



Usher III Initiative – Current Research and Objectives

A presentation for the Usher Syndrome Coalition By David Saperstein, Scientific Director March 9, 2015

Usher III Initiative

USHER III INITIATIVE

- Founded by Richard and Cynthia Elden in 2007
- First to specifically fund Usher III Research
- Collaborative, Treatment
 Directed and Orchestrated
 Research to find treatments
 for vision loss in Usher III
 disease



USHER III INITIATIVE

DEDICATED TO DEVELOPING CURES FOR BLINDNESS



What is Usher Syndrome, Type IIIa?

- Post-lingual hearing loss and retinal degeneration
- Diagnosed in the first decade of life
- Initially milder defects, but become more severe in the 3rd and 4th decades
- 5th decade both hearing and vision are profoundly affected.







What Causes Usher Syndrome, Type IIIa?

Autosomal recessive

• Defects in the Clarin 1 gene

• What is Clarin 1? Membrane-bound tetraspanin



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• 2000 people in US and Europe





- 2000 people in US and Europe
- Finland





- 2000 people in US and Europe
- Finland
- Ashkenazi Jews





- 2000 people in US and Europe
- Finland
- Ashkenazi Jews
- The prevalence in Eastern Europe and Asia are unknown at this time





Current Treatment – Hearing Loss

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• Hearing aids



• Cochlear implants





Current Treatment – Vision Loss

- Visual Aids
- Vision Training
- Orientation and mobility





Current Treatment – Vision Loss

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• Retina Prostheses





Typical Research Model

Request

TIATIVE

- Evaluate
- Fund
- 1-2 yrs
- re-evaluate





Usher III Research Model

- Identify
- Entice
- Collaborate
- Facilitate
- Orchestrate





INITIATIVE

Who are we?

Board of Directors

Richard Elden

Cynthia Elden

Frank C. Meyer

Samir Patel, M.D. Founder and Chief Medical Officer Ophthotech Corporation

Paul Sternberg, Jr., M.D. G.W. Hale Professor and Chairman Vanderbilt Eye Institute

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Anthony P. Adamis, M.D. Vice President Global Head of Ophthalmology, immunology Genentech, Inc.

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Samuel Wadsworth, Ph.D. Chief Scientific Officer Dimension Therapeutics

<u>Staff</u>

David Saperstein, M.D. Scientific Director

William Harte, Ph.D. Director of Pharmaceutical Development

Lindsey J. Whyte Project Manager



Research Labs

USHER III NITIATIVE

Case Western Reserve University

Yoshikazu Imanishi, Ph.D. Department of Pharmacology Assistant Professor

Dr. Kumar Alagramam Department of Otolaryngology Associate Professor Director of Research

<u>University of California,</u> <u>San Francisco</u> Dr. Lawrence Lustig* Department of Otolaryngology Professor of Otolaryngology/Head and Neck Surgery

<u>University of Florida,</u> <u>Gainesville</u>

Dr. William W. Hauswirth, Ph.D. Maida and Morris Rybaczki Eminent Scholar Chair in Ophthalmic Sciences

* Effective July 2014 Dr. Lustig is the Chair of the Department of Otolaryngology/Head and Neck Surgery at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and otolaryngologist-in-chief at New York-Presbyterian/Columbia University Medical Center



Ush Illa: Basic Questions

- What does Clarin1 do?
 - Biochemistry
- What happens when it is defective?
 - Molecular biology
 - Mouse Models

Clarin1

- Very little protein in the eye and ear
- Present in infant and adult
- Membrane bound
- Association with other Usher proteins?

Mouse Models

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> Mice with defective Clarin1 rapidly go deaf

 Mice have no vision deficit







Therapeutic Approaches

- Gene Replacement Therapy
 - Eye
 - Ear
- Small Molecule Chaperone Therapy



Retinal Gene Therapy

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• Technically straight forward

PROBLEM

- No retinal degeneration
- High levels of Clarin1 are toxic



Retinal Gene Therapy

SOLUTION

- Modify delivery methods to eliminate toxicity
- Refine animal models so their retinas degenerate



Cochlear Gene Therapy

PROBLEM

- Technically very difficult
- Mice lose hearing too fast



Cochlear Gene Therapy

SOLUTION

- Lustig Laboratory (UCSF/Columbia)
- Create a mouse with delayed hearing loss



Retinal Gene Therapy Results

Preliminary data

- Treated with modified viral vector
- Delayed ERG loss in treated animals



-20 dB (B-wave)



Cochlear Gene Therapy Results

Preliminary data

- Treated with modified viral vector
- Delayed ERG loss in treated animals



Small Molecule Chaperone Therapy for the N48K mutation in Usher IIIa

• Ashkenazi Jewish population

• N48K mutation in the Clarin 1 gene.

 Protein is made and then is immediately degraded

Small Molecule Selection and Optimization

- We discovered an approved drug that prevents degradation
- The drug is too toxic
- Developed and assay using the toxic drug to screen for other potential compounds

High Throughput Screening

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> Screen several hundred thousand compounds in a few weeks.

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High Throughput Screening

Small Molecule Therapy for Hearing Loss

- Usher III mice with delayed hearing loss
- Daily dosing of the Ush3 compound
- Robust statistically significant reduction in hearing loss

Small Molecule Therapy for the Retina

PROBLEM

- No retinal degeneration in mice with N48K mutations
- No way to prove if it works or not in animals

Next Steps – Retinal and Cochlear Gene Therapy

- Further animal experiments to refine vector and dosing
- Develop Pharmaceutical development plan
- Find Pharma partner to bring to clinic

Next Steps – Small Molecule Therapy

- Find other potential uses
- Develop Pharmaceutical development plan
- Find Pharma partner to bring to clinic

Thank You

Questions