



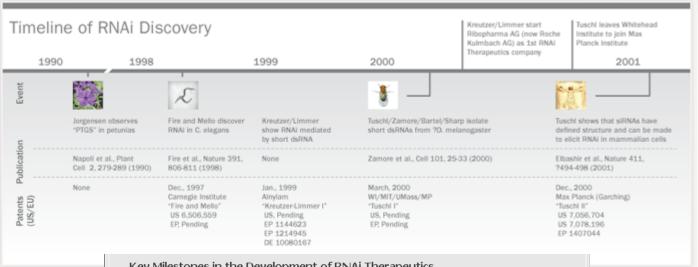


Application of RNA Interference to Anti-Doping

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Gene & Cell Doping Symposium 2013, Beijing, China

From Plants to Worms to Humans: Discovery and Mechanism of RNAi



Key Milestones in the Development of RNAi Therapeutics

1990

First scientific observation of the "co-suppression" phenomenon in plants, today known to be caused by RNAi.

1998

Double-stranded RNAs shown to trigger gene silencing in the nematode worm C. elegans.

RNAi is mediated by small dsRNA fragments including in mammalian cells leading to the formation of Ribopharma AG.

2001

siRNAs of 21-25 base pair length with 3' overhangs shown to induce efficient RNAi in mammals.*

2002

RNAi shown to inhibit viral replication, including HIV and HCV.*

2004

RNAi following systemic administration of siRNAs in adult mammals.*

2006

RNAi following systemic administration of siRNAs in non-human primates.*

2008

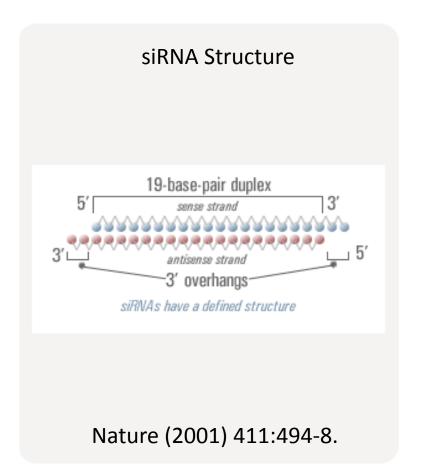
An RNAi therapeutic demonstrated clinical efficacy in the double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized GEMENI study.*





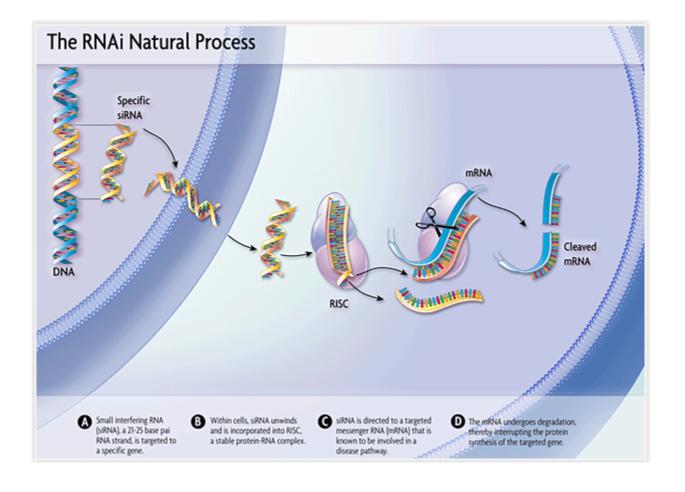
^{*}Contributions made by scientists affiliated with Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Short double-stranded RNAs (dsRNAs) mediate RNAi in human cells



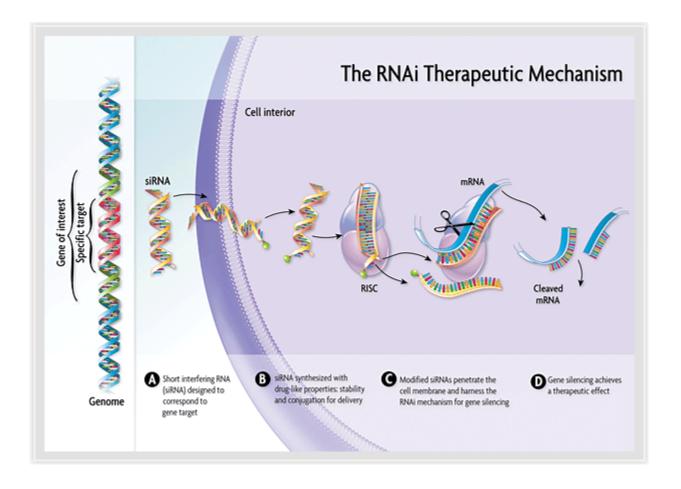


RNAi is a naturally occurring RNA gene silencing pathway in humans



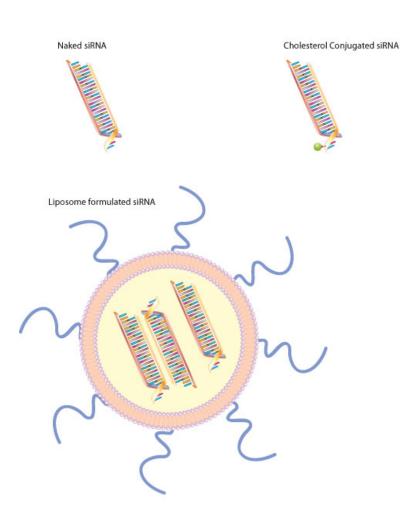


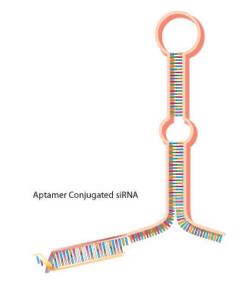
RNAi therapeutics target gene expression upstream of protein production

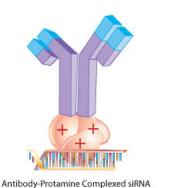




Delivery Approaches











RNA Interference Delivery Systems

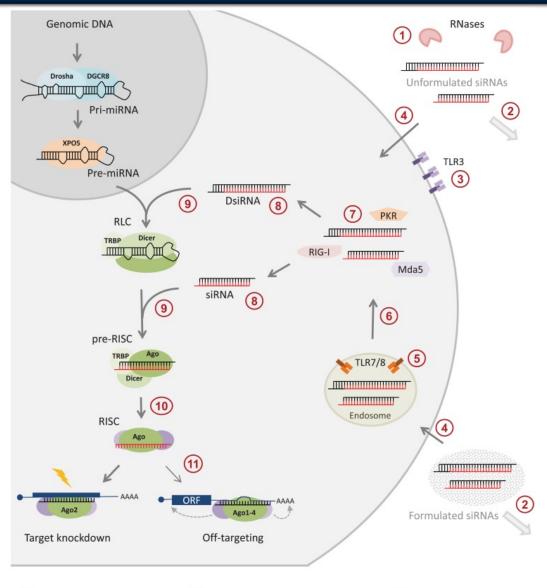
- Plasmid vectors
- Polyethyleneimine carriers
- Hydrodynamic injection
- Local injection
- Modified viral vectors



Challenges of Therapeutic siRNA

- Stability and targeting
 - An RNAi therapeutic has to cross the cellular membrane barrier
 - Resist degradation naked siRNA subject to Rnases in minutes
- Off-target silencing
- Bio-distribution
 - Delivery routes: local (eye & lung) vs. systemic (liver, kidney & spleen)
- Activation of immunogenic and inflammatory response (modifications necessary)
- Barriers to delivery







- siRNA body clearance
- (3) TLR3-mediated immunogenicity
- (4) Poor intracellular delivery
- (5) TLR7/8-mediated immnunogenicity
- (6) Poor endosomal escape
- (7) Immune activation by cytoplasmic PRRs
- 8 Intracellular availability/stability
- 9 siRNA/miRNA competition
- (10) siRNA clotting effects
- (11) Off-target effects

Front Genet. 2012; 3: 154.



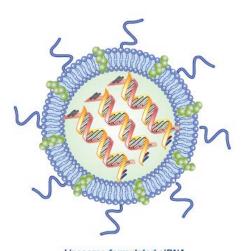
Proposed Detection Strategies

Direct

- Delivery vector
- Commercial detection methodology (TaqMan® MicroRNA Assays)
- Chromatographic & mass spectrometric
- mRNA imaging

Indirect

- Immune reaction
- Proteomic changes
- Longitudinal biomarker analysis



Liposome formulated siRNA



WADA grants targeted to siRNA

- Detection of small interfering RNA (siRNA) as gene doping strategy using combined biochemical and mass spectrometric approaches
- M. THEVIS et al.
- German Sport University, Germany
- Development of a Highly-Sensitive Quantitative Assay to Detect siRNA- Mediated Gene Doping
- J. RUPERT & M. FEDORUK
- University of British Columbia, Canada



RNAi Targets for Performance-Enhancement

- Myostatin
- EglN family of 2-oxoglutarate-dependent dioxygenases - (Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-prolyl hydroxylase (HIF-PHD) pathway)
- Glucocorticosteroid-like effects (Inflammation)
- Energy metabolism & weight loss
- Pain killers
- Wound healing
- Respiratory targets
- Unknown!



Myostatin

- Negative regulator of muscle growth
- Natural genetic mutations generate myostatindeficient individuals
- Specifically mentioned on WADA Prohibited List
- Supplement industry myostatin blockers
- Limited support for transient increases in performance
- Pre-clinical and clinical investigations unproven
- Localized and efficacious delivery to muscle problematic
- Interest from athletic community



siRNA targeted to EgIN family

blood

Prepublished online May 18, 2012; doi:10.1182/blood-2012-04-423715

Treatment of erythropoietin deficiency in mice with systemically administered siRNA

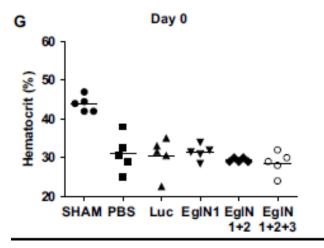
William Querbes, Roman L. Bogorad, Javid Moslehi, Jamie Wong, Amy Y. Chan, Elena Bulgakova, Satya Kuchimanchi, Akin Akinc, Kevin Fitzgerald, Victor Koteliansky and William G. Kaelin, Jr.

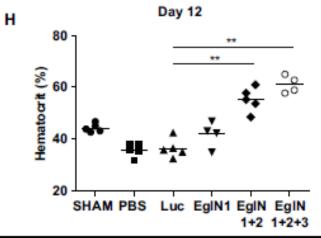
- Transcription of the EPO is controlled by the transcription factor HIF (Hypoxia-Inducible Factor) and hence intimately linked to oxygen delivery to the kidneys, which are normally borderline hypoxic at rest and poised to respond to further decrements in oxygen delivery.
- HIF consists of an unstable alpha subunit and a stable beta subunit. In the presence of oxygen HIF α becomes prolyl hydroxylated by members of the EgIN family of 2-oxoglutarate-dependent dioxygenases, leading to its polyubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. As oxygen levels fall EgIN activity is diminished, leading to HIF stabilization and activation.
- There are three EglN family members although EglN1 is the primary regulator of HIF, with EglN2 and EglN3 playing compensatory roles.
- Ability of lipid nanoparticles to deliver siRNAs specifically to the liver as a means of inactivating hepatic EglN activity, thus reactivate hepatic erythropoietin production.



EglN siRNA Ameliorates Anemia in Preclinical Models







	RBC (x10 ⁶ cells/μL)	HGB (g/dL)	нст %	RETIC %
SHAM	9.3	13.2	44.3	4.1
PBS	7.9	10.7	36.0	3.6
Luc	7.8	10.4	36.4	4.6
EgIN1	8.8	12.0	41.9	6.3
EglN1+2	10.7	16.0	55.3	9.3
EglN1+2+3	11.1	17.4	61.1	11.8

Figure 3. Targeting of EglN genes rescues anemia caused by renal failure. (A)

Overview of 5/6 nephrectomy procedure and dosing schedule. (B-F) mRNA values at day

12 in mice treated with the indicated siRNAs as depicted in (A). HAMP1= hepcidin

antimicrobrial peptide 1. mRNA levels were normalized to actin mRNA and then to

corresponding sham mRNA level. Sham mice underwent sham surgery rather than 5/6

nephrectomy. (G-I) Baseline hematocrit (day 0)(G), day 12 hematocrit (H) and day 12

hematology parameters (I) in mice treated with the indicated siRNAs as depicted in (A).

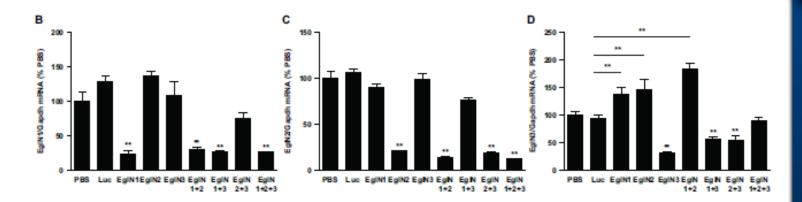
n=5. Error Bars represent 1 std. dev. *P<0.05, **P<0.01.

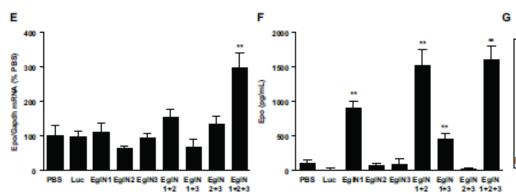




Combinatorial effects of EglN siRNAs on hepatic EPO production







RBC	HGB	HCT	RETIC
8.45	12.80	40.52	3.68
8.68	12.86	41.70	2.97
10.63	15.43	52.28	8.66
8.36	12.38	40.08	3.75
8.31	12.32	40.04	3.63
11.45	16.48	56.16	10.63
10.02	14.82	49.30	7.60
8.03	12.04	39.08	4.61
11.87	16.93	58.53	12.21
	8.45 8.68 10.63 8.36 8.31 11.45 10.02 8.03	8.45 12.80 8.68 12.86 10.63 15.43 8.36 12.38 8.31 12.32 11.45 16.48 10.02 14.82 8.03 12.04	8.45 12.80 40.52 8.68 12.86 41.70 10.63 15.43 52.28 8.36 12.38 40.08 8.31 12.32 40.04 11.45 16.48 56.16 10.02 14.82 49.30 8.03 12.04 39.08





Vivo-Morpholinos – Gene Tools

- Morpholinos are anti-sense oligonucleotide analogs that bind to complementary RNA sequences; overcome previous barriers
- Delivered systemically with intravenous (I.V.)
 intraperitoneal (I.P.) injection, localized delivery
 directly into the area of interest
- Ferguson DP, Schmitt EE, Lightfoot JT. Vivomorpholinos induced transient knockdown of physical activity related proteins. PLoS One. 2013 Apr 22;8(4):e61472.



Lab to Reality: Barriers to Athletes

- RNA design & target-efficacy
- Safety & off-target effects
- Delivery system
- Local vs. systemic delivery
- Detectability
- Cost
- Will athletes go to the trouble?
- Rogue labs? Limit of specific publications?



RNAi Leaders to watch

- Alnylam Pharmaceuticals (USA)
- Tekmira Pharmaceuticals (Canada)
- Silence Therapuetics (UK)
- Merck (Global)
- ZaBeCor (USA)
- Halo-Bio RNAi Therapeutics (USA)
- Sirnaomics (USA & China)

Product approvals imminent



Application to Anti-Doping

- Important to be aware of in vivo, pre-clinical and clinical advancements
- Communication strategy with biotechnology industry
- Knowledge of unpublished research
- Increase knowledge on bio-distribution, metabolism, half-life & degradation
- Detection strategy development
- Monitor relevance of siRNA targets to performance targets (RNA interference for performance enhancement and detection in doping control. Kohler et al. Drug Test Anal, 2011 (3):661-667.)
 - Semi-annual update to clinical trial status with relevance to anti-doping



Potential Impact on Anti-Doping Organizations

- Detection methodology development and implementation, cost, laboratory capability
- Sample collection timing, biological matrix
- Test distribution plan
- Establishment of highest risk gene targets/doping strategies
- Therapeutic Use Exemption process
- Questions from athletes gene & stem cell therapy
- Education programs to athletes, coaches, health professionals, media, & wider anti-doping/sport community
- Arbitration of gene doping cases
- Proactive contact with pharmaceutical industry

