

# Johns Hopkins Engineering

## Immunoengineering

**Immunoengineering—Allergy and Autoimmunity**

Cell Engineering



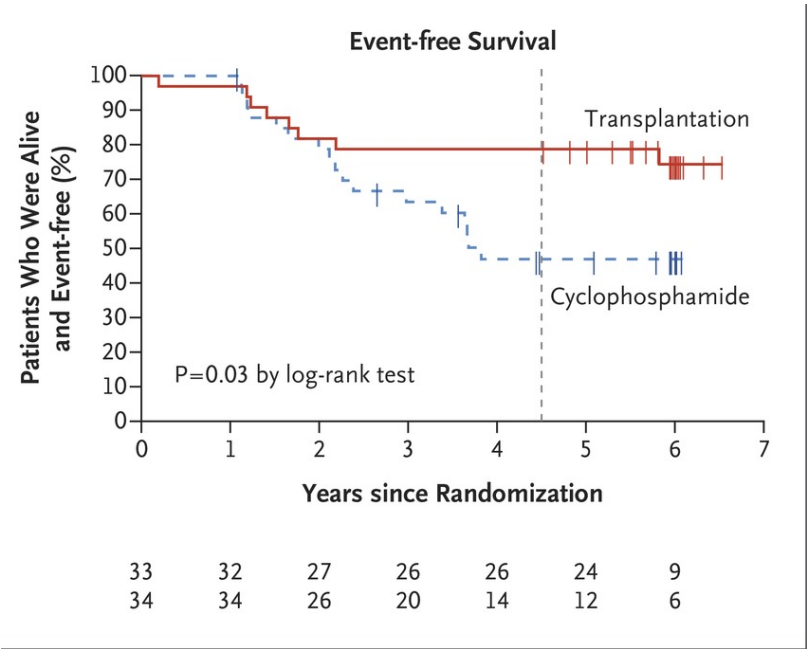
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# General Outline

- **Engineered Cells**
- **Engineered Microbes**
- Engineered Proteins
- Engineered Genetic Material

# Stem Cell Transplantation for Scleroderma

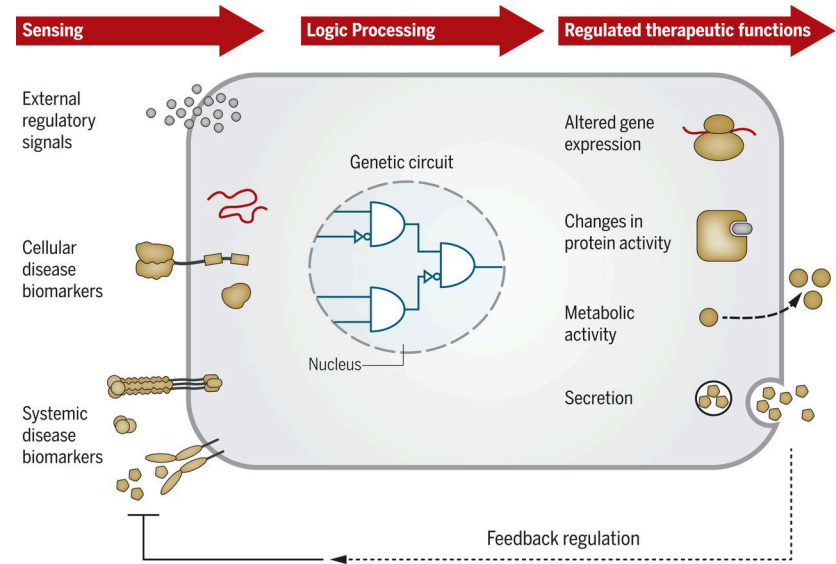
- Reset the immune system
- Significant increase in patient survival and limiting relapse
- Compared to conventional immunosuppressive chemotherapy - cyclophosphamide



# Cellular Engineering Background

## Advantages

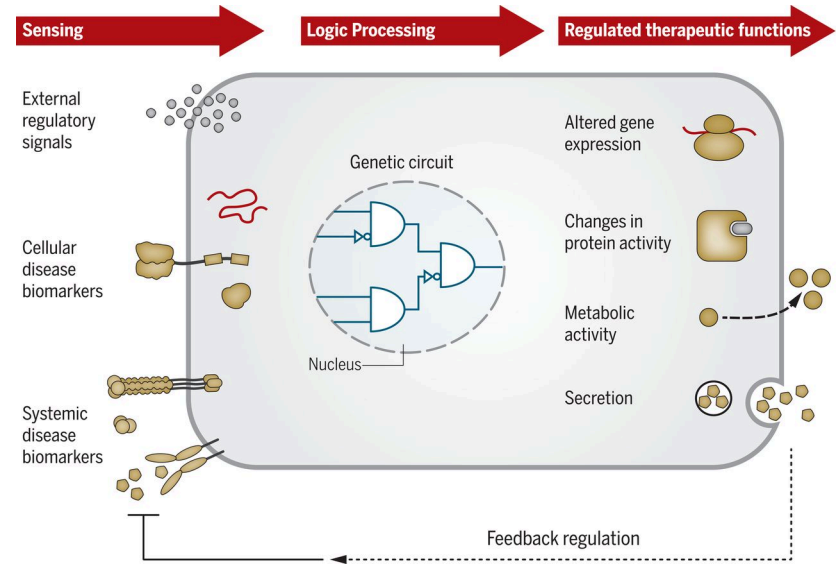
- Overcomes challenges of biologics and small molecules
- Potential for a dynamic response that can regulate therapeutic:
  - Dose
  - Timing
  - Localization
- Act as a living sensor for diagnostics



# Cellular Engineering Background

## Disadvantages

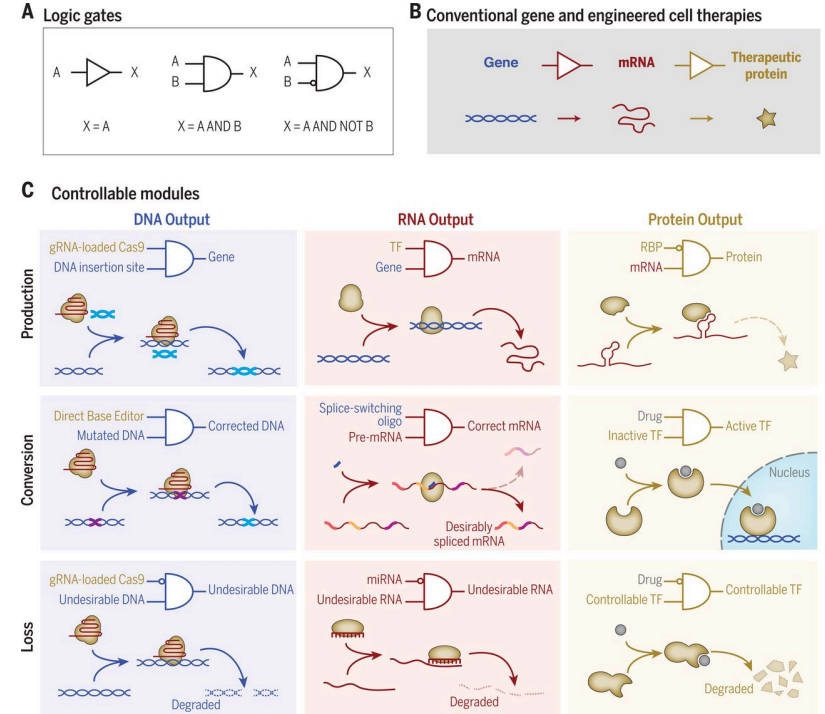
- Lack of control (e.g. CAR T cells)
- Need to create many circuits to find one that works
- Cell type and source
- Immune reaction
- Nucleic acid delivery



# Synthetic Biology and Genetic Circuits

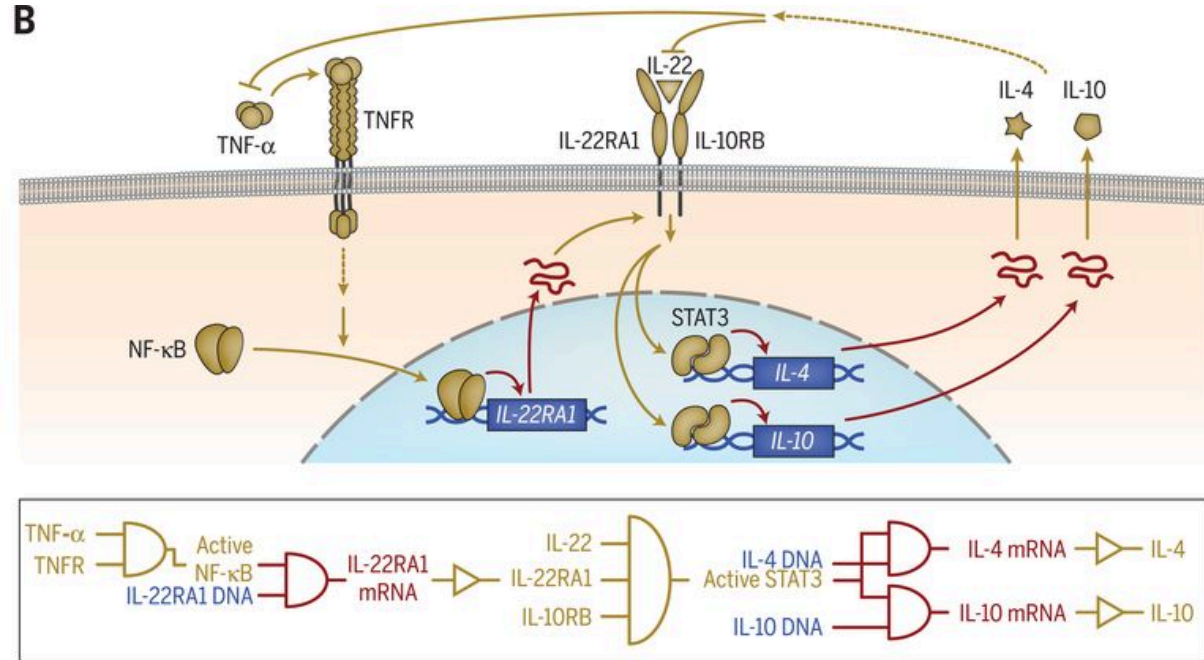
## Engineering Approaches

- Computer-aided design
- Modularity & Abstraction
- Feedback control



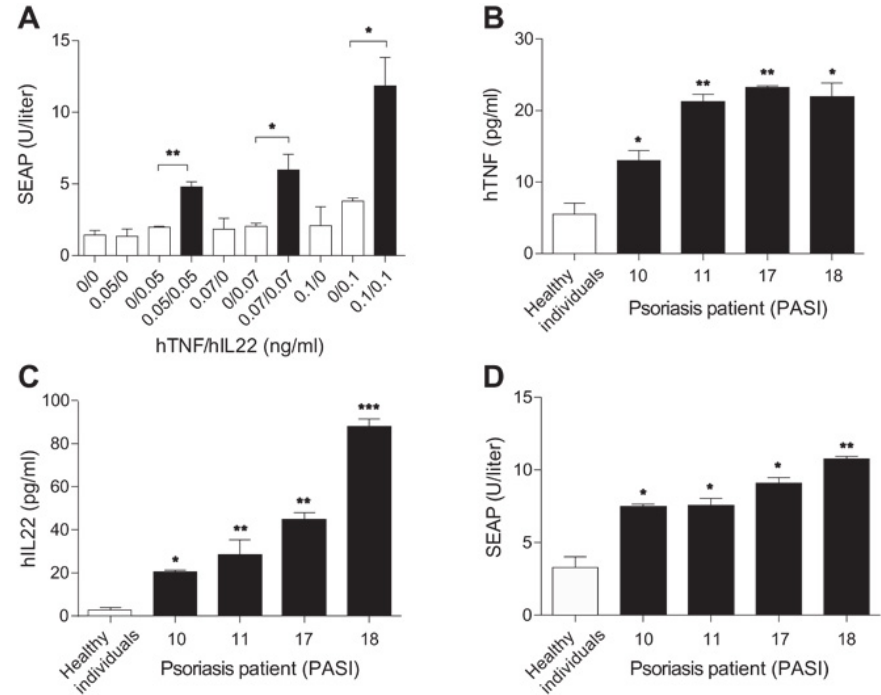
# Genetic Circuits Example - Psoriasis

- TNF $\alpha$  & IL-22 upregulated
  - Target of many current therapies
- IL-4/10 help control
  - Also a therapeutic option
- AND gate for dual production



# Genetic Circuits Example - Psoriasis

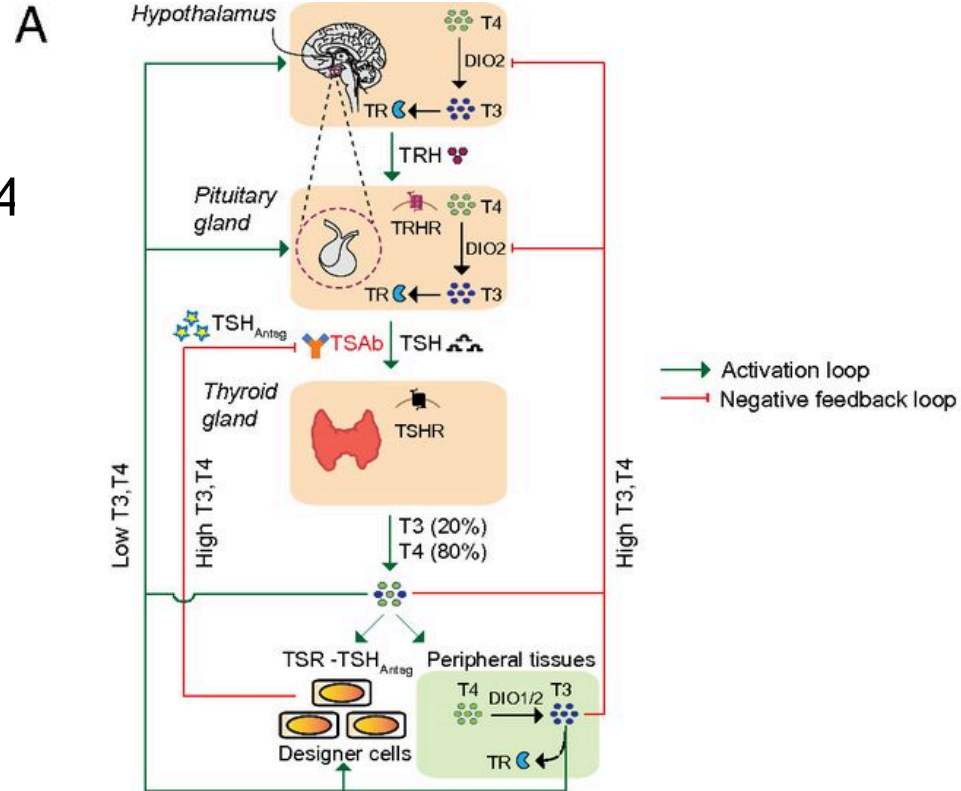
- Control Psoriasis in vitro and in vivo in mice compared to conventional treatment
  - Need to be encapsulated in alginate gel
- Designer cell responds to cytokine levels from psoriasis patients





# Genetic Circuits Example – Grave's Disease

- Low T3/4
  - TSH release from pituitary gland
    - Stimulate thyroid to release T3/4
    - Negative feedback from T3 levels to suppress TSH release in hypothalamus and pituitary gland
- Graves Disease = constitutively activate T3/4 production and disrupt negative feedback loop



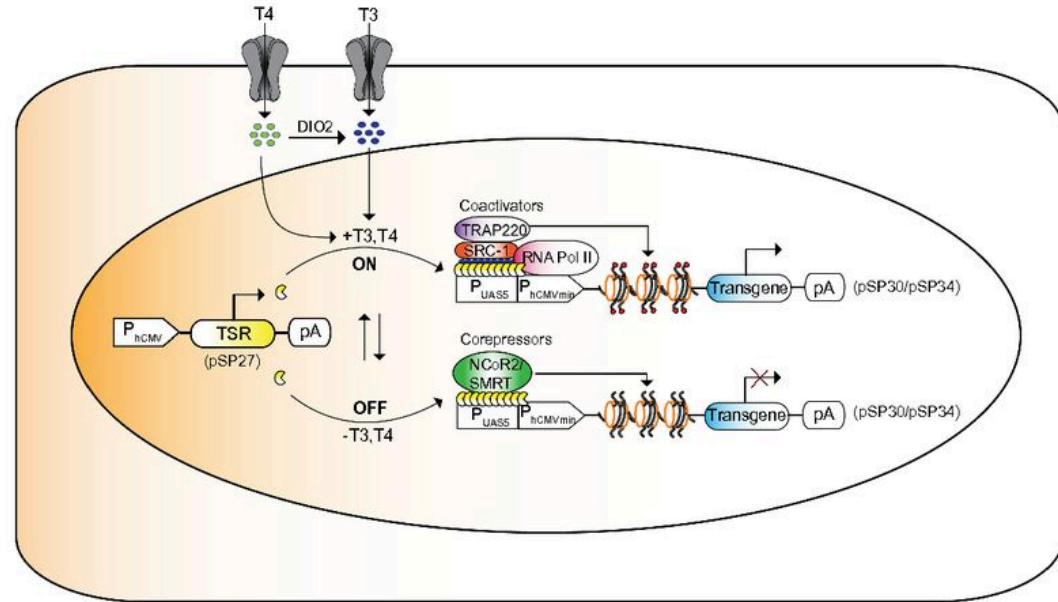
Saxena, Pratik, et al. "Synthetic gene network restoring endogenous pituitary–thyroid feedback control in experimental Graves' disease." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 113.5 (2016): 1244-1249.

# Genetic Circuits Example – Grave's Disease

## Designer cell

- Input is T3 sensor
  - Which turns ON gene expression if signaled
- Output are TSH antagonists
- Regulated by what it is therapeutically targeting

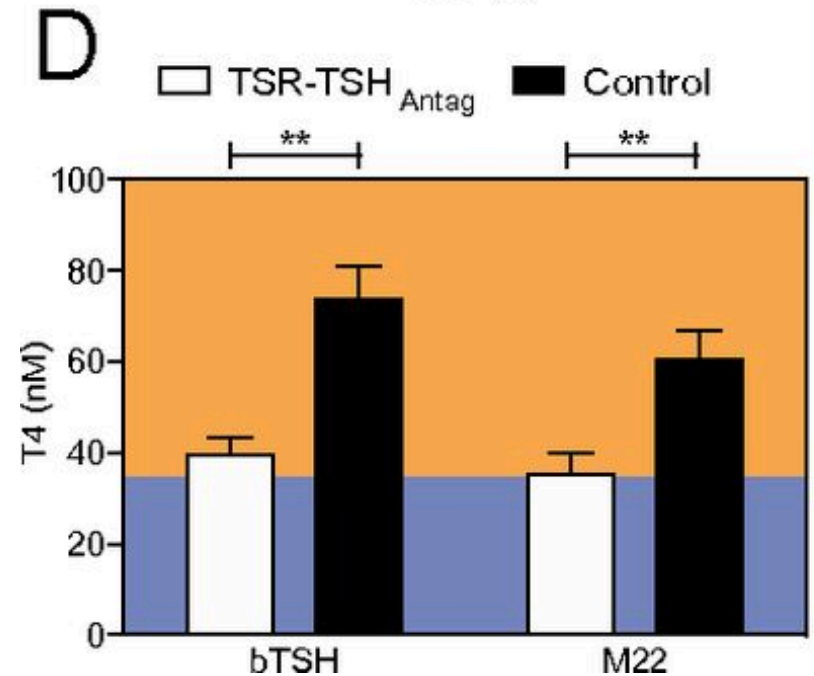
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# Genetic Circuits Example – Grave's Disease

## Designer cell

- Control T4 levels in mice with hyperthyroidism
- Need to be injected in alginate spheres

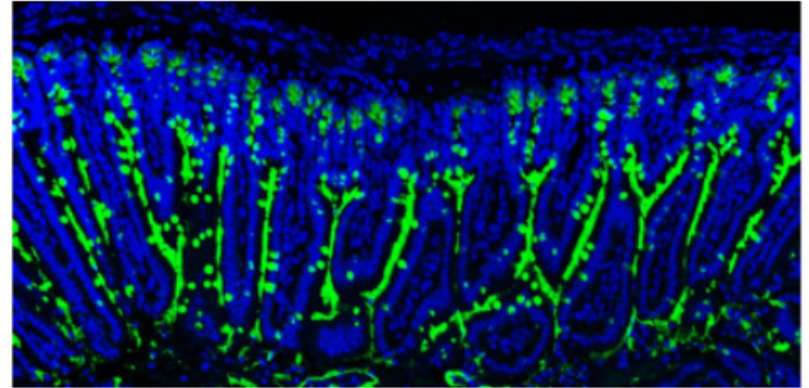


# Restoring Protective Microbiota



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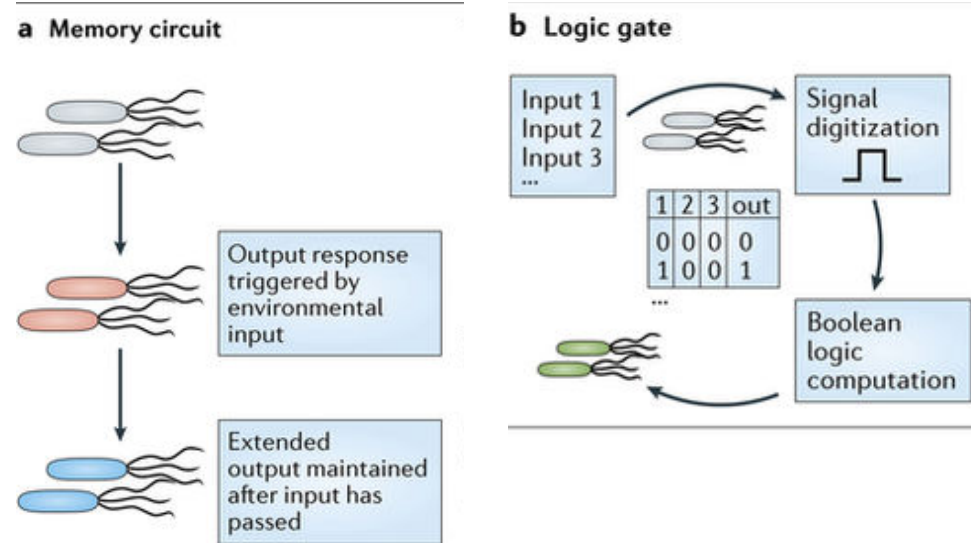
Start up around treating  
food allergies with adding  
bacteria to the microbiota



# Genetic Engineering for bacteria

## Advantages

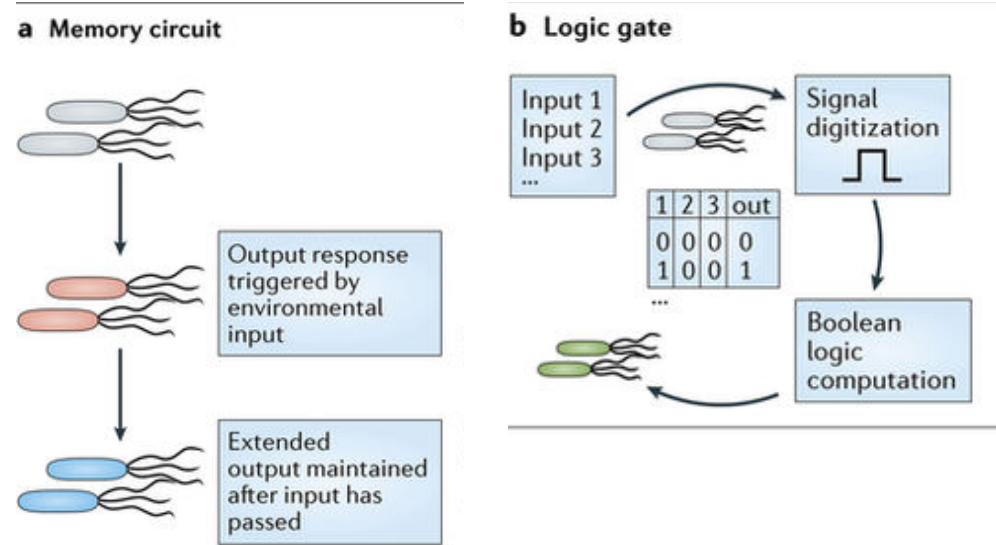
- More straightforward circuit design
- Ability of transfer
- Availability and production of cells



# Genetic Engineering for bacteria

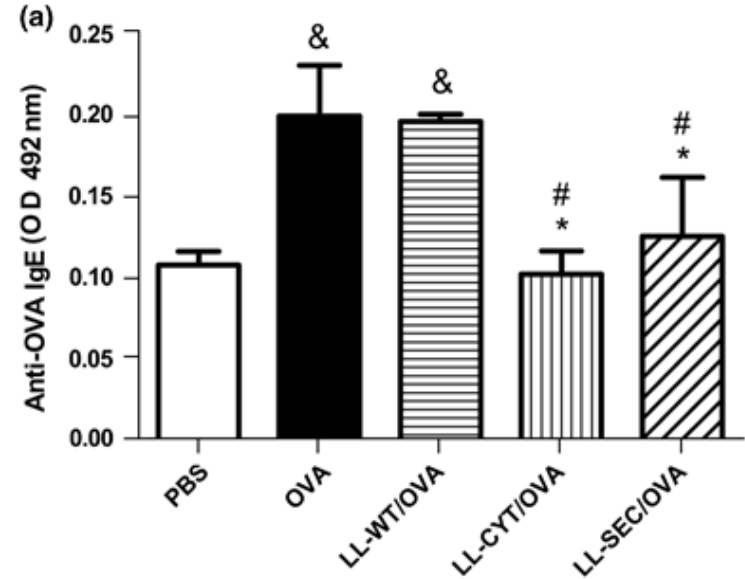
## Disadvantages

- Safety and Regulation
- Preclinical screens
- Stability
  - Growth rate
  - Loss of function
  - Rate of mutations



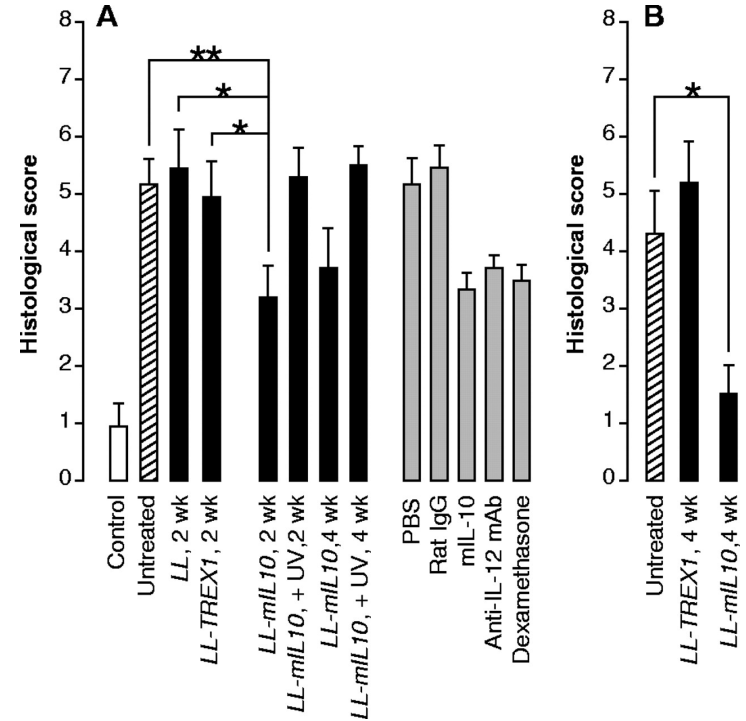
# Bacterial Engineering Example – Allergies

- *Lactococcus lactis* - GRAS
- Engineered to express IL-10
  - Downregulate immunoflammatory and used in treatment
- Decreased IgE levels to sensitized antigen



# Bacterial Engineering Example – Chron's disease

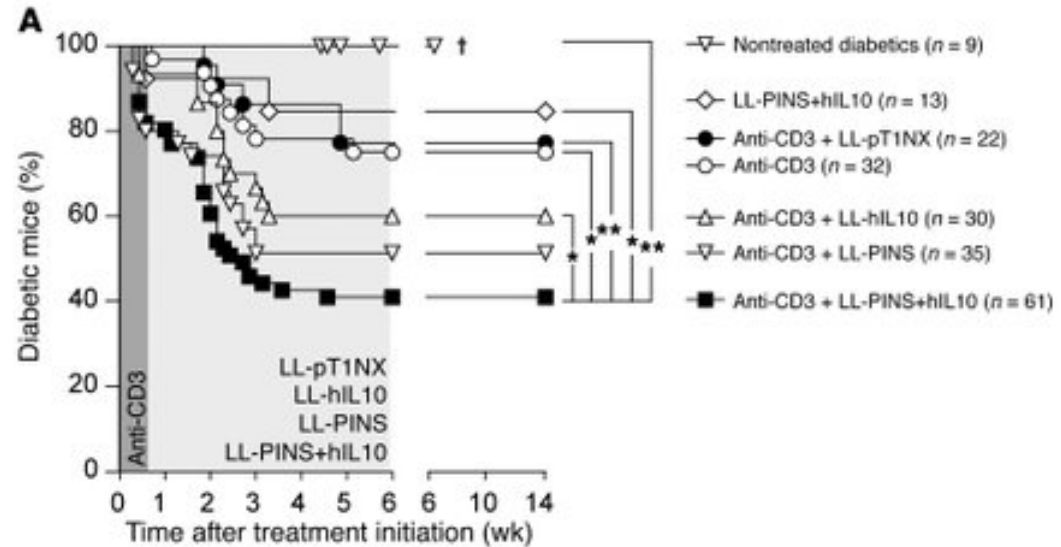
- *Lactococcus lactis* – IL-10
- Reduction of 50% of disease score for mice





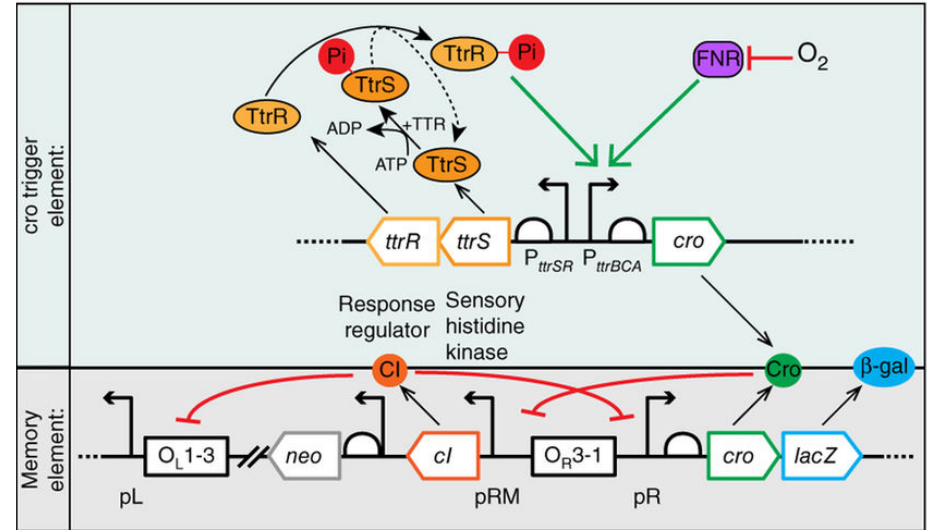
# Bacterial Engineering Example – Diabetes

- *Lactococcus lactis* – IL-10 & proinsulin autoantigen
- Reduce Diabetes in 66% of mice
- Combination with low dose of systemic anti-CD3



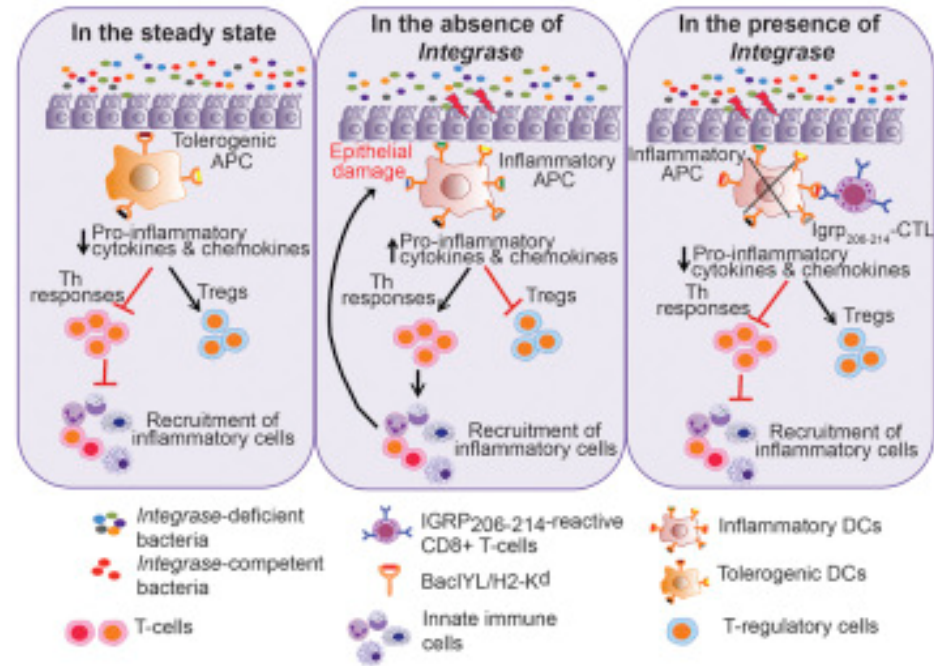
# Engineered Bacteria to Persist

- Detect tetrathionate for indicator of inflammation in the gut
- Stable in gut for up to 6 months



# Bacterial Mimitopes – A potential way for therapy?

- The *Bacteroides* integrase encodes a low-avidity mimotope of IGRP206-214
- The microbial epitope recruits diabetogenic CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells to the gut
- Crossreactive CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells suppress colitis by targeting gut DCs
- Suppression of colitis is MHC class I-, Itgb7-, and perforin-dependent



# Comparison

## Mammalian Cells

- + Ability for systemic administration
- Difficult to genetically engineer
- + May require less engineering because functionally similar
- Difficult to maintain cells and lack of available cell sources

## Bacteria Cells

- Limited areas of influence (bacterial restricted sites)
- + Easier to genetically engineer
- Different biology may not be compatible (protein modifications)
- + Easier to grow cells and obtain cell lines

# Challenges Facing Cellular Engineering

- Safety
- Control
- Administration and Persistence
- Cost
- Standardization



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