

Gene Transfer Clinical Trials Monitoring

The monitoring studies performed in the X-SCID gene transfer clinical gene transfer trials can inform proposed monitoring plans for other gene transfer clinical trials.

- Is it possible to obtain any useful information on sites of integration prior to infusion of ex vivo genemodified cells?
 - ➤ If analyses are not performed either prior to or at the time of infusion, should cells be archived for future analyses? (i.e.- what useful information can be learned from analyses of archived samples?)



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- How do the results of monitoring and analyses in this subject inform the formulation of monitoring plans in other trials?
 - ➤ What role does the nature of the disease have in the frequency and duration of monitoring?
 - ➤ What role does the phase and type of gene transfer clinical trial have in the frequency and duration of monitoring?
 - >What role does the age of the subject have in the monitoring plan?
 - >What role does the gene transfer procedure have in the monitoring plan?
 - >What role do the above have in what samples should be collected and analyzed?



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- If during the course of monitoring a subject a monoclonal expansion is demonstrated, how will this inform the future course of action for that research subject?
 - ➤ What role, if any, does the marker chosen to define the monoclonal expansion have in determining the future course of action for that research subject?
 - •Cell surface marker defined monoclonal expansion (ex. Ig, TCR)
 - •Molecular/genomic defined monoclonal expansion (ex. single insertion site in the monoclonal population)