

The Adeno-associated Viral Anc80 (AAVAnc80) Vector: Precision Genetic Medicines to Address Hearing Loss

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Director, Anatomy & Physiology

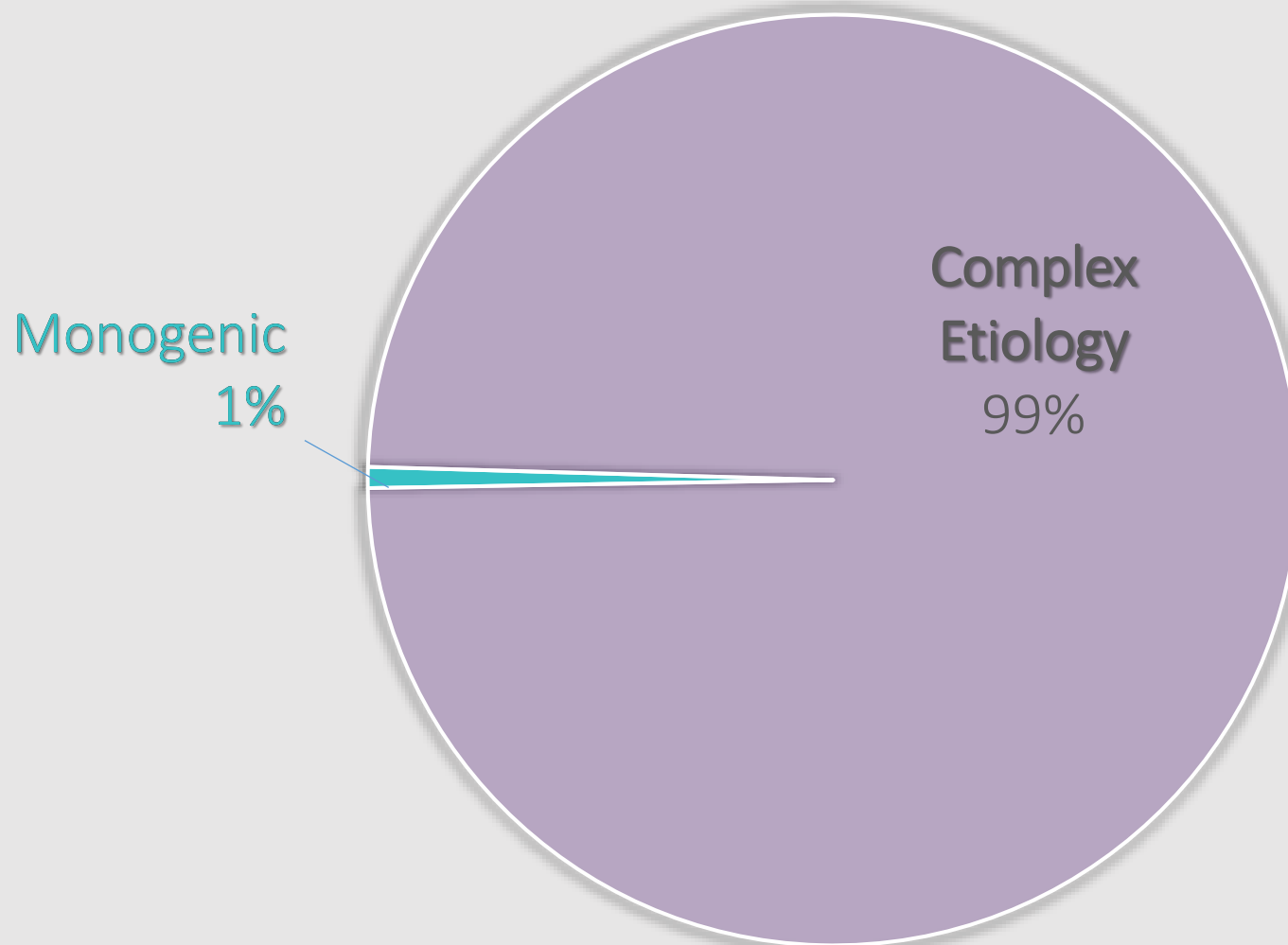


Disclosure

Within the last 12 months, I have had a financial arrangement and affiliation with a commercial interest related to the content of this symposium talk.

I receive a salary from and hold equity in Akouos, Inc.

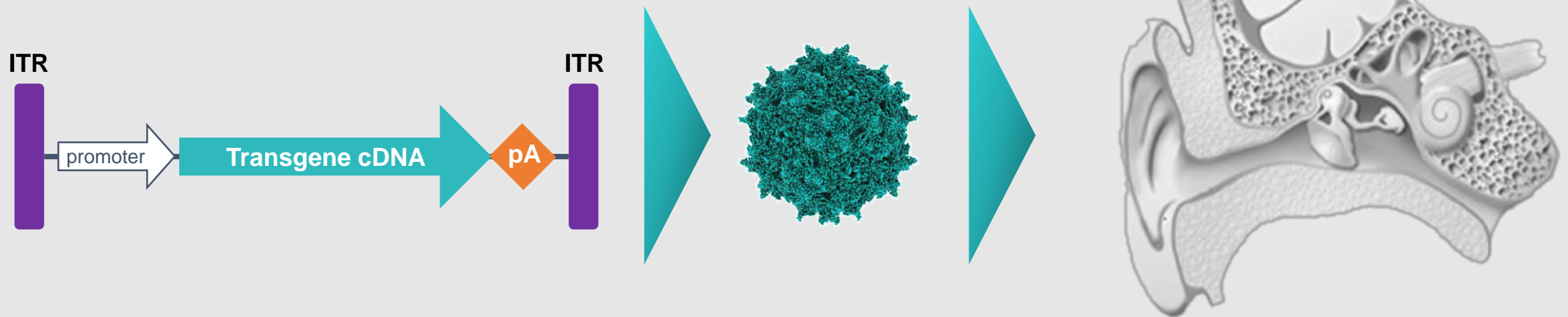
Who May Benefit from Cochlear Gene Therapy?



In vivo Gene Therapy Delivers Genetic Material to Target Cells

Direct delivery of a **functional gene copy** to the inner ear

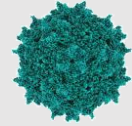
Packaged into **Adeno-associated Viral (AAV) Vectors** for transport to nuclei of cochlear cells



→ **Functional protein produced by cochlear cells** → **Improved hearing**

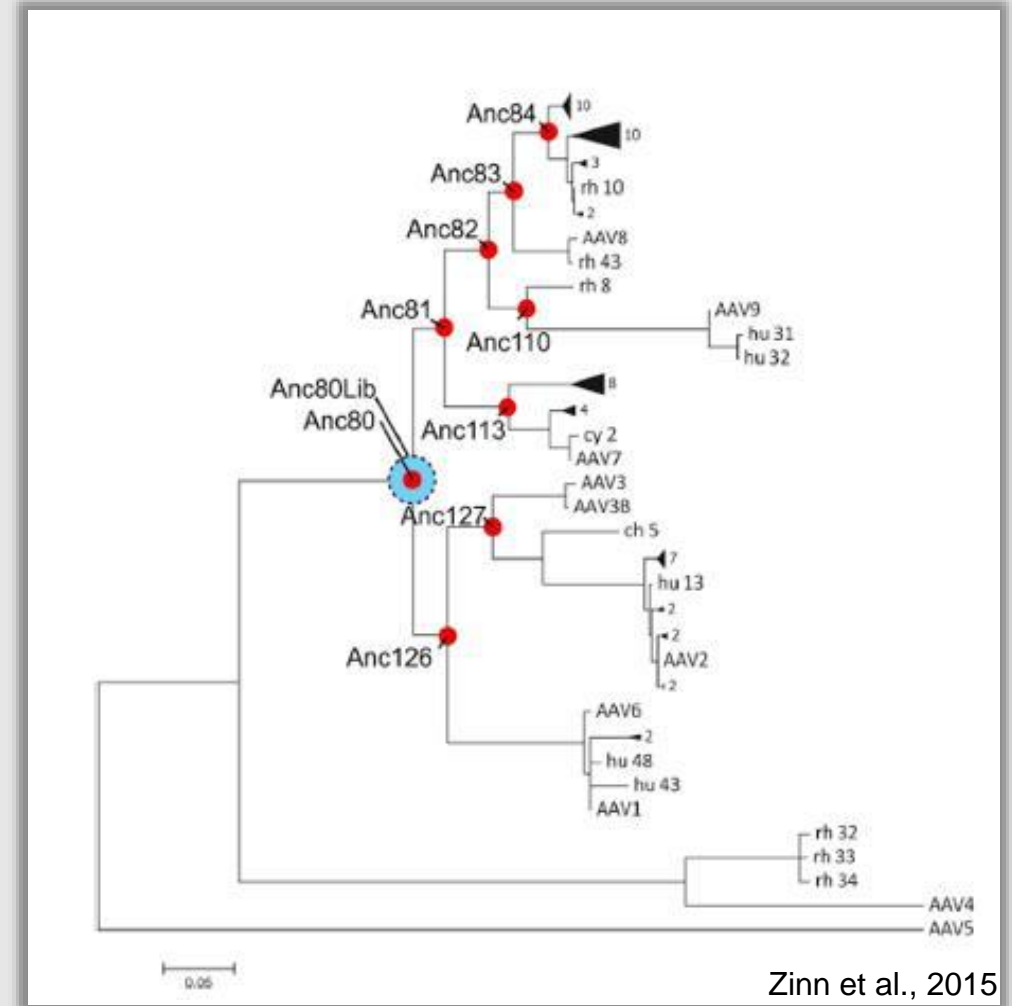
Viral Vectors for *in vivo* Cochlear Gene Therapy

Adeno-Associated Viral (AAV) Vectors

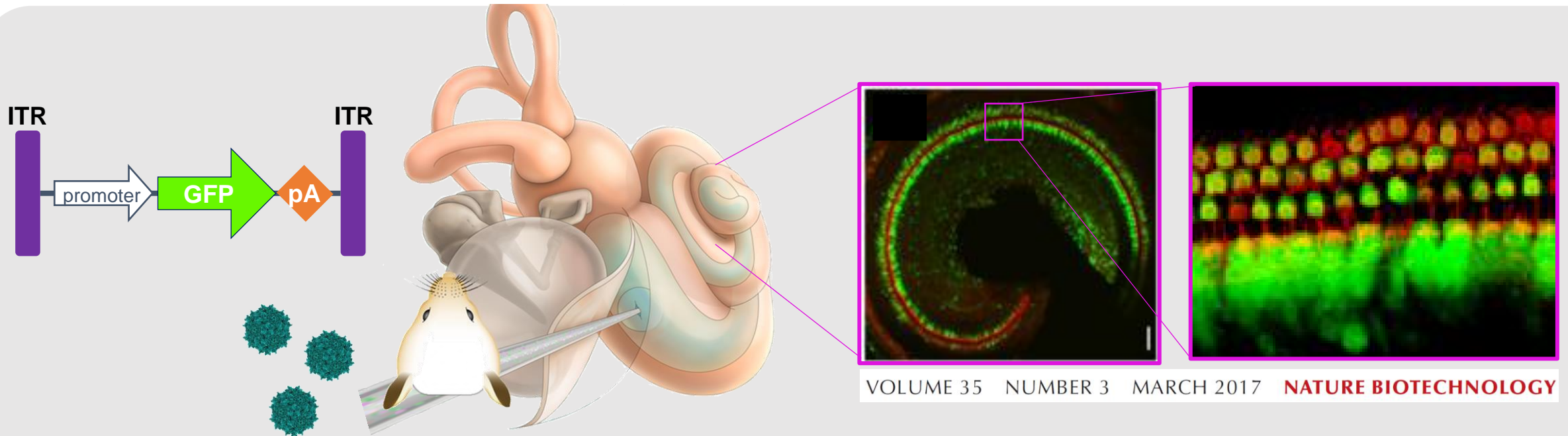


~25 nm

- Hundreds of people have been administered recombinant AAV in other therapeutic areas, with a good safety profile.
- Based on a non-pathogenic virus
- Persist episomally in the nucleus, with very low integration rates
- In non-dividing cells, a single administration could lead to *life-long transgene expression*
- Effectively transduce inner ear cells in animal models



The AAVAnc80 Vector Transduces Cochlear Cells

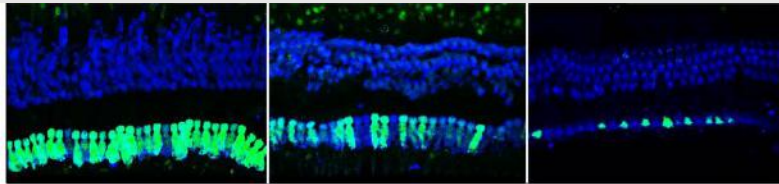


- Efficient transduction of inner and outer hair cells in mice
 - Landegger et al., 2017
- Partial recovery of auditory function in mouse models of deafness
 - Pan et al., 2017
- *Will *in vivo* delivery of AAVAnc80 transduce the hair cells of NHP cochleae?*

AAVAnc80 Transduction Evaluated in Three NHP Species

Rhesus (*Macaca mulatta*)

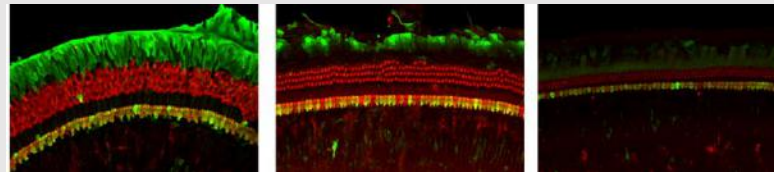
1-2 weeks post-injection (2wks shown)



Andres-Mateos et al., 2019

Cynomolgus (*Macaca fascicularis*)

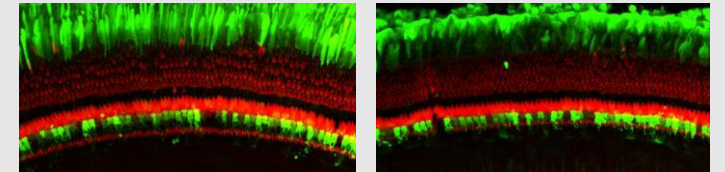
3 weeks post-injection



*Poster 685
Monday*

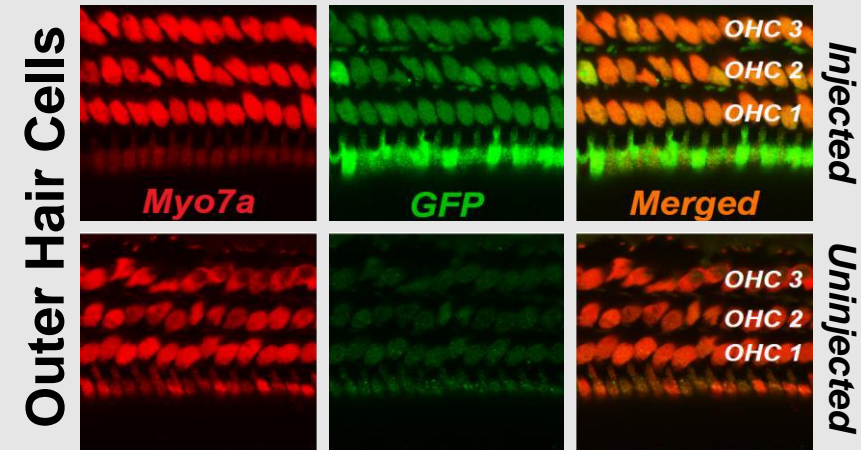
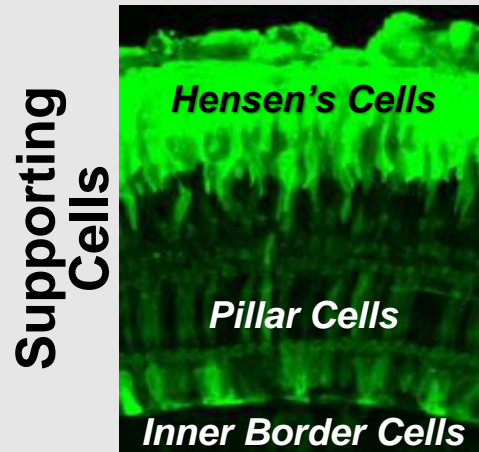
Baboon (*Papio anubis*)

3 weeks post-injection

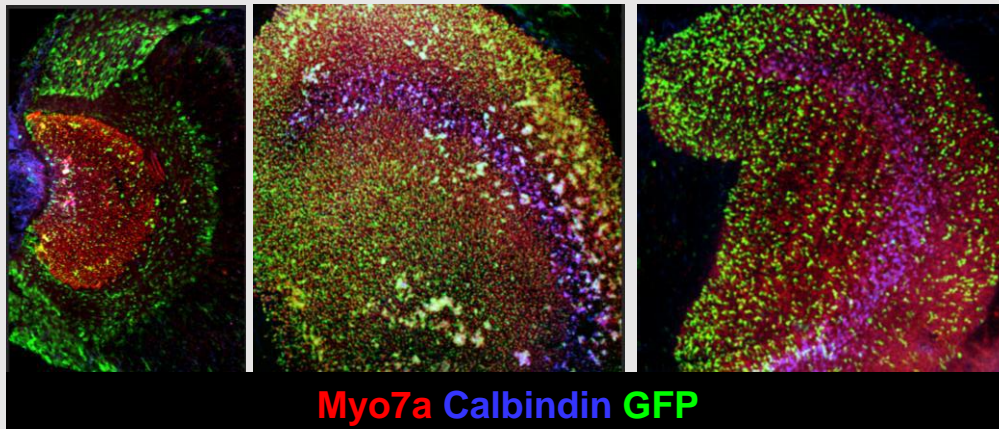


*Poster 680
Monday*

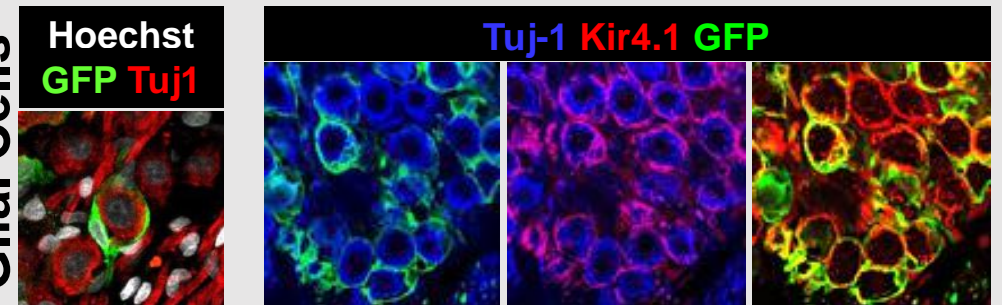
AAVAnc80 Transduces a Range of Inner Ear Cell Types



Vestibular Cells

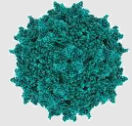


Satellite Glial Cells



Viral Vectors for *in vivo* Cochlear Gene Therapy

Adeno-Associated Viral (AAV) Vectors

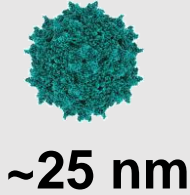


~25 nm

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 - Based on a non-pathogenic virus
 - Persist episomally in the nucleus, with very low integration rates
 - In non-dividing cells, a single administration could lead to *life-long transgene expression*
 - Effectively transduce inner ear cells in animal models
 - **Complex manufacturing process and associated analytics**
 - **Limited packaging capacity (~5 kB)**
- cDNA of some hearing-related genes exceeds packaging capacity
 - *OTOF, Myo7a, Atoh1, STRC*

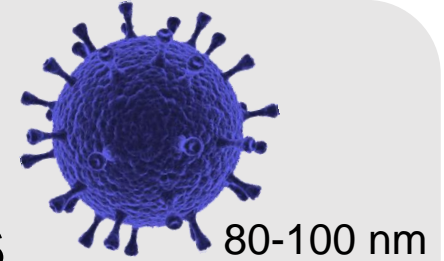
Viral Vectors for *in vivo* Cochlear Gene Therapy

Adeno-Associated Viral (AAV) Vectors



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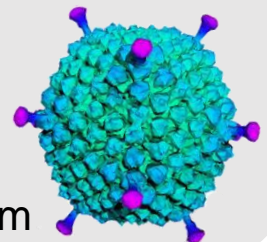
Lentiviral Vectors



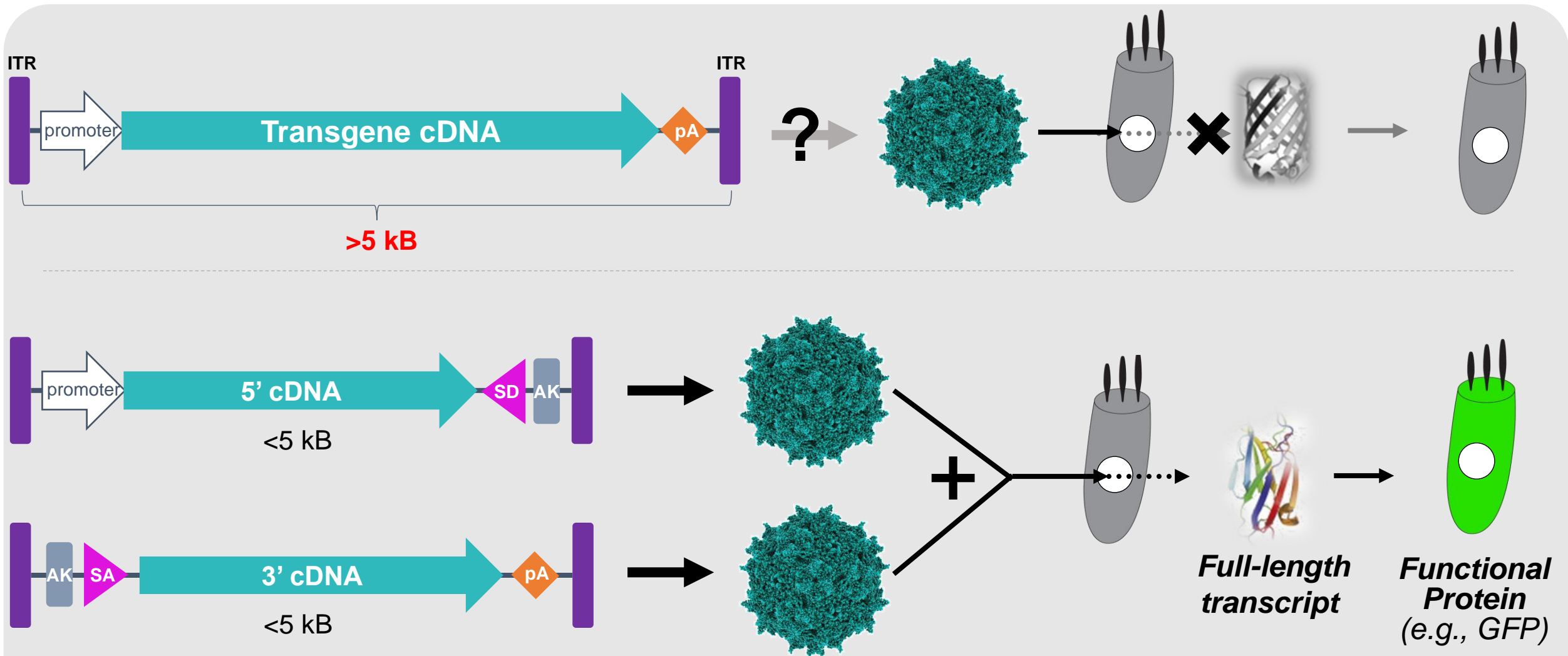
- Larger packaging capacity (~9 kB)
- Integration into genome of host cell
 - Stable expression, even in dividing cells
 - **Higher risk of insertional mutagenesis**

Adenoviral Vectors

- Larger packaging capacity (~8 kB)
- Simpler manufacturing process
- Transient transgene expression
- **More immunogenic than AAV**



Dual-AAVAnc80 Approach for Larger Transgenes



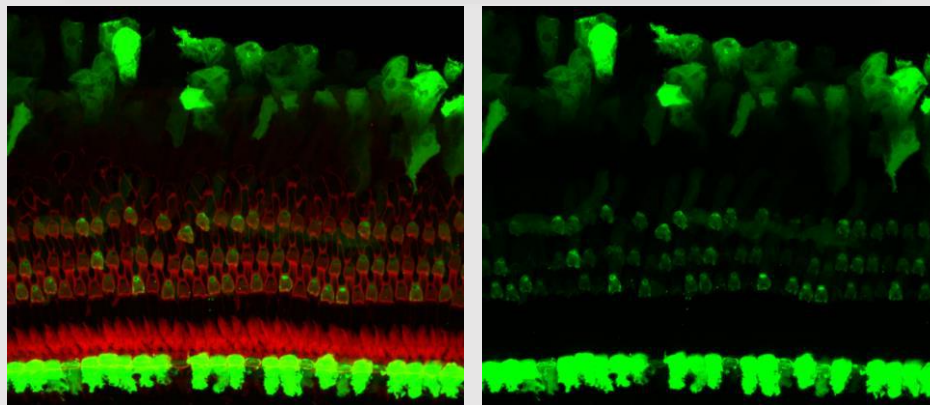
ITR = inverted terminal repeat; pA = polyadenylation sequence; SD = splice donor; SA = splice acceptor; AK = 77 bp sequence from filamentous bacteriophage F1 (Trapani et al., 2014; 2015)

Efficient Transgene Expression in Inner Ear Cells of NHPs Following Administration of Dual AAVAnc80-eGFP

Poster 691

Cynomolgus (*Macaca fascicularis*)

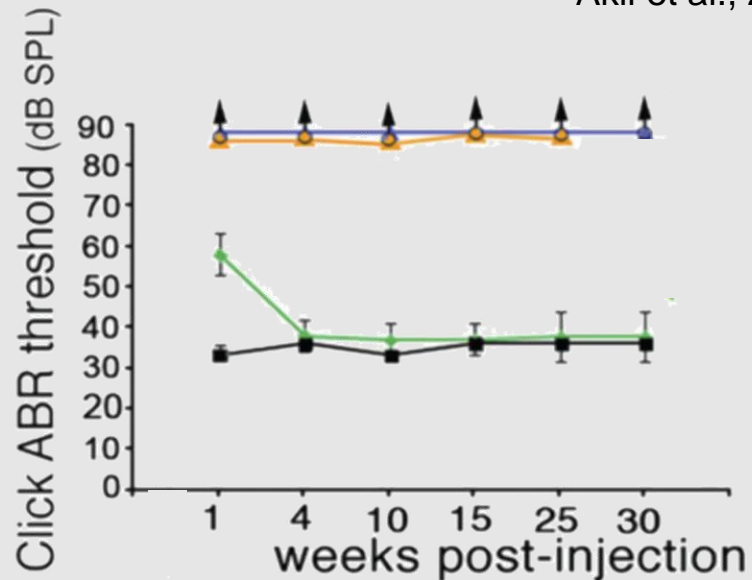
3 weeks post-injection



Restoration of ABR Thresholds in *Otof*^{-/-} Mice Receiving Dual AAV Vectors Encoding Otoferlin

Dual AAV delivering mouse *Otof*

Akil et al., 2019



Wild-type

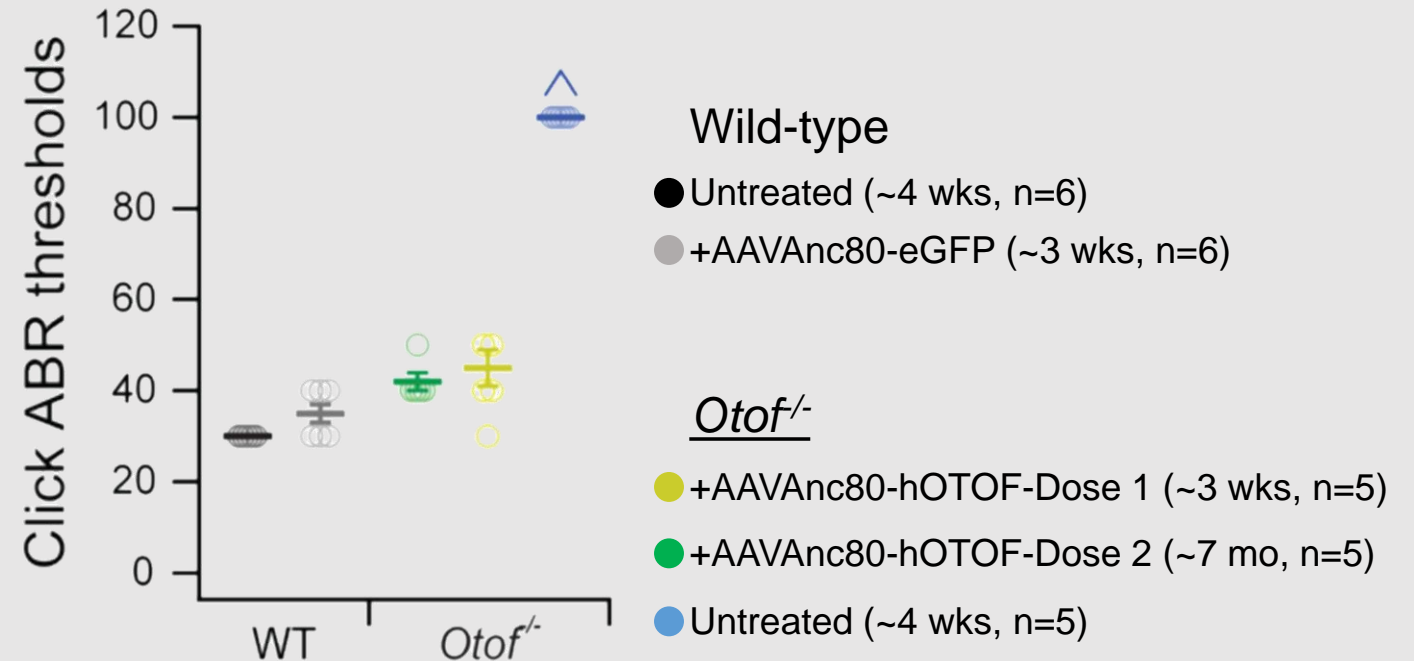
- Untreated ($n = 8$)

Otof^{-/-}

- + Dual AAV2-mOtof @ P10 ($n = 8$)
- +AAV2-mOtof N-terminal @ P10 ($n = 3$)
- Untreated ($n = 6$)

Dual AAVAnc80 delivering human *OTOF*

Data generated in collaboration with Ellen Reisinger



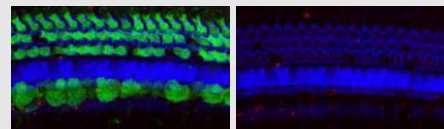
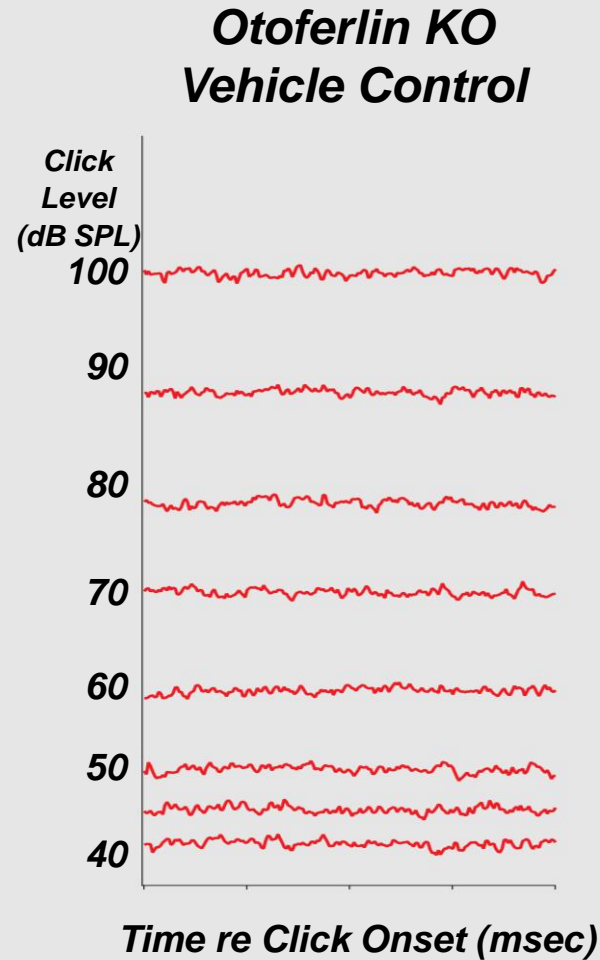
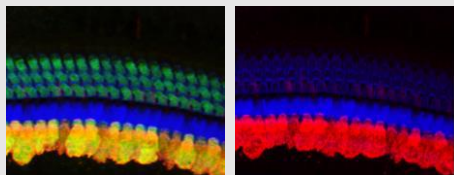
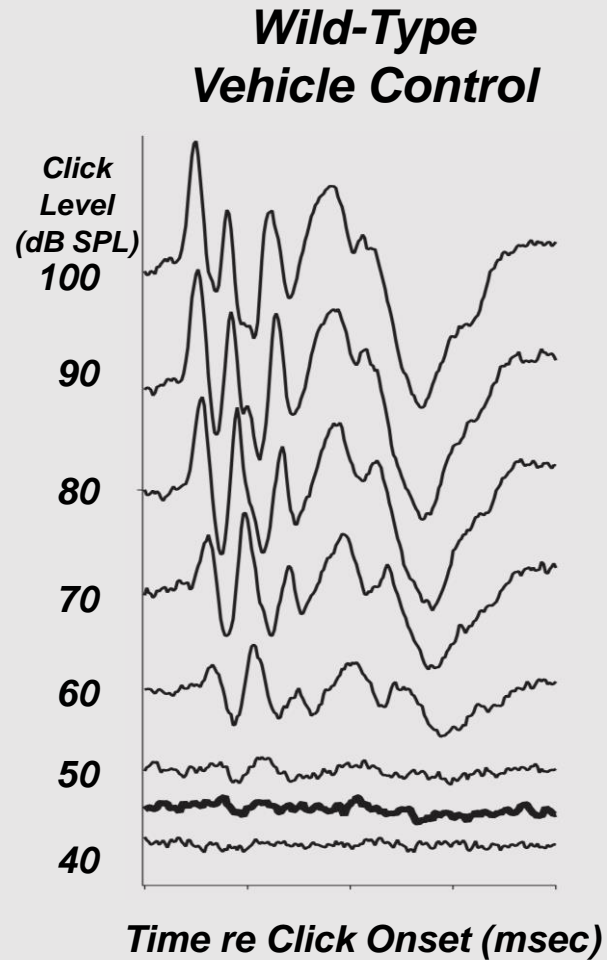
Wild-type

- Untreated (~4 wks, $n=6$)
- +AAVAnc80-eGFP (~3 wks, $n=6$)

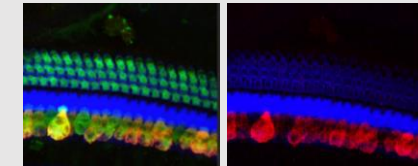
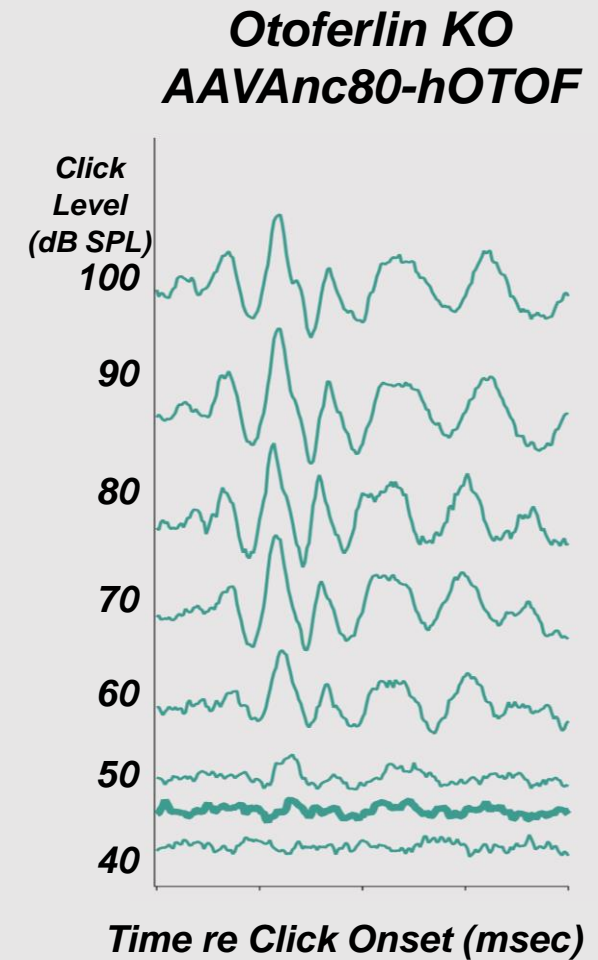
Otof^{-/-}

- +AAVAnc80-hOTOF-Dose 1 (~3 wks, $n=5$)
- +AAVAnc80-hOTOF-Dose 2 (~7 mo, $n=5$)
- Untreated (~4 wks, $n=5$)

A One-Time Administration of Dual AAVAnc80-hOTOF Improves Cochlear Function in Mature Mice Lacking Otoferlin

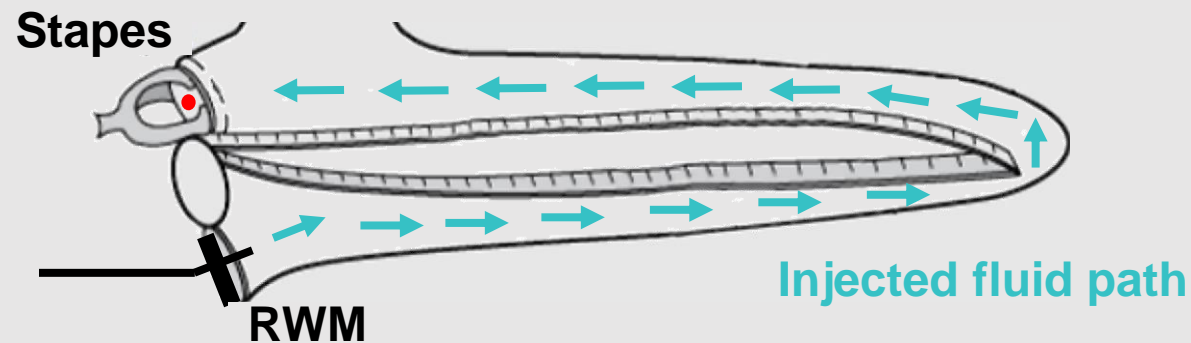
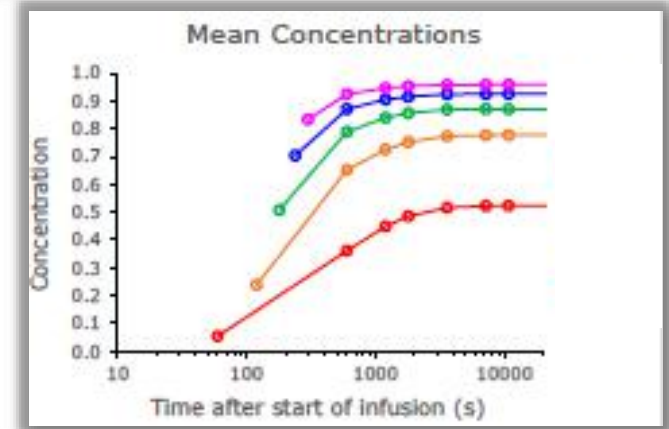
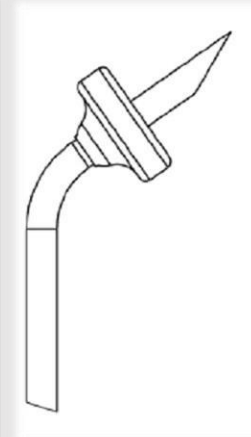
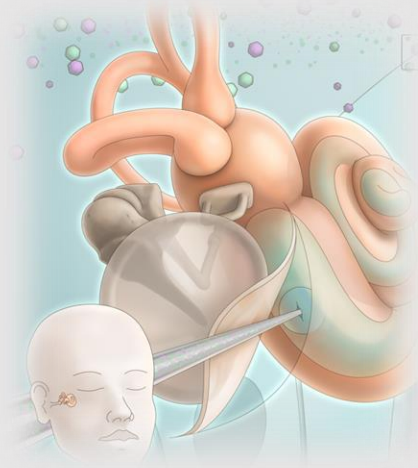


Myo7a Phalloidin C-terminal OTOF



Intracochlear Delivery of AAVAnc80 in Humans will be Achieved via a Specialized Delivery Device

Minimally-Invasive Surgical Delivery



Summary

- AAV gene therapy is an FDA-approved treatment modality in different therapeutic areas and is a promising treatment approach for a wide range of hearing disorders.
 - The ability of AAVAnc80 to transduce a wide variety of cell types in the inner ear opens avenues to address many forms of genetic hearing loss.
 - AAVAnc80 can transduce the same inner ear cell types and achieve transgene expression in mice and multiple NHP species
- Dual AAVAnc80-hOTOF improves auditory function in young and mature mice, and expression of the otoferlin protein is limited to the IHCs despite AAVAnc80 transduction in other cell types.
- Delivery is a critical factor to translating preclinical studies into precision genetic medicines for individuals who could benefit from future therapies.