

Index

A

- AAV. *See* Adeno-associated virus (AAV) gene therapy vectors
- ABCA4
 - retinitis pigmentosa, 4
 - splice site mutations, 328
 - Stargardt disease mutations, 4, 26, 29, 30
- Achromatopsia
 - cone dysfunction, 3
 - genetic mutations, 6
 - imaging for pathophysiology, 495–496
 - models
 - BEST1-related dystrophies, 80–83
 - CNGA3, 79–80
 - CNGB3, 80
 - overview, 79
 - prevalence, 28
- Adaptive immune system, 180–181, 190
- Adaptive optics (AO), 493–494
- Adeno-associated virus (AAV) gene therapy vectors
 - approaches to AAV engineering
 - ancestral screening, 170–171
 - biomining, 167–170
 - high-throughput approaches, 171
 - next-generation AAVs, 172
 - promoters and *cis*-regulatory elements, 172–173
 - rational mutagenesis, 170
 - scAAVenger, 171
 - in silico design, 171–172
 - assessing full vs. empty capsids, 138–139
 - choroideremia, 202
 - gene editing strategies, 311
 - humoral antiAAV2 neutralizing antibodies, 141–143
 - immune response, 96–97
 - innate immune response, 188–191
 - obstacles within
 - immune response, 166–167
 - inner limiting membrane penetration, 165–166
 - limited tropism, 165
 - small packaging capacity, 166
 - optogenetics, 285–286
 - outcome measures, 143–144
 - overview, 163–164
 - rationale for, 164–165
 - retinal regeneration, 472
 - retinal transduction, 302
 - RHO mutations, 233–234
 - role in gene editing, 309–310
 - RPE65 delivery, 130–131, 136–137
 - safety of delivery device, 138
 - standard in ocular disease, 470
 - structure of AAV, 164
 - XLRS, 251–255
- ADVQ, 512, 516
- Afferent pupillary defect (APD), 143
- Age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
 - choroidal neovascularization, 38
 - clinical features, 412
 - clinical research on iPSC-RPE transplantation
 - allogenic cell suspension, 421–423
 - autologous cell sheet, 417–420
 - overview, 414–417
 - etiology, 42
 - genetic models, 41–43
 - geographic atrophy, 390
 - overlap with Stargardt disease, 12
 - overview, 448
 - photoreceptor cell death, 38
 - retinal replacement for treatment of, 469–470
 - stem cell therapies in, 410–414
- Albinism, 496–497
- Alternative RNA splicing
 - high throughput sequencing
 - isoform identification and RNA-seq, 329–330
 - long-read sequencing (LRS), 330
 - single-cell resolution of isoforms, 330–331
 - mutations in splicing factors
 - RNA-binding proteins, 329
 - spliceosome, 329
 - overview, 325–326
 - retinal organoid models, 331
 - therapies for modulation of splicing
 - antisense oligonucleotides (ASOs), 334–335
 - CRISPR-based splicing, 332–334
 - mature mRNAs and proteins, 335–336
 - overview, 331–332
 - spliceosome machinery therapeutics, 334
 - trans-splicing-mediated therapies, 335
 - types of
 - alternative splice sites, 326–327
 - cassette exon inclusion or skipping, 326
 - intron retention, 327–329
 - mutually exclusive exons, 329
 - overview, 326
- AMD. *See* Age-related macular degeneration
- Antisense oligonucleotides (ASOs), 235, 312–314, 334–335
- AO. *See* Adaptive optics
- APD. *See* Afferent pupillary defect
- Apoptosis, 263, 343–344
- Argus II epiretinal prosthesis, 400–401

Index

- ASOs. *See* Antisense oligonucleotides
Attitudes to Gene Therapy for the Eye (AGT-Eye), 515, 526–528
Autophagy, 345–346, 350
- B**
- Bardet–Biedl syndrome (BBS)
clinical features, 2
dog models, 63
emblematic ciliopathy, 52
gene mutations, 55
human cell models, 64
mouse models, 59–63
nonhuman primate models, 63
qualitative studies on, 534
zebrafish models, 58–59
- Base editing, 311–312
Batten disease, CLN3 variant, 5
BBS. *See* Bardet–Biedl syndrome
BBSome complex module, 54–55
BDNF. *See* Brain-derived neurotrophic factor
Best vitelliform macular dystrophy, 4
BEST1
gene-augmentation therapy, 82
models, 80–81, 83
Blood–retinal barrier (BRB), 181–182, 184
Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), 36, 277, 358
- C**
- C3, age-related macular degeneration, 42
CABP4, congenital stationary night blindness mutations, 81, 83
Cas12, 310–312
Cas13 and ADAR, 312, 315
Cas14, 312
Cas9, 310, 314
Cassette exon inclusion or skipping, 326–327
CCR2, 184
Cell death pathways, 183, 343–344, 347–348, 351
Cell therapy
cell suspension, 451–452
early studies, 417, 421
organoids in, 113
overview, 112
retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) in, 429, 434, 438–441, 449
tissue formulation, 452–453
CEP290
cat model, 74
gene therapy, 128, 130, 315–317
intronic mutations, 335
LCA, 6, 73, 311, 314, 326, 331
mouse model, 60
splice site mutations in, 328
CFH, age-related macular degeneration susceptibility studies, 42–43
cGMP-signaling, 343, 344–345, 348, 350–351
Channelrhodopsin-2 (ChR2)
gene therapy, 130
optogenetics, 289–291, 300–304
Chemokine fractalkine (CX3CL1), 182, 184
CHM
choroideremia imaging, 498–499
choroideremia mutations, 201–202, 205
clinical genetics of, 209–210
female carriers, 208–209
disease mechanism of in choroideremia, 210–211
Choroidal neovascularization (CNV), age-related macular degeneration, 38, 411–414, 417, 448
Choroideremia
clinical genetics, 209–210
clinical phenotype
differential diagnosis, 206–207
female carriers, 208–209
images, 206–207
overview, 202–206
clinical trials
inclusion of patients with late choroideremia, 212–213
overview, 212
RPE dysfunction in late disease, 213–214
short duration of, 212
summary of, 203–204
surgical detachment of fovea, 213
disease mechanism, 210–211
imaging structure-function correlations of cone mosaic, 498–499
near-infrared fluorescence imaging, 215
overview, 201–202
regulatory approval of gene therapy
modification of process, 215–216
novel end points, 214–215
retinal appearance in, 205
ChrimsonR, 293–294, 303
Cilia
overview, 52
proteins, 53–55
schematic, 53
Ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), 358–360
Ciliopathy
nonvertebrate models, 57–58
phenotypes and genotypes, 52–57
RPGR-associated, 223–225
vertebrate models
dog models, 63
human cell models, 64
mouse models, 59–63
nonhuman primate models, 63
zebrafish models, 58–59
CNGB1, 74–76
CNGC, 344–345, 347, 351
CNTF. *See* ciliary neurotrophic factor
CNV. *See* choroidal neovascularization
Cone mosaic, imaging structure-function correlations
choroideremia, 498–499
retinitis pigmentosa, 497–498

- Cone-rod degenerations/dystrophies (CORDs)
 - genetics, 6
 - RPGR, 221–223
- Congenital stationary night blindness (CSNB)
 - gene mutations, 3, 6
 - models, 81, 83
 - phenotypes, 29–30
 - photoreceptor to bipolar cell connectivity mutations, 83
 - prevalence, 28
- Contrast sensitivity, 548–549
- CORDs. *See* Cone-rod degenerations/dystrophies
- CRB1, 6, 40, 43, 326
- cre-lox gene targeting, 43–44
- CRISPR/Cas9, 310, 311, 332–334
- CRX
 - cat model, 72–74
 - in LCA, 6
- CSNB. *See* congenital stationary night blindness

- D**
- Damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs), 181–183, 189–191
- DAMPs. *See* Damage-associated molecular patterns
- Diabetic retinopathy
 - genetic manipulations, 98
 - immune system in retinal transplants, 95–97
 - molecular manipulations, 98
 - overview, 94–95
 - retinal gene editing, 99–100
 - retinal gene therapy, 100–102
 - transgenic models, 98–99
- Diabetic retinopathy, retinal regeneration as
 - treatment, 470
- Digenic disease, 12, 18
- DNA editing
 - antisense oligonucleotides (ASOs), 313–314
 - base editing, 312–313
 - Cas 12, 310–312
 - Cas 13 and ADARs, 315
 - Cas 14, 312
 - CRISPR/Cas9, 310
 - prime editing, 313
 - RNA editing, 313
 - short-hairpin RNAs (shRNAs), 314–315
- Docosahexaenoic acid, 226
- DTPQ, 511, 513, 520

- E**
- EDTQ, 511–512, 516
- Electrical stimulation of neurons, 391–392
- Electronic retinal prostheses
 - approaches to
 - anatomical position
 - epiretinal implants, 392–393
 - subretinal implants, 393–394
 - delivery of power and data, 394–395
 - electrical stimulation of neurons, 391–392
 - overview, 389–391
 - clinical evaluation
 - Argus II epiretinal prosthesis, 400–401
 - criteria for, 400
 - other clinical results, 402–403
 - overview, 400
 - photovoltaic subretinal implant PRIMA, 401–402
 - subretinal implant Alpha IMS/AMS, 401
 - suprachoroidal systems, 402
 - outlook, 403
 - electric field shaping for high resolution in
 - subretinal approach, 403–404
 - flexible implants for wide visual field, 404
 - image processing, 404–405
 - selective stimulation of RGCs, 404
- preclinical evaluation
 - in vivo characterization
 - contrast sensitivity, 399–400
 - frequency dependence, 400
 - lateral resolution, 399
 - overview, 398–399
 - retinal response to stimulation
 - contrast sensitivity, 397–398
 - electric receptive fields, 395–396
 - lateral resolution, 396–397
- Embryoid bodies, 113–114, 116, 332
- Energy metabolism in photoreceptor cells, 347–348, 350
- ERAD and autophagy, 346–347
- Eye size
 - dosing, 137–138
 - pig eyes, 92–93

- F**
- ff-ERG. *See* Full-field electroretinogram
- FGF. *See* Fibroblast growth factor
- Fibroblast growth factor (FGF), 37, 358–359, 431–432, 463
- Field Expander Questionnaire, 512, 516
- FLORA. *See* Functional low-vision observer-rated assessment
- Full-field electroretinogram (ff-ERG), 2
- Functional low-vision observer-rated assessment (FLORA), 542–543

- G**
- GDNF. *See* Glial-derived neurotrophic factor
- Gene editing. *See also* Adeno-associated virus (AAV) gene therapy vectors; CRISPR/Cas9; DNA editing
 - adeno-associated virus (AAV), 309–310
 - CRISPR/Cas9, 277, 310
 - lentiviruses, 310
 - overview, 232–233, 311–312
 - pig models in retinal disease, 99–100
 - RHO, 234
- Gene expression control, 301–302
- Gene therapy
 - assessing full vs. empty capsids, 138–139
 - choroideremia, 210
 - clinical trials, 144–145
 - choroideremia, 212–214
 - color vision, 549

Index

- Gene therapy (*Continued*)
 dark adaptation, 549
 design and outcomes
 design considerations, 553
 electrophysiology, 549
 navigation tasks, 551–553
 overview, 547–548
 psychophysics, 549–550
 visual acuity and contrast sensitivity, 548–549
 visual fields, 549–50
 visual function vs. functional vision, 550–551
 cone survival in RP
 alterations in rod metabolism, 384–385
 gluconeogenesis, 384
 mTOR, 384
 rdCVF, 384
 Txnip, 384
 current clinical targets, 127–128
 development, 139–143
 dosing and model differences, 137–138
 immune response to viral vector, 187–191
 Leber hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON)
 overview, 263–265
 phase I and II clinical trials, 267–274
 phase III clinical trials, 274–276
 preclinical studies, 265–267
 microRNA, 239
 model systems for testing in RHO mutations, 232–233
 neuroprotection in, 449
 outcome measures, 143–144
 overview, 111, 125–126
 questions and challenges
 gain-of-function mutations, 129–130
 gene-agnostic approaches, 130
 route of administration, 128–129
 vector design, 129
 retinal organoids, 112–113
 RPE65, 130–131
 RPGR, 226–227
 safety of delivery devices, 138
 vector development, 292
 vectors, 126–127
 vertical transmission, 143
- Glaucoma
 glutamate excitotoxicity, 39
 intraocular pressure, 38
 model for, 41
 retinal regeneration treatment, 470
- Glia-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF), 182, 190, 237, 358–359
- Glucose metabolism
 insufficient glucose in cones, 382–384
 overview in retinitis pigmentosa, 381–382
- GPCR, 231, 284, 301, 303
- GUCY2D, 344–345
- H**
- HGP. *See* Human Genome Project
- Human embryonic stem cells, 451
- Human Genome Project (HGP), 13–14
- Human pluripotent stem cells, 451
- Human-induced pluripotent stem cells, 451
- I**
- Immune system
 adaptive in retinitis pigmentosa, 180–181
 innate in retinitis pigmentosa, 181–182
- Immunomodulation, 186–187
- Immunosuppression, 186–187
- Independent Mobility Questionnaire, 512, 518
- Induced pluripotent stem cells
 organoid regeneration, 116
 overview, 409
 regenerative medicine resource, 410, 429
 retinal pigment epithelial transplantation
 allogeneic cell suspension, 421–422
 animal models for preclinical studies, 437–438
 autologous cell sheet, 417–420
 autologous iPSC-RPE patch transplant, 441
 clinical development overview, 433
 clinical development validation
 differentiation and maturation, 434–435
 functional validation, 436
 iPSC quality assessment, 433–434
 junctional validation, 437
 molecular validation, 435–436
 morphometric validation, 436–437
 somatic cell donor screening, 433
 structural validation, 436
 overview, 411, 413–417
 regulatory challenges, 438–441
- Inflammation, 179–180
- Inherited retinal diseases (IRDs)
 adaptive optics imaging
 imaging structure-function correlations of cone mosaic, 497–499
 overview, 493–494, 501–502
 pathophysiology, 494–497
 canine and feline models, 71–72
 choroideremia, 201
 chromosomal assignment, 13
 clinical trials, 7–8
 disease prevalence
 versus genetic prevalence, 24–30
 overview, 23–24
 early research, 12–13
 epigenetics, 7
 future clinical development, 350–352
 gene discovery, 11
 history of terms and concept changes, 11–12
 Human Genome Project (HGP), 13–14
 inflammation in, 179–180
 knowledge gaps addressed by natural history studies
 defining patient populations, 481–482
 developing clinical endpoints, 482–484
 massive parallel sequencing applied to, 5–7

- mobility testing
 - functional low-vision observer-rated assessment (FLORA), 542–543
 - multi-luminance mobility test (MLMT), 540–541, 545
 - orientation and mobility assessment for retinal prostheses, 541–542
 - overview, 539–540
 - StreetLab and mobility standardized test (MOST), 543–544
 - vision-guided mobility assessment, 543
 - modern clinical science
 - definition of IRD gene, 15
 - expanding human genetics, 17–18
 - mutation databases, 16–17
 - population-based genetic screening, 15–16
 - research trends, 14–15
 - modern era of genetics, 14
 - natural history studies in therapy development, 477–480
 - overview, 1–2, 477
 - overview of neurotrophic factors, 357–358
 - pathomechanisms for, 343–344
 - patient-reported outcomes, 507–508
 - phenotypic delineation, 7–8
 - phenotypic variability, 2–5
 - present and future research, 18–19
 - qualitative research, 532
 - research support, 12
 - therapeutic gene editing (*See* DNA editing; gene editing)
 - therapy development
 - improving energy metabolism, 350
 - rebalancing photoreceptor proteostasis, 348–350
 - targeting CNGC and PKG, 348
 - Inherited retinal dystrophy, 51–52
 - Innate intercellular signaling, 182
 - Intraocular pressure, 38
 - Intron retention, 327–329
 - Isoform identification/quantification with short-read RNA sequencing (RNA-seq), 329–330
- J**
- Joubert syndrome, 52, 57
- L**
- Laser-induced subretinal inflammation, 38
 - LCA. *See* Leber congenital amaurosis
 - Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA)
 - assessment with NEI-VFQ, 531
 - gene therapy, 125
 - genetic causes, 6, 12, 29
 - models
 - CEP290, 74, 315–317, 327
 - CRX, 72–74
 - NPHP5, 72
 - RD3, 74
 - RPE65, 72, 139, 315
 - patient outcomes, 515
 - prevalence, 26–28
 - Leber hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON)
 - clinical features, 260–261
 - future research, 276–277
 - gene therapy, 41
 - ophthalmological images, 261
 - other approaches, 277–278
 - overview, 259–260, 263–265
 - pathogenetic mechanisms, 261–263
 - phase I and II clinical trials, 267–274
 - phase III clinical trials, 274–276
 - preclinical studies, 265–267
 - Lentiviruses, 310–311
 - LHON. *See* Leber hereditary optic neuropathy
 - Light damage, 38
 - Long-read sequencing, 330
 - LRIT3, congenital stationary night blindness mutations, 6, 81, 83
- M**
- Macrophages
 - peripherally derived, 183–184
 - phenotypes, 185–186
 - Mainzer–Saldino syndrome, 57
 - Massive parallel sequencing, 5–7
 - MDQ, 511–512, 516
 - MERTK
 - LCA, 6
 - microglia and macrophage phenotypes, 185
 - retinal degeneration, 40, 328
 - retinitis pigmentosa, 41, 196, 424
 - MG. *See* Müller glia
 - Michigan Retinal Degeneration Questionnaire (MRDQ), 514, 524–526, 529–530, 532
 - Michigan Vision-Related Anxiety Questionnaire (MVAQ), 514, 526, 530
 - Microglia phenotypes, 185–186
 - microRNA, 239
 - Mitochondria, 262
 - MLMT. *See* Multi-luminance mobility test
 - Mobility standardized test (MOST), 543–544
 - Mobility testing
 - functional low-vision observer-rated assessment (FLORA), 542–543
 - multi-luminance mobility test (MLMT), 540–541, 545
 - orientation and mobility assessments for retinal prostheses, 541–542
 - overview, 539–540
 - StreetLab and Mobility Standardized Test (MOST), 543–544
 - vision-guided mobility assessment, 543
 - Molecular manipulations, pig models, 98
 - Monogenic disease, 12, 179, 358
 - MOST. *See* Mobility standardized test
 - MRDQ. *See* Michigan Retinal Degeneration Questionnaire
 - MVAQ. *See* Michigan Vision-Related Anxiety Questionnaire
 - mRNAs and protein therapies, 335–336

Index

- mtDNA, 261–263
Müller glia (MG)
 factors affecting proliferation of, 463–465
 in regenerative therapy, 470–472
 as source of retinal regeneration, 462
 stimulation of regeneration in mice, 466–469
Multi-luminance mobility test (MLMT), 144, 153, 540–541, 545, 551
Mutation databases, 16–17
- N**
- National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire (NEI-VFQ), 512–513, 517, 519, 529, 531–532
Natural history studies
 examples of in IRDs
 FFB Consortium, 485–489
 overview, 484–485
 Stargardt disease and ProgStar, 485
 informing clinical trial design, 478
 overview, 477
 rare diseases, 480–481
 role of in therapy development, 477–480
 utility in knowledge gaps
 defining patient populations, 481–482
 developing clinical endpoints, 482–484
 overview, 481
NEI-VFQ. *See* National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire
Nephronophthisis (NPHP), 52, 54, 57
Neurotrophic factors, 232, 237
 CNTF, 359–360
 FGF, 359
 GDNF, 359
 overview, 357–358, 361–362
 RdCVF, 360–361
Next-generation-sequencing, 5, 7, 330
Night Vision Questionnaire, 513, 522
NPHP5
 dog model, 72, 73
 mouse model, 63
NXNL, 372–374
NXNL1
 characterization, 367–368
 metabolic and redox signaling, 370–372
 therapeutic development, 375
 thioredoxin RdCVFL, 368–370
NXNL2, 374–375
- O**
- ON bipolar cells, 283, 290, 304
Opsin genes, 239
Opsins, 284–285
Optical coherence tomography, 146
Optogenetic vision restoration
 activation of ON bipolar cells, 304
 activation of RGCs, 302–304
 administration, 286–287
 animal model studies, 289–291
 clinical trials, 294
 expression control, 301–302
 gene transfer, 302
 new methods, 294
 new optogenetic proteins
 ChrimsonR, 293–294
 overview, 292–293
 new promoters, 288–292
 opsins, 284–285
 overview, 283–284
 promoters, 287–288
 reactivating dormant cone photoreceptors, 304–305
 tools, 300–301
 vector development, 292
 vectors, 285–286
 visual acuity measures, 294–295
Oxidative phosphorylation, 262
Oxygen-induced retinopathy, 39
- P**
- PAMPs. *See* Pathogen-associated molecular patterns
Pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs), 181, 191
Pathophysiology, imaging for
 achromatopsia, 495–496
 albinism, 496–497
 red-green color vision deficiency, 494–495
Patient-reported outcome measures
 discussion and recommendations, 532–535
 overview, 507–508
 prior to 2009 FDA guidance
 discussion, 511, 529
 table of instruments, 512–528
 in rare diseases and pediatric populations, 509–511
 regulatory considerations for product development, 508–509
 since 2009 FDA guidance, 529–532
Pattern recognition receptors, 181
PDE6A, dog model, 74–75
PDE6B, dog model, 75–76
Peripherally derived macrophages, 183–184
Photoreceptors
 bipolar cell connectivity disorders, 83
 cGMP-signaling in physiology and pathophysiology, 344–345
 energy metabolism in cell death and survival, 347–348
 functional biomarkers in imaging, 501
 historical perspectives of cell replacement
 cell therapy formulation, 451–453
 differentiation from pluripotent stem cells, 451
 optimization of cell integration and functionality, 453–456
 of transplantation with fetal or adult retinas, 450–451
 preserving viability of
 microRNA gene therapy, 239
 modulation of retinal bioenergetics, 237–238
 neurotrophic factors, 237

- suppression of unfolded protein response (UPR), 237
 - rebalancing proteostasis, 350–352
 - structural biomarkers in imaging, 500–501
 - Photovoltaic subretinal implant PRIMA, 401–402
 - Pig models
 - diabetic retinopathy
 - genetic manipulations, 98
 - immune systems in retinal transplants, 95–97
 - molecular manipulations, 98
 - overview, 94–95
 - retinal gene editing, 99–100
 - retinal gene therapy, 100–102
 - transgenic models, 98–99
 - eye size and retinal morphology, 92–93
 - overview, 91–92
 - physical characteristics, 92
 - retinal development, 93–94
 - Pluripotent stem cells, 113–114
 - organoid generation, 109
 - Population-based genetic screening, 15–16
 - Primary retinal ischemia, 39
 - Prime editing, 311, 313
 - ProgStar studies, 485–486
 - Prosthetic vision. *See* Electronic retinal prostheses
 - Proteasomal degradation, 345–346
 - Protein kinase G (PKG), 345, 348, 351
 - Proteostasis, 345–346, 348–350
 - PRPF31, 18
 - PRPH2, 40
 - Psychophysics, 549–550
 - PVFQ, 513, 521
- Q**
- Quality of Life (QOL), 514, 523
- R**
- RD3, 74
 - RDH5, 81, 83–85
 - Red-green color vision deficiency, 494–495
 - Regenerative medicine
 - development of, 424
 - future prospects and challenges
 - improved efficacy, 425–426
 - new categories of disease groups and medications, 424
 - objective evaluation, 424–425
 - technical improvements, 426
 - human eyes, 412
 - induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) as resource in, 410
 - laws for, 423–424
 - overview, 409–410
 - Resident microglia, 183–184
 - Retina
 - anatomy overview, 299–300
 - cell type composition, 447–448
 - Retinal bioenergetics, 237–238
 - Retinal degeneration. *See also* Retinitis pigmentosa
 - degenerative mechanisms in, 351
 - development of treatment strategies, 448–450
 - inflammation, 179–180
 - overview, 300
 - pharmacological models, 39
 - retinitis pigmentosa, 448
 - stem cell–based therapies, 410–416, 429
 - Retinal development, pig models, 93–94
 - Retinal explant cultures, 37
 - Retinal function, ex vivo study
 - cre-lox gene targeting, 43–44
 - increased intraocular pressure, 38
 - induced genetic models, 41–43
 - laser-induced subretinal inflammation, 38
 - light damage, 38
 - naturally occurring models, 39–41
 - overview, 37–38
 - oxygen-induced retinopathy, 39
 - pharmacological models, 39
 - Retinal ganglion cells
 - loss of, 35
 - optogenetic activation, 302–305
 - in optogenetics, 287–288
 - overview, 299–300
 - in vitro culture, 36
 - Retinal gene editing, 99–100. *See also* Gene editing
 - Retinal gene therapy, 100–102. *See also* Gene therapy
 - Retinal morphology of pig eyes, 92–93
 - Retinal organoids
 - analysis methods, 119
 - high-throughput culture
 - culture time, 115
 - functional assays, 118–119
 - imaging, 115, 119
 - live imaging, 115–117
 - molecular assays, 117–119
 - organoid morphology, 114–115
 - organoid analysis, 115
 - overview, 112–114
 - human as model systems
 - comparison to human retina, 110–111
 - mimicking retinal development, 110
 - splicing-related retinal disease, 331
 - overview, 109–110
 - scaling up, 112
 - therapy development, 111–112
 - Retinal pigment epithelium
 - allogeneic cell suspension transplantation, 420–422
 - autologous cell sheet transplantation, 417–419
 - autologous patch transplantation, 435, 441
 - clinical research on transplantation AMD, 414–417
 - degeneration of in AMD, 448
 - degeneration of in choroideremia, 201–202, 205, 211
 - development and differentiation, 430–433
 - efficacy of transplantation, 425–426
 - evaluation of transplantation, 424–425

Index

- Retinal pigment epithelium (*Continued*)
 - glucose transport in, 383
 - in immune function, 182
 - junctional integrity in transplants, 437
 - metabolism of, 381–382
 - molecular validation in transplants, 435–436
 - morphometric validation in transplants, 436–437
 - organoid culture, 116
 - photoreceptor function, 2
 - retinal degeneration, 424, 429
 - role of in vision, 430
 - RPE65 expressed in, 153
 - structural validation in transplants, 436
 - validation in transplants, 434–435
 - in vitro culture of, 36
- Retinal prostheses, 541–542
- Retinal regeneration
 - cone replacement in AMD, 469–470
 - development of approaches to, 462–466
 - overview, 461–462
 - stimulation of in mice, 466–469
 - therapy, 470–472
 - treatment of diabetic retinopathy, 470
- Retinal replacement, 449, 450–456, 461–462
- Retinal transplants
 - developing alternatives, 461–462
 - historical perspectives, 450–451
 - immune systems in viral-mediated gene therapy, 95–97
- Retinitis pigmentosa (RP)
 - adaptive immune system in, 180–181
 - assessment with ADVQ, 516
 - assessment with DTPQ, 520
 - assessment with NEI-VFQ, 531
 - assessment with V-ADL, 521
 - clinical features, 2–4, 390–391, 412
 - damage-associated molecular patterns, 182–183
 - digenic diseases, 12
 - disease versus genetic prevalence, 24–26
 - gene therapy for cone survival
 - alterations in rod metabolism, 384–385
 - gluconeogenesis, 384
 - mTOR, 384
 - rdCVF, 384
 - Txnip, 384
 - genetic variability in, 300
 - genetics of, 3–6
 - history of, 13
 - history of inflammation in, 179–180
 - imaging structure-function correlations of cone mosaic, 497–498
 - immune response to viral vector-associated gene therapy, 187–191
 - immunosuppression and immunomodulation, 186–187
 - incidence, 2
 - inflammation, 179–180
 - innate immune system, 181–182
 - innate intercellular signaling, 182
 - insufficient glucose in cones, 382–384
 - metabolism overview, 381–382
 - mobility standardized test (MOST), 544
 - models
 - CNGB1, 74
 - in dogs, 78–79
 - PDE6A, 74–76
 - PDE6B, 76
 - RHO, 76–78
 - RPGR, 78
 - neurotrophic factors, 358
 - overview, 1, 448
 - photoreceptor cell death, 38
 - progression of, 365–366
 - qualitative studies of, 533–534
 - resident microglia vs. peripherally derived macrophages, 183–184
 - RHO, 231–232, 317–18
 - spectrum of microglia/macrophage phenotypes, 185–186
- Retinopathy of prematurity, 39, 470
- RGR, 206–207
- RHO. *See* Rhodopsin
- Rhodopsin (RHO)
 - in choroideremia, 206
 - dog model, 75
 - gene editing
 - antisense oligonucleotides (ASOs), 235
 - overview, 234
 - RNA replacement, 235–236
 - transcriptional repression, 235
 - gene therapy
 - adRP, 317–318
 - model systems, 232–233
 - other delivery methods, 234
 - targeting overview, 234
 - viral vectors for, 233–234
 - overview of mutations, 231–232
 - preserving viability of photoreceptors
 - microRNA gene therapy, 238
 - modulation of retinal bioenergetics, 237–238
 - neurotrophic factors, 237
 - overview, 236
 - suppression of unfolded protein response (UPR), 237
 - retinitis pigmentosa imaging, 497
 - retinitis pigmentosa mutations, 2–5, 76–78
- RNA interference (RNAi), 335
- RNA replacement, 235–236
- RNA splicing. *See* alternative RNA splicing
- Rod-cone cellular interactions, evolution of, 372–376
- Rod-derived cone viability factor (RdCVF), 360–362, 366–368, 371, 374, 382
- Rod-derived cone viability factor long (RdCVFL), 368–371, 374
- RP. *See* Retinitis pigmentosa
- RP1, 13–14
- RP2, 221
- RPE65
 - choroideremia, 206
 - clinical trials, 139–140, 144–145

- development, 139–141
 - discovery of, 13–14
 - extrapolation to inherited retinal degenerations, 146–147
 - gene therapy, 1, 35, 85, 130–131, 136–137
 - LCA dog model, 72
 - Luxturna, 315, 361
 - role of in visual cycle, 155
 - variations and predictions of efficacy, 141
- RPGR**
- animal models, 40, 75, 78, 225
 - COD and CORD phenotypes, 222–223
 - female carriers, 223
 - gene-replacement therapy, 226–227
 - molecular genetics, 224
 - overview, 221
 - phenotypes and clinical features, 222
 - rod-cone dystrophy, 222
 - structure and function, 224–225
 - syndromic ciliopathy, 223–224
 - treatment principles, 225–226
- RPGRIP1**, 6, 75, 78, 224
- RS1**, 249–251
- S**
- Senior-Loken syndrome, 57
 - Short-hairpin RNAs (shRNAs), 312, 314–315, 381
 - shRNAs. *See* short-hairpin RNAs
 - SMDVQ, 512, 519
 - Spinocerebellar ataxia, 319
 - Splice-complex proteins, 18
 - Spliceosome, 329, 334
 - Stargardt disease
 - genetics, 26–27, 29
 - overlap with age-related macular degeneration, 12
 - overview, 26
 - prevalence, 25, 27
 - ProgStar studies, 485
 - Stem cell therapies overview, 410–414
 - StreetLab, 543–544, 552
 - Subretinal implant Alpha IMS/AMS, 401
 - Suprachoroidal implant systems, 402
- T**
- Thioredoxin, 372
 - Thioredoxin RdCVFL, 368–370
 - Trans*-splicing-mediated therapeutics, 335
 - Transcription factors, 410, 463, 472
 - Transcriptional repression, 235
 - Transgenic pig models, 98–99
 - Tumor necrosis factor- α , retinal ganglion cells, 36
- U**
- Unfolded protein response (UPR), 237
 - UPR. *See* Unfolded protein response
 - USH2A, 318–319
 - Usher syndrome
 - gene mutations, 18
 - gene therapy, 41–42
 - overview, 27–28
 - prevalence, 25, 27–28
 - qualitative studies of, 533–534
 - USH2A, 4, 18, 318–319
- V**
- V-ADL. *See* Vision-related activities of daily living
 - Vascular endothelial growth factor, 36
 - VDQ, 512, 519
 - VFS. *See* Vision Function Scale
 - Viral-mediated gene therapy, 95–97
 - Virtual reality, 552–553
 - VISIO-PRO, 515, 528
 - Vision Function Scale (VFS), 524
 - Vision-guided mobility assessment, 543
 - Vision-related activities of daily living (V-ADL), 513, 521
 - Vision-related Quality of Life (VisQOL), 513, 521
 - VisQOL. *See* Vision-related Quality of Life
 - Visual acuity, 548–549, 550–551
 - Visual Function Scale (VFS), 514
 - Voretigene neparvovec-rzyl (Luxturna)
 - age and effectiveness, 144–145
 - assessing safety, 141–143
 - clinical trials, 139–141
 - clinical development process, 152
 - FDA advisory committee, 159–160
 - natural history studies, 160–161
 - novel primary end point, 156–158
 - overview, 151–152
 - secondary and exploratory endpoints, 158–159
 - trial design, 152–156
 - development and approval, 135–136
 - LCA treatment, 315
 - limits of application, 357
 - route of administration, 136–137
- W**
- Warburg effect, 381
 - Whole-exome sequencing, 5
 - Whole-genome sequencing, 5
- X**
- X-linked retinitis pigmentosa (XLRP), 222
 - X-linked retinoschisis (XLRs)
 - clinical disease overview, 247–249
 - diagnostics, 249–250
 - gene therapy, 251–255
 - images, 248
 - inheritance, gene and cell biology, 249
 - medical management, 250–251
 - mouse models, 251
 - qualitative studies, 533
 - XLRP. *See* X-linked retinitis pigmentosa
 - XLRs. *See* X-linked retinoschisis