

Stem Cell Therapies: Hype and Hope

Community Medical School
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Disclosures

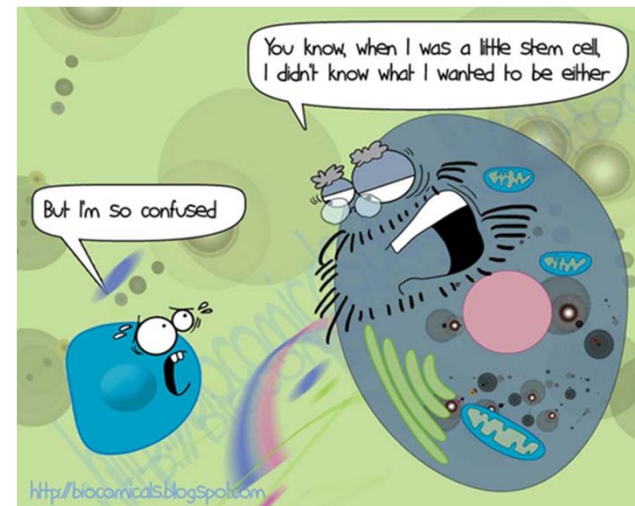
Research Funding

- National Institutes of Health
- Department of Defense
- Cystic Fibrosis Foundation
- United Therapeutics Inc.
- Athersys Inc.
- Medical Technology Enterprise Consortium



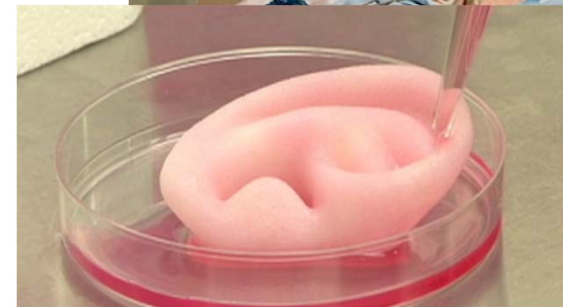
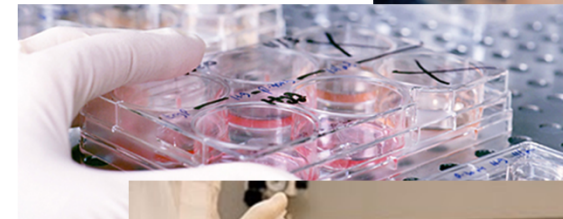
Overview

- Regenerative Medicine
- Stem Cells
 - Embryonic
 - Induced Pluripotent
 - Endogenous Progenitor
 - Hematopoietic Stem Cell (HSC)
 - Mesenchymal Stromal Cell (MSC)
- Unproven Stem Cell Therapies



Relevance to you

- Early development and normal tissue repair
- Disease research and drug development
- Cell therapy
- Tissue engineering and regenerative medicine



Regenerative Medicine: Bioengineering New Tissues and Organs

- Stimulating the body's own repair mechanisms to heal previously irreparable tissues or organs



Regenerative Medicine: Bioengineering New Tissues and Organs

- Growing tissues and organs in the laboratory for implantation when the body cannot heal itself

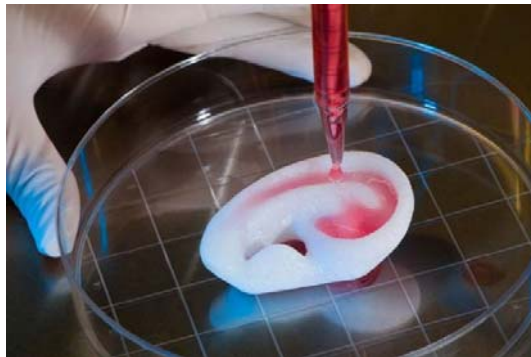


Regenerative Medicine: Bioengineering New Tissues and Organs

- Growing tissues and organs in the laboratory for implantation when the body cannot heal itself

Skin, bone, cartilage

In evolution for more complex organs:
heart, lung, liver, brain

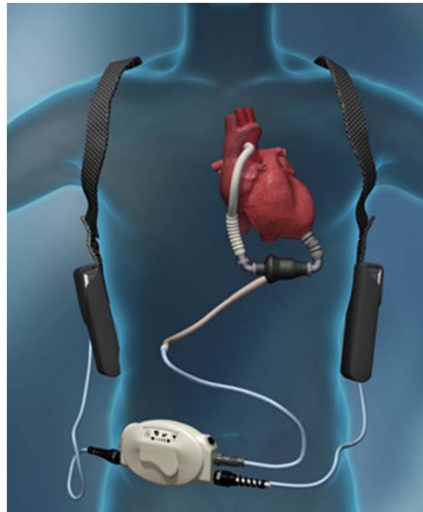


Regenerative Medicine: Bioengineering New Tissues and Organs

- Development of organ-tissue adjunct devices

Artificial kidneys: Hemodialysis

Left ventricular assist devices ("artificial" hearts)

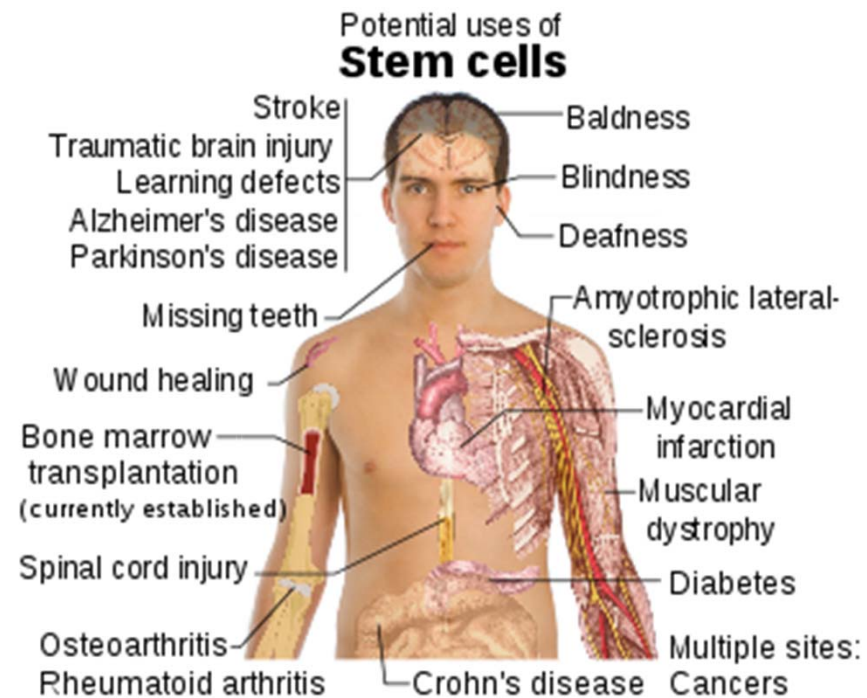


Regenerative Medicine: Bioengineering New Tissues and Organs

1st Regenerative Medicine Scientist?

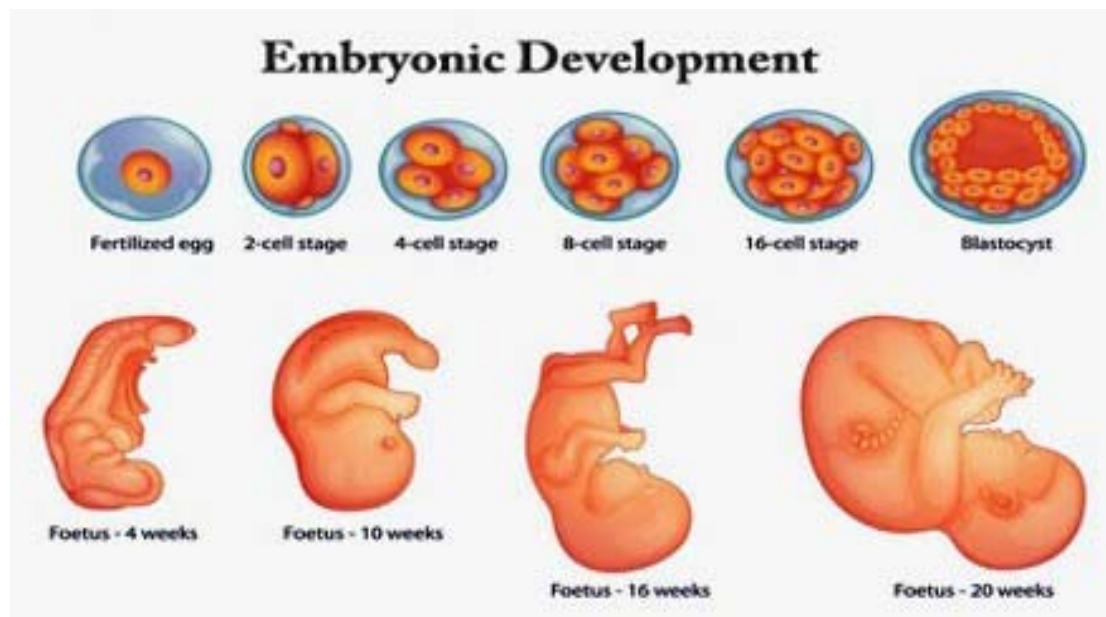


Embryonic Stem Cells



Theoretically Unlimited Potential

Where do we get Human Embryonic Stem Cells?



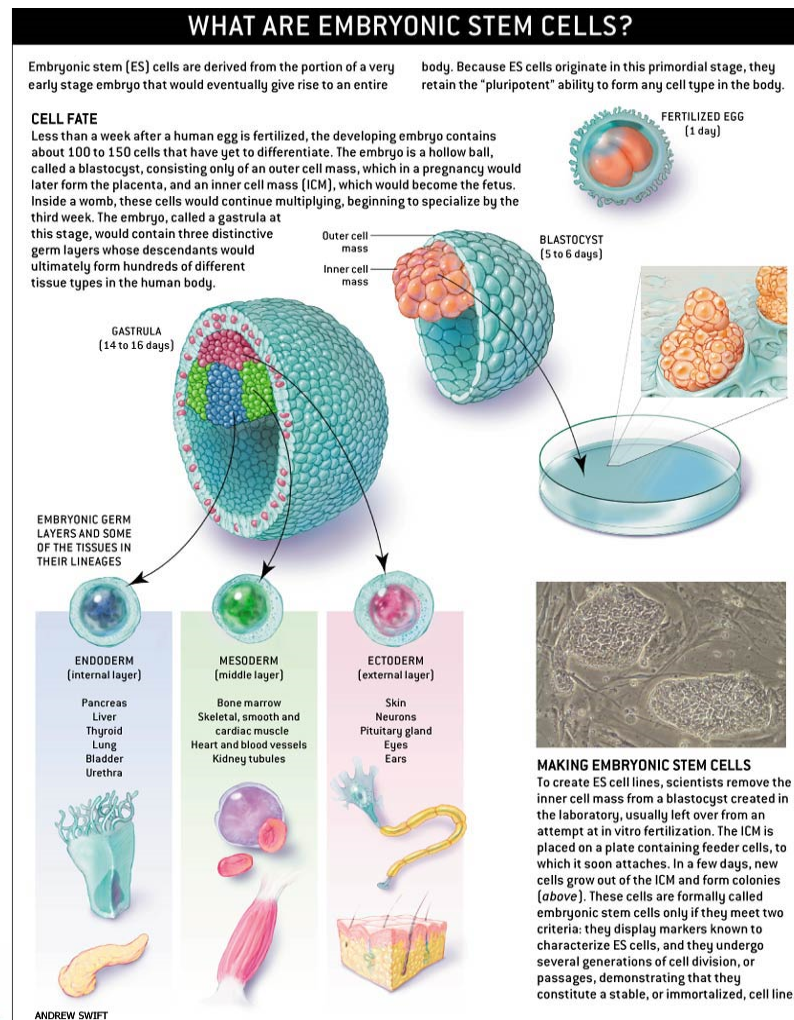
Embryonic Stem Cells

Mouse: 1960's

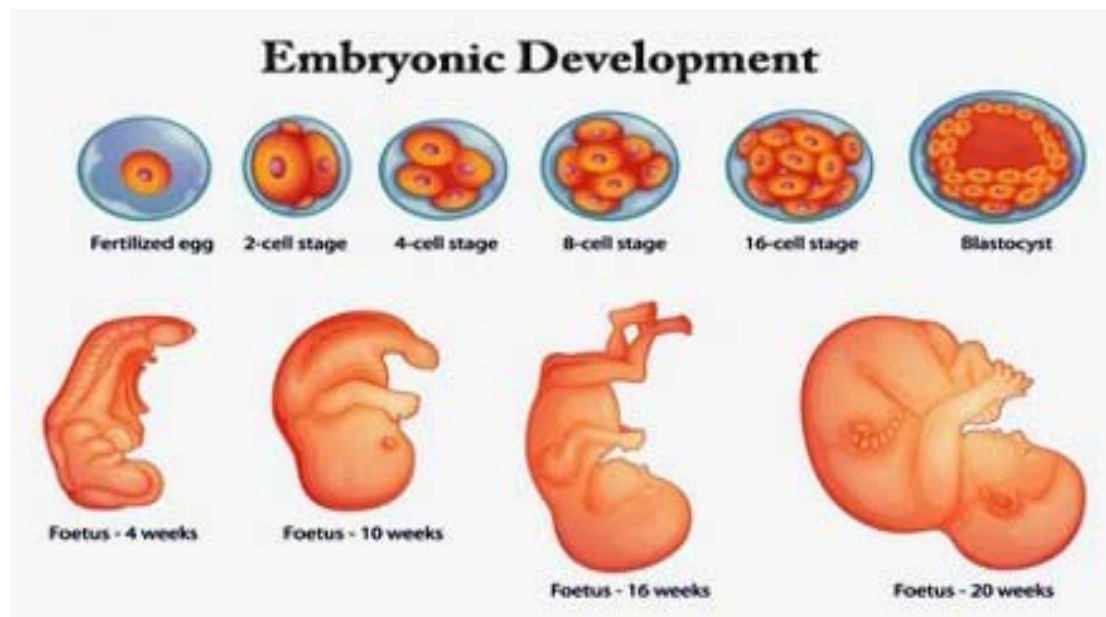
Human: 1998

Differentiate into all adult tissues

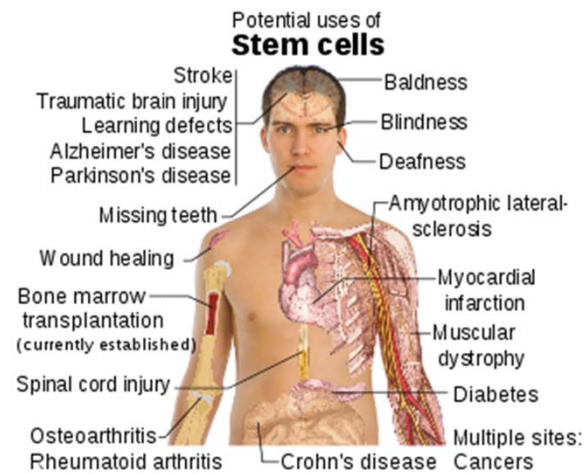
Lanza and Rosenthal
Scientific American 2004



Where do we get Human Embryonic Stem Cells?



How can ESCs be potentially used?



Goal: Repair damaged or diseased tissue

Administer ESCs

Go to damaged organ and differentiate into organ-specific cells

Differentiate the ESCs to the desired cells or tissue and then administer

Clinical Trials of ESCs

Initial trial in spinal motor atrophy (Geron)

- Trial halted after possible allergic reactions

Currently 22 trials listed on clinicaltrials.gov

- Ophthalmologic: ESC-derived retinal cells
 - Macular degeneration
- Cardiac: ESC-derived cardiac cells
 - Heart failure: 1 safety trial in France
- Neurologic
 - Parkinson's disease: ESC-derived neural cells (China)
 - ALS: ESC-derived neural cells (Israel)

Many years from clinical use

Issues with using ESCs

- Ethical, moral, religious, political
- Teratomas

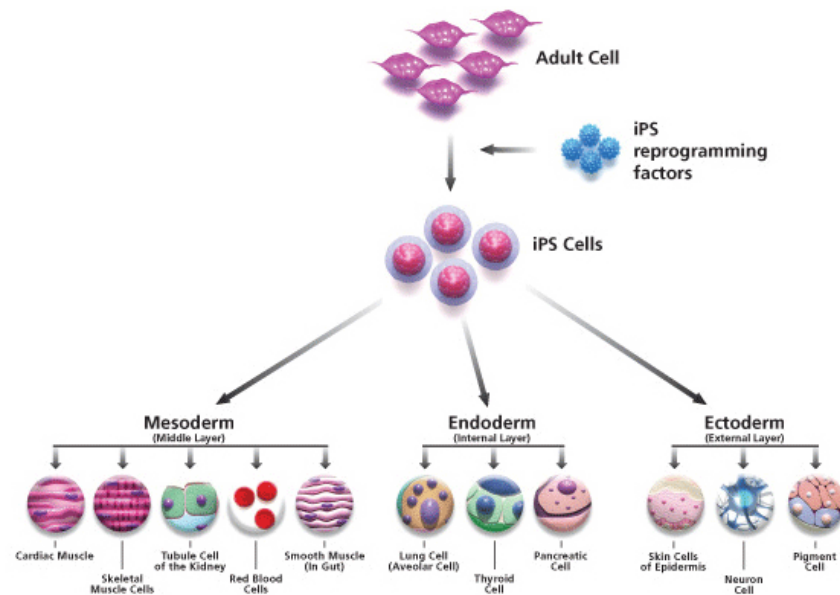
Tumors containing multiple types of tissues

Skin
Muscle
Bone
Hair
Teeth



Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSC)

- Turn on genes essential for normal embryonic development that are turned off in adult cells
- De-differentiate adult cells to a functional equivalent of ESCs

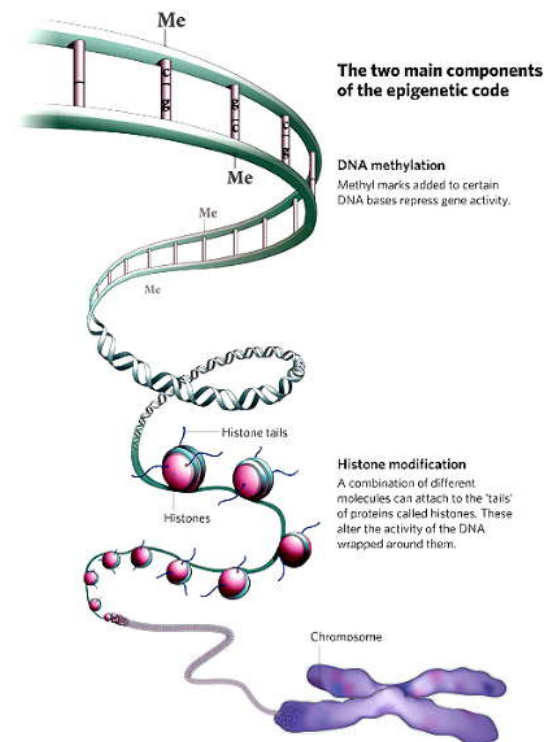


2012 Nobel Prize in Medicine to Shinya Yamanaka
“Yamanaka Factors”



Issues with using Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPS)

- Teratomas: same as ESCs
- Epigenetic memory
 - Once a skin cell, always a skin cell



Clinical Trials of iPSCs

- Currently 37 trials listed on clinicaltrials.gov
 - All to obtain tissue: generate disease-specific iPSCs
 - No interventional trials Many years from clinical use

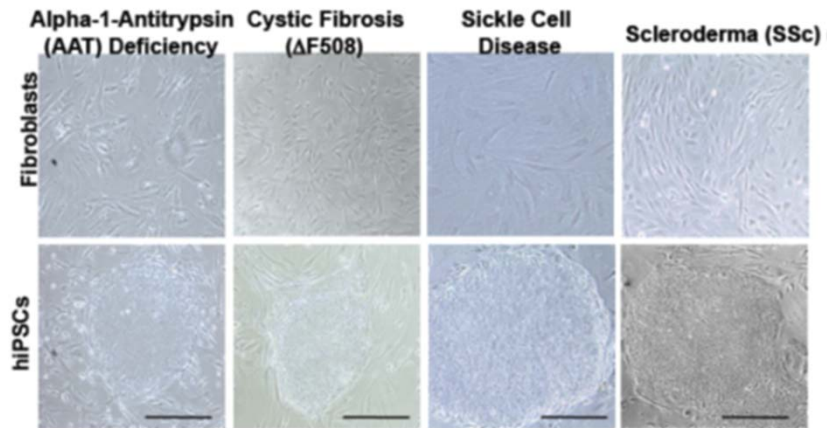
Clinical Trials of iPSCs

- Currently 37 trials listed on clinicaltrials.gov
 - All to obtain tissue: generate disease-specific iPSCs
 - No interventional trials Many years from clinical use

Current Uses of iPSCs

Disease-specific iPS cells

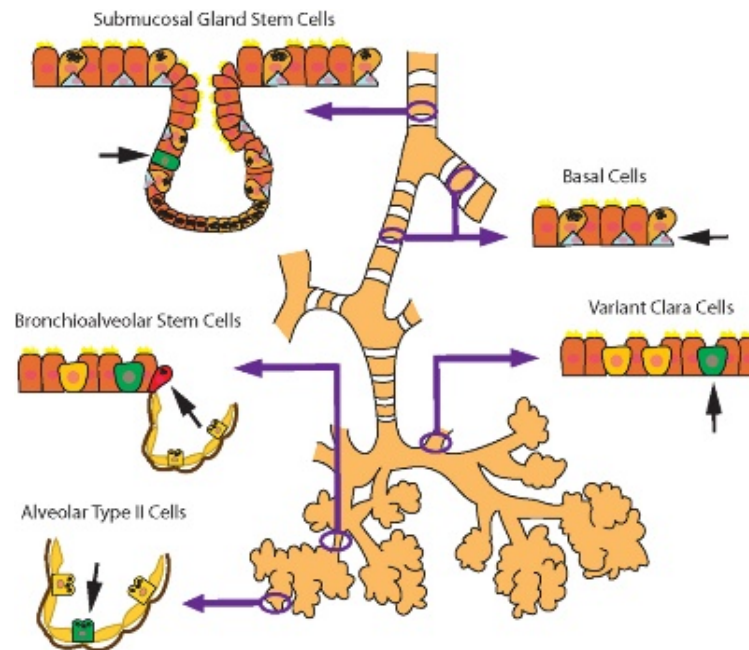
Drug testing



Somers et al. Stem Cells 2010

Alternatives to ESCs/iPSCs: Endogenous Progenitor Cells

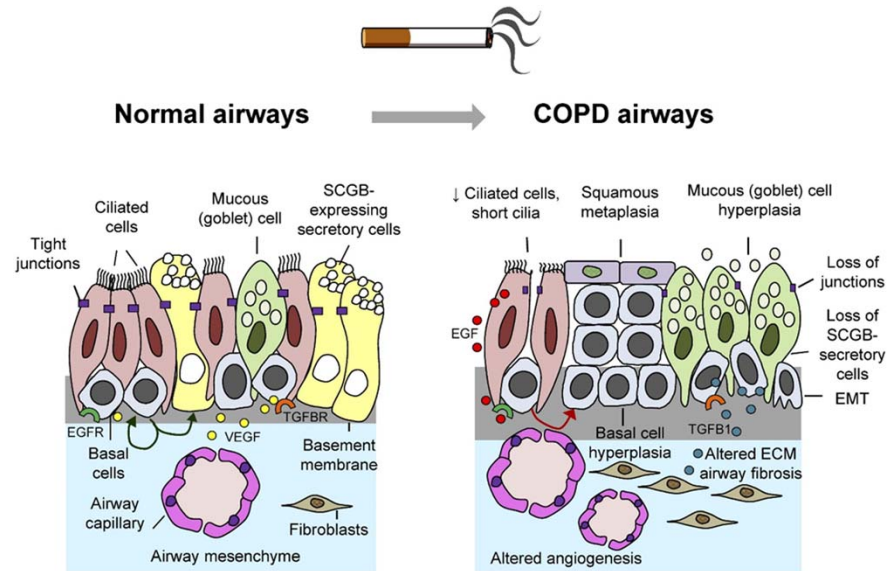
- Every organ has its own stem cells
- Respond to injury/aging within the tissue
- Found in:
 - Marrow
 - Blood vessels
 - Brain
 - Muscle
 - Skin
 - Pancreas
 - Liver
 - Lung
 - Teeth



Endogenous Progenitor Cells

- Function in development, repair, aging (?)
- Found in every organ
- Most data in mice: less information in humans
- Homeostasis not well understood
- Potential role as cancer stem cells

- Many years from clinical application

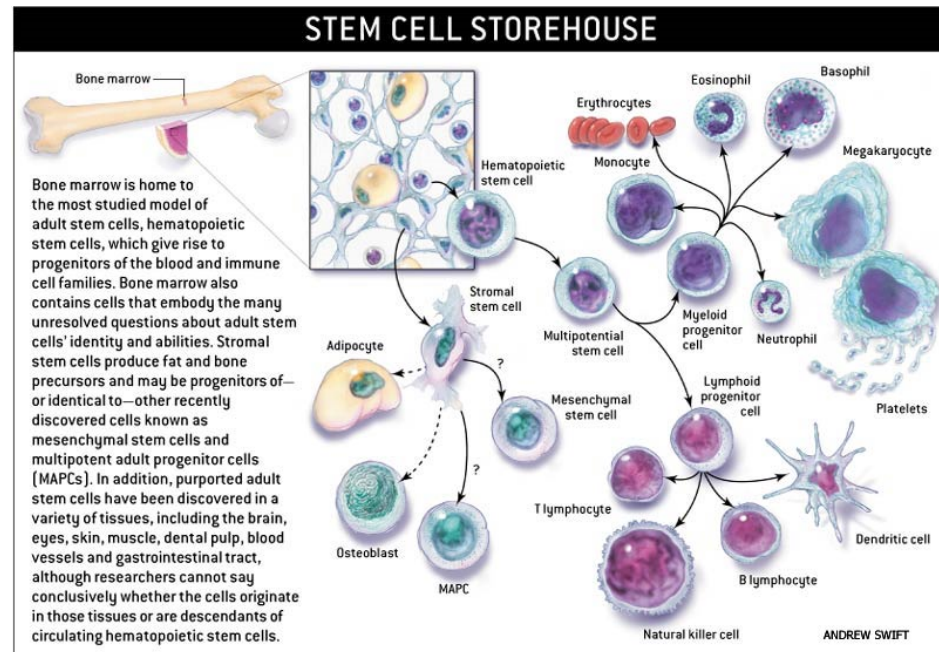


Adult Stem Cells

Bone marrow contains several different types of stem cells

Hematopoietic stem cell (HSC)

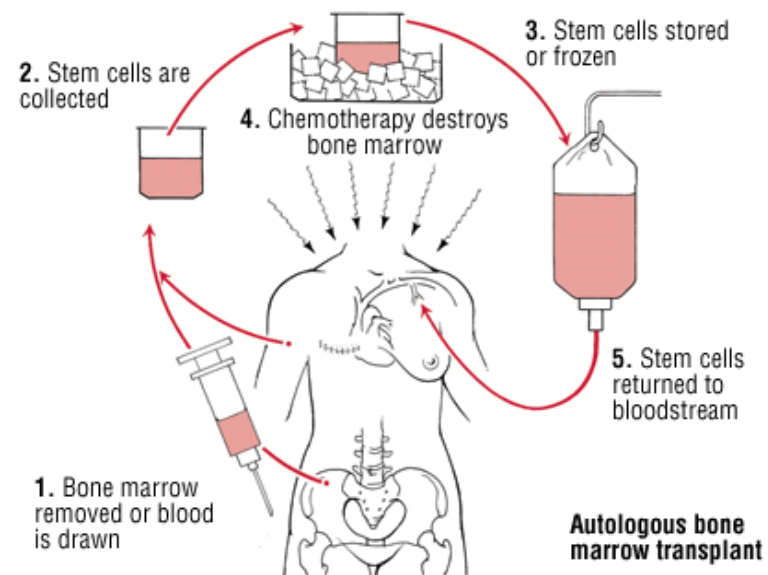
Mesenchymal stromal cell (MSC)



Lanza and Rosenthal Scientific American June 2004

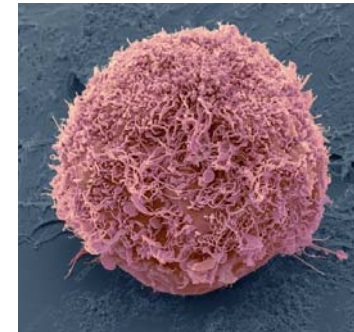
HSCs and Bone Marrow Transplantation

- HSCs are obtained from bone marrow or blood
 - Autologous
 - Allogeneic
- Administered after chemo or radiation therapy to restore bone marrow
- FDA-approved uses
 - Leukemias
 - Lymphomas
 - Other hematologic diseases



MSCs

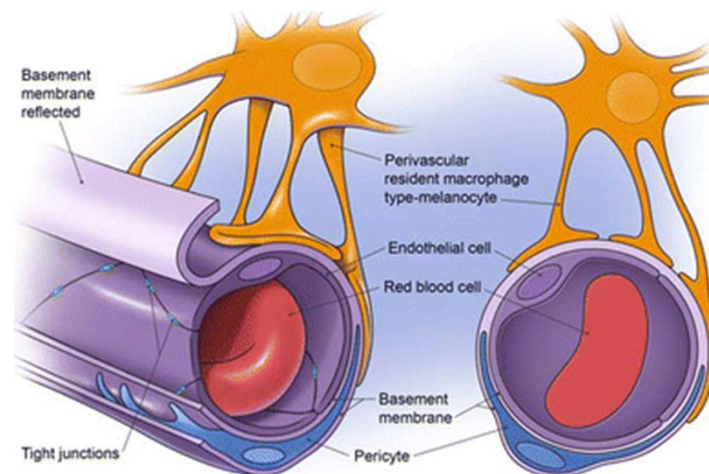
- Initially isolated from bone marrow
- Adipose, placenta, cord blood, other tissues
- Differentiation ability: “stem cell” role
 - Bone, fat, cartilage



- Immune regulation

Live along blood vessels

Sample and react to inflammatory environments



MSC Immunomodulation

Immune Regulation

-Inhibit immune cells

Don't provoke immune response

- Don't express immune markers
- Allogeneic use

Clinical Application

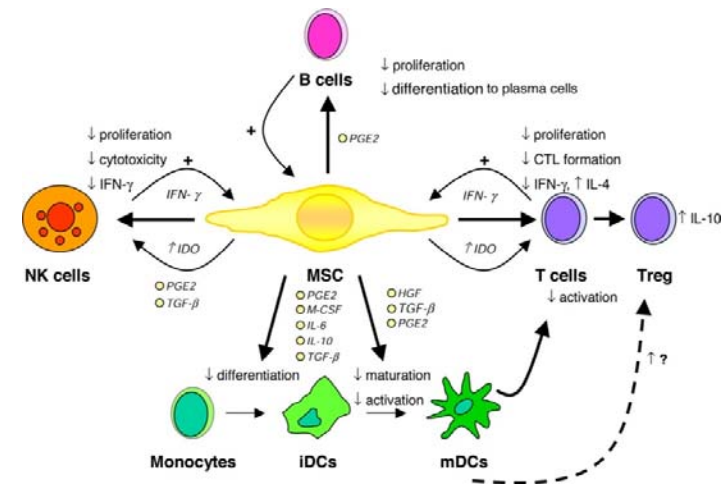
Clinical trials: graft vs host disease (GVHD), Crohn's, multiple sclerosis, others

Approved/Marketing Authorization

Refractory graft vs host disease:

Perianal fistulas in Crohn's disease:

Critical Limb ischemia (Buerger's disease):



Canada, Japan, New Zealand

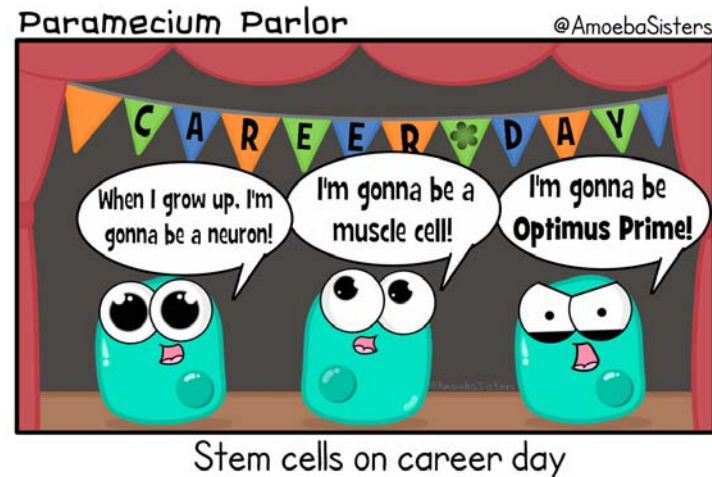
European Union

India

No MSC-based cell therapy is approved in the US

Interim Summary

- Regenerative Medicine
- Stem Cells
 - Embryonic
 - Induced Pluripotent
 - Endogenous Progenitor
 - HSC
 - MSC
- Approved/proven uses of HSCs
- Promising research for others
 - No approved therapies in US



Unproven Stem Cell Therapies

- **Research and Clinical realities:**
 - Few cell-based therapies are standard-of-care or approved by regulatory agencies
- **Patient expectations:**
 - Patients with chronic or end-stage diseases will seek unproven (stem) cell treatments motivated by therapeutic hope
 - High global demand for (stem) cell-based therapies
- **The (problematic) answer:**
 - Worldwide proliferation of “stem cell” clinics
 - Unproven, untested and potentially dangerous (stem) cell treatments
 - Different regulatory frameworks exacerbate the problem



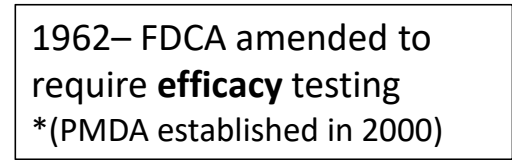
Unproven Stem Cell Therapies



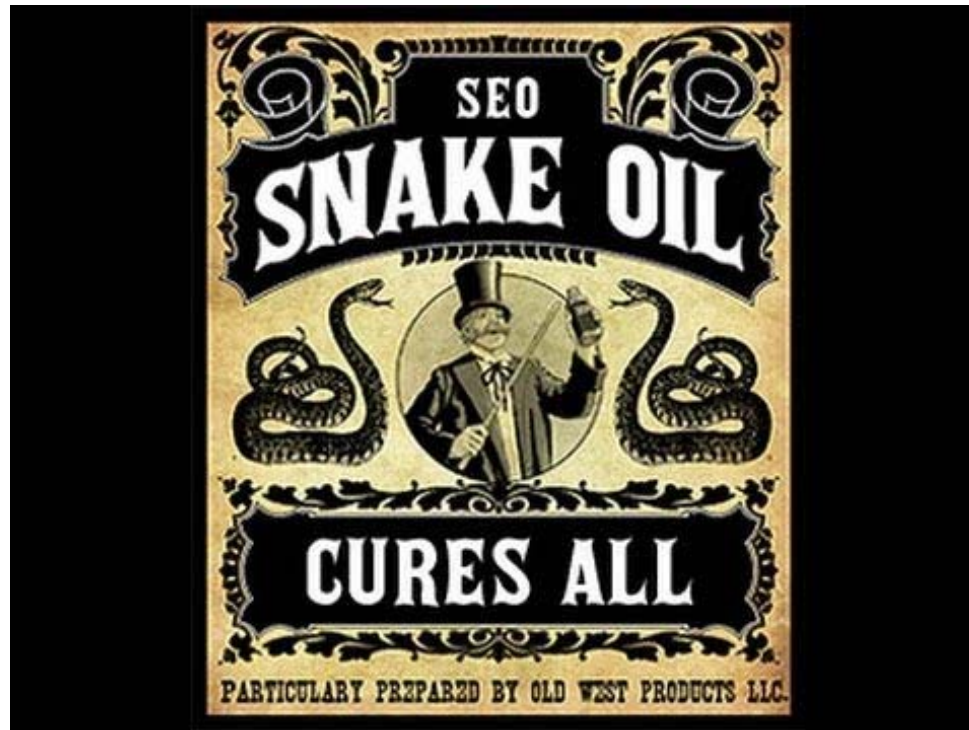
Right Need



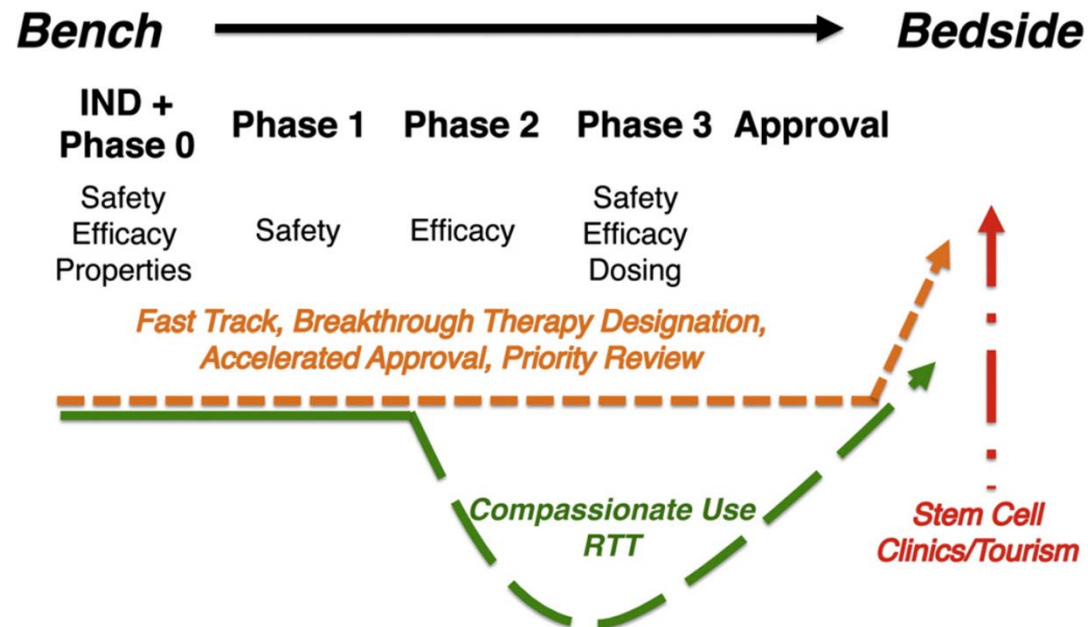
Wrong Answer



History of US Drug Regulation

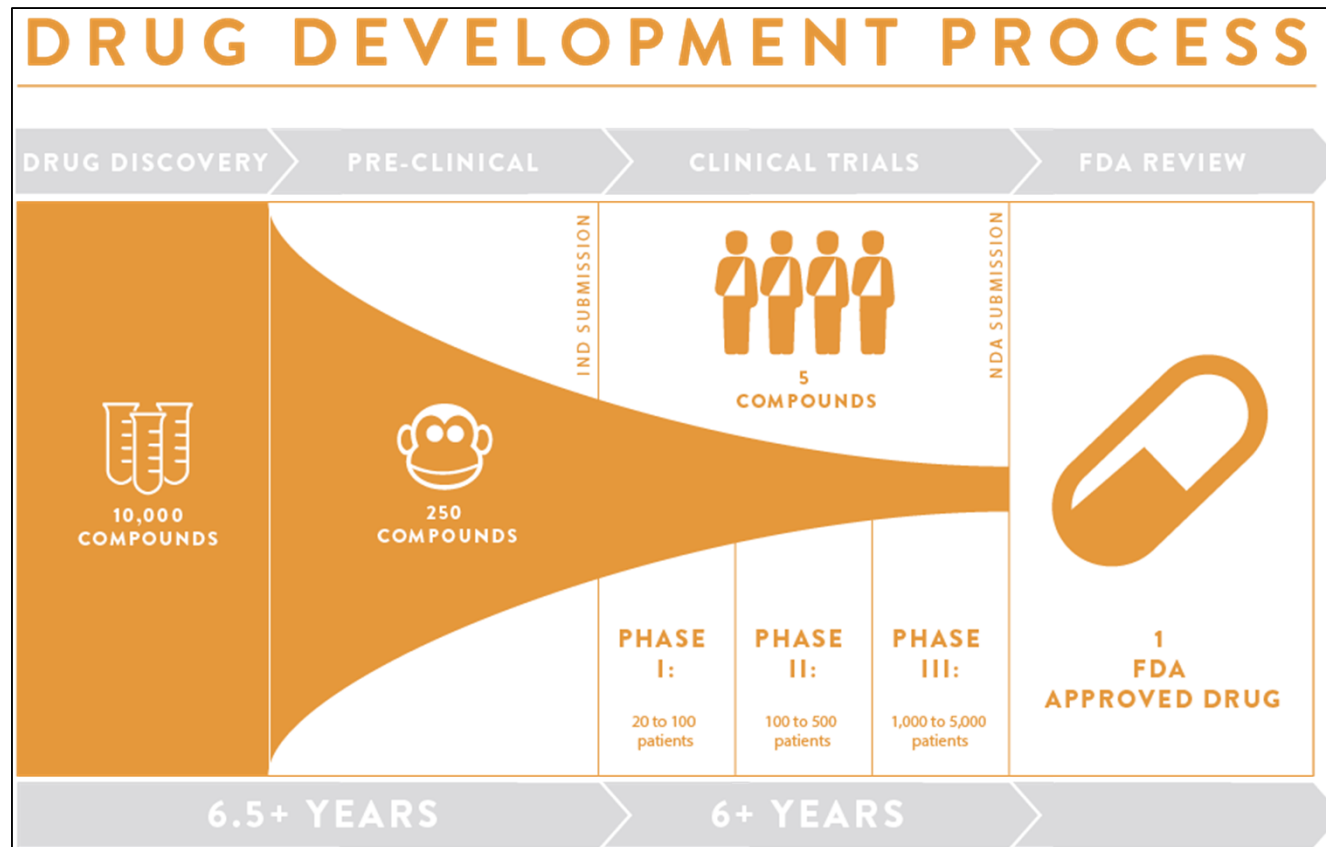


FDA Pathways for New Therapies



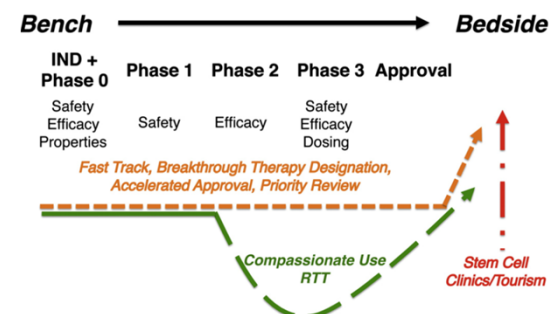
Knoepfler, Adv Drug Deliv Rev, 2015

FDA Pathways for New Therapies



Speeding the Process: January 2019 FDA Statement

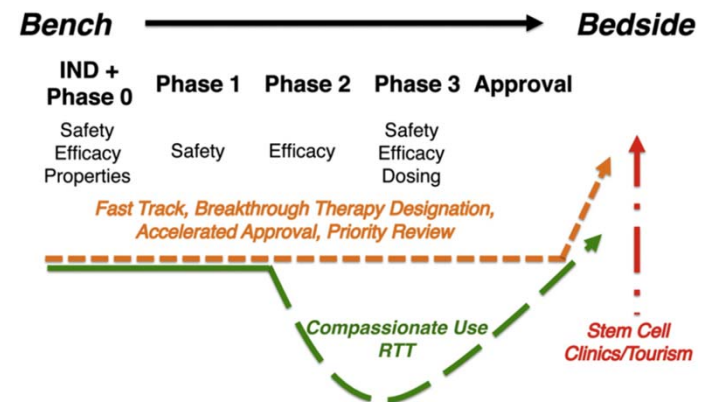
- >800 active INDs for cell or gene therapy products
- FDA's projections for cell and gene therapy products
 - By 2020, >200 INDs/year
 - By 2025, 10-20 **approvals**/year
 - Planned to hire 50 additional clinical reviewers in 2019 to keep pace
- Guidance documents for specific diseases, cell-based regenerative medicine products
- Accelerated approval pathways
 - Regenerative Medicine Advanced Therapy (RMAT)



Speeding the Process

Regenerative Medicine Advanced Therapy (RMAT)

- Cell therapy intended to treat, modify, reverse, or cure a serious or life-threatening disease or condition and has the potential to address unmet medical needs for such disease/condition
- Preliminary clinical evidence
- Use of real world evidence (e.g. observational data)



Speeding the Process

As of September 2019

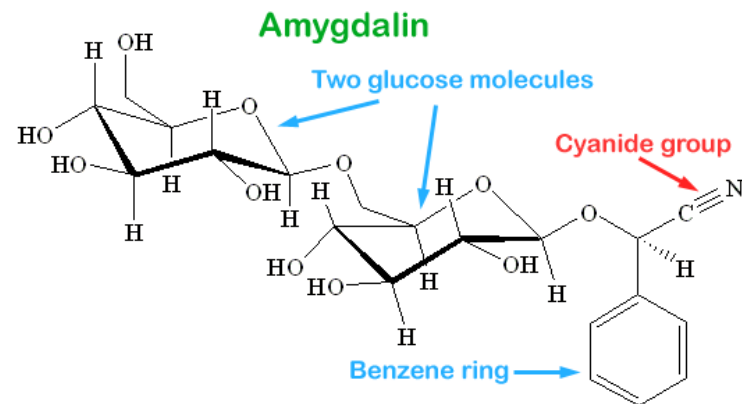
- 108 Regenerative Medicine Advanced Therapy (RMAT) designation requests received overall
- 40 RMAT requests granted overall
- Indications vary widely – stroke, spinal cord injury, sickle cell disease, muscular dystrophy, others
- Major benefit: accelerate regulatory approval process



Medical Tourism

Travel to a country with
less stringent regulations

Obtain treatment not
otherwise available



Stem Cell Medical Tourism



- An estimated 60,000 patients treated every year with unproven stem cell therapies
- Between \$300 million and \$2.4 billion spent every year on such treatments

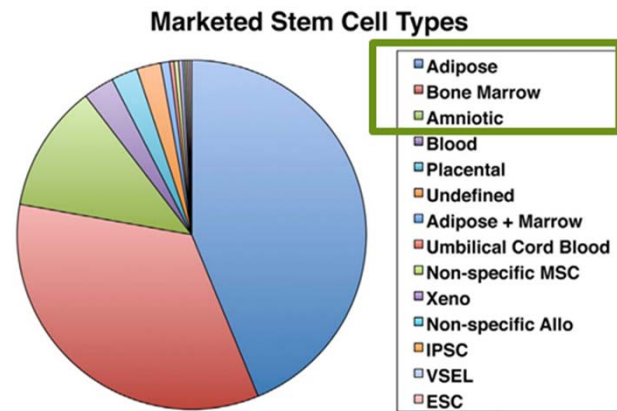
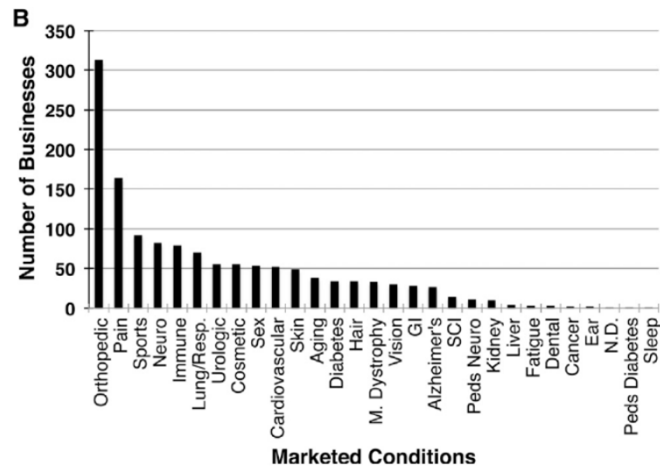
Connolly et al., Travel Med. Infect. Dis., 2014

Deans et al., Cytotherapy, 2016

Defining Unproven Cell-Based Therapies

- Unclear scientific rationale to suggest efficacy
- Lack of understanding of scientific mechanism and/or biologic function to support clinical use
- Insufficient data from laboratory studies, animal models, or clinical studies to support use in patients
- Lack of a standardized approach to confirm product quality or manufacturing consistency
- Inadequate information disclosed to patients in order to obtain proper informed consent
- Use of non-standardized or non-validated methods of administration
- Uncontrolled experimental procedures in humans

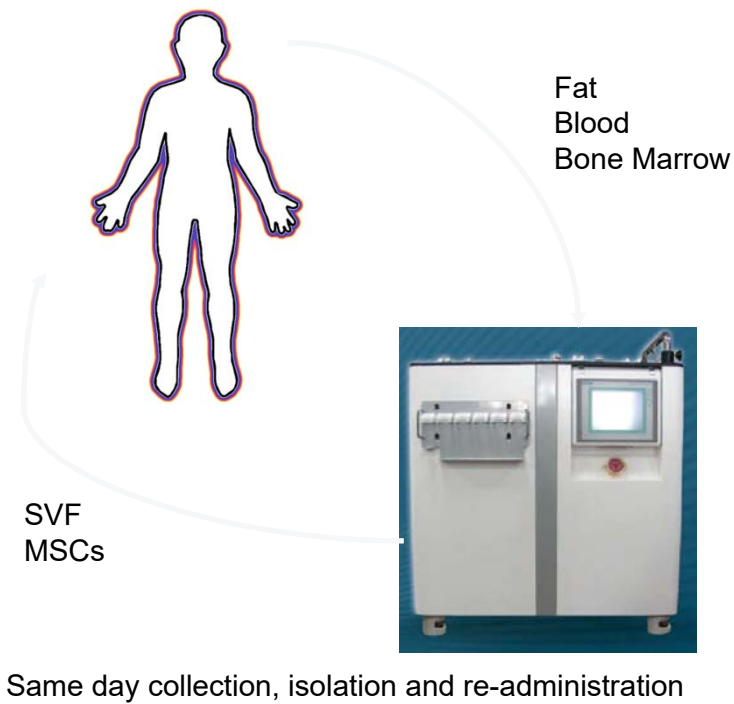
Unproven Stem Cell Interventions



- Mode of administration:
 - Intravenous
 - Intrathecal
 - Intramuscular
 - Nebulized

Turner and Knoepfler
Cell Stem Cell 2016

Unproven Stem Cell Interventions



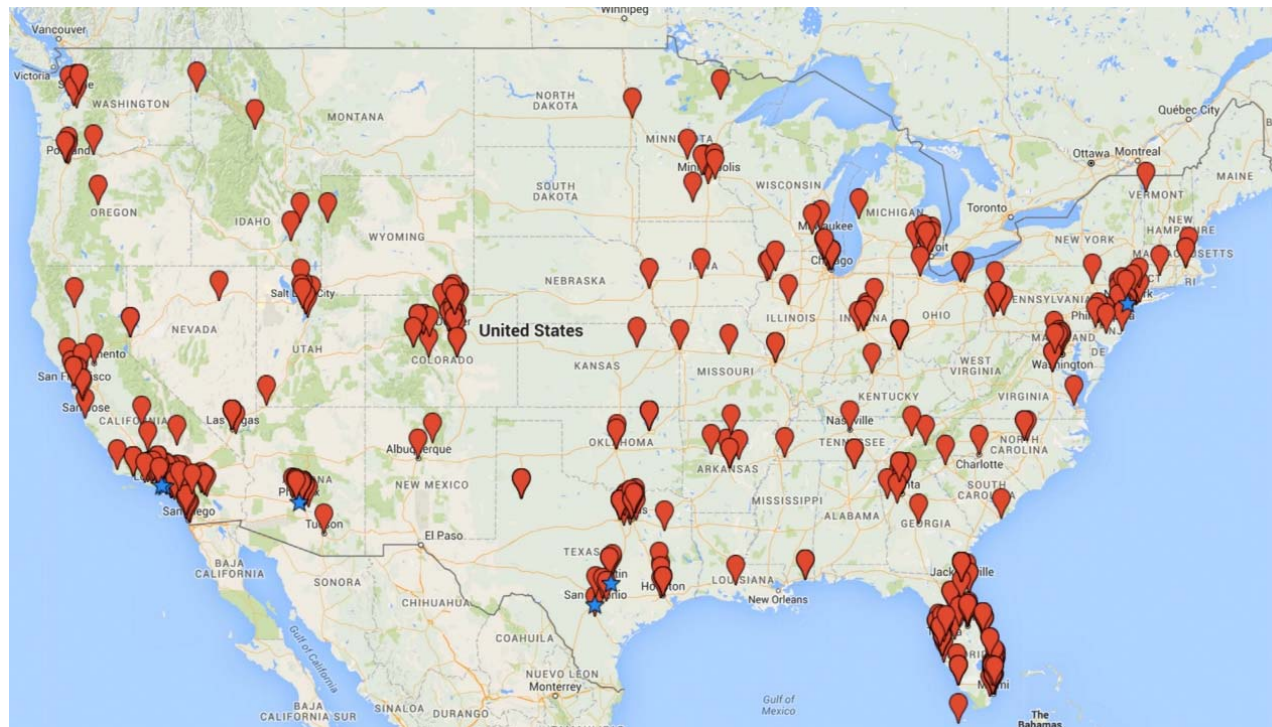
Turner and Knoepfler,
Cell Stem Cell, 2016

Stem Cell Clinics and FDA Regulations

- Human cells and tissue-based products (HCT/Ps) are considered drugs (section 351 of the PHS Act): need demonstration of safety and efficacy (e.g. through clinical trials)
- Exceptions to this rule:
 - Cell products that are **minimally manipulated**, intended for **homologous use** and not combined with other articles (section 361 of the PHS Act)
 - Destined for use in the same individual within the same surgical procedure (surgical exemption)
- Most stem cell businesses in the U.S. claim these two exemptions to avoid having their products/interventions considered as drugs

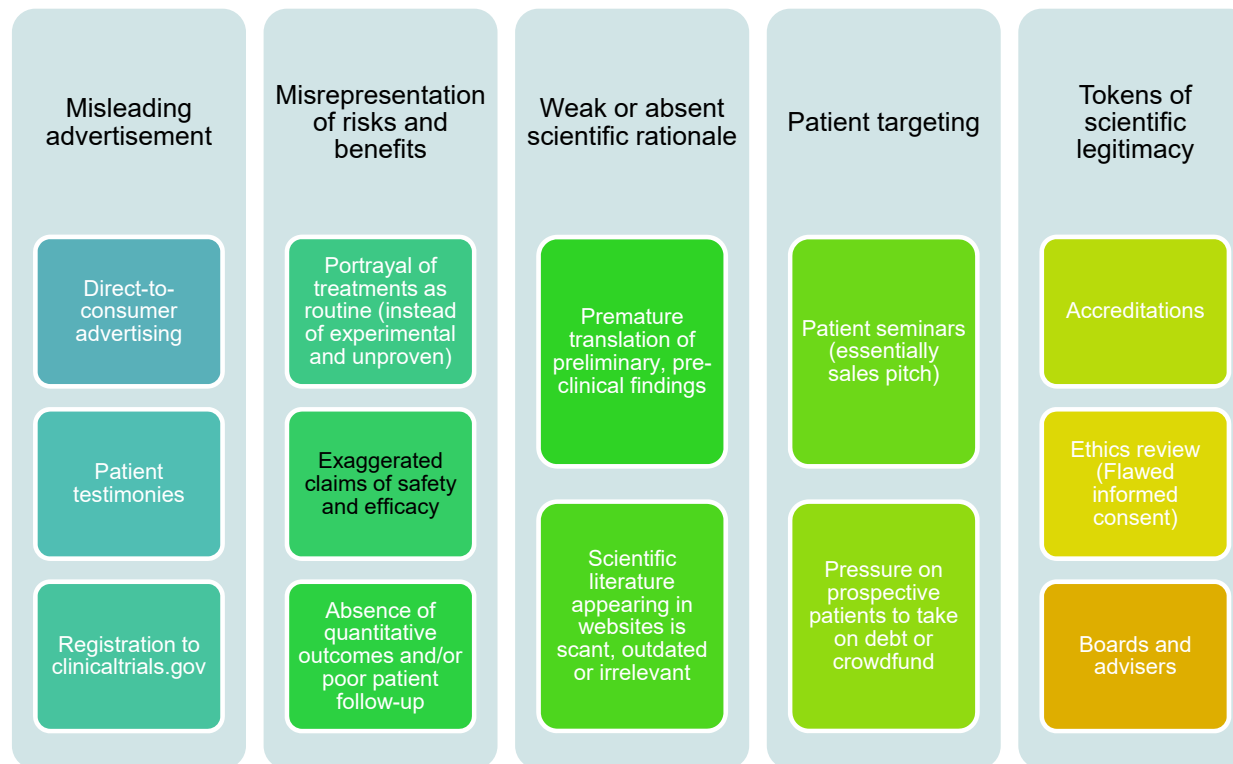
Lysaght and Campbell, Cell Stem Cell, 2011
Turner, Trends Mol Med, 2015

Stem Cell Clinics: Target Aging Demographics



Turner and Knoepfler 2016

Businesses offering unproven stem cell interventions



Businesses offering unproven stem cell interventions

Misleading advertisement

- Direct-to-consumer advertising
 - Social media
- Registration to clinicaltrials.gov



Businesses offering unproven stem cell interventions

Misrepresentation of risks and benefits

- Portrayal of treatments as routine (instead of experimental and unproven)
- Exaggerated claims of safety and efficacy
- Absence of quantitative outcomes and/or poor patient follow-up

Businesses offering unproven stem cell interventions

Patient targeting

- Patient seminars (essentially sales pitch)
- Pressure on prospective patients to take on debt or crowdfund

Not covered by insurance



Businesses offering unproven stem cell interventions

Tokens of scientific legitimacy

- Accreditations
- Ethics review (Flawed informed consent)
- Boards and advisers

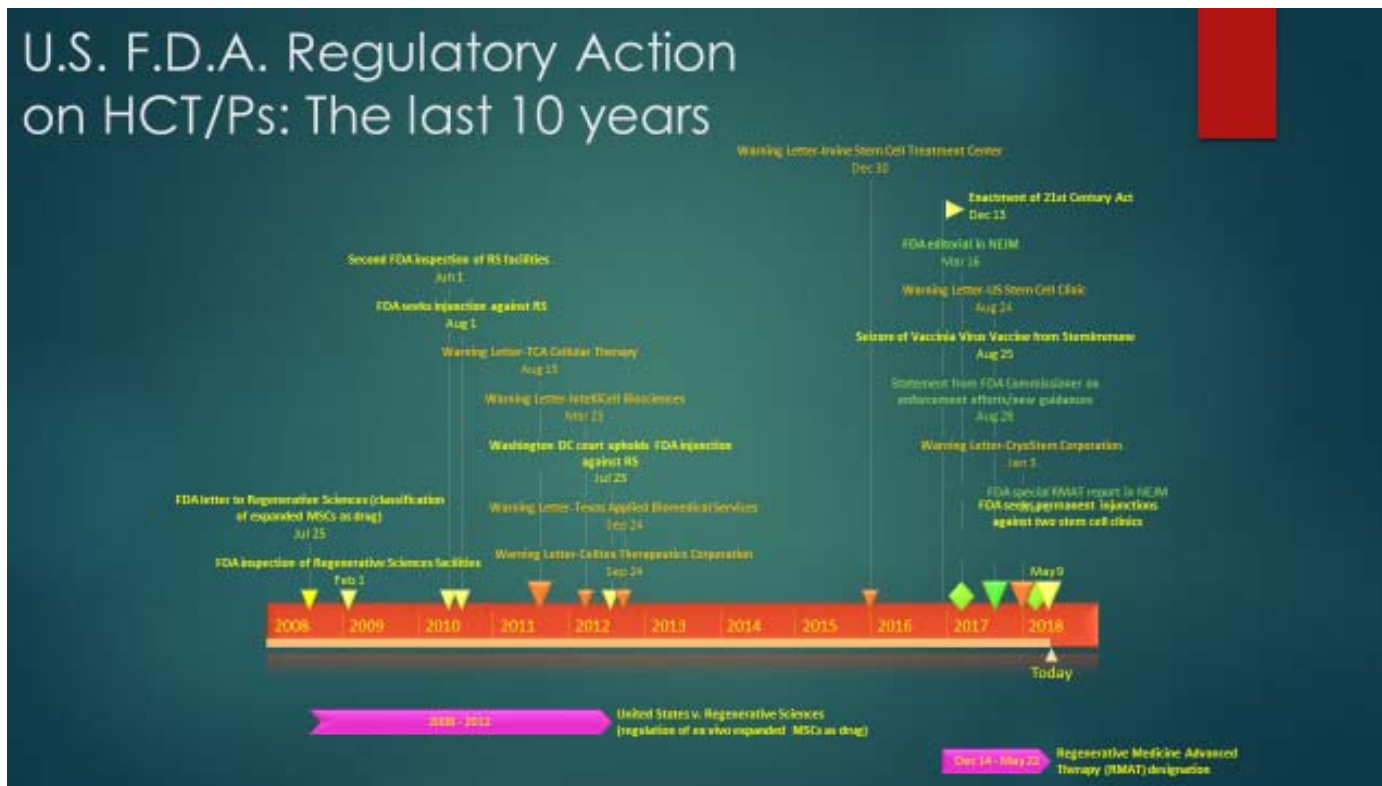
An unproven/unauthorized use of cell therapy disaster

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

BRIEF REPORT

Vision Loss after Intravitreal Injection of Autologous “Stem Cells” for AMD

Fighting Back



Fighting Back

Increasingly negative public perceptions of unproven "stem cell" interventions

Highly publicized cases of patients harmed by unproven cell-based interventions

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE
BRIEF REPORT
Vision Loss after Intravitreal Injection of Autologous "Stem Cells" for AMD
N ENGL J MED 375:2 NEJM.ORG JULY 14, 2016

Glioproliferative Lesion of the Spinal Cord as a Complication of "Stem-Cell Tourism"

Negative coverage by lay press

SunSentinel
A deeper look at stem cell clinic where 3 patients lost sight after treatment

Los Angeles Times
The stem cell therapies offered by this La Jolla clinic aren't FDA approved, may not work — and cost \$15,000

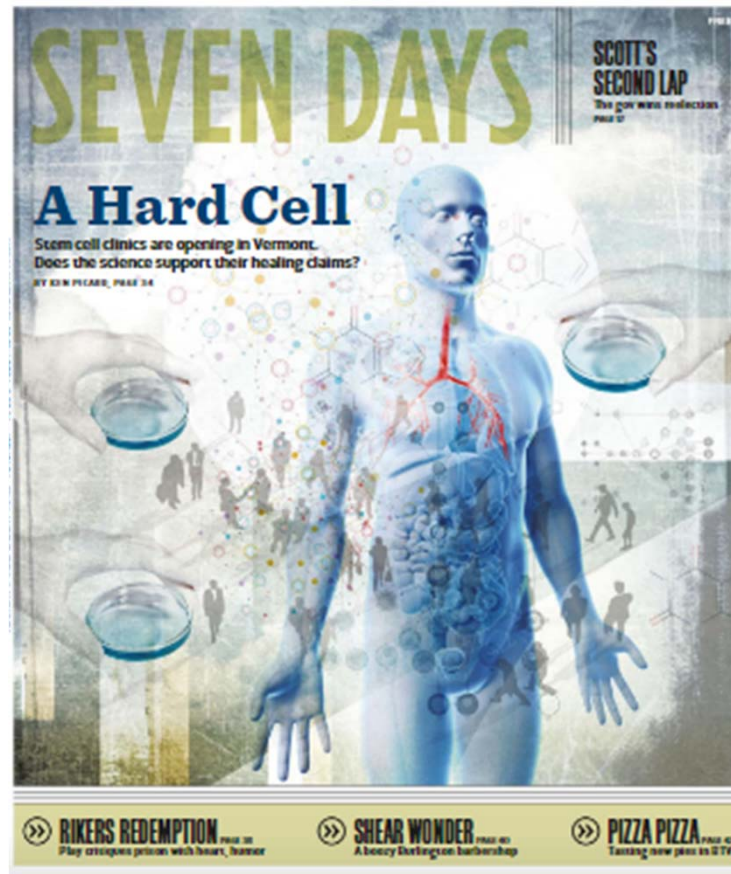
Tampa Bay Times
Unsatisfied former patient files class-action lawsuit against Lung Institute

The Washington Post
Miracle cures or modern quackery? Stem cell clinics multiply, with heartbreaking results for some patients.

CR Consumer Reports
The Trouble With Stem Cell Therapy
A new industry is booming. But critics worry that the treatments are ineffective and dangerous. Here's how to protect yourself.

The New York Times
F.D.A. Moves to Stop Rogue Clinics From Using Unapproved Stem Cell Therapies

Fighting Back



Ken Picard
Seven Days

FIRST OPINION

Kudos to Google for banning stem cell ads. Other tech companies should follow

By JEREMY SNYDER / SEPTEMBER 24, 2019



DENIS CHARLET/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Google took an important step this month toward restricting the reach of one breed of 21st-century snake oil purveyor: those selling stem cell treatments. Others need to follow its lead.

[More than 600 clinics](#) in the U.S. and [many more](#) around the world have co-opted the *potential* of using stem cell treatments to cure a range of medical conditions and now sell these treatments



The University of Vermont
LARNER COLLEGE OF MEDICINE



The University of Vermont

Resources

- ISSCR - A patient-centered online guide: <http://www.closerlookatstemcells.org/>
- ISCT – A reference guide on unproven cellular therapies:
<http://www.celltherapysociety.org/>
- Cytotherapy, 18(1), January 2016 – A special section on Unproven Cell Therapies: <http://www.celltherapyjournal.org/issue/S1465-3249%2815%29X0003-X>
- Canadian Stem Cell Foundation – Short educational videos on stem cells:
<http://stemcellfoundation.ca/en/about-stem-cells/what-is-a-stem-cell/>
- Patient information sheet:
<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2598269>

VERMONT MEDICAL SOCIETY RESOLUTION

Stem Cell Clinics

- **RESOLVED**, that the Vermont Medical Society disseminate evidence-based information to its members regarding stem cell clinics and therapies and encourage members to have evidence based discussions with their patients when they inquire about such services; and be it further
- **RESOLVED**, that VMS coordinate with appropriate professional licensing boards, the Attorney General's Office and other regulatory bodies to ensure that patients seeking stem cell therapies are provided safe and evidence-based information and services.

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