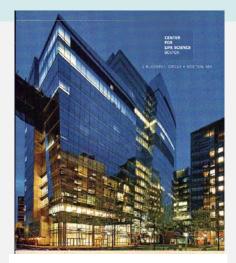




Development of models for possible treatment of PML



Igor J. Koralnik, M.D.

HIV/Neurology Center Division of NeuroVirology Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center Harvard Medical School



Major obstacles in developing a treatment for PML

- JCV grows very slowly in vitro in primary fetal astroglial cells and limited number of cell lines transformed with SV40 T ag:
 - No plaque assay
 - Low percentage of cells infected/transfected
 - Effect of in vitro compounds difficult to evaluate by IFA or QPCR
- JCV receptors not fully characterized
 sialic acids and 5HT2a serotonin receptor
- JCV infects only humans
 - no animal model of PML
- PML is a rare disease
 - Need for multicenter studies to gather enough patients for treatment evaluation

In vitro studies are not leading to efficient treatments of PML

- Cytarabine (Ara-C):
 - decreased JCV replication in human astroglial cells in vitro (Hou JNV 98)
 - no benefit over cART alone in HIV+ patients (Hall NEJM 98)
- Cidofovir:
 - decreased replication of murine polyomavirus and SV40 (Andrei AAC 97) but not of JCV (Hou JNV 98) in vitro
 - no benefit over cART alone in HIV+ patients (Marra AIDS 02, DeLuca AIDS 08)
- Alpha interferon 2b (Geschwind JNV 01), topothecan (Royal JNV 03):
 - no benefit over cART alone in HIV+ patients
- Mirtazapine:
 - 5HT2a receptor blocker decreases entry of JCV in astroglial cells in vitro (Elphick Science 04)
 - No survival advantage in retrospective analysis (Marzocchetti Neurol 09)

• Mefloquine:

- anti-malaria drug decreases JCV replication in vitro (Brickelmaier AAC 09)
- Multicenter PML treatment trial sponsored by Biogen Idec discontinued in 10/2010 for lack of efficacy

There is no animal model of JCV/PML

- JCV in hamsters:
 - medulloblastoma and other tumors (Ressetar Lab Invest 90)
- Murine polyomavirus and SV40 in immunosuppressed mice
 - No pathology (Koralnik lab)
- JCV T ag transgenic mice
 - Dysmelination and tumors (Gordon Dev Biol Stand 98)
- JCV in owl and squirrel (new world) monkeys
 - cerebral tumors, no demyelination (Houff, London Prog Clin Biol Res 83
- JCV in old world monkeys
 - No pathology

SV40 causes PML in

immunosuppressed macaques

- Simian virus 40 (SV40) is the simian counterpart of JCV (69% homology)
- Infects rhesus monkeys in the wild without causing any disease
- Reactivation of SV40 induces PML-like disease in 2.6% SIV-infected monkeys (Simon Am J Path 99)
- Primary infection with SV40 induces a meningocencephalitis (ME) in SIV-infected monkeys
- SV40 inoculated into 10⁸ people as contaminant of polio vaccines before 1961 !!!

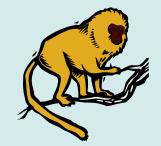
SV40 primary infection in SHIVinfected rhesus monkeys

Naturally SV40 infected SHIV+ rhesus macaque developed a "PML-like" disease

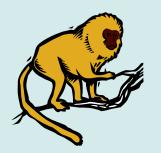
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SV40 isolate from Brain Injected into SHIV+ SV40 neg monkeys # 21289

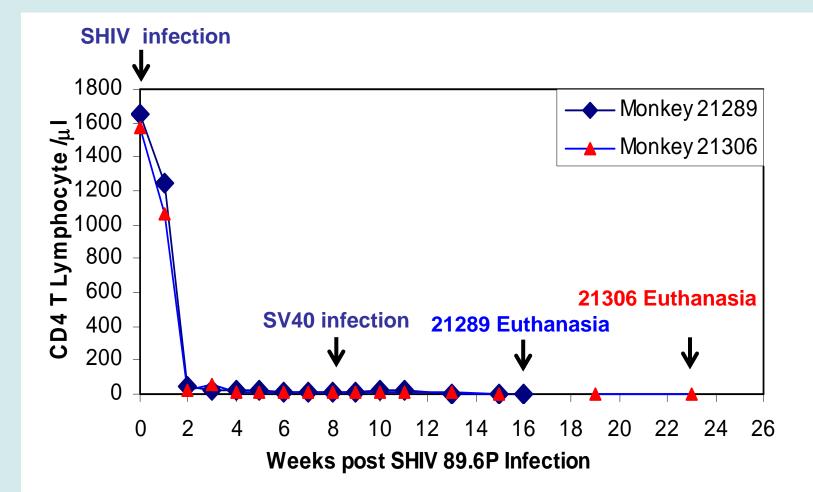


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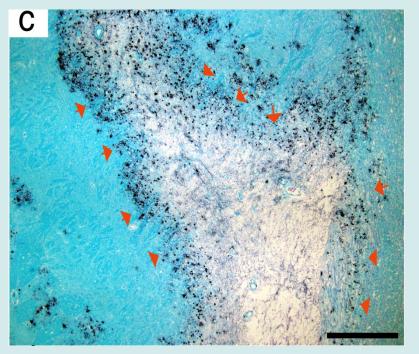
Both animals developed a PML-like disease after 9-11 weeks

SHIV infection causes profound drop of CD4+ T cell counts

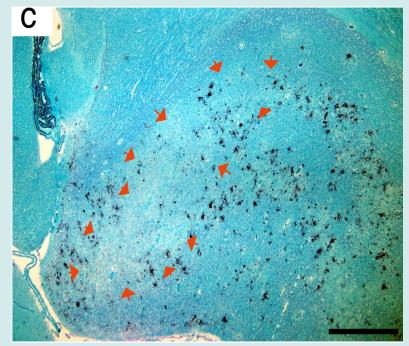


Reactivation or primary infection with SV40 cause PML in SHIV+ monkeys

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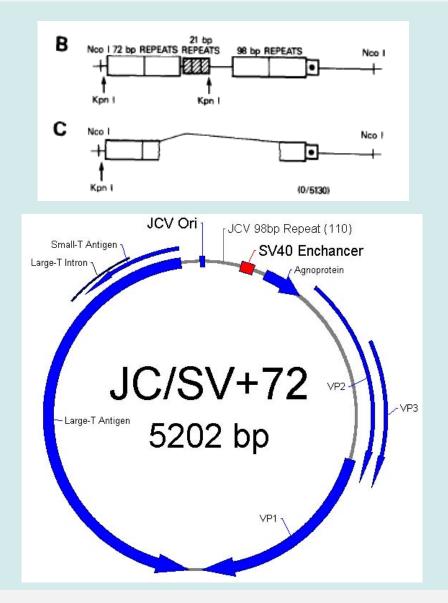
Axthelm JNEN 2004 Dang J Virol 2005

PML-derived molecular clone of SV40 causes disseminated infection

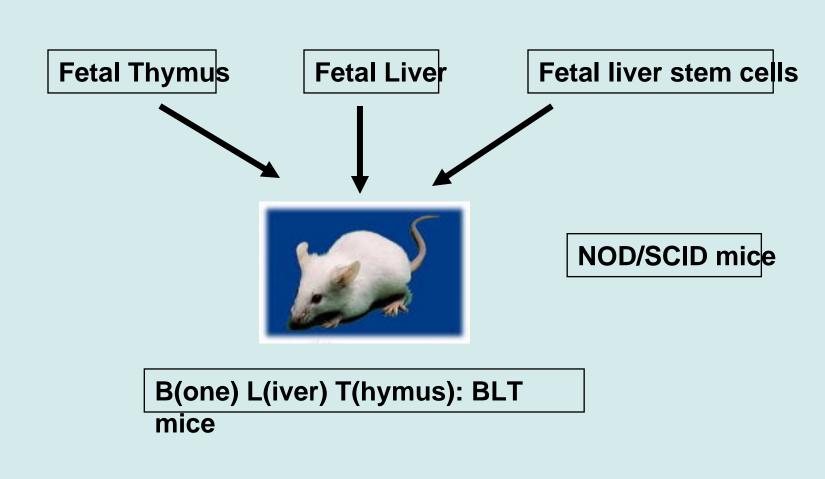
- Full length PCR amplification of SV40 from the brain of a PML monkey
- Isolation of a molecular clone of SV40 that can grow in monkey fibroblasts
- Infection of two SV40 negative SHIVimmunosuppressed monkeys
- Diffuse meningoencephalitis (astrocytes and neurons) and systemic infection Dang JNEN 2008

Solution #1: infection of monkeys with JCV/SV40 hybrid viruses

- JCV(M1/SVEDelta) with hybrid SV40/JCV regulatory region "turbo virus "(Vacante 1989)
 - May acquire other mutations (eg: Agnogene)
- JC/SV+72: insertion of one 72 bp element from SV40 in regulatory region of JCV Mad1 (Koralnik lab)

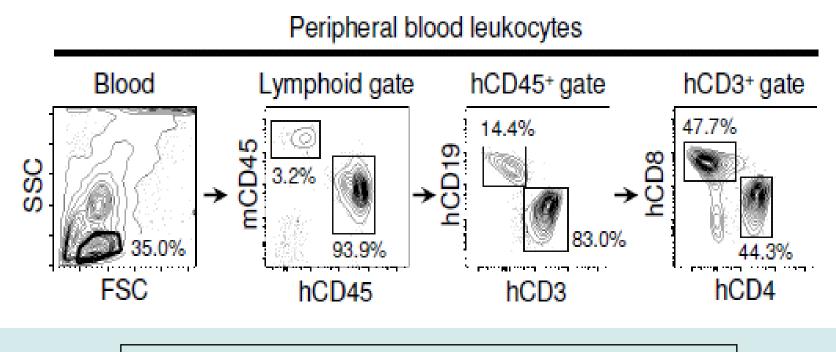


Solution # 2: JCV infection of humanized NOD/SCID mice made from and transplanted human organs and cells



Brainard JV 2009

Reconstituted BLT mice display mostly human cells



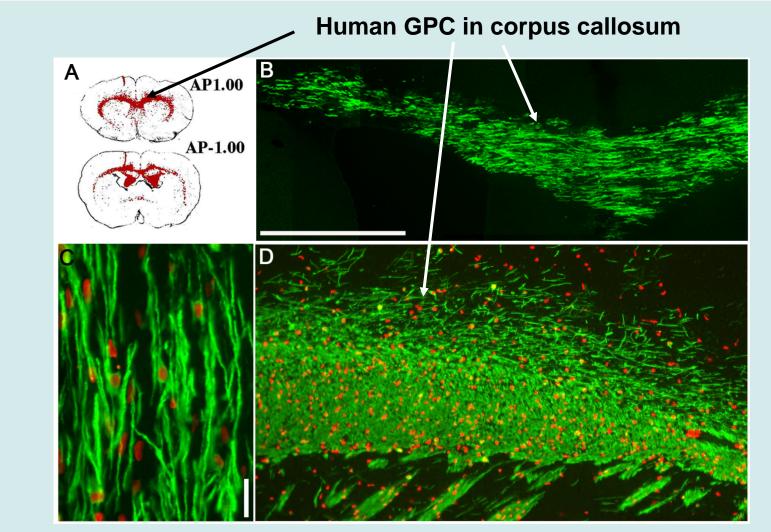
BLT mice PBMC showed 93.9% human lymphocytes

Brainard JV 2009

JCV infection in BLT mice

- Ongoing collaboration with Tager's lab (MGH) and Khalili's lab (Temple Univ)
- Primary infection with various strains of JCV
- Detection of JCV in different compartments
- Measurement of anti-JCV humoral and cellular immune responses
- Model of JCV primary infection, latency and reactivation
- Not a model of PML

Solution #3: JCV infection of demyelinated shiverer rag2 -/- mice remyelinated with human glial progenitor cells



Windrem Cell Stem Cell 08

Chimeric humanized glial-mouse brain model

- human glial progenitor cells engrafted perinatally in forebrain of neonatal hypomyelinated shi/shi mice
- chimeric mice have all oligodendrocytes and myelin from human origin
- majority of resident mouse glia eventually replaced
- Require injection of JCV in brain white matter

Major obstacle to success: Funding

- NIH funding at all time low
- Less than 10% grant applications funded
- Stimulus package challenge grants: ~ 2% grants funded
- PML is a rare disease
- Natalizumab/PML felt to be a "company problem, not an NIH problem"
- Collaboration with Industry and other funding agencies (EMEA etc) crucial
- Streamlining information and access to funding for collaborative research studies should be a Major Goal of Workshop



Collaborators



- Div NeuroVirology
 - Xin Dang
 - Christian Wuthrich
 - Sabrina Tan
 - Sarah Gheuens
 - Laura Ellis
 - Yiping Chen
 - Evelyn Bord
 - Elizabeth Norton
 - Angela Marzocchetti
 - Thomas Broge
 - PML patients and their families

- Div Viral Path
 - Norman Letvin
- Temple Univ
 - Kamel Khalili
 - Jennifer Gordon
 - Mahmut Safak
- Mount Sinai NY
 - David Simpson
 - Susan Morgello
- Washington Univ
 - David Clifford
- Univ Kentucky
 - Joseph Berger
- Univ Rochester
 - Steven Goldman

- Hopkins
 - Ray Viscidi
 - Avi Nath
 - Justin McArthur
 - Ik Lin Tan
- Neuro Dept BIDMC
 - Matt Anderson
 - Rip Kinkel
 - Marion Stein
- Partners
 - Andy Tager
 - Umberto De Girolami
 - Santosh Kesari
- NEATC
 - Benjamin Gelman

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