



OLIGODENDROGLIOMA: COMBINED GENE THERAPY APPROACH



**Maracchioni Christian
Sberna Gabriele
Vitale Marina
Volpe Claudia**



WHY OLIGODENDROGLIOMA?

- ✓ Predominantly adulthood tumor;
- ✓ Solid tumor hard to target;
- ✓ Actual Therapy: Surgery and Chemotherapy.

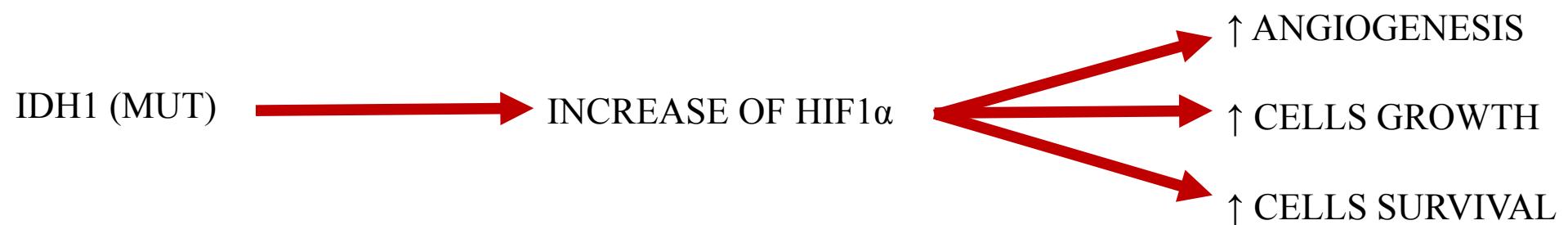


Van Den Bent J.M., et al., 2008



WHICH MUTATIONS?

Marker	Alteration	Tumor type	Comment
1p/19q	Deletion of short arm Ch. 1 and long arm of Ch. 19	Oligodendrogiomas	Never found in non-gliial malignancies, often found with IDH mutations
Atrx	Mutation or deletion	Secondary GBM and Low Grade Glioma	Correlates with p53 expression, never found with 1p/19q deletions
BRAF	V600E or fusion gene KIAA1549:BRAF	Pilocytic Astrocytomas	
CDK4	Amplification	Proneural	
EGFR/EGFRvIII	Over amplification and mutation	Primary Glioma	Mutually Exclusive of p53 mutations
HIF1 α	Overexpressed	High Grade Gliomas	
IDH	Missense mutation at arginine 132 (1) or 172 (2)	Oligodendrogiomas and Secondary GBM	Associated with G-CIMP, precedes 1p/19q deletion or p53 alterations



Ludwig K. And Kornblum H., 2017



GOALS

1. Enhance tumoral cell apoptosis with:

- ❖ Temozolomide and Irinotecan chemotherapy;
- ❖ Tumoral cells targeted liposomes, carrying **HSV-TK1** construct under control of IDH1(R132H) Gene, overexpressed in oligodendrogloma cells.

2. Protect healthy cells with:

- ❖ Non-tumoral cells targeted liposomes carrying **artificial siRNA**;
- ❖ **Artificial siRNA** construct, under control of SDHB Gene, expressed on Chromosome 1p, to enhance off target protection.



ANTITUMORAL STRATEGY

CHEMOTHERAPY

TEMOZOLOMIDE/IRINOTECAN

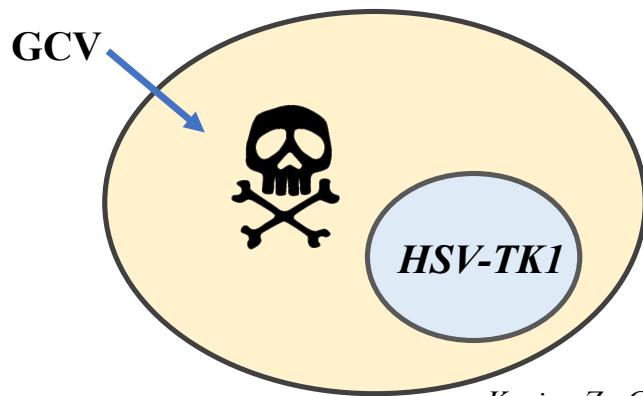


After 3 weeks

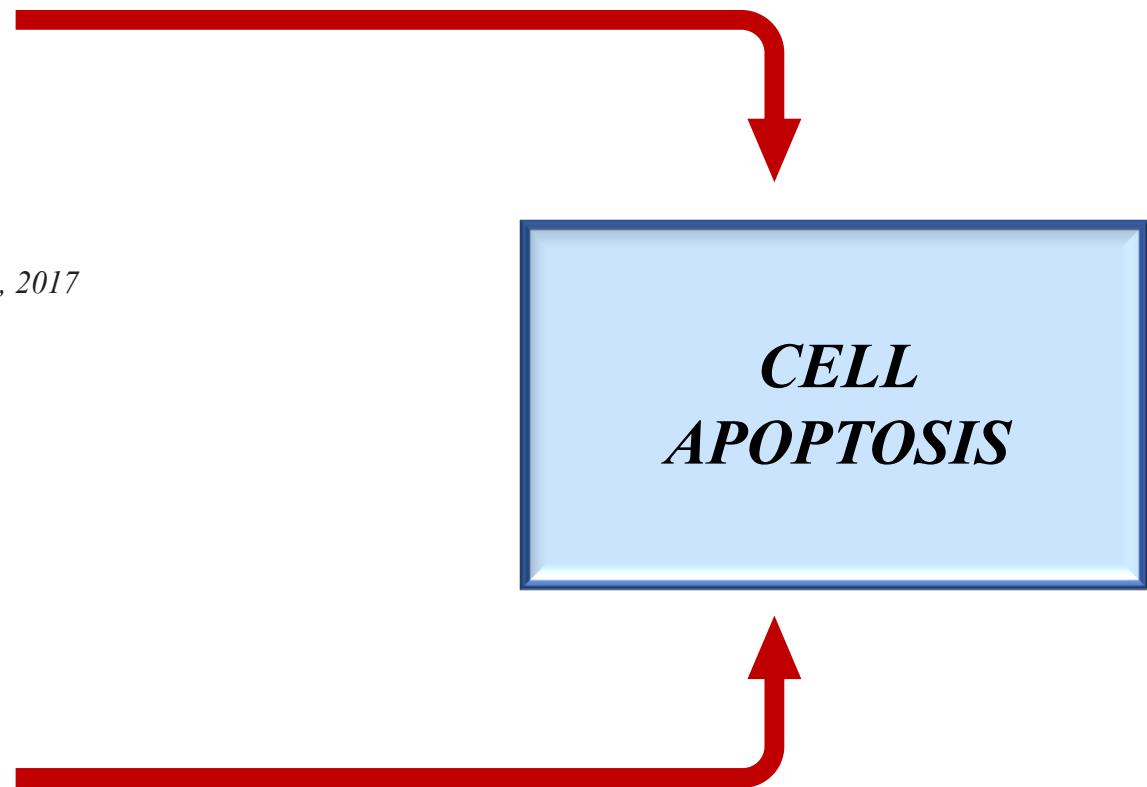
Igarashi K., Kawaguchi K. et al., 2017

SUICIDE GENE

HSV-TK1 + GANCICLOVIR

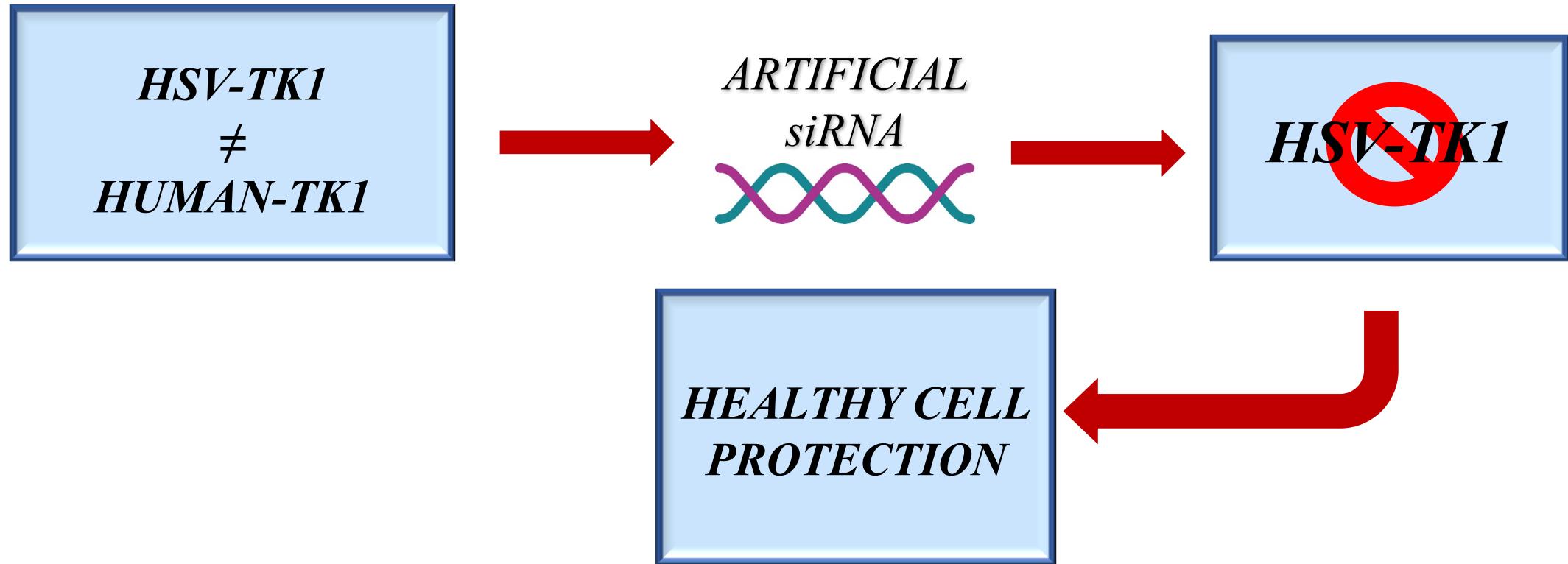


Karjoo Z., Chen X. and Hatefi A., 2016





HOW TO PROTECT HEALTHY CELLS?

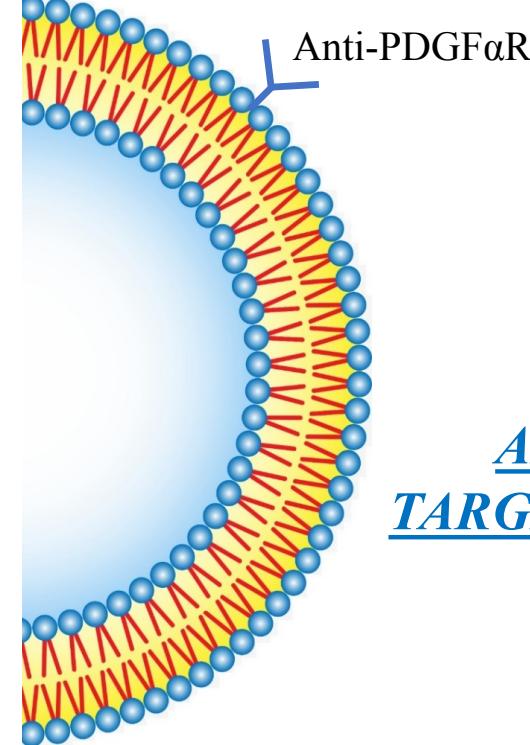
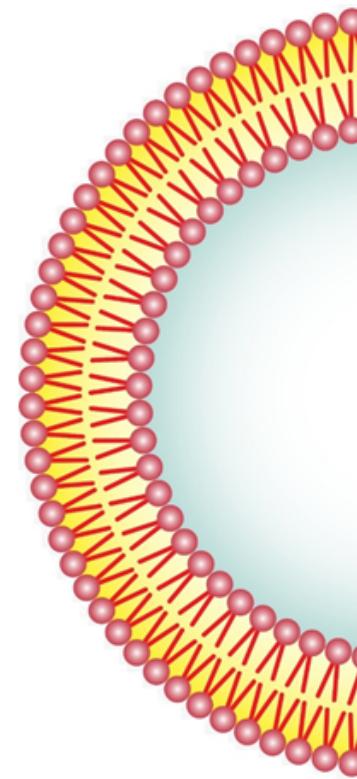




WHAT IS THE DELIVERY SYSTEM?

Liposomes

HEALTHY CELLS
PROTECTION: NAKED
LIPOSOME



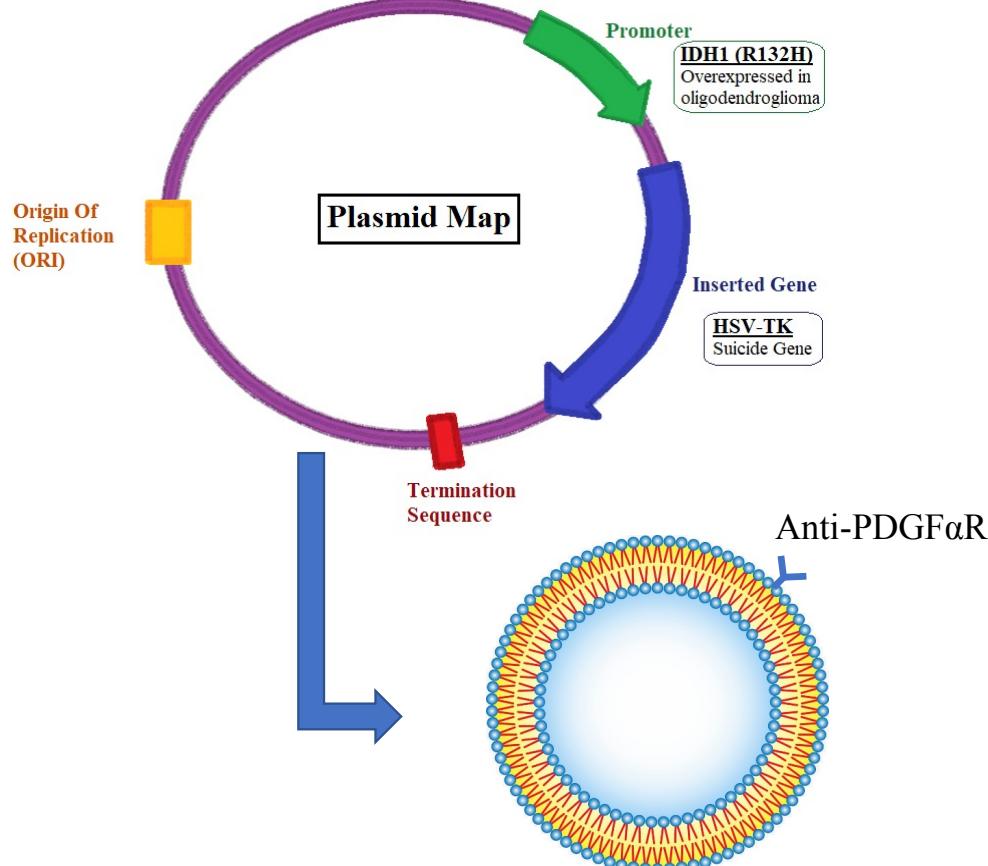
ANTITUMORAL
TARGET: Directed against
PDGFαR

Sercombe L. and Hua S., et al. 2015

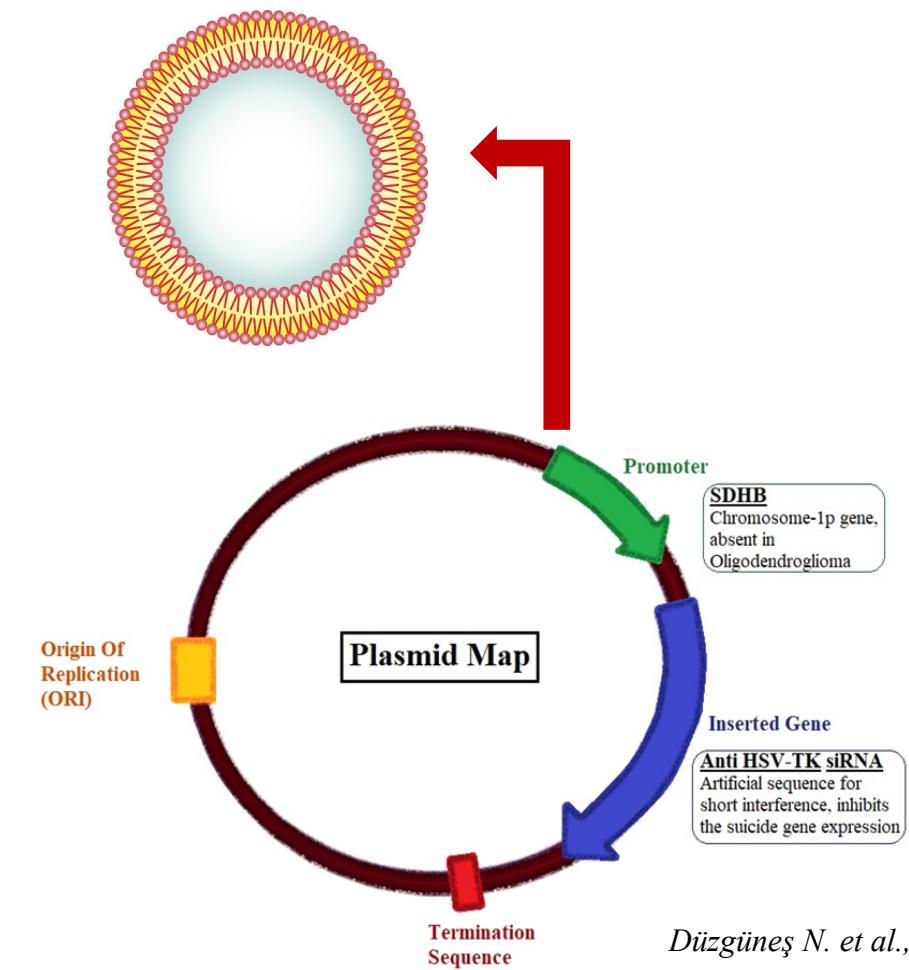


DNA CONSTRUCTS

ANTITUMORAL TARGET



HEALTHY CELLS PROTECTION



Düzgüneş N. et al., 2018



EXPERIMENTAL PLAN

Cell lines used:

- Oligodendrocyte cell line ReNcell SCC007;
- Oligodendrogloma cell line HOG SCC163;
- CTR cell line.

In vitro conditions tested:

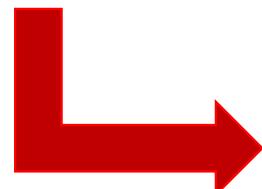
- Physiologic solution;
- Ganciclovir;
- Herpesvirus thymidine kinase 1;
- Ganciclovir and herpesvirus thymidine kinase 1;
- Ganciclovir, herpesvirus thymidine kinase 1 and siRNA.

In vivo: SCID mouse as oligodendrogloma model, obtained by xenotransplantation of SCC 163 cell line.



IN VITRO MODEL

	PHYSIOLOGIC SOLUTION	HSV-TK	GCV	GCV + HSV-TK	GCV + HSV-TK + siRNA
RENCELL SCC007 (WT)					
HOG SCC163 (MUT)					
CTR					

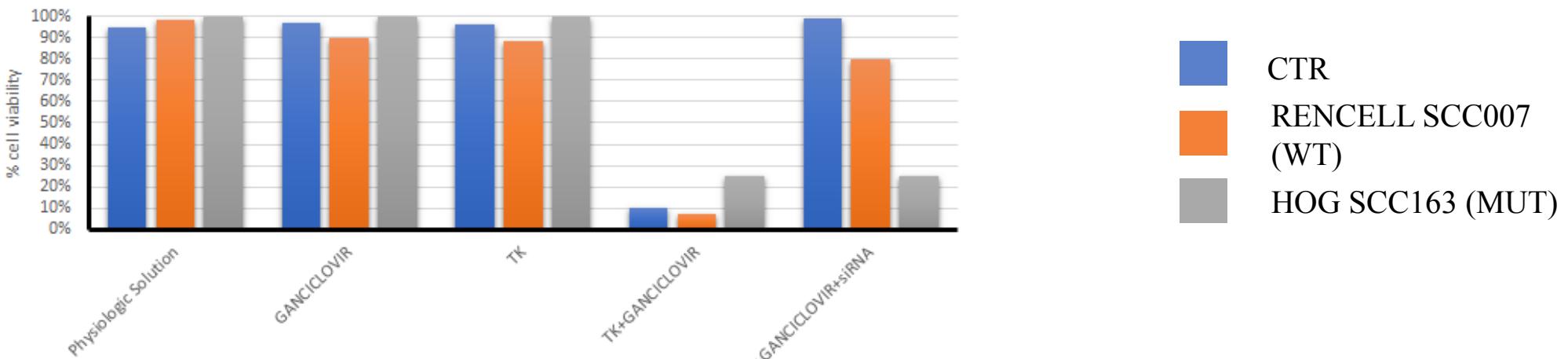


MTT assay (cell viability %)
TUNEL assay (cell apoptosis %)

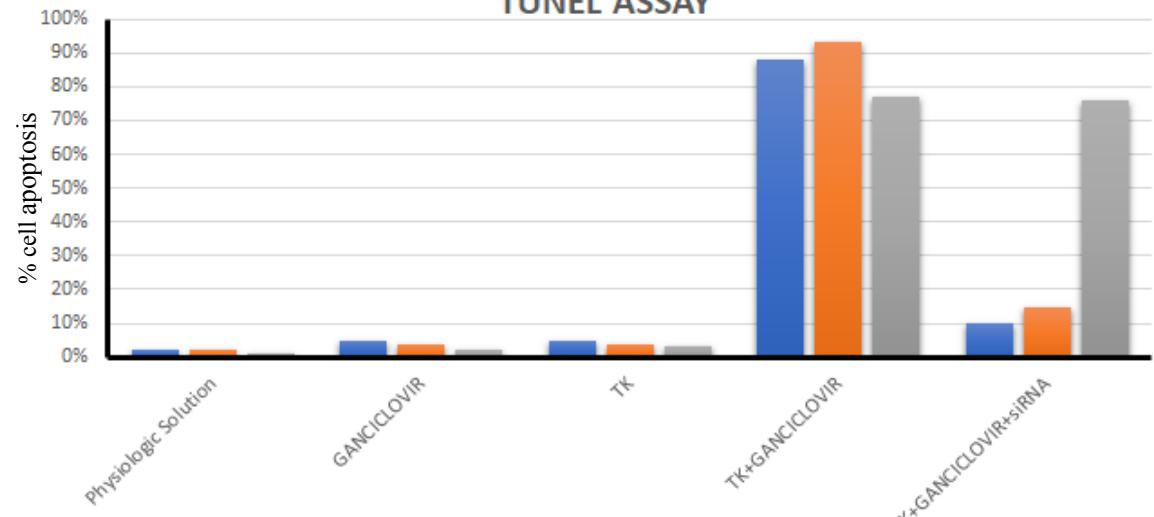


WHAT TO EXPECT?

MTT ASSAY

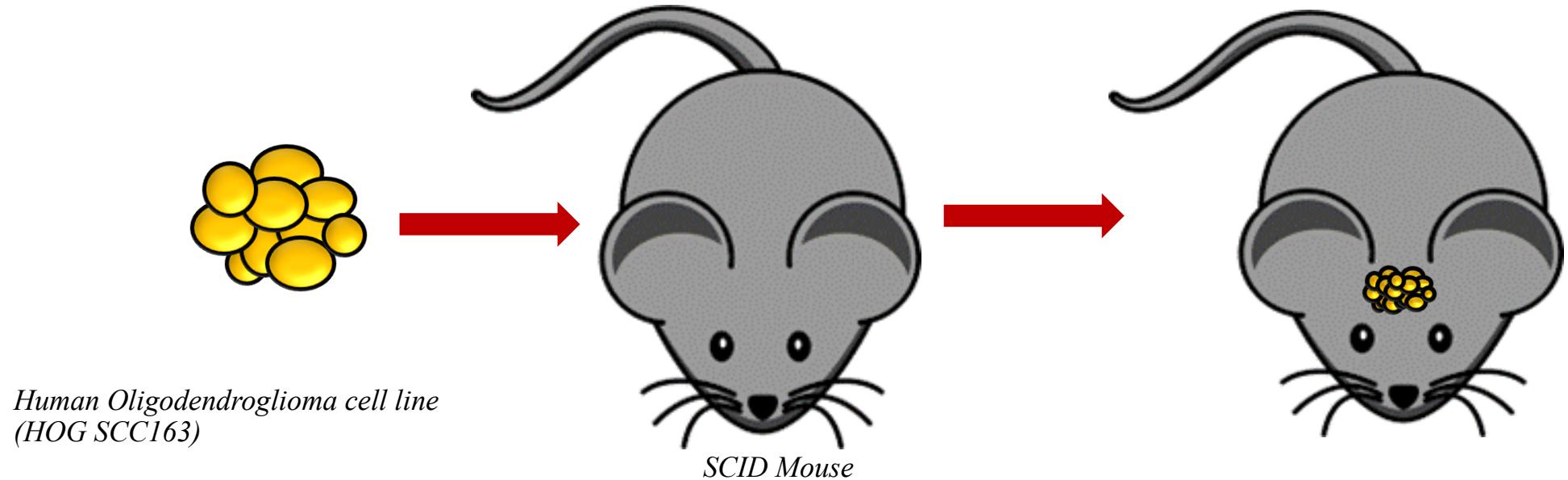


TUNEL ASSAY





...AND IN VIVO?



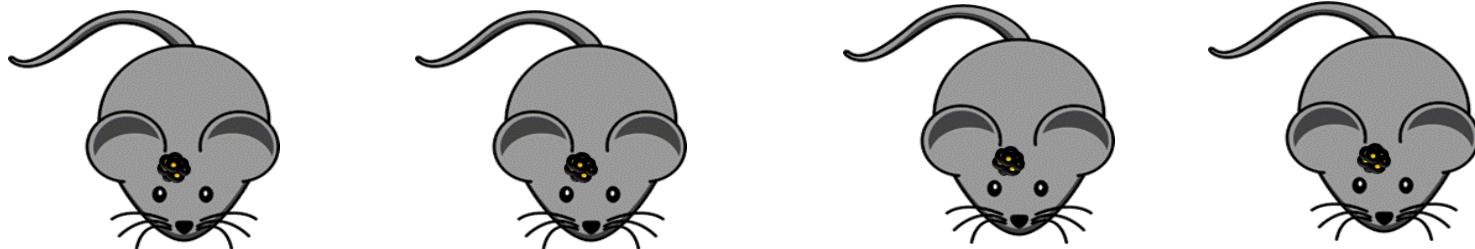
This mouse model is obtained by xenotransplantation of SCC 163 cell line

Xu H., Shen B. et al., 2018



EXPERIMENTAL PLAN

... 14 days later

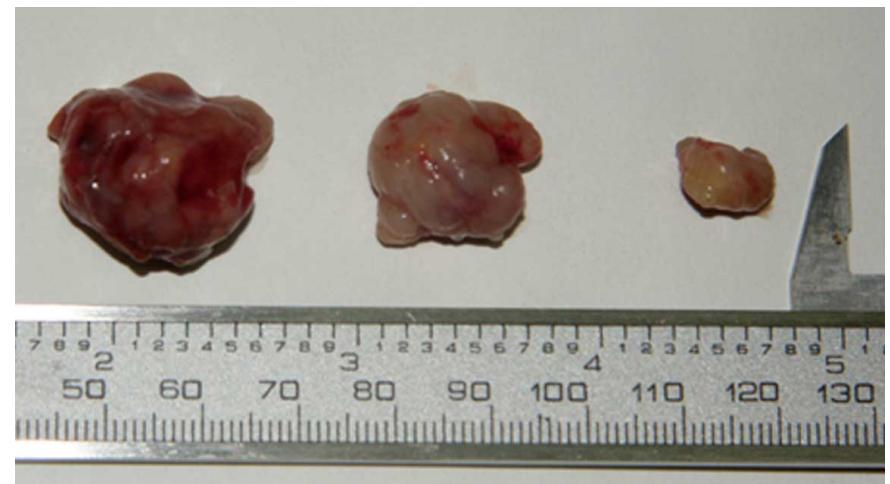
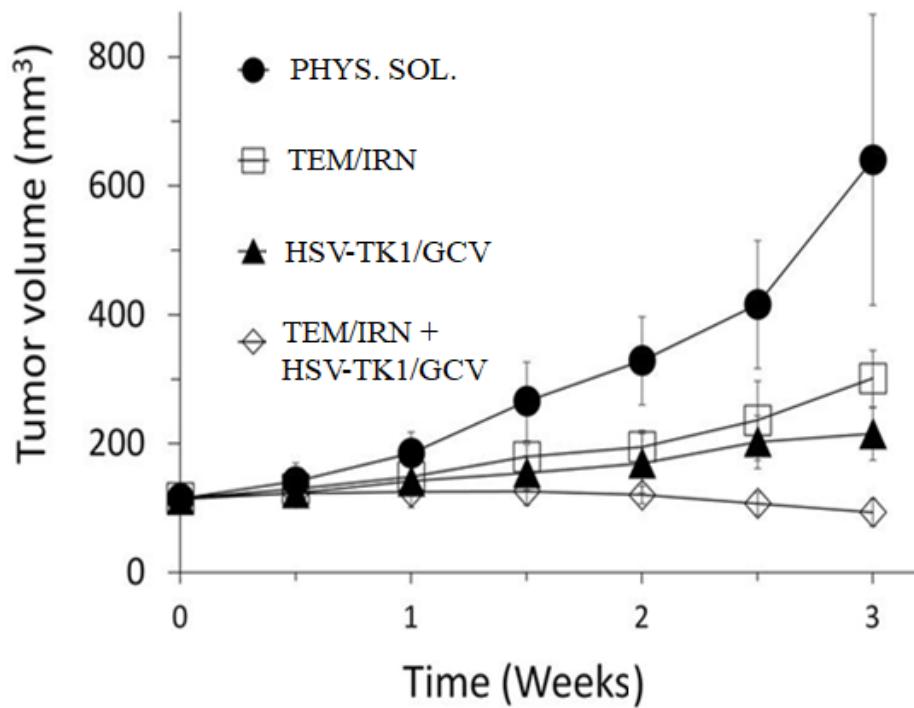


Phys Sol.	●	●	●	●
TEM/IRN	●	●	●	●
Liposome Anti-PDGFrR	●	●	●	●
Naked Liposome	●	●	●	●
Ganciclovir	●	●	●	●

- ✓ Phys Sol., TEM/IRN and Ganciclovir are given by intravenous injections into the tail vein;
- ✓ Anti-PDGFrR Liposomes and Naked Liposomes are given by intraperitoneal injections into the tumoral mass;
- ✓ Ganciclovir is given 2-3 days after liposomes administration.



...AND 3 WEEKS LATER



We expect a tumor regression and a reduced vascularization

Adapted from Igarashi K., Kawaguchi K. et al., 2017



PITFALL AND SOLUTION

PITFALL

Xenotransplantation doesn't mimic what happens into the brain, perfectly.

POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT

Minibrain can be used.



Fischer: S. et al., 2017



MATERIALS AND COSTS

TOT. 21.678,66€ (Without laboratory materials and researchers salaries)

MATERIALS	COSTS	TIME/QUANTITY	SUPPLIERS
ReNCell CX Human Neural Progenitor Cell Line (<i>SCC007</i>)	2960 €	1x10 ⁶	 SIGMA-ALDRICH
Human Oligodendrogloma Cells (<i>SCC163</i>)	853 €	1x10 ⁶	 SIGMA-ALDRICH
Liposomes Kit (<i>Cationic Liposomes with Transfection Reagents</i>)	400 €	25g	 ThermoFisher SCIENTIFIC
Anti-PDGFa Antibody	322 €	50µg	 SIGMA-ALDRICH
Ganciclovir (<i>GCV</i>)	319 €	500mL	 AdoorQ BIOSCIENCE
HSV-TK1 Plasmid	405 €	20µg	 InvivoGen
Homozygous for Prdk ^{scid}	179,66 €	Fertile Couple 3 weeks old	 The Jackson Laboratory Leading the search for tomorrow's cures
Gene Designed Construct for Short Interference	7240 €	Replicable Strand	 GenScript Make Research Easy
Stabulation	9000 €	Yearly	

REFERENCES

- Düzgüneş N., Cheung J. and Konopka K, *Non-viral suicide gene therapy in cervical, oral and pharyngeal carcinoma cells with cmv- and eev-plasmids*, The Journal of Gene Medicine, 2018, 20(10-11):e3054;
- Elion G. B., Furman P. A., Fyfe J. A., De Miranda P. et al., *Selectivity of action of an antiherpetic agent, 9-(2-hydroxyethoxymethyl)guanine*, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1977, 74(12): 5716-5720;
- Fischer S., *Minibrain storm: cerebral organoids aren't real brains, but they provide a powerful platform for modeling brain diseases like Zika infection, Alzheimer's and even Autism*, IEEE Pulse, 2017, 8(3):31-34;
- Igarashi K., Kawaguchi K. et al., *Temozolomide combined with irinotecan caused regression in an adult pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma patient-derived orthotopic xenograft (PDOX) nude-mouse model*, Oncotarget, 2017, 8(44):75874-75880;
- Karjoo Z., Chen X. and Hatefi A., *Progress and Problems with the Use of Suicide Genes for Targeted Cancer Therapy*, Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews, 2016, 99(Pt A): 113–128;
- Komori T., *Pathology of oligodendroglia: An overview*, Neuropathology, 2017, 37: 465-474;
- Ludwig K. and Kornblum H., *Molecular Markers in Glioma*, Journal of Neurooncology, 2017, 134(3): 505–512;

REFERENCES

- Sercombe L., Hua S. et al, *Advances and Challenges of Liposome Assisted Drug Delivery*, Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2015, 6:286;
- Shen H., Sun T. and Ferrari M, *Nanovector delivery of siRNA for cancer therapy*, Cancer Gene Therapy, 2012, 19, 367-373;
- Song Q., Xie D. et al., *Rapamycin protects neurons from brain contusion-induced inflammatory reaction via modulation of microglial activation*, Molecular Medicine Reports, 2015, 12(5): 7203–7210;
- Van den Bent M. J., Reni M. et al., *Oligodendrogloma*, Oncology/Hematology, 2008, 66: 262–272;
- Wagner M. J., Sharp J. A. and Summers W. C., *Nucleotide sequence of the thymidine kinase gene of herpes simplex virus type 1*, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1981, 78(3): 1441-1445;
- Woo H., Lee W. et al., *Combined antitumor gene therapy with herpes simplex virus-thymidine kinase and short hairpin RNA specific for mammalian target of rapamycin*, International Journal of Oncology, 2015, 47: 2233-2239;
- Xu H., Shen B. et al., *Homing of ICG-loaded liposome inlaid with tumor cellular membrane to the homologous xenografts glioma eradicates the primary focus and prevents lung metastases through phototherapy*, Biomaterial Science, 2018, 6(9):2410-2425