



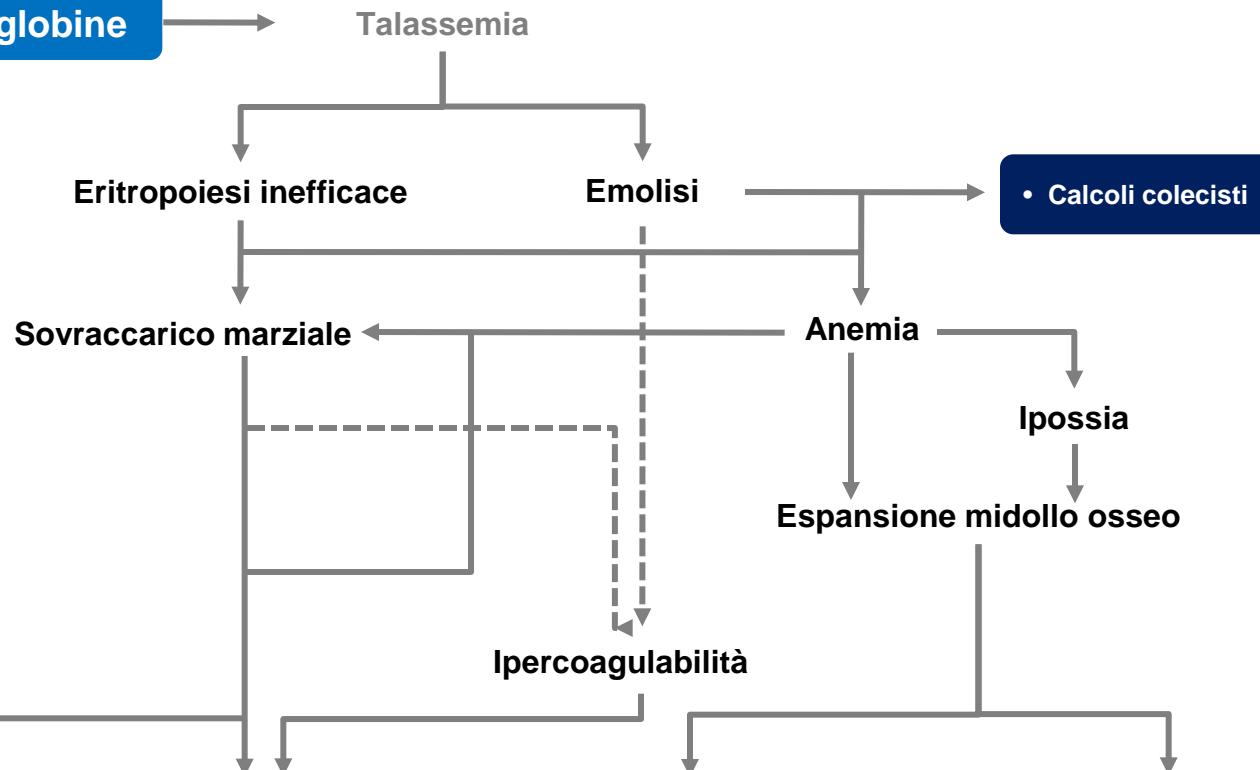
# NUOVE TERAPIE DELLA TALASSEMIA

Irene Motta  
Centro Malattie Rare  
Università degli Studi di Milano  
Fondazione Cà Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico  
Milano

Cosa c'è di nuovo per trattare l'anemia – Milano 20 Aprile 2016

# Terapia standard nella talassemia

Alterato rapporto  $\alpha:\beta$  globine



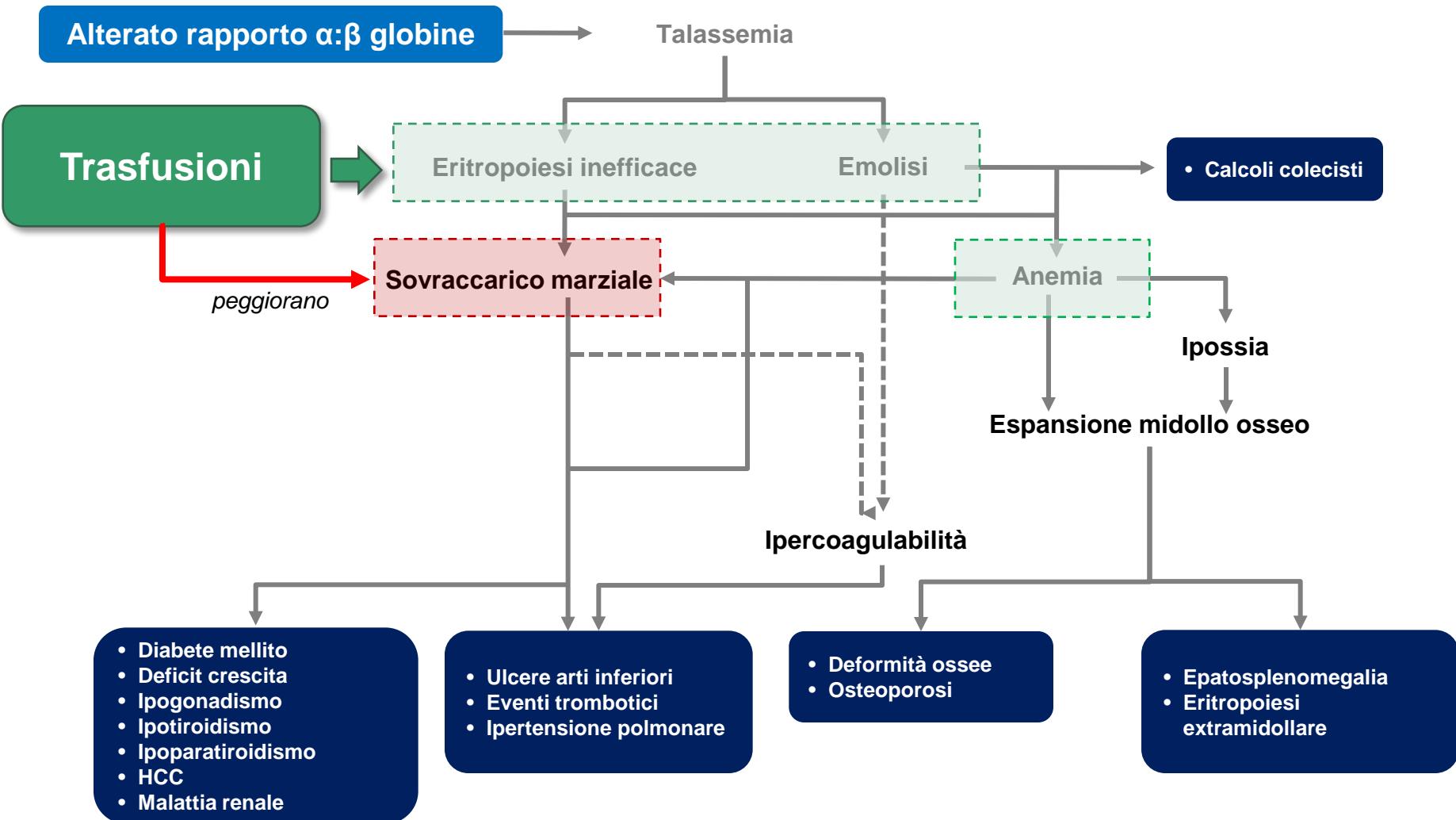
- Diabète mellito
- Deficit crescita
- Ipogonadismo
- Ipotiroidismo
- Ipoparatiroidismo
- HCC
- Malattia renale

- Ulcere arti inferiori
- Eventi trombotici
- Ipertensione polmonare

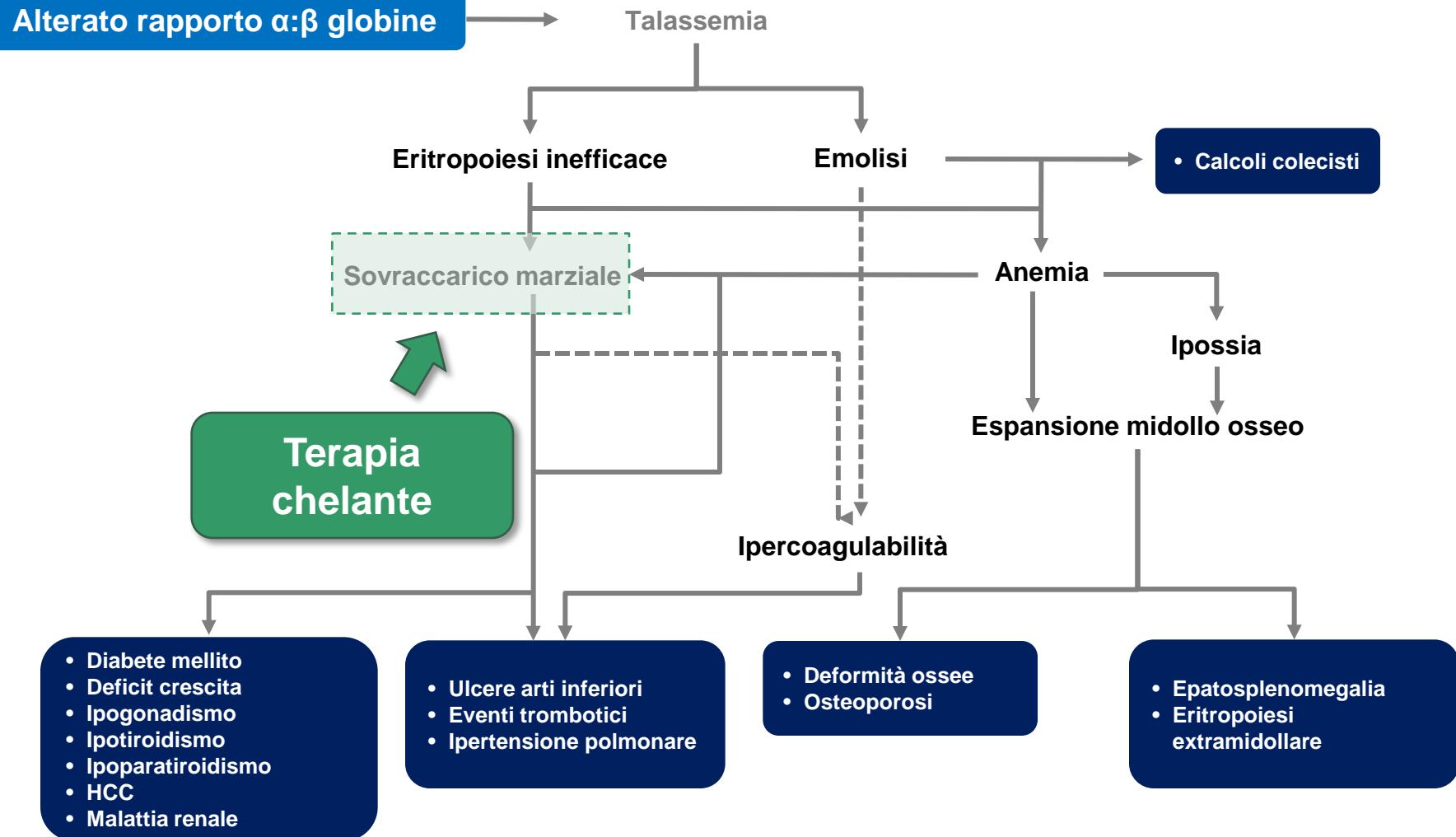
- Deformità ossee
- Osteoporosi

- Epatosplenomegalia
- Eritropoiesi extramidollare

# Terapia standard nella talassemia



# Terapia standard nella talassemia



# Terapia standard nella talassemia

Alterato rapporto  $\alpha:\beta$  globine

Talassemia

Eritropoiesi inefficace

Emolisi

Sovraccarico marziale

Splenectomia

- Calcoli colecistici

Anemia

Ipoossia

Espansione midollo osseo

Ipercoagulabilità

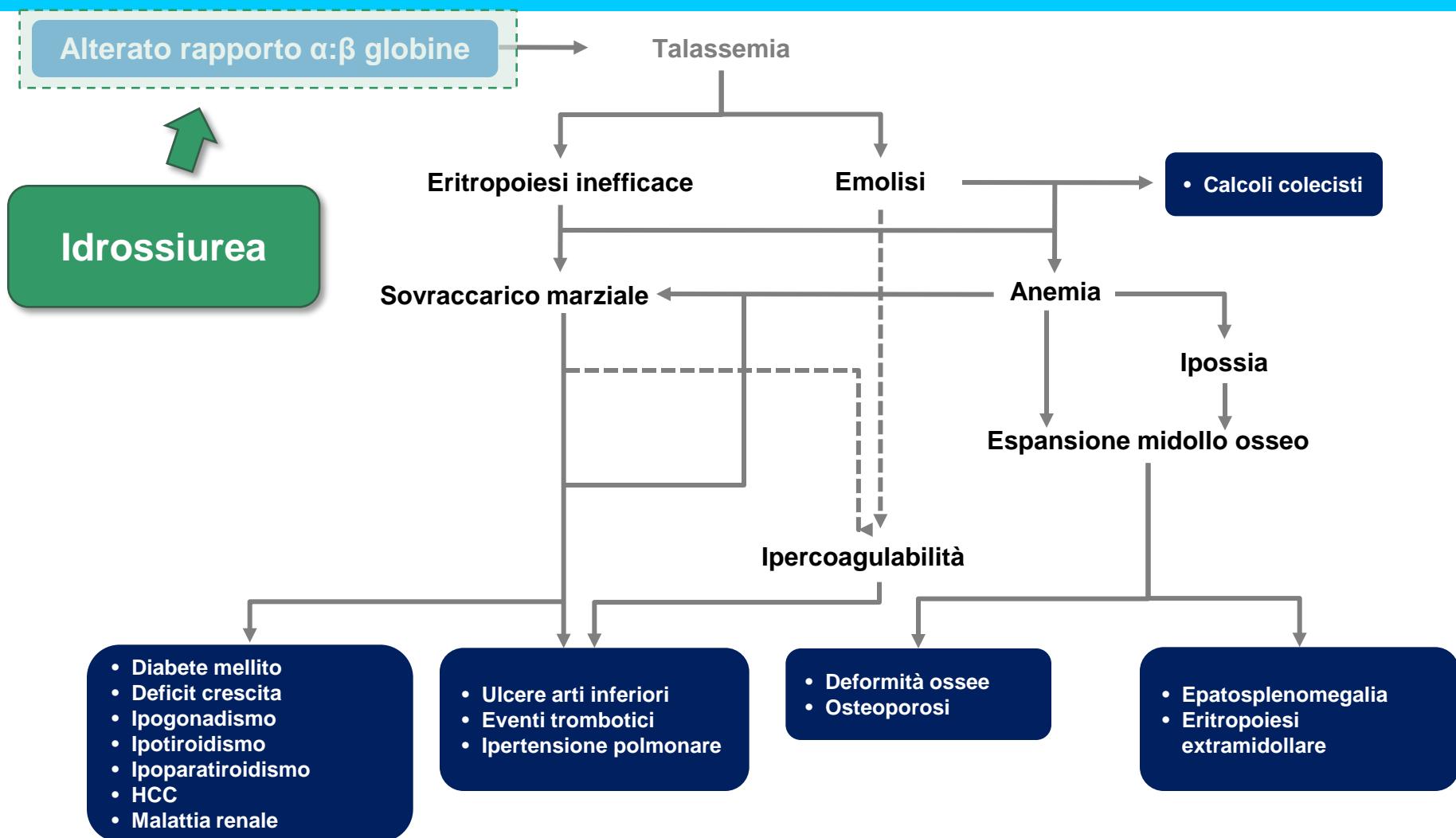
- Diabete mellito
- Deficit crescita
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- Eritropoiesi extramidollare

# Terapia standard nella talassemia

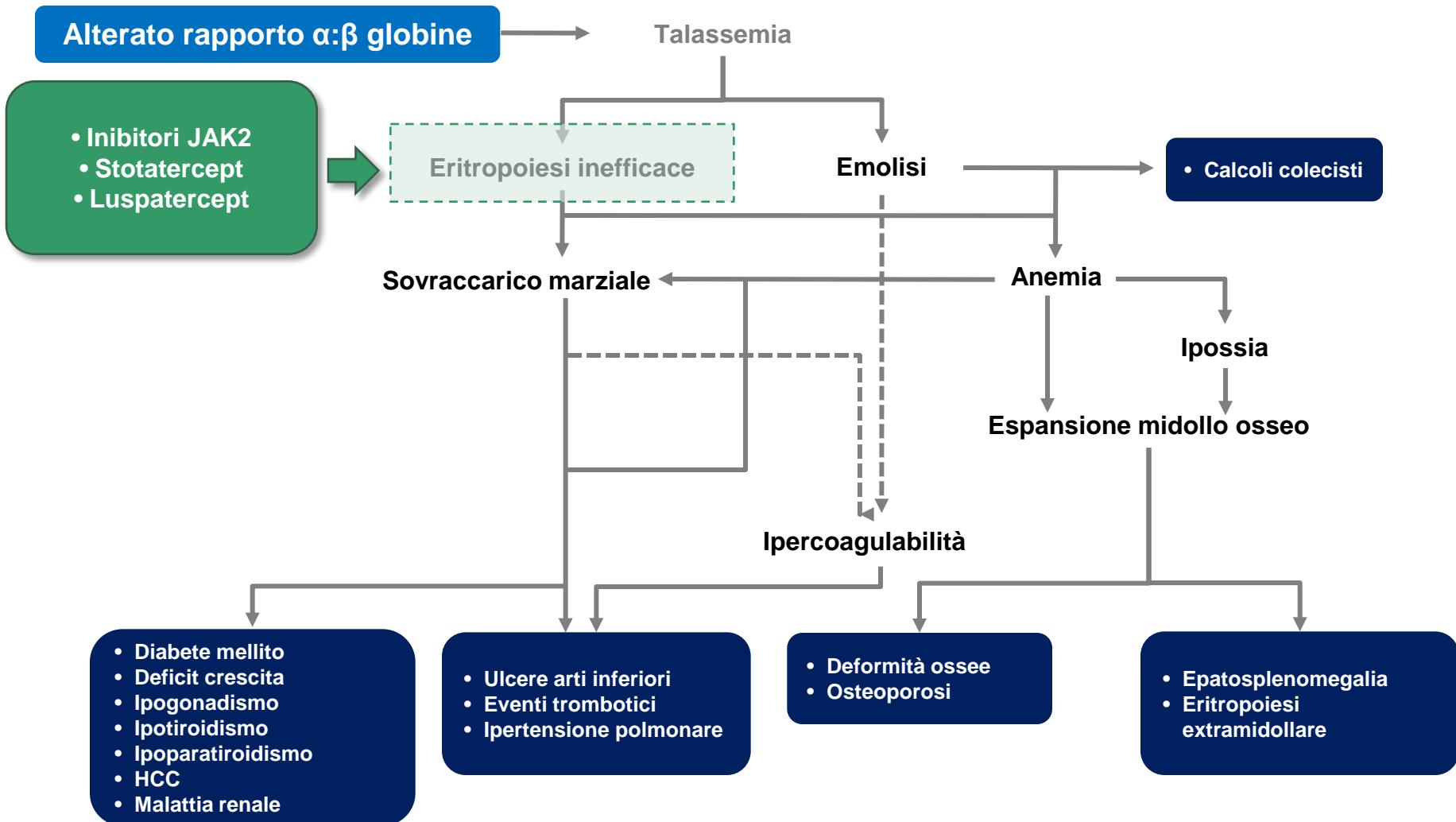


# Target per nuove terapie

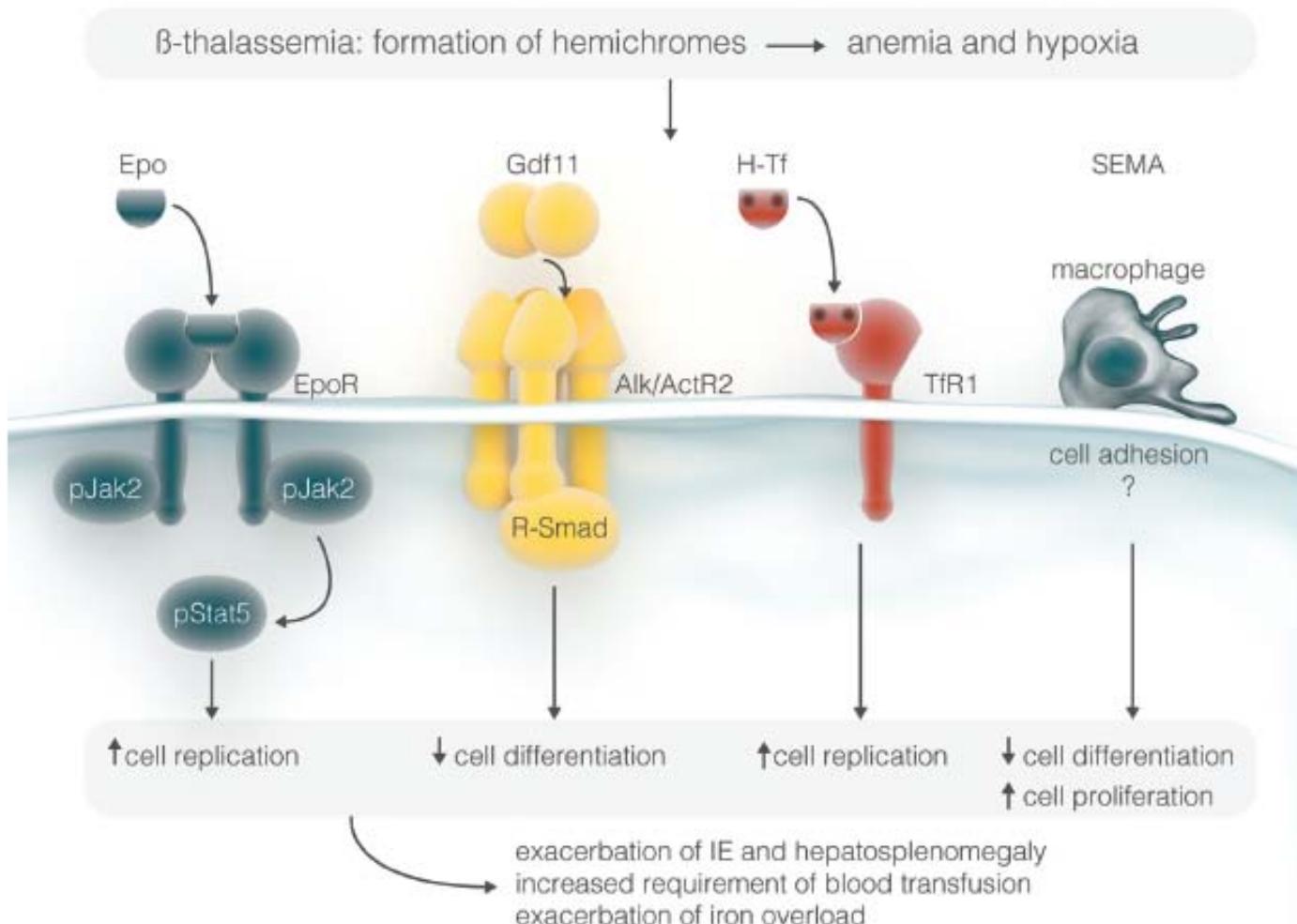
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- Eritropoiesi inefficiente
- Disregolazione del metabolismo ferro
- Difetto genetico

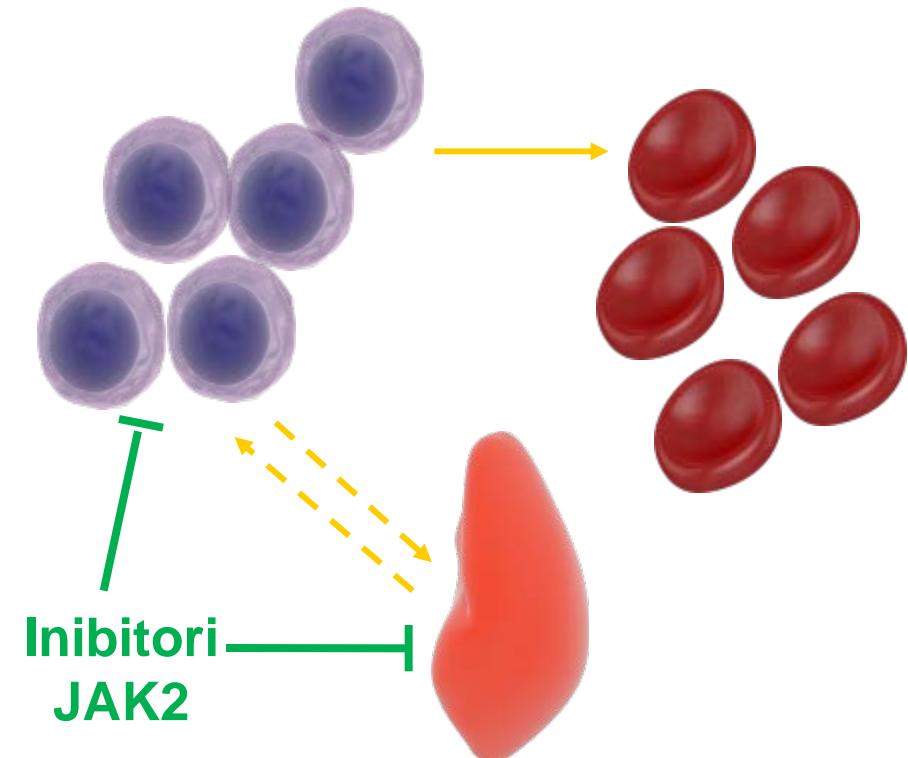
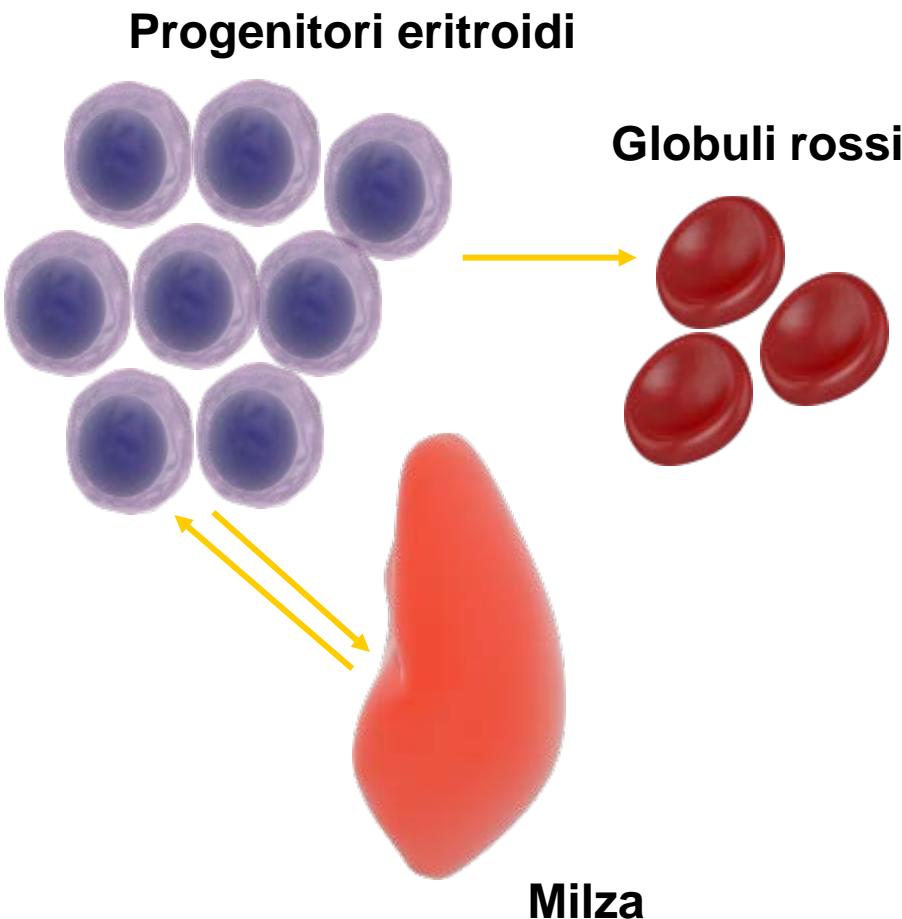
# Target: eritropoiesi inefficace



# Target per nuove terapie

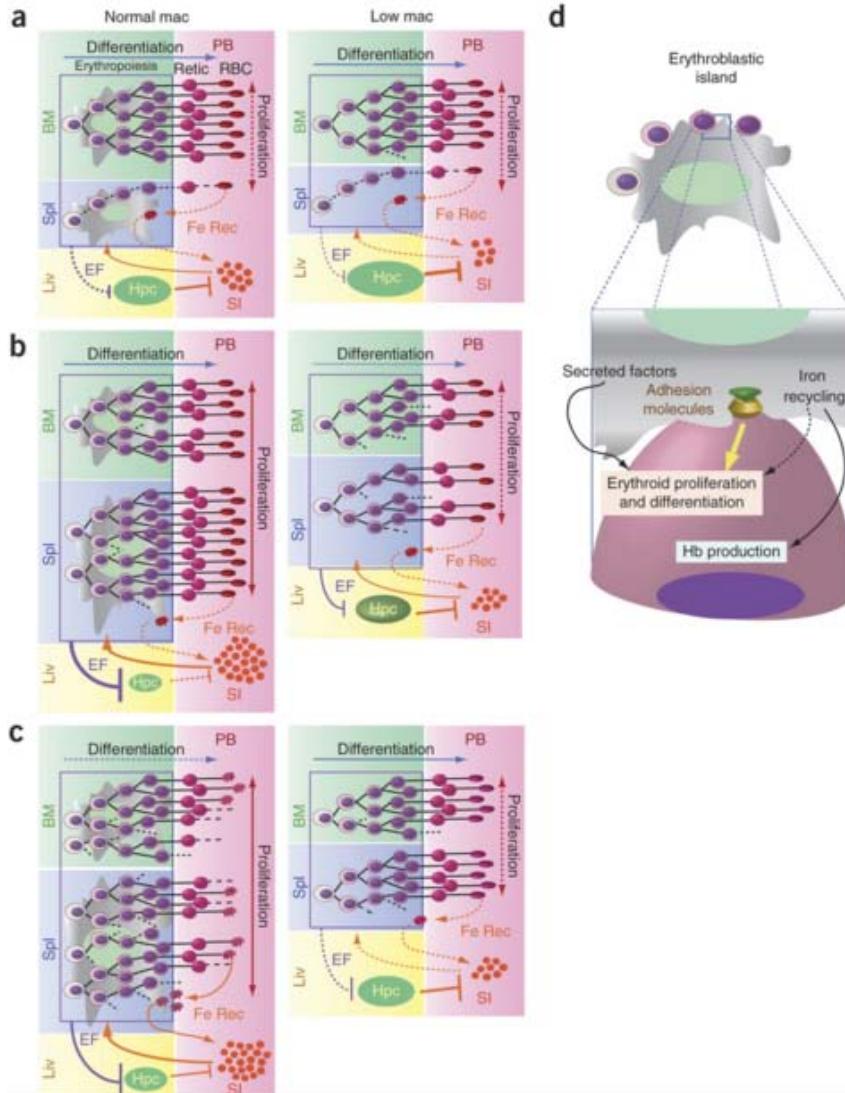


# Potenziali effetti degli inibitori di JAK2 nelle NTDT



↓ Fattori eritroidi che sopprimono  
Epcidina

# Policitemia Vera e $\beta$ -talassemia



- Elevata attività eritropoietica (Stress)
- Attivazione della via Epo-EpoR-Jak2
- Deplezione dei macrofagi in topi con PV ↓ splenomegalia, reticolocitosi e eritrocitosi
- Deplezione dei macrofagi nella  $\beta$ -thalassemia ↓ la proliferazione eritroide e ne aumenta il differenziamento → ↓ reticolocitosi, splenomegalia e masse di eritropoiesi extra-midollare
- Niche/Macrophago è fondamentale per le manifestazioni delle due patologie

# Inibitore di JAK2 riduce la splenomegalia in topi affetti da $\beta$ -TI /NTDT

Inibitore pJAK2 (100 mg/kg 2 volte al giorno) o placebo x 10 giorni

12 settimane età



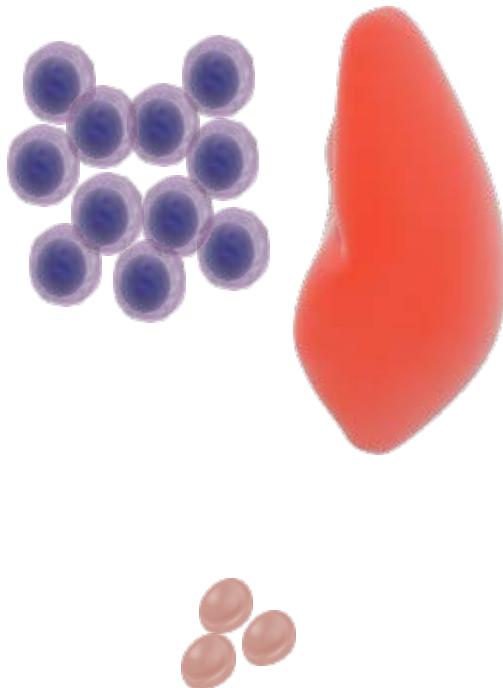
	Hb (g/dL)	
	$+/+$	$th3/+$
Placebo	16.0	10.0
Inibitore pJAK2 TG101209	14.8	8.4

WT

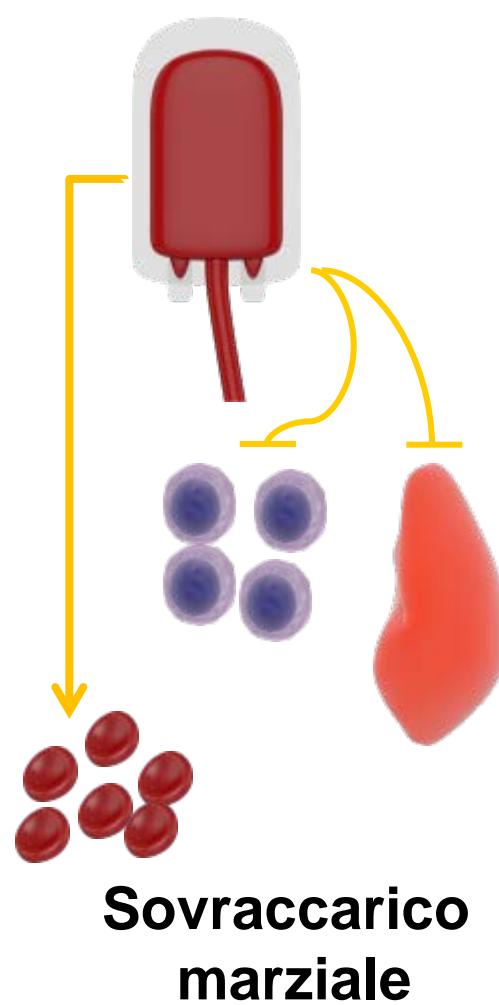
$\beta$ -TI

# Potenziali effetti degli inibitori di JAK2 nelle TDT

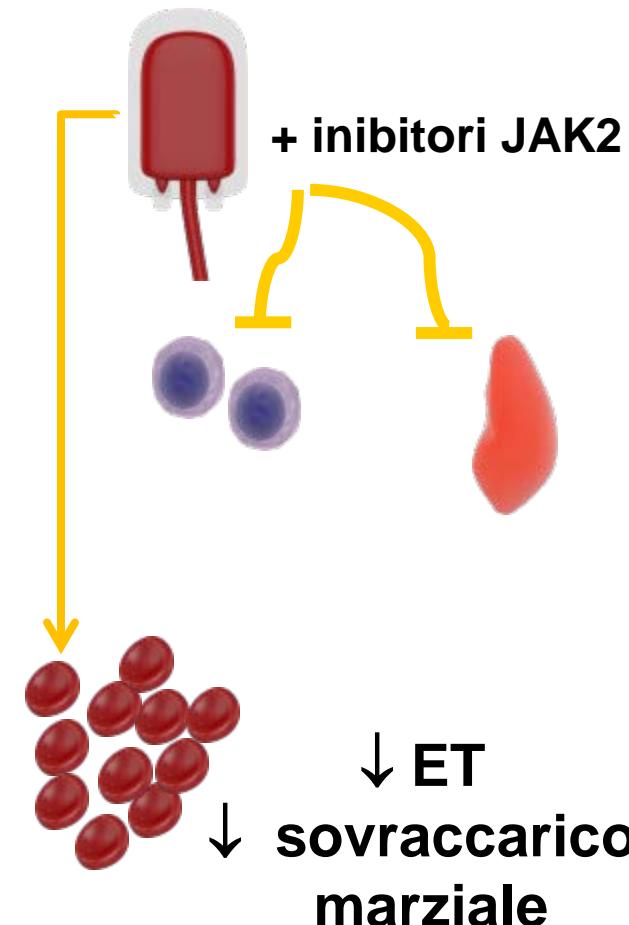
TM in assenza di ET



TM + ET

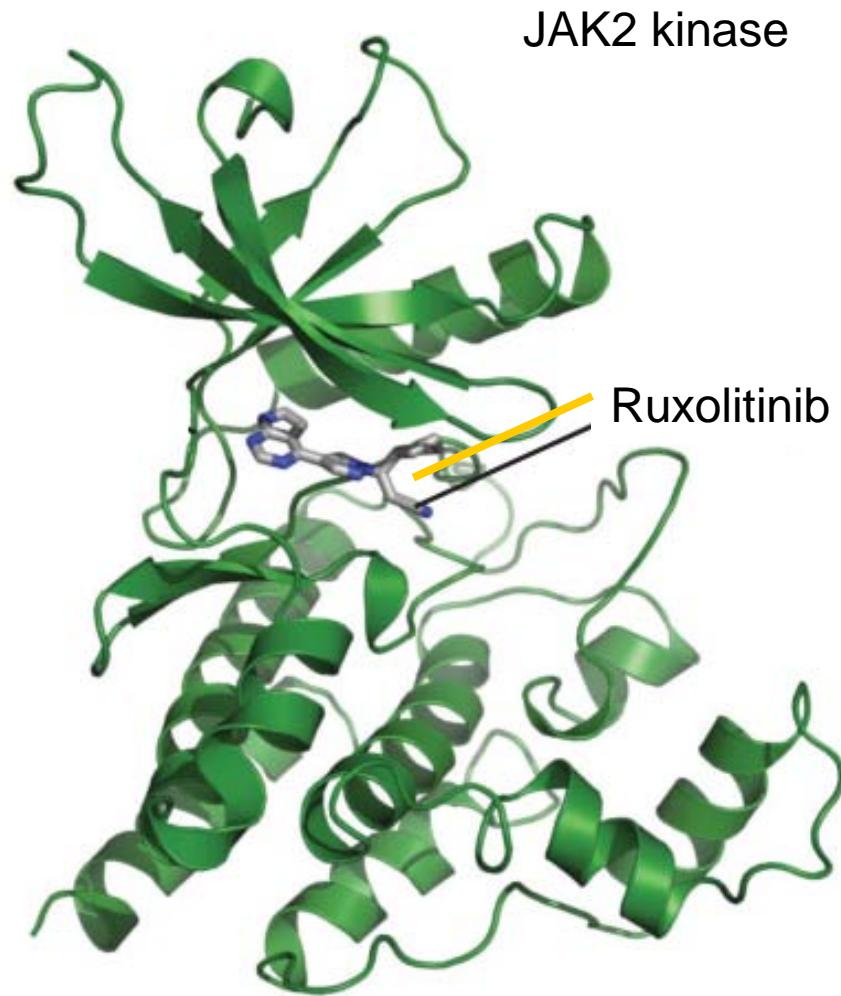


ET + inibitori JAK2

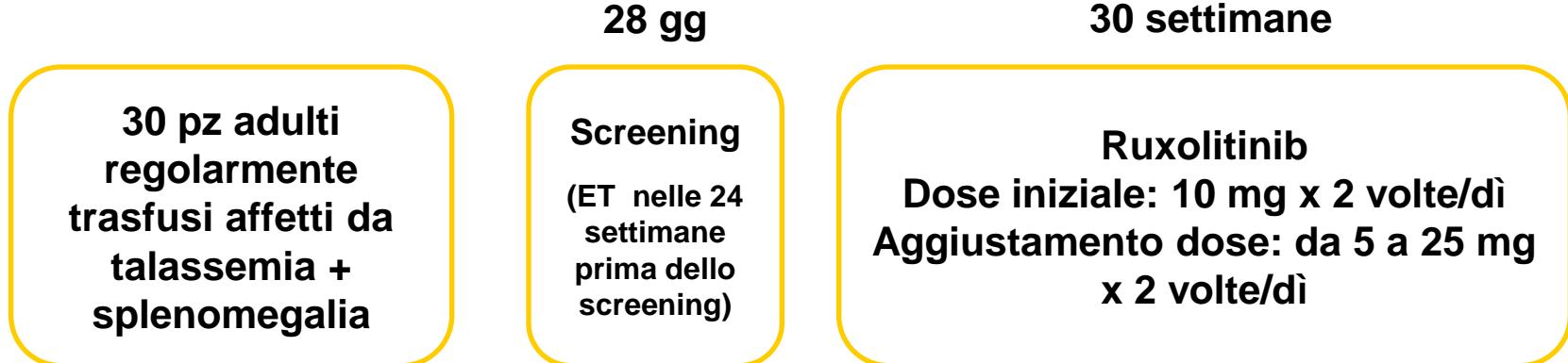


# Ruxolitinib: potente inibitore orale di JAK1 e JAK2

- Ruxolitinib è approvato per
  - mielofibrosi
  - pz affetti da PV resistenti o che non tollerano HU
- Ruxolitinib è associato a un significativo miglioramento della splenomegalia e dei sintomi

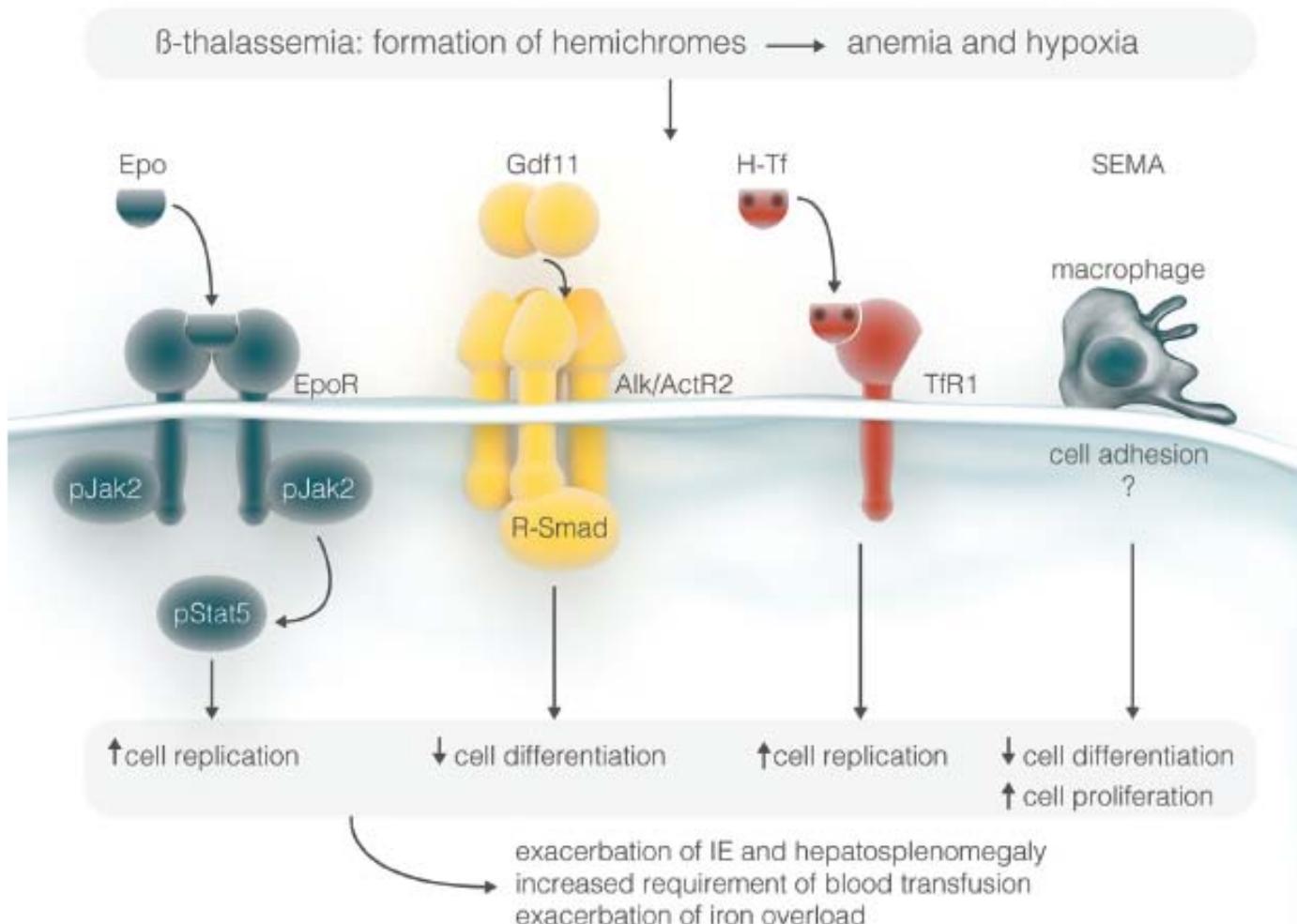


# Phase 2: ruxolitinib nelle TDT



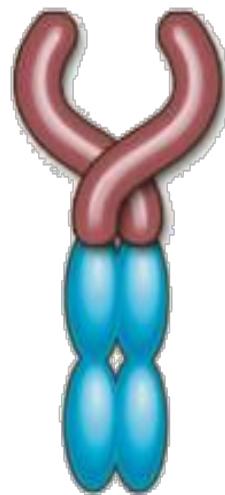
- Primary end-point
  - Variazione percentuale di supporto trasfusionale tra la settimana 6 e 30 rispetto al baseline
- Secondary end-points
  - Variazione del volume della milza rispetto al baseline misurato con RMN o TC
  - Variazione dei valori di Hb pre-trasfusionali rispetto al baseline a ogni visita post baseline
  - Farmacocinetica (PK)
  - Safety

# Target per nuove terapie

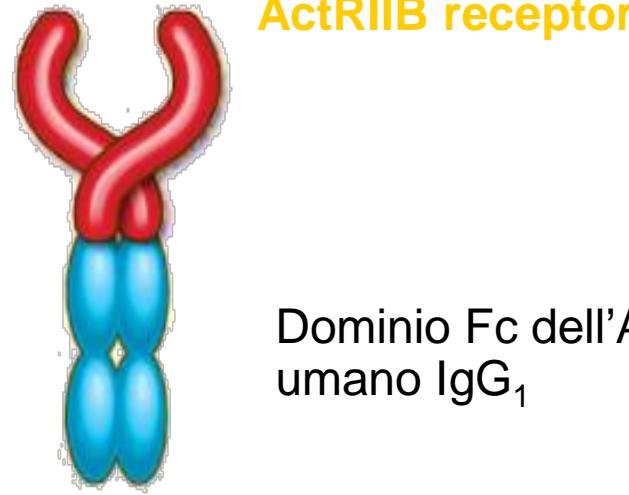


# ACE-011 e ACE-536: human ActRII receptor ligand TRAP selettivi

ACE-011  
sotatercept

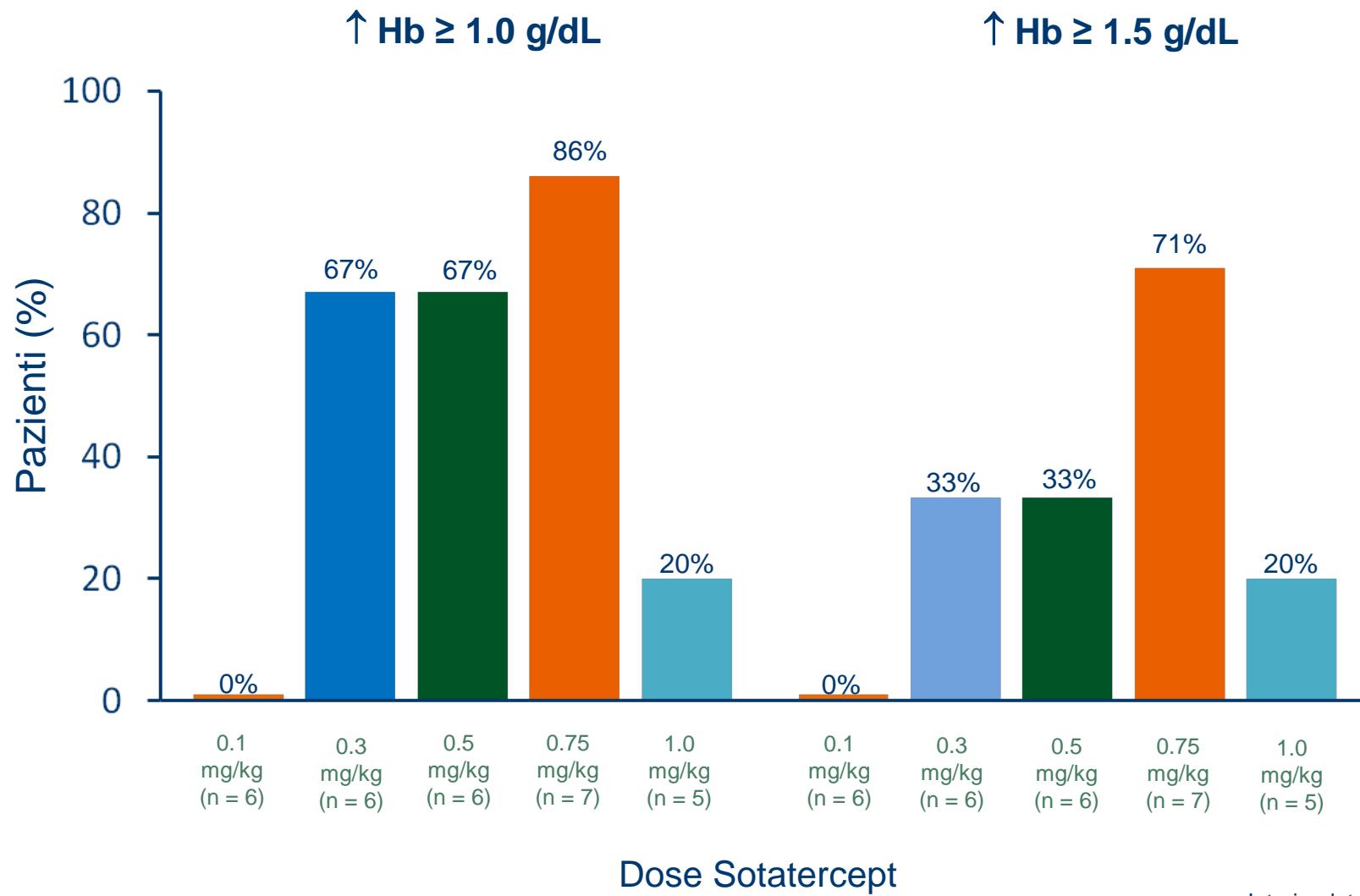


ACE-536  
luspatercept

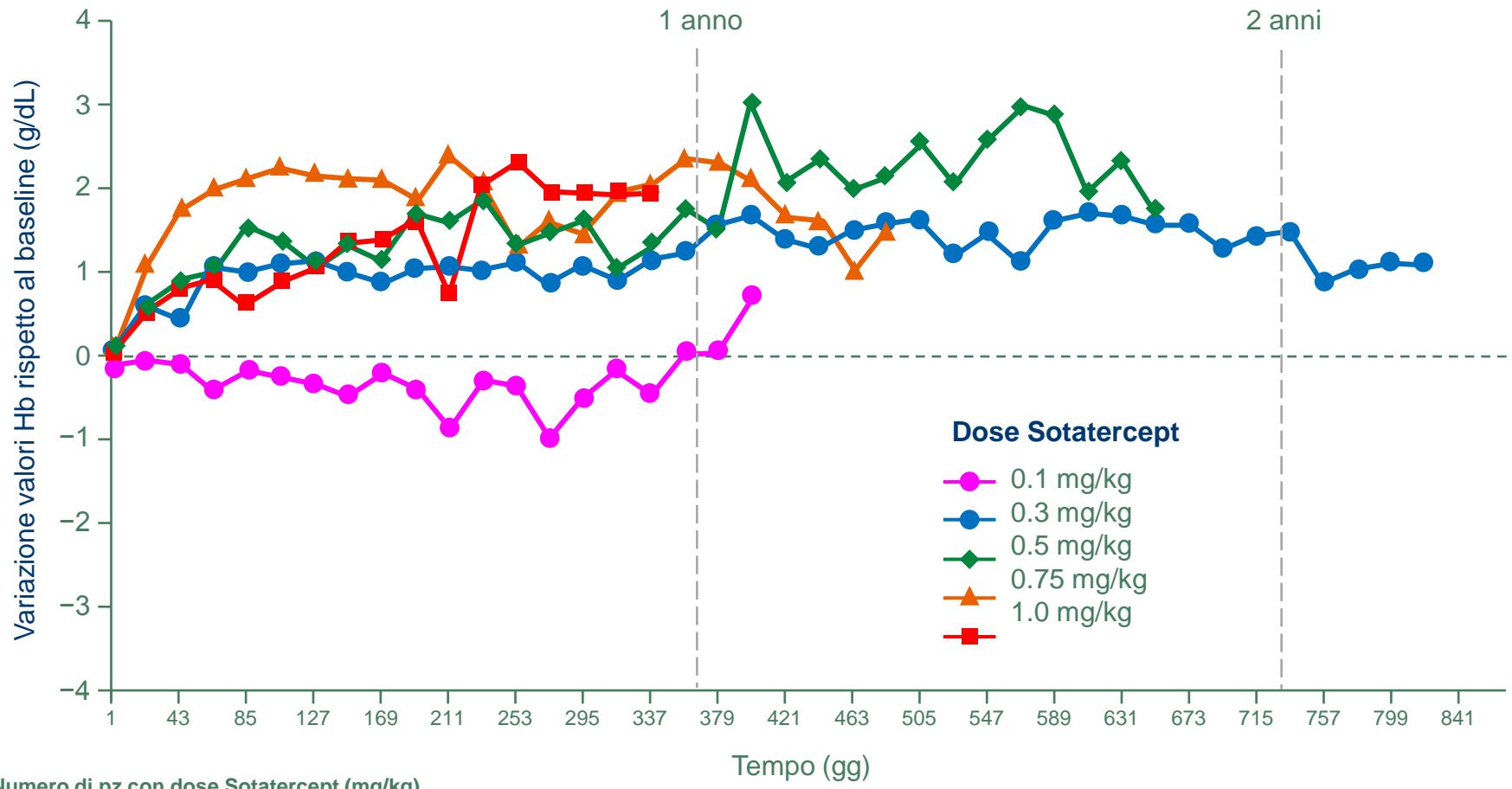


- ACE-536 e ACE-011 legano ligandi della TGF-β superfamily

# Phase 2 - Sotatercept nelle NTDT: incremento dell'Hb dose-dipendente



# Phase 2 - Sotatercept nelle NTDT:incremento dell'Hb $\geq$ 12 settimane

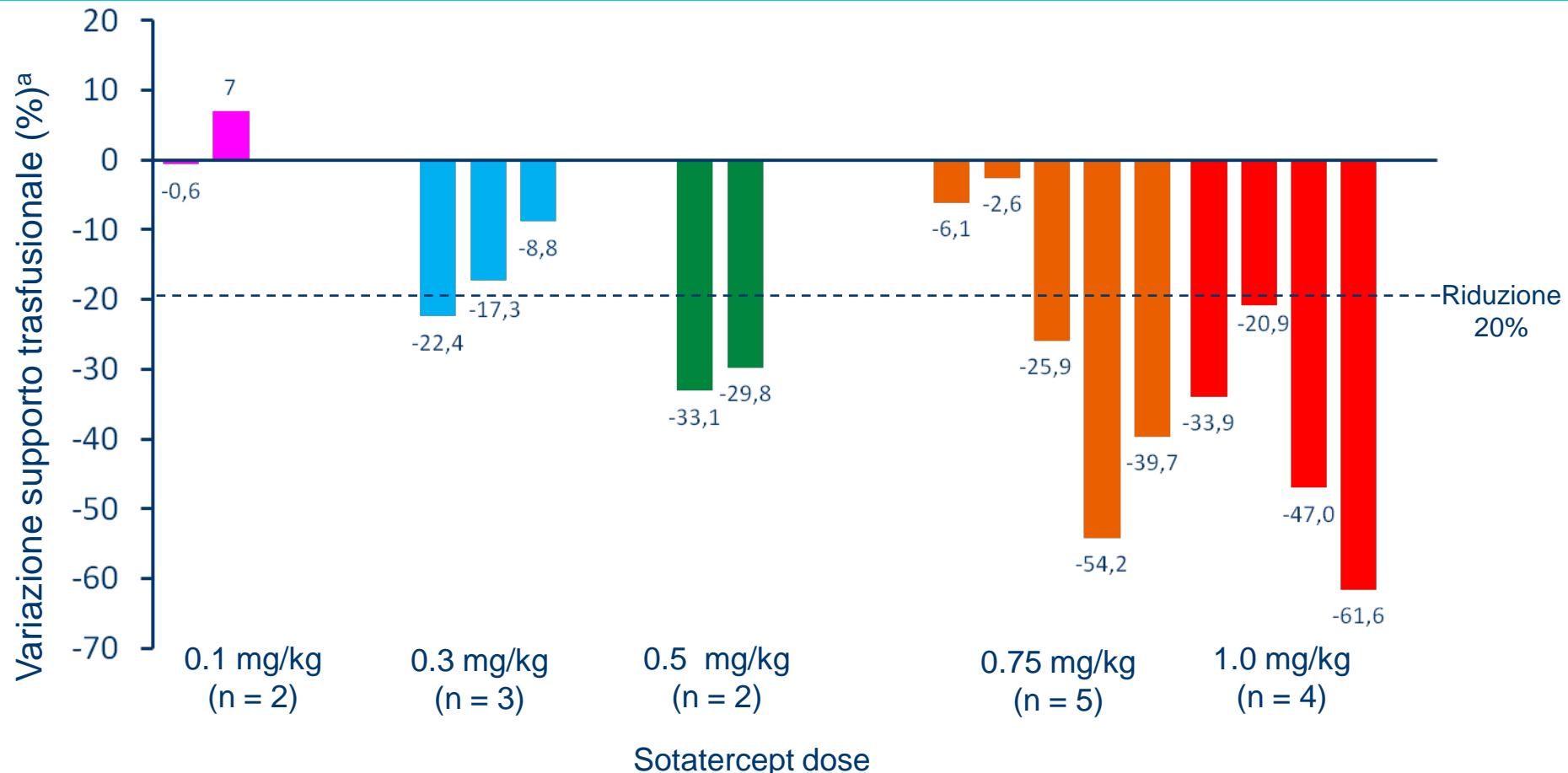


Numero di pz con dose Sotatercept (mg/kg)

0.1 mg/kg	6	6	6	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1
0.3 mg/kg	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	
0.5 mg/kg	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1
0.75 mg/kg	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	1
1.0 mg/kg	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Interim data, Maggio 2015.

# Phase 2 - Sotatercept nelle TDT: riduzione del supporto trasfusionale

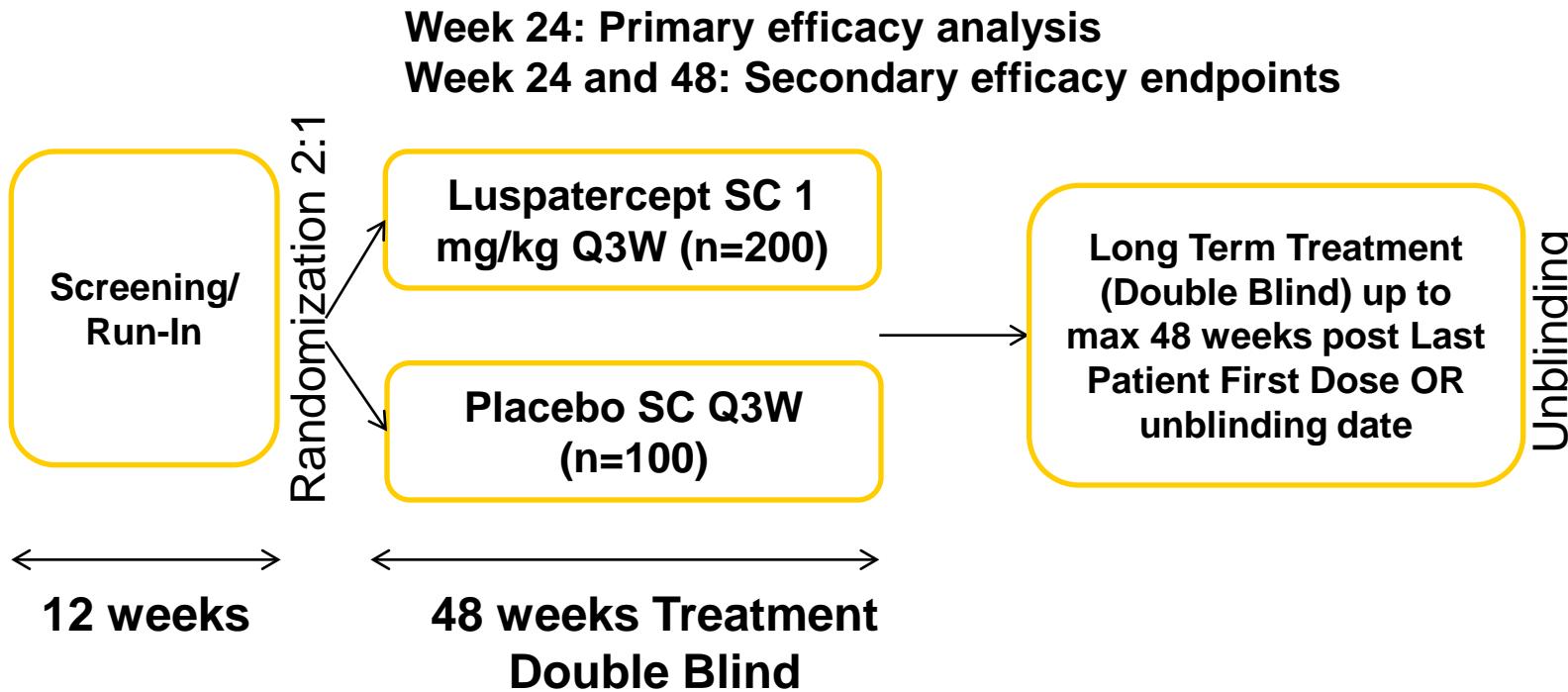


- La riduzione media del fabbisogno trasfusionale in pz trattati con sotatercept  $\geq 0.5 \text{ mg/kg}$  è 32.25%

<sup>a</sup> (unità/168 gg)

# Phase 3 – The BELIEVE study

## Efficacy and Safety Study of Luspatercept (ACE-536) Versus Placebo in Adults Who Require Regular Red Blood Cell Transfusions Due to β-Thalassemia



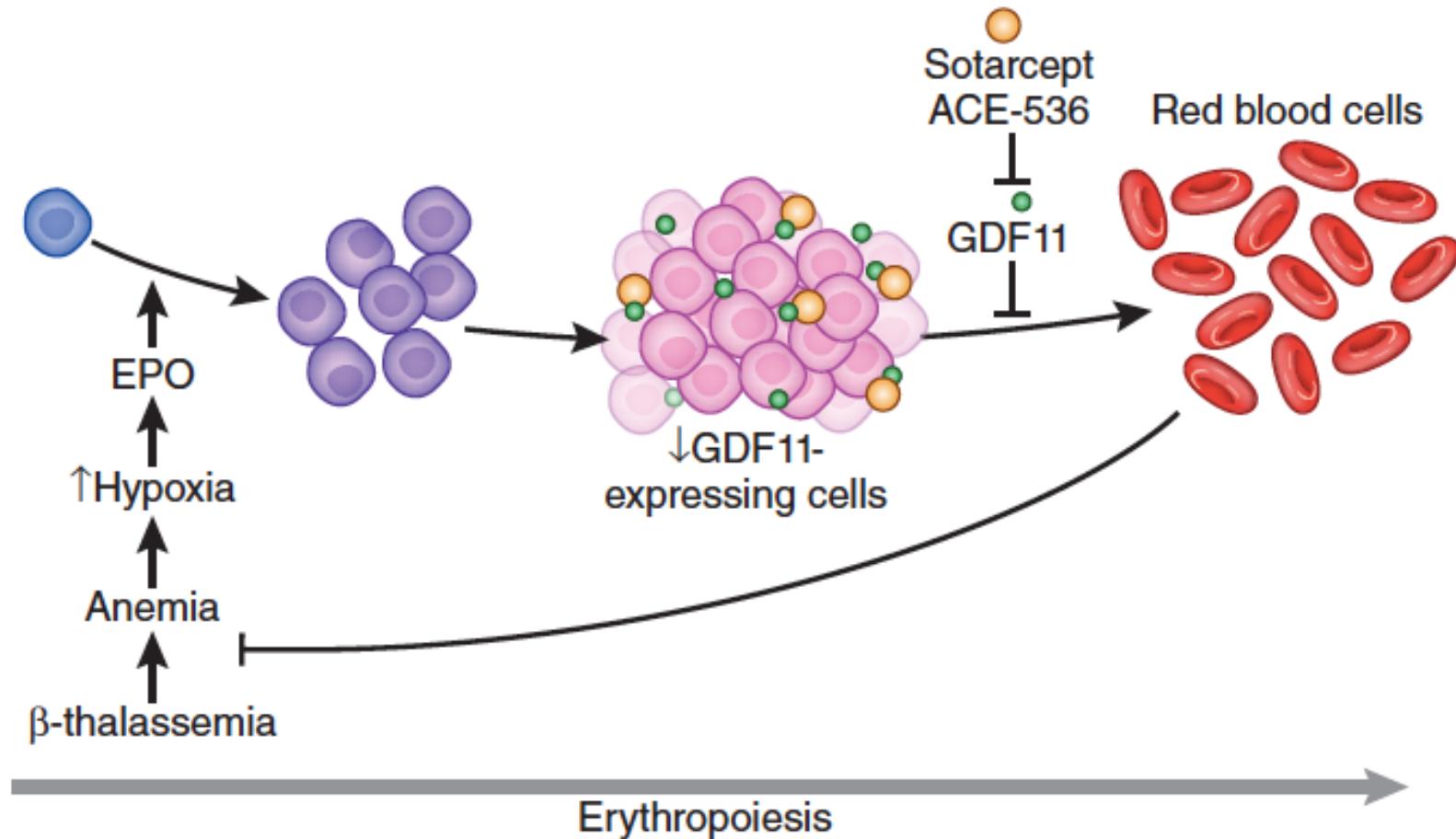
- Primary end-point: proporzione di soggetti con miglioramento dei parametri ematologici dalla settimana 13 alla settimana 24 rispetto alle 12 settimane precedenti la randomizzazione. Miglioramento dei parametri ematologici: riduzione  $\geq 33\%$  della richiesta trasfusionale di EC rispetto al basale, con una riduzione di almeno 2 U dalla settimana 13 alla 24, rispetto alle 12 settimane.

# **Phase 3 – The BELIEVE study**

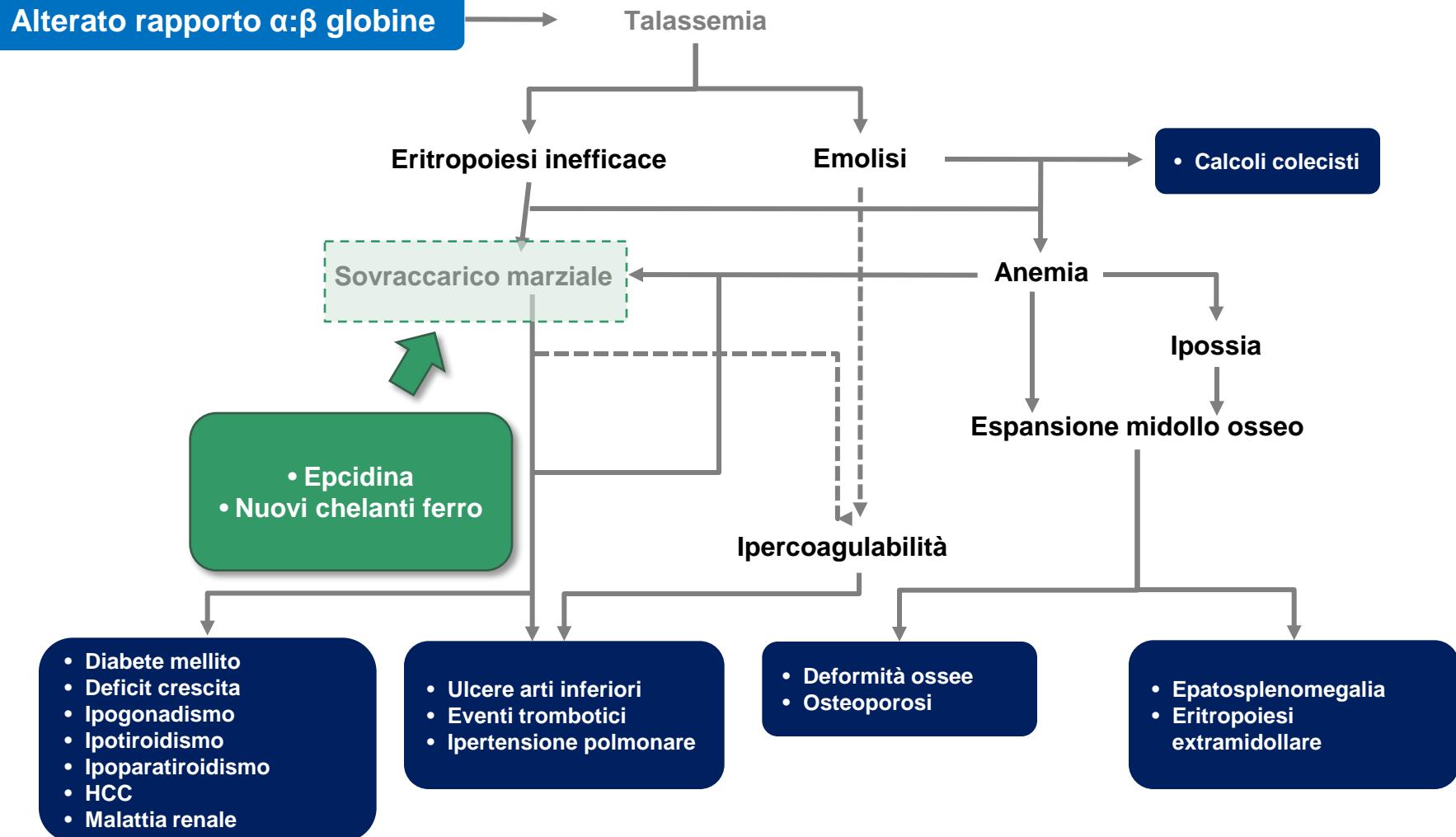
## **Efficacy and Safety Study of Luspatercept (ACE-536) Versus Placebo in Adults Who Require Regular Red Blood Cell Transfusions Due to β-Thalassemia**

- Secondary outcomes:
  - proporzione di soggetti con miglioramento dei parametri ematologici dalla settimana 37 alla settimana 48
  - proporzione di soggetti con riduzione  $\geq 50\%$  della richiesta trasfusionale di EC rispetto al basale
  - Variazione media del supporto trasfusionale dalla settimana 13 alla settimana 24
  - Variazione media del liver iron concentration (LIC, mg/g dw) misurato con RMN T2\* rispetto al basale
  - Variazione media di dosaggio della terapia chelante rispetto al basale
  - Variazione media dei valori di ferritina rispetto al basale
  - Variazione media dei valori di DEXA rispetto al basale
  - Variazione media dei valori di T2\* cardiaco misurati con RMN rispetto al basale

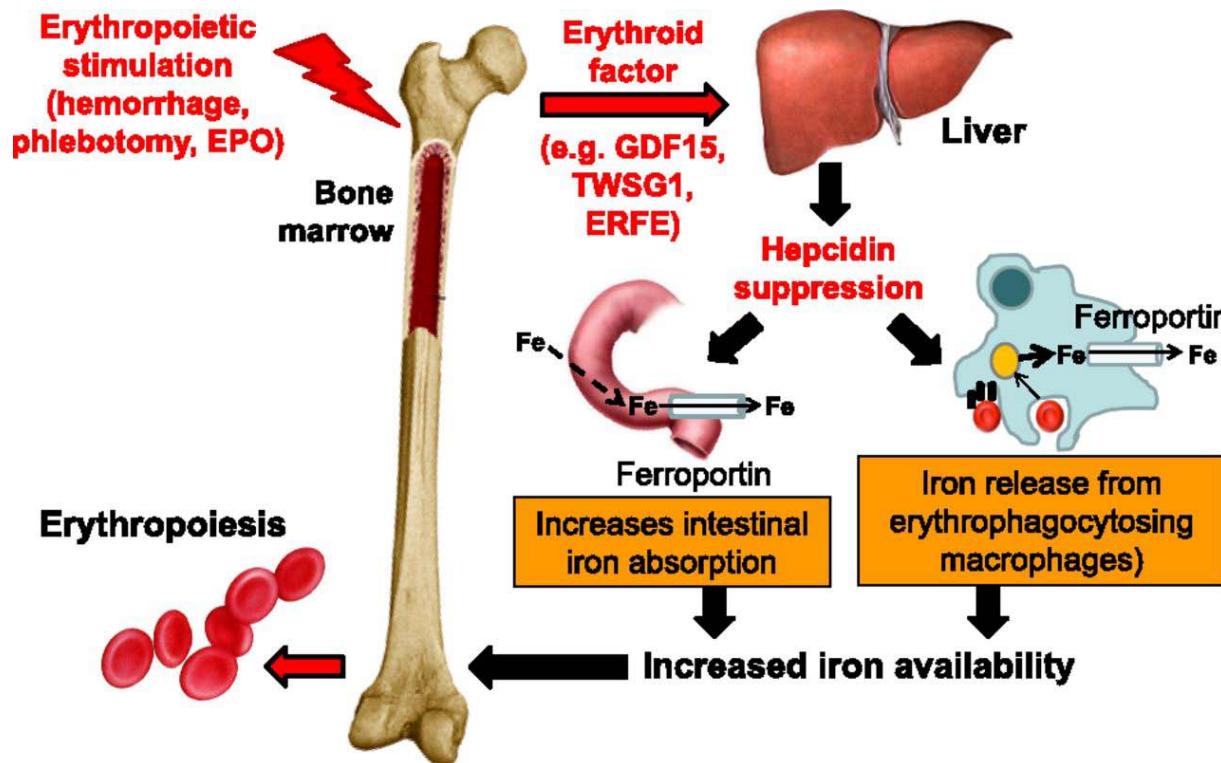
# ACE-011 e ACE-536: come funzionano?



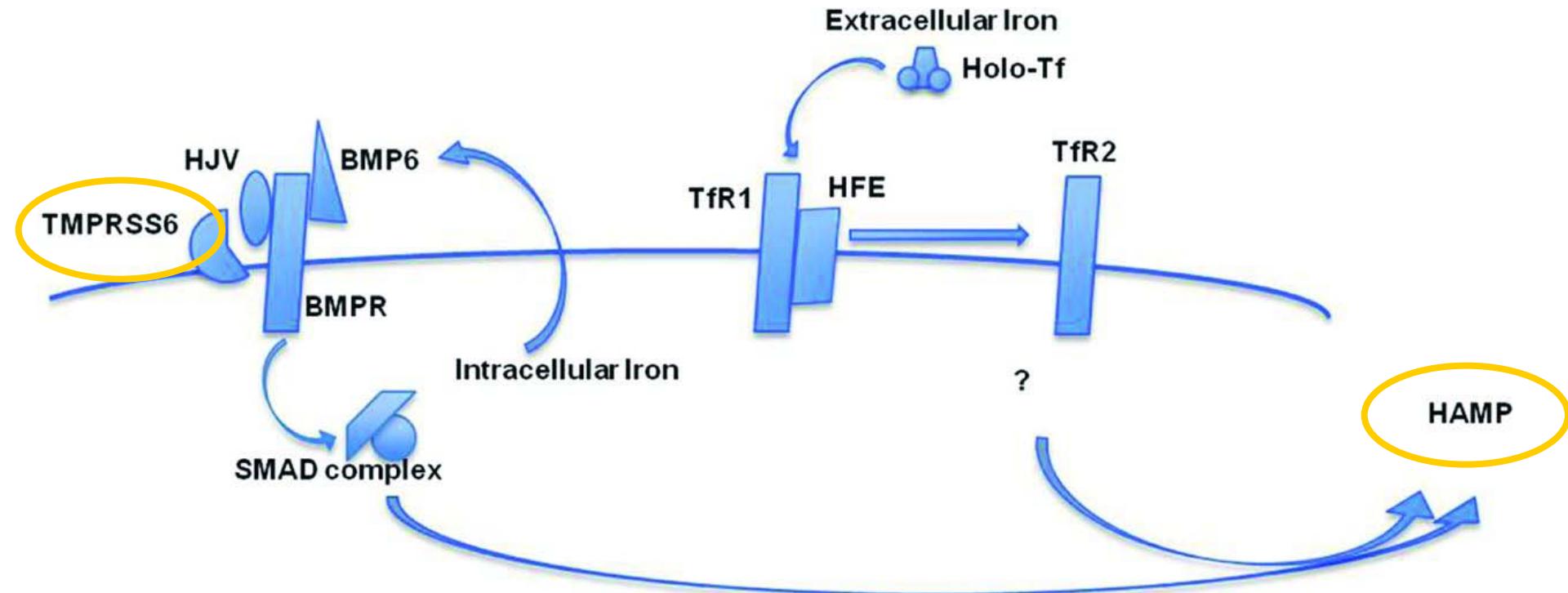
# Target: disregolazione metabolismo del ferro



# I livelli di hepcidina sono inappropriatamente ridotti

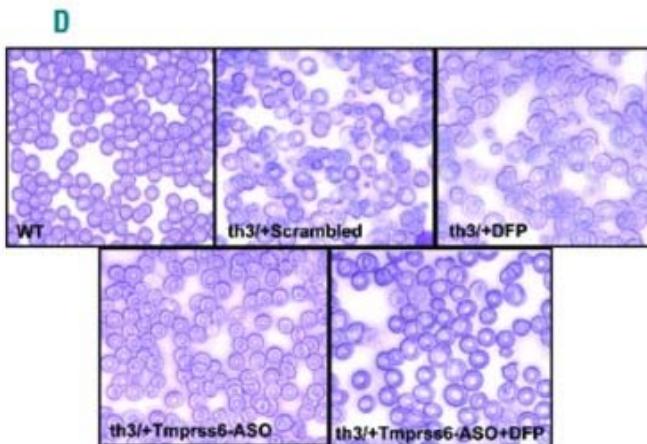
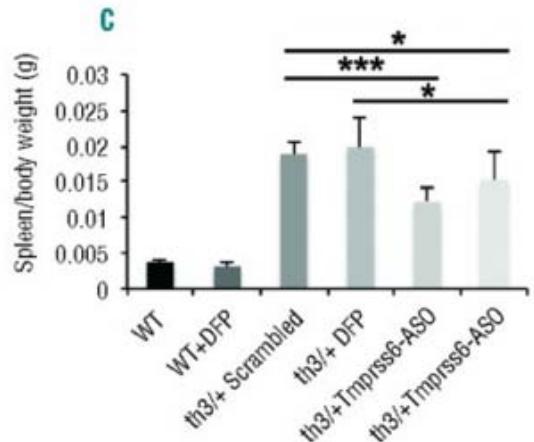
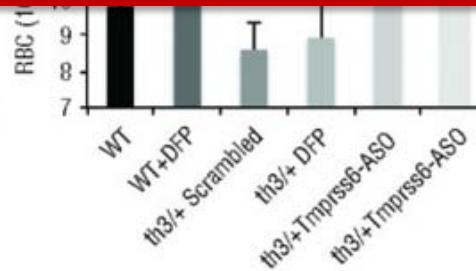
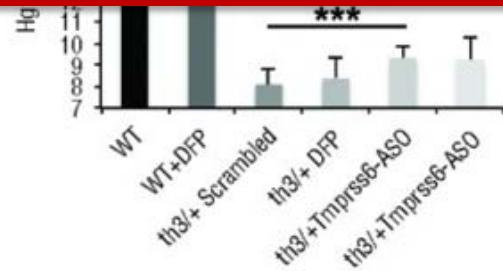


# Studi pre-clinici hanno dimostrato che aumentando l'espressione di epcidina (**HAMP**) si riduce il sovraccarico marziale



# *Tmprss6-ASO*

Miglioramento dei parametri ematologici (sopravvivenza GR, eritropoiesi inefficiace, splenomegalia)



# Miniepcidins

- Miniepcidine sono piccoli peptidi che mimano l'attività di epcidina
- Derivate dalla sequenza AA terminale e modificate per l'attività in vivo
- Miniepcidini riducono il sovraccarico marziale in modelli animali di emocromatosi HFE e HAMP correlata

Miniepcidins are rationally designed small peptides that mimic hepcidin activity in mice and may be useful for the treatment of iron overload

Preza GC, Ruchala P, Pinon R, Ramos E, Qiao B, Peralta MA, Sharma S, Waring A, Ganz T, Nemeth E.

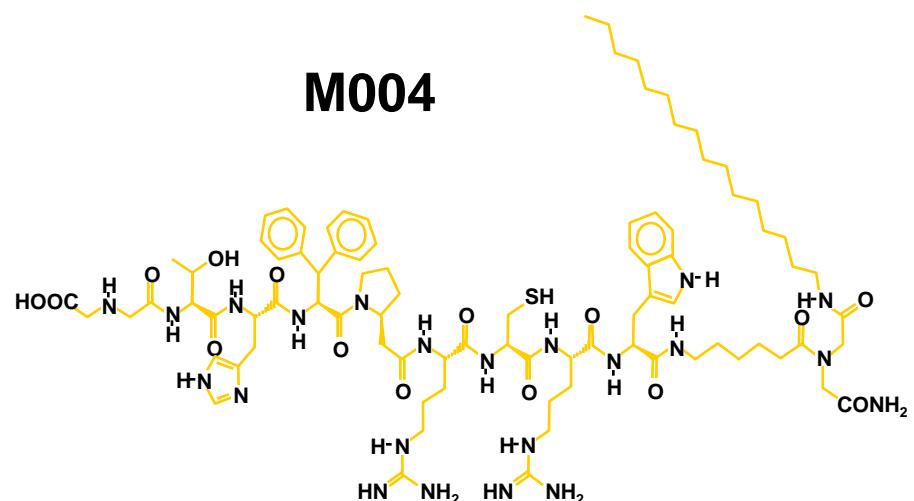
*Journal of Clinical Investigation*

Miniepcidins prevent iron overload in a hepcidin-deficient mouse model of severe hemochromatosis

Ramos E, Ruchala P, Goodnough JB, Kautz L, Preza GC, Nemeth E, Ganz T.

*Blood*

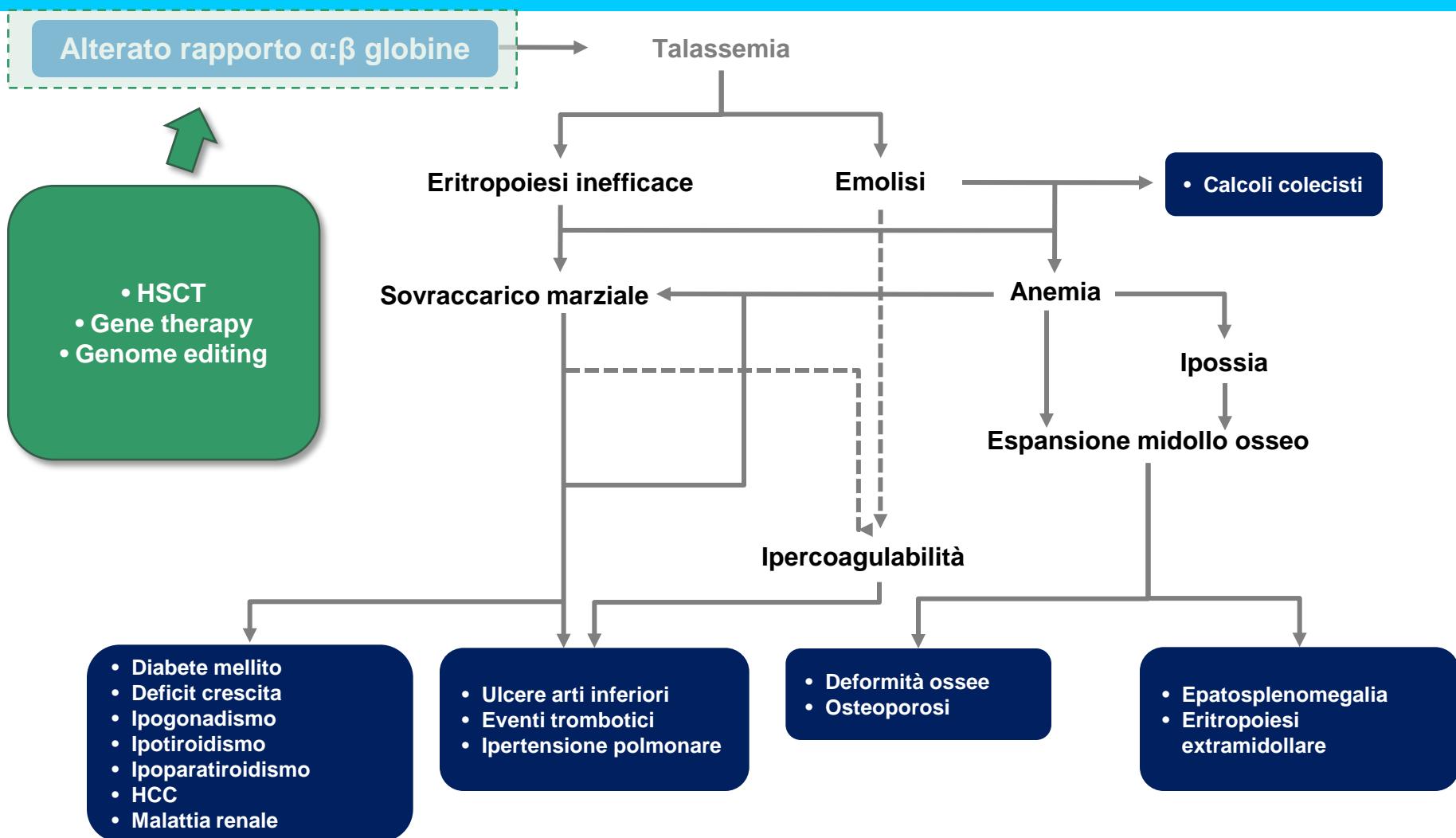
M004



Preza GC, et al. J Clin Invest. 2011;121:4880-8.

Ramos E, et al. Blood. 2012;120:3829-36.

# Target: difetto genetico



# Linee guida

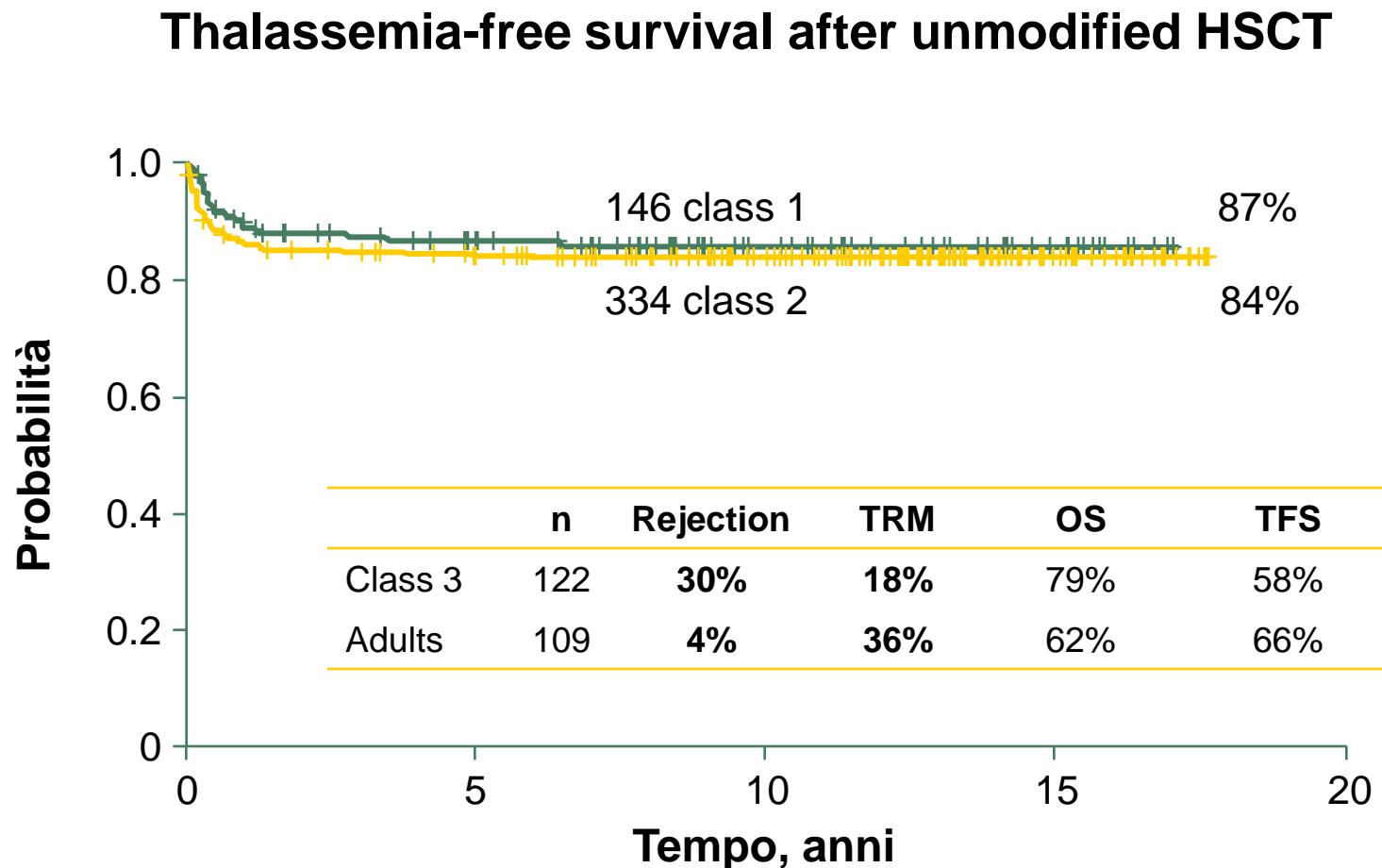
## GUIDELINE ARTICLE

### Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation in thalassemia major and sickle cell disease: indications and management recommendations from an international expert panel

Emanuele Angelucci,<sup>1</sup> Susanne Matthes-Martin,<sup>2</sup> Donatella Baronciani,<sup>3</sup> Françoise Bernaudin,<sup>4</sup> Sonia Bonanomi,<sup>5</sup> Maria Domenica Cappellini,<sup>6</sup> Jean-Hugues Dalle,<sup>7</sup> Paolo Di Bartolomeo,<sup>8</sup> Cristina Díaz de Heredia,<sup>9</sup> Roswitha Dickerhoff,<sup>10</sup> Claudio Giardini,<sup>11</sup> Eliane Gluckman,<sup>12</sup> Ayad Achmed Hussein,<sup>13</sup> Naynesh Kamani,<sup>14</sup> Milen Minkov,<sup>2</sup> Franco Locatelli,<sup>15</sup> Vanderson Rocha,<sup>16</sup> Petr Sedlacek,<sup>17</sup> Frans Smiers,<sup>18</sup> Isabelle Thuret,<sup>19</sup> Isaac Yaniv,<sup>20</sup> Marina Cavazzana,<sup>21,22,23,24</sup> and Christina Peters;<sup>2,25</sup> on behalf of the EBMT Inborn Error and EBMT Paediatric Working Parties

<sup>1</sup>Hematology, Ospedale Oncologico di Riferimento Regionale "Armando Businco", Cagliari, Italy; <sup>2</sup>St. Anna Children's Hospital, Department of Pediatrics, Medical University, Vienna, Austria; <sup>3</sup>Ospedale Oncologico di Riferimento Regionale "Armando Businco", Cagliari, Italy; <sup>4</sup>Centre de Référence de Drépanocytose du CHI-Creteil, France; <sup>5</sup>Hospital San Gerardo, Monza, Italy; <sup>6</sup>Dipartimento di Scienze Cliniche e di Comunità, IRCCS Foundation Policlinico Hospital, Milano, Italy; <sup>7</sup>Service d'Hémato-Immunologie, Hôpital Robert Debré, Paris, France; <sup>8</sup>BMT-Center, Ospedale Civile, Pescara, Italy; <sup>9</sup>Hopital Materno-Infantil Val d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain; <sup>10</sup>Paediatric Unit for Haematology, Oncology and Immunology, University Düsseldorf, Germany; <sup>11</sup>Hematology and Stem Cell Transplant Center, Pesaro, Italy; <sup>12</sup>Hôpital Saint Louis, Paris, France; <sup>13</sup>King Hussein Cancer Center, Amman, Jordan; <sup>14</sup>Division of BMT/Immunology, Children's National Medical Center, Washington, DC, USA; <sup>15</sup>IRCCS Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù, Rome, Italy; <sup>16</sup>Eurocord, Hôpital Saint Louis, Paris, France; <sup>17</sup>Department of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology Teaching Hospital Motol, 2<sup>nd</sup> Medical School, Charles University Motol Prague, Czech Republic; <sup>18</sup>Pediatric Hematology Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation WAKJC-LUMC, Leiden, The Netherlands; <sup>19</sup>Service d'Hématologie Pédiatrique Hôpital d'Enfants de la Timone, Marseille, France; <sup>20</sup>Schneider Children's Medical Center of Israel; <sup>21</sup>U768 INSERM, Paris, France; <sup>22</sup>Département de Biothérapie, AP-HP, Hôpital Universitaire Necker - Enfants Malades, Paris, France; <sup>23</sup>Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, IMAGINE Institute, Paris, France; <sup>24</sup>CIC Biothérapie GHU Ouest, INSERM-APHP, Paris, France; and <sup>25</sup>EBMT Paediatric Diseases Working Party

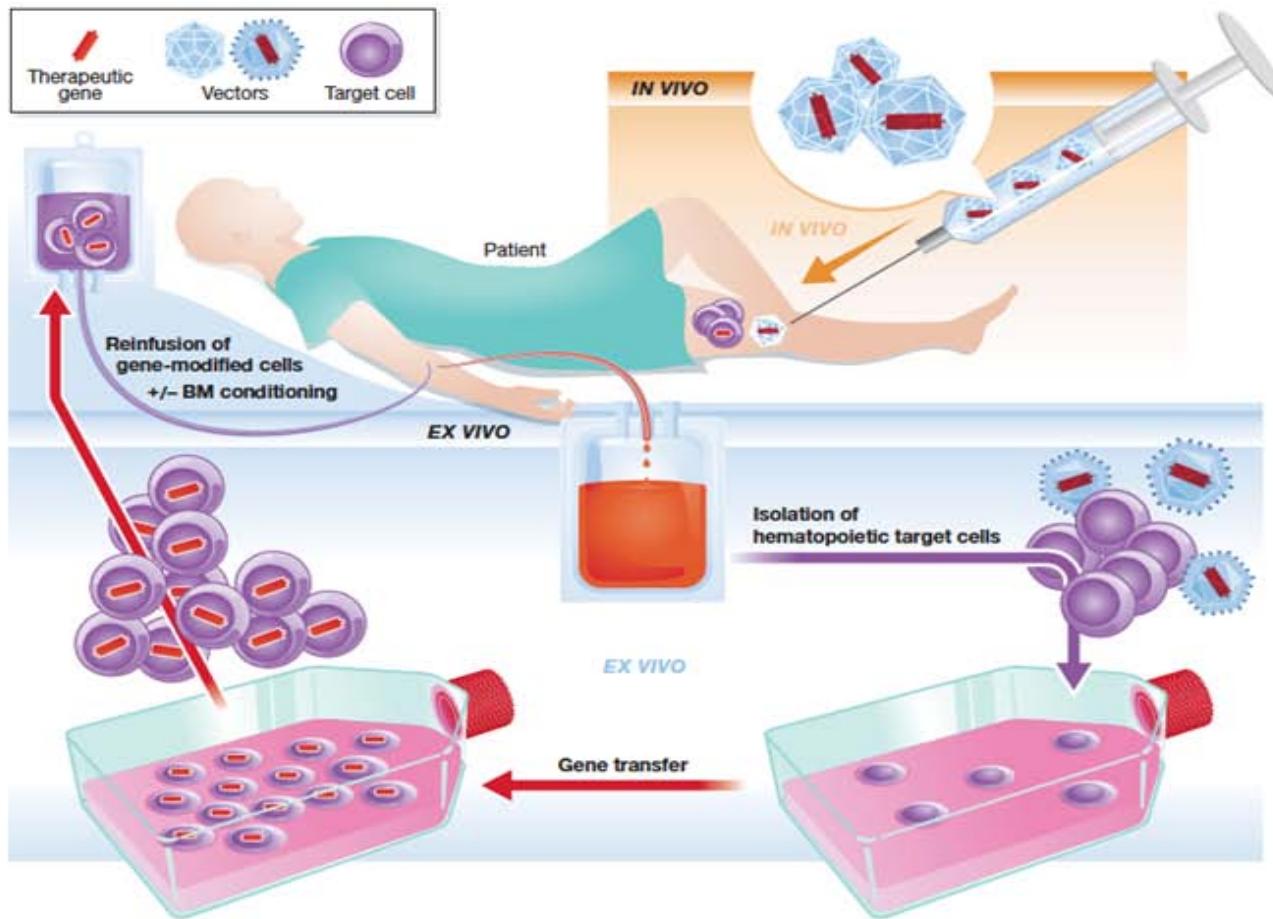
# Solo pochi pazienti affetti da talassemia sono candidabili a HSCT



OS, overall survival; TFS, thalassemia-free survival;  
TMR, transmyocardial revascularization.

Lucarelli G, et al. Bone Marrow Transplant. 2001;28 Suppl 1:S11-3.  
Storb RF, Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program. 2003:372-97.

# Terapia genica



# Trials di terapia genica

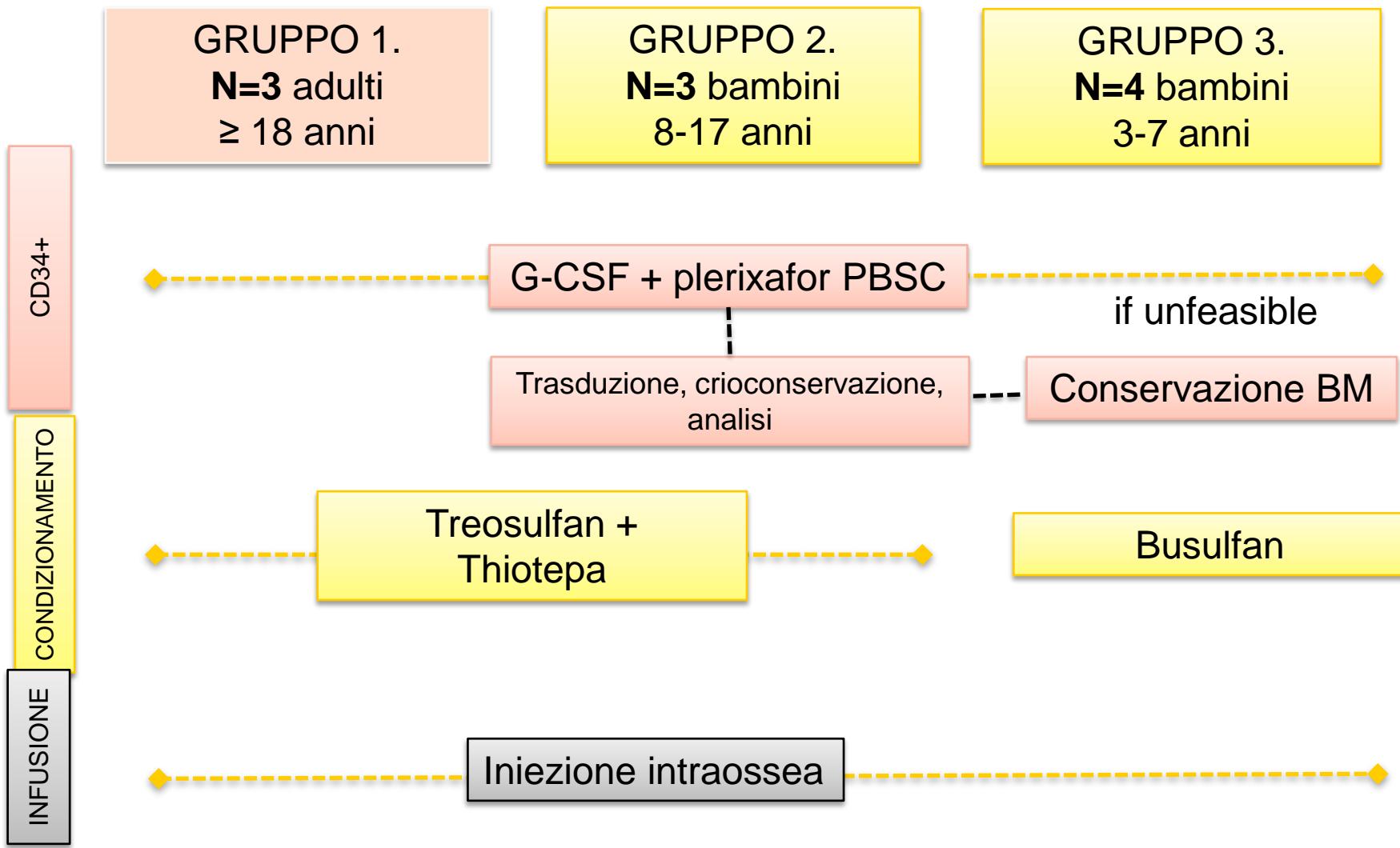
<b>Gene</b>	<b>Vector</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Protocol #</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Conditioning</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Start date</b>
$\beta^A$ -T87Q-globin	HPV569	France	LG001 study	bluebird bio (formerly Genetix Pharmaceuticals)	$\beta$ -TM and severe SCD	Myeloablative conditioning	Transplantation of HSCs transduced ex vivo with a LV	I/II	Sept 2006
$\beta^A$ -T87Q-globin	BB305	France	NCT02151526 (HGB-205 study)	bluebird bio	$\beta$ -TM and severe SCD	Myeloablative conditioning	Transplantation of HSCs transduced ex vivo with a LV	I/II	July 2013
$\beta^A$ -T87Q-globin	BB305	USA, Thailand, Australia	NCT01745120 (HGB-204 study)	bluebird bio	$\beta$ -Thalassemia major	Myeloablative conditioning	Transplantation of HSCs transduced ex vivo with a LV	I/II	Aug 2013
$\beta^A$ -T87Q-globin	BB305	USA	NCT02140554 (HGB-206 study)	bluebird bio	Severe sickle cell disease	Myeloablative conditioning	Transplantation of HSCs transduced ex vivo with a LV	I	Aug 2014

# Trials di terapia genica

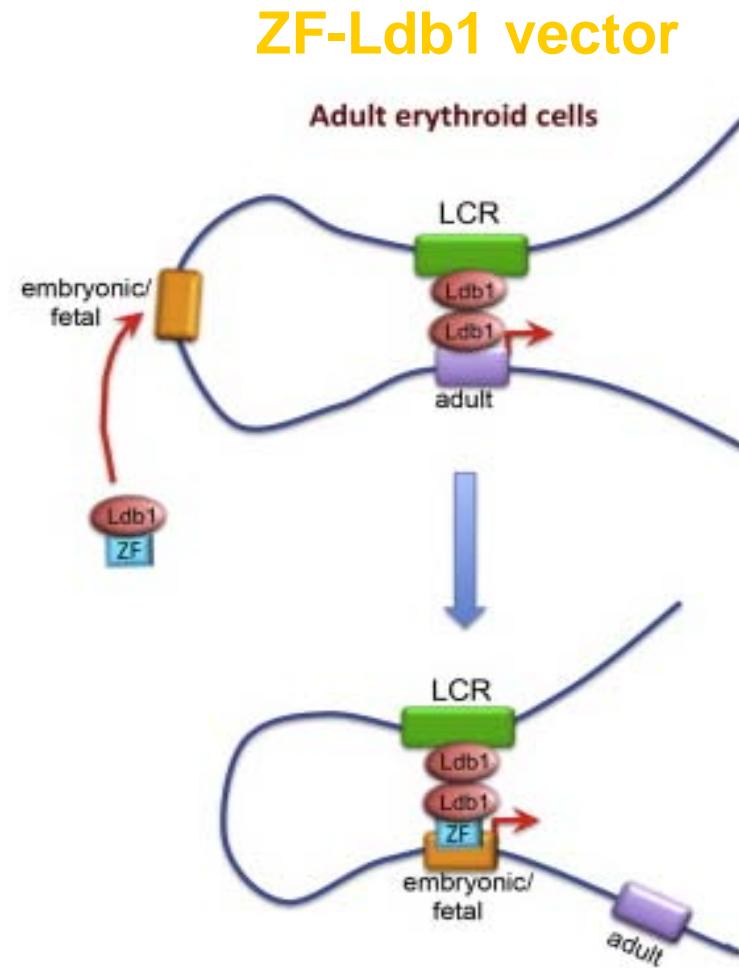
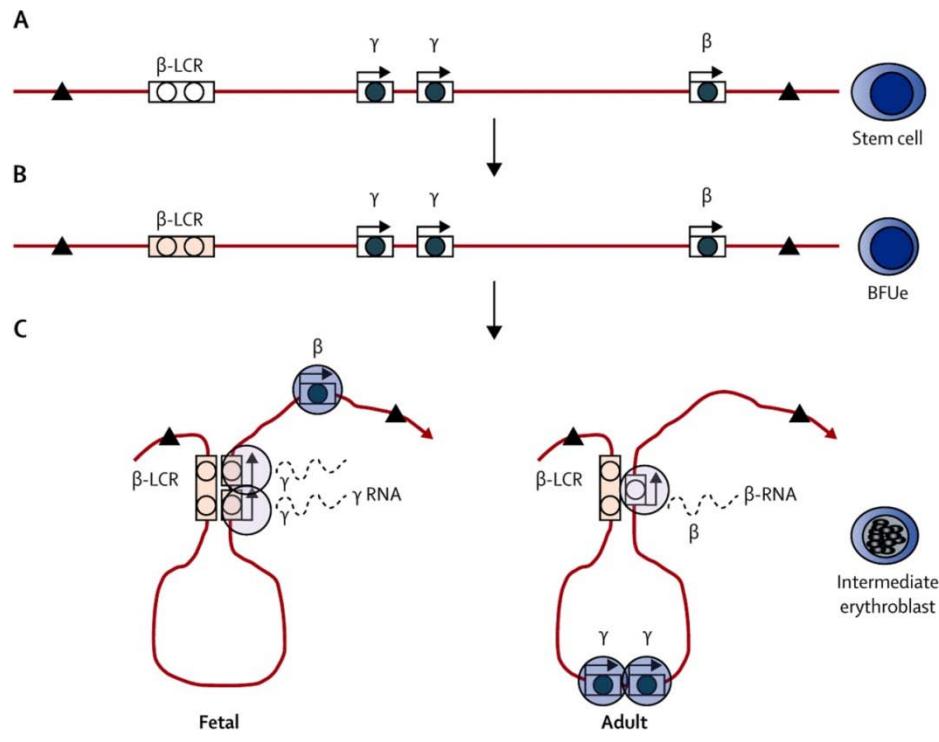
Gene	Vector	Location	Protocol #	Sponsor	Condition	Conditioning	Intervention	Phase	Start date
β-globin	TNS9.3 .55	USA	NCT01639690 <sup>165</sup>	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center	β-Thalassemia major	Partial cytoreduction (Bu 8 mg/kg) for 3 patients, myeloablative conditioning (Bu 14 mg/kg) for 1 patient	Transplantation of HSCs transduced ex vivo with a LV	I	July 2012
β-globin	GLOBE	Italy	NCT02453477 <sup>166,a</sup>	IRCCS San Raffaele	β-Thalassemia major	Myeloablative conditioning	Transplantation of HSCs transduced ex vivo with a LV (intrabone injection)	I/II	May 2015
γ-globin	sGbG	USA	NCT02186418 <sup>a</sup>	Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati	Severe sickle cell disease	Unknown	Transplantation of HSCs transduced ex vivo with a LV	I/II	July 2014
βAS3-globin (T87Q, G16D, E22A)	Lenti/β AS3-FB	USA	NCT02247843 <sup>a</sup>	University of California, Children's Hospital, Los Angeles	Severe sickle cell disease	Unknown	Transplantation of HSCs transduced ex vivo with a LV	I	Aug 2014

# TIGET-BTHAL Study

N= 10 pazienti in 3 gruppi

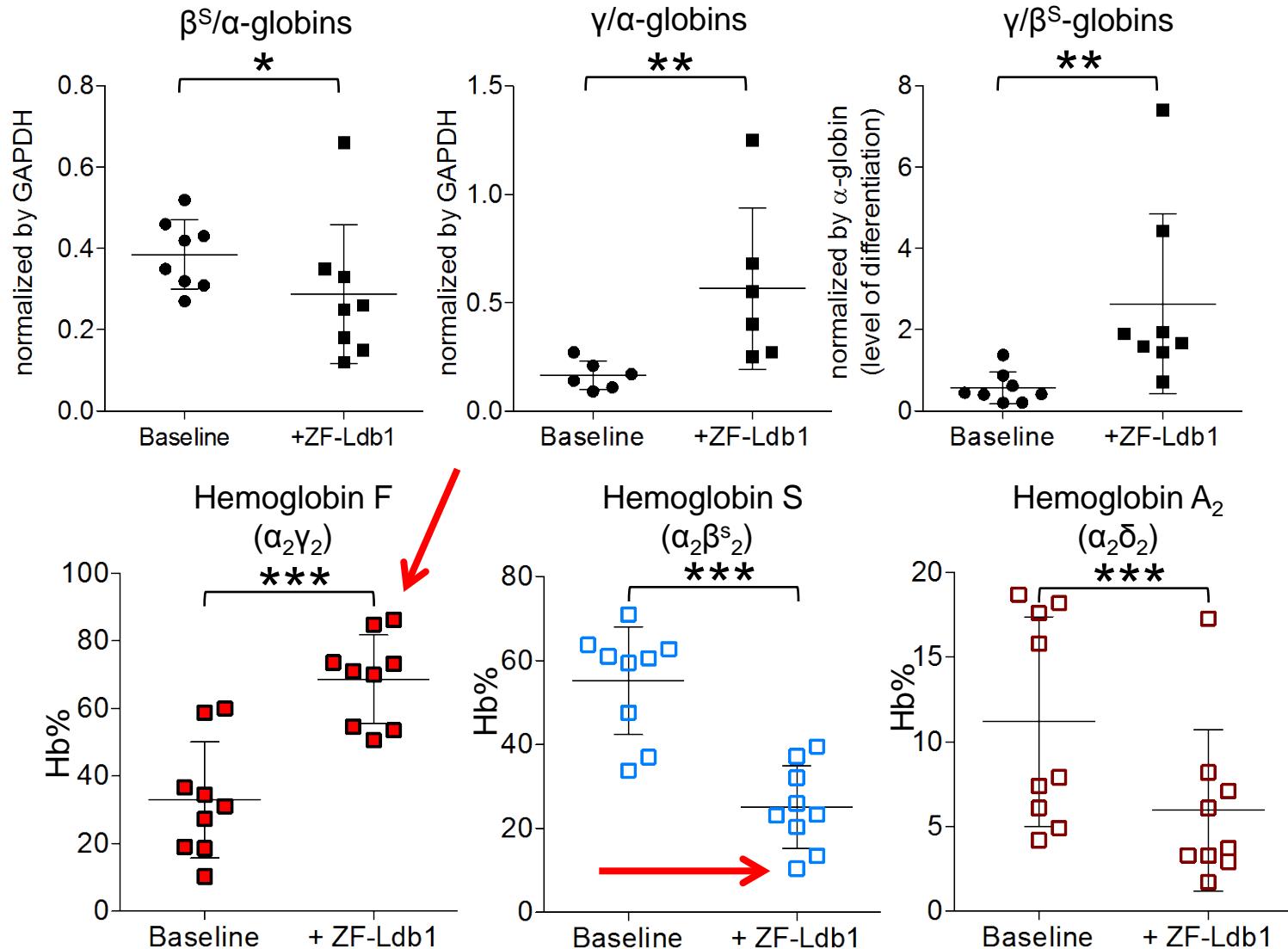


# Riattivazione dell'HbF endogena

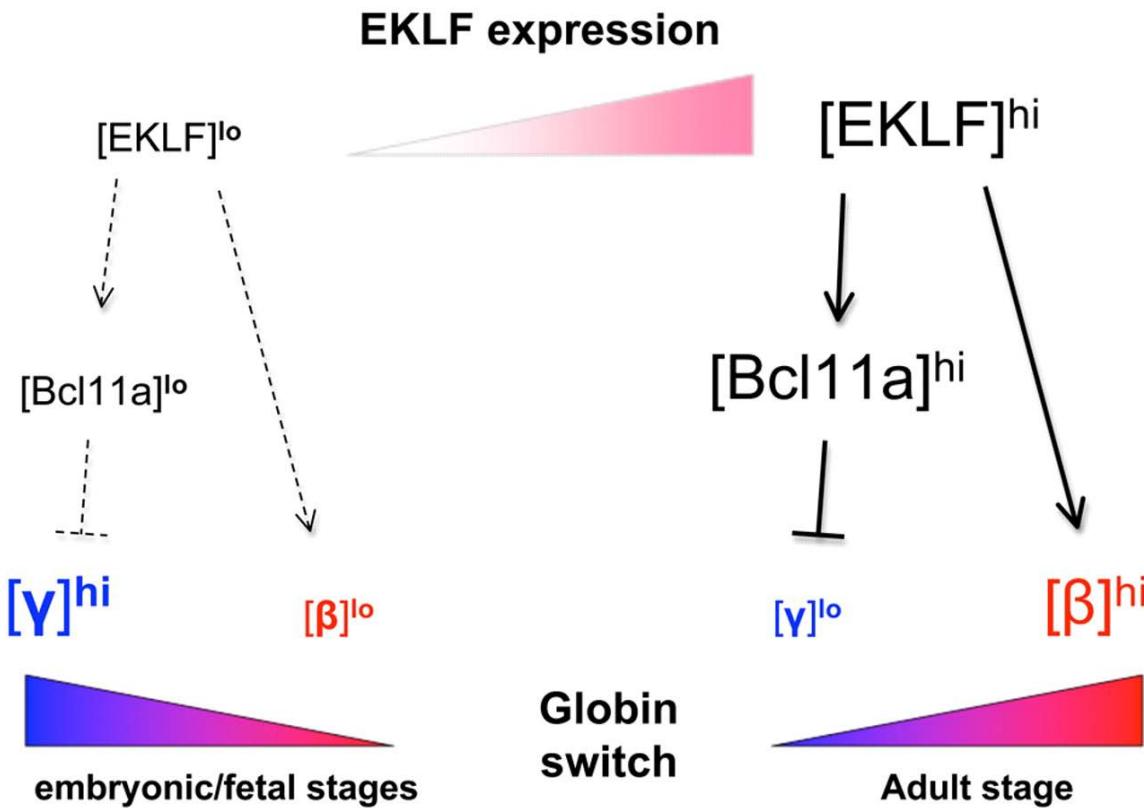


# Riattivazione dell'HbF endogena

Shift dell'  
espressione  
dell'mRNA  
delle globine



# Riattivazione dell'HbF mediante genome editing

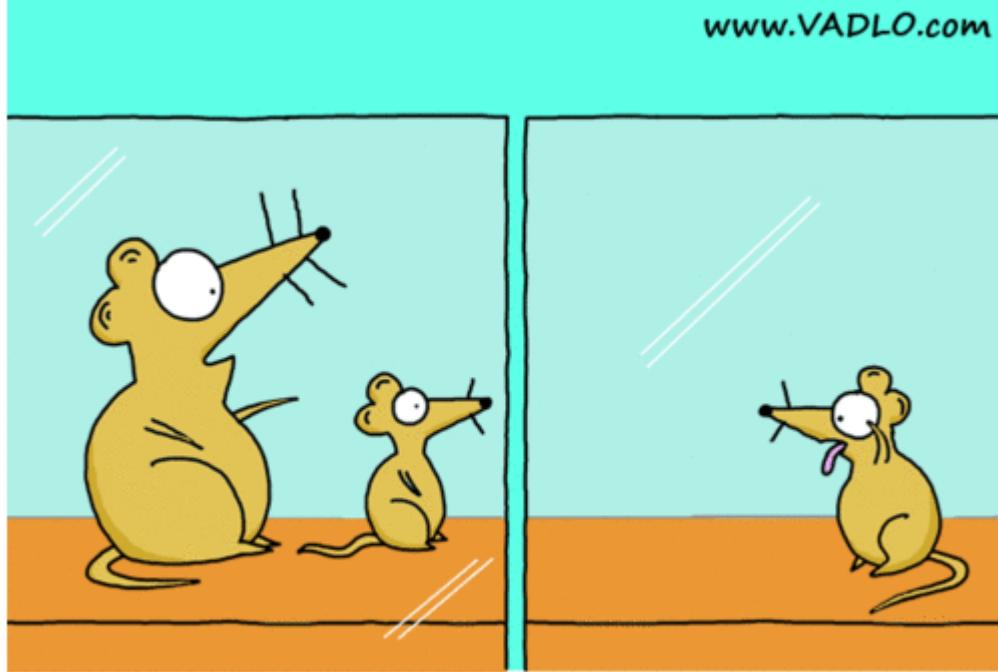


- Sopprimere BCL11A mediante genome editing
- Inactivation of BCL11A rescued sickle cell defects in humanized SCD mice (Xu J, et al. Science. 2011;334:993-6)

# Take home message

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- Nuova era per la terapia della talassemia
- Identificati nuovi target
  - eritropoiesi inefficiente
  - disregolazione del metabolismo del ferro
  - difetto genetico
- Numerosi agenti/terapie in fase pre-clinica o in Phase I/II/III
- Terapia genica come approccio curativo



“Don’t play with him, he is Wild Type.”

**GRAZIE PER L’ATTENZIONE!**