



A platform genome editing medicinal product for inborn errors of metabolism

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ADVANCING
KNOWLEDGE
FOR
GOOD

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Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

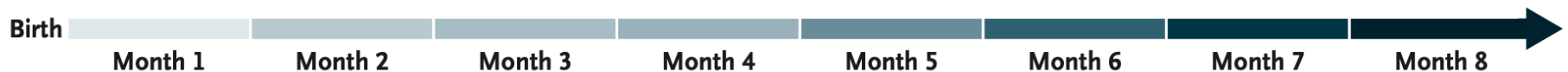
Relationships with Verve Therapeutics, Capstan Therapeutics, Lexeo Therapeutics, Beam Therapeutics, Nava Therapeutics (K.M.), AskBio and LatusBio (R.A.-N.)

New case of neonatal-onset urea cycle disorder

A 2-day-old male infant, named KJ, became lethargic and had respiratory distress.

The **blood ammonia level** was significantly elevated **>1000 $\mu\text{mol/L}$** (normal for age is **<33 $\mu\text{mol/L}$**).

He was transferred to the **neonatal intensive care unit** and rapidly started on life-saving dialysis.



Genetic diagnosis

Genetic
diagnosis

Metabolic testing confirmed a proximal urea cycle defect.

Rapid genome sequencing identified compound heterozygous *CPS1* variants:

CPS1 c.1003C>T (Q335X) / c.2140G>T (E714X)

KJ was diagnosed with **CPS1 deficiency**, the worst of the urea cycle disorders.



Genetic diagnosis

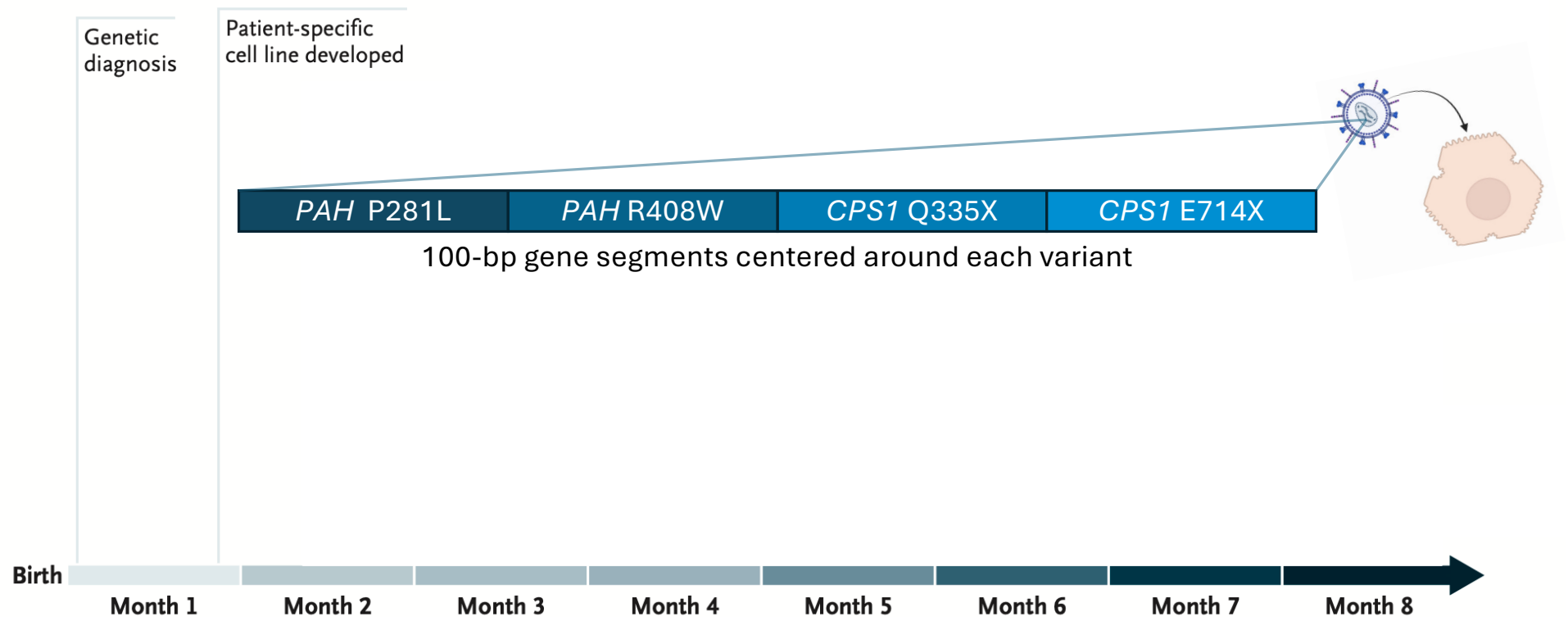
Genetic
diagnosis

KJ was transitioned to chronic urea cycle disorder management:

- Protein-restricted diet
- Nitrogen scavenger medications
- Citrulline supplementation
- Plan to remain admitted to hospital **indefinitely** for close monitoring, awaiting liver transplantation (typically ≥ 1 year of age)



Screening of base editors for correction of *CPS1* Q335X variant



Lentivirus-transduced cell lines

- Need to rapidly insert variants into a relevant cell line (e.g., HuH-7 cells as proxy for human hepatocytes), but need **not** be in endogenous gene loci
- Various options—lentivirus, transposase, integrase—with lentivirus being the most accessible to research laboratories
- Can use cell lines for:
 - screening for editing solutions
 - potency assays
- Need to include variant(s) that serve as validated **positive reference controls**

LNP adenine base editing in “humanized” PKU mice (P281L or R408W)

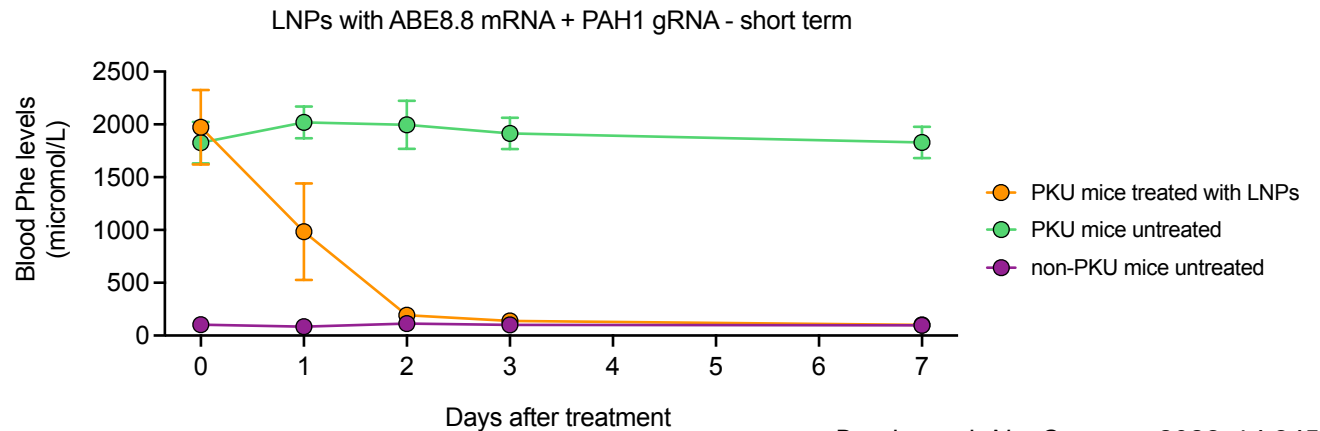
PAH P281L mice

positive reference control #1

ABE8.8 + “PAH1” gRNA

whole-liver editing

on-target correction = 40%



Brooks et al. *Nat Commun* 2023; 14:3451

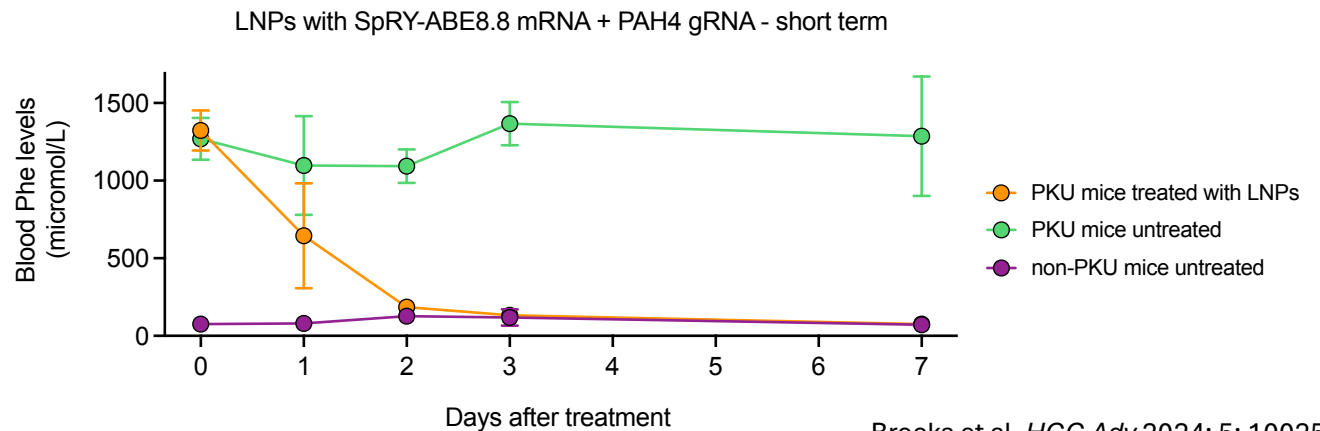
PAH R408W mice

positive reference control #2

SpRY-ABE8.8 + “PAH4” gRNA

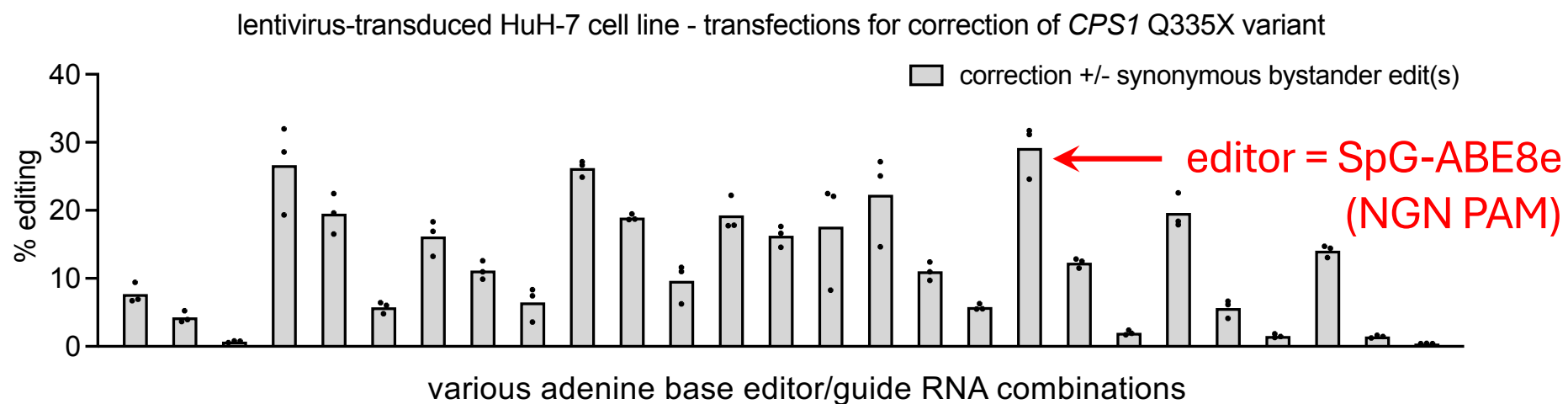
whole-liver editing

on-target correction = 26%



Brooks et al. *HGG Adv* 2024; 5: 100253

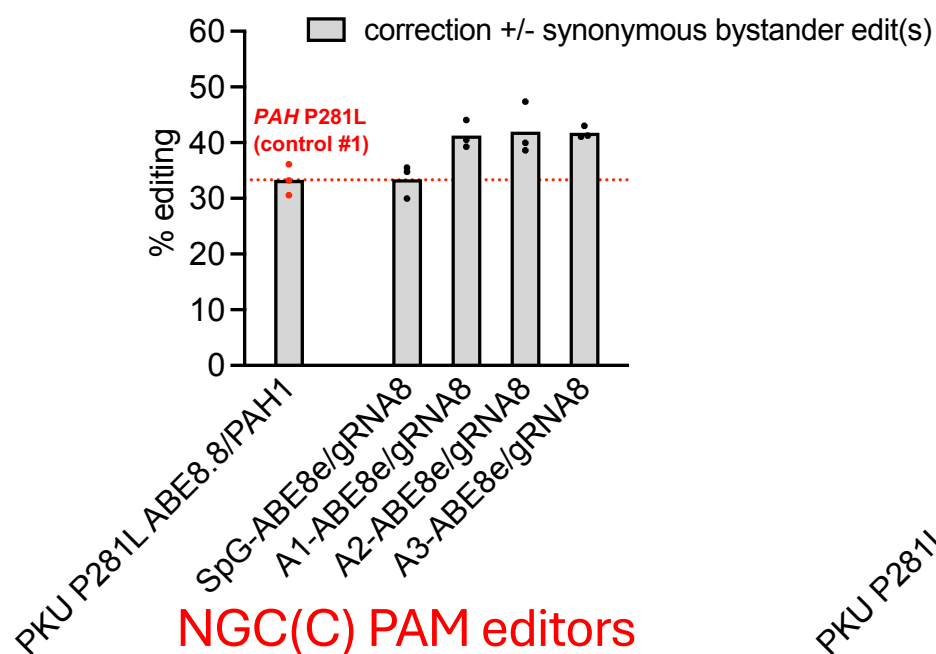
Screening of base editors for correction of *CPS1* Q335X variant



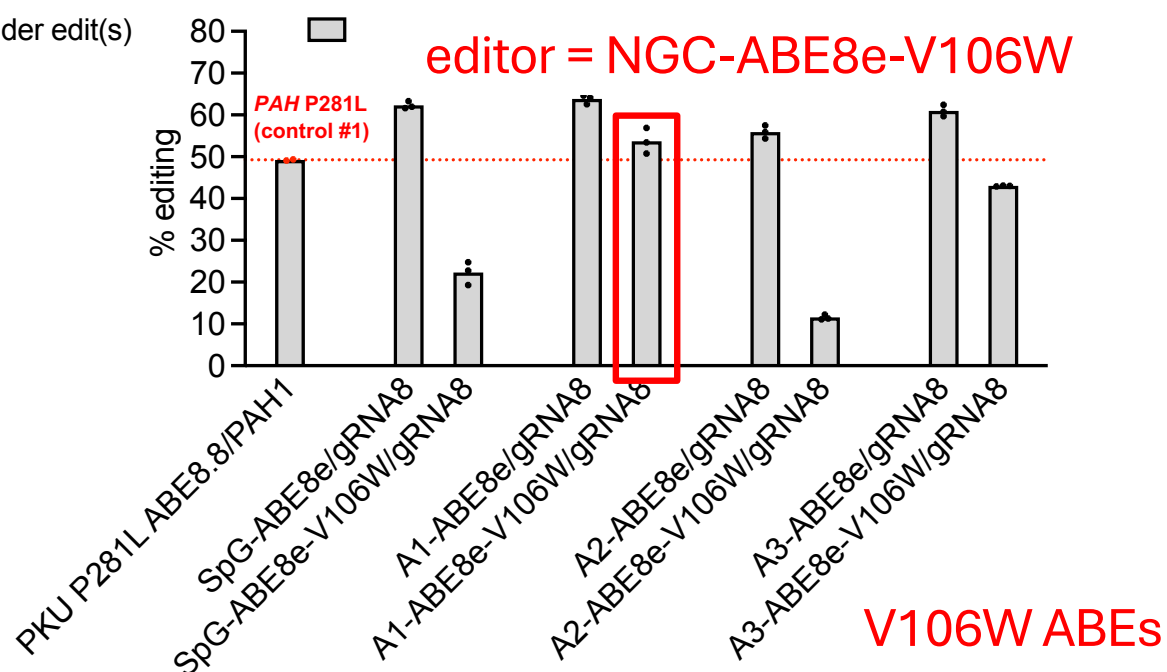
Results in less than 4 weeks

Screening of base editors for correction of *CPS1* Q335X variant

lentivirus-transduced HuH-7 cell line - transfections
for correction of *CPS1* Q335X variant

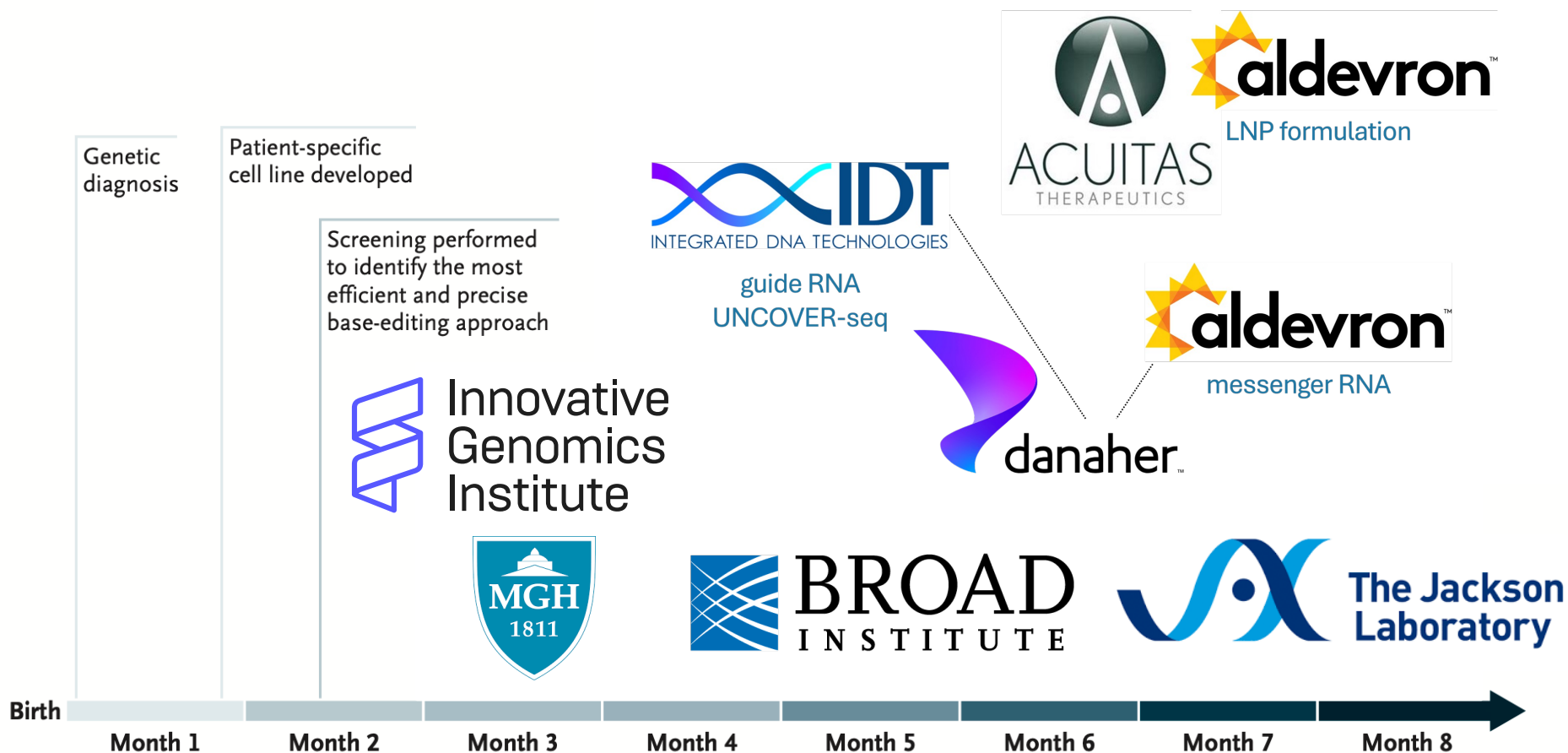


lentivirus-transduced HuH-7 cell line - transfections
for correction of *CPS1* Q335X variant



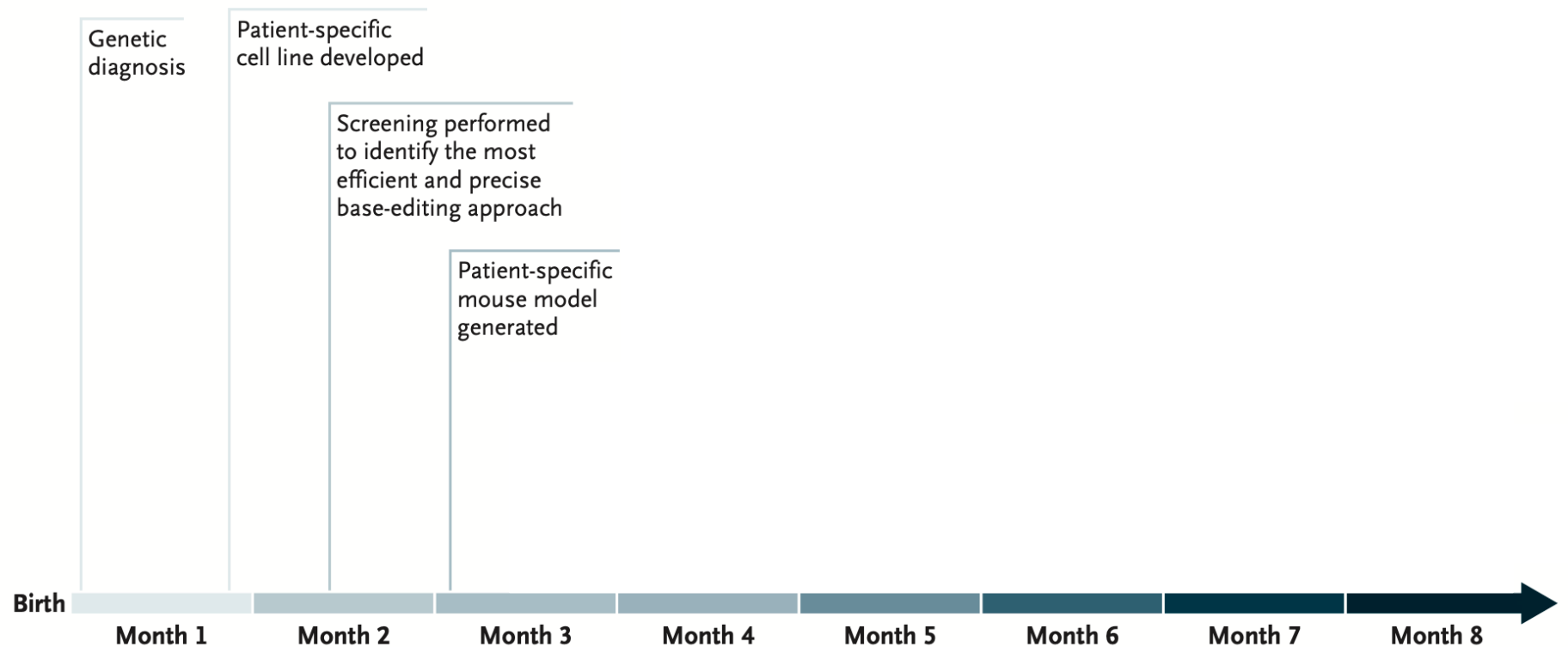
Completed in 6 weeks

Assembly of a team of academic and industry partners

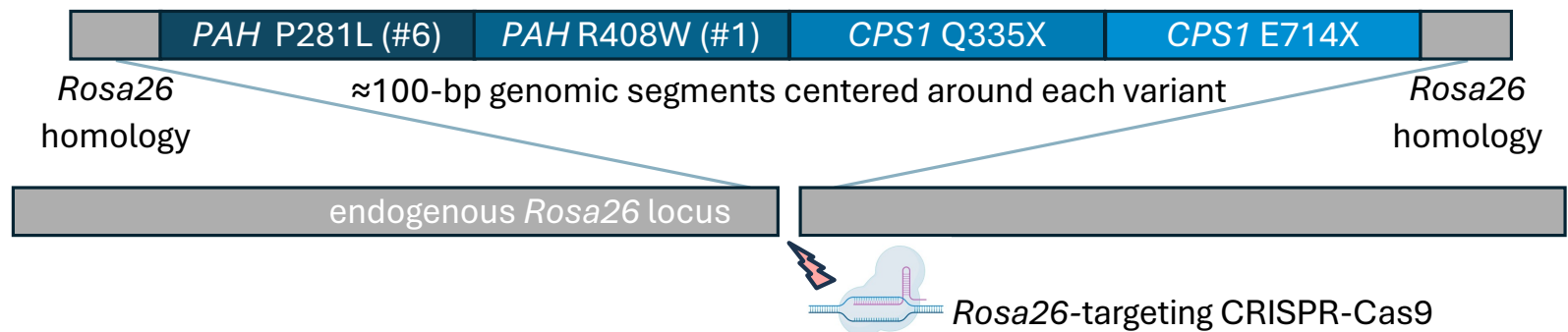


Musunuru, Grandinette ... Ahrens-Nicklas. *N Engl J Med* 2025; 392:2235-43

Generation of patient-specific Q335X mice for *in vivo* testing

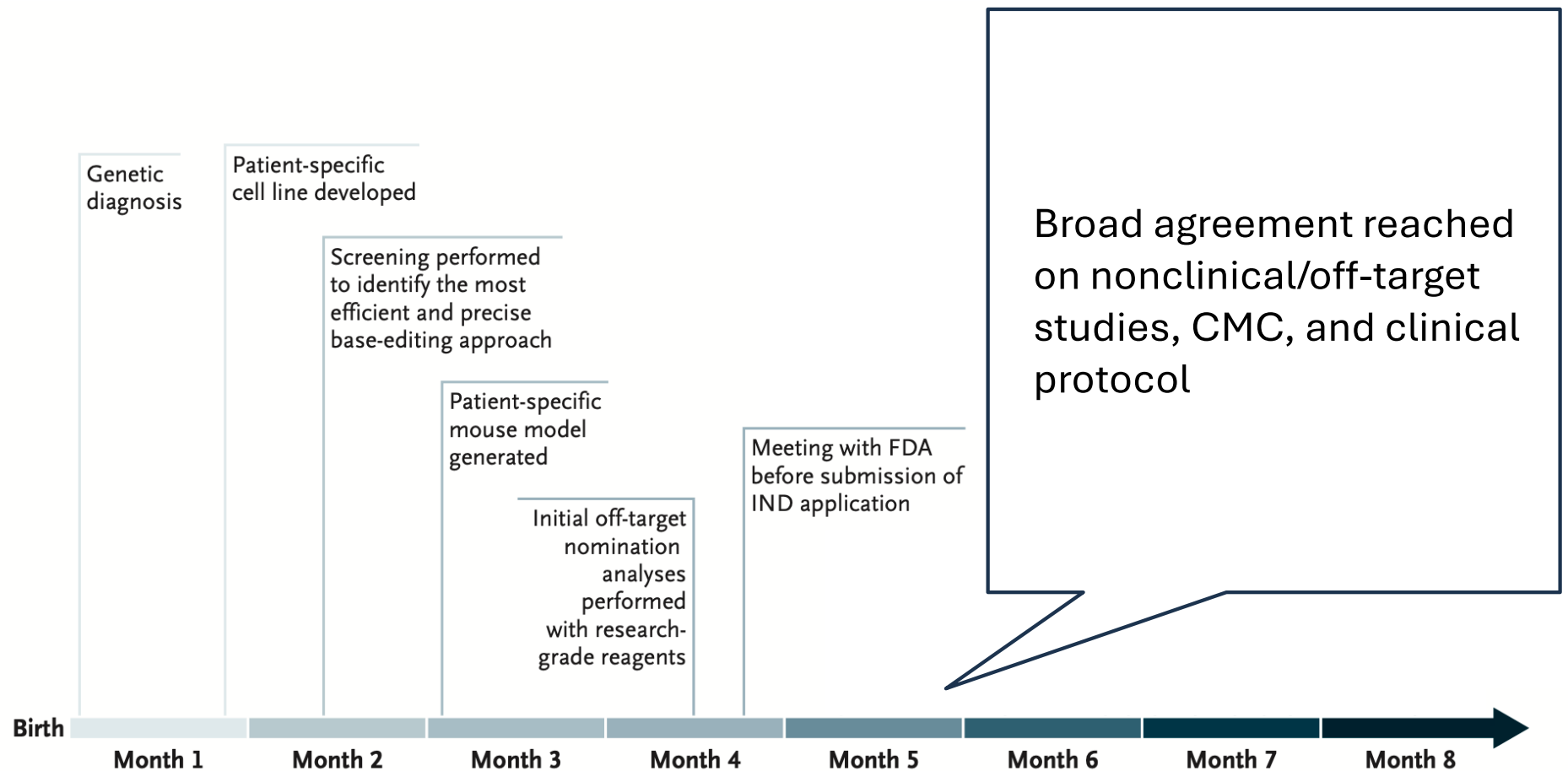


Rosa26 multi-variant mice



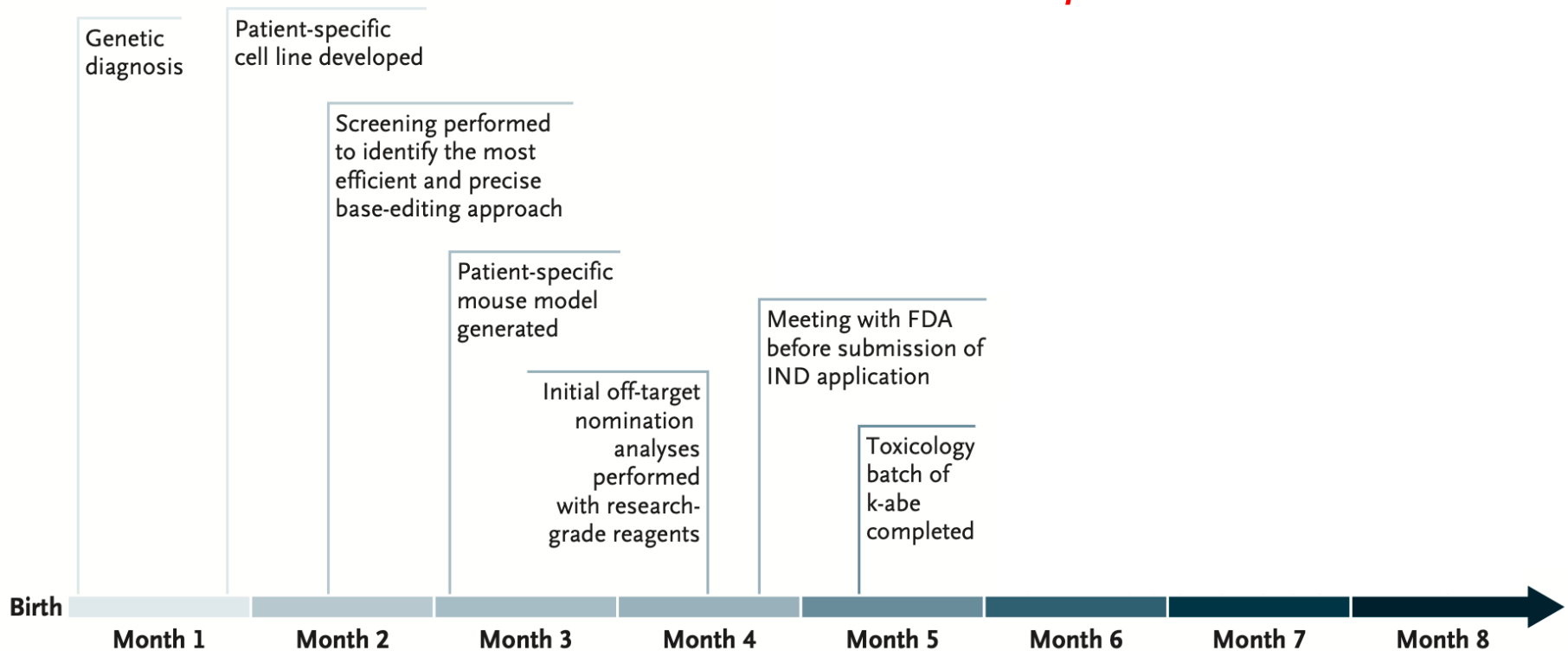
Obtained two founder Rosa26 multi-variant mice in 2 months

Pre-IND meeting with U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

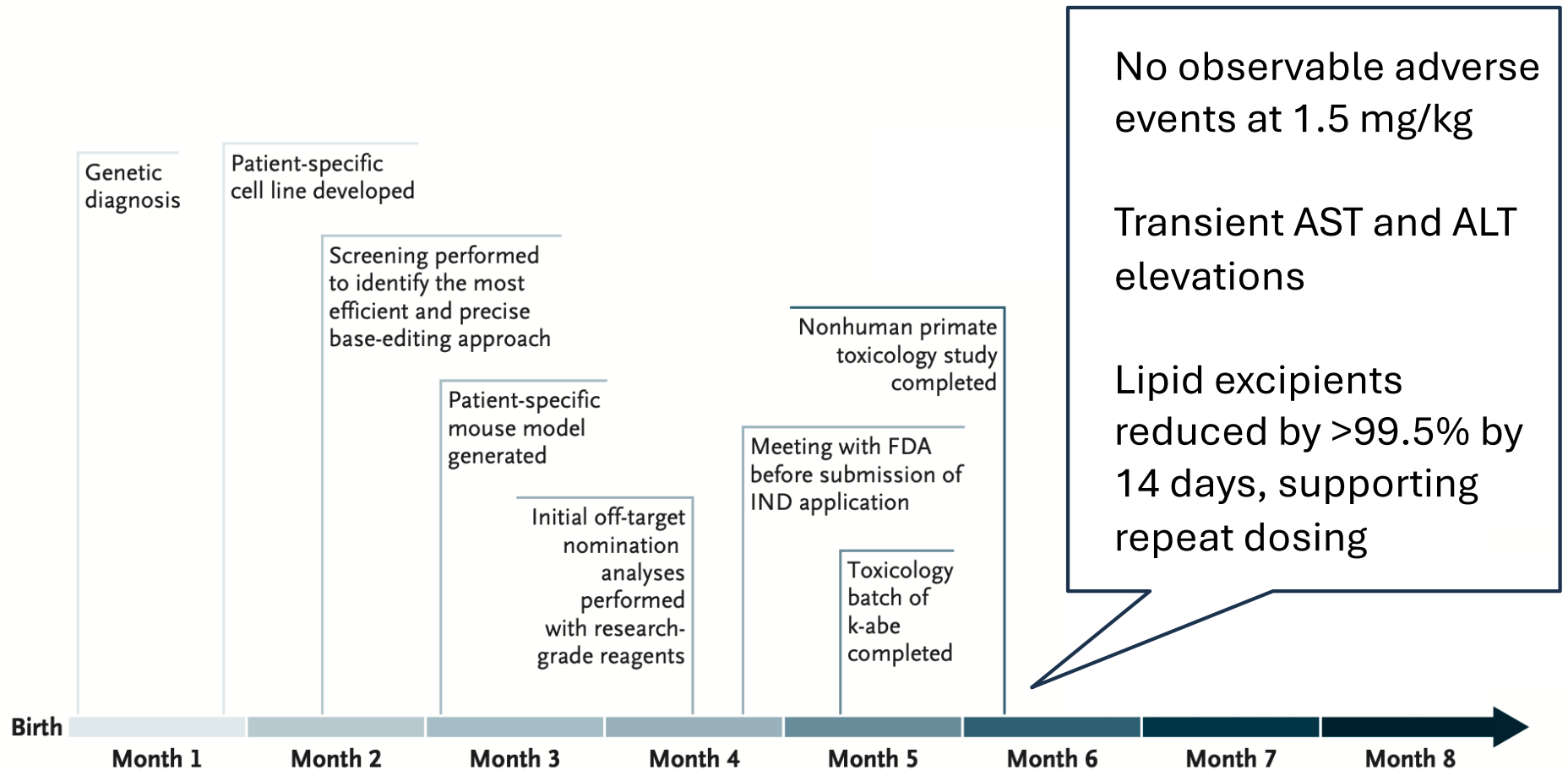


Toxicology batch of kayjayguran abengcemeran (k-abe)

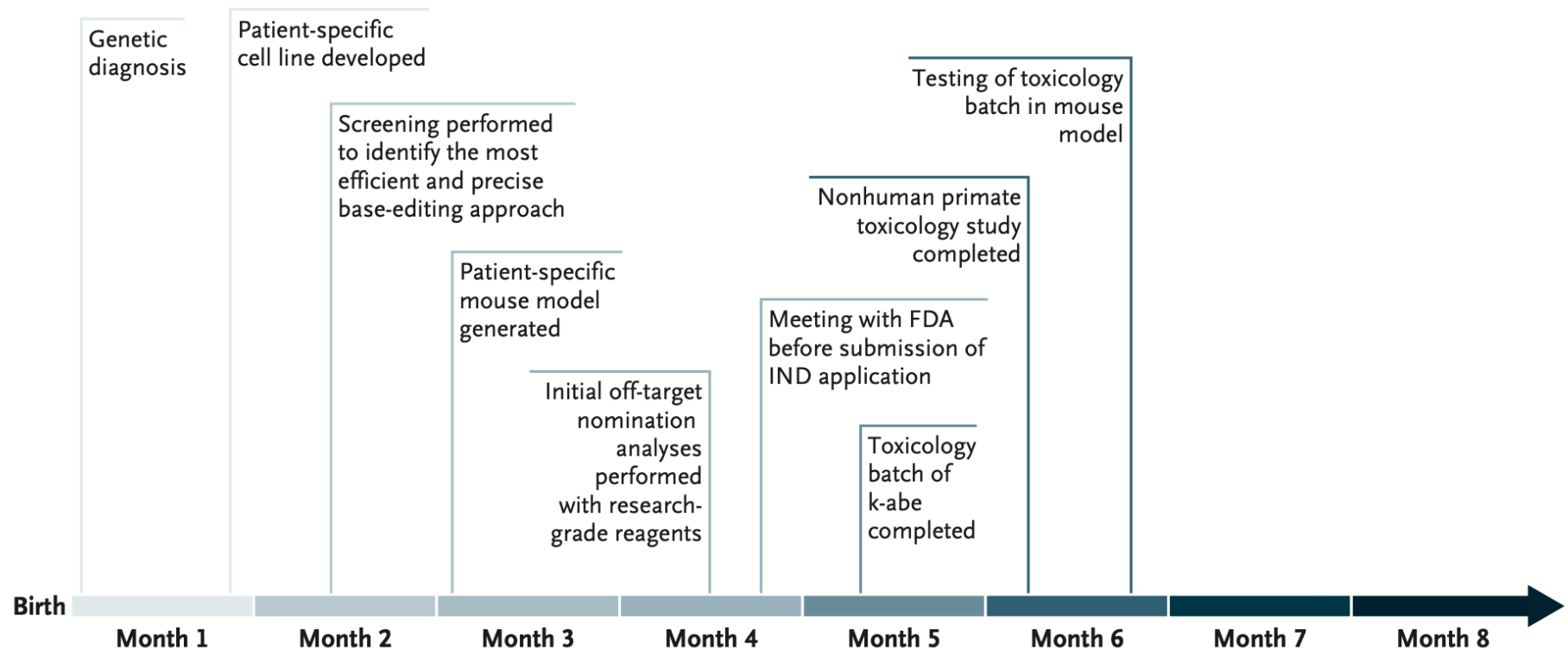
Completed in 4 months



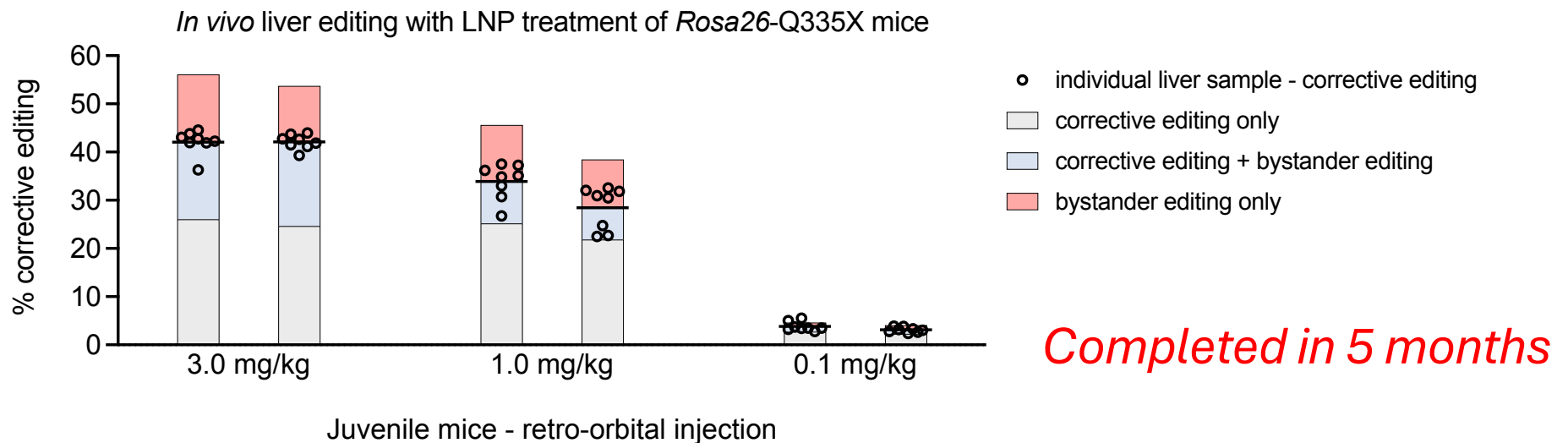
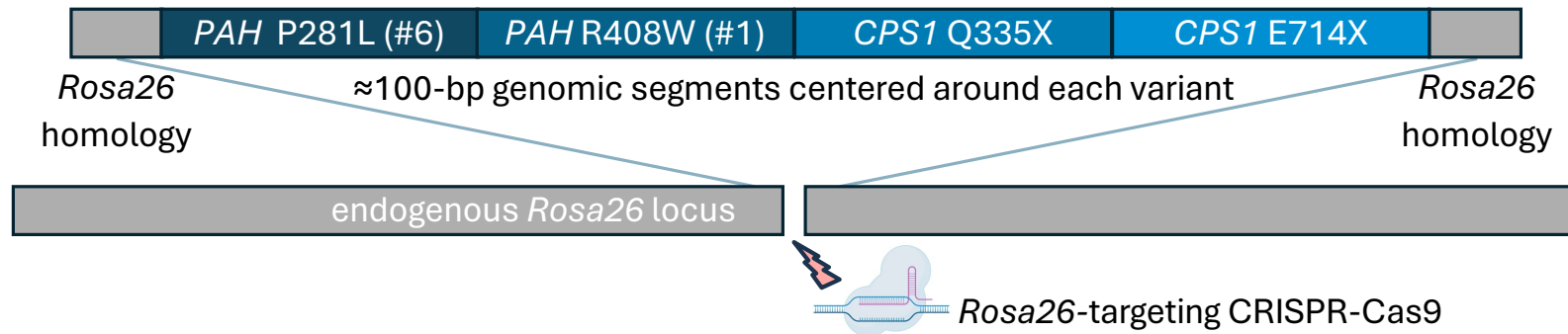
Nonhuman primate toxicology study



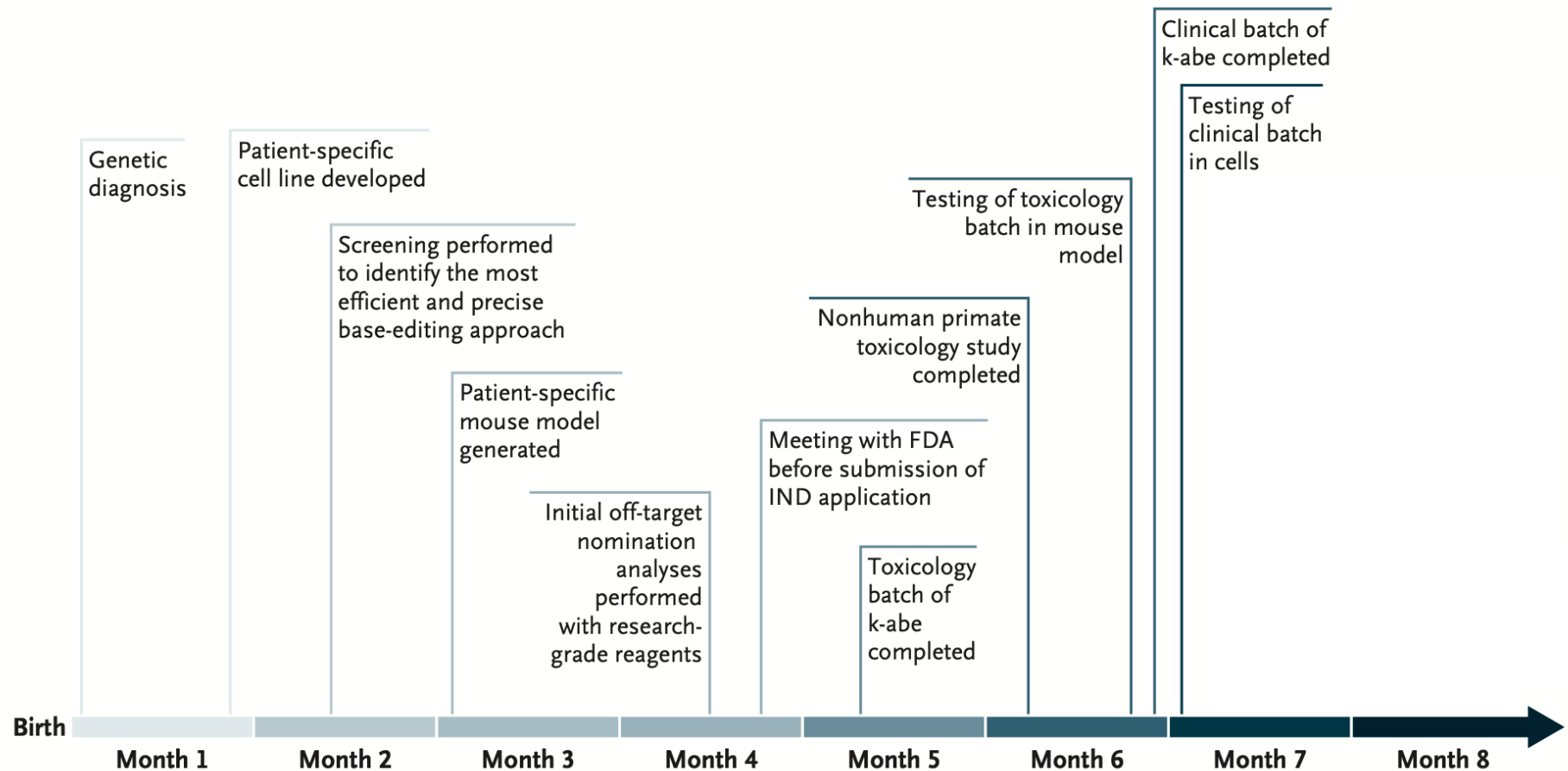
Testing of toxicology batch of k-abe in *Rosa26* multi-variant mice



Correction of *CPS1* Q335X variant in *Rosa26* multi-variant mice

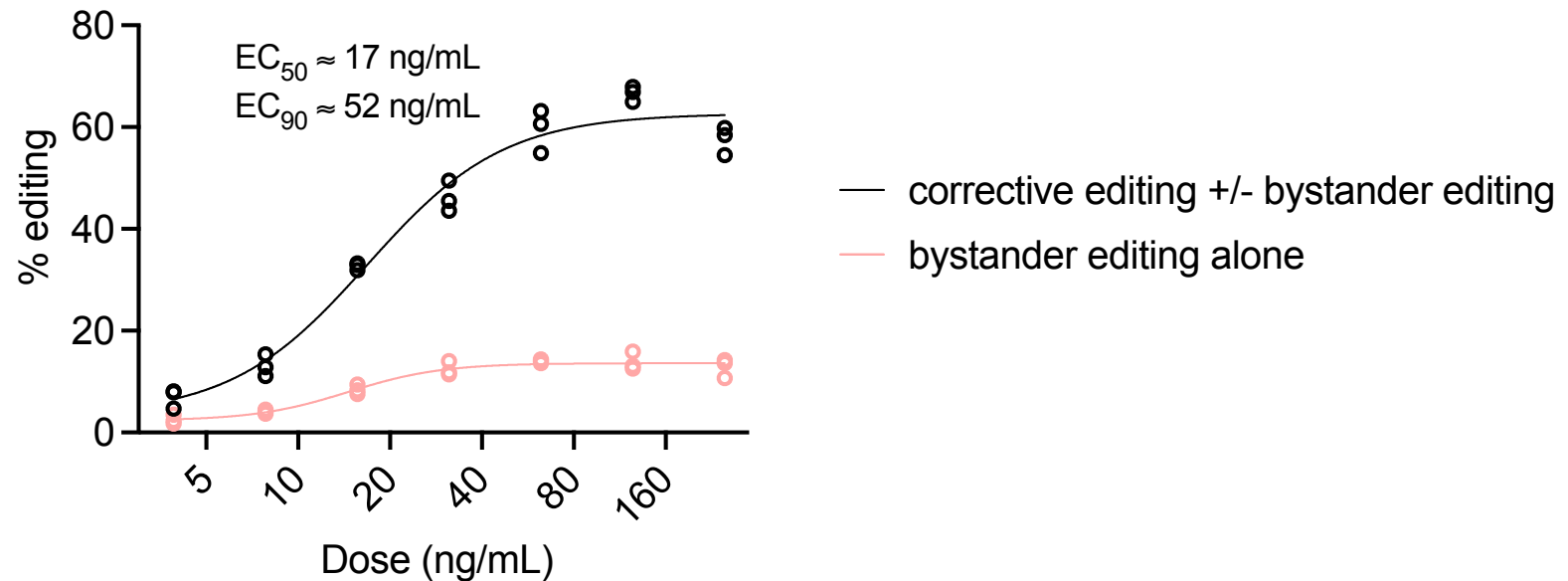


Manufacturing of clinical batch of k-abe and testing in cells

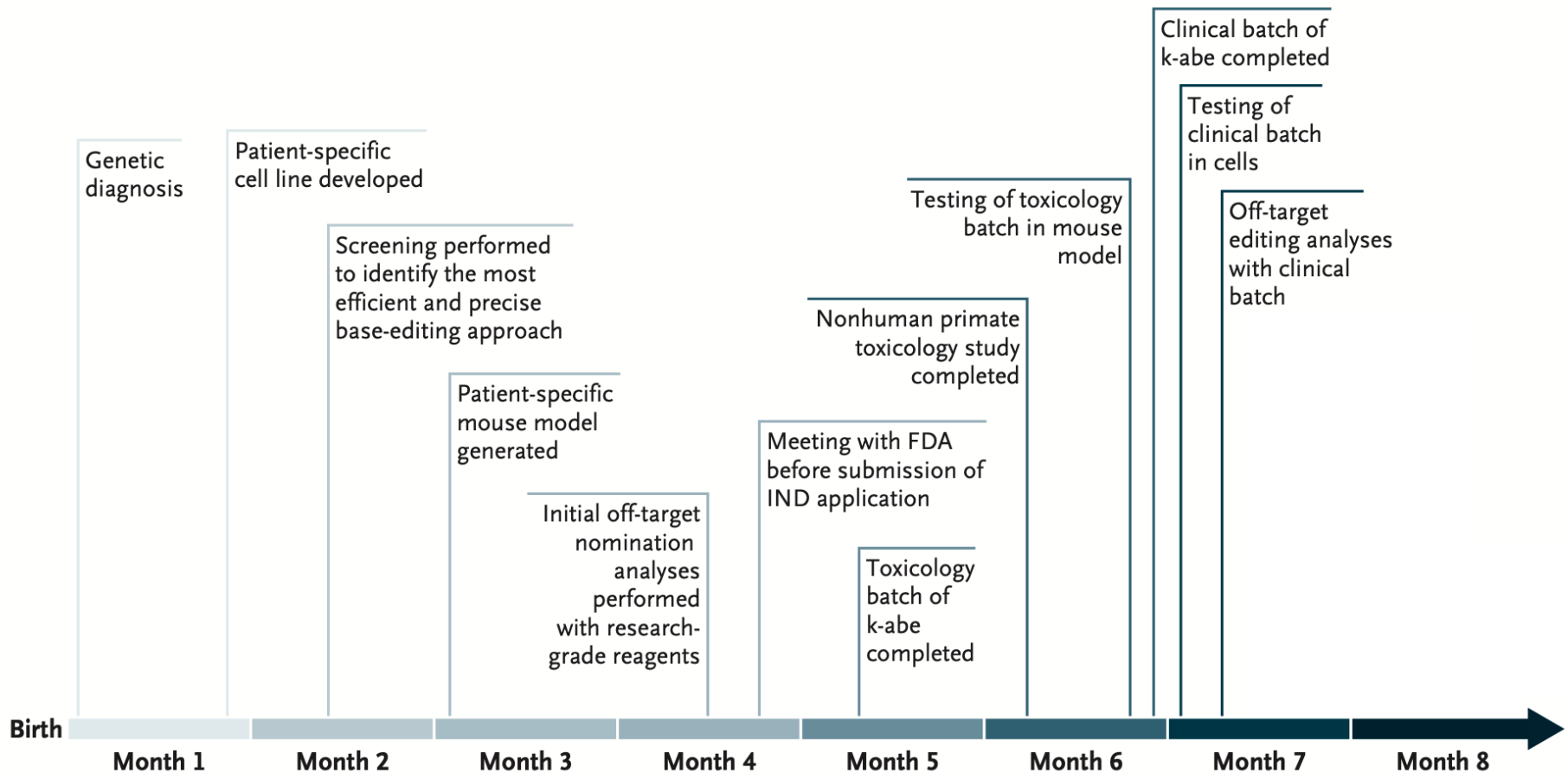


Manufacturing of clinical batch of k-abe and testing in cells

Q335X lentivirus-transduced HuH-7 cells treated with k-abe

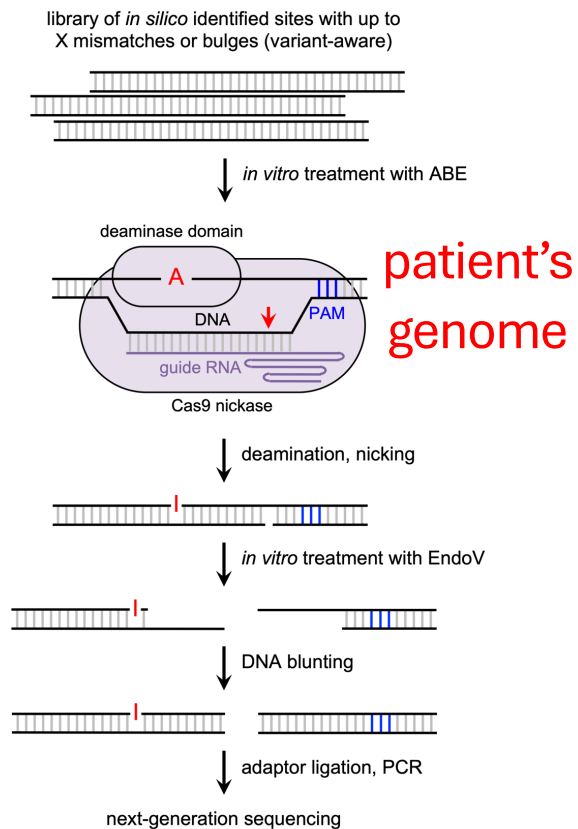


Off-target analyses with clinical batch of k-abe

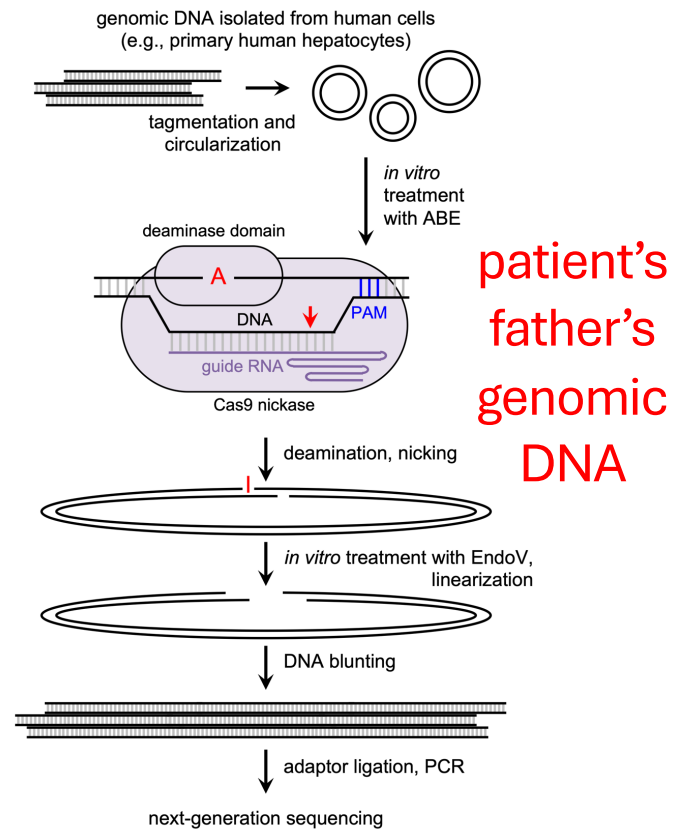


Patient-specific off-target analyses

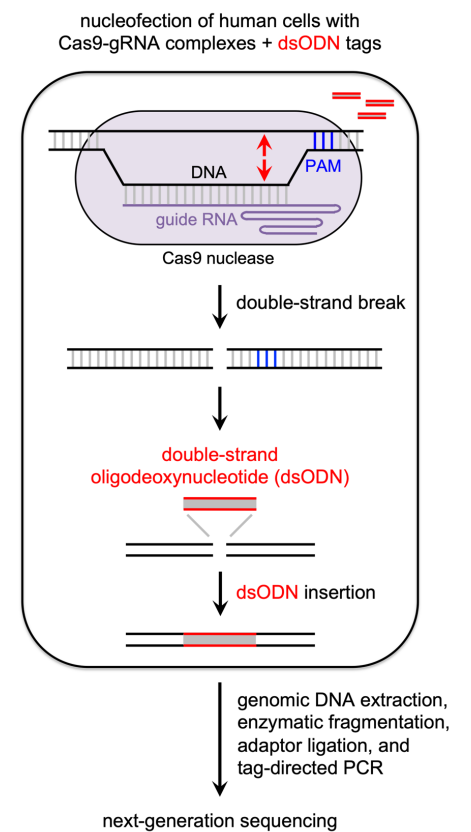
ONE-seq



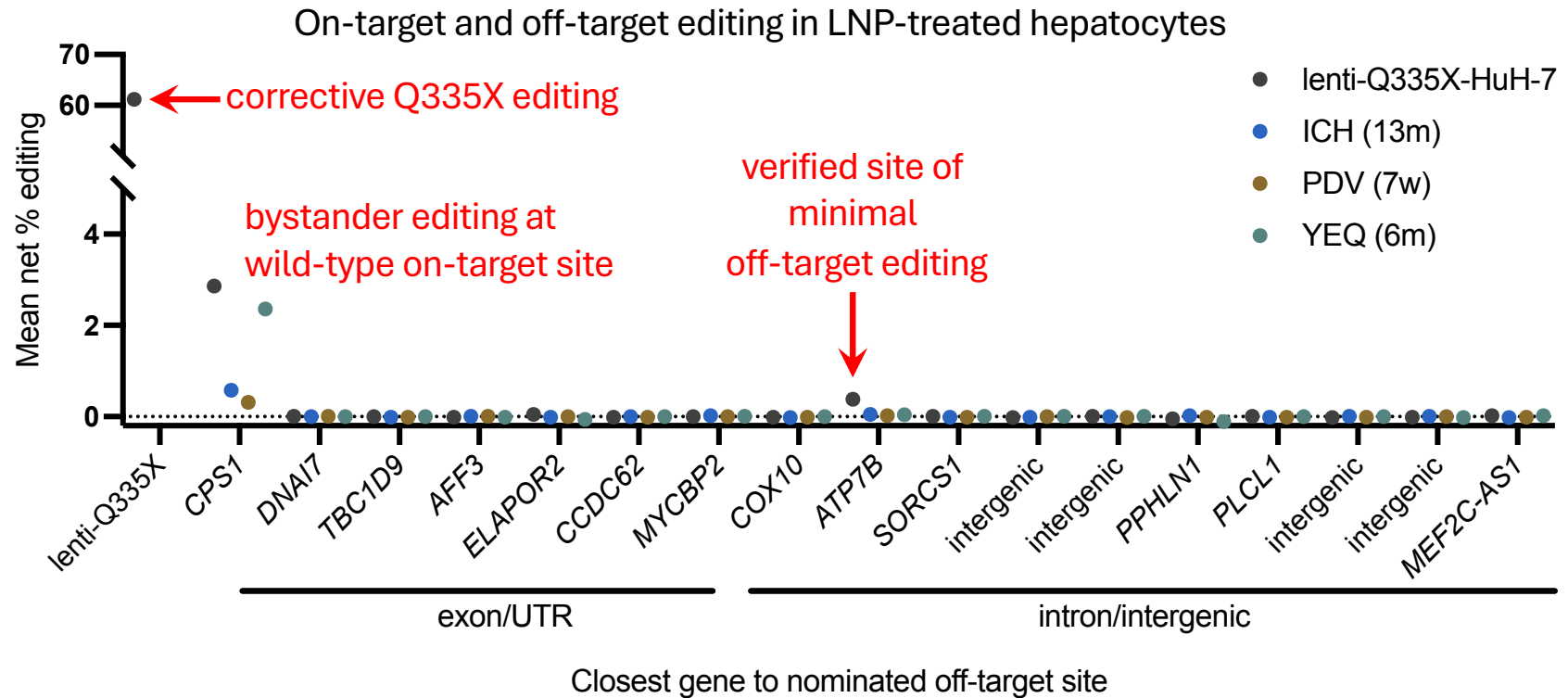
CHANGE-seq-BE



UNCOVER-seq/GUIDE-seq



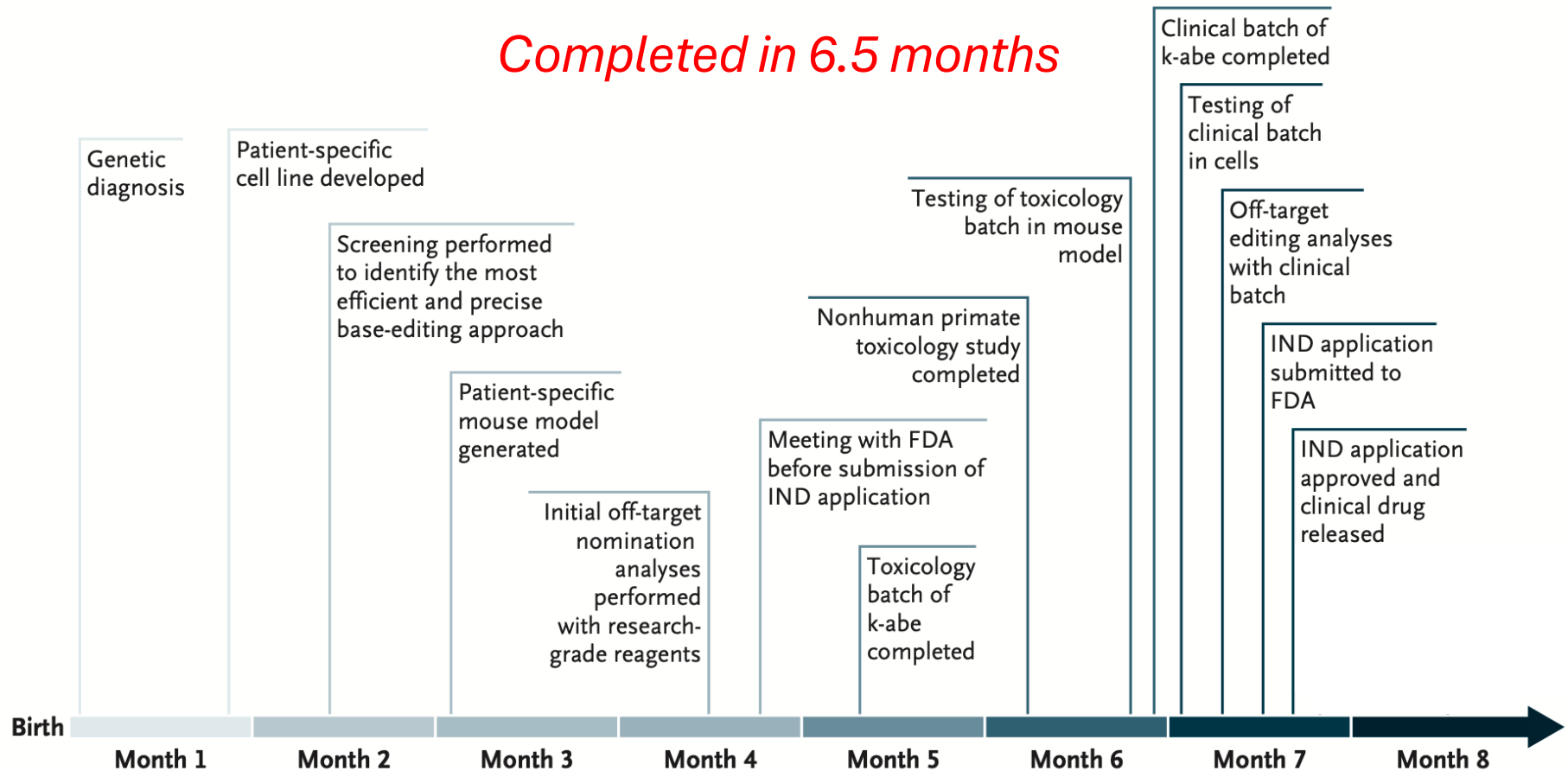
Patient-specific off-target analyses



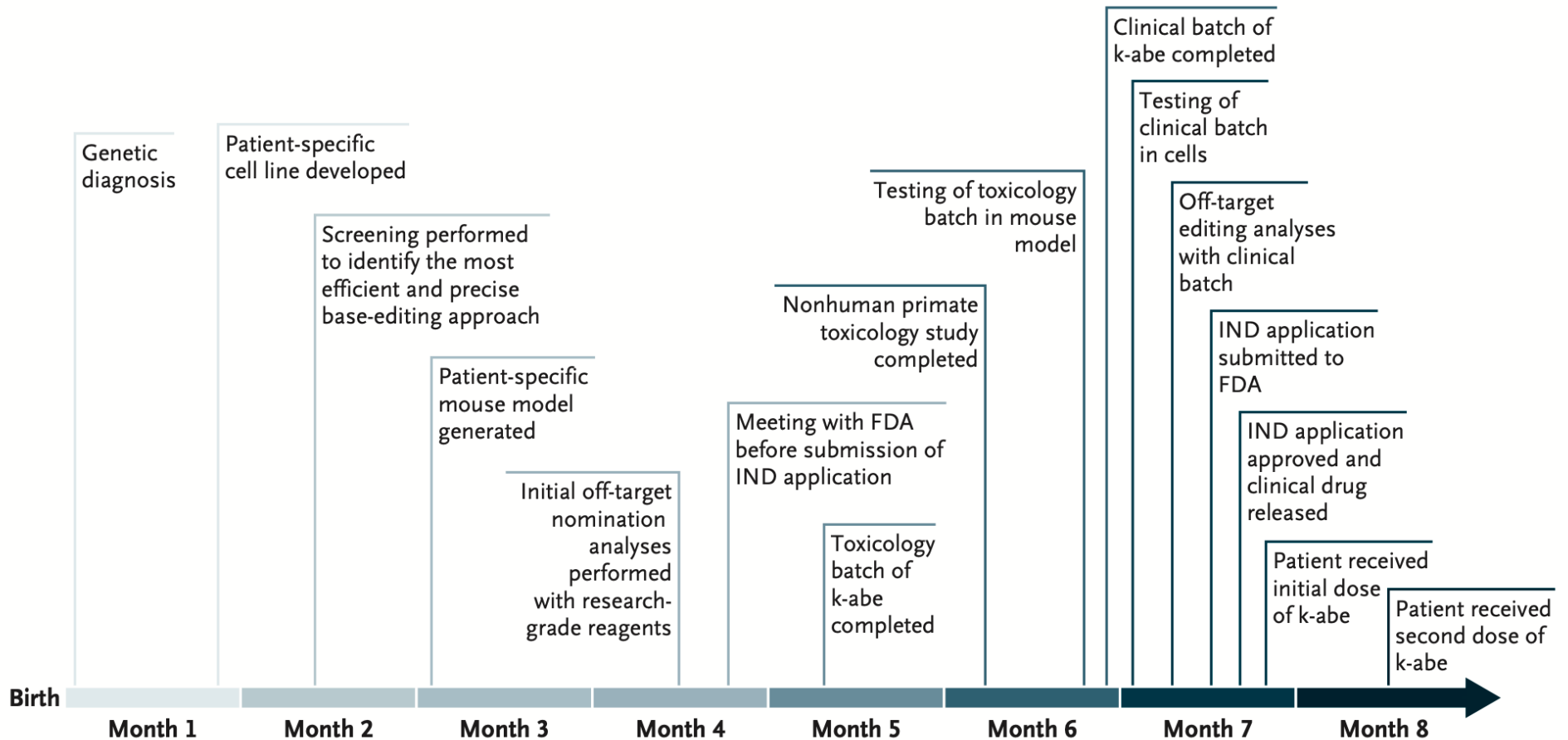
Completed in 6 months

Single patient expanded access IND application to FDA

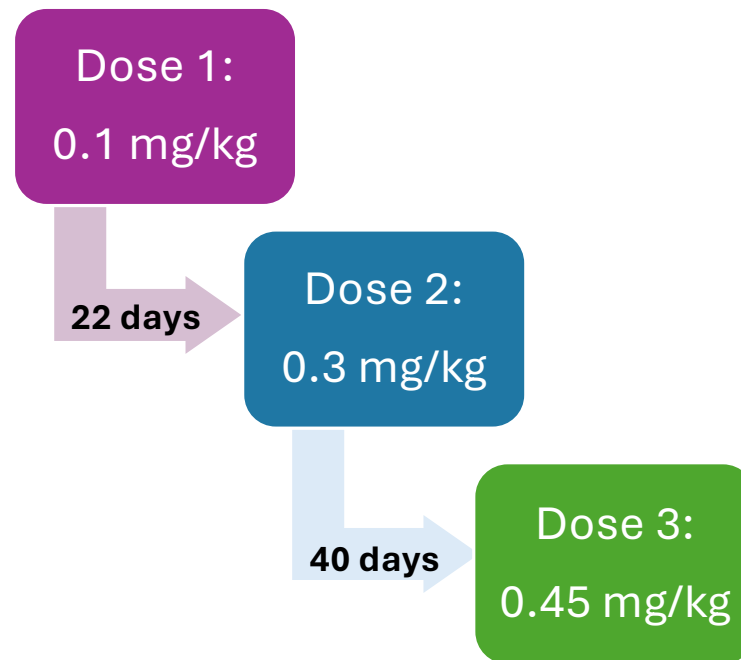
Completed in 6.5 months



Initial treatment with k-abe (day 208 after birth)

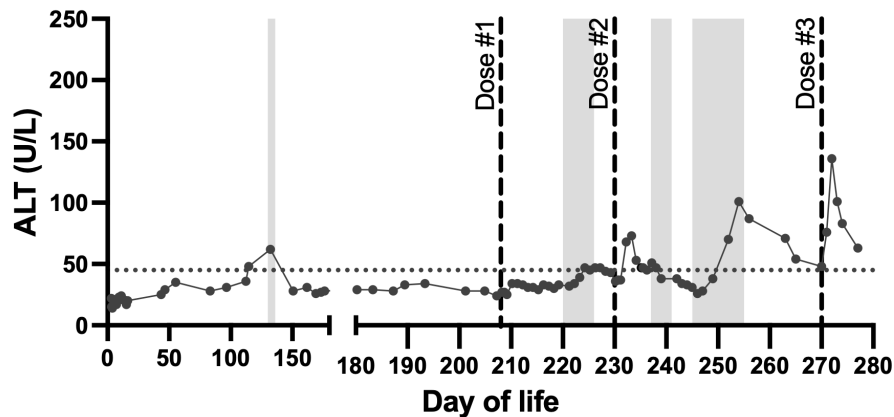


Dosing schedule

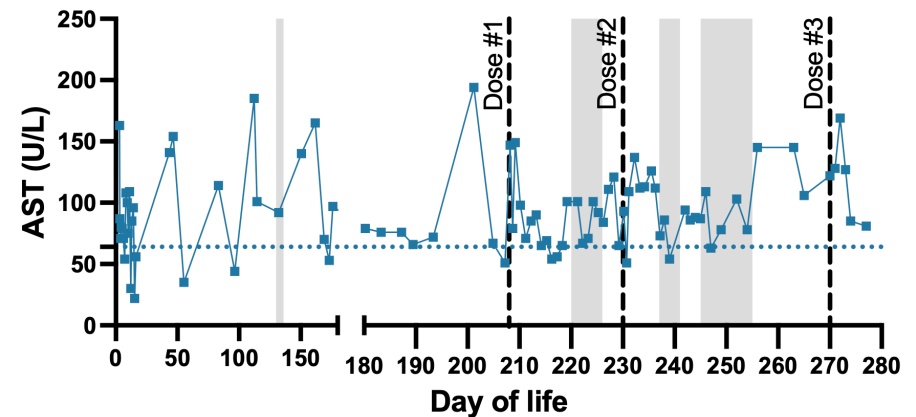


Treatment with k-abe resulted in no serious adverse events

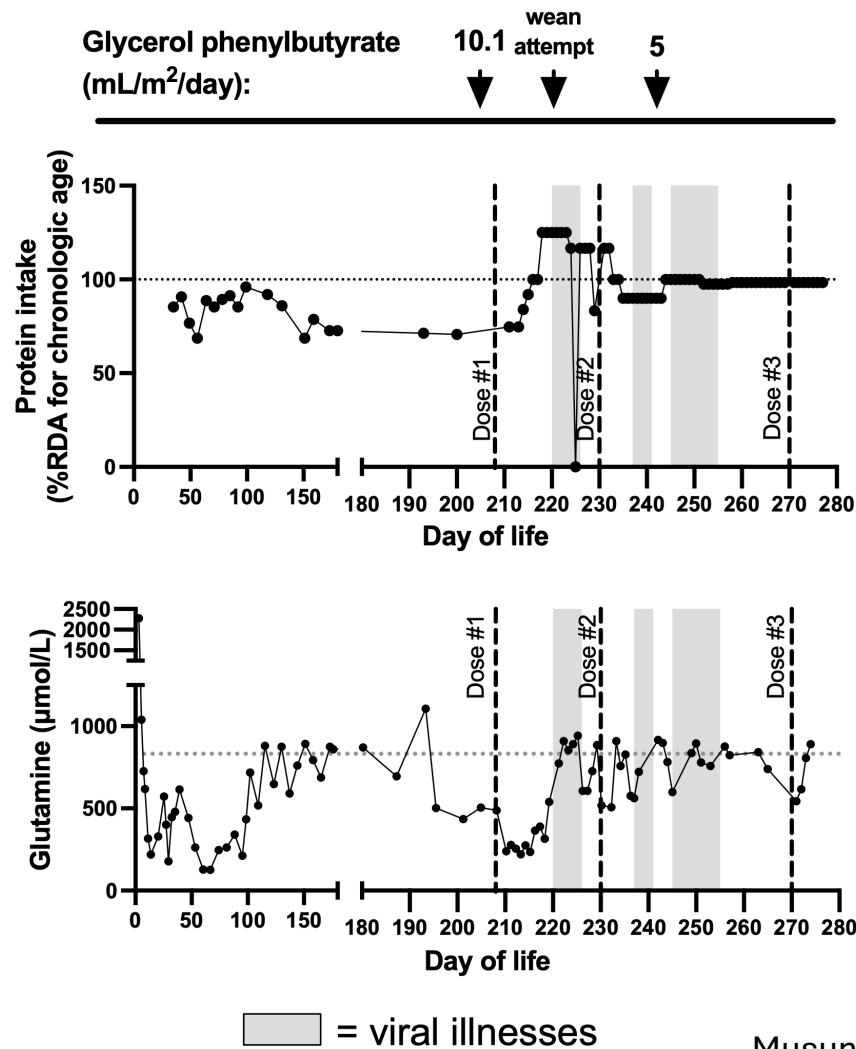
- Brief coughing episode at beginning of dose 2 and of dose 3; after initial episode, no further cough and able to tolerate full rate of infusion
- Low-grade fever and transient rash after dose 3
- Mild, transient, asymptomatic, dose-dependent increases in ALT with no other liver function abnormalities



■ = viral illnesses

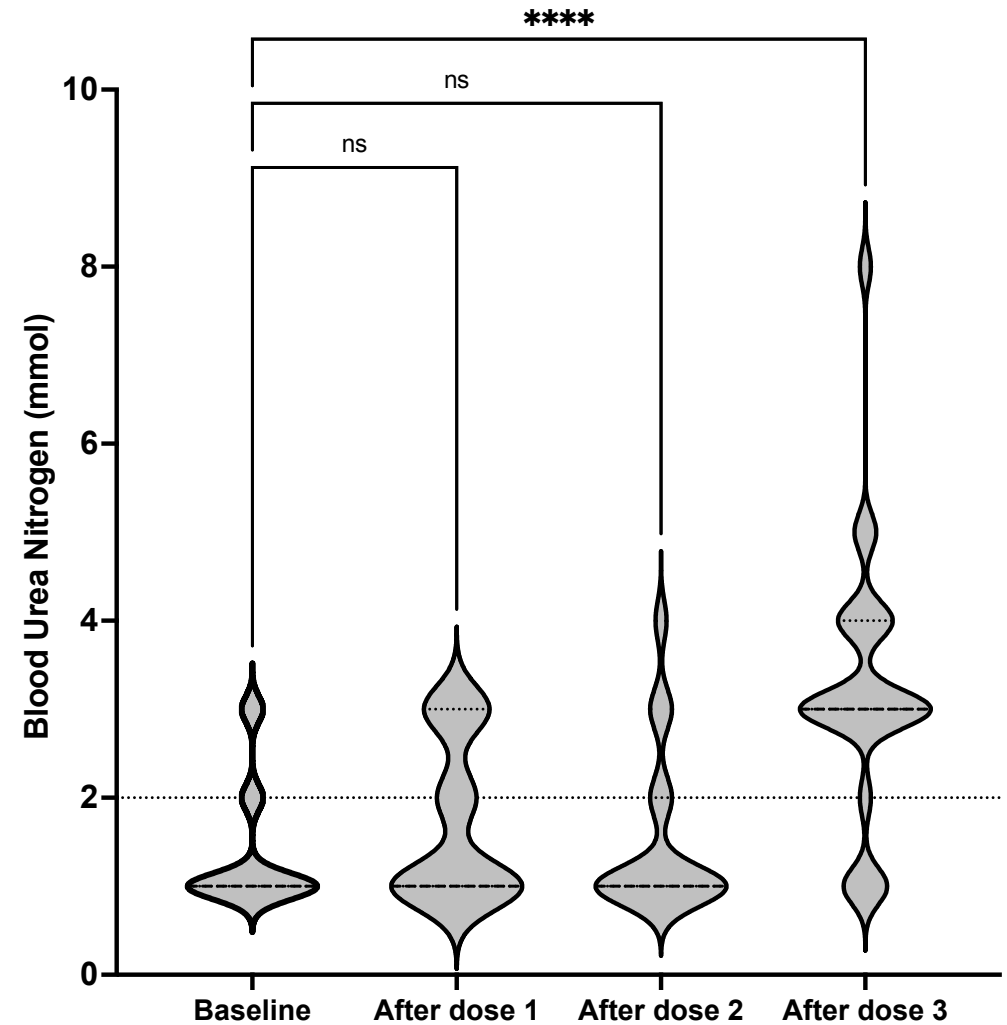


Higher protein tolerance, weaning of nitrogen scavenger medication



Musunuru, Grandinette ... Ahrens-Nicklas. *N Engl J Med* 2025; 392:2235-43

Increased blood urea nitrogen levels after treatment



Conclusions, challenges, and opportunities

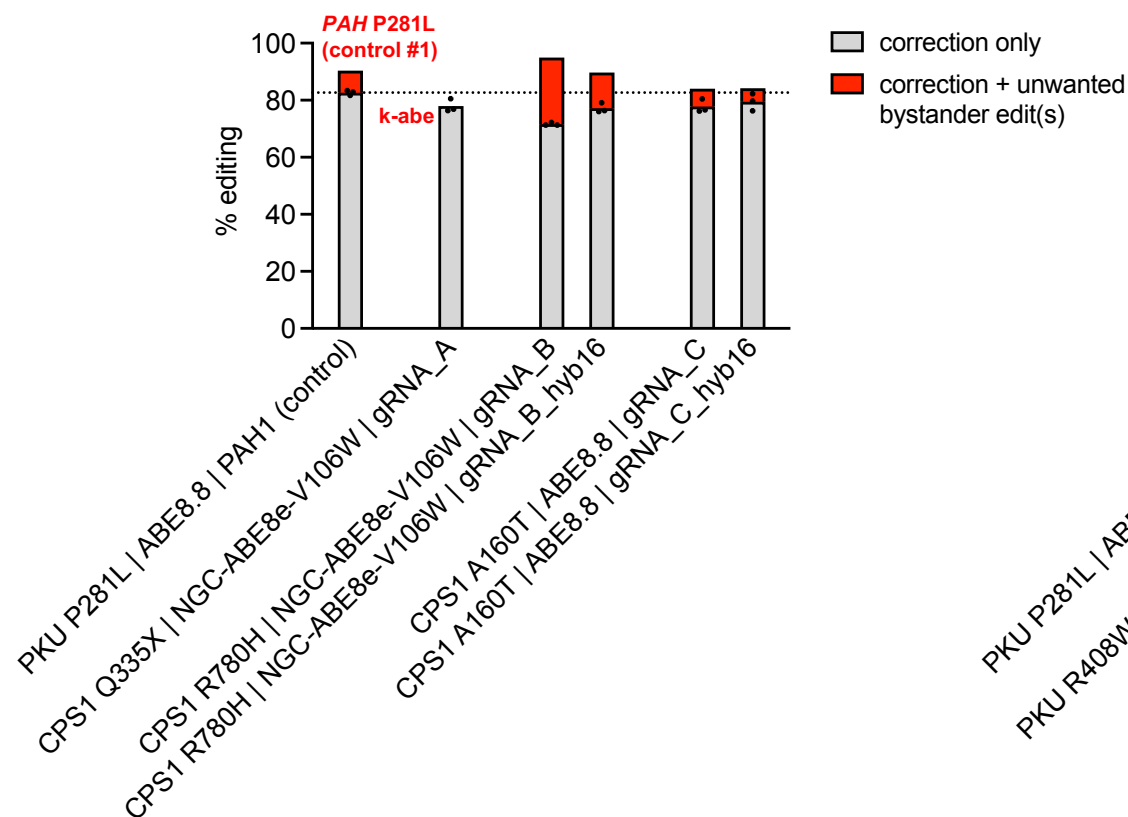
- KJ will likely continue to need some urea cycle management, but early signs suggest that his disease may be less severe
- It is possible to develop a personalized gene-editing therapy in 6 months
- Repeated doses of an LNP base-editing therapy can be safely given to an infant
- Longer follow-up and studies of additional non-invasive markers are needed to quantify potential benefit and durability
- Ultimately, we need to move from *N*-of-1 studies to platform trials

Conclusions, challenges, and opportunities

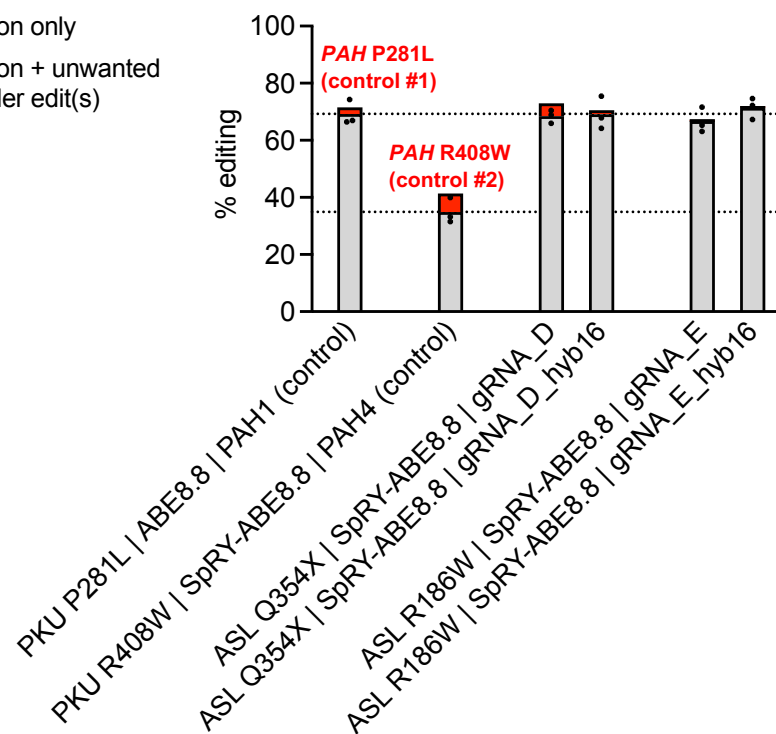
- Going forward, if using the **same** LNP formulation and adenine base editor to correct a **pathogenic** variant to **wild-type** in the liver:
 - Are additional nonhuman primate studies necessary?
 - Are additional animal toxicology studies necessary?
 - Are **any** animal studies necessary at all?
- When would **cellular studies alone** (on-target and off-target assessment) be sufficient? When does the severity and unmet need of a disease create a favorable balance of benefit and risk?

Screening of base editors for correction of other urea cycle disorder variants

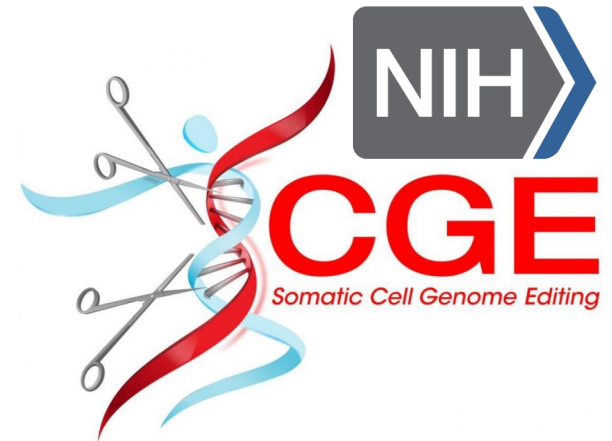
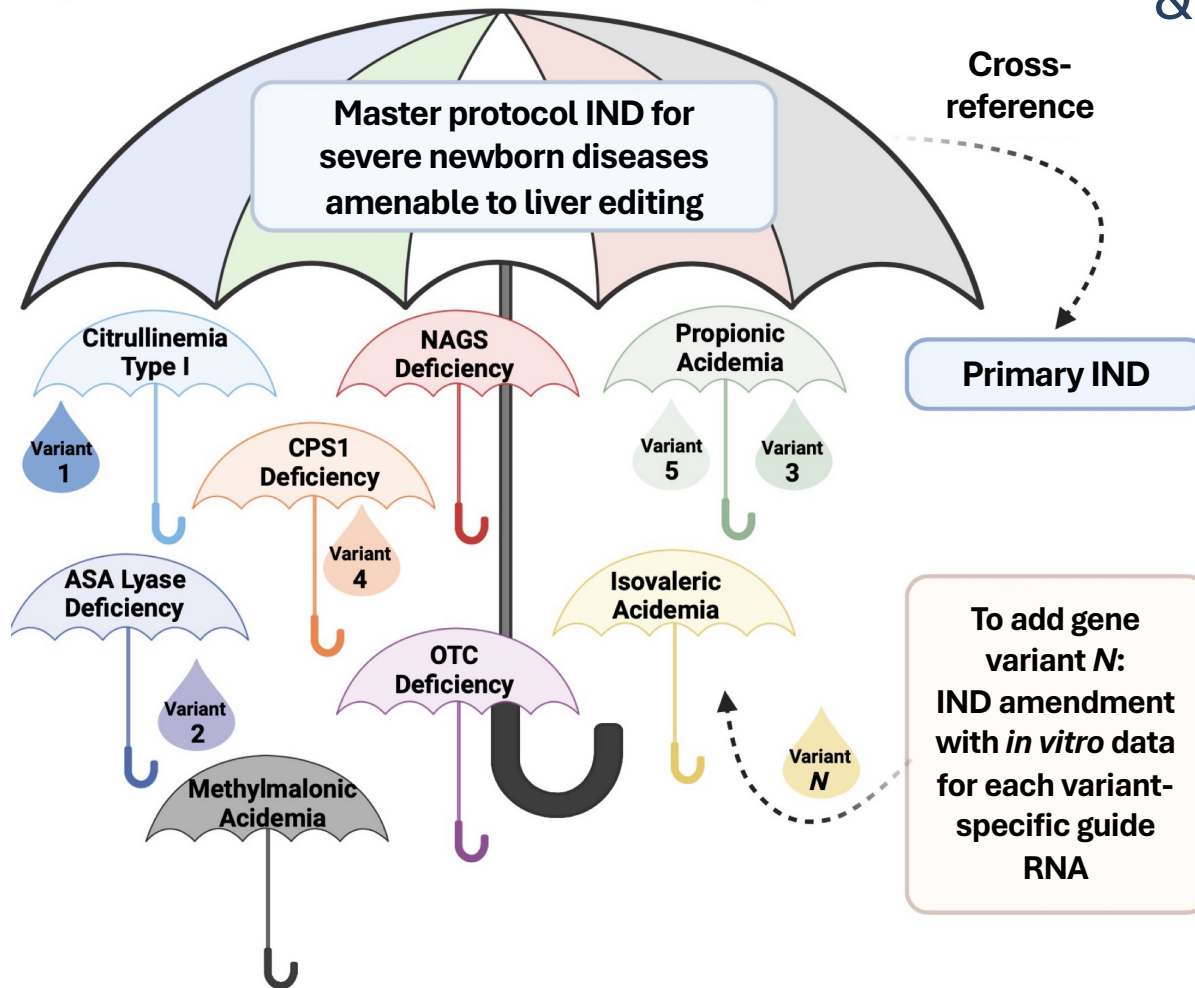
lentivirus-transduced HuH-7 cell line - mRNA/gRNA transfections
for correction of *CPS1* c. 2339G>A (R780H) and c.478G>A (A160T) variants



lentivirus-transduced HuH-7 cell line - mRNA/gRNA transfections
for correction of *ASL* c.1060C>T (Q354X) and c.556C>T (R186W) variants



Master protocol for urea cycle disorders & organic acidemias



KJ and his parents**University of Pennsylvania**

Xiao Wang
Sarah Grandinette
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