



HAL
open science

The Future: In Vivo CAR T Cell Gene Therapy

Rana Mhaidly, Els Verhoeyen

► **To cite this version:**

Rana Mhaidly, Els Verhoeyen. The Future: In Vivo CAR T Cell Gene Therapy. *Molecular Therapy*, 2019, 27, pp.707 - 709. 10.1016/j.ymthe.2019.03.012 . hal-03486424

HAL Id: hal-03486424

<https://hal.science/hal-03486424v1>

Submitted on 20 Dec 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial 4.0 International License

The future: *in vivo* CAR T cell gene therapy

Rana Mhaidly¹ and Els Verhoeyen^{1,2}

¹Université Côte d'Azur, INSERM, C3M, Nice, France

²CIRI - Centre International de Recherche en Infectiologie, Univ Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Inserm, U1111, CNRS, UMR5308, ENS Lyon, F-69007 Lyon, France

Correspondance: Els Verhoeyen, International Center for Infectiology Research, EVIR, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, 46 Allée d'Italie, 69364 Lyon, France; e-mail: els.verhoeyen@ens-lyon.fr or els.verhoeyen@unice.fr

Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cells represent a revolutionary therapy for combatting cancers.¹ This novel immunotherapy was only approved in 2017 for treatment of advanced blood cancers in the US and Europe. The most frequently used vehicles for CAR gene delivery in autologous T cells are lentiviral vectors (LVs) pseudotyped with the vesicular stomatitis virus glycoprotein (VSV-G-LV). *Ex vivo* gene delivery employing these broad spectrum LVs might however lead to off-target transduction of contaminating cancer or antigen presenting cells with these CARs leading to severe health risks and adverse events.² In a new study published in *Molecular Therapy -- Methods and Clinical Development*, Jamali and coworkers limit these risks by using CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cell targeted LVs for CAR gene

transfer.³ The authors engineered human CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell targeted LVs capable of selective gene delivery into human CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells, respectively.^{4,5}

Targeting of LVs is based on the principle that fusion-activation of a chimeric envelope should be triggered by the interaction of the ligand displayed on the vector surface with its specific receptor on the target cell. Buchholz and co-workers designed a novel strategy based on the fact that paramyxoviruses separated the two functions, cell binding and virus-cell fusion, into two separate glycoproteins. In this case, redirection of the glycoprotein that confers binding to the target cell leaves the fusion gp "untouched" and functional. This strategy was initially successful for LVs pseudotyped with measles virus (MV-LVs) retargeted glycoproteins, and more recently LVs pseudotyped with receptor-targeted Nipah virus glycoproteins (NiV-LVs). These effectively enter into cells when using cell surface proteins as receptors that bring them sufficiently close to the cell membrane.⁶

Jamali et al. demonstrated exclusive transduction of CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells in total PBMCs with an anti-CD19 CAR encoding CD4MV- or CD8NiV-retargeted LVs, respectively.³ Moreover, in the presence of an LV facilitating agent, Vectofusin, transduction with CD19-CAR targeted LVs was comparable to T cell transduction levels achieved with VSVG-LVs currently used in the clinic. This was achieved without compromising the specificity for the target T cells (**Figure 1**). Although such a targeted approach will make *ex vivo* CAR T cell therapy safer, it remains a highly personalized treatment that likely requires a costly clinical manufacturing grade and labor-intensive *ex vivo* T cell manufacturing process. These considerations highlight the obstacles associated with manufacturing of this kind of patient-specific therapy. Therefore, implementation of CAR T cell therapy for routine use in the clinic remains a real challenge, and this new therapeutic product may be out of reach for many cancer patients in need of this novel therapy. A future approach avoiding the above concerns may be *in vivo* CAR T cell generation.

The Buchholz team has very recently performed a first step towards *in vivo* reprogramming of CAR T cells using CD8NiV-targeted LVs. A single systemic injection of CD19-CAR encoding CD8-LVs into immune-deficient mice engrafted with a human blood system generated *in vivo* CAR T cells, which effectively wiped out the human B cells (**Figure 1**).⁷ This outcome supports the feasibility of *in vivo* CAR T cell therapy. Remarkably, NiV-LVs could be produced at up to two orders of magnitude higher titers compared to their MV-based counterparts and were at least 10,000-fold less effectively neutralized than MV glycoprotein pseudotyped LVs by human serum, underlining their potential as a medicine that is applicable for *in vivo* delivery.⁴

However, some of the CD8NiV-LV injected humanized mice developed a cytokine storm equivalent to some CAR T cell treated patients, warranting further preclinical testing of the *in vivo* approach. A next logical step will be to test the performance of *in vivo* CAR T cells therapy in mice carrying patient derived tumor xenografts (PDX mice models). However, humanized mice do not recapitulate a fully functional immune system, and evaluation in large animal models such as non-human primates may be needed before a first clinical trial on *in vivo* CAR T cell gene therapy can commence (**Figure 1**). Nonetheless, once these steps have been successfully completed, future CAR T cell therapy might consist of a single injection of a vectorized medicine into the blood stream, circumventing the current cost-intensive *ex vivo* production of CAR T cells and thus making this therapy more broadly available to patients.

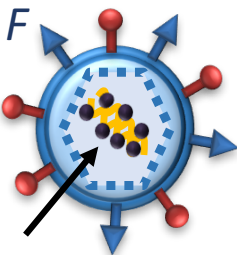
References

1. Guedan, S, Calderon, H, Posey, AD, Jr., and Maus, MV (2019). Engineering and Design of Chimeric Antigen Receptors. *Mol Ther Methods Clin Dev* **12**: 145-156.
2. Ruella, M, Xu, J, Barrett, DM, Fraietta, JA, Reich, TJ, Ambrose, DE, *et al.* (2018). Induction of resistance to chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy by transduction of a single leukemic B cell. *Nat Med* **24**: 1499-1503.
3. Jamali, A, Kapitza, L, Schaser, T, Johnston, ICD, Buchholz, CJ, and Hartmann, J (2019). Highly efficient and selective CAR-gene transfer using CD4- and CD8-targeted lentiviral vectors. *Mol Ther Methods Clin Dev* **in press**. (DOI: 10.1016/j.omtm.2019.03.003)
4. Bender, RR, Muth, A, Schneider, IC, Friedel, T, Hartmann, J, Pluckthun, A, *et al.* (2016). Receptor-Targeted Nipah Virus Glycoproteins Improve Cell-Type Selective Gene Delivery and Reveal a Preference for Membrane-Proximal Cell Attachment. *PLoS Pathog* **12**: e1005641.
5. Zhou, Q, Uhlig, KM, Muth, A, Kimpel, J, Levy, C, Munch, RC, *et al.* (2015). Exclusive Transduction of Human CD4+ T Cells upon Systemic Delivery of CD4-Targeted Lentiviral Vectors. *J Immunol* **195**: 2493-2501.
6. Frank, AM, and Buchholz, CJ (2019). Surface-Engineered Lentiviral Vectors for Selective Gene Transfer into Subtypes of Lymphocytes. *Mol Ther Methods Clin Dev* **12**: 19-31.
7. Pfeiffer, A, Thalheimer, FB, Hartmann, S, Frank, AM, Bender, RR, Danisch, S, *et al.* (2018). In vivo generation of human CD19-CAR T cells results in B-cell depletion and signs of cytokine release syndrome. *EMBO Mol Med* **10**.

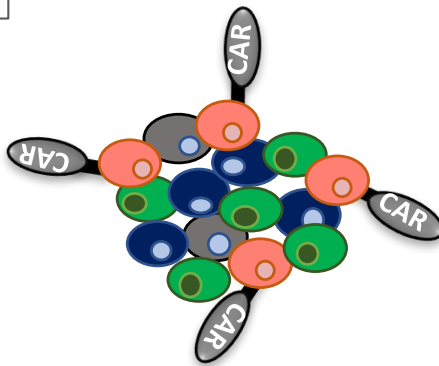
Figure 1: Towards *in vivo* CAR T cell therapy. Exclusive transduction of CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells in total PBMCs with an anti-CD19 CAR encoding CD4^{darpin}MV- and CD8^{scFv}NiV-retargeted lentiviral vectors, respectively. CAR T cells were able to specifically deplete healthy and cancer CD19⁺ cells *ex vivo*. *In vivo* injection of CD8^{scFv}NiV-retargeted lentiviral vectors into NOD/SCID gammaC^{-/-} mice that were engrafted with hCD34⁺ stem and progenitor cells resulted in expression of the CD19 directed CAR solely on CD8⁺ cells *in vivo*, which upon encounter with CD19⁺ B cells were strongly expanded and resulted in B cell depletion *in vivo*. This represents a first step towards *in vivo* CAR therapy but evaluation in non-human primates will be required before these tools can enter the clinic for patient treatment.

EX VIVO

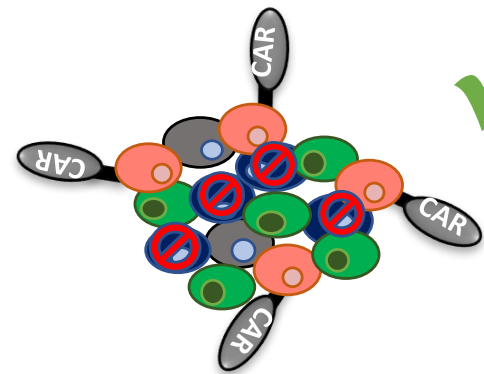
CD4MV-LV



HCD4^{Darpin}
Transduction
+ Vectofusin

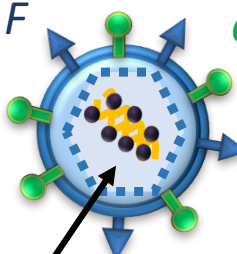


B cell
depletion

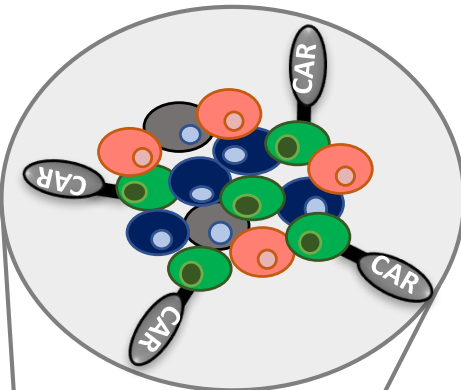


- CD4⁺ T cells
- CD8⁺ T cells
- CD19⁺ cells
- CD14⁺ cells

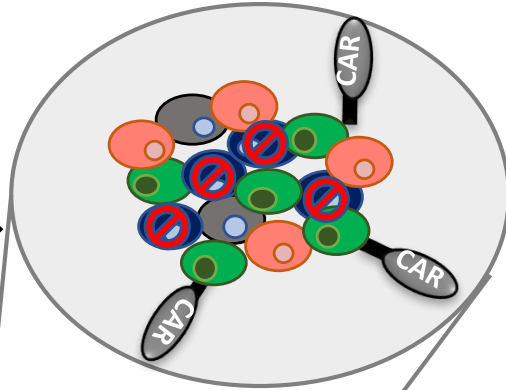
CD8NiV-LV



G-CD8^{scFv}
Transduction
+ Vectofusin

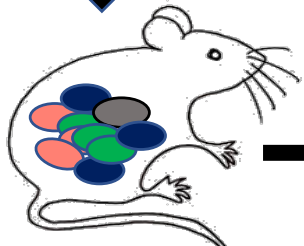


B cell
depletion



Trans-
duction

In VIVO



B cell
depletion

