

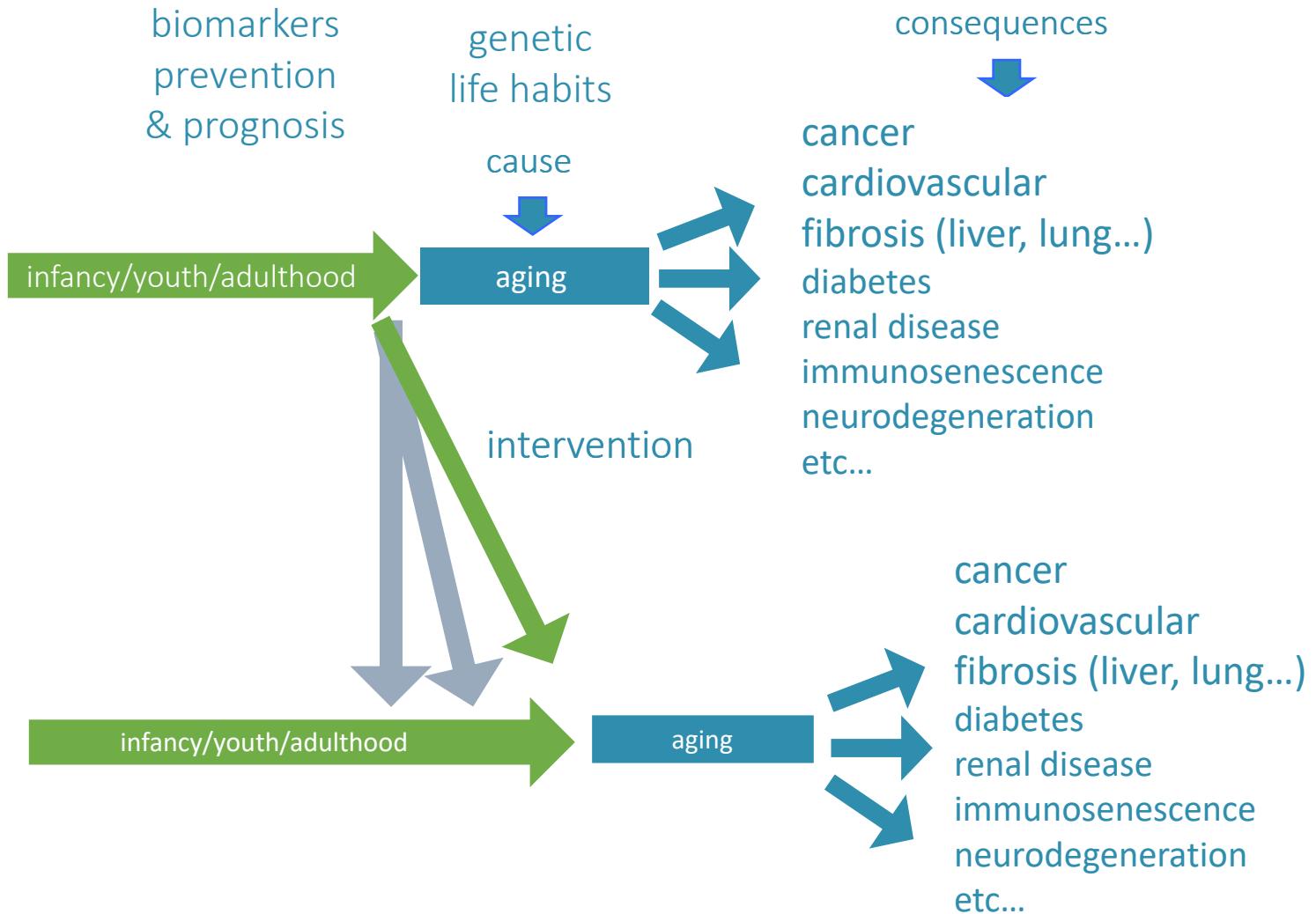
Telomeres as Targets for Cancer and Aging

Maria A. Blasco

Spanish National Cancer Research
Centre (CNIO), Madrid, Spain

Targeting Telomeres in age-related diseases (ie., pulmonary fibrosis)

Aging as the cause of disease

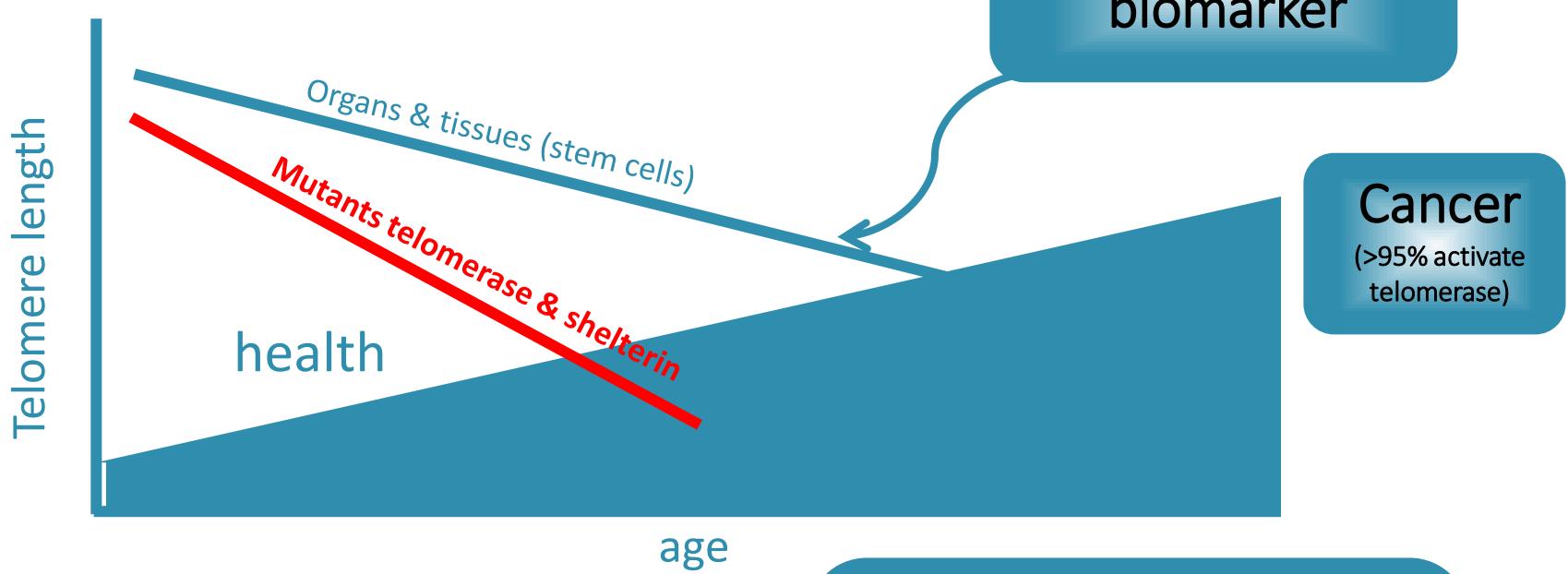


The Hallmarks of Aging



Telomeres, telomerase & disease

cnio stop cancer



Telomere length: aging biomarker

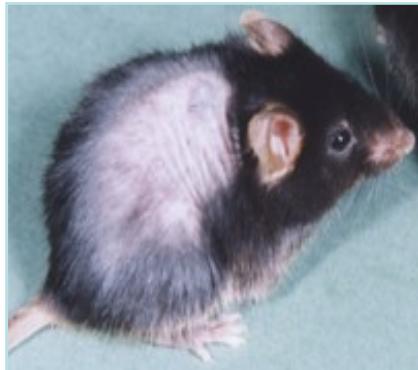
Cancer
(>95% activate telomerase)

Telomere syndromes
(mutations in telomerase)

Diskeratosis congenita
Aplastic anemia
Pulmonary & hepatic fibrosis

Validation of role of telomerase in cancer & aging

Terc^{-/-}
mice



- ✓ Premature loss of regenerative capacity of tissues (stem cell mobilization defects)
- ✓ Anticipation of many aging-associated pathologies (skin, gut, bone marrow etc)
- ✓ Resistant to cancer in late generations (when telomeres become short)

Blasco et al., Science (1995)

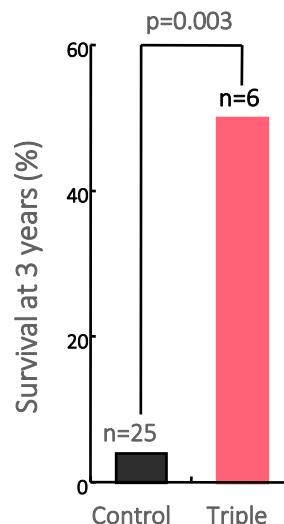
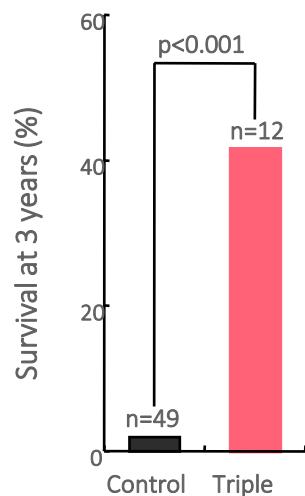
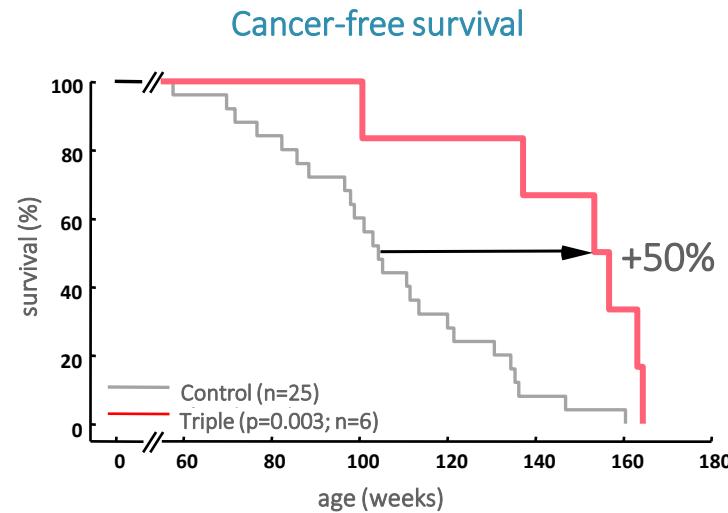
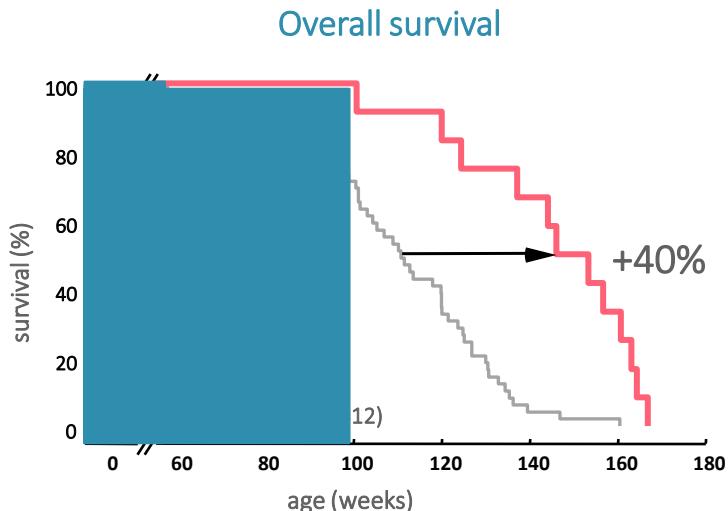
Blasco, Lee, et al., Cell (1997)

Lee, Blasco, et al., Nature (1998)

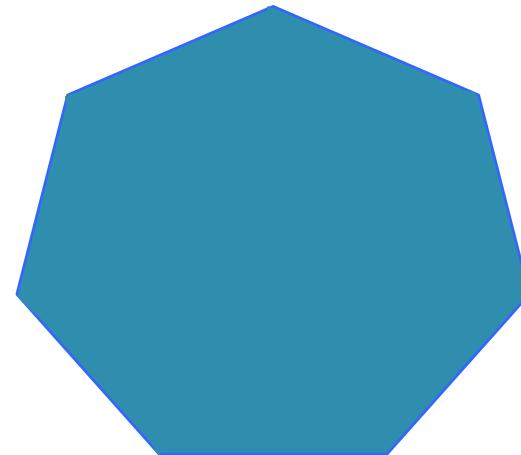
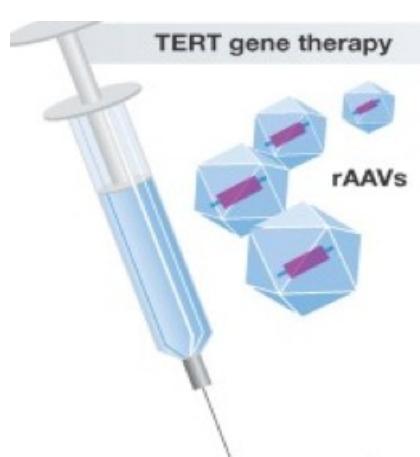
González-Suarez et al., Nat Genet (2000)

Flores et al., Science (2005)

Proof-of-concept that TERT can delay aging



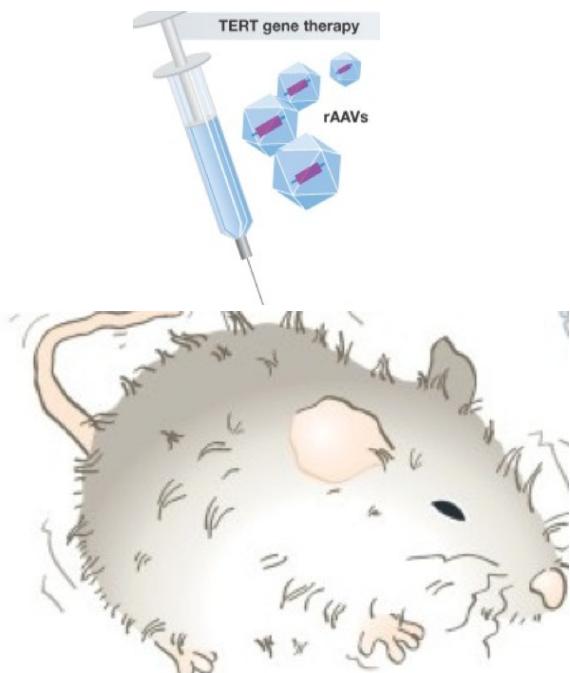
Therapeutic strategy: AAV9-TERT



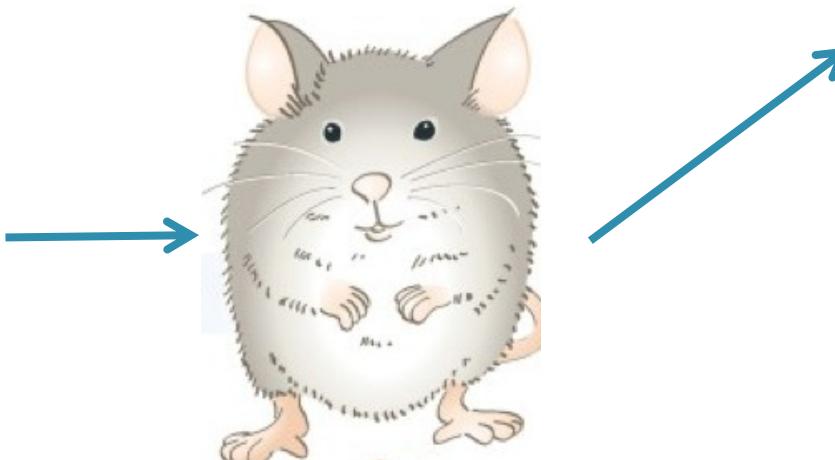
- ✓ If aging is produced owing to **telomerase deficiency in adult life**, TERT delivery late in life (1-2 year old mice) should delay aging & diseases
- ✓ We used **AAV gene therapy vectors**: non-integrative (TERT expression will be lost after a few cell divisions=sufficient to elongate short telomeres but not to induce cancer?), non-immunogenic, safe...

Proof-of-concept: Efficacy AAV9-TERT

cnio stop cancer



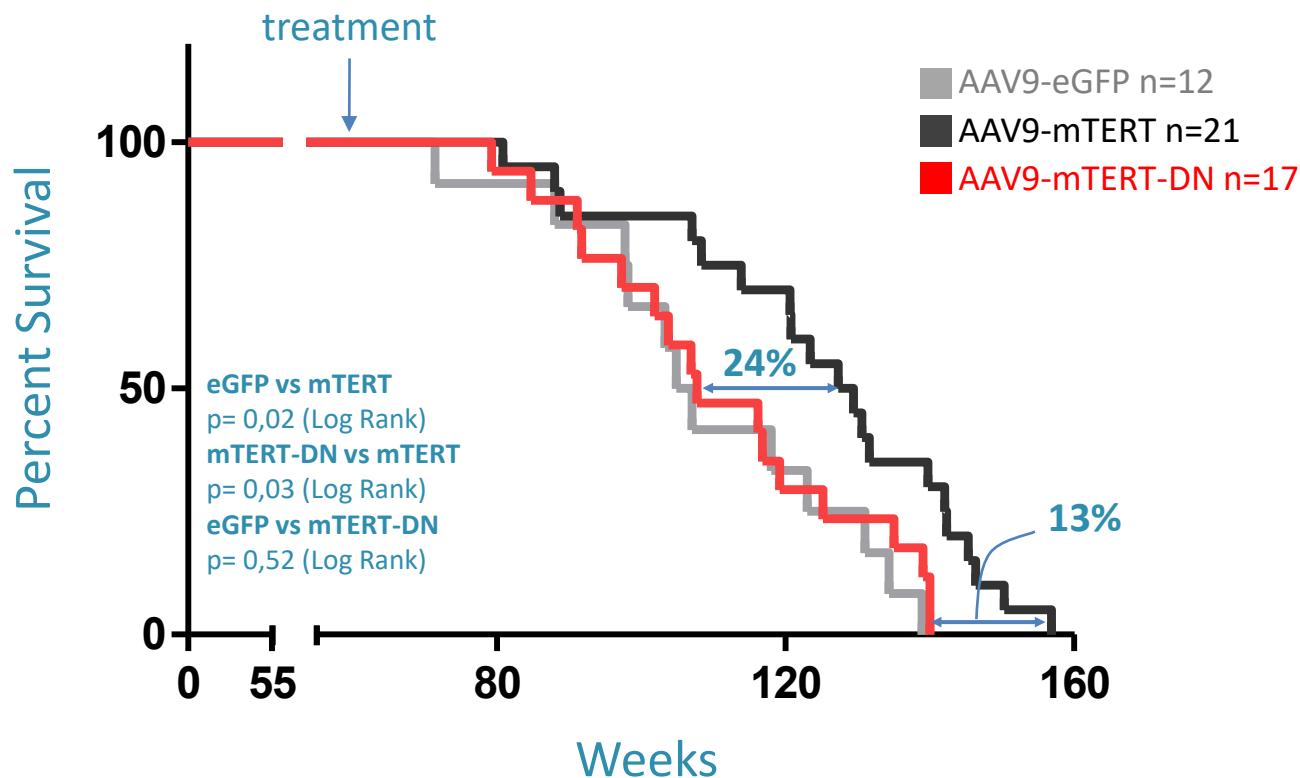
1 & 2 year-old mice



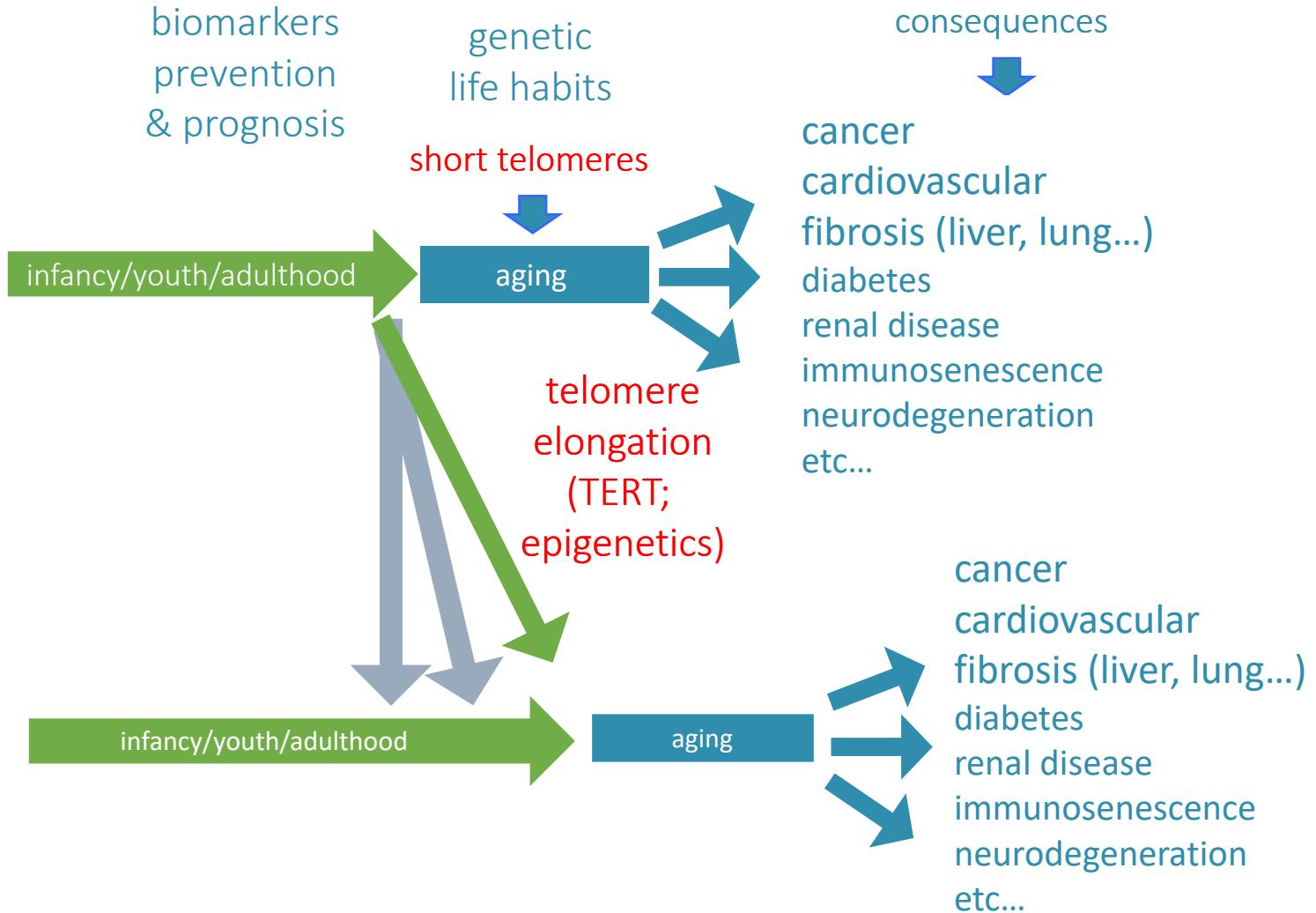
longer telomeres
lower DNA damage

- ✓ Improved glucose tolerance
- ✓ Improved skin fitness
- ✓ Less cognitive decline
- ✓ Less osteoporosis
- ✓ Improved neuromuscular
- ✓ **Delayed cancer**
- ✓ 24% (1-yr) & 13% (2-yrs) increased survival

Life-extension requires TERT catalytic activity



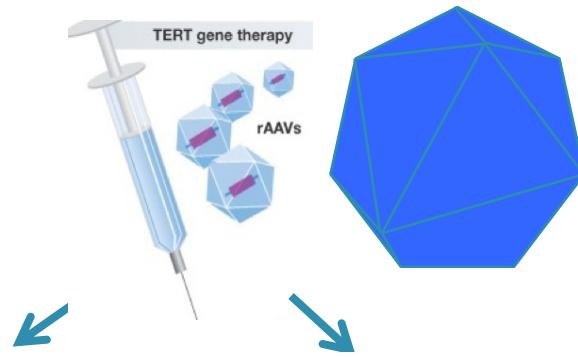
Short telomeres as cause of aging



TERT Gene Therapy

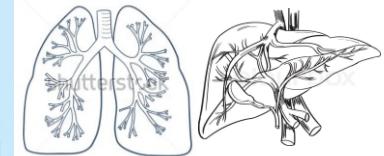
To treat diseases

cnio stop cancer

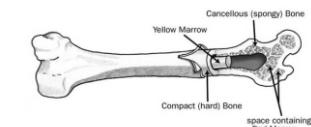


Telomere syndromes

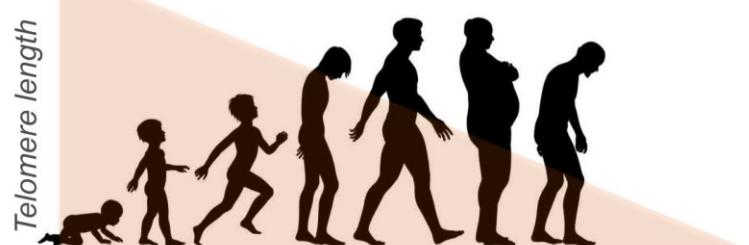
Organ system	Cells expressing telomerase	Defect in dyskeratosis congenita
Hair	Hair follicle	Alopecia
Oral cavity	Squamous epithelium	Leukoplakia (precancerous oral lesions)
Skin	Basal layer of epidermis	Abnormal pigmentation Nail dystrophy
Lungs	Type 2 alveolar epithelial cells	Fibrosis
Liver	?	Cirrhosis
Intestine	Intestinal crypts	Gut disorders
Testes	Spermatogonia	Hypogonadism
Bone marrow	Progenitor stem cells	Failure to produce blood cells

An illustration of a human figure with internal organs visible, including the lungs, liver, intestines, and bladder. Lines connect specific organs to the corresponding rows in the table above.

lung & liver fibrosis



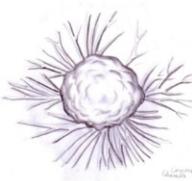
Bone marrow aplasia



cardiovascular



cognitive decline
neurodegeneration

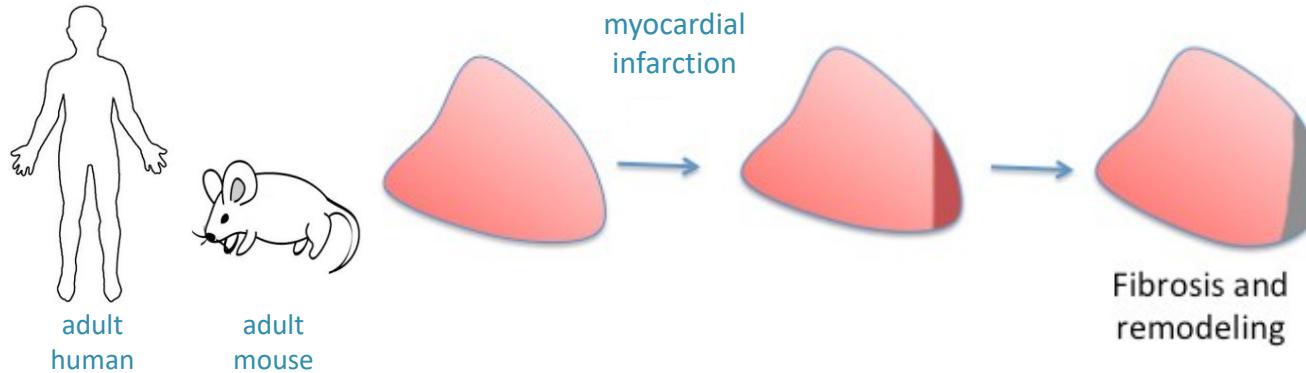


cancer

Mutants for telomerase & shelterin
“extreme” telomere shortening

AAV9-TERT: Heart infact

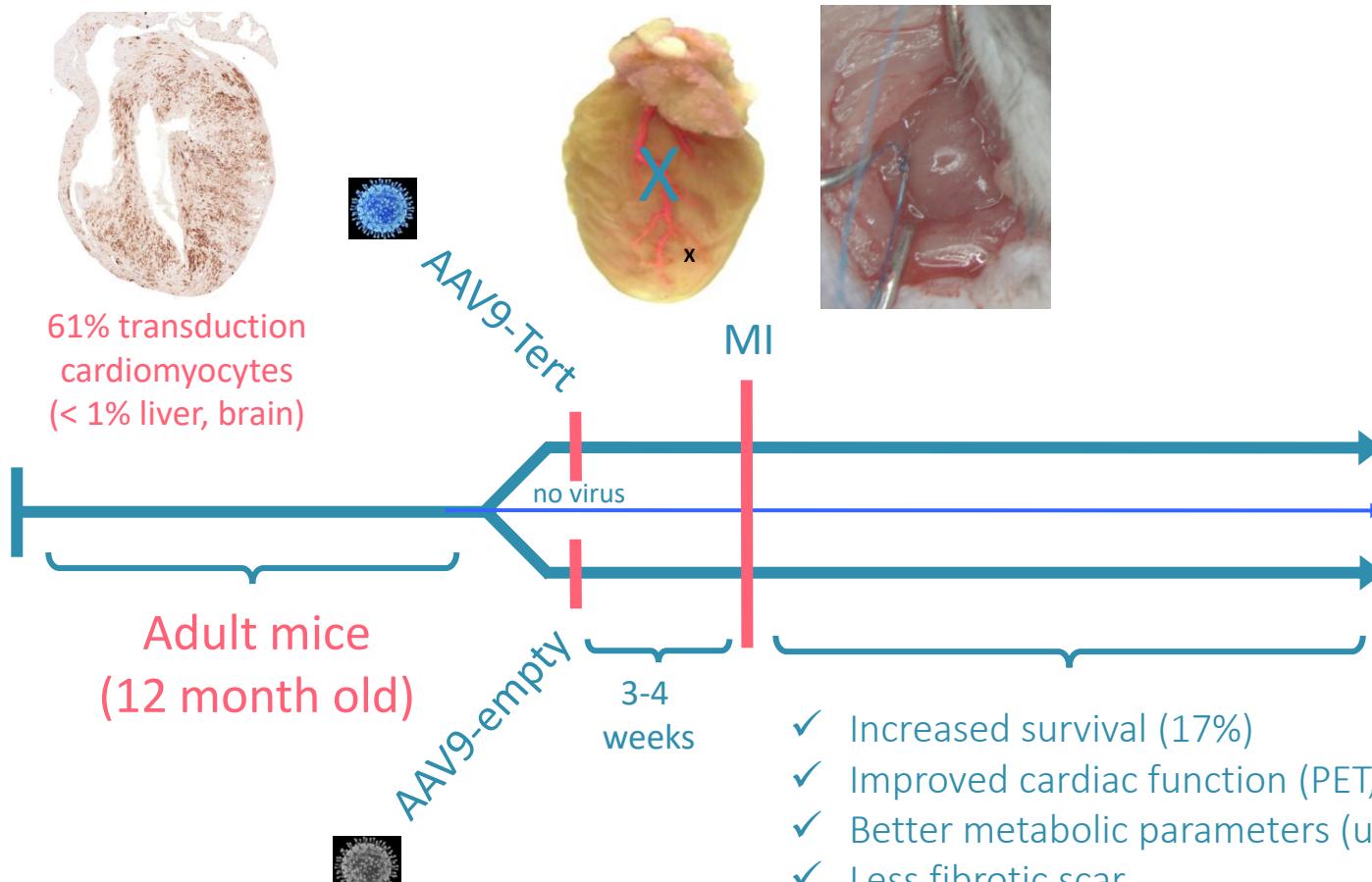
cnio stop cancer



Telomerase is highly expressed the first week of life, then is downregulated
(Blasco et al., Science, 1995)

AAV9-TERT: Heart infact

cnio stop cancer

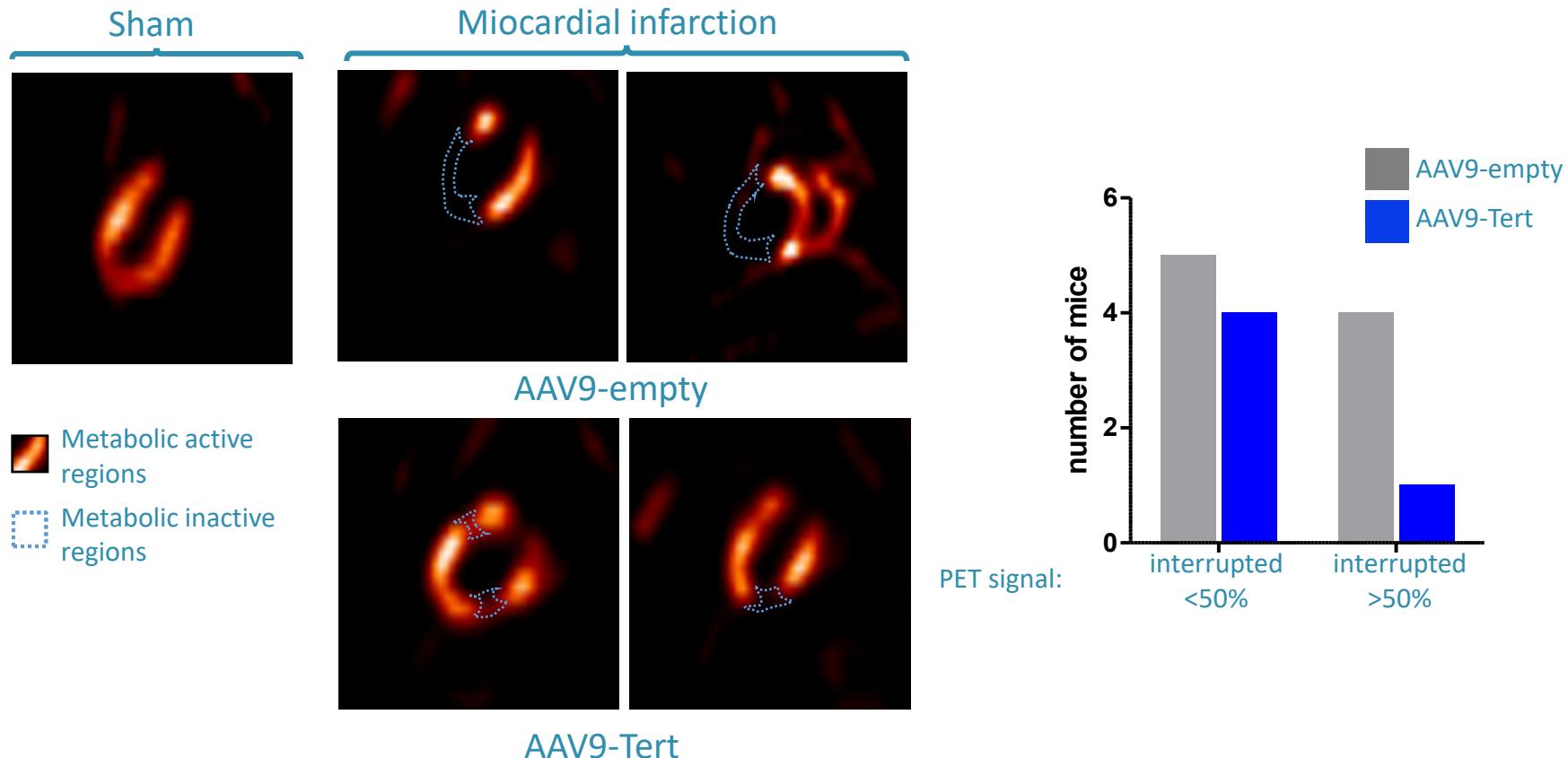


- ✓ Increased survival (17%)
- ✓ Improved cardiac function (PET, EC)
- ✓ Better metabolic parameters (urea)
- ✓ Less fibrotic scar
- ✓ Increased cardiomyocyte proliferation

AAV9-TERT: Heart infact

cnio stop cancer

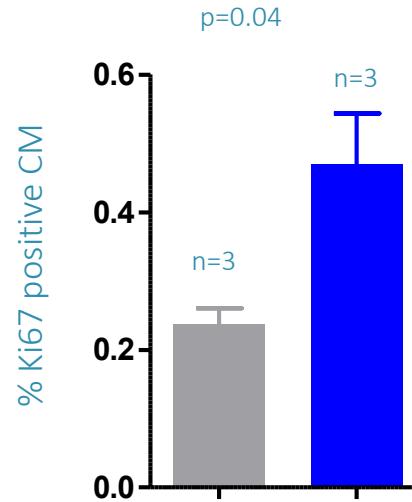
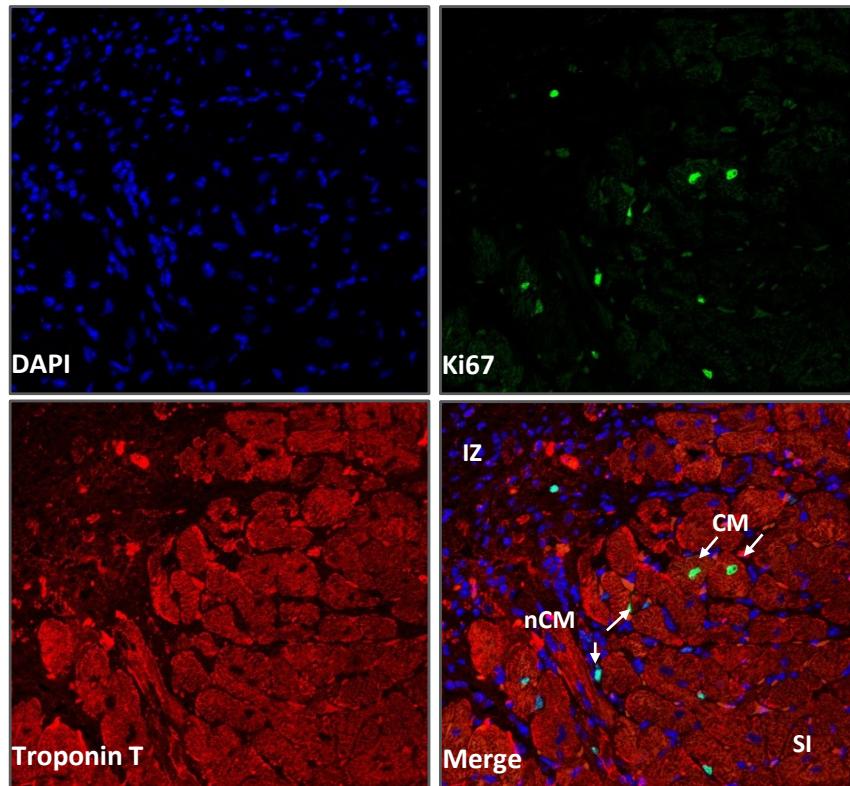
PET imaging (glucose uptake by cardiomyocytes)



AAV9-TERT induces Cardiomyocyte division

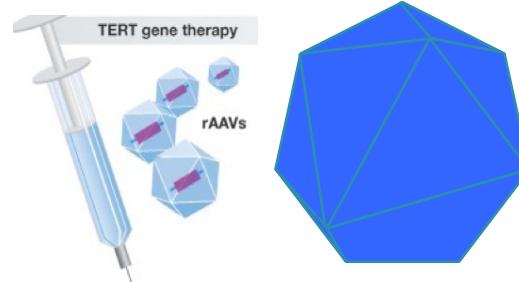
cnio stop cancer

Ki67-positive cardiac myocytes in the infarct remote myocardium



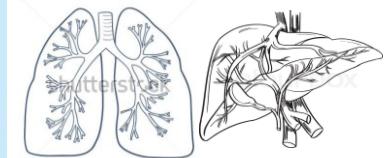
TERT Gene Therapy

To treat diseases

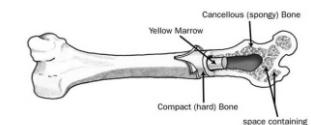


Telomere syndromes

Organ system	Cells expressing telomerase	Defect in dyskeratosis congenita
Hair	Hair follicle	Alopecia
Oral cavity	Squamous epithelium	Leukoplakia (precancerous oral lesions)
Skin	Basal layer of epidermis	Abnormal pigmentation Nail dystrophy
Lungs	Type 2 alveolar epithelial cells	Fibrosis
Liver	?	Cirrhosis
Intestine	Intestinal crypts	Gut disorders
Testes	Spermatogonia	Hypogonadism
Bone marrow	Progenitor stem cells	Failure to produce blood cells

An anatomical illustration of a human figure from the waist up, showing the lungs, liver, and intestines. Lines connect specific organs to their corresponding rows in the table above.

lung & liver fibrosis



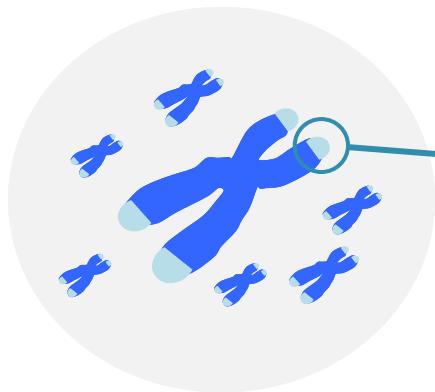
Bone marrow aplasia

Mutants for telomerase & shelterin
“extreme” telomere shortening

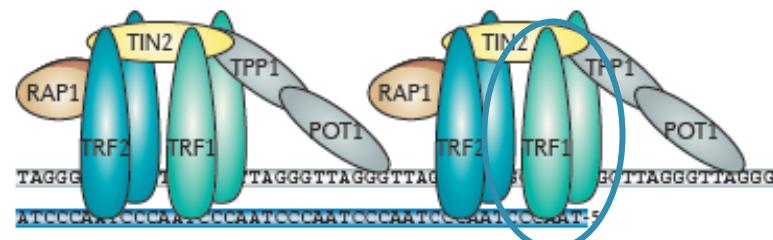
Mouse models

Telomere syndromes

Telomeres



Shelterin: the telomere protective complex



TRF1

Telomere syndrome manifestations that overlap with human age-related phenotypes

High-turnover compartments

- Hair graying
- Hair loss
- Nail ridging
- Periodontal disease
- Thrombocytopenia
- Decreased bone marrow cellularity
- Immunosenescence
- Gastrointestinal intraepithelial lymphocytosis
- Increased cancer risk
- Chemotherapy intolerance

Low-turnover compartments

- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- Emphysema
- Liver fibrosis and cirrhosis
- Impaired glucose tolerance
- Defective insulin secretion
- Insulin resistance
- Osteoporosis

Martínez and Blasco. Nat. Rev. Cancer, 2011

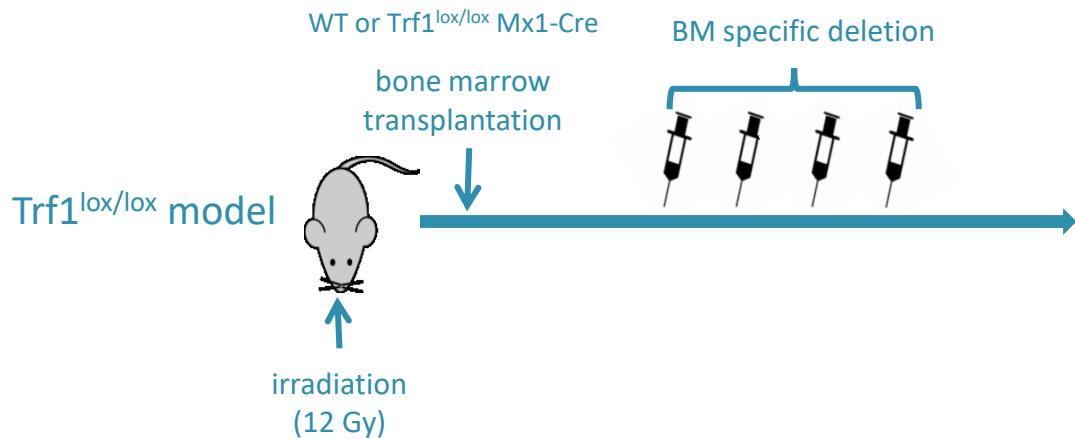
Martínez et al., Genes & Dev, 2009

Tejera et al., Dev. Cell, 2010

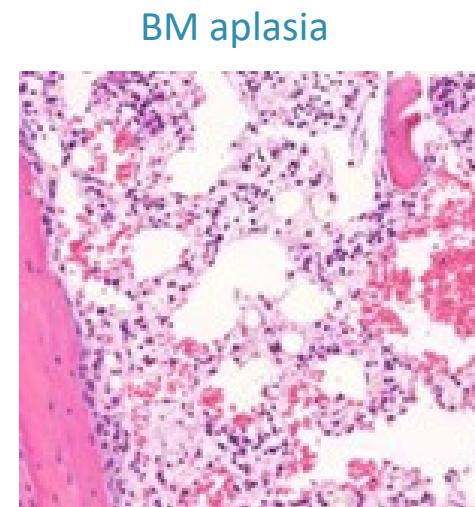
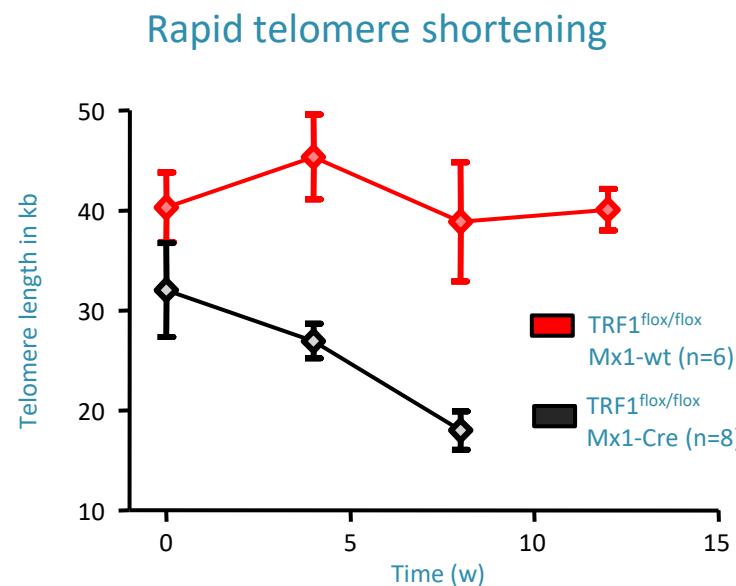
Martínez et al., Nat Cell. Biol., 2011

Mouse models

Aplastic anemia

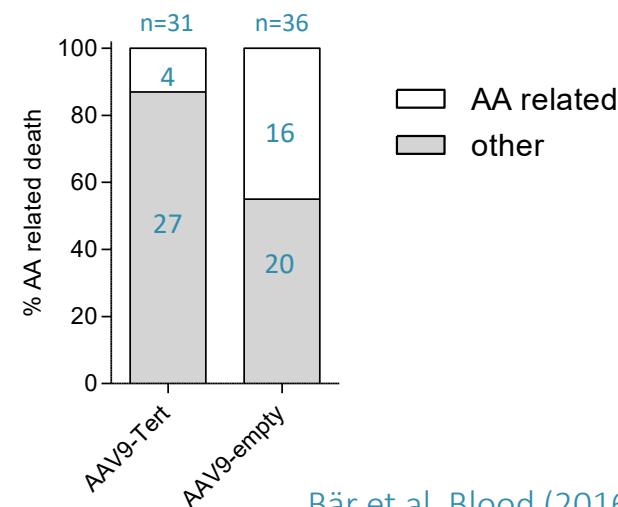
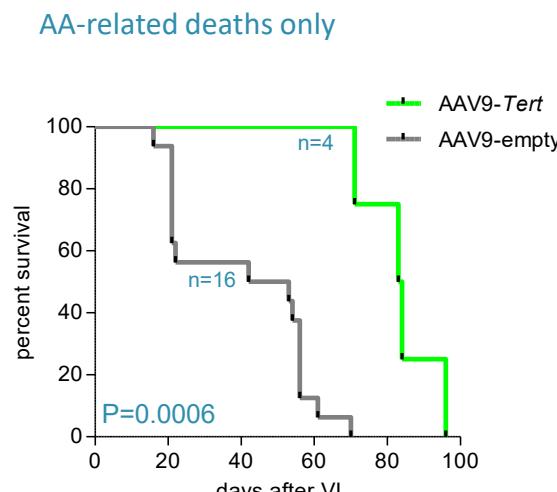
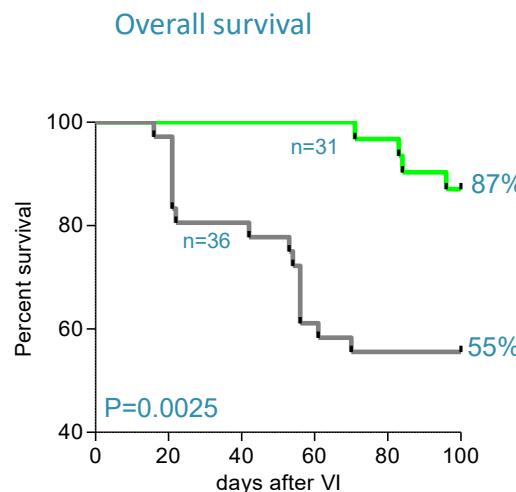
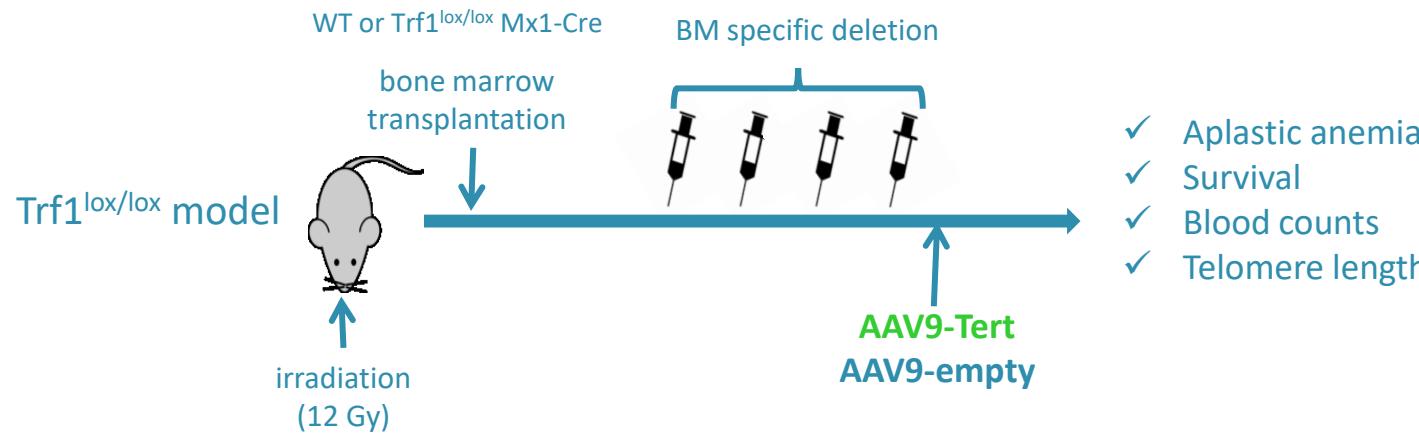


- ✓ Depletion of BM progenitor cells
- ✓ Compensatory proliferation SCs
- ✓ Induction of senescence (no apoptosis)
- ✓ Induction of rapid telomere shortening
- ✓ Full blown aplastic anemia



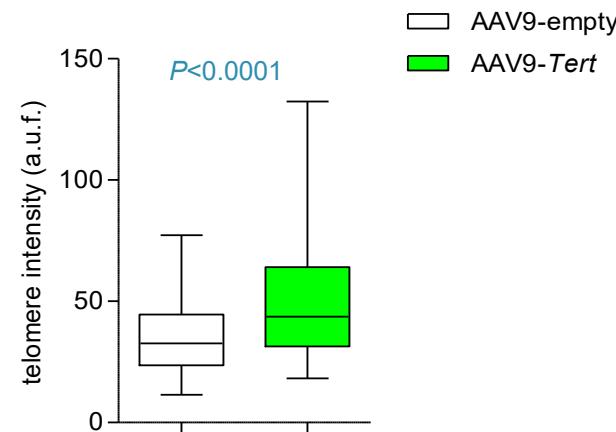
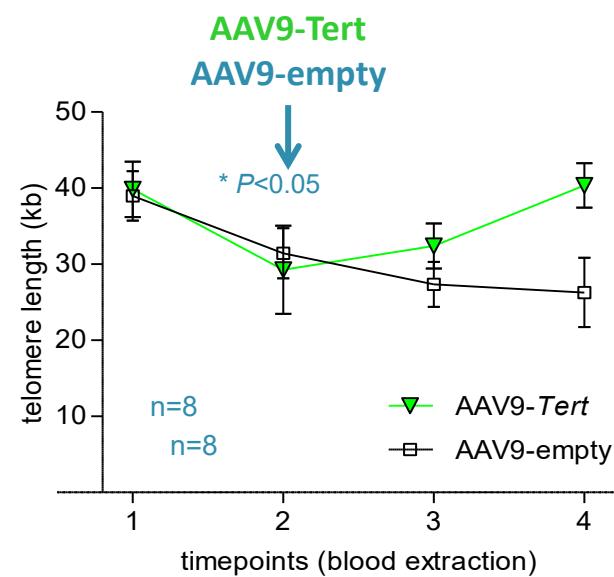
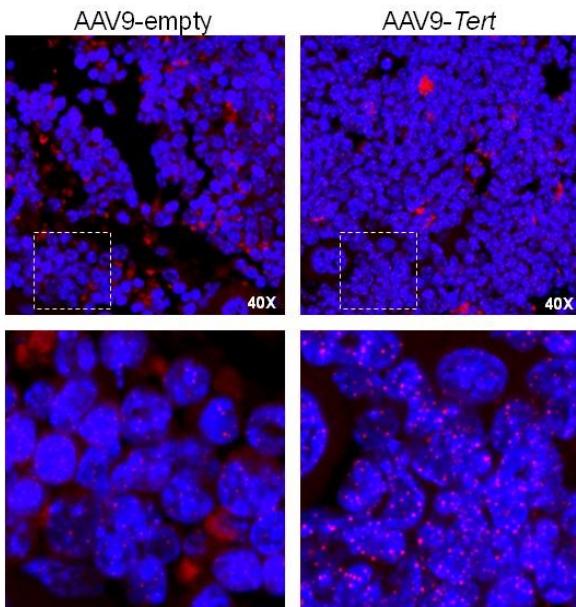
AAV9-TERT

Efficacy BM aplasia



AAV9-TERT

Efficacy BM aplasia



Telomere Syndromes

Pulmonary fibrosis

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

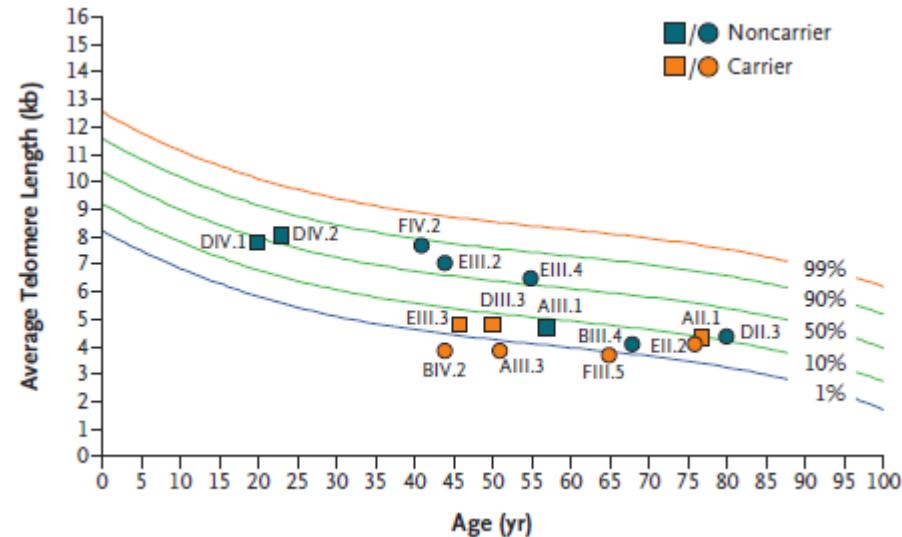
Telomerase Mutations in Families with Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

Mary Y. Armanios, M.D., Julian J.-L. Chen, Ph.D., Joy D. Cogan, Ph.D., Jonathan K. Alder, B.A., Roxann G. Ingersoll, B.S., Cheryl Markin, B.S., William E. Lawson, M.D., Mingyi Xie, B.S., Irma Vulto, B.S., John A. Phillips III, M.D., Peter M. Lansdorp, M.D., Ph.D., Carol W. Greider, Ph.D., and James E. Loyd, M.D.

PNAS PNAS PNAS

Short telomeres are a risk factor for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

Jonathan K. Alder*, Julian J.-L. Chen†, Lisa Lancaster‡, Sonye Danoff‡, Shu-chih Su‡, Joy D. Cogan***, Irma Vulto‡, Mingyi Xie‡, Xiaodong Qi‡, Rubin M. Tudor††, John A. Phillips, III***, Peter M. Lansdorp****, James E. Loyd§, and Mary Y. Armanios†††

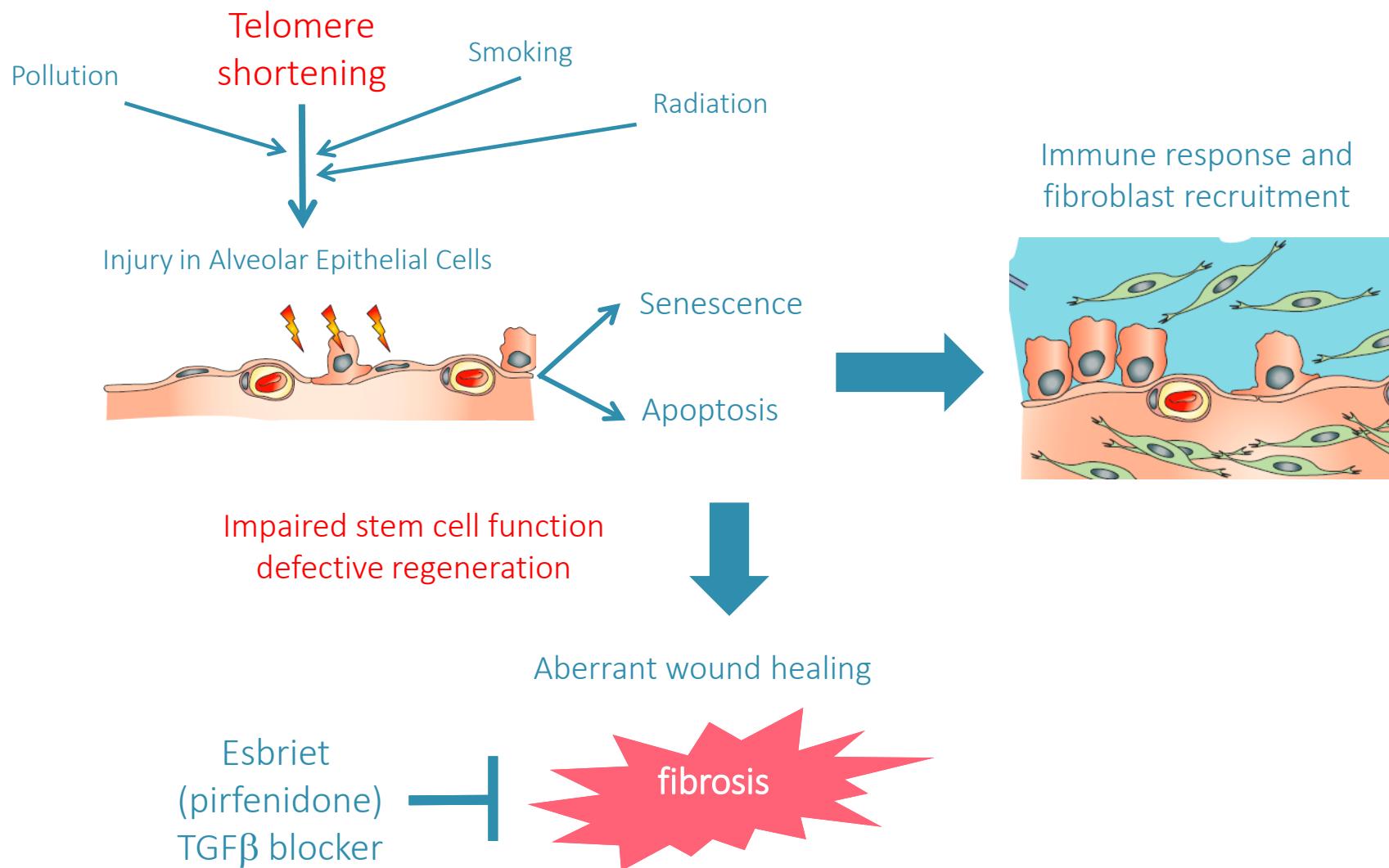


- ✓ Age is a risk factor
- ✓ Gender: more men than women affected
- ✓ Cigarette smoke, pollution & radiation are risk factors
- ✓ 8-20% of familial cases – 3% - have mutations in telomerase (Terc o Tert)

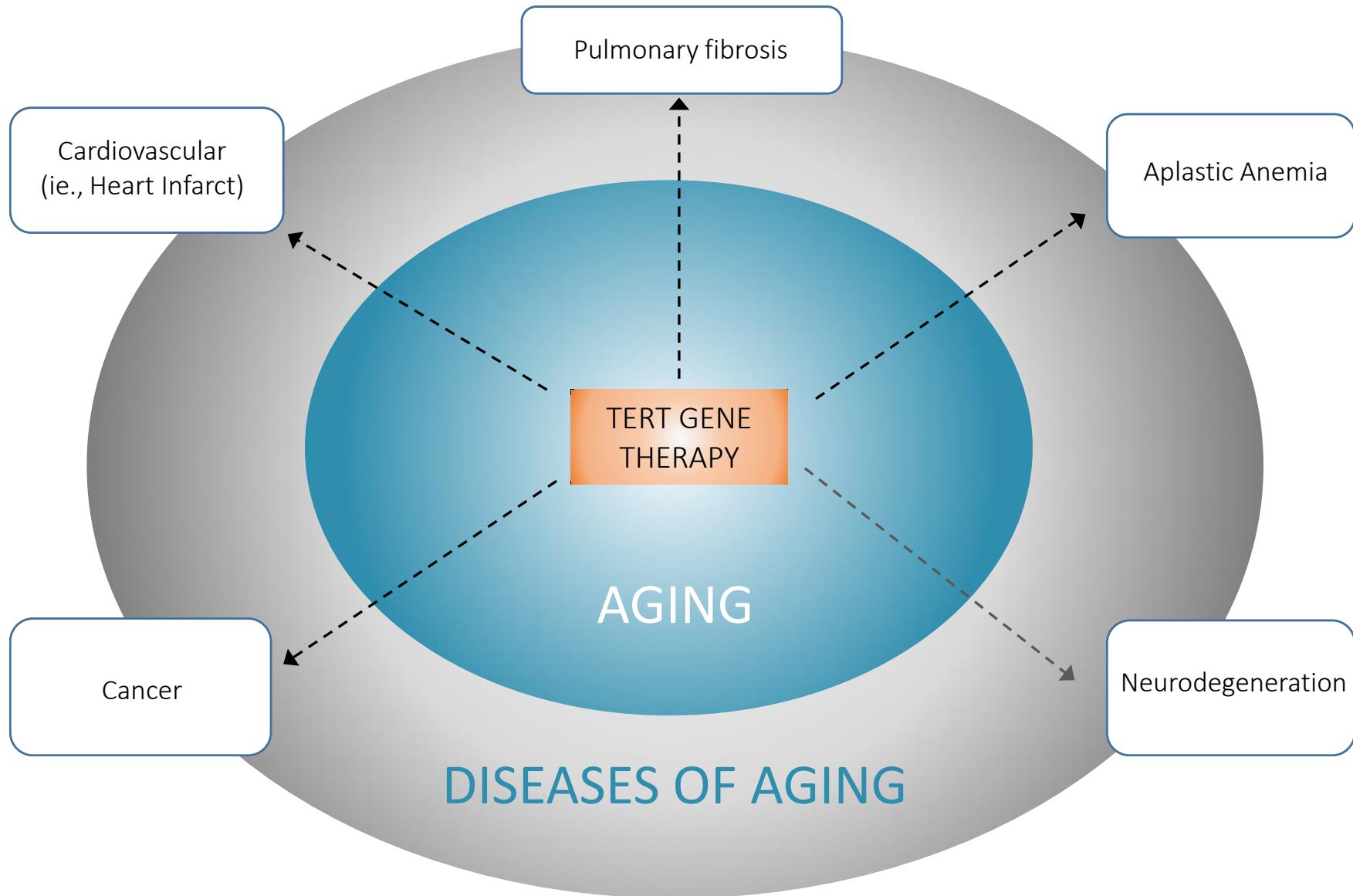
...and individuals with sporadic IPF also have shorter telomeres than healthy controls, even without mutations in TERT or TER

Telomere Syndromes

Pulmonary fibrosis



TERT Gene Therapy



Funding (2012-2017)



European Research Council



AXA
Research Fund
Through research protection

