

Gene therapy project

29/11/23

Project empowerment

Title

Background

Aim

Materials and methods

Results

Discussion

References

Pitfall and solutions

Budget

Gene therapy project

Theme I: Aging

Group A: Bernardi, Ilie, Colonnelli, Bastianelli

Charcot marie tooth – pmp22

Group B: Hazrati, Bartolini, Glaudo, Montrone, Pourali

Werner syndrome

Theme II: Cancer

Group C: Belvedere, Jeong, Majaliwa, Virgilio

dCAS9 as a treatment for thyroid cancer

Group D: Santacroce, Pace, Serra, Fanelli, Duarte

Hepatic cancer – RACGAP1

Charcot Marie Tooth 1A



**Silencing of PMP22 promoter 2 using a CRISPR/dCas9
combined with DNMT3A**

Bastianelli, Bernardi, Colonnelli, Ilie

Background

Peripheral Nervous System Disease	Weakness in lower leg muscles, foot deformities ecc
Incidence of CMT	1/2500 → 80% of which are type 1A
Development	Ageing related
No resolutive treatment available	Only palliative

Duplication of *PMP22*

Overload of the Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)

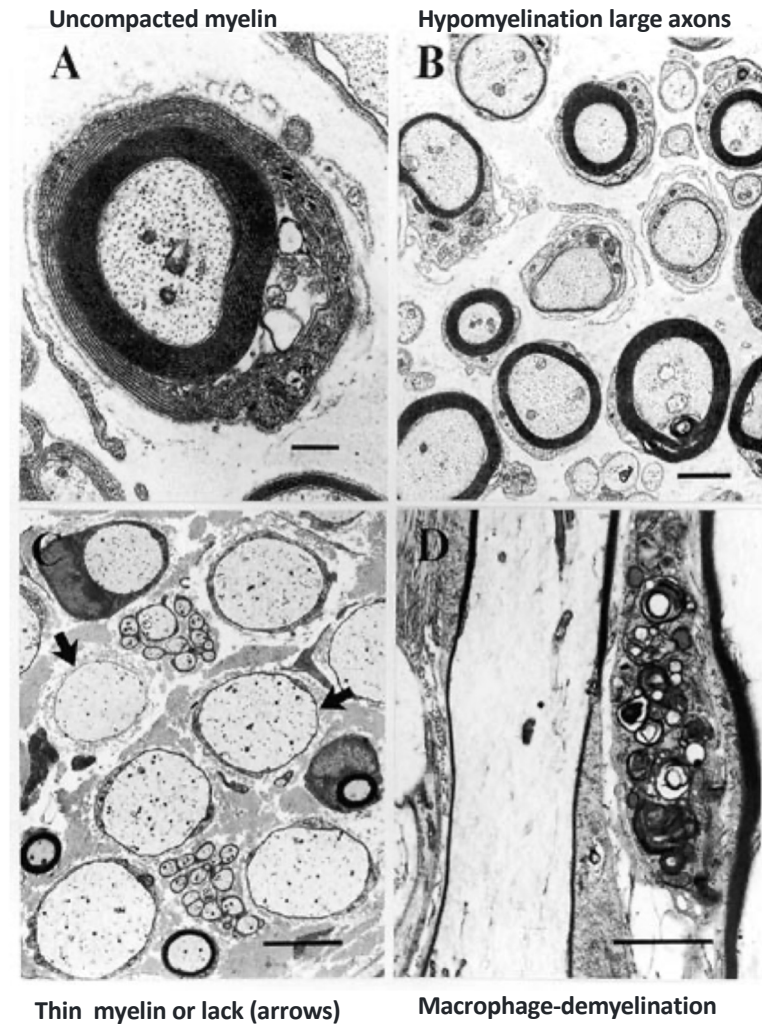
PMP22 aggregates

Dys and Demyelination

Onion Bulb formation

Secondary axonal degeneration

Molecular basis
of the disease



Huxley et al, Human Molecular Genetics, 1998.

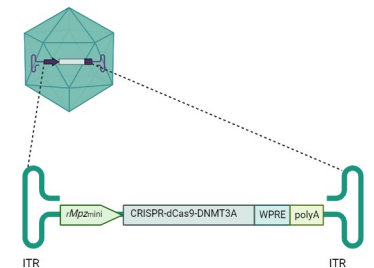
Aim of the project

Use of CRISPR-dCas9 associated with DNMT3A to perform an epigenetic silencing of the Promoter 2 of PMP22

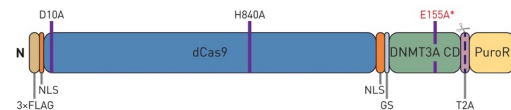
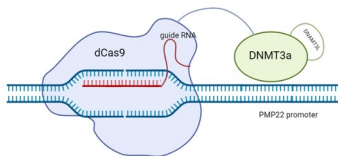


C61 heterozygotic mice
*PMP22** Schwann cells
→ Copy number of *PMP22*: 4
→ MCV: 25 m/s
→ Histology: mid demyelination

AAV 2/9
→ MPZ promoter-SC specific
→ Intrathecal lumbar injection

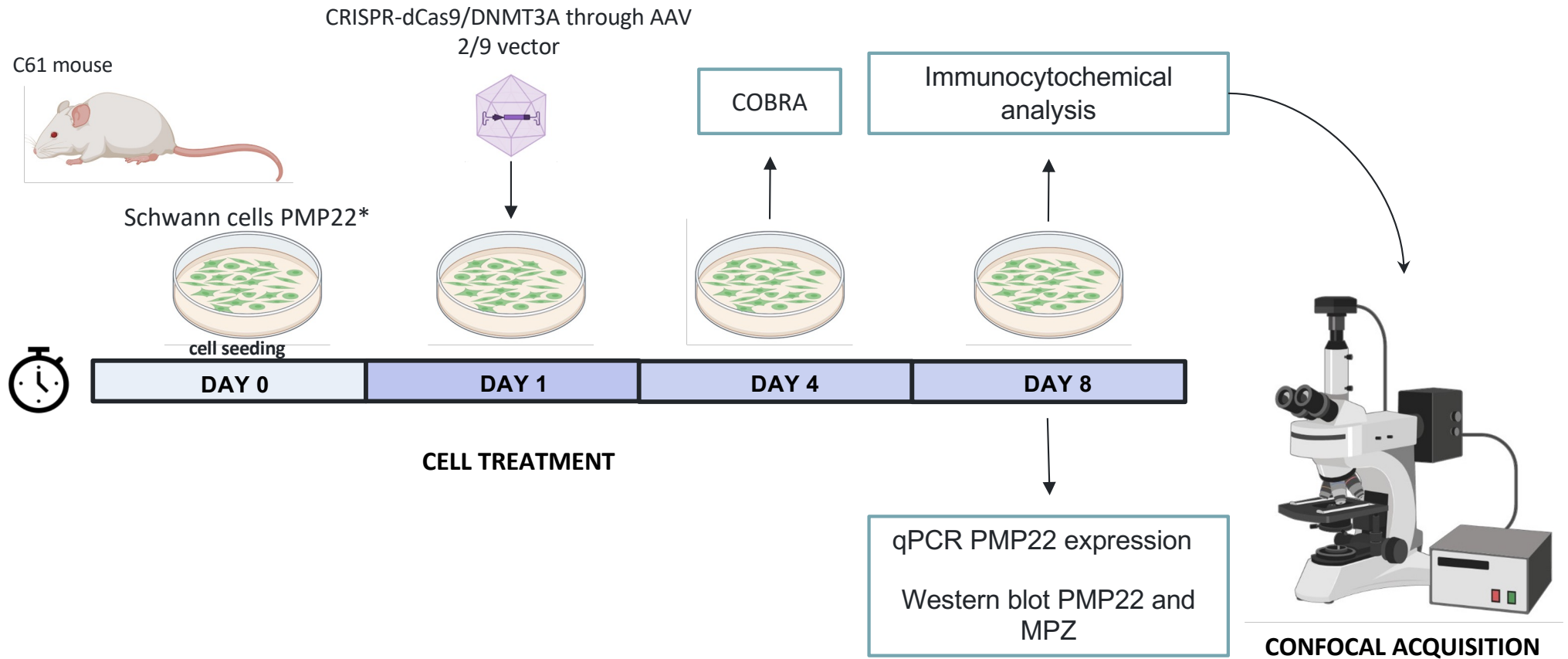


CRISPR-dCas9-DNMT3A
→ 2 sgRNA



Adapted from Vojta et al. Nucleic acids research, 2016.

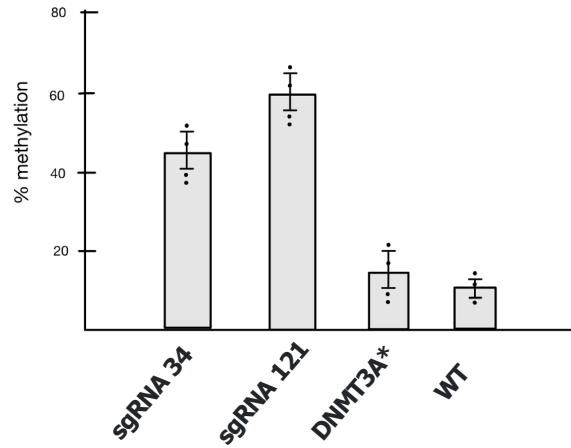
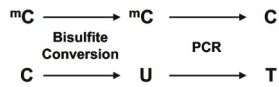
In vitro



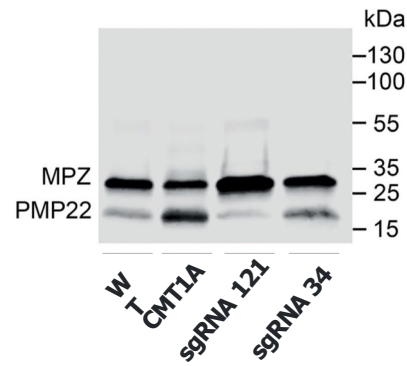
RESULTS: in vitro

Does Methylation downregulate expression?

COBRA

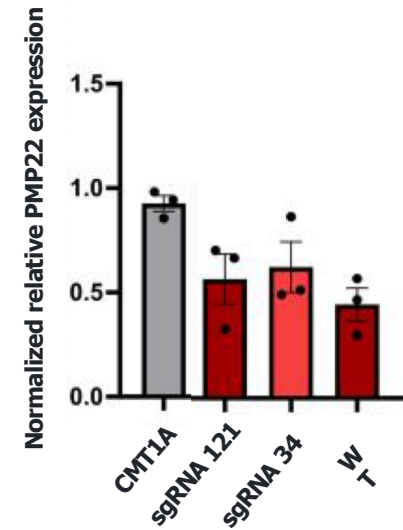


WESTERN BLOT



Adapted from Gautier et al. nature communications, 2021

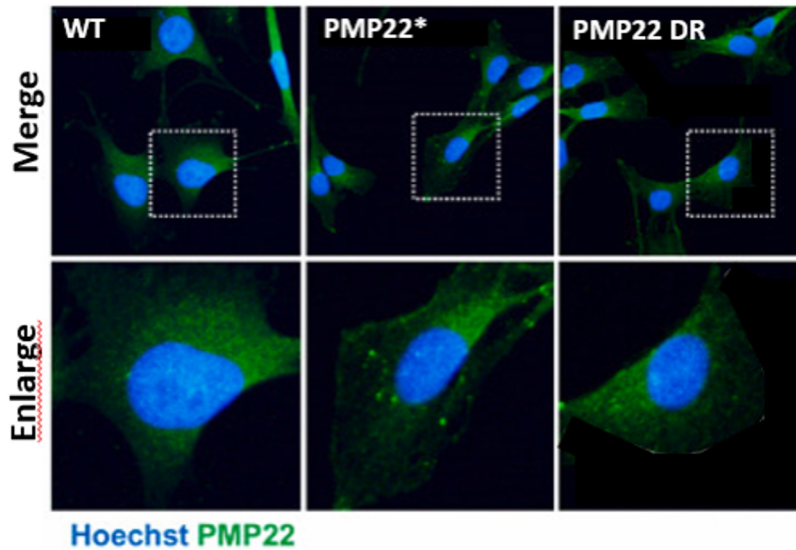
pPCR



Adapted from Van Lent et al. Brain, 2023

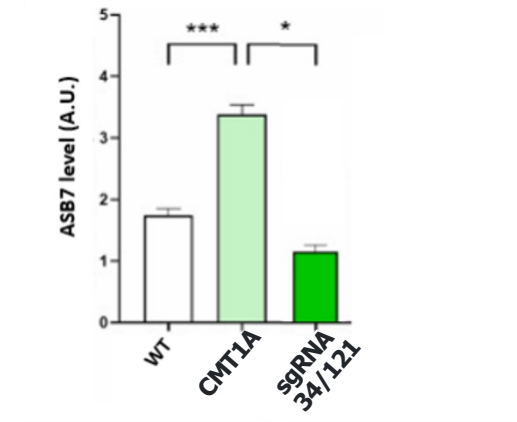
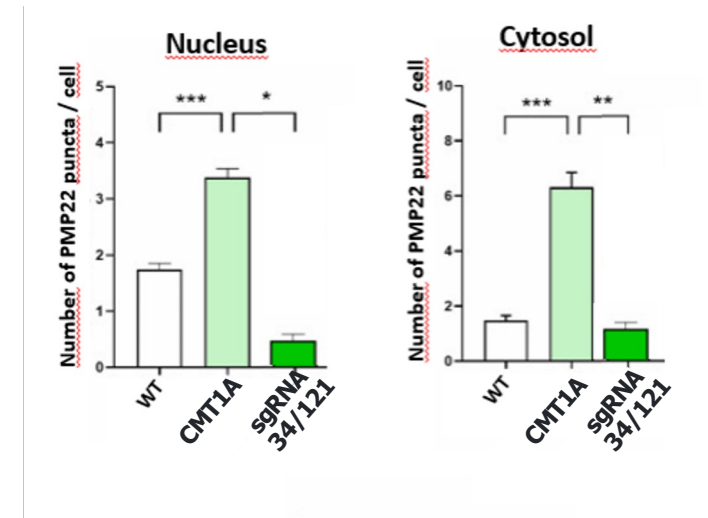
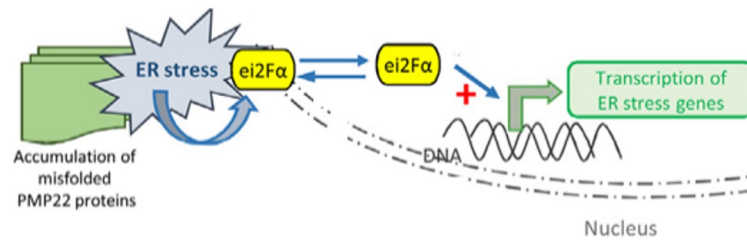
Accumulation of *PMP22*

→ *PMP22* aggregates

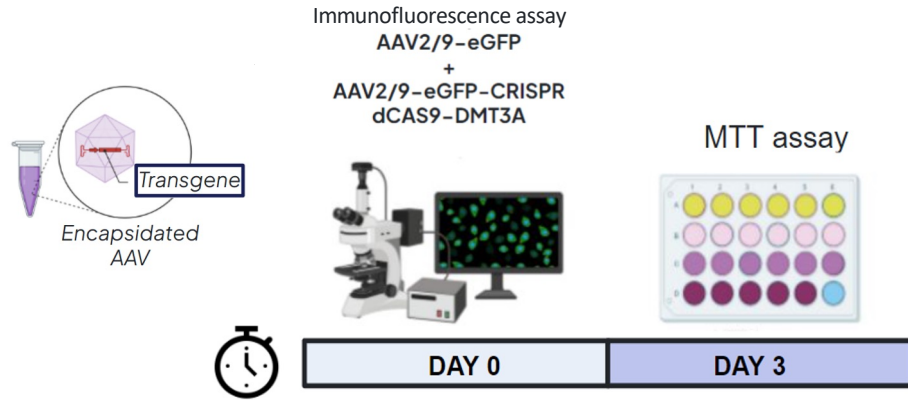


→ ER stress

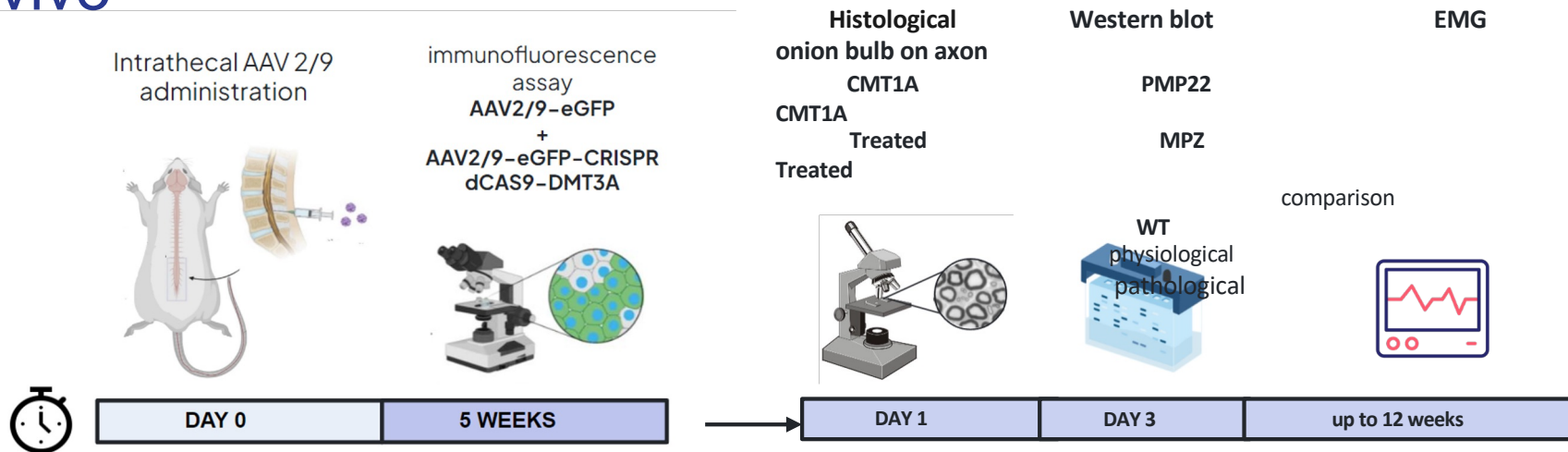
→ increase ASB7 expression



In vitro



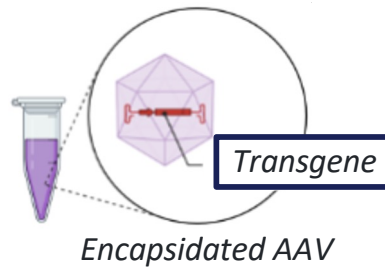
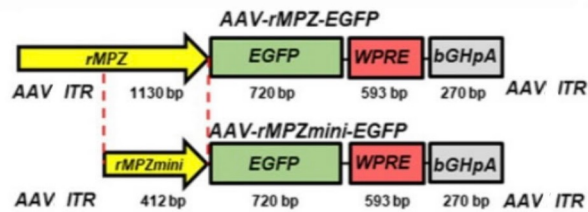
In vivo



What is the system of delivery?

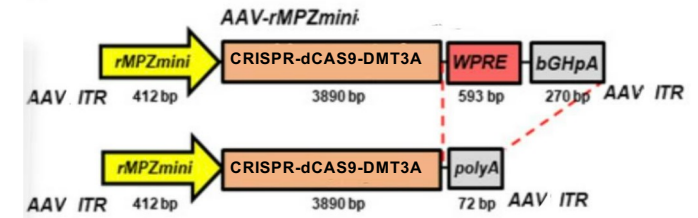
AAV2/9 → high tropism for Schwann cells

mock vector



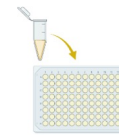
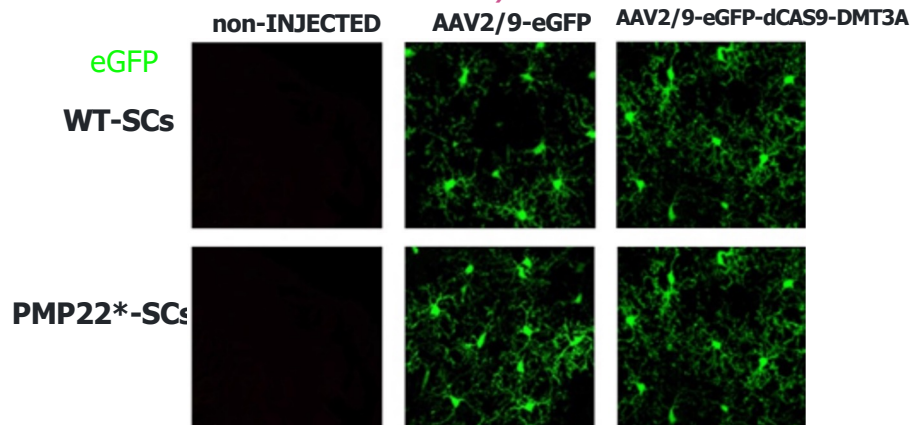
Therapeutic vector

CRISPR-dCAS9-DMT3A

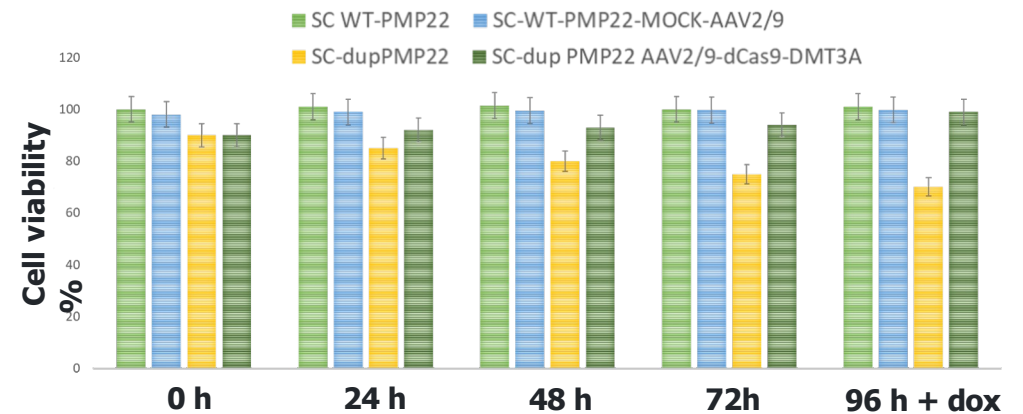


How to test AAV2/9 efficiency in vitro ?

Immunofluorescence assay

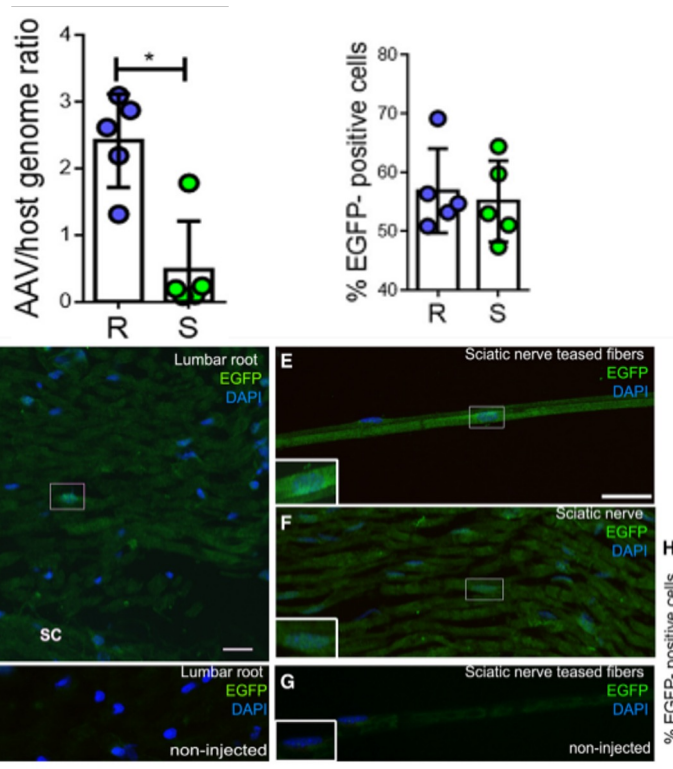


How to test the non-cytotoxicity of the treatment in vitro? MTT assay

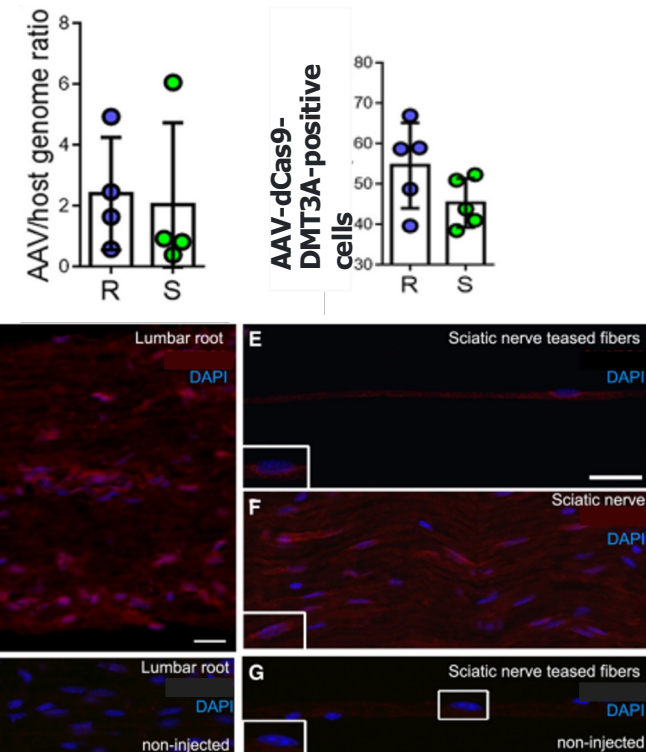


In vivo

Biodistribution of the mock **AAV2/9-EGFP** in PNS
5 weeks following lumbar intrathecal injection



Biodistribution of the therapeutic vector **AAV2/9-dCas9-DMT3A** in PNS
5 weeks following lumbar intrathecal injection



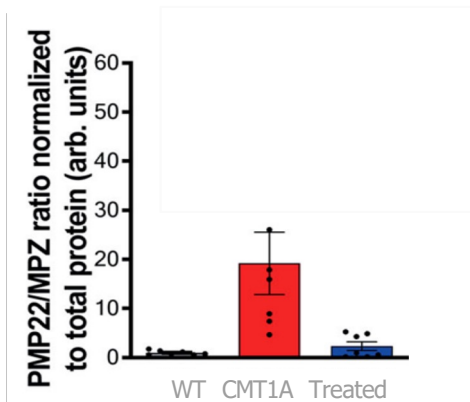
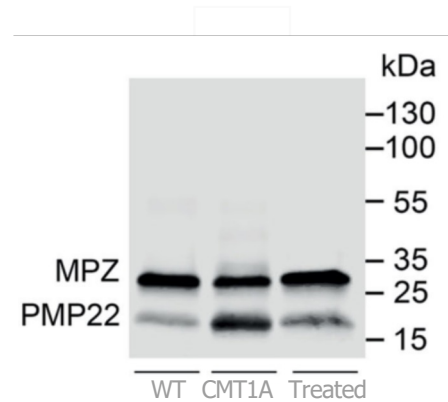
Adapted from Georgiou E. et al., 2023 Molecular Therapy

How to check the treatments efficiency ?

WESTERN BLOT

Myelin protein zero (MPZ):
→ expressed by Schwann cells
→ main structural component of the myelin sheath.

Pmp22 was upregulated relative to the myelin marker Mpz in CMT1A, resulting in higher expression of Pmp22



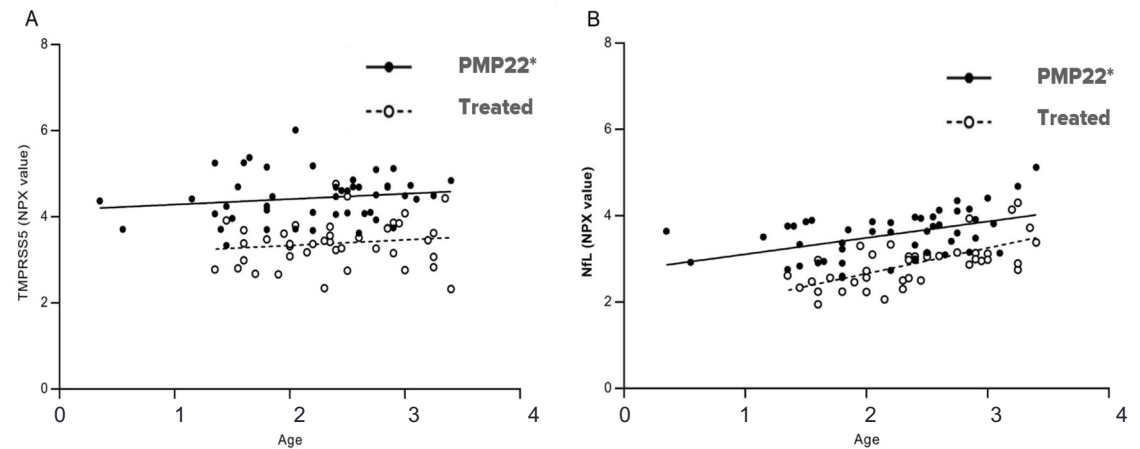
Blood concentration values NPX (Normalized Protein eXpression)

High NPX value equals a high protein concentration.
Circulating Biomarker:

- Nf-L (marker for axonal degeneration) ;
- TMPRSS5 (biomarker for myelinating).

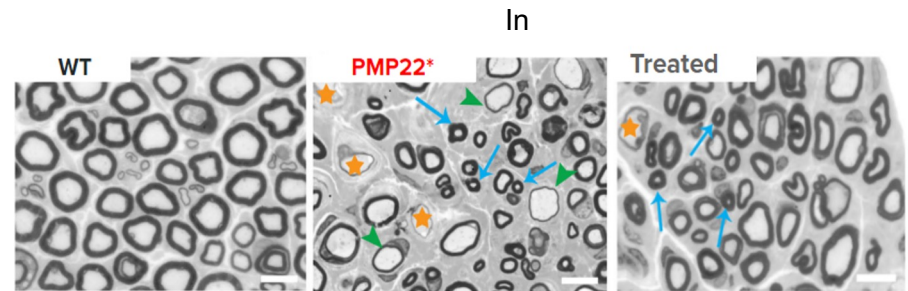
Adapted from Hongge Wang, et al. 2020

Adapted from Gautier et al. nature communications, 2021

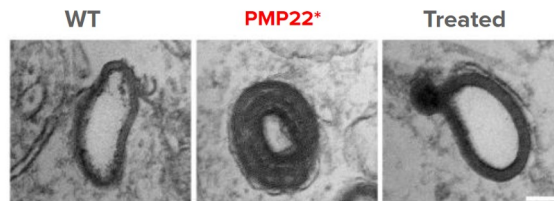
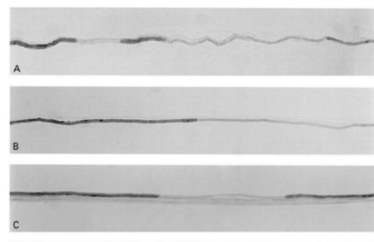


Histological

In CMT1A the PMP22 overexpression causes decreased myelination, recovery of axon myelination after treatment



- ★ large demyelinated axons
- ▶ large hypomyelinated axons
- small hypermyelinated axons

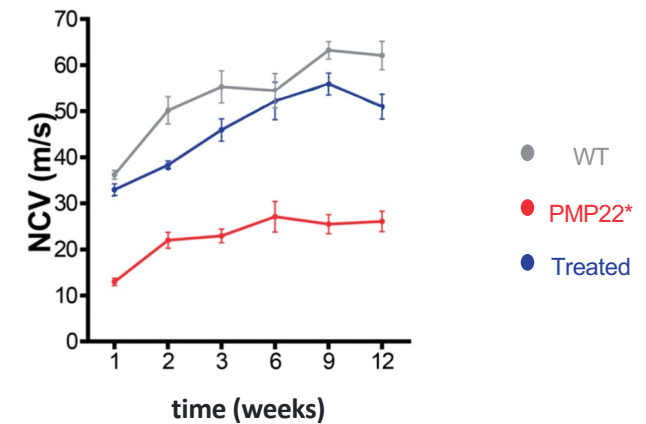


Adapted from Gautier et al. nature communications, 2021

EMG

The loss of myelin in CMT1A causes a delay in impulse transmission

After the treatment we can see an axonal recovery of the impulse, due to the correct reformation of the myelin



Adapted from Gautier et al. nature communications, 2021

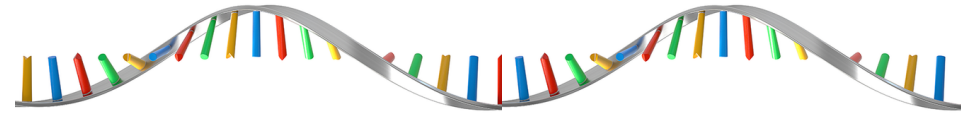
Budget

Thank you

& images by [freepik](#)

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RACGAP1 competitive inhibition in hepatocellular carcinoma via vector based mRNA transfection

Lavinia Pace

Miriana Santacroce

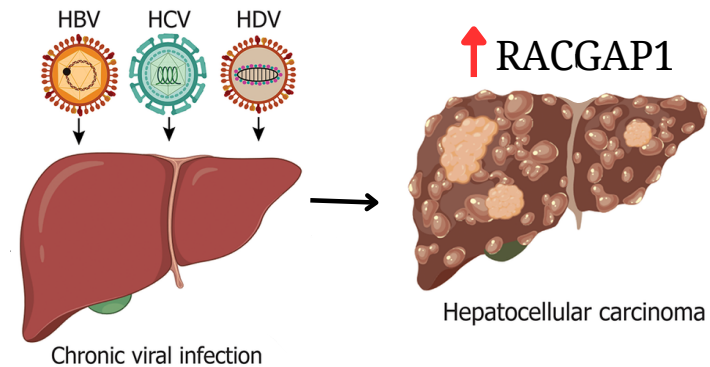
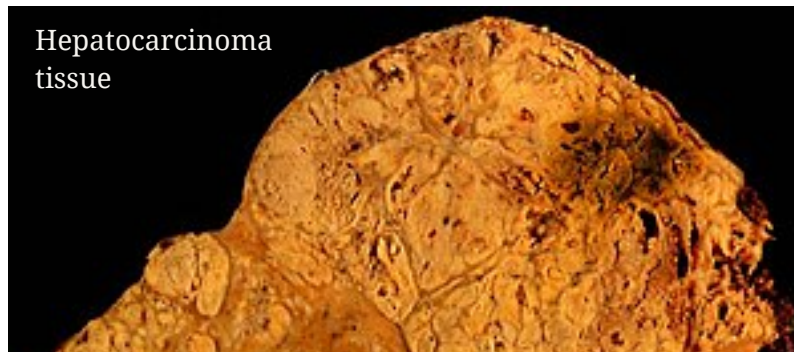
Antonio Duarte

Luigi Fanelli

Ernest Serra

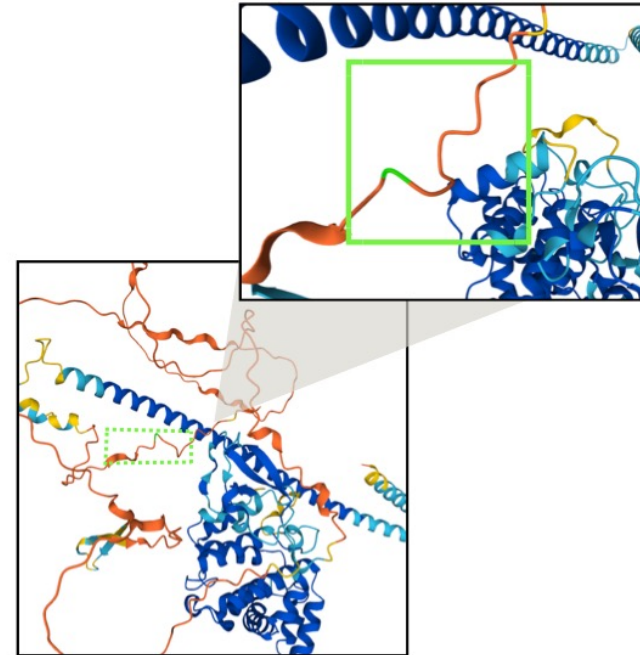
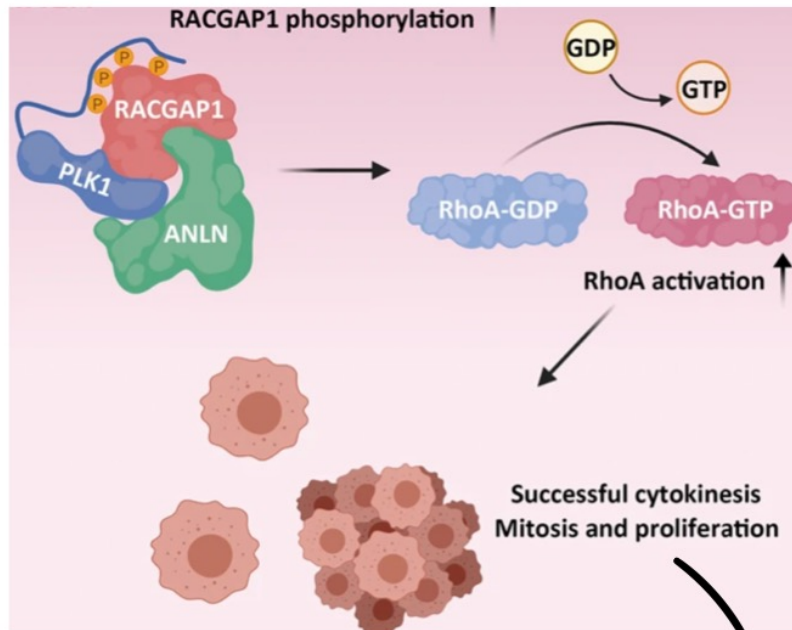


Background: panoramic on Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)



- Liver cancer is the **third most lethal cancer** globally. **Infection by hepatitis B\C viruses** is the main risk factor for HCC development
- The median age: > **60** years
- HCC **recurrence** is significantly associated with **RACGAP1 upregulation**: activation of RACGAP1/Rho/ERK signaling axis

Background: RACGAP1 pathway



RACGAP1 phosphorylation activation cascade

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41388-022-02274-1#Sec13>



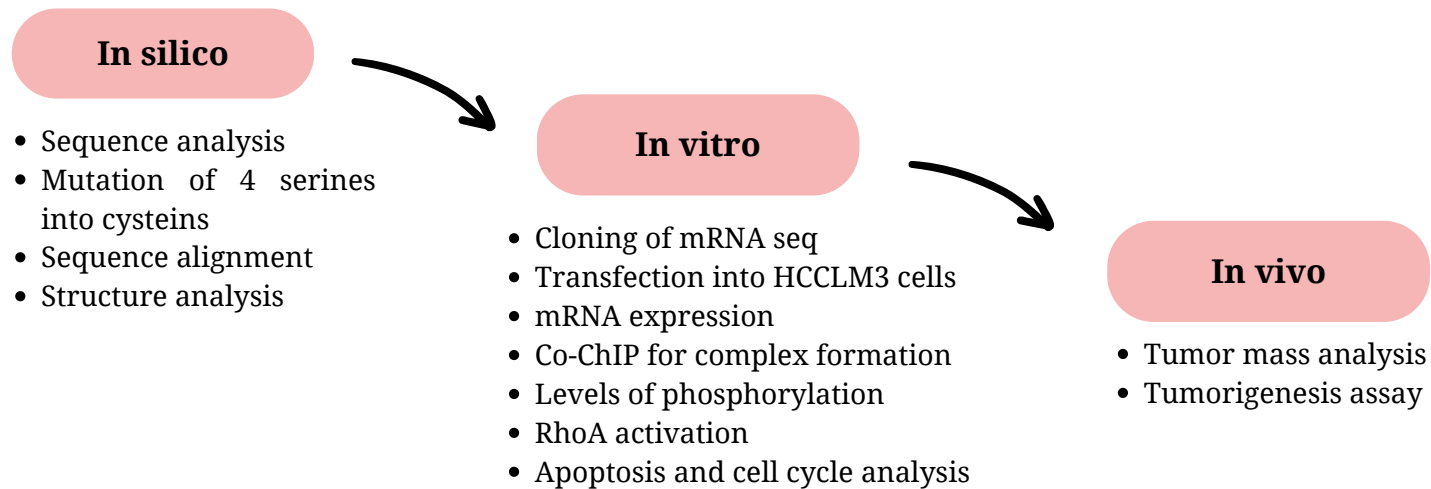
RACGAP1 3D structure via Uniprot

serine 149, 157, 164, 170 phosphorylated by PLK1

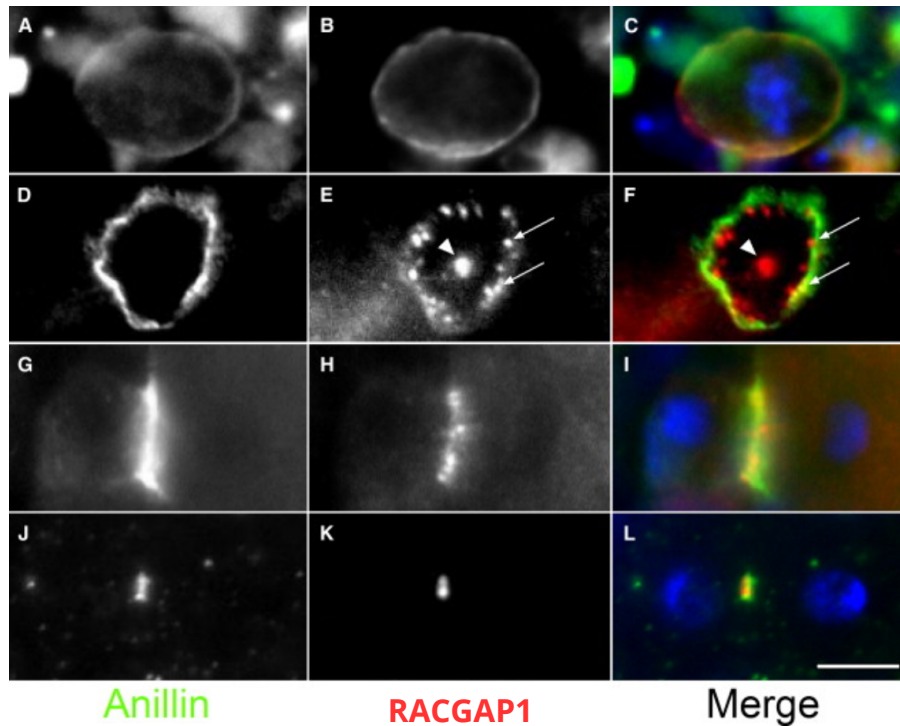
Aim of the project

- Induce a **competitive inhibition of RACGAP1** by mutating its phosphorylation sites
- Leading to a reduced activation of RhoA
- Inhibition of self proliferation

Experimental plan



Where are RACGAP1 and ANLN located?



RACGAP and ANLN location on the cell during division:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0960982207023354>

Does the amino acid change cause any effects on the protein?

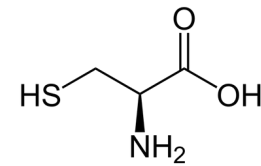
Intracellular proteins: Amino acid effect changes on serine

Neutral--> Cys (0) Asp (0) Glu (0) Lys (0)

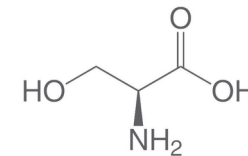
Gly (0) His (0) Asn (0) Pro (0)

Gln (0) Arg (0) Ala (0) Thr (0)

<http://www.russelllab.org/aas/Ser.html>



Cysteine

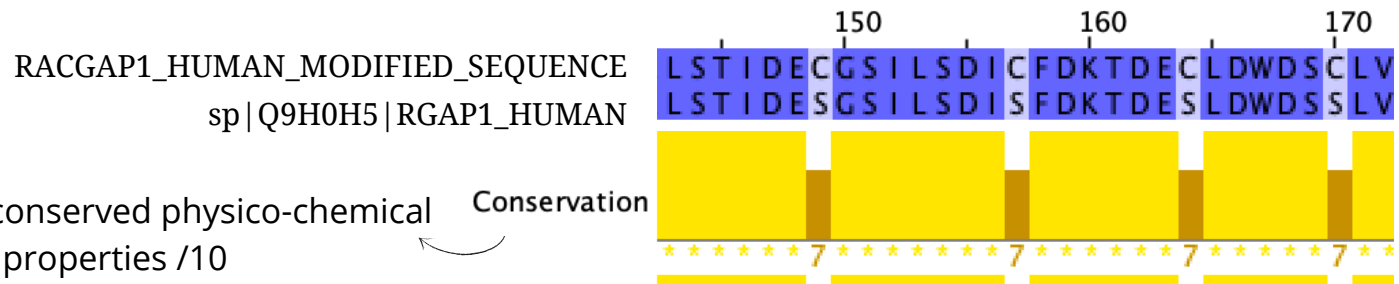


Serine

AMINOACID MODIFICATIONS - sequence

WT	AETERSALDVKLVKLNHARNQVDVEIKRRQRAEADCEKLERQIQLIREMLMCDTSGSIQLSEE	120
modified	AETERSALDVKLVKLNHARNQVDVEIKRRQRAEADCEKLERQIQLIREMLMCDTSGSIQLSEE *****	119
WT	QKSALAFLNLRGQPSSSNAGNKRSLTIDESGSILSDISFDKTDESLDWDSLTKTFKLKRR	180
modified	QKSALAFLNLRGQPSSSNAGNKRSLTIDECGSILSDICFDKTDECLDWDSLTKTFKLKRR *****.*****.*****.*****.*****	179
WT	EKRRSTSRQFVDGPPGPVKKTRSIGSAVDQGNESIVAKTTVTVPNDDGGPIEAVSTIETVP	240
modified	EKRRSTSRQFVDGPPGPVKKTRSIGSAVDQGNESIVAKTTVTVPNDDGGPIEAVSTIETVP *****	239

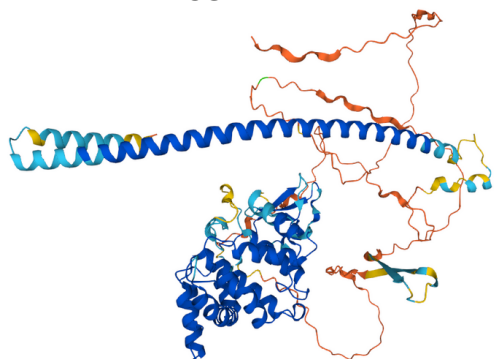
MSA using ClustalW from ebi
<https://www.ebi.ac.uk>



<https://www.jalview.org/help/html/calculations/conservation.html>

Aminoacid modifications - structural predictions

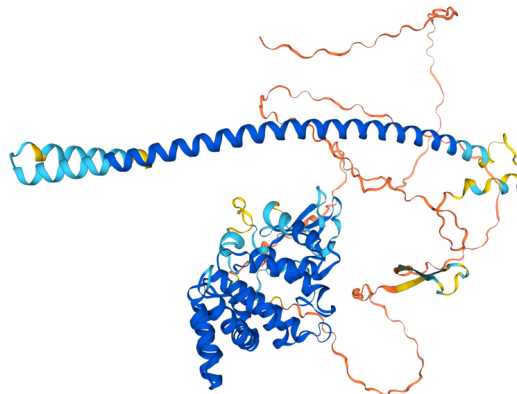
A WT RACGAP1



Structure prediction via alphafold

<https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q9H0H5/feature-viewer>

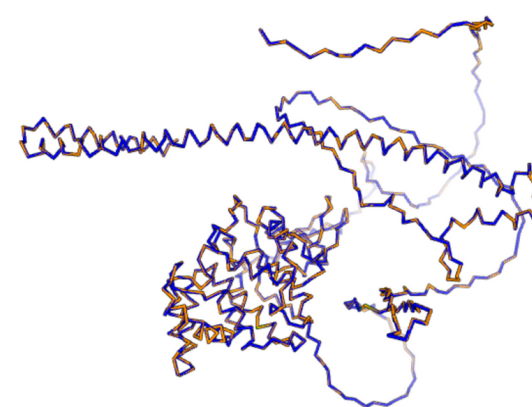
B RACGAP1(UGU) Serra et al.



Structure prediction via Swissprot

<https://swissmodel.expasy.org/interactive/Xk9YBQ/models/>

C WT RACGAP1/RACGAP1(UGU)



3D structure superposition via DALI

Legend: **Structure conservation**

Dark blue regions are structurally aligned

<http://ekhidna2.biocenter.helsinki.fi/dali/DaliTutorial.pdf>

Z-score=46.8

Significant similarities' have a Z-score above 2

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2639270/>

Model Confidence:

Very high (pLDDT > 90)

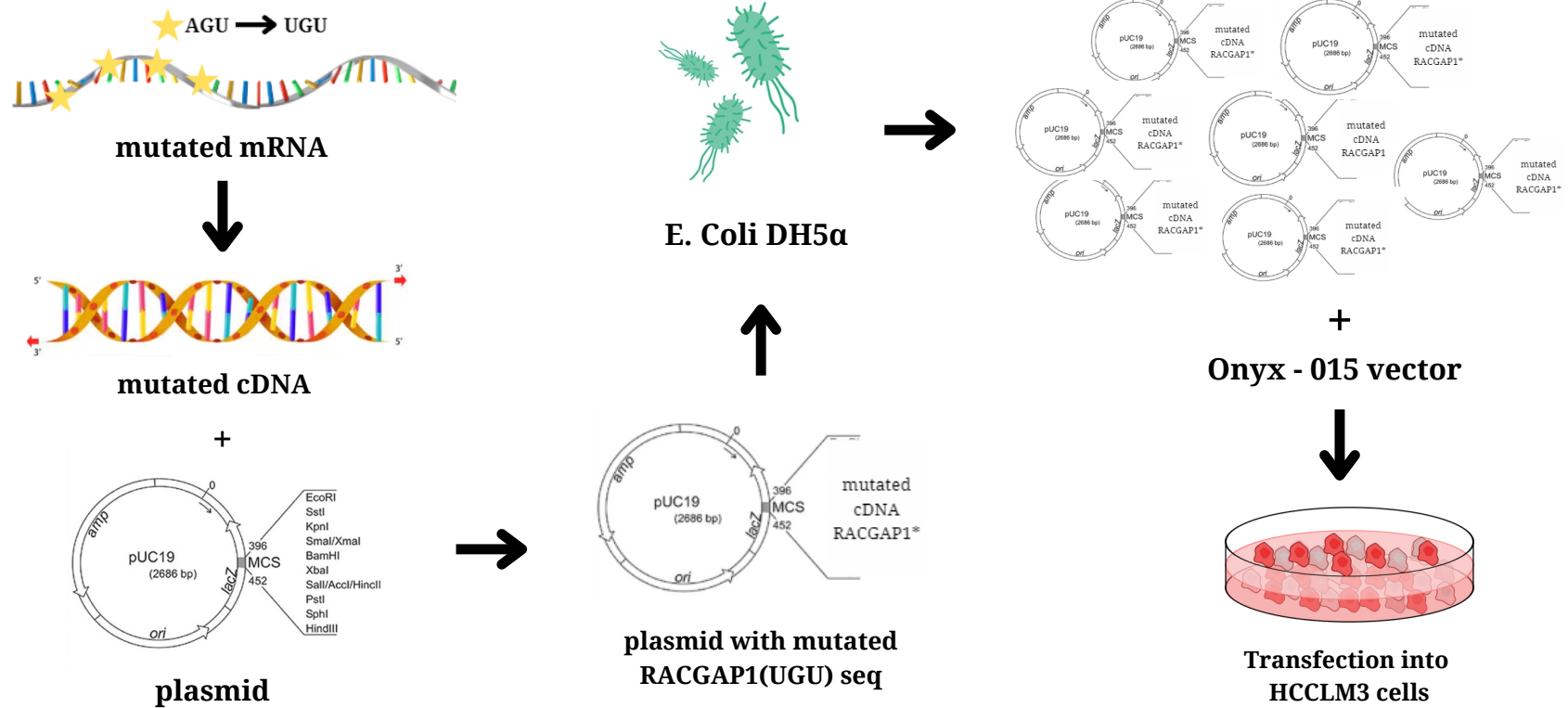
Confident (90 > pLDDT > 70)

Low (70 > pLDDT > 50)

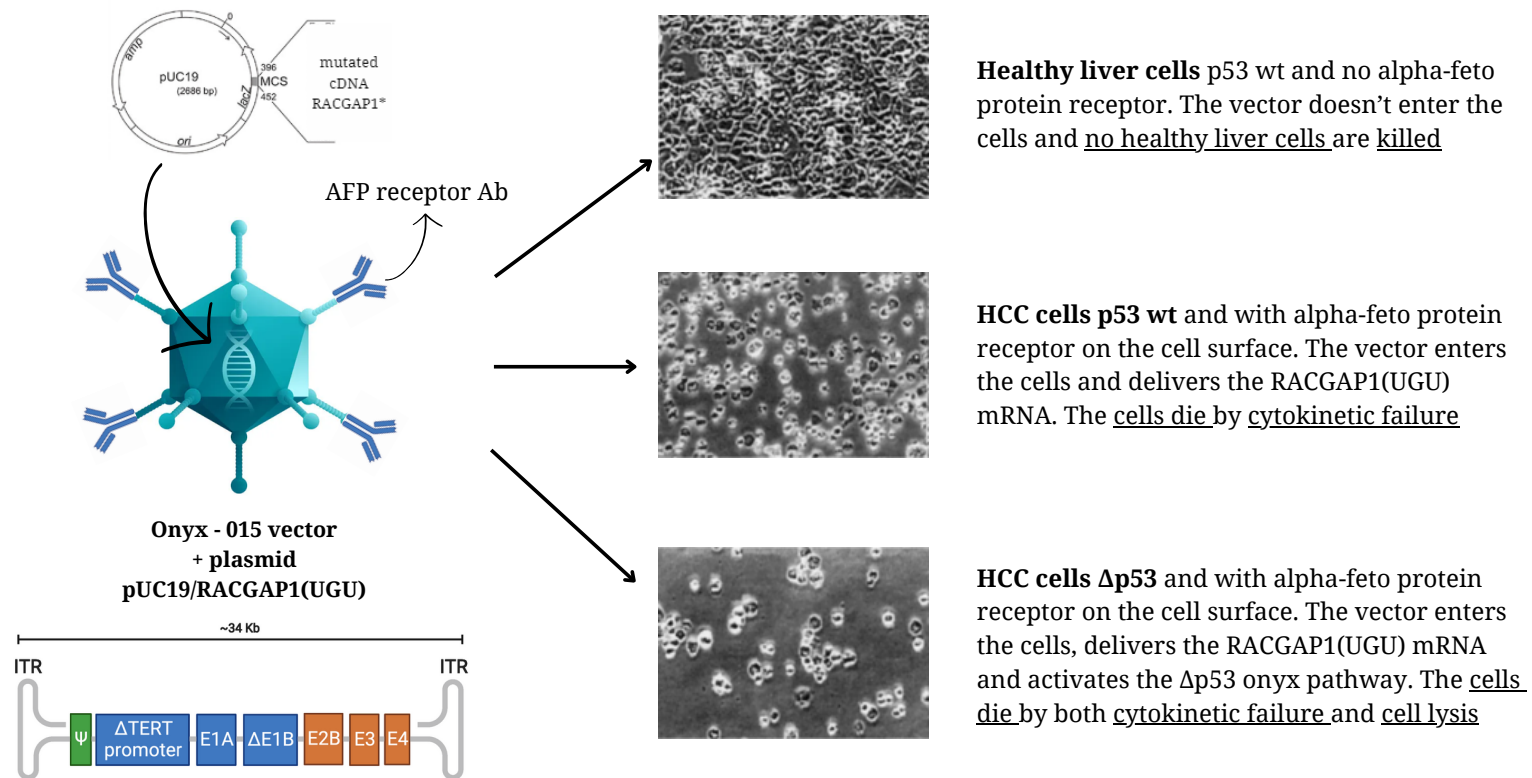
Very low (pLDDT < 50)

<https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q9H0H5/feature-viewer>

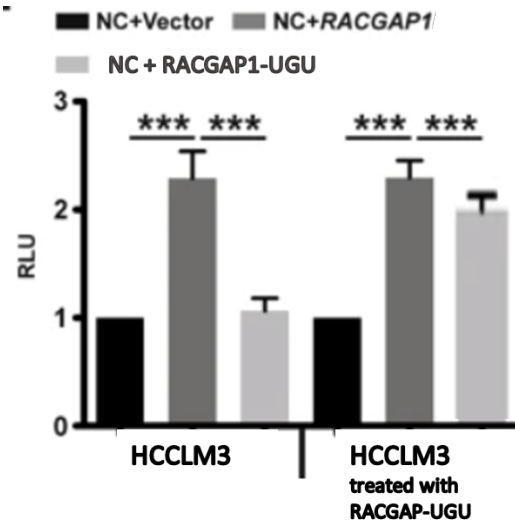
Cloning and transfection of RACGAP(UGU) mRNA



What happens to the cells using ONYX-015?

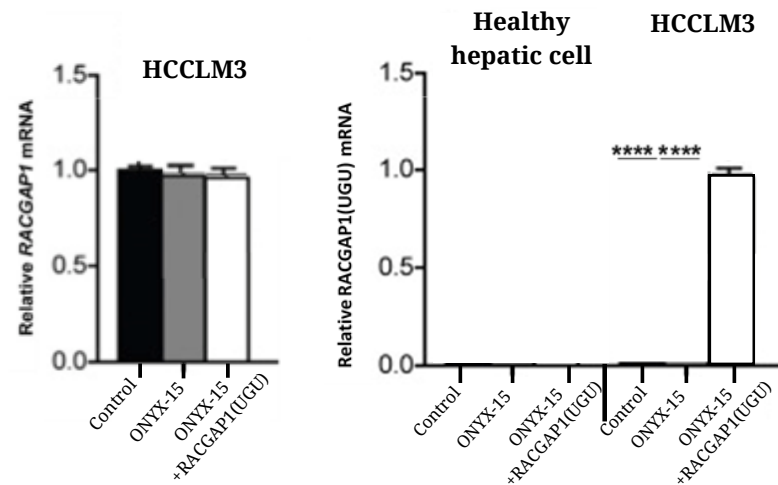


In vitro: Is RACGAP1(UGU) expressed?



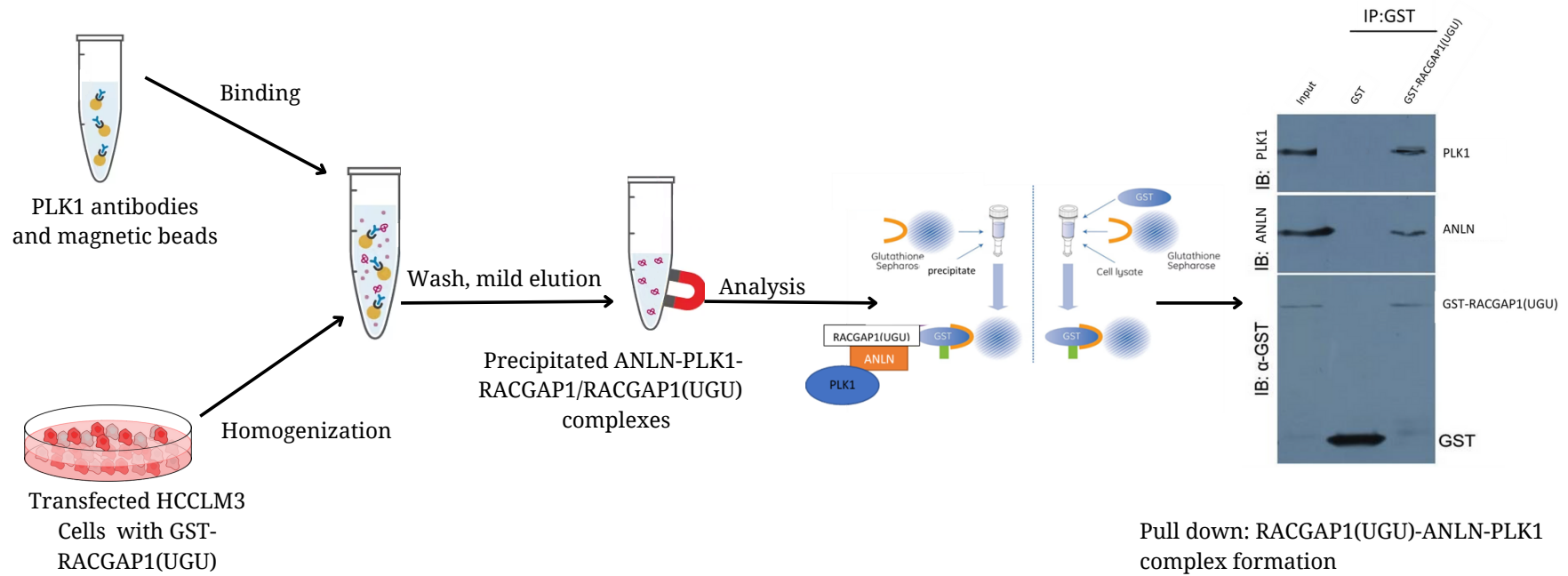
Luciferase assay- Expression of RACGAP1 and RACGAP1(UGU) in wt HCCLM3 cells and HCCLM3 cells after transfection with RACGAP1(UGU) mRNA

Adapted from <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41419-019-1666-2>

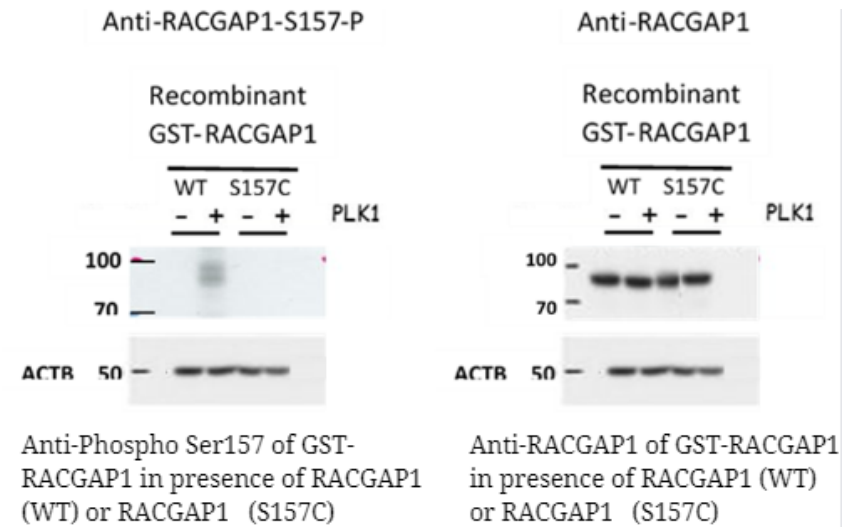
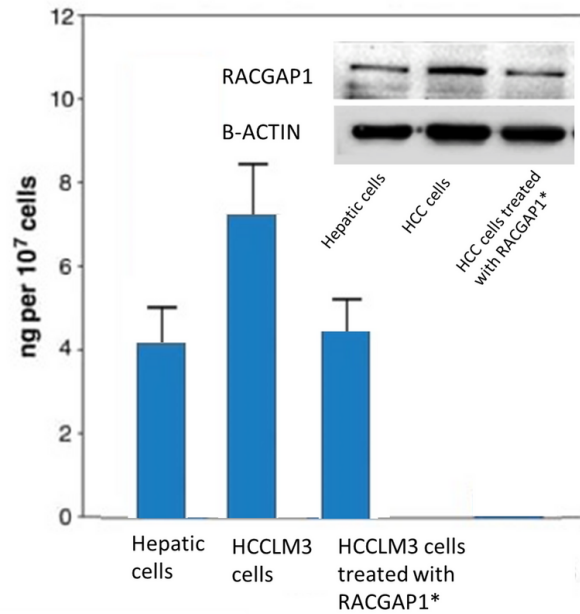


RT-PCR- Relative RACGAP1 and RACGAP1(UGU) mRNA level in HCCLM3. The expression of RACGAP1 and RACGAP1(UGU) is not influenced by the presence of the other

In vitro: Does the RACGAP1(UGU)/ANLN/PLK1 complex form?

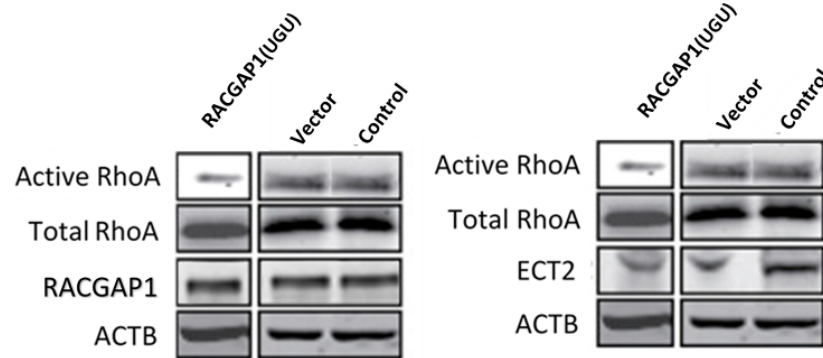


In vitro: Is RACGAP1(UGU) phosphorylated?



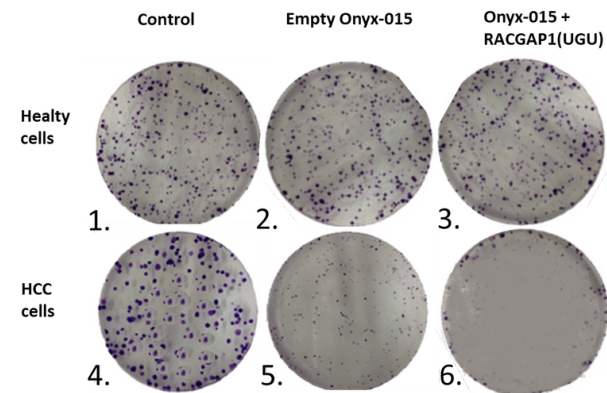
Phosphorylation assay - ELISA and Western Blot -
 Normal levels of RACGAP1P in healthy cells,
 elevated levels of RACGAP1P in HCCLM3,
 reduced levels of RACGAP1P(UGU) in HCCLM3

In vitro: Is RhoA activity decreased?



Western blot- Detection of RhoA activity and also ECT2 and RACGAP1 expression in HCCLM3 after trasfection of RACGAP1(UGU)
Adapted from (Yang et al., 2018)

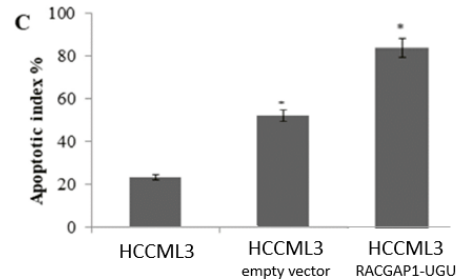
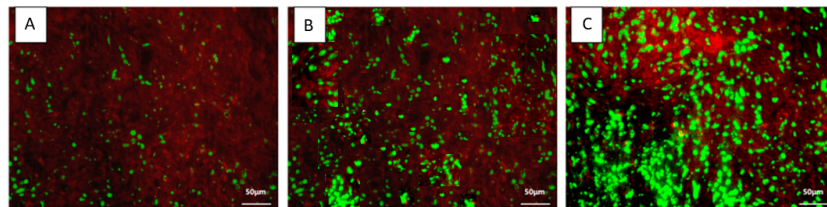
Colonigenic Assay to study cells proliferation



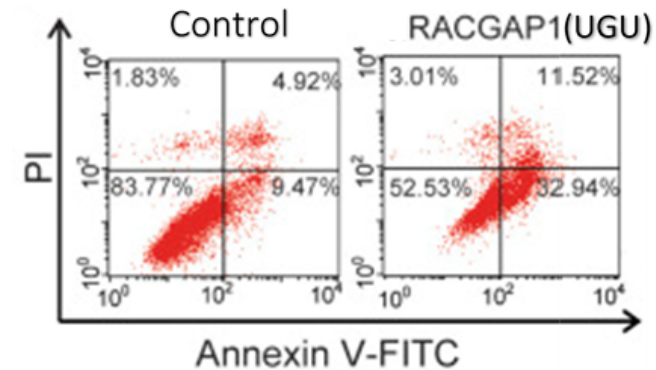
Clonogenic assay:

1. Healthy Hepatic cells,
2. Healthy Hepatic cells with transfection of empty Onyx-015,
3. Healthy Hepatic cells with transfection of RACGAP1(UGU) mutated protein,
4. Hepatocarcinoma HCCLM3 cells,
5. Hepatocarcinoma HCCLM3 with transfection of empty Onyx-015,
6. Hepatocarcinoma HCCLM3 with transfection of RACGAP1(UGU) mutated protein,

In vitro: Does RACGAP1(UGU) cause apoptosis?



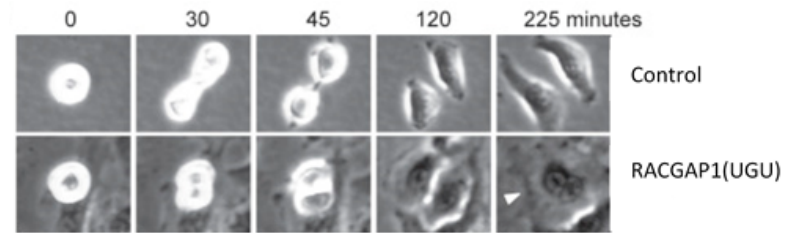
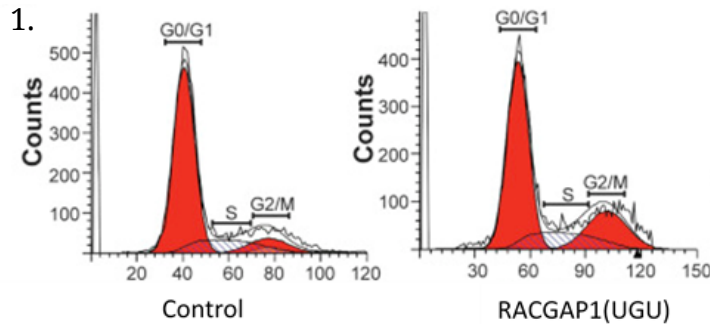
TUNEL assay - A. HCCLM3 non treated and no apoptotic cells are detected. B. HCCLM3 treated with empty vector, no apoptotic cells are detected C. HCCLM3 treated with the mutated RACGAP1(UGU), increased levels of apoptotic cells



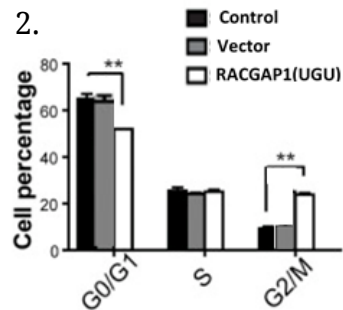
Flow cytometry analysis- Staining cells with the apoptosis marker Annexin V (FITC) and propidium iodide allows the discrimination of intact cells (FITC-PI-), early apoptotic (FITC+PI-) and late apoptotic or necrotic cells (FITC+PI+).

Adapted from (Yang et al., 2018)

In vitro: Does RACGAP1(UGU) cause cytokinesis failure?

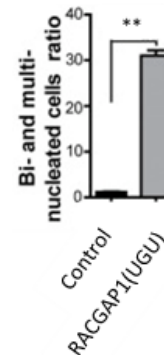


Cytokinesis analysis - Selected frames from time-lapse imaging of RACGAP1(UGU) and control HCCLM3 cells.



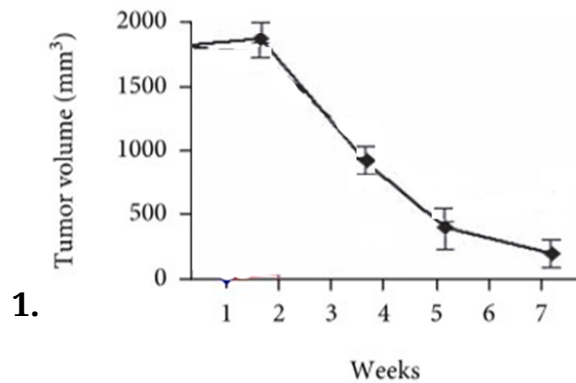
Cell cycle analysis - 1. Cell count in different cell cycle phases, RACGAP1(UGU) vs control HCCLM3 cells.

2. Cell percentage in different cell cycle phases, RACGAP1(UGU) vs control HCCLM3 cells.



Statistics of bi- and multi-nucleated HCCLM3 cells after transfection

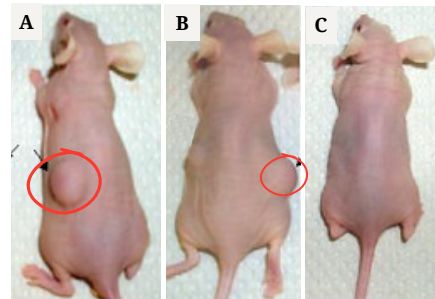
In vivo: Is there a tumor mass decrease?



1. Decrease of tumor mass during weeks with the treatment of RACGAP1(UGU) on BALB/c nude mice

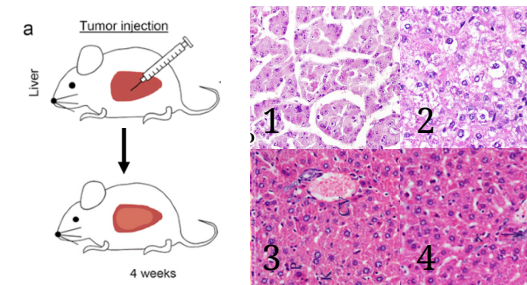
2. Representative images of tumors removed from mice

<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/omcl/2022/3034150/>



A. Nude mouse injected with HCCLM3 cells. Evident tumor mass.
 B. Nude mouse injected with HCCLM3 cells transfected with empty vector, smaller tumor mass
 C. Nude mouse injected with HCCLM3 cells transfected with RACGAP1(UGU) vector. No evidence of tumor growth.

Adapted from
<https://bmccancer.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2407-11-425/figures/7>



HCC histological samples from BALB/c nude mouse

1. HCC tissue
2. Tissue sample injected with empty vector
3. Tissue sample injected with RACGAP1(UGU) vector
4. Healthy liver tissue

<https://translational-medicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12967-017-1247-z/figures/4>

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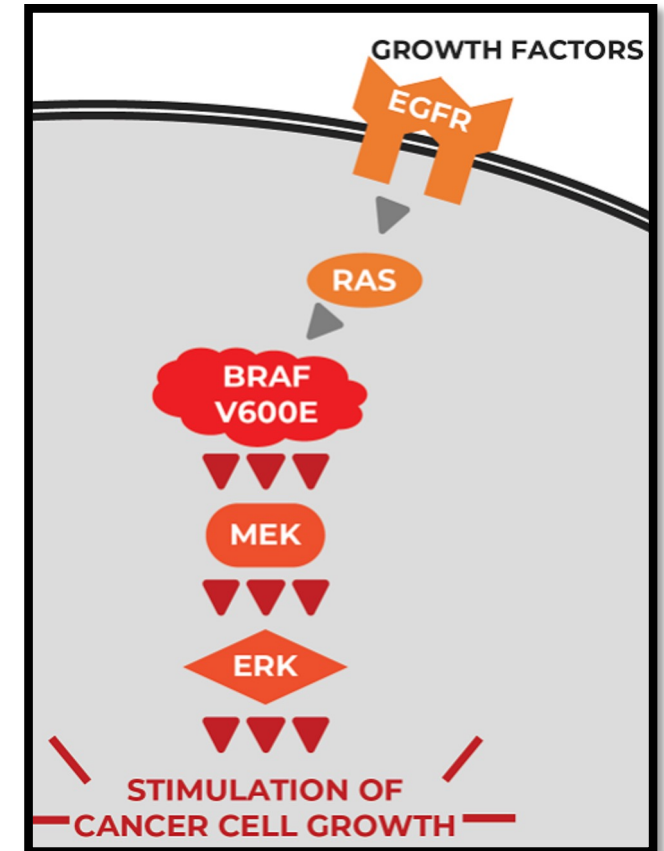
CRISPRi: A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH IN MANAGING ANAPLASTIC THYROID CANCER

Gabriele Virgilio, Alessandro Belvedere, Emanuela Unhe Jeong, Nashon Majaliwa

BACKGROUND

Anaplastic thyroid cancers (ATCs) are highly aggressive tumors and account for 30% of US thyroid cancer deaths.

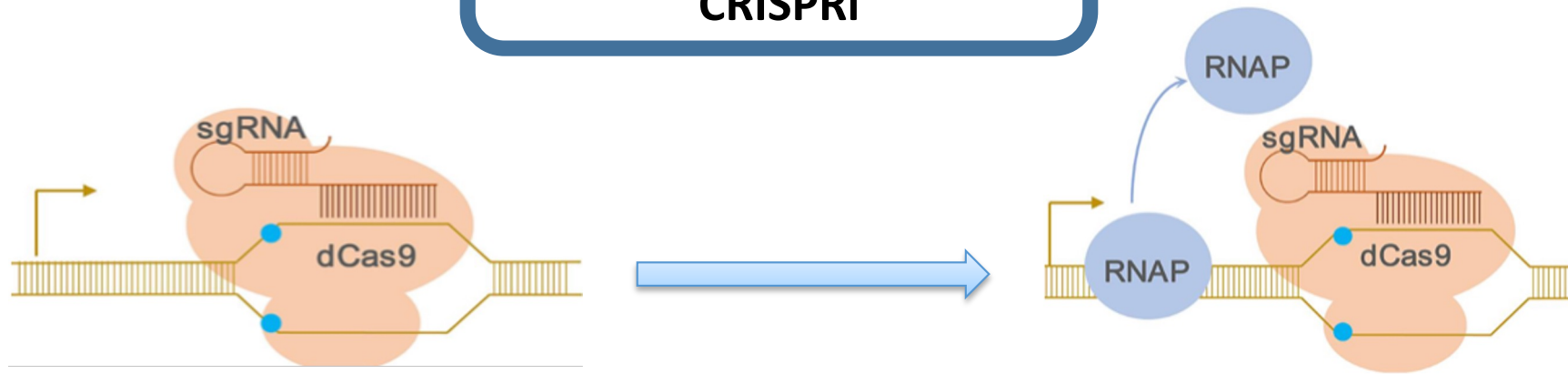
- ***BRAF*** is a proto-oncogene involved in the activation of the MAPK pathways;
- The ***BRAF*^{V600E} point mutation** is a common early molecular event and is detected in **45%** of ATC cases;
- Cancer cells expressing BRAF V600E are **less responsive to radioactive iodine therapy** due to **downregulation** of the sodium iodide symporter (**NIS**);
- BRAF chemical inhibitors can cause **paradoxical BRAF activation**, leading to the formation of secondary cancers.



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320341777_PIK3CAH1047R-induced_paradoxical_ERK_activation_results_in_resistance_to_BRAFV600E_specific_inhibitors_in_BRAFV600E_PIK3CAH1047R_double_mutant_thyroid_tumors

AIM OF THE PROJECT AND STRATEGY

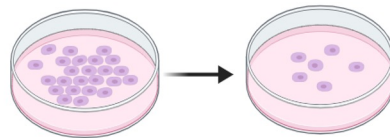
Suppress *braf*
transcription through
CRISPRi



Avoiding
secondary cancers



Slowing down
proliferation

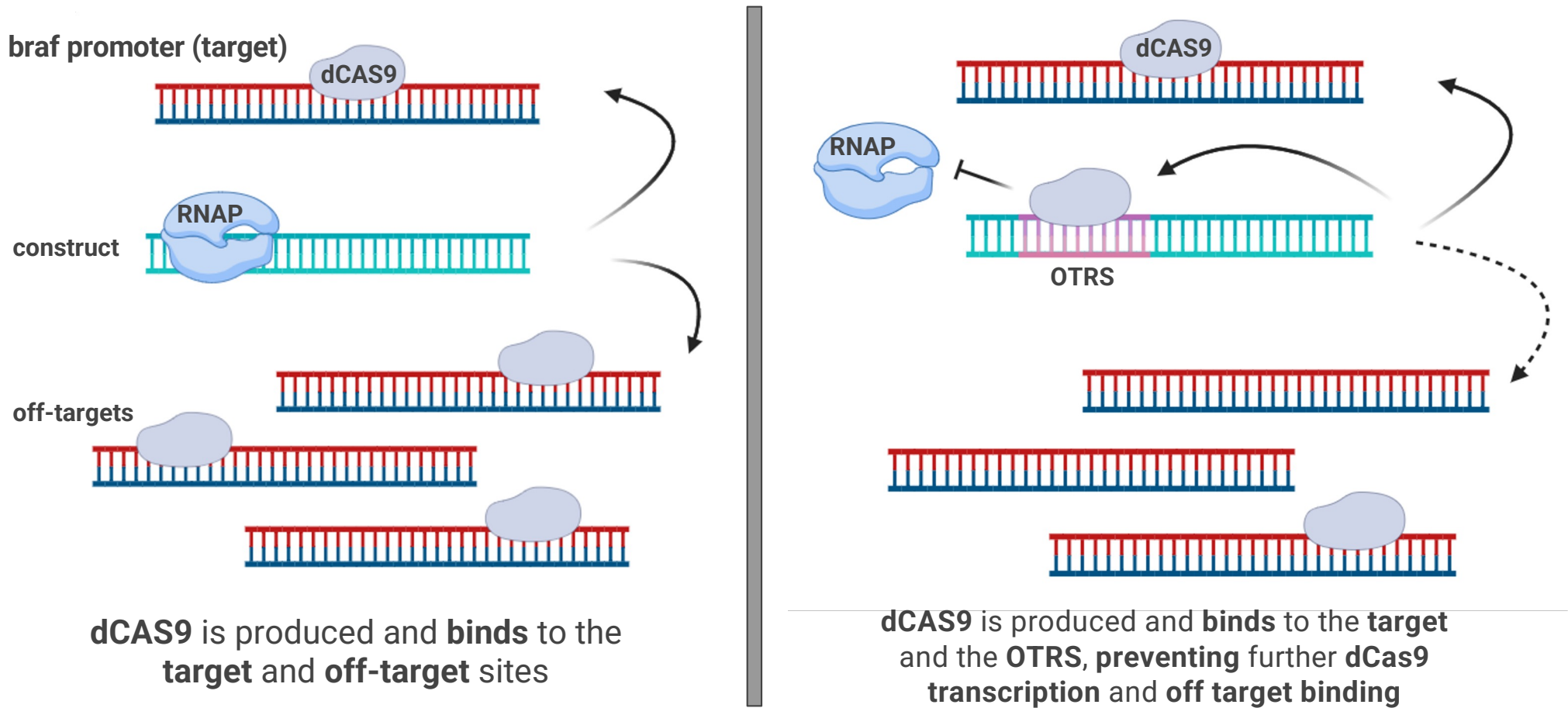


Restoring
sensitivity to radiotherapy

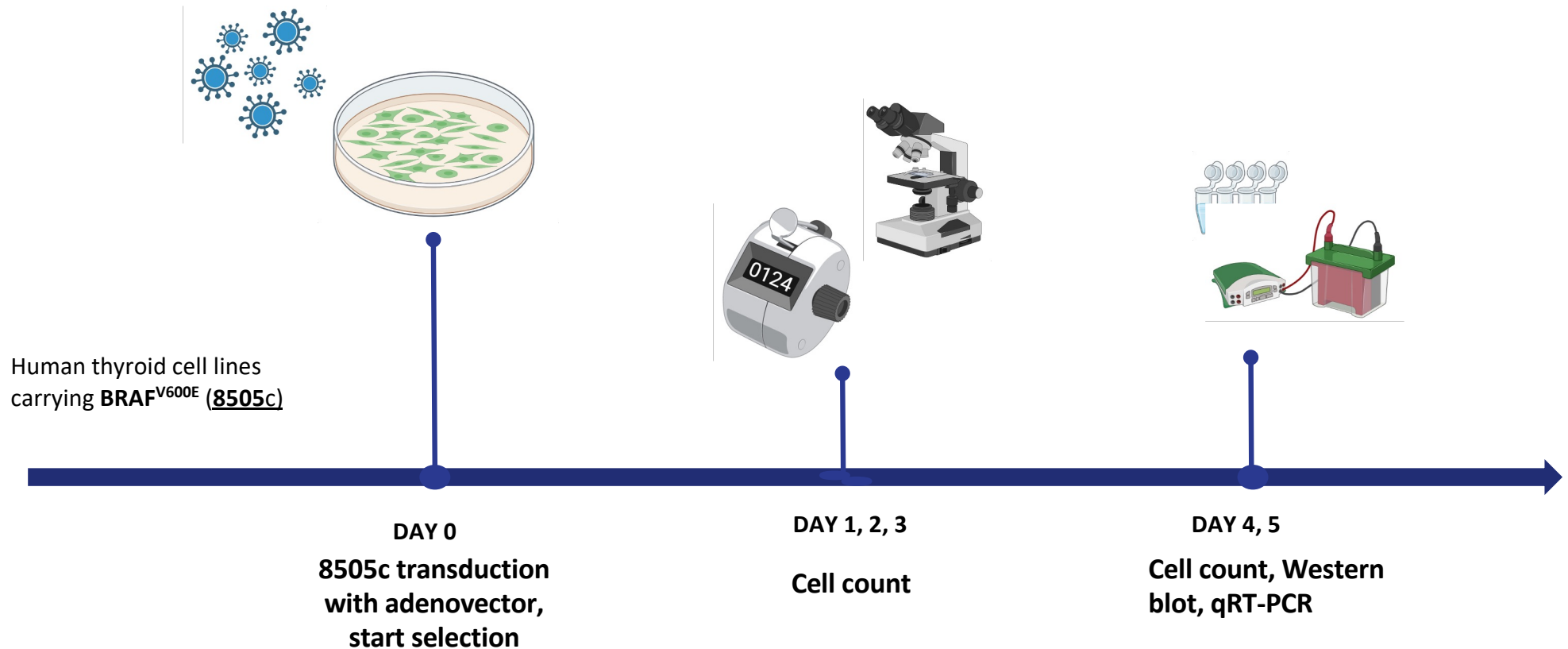


REDUCING SIDE EFFECTS

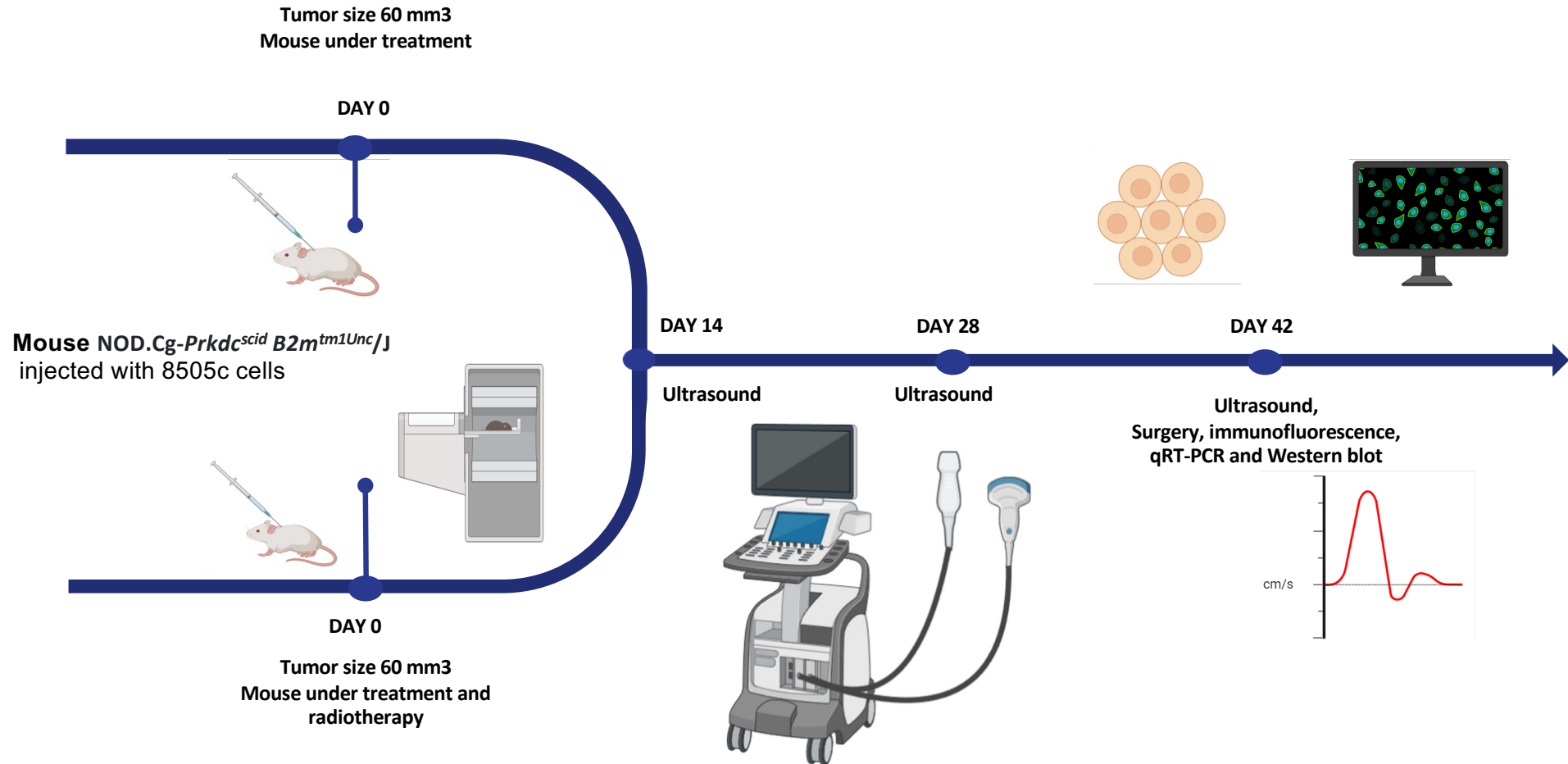
Off-Target Regulatory Sequence (OTRS)



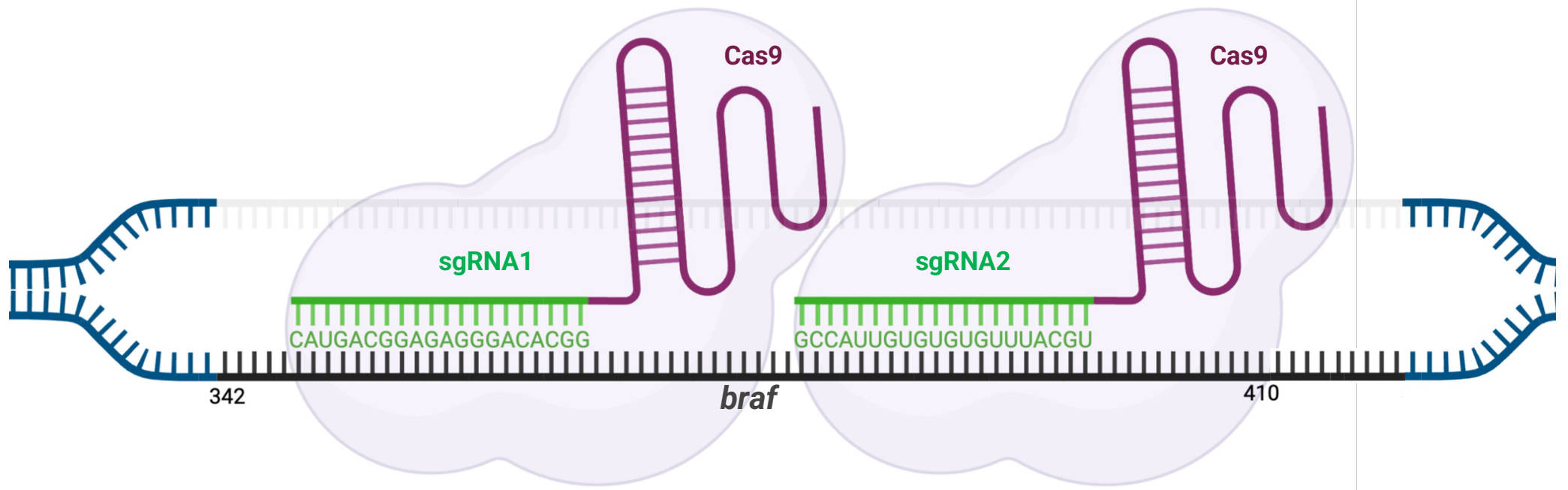
IN VITRO EXPERIMENTAL PLAN



IN VIVO EXPERIMENTAL PLAN



sgRNA DESIGN



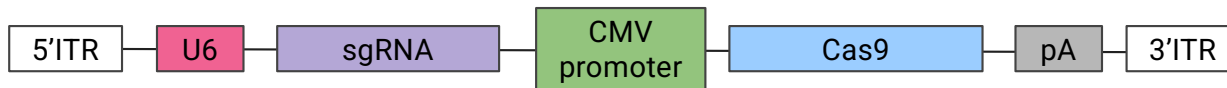
OTRS

CATGGCGGCGCGGGACACGG

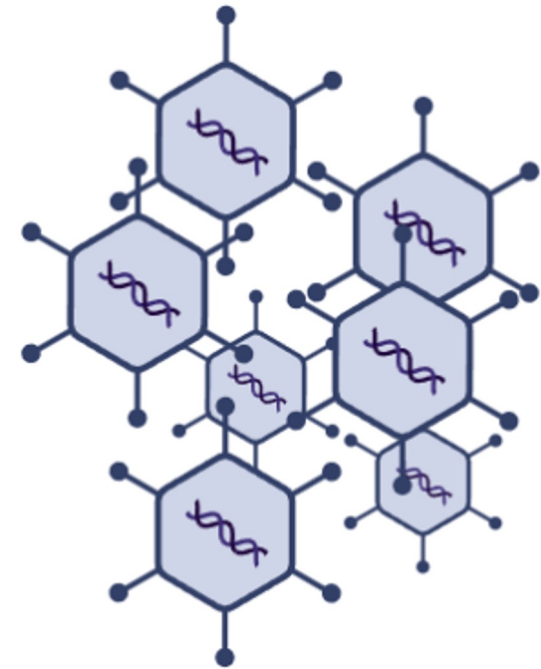
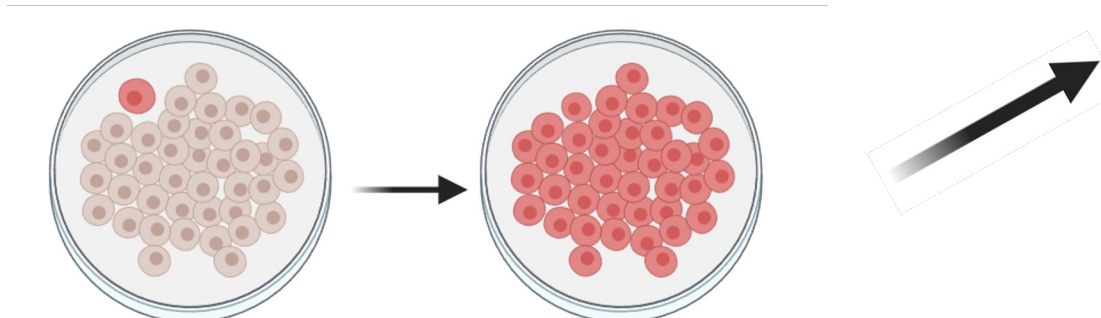
GCCATTTTGTGTGTTTGGGT

ADENOVECTOR DESIGN & PRODUCTION

Construct: dCas9 + sgRNA

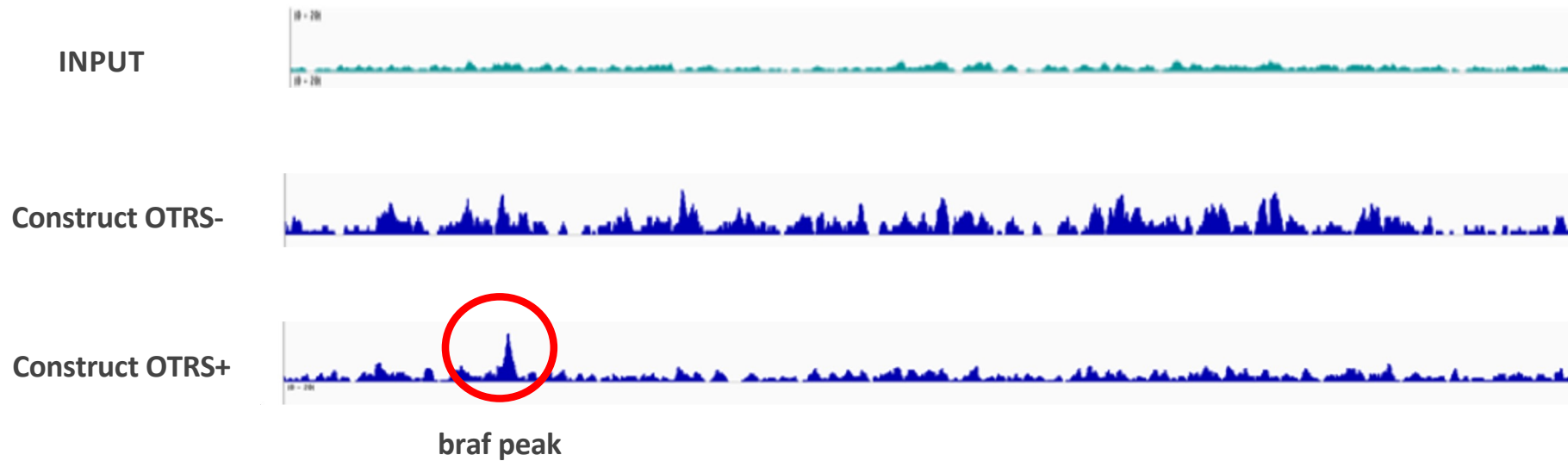


Transfection and selection of HEK293 cell with Ampicillin



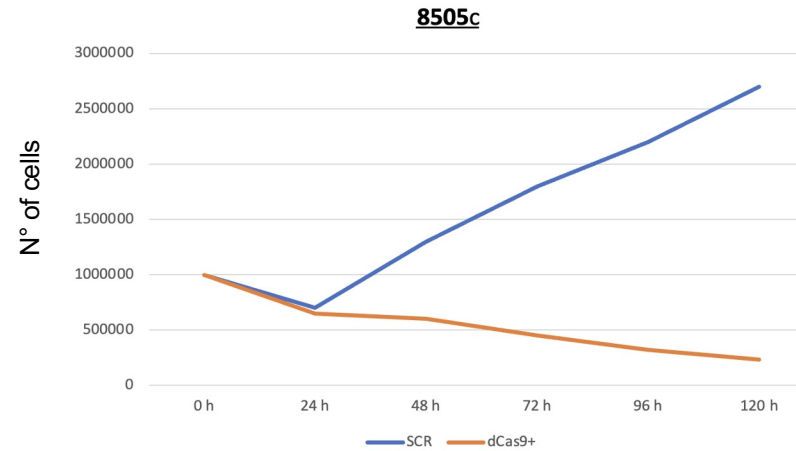
PROOF THAT THE SYSTEM WORKS

ChIP-seq: targeting dCAS9

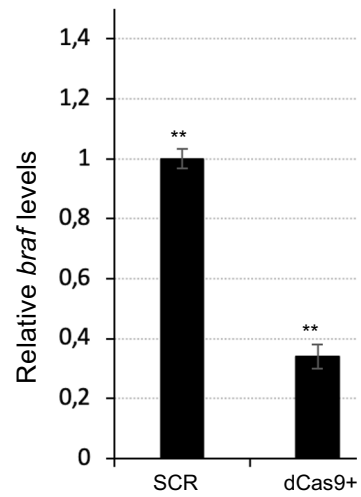


EXPERIMENT IN VITRO

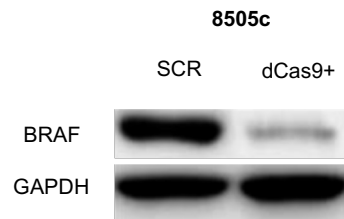
Cell count



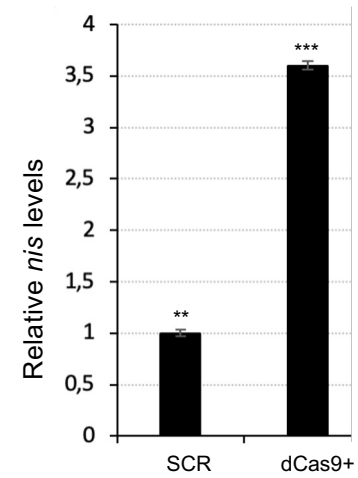
qRT-PCR



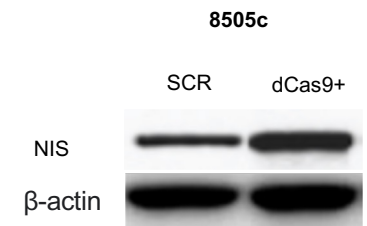
Western-blot



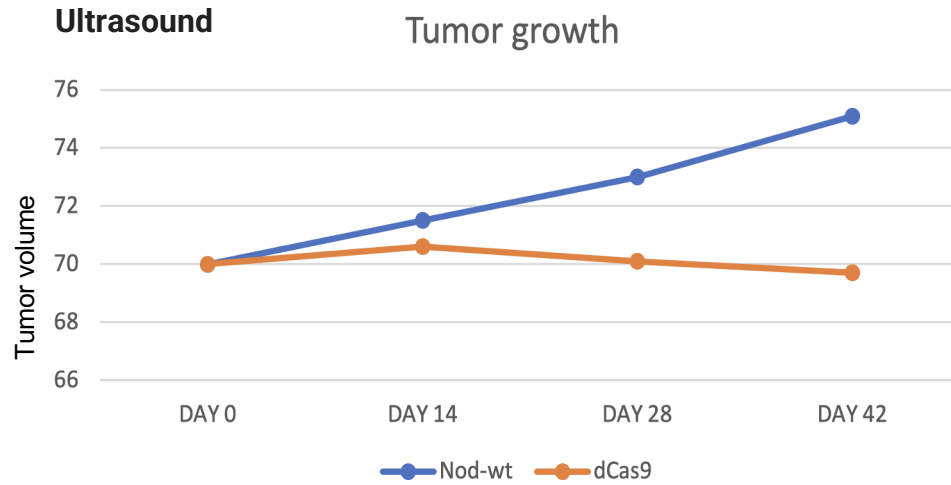
qRT-PCR



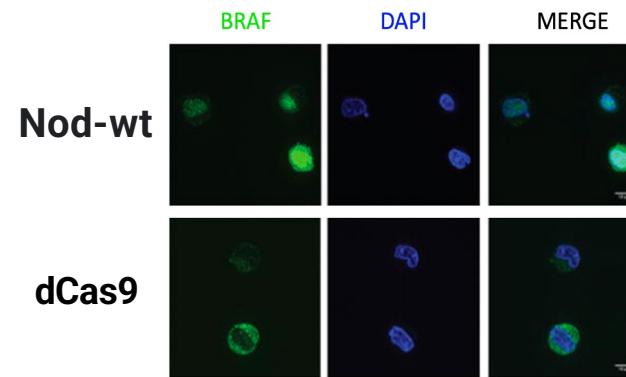
Western-blot



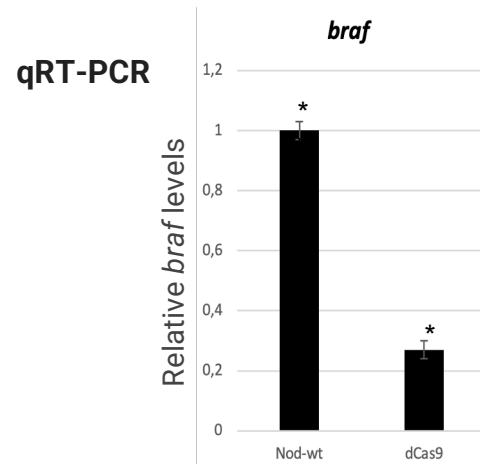
EXPERIMENT IN VIVO



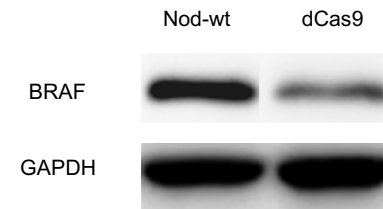
Immunofluorescence



adapted from Hess G.
T. et al. 2016

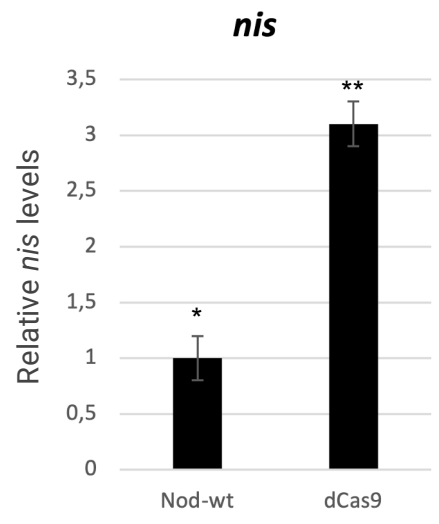


Western-blot

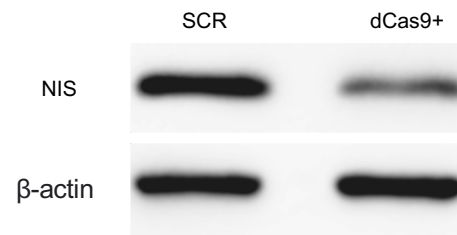


EXPERIMENT IN VIVO

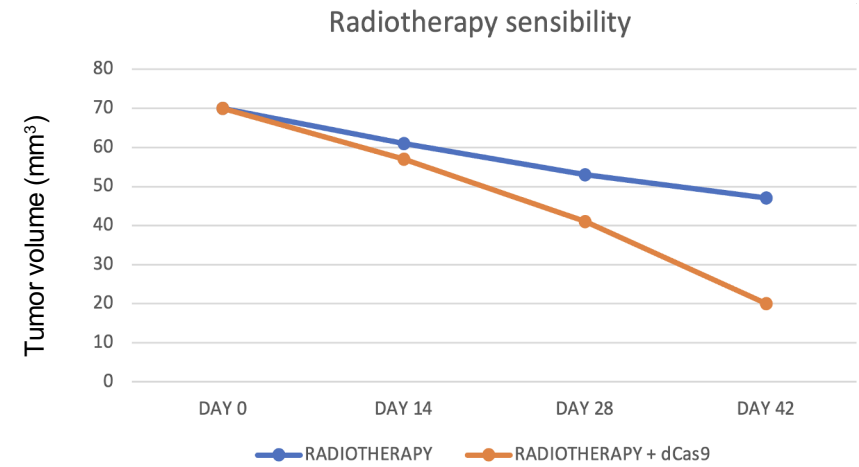
qRT-PCR



Western-blot



Ultrasound



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- Oh HS, Kwon H, Song E, Jeon MJ, Kim TY, Lee JH, Kim WB, Shong YK, Chung KW, Baek JH, Kim WG. *Tumor Volume Doubling Time in Active Surveillance of Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma.* *Thyroid.* 2019 May;29(5):642-649. doi: 10.1089/thy.2018.0609. Epub 2019 Apr 8. PMID: 30864894. **Tumor growth speed**
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Materials

- HEK293T cell
- 8505c cell
- 4 mice
- Empty vector
- Vector with dCAS9 with the off-target
- Vector with dCAS9 without the off-target
- sgRNA1
- sgRNA2