A clinical trial using stem cell-derived ocular cells for the treatment of wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD) has been initiated in England. This was a major milestone for the London Project to Cure Blindness, which aims to cure vision loss in people with wet AMD. The organization was founded 10 years ago by UC Santa Barbara’s Peter Coffey, a professor at the campus’s Neuroscience Research Institute.

The surgery was performed on a patient last month and no complications have arisen to date. The team hopes to determine the patient’s outcome in terms of initial visual recovery by early December.

“Cellular therapy has tremendous potential for treating all types of age-related macular degeneration,” said Coffey’s colleague Dennis Clegg, the Wilcox Family Chair in BioMedicine in the Department of Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology. “Regenerative medicine using stem cells will likely become a major weapon to fight many diseases.”

Clegg is also co-director of the California Project to Cure Blindness, a collaborative effort aimed at developing a stem-cell-based therapy for AMD. The project is funded by the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM), the state’s stem cell agency, which funds Coffey’s research.
Macular degeneration accounts for almost 50 percent of all visual impairment in the
developed world and usually affects people over 50 years of age. In people with
AMD, the central (reading) vision is affected while the surrounding vision remains
normal.

AMD takes two forms: wet and dry. Wet AMD is generally caused by abnormal blood
vessels that leak fluid or blood into the region of the macula in the center of the
retina. Wet macular degeneration almost always begins as dry macular
degeneration.

Dry AMD is the most common type of macular degeneration and affects 90 percent
of the people who have the condition. In the dry form, a breakdown or thinning
occurs in the layer of retinal pigment epithelial cells (RPE) in the macula. These RPE
cells support the light sensitive photoreceptor cells that are critical to vision.

The ongoing trial at Moorfields Eye Hospital in London is investigating the safety and
efficacy of transplanting RPE derived from stem cells to treat people with sudden
severe visual loss from wet AMD. Diseased cells at the back of the eye are replaced
with RPE cells via a specially engineered patch inserted behind the retina. The
surgical procedure generally takes one to two hours.

In total, the trial will recruit 10 patients over a period of 18 months. Each patient will
be followed for a year to assess the safety and stability of the cells and the degree
to which their vision is restored.

“We are tremendously pleased to have reached this stage in the research for a new
therapeutic approach,” said Coffey. “Although we recognize this clinical trial focuses
on a small group of AMD patients who have experienced sudden severe visual loss,
we hope that many patients may benefit in the future.”

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