

Update of Hematopoietic cell transplantation and gene therapy for thalassemia major

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- **HLA – identical HCT**
- **Unrelated donor HCT (marrow and UCB)**
- **HLA haploidentical BMT**

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Factors Influencing Survival after HLA-ID HCT

Risk Classification Pesaro

	Hepatomegaly >2 cm	Liver fibrosis	Chelation history
Class 1	No	No	Regular
Class 2	No/Yes	No/Yes	Regular/Irregular
Class 3	Yes	Yes	Irregular

Other (Mathews/Sabloff)

	Hepatomegaly >2 cm (Sabloff) or >5 cm (Mathews)	Age >7y
Good	No	No
Poor	Yes	Yes

¹Lucarelli G et al *NEJM*, 1990, 322:417-21

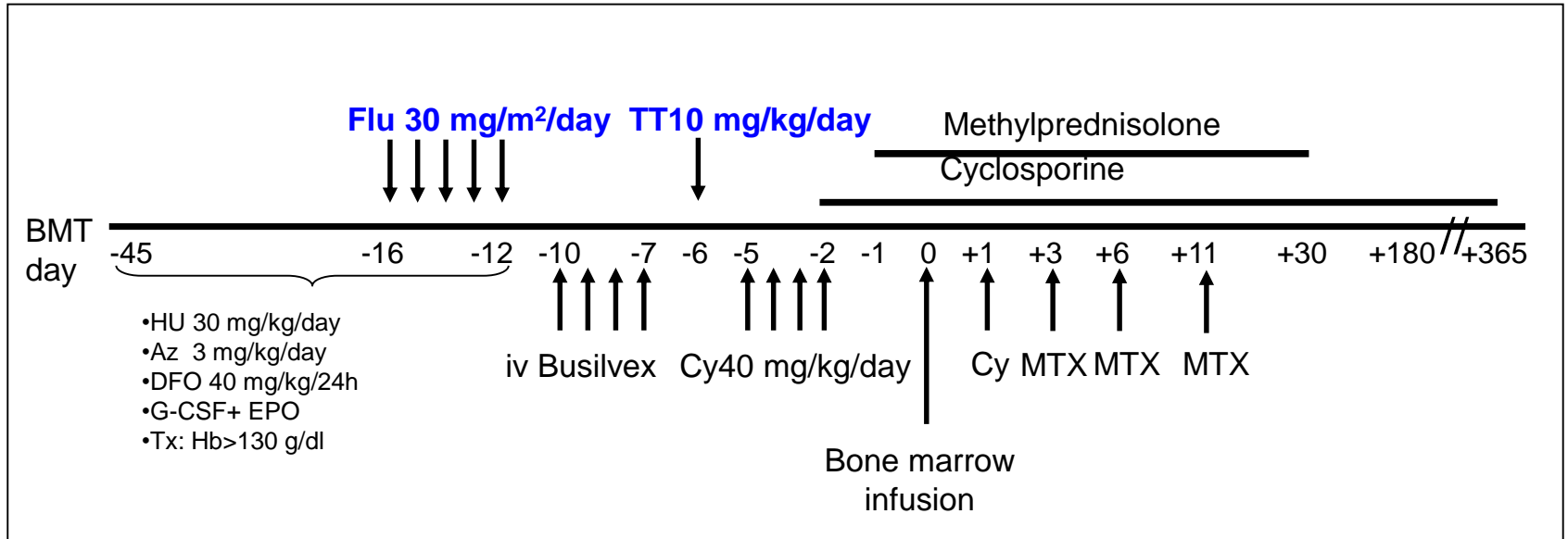
²Lucarelli G et al *Hemat Oncol Clin North Am* 1991,5:549-56.

Mathews V et al *BBMT* 2007, 13:889

Sabloff M et al *Blood* 2011, 117:1745

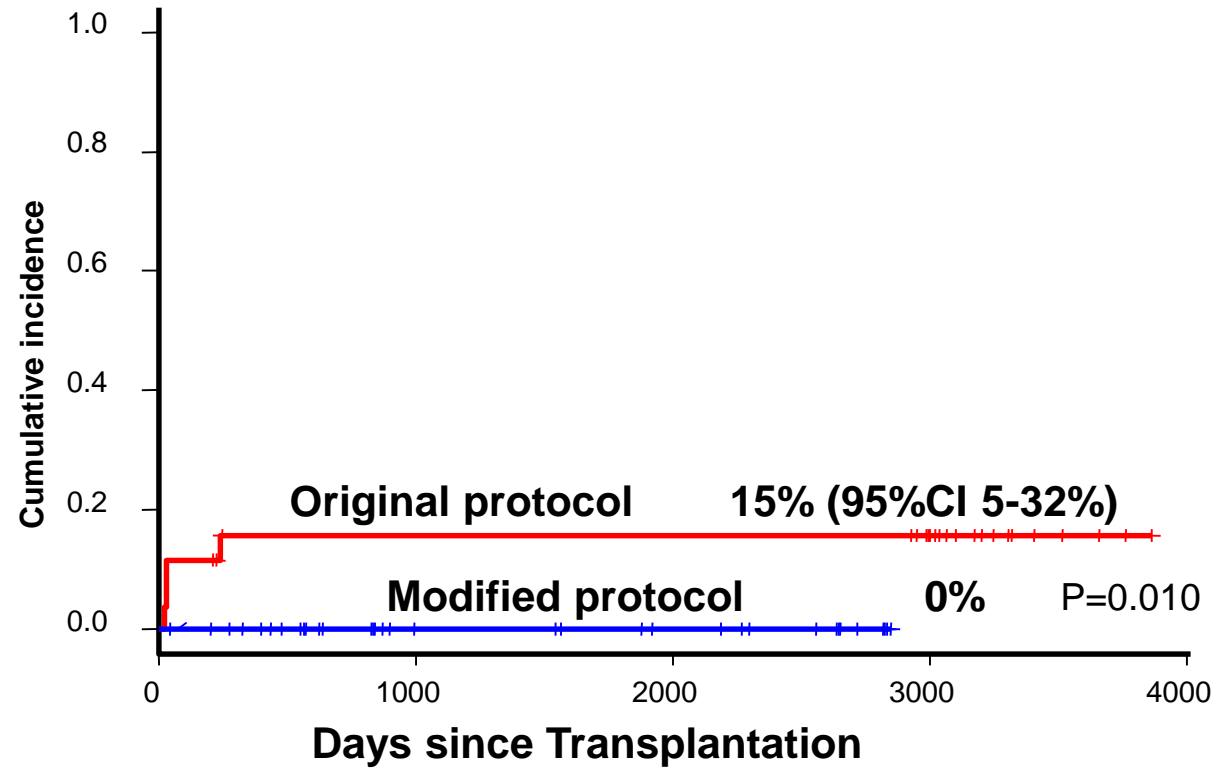
Class 3 Thalassaemia

Modified Protocol 26, February 2007

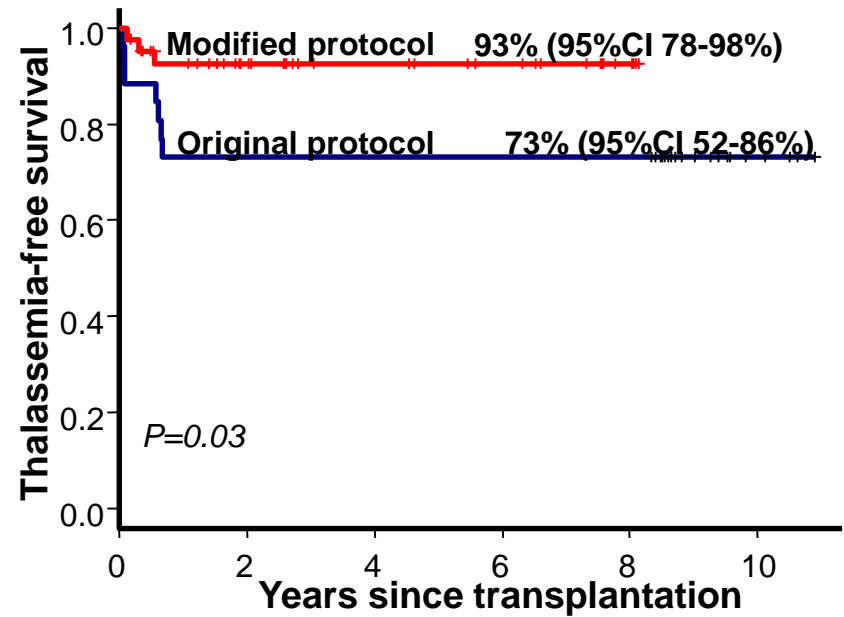
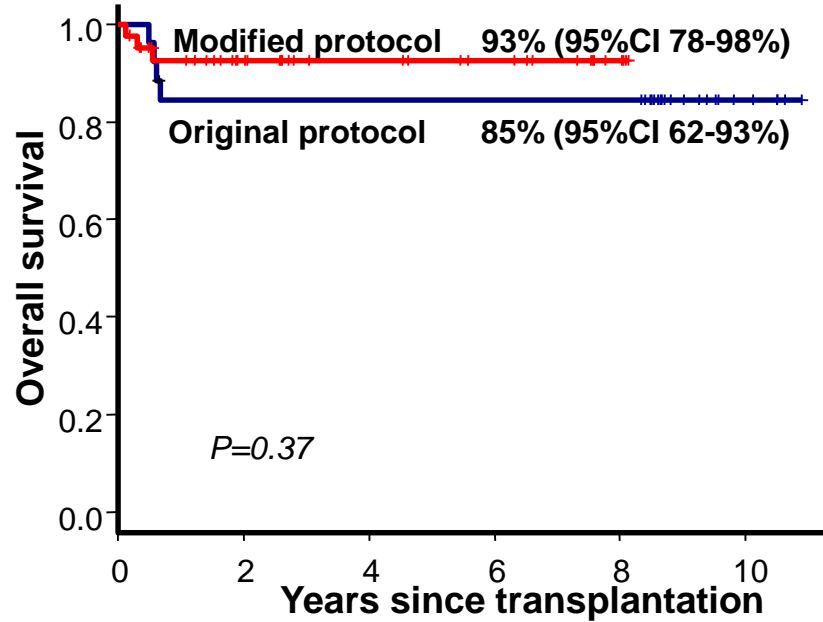


Hu indicates hydroxyurea; Az, azathioprine; DFO, deferoxamine; G-CSF, growth factor; EPO, erythropoietin; Tx, transfusions; Flu, fludarabine; TT, thiotepa; Cy, cyclophosphamide; MTX, methotrexate; iv, intravenous.

Rejection



Survival and Thalassemia-free Survival



- **HLA – identical HCT**

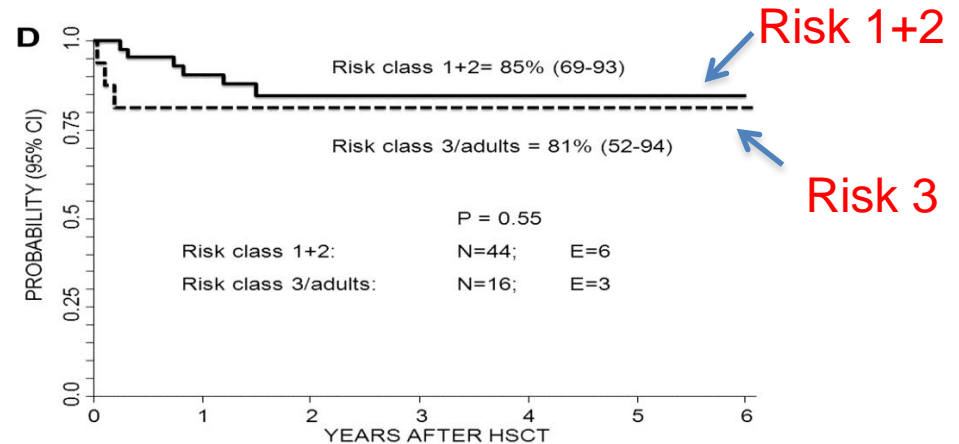
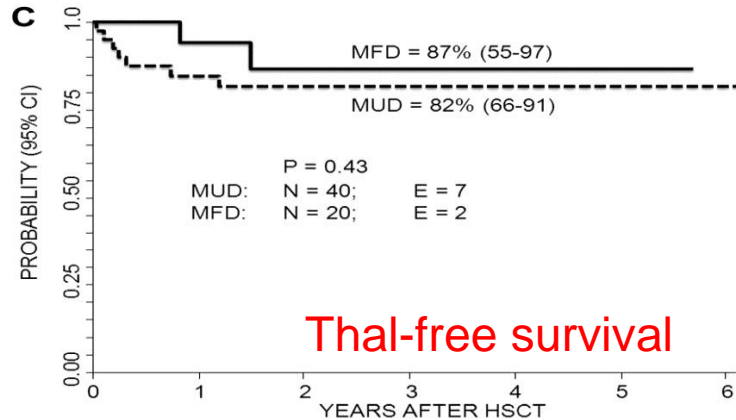
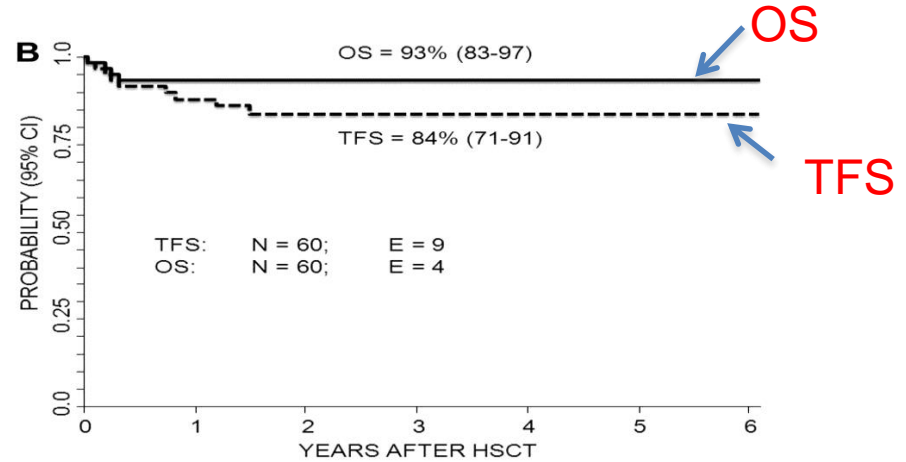
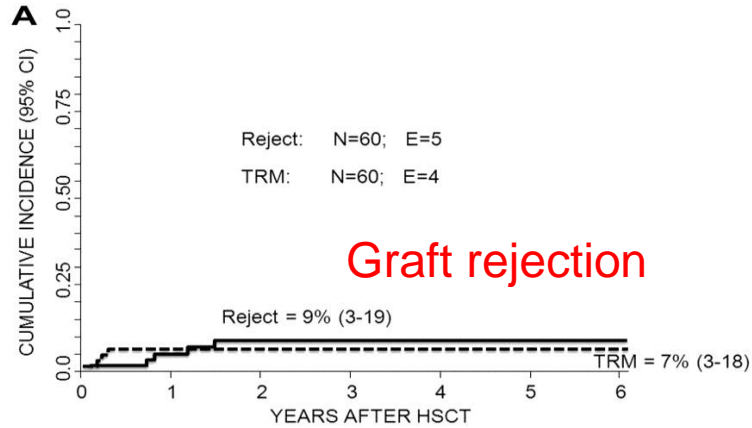
- **Unrelated donor HCT (marrow and UCB)**

- **HLA haploidentical BMT**

URTH trial – URD HCT for thal major (N=33)

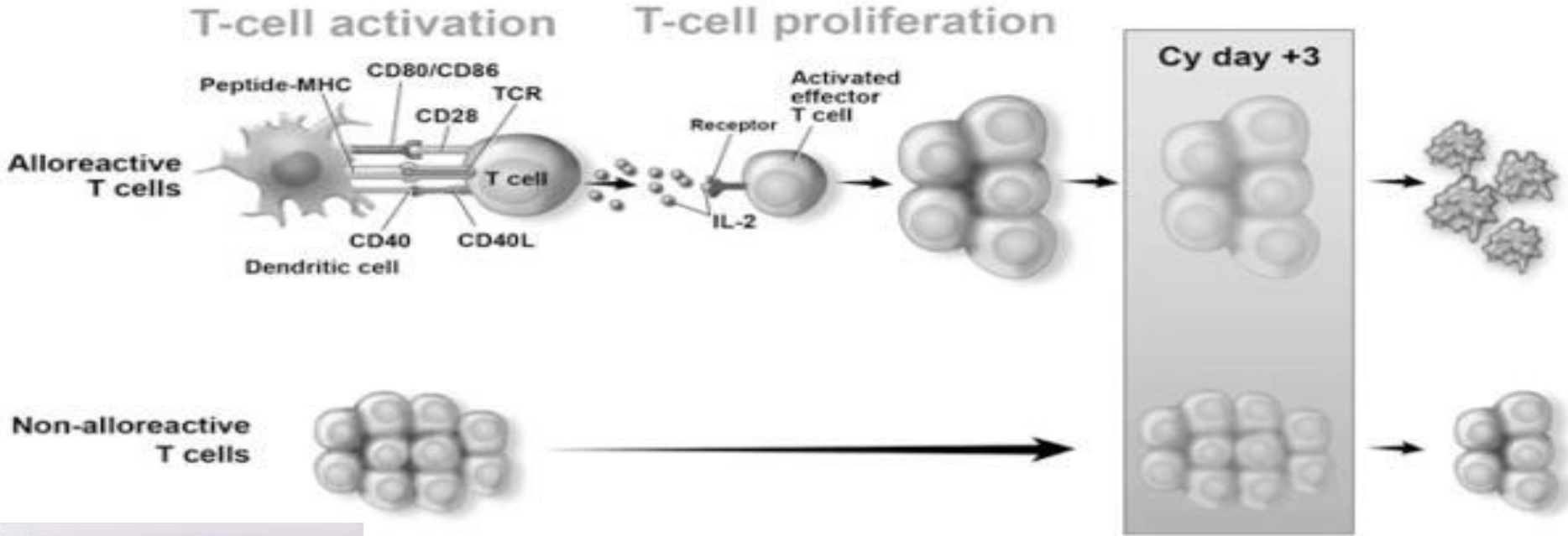
- **Median age 10y (BM) and 3.5y (UCB) with range, 1-17 years**
- **Received marrow (17) or UCB (16)**
- **HU, Campath, flu, thiotepa and melphalan**
- **Graft rejection in 1; cGVHD 29% (BM) and 23% (UCB)**
- **6 deaths related to infection, GVHD, or alveolar hemorrhage**
- **OS and EFS – 82% and 79%, respectively**

Treosulfan-based conditioning for thalassemia major



- **HLA – identical HCT**
- **Unrelated donor HCT (marrow and UCB)**
- **HLA haploidentical BMT**

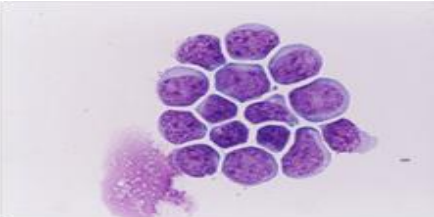
In Vivo T-cell depletion



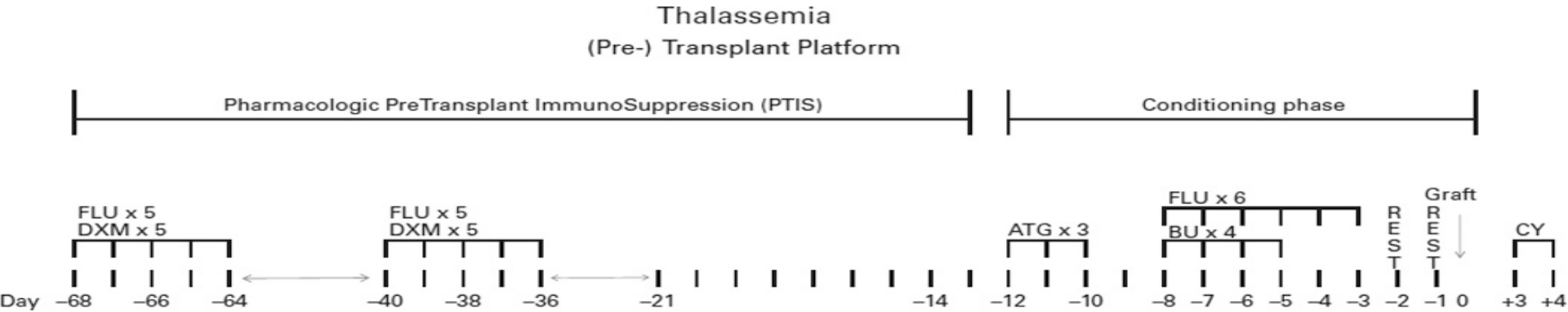
T-regulatory cells

BM CD34+ cells

Express aldehyde dehydrogenase



HCT for β Thalassemia and β Thalassemia/Hemoglobin E Patients from Haploidentical Donors



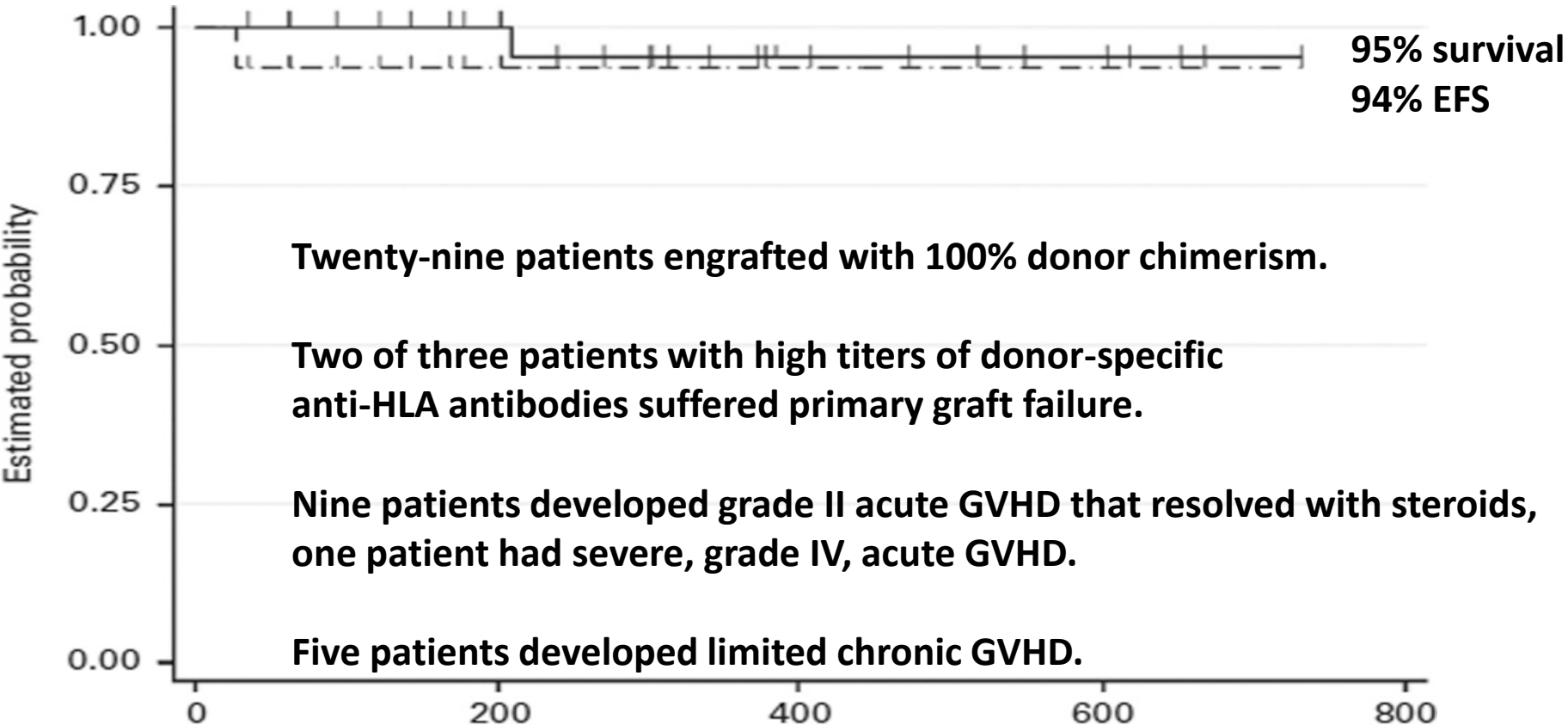
Thirty-one patients underwent haplo-SCT.

Their median age was ten years (range, 2 to 20 years).

Four patients had homozygous β -thalassemia and 27 had β -thalassemia/hemoglobin E.

Eleven patients received PBPC from the father and twenty patients from the mother.

HCT for β Thalassemia and β Thalassemia/Hemoglobin E Patients from Haploidentical Donors



- **Gene therapy for transfusion-dep
thalassemia**

- **Genomic editing**

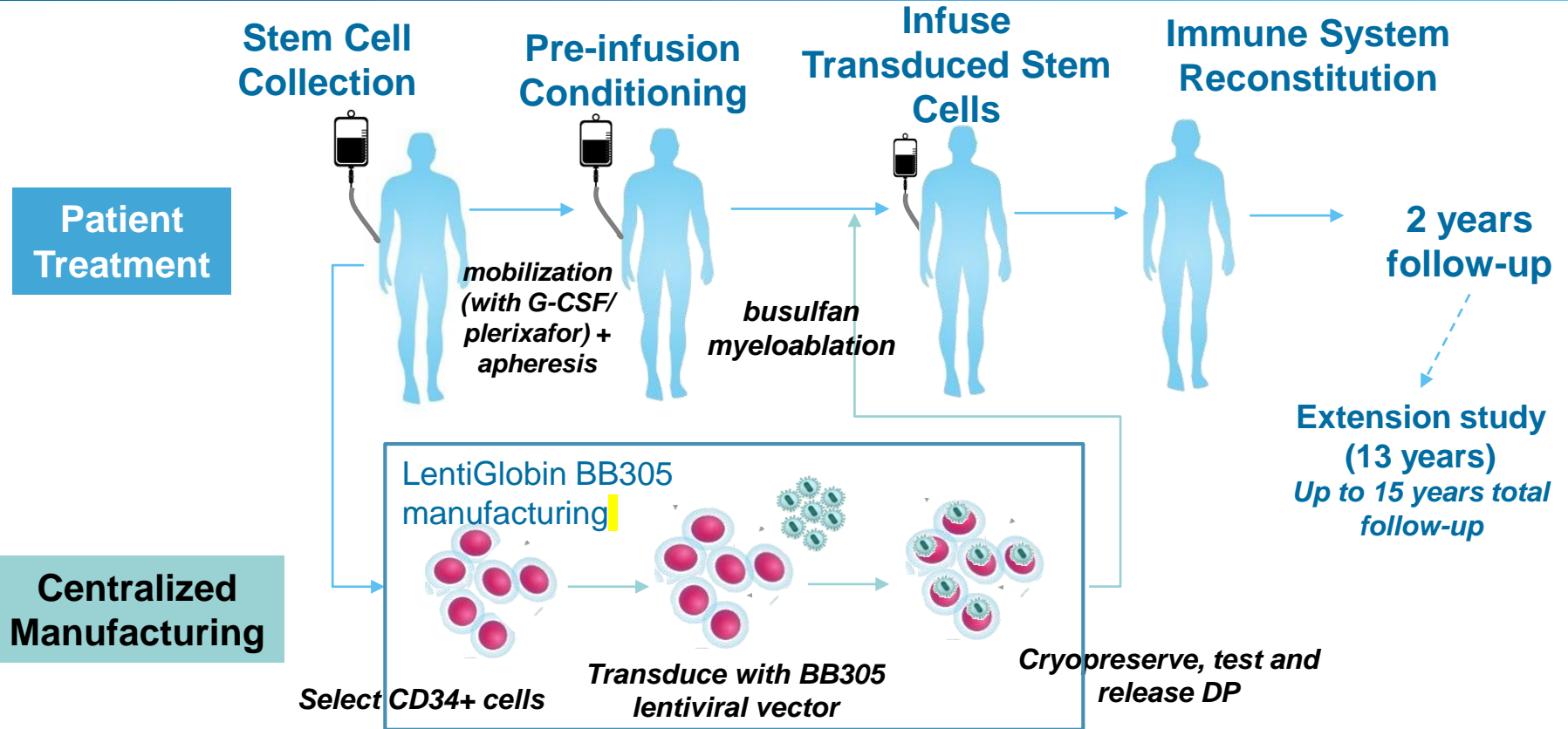
Northstar (HGB-204) study of LentiGlobin BB305 gene therapy in TDT

- International, multi-center, Phase 1/2, open-label, single-arm study in adolescents/adults with TDT
- Primary objectives: Safety and efficacy of LentiGlobin BB305 Drug Product in transfusion-dependent β -thalassemia (TDT)
- 18 treated patients (fully enrolled)
 - Ages 18-35y (N=15), 12-17y (N=3)
 - Transfusion dependence: ≥ 8 red blood cell (pRBC) transfusions/year or ≥ 100 mL/kg/year in the 2 years before enrollment

Status

All 18 patients have ≥ 6 months follow-up
2 patients have completed 2-year analysis

Overview of the clinical protocol



Safety summary

N=18 treated patients

Non-laboratory ¹ Grade ≥3 non-serious AEs reported in ≥2 patients	Incidence ²
Stomatitis	12
Febrile neutropenia	10
Pharyngeal inflammation	5
Epistaxis	2
Fever	2

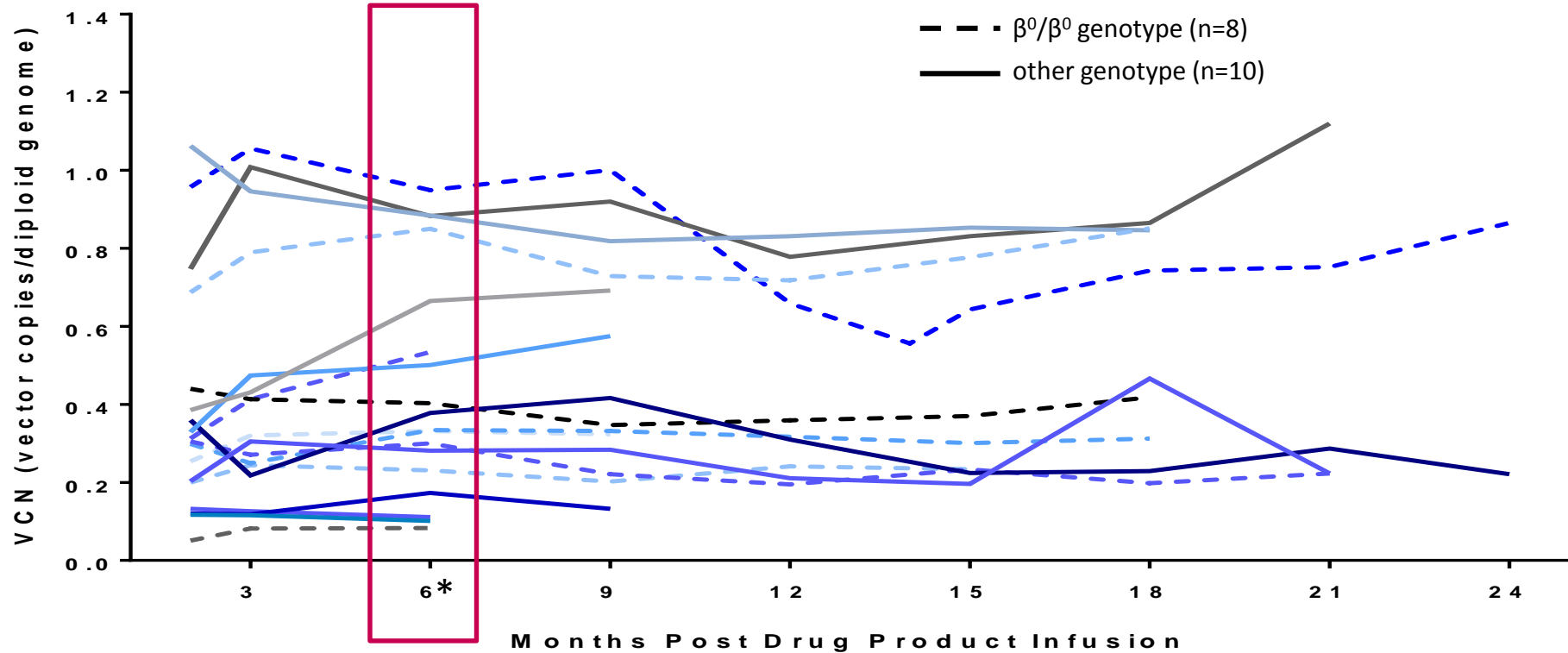
All Serious AEs	Incidence ²
Veno-occlusive liver disease (Grade 3)	2
Appendicitis (Grade 3)	1
Cellulitis (Grade 3)	1
Thrombosis in central catheter (Grade 2)	1
Intracardiac thrombus (Grade 3)	1

- Six Grade 1 adverse events (AEs) related or possibly related to LentiGlobin

1. Hematologic laboratory parameters commonly abnormal post-transplant have been excluded from this table

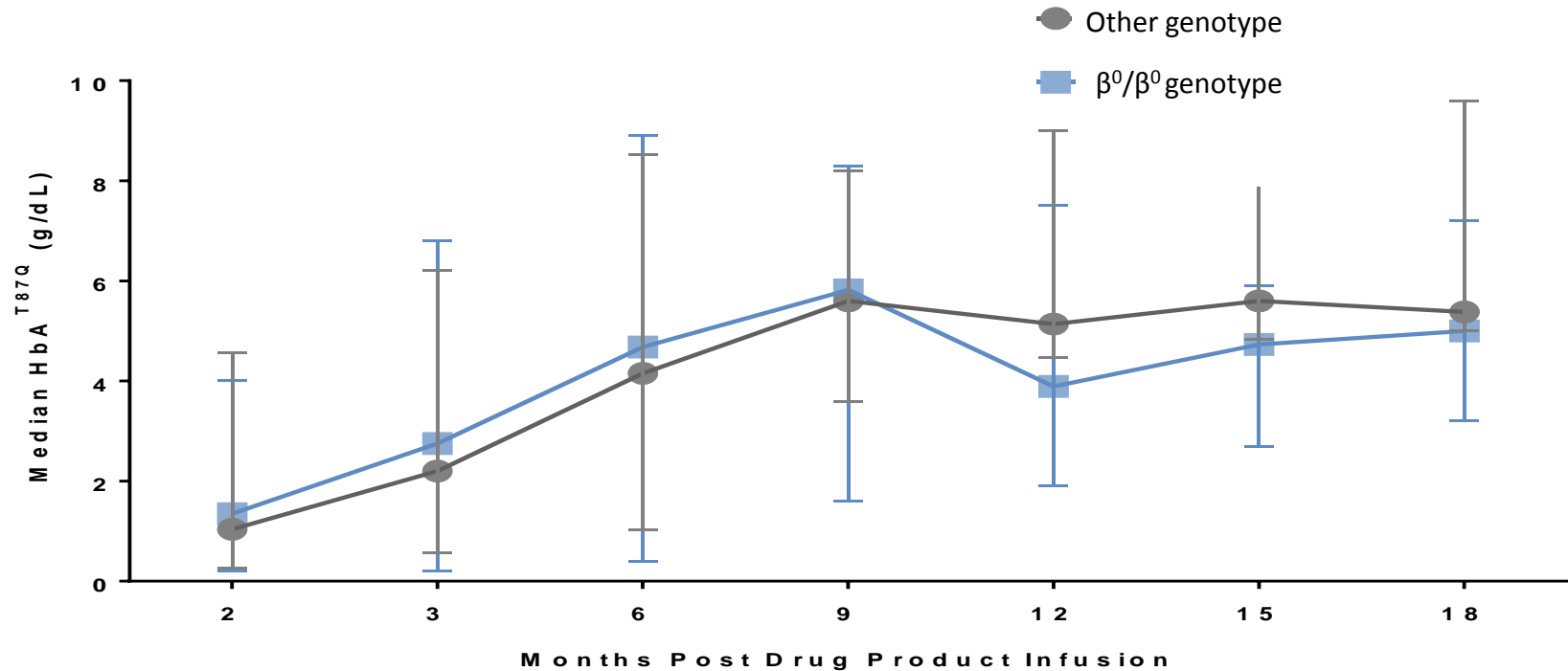
2. Incidence from start of conditioning (Day -8) to data cut-off

VCN in peripheral blood over time



*Median peripheral VCN at month 6: β^0/β^0 genotype 0.3 [range 0.1-1.0]; other genotype 0.4 [range 0.1-0.9]

HbA^{T87Q} production increases to month 9, then stabilizes



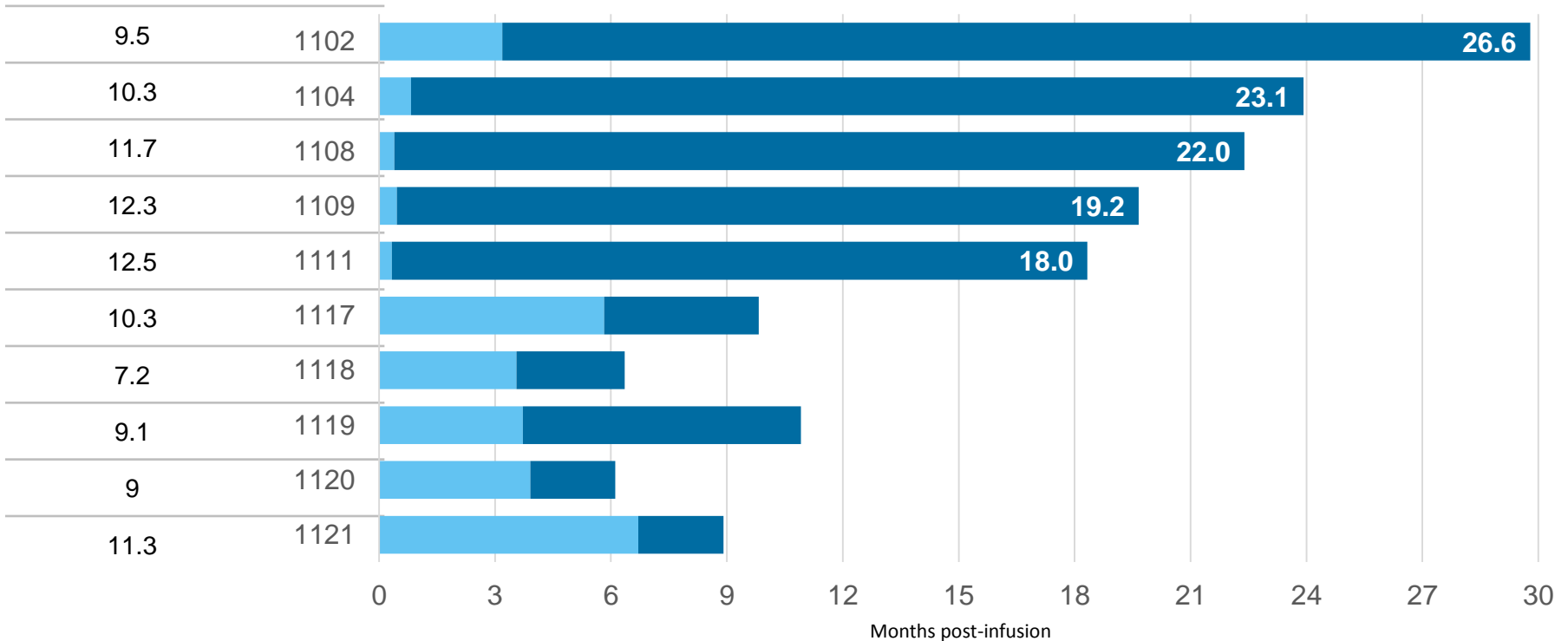
N:	18	18	18	14	10	10	8
Median (g/dL)	1.1	2.6	4.6	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.4

Patients with non- β^0/β^0 genotypes and ≥ 1 year follow-up have 18 to 27 months since last RBC transfusion

Total Hb (g/dL)
@ last study visit

Time from treatment to last transfusion

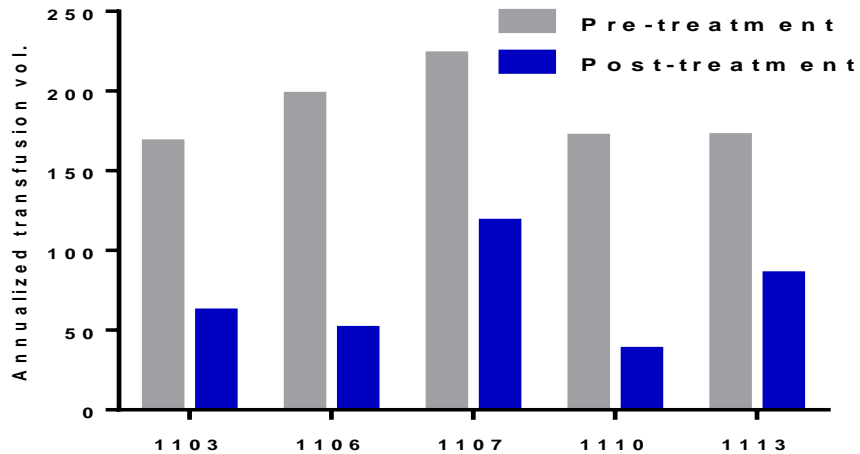
Time since last transfusion



Reduction in RBC transfusion requirements in patients with β^0/β^0 genotypes with ≥ 12 months follow-up

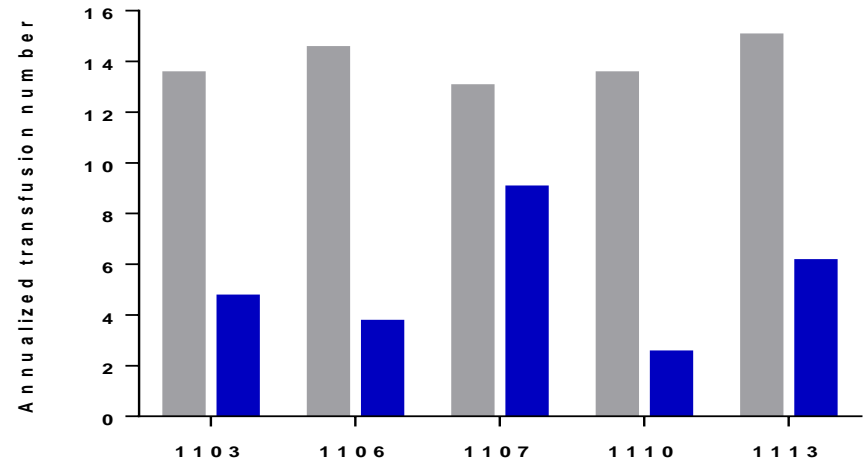
63%

Median Reduction in Transfusion Volume (range 47%-78%)



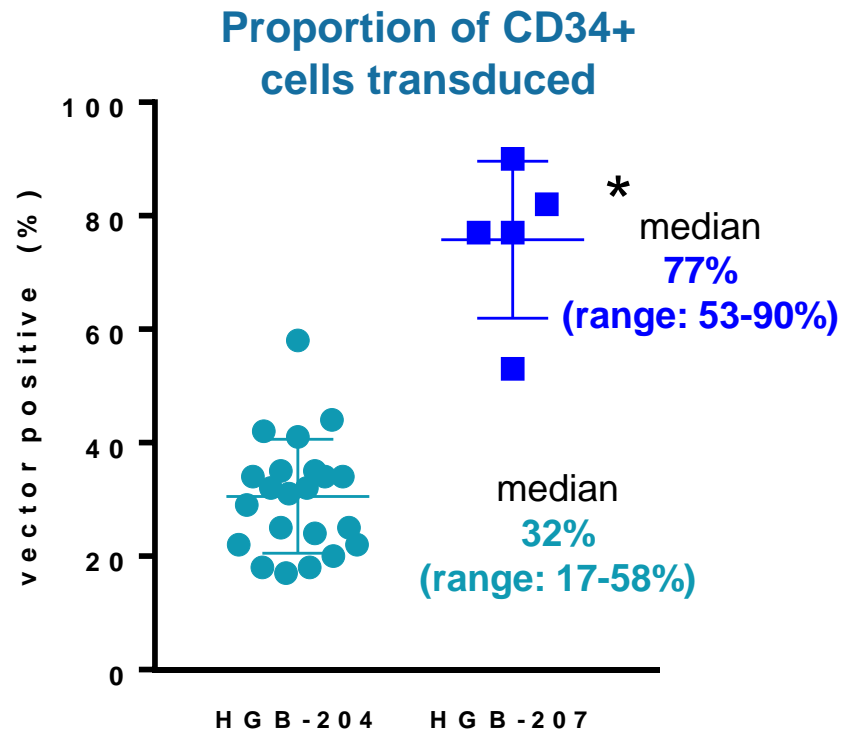
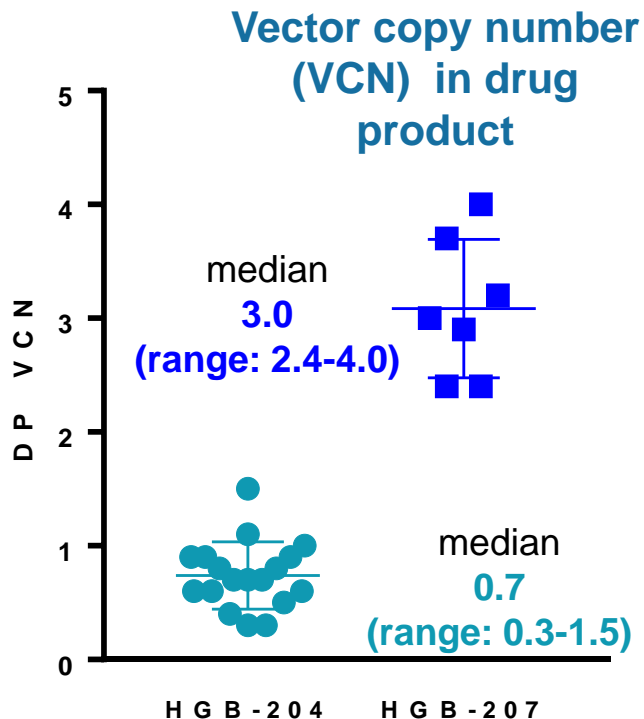
65%

Median Reduction in Number of Transfusions (range 31%-81%)



Post-treatment: annualized on-study volume and number of transfusions based on observed values starting at month 6 through data cut-off

Refined manufacturing process yields higher drug product vector copy number and proportion of transduced cells



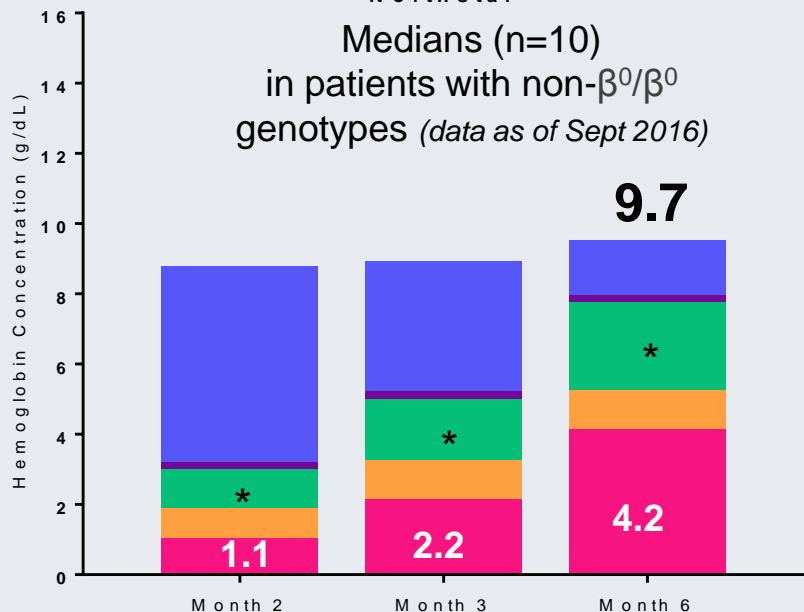
* Samples from EU manufacturing pending vector positive analysis

First patient treated in Northstar-2 achieved normal total Hb without transfusions

HGB-204

Northstar

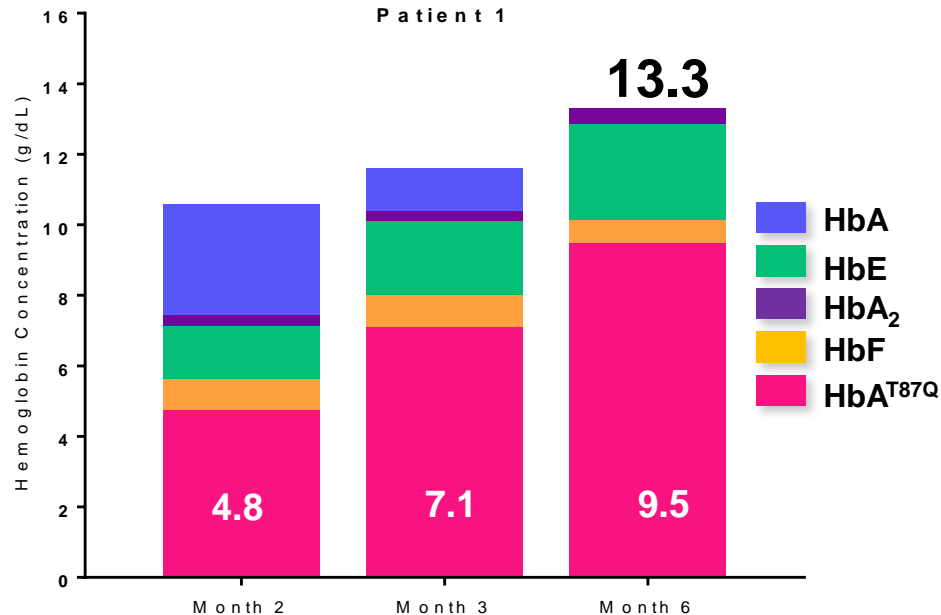
Medians (n=10)
in patients with non- β^0/β^0
genotypes (data as of Sept 2016)



HGB-207

Northstar-2

Patient 1



Last RBC transfusion:
Day 33

* n=6 patients in Northstar study with HbE genotype

Northstar 3 (HGB-212)



HGB-212

β^0/β^0 genotypes

**Phase 3, multi-center,
global study**

- N=15 adults, adolescents and pediatric patients
- **Initiation planned for 2017**

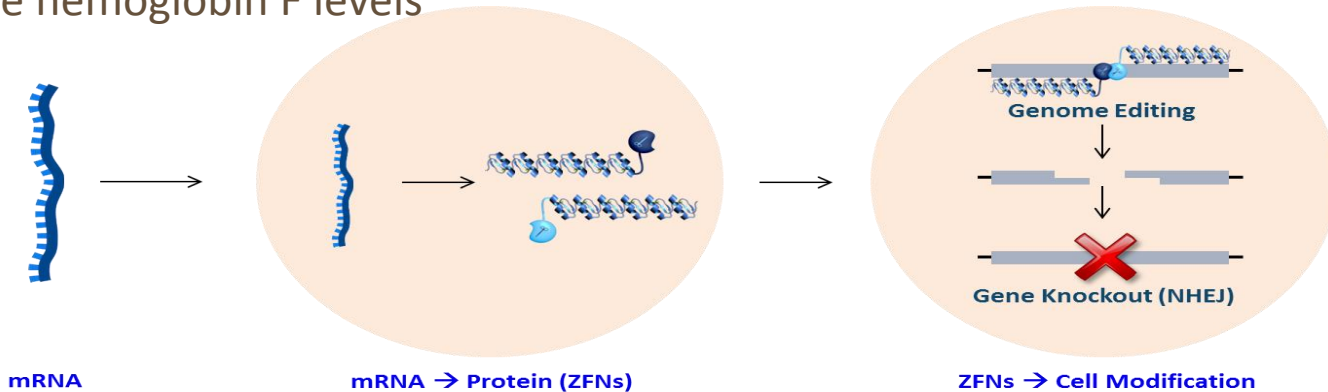
- **Gene therapy for transfusion-dep
thalassemia**

- **Genomic editing**

Sangamo-Bioverativ Partnership is Developing a New Therapy for β -thalassemia using ZFNs

Technology

Zinc finger nuclease (ZFN)-mediated non-viral gene therapy for beta-thalassemia is based on the use of genome-editing technology to modify a patient's own blood stem cells to increase hemoglobin F levels



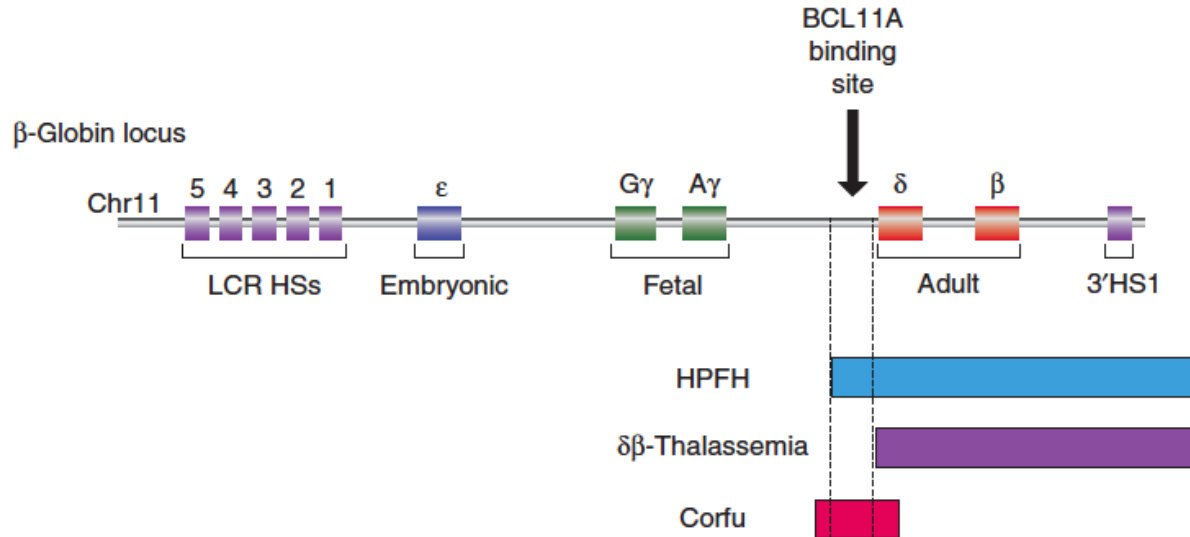
Potential Clinical Profile

Trials will explore potential to reduce symptoms in transfusion-dependent β -thalassemia

Modulators of Fetal hemoglobin

New Therapy for β -thalassemia using ZFNs

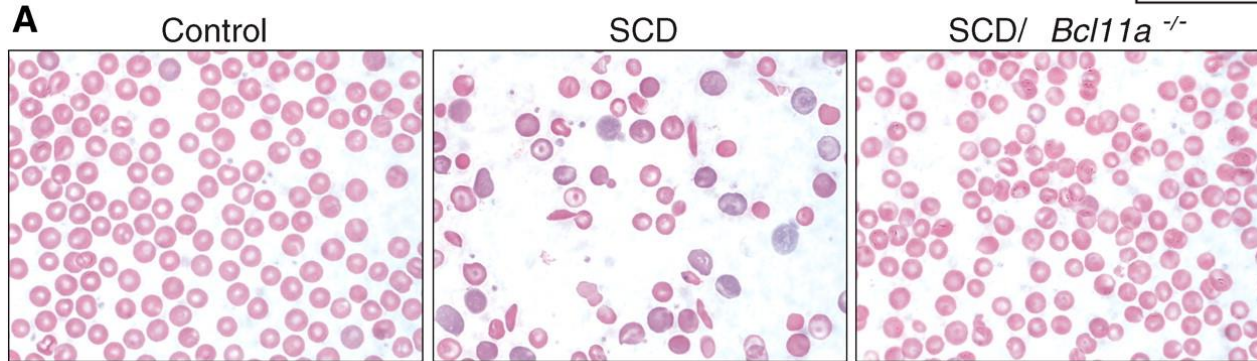
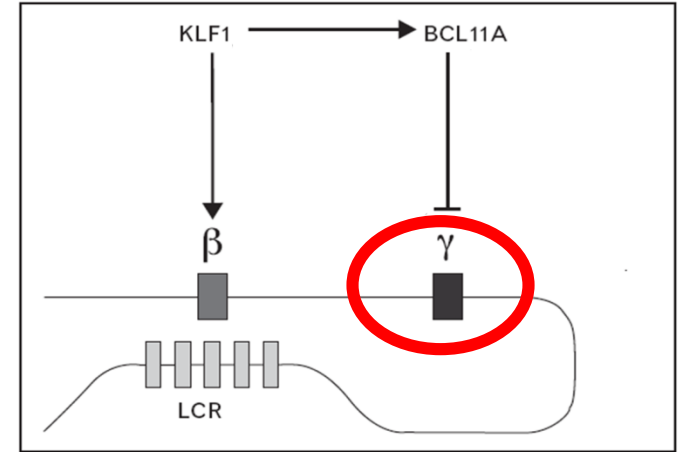
1. β -globin locus (chromo 11)
2. HBS1L-MYB intergenic region (chromo 6)
3. **BCL11a (chromo 2)**



Modulators of Fetal hemoglobin

New Therapy for β -thalassemia using ZFNs

Data from: Xu J, et al. Correction of sickle cell disease in adult mice by interference with fetal hemoglobin silencing. *Science*. 2011 334:993-6.



Summary and conclusions

- **LentiGlobin BB305 gene therapy shows promising results in TDT**
- **Toxicity profile remains consistent with single-agent busulfan conditioning, with no evidence of clonal dominance**
- **LentiGlobin VCN strongly correlated with HbA^{T87Q} level at Month 6**
- **Enhanced manufacturing procedure appears to be promising for increasing the VCN**
- **The future of curative therapies that will have broad availability might follow advances in gene therapy and genomic modification in HSCs**

HGB-204 study sites and investigators

Ann and Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago, Northwestern University

- Alexis Thompson
- Morris Kletzel
- Katherine Hammond

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, UPenn

- Janet Kwiatkowski
- David Teachey
- Tamara Movsesova

UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital, Oakland

- Mark Walters
- Elliott Vichinsky
- Cyrus Bascon
- Ash Lal
- Marci Moriarty

German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ)

- Christof von Kalle

Groupe Hosp. Universitaire Ouest, Paris

- Marina Cavazzana-Calvo

University of California, Los Angeles

- Gary Schiller

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney

- John Rasko
- Luigia Manzoni
- Joy Ho
- Janet Macpherson
- Linda Pallot

Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

- Suradej Hongeng
- Usanarat Anurathapan
- Noltaporn Saenghiran

bluebird bio, Inc.

- Briana Deary
- Amy Findling
- Kate Lewis
- Christina White
- Yvonna Fisher-Jeffes
- Alexandria Petrusich
- Mohammed Asmal

Brigham & Women's Hospital/Harvard Medical School, Boston MA

- Philippe Leboulch

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