# Progress in clinical applications of PSCs

#### Up Date 2020 Theoretical Bases of Clinical Medicine

Disease	Age-related macular degeneration	Parkinson disease	Spinal cord injury	Diabetes	Myocardial infarction
iPSCs and/or ES cells	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲
Robust differentiation					
Cell type	Retinal pigment epithelium	A9 dopaminergic neuron	Oligodendrocyte progenitor	Pancreatic islet β-cell progenitor	Cardiomyocytes
Current stage	Clinical Phase I and Phase II	Clinical Phase I	Clinical Phase I	Clinical Phase I–II	Clinical Phase I

Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology

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Lightheaded

Appetite

Rate

Thinkina

- $213040 \implies 297984 \implies 331536$  Clinical studies
- 12126 → 18312 → 20267 heart, cardiac, coronary

Breath

Wheezina

(edema)

- 3520 → 7435 → 8054 heart failure
- $237 \rightarrow 736 \rightarrow 782$  heart stem cell
- **4 studies:** heart human embryonic Escort 2018, Poseidon 2015, TAC-HFT 2015,
- 3 studes: heart human induced pluripotent
   in vitro phenotyping

- 1 study (China): heart human induced pluripotent HEAL-CHF (5 pts.)

## Why?

- human heart has limited potential for regeneration (0,01%/y in healthy adult)
- the loss of cardiomyocytes during course of cardio-myopathy and ischaemic injury can result in heart failure and death
- some patients recover very well from myocardial infarction and myocarditis episodes, others do not...

### What to do?

- Prevention non smoking, education, lifestyle, lipids...
- Pharmacology
  - AC Inhibitor lowering blood pressure, reverse remodeling
  - Betablocker reducing adrenergic stimulation = lower oxygen need and consumption
  - **Diuretics** reduces volume overload etc...

#### symptomatic treatment

- Intervention: Bypass / Angioplasty / Transplantation

#### • 4th strategy?

 cardiac repair to regenerate functionally viable myocardium after insult as eg. myocardial infarction to prevent its progression or heal failing heart...

### How?

- cells/ tissues / vessels / organs
- growth factors / cytokines
- nucleic acid interventions (gene therapies)
- origin/source:

   endogenous repair
   original tissue of individual
   autologous
   other organs of individual
   allogenic
   other human(s)
   other species
- number of different strategies...





### Skeletal Myoblasts (SKMs)?

- precursors of satellite cells
- found in muscle biopsies,
- proliferative + resistant to ischaemia/hypoxia

- no functional coupling of SKMs with the myocardium in vivo = fail to contract synchronously with the native myocardium
- the MAGIC trial no significant improvement in LV function = discontinued

#### Bone Marrow-Derived Stem Cells (BMCs) unselected ?

- in circulation •
  - contribute to myocytes renewal
  - (cell fusion and transdifferentiation)
- haematopoietic stem cells (HSCs)
- mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs)
- endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) optimal the mixture of stem-like cells
- harvested from pelvic bones of patients ٠

- **TOPCARE-AMI and BALANCE trial** ٠
  - intracoronary BMCs 10-11% increase LVEF (5Y)
- meta- analysis: over 3000 patients have been treated with BMCs ٠
  - overall LVEF (+3.96%)
  - smaller infarct size ( $\sim$ -4.03%)
  - clinical significance?
  - limited data on mortality, recurrence of MI, and re-hospitalization for heart failure
  - no of carcinogenesis, arrhythmias, or any other adverse effects

## Bone Marrow-Derived Stem Cells clinical trial in Brno (2010)



#### Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs) selected?

- Bone Marrow LVEF was increased by approximately 6.7% at 6 months, an inverse dose response, 20 million better than 200 million cells, - the POSEIDON-pilot
- Umbilical cord matrix in 18-month follow-up, global LVEF improved by 5% no arrhythmias or immuno side effects
- Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells.
   harvested and expanded

o MHC class II antigens,

differentiate in to cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells upon induction

the PRECISE study cells stabilized the scar size in patients with advanced ischaemic heart disease (not reduction of scar size or increase LVEF)

Cardiac Stem Cells (CSCs)?

- resident stem-like cells, self-renewing cells able to differentiate into a 3 cell lineages
- low proportion (0.01%) of native cardiomyocytes = low turnover rate
- meta-analysis 1970 animals improvement in LVEF by approximately 12%
- SCIPIO study phase I, c-kit+ CSCs ischaemic MI, CSCs from right atrial appendage Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
  - 1 million of cells administered to 16 patients intracoronary 4 months after CABG increase in LVEF 12.3% at 12 months injection / no tumour formation
  - **4–8%** of transplanted CSCs colonized / persisted in the myocardium 1y
  - effect of paracrine factors released by injected cells modulating the proliferation of the host cardiac cells?

#### Cardiosphere-Derived Cells (CSps)?

- in vitro cultured myocardial biopsies form spheroids
- self-renewal, positive for progenitor cell markers (c-kit, CD-34, Sca-1, and Nkx2.5)
- heterogeneous mixture of cardiac stem cells, differentiating progenitors and differentiated cardiomyocytes
- enhance cardiac function, angiogenic formation, and paracrine factor secretion (supporting cells)
- the CADUCEUS decreased scar size of 12.3% at 12 months - no improvement in global LVEF
- large size may embolize capillary
- lack MHC II antigen = allogeneic CDCs trials

# Embryonic Stem Cells (ESCs)?

- derived from the inner cell mass of the early embryo in the blastocyst stage
- self-renewing, clonogenic, and capable of differentiating into any type of cell in the adult
- atrial-like, ventricular-like, sinus nodal-like, Purkinje-like cells
- beat spontaneously and synchronously
- teratomas after transplantation because of the unlimited differentiation potential of ESCs - need for selection
- Ethical concerns, potential genetic instability, risk of immune rejection the ESCORT study

#### induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSCs)

- forced expression of OCT4, SOX2, KLF4, and c-MYC transcription factors reprogram terminally differentiated
- cells resemble embryonic stem cells
- iPSCs can be derived from individual patients for autologous transplantation
- teratoma formation in swine model, the low efficiency of cardiogenic differentiation, high costs, and timeconsuming methods
- diagnostic methods phenotype analyses and on demand patient specific drugs testing

### Direct re-programming?



M. leda, et al., "Direct reprogramming of fibroblasts into functional cardiomyocytes by defined factors," Cell, 142, 3, pp. 375–386, 2010.

#### Nucleic acid strategies

- Genome CRISPR/Cas9, prime editing, AAV (MYDICAR)
- mRNA regulation of protein expression in cardiac muscle without genome integration
  - Purified VEGF-A mRNA establishes the feasibility of improving cardiac function in the sub-acute therapeutic window and may represent a new class of therapies for ischemic injury.



Carlsson et al. Molecular Therapy: Methods & Clinical Development

#### Medicine paradigm shift!



Gillray J. Bloodletting 1804, World History Archive



2009 Cover KIT RODOLFA/HARVARD STEM CELL INSTITUTE