

ASF Research Updates



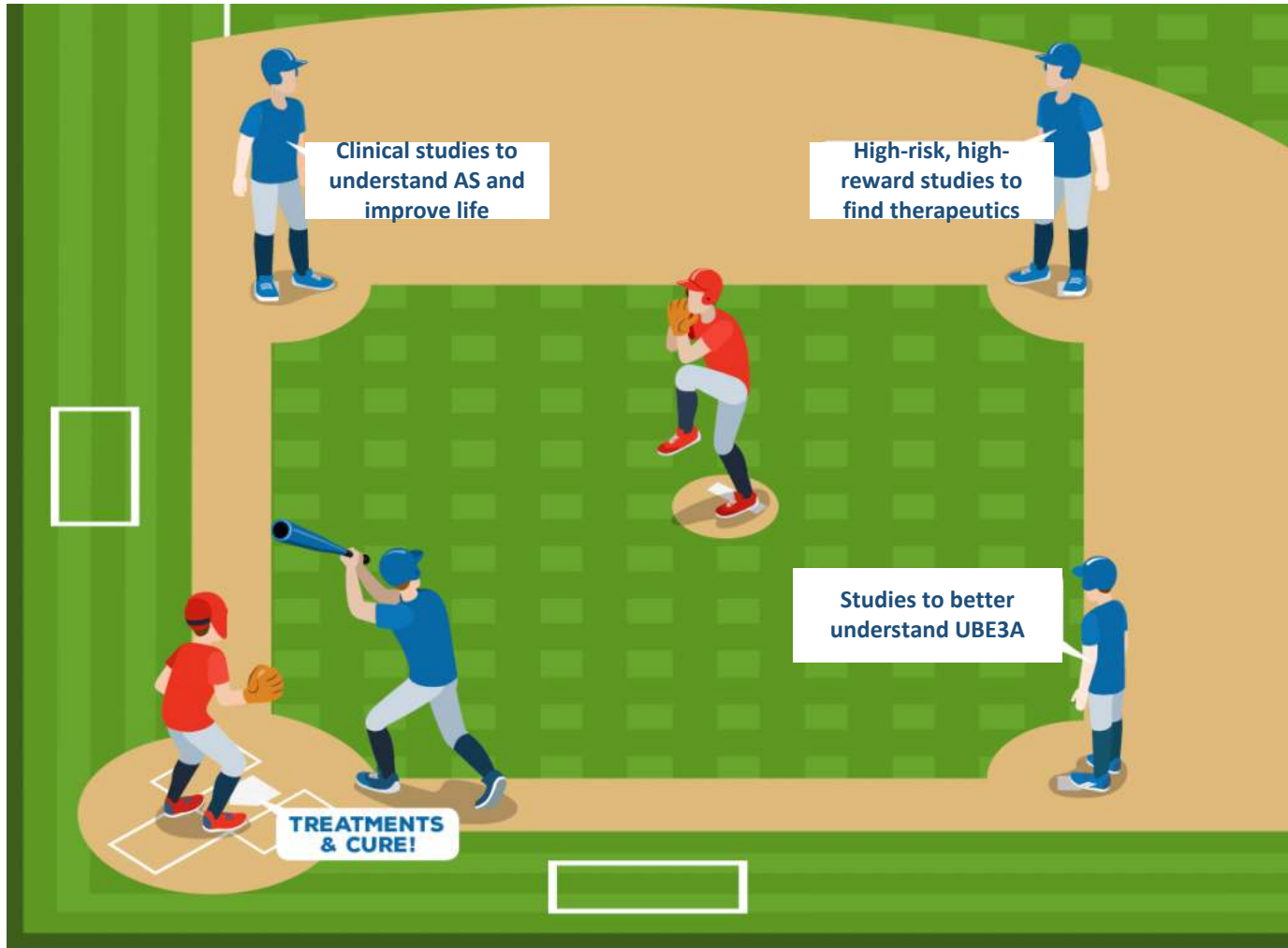
Stormy J. Chamberlain, PhD
John and Donna Krenicki Professor of Genomics and Personalized Healthcare
Associate Professor of Genetics and Genome Sciences
University of Connecticut, School of Medicine
Chair, Scientific Advisory Committee, Angelman Syndrome Foundation

Our Research Goal

- To improve the lives of individuals with Angelman syndrome



ASF's research funding philosophy



How we fund

- Seed funding to generate preliminary data
- Promising studies can then be further funded by NIH, SFARI, pharma

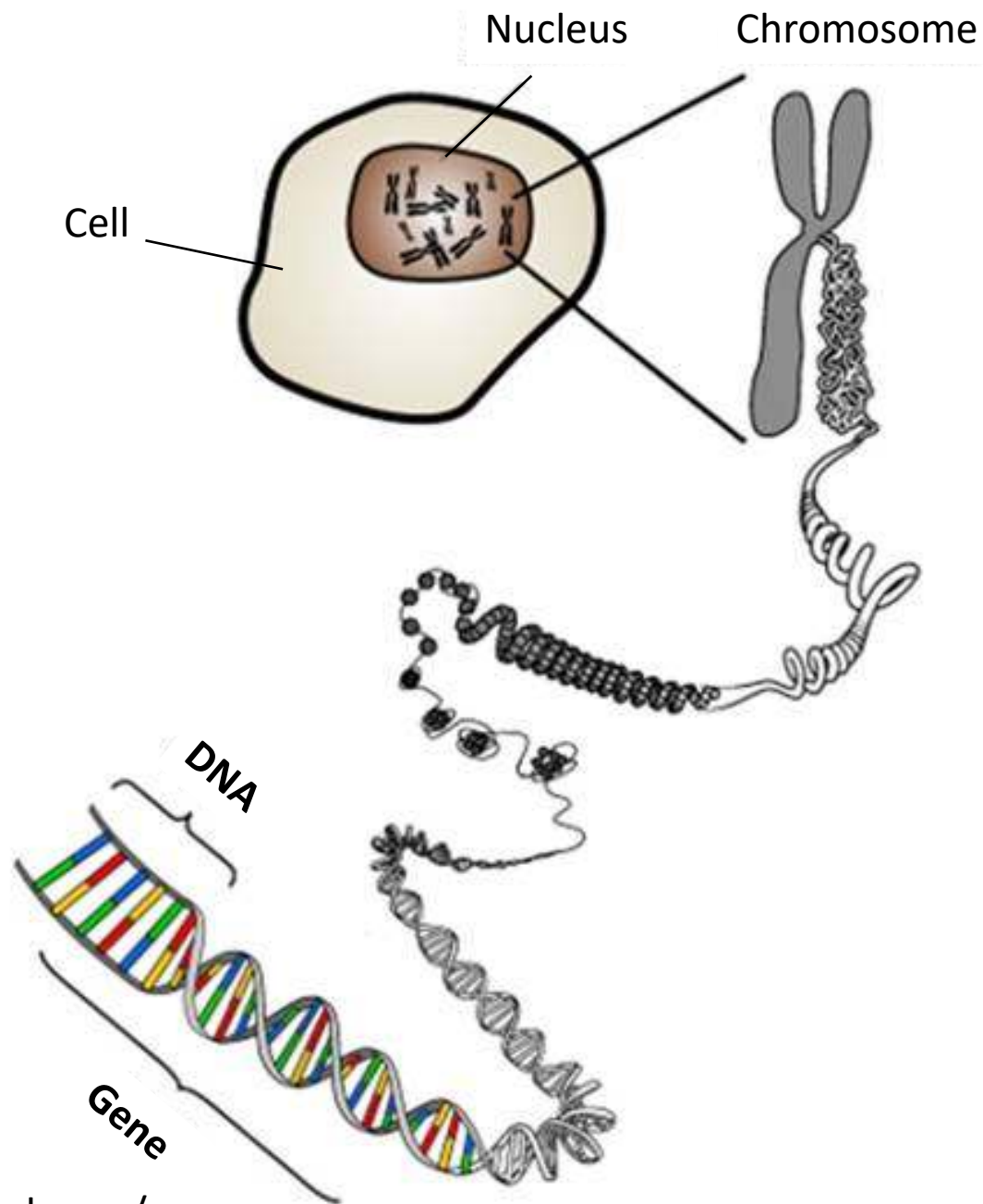
e.g. \$200,000 to Dr. Mark Zylka in 2016 for his CRISPR studies resulted in a \$2.8 million grant to him from the NIH in 2019

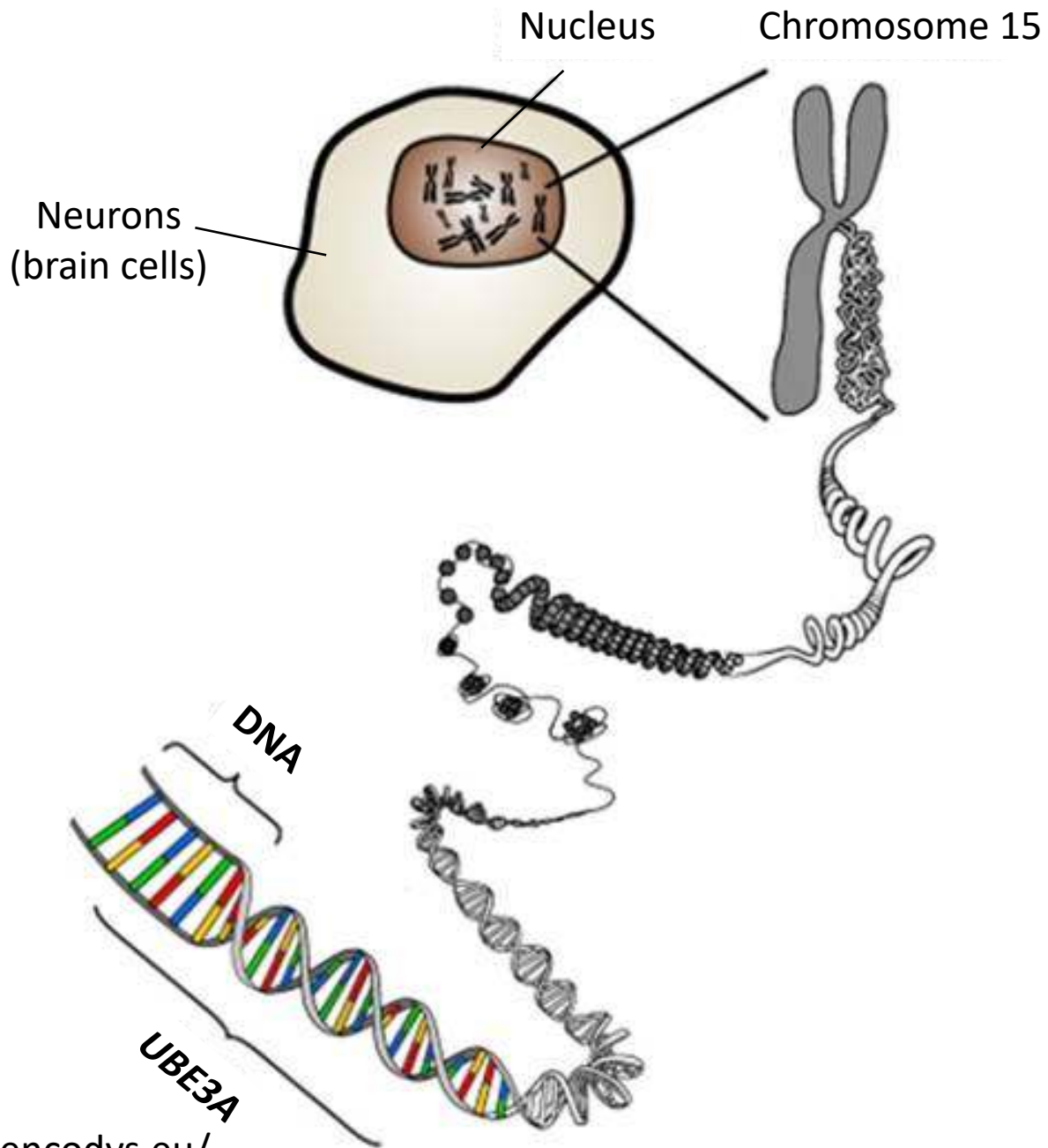
Peer review

- Any scientist or clinician can submit a grant application to the ASF
- Proposals are reviewed twice a year by the scientific advisory committee

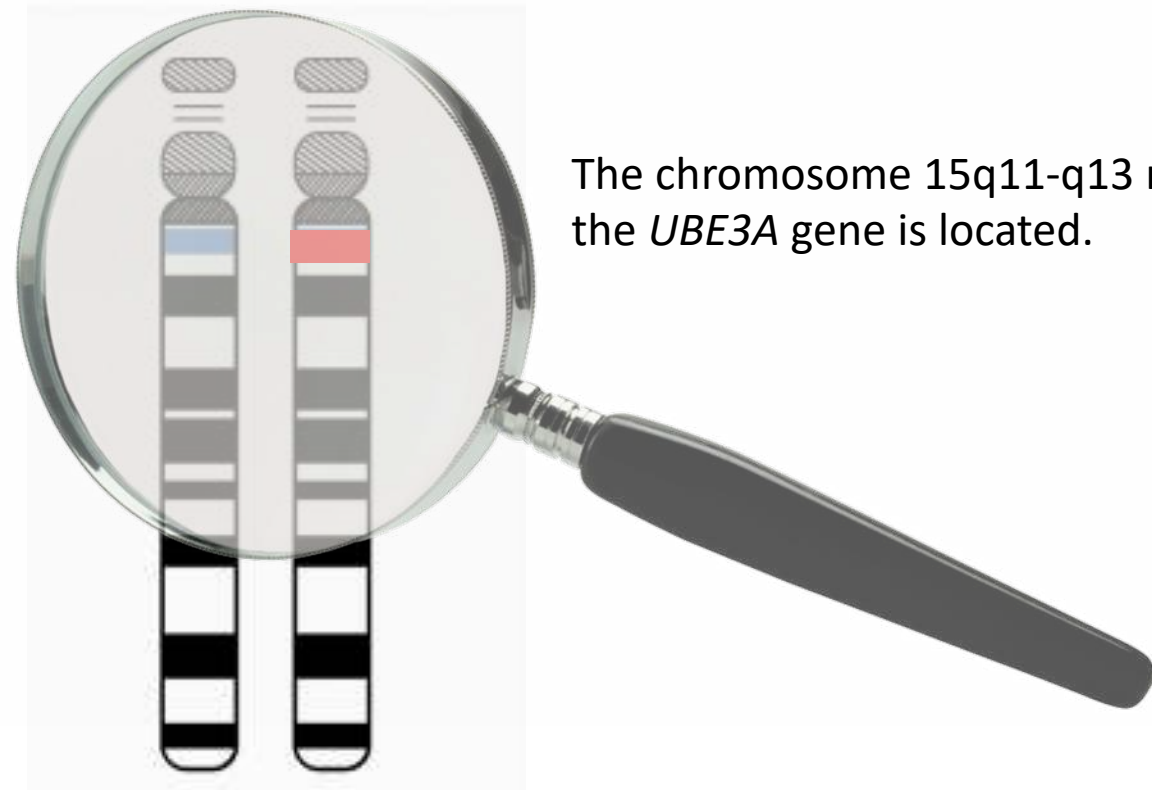
Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)

- 19 member committee comprised of scientists, clinicians, and parents
- Review grants individually, and then meet by phone to discuss and score



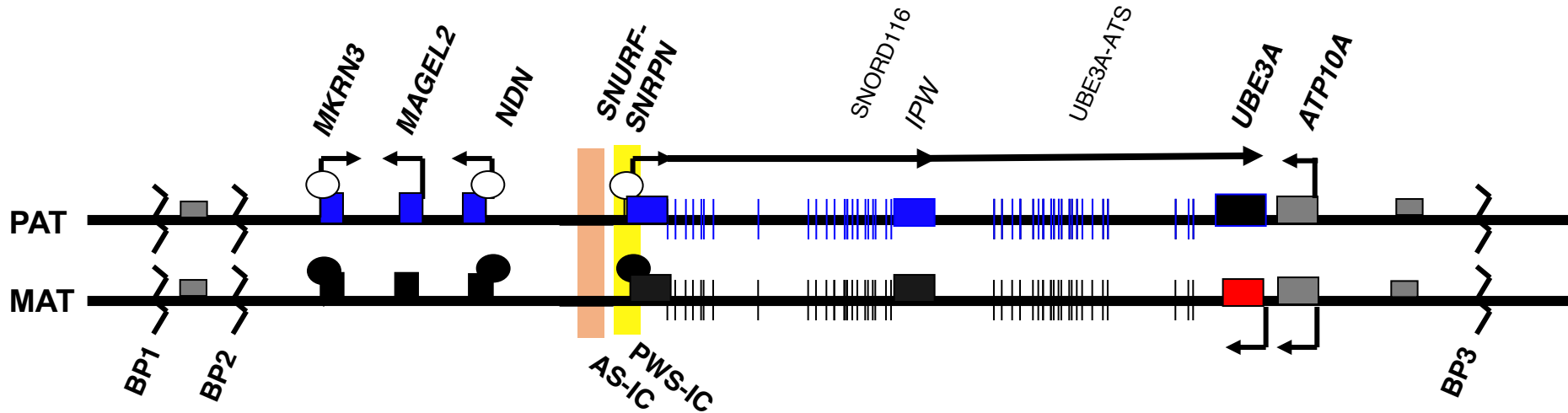


Unlike most chromosomes, mom's and dad's copies of chromosome 15 are different from one another



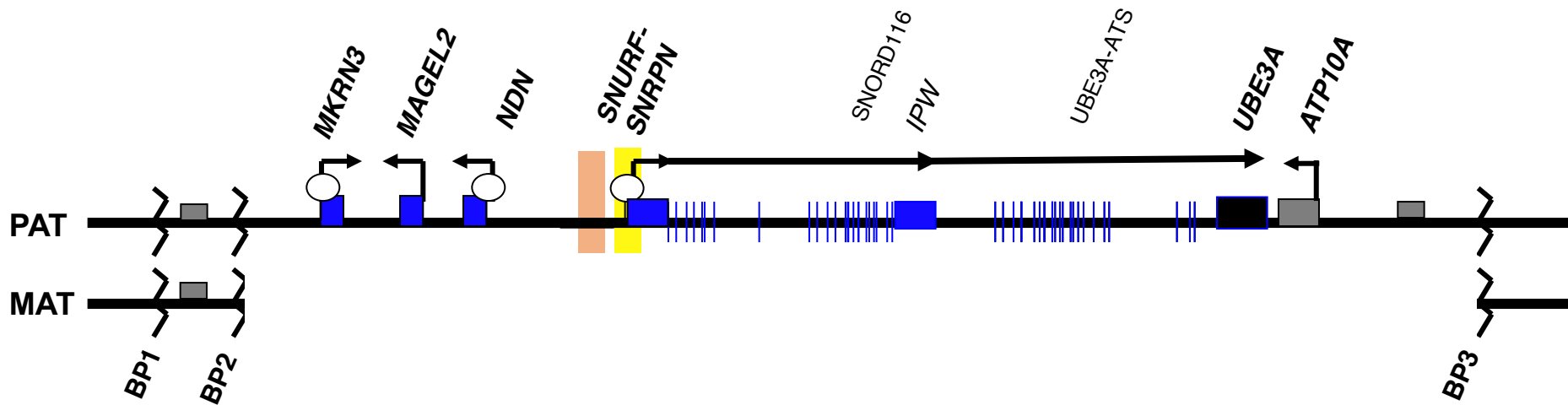
The chromosome 15q11-q13 region is where the *UBE3A* gene is located.

Some genes on chromosome 15q11-q13 are made from mom's copy and some are made from dad's copy

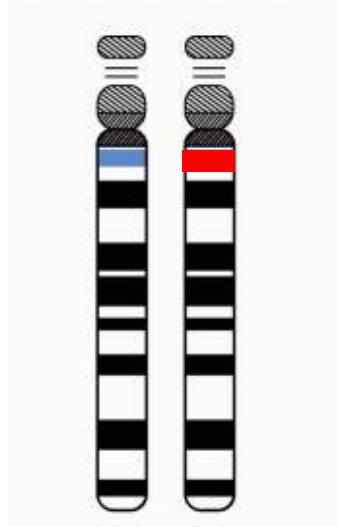


* DNA methylation determines the difference between mom's and dad's chromosomes 15.

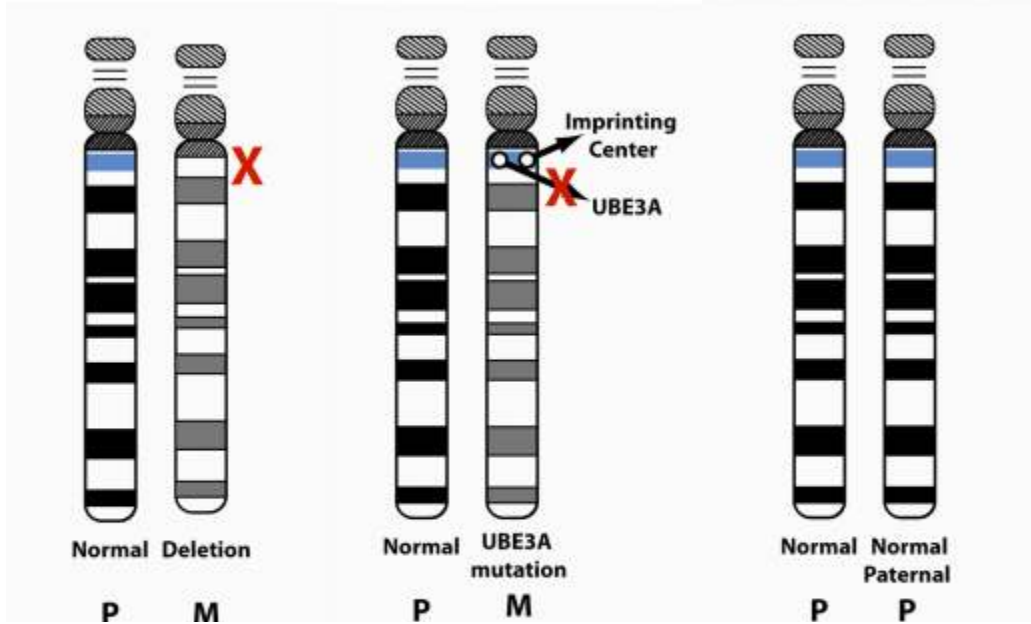
When mom's copy is missing, UBE3A is not made in neurons



There are four “common” ways to lose mom’s copy of UBE3A



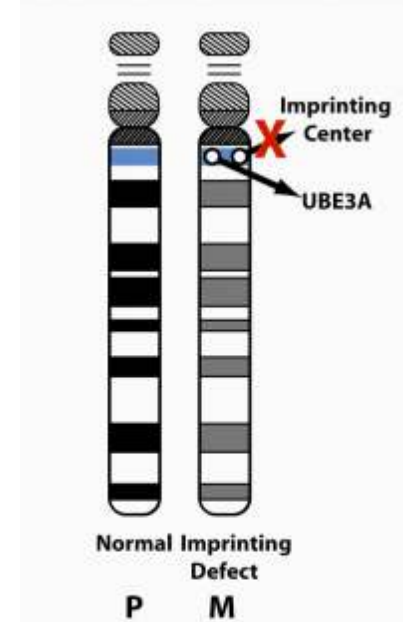
Typical



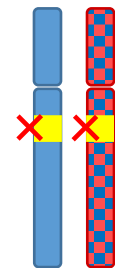
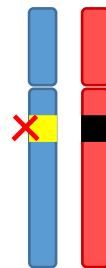
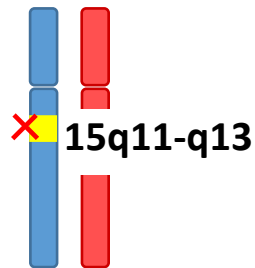
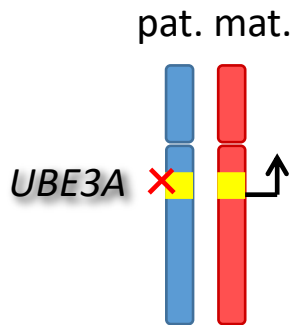
Deletion
(~70%)

UBE3A mutation
(~10-15%)

UPD
(~3-5%)



Imprinting defect
(~2-5%)



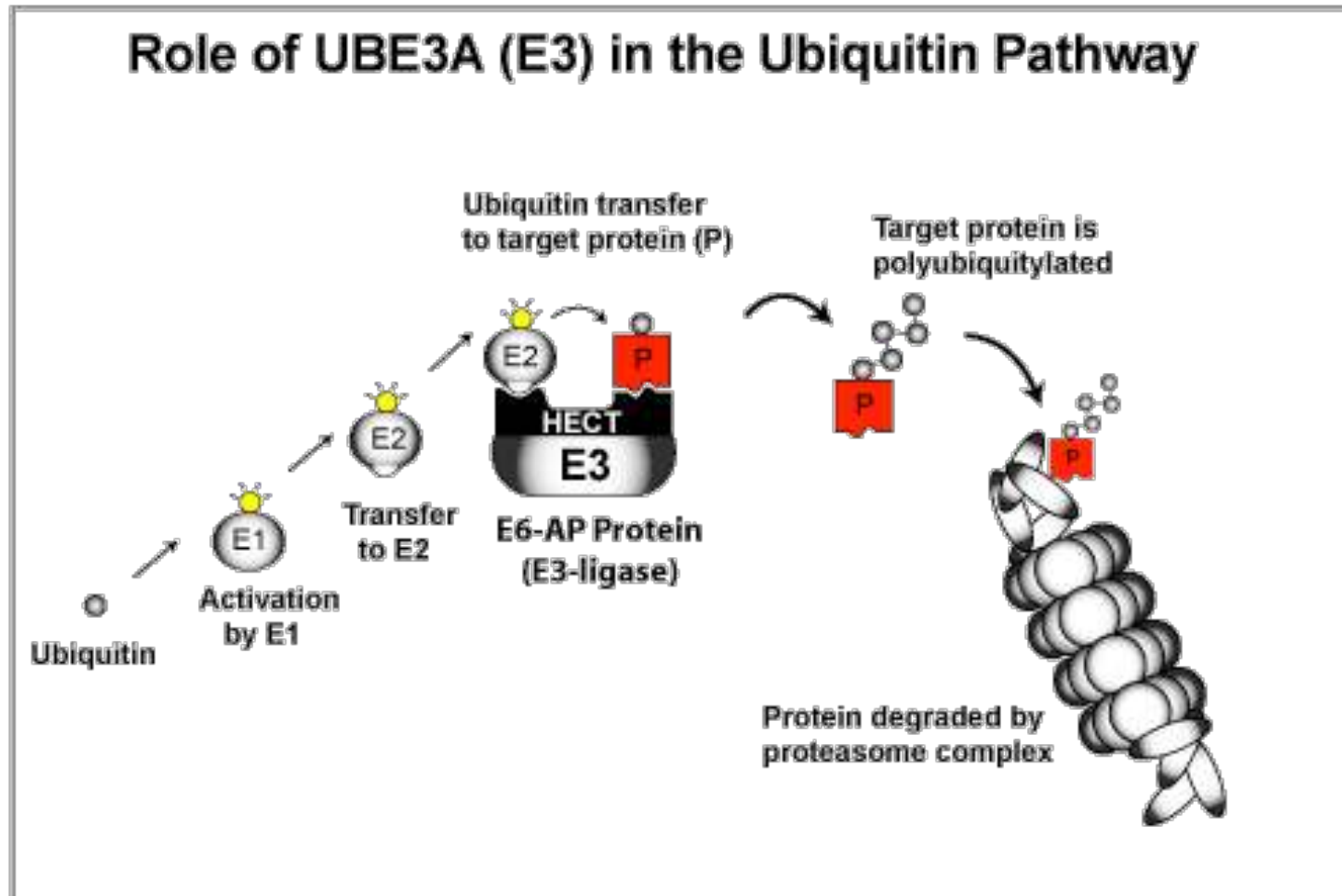
ASF co-funded research to develop newborn screening



Dr. David Godler, MD
Murdoch Children's Research Institute,
Australia

- Developed an inexpensive methylation test ideal for use in newborn screening for AS.
- Partnered funding with Foundation for Prader-Willi Research and Dup15q Alliance.

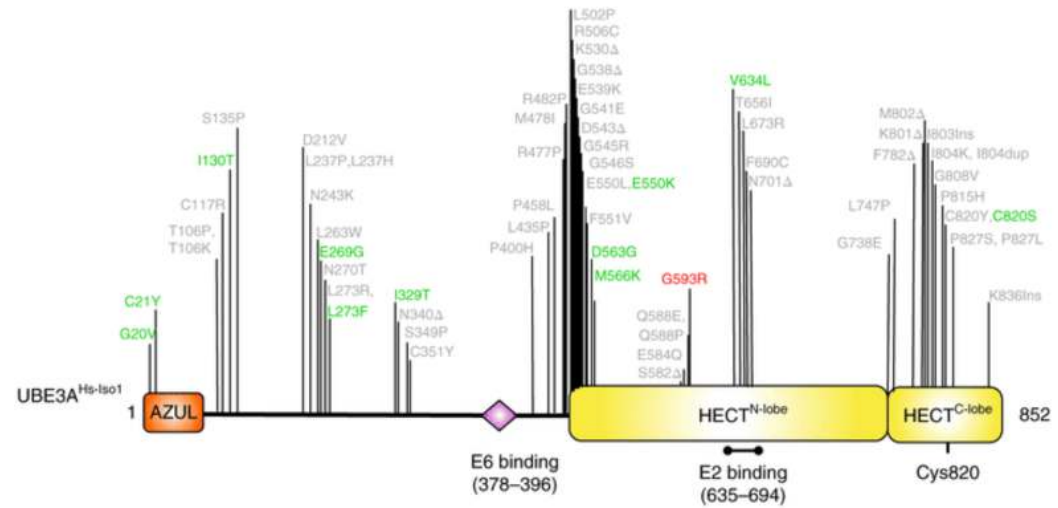
What does UBE3A do?



How do mutations in UBE3A cause AS?



Dr. Jason Yi, PhD
Washington University, St. Louis

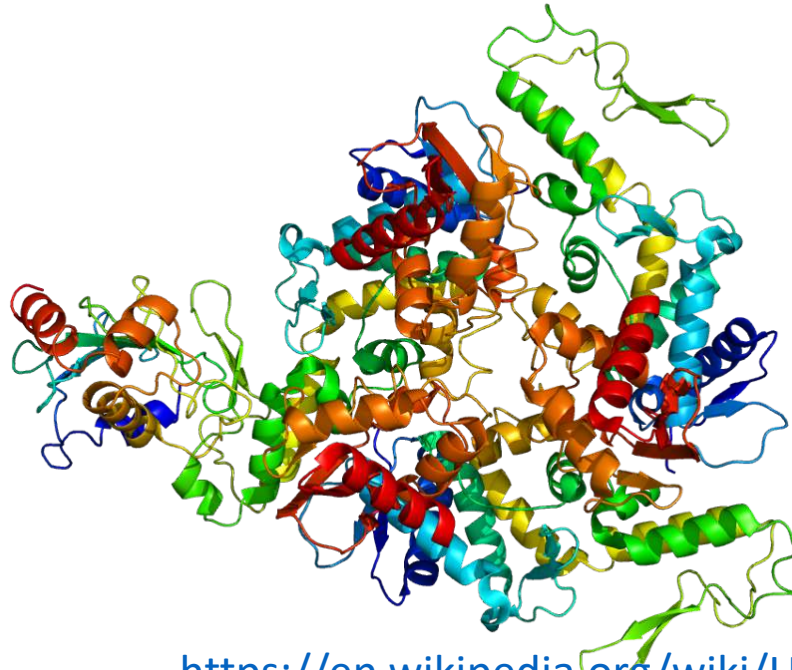


- Catalogue all of the UBE3A mutations that cause AS and determine how they disable UBE3A protein function.
- Identify areas where mutations have unusually large impact on UBE3A function.
- Will aid in interpretations of genetic tests for diagnosis of AS.

What is the full structure of UBE3A protein?



Dr. Gilles Trave, PhD
European Center of Research
and Biology, Illkirch, France



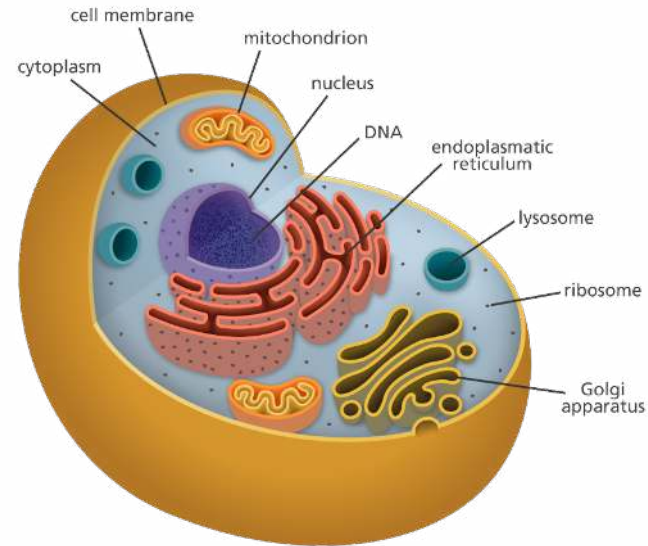
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UBE3A>

- Determine the 3D structure of full-length UBE3A with and without HERC2
- Determine other proteins that interact with UBE3A +/- HERC2
- Important for understanding how UBE3A works with and without HERC2 to impact brain development

Where in the cell is UBE3A?



Dr. Ype Elgersma, PhD
Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam



- Two different “forms” of UBE3A in mouse may be located in different parts of the cell. Short form is located in the nucleus, long form is located in the cytoplasm
- Short form accounts for ~80% of total UBE3A protein

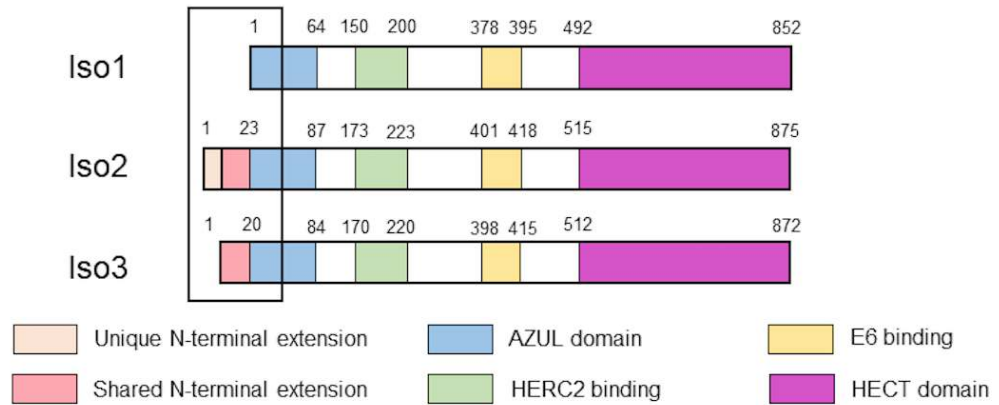
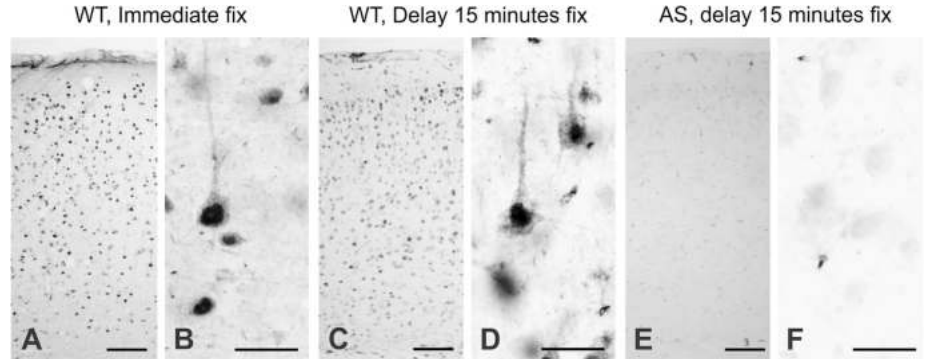
Where in the cell is UBE3A?



Dr. Ben Philpot, PhD
University of North Carolina

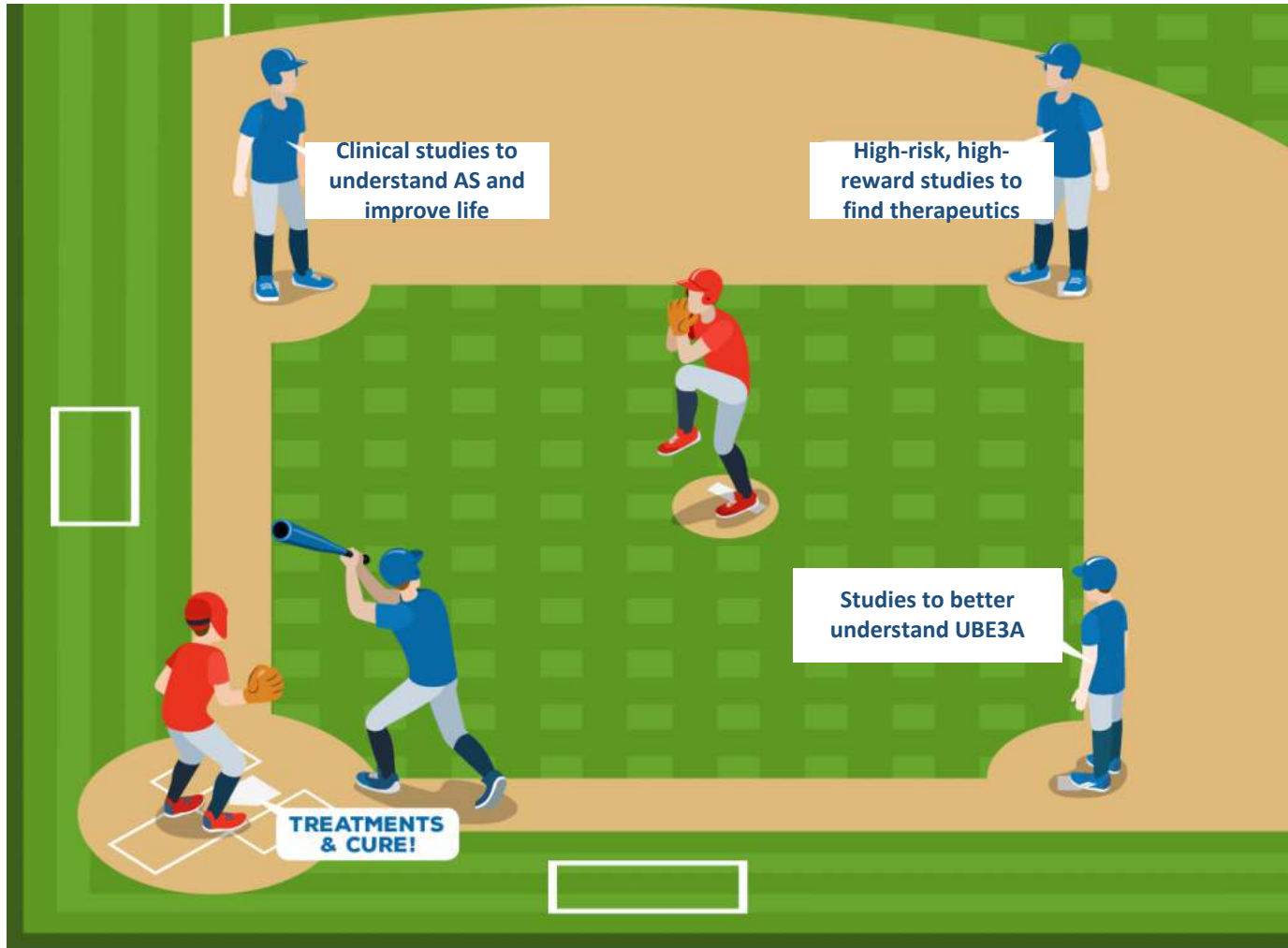


Dr. Stormy Chamberlain, PhD
UConn Health

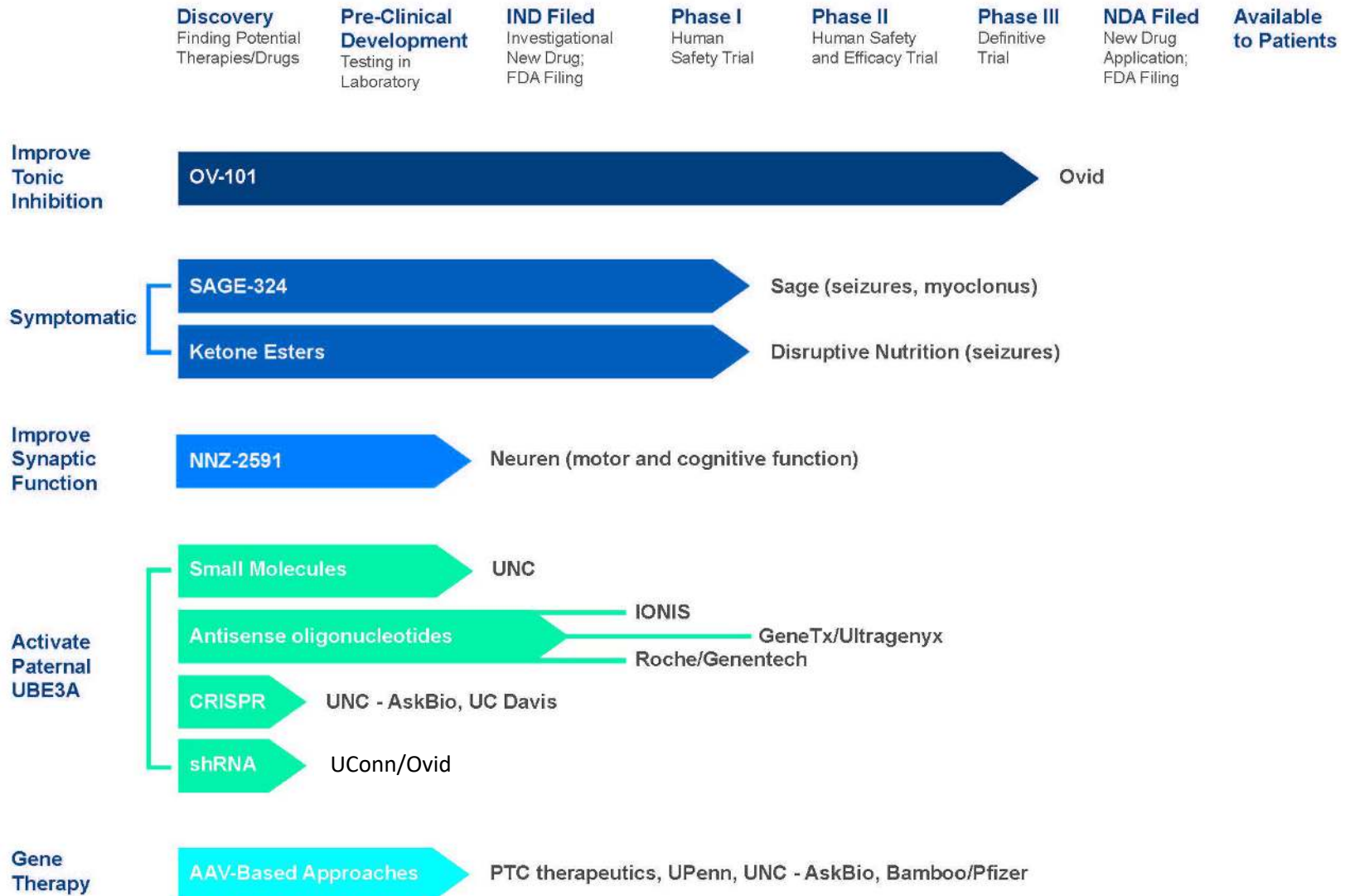


- Overall, human UBE3A protein looks similar to that in mouse
- Humans have three different “forms” and their location may differ from mouse forms.

ASF's research funding philosophy



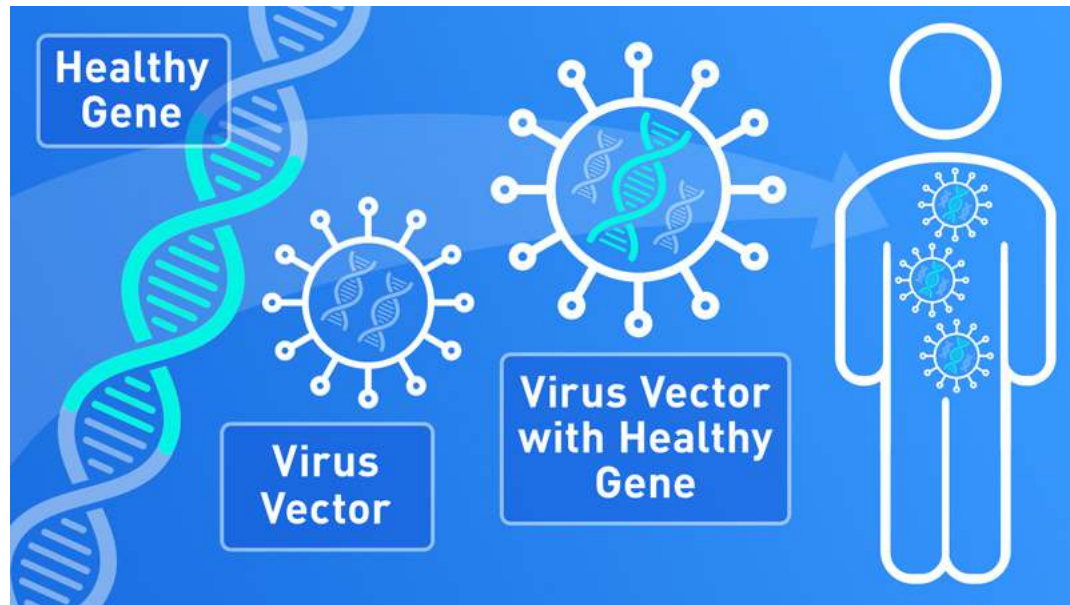
ANGELMAN SYNDROME THERAPEUTIC PIPELINE



How can we restore UBE3A? Gene Therapy



Dr. Steve Gray, PhD
University of Texas,
Southwestern Medical
Center



- ASF funded the first studies of gene therapy back in 2005 and 2007.
- More recent study (2017) was a collaboration with Dr. Ben Philpot at University of North Carolina and is being developed by AskBio.
- Approach is being pursued by PTC therapeutics, UPenn Orphan Disease Center and potentially others.

How much UBE3A is needed?

- Anjali Sadhwani and Wen-Hann Tan (Boston Children's Hospital) identified two families with a mutation that disrupts the short "form" of UBE3A protein.
- The three kids in these families are less strongly affected—individuals have speech and improved motor skills.
- Studies from Elgersma and Chamberlain labs suggest that these individuals have ~12-18% of typical UBE3A levels.



Is too much UBE3A bad?

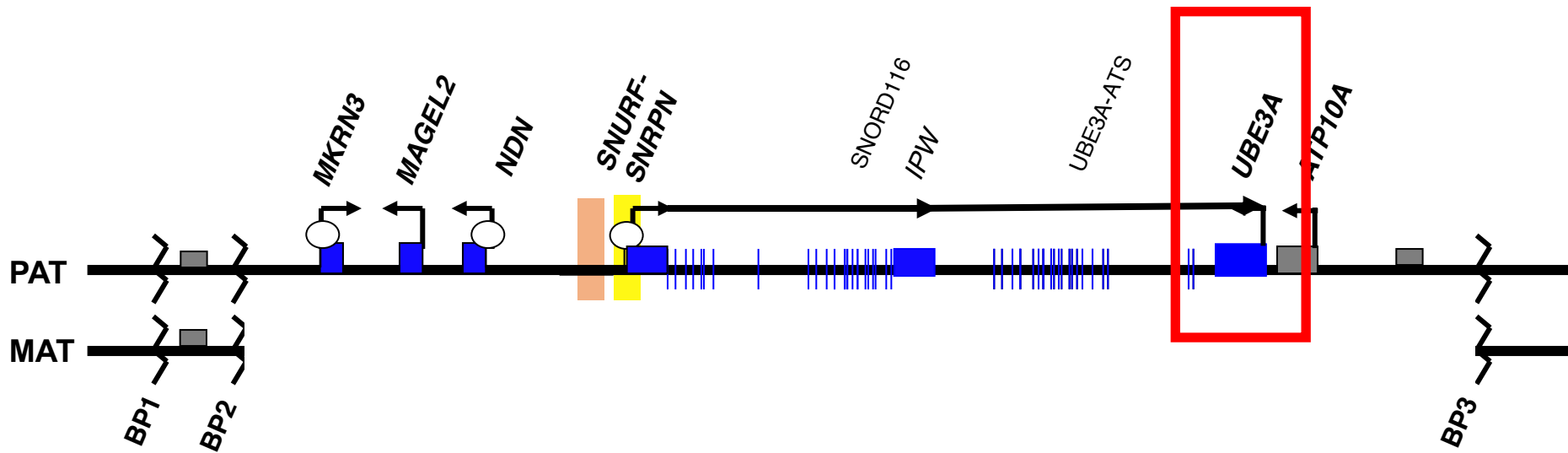
- Kids with Dup15q syndrome have 1 or 2 extra copies of UBE3A.
- Early studies and genetics suggest that excess UBE3A is causing many aspects of this disorder.
- Ben Philpot's lab has made mice with extra copies of UBE3A to test this in a mouse model.
- ASF collaborates closely—and shares a research conference—with Dup15q Alliance.



FOR 15Q 11.2-13.1 MULTIPLICATIONS



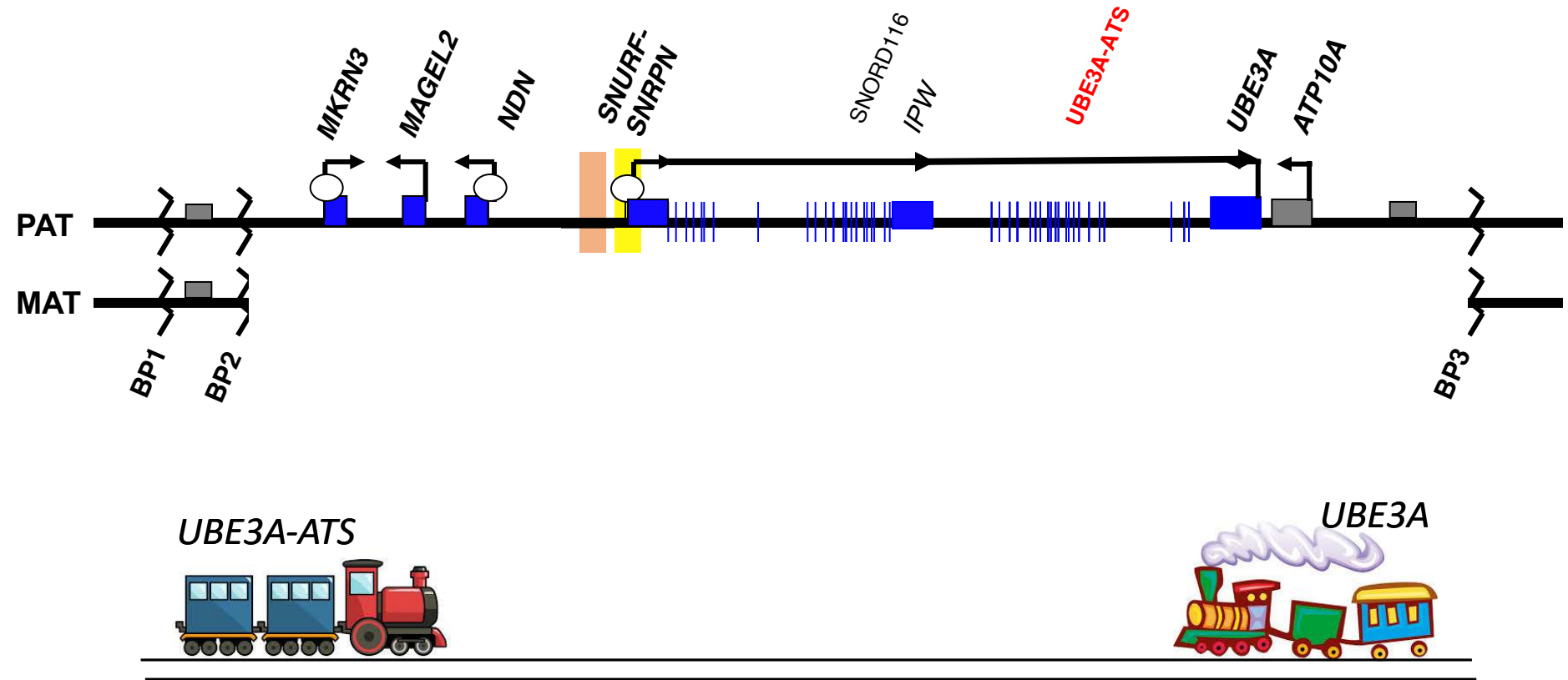
Every child with AS has an intact copy of *UBE3A*,
but it is silenced



Activation of paternal *UBE3A* is an attractive therapeutic strategy

- ASF funded a study in Ben Philpot's lab (2009) that first showed paternal *UBE3A* could be activated.

UBE3A-ATS silences paternal UBE3A

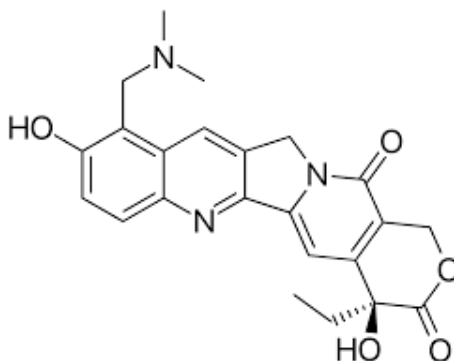


- ASF funded Dr. Art Beaudet (2011) to better understand how this happens.

Small molecule activators prevent the UBE3A-ATS from being produced



Dr. Ben Philpot, PhD
University of North Carolina



Topotecan

- Topotecan was first example.
- ASF funded a recent study (2017) of additional small molecule activators that work by an unknown mechanism.
- Licensed by Pinnacle Hill and being developed in collaboration with Ben Philpot.

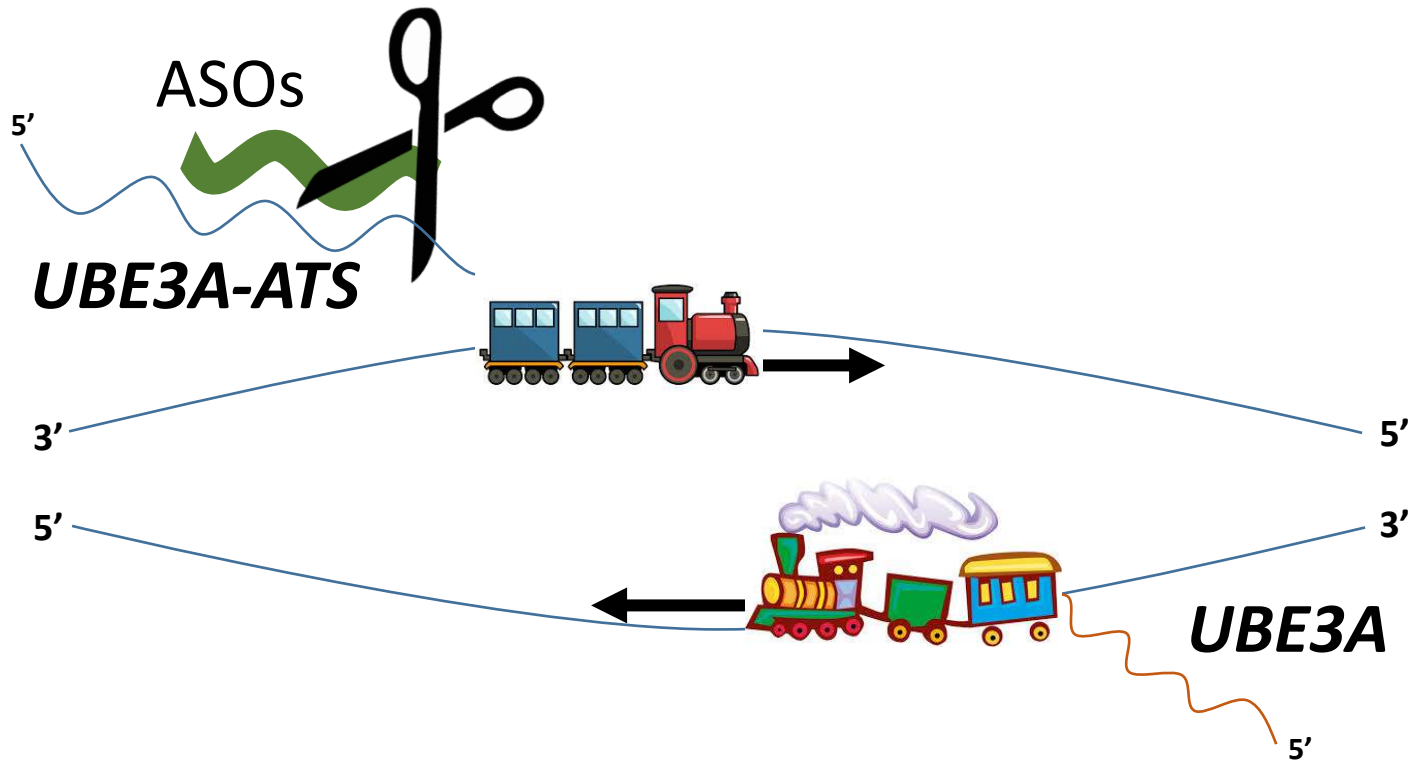
CRISPR strategy stops UBE3A-ATS



Dr. Mark Zylka, PhD
University of North Carolina

- CRISPR has a small RNA that guides a larger protein to a specific spot on the DNA where it stops UBE3A-ATS.
- CRISPR does not need to cut the DNA = safer therapy.
- Can be delivered by AAV, even before birth, if necessary.

ASOs cut UBE3A-ATS, which derails the train

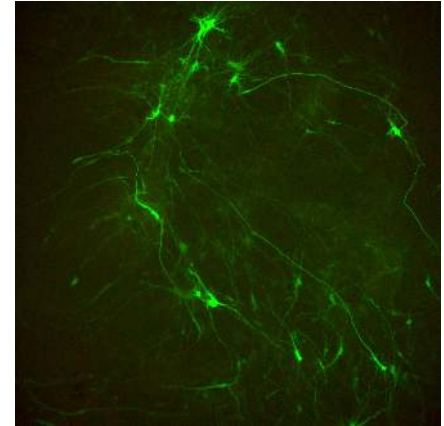
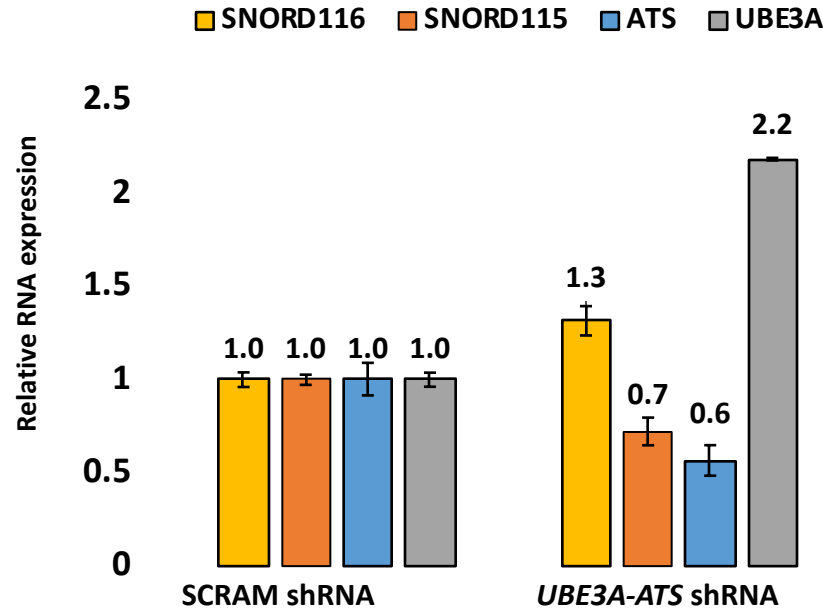


- ASF funded Art Beaudet to investigate this in mouse and Stormy Chamberlain to investigate this in human neurons.
- This is how therapeutics being developed by Genetx, Roche, and Ionis work.

Other methods to cut UBE3A-ATS may also work



Dr. Noelle Germain, PhD
UConn Health
Joseph Wagstaff Fellow



- Short hairpin RNAs (shRNAs) cut RNA in specific spots.
- shRNAs designed to cut UBE3A-ATS activate paternal UBE3A
- shRNAs can be delivered by AAV for one-and-done treatment
- Being developed by Ovid Therapeutics

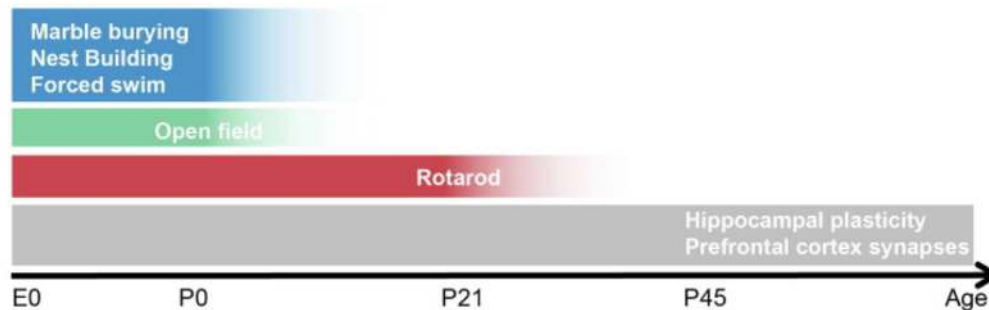
Questions remaining about restoring UBE3A

- Which form of UBE3A is best for maximal benefit?
- What are expectations for recovery based on intervention age?
- Do we need to target the whole brain or is one region sufficient?
- What percentage of neurons must be infected?
- What are dangers of too much UBE3A, and how do we limit chances of this?

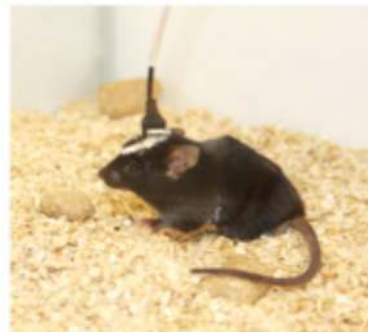
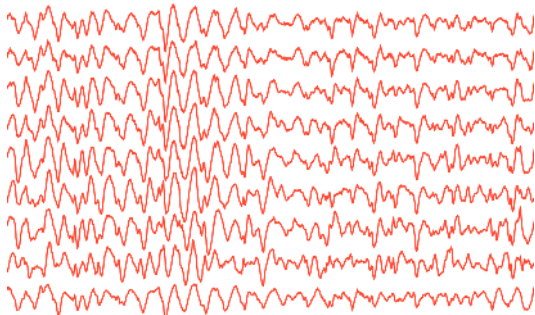
Enabling clinical trials

- ASF funded work on a mouse model that allows UBE3A to be restored at different times during development to determine the best time to restore for best therapeutic potential. (Elgersma)

Critical window for rescuing AS mouse phenotypes by *Ube3a* reinstatement



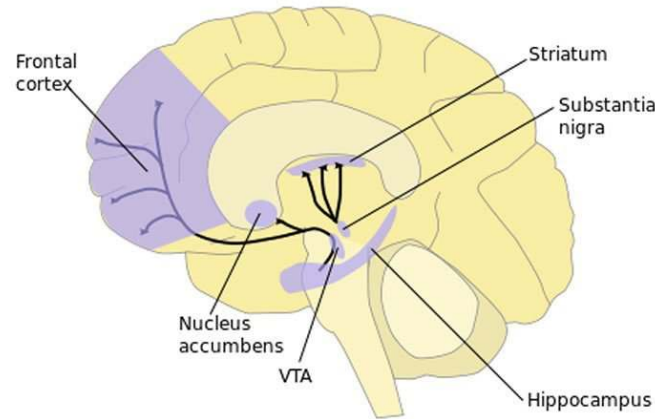
- ASF funded work to study an EEG biomarker in AS mice and humans with AS. Biomarkers allow us to determine whether therapeutics are working. (Philpot and Hazlett)



Which cells in the brain make/need UBE3A?



Dr. Ype Elgersma, PhD
Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam

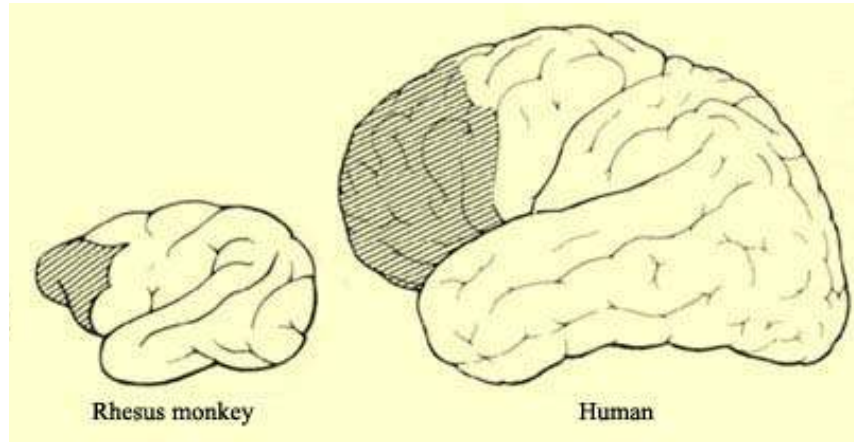


- Striatum is involved in motor learning, speech, emotional regulation, and cognition.
- Does loss of UBE3A in the striatum cause many of the mouse symptoms of AS?
- Important to understand the specific brain functions disrupted by AS, so we know where therapeutics need to be delivered.

Which cells in the brain make/need UBE3A?



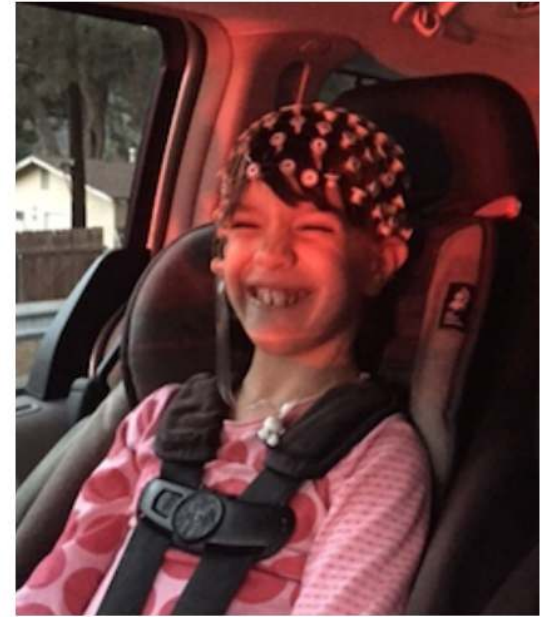
Dr. Ben Philpot, PhD
University of North
Carolina



<https://thebrain.mcgill.ca/>

- Already collected brain samples from non-human primates (*Rhesus macaque*) across different stages of life from embryo to adulthood.
- Where is UBE3A found—brain regions and cell types?
- Important to understand where therapeutics need to reach (biodistribution) to best treat AS.

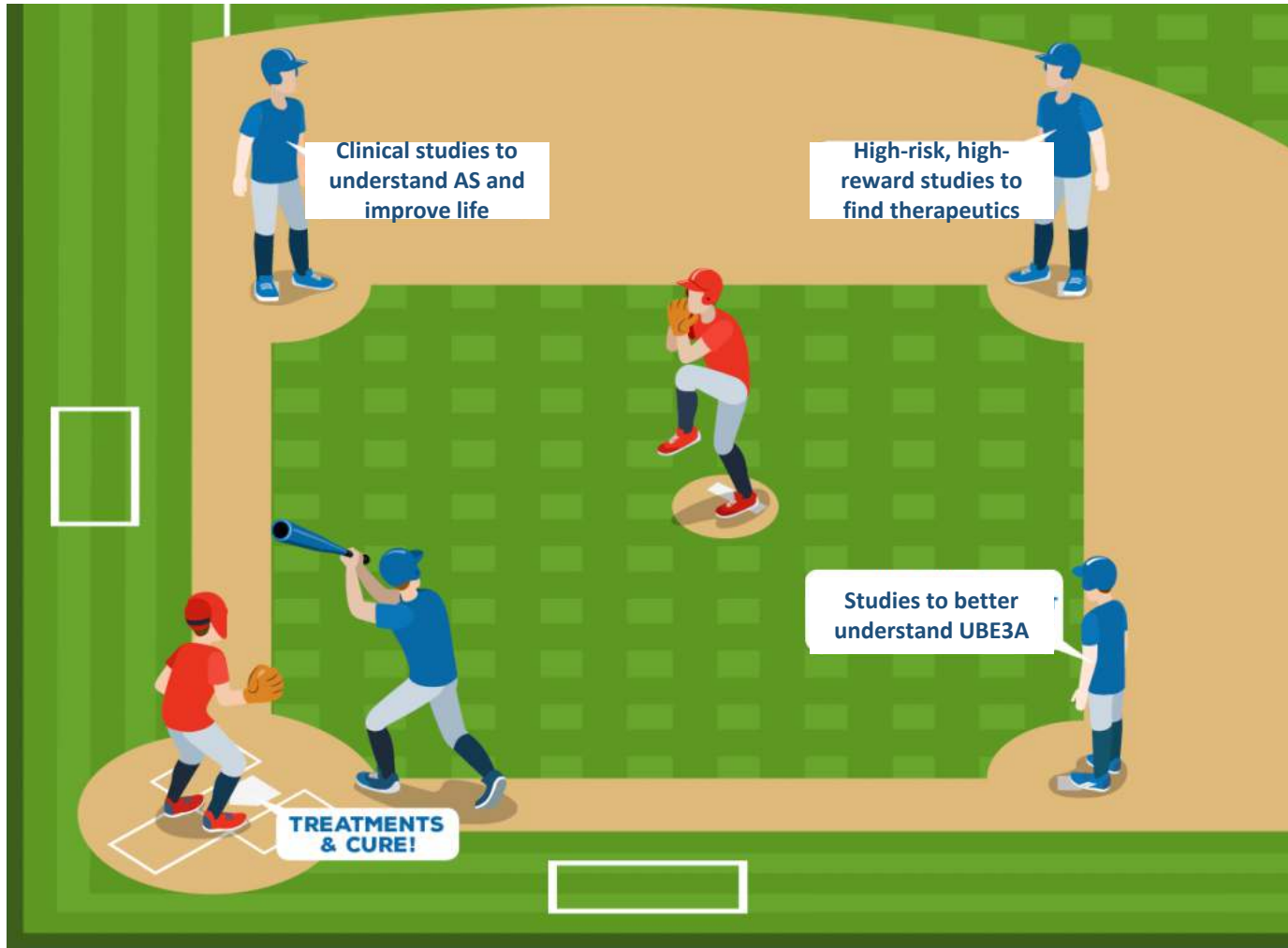
Biomarkers of language in AS



Dr. Charlotte DiStefano, PhD and Dr. Shafali Jeste, MD
UCLA Semel Institute for Neuroscience

- Need to identify biomarkers of language function in AS.
- Study will measure brain responses to different aspects of language processing in AS.
- Important to identify objective ways to measure improvement in language.

ASF's research funding philosophy



Improving the quality of life for individuals with AS

Neurological functions	
Cognitive	Severe delay
Motor	Severe
Language/ Vocalization	Absent
Behavioral	ASD and Anxiety
Seizures	Severe
EEG	Specific EEG: Increased delta activity Persistent theta activity Spikes and sharp waves
Sleep disturbances	Severe

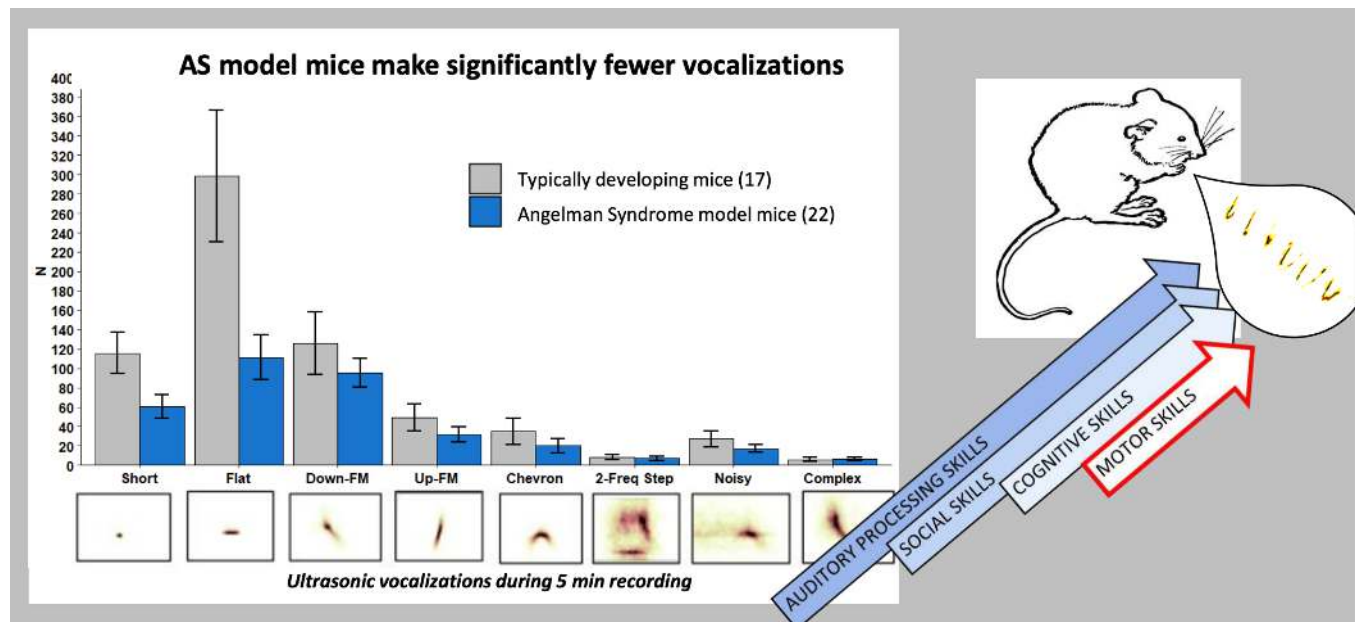
Rotaru, Mientjes, and Elgersma, 2020



Can we study language in AS mice?



Dr. R. Holly Fitch, PhD
University of Connecticut



- Determine the brain circuitry required for reduced communication in AS mice—motor circuitry?
- Important to understand the brain region involved in speech/language disorder in AS and the therapeutic window for improving it.

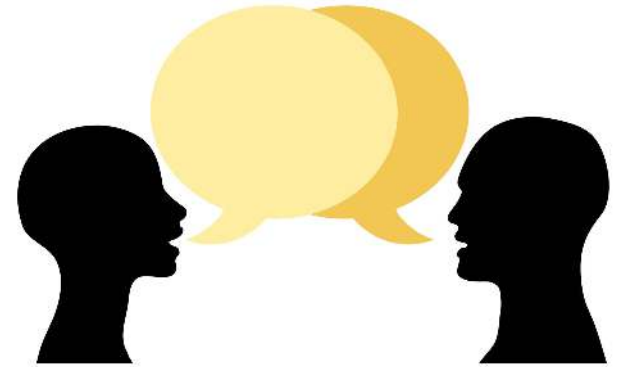
Approaches to improve communication in AS



Dr. H.A. Moll, MD
Erasmus Medical Centre,
Rotterdam



Dr. Samuel Sennott, PhD
Portland State University



- High intensity versus low intensity training of parents and caregivers to use/model AAC.
- Determine best ways to improve communication.
- Create a successful communication training program that families can replicate at home.

Do individuals with AS have cortical visual impairment?



Dr. Karen Erickson, PhD
University of North Carolina



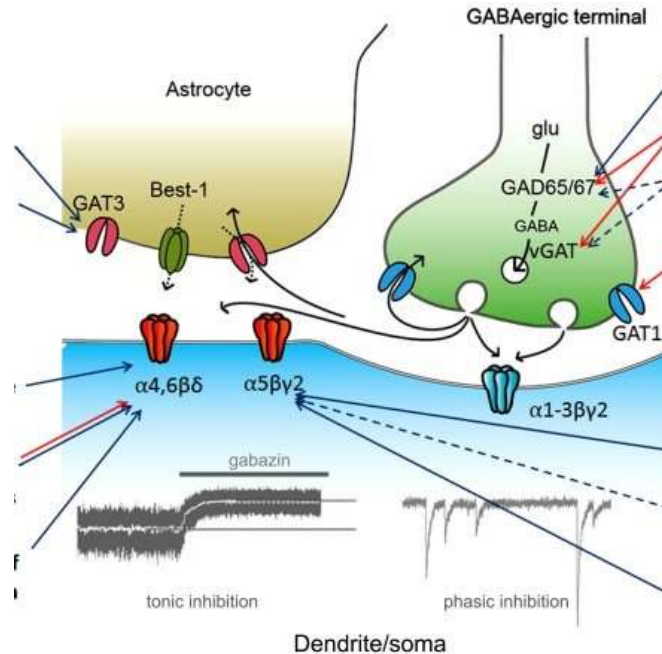
<https://cvi.aphtech.org/>

- Cortical visual impairment (CVI) is a type of vision impairment that may affect balance, walking, communication, and behavior.
- Determine the prevalence and severity of CVI in AS.
- Determine whether CVI has an effect on communication in AS.

Therapeutic development for neuron dysfunction



Dr. Kiyoshi Egawa, PhD
Hokkaido University
Graduate School of
Medicine, Japan



- AS neurons have deficits in the mechanisms that keep neurons responsive to signals from other neurons –tonic inhibition.
- OV101, also called Gaboxadol, corrects this.
- Further studies to understand the brain regions and processes impacted by this deficit

Testing CBD in a mouse model to inform future clinical trials



Dr. Paul Carney, MD
University of North Carolina

- Cannabidiol (CBD) provides relief from seizures (and other?) for some individuals with AS.
- CBD reduced seizure severity in mouse model, but at high doses causes a mild sedative effect.
- Testing CBD carefully is important for determining parameters for future clinical trials.

15q Clinic Network provides an important research platform



LADDER database links multiple sources of clinical information for research

- Linking Angelman and Dup15q Data for Expanded Research
- Combines data from 15q Clinics Network, the Angelman Syndrome Natural History Study, ASF and Dup15q Alliance registries, and the Global Angelman Syndrome Registry
- Led by RTI International and supported by ASF, Dup15q Alliance, and industry partners

Our Research Goal

- To improve the lives of individuals with Angelman syndrome

