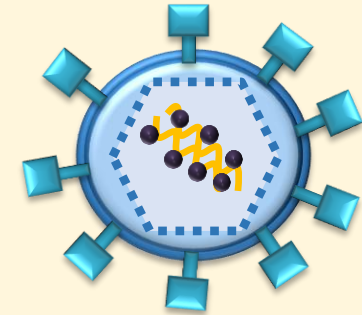




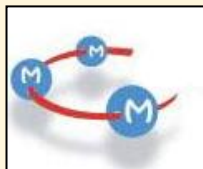
Targeted Gene Therapy Vectors for Enhanced B-Cell production of Antibodies and Factor IX protein



Els Verhoeyen



- 1) International center for research in infectiology CIRI – EVIR, Lyon
- 2) C3M, Equipe 3: Cancer metabolism and immunity– NICE



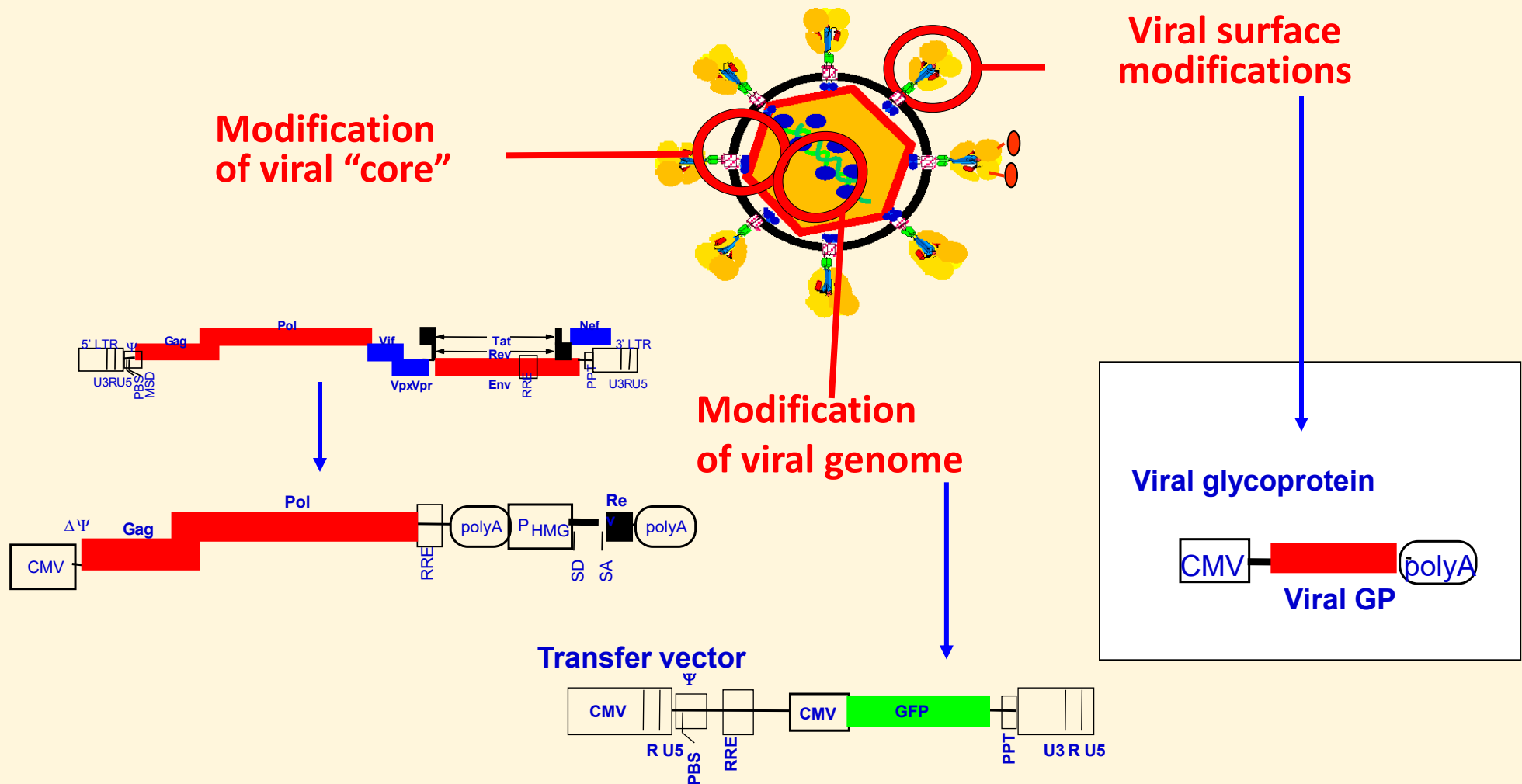
SFTH meeting , Lyon, 1 october, 2025

LENTIVIRAL VECTORS

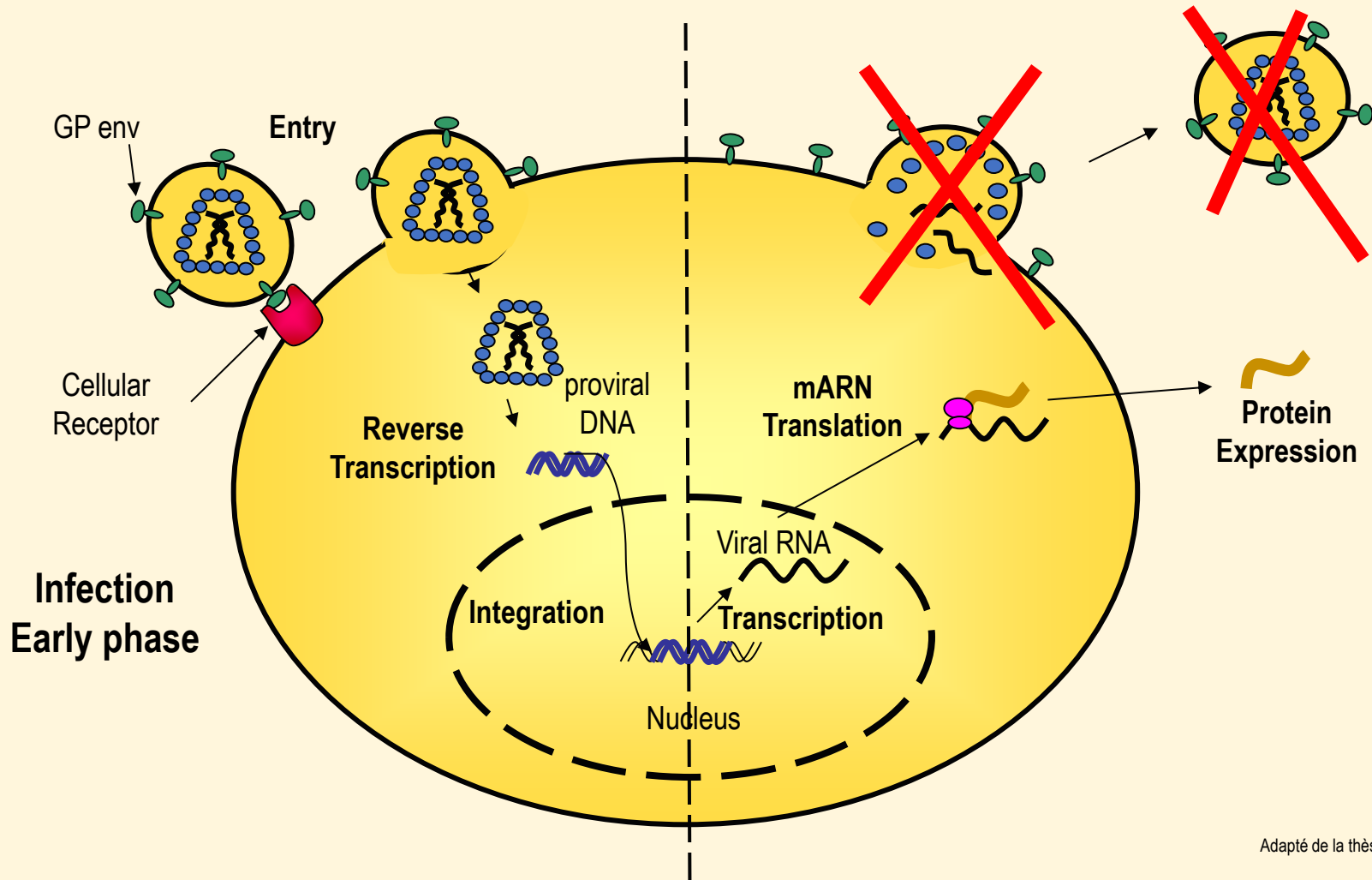
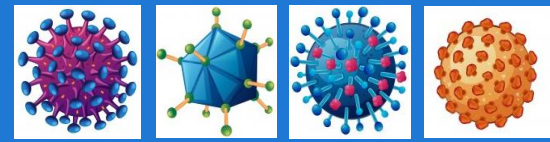
Modification
of viral "core"

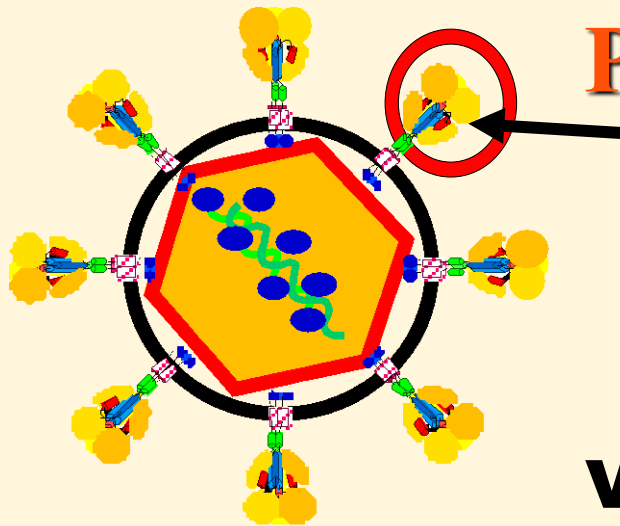
Viral surface
modifications

Modification
of viral genome



The viral cycle of a lentiviral vector



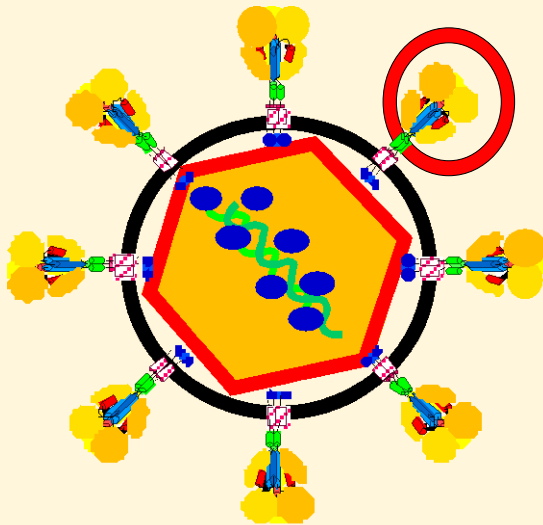


Pseudotyping of LVs

VSV-G-LVs present limitations

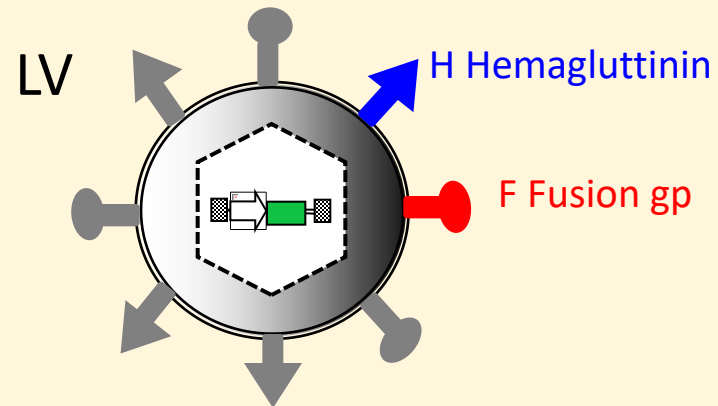
- Cytotoxic → no stable producer cell line
- Sensitive to human complement → no in vivo use
- High vector dose
- **Resting hematopoietic cells such as T cells or HSCs: need cytokine stimulation for efficient transduction**
- **human B cells are refractory**

Pseudotyping of LVs



**URGENT NEED FOR NEW ALTERNATIVE LENTIVIRAL
VECTOR PSEUDOTYPES**

B cells??



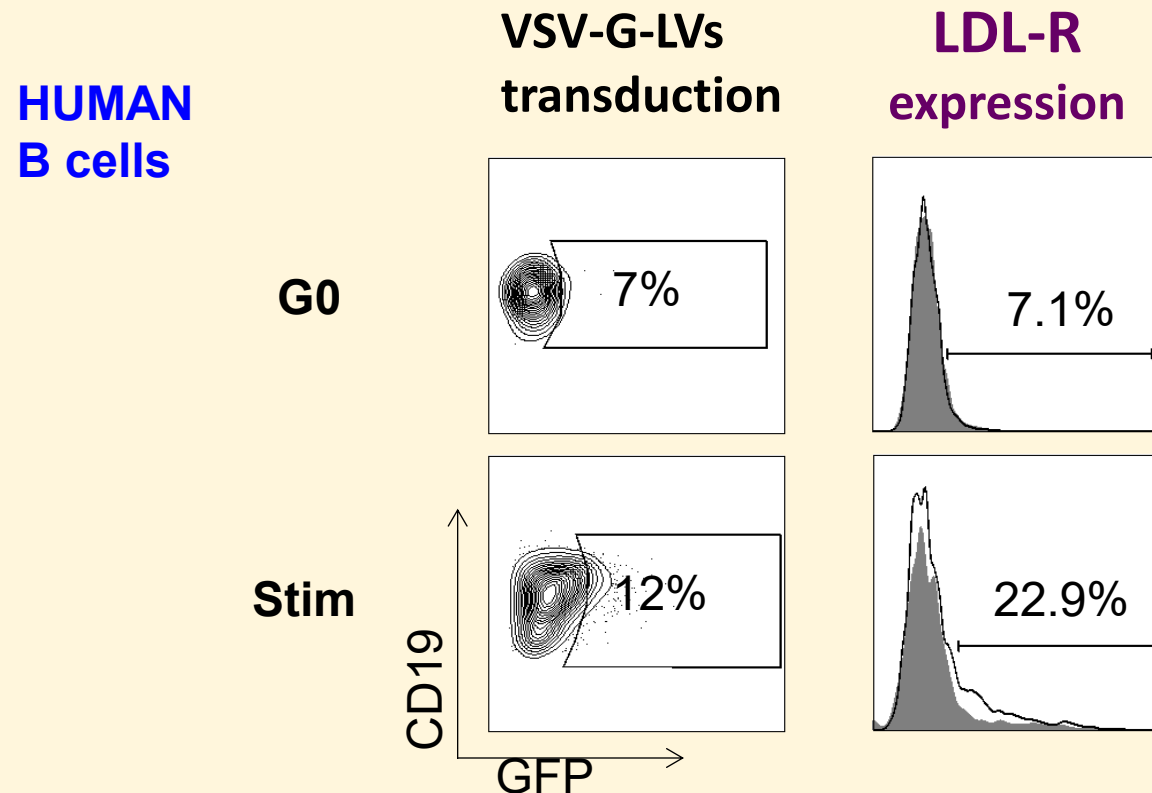
B-cell gene therapy:

- ✓ Induction of tolerance to treat autoimmune diseases (B cells = potent APCs)
- ✓ Activation of the immune system by increase of immunogenicity of cancer B cells
- ✓ Immunotherapy = B cells are potent antibody producing cells (HCV, HIV)

OBSTACLE

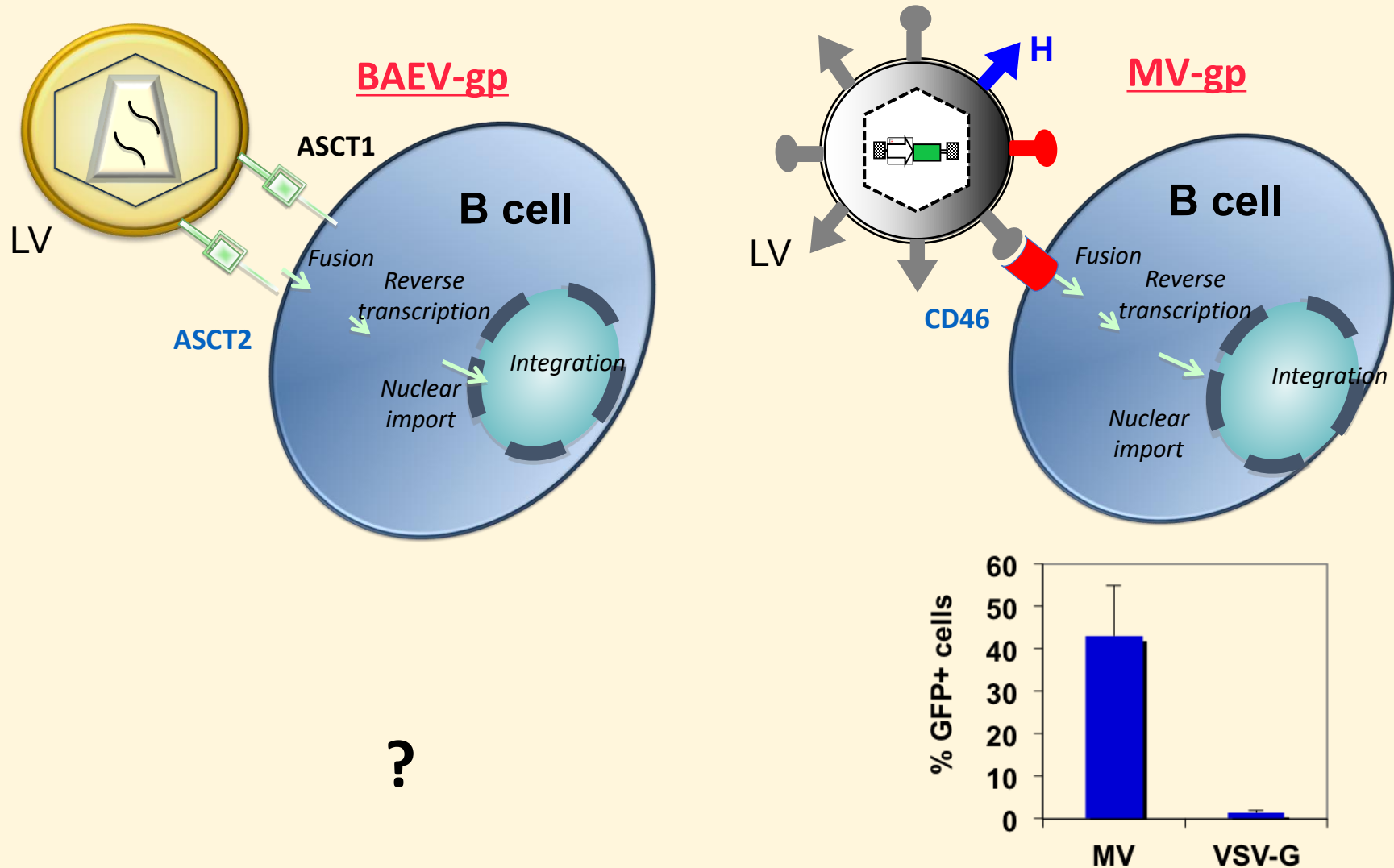
Classical VSV-G-LVs do not allow efficient transduction of human B cells

VSV receptor = low density lipid receptor **LDL-R** (Finkelstein et al., PNAS 2013)



Lévy et al. Blood 2010
Amirache et al. Blood, 2014

Comparing measles virus and baboon gp LV pseudotypes for B cell transduction

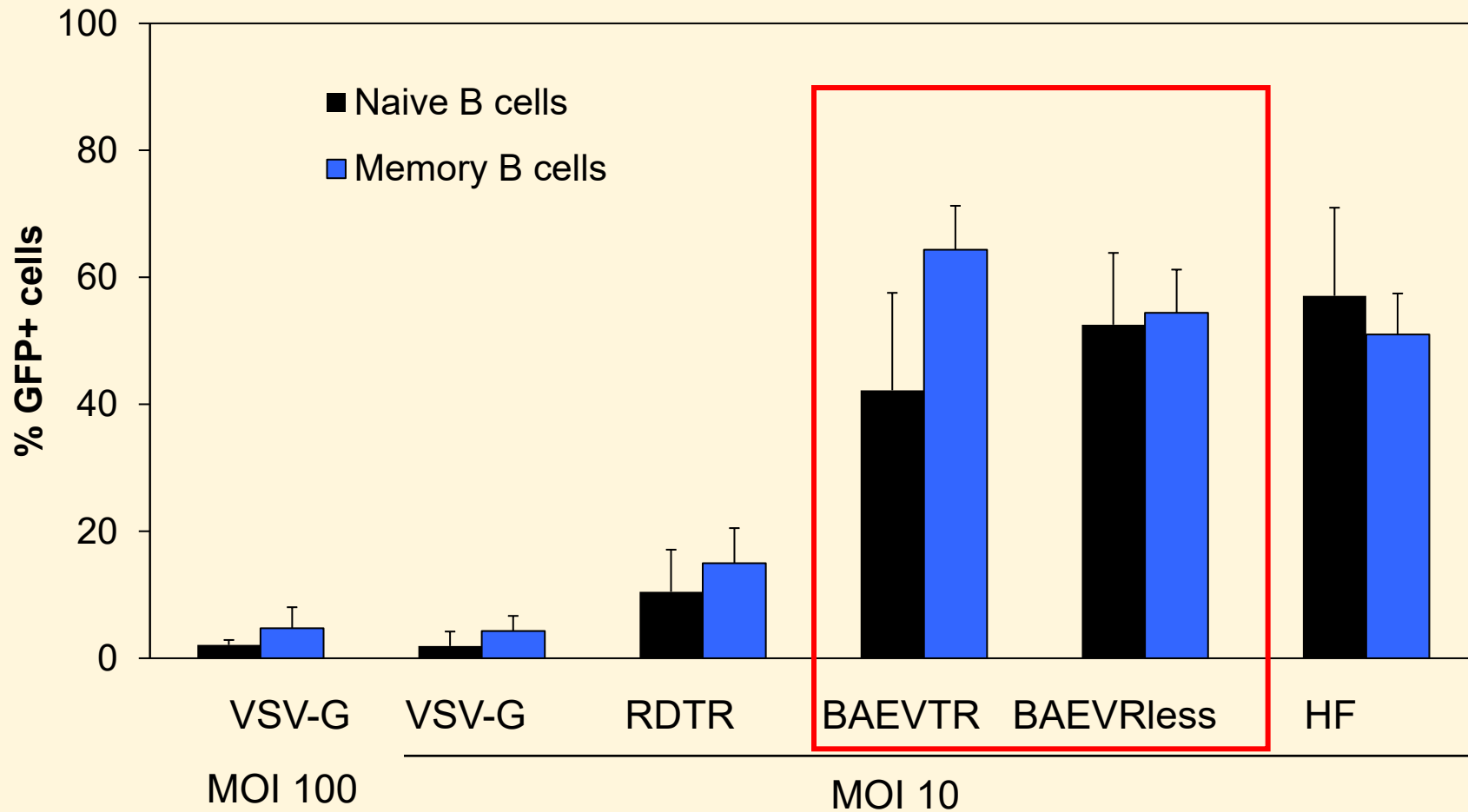


?

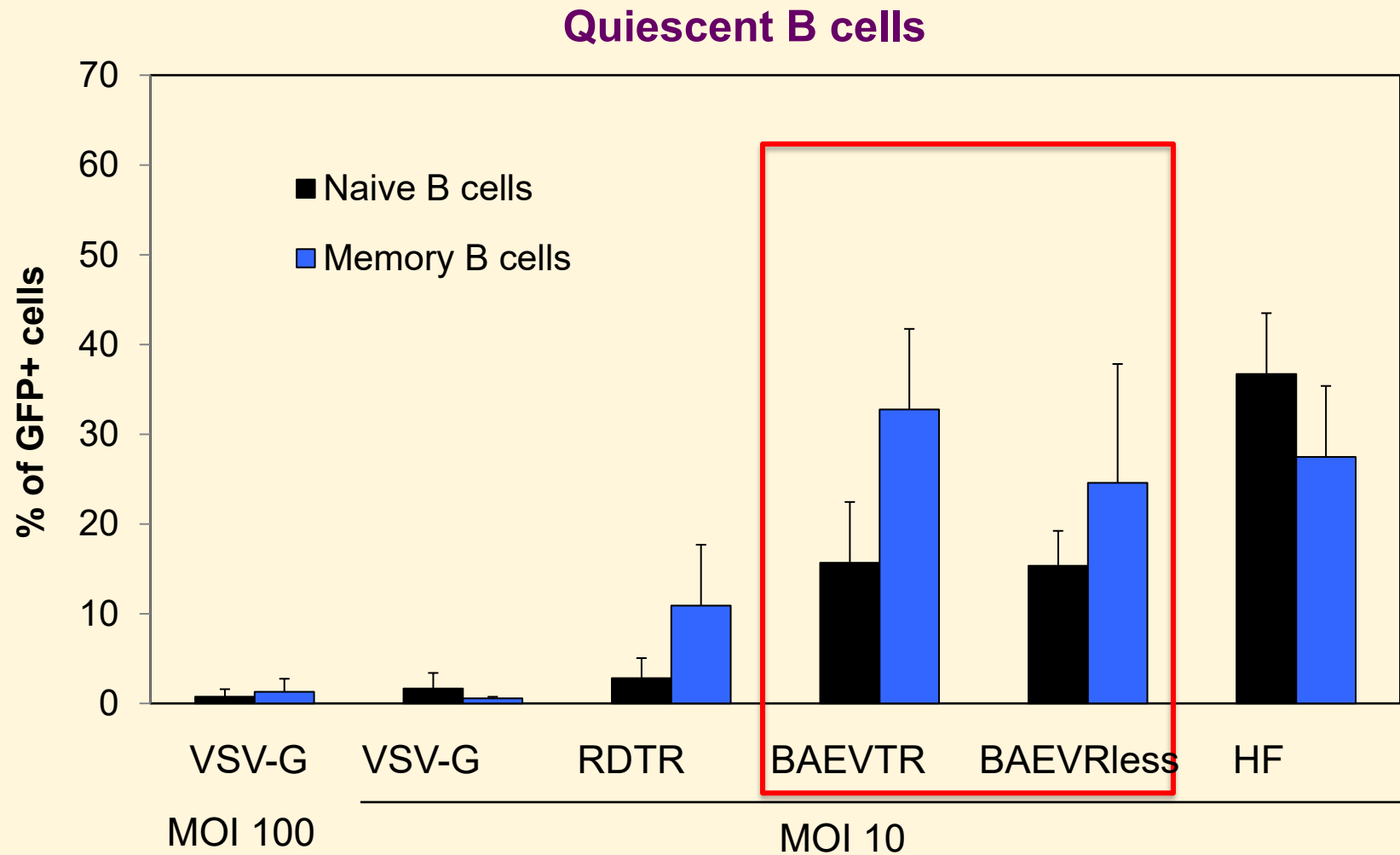
Frecha, Blood 2009,
Lévy Blood 2010; Mol ther. 2012;
Schoenhals et al, Leukemia 2012

BAEV-LVs allow high-level transduction of human memory and naive B cells

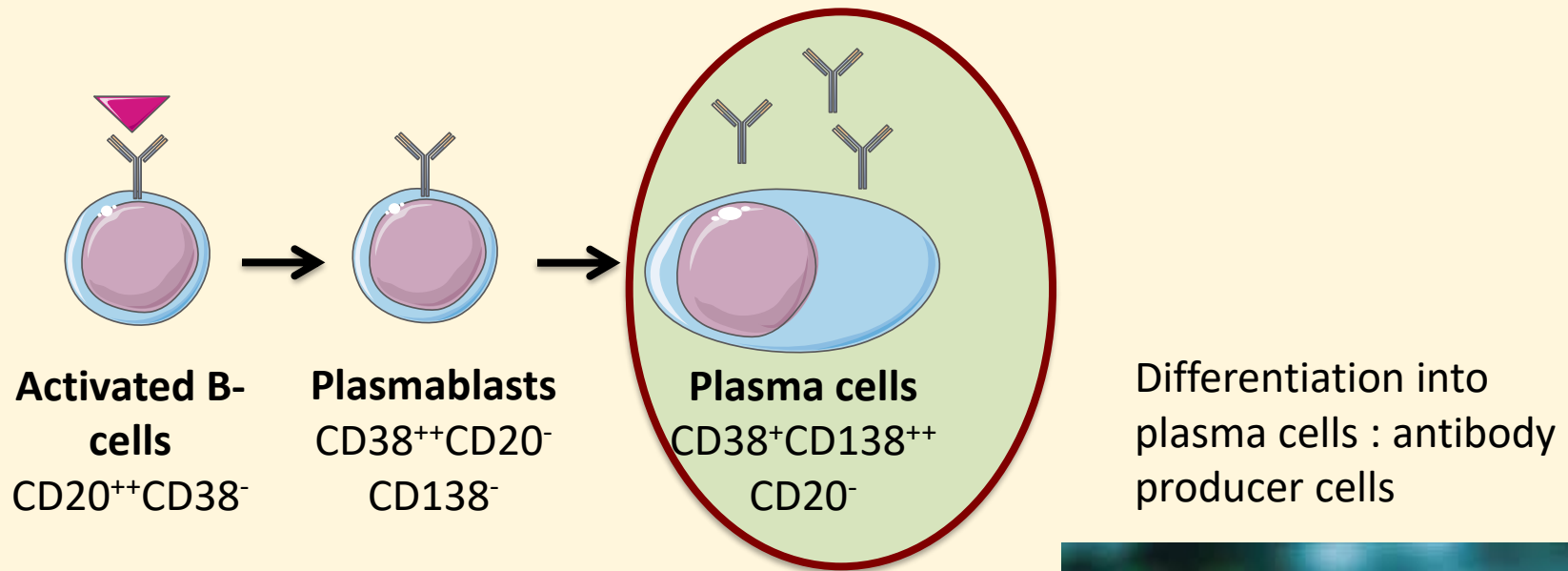
BCR-stimulated B cells



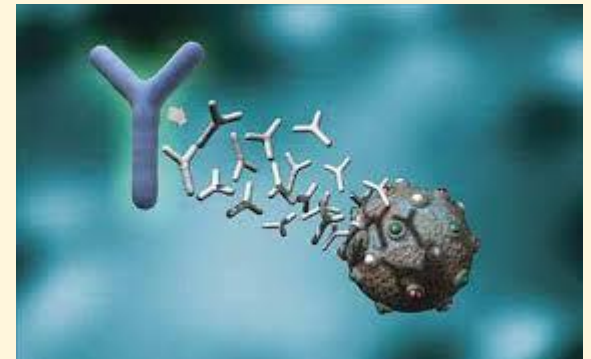
BAEV-LVs allow high-level transduction of human memory and naive B cells



B-cells as attractive targets for gene therapy

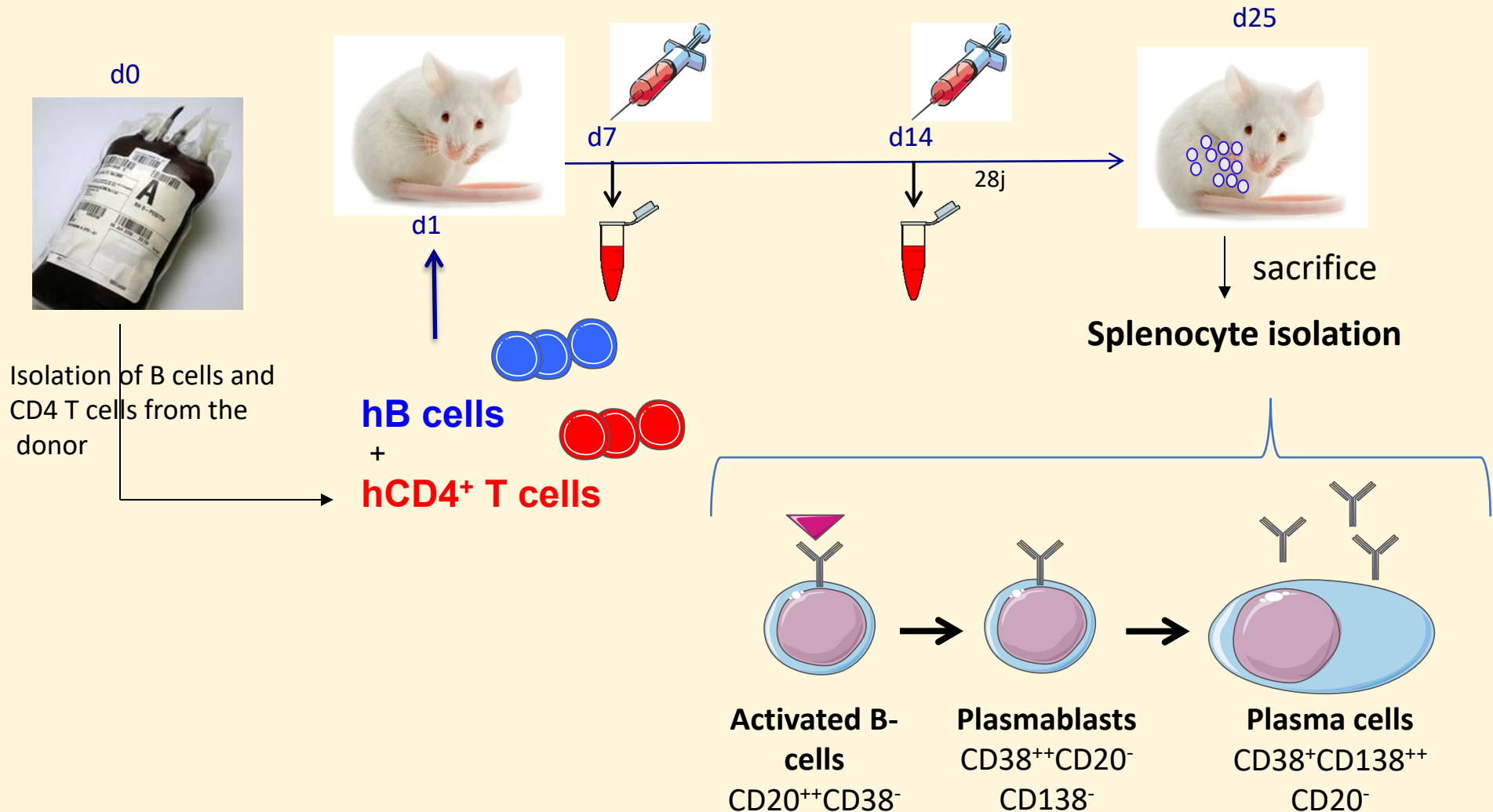


- ✓ Induction of tolerance (B cells = potent APCs)
 - Autoimmune disease: Diabetic

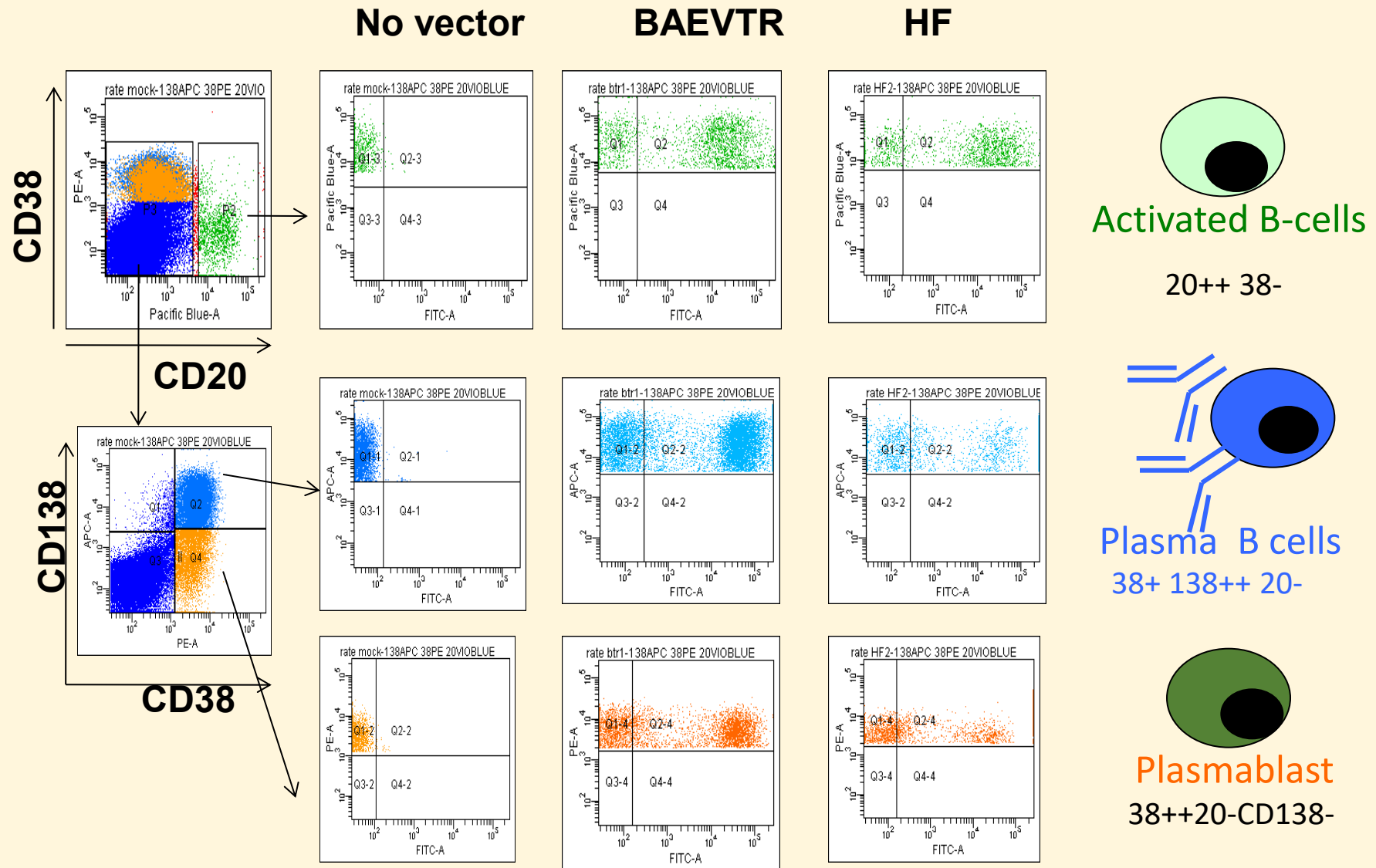


- ✓ Immunotherapy = B cells = Potent protein-secreting cells that can persist life long

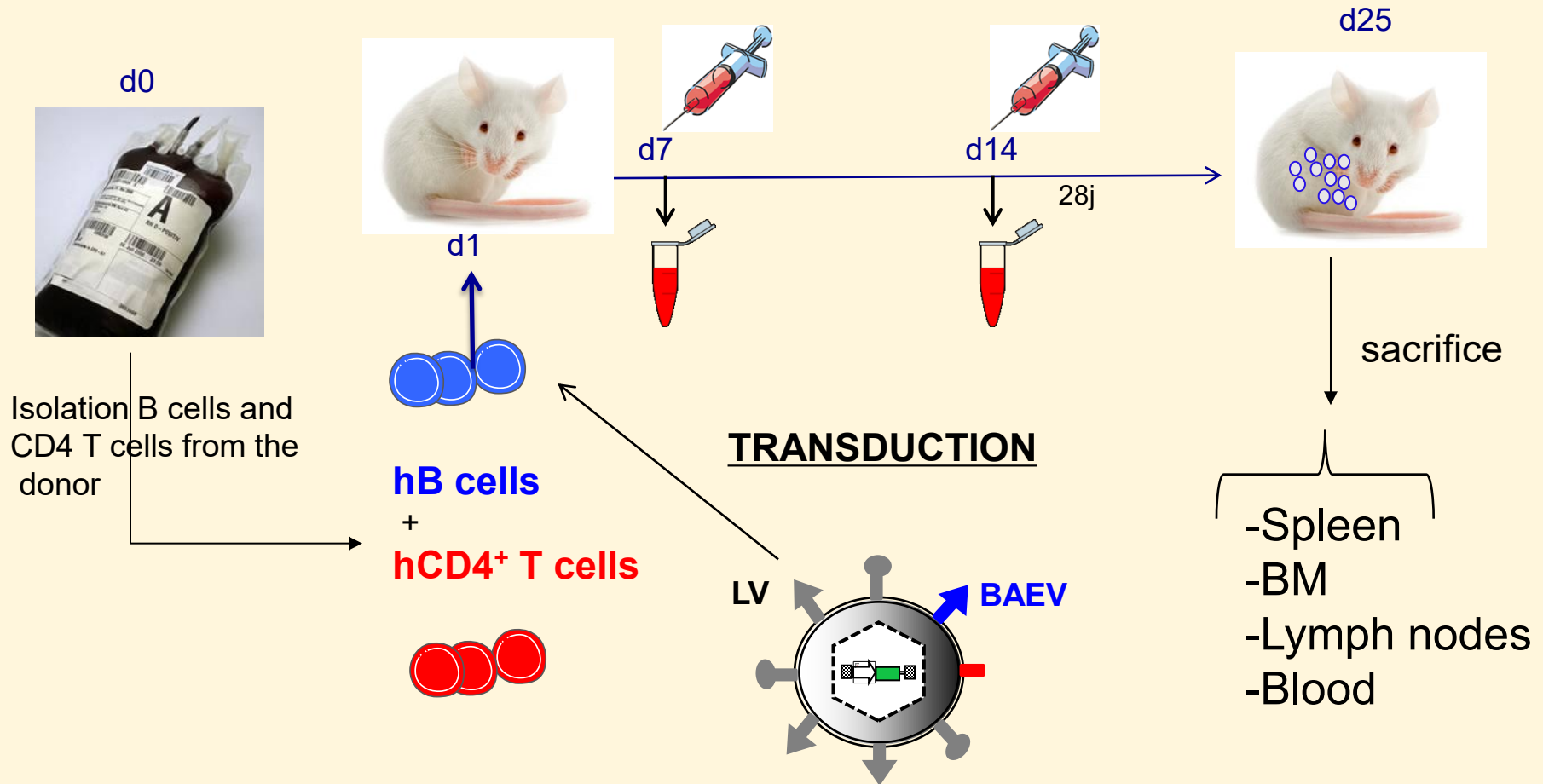
Adoptive transfer of TRANSDUCED human B-cells into NOD/SCID/ γ C^{-/-} (NSG) mice



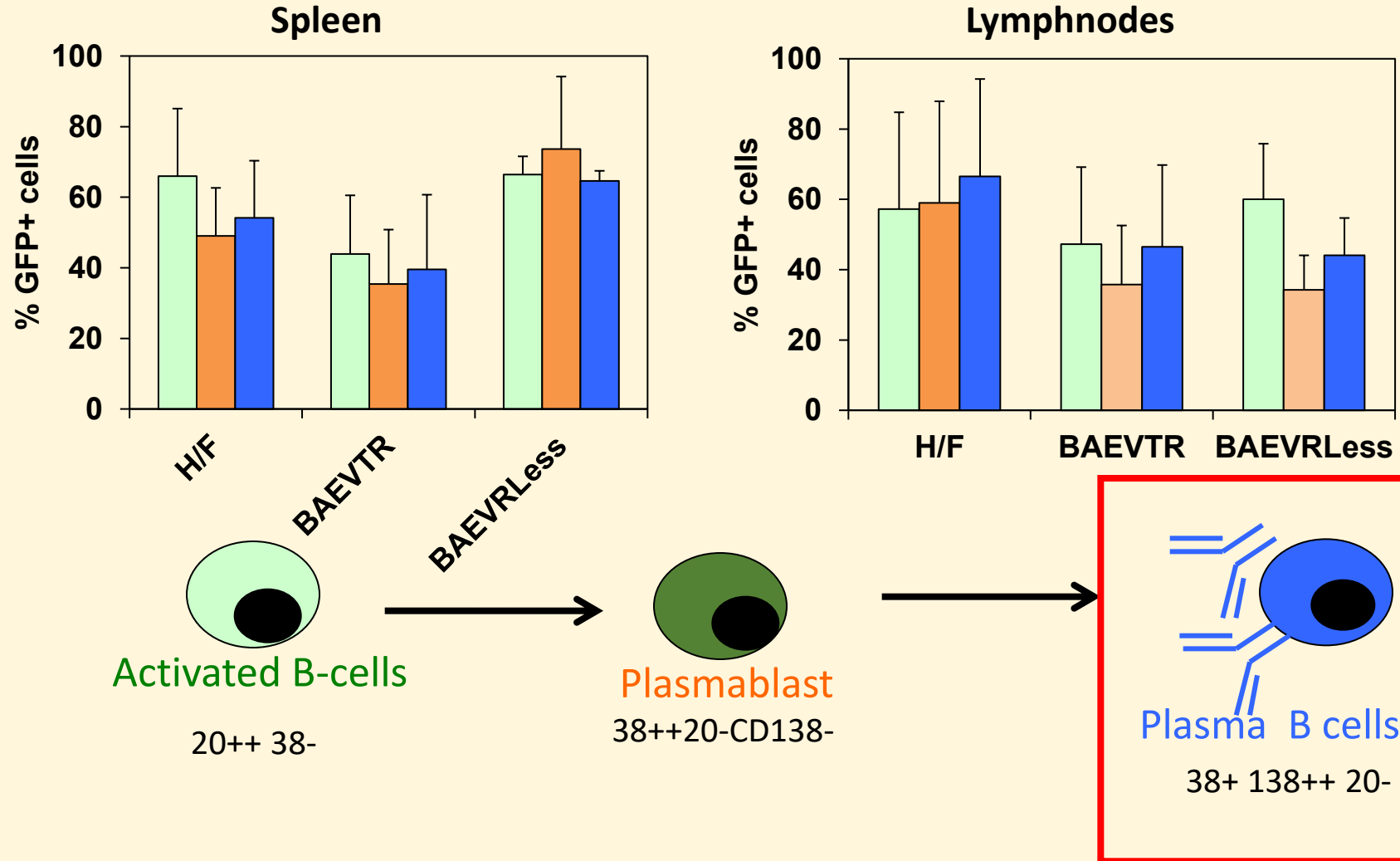
BAEV-LVs allow efficient transduction of human plasmablast and plasma B cells



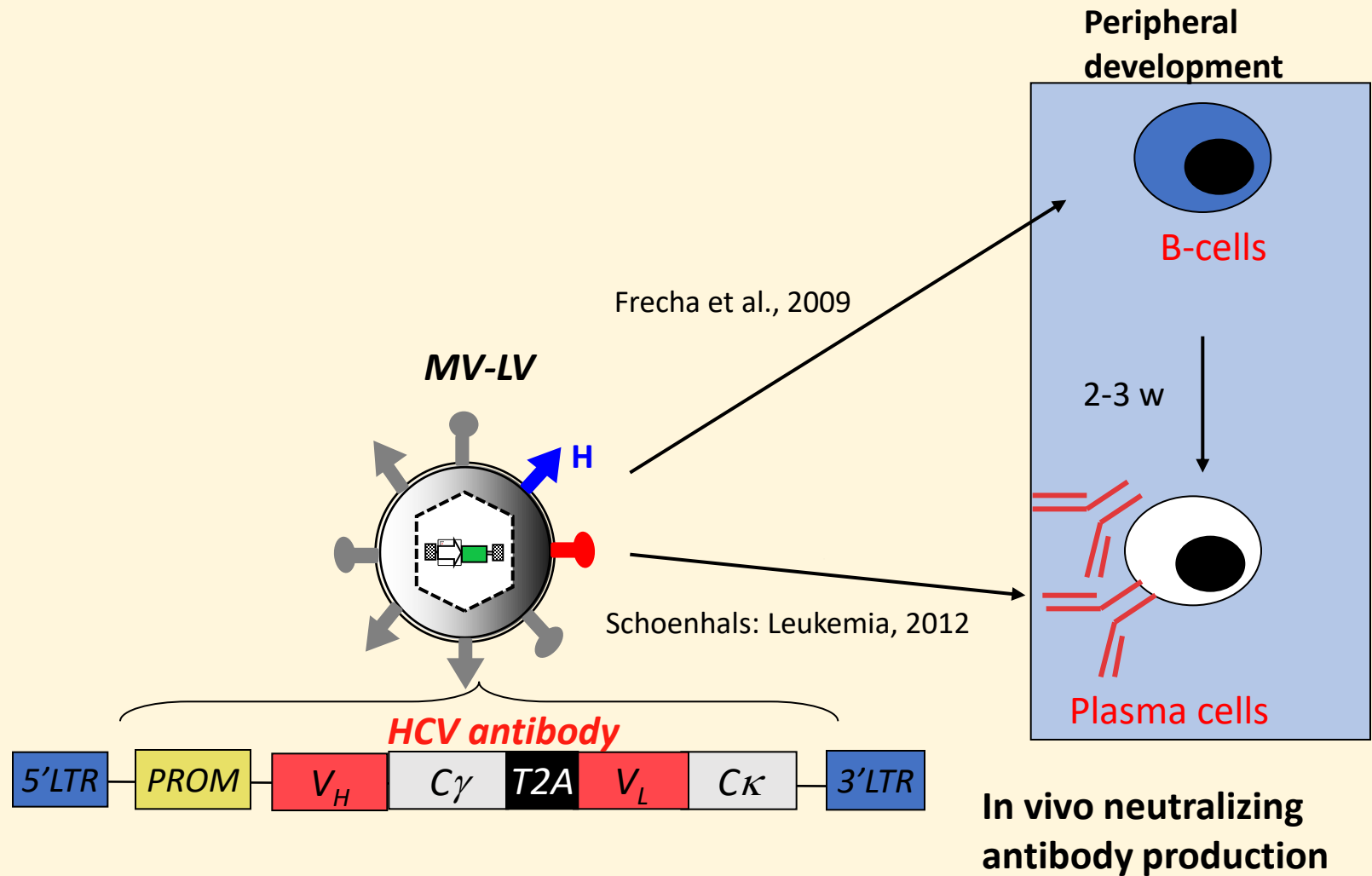
Adaptive transfer of human **TRANSDUCED** B cells into NOD/SCID $\gamma^{-/-}$ (NSG) mice



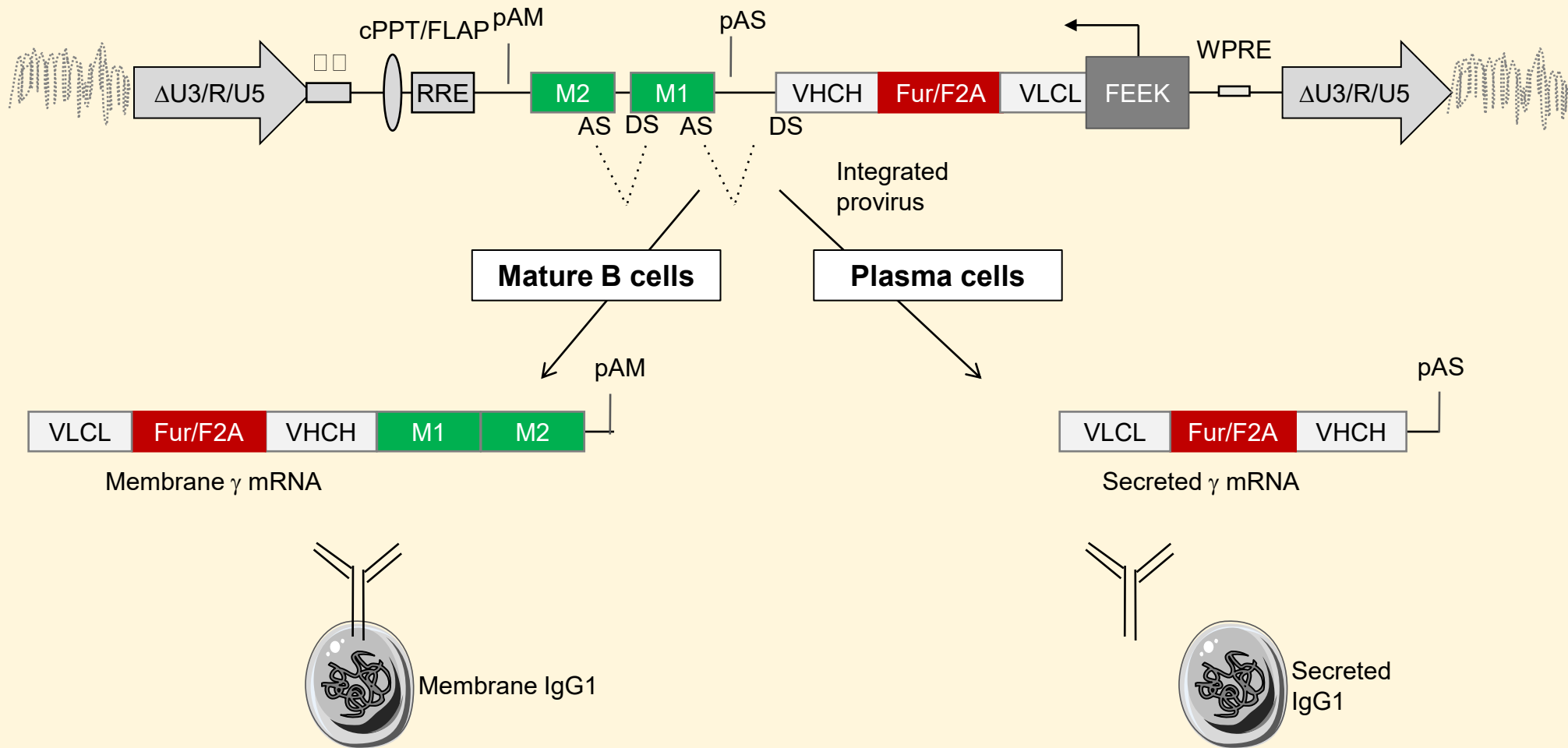
High-level transduction in **plasmocytes** persists upon adaptive transfer of hB cells into NSG mice



B-cells producing Hepatitis C virus neutralising antibodies *in vivo*

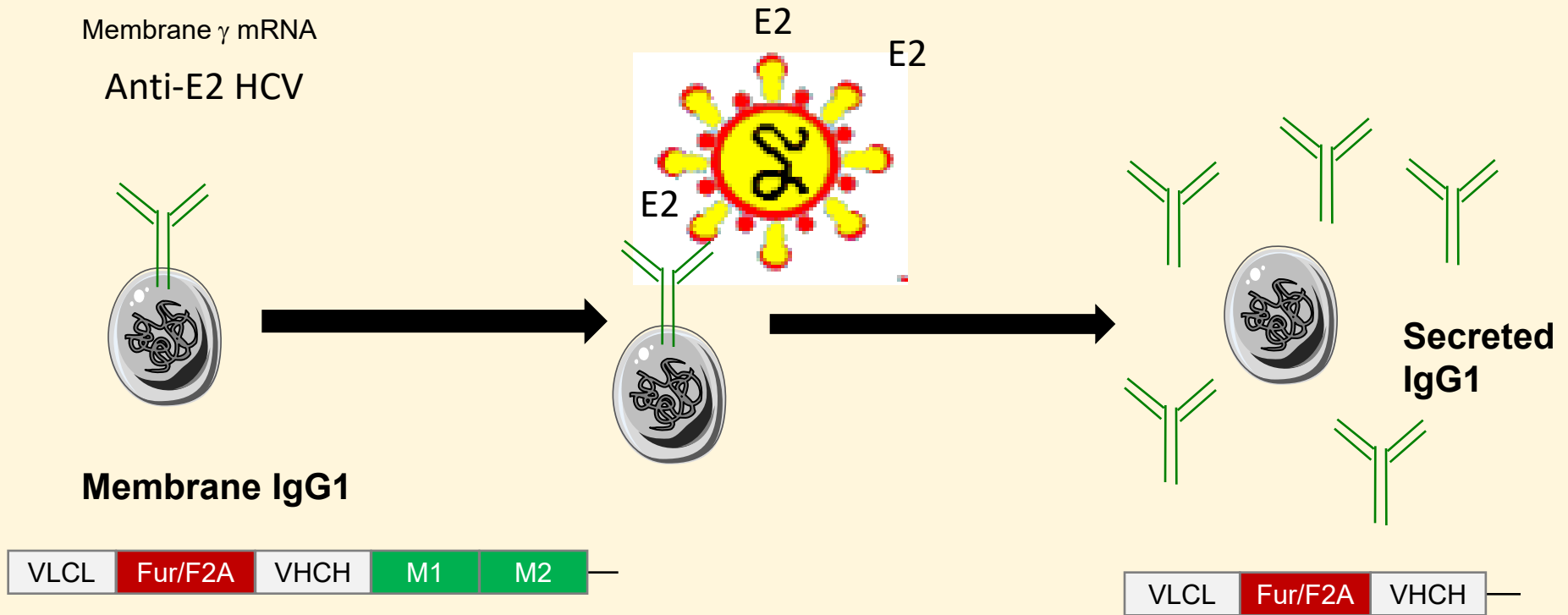


B cells producing HCV neutralising antibodies *in vivo*

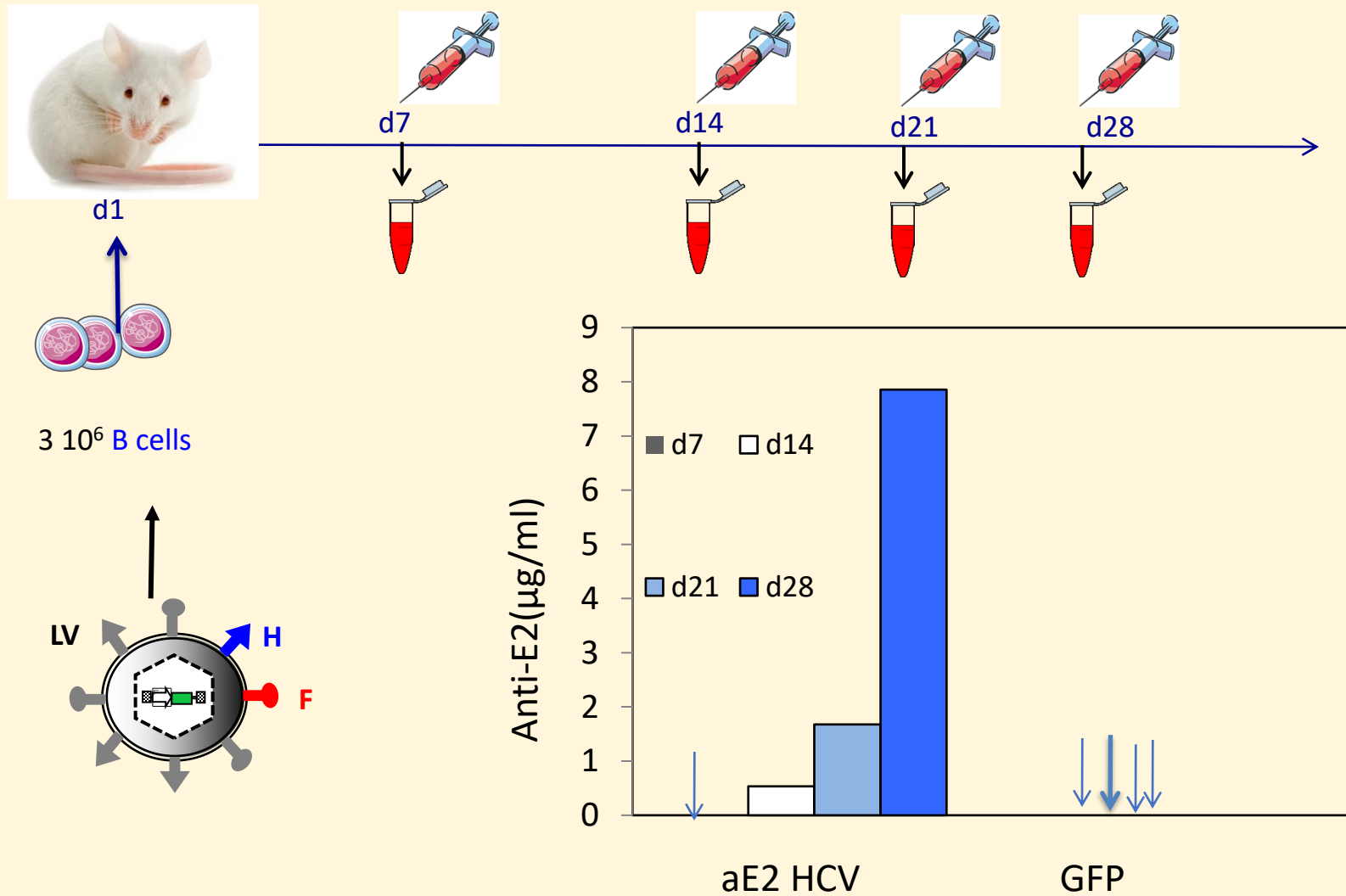


B cells producing HCV neutralising antibodies *in vivo*

Hepatitis C virus



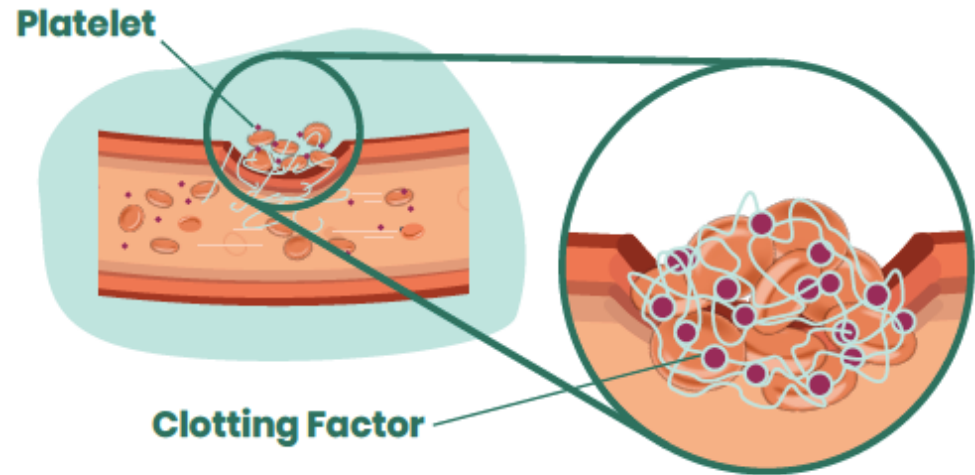
B-cells producing HCV neutralising antibodies *in vivo* in NOD/SCID $\gamma^{-/-}$ (NSG) mice



Hemophilia and Gene Therapy

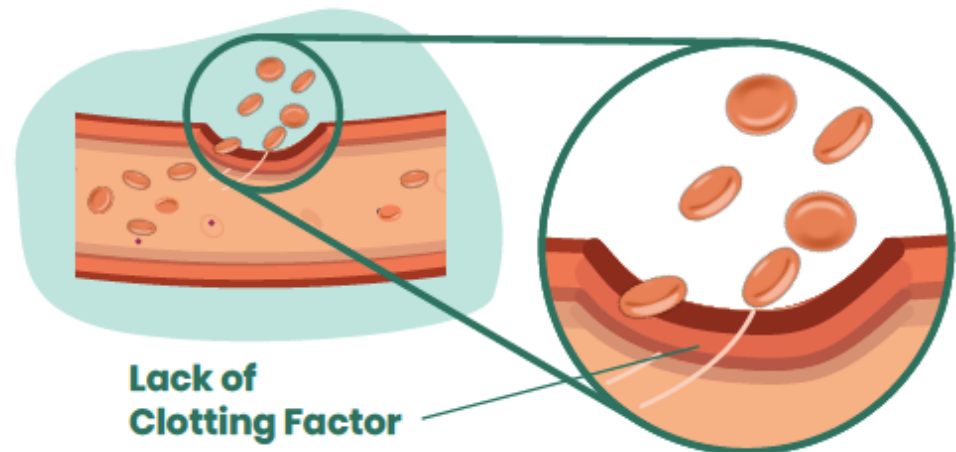
Blood Clots

Blood clots form in response to a cut or other injury to a blood vessel. Platelets in the bloodstream stick to the cut edges of the ruptured vessels. Once the platelet plug is formed, proteins called clotting factors create a net-like mesh called fibrin that reinforces the plug and seals the wound.

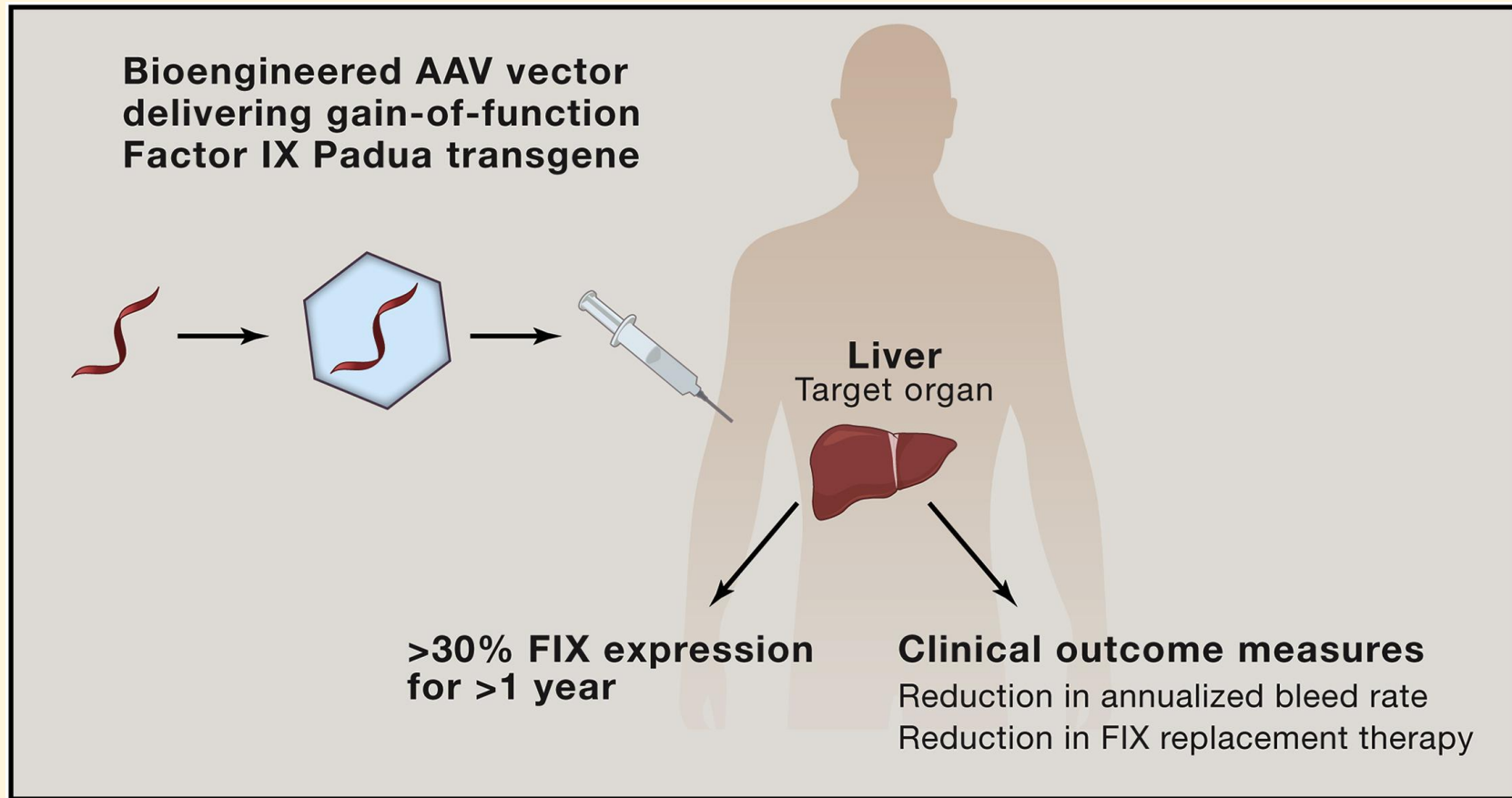


Effect of Hemophilia

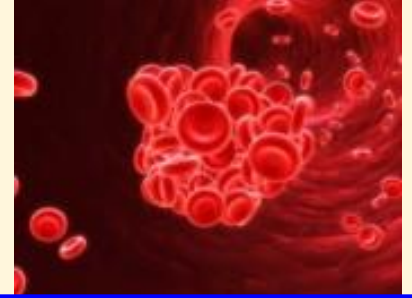
Hemophilia is a genetic disease that occurs when the genes that are vital to creating clotting factors are faulty. This results in prolonged external or internal bleeding in the body. The most common types of the disease—hemophilia A and hemophilia B—are caused by deficiencies of clotting factors VIII and IX.



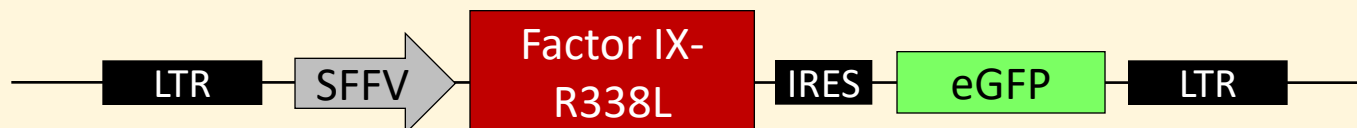
Une approche = sécréter le FIX par le foie du patient Utilisant un vecteur AAV



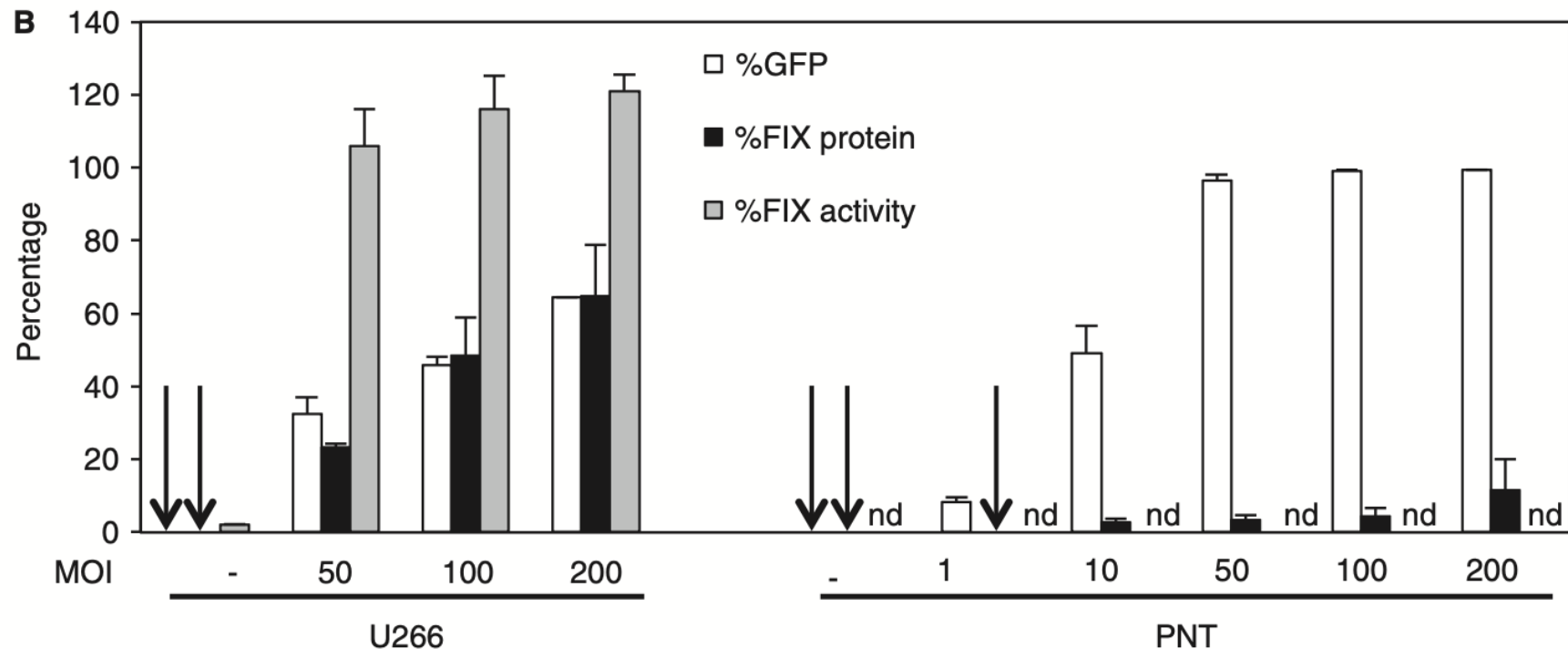
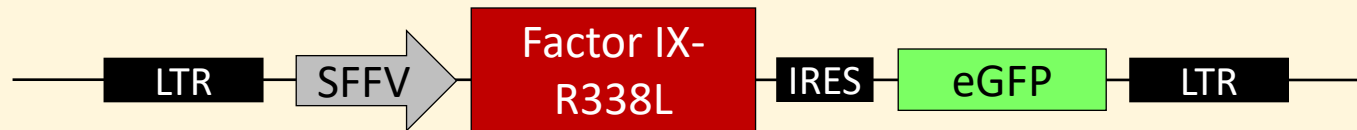
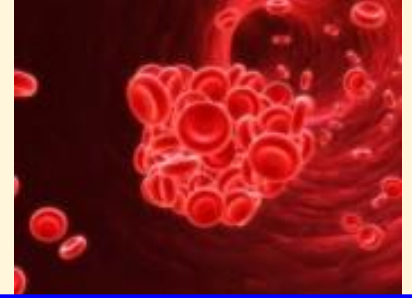
Gene therapy to treat hemophilia B



- Monogenic disease
- Long lasting delivery of transgene
- Induction of tolerance ?
- Therapeutic level with only a low plasma levels (5%) sufficient to reduce the risk of mortality and morbidity



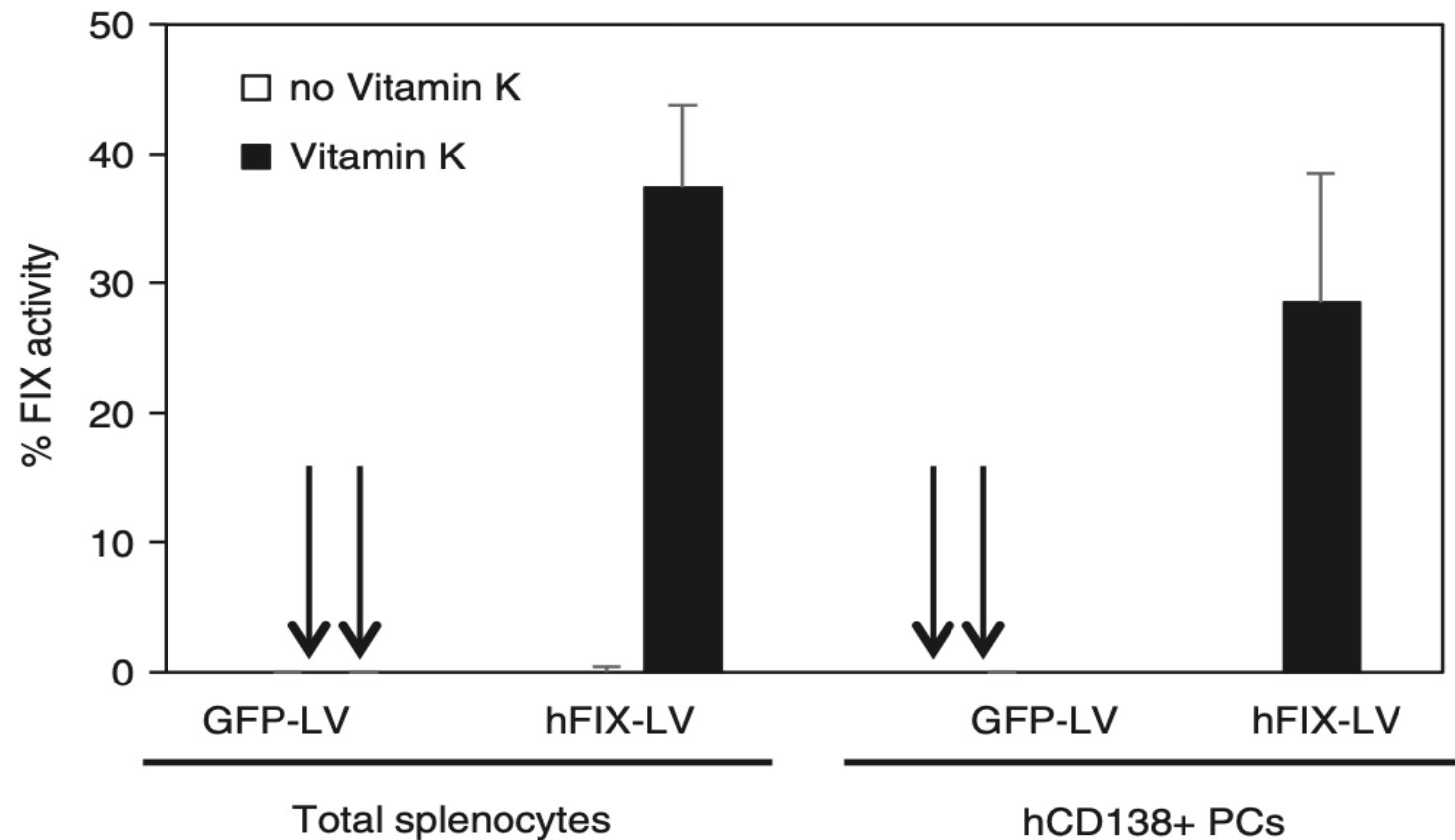
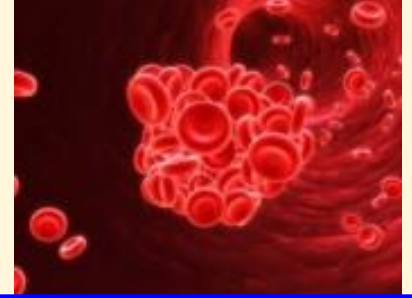
Gene therapy to treat hemophilia B



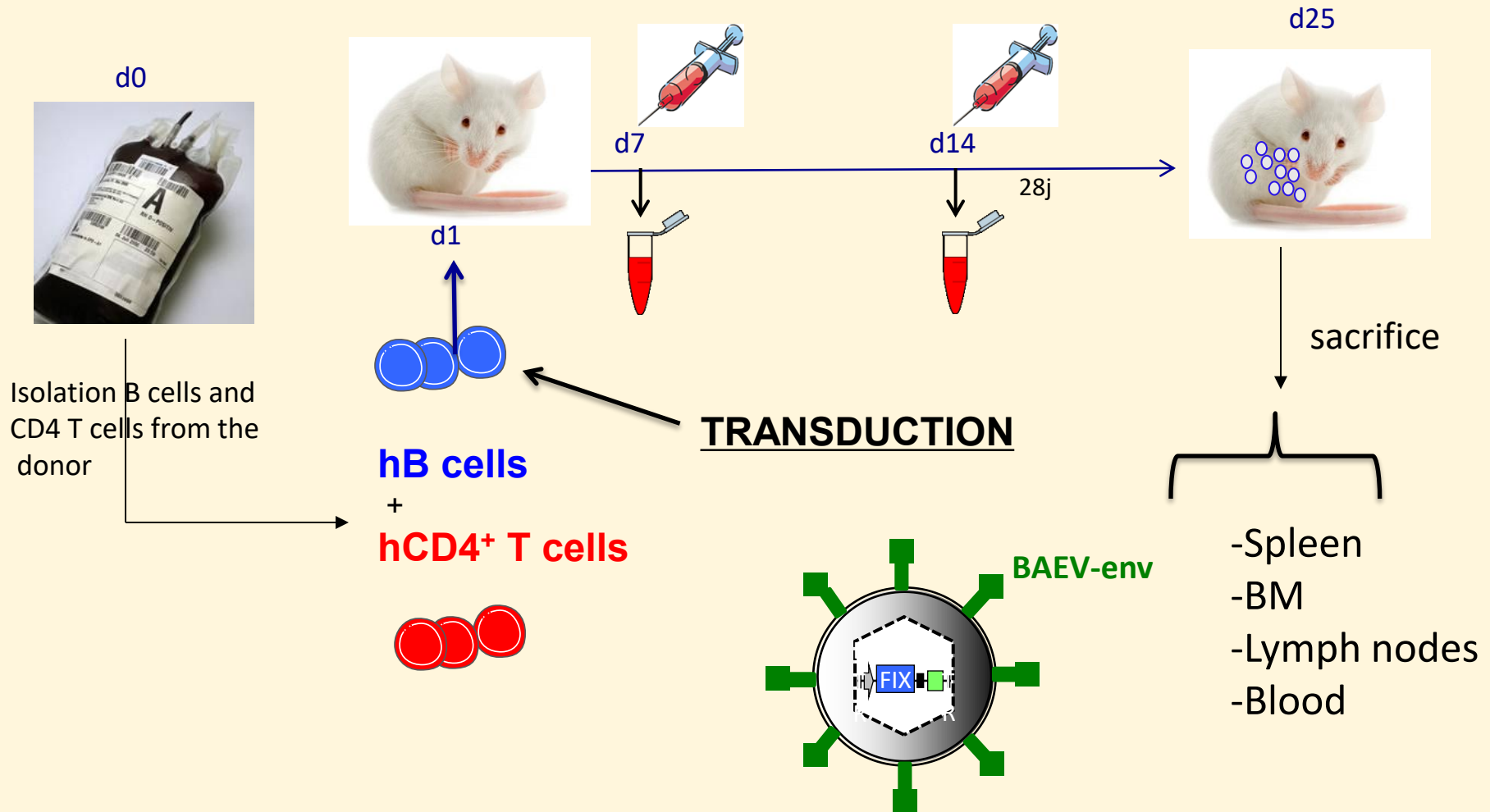
Plasma B cell line

Non plasma B cell line

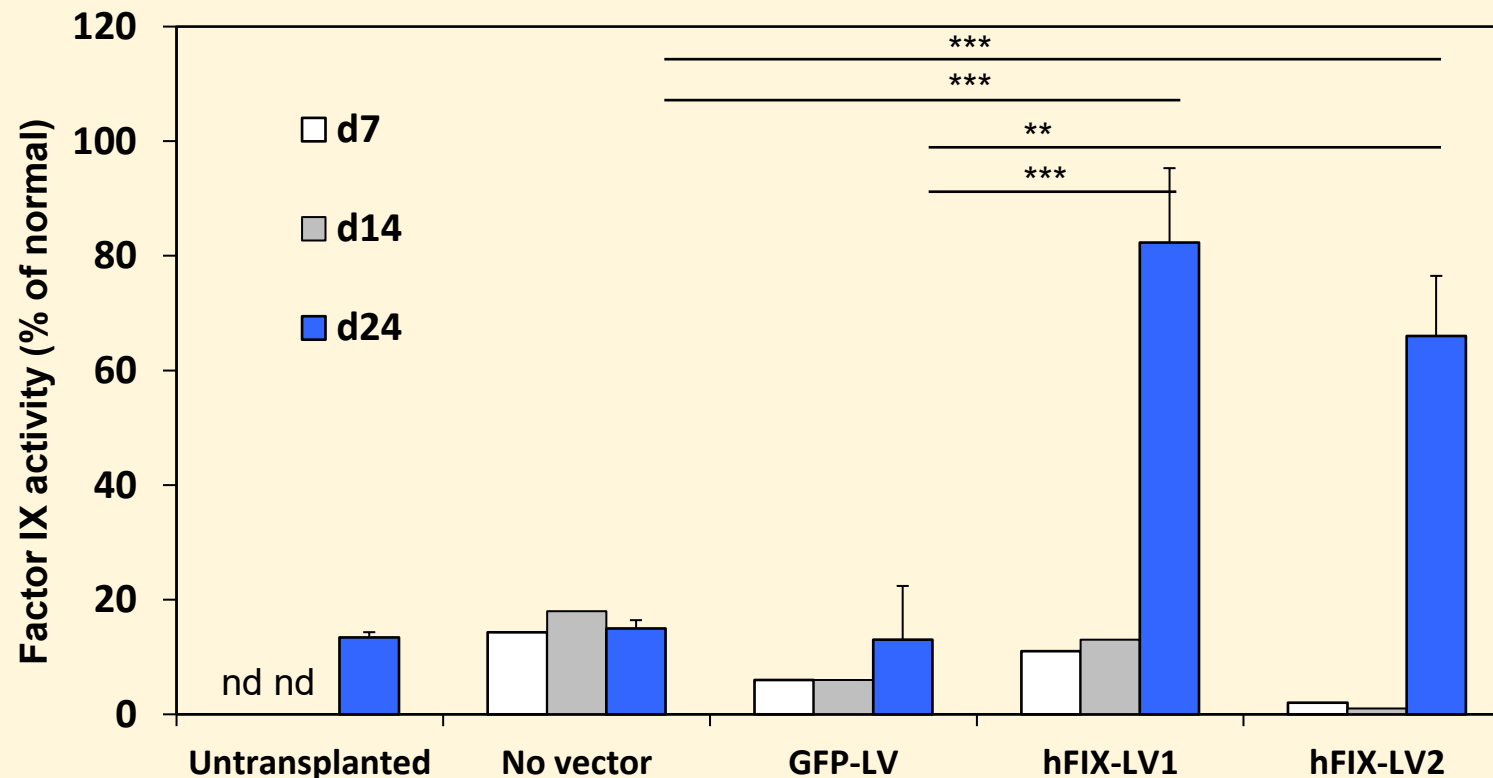
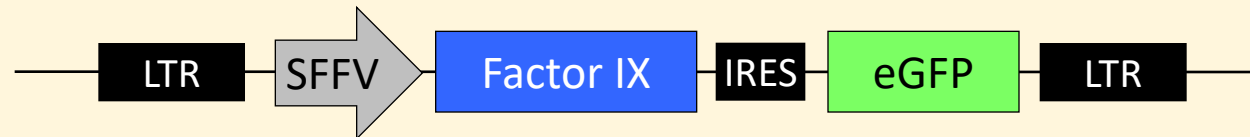
Gene therapy to treat hemophilia B



Adoptive transfer of TRANSDUCED human B-cells into NSG mice

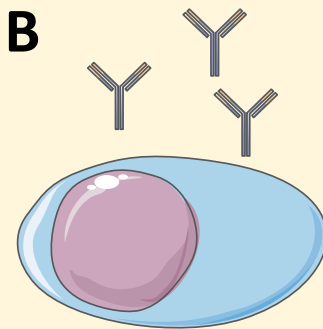
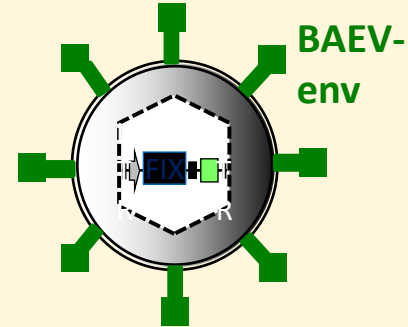


Adaptive transfer in NSG mice of BAEV-FIX LV transduced hB cells allows FIX secretion in vivo

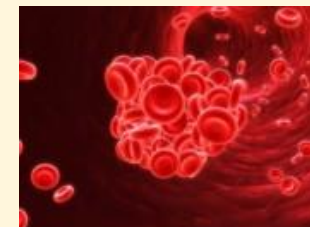
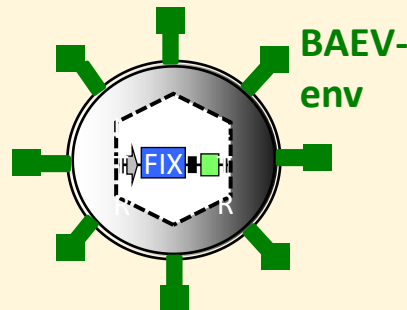


Conclusions

- ✓ Baboon enveloped lentiviral vectors are excellent tools for gene delivery into B cells
- ✓ Baboon enveloped lentiviral vectors are excellent tools for B cell gene therapy in order to express antibodies in vivo
 - infections
 - immune check point inhibitors
- ✓ Baboon enveloped lentiviral vectors are excellent tools for B cell gene therapy to express Factor IX to treat hemophilia



Plasma cells



EVIR/CIRI/Lyon Many thanks to



Ornellie
Bernadin



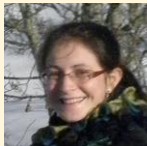
Caroline
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Nègre



Cécilia
Frecha



Anais
Girard



Fouzia
Amirache



Els Verhoeyen



Alejandra
Guitierrez



Camille
Lévy

- Dimitri Lavillette
- Floriane Fusil
- FL Cosset

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Boro Dropolic

Rimas

Ian Johnston



*E-RARE
FP 7*



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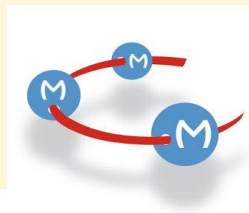


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Plateforme imagerie
Equipe Animalerie
Equipe Gestion
Equipe Laverie

