

Telomeres & telomerase as therapeutic targets

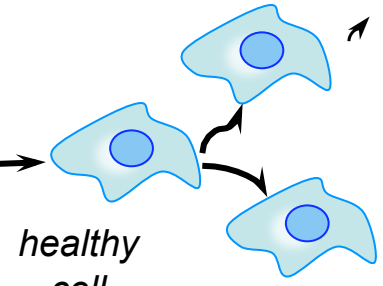
Fighting cancer and aging

Maria A. Blasco's team, CNIO, Madrid

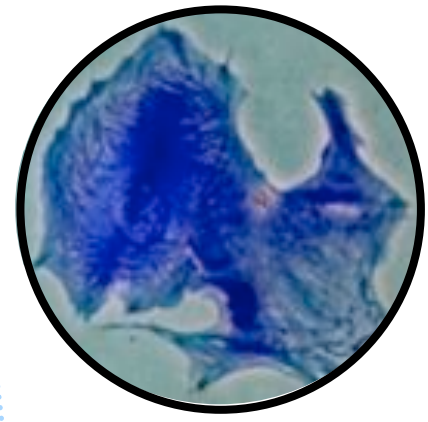
*healthy cells
are MORTAL*



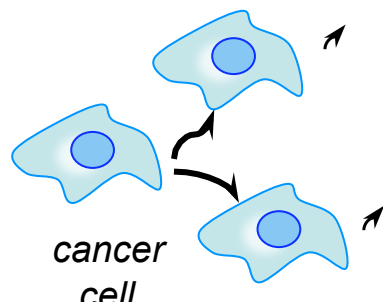
*Henrietta
Lacks*



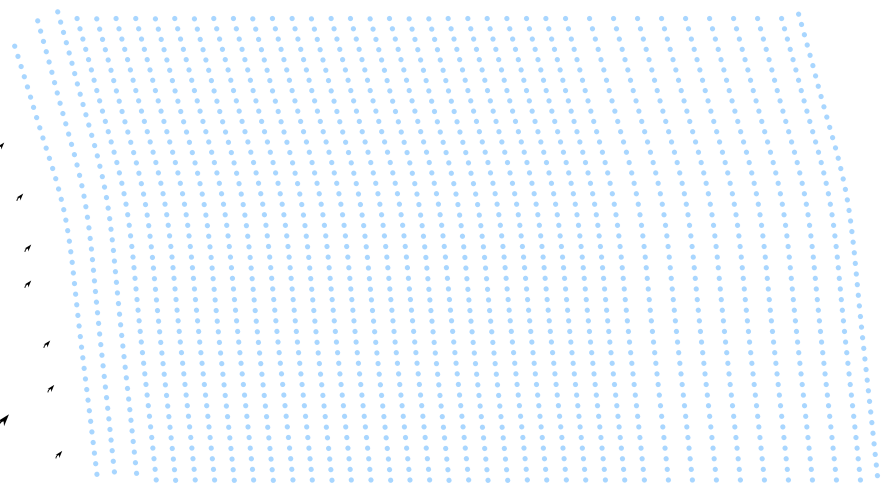
50-70 divisions *"senescent" cells*



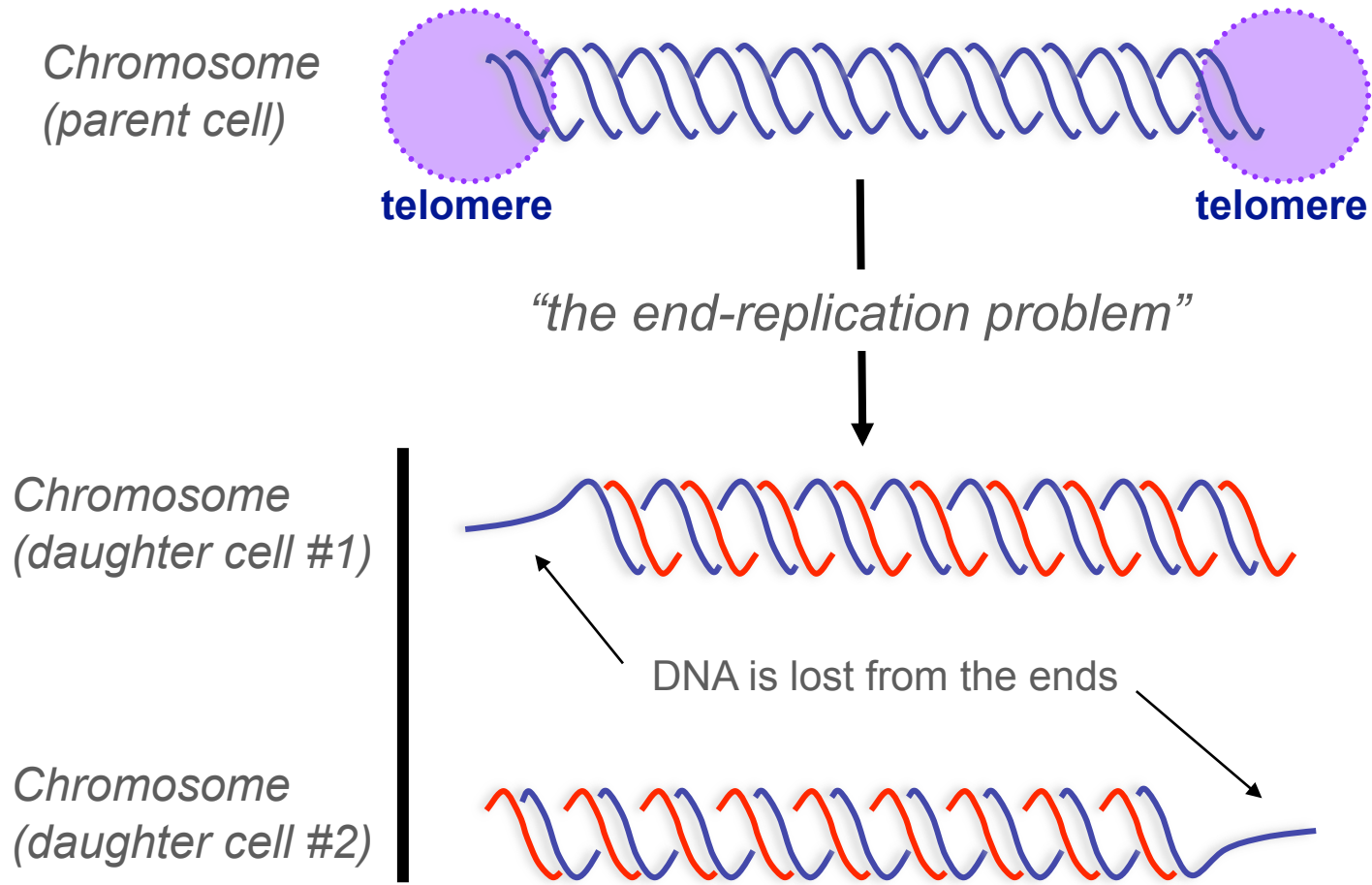
*cancer cells are
IMMORTAL*



unlimited divisions



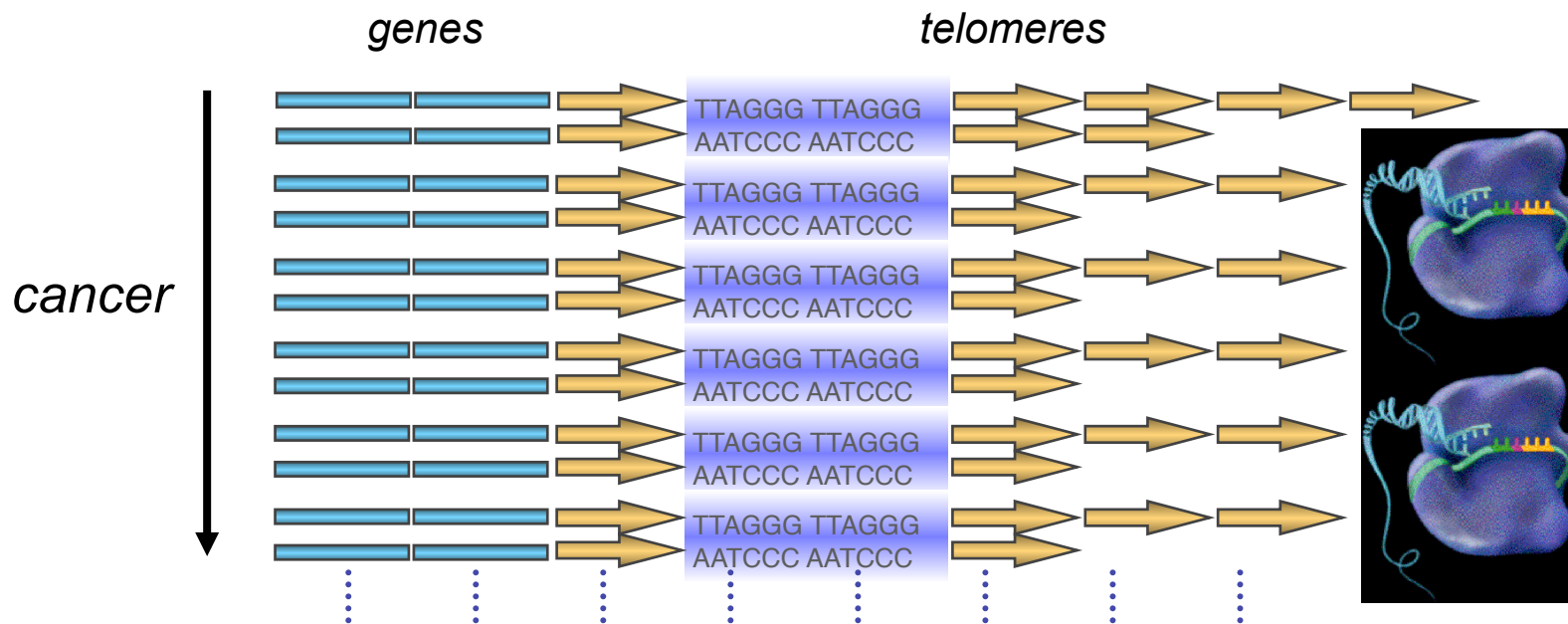
Telomeres are lost everytime that a cell divides



An embryonic gene known as *telomerase* is able to elongate telomeres to compensate excessive telomere loss during embryo development.

This gene, *telomerase*, is silenced after birth ... however ...

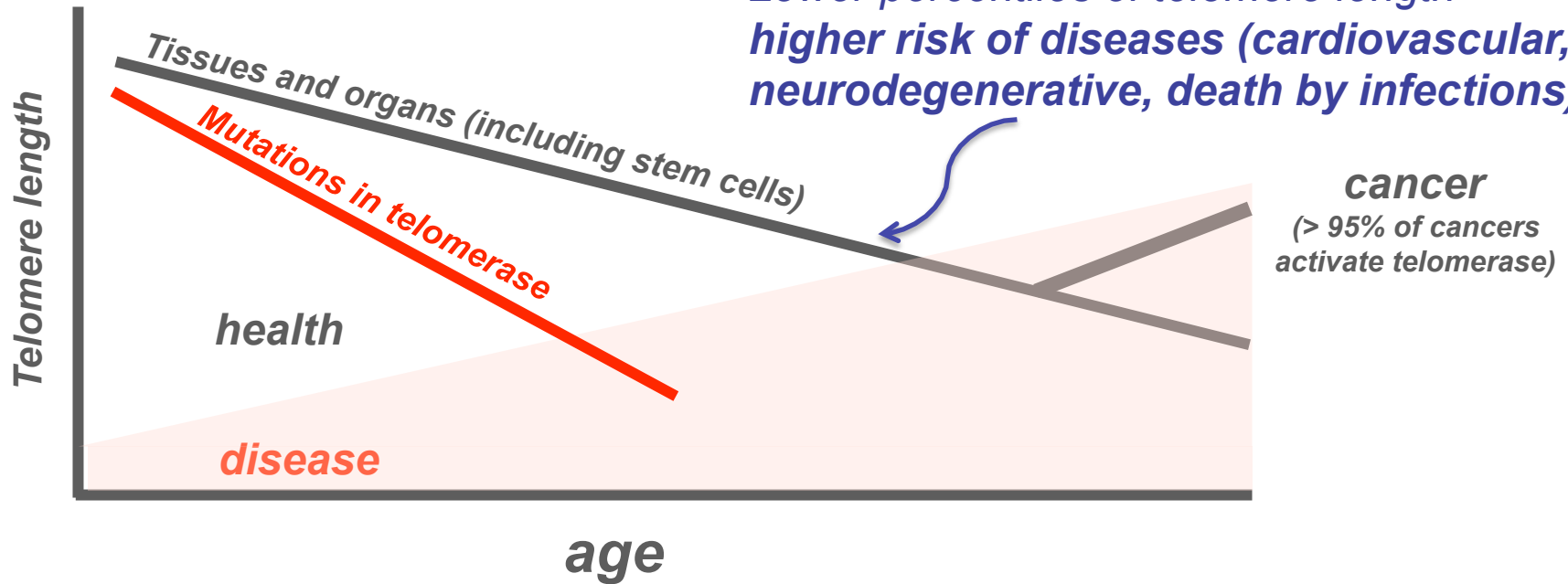
Cancer cells manage to reactivate *telomerase*, thus escaping the mortal fate of adult cells and becoming immortal.



Telomeres, telomerase and aging

Telomere length=**Biomarker of aging?**

Lower percentiles of telomere length=
**higher risk of diseases (cardiovascular,
neurodegenerative, death by infections)**



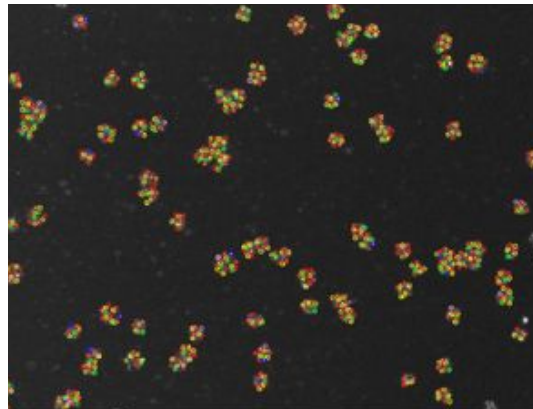
Human pathologies due to telomerase defects

dyskeratosis congenita (DKC1, Terc)
aplastic anemia (Terc, Tert)
idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (Terc, Tert)

loss of the regenerative capacity of the skin
lungs, bone marrow...

Telomere length as a BIOMARKER of aging & health status

A very accurate technology for telomere length measurement



Telomere length measurements for individuals



Life Length's partnership with:

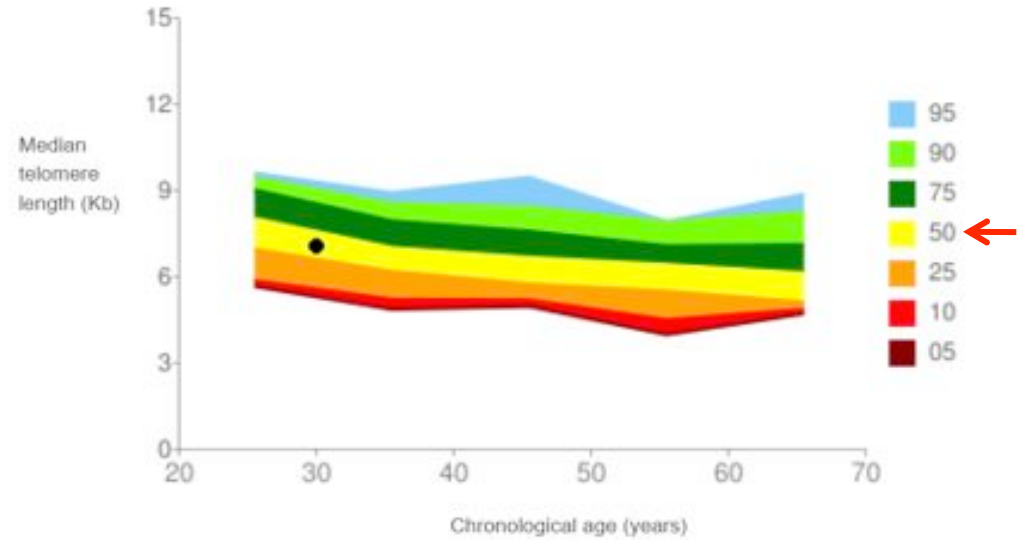


Telomere length measurements for individuals

LIFE LENGTH

RESULTS REPORT

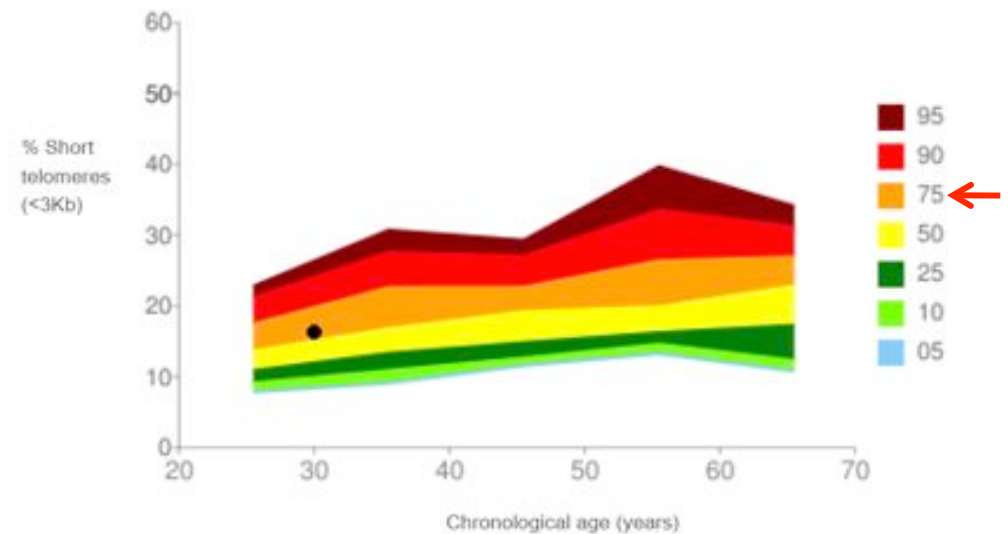
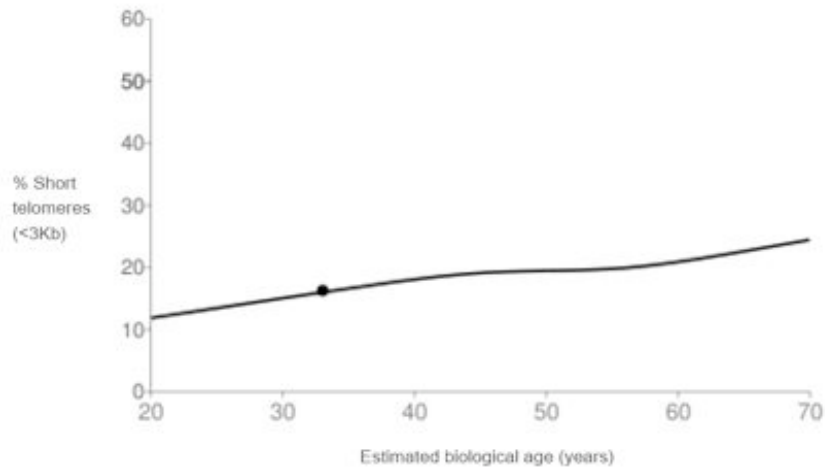
SAMPLE CODE: 66-048



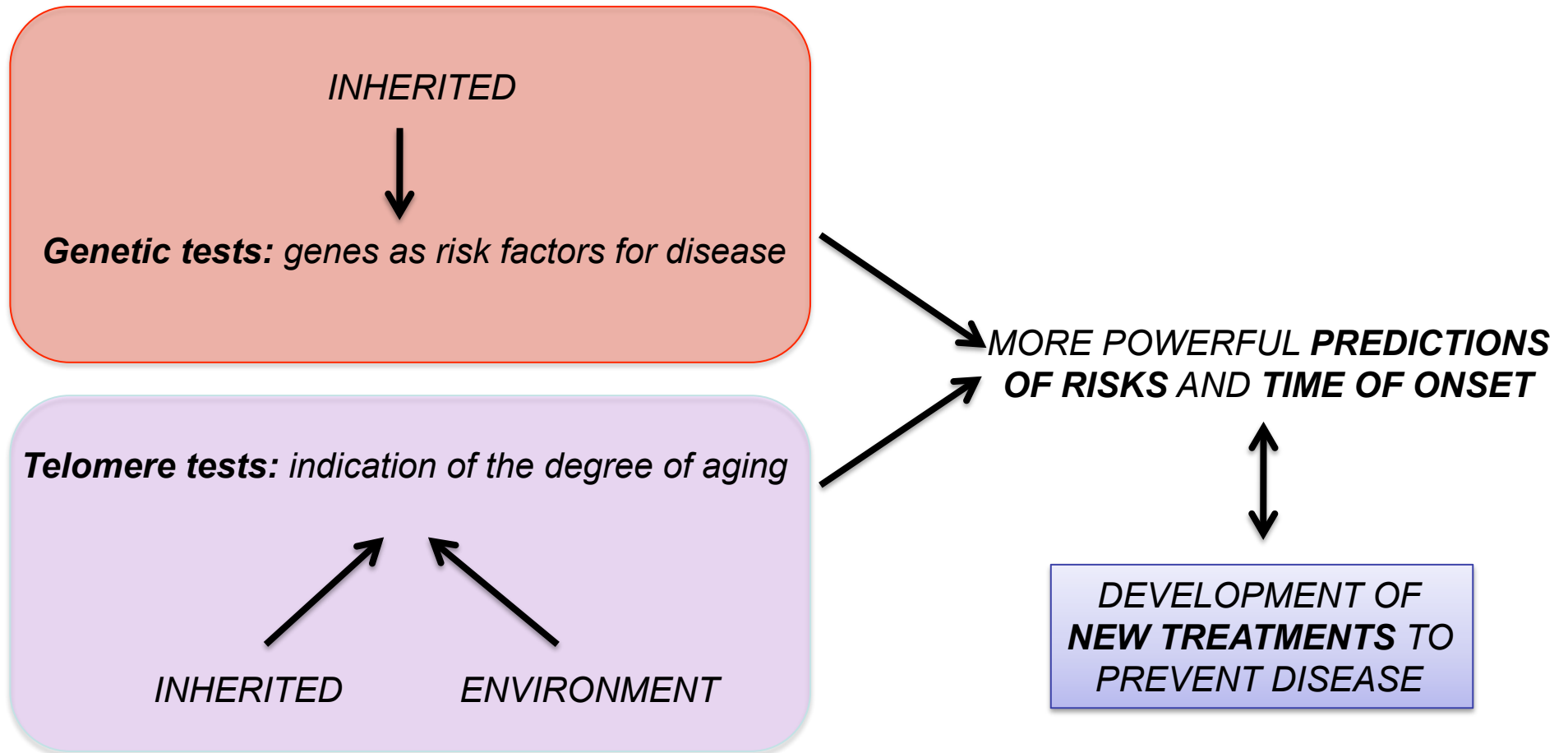
Percentage of short telomeres - General analysis

Percentage of short telomeres (<3Kb) 16.07

Estimated biological age (years) 33.2



A NEW ERA in medicine?: Personalized & preventive medicine



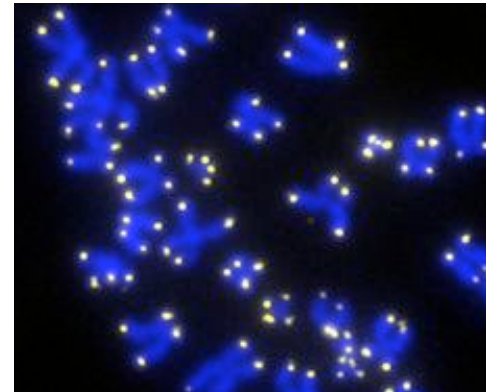
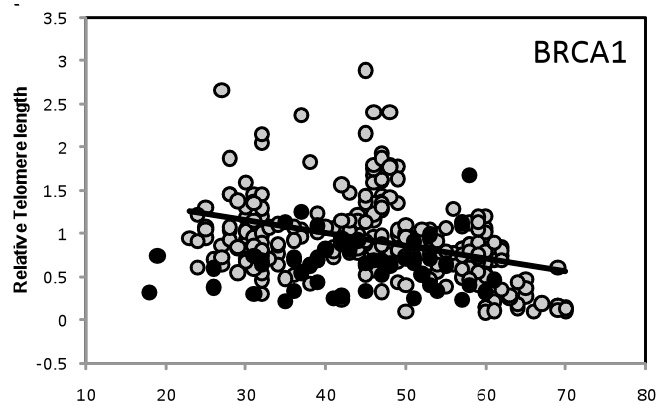
aging is the highest risk factor for all diseases

telomere length integrates both inheritance & environmental factors

More powerful tools to predict risk factors and develop new treatments

Breast cancer: Familial breast & ovarian cancer

BRCA1/BRCA2



RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

Genetic Anticipation Is Associated with Telomere Shortening in Hereditary Breast Cancer

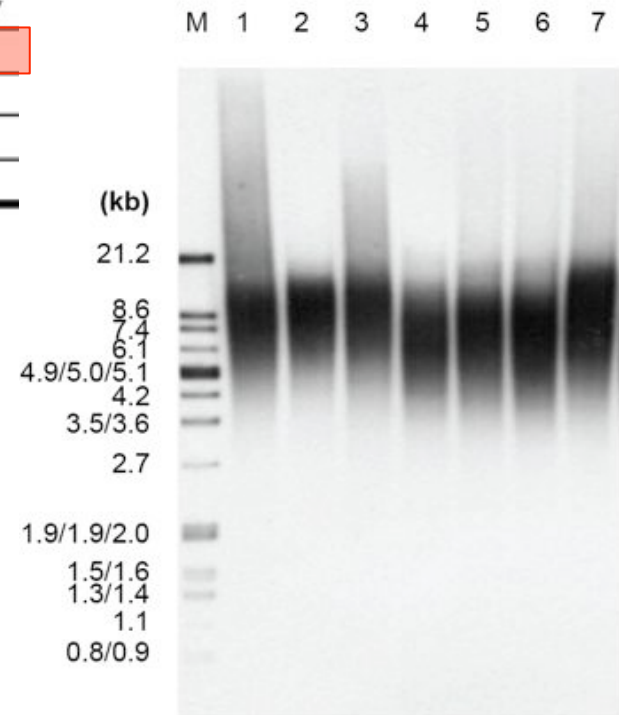
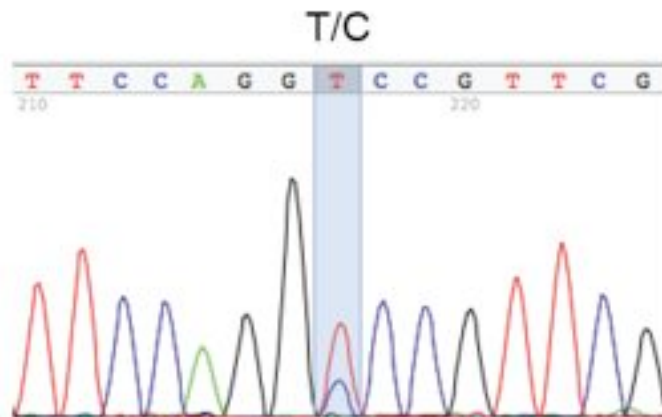
Martínez-Delgado et al., PLoS Genetics, 2011

Martínez-Delgado et al., J. Medical Genetics, 2012 (ovarian)

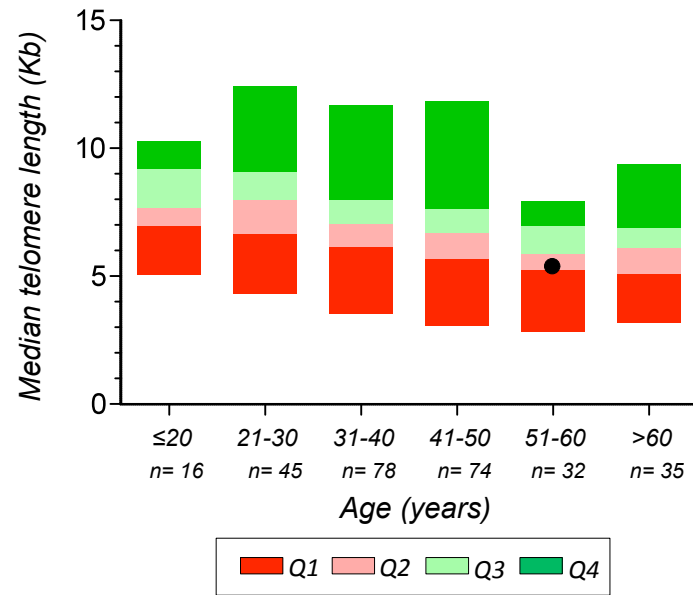
Personal Omics prolifing and telomere length for Michael Snyder

High Interest Disease-Associated Rare Variants.

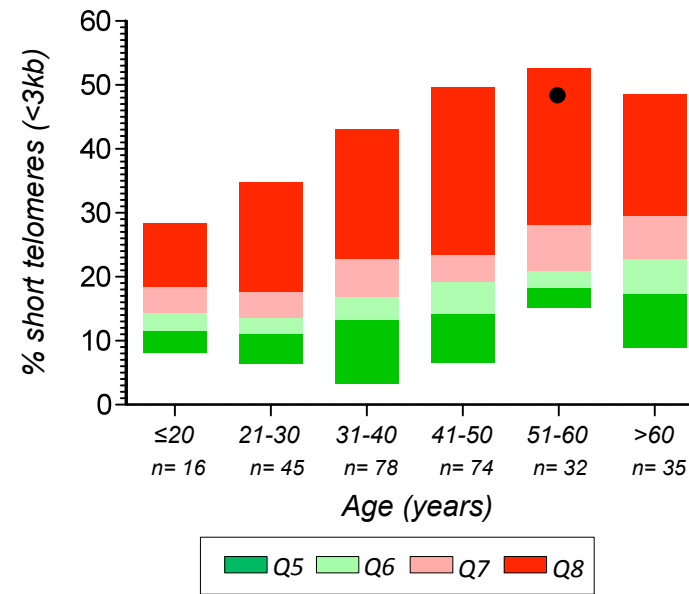
Gene ID	Position	Genotype	OMIM_disease
SERPINA1	14:94844947	C/T	Emphysema due to AAT deficiency
TERT	5:1294397	C/T	Aplastic anemia
KCNJ11	11:17409571	T/T	Type 2 diabetes
GCKR	2:27730939	T/T	Hypertriglyceridemia
NUP54	4:77055431	G/A	



Snyder's TERT mutation associated to increased abundance of short telomeres



Current age (years)	55
Predicted age (years)	76



Current age (years)	55
Predicted age (years)	101

The role of telomerase in chromosome stability, cancer & aging

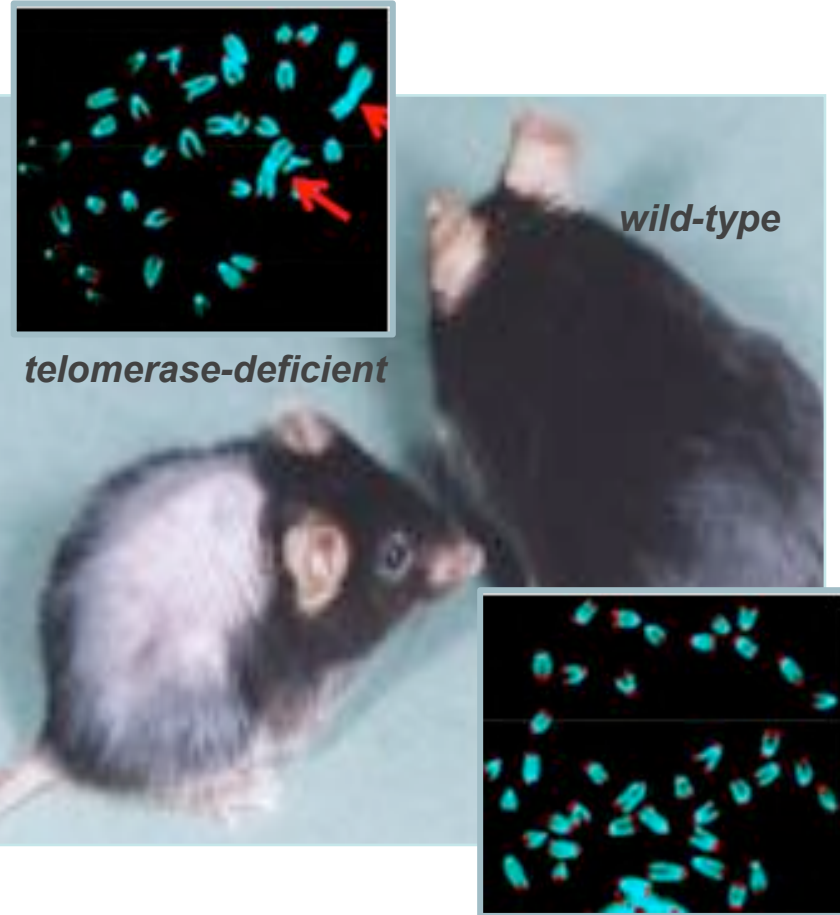
Telomerase-deficient mice (*Terc*^{-/-}):

**decreased regenerative capacity
due to stem cell dysfunction**

less cancer

Super-telomerase mice (K5-*Tert*):

***better tissue fitness*
slightly more cancer**



- Blasco et al., *Science* (1995)
- Blasco et al., *Cell* (1997)
- Lee, Blasco, et al., *Nature* (1998)
- González-Suarez et al., *Nat Genet* (2000)
- González-Suarez et al., *EMBO J.* (2001)
- Flores et al., *Science* (2005)

Telomerase as an anti-cancer target (Imetelstat)

geron



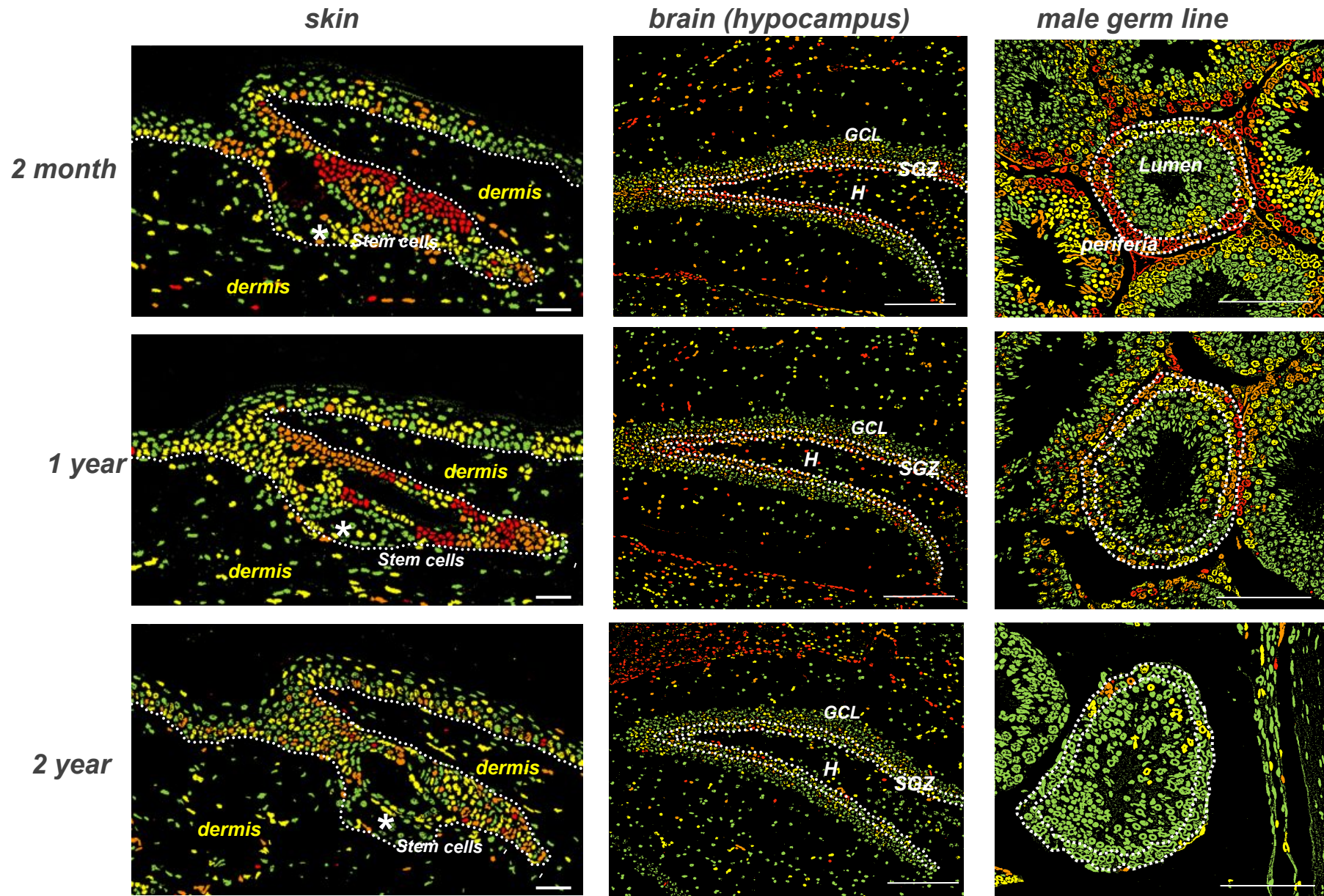
GRN163L Molecule



*Phase II
Clinical trials
(breast, lung, prostate etc)*

*Can telomerase
increase health span?*

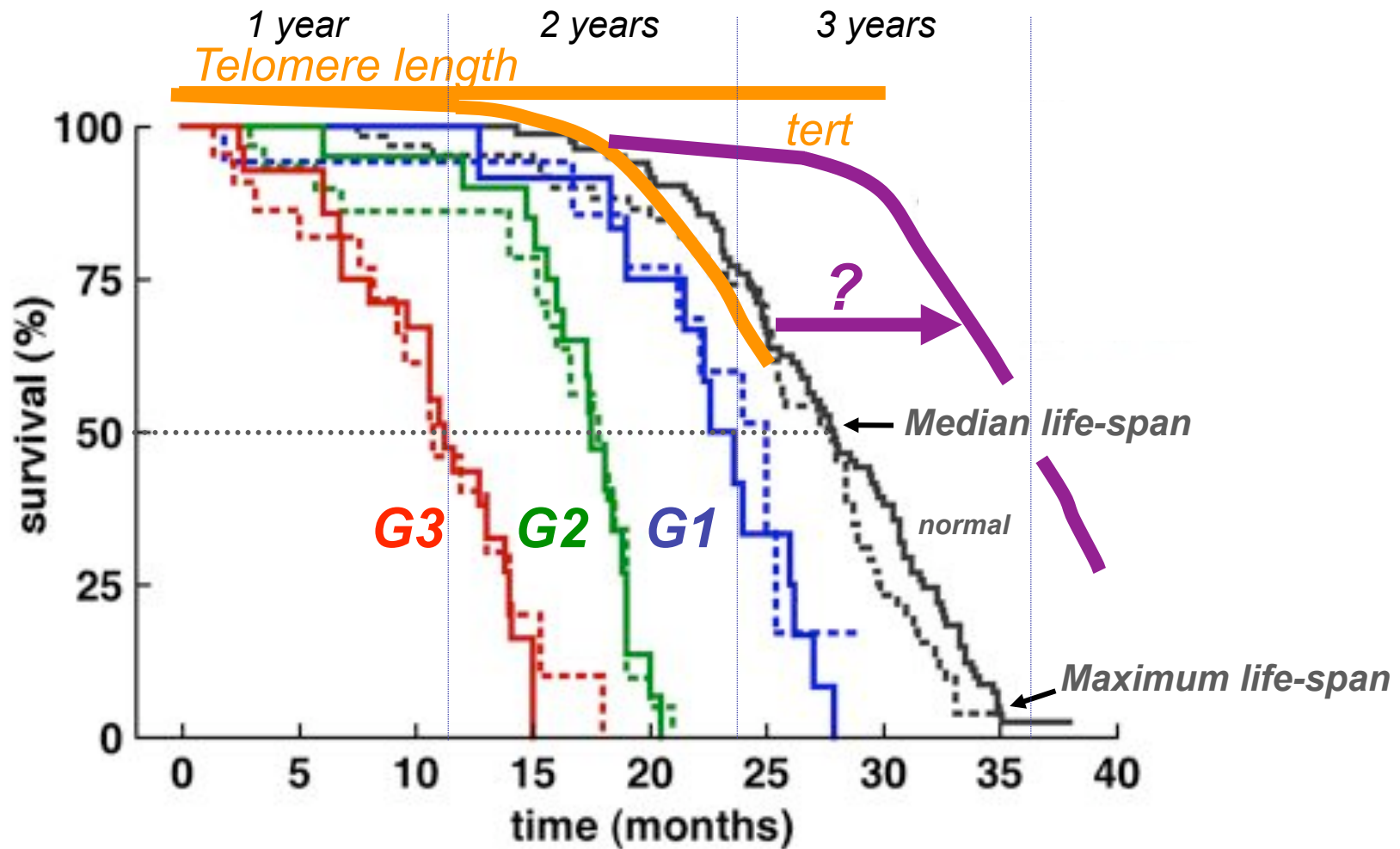
Mice are born with long telomeres but suffer telomere shortening with aging



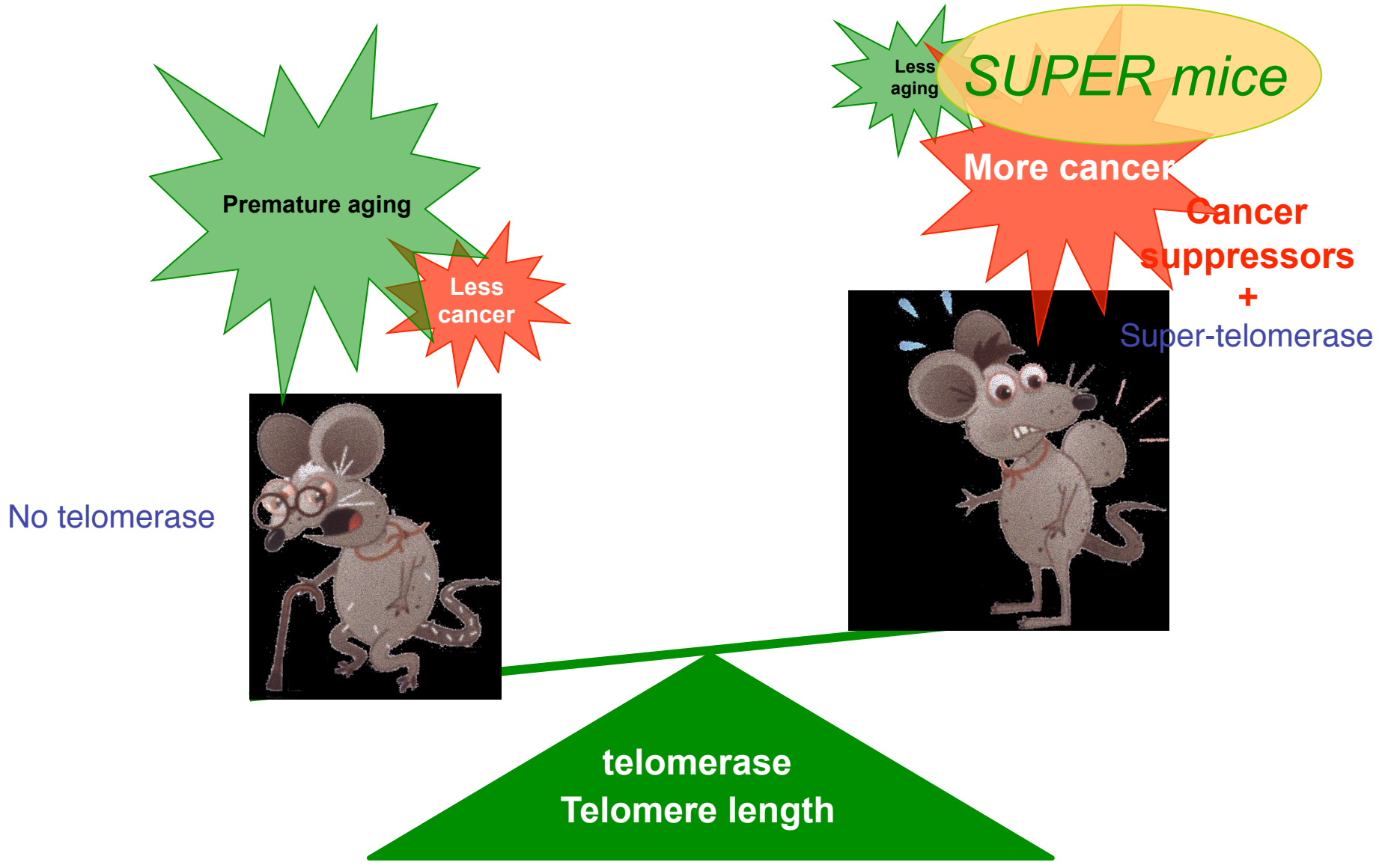
Telomapping technique

Flores et al., *Genes and Dev* (2008)

Telomerase is rate-limiting for mouse longevity

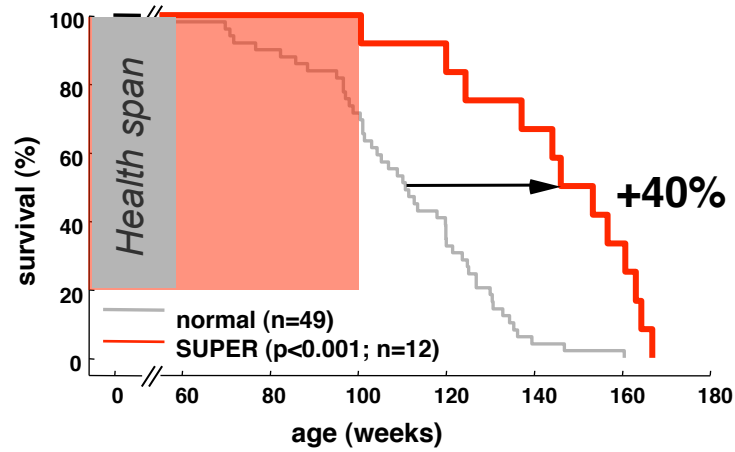


García-Cao et al., EMBO Rep, (2006)
Flores et al., Genes & Dev, (2008)

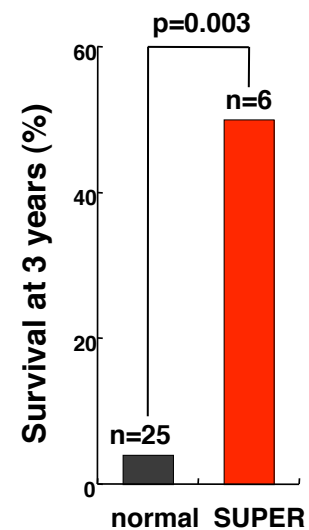
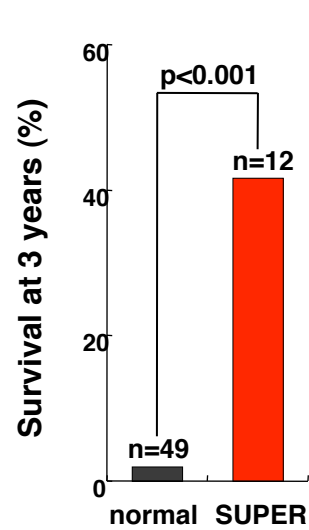
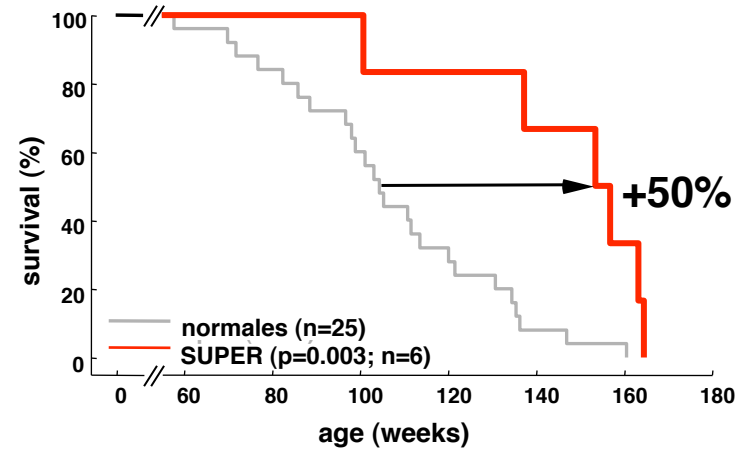


Increased “health span” & longevity in SUPER mice

Overall survival

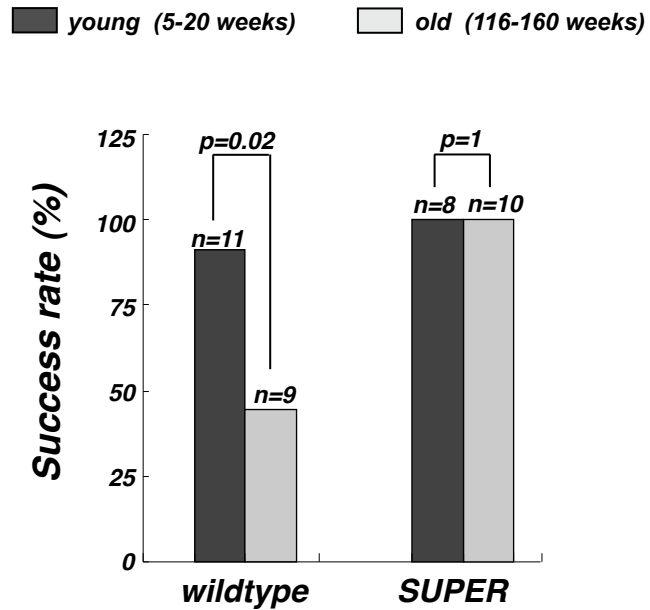


Cancer-free survival

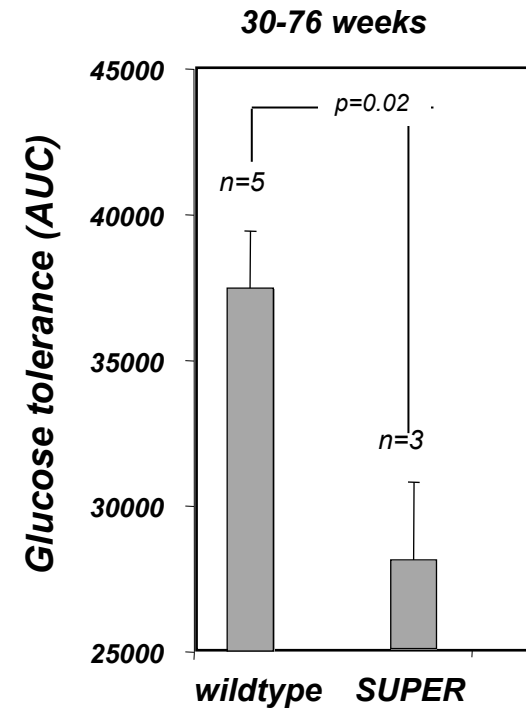


Improved health late in life in SUPER mice

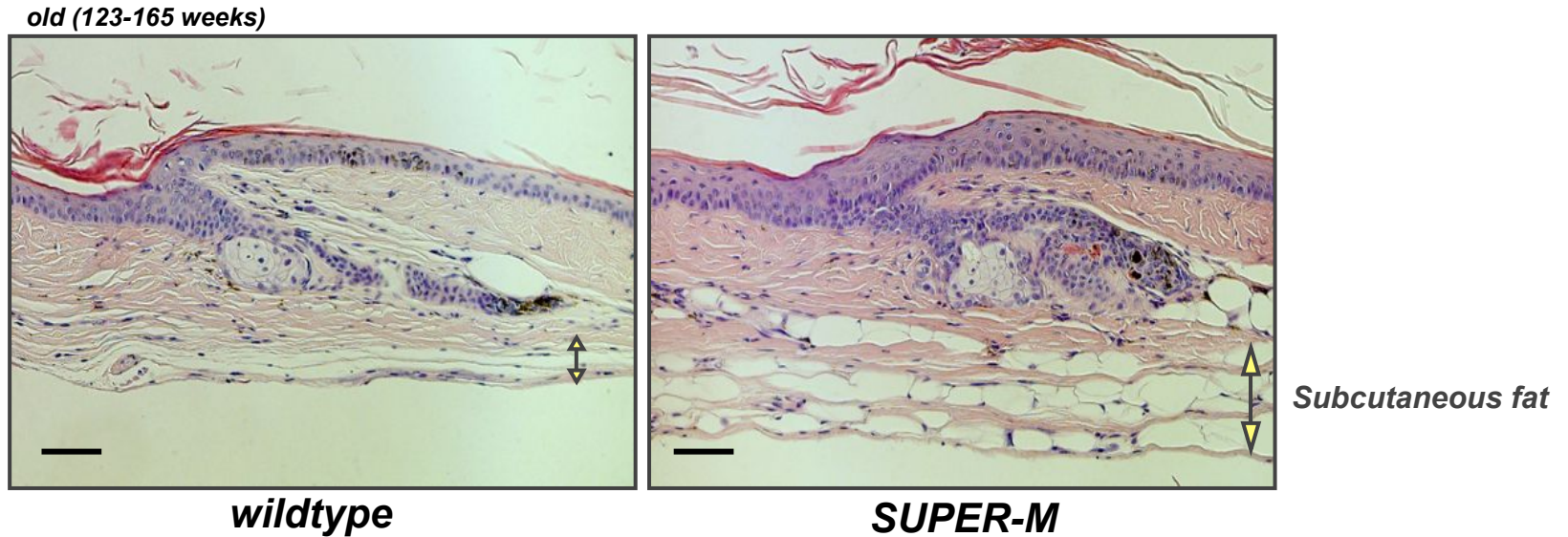
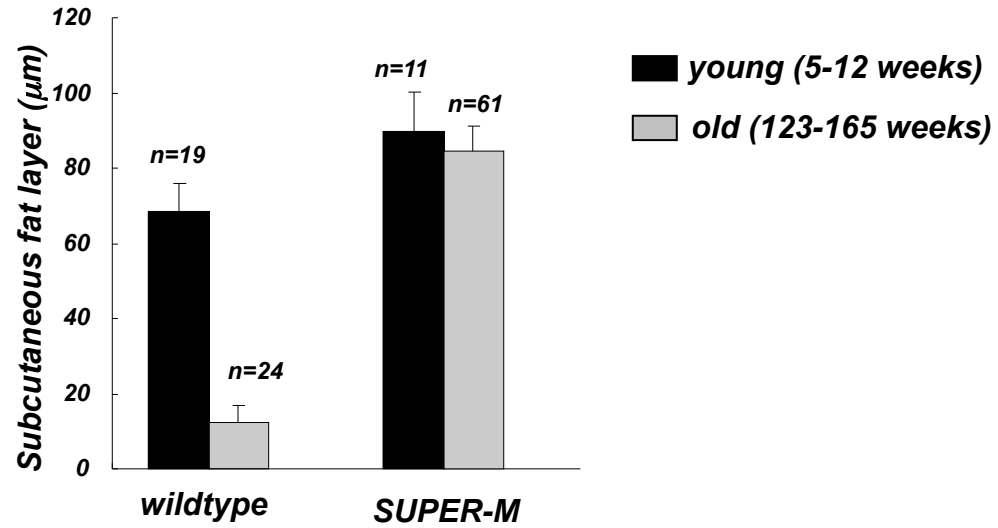
Improved neuromuscular fitness



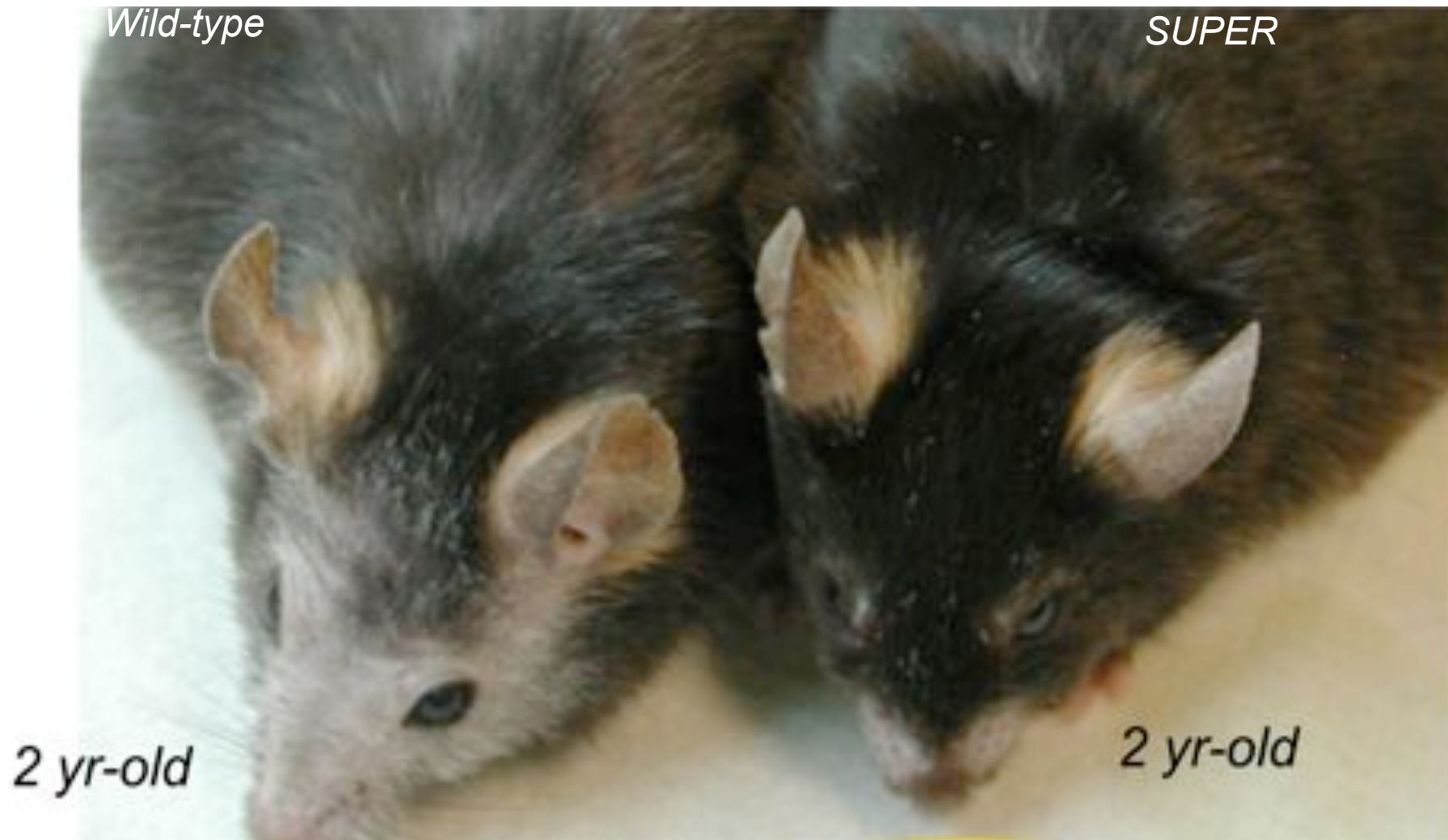
Improved glucose tolerance



Less skin aging in SUPER-M mice



Defeating aging with telomerase



Tomás-Loba et al, Cell (2008)

The naked mole rat does it!



*The longest lived rodent
(>30 years old)*

Size of a mouse

LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature10533

**Genome sequencing reveals insights into physiology
and longevity of the naked mole rat**

constitutive expression of telomerase

increased cancer resistance

Therapeutic strategies

***Can TERT “treatment”
delay aging without
increasing cancer?***

A gene therapy of aging

(Adeno associated viruses, AAV9)

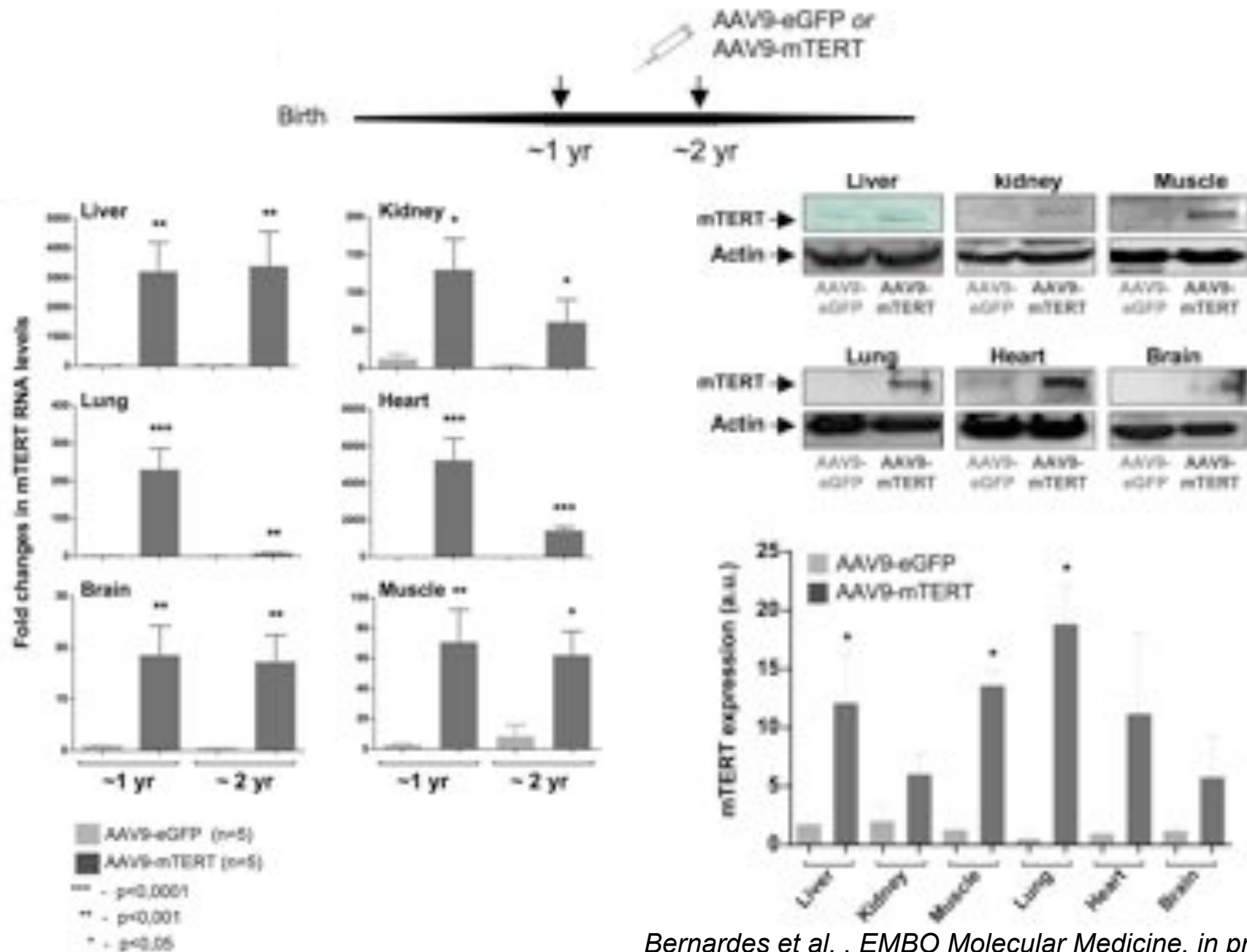
Current clinical trials with Adeno Associated Viruses

REVIEWS

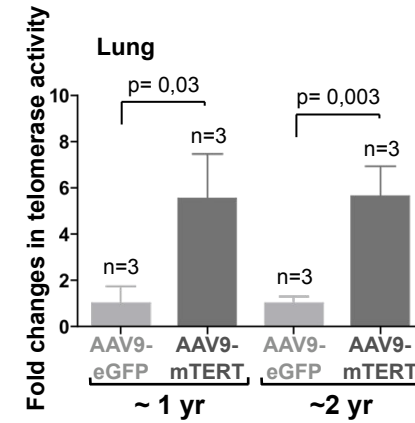
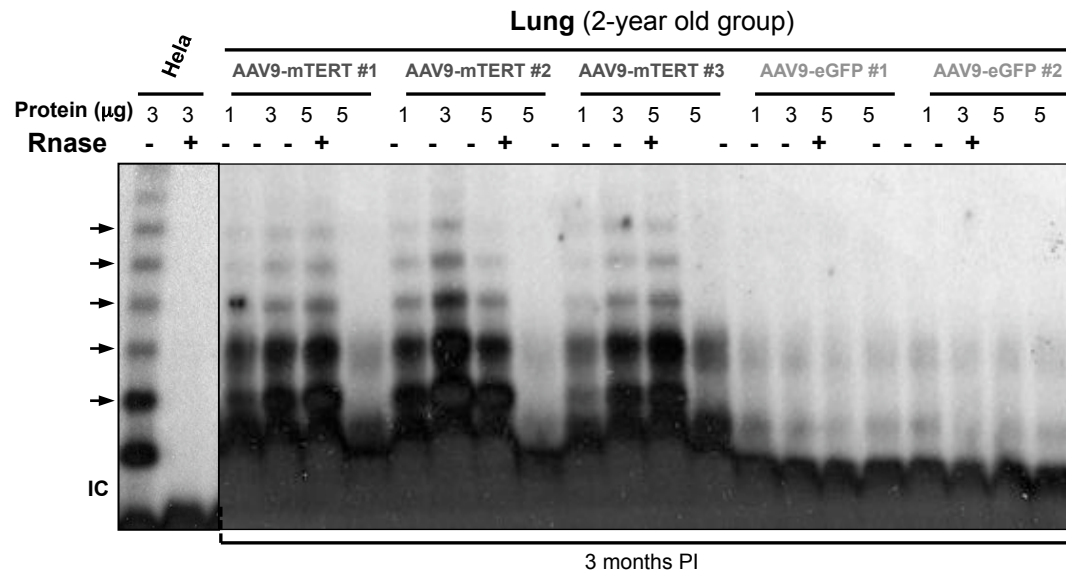
Table 1 | Summary of clinical trials using AAV gene transfer

Disease	Transgene product	Serotype	Route of administration	Clinical trial	ClinicalTrials.gov identifier	Refs
AAV clinical trials for inherited diseases						
α1 antitrypsin deficiency	α1 antitrypsin	AAV2	Intramuscular	Phase I/II	NCT00377416	101,102
		AAV1			NCT00430768	
Batten's disease	CLN2	AAV2	Direct intracranial administration	Phase I	NCT00151216	90
		AAVrh10			NCT01161576	
Canavan's disease	Aspartoacylase	AAV2	Direct intracranial administration	Phase I	NA	89
Cystic fibrosis	CFTR	AAV2	Direct instillation to maxillary sinus, bronchoscopy to right lower lobe, aerosol to whole lung	Phase I/II	NCT00004533	154–158
Haemophilia B	Factor IX	AAV2	Intramuscular	Phase I/II	NCT00076557	36,39
			Hepatic		NCT00515710	
		AAV8	Intravenous		NCT00979238	
LPL deficiency	LPL	AAV1	Intramuscular	Phase I/II	NCT01109498, NCT00891306	12,103,116
Pompe's disease	GAA	AAV1	Series of intradiaphragmatic injections	Phase I/II	NCT00976352	NA (unpublished)
Muscular dystrophy: Duchenne	Microdystrophin	AAV1–AAV2 hybrid	Intramuscular	Phase I	NCT00428935	97
Muscular dystrophy: limb girdle	α-sarcoglycan	AAV1	Two to six separate injections into the selected muscle	Phase I	NCT00494195	95,96
AAV clinical trials for acquired diseases						
Severe heart failure	SERCA2a	AAV1	Antegrade epicardial coronary artery infusion	Phase I/II	NCT00454818	159
		AAV6			NCT00534703	
Parkinson's disease	AADC	AAV2	Intracranial	Phase I/II	NCT00229736	64,65
	GAD				NCT00643890, NCT00195143, NCT01301573	66,69
	Neutrophin				NCT00252850, NCT00985517, NCT00400634	67,68
Age-related macular degeneration	sFLT01	AAV2	Intravitreal injection	Phase I	NCT01024998	NA (unpublished)
Rheumatoid arthritis	TNFR-Fc	AAV2	Intra-articular	Phase I	NCT00617032, NCT00126724	160–162

A Gene Therapy of Aging: AAV9-TERT treatment



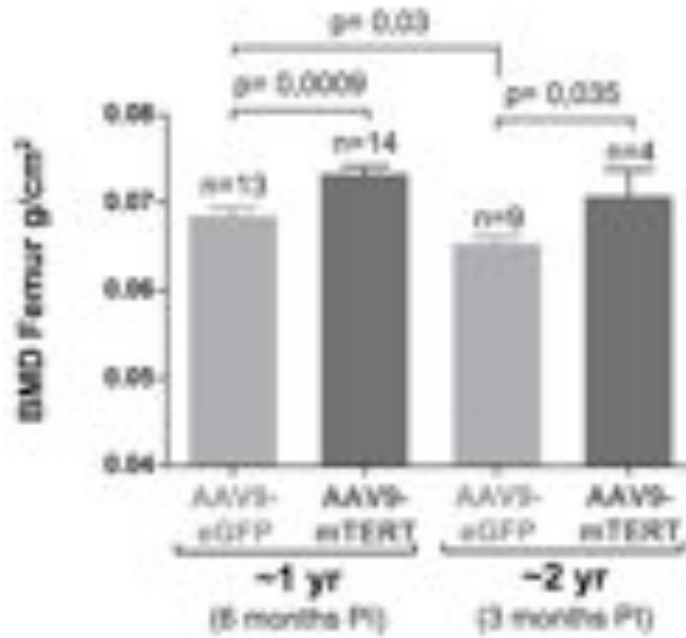
AAV9-TERT treatment increases telomerase activity in tissues



Some cases of pulmonary fibrosis caused by telomerase mutations

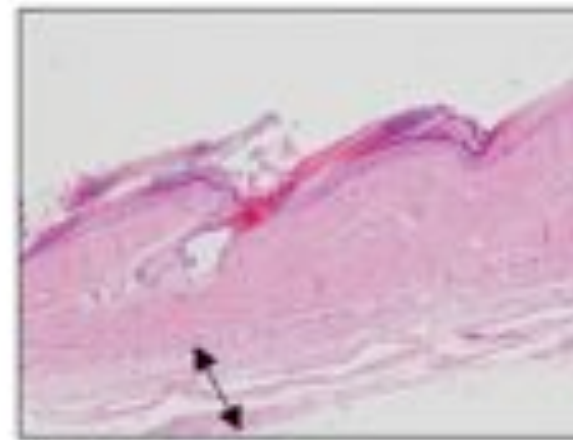
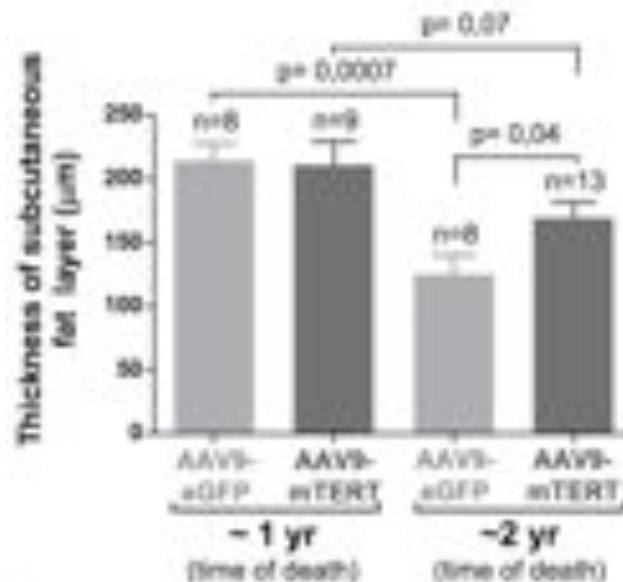
AAV9-TERT treatment improves healthspan in 1 & 2 year old mice

bone density



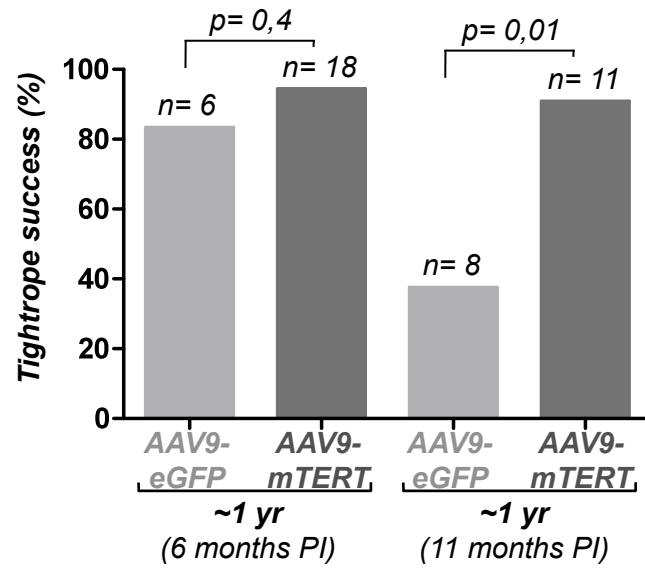
V.I. – Viral injection
 □ AAV9-eGFP
 ■ AAV9-mTERT

subcutaneous fat layer



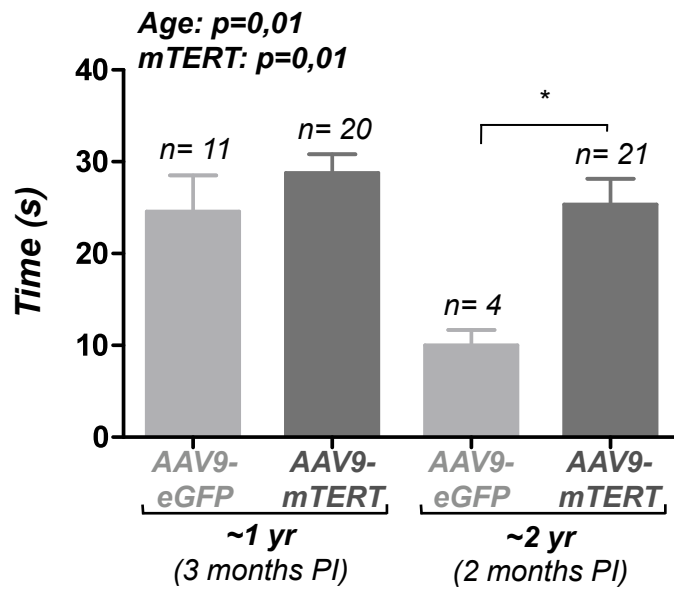
AAV9-mTERT

AAV9-mTERT treatment late in life improves neuromuscular coordination

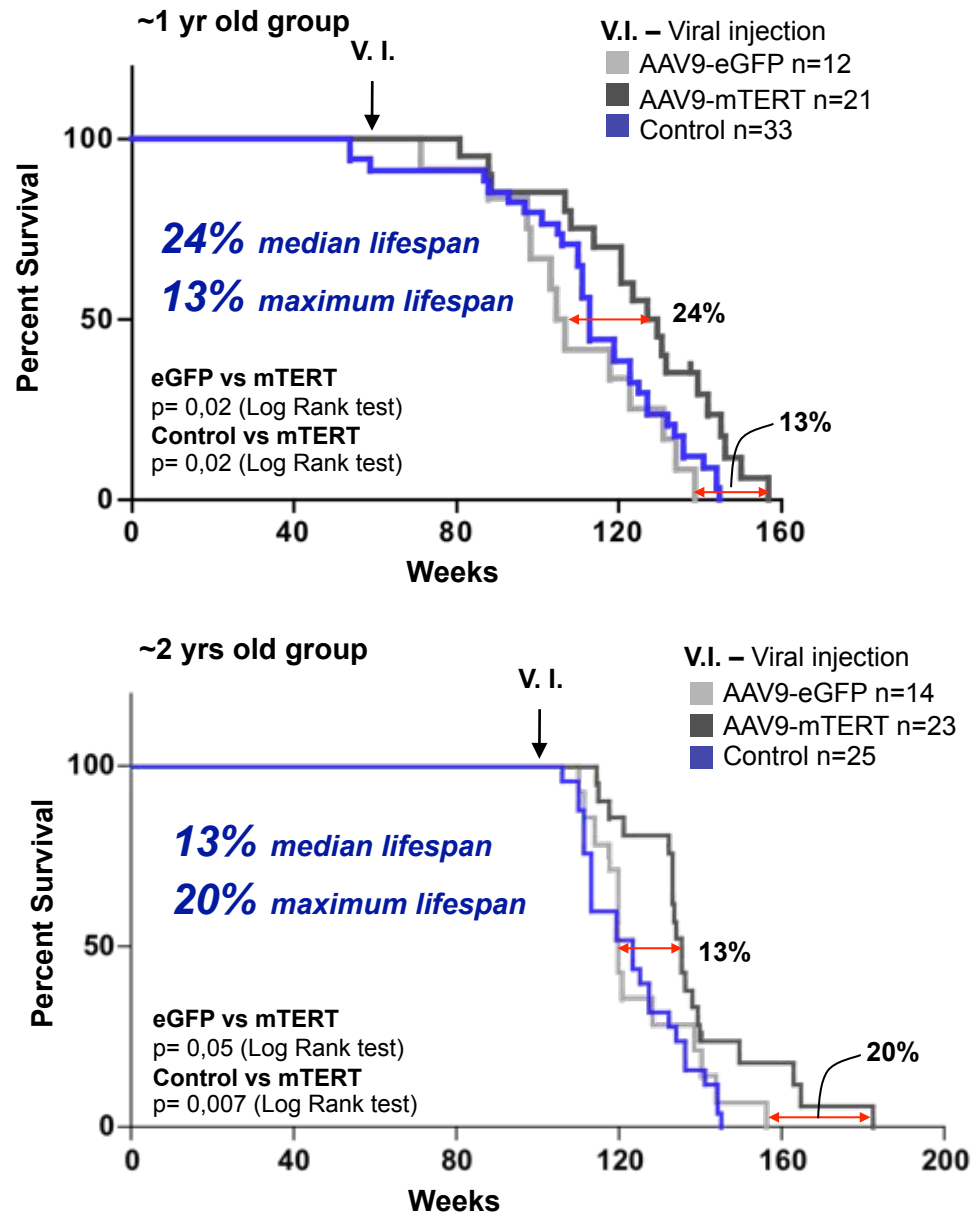


AAV9-mTERT treatment late in life improves Rota-Rod test performance

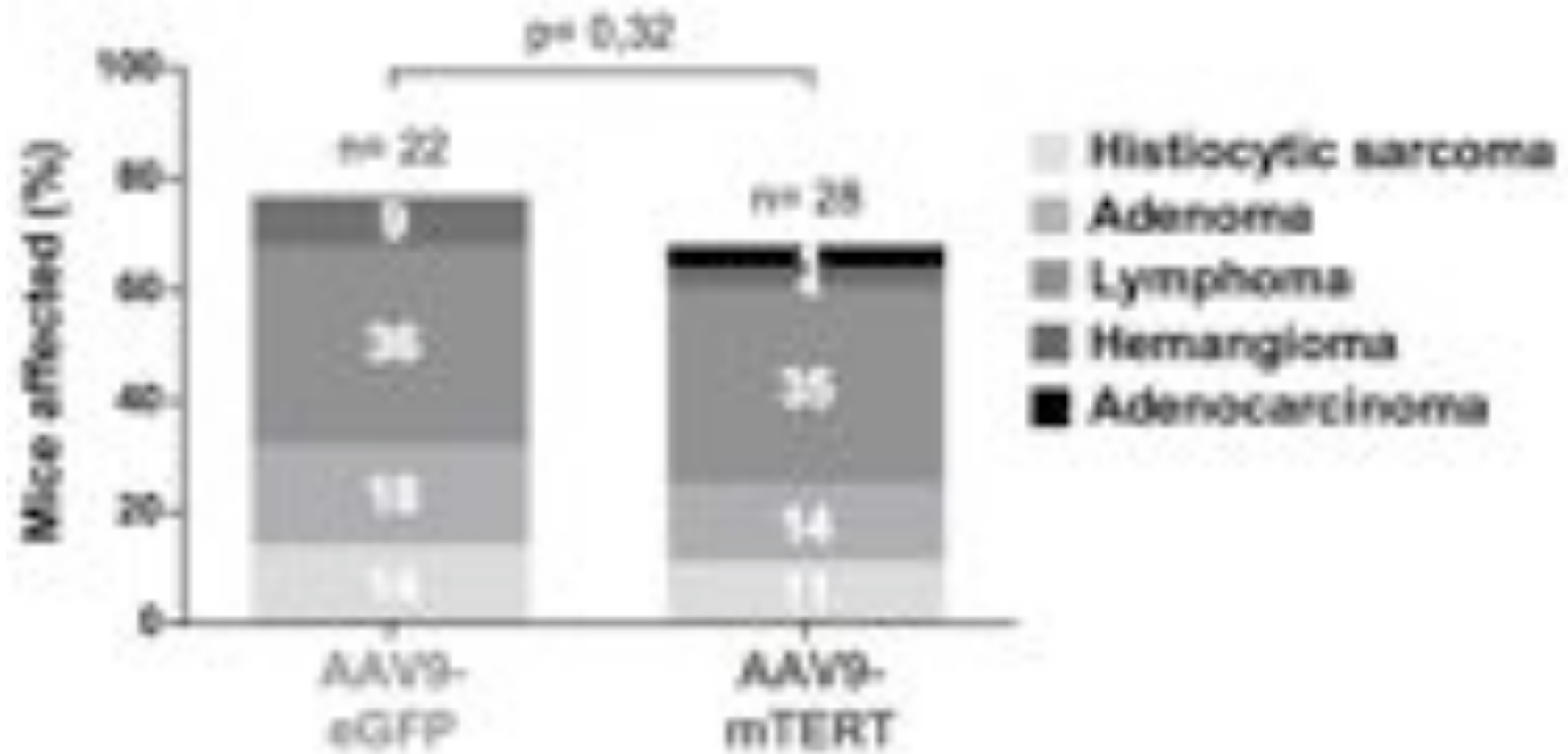
Rota-Rod test



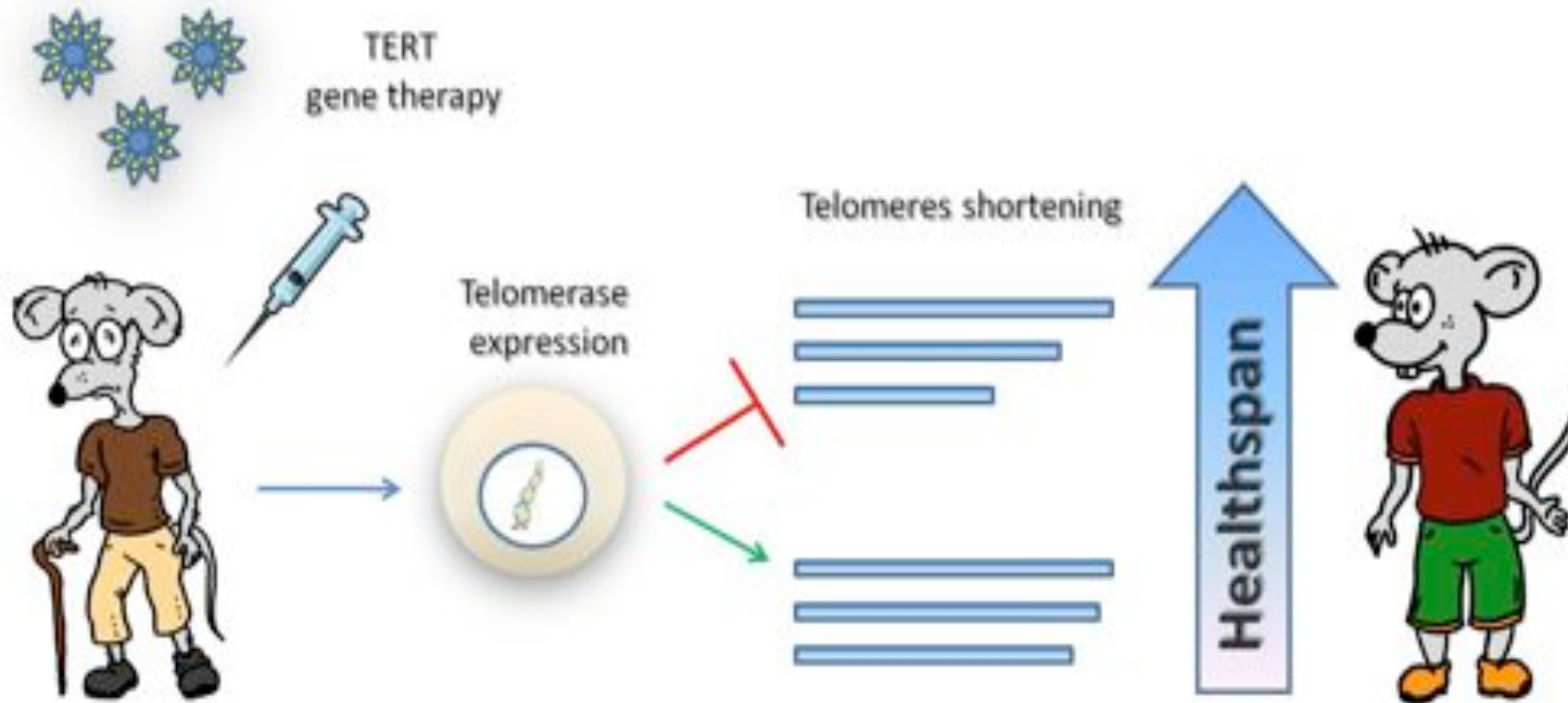
A single AAV9-mTERT treatment late extends mouse lifespan



AAV9-TERT treatment late in life does not increase cancer



Telomerase activation-based therapy to increase healthspan & longevity



Commentary in:
Boccardi & Herbig, *EMBO Molecular Medicine*, in press

Telomeres & Telomerase Group, CNIO, Madrid, Spain

