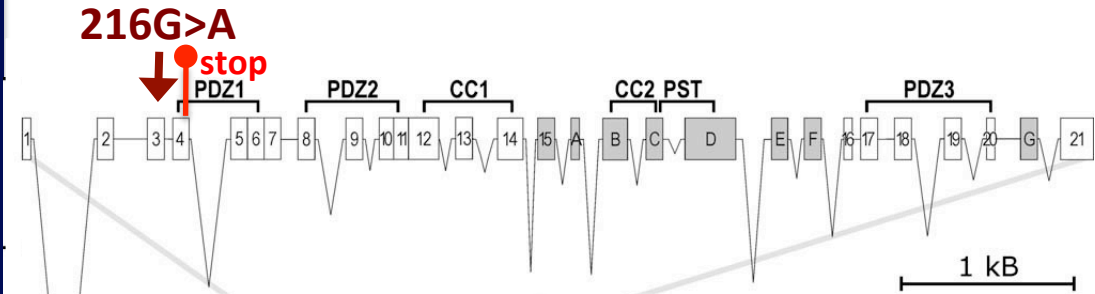
USH1C c.216G>A

- *USH1C* codes for the ubiquitously expressed, scaffold protein, **Harmonin**.
- The *USH1C* c.216G>A mutation accounts for nearly all cases of type 1 Usher in the Acadian population in Canada and Louisiana.

How Does the *USH1C* c.216G>A
Mutation Disrupt Gene Expression
and Cause Usher Syndrome?

USH1C c.216G>A Mutation Disrupts Gene Expression

USH1C gene



USH1C mRNA



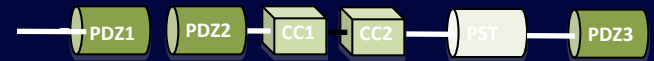
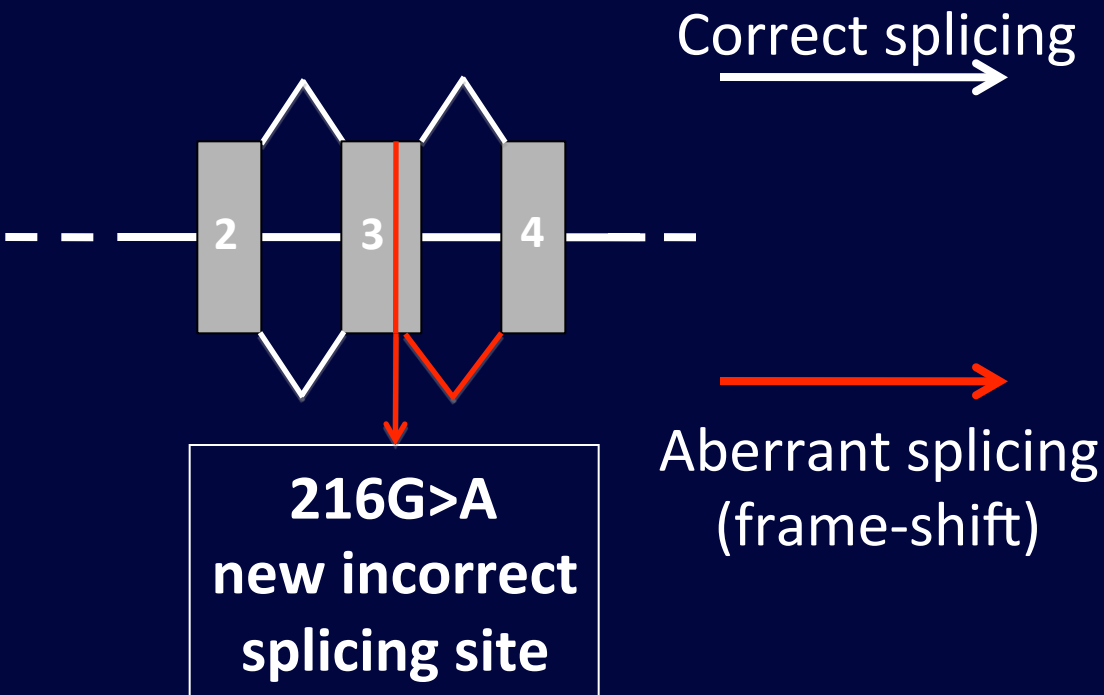
Harmonin protein



USH1C/Harmonin 216G>A mutation

USH1C splicing

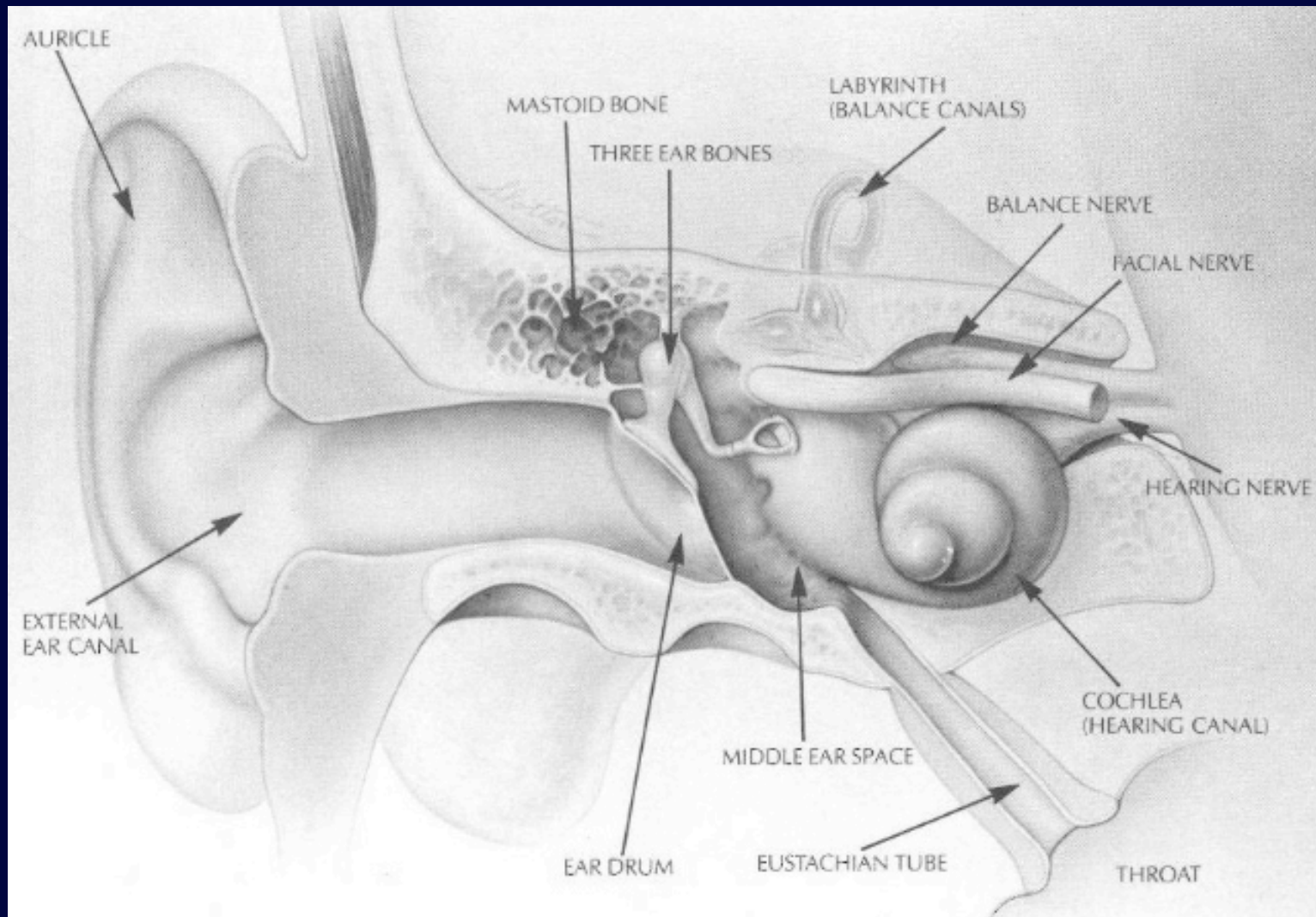
Harmonin protein

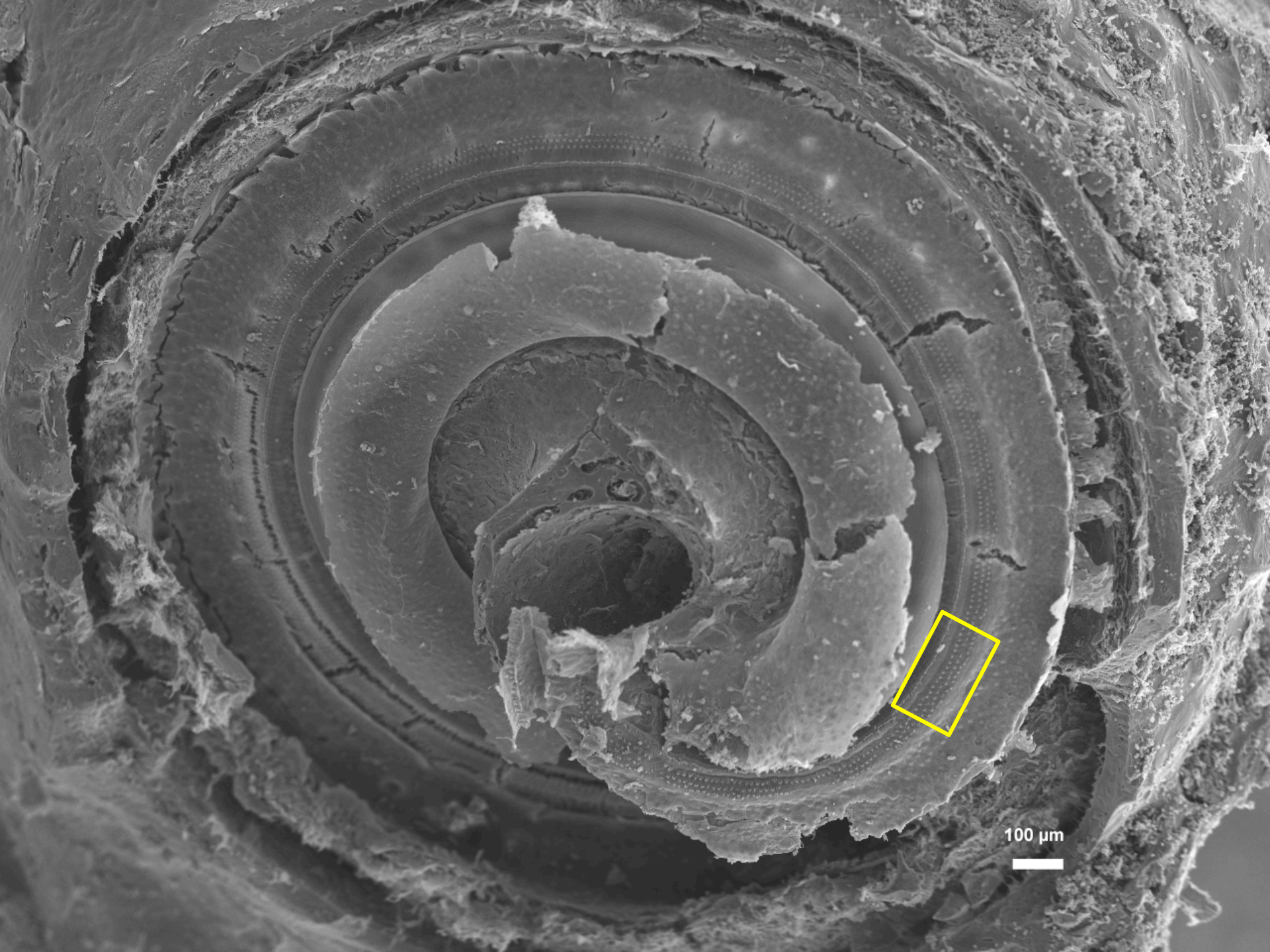


— truncated protein

Usher Syndrome

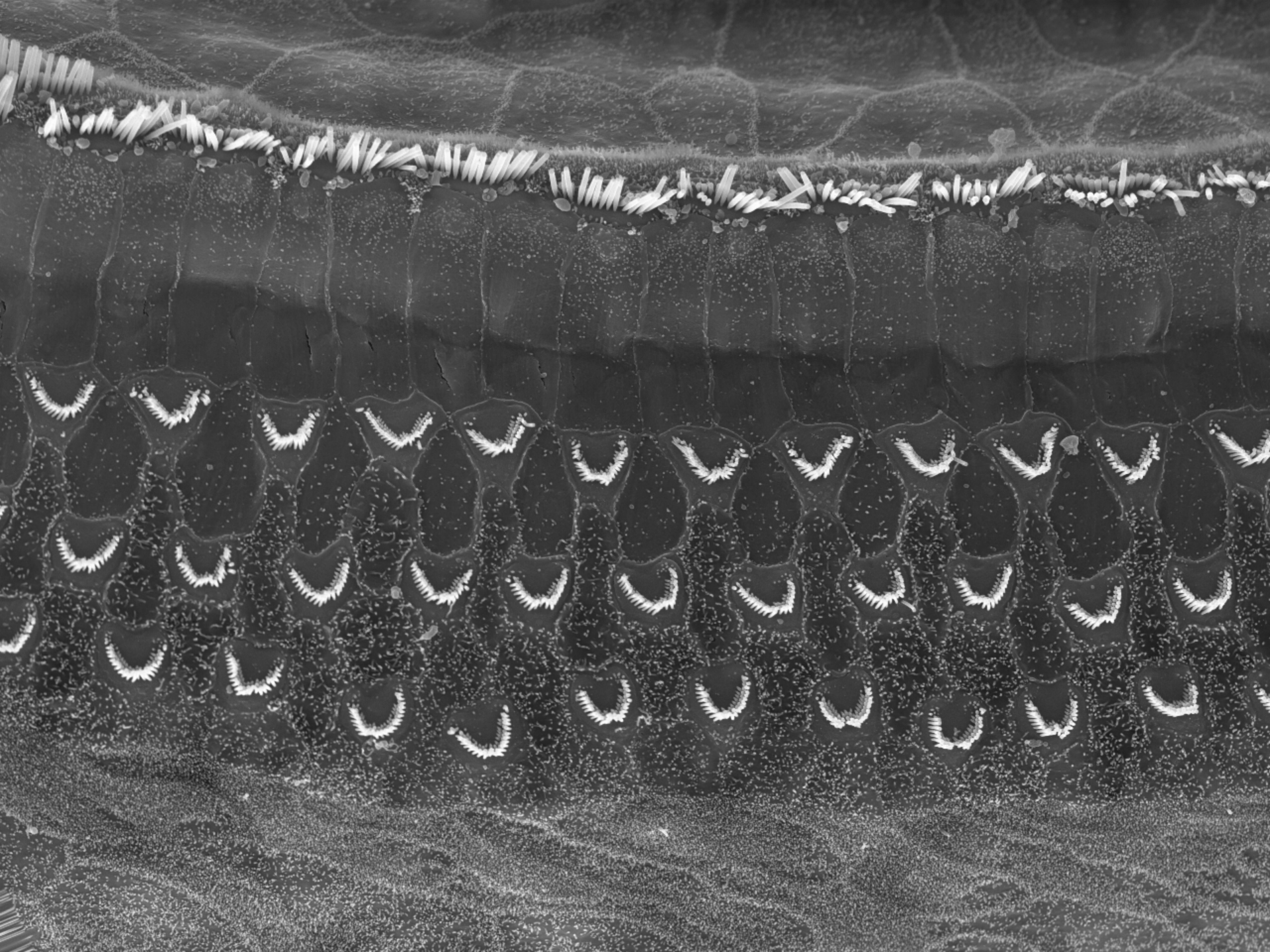
Harmonin and Hearing

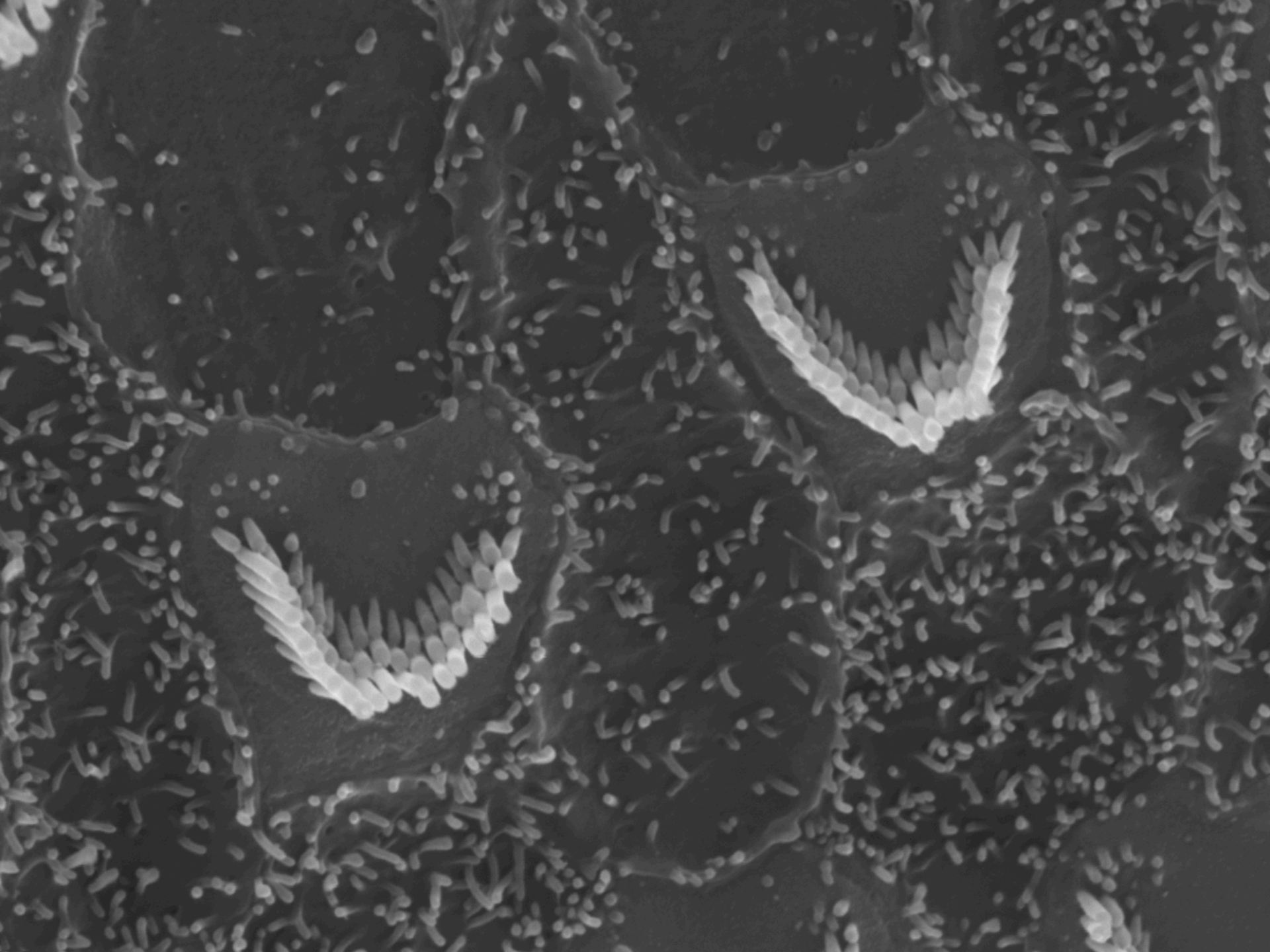




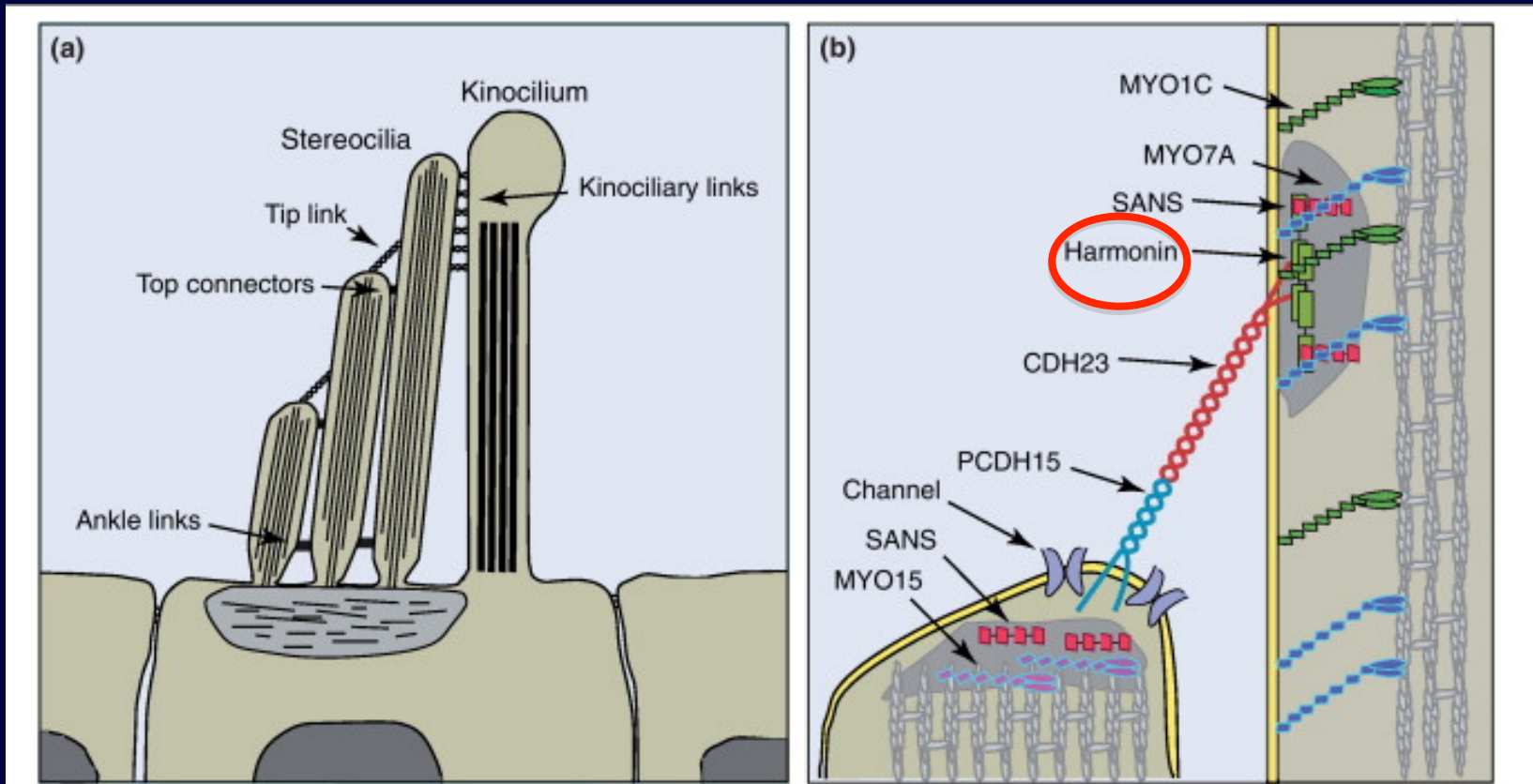
100 μ m



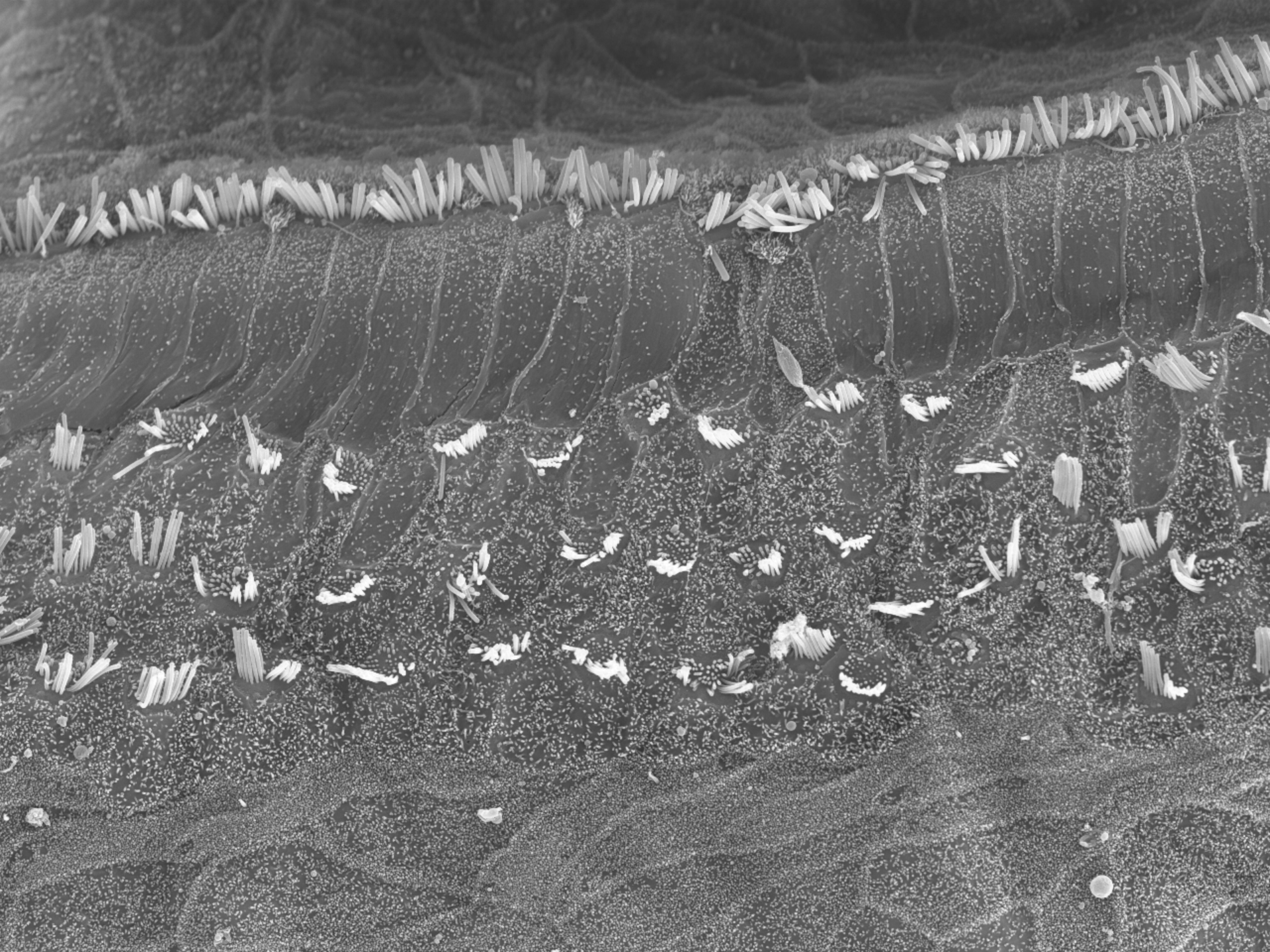




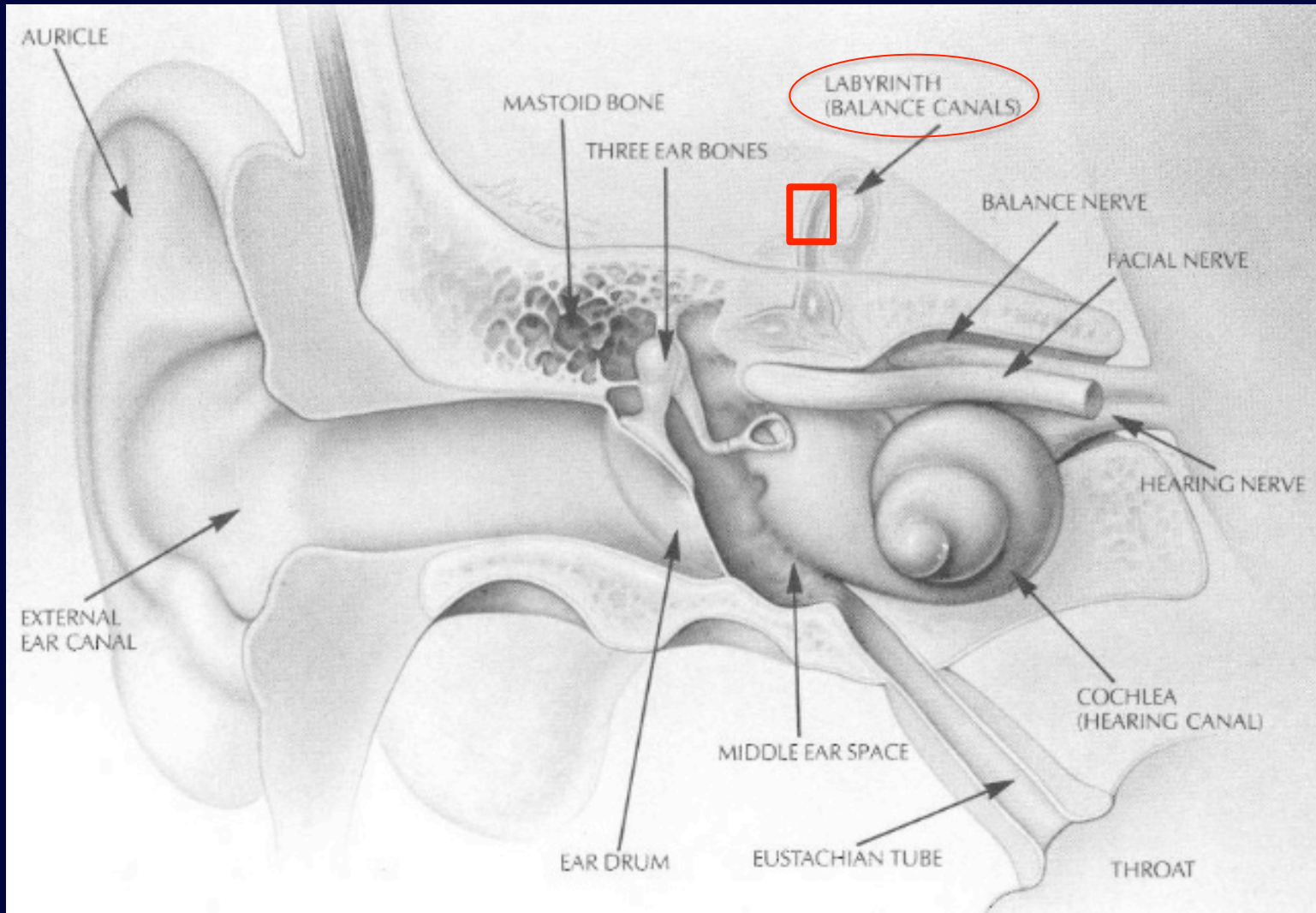
Harmonin / USH1C



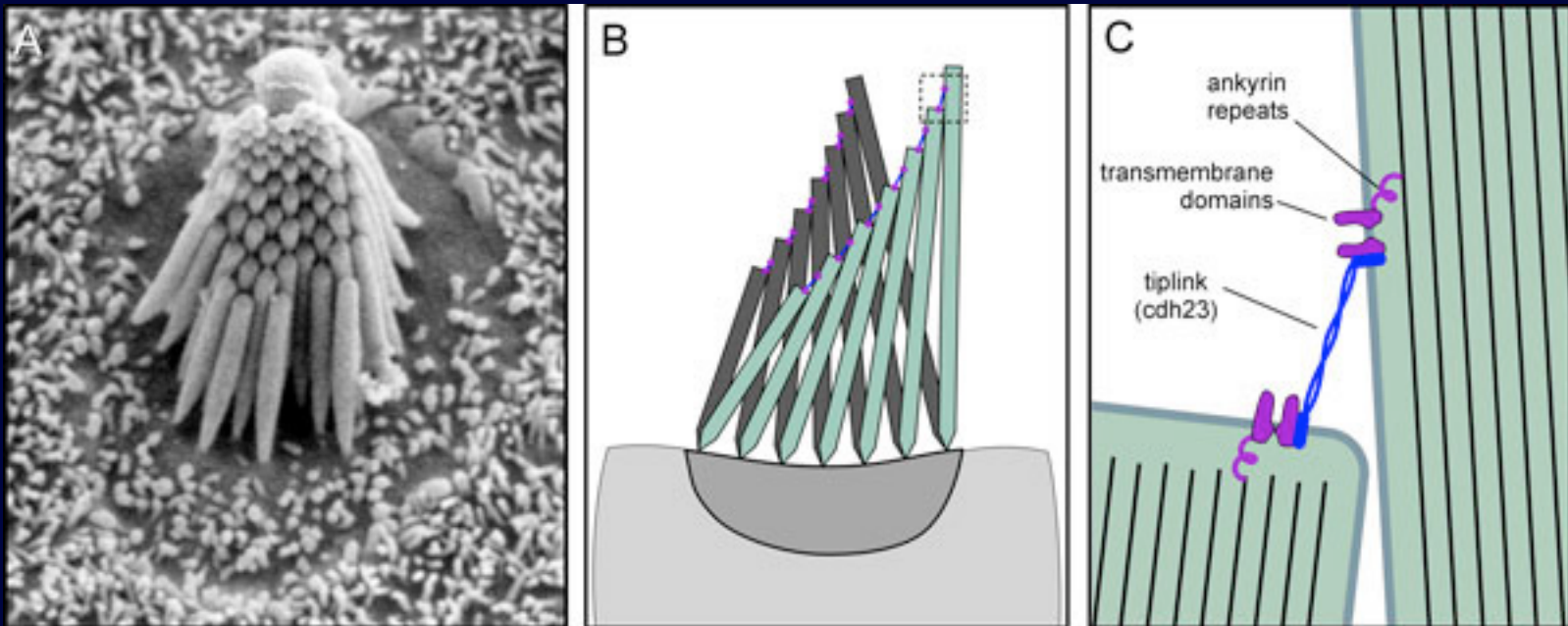




Harmonin and Balance



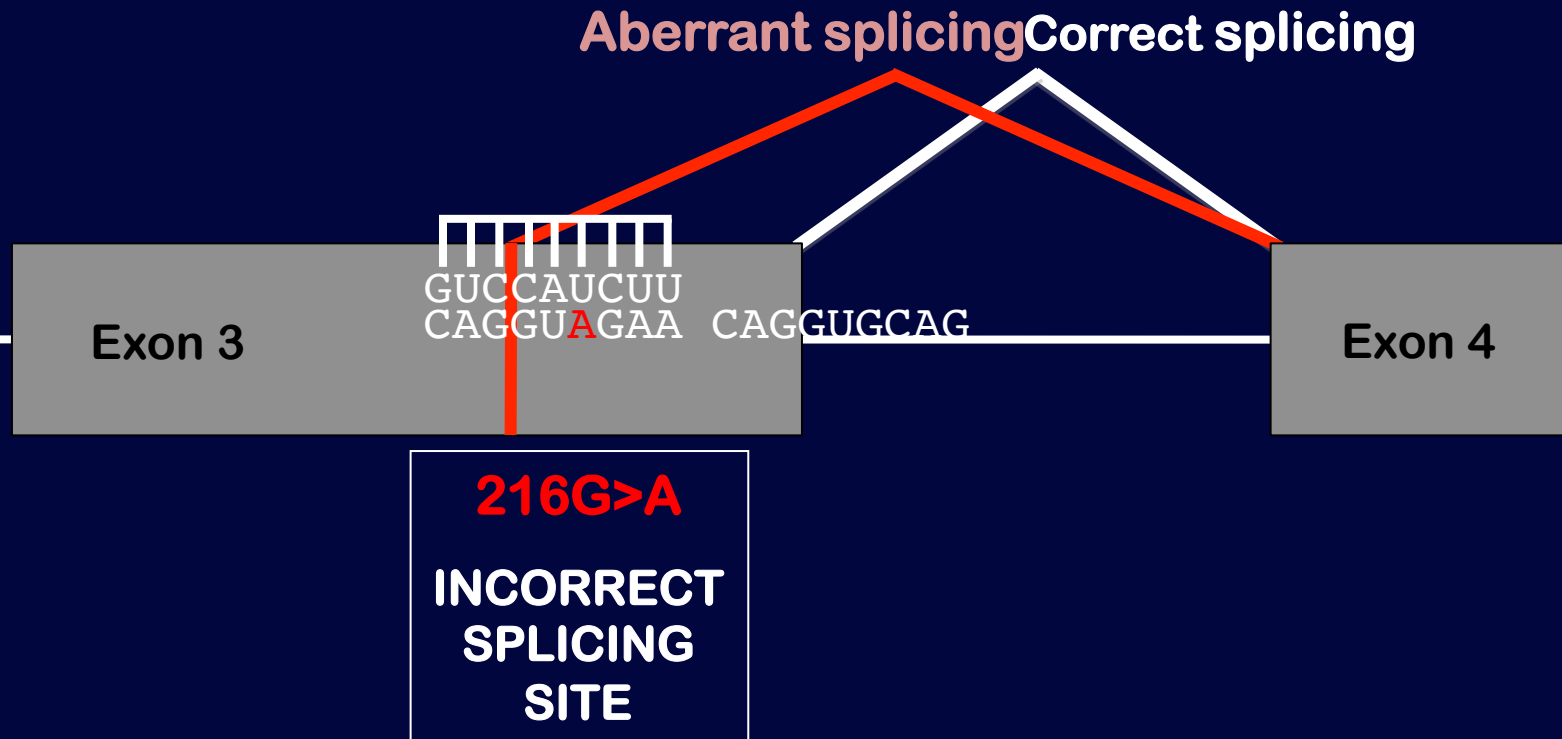
Stereocilia of the Vestibular System



Theoretical and Computational Biophysics Group
Beckman Institute
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Correction of *Ush1c* G216A Splicing with Antisense Oligonucleotides

HARMONIN

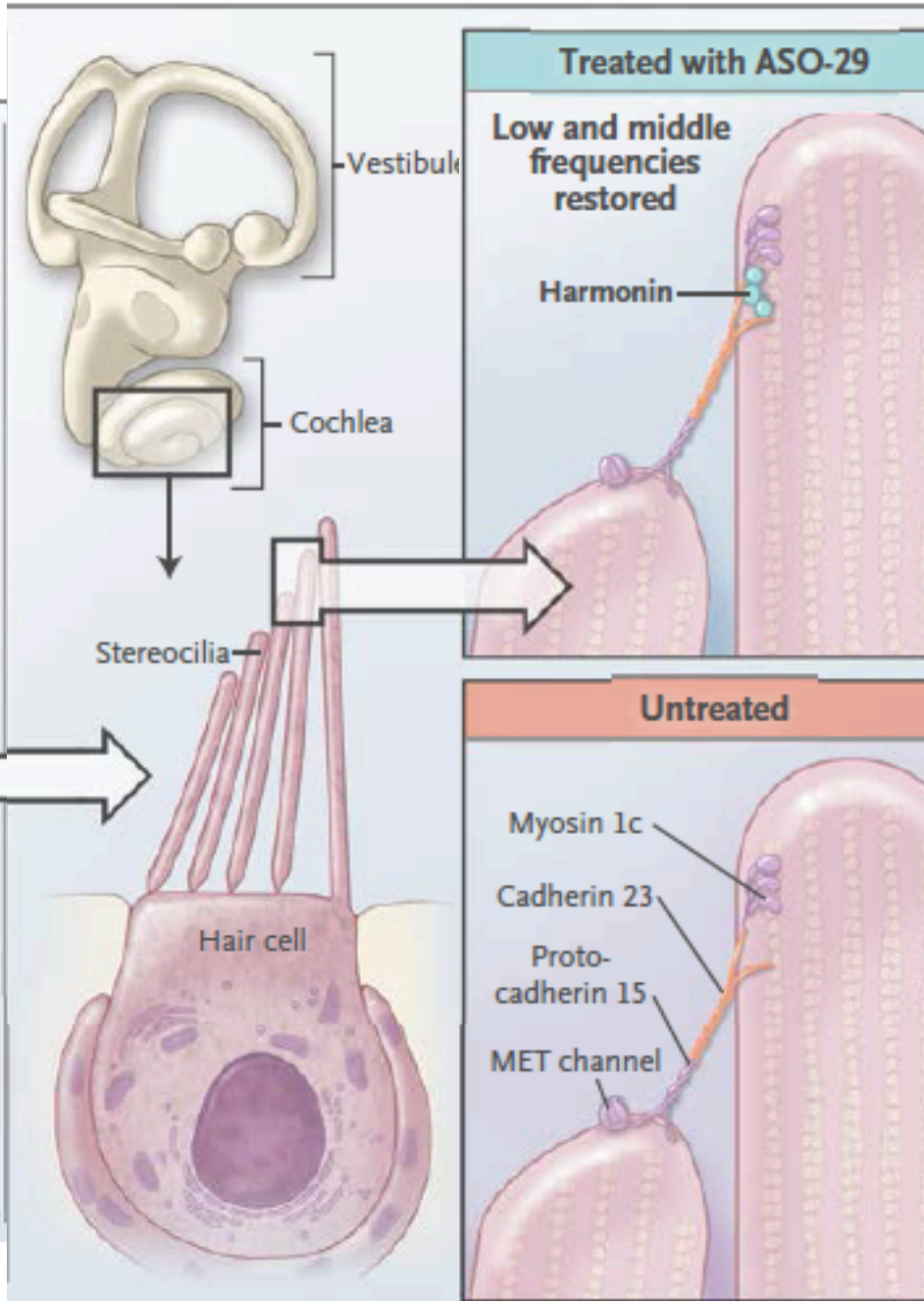
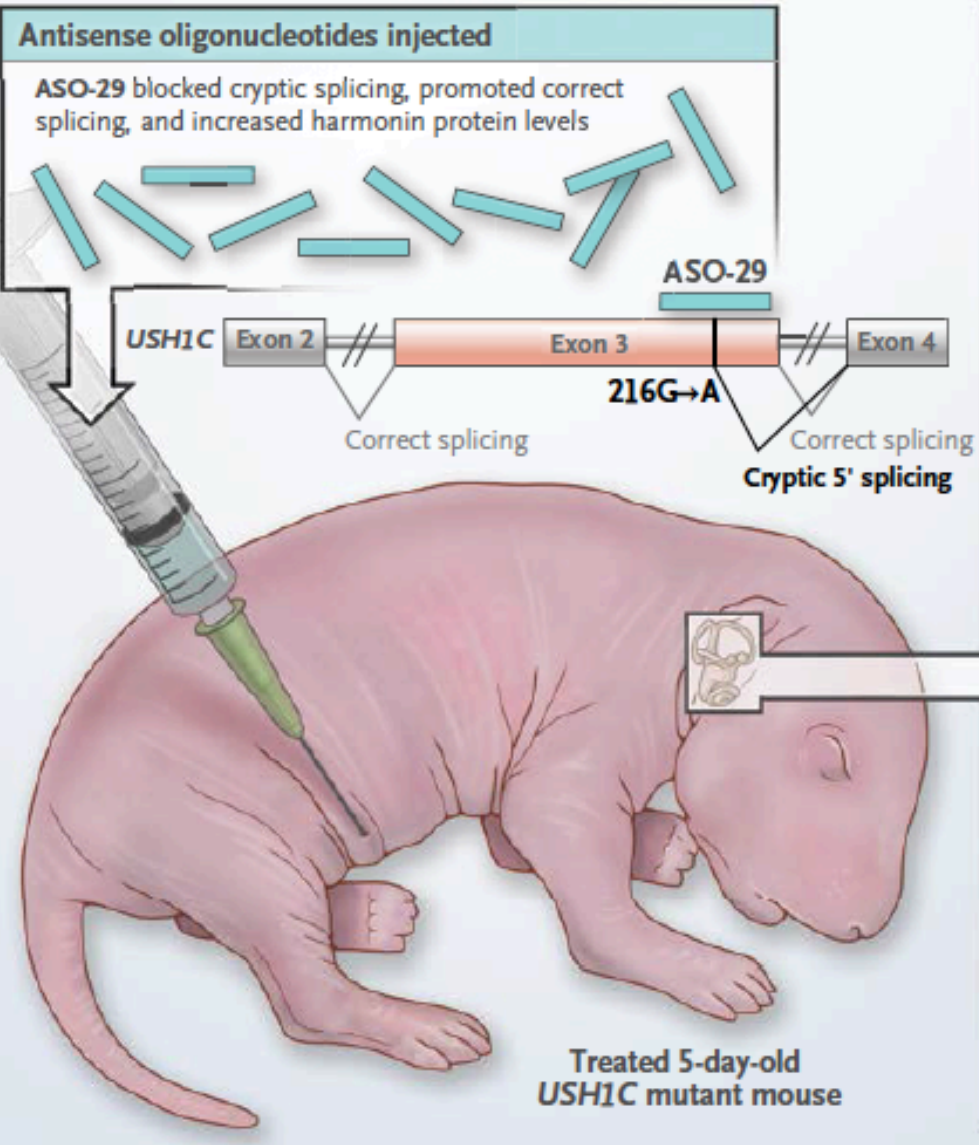


Ush1c^{216AA} Mouse Model: Knock-in of Human Mutation

- Severe Vestibular Dysfunction
- Hearing Impaired
- Visual Deficits

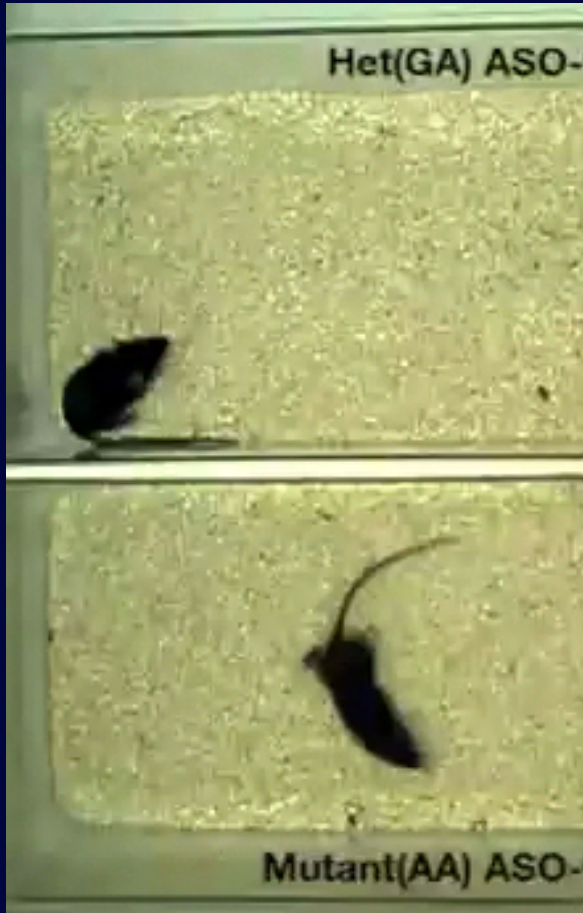
Treatment Strategy

- Treated mice 3-16 days after birth (P3-16)
- Single intraperitoneal injection (IP)



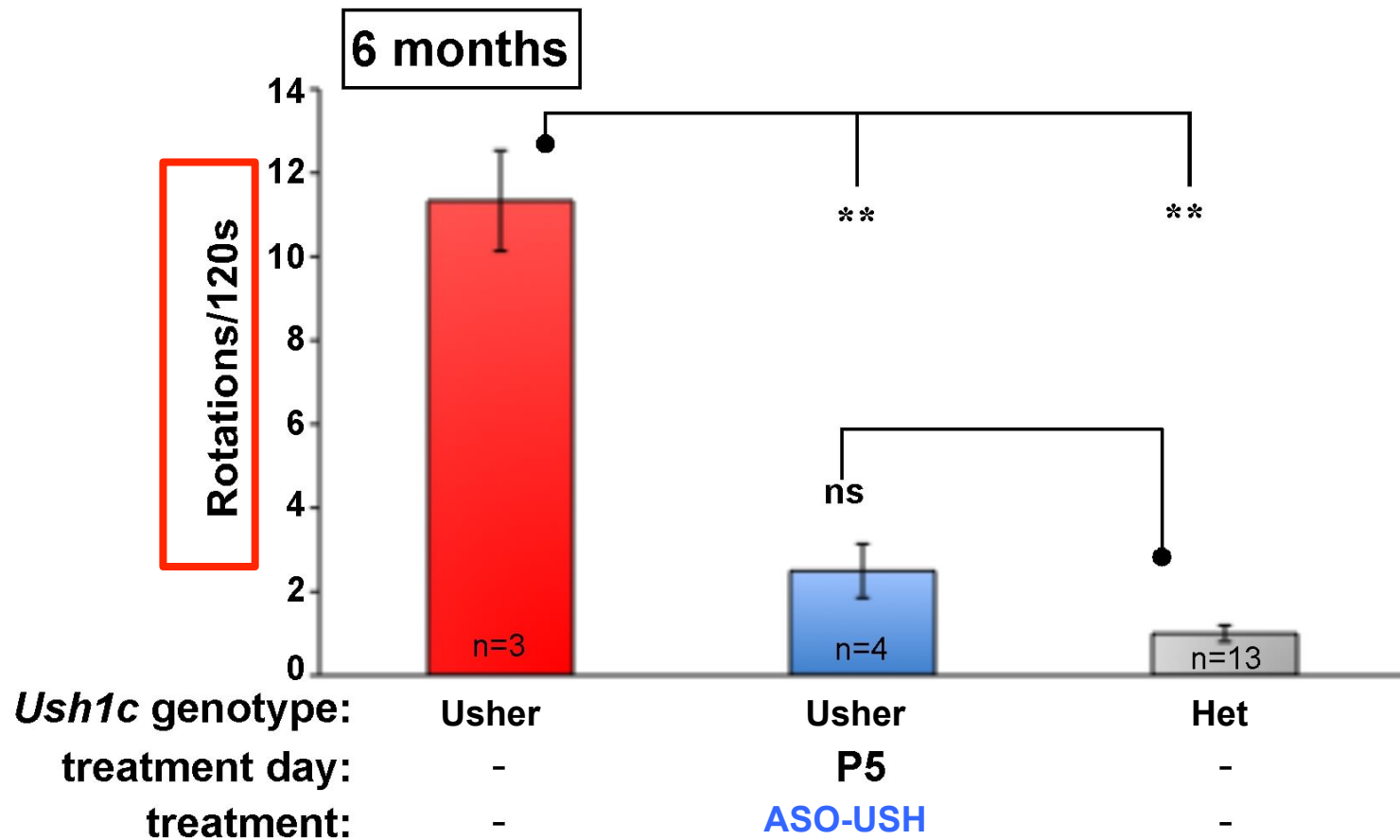
ASO Treats Usher Symptoms in Mice

Non-disease mouse
ASO-Control

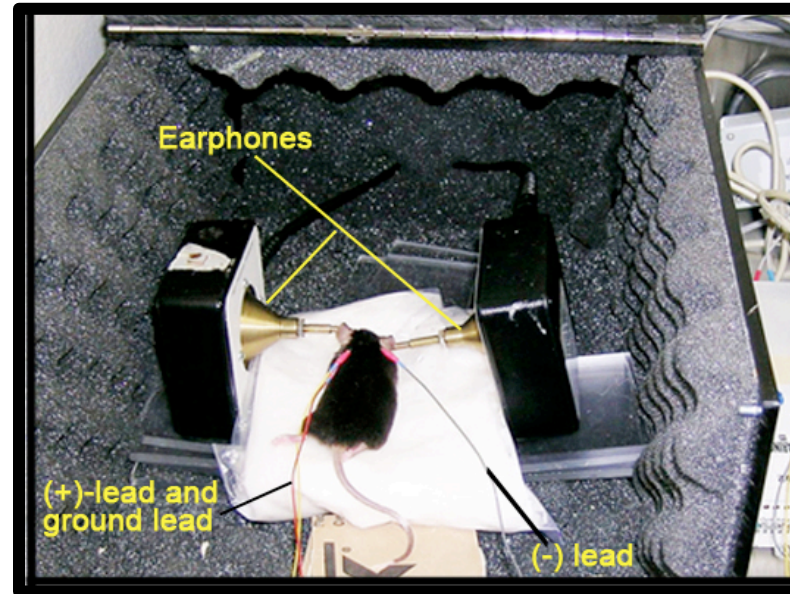


Usher syndrome mouse
ASO-Control

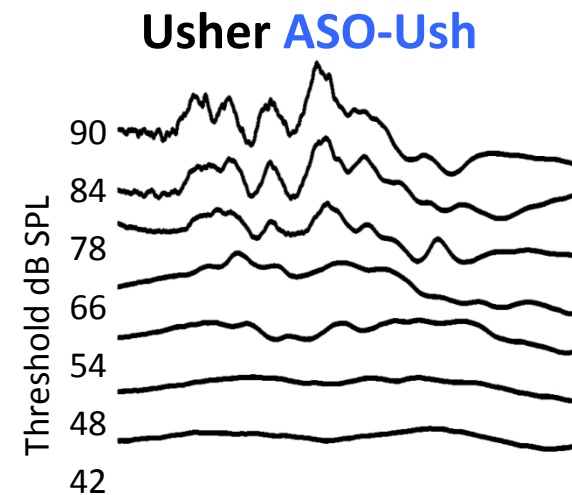
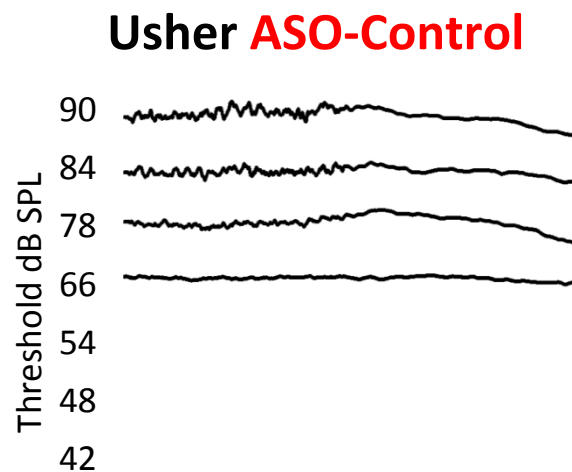
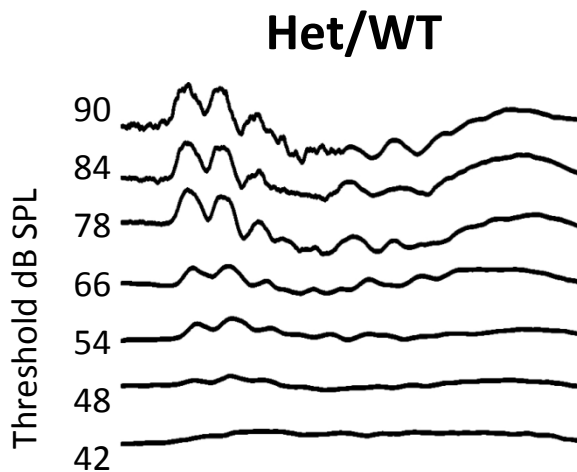
A Single Dose of ASO Cures Balance Deficits



ASO-USH Rescues Hearing (Auditory-Evoked Response)

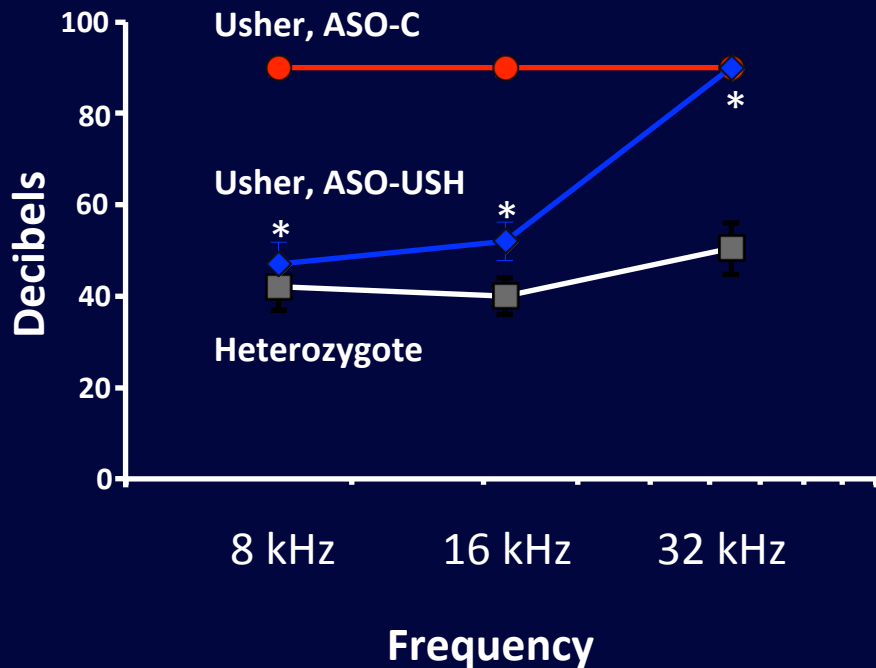


Jennifer J. Lentz

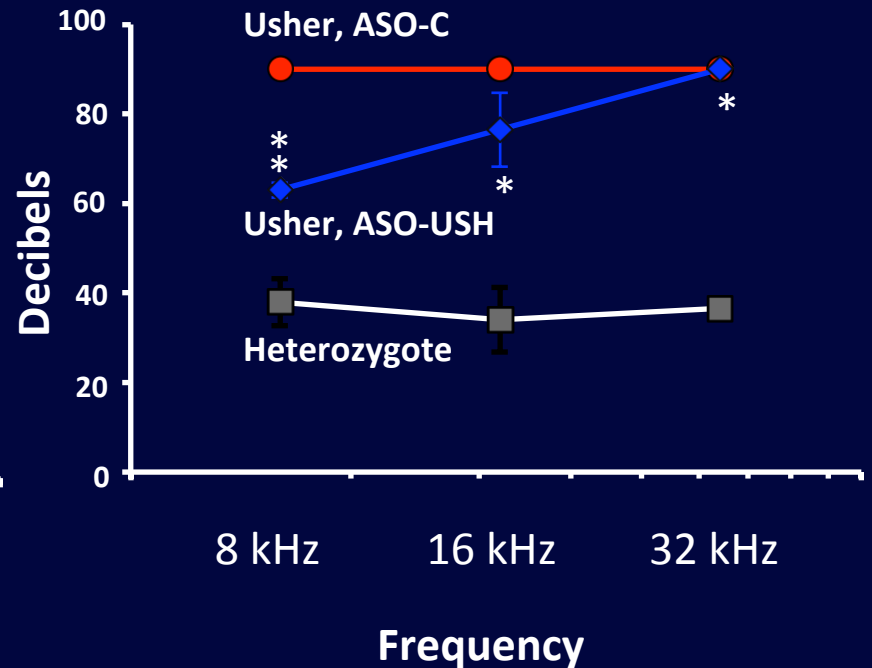


ASO Rescues Hearing for up to 6 months

2 months old



6 months old



Challenge

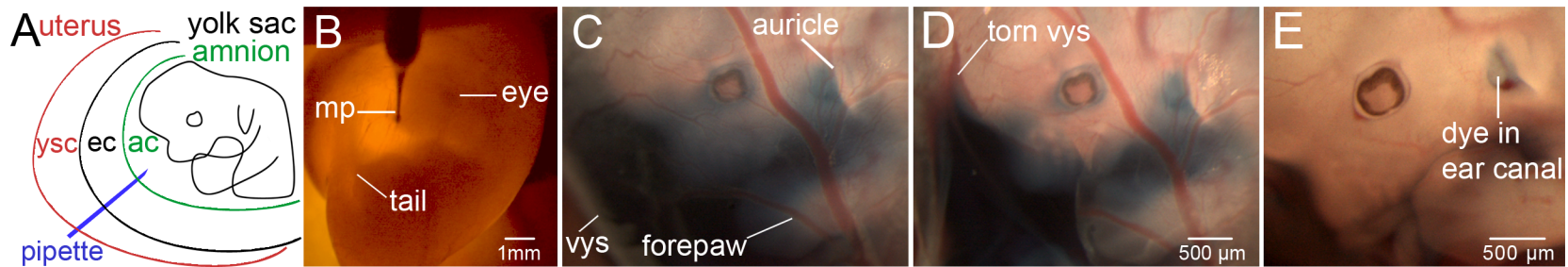
Hearing in Humans Develops
in Utero, Early in Gestation.

In Utero, Intra-amniotic Delivery of Antisense Oligonucleotides



Depreux, F.F, Wang L., Jiang, H., Jodelka, F.M., Rosencrans R.F., Rigo, F., Lentz, J.J., Brigande, J.V., and Hastings, M.L. (2016) *Nucleic Acids Res.* **44**: 9519-9529.

Delivery of ASO-USH to the Amniotic Cavity as Efficient as Direct Injection to Newborn



Amniotic, E13.5
80 μg

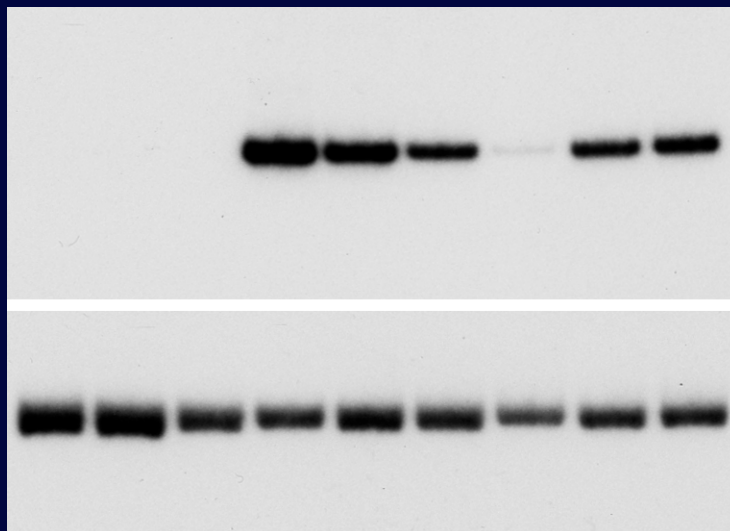
P5, IP
300 μg/g

Control

ASO-USH

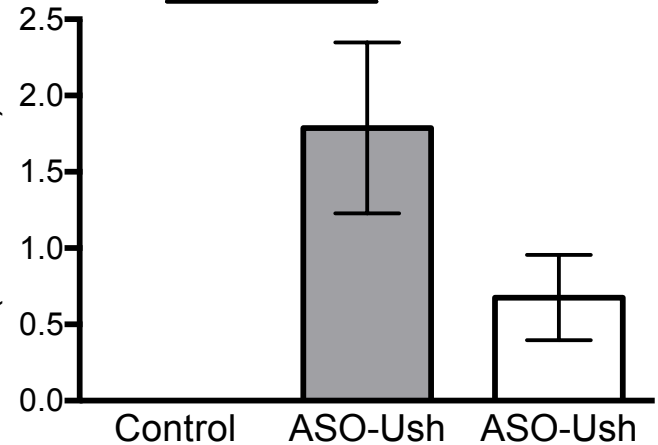
Ush1C.216A

GAPDH



P22 Tissue

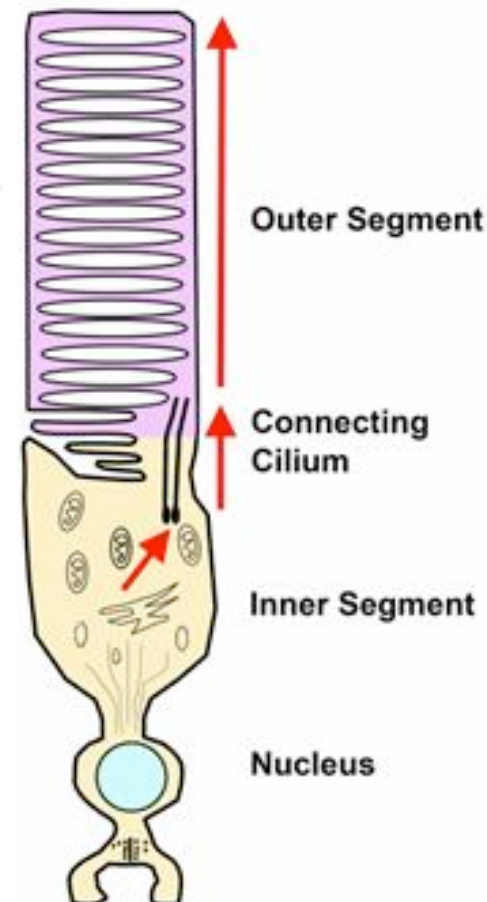
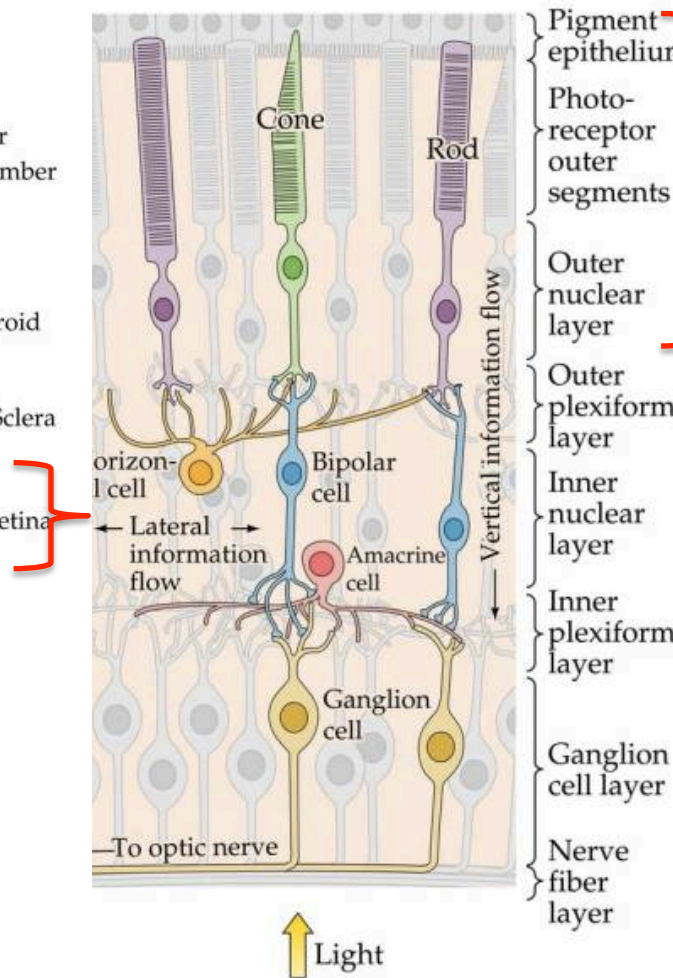
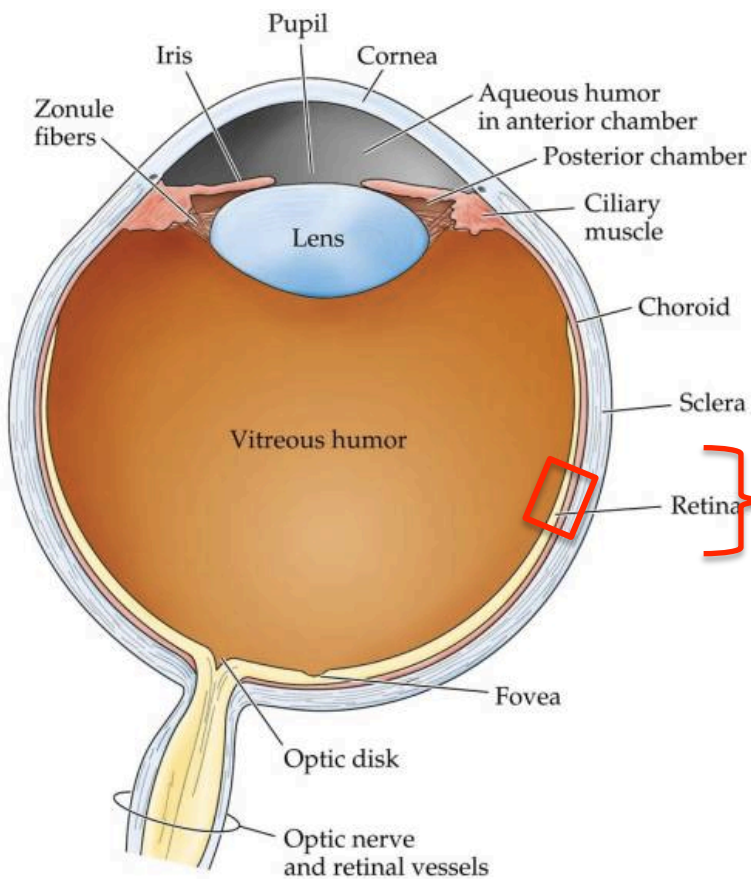
Ush1C correctly spliced
(normalized)



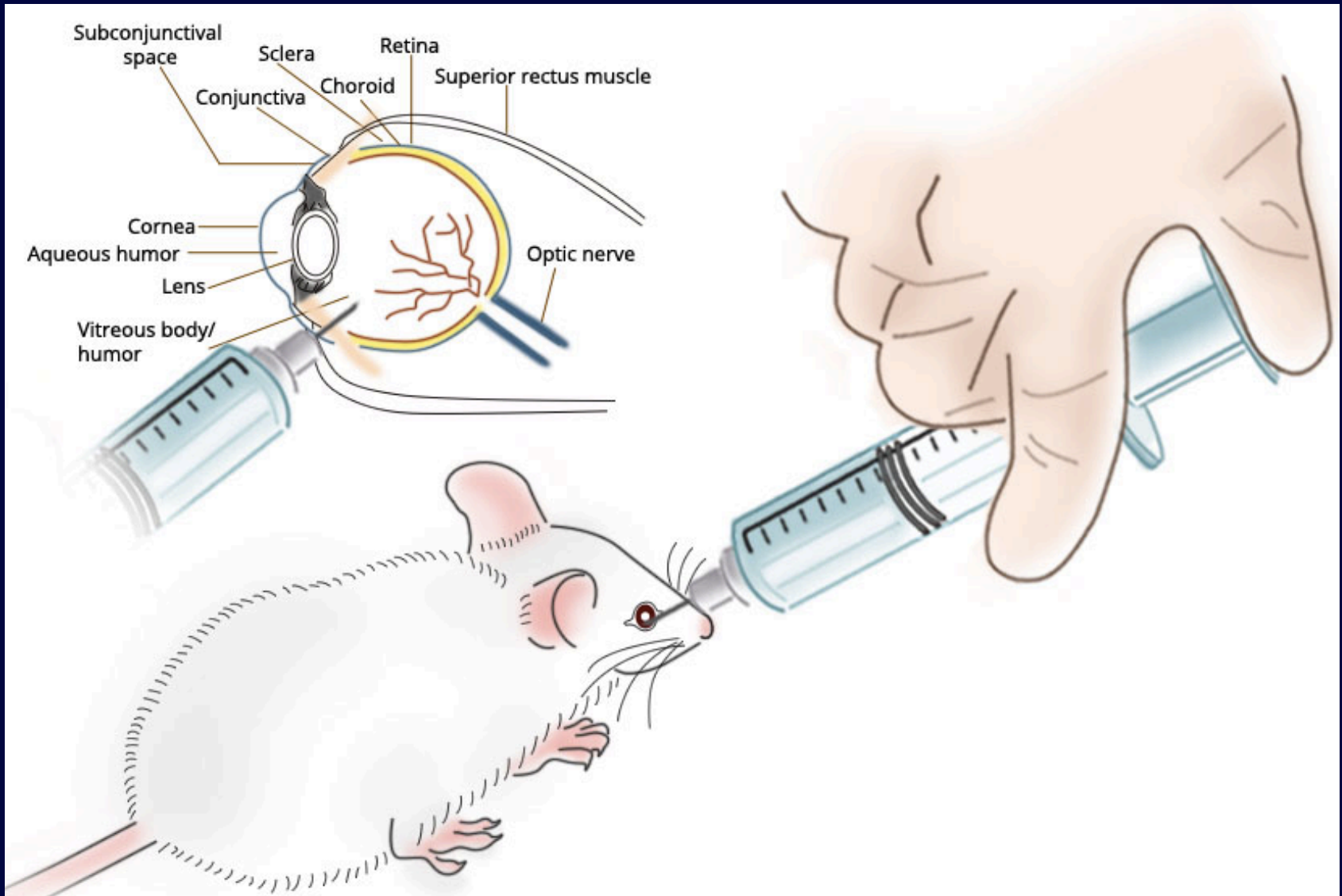
Intra-amniotic
(IA)

Intraperitoneal
(IP)

Harmonin Function in the Eye: Photoreceptor Maintenance



Intravitreal Eye Injections



SUMMARY

- ASOs target the cochlea, vestibule and retina, making them a good drug platform for treatment of conditions affecting these systems.
- One dose of ASO early in life rescues balance and hearing for more than 6 months in mice.
- *In utero* treatment with ASOs can be achieved via injection to the amniotic cavity.
- ASOs preserve visual function in Usher mice

The Future

- ASO Treatments for Additional Forms/Causes of Hearing Loss
- ASO Treatment Optimization
- ASO-29 Therapeutic Discovery and Development

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