



Patient-derived induced pluripotent stem cells as a therapeutics discovery platform: challenges and opportunities

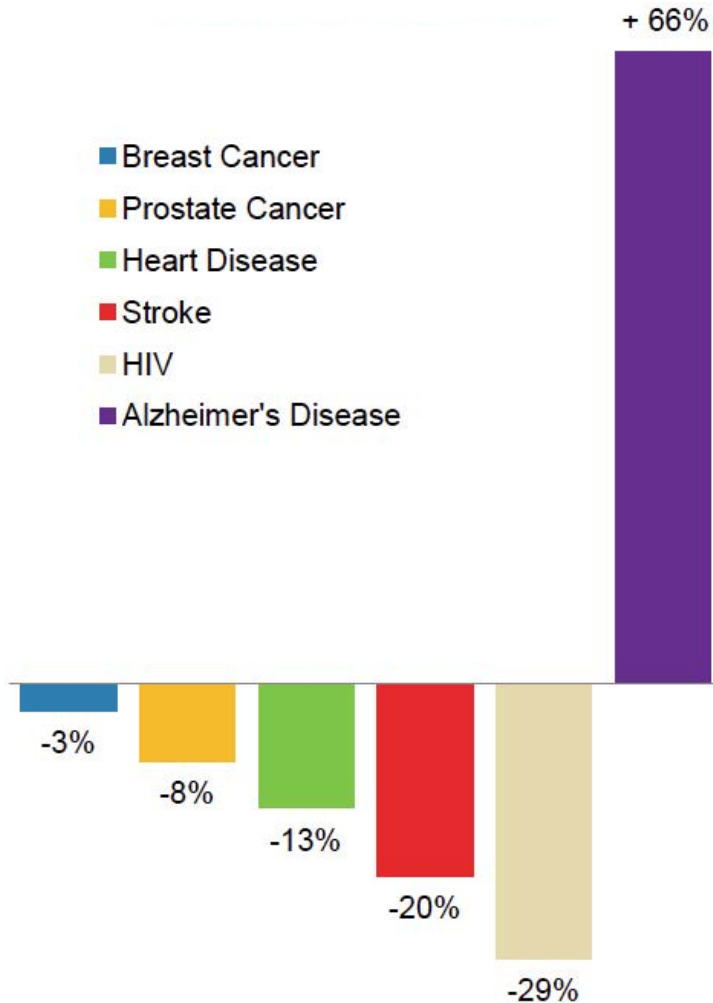
DIFFUSION SPECTRUM IMAGING, A TYPE OF MRI, REVEALS HOW BUNDLES OF NEURONAL FIBERS CONNECT CERTAIN REGIONS OF THE BRAIN.

Steven Finkbeiner, MD, PhD
Professor, UCSF & Gladstone
Director Taube/Koret Center

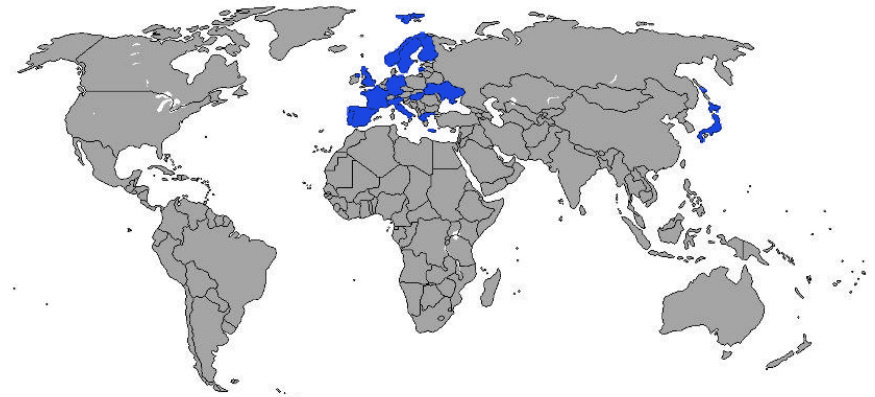
CIRM Webinar


The Enormous Therapeutic Challenge of Neurodegenerative Disease

Change in Number of Deaths
2000–2008



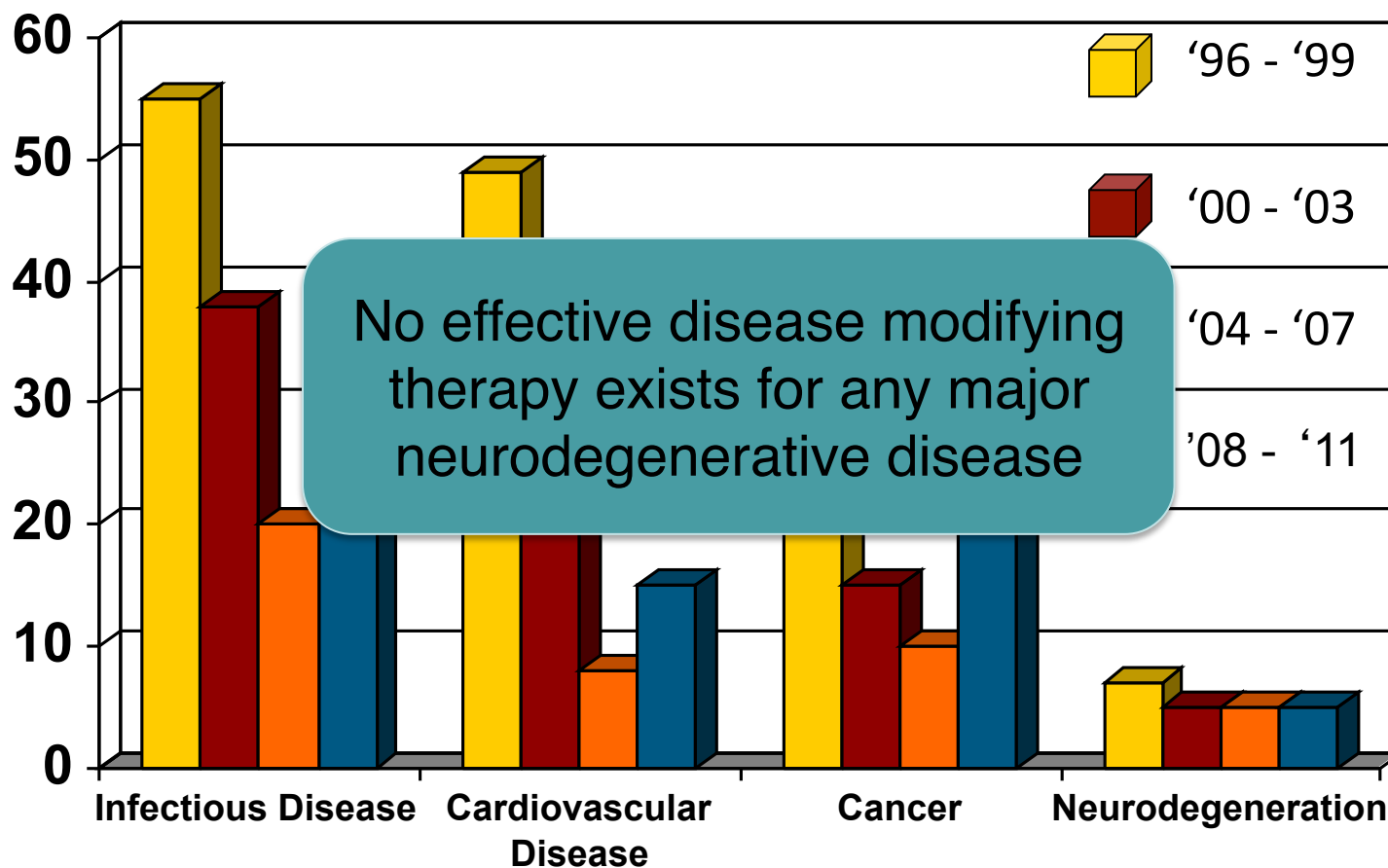
TODAY



 > 20% over age 65

The Challenge of Drug Development for Neurological Disease

FDA-approved Drugs 1996-2007



Murine Models of Human Disease



Genetic similarities are striking...

...but to a drug, mice and people may be very different

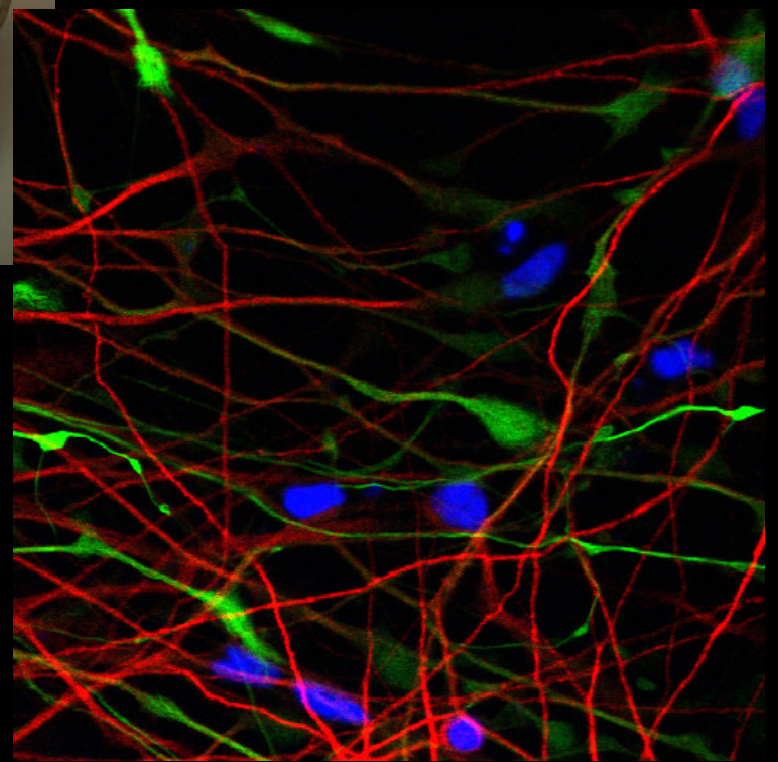


Developing Disease Models Based on Patient-Derived Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

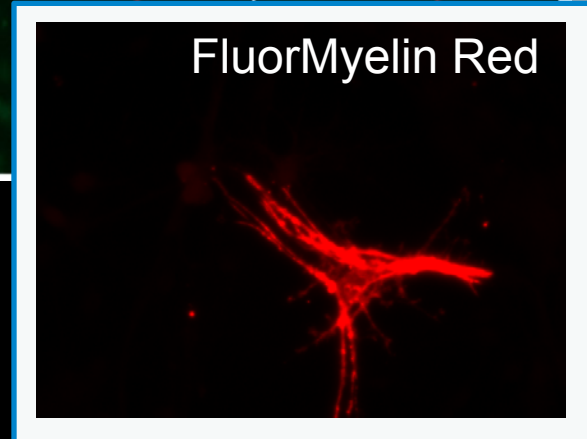
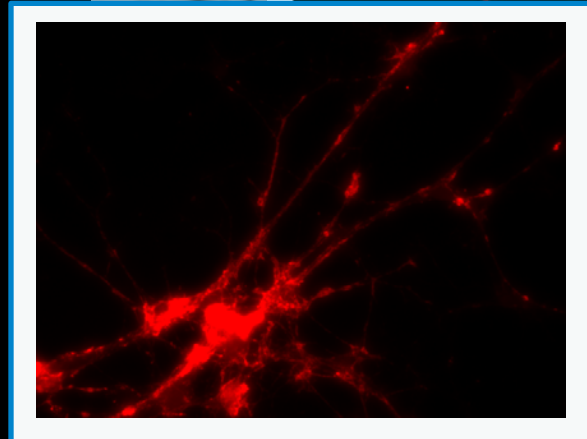
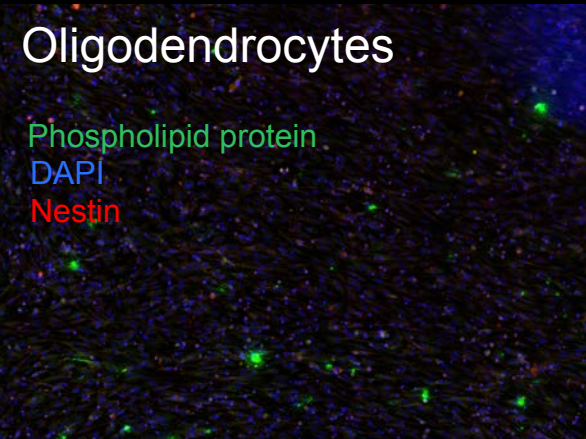
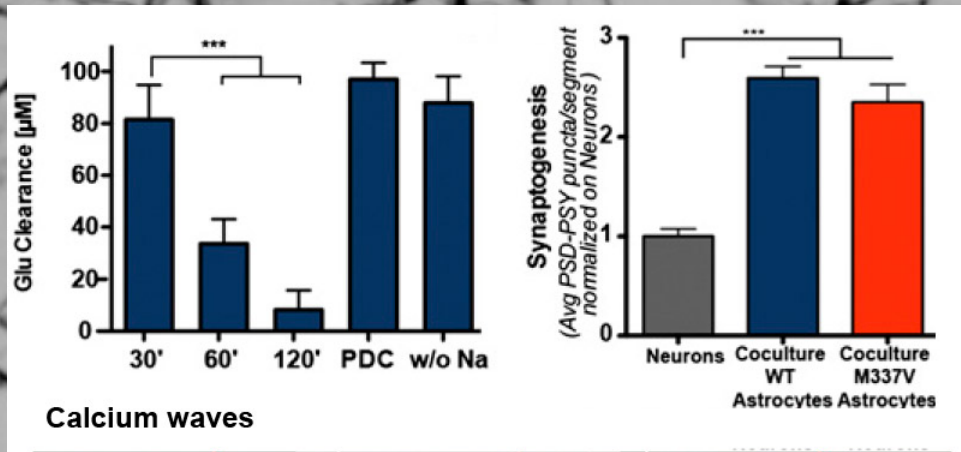
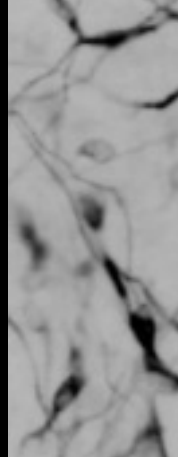
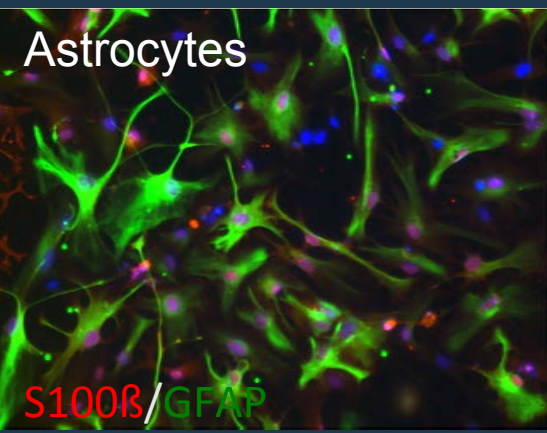
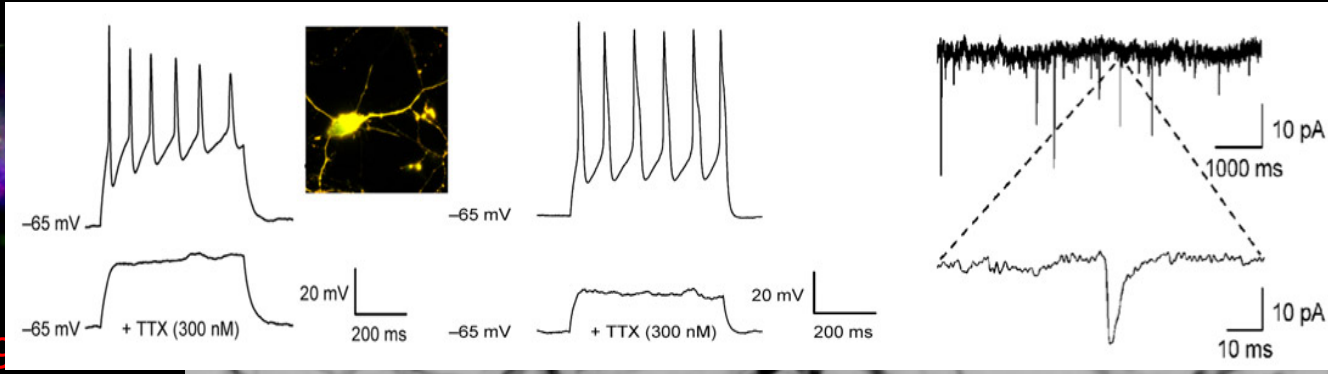
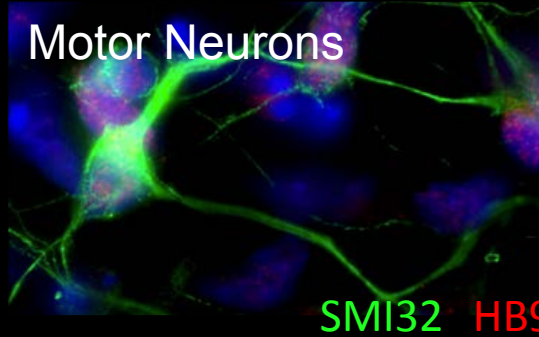
Patient fibroblasts

Induced pluripotent stem cells

Human neurons



Characterizing Human iPSCs Differentiated Toward Brain Cells



Challenges to iPSCs as a Discovery/Analytical Platform

Cell Type	Differentiation	Efficiency
Forebrain neurons	3 weeks	~90%
Striatal neurons	8 weeks	~1-5%
Dopaminergic neurons	4-8 weeks	~50-70%
Motor neurons	6 weeks	~40-50%
Astrocytes	12-24 weeks	~25%
Oligodendrocytes	4-18 weeks	~1-10%
Microglia-like	6 weeks	~10-20%

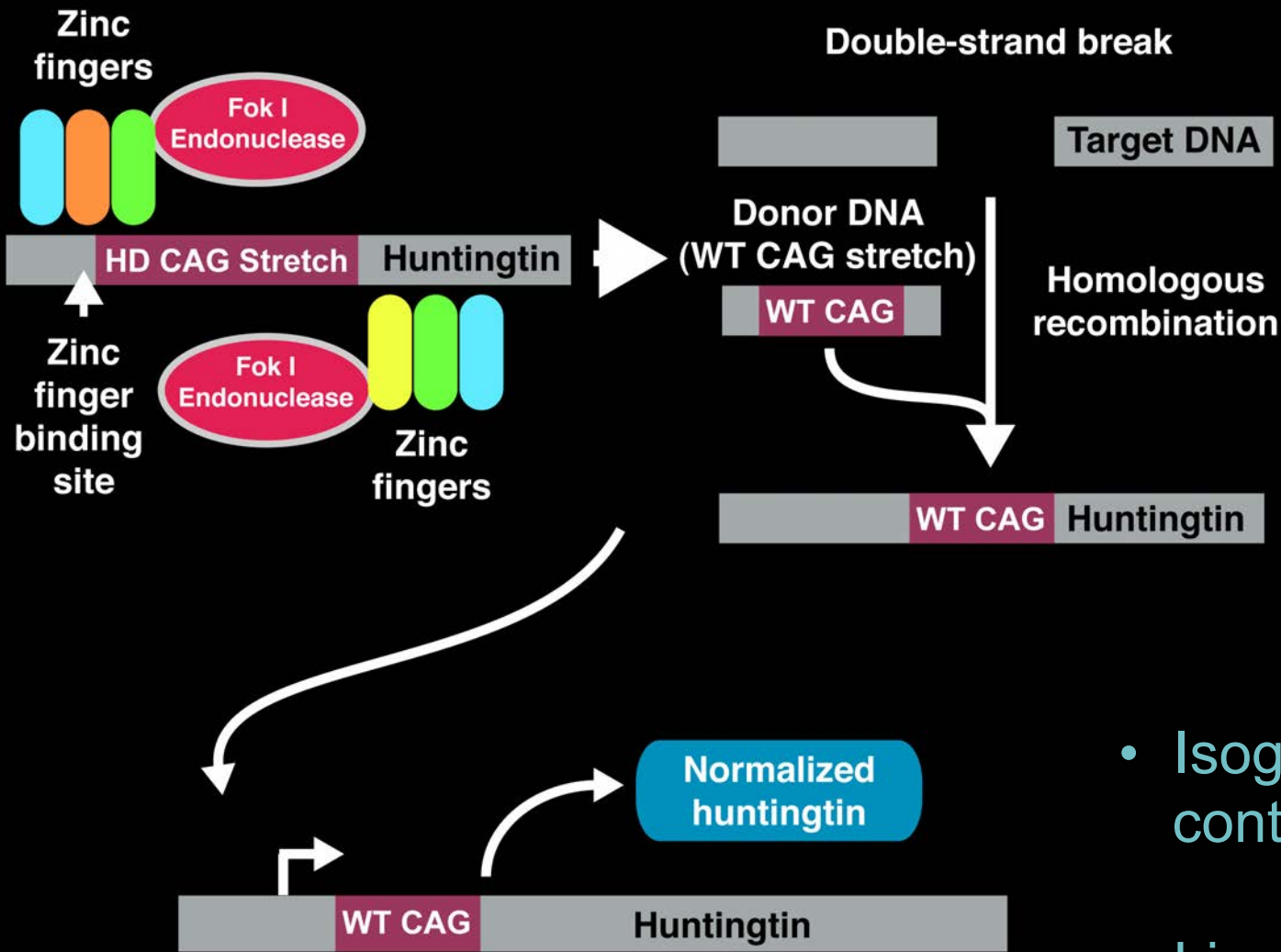
Heterogeneity remains a challenge

- Line-specific variation (possible importance of reprogramming techniques; donor heterogeneity)
- Prep variation (differentiation)
- Maturity (persistence of dividing cells)
- Cell type

Addressing Heterogeneity: Making Many iPSC Lines

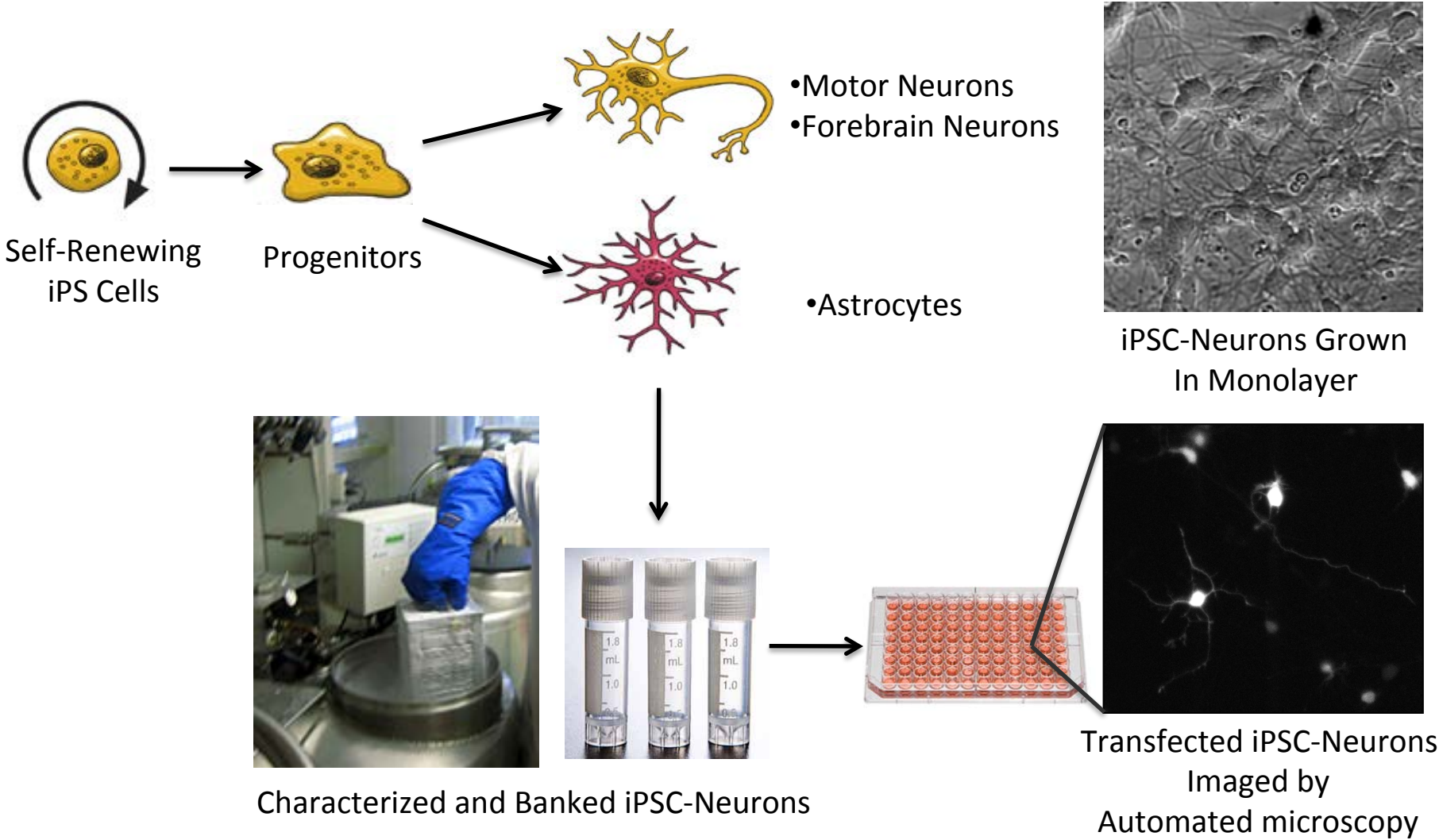
Disease	Mutation	Number Of Patients	Number Of iPSC Clones
Huntington's Disease	26-70 CAG expansion	10	28
	>70 CAG expansion	4	13
Parkinson's Disease	LRRK2 G2019S	2	2
	LRRK2 G2019S (at risk)	2	2
	LRRK2 R1441C (at risk)	2	2
	α -SYNUCLEIN triplication	4	4
	PARK2	1	1
	Sporadic PD	1	1
ALS	TDP43	3	7
	ANGIOGENIN	1	1
	SOD1 (Fast & Slow Progressing)	7	7
	FUS	3	3
	c9ORF72 expansion	7	7
	Sporadic ALS (Fast & Slow Progressing)	6	6
FTD	PROGRANULIN	1	3
Healthy Controls (relatives and unrelated)	--	24	37
Total		78	124

Addressing Heterogeneity: Genome Editing



- Isogenic controls
- Lineage reporter lines

Addressing Heterogeneity: Scaling Differentiation

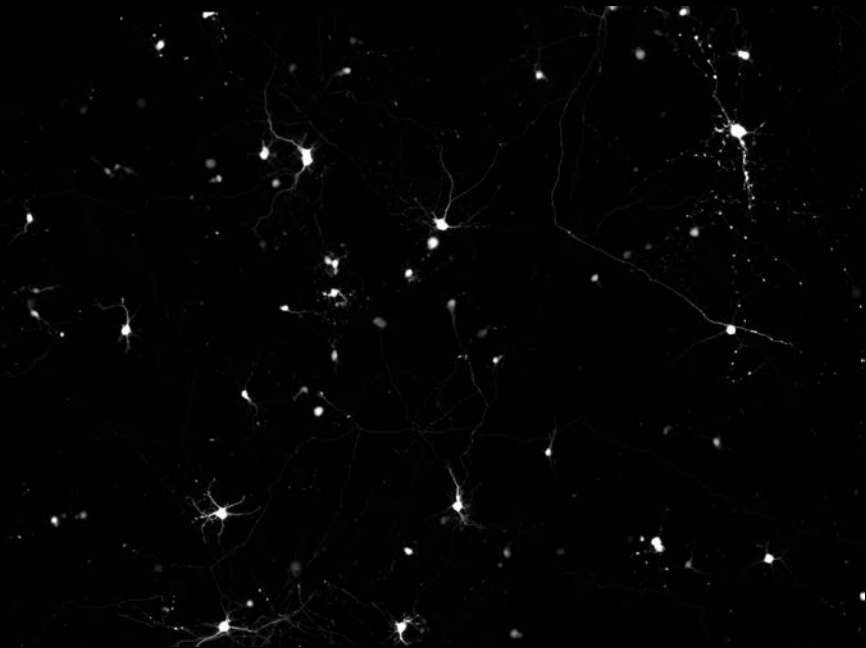


Ashkan Javaherian

High Throughput Longitudinal Single Cell Analysis

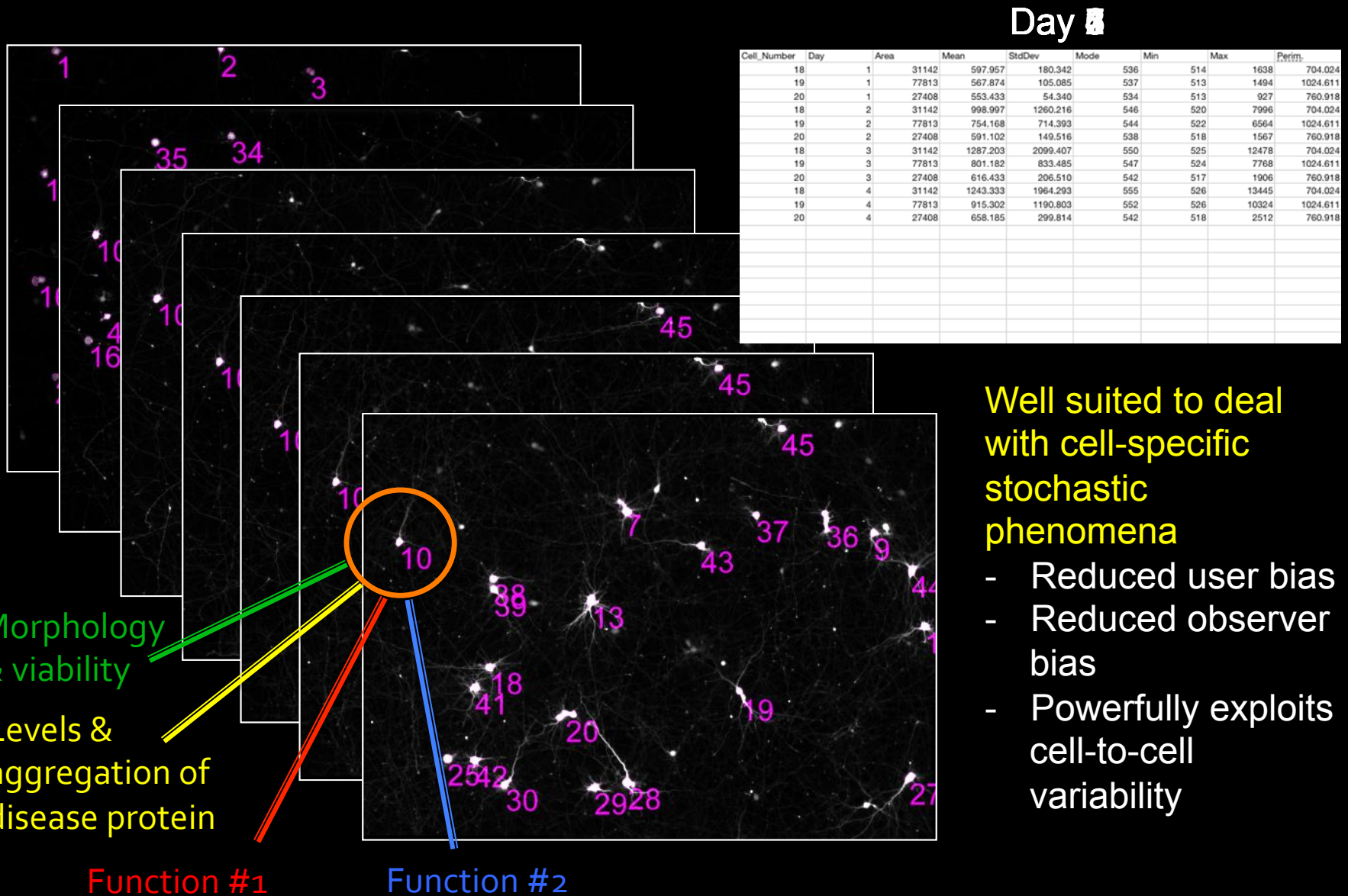
3rd Generation
Automated
Microscope
(Robo III)

7 day movie

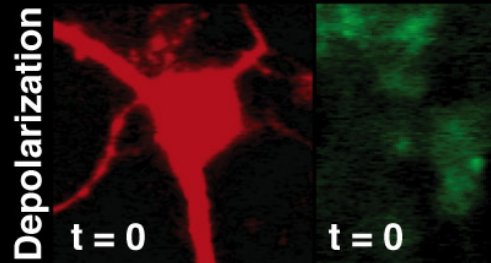


#thebrainbot

Longitudinal Tracking

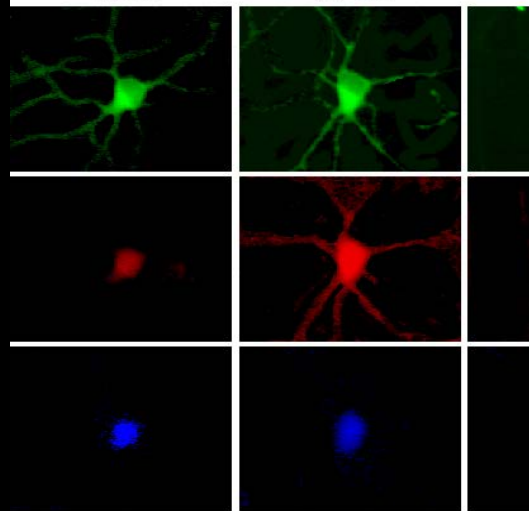


Assays for Ph



Gene Transc

18 hrs 27 hrs



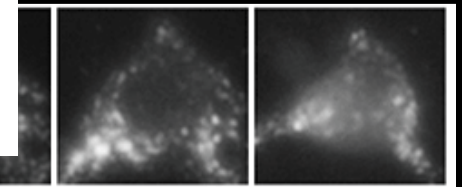
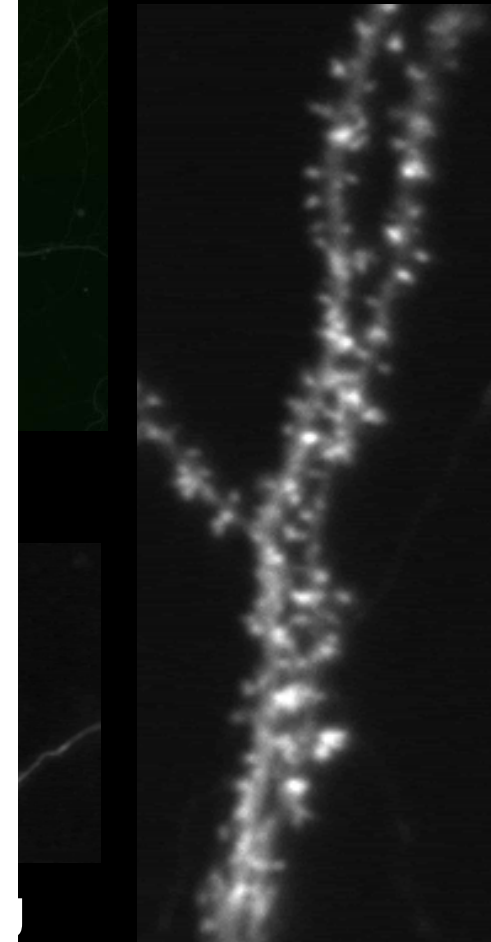
Proteasome Func

Mitochondria

Cellular Phenotypic Assays

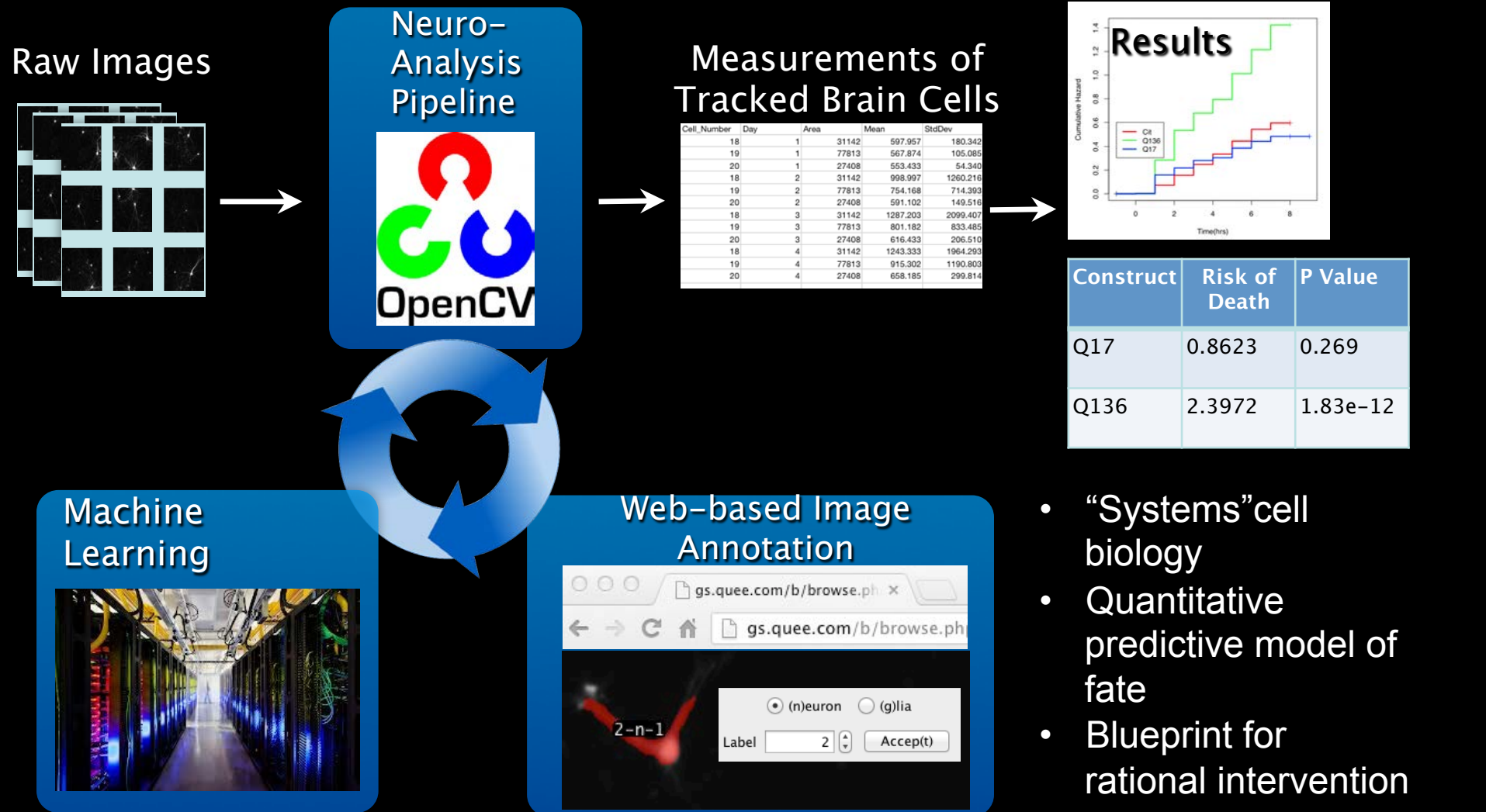
- Neuronal survival
- Protein aggregation/
inclusion body formation
- Protein levels and clearance
- Protein localization
- Protein half-life by optical
pulse labeling*
- Neurite morphology
- Synapse number
- Ubiquitin proteasome function
- Autophagy function
- Mitochondrial morphology
- Mitochondrial trafficking
- Mitophagy**
- Axonal trafficking
- Signal transduction/
gene expression pathways
- Calcium signaling

Phenotypes Spines



Google Collaboration II: Overview

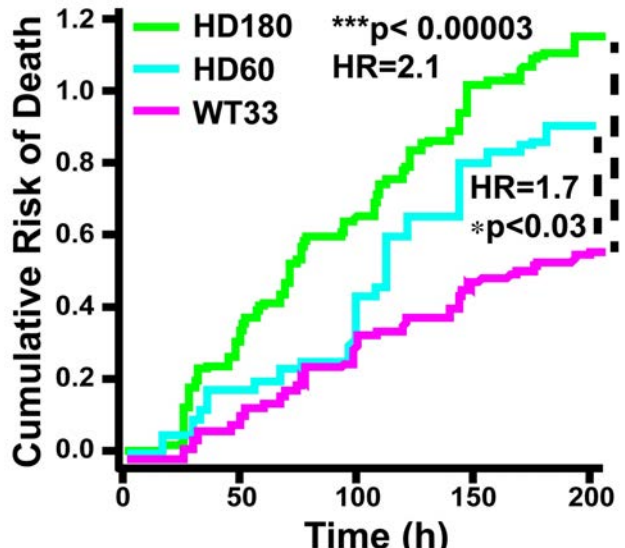
Goal: Substantially More Powerful Image Analysis



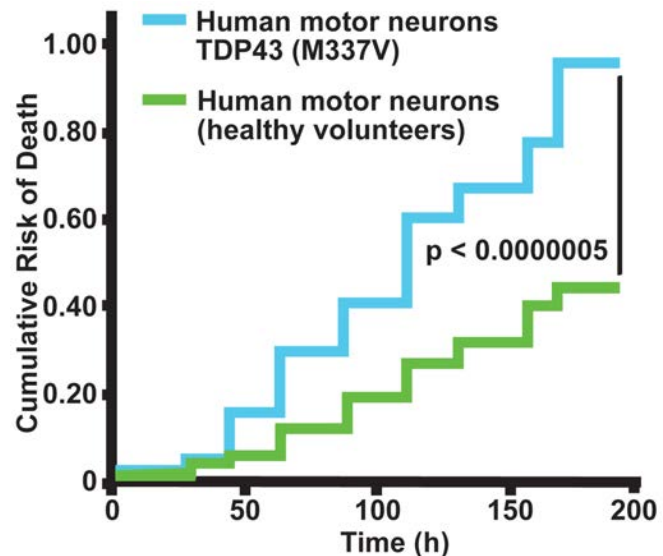
- “Systems” cell biology
- Quantitative predictive model of fate
- Blueprint for rational intervention

Human iPSC-based Models of Neurodegenerative Disease

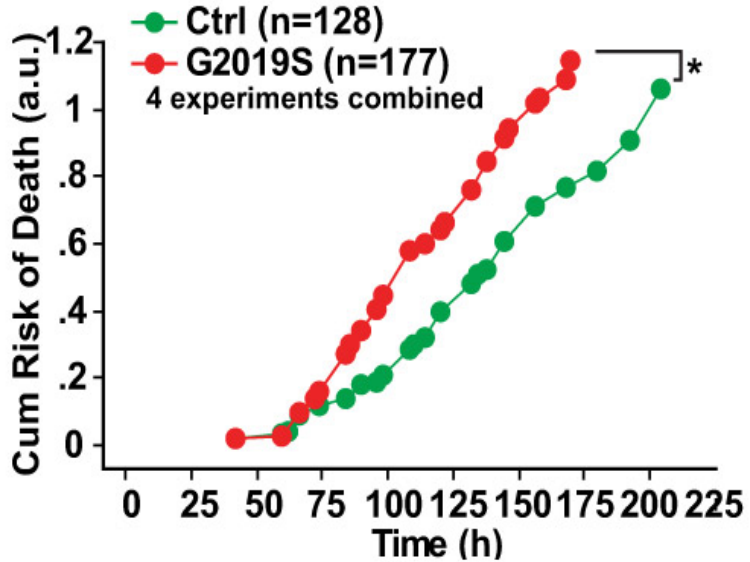
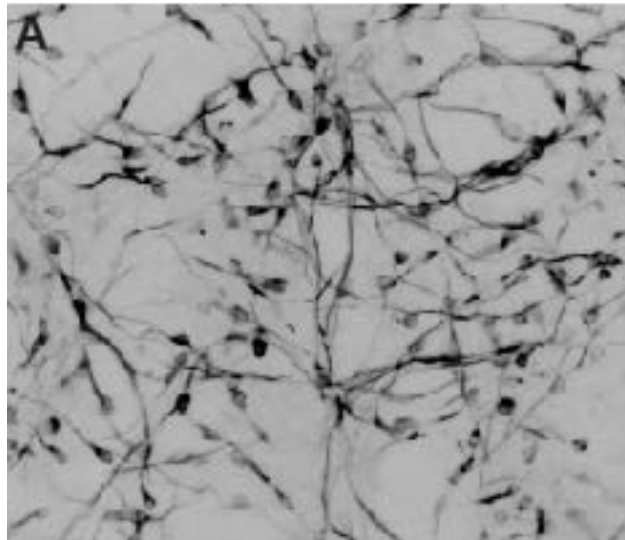
Huntington's Disease



ALS/ FTD



Parkinson's Disease



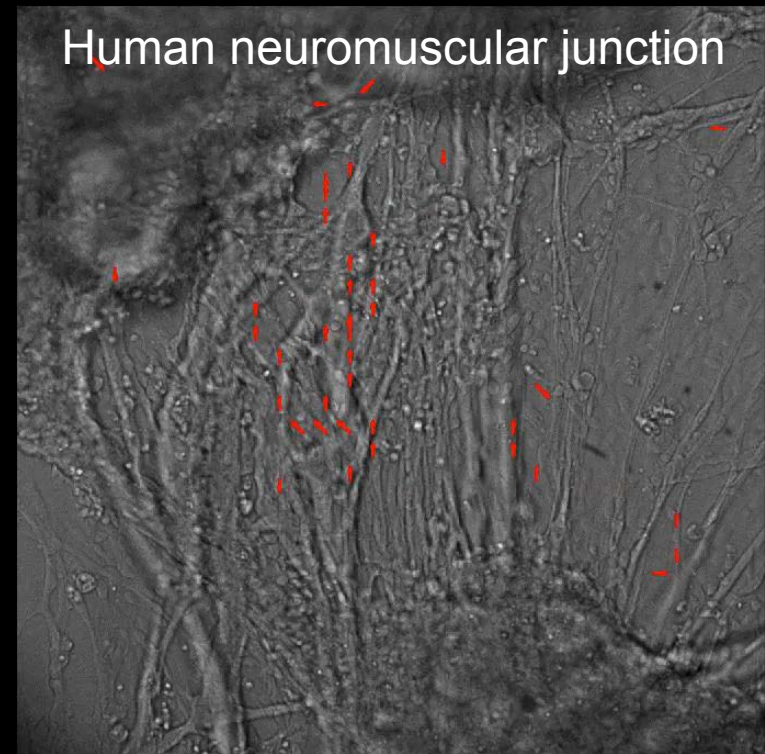
Disease-relevant phenotypes:

- Survival
- Neurite length
- Calcium signaling
- Glial phenotypes
- Electrophysiology changes
- Gene profiling changes
- Response to stress

PNAS, 2012
 Cell Stem Cell, 2012; PNAS, 2013; J. Neurosci, 2014; Nat. Chem. Biol., 2014, in press

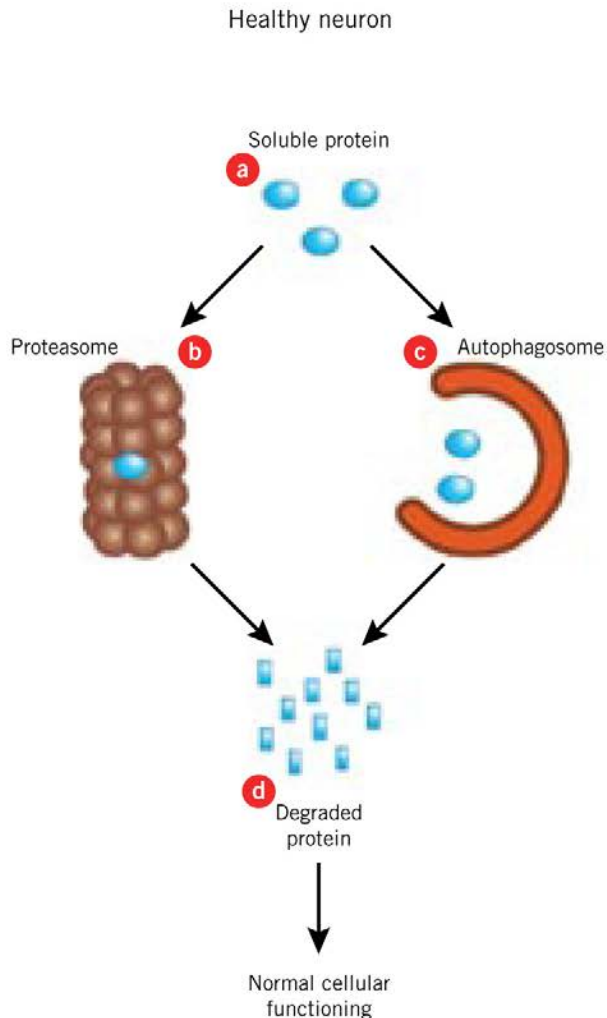
Current Applications & Future Directions

- Mechanisms of disease (NIH, CIRM, Foundations)
- Genetics (NIH, Michael J Fox Foundation, Pharma)
 - Bottom up: RNAi screens
 - Top down: functional validation of human genetics results
- Small molecule discovery (ALS-TDI, Pharma)
- Lead optimization (NIH, Pharma)
- Long-term toxicology, especially when mouse models won't do (Pharma)



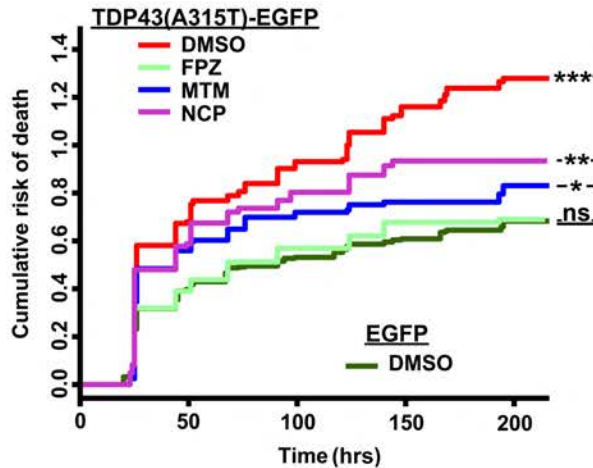
- More relevant/complex models
- Integrate AI / deep learning into phenotypic analysis (Google) to predict clinical results

iPSCs & Small Molecule Discovery and Lead Optimization: The Development of Small Molecule Autophagy Inducers

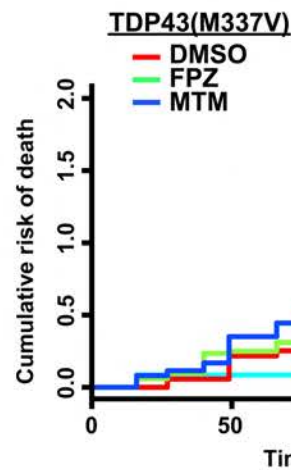


Application of Small Molecule Autophagy Inducers Mitigates TDP43 (A315T) Toxicity

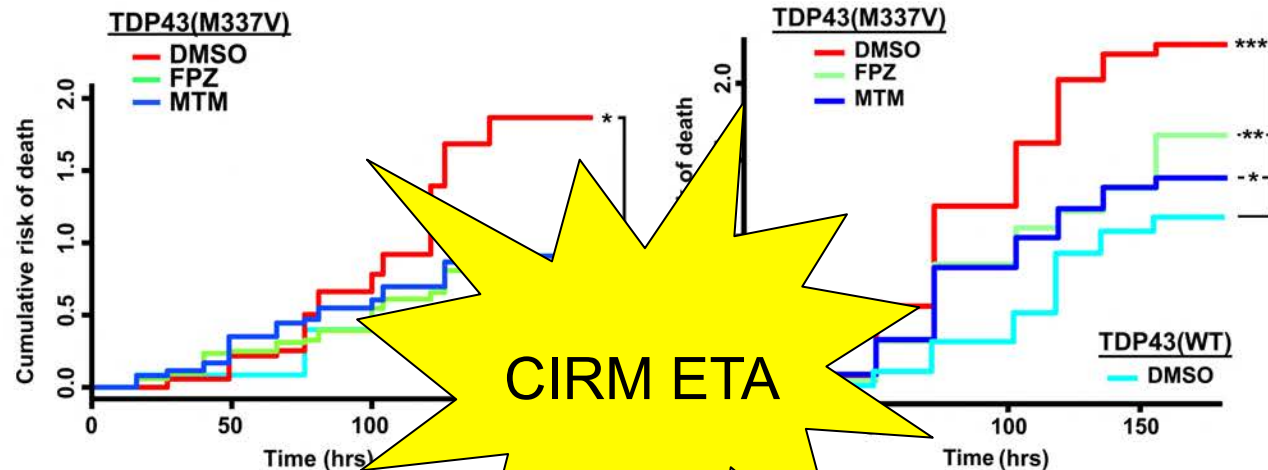
TDP43 (A315T) in Rodent Neurons



Patient-derived human motor neurons (TDP43 M337V)



Patient-derived human astrocytes (TDP43 M337V)



CIRM ETA

New 3rd Generation inducers: Novel structures with potencies ≤ 5 nM, better side effect profile, and good predicted BBB penetration

Acknowledgments

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Andrey Tsvetkov

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Joan Steffan

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HD iPSC Consortium

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Marcy MacDonald

Chris Ross

Clive Svendsen

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Biology

Jared Roach

David Galas

Lee Hood



Roddenberry
STEM
CELL
CENTER
AT GLADSTONE



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
NEUROLOGICAL
DISORDERS AND STROKE



ALS Association
Fighting Lou Gehrig's Disease

