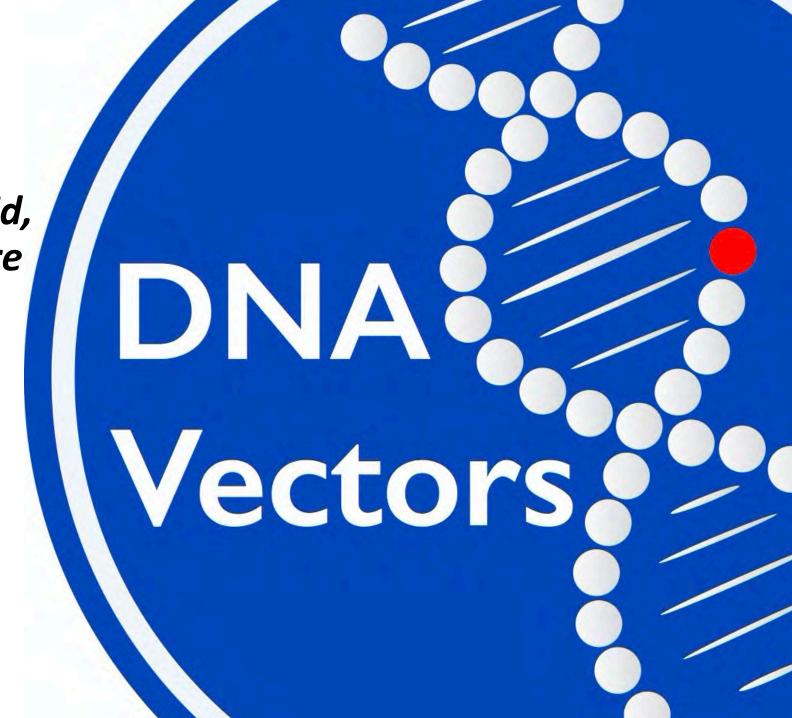
Next-Generation DNA NanoVectors -An Alternative Vector Platform for the Safe, Rapid, and Persistent Manufacture of Recombinant T cells for Autologous T Cell *Immunotherapy*

Dr Richard Harbottle r.harbottle@dkfz.de

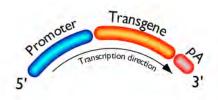
DNA Vector Laboratory

DKFZ Heidelberg

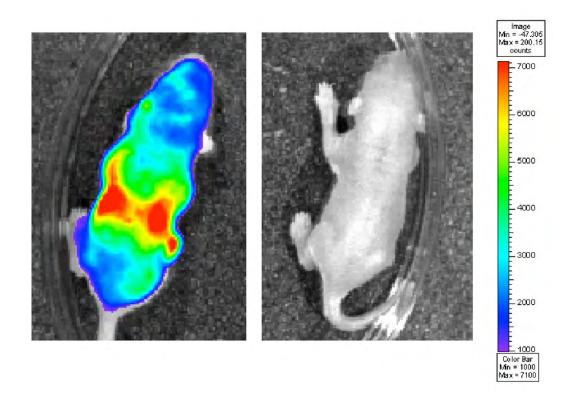




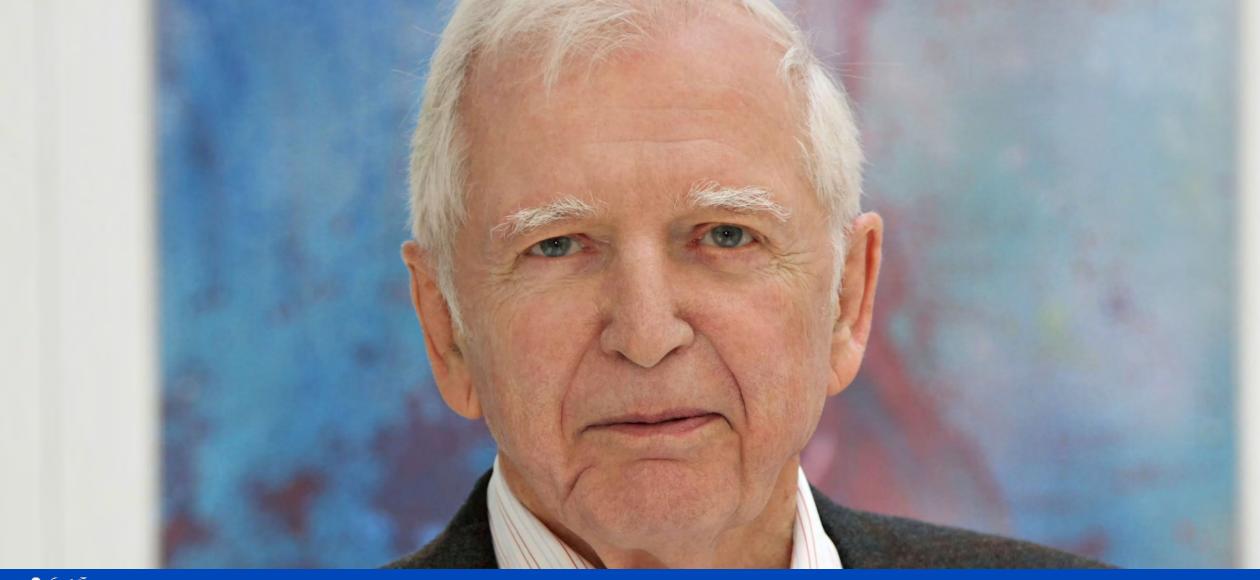
Gene Delivery was improving but expression from Non-Viral Vectors was still transient



Wong SP, Argyros O, Howe SJ and Harbottle RP Systemic gene transfer of non-viral plasmids to neonatal mice Journal of Controlled Release 2011 Mar 30;150(3):298-306









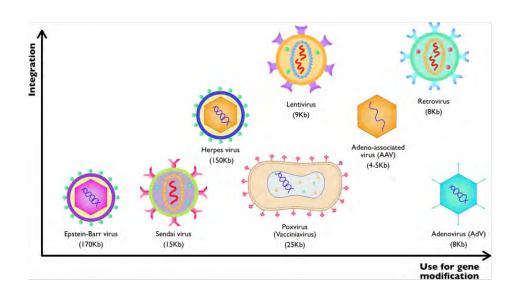




INTRODUCTION | Vectors



Viral vectors



- Natural ability to infect cells
- High transduction efficiency
- Surpass all cellular barriers
- Safety concerns (Integration)
- Associated immune reactions
- Size limitation

Non-viral vectors

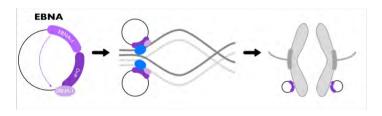
Transposons

• Genomic "scar"

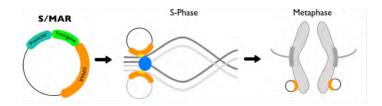
Excisable systems

EBNA-based episomal vectors

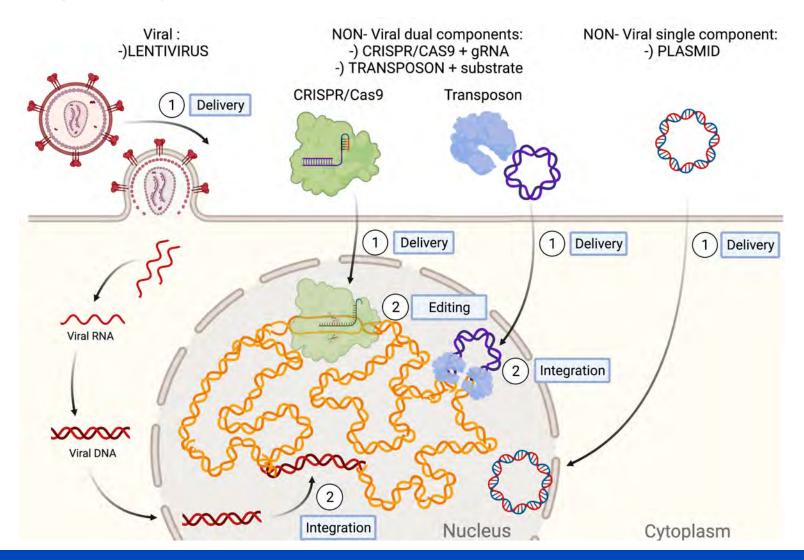
- Gene dysregulation
- Proto-oncogene



S/MAR episomal vectors



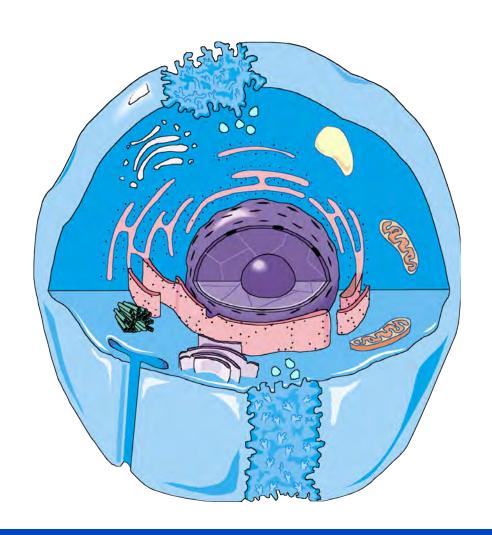
Persistent Genetic Modification of Cells Developing a Safer and Versatile Universal Vector Platform





nS/MARt Vectors: A DNA Vector platform for efficient genetic modification of Human Cells

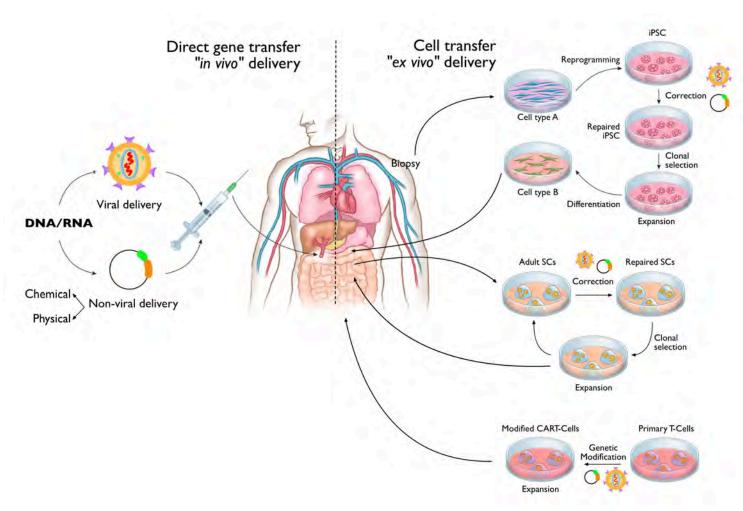
- Non-Viral, Non-Pathogenic
- Simple and Economical to Manufacture
- Efficient to Deliver
- Episomal
- Unlimited capacity
- Use in vivo, in vitro and ex vivo
- Mitotic Stability
- Persistent expression

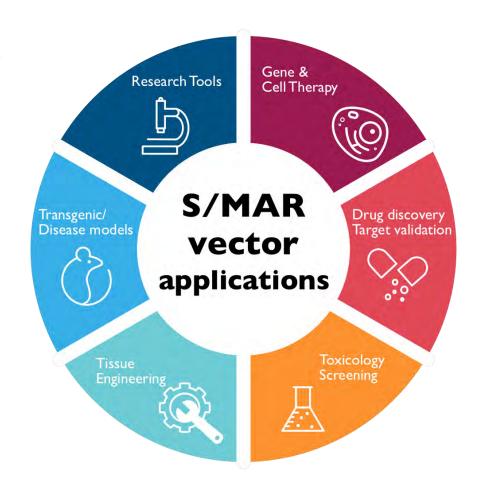




DNA NanoVector - Applications

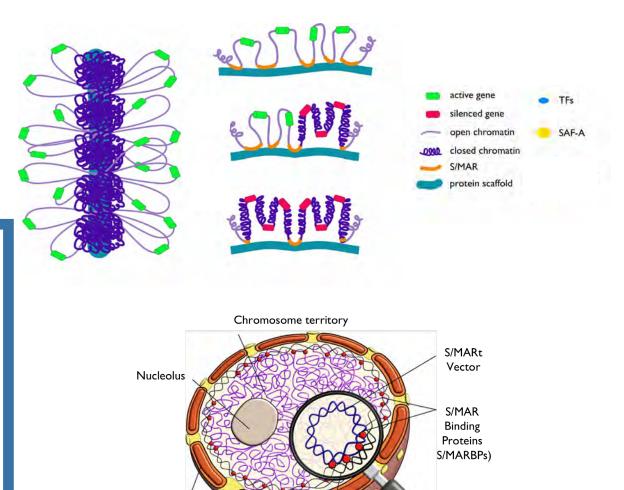






Scaffold Matrix Attachment Regions (S/MARs)

- AT-rich sequence found on gDNA
- Involved in chromatin structure and attachment to nuclear matrix
- Involved in the generation of transcription "bubbles"
- Tethers DNA Vectors to transcriptionally active nuclear sites
- Drives episomal replication and maintenance when incorporated in DNA vectors
- Mediates DNA Vector segregation and transmission during mitosis
- Prevents epigenetic silencing and provides robust and persistent transgene expression



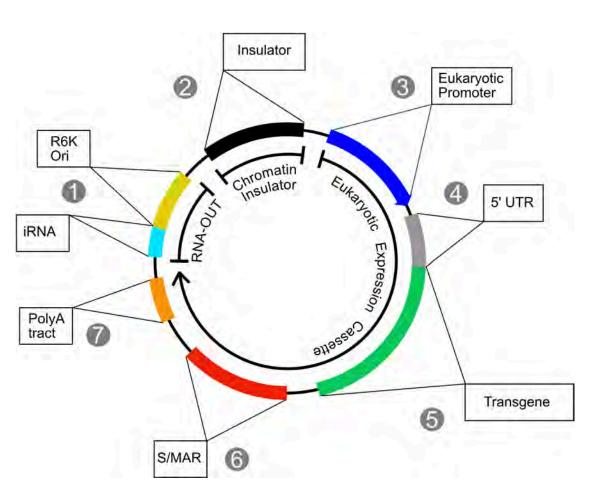
Nuclear

Membrane

Nuclear pore



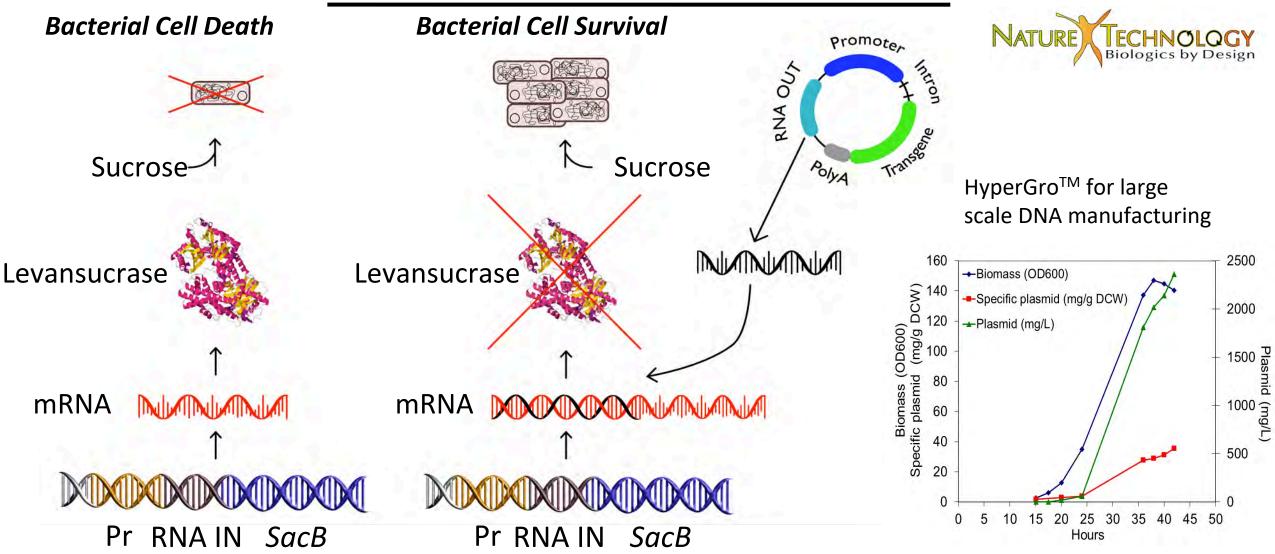
Refining S/MAR DNA vectors



S/MAR vectors are multi-component systems

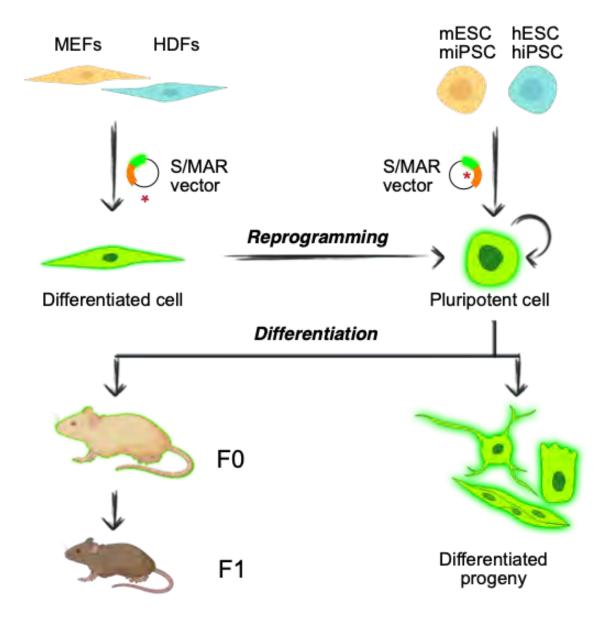
- 1) Bacterial Backbone (essential for production but determines the overall immunogenicity of the vector in Human cells)
- 2) Cis-acting sequences (insulators and enhancers, which regulate expression of the vector contents)
- 3) Cell and Application appropriate promoter
- 4) 5' and 3' UTRs (which determine the mRNA stability of the vector payload)
- 5) Cell and Application optimized gene
- 6) S/MAR sequence (which acts as a substrate for transcription factor binding tethering the vector to the nuclear lamina, and a replication origin due to AT richness)

NanoVectors: Next-Generation "Minicircles" with Antibiotic-free selection



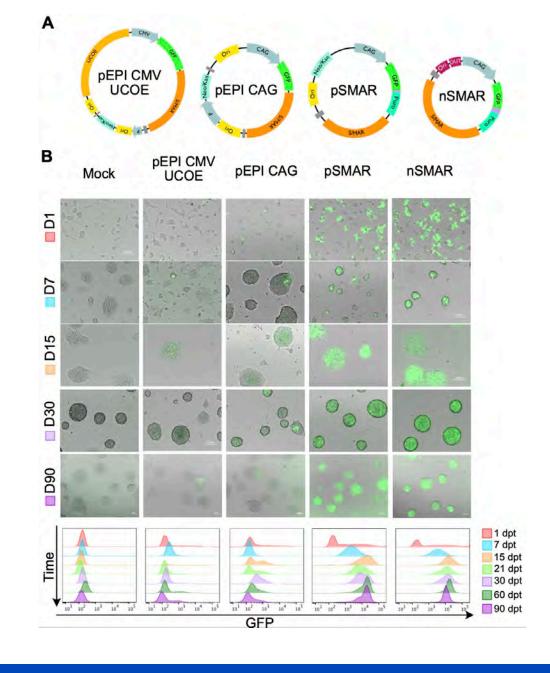


Genetic Modification of Stem Cells with nS/MARt DNA Vectors



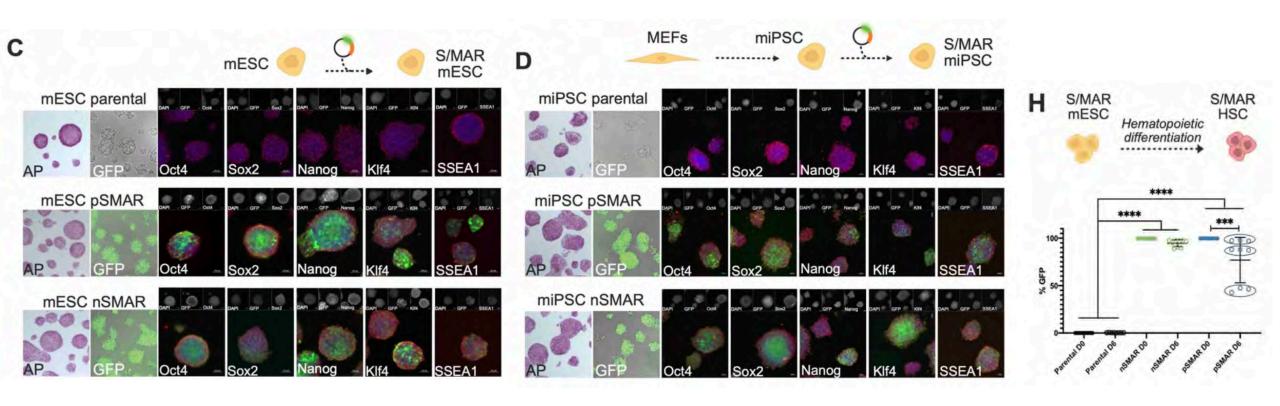
Generation of Genetically Modified Mouse Embryonic Stem Cells with nS/MARt DNA Vectors

nS/MARt-GFP vectors were used to engineered mESC and the transgene expression was found to be stable for at least 90 days.



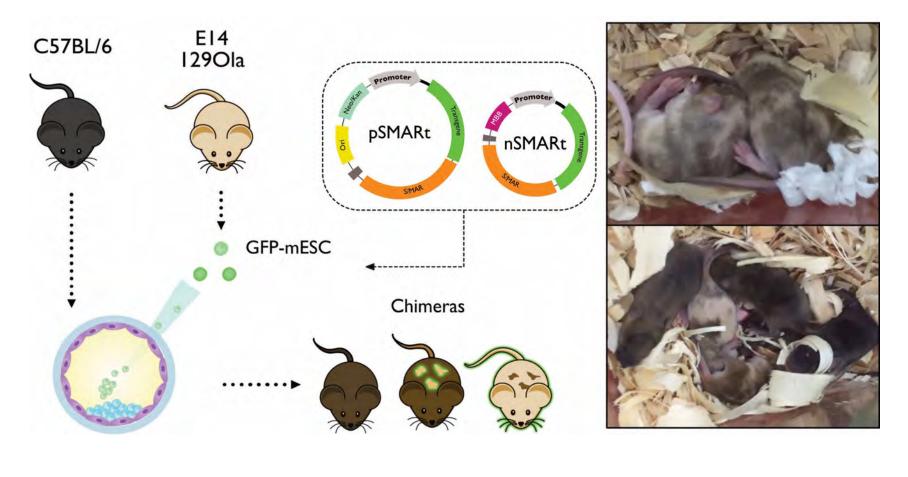


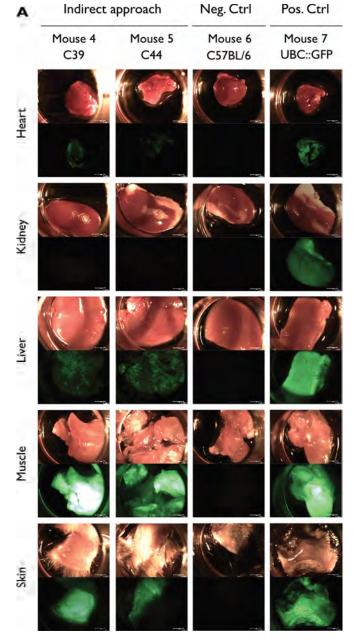
Generation of Genetically Modified Mouse Embryonic Stem Cells with nS/MARt DNA Vectors



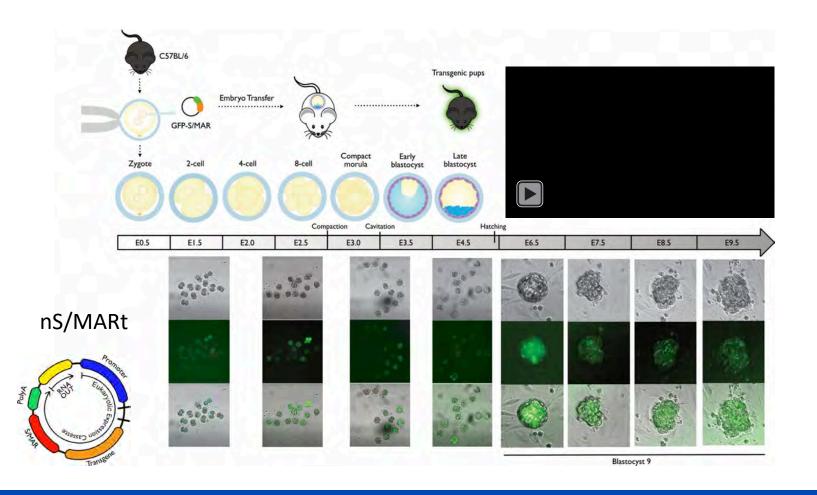
nS/MARt vectors don't affect the pluripotency of Mouse Embryonic Stem Cells (mESC) and induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (miPSC) stabily modified to express GFP and provide long-term expression during hematopoietic differentiation

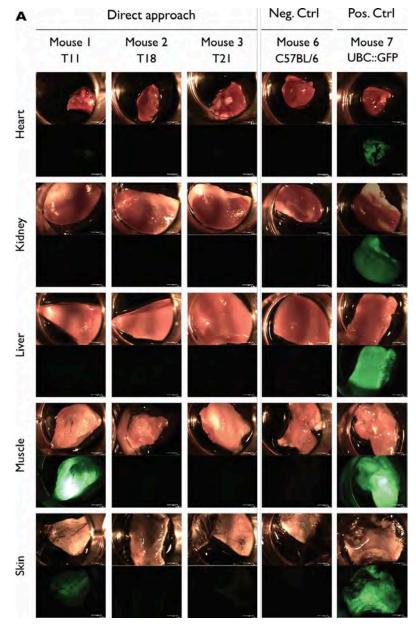
Genetically Modified Stem cells can be used to generate Chimeric Mice





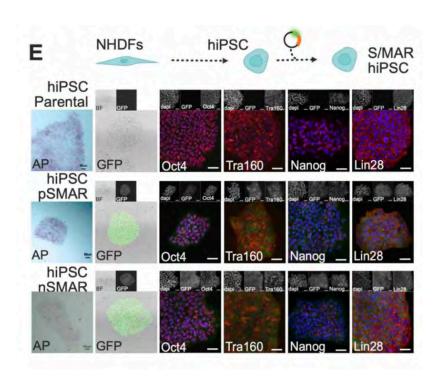
nS/MARt pronuclear injection

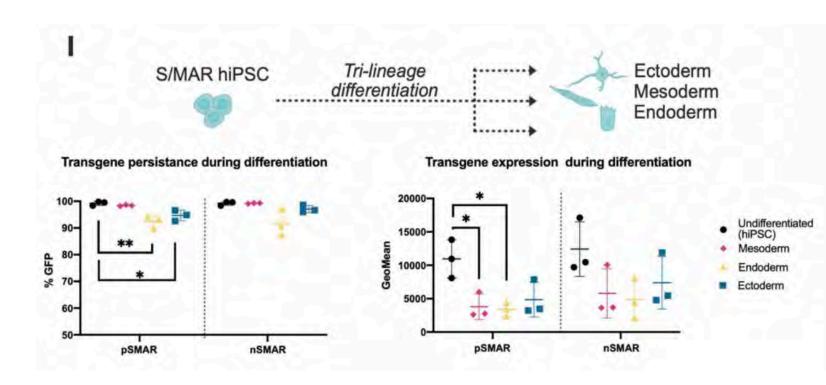






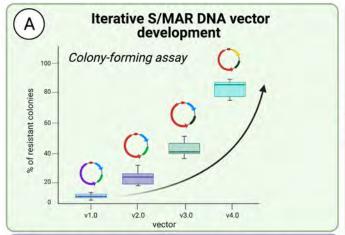
Generation of Genetically Modified Human Stem Cells with nS/MARt DNA Vectors

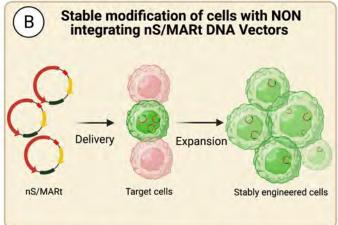


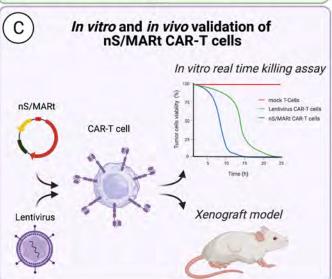


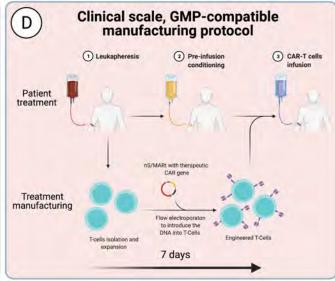
nS/MARt vectors can efficiently be used to engineer human induced Pluripotent Stem Cell (hiPSC) and the expression of the transgene doesn't change during tri-lineage differentiation

A non-viral, non-integrating DNA Nanovector platform for the safe, rapid and persistant manufacture of recombinant T-Cells







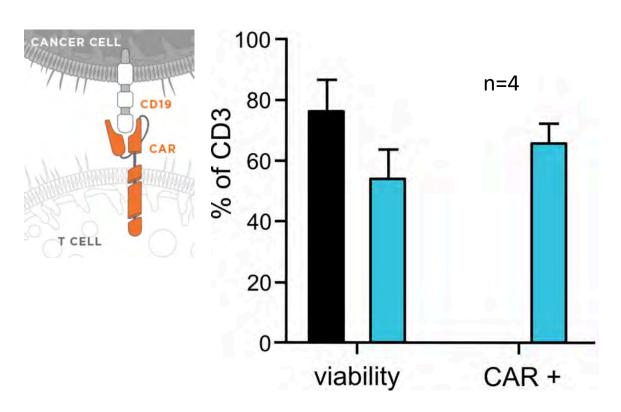


Matthias Bozza^{1†}, Alice de Roia¹, Margareta Correia², Aileen Berger ^{3,6}, Alexandra Tuch^{3,6}, Andreas Schmidt⁴, Inka Zörnig^{5,6}, Dirk Jäger^{3,5,6}, Patrick Schmidt^{5,6,7,†,‡} & Richard P Harbottle^{1,‡,§}

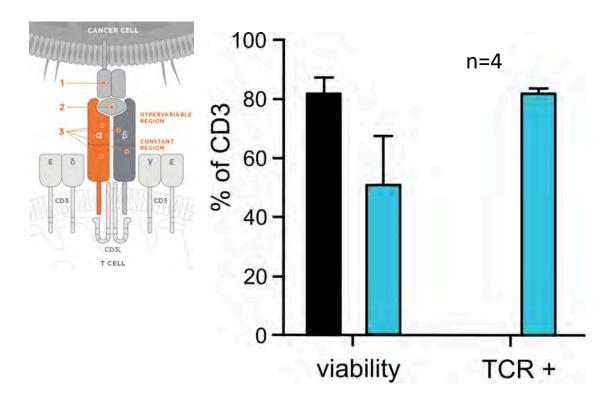
- ¹ DNA Vector Laboratory, DKFZ Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 242, Heidelberg, Germany.
- 2 Cancer Biology and Epigenetics Group, Research Centre of Portoguese Oncology Institute of Porto, 4200-072 Porto, Portugal
- ³ Clinical Cooperation Unit Applied Tumorimmunity, DKFZ Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 460, Heidelberg, Germany
- ⁴ Proteona, 2 Jurong East St 21, 609601, Singapore
- ⁵ Department Medical Oncology, University Hospital Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 460, Heidelberg, Germany
- ⁶ National Center for Tumor Diseases, Medical Oncology, Im Neuenheimer Feld 460, Heidelberg, Germany
- ⁷ GMP & T cell Therapy Unit, DKFZ Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 280, Heidelberg, Germany

nS/MARt can be efficiently delivered to primary human T-Cells by electroporation

nS/MARt CAR-T cells



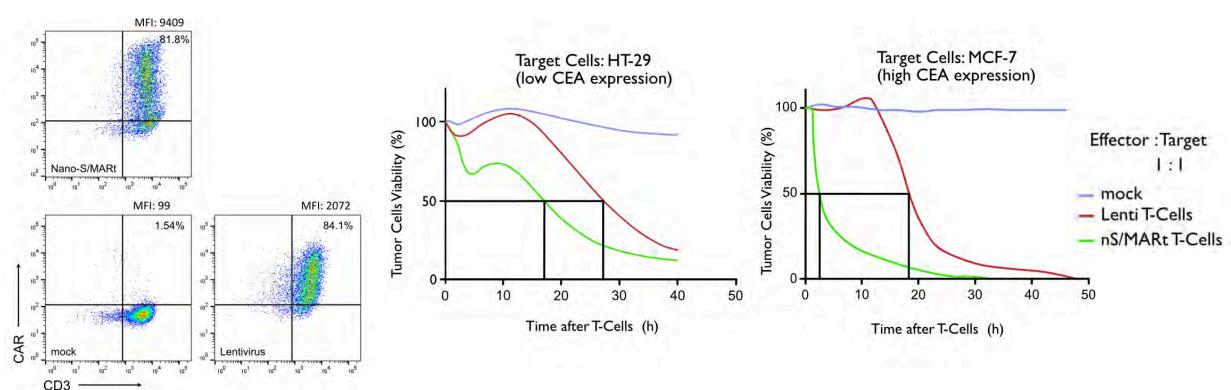
nS/MARt TCR-T cells



nS/MARt T-Cells efficiently target and kill tumor cells in vitro

Efficacy of delivery

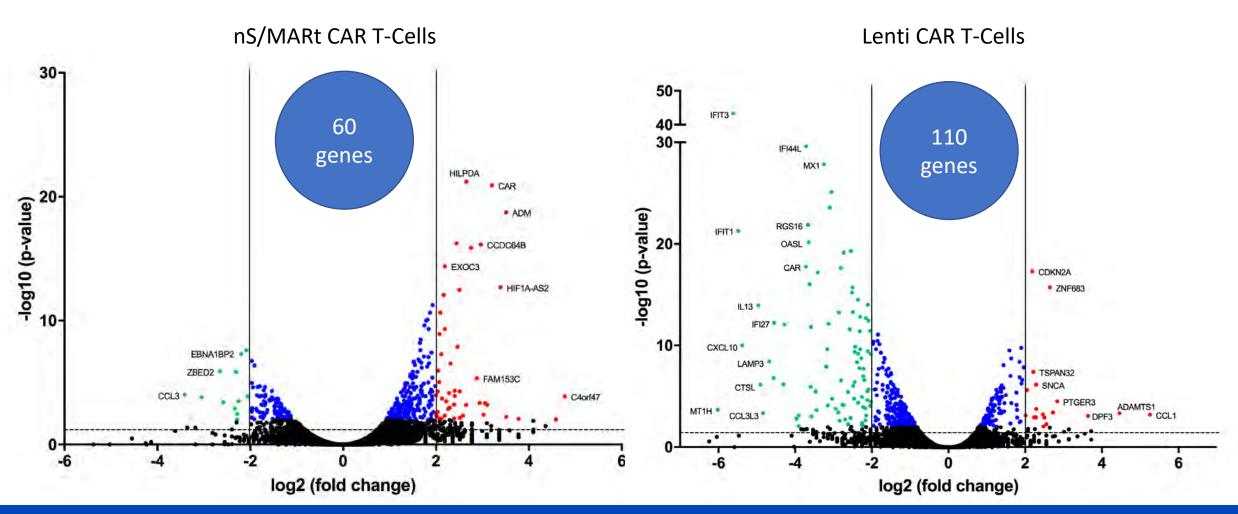
Real-Time killing assay



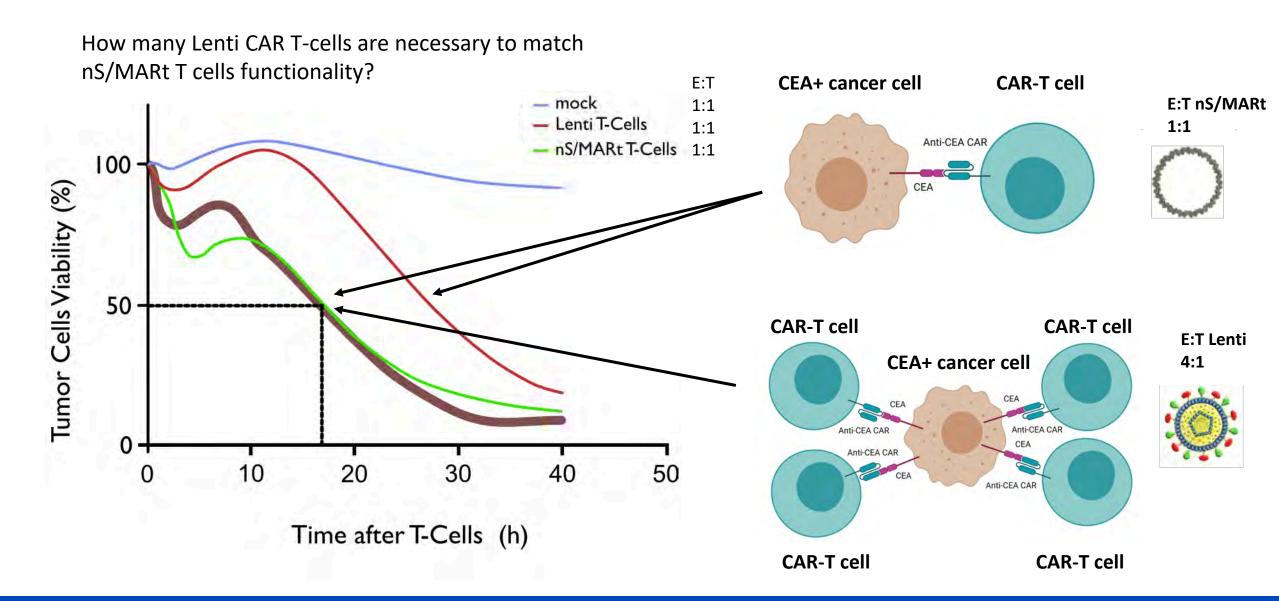
nS/MARt T-Cells provide potent anti-tumor activity

nS/MARt do not impact cells' homeostasis

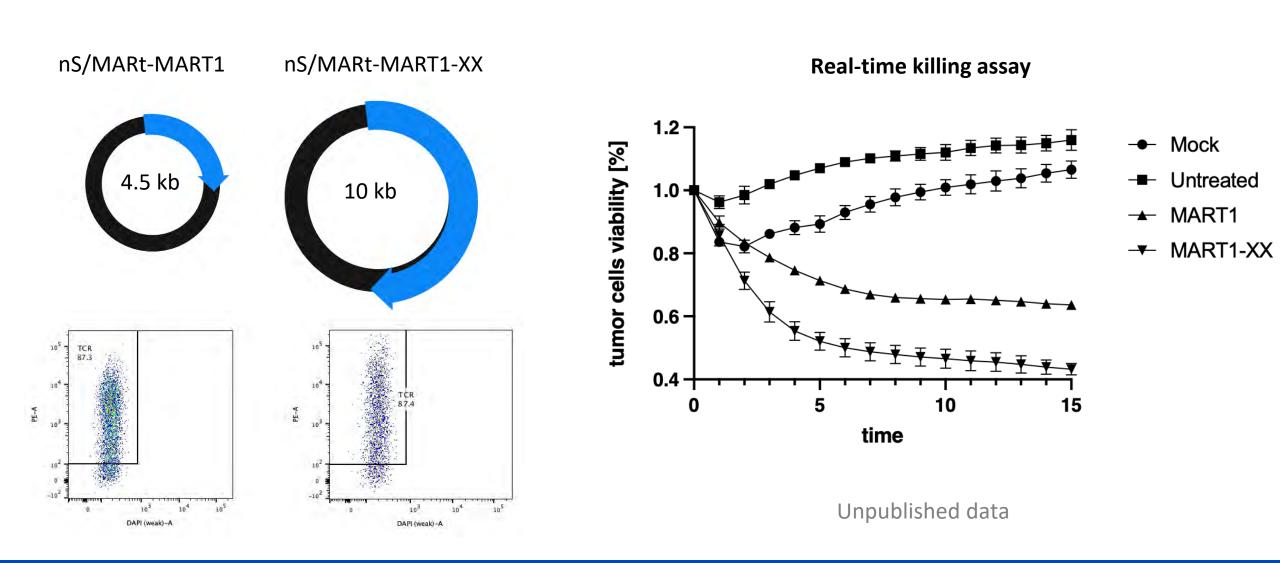
Single Cells analysis of CAR T-Cells made with Lentivirus and nS/MARt vectors in comparison to naive cells



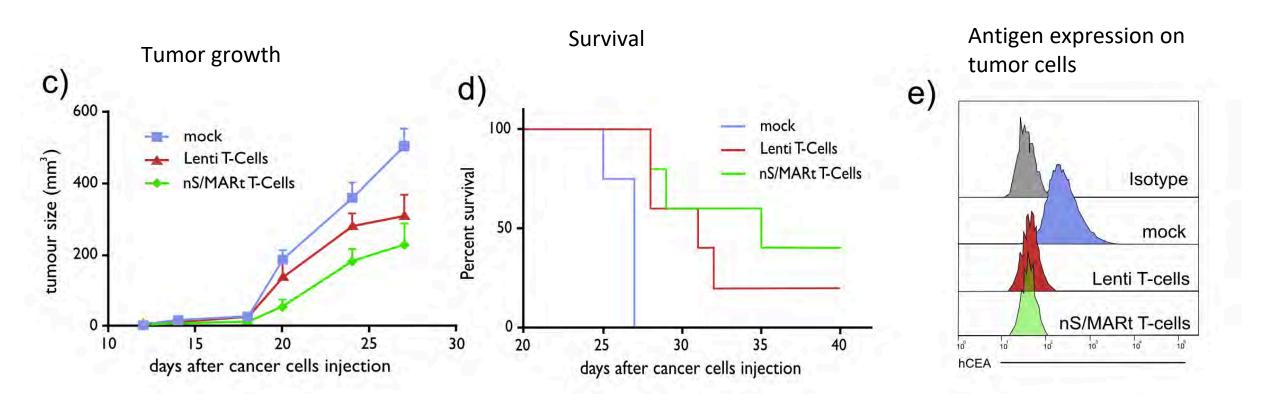
nS/MARt T-Cells provide potent anti-tumor activity



nS/MARt vectors have a high Cargo capacity



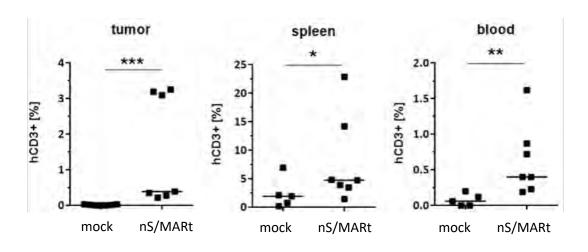
nS/MARt T-Cells efficiently target and kill tumor cells in xenograft models



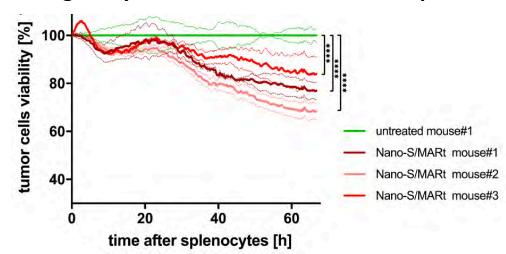
nS/MARt T-Cells delay tumor growth in vivo

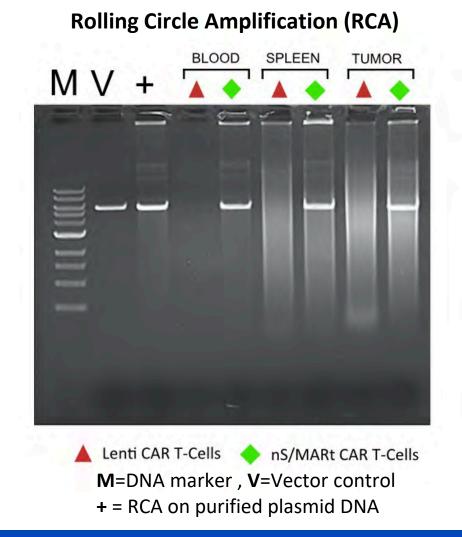
Bozza et al. (2021) Science Advances

nS/MARt T-Cells retain long-term anti-tumor activity, the vectors remain episomal

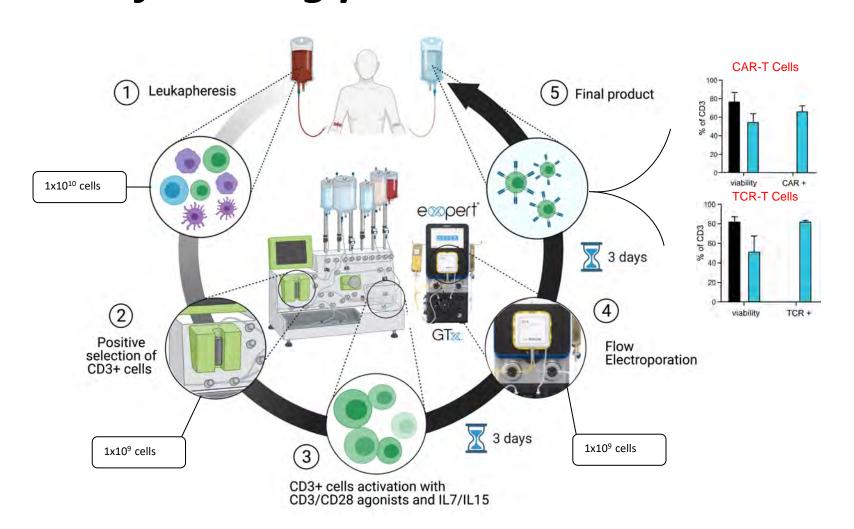


Real-Time killing assay with T-Cells retrieved from spleens

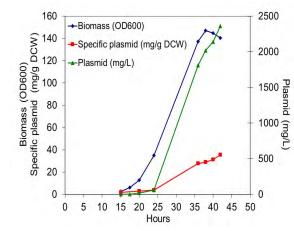




nS/MARt based clinical scale GMP-compatible manufacturing protocol



Large-scale **DNA** manufacturing



~ 2g/L of pure supercoiled DNA

1 L = 3500 patients

Safe and Efficient nS/MARt based Scalable GMP-compatible manufacturing protocol using MaxCyte Expert GTx electroporation Platform

NV TCR (150 ug/ml)

Live cells

mTCR+ 65.6 NV TCR (200 ug/ml)

Live cells

DAPI (weak)-A

mTCR+ 72.5

NO DNA

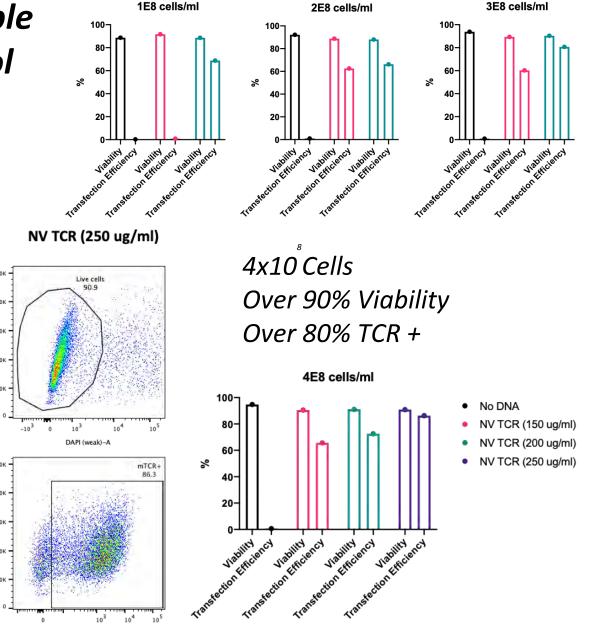
Live cells

DAPI (weak)-A

mTCR+ 0.63

200K -

50K -



Nano-S/MARt DNA Vectors Take home

- Best in class DNA Vector that combine mitotic stability with low immunogenicity
- Efficiently produced in bacterial cells at high yield and purity without post-processing
- Provide robust transgene expression in every cell and model system available
- Efficacy comparable to state-of-the-art clinically utilized vectors with short, efficient and economical manufacturing time

THANK YOU

HD Collaborators

DNA Vector Lab



Dr Edward Green Prof Michael Platten Dr Richard Harbottle Dr Matthias Bozza



Prof Dirk Jäger Dr Patrick Schmidt Manuela Urban Alice De Roia Julia Peterson Luisa Burger Anna Hartley



Prof Rienk Offringa Dr Mick Milsom

Annabel Grewenig



Dr Barbera Leuchs Prof Stefan Eichmüller



