

Gene therapy used to treat Fabry disease—a world first

February 16 2017

A team of Canadian physicians and researchers is believed to be the first in the world to have used gene therapy to treat a patient with Fabry disease, a rare inherited enzyme deficiency that can damage major organs and shorten lifespan.

People with Fabry disease have a gene called GLA that doesn't function as it should; as a result their bodies are unable to make the correct version of a particular enzyme that breaks down a fat called Gb3. A buildup of Gb3 can lead to problems in the kidneys, heart and brain.

In the trial, researchers collected a quantity of a Fabry patient's own blood [stem cells](#) then used a specially engineered virus to augment those cells with copies of the fully functional gene that is responsible for the enzyme. The altered stem cells were then transplanted back into the patient on Jan. 11, 2017.

"It's too soon to say whether this therapy will ultimately be a long-term treatment for Fabry disease but, based on the success of animal trials, we are hopeful there will be a benefit to patients," says Dr. Aneal Khan, the Alberta Health Services medical geneticist and member of the Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, who is leading the experimental trial in Calgary.

Dr. Jeffrey Medin, a researcher with the Medical College of Wisconsin and the project's principal investigator, says it will be months before the researchers are able to measure whether they've made an impact.

"This experimental trial nevertheless marks a major step forward in treating inherited genetic diseases in adults," says Dr. Medin. "It is very promising that we were able to engineer the complex logistics of such a trial and that the procedure itself seems to have been well-tolerated."

For more than 10 years, Darren Bidulka has had to set aside two hours every two weeks for [enzyme replacement therapy](#), which helps his body break down Gb3 and is currently the only form of treatment.

"It's somewhat disruptive having to arrange your life around a biweekly infusion schedule, but compared to many people with Fabry disease, I've been fortunate," says the 48-year-old Calgary patient who underwent the [gene therapy](#). "There are day-to-day challenges but, other than that, my quality of life is very good."

Many people with Fabry disease can also have a decreased ability to perspire, skin rashes, chronic pain and gastrointestinal difficulties.

"A long-term treatment for Fabry disease would be fantastic, but I don't want to create any false hopes for myself or others at this preliminary stage," Bidulka says. "If my involvement in the research helps shed more light on the disease and brings doctors closer to an ultimate cure, then it will have been worth it."

The treatment, which has been approved by Health Canada for experimental purposes, is also believed to be the first trial in Canada to use a lentivirus in gene therapy. In this case, the specially modified virus was stripped of its disease-causing capability and augmented with a working copy of the gene that's responsible for the missing enzyme.

"We've proven this works in mice but, of course, successful animal trials don't always mean successful human trials," says Dr. Medin, who has been working on the project for more than 20 years since he was at the

National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

Adds Dr. Khan: "Even some improvement in enzyme levels could brighten the long-term outlook for these patients and lead to a better quality of life."

About 420 Canadians have Fabry disease.

Although several gene therapies have been used in Canada for cancer, this study is believed to be the first in the country to test a gene therapy for an inherited metabolic disorder.

Provided by Alberta Health Services

Citation: Gene therapy used to treat Fabry disease—a world first (2017, February 16) retrieved 4 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-02-gene-therapy-fabry-diseasea-world.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.