

Selecting iPSCs Starting Material for Regenerative Medicine Clinical Applications

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Tomorrow's Cell Therapies, Today®

Topics

1. The Stem Cell Opportunity
2. iPSC Source and Reprogramming
3. Standardized Cell Banking
4. Gene Editing
5. Common Differentiation Struggles

Stem Cells in Cell Therapy

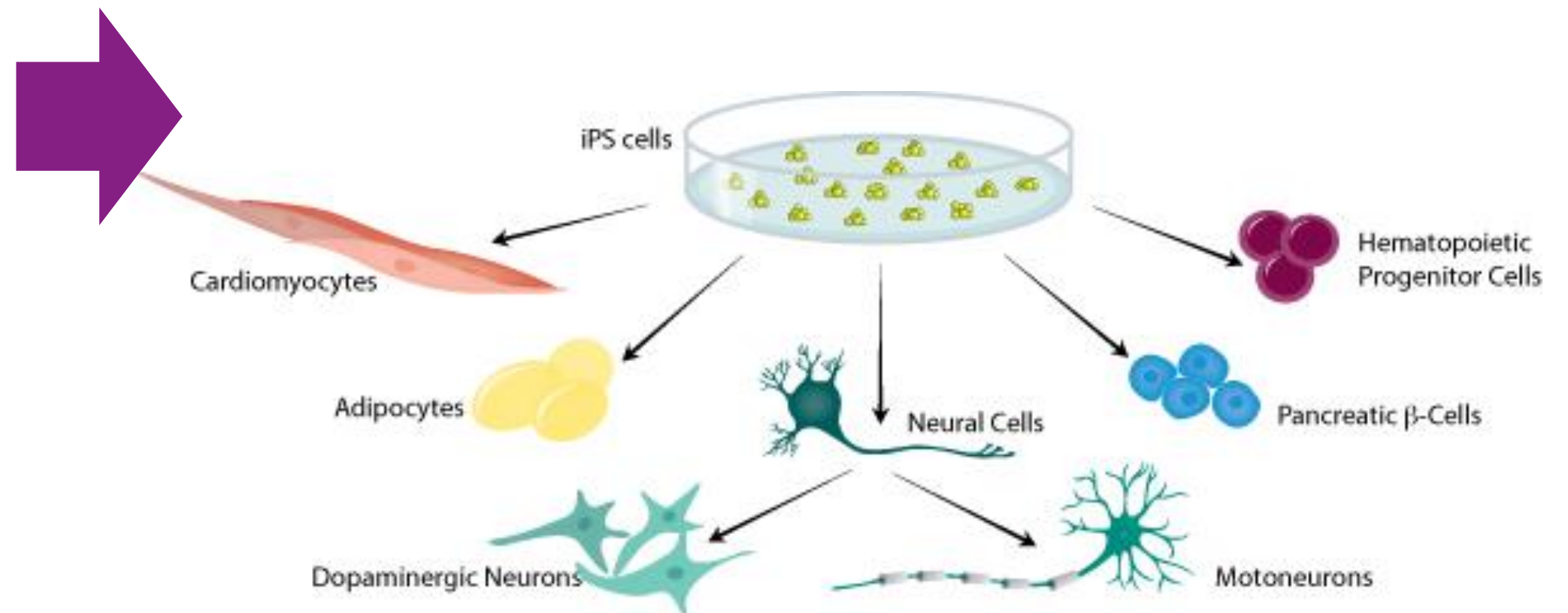


Conventional therapeutic approaches limited by:

- Cost and resource availability
- Efficacy
- Immune rejection

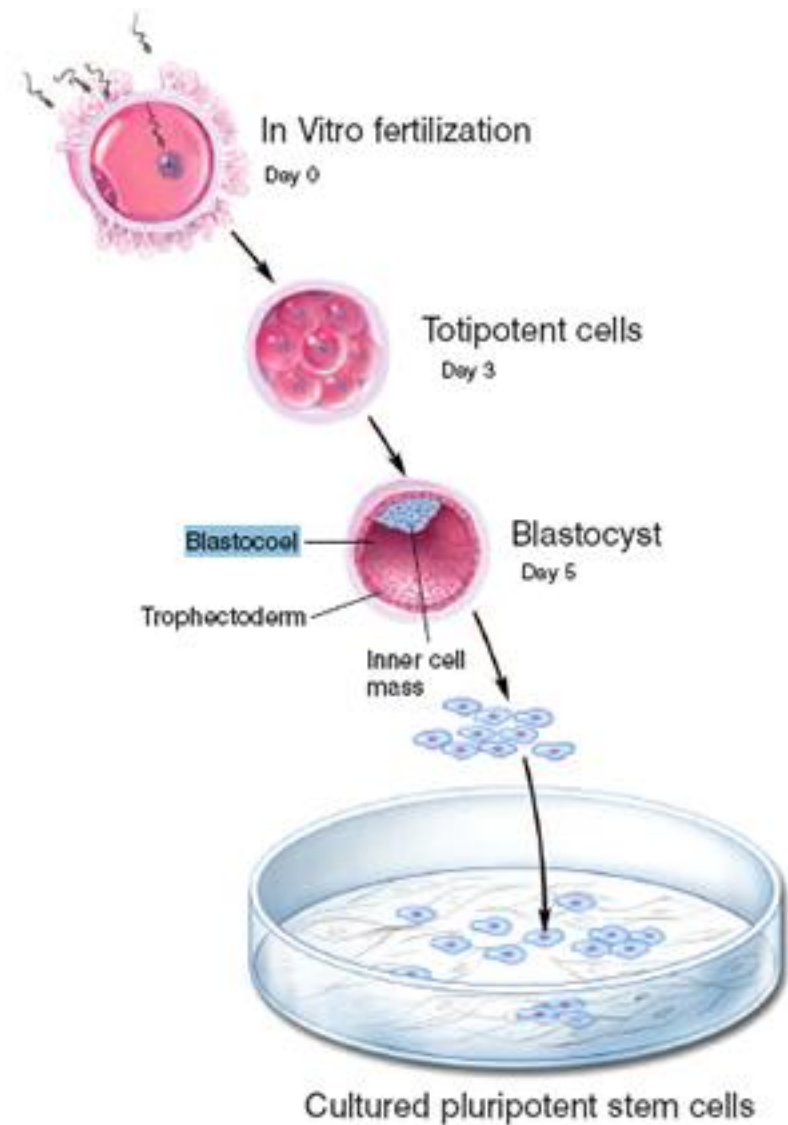
Stem Cells offer ability to make any cell or tissue in the body

- Off the shelf
- Universal Starting Material
- Sustainable supply



Stem Cell Sources

Embryonic Stem Cells

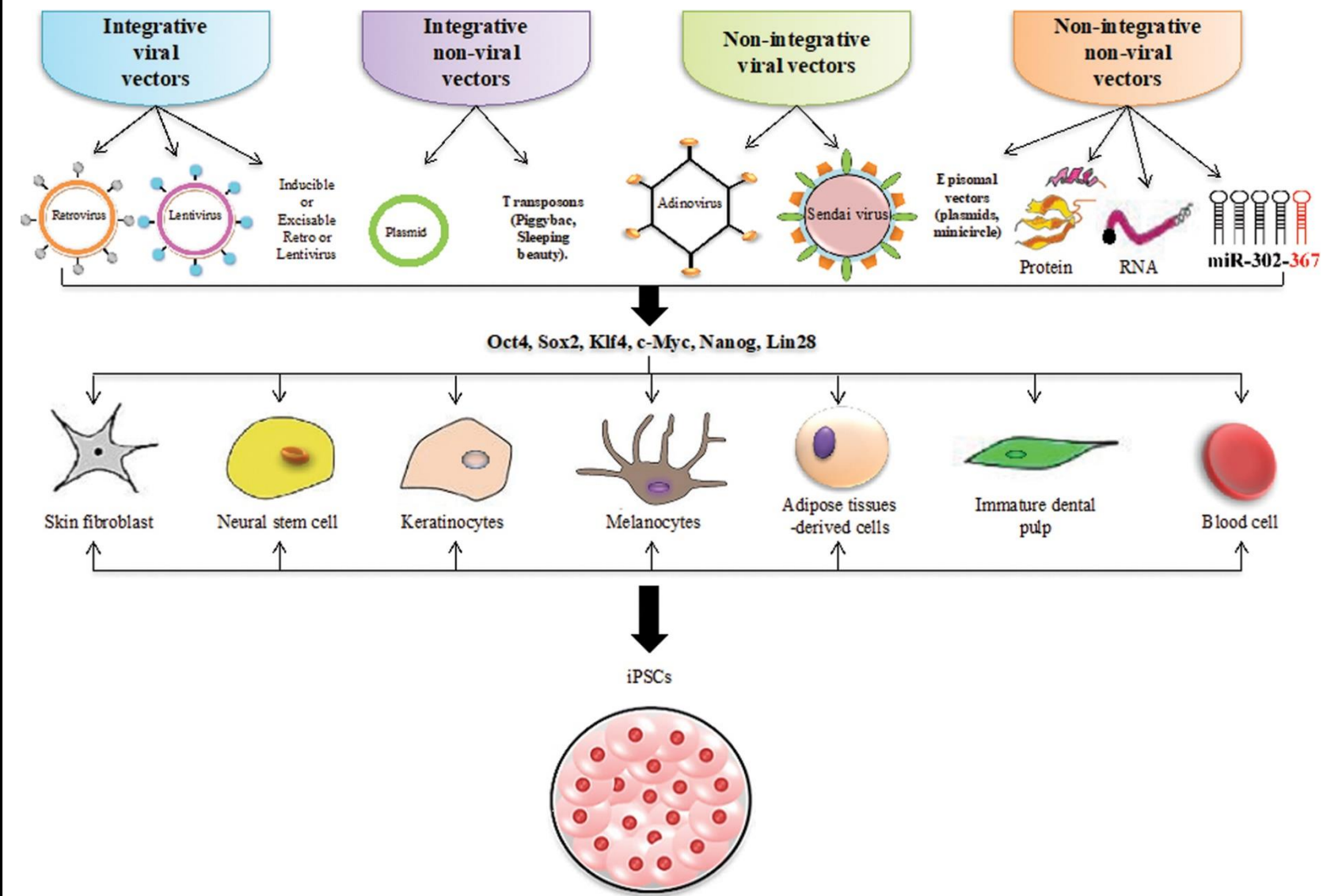


https://stemcells.nih.gov/info/Regenerative_Medicine/2006Chapter1.htm

Polyclonal

Derivation:
< 10 passages
Or
40 population
Doublings

Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells



<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/full/10.1089/biores.2019.0046>

Clonal

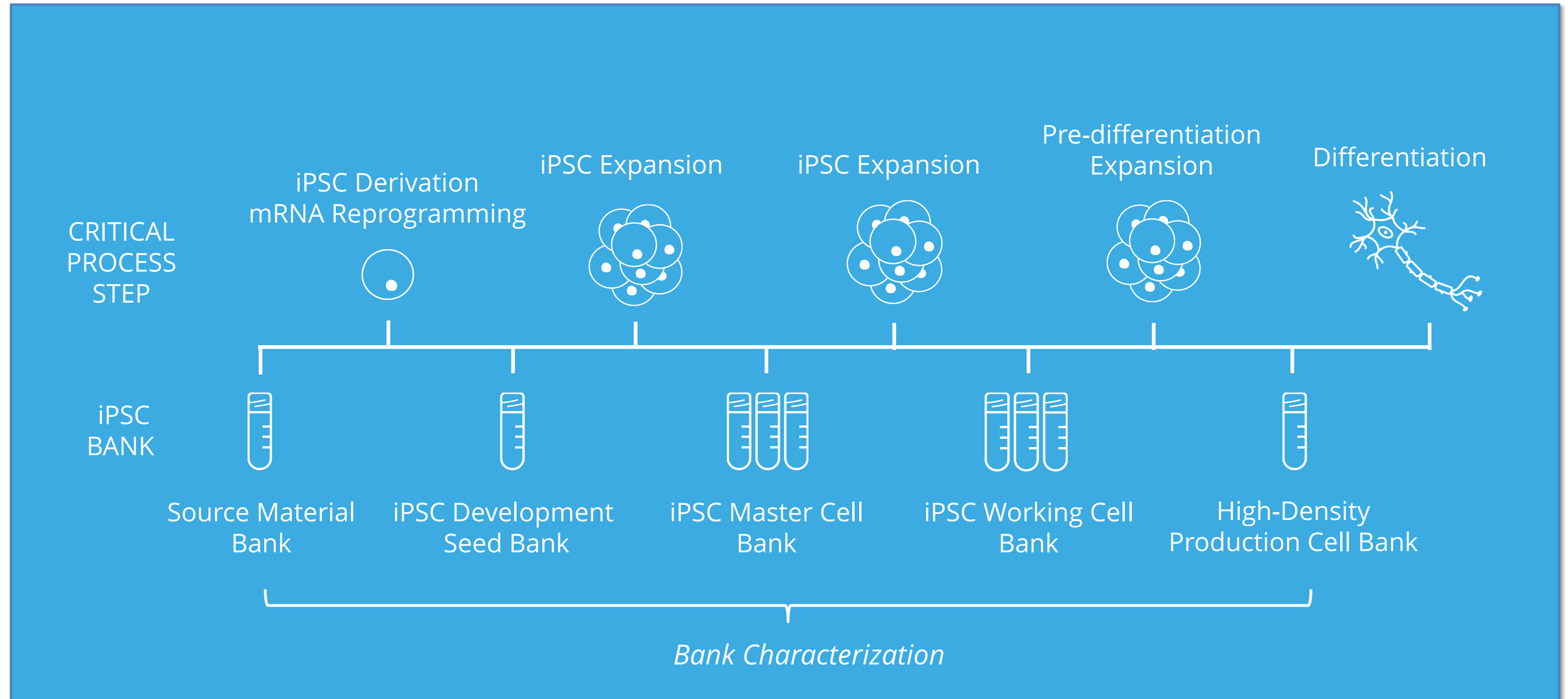
Derivation:
≥ 20 passages
Or
80 Population
Doublings

Pluristyx iPSCs

	Embryonic Stem Cells	Conventional iPSCs	Pluristyx iPSCs
Source Materials	Starting material ethical issues	Informed Consented Donors	Informed Consented Donors
Reprogramming Method	Blastocyst inner cell mass isolation	Lentivirus, DNA, Sendi, Episomal, RNA, Chemical	Stemloop RNA
Clonality	Polyclonal	Clonal	Polyclonal
Passage number	< 10	≥ 20	10 for Master Cell Bank

- ✓ Genetically Stable
- ✓ Supported by Drug Master File
- ✓ Single License for Commercialization

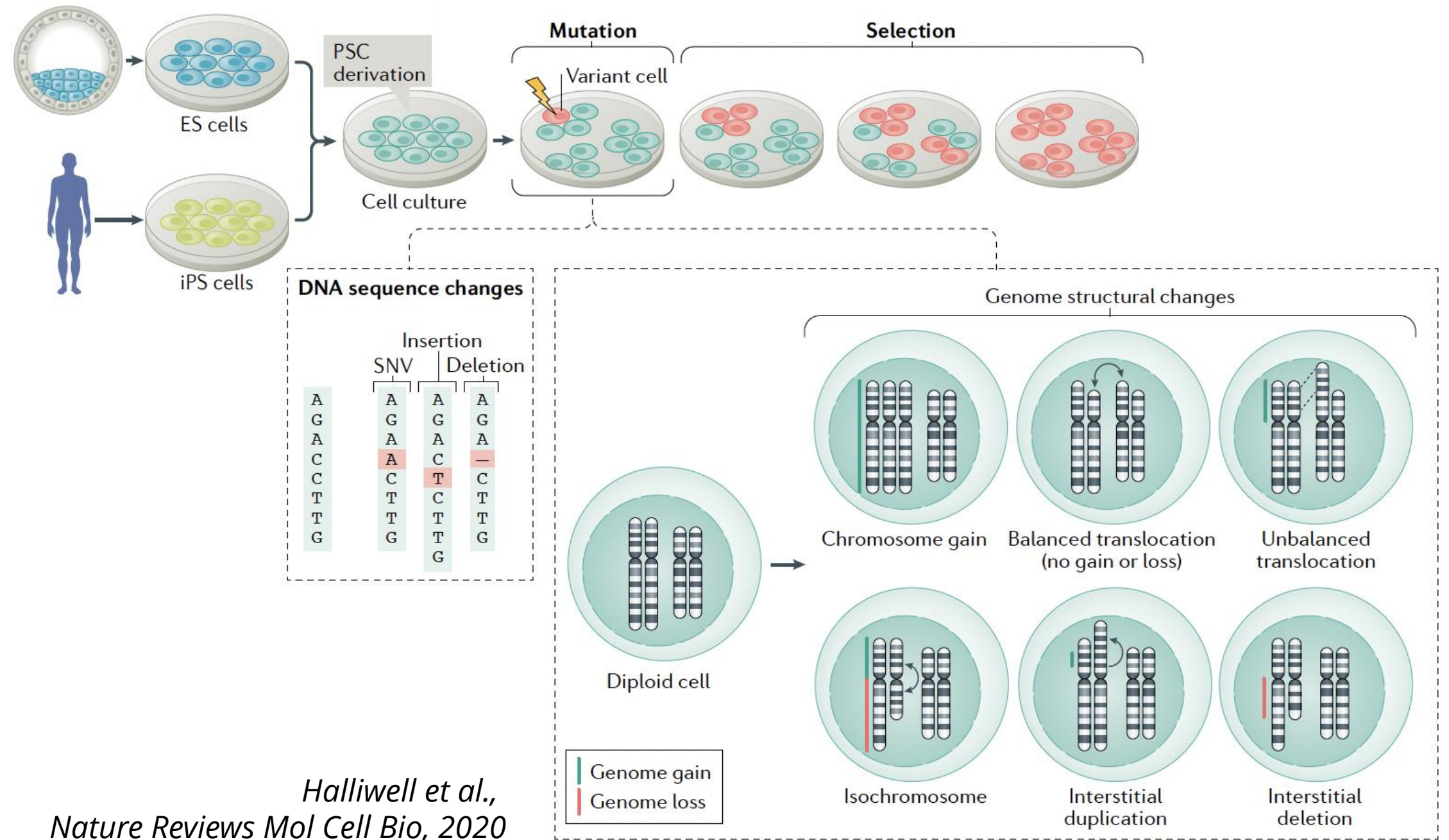
Pluristyx iPSC Banking Workflow



Types of PSC-Acquired Mutations

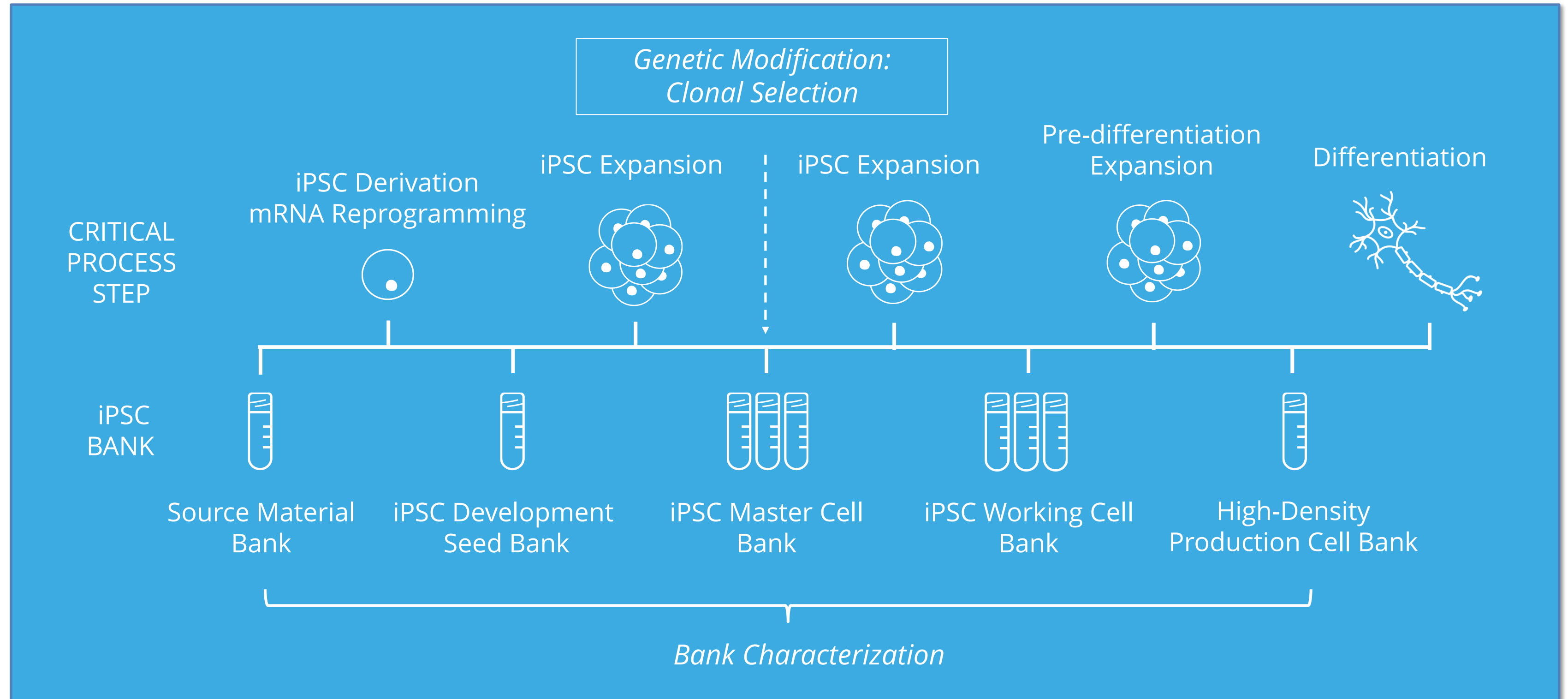
- **DNA Sequence Changes**
 - Single-base changes (SNV)
 - Insertions
 - Deletions
- **Genome Structural Changes**
 - Chromosome gain/loss
 - Translocations
 - Interstitial duplications/deletions

↓
CNV & altered gene expression



Halliwell et al.,
Nature Reviews Mol Cell Bio, 2020

Pluristyx iPSC Banking Workflow



Gene Editing Opportunity

Edit while cell number is limited then expand

- CRISPR CAS9
- MAD7
- Transposase



Pluristyx Platform Edits

- FailSafe®
- Immune Evasion
 - B2M/CIITA Knock out
 - iACT Stealth Cells™

A Common Story of Pluripotent Stem Cell Differentiation

PSC Cell Line “X” differentiates into target cells with “80%” efficiency

Then...

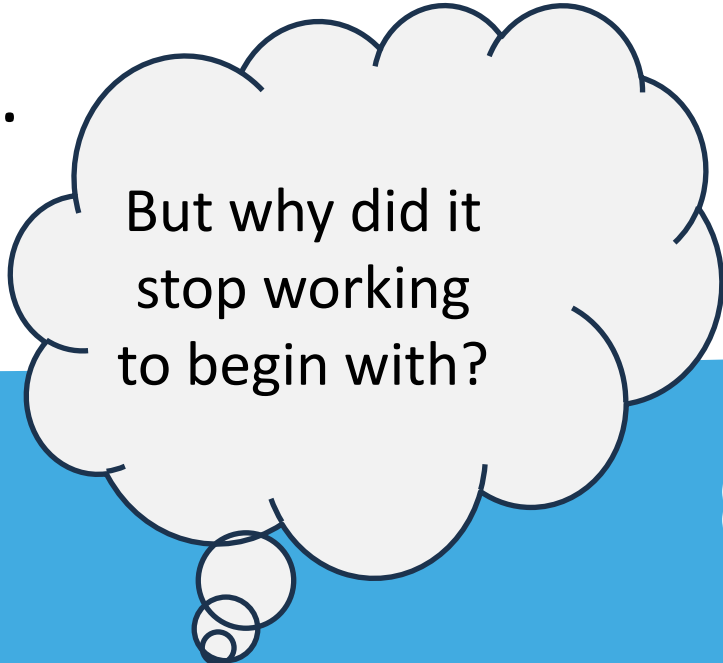
Cell Line X one day stops differentiating as expected....

Cell Line X is genetically modified and stops differentiating as expected...

Cell Line Y is derived and won't differentiate like Cell Line X does...

The Normal response:

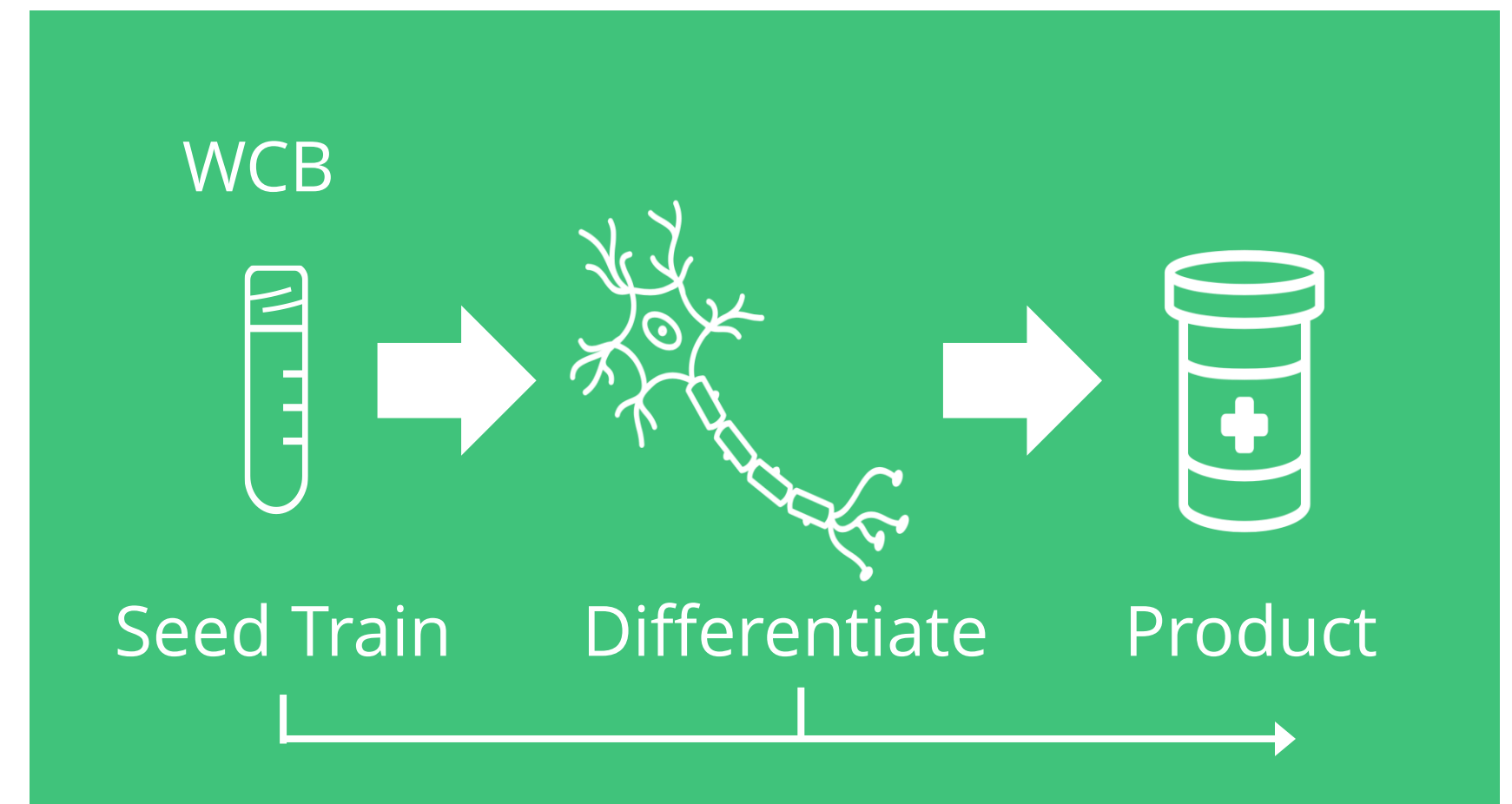
1. Throw everything out, buy fresh reagents, and run the differentiation protocol again
2. Re-optimize the culture conditions: Change matrix, growth medium, passaging agent
3. Give up and try a different cell line...



But why did it stop working to begin with?

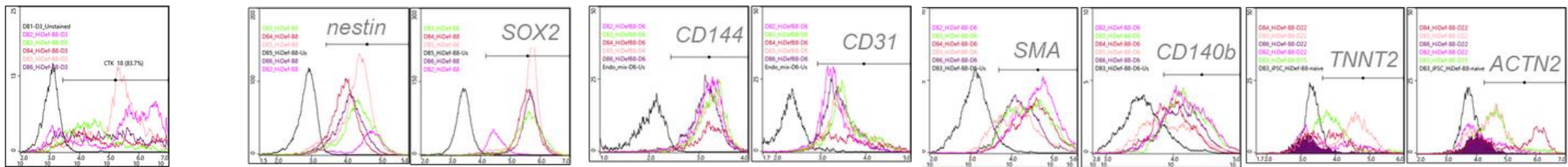
Standardized Differentiation Workflow

- Tight usage window – define passages
- Consistent Bank Process
 - Uniform Timings and Feeding Schedule
- High Quality and Consistent Reagents:
 - Media
 - Matrix
 - Passaging Reagent
 - Cryopreservation
- **Consistent differentiation requires a stable and reproducible expansion process**



Differentiation Capacity of Six iPSC Lines Grown in HiDef-B8 for 10 Passages

Differentiation



Epithelial

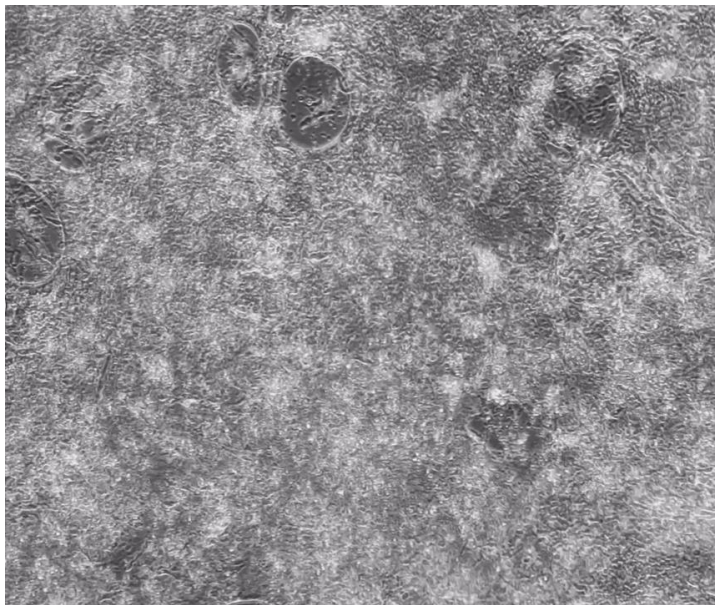
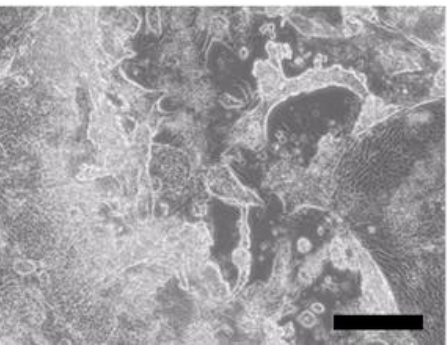
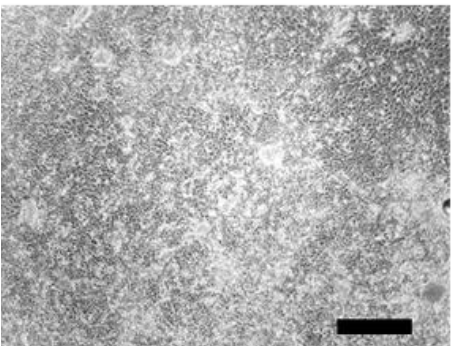
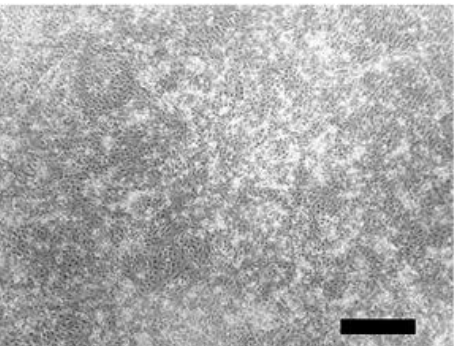
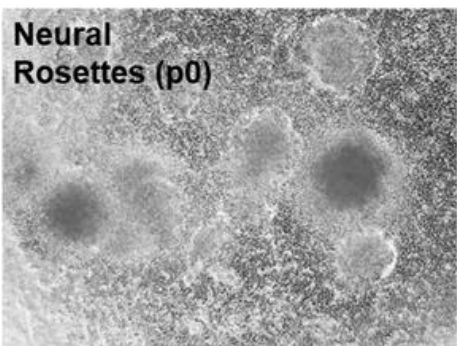
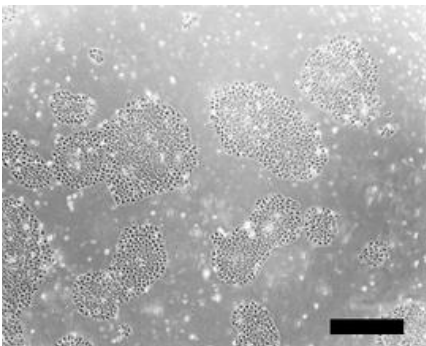
Neuronal

Endothelial

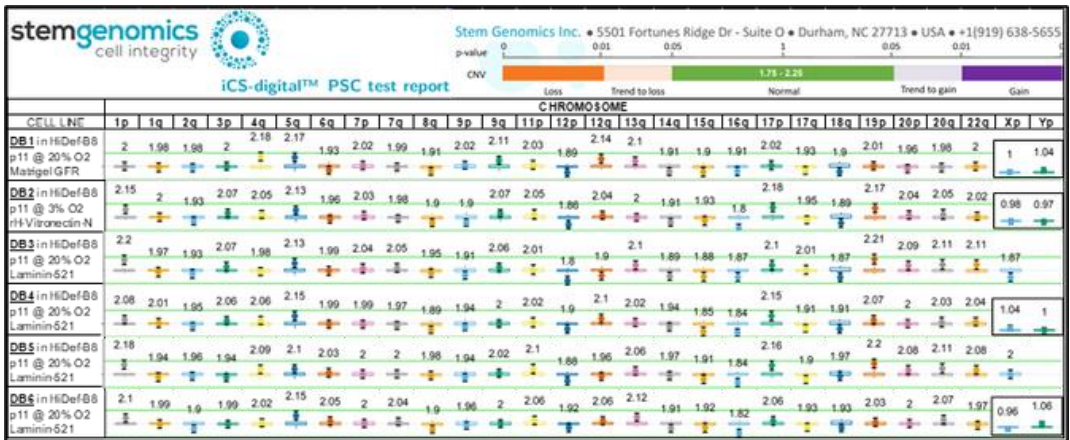
Smooth muscle

Cardiomyocyte

Functional Cardiomyocytes



Genomic Integrity:



Thank you

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