

#### Which are the trial phases

•Phase I: small number of patients (20-80) fpr pharmacovigilance, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics

•Phase II: performed on larger groups (20-300) and designed to assess clinical efficacy of the therapy; as well as to continue Phase I assessments

•Phase III: randomized controlled trials on large patient groups (300-3000 or more depending upon the condition) and are aimed at being the definitive assessment of the efficacy of the new therapy, in comparison with current 'Gold Standard' treatment.

•Phase IV: involve the post-launch safety surveillance and ongoing technical support of a drug.

#### Clinical trials – 2016 update



#### Trials/continent



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# Trials/country



25

52

1.1

2.2

Italy

France

# Gene therapy trial phases



#### Which diseases with gene therapy



## Why such diseases

- Killing diseases(:::)
- Known gene
- Accessibility of the hit tissue
- Gene expression not crucial
- Clinically reversible state

### Which genes in gene therapy



#### Publications vs clinical trials in gene therapy



#### Which vectors for the genes



# http://www.abedia.com/wiley/index.html Irials in Italy (registered 2013)

				virus/host		
Trial ID	litie	disease/transgene	phase	cell	lab	closed
IT 0001	Treatment of Patients with Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Due to Adenosine Deaminase (ADA) Deficiency by Autologous Transplantation of Genetically				bordignon	
	Treatment of Patients with Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Due to Adenosine Deaminase (ADA) Deficiency by Autologous Transplantation of Genetically Modified T Cells	ADA/ADA	1/11	retro PBL	milan	1995
	Gene Transfer into Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes for In Vivo Immunomodulation of Donor Anti-Tumor Immunity in Patients Affected by Recurrent Disease After Allogeneic BMT	TK/graft versus host			bordignon	
<u>11-0002</u>		disease	1/11	retro PBL	milan	1995
	Gene Transfer into Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes for In Vitro Immunosection and In Vivo Immunomodulation of Donor Anti-Tumor Immunity in Patients Affected by EBV-induced LPD Following Allogeneic BMT	TK/graft versus host			bordignon	
1-0005		disease	1/11	retro PBL	milan	1995
	Active Immunization of Metastatic Melanoma Patients with Interleukin-4 Transfected, Allogeneic Melanoma Cells. A Phase I?II Study				cascinelli	
11-0004		IL4/melanoma	1/11	retro	milan	1995
IT-0005	Gene Therapy for metastatic melanoma			retro/tum	cascinelli	
11-0005		IL2/melanoma	1/11	or cell	milan	open
<u>IT-0006</u>	Gene Therapy in Patients with Lymphoma and Leukemia			naked		
				DNA/musc		
		?/leukemia, limphoma	1	le cell	fazio rome	open
<u>IT-0007</u>	Active Immunization of Metastatic Melanoma Patients with Interleukin- 4 Transduced, Allogeneic Melanoma Cells. A Phase I? II Study			retro/tum	parminani	
		IL4/melanoma	1/11	or cell	milan	1997
<u>IT-0008</u>	Correction of ADA-SCID by stem cell gene therapy combined with nonmyeloblative conditionining	ADA/ADA	1		aiuti milan	open
	Gene therapy in patients with melanoma				maio	
11-0009		IL4/melanoma	1		aviano	open
<u>IT-0010</u>	Active immunization of metastatic melanoma patients with IL-2 or IL-4 gene transfected, allogeneic melanoma cells	IL2/melanoma	1		belli milan	1997
<u>IT-0011</u>	A phase I-II study of active vaccination with autologous T-Iymphocytes transduced with HSV-TK and MAGE-A3 in patients with metastatic melanoma and expression of MAGE-A3			retro/auto	parmiani	
		TK/melanoma	1/11	logous	milan	open
	A Phase I Study to Evaluate the Safety/Tolerability and Immunogenicity of V-930 in Patients with Cancers Expressing HER-2 and/or CEA			naked		
<u>IT-0012</u>		HER CEA/Colrectal cancer,		DNA/tumo	parmiani	
		lung cancer	1/11	r cell	milan	open
	Pilot study of transfer of the FHIT gene into bronchial non-small cell lung cancers				parmiani	
		Non-small cell lung cancer	1	Ad/ FHIT	milan	2002
IT-0014	A phase I/II study of active vaccination with autologous T-Iymphocytes transduced with HSV-TK and MAGE-A3 in patients with metastatic melanoma and expression of MAGE-A3			retro/auto	russo	
11-0014		TK/melanoma	1/11	logous	milan	open
<u>IT-0015</u>	Study of the safety and efficacy of hematopoietic stem cells transduced with RevM10poIAS (RevM10poIAS HSCIP) as therapy for HIV-1 infected persons	HIV-1 RevM10		retro/auto	lazzarin	
		HIV-1 polAS/HIV	1/11	logous	milan	2003
IT-0016	ADA Gene Transfer Into Hematopoietic Stem/Progenitor Cells for the Treatment of ADA-SCID			retro/CD3	roncarolo	
		ADA/ADA	1/11	4	milan	open
IT-0018	phase III study: infusion of donor lymphocytes transduced with the suicide gene gene HSV-TK after transplantation of allogenic T-depleted stem cells from a haploidentical donor in patients with haematological malignancies	TK/Leukemia	lui -	HSV		open
		Arysulfate				-
IT-0019		A/Metachromatic				
		Leukodystrophy	1/11	lenti/-	biffi milan	open
IT-0020	Phase I/II study of hematopoietic stem cell gene therapy with Lentiviral Vectors for the treatment of Wiskott Aldrich Syndrome	/WAS gene	1/11		aiuti milan	open
IT-0021	TK008 Randomized Phase III Trial of Haploidentical HCT With or Without an Add Back Strategy of HSV-Tk Donor Lymphocytes in Patients With High Risk Acute Leukemia				ciceri	
		leukemia/tyrosinase		HSV	milan	open
IT 0000	Phase Ib Study to Assess the Safety and Immunogenicity of a Novel HCV Vaccine, Based on the Sequential Injection of Ad6NSmut and MVA-NSmut, Given in	,,		Ad-ankara		-
<u>IT-0022</u>		HCV/Nsmut	1			open

# DNA as a drug, ideally...pros

- long term
- treatment of the cause
- specificity
- no side effects

# Potential risks of gene therapy

- Insertional mutagenesis leading to cancer
- Recombination of disabled vector resulting in environmental pollution by infectious recombinant virus
- Toxic shock caused by viraemia
- Transfer of non-viral exogenous material
- Contamination with other deleterious viruses or organisms
- Physiological effects of over-expression
- Germ-line transduction?