

DESCRIPTION

BILAYER OF RETINAL PIGMENTED EPITHELIUM AND PHOTORECEPTORS AND USE THEREOF

PRIORITY CLAIM

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[0001] This application claims benefit of priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 63/032,346, filed May 29, 2020, the entire contents of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

PARTIES TO JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT

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[0002] The present invention was made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement that was in effect at the time the present invention was made. The parties to said joint research agreement are The Government of the United States of America, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as represented by the National Eye Institute, an institute of the National Institutes of Health and Fujifilm Cellular Dynamics International, Inc.

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BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0003] The present disclosure relates generally to the field of stem cell biology. More particularly, it concerns compositions comprising a bilayer of retinal epithelial cells (RPE) with photoreceptor (PR) and/or photoreceptor precursor (PRP) cells.

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2. Description of Related Art

[0004] Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a debilitating condition affecting 11 million people in the United States and 170 million worldwide as of 2016, and global prevalence is expected to reach 196 million in 2020 (Pennington and DeAngelis, 2016; Wong *et al.*, 2014). Its cause is presumed dysfunction in the retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE), which leads to death and dysfunction of photoreceptors (Bhutto and Luty, 2012). Cell therapies using RPE may be effective for treating AMD, myopic macular degeneration, or rarer forms of inherited macular degeneration, and there are currently several ongoing and planned stem cell-based clinical trials to restore visual function (Oner, 2018). While AMD is one of the most

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common causes of blindness, other dysfunctions, such as retinitis pigmentosa, cone-rod dystrophies, and Leber congenital amaurosis are primarily caused by photoreceptor dysfunction and may be addressable by photoreceptor (PR) transplantation (Barnea-Cramer *et al.*, 2016; Zhou *et al.*, 2015; Zhao *et al.*, 2017).

5 **[0005]** Photoreceptors extend outer segments that are responsible for light sensing. RPE cells support recycling of shed outer segments and other photoreceptor debris, and support overall photoreceptor health (Strauss, 2005) Therefore, the delivery of both RPE with PR and/or PRP (referred to herein as PR/PRP) as a bilayer culture therapy is a potential opportunity to treat conditions of either RPE or photoreceptor dysfunction, with broader relevant
10 applications than delivery of either cell type alone. Moreover, the symbiotic relationship between RPE and PR/PRP may make such a treatment more effective. Thus, there is an unmet need for a bilayer culture therapy comprised of PR/PRP and RPE cells for the treatment of these diseases.

SUMMARY

15 **[0006]** In a first embodiment, the present disclosure provides a tissue replacement implant comprising photoreceptor precursor cells (PRP) and/or photoreceptor cells (PR) in combination with retinal pigment epithelium cells (RPE) on a biodegradable scaffold. In particular aspects, the implant is defined, xeno-free, and feeder-free.

[0007] In some aspects, the RPE are mature RPE expressing Bestrophin-1 (BEST1)
20 and/or ZO-1. In specific aspects, the RPE are polarized.

[0008] In certain aspects, the PR/PRP and RPE are in a bilayer. In specific aspects, the bilayer PR/PRP are attached to RPE via cell-cell contact or attachment to a shared matrix.

[0009] In some aspects, the biodegradable scaffold comprises poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA), polylactic acid (PLLA), polycaprolactone (PCL), poly(glycerol sebacate (PGS),
25 polypyrrole (PPy), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), gelatin, collagen, laminin, fibronectin, fibrin, hyaluronic acid, silk, chitosan, and/or polyhydroxyethylmethacrylate (PHEMA). In particular aspects, the biodegradable scaffold comprises PLGA. In specific aspects, the PLGA has a DL-lactide/glycolide ratio of about 1:1. In some aspects, the PLGA has an average pore size of less than about 1 micron. In certain aspects, the PLGA has a fiber diameter of about 150 to about
30 650 nm.

[0010] In some aspects, the biodegradable scaffold is coated with an extracellular matrix (ECM) protein. For example, the ECM protein comprises vitronectin, laminin, collagen I, collagen IV, or fibronectin. In particular aspects, the ECM protein comprises vitronectin. In some aspects, the biodegradable scaffold is about 20 to about 30 microns in thickness, such as
5 about 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, or 30 microns..

[0011] In particular aspects, the ratio of PR/PRP to RPE in the tissue replacement implant is about 2:1 to about 30:1, such as about 3:1 to about 5:1, about 5:1 to about 10:1, about 10:1 to about 15:1, or about 15:1 to about 30:1. In some aspects, the ratio of PR/PRP to RPE in the tissue replacement implant is about 1:1 to about 5:1, such as about 1:1 to about 2:1, about
10 2:1 to about 3:1, about 3:1 to about 4:1, or about 4:1 to about 5:1.

[0012] In certain aspects, the RPE and/or the PR/PRP are derived from pluripotent stem cells (PSCs), such as induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) or embryonic stem cells (ESCs). In some aspects, the iPSCs are universal, HLA-matched, or hypo-immune iPSCs. In specific aspects, the iPSCs are human iPSCs (hiPSCs). In specific aspects, PR/PRP were not derived
15 from organoids.

[0013] In some aspects, the RPE and/or the PR/PRP have been previously cryopreserved. In some aspects, the cryopreserved RPE and/or PR/PRP have been thawed and cultured for at least one week. In certain aspects, the cryopreserved RPE and/or PR/PRP have been thawed and cultured for less than one week.

[0014] In certain aspects, the RPE are present at a density of about 100,000 cells/cm² to about 1,000,000 cells/cm², such as about 200,000 cells/cm², 300,000 cells/cm², 400,000 cells/cm², 500,000 cells/cm², 600,000 cells/cm², 700,000 cells/cm², 800,000 cells/cm², or 900,000 cells/cm². In some aspects, the RPE are present at a density of about 300,000 cells/cm² to about 800,000 cells/cm², such as about 400,000 cells/cm², 500,000 cells/cm², 600,000 cells/cm², or 700,000 cells/cm². In some aspects, the PR/PRP are present at a density of about 100,000 cells/cm² to about 10,000,000 cells/cm², such as about 200,000 cells/cm², 300,000 cells/cm², 400,000 cells/cm², 500,000 cells/cm², 600,000 cells/cm², 700,000 cells/cm², 800,000 cells/cm², or 900,000 cells/cm². In certain aspects, the PR/PRP are present at a density of about 200,000 cells/cm² to about 20,000,000 cells/cm², such as about 300,000 cells/cm² to about
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30 5,000,000 cells/cm², such as about 400,000 cells/cm², 500,000 cells/cm², 600,000 cells/cm², 700,000 cells/cm², 800,000 cells/cm², 900,000 cells/cm², 1,000,000 cells/cm², 2,000,000

cells/cm², 3,000,000 cells/cm², 4,000,000 cells/cm², 5,000,000 cells/cm², 6,000,000 cells/cm², 7,000,000 cells/cm², 8,000,000 cells/cm², 9,000,000 cells/cm², 10,000,000 cells/cm², 11,000,000 cells/cm², 12,000,000 cells/cm², 13,000,000 cells/cm², 14,000,000 cells/cm², 15,000,000 cells/cm², or greater. In particular aspects, the PR/PRP are present at a density of
5 about 4, 5, 6, or 7 million cells/cm², such as 6 million cells/cm².

[0015] In some aspects, the RPE and/or the PR/PRP are from same donor. In certain aspects, the PR/PRP are rod-predisposed. In some aspects, the PR/PRP are cone-predisposed.

[0016] A further embodiment provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the tissue replacement implant of the present embodiments or aspects thereof (e.g., a tissue
10 replacement implant comprising photoreceptor precursor cells (PRP) and/or photoreceptor cells (PR) in combination with retinal pigment epithelium cells (RPE) on a biodegradable scaffold). In additional aspects, the composition further comprises sodium hyaluronate. In some aspects, the hyaluronate is present at a concentration of less than about 0.5%, such as 0.4%, 0.3%, or 0.2%. In some aspects, the composition further comprises sodium bicarbonate,
15 calcium chloride, potassium chloride, potassium phosphate monobasic, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulfate, sodium chloride, and/or sodium phosphate dibasic.

[0017] Another embodiment provides a method for producing the tissue replacement implant of the present embodiments or aspects thereof (e.g., a tissue replacement implant comprising photoreceptor precursor cells (PRP) and/or photoreceptor cells (PR) in combination
20 with retinal pigment epithelium cells (RPE) on a biodegradable scaffold) comprising (a) seeding RPE on a biodegradable scaffold; (b) culturing the RPE on the biodegradable scaffold in a first tissue culture medium for a period of time sufficient to produce polarized RPE; (c) seeding PR/PRP on the RPE to form a tissue replacement implant; and (d) culturing the tissue replacement implant in a second tissue culture medium for a period of time sufficient to enable
25 PR/PRP attachment to RPE.

[0018] In some aspects, the scaffold is held in place by a plastic O-ring. In certain aspects, the polarized RPE express Bestrophin1 (BEST1). In particular aspects, the second tissue culture medium is essentially identical to the first tissue culture medium.

[0019] In certain aspects, the biodegradable scaffold comprises poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA), polylactic acid (PLLA), polycaprolactone (PCL), poly(glycerol sebacate (PGS), polypyrrole (PPy), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), gelatin, collagen, laminin, fibronectin, fibrin,
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hyaluronic acid, silk, chitosan, or polyhydroxyethylmethacrylate (PHEMA). In particular aspects, the biodegradable scaffold comprises PLGA. In some aspects, the PLGA has a DL-lactide/glycolide ratio of about 1:1. In certain aspects, the PLGA has an average pore size of less than about 1 micron. In some aspects, the PLGA has a fiber diameter of about 150 to about 650 nm. In particular aspects, the biodegradable scaffold is coated with an extra-cellular matrix (ECM) protein, such as vitronectin, laminin, collagen I, collagen IV, or fibronectin. In specific aspects, the ECM protein comprises vitronectin. In particular aspects, the vitronectin is added to the surface at a concentration of greater than about 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, such as about 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, or 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$.

10 **[0020]** In some aspects, the RPE are seeded at a density of about 100,000 cells/ cm^2 to about 1,000,000 cells/ cm^2 , such as about 200,000 cells/ cm^2 , 300,000 cells/ cm^2 , 400,000 cells/ cm^2 , 500,000 cells/ cm^2 , 600,000 cells/ cm^2 , 700,000 cells/ cm^2 , 800,000 cells/ cm^2 , or 900,000 cells/ cm^2 . In certain aspects, the RPE are seeded at a density of about 300,000 cells/ cm^2 to about 800,000 cells/ cm^2 , such as about 400,000 cells/ cm^2 , 500,000 cells/ cm^2 ,
15 600,000 cells/ cm^2 , or 700,000 cells/ cm^2 . In some aspects, the PR/PRP are seeded at a concentration of about 100,000 cells/ cm^2 to about 10 million cells/ cm^2 , such as about 200,000 cells/ cm^2 , 300,000 cells/ cm^2 , 400,000 cells/ cm^2 , 500,000 cells/ cm^2 , 600,000 cells/ cm^2 , 700,000 cells/ cm^2 , 800,000 cells/ cm^2 , or 900,000 cells/ cm^2 . In particular aspects, the PR/PRP are seeded at a concentration of about 3 million cells/ cm^2 to about 5 million cells/ cm^2 , such as about 4
20 million cells/ cm^2 .

[0021] In some aspects, the RPE and/or the PR/PRP have been previously cryopreserved.

[0022] In certain aspects, the biodegradable scaffold is placed in a multi-well support with a tissue culture insert. In certain aspects, the first tissue culture medium is added to a lower
25 compartment of the multi-well support with a tissue culture insert. In particular aspects, the second tissue culture medium is added to an upper compartment of the multi-well support with a tissue culture insert. In some aspects, the first tissue culture medium comprises taurine and hydrocortisone. In certain aspects, the first tissue culture media further comprises triiodothyronine. In particular aspects, the first tissue culture medium is defined media or
30 serum-free media. In some aspects, the first tissue culture medium comprises serum replacement. In specific aspects, the first tissue culture medium further comprises prostaglandin E2 (PGE2), such as at a concentration of 50 μM to 100 μM , such as 50-75 μM or

75-100 μ M. In particular aspects, the first tissue culture medium is RPE-MM media. In some aspects, the second tissue culture medium is essentially identical to the first tissue culture medium. In certain aspects, the second tissue culture media is distinct from the first tissue culture medium. In some aspects, the second tissue culture medium is minimal medium (RMN). In specific aspects, the first tissue culture medium is added to a lower compartment of the multi-well support and the second tissue culture medium is added to an upper compartment of the multi-well support. In some aspects, the pressure on the tissue culture insert from the medium in the lower compartment is higher than the pressure from the medium of the upper compartment.

10 **[0023]** In some aspects, step (b) is for at least about 2 weeks, such as 3 weeks or 4 weeks. In certain aspects, step (d) is for at least about 5 days, such as 6 days, 7 days, or 10 days. In some aspects, step (d) is for about 1 day, such as about 2 days, 3 days, or 4 days.

[0024] In certain aspects, the PRP are rod-predisposed. In some aspects, the PRP are cone-predisposed.

15 **[0025]** In some aspects, the first tissue culture medium and the second tissue culture medium are exchanged at least once every five days, such as at least one every four days, every three days, or every other day.

[0026] In particular aspects, the ratio of PR/PRP to RPE in the tissue replacement implant is about 2:1 to about 30:1, such as about 3:1 to about 5:1, about 5:1 to about 10:1, about 10:1 to about 15:1, or about 15:1 to about 30:1. In some aspects, the ratio of PR/PRP to RPE in the tissue replacement implant is about 1:1 to about 5:1, such as about 1:1 to about 2:1, about 2:1 to about 3:1, about 3:1 to about 4:1, or about 4:1 to about 5:1.

[0027] A further embodiment provides a tissue replacement implant of the present embodiments or aspects thereof produced according to the methods of the present embodiments or aspects thereof.

[0028] Another embodiment provides a method for producing a PR/PRP-RPE bilayer comprising (a) seeding RPE in a tissue culture medium in an upper compartment of a multi-well support with a tissue culture insert; (b) seeding PR/PRP in a tissue culture medium in the upper compartment of said multi-well support, directly in contact with RPE, wherein medium

pressure of the lower compartment is higher than medium pressure of the higher compartment; and (c) culturing for a period of time sufficient to produce the PR/PRP-RPE bilayer.

[0029] In some aspects, the media in the lower and upper compartments of the multi-well support with a tissue culture insert are essentially identical. In certain aspects, the media
5 in the lower and upper compartments of the multi-well support with a tissue culture insert are distinct.

[0030] In certain aspects, the RPE are polarized RPE. In particular aspects, the polarized RPE express BEST1. In some aspects, the RPE are seeded on a biodegradable scaffold. In particular aspects, the biodegradable scaffold comprises poly(lactic-co-glycolic
10 acid) (PLGA), polylactic acid (PLLA), polycaprolactone (PCL), poly(glycerol sebacate (PGS), polypyrrole (PPy), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), gelatin, collagen, laminin, fibronectin, fibrin, hyaluronic acid, silk, chitosan, or polyhydroxyethylmethacrylate (PHEMA). In some aspects, the biodegradable scaffold comprises PLGA. In particular aspects, the PLGA has a DL-lactide/glycolide ratio of about 1:1. In some aspects, the PLGA has an average pore size of less
15 than about 1 micron. In certain aspects, the PLGA has a fiber diameter of about 150 to about 650 nm.

[0031] In some aspects, the biodegradable scaffold is coated with an extra-cellular matrix (ECM) protein. In particular aspects, the ECM protein comprises vitronectin, laminin, collagen I, collagen IV, or fibronectin. In specific aspects, the ECM protein comprises
20 vitronectin. In some aspects, the vitronectin is added to the surface at a concentration of greater than about 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, such as about 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, such as about 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, or about 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$.

[0032] In some aspects, the RPE are seeded at a density of about 100,000 cells/ cm^2 to about 1,000,000 cells/ cm^2 , such as about 200,000 cells/ cm^2 , 300,000 cells/ cm^2 , 400,000 cells/ cm^2 , 500,000 cells/ cm^2 , 600,000 cells/ cm^2 , 700,000 cells/ cm^2 , 800,000 cells/ cm^2 , or
25 900,000 cells/ cm^2 . In certain aspects, the RPE are seeded at a density of about 300,000 cells/ cm^2 to about 800,000 cells/ cm^2 , such as about 400,000 cells/ cm^2 , 500,000 cells/ cm^2 , 600,000 cells/ cm^2 , or 700,000 cells/ cm^2 . In particular aspects, the PR/PRP are seeded at a concentration of about 100,000 cells/ cm^2 to about 10 million cells/ cm^2 , such as about 200,000 cells/ cm^2 , 300,000 cells/ cm^2 , 400,000 cells/ cm^2 , 500,000 cells/ cm^2 , 600,000 cells/ cm^2 , 700,000
30 cells/ cm^2 , 800,000 cells/ cm^2 , or 900,000 cells/ cm^2 . In some aspects, the PR/PRP are seeded at

a concentration of about 3 million cells/cm² to about 5 million cells/cm², such as about 4 million cells/cm².

[0033] In particular aspects, the RPE and/or the PR/PRP have been previously cryopreserved.

5 [0034] In some aspects, the first tissue culture medium comprises taurine and hydrocortisone. In additional aspects, the first tissue culture media further comprises triiodothyronine. In certain aspects, the first tissue culture medium is defined media or serum-free media. In some aspects, the first tissue culture medium comprises serum replacement. In particular aspects, the first tissue culture medium is RPE-MM media. In certain aspects, the
10 second tissue culture medium comprises taurine and hydrocortisone. In some aspects, the second tissue culture media further comprises triiodothyronine. In specific aspects, the second tissue culture medium is defined media or serum-free media. In particular aspects, the second tissue culture medium comprises serum replacement. In some aspects, the second tissue culture medium is RPE-MM media.

15 [0035] In some aspects, the PR/PRP are rod-predisposed. In certain aspects, the PR/PRP are cone-predisposed.

[0036] In some aspects, the first tissue culture medium and the second tissue culture medium are exchanged at least once every five days, such as at least one every four days, every three days, or every other day.

20 [0037] In particular aspects, the ratio of PR/PRP to RPE in the tissue replacement implant is about 2:1 to about 30:1, such as about 3:1 to about 5:1, about 5:1 to about 10:1, about 10:1 to about 15:1, or about 15:1 to about 30:1. In some aspects, the ratio of PR/PRP to RPE in the tissue replacement implant is about 1:1 to about 5:1, such as about 1:1 to about 2:1, about 2:1 to about 3:1, about 3:1 to about 4:1, or about 4:1 to about 5:1.

25 [0038] A further embodiment provides a RPE-PR/PRP bilayer cell composition comprising a distinct bilayer of mature PRPs cultured on polarized RPE. In particular aspects, the polarized RPE are positive for Bestrophin and/or ZO-1. In some aspects, the mature PR/PRP are positive for peripherin-2 and/or neural retina leucine zipper (NRL).

[0039] A method of treating an ocular injury or disorder in a subject comprising transplanting an effective amount of a retinal epithelial cells (RPE) and PR/PRP (RPE-PR/PRP) bilayer composition to an eye of the subject.

[0040] In some aspects, the ocular disorder is due to RPE dysfunction or photoreceptor dysfunction. In particular aspects, the ocular disorder is age-related macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa, cone-rod dystrophies, or Leber congenital amaurosis. In certain aspects, the RPE-PR/PRP bilayer composition is transplanted into the retina of the subject. In some aspects, the RPE-PR/PRP bilayer composition is transplanted on a scaffold. In certain aspects, the RPE-PR/PRP bilayer composition comprises the tissue replacement implant of the present embodiments or aspects thereof or the pharmaceutical composition of the present embodiments or aspects thereof. In some aspects, the tissue replacement implant is transplanted into the subretinal space. In certain aspects, the tissue replacement implant is transplanted by using a subretinal injection tool. In particular aspects, the RPE and/or PR/PRP are derived from human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs). In some aspects, the RPE and/or PR/PRP have been previously cryopreserved. In particular aspects, the RPE are mature RPE, such as mature RPE positive for Bestrophin and/or ZO1. In some aspects, the RPE are on an extracellular matrix (ECM) protein-coated surface. In certain aspects, the ECM protein is vitronectin, laminin, collagen I, collagen IV, or fibronectin. In particular aspects, the ECM protein is vitronectin. In some aspects, the RPE are on a copolymer scaffold. In certain aspects, the copolymer scaffold comprises poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA), polylactic acid (PLLA), polycaprolactone (PCL), poly(glycerol sebacate) (PGS), polypyrrole (PPy), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), gelatin, collagen, laminin, fibronectin, fibrin, hyaluronic acid, silk, chitosan, or polyhydroxyethylmethacrylate (PHEMA). In particular aspects, the PR/PRP were not derived from organoids. In some aspects, the RPE- PR/PRP bilayer is in media comprising taurine and hydrocortisone. In certain aspects, the media further comprises triiodothyronine. In particular aspects, the media is defined media or serum-free media. In specific aspects, the media comprises serum replacement. In some aspects, the media is RPE-MM media. In particular aspects, the PR/PRP are positive for peripherin-2 and/or neural retina leucine zipper (NRL). In some aspects, the ratio of PR/PRP to RPE in the distinct bilayer is 1:1 to 5:1, such as about 1:1 to about 2:1, about 2:1 to about 3:1, about 3:1 to about 4:1, or about 4:1 to about 5:1.

[0041] A further embodiment provides the use of the tissue replacement implant of the present embodiments or aspects thereof as a model retina.

[0042] Another embodiment provides the use of the tissue replacement implant of the present embodiments or aspects thereof as a substrate grow growing tissue.

[0043] Other objects, features and advantages of the present disclosure will become apparent from the following detailed description. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description and the specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0044] The following drawings form part of the present specification and are included to further demonstrate certain aspects of the present invention. The invention may be better understood by reference to one or more of these drawings in combination with the detailed description of specific embodiments presented herein.

[0045] **FIGS. 1A-1E:** RPE/PRP co-culture. (**FIG. 1A**) Flow profiles of PRP prior to co-culture (**FIGS. 1B-1C**) Co-culture of RPE/PRP after one day. Phase contrast microscopy at (**FIG. 1B**) 2X and (**FIG. 1C**) 10X shows PRP layer on top of the confluent RPE layer. (**FIGS. 1D-1E**) Co-culture of RPE/PRP after seven days. Fluorescent microscopy shows (**FIG. 1D**) All nuclei (blue) and (**FIG. 1E**) RPE-specific CRALBP (green), PRP-specific recoverin (red), and retinal progenitor-specific CHX10 (purple). Both RPE and PRP are apparent, with PRP (recoverin-positive cells) adhering in sub-confluent clusters. Very few retinal progenitors were apparent.

[0046] **FIGS. 2A-2B:** ZO-1 and recoverin co-stain (**FIG. 2A**) Focusing on PRP and (**FIG. 2B**) focusing on RPE. The clear presence of recoverin-positive cells in the PRP focus and typical hexagonal tight junction morphology highlighted by ZO-1 around the RPE demonstrates two distinct layers.

[0047] **FIGS. 3A-3H:** Immunocytochemistry of (RPE/PRP) bilayer with PRP (counts after thawing at 3×10^6 and 1×10^7 cells/cm²). Cells at lower density were stained for (**FIG. 3A**) ZO-1 (green), (**FIG. 3B**) recoverin (red), and (**FIG. 3C**) CRALBP (green)/recoverin (red). Cells at higher density were stained for (**FIG. 3D**) ZO-1 and (**FIG. 3E**) recoverin, and (**FIG. 3F**) a magnified image cells stained with ZO-1 shows expected RPE “cobblestone” tight

junction morphology. Side-view reconstructed confocal images show multiple layers of RPE/PRP bilayer with (FIG. 3G) ZO-1 (green)/recoverin (red) and (FIG. 3H) CRALBP (green)/recoverin (red) showing layering of these two cell types.

[0048] FIGS. 4A-4F: RPE/PRP ratio quantification 7 days after 4e6 PRP are plated on a confluent monolayer of RPE. RPE is indicated by TYRP1 and PRP is indicated by AIPL1. (FIG. 4A) Flow cytometry plot of iPRP control, (FIG. 4B) Flow cytometry plot of iRPE control, (FIG. 4C) Flow cytometry plot of RPE cultured on a Snapwell in mono-culture, (FIG. 4D) Flow cytometry plot of PRP cultured on top of polarized RPE for seven days in co-culture. (FIG. 4E) Quantification of markers shows both RPE (TYRP1) and PRP (AIPL1) are present in the co-cultured sample, and (FIG. 4F) the ratio of the percentage of cells expressing AIPL1 divided by the percentage of cells expressing TYRP1, which is a surrogate for PRP/RPE ratio, is about six in this sample. The cells were from iPSC line HLA-A.

[0049] FIGS. 5A-5C: Characterization of RPE/PRP co-culture on snap-well scaffolds. (FIG. 5A) Flow plots show distinct populations of each cell type, but with higher recoverin expression in the culture with RPE-MM (5% FBS). Morphology by ICC in (FIG. 5B) RPE-MM (5% FBS) and (FIG. 5C) RPE-MM (15% KOSR) were similar.

[0050] FIGS. 6A-6C: Confocal microscopy images of RPE/PRP bilayer on VTN-coated PLGA scaffolds. Bilayer at (FIG. 6A) 5×10^6 cells/cm² and (FIG. 6B) 1×10^7 cells/cm², with (C) a side-view of a Z-stack section clearly showing distinct RPE and PRP layers.

[0051] FIGS. 7A-7D: Improved attachment when adjusting media volumes in snapwells. Schematics showing snapwell volumes (A) with higher pressure on apical side and (B) with higher pressure on basal side. Immunocytochemistry for ZO-1 (green) and recoverin (red) indicated that (C) higher pressure on apical side led to poorer PRP attachment, while (D) higher pressure on basal side led to better PRP attachment.

[0052] FIGS. 8A-8D: PRP seeded onto RPE at (FIGS. 8A, 8B) low or (FIGS. 8C, 8D) high vitronectin concentrations and (FIGS. 8A, 8B) 3 million PRP/cm² or (FIGS. 8C, 8D) 10 million PRP/cm². PRP was stained for recoverin (red).

[0053] FIGS. 9A-9C: Immunocytochemistry of pig retina 2 months after transplantation of iPSC-RPE/PRP scaffold. Transplanted human cells identified with human nuclear antibody. Transplanted human nuclei co-localize with (FIG. 9A) cones indicated by

ARR3 and rods indicated by (FIG. 9B) NRL and (FIG. 9C) rhodopsin. The layer of photoreceptors is contacting the host neural retina. The pig is a laser pig model with disrupted RPE and photoreceptors.

5 [0054] FIG. 10: Immunocytochemistry of pig retina-RPE-choroid section 2 months after transplantation of iPSC-RPE/PRP scaffold, showing overlap of human nuclei (Ku80) and RPE (MITF). The layer of transplanted human RPE resides above the transplanted PRP layer.

 [0055] FIG. 11: Immunocytochemistry of pig retina-RPE-choroid section 2 months after transplantation of iPSC-RPE/PRP scaffold, showing photoreceptors indicated by recoverin.

10 [0056] FIGS. 12A-12C: Immunocytochemistry of pig retina-RPE-choroid section 2 months after transplantation of iPSC-RPE/PRP scaffold, showing (FIG. 12A) Muller glia (GFAP) reforming the outer limiting membrane but stopping at the transplanted RPE layer. (FIG. 12B) DIC image shows context and orientation of sectioned retina, with pigmented transplanted and host cells apparent. (FIG. 12C) No apparent Ki67-positive proliferative cells.

15 [0057] FIGS. 13A-13B: Immunocytochemistry of pig retina-RPE-choroid section 2 months after transplantation of iPSC-RPE/PRP scaffold, showing (FIG. 13A) proximity of the pre-synaptic marker VGLUT1 to transplanted photoreceptors and (FIG. 13B) migration of host bipolar cells (PKCα) into transplanted photoreceptor layer. Potential for integration is indicated by arrows.

20 [0058] FIGS. 14A-14B: Immunocytochemistry of pig retina-RPE-choroid section 2 months after transplantation of iPSC-RPE/PRP scaffold, showing (FIG. 14A) extensive expression of human-specific pre-synaptic marker synaptophysin in transplanted cells, and (FIG. 14B) colabeling with ARR3-positive cones.

I. Description of Illustrative Embodiments

25 [0059] RPE and the neural retina develop and exist in an ordered set of layers *in vivo*. Recapitulation of native RPE and PR/PRP structural relationship may be essential in a therapy, particularly because proper juxtaposition and correct sequences of these layers can enable function. Moreover, *in vitro* recapitulation of layered RPE-PR/PRP may be also viable as a platform to test drugs or cellular disease models. Thus, in certain embodiments, the present

disclosure provides methods for culturing human induced pluripotent stem cell (hiPSC)-derived RPE (iRPE) with hiPSC-derived PR cells and/or hiPSC-derived PRP (iPRP) in a “dual-therapy” bilayer. In some aspects, the RPE and/or PR/PRP are derived from PSCs, such as embryonic stem cells. The present studies showed that the RPE-PR/PRP distinct bilayer
5 provided herein displays layer adhesion, maintenance of expected markers and layer stratification in several culture formats.

[0060] In particular aspects, the RPE are first cultured on a surface. The RPE may be cultured to generate polarized RPE that are positive for late polarization marker Bestrophin. The RPE may be derived from hiPSCs, such as by the method disclosed in
10 PCT/US2016/050543 and PCT/US2016/050554, both incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, or may be embryonic or fetal RPE. The PR/PRPs may also be derived from hiPSCs, such as by the method disclosed in PCT/US2019/028557, incorporated herein by references in its entirety, or ES cells. Next, PRPs that are immature with a capacity to mature into rods and cones and/or photoreceptor cells at later stages past PRP may be layered on top of the RPE.
15 The PR/PRPs may be thawed and directly seeded on the RPE, or may be cultured for a period of time prior to seeding on the RPE. In some aspects, factors may be added to the culture system to supplement RPE-PR/PRP attachment, such as a ROCK inhibitor (e.g., Y-27632), laminin-521, peanut agglutinin (PNA), a higher concentration of vitronectin (VTN), or PGE2.

[0061] The RPE-PR/PRP bilayer provided herein may be used in a variety of *in vivo* and *in vitro* methods. For example, the RPE-PR/PRP bilayer may be used *in vivo* to treat conditions of the retina or RPE, including but not limited to age-related or inherited macular degeneration and retinitis pigmentosa or other inherited outer retinal degeneration diseases or injuries causing dysfunction and/or loss of RPE and/or PR/PRP. The RPE-PR/PRP bilayer may also be used *in vitro* in screening assays to identify putative therapeutic or prophylactic
25 treatment candidates. Also the RPE-PR/PRP bilayer can be used as a substrate to build more complex tissues. Further embodiments and advantages of the present disclosure are described below.

I. Definitions

[0062] The term “purified” does not require absolute purity; rather, it is intended as a
30 relative term. Thus, a purified population of cells is greater than about 90% 91%, 92%, 93%,

94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100% pure, or, most preferably, essentially free of other cell types.

[0063] As used herein in the specification, “a” or “an” may mean one or more. As used herein in the claim(s), when used in conjunction with the word “comprising,” the words “a” or
5 “an” may mean one or more than one.

[0064] The use of the term “or” in the claims is used to mean “and/or” unless explicitly indicated to refer to alternatives only or the alternatives are mutually exclusive, although the disclosure supports a definition that refers to only alternatives and “and/or.” As used herein “another” may mean at least a second or more.

10 [0065] The term “essentially” is to be understood that methods or compositions include only the specified steps or materials and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristics of those methods and compositions.

[0066] As used herein, a composition or media that is “substantially free” of a specified substance or material contains $\leq 30\%$, $\leq 20\%$, $\leq 15\%$, more preferably $\leq 10\%$, even more
15 preferably $\leq 5\%$, or most preferably $\leq 1\%$ of the substance or material.

[0067] The terms “substantially” or “approximately” as used herein may be applied to modify any quantitative comparison, value, measurement, or other representation that could permissibly vary without resulting in a change in the basic function to which it is related.

[0068] The term “about” means, in general, within a standard deviation of the stated
20 value as determined using a standard analytical technique for measuring the stated value. The terms can also be used by referring to plus or minus 5% of the stated value.

[0069] As used herein, “essentially free,” in terms of a specified component, is used herein to mean that none of the specified component has been purposefully formulated into a composition and/or is present only as a contaminant or in trace amounts. The total amount of
25 the specified component resulting from any unintended contamination of a composition is therefore well below 0.05%, preferably below 0.01%. Most preferred is a composition in which no amount of the specified component can be detected with standard analytical methods.

[0070] The term “cell population” is used herein to refer to a group of cells, typically of a common type. The cell population can be derived from a common progenitor or may

comprise more than one cell type. An “enriched” cell population refers to a cell population derived from a starting cell population (*e.g.*, an unfractionated, heterogeneous cell population) that contains a greater percentage of a specific cell type than the percentage of that cell type in the starting population. The cell populations may be enriched for one or more cell types and
5 depleted of one or more cell types.

[0071] The term “stem cell” refers herein to a cell that under suitable conditions is capable of differentiating into a diverse range of specialized cell types, while under other suitable conditions is capable of self-renewing and remaining in an essentially undifferentiated pluripotent state. The term “stem cell” also encompasses a pluripotent cell, multipotent cell,
10 precursor cell and progenitor cell. Exemplary human stem cells can be obtained from hematopoietic or mesenchymal stem cells obtained from bone marrow tissue, embryonic stem cells obtained from embryonic tissue, or embryonic germ cells obtained from genital tissue of a fetus. Exemplary pluripotent stem cells can also be produced from somatic cells by reprogramming them to a pluripotent state by the expression of certain transcription factors
15 associated with pluripotency; these cells are called “induced pluripotent stem cells” or “iPSCs”.

[0072] The term “pluripotent” refers to the property of a cell to differentiate into all other cell types in an organism, with the exception of extraembryonic, or placental, cells. Pluripotent stem cells are capable of differentiating to cell types of all three germ layers (*e.g.*, ectodermal, mesodermal, and endodermal cell types) even after prolonged culture. A
20 pluripotent stem cell is an embryonic stem cell derived from the inner cell mass of a blastocyst. In other embodiments, the pluripotent stem cell is an induced pluripotent stem cell derived by reprogramming somatic cells.

[0073] The term “differentiation” refers to the process by which an unspecialized cell becomes a more specialized type with changes in structural and/or functional properties. The
25 mature cell typically has altered cellular structure and tissue-specific proteins.

[0074] As used herein, “undifferentiated” refers to cells that display characteristic markers and morphological characteristics of undifferentiated cells that clearly distinguish them from terminally differentiated cells of embryo or adult origin.

[0075] “Embryoid bodies (EBs)” are aggregates of pluripotent stem cells that can
30 undergo differentiation into cells of the endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm germ layers. The

spheroid structures form when pluripotent stem cells are allowed to aggregate under non-adherent culture conditions and thus form EBs in suspension.

[0076] An “isolated” cell has been substantially separated or purified from others cells in an organism or culture. Isolated cells can be, for example, at least 99%, at least 98% pure, 5 at least 95% pure or at least 90% pure.

[0077] An “embryo” refers to a cellular mass obtained by one or more divisions of a zygote or an activated oocyte with an artificially reprogrammed nucleus.

[0078] An “embryonic stem (ES) cell” is an undifferentiated pluripotent cell which is obtained from an embryo in an early stage, such as the inner cell mass at the blastocyst stage, 10 or produced by artificial means (*e.g.* nuclear transfer) and can give rise to any differentiated cell type in an embryo or an adult, including germ cells (*e.g.* sperm and eggs).

[0079] “Induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs)” are cells generated by reprogramming a somatic cell by expressing or inducing expression of a combination of factors (herein referred to as reprogramming factors). iPSCs can be generated using fetal, postnatal, newborn, juvenile, 15 or adult somatic cells. In certain embodiments, factors that can be used to reprogram somatic cells to pluripotent stem cells include, for example, Oct4 (sometimes referred to as Oct 3/4), Sox2, c-Myc, and Klf4, Nanog, and Lin28. In some embodiments, somatic cells are reprogrammed by expressing at least two reprogramming factors, at least three reprogramming factors, or four reprogramming factors to reprogram a somatic cell to a pluripotent stem cell.

[0080] An “allele” refers to one of two or more forms of a gene. Diploid organisms 20 such as humans contain two copies of each chromosome, and thus carry one allele on each.

[0081] The term “homozygous” is defined as containing two of the same alleles at a particular locus. The term “heterozygous” refers to as containing two different alleles at a particular locus.

[0082] A “haplotype” refers to a combination of alleles at multiple loci along a single 25 chromosome. A haplotype can be based upon a set of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on a single chromosome and/or the alleles in the major histocompatibility complex.

[0083] As used herein, the term “haplotype-matched” is defined as the cell (*e.g.* iPS cell) and the subject being treated share one or more major histocompatibility locus haplotypes.

The haplotype of the subject can be readily determined using assays well known in the art. The haplotype-matched iPS cell can be autologous or allogeneic. The autologous cells which are grown in tissue culture and differentiated to PRP cells inherently are haplotype-matched to the subject.

5 **[0084]** “Substantially the same HLA type” indicates that the Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) type of donor matches with that of a patient to the extent that the transplanted cells, which have been obtained by inducing differentiation of iPSCs derived from the donor’s somatic cells, can be engrafted when they are transplanted to the patient.

10 **[0085]** “Super donors” are referred to herein as individuals that are homozygous for certain MHC class I and II genes. These homozygous individuals can serve as super donors and their cells, including tissues and other materials comprising their cells, can be transplanted in individuals that are either homozygous or heterozygous for that haplotype. The super donor can be homozygous for the HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, HLA-DR, HLA-DP or HLA-DQ locus/loci alleles, respectively.

15 **[0086]** “Feeder-free” or “feeder-independent” is used herein to refer to a culture supplemented with cytokines and growth factors (*e.g.*, TGF β , bFGF, LIF) as a replacement for the feeder cell layer. Thus, “feeder-free” or feeder-independent culture systems and media may be used to culture and maintain pluripotent cells in an undifferentiated and proliferative state. In some cases, feeder-free cultures utilize an animal-based matrix (*e.g.* MATRIGEL™) or are
20 grown on a substrate such as fibronectin, collagen, or vitronectin. These approaches allow human stem cells to remain in an essentially undifferentiated state without the need for mouse fibroblast “feeder layers.”

[0087] “Feeder layers” are defined herein as a coating layer of cells such as on the bottom of a culture dish. The feeder cells can release nutrients into the culture medium and
25 provide a surface to which other cells, such as pluripotent stem cells, can attach.

[0088] The term “defined” or “fully-defined,” when used in relation to a medium, an extracellular matrix, or a culture condition, refers to a medium, an extracellular matrix, or a culture condition in which the chemical composition and amounts of approximately all the components are known. For example, a defined medium does not contain undefined factors
30 such as in fetal bovine serum, bovine serum albumin or human serum albumin. Generally, a defined medium comprises a basal media (*e.g.*, Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium

(DMEM), F12, or Roswell Park Memorial Institute Medium (RPMI) 1640, containing amino acids, vitamins, inorganic salts, buffers, antioxidants, and energy sources) which is supplemented with recombinant albumin, chemically defined lipids, and recombinant insulin. An example of a fully defined medium is Essential 8™ medium.

- 5 **[0089]** For a medium, extracellular matrix, or culture system used with human cells, the term “Xeno-Free (XF)” refers to a condition in which the materials used are not of non-human animal-origin.

- [0090]** “Pre-confluent” refers to a cell culture in which the proportion of the culture surface which is covered by cells is about 60-80%. Usually, pre-confluent refers to a culture in
10 which about 70% of the culture surface is covered by cells.

[0091] The term “retinal progenitor cells”, also called “retinal precursor cells” or “RPCs”, encompass cells which are competent for generating all cell types of the retina, including neural retina cells, such as rods, cones, photoreceptor precursor cells, as well as cells which can differentiate into RPE.

- 15 **[0092]** The term “neural retinal progenitors” or “NRPs” refers to cells which are restricted in their differentiation potential to neural retina cell types.

- [0093]** The term “photoreceptor” or “PR” cells refer to cells that are within the photoreceptor lineage (i.e., maturation) pathway, both before and after upregulation of expression of rhodopsin (rods) or any of the three cone opsins (cones), which encompasses
20 both early and late markers of photoreceptor cells (rod, cone or both).

[0094] The terms “photoreceptor precursor cells” or “PRP” refer to cells differentiated from embryonic stem cells or induced pluripotent stem cells which can differentiate into photoreceptor cells that expresses the cell marker rhodopsin or any of the three cone opsins. The photoreceptors may be rod and/or cone photoreceptors.

- 25 **[0095]** “Retinal pigment epithelium” refers to a layer of pigmented cells between the choroid, a layer filled with blood vessels, and the neural retina.

[0096] The term “retinal degeneration-related disease” is intended to refer to any disease resulting from innate or postnatal retinal degeneration or abnormalities. Examples of retinal degeneration-related diseases include retinal dysplasia, retinal degeneration, age-related

macular degeneration, Stargardt disease, Best disease, choroideremia, inherited macular degeneration, myopic degeneration, RPE tears, macular hole, diabetic retinopathy, retinitis pigmentosa, inherited retinal disease or degeneration, inherited macular degeneration, cone-rod dystrophy, rod-cone dystrophy, congenital retinal dystrophy, Leber congenital amaurosis, retinal detachment, and retinal trauma.

[0097] A “therapeutically effective amount” used herein refers to the amount of a compound that, when administered to a subject for treatment of a disease or condition, is sufficient to affect such treatment.

[0098] “Mature” RPE cells are referred to herein as RPE cells which have downregulated expression of immature RPE markers such as Pax6 and upregulated expression of mature RPE markers such as RPE65.

[0099] RPE cell “maturation” refers herein to the process by which RPE developmental pathways are modulated to generate mature RPE cells. For example, modulation of cilia function can result in RPE maturation.

[0100] “Inducer” is defined herein as a molecule that regulates gene expression such as activating genes within a cell. An inducer can bind to repressors or activators. Inducers functions by disabling repressors.

[0101] As used herein, the term “RPE-PR/PRP distinct bilayer” refers to a co-culture that has layer adhesion, maintenance of expected markers in each cell type, and layer stratification.

[0102] As used herein, the term “engrafted” bilayer refers to engraftment of the transplanted cells into the host retina and forming pre-synaptic and post-synaptic machinery such that the transplanted and host cells are poised to form a synapse.

[0103] As used herein, the term “biodegradable” refers to a material that provides initial structural support to delivered cells, but degrades over time into products that are not toxic to the transplant host and do not contribute to donor site morbidity.

II. Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

[00104] The induction of pluripotency was originally achieved in 2006 using mouse cells (Yamanaka *et al.* 2006) and in 2007 using human cells (Yu *et al.* 2007; Takahashi *et al.* 2007) by reprogramming of somatic cells via the introduction of transcription factors that are linked to pluripotency. Pluripotent stem cells can be maintained in an undifferentiated state and can differentiate into any adult cell type.

[00105] With the exception of germ cells, any somatic cell can be used as a starting point for iPSCs. For example, cell types could be keratinocytes, fibroblasts, hematopoietic cells, mesenchymal cells, liver cells, or stomach cells. T cells may also be used as a source of somatic cells for reprogramming (U.S. Patent No. 8,741,648). There is no limitation on the degree of cell differentiation or the age of an animal from which cells are collected; even undifferentiated progenitor cells (including somatic stem cells) and finally differentiated mature cells can be used as sources of somatic cells in the methods disclosed herein. In one embodiment, the somatic cell is itself a PR/PRP or RPE cell, such as a human PR/PRP or RPE cell. The PR/PRP or RPE cell can be an adult or a fetal PR/PRP or RPE cell. iPSCs can be grown under conditions that are known to differentiate human ES cells into specific cell types, and express human ES cell markers including: SSEA-1, SSEA-3, SSEA-4, TRA-1-60, and TRA-1-81.

A. HLA of Starting Cells

[00106] Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) is the main cause of immune-rejection of allogeneic organ transplants. There are three major class I MHC haplotypes (A, B, and C) and three major MHC class II haplotypes (DR, DP, and DQ).

[00107] MHC compatibility between a donor and a recipient increases significantly if the donor cells are HLA homozygous, *i.e.* contain identical alleles for each antigen-presenting protein. Most individuals are heterozygous for MHC class I and II genes, but certain individuals are homozygous for these genes. These homozygous individuals can serve as super donors, and grafts generated from their cells can be transplanted in all individuals that are either homozygous or heterozygous for that haplotype. Furthermore, if homozygous donor cells have a haplotype found in high frequency in a population, these cells may have application in transplantation therapies for a large number of individuals.

[00108] Accordingly, the iPSCs can be produced from somatic cells of the subject to be treated, or another subject with the same or substantially the same HLA type as that of the patient. In one case, the major HLAs (*e.g.*, the three major loci of HLA-A, HLA-B and HLA-DR) of the donor are identical to the major HLAs of the recipient. In some cases, the somatic cell donor may be a super donor; thus, iPSCs derived from a MHC homozygous super donor may be used to generate PR/PRP cells. Thus, the iPSCs derived from a super donor may be transplanted in subjects that are either homozygous or heterozygous for that haplotype. For example, the iPSCs can be homozygous at two HLA alleles such as HLA-A and HLA-B. As such, iPSCs produced from super donors can be used in the methods disclosed herein, to produce PR/PRP cells that can potentially “match” a large number of potential recipients.

B. Reprogramming Factors

[00109] Somatic cells can be reprogrammed to produce induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) using methods known to one of skill in the art. One of skill in the art can readily produce induced pluripotent stem cells; see for example, Published U.S. Patent Application No. 20090246875, Published U.S. Patent Application No. 2010/0210014; Published U.S. Patent Application No. 20120276636; U.S. Patent No. 8,058,065; U.S. Patent No. 8,129,187; U.S. Patent No. 8,278,620; PCT Publication NO. WO 2007/069666 A1, and U.S. Patent No. 8,268,620, which are incorporated herein by reference. Generally, nuclear reprogramming factors are used to produce pluripotent stem cells from a somatic cell. In some embodiments, at least two, at least three, or at least four, of Klf4, c-Myc, Oct3/4, Sox2, Nanog, and Lin28 are utilized. In other embodiments, Oct3/4, Sox2, c-Myc and Klf4 are utilized.

[00110] The cells are treated with a nuclear reprogramming substance, which is generally one or more factor(s) capable of inducing an iPSC from a somatic cell or a nucleic acid that encodes these substances (including forms integrated in a vector). The nuclear reprogramming substances generally include at least Oct3/4, Klf4 and Sox2 or nucleic acids that encode these molecules. A functional inhibitor of p53, L-myc or a nucleic acid that encodes L-myc, and Lin28 or Lin28b or a nucleic acid that encodes Lin28 or Lin28b, can be utilized as additional nuclear reprogramming substances. Nanog can also be utilized for nuclear reprogramming. As disclosed in published U.S. Patent Application No. 20120196360, exemplary reprogramming factors for the production of iPSCs include (1) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc (Sox2 can be replaced with Sox1, Sox3, Sox15, Sox17 or Sox18; Klf4 is replaceable with Klf1, Klf2 or Klf5); (2) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc, TERT, SV40 Large T antigen (SV40LT);

(3) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc, TERT, human papilloma virus (HPV)16 E6; (4) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc, TERT, HPV16 E7 (5) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc, TERT, HPV16 E6, HPV16 E7; (6) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc, TERT, Bmi1; (7) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc, Lin28; (8) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc, Lin28, SV40LT; (9) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc, Lin28, TERT, SV40LT; (10) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, L-Myc, SV40LT; (11) Oct3/4, Esrrb, Sox2, L-Myc (Esrrb is replaceable with Esrrg); (12) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2; (13) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, TERT, SV40LT; (14) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, TERT, HP VI 6 E6; (15) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, TERT, HPV16 E7; (16) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, TERT, HPV16 E6, HPV16 E7; (17) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, TERT, Bmi1; (18) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, Lin28 (19) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, Lin28, SV40LT; (20) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, Lin28, TERT, SV40LT; (21) Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, SV40LT; or (22) Oct3/4, Esrrb, Sox2 (Esrrb is replaceable with Esrrg). In one non-limiting example, Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2, and c-Myc are utilized. In other embodiments, Oct4, Nanog, and Sox2 are utilized; see for example, U.S. Patent No. 7,682,828, which is incorporated herein by reference. These factors include, but are not limited to, Oct3/4, Klf4 and Sox2. In other examples, the factors include, but are not limited to Oct 3/4, Klf4 and Myc. In some non-limiting examples, Oct3/4, Klf4, c-Myc, and Sox2 are utilized. In other non-limiting examples, Oct3/4, Klf4, Sox2 and Sal 4 are utilized. Factors like Nanog, Lin28, Klf4, or c-Myc can increase reprogramming efficiency and can be expressed from several different expression vectors. For example, an integrating vector such as the EBV element-based system can be used (U.S. Patent No. 8,546,140). In a further aspect, reprogramming proteins could be introduced directly into somatic cells by protein transduction. Reprogramming may further comprise contacting the cells with one or more signaling receptors including glycogen synthase kinase 3 (GSK-3) inhibitor, a mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase (MEK) inhibitor, a transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β) receptor inhibitor or signaling inhibitor, leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), a p53 inhibitor, an NF-kappa B inhibitor, or a combination thereof. Those regulators may include small molecules, inhibitory nucleotides, expression cassettes, or protein factors. It is anticipated that virtually any iPS cells or cell lines may be used.

[00111] Mouse and human cDNA sequences of these nuclear reprogramming substances are available with reference to the NCBI accession numbers mentioned in WO 2007/069666, which is incorporated herein by reference. Methods for introducing one or more reprogramming substances, or nucleic acids encoding these reprogramming substances, are known in the art, and disclosed for example, in published U.S. Patent Application No. 2012/0196360 and U.S. Patent No. 8,071,369, which both are incorporated herein by reference.

[00112] Once derived, iPSCs can be cultured in a medium sufficient to maintain pluripotency. The iPSCs may be used with various media and techniques developed to culture pluripotent stem cells, more specifically, embryonic stem cells, as described in U.S. Patent No. 7,442,548 and U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2003/0211603. In the case of mouse cells, the culture is carried out with the addition of Leukemia Inhibitory Factor (LIF) as a differentiation suppression factor to an ordinary medium. In the case of human cells, it is desirable that basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) be added in place of LIF. Other methods for the culture and maintenance of iPSCs, as would be known to one of skill in the art, may be used.

[00113] In certain embodiments, undefined conditions may be used; for example, pluripotent cells may be cultured on fibroblast feeder cells or a medium that has been exposed to fibroblast feeder cells in order to maintain the stem cells in an undifferentiated state. In some embodiments, the cell is cultured in the co-presence of mouse embryonic fibroblasts treated with radiation or an antibiotic to terminate the cell division, as feeder cells. Alternately, pluripotent cells may be cultured and maintained in an essentially undifferentiated state using a defined, feeder-independent culture system, such as a TESR™ medium (Ludwig *et al.*, 2006a; Ludwig *et al.*, 2006b) or E8™ medium (Chen *et al.*, 2011).

C. Plasmids

[00114] In some embodiments, the iPSC can be modified to express exogenous nucleic acids, such as to include an enhancer operably linked to a promoter and a nucleic acid sequence encoding a first marker. Suitable promoters include, but are not limited to, any promoter expressed in photoreceptor cells, such as a rhodopsin kinase promoter. The construct can also include other elements, such as a ribosome binding site for translational initiation (internal ribosomal binding sequences), and a transcription/translation terminator. Generally, it is advantageous to transfect cells with the construct. Suitable vectors for stable transfection include, but are not limited to retroviral vectors, lentiviral vectors and Sendai virus.

[00115] In some embodiments plasmids that encode a marker are composed of: (1) a high copy number replication origin, (2) a selectable marker, such as, but not limited to, the neo gene for antibiotic selection with kanamycin, (3) transcription termination sequences, including the tyrosinase enhancer and (4) a multicloning site for incorporation of various nucleic acid cassettes; and (5) a nucleic acid sequence encoding a marker operably linked to the tyrosinase promoter. There are numerous plasmid vectors that are known in the art for inducing a nucleic acid encoding a protein. These include, but are not limited to, the vectors

disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,103,470; U.S. Patent No. 7,598,364; U.S. Patent No. 7,989,425; and U.S. Patent No. 6,416,998, which are incorporated herein by reference.

[00116] A viral gene delivery system can be an RNA-based or DNA-based viral vector. An episomal gene delivery system can be a plasmid, an Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-based episomal vector, a yeast-based vector, an adenovirus-based vector, a simian virus 40 (SV40)-based episomal vector, a bovine papilloma virus (BPV)-based vector, or a lentiviral vector.

[00117] Markers include, but are not limited to, fluorescence proteins (for example, green fluorescent protein or red fluorescent protein), enzymes (for example, horse radish peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase or firefly/renilla luciferase or nanoluc), or other proteins. A marker may be a protein (including secreted, cell surface, or internal proteins; either synthesized or taken up by the cell); a nucleic acid (such as an mRNA, or enzymatically active nucleic acid molecule) or a polysaccharide. Included are determinants of any such cell components that are detectable by antibody, lectin, probe or nucleic acid amplification reaction that are specific for the marker of the cell type of interest. The markers can also be identified by a biochemical or enzyme assay or biological response that depends on the function of the gene product. Nucleic acid sequences encoding these markers can be operably linked to the tyrosinase enhancer. In addition, other genes can be included, such as genes that may influence stem cell to PRP differentiation, or photoreceptor function, or physiology, or pathology.

D. Delivery Systems

[00118] Introduction of a nucleic acid, such as DNA or RNA, into the pluripotent stem cells to be programmed to RPE or PR/PRPs with the current disclosure may use any suitable methods for nucleic acid delivery for transformation of a cell, as described herein or as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such methods include, but are not limited to, direct delivery of DNA such as by *ex vivo* transfection (Wilson *et al.*, 1989, Nabel *et al.*, 1989), by injection (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,994,624, 5,981,274, 5,945,100, 5,780,448, 5,736,524, 5,702,932, 5,656,610, 5,589,466 and 5,580,859, each incorporated herein by reference), including microinjection (Harland and Weintraub, 1985; U.S. Patent No. 5,789,215, incorporated herein by reference); by electroporation (U.S. Patent No. 5,384,253, incorporated herein by reference; Tur-Kaspa *et al.*, 1986; Potter *et al.*, 1984); by calcium phosphate precipitation (Graham and Van Der Eb, 1973; Chen and Okayama, 1987; Rippe *et al.*, 1990); by using DEAE-dextran followed by polyethylene glycol (Gopal, 1985); by direct sonic loading (Fechheimer *et al.*, 1987); by liposome mediated transfection (Nicolau and Sene, 1982;

Fraley *et al.*, 1979; Nicolau *et al.*, 1987; Wong *et al.*, 1980; Kaneda *et al.*, 1989; Kato *et al.*, 1991) and receptor-mediated transfection (Wu and Wu, 1987; Wu and Wu, 1988); by microprojectile bombardment (PCT Application Nos. WO 94/09699 and 95/06128; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,610,042; 5,322,783 5,563,055, 5,550,318, 5,538,877 and 5,538,880, and each
5 incorporated herein by reference); by agitation with silicon carbide fibers (Kaeppler *et al.*, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,302,523 and 5,464,765, each incorporated herein by reference); by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,591,616 and 5,563,055, each incorporated herein by reference); by desiccation/inhibition-mediated DNA uptake (Potrykus *et al.*, 1985), and any combination of such methods. Through the application
10 of techniques such as these, organelle(s), cell(s), tissue(s) or organism(s) may be stably or transiently transformed.

1. Viral Vectors

[00119] Viral vectors may be provided in certain aspects of the present disclosure. In generating recombinant viral vectors, non-essential genes are typically replaced
15 with a gene or coding sequence for a heterologous (or non-native) protein. A viral vector is a kind of expression construct that utilizes viral sequences to introduce nucleic acid and possibly proteins into a cell. The ability of certain viruses to infect cells or enter cells via receptor-mediated endocytosis, and to integrate into host cell genomes and express viral genes stably and efficiently have made them attractive candidates for the transfer of foreign nucleic
20 acids into cells (*e.g.*, mammalian cells). Non-limiting examples of virus vectors that may be used to deliver a nucleic acid of certain aspects of the present disclosure are described below.

[00120] Retroviruses have promise as gene delivery vectors due to their ability to integrate their genes into the host genome, transfer a large amount of foreign genetic material, infect a broad spectrum of species and cell types, and be packaged in special cell-lines
25 (Miller, 1992).

[00121] In order to construct a retroviral vector, a nucleic acid is inserted into the viral genome in place of certain viral sequences to produce a virus that is replication-defective. In order to produce virions, a packaging cell line containing the gag, pol, and env genes—but without the LTR and packaging components—is constructed (Mann *et al.*, 1983). When a recombinant plasmid containing a cDNA, together with the retroviral LTR
30 and packaging sequences, is introduced into a special cell line (*e.g.*, by calcium phosphate precipitation), the packaging sequence allows the RNA transcript of the recombinant plasmid

to be packaged into viral particles, which are then secreted into the culture medium (Nicolas and Rubenstein, 1988; Temin, 1986; Mann *et al.*, 1983). The medium containing the recombinant retroviruses is then collected, optionally concentrated, and used for gene transfer. Retroviral vectors are able to infect a broad variety of cell types. However, integration and
5 stable expression require the division of host cells (Paskind *et al.*, 1975).

[00122] Lentiviruses are complex retroviruses, which, in addition to the common retroviral genes *gag*, *pol*, and *env*, contain other genes with regulatory or structural function. Lentiviral vectors are well known in the art (see, for example, Naldini *et al.*, 1996; Zufferey *et al.*, 1997; Blomer *et al.*, 1997; U.S. Patents 6,013,516 and 5,994,136).

10 [00123] Recombinant lentiviral vectors are capable of infecting non-dividing cells and can be used for both *in vivo* and *ex vivo* gene transfer and expression of nucleic acid sequences. For example, recombinant lentivirus capable of infecting a non-dividing cell—wherein a suitable host cell is transfected with two or more vectors carrying the packaging functions, namely *gag*, *pol* and *env*, as well as *rev* and *tat*—is described in U.S. Patent
15 5,994,136, incorporated herein by reference.

2. Episomal Vectors

[00124] The use of plasmid- or liposome-based extra-chromosomal (*i.e.*, episomal) vectors may be also provided in certain aspects of the present disclosure. Such episomal vectors may include, *e.g.*, oriP-based vectors, and/or vectors encoding a derivative of
20 EBNA-1. These vectors may permit large fragments of DNA to be introduced unto a cell and maintained extra-chromosomally, replicated once per cell cycle, partitioned to daughter cells efficiently, and elicit substantially no immune response.

[00125] In particular, EBNA-1, the only viral protein required for the replication of the oriP-based expression vector, does not elicit a cellular immune response because it has developed an efficient mechanism to bypass the processing required for presentation of its
25 antigens on MHC class I molecules (Levitskaya *et al.*, 1997). Further, EBNA-1 can act in *trans* to enhance expression of the cloned gene, inducing expression of a cloned gene up to 100-fold in some cell lines (Langle-Rouault *et al.*, 1998; Evans *et al.*, 1997). Finally, the manufacture of such oriP-based expression vectors is inexpensive.

[00126] In certain aspects, reprogramming factors are expressed from expression cassettes comprised in one or more exogenous episomal genetic elements (see U.S. Patent Publication 2010/0003757, incorporated herein by reference). Thus, iPSCs can be essentially free of exogenous genetic elements, such as from retroviral or lentiviral vector elements. These
5 iPSCs are prepared by the use of extra-chromosomally replicating vectors (*i.e.*, episomal vectors), which are vectors capable of replicating episomally to make iPSCs essentially free of exogenous vector or viral elements (see U.S. Patent No. 8,546,140, incorporated herein by reference; Yu *et al.*, 2009). A number of DNA viruses, such as adenoviruses, Simian vacuolating virus 40 (SV40) or bovine papilloma virus (BPV), or budding yeast ARS
10 (Autonomously Replicating Sequences)-containing plasmids replicate extra-chromosomally or episomally in mammalian cells. These episomal plasmids are intrinsically free from all these disadvantages (Bode *et al.*, 2001) associated with integrating vectors. For example, a lymphotropic heRPE virus-based including or Epstein Barr Virus (EBV) as defined above may replicate extra-chromosomally and help deliver reprogramming genes to somatic cells.
15 Useful EBV elements are OriP and EBNA-1, or their variants or functional equivalents. An additional advantage of episomal vectors is that the exogenous elements will be lost with time after being introduced into cells, leading to self-sustained iPSCs essentially free of these elements.

[00127] Other extra-chromosomal vectors include other lymphotropic herpes
20 virus-based vectors. Lymphotropic herpes virus is a herpes virus that replicates in a lymphoblast (*e.g.*, a human B lymphoblast) and becomes a plasmid for a part of its natural life-cycle. Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is not a "lymphotropic" herpes virus. Exemplary lymphotropic herpes viruses include, but are not limited to EBV, Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus (KSHV); Herpes virus saimiri (HS) and Marek's disease virus (MDV). Also, other sources
25 of episome-based vectors are contemplated, such as yeast ARS, adenovirus, SV40, or BPV.

[00128] One of skill in the art would be well-equipped to construct a vector through standard recombinant techniques (*see*, for example, Maniatis *et al.*, 1988 and Ausubel *et al.*, 1994, both incorporated herein by reference).

[00129] Vectors can also comprise other components or functionalities that
30 further modulate gene delivery and/or gene expression, or that otherwise provide beneficial properties to the targeted cells. Such other components include, for example, components that influence binding or targeting to cells (including components that mediate cell-type or tissue-

specific binding); components that influence uptake of the vector nucleic acid by the cell; components that influence localization of the polynucleotide within the cell after uptake (such as agents mediating nuclear localization); and components that influence expression of the polynucleotide.

5 **[00130]** Such components also may include markers, such as detectable and/or selection markers that can be used to detect or select for cells that have taken up and are expressing the nucleic acid delivered by the vector. Such components can be provided as a natural feature of the vector (such as the use of certain viral vectors that have components or functionalities mediating binding and uptake), or vectors can be modified to provide such
10 functionalities. A large variety of such vectors are known in the art and are generally available. When a vector is maintained in a host cell, the vector can either be stably replicated by the cells during mitosis as an autonomous structure, incorporated within the genome of the host cell, or maintained in the host cell's nucleus or cytoplasm.

3. Regulatory Elements

15 **[00131]** Expression cassettes included in reprogramming vectors useful in the present disclosure preferably contain (in a 5'-to-3' direction) a eukaryotic transcriptional promoter operably linked to a protein-coding sequence, splice signals including intervening sequences, and a transcriptional termination/polyadenylation sequence.

b. Promoter/Enhancers

20 **[00132]** The expression constructs provided herein comprise promoter to drive expression of the programming genes. A promoter generally comprises a sequence that functions to position the start site for RNA synthesis. The best known example of this is the TATA box, but in some promoters lacking a TATA box, such as, for example, the promoter for the mammalian terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase gene and the promoter for the SV40
25 late genes, a discrete element overlying the start site itself helps to fix the place of initiation. Additional promoter elements regulate the frequency of transcriptional initiation. Typically, these are located in the region 30-110 bp upstream of the start site, although a number of promoters have been shown to contain functional elements downstream of the start site as well. To bring a coding sequence "under the control of" a promoter, one positions the 5' end of the
30 transcription initiation site of the transcriptional reading frame "downstream" of (*i.e.*, 3' of) the

chosen promoter. The “upstream” promoter stimulates transcription of the DNA and promotes expression of the encoded RNA.

[00133] The spacing between promoter elements frequently is flexible, so that promoter function is preserved when elements are inverted or moved relative to one another. In the tk promoter, the spacing between promoter elements can be increased to 50 bp apart before activity begins to decline. Depending on the promoter, it appears that individual elements can function either cooperatively or independently to activate transcription. A promoter may or may not be used in conjunction with an “enhancer,” which refers to a cis-acting regulatory sequence involved in the transcriptional activation of a nucleic acid sequence.

[00134] A promoter may be one naturally associated with a nucleic acid sequence, as may be obtained by isolating the 5′ non-coding sequences located upstream of the coding segment and/or exon. Such a promoter can be referred to as “endogenous.” Similarly, an enhancer may be one naturally associated with a nucleic acid sequence, located either downstream or upstream of that sequence. Alternatively, certain advantages will be gained by positioning the coding nucleic acid segment under the control of a recombinant or heterologous promoter, which refers to a promoter that is not normally associated with a nucleic acid sequence in its natural environment. A recombinant or heterologous enhancer refers also to an enhancer not normally associated with a nucleic acid sequence in its natural environment. Such promoters or enhancers may include promoters or enhancers of other genes, and promoters or enhancers isolated from any other virus, or prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell, and promoters or enhancers not “naturally occurring,” *i.e.*, containing different elements of different transcriptional regulatory regions, and/or mutations that alter expression. For example, promoters that are most commonly used in recombinant DNA construction include the β-lactamase (penicillinase), lactose and tryptophan (trp) promoter systems. In addition to producing nucleic acid sequences of promoters and enhancers synthetically, sequences may be produced using recombinant cloning and/or nucleic acid amplification technology, including PCRTM, in connection with the compositions disclosed herein (*see* U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,202 and 5,928,906, each incorporated herein by reference). Furthermore, it is contemplated that the control sequences that direct transcription and/or expression of sequences within non-nuclear organelles such as mitochondria, chloroplasts, and the like, can be employed as well.

[00135] Naturally, it will be important to employ a promoter and/or enhancer that effectively directs the expression of the DNA segment in the organelle, cell type, tissue,

organ, or organism chosen for expression. Those of skill in the art of molecular biology generally know the use of promoters, enhancers, and cell type combinations for protein expression, (*see*, for example Sambrook *et al.* 1989, incorporated herein by reference). The promoters employed may be constitutive, tissue-specific, inducible, and/or useful under the appropriate conditions to direct high level expression of the introduced DNA segment, such as is advantageous in the large-scale production of recombinant proteins and/or peptides. The promoter may be heterologous or endogenous.

[00136] Additionally any promoter/enhancer combination (as per, for example, the Eukaryotic Promoter Data Base EPDB) could also be used to drive expression. Use of a T3, T7 or SP6 cytoplasmic expression system is another possible embodiment. Eukaryotic cells can support cytoplasmic transcription from certain bacterial promoters if the appropriate bacterial polymerase is provided, either as part of the delivery complex or as an additional genetic expression construct.

[00137] Non-limiting examples of promoters include early or late viral promoters, such as, SV40 early or late promoters, cytomegalovirus (CMV) immediate early promoters, Rous Sarcoma Virus (RSV) early promoters; eukaryotic cell promoters, such as, *e.g.*, beta actin promoter (Ng, 1989; Quitsche *et al.*, 1989), GADPH promoter (Alexander *et al.*, 1988, Ercolani *et al.*, 1988), metallothionein promoter (Karin *et al.*, 1989; Richards *et al.*, 1984); and concatenated response element promoters, such as cyclic AMP response element promoters (*cre*), serum response element promoter (*sre*), phorbol ester promoter (TPA) and response element promoters (*tre*) near a minimal TATA box. It is also possible to use human growth hormone promoter sequences (*e.g.*, the human growth hormone minimal promoter described at Genbank, accession no. X05244, nucleotide 283-341) or a mouse mammary tumor promoter (available from the ATCC, Cat. No. ATCC 45007).

[00138] Tissue-specific transgene expression, especially for reporter gene expression in hematopoietic cells and precursors of hematopoietic cells derived from programming, may be desirable as a way to identify derived hematopoietic cells and precursors. To increase both specificity and activity, the use of cis-acting regulatory elements has been contemplated. For example, a hematopoietic cell-specific promoter may be used. Many such hematopoietic cell-specific promoters are known in the art.

[00139] In certain aspects, methods of the present disclosure also concern enhancer sequences, *i.e.*, nucleic acid sequences that increase a promoter's activity and that have the potential to act in cis, and regardless of their orientation, even over relatively long distances (up to several kilobases away from the target promoter). However, enhancer function is not necessarily restricted to such long distances as they may also function in close proximity to a given promoter.

[00140] Many hematopoietic cell promoter and enhancer sequences have been identified, and may be useful in present methods. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Patent 5,556,954; U.S. Patent App. 20020055144; U.S. Patent App. 20090148425.

10 c. Initiation Signals and Linked Expression

[00141] A specific initiation signal also may be used in the expression constructs provided in the present disclosure for efficient translation of coding sequences. These signals include the ATG initiation codon or adjacent sequences. Exogenous translational control signals, including the ATG initiation codon, may need to be provided. One of ordinary skill in the art would readily be capable of determining this and providing the necessary signals. It is well known that the initiation codon must be "in-frame" with the reading frame of the desired coding sequence to ensure translation of the entire insert. The exogenous translational control signals and initiation codons can be either natural or synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of appropriate transcription enhancer elements.

20 [00142] In certain embodiments, internal ribosome entry sites (IRES) elements are used to create multigene, or polycistronic, messages. IRES elements are able to bypass the ribosome scanning model of 5' methylated Cap dependent translation and begin translation at internal sites (Pelletier and Sonenberg, 1988). IRES elements from two members of the picornavirus family (polio and encephalomyocarditis) have been described (Pelletier and Sonenberg, 1988), as well as an IRES from a mammalian message (Macejak and Sarnow, 1991). IRES elements can be linked to heterologous open reading frames. Multiple open reading frames can be transcribed together, each separated by an IRES, creating polycistronic messages. By virtue of the IRES element, each open reading frame is accessible to ribosomes for efficient translation. Multiple genes can be efficiently expressed using a single promoter/enhancer to transcribe a single message (see U.S. Patent Nos. 5,925,565 and 5,935,819, each herein incorporated by reference).

[00143] Additionally, certain 2A sequence elements could be used to create linked- or co-expression of programming genes in the constructs provided in the present disclosure. For example, cleavage sequences could be used to co-express genes by linking open reading frames to form a single cistron. An exemplary cleavage sequence is the F2A (Foot-
5 and-mouth disease virus 2A) or a “2A-like” sequence (*e.g.*, *Thosea asigna* virus 2A; T2A) (Minskaia and Ryan, 2013). In particular embodiments, an F2A-cleavage peptide is used to link expression of the genes in the multi-lineage construct.

d. Origins of Replication

[00144] In order to propagate a vector in a host cell, it may contain one or more
10 origins of replication sites (often termed “ori”), for example, a nucleic acid sequence corresponding to oriP of EBV as described above or a genetically engineered oriP with a similar or elevated function in programming, which is a specific nucleic acid sequence at which replication is initiated. Alternatively a replication origin of other extra-chromosomally replicating virus as described above or an autonomously replicating sequence (ARS) can be
15 employed.

e. Selection and Screenable Markers

[00145] In certain embodiments, cells containing a nucleic acid construct may be identified *in vitro* or *in vivo* by including a marker in the expression vector. Such markers would confer an identifiable change to the cell permitting easy identification of cells containing
20 the expression vector. Generally, a selection marker is one that confers a property that allows for selection. A positive selection marker is one in which the presence of the marker allows for its selection, while a negative selection marker is one in which its presence prevents its selection. An example of a positive selection marker is a drug resistance marker.

[00146] Usually the inclusion of a drug selection marker aids in the cloning and
25 identification of transformants, for example, genes that confer resistance to neomycin, puromycin, hygromycin, DHFR, GPT, zeocin and histidinol are useful selection markers. In addition to markers conferring a phenotype that allows for the discrimination of transformants based on the implementation of conditions, other types of markers including screenable markers such as GFP, whose basis is colorimetric analysis, are also contemplated.
30 Alternatively, screenable enzymes as negative selection markers such as heRPE simplex virus thymidine kinase (*tk*) or chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) may be utilized. One of

skill in the art would also know how to employ immunologic markers, possibly in conjunction with FACS analysis. The marker used is not believed to be important, so long as it is capable of being expressed simultaneously with the nucleic acid encoding a gene product. Further examples of selection and screenable markers are well known to one of skill in the art.

5 **III. Differentiation of iPSCs to Retinal Pigment Epithelial Cells or Photoreceptor/Photoreceptor Precursor Cells**

A. RPE Differentiation

 [00147] In some aspects, RPE cells are produced in the methods disclosed herein from iPSCs, such as by the method disclosed in PCT/US2016/050543 and
10 PCT/US2016/050554. The cells in the retina that are directly sensitive to light are the photoreceptor cells. Photoreceptors are photosensitive neurons in the outer part of the retina and can be either rods or cones. In the process of phototransduction, the photoreceptor cells convert incident light energy focused by the cornea and lens to electric signals which are ultimately sent via the optic nerve to the brain. Vertebrates have two types of photoreceptor
15 cells including cones and rods. Cones are adapted to detect fine detail, central and color vision and function well in bright light. Rods are responsible for peripheral and dim light vision. Neural signals from the rods and cones undergo processing by other neurons of the retina.

 [00148] The retinal pigment epithelium acts as party of the barrier between the bloodstream and the retina and closely interacts with photoreceptors in the maintenance of
20 visual function and choroidal blood supply. The retinal pigment epithelium is composed of a single layer of hexagonally shaped cells that are densely packed with granules of melanin. The main functions of the specialized RPE cells include: transport of nutrients such as glucose, retinol, and fatty acids from the blood to the photoreceptors; transport of water, metabolic end products, and ions from the subretinal space to the blood; absorption of light and protection
25 against photooxidation; reisomerization of all-trans-retinol into 11-cis-retinal; phagocytosis of shed photoreceptor membranes; and secretion of various essential factors for the structural integrity of the retina.

 [00149] Mature retinal pigment epithelium expresses markers such as cellular retinaldehyde-binding protein (CRALBP), RPE65, best vitelliform macular dystrophy gene
30 (VMD2), and pigment epithelium derived factor (PEDF). Malfunction of the retinal pigment epithelium is associated with a number of vision-altering conditions, such as retinal pigment

epithelium detachment, dysplasia, atrophy, retinopathy, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophy, or degeneration, including age-related macular degeneration.

5 **[00150]** Mature retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells can be characterized based upon their pigmentation, epithelial morphology, and apical-basal polarity. Differentiated RPE cells can be visually recognized by their cobblestone morphology and the initial appearance of pigment. In addition, differentiated RPE cell layer have transepithelial resistance/TER, and generates trans-epithelial potential/TEP across the monolayer (TER >100 ohms. cm²; TEP >2 mV), transport fluid, lactic acid, and CO₂ from the apical to basal side, and regulate a polarized secretion of cytokines.

10 **[00151]** RPE cells express several proteins that can serve as markers for detection of their identity and maturation state by the use of methodologies such as immunocytochemistry, Western blot analysis, flow cytometry, and enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA). For example, RPE-specific markers may include: cellular retinaldehyde binding protein (CRALBP), microphthalmia-associated transcription factor
15 (MITF), tyrosinase-related protein 1 (TYRP-1), retinal pigment epithelium-specific 65 kDa protein (RPE65), premelanosome protein (PMEL17), bestrophin 1 (BEST1), and c-mer proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase (MERTK). At the same time, RPE cells do not express (at any detectable level) the embryonic stem cells markers Oct-4, nanog or Rex-1. Specifically, expression of these genes is approximately 100-1000 fold lower in RPE cells than in ES cells
20 or iPSC cells, when assessed by quantitative RT-PCR.

[00152] RPE cell markers may be detected at the mRNA level, for example, by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), Northern blot analysis, or dot-blot hybridization analysis using sequence-specific primers in standard amplification methods using publicly available sequence data (GENBANK®). Expression of tissue-specific markers
25 as detected at the protein or mRNA level is considered positive if the level is at least or about 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, or 9-fold, and more particularly more than 10-, 20-, 30, 40-, 50-fold or higher above that of a control cell, such as an undifferentiated pluripotent stem cell or other unrelated cell type.

[00153] Dysfunction, injury, and loss of RPE cells are factors of many eye
30 diseases and disorders including age-related macular degeneration (AMD), hereditary macular degenerations including Best disease, Stargardt disease and choroideremia, and other forms of

inherited retinal diseases and acquired retinal dysfunctions, diseases, and injuries, including but not limited to RPE tears/rips. A potential treatment for such diseases is the transplantation of RPE cells into the subretinal space of those in need of such treatment. It is speculated that the replenishment of RPE cells by their transplantation may delay, halt or reverse degradation, improve retinal function and prevent blindness stemming from such conditions. However, obtaining RPE cells directly from human donors and embryos is challenging.

2. Derivation of RPE cells from Embryoid Bodies of PSCs

[00154] iPSCs reprogrammed using well-known reprogramming factors can give rise to ocular cells of neuronal lineage, including RPE cells (Hirami *et al.*, 2009). PCT Publication No. 2014/121077, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, discloses methods wherein embryoid bodies (EBs) produced from iPSCs are treated with Wnt and Nodal antagonists in suspension culture to induce expression of markers of retinal progenitor cells. This publication discloses methods wherein RPE cells are derived from iPSCs through a process of differentiation of EBs of the iPSCs into cultures highly enriched for RPE cells. For example, embryoid bodies are produced from iPSCs by the addition of a rho-associated coiled-coil kinase (ROCK) inhibitor and cultured in a first medium comprising two WNT pathway inhibitors and a Nodal pathway inhibitor. Further, the EBs are plated on a MATRIGEL™ coated tissue culture in a second medium that does not comprise basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), comprises a Nodal pathway inhibitor, comprises about 20 ng to about 90 ng of Noggin, and comprises about 1 to about 5% knock out serum replacement to form differentiating RPE cells. The differentiating RPE cells are cultured in a third medium comprising ACTIVIN and WNT3a. The RPE cells are then cultured in RPE medium that includes about 5% fetal serum, a canonical WNT inhibitor, a non-canonical WNT inhibitor, and inhibitors of the Sonic Hedgehog and FGF pathways to produce human RPE cells.

[00155] There are several disadvantages in the use of EBs for the production of differentiated cell type. For example, the production of EBs from iPSCs is a non-consistent and non-reproducible process as the efficiency varies and size or shape of EBs vary. The present disclosure provides methods that allow large-scale production of iPSC- or ES-derived cells needed for clinical, research or therapeutic applications that are independent of EBs.

3. Derivation of RPE cells from Essentially Single Cell PSCs

[00156] In some embodiments, methods are provided for producing RPE cells from an essentially single cell suspension of pluripotent stem cells (PSCs) such as human iPSCs. In some embodiments, the PSCs are cultured to pre-confluence to prevent any cell aggregates. In certain aspects, the PSCs are dissociated by incubation with a cell dissociation enzyme, such as exemplified by TRYPSIN or TRYPLE™. PSCs can also be dissociated into an essentially single cell suspension by pipetting. In addition, Blebbistatin (*e.g.*, about 2.5 μ M) can be added to the medium to increase PSC survival after dissociation into single cells while the cells are not adhered to a culture vessel. A ROCK inhibitor instead of Blebbistatin may alternatively be used to increase PSC survival after dissociation into single cells.

[00157] Once a single cell suspension of PSCs is obtained, the cells are generally seeded in an appropriate culture vessel, such as a tissue culture plate, such as a flask, multi-layer flask, 6-well, 12-well, 24-well, 96-well or 10 cm plate. A culture vessel used for culturing the cell(s) can include, but is particularly not limited to: flask, flask for tissue culture, dish, petri dish, dish for tissue culture, multi dish, micro plate, micro-well plate, multi plate, multi-well plate, micro slide, chamber slide, tube, tray, CELLSTACK® Chambers, culture bag, and roller bottle, as long as it is capable of culturing the stem cells therein. The cells may be cultured in a volume of at least or about 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 ml, 100 ml, 150 ml, 200 ml, 250 ml, 300 ml, 350 ml, 400 ml, 450 ml, 500 ml, 550 ml, 600 ml, 800 ml, 1000 ml, 1500 ml, or any range derivable therein, depending on the needs of the culture. In a certain embodiment, the culture vessel may be a bioreactor, which may refer to any device or system *ex vivo* that supports a biologically active environment such that cells can be propagated. The bioreactor may have a volume of at least or about 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 500 liters, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15 cubic meters, or any range derivable therein.

[00158] In certain aspects, the PSCs, such as iPSCs, are plated at a cell density appropriate for efficient differentiation. Generally, the cells are plated at a cell density of about 1,000 to about 75,000 cells/cm², such as of about 5,000 to about 40,000 cells/cm². In a 6 well plate, the cells may be seeded at a cell density of about 50,000 to about 400,000 cells per well. In exemplary methods, the cells are seeded at a cell density of about 100,000, about 150,000, about 200,000, about 250,000, about 300,000 or about 350,000 cells per well, such as about 200,000 cells per well.

[00159] The PSCs, such as iPSCs, are generally cultured on culture plates coated by one or more cellular adhesion proteins to promote cellular adhesion while maintaining cell viability. For example, preferred cellular adhesion proteins include extracellular matrix proteins such as vitronectin, laminin, collagen and/or fibronectin which may be used to coat a culturing surface as a means of providing a solid support for pluripotent cell growth. The term “extracellular matrix” is recognized in the art. Its components include one or more of the following proteins: fibronectin, laminin, vitronectin, tenascin, entactin, thrombospondin, elastin, gelatin, collagen, fibrillin, merosin, anchorin, chondronectin, link protein, bone sialoprotein, osteocalcin, osteopontin, epinectin, hyaluronectin, undulin, epiligrin, and kalinin.

10 In exemplary methods, the PSCs are grown on culture plates coated with vitronectin or fibronectin. In some embodiments, the cellular adhesion proteins are human proteins.

[00160] The extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins may be of natural origin and purified from human or animal tissues or, alternatively, the ECM proteins may be genetically engineered recombinant proteins or synthetic in nature. The ECM proteins may be a whole protein or in the form of peptide fragments, native or engineered. Examples of ECM protein that may be useful in the matrix for cell culture include laminin, collagen I, collagen IV, fibronectin and vitronectin. In some embodiments, the matrix composition includes synthetically generated peptide fragments of fibronectin or recombinant fibronectin. In some embodiments, the matrix composition is xeno-free. For example, in the xeno-free matrix to culture human cells, matrix components of human origin may be used, wherein any non-human animal components may be excluded.

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[00161] In some aspects, the total protein concentration in the matrix composition may be about 1 ng/mL to about 1 mg/mL. In some preferred embodiments, the total protein concentration in the matrix composition is about 1 µg/mL to about 300 µg/mL. In more preferred embodiments, the total protein concentration in the matrix composition is about 5 µg/mL to about 200 µg/mL.

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[00162] Cells, such as RPE cells or PSC, can be cultured with the nutrients necessary to support the growth of each specific population of cells. Generally, the cells are cultured in growth media and a buffer to maintain pH. The medium can also contain fatty acids or lipids, amino acids (such as non-essential amino acids), vitamin(s), growth factors, cytokines, antioxidant substances, pyruvic acid, buffering agents, and inorganic salts. An exemplary growth medium contains a minimal essential media, such as Dulbecco's Modified

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Eagle's medium (DMEM) or ESSENTIAL 8™ (E8™) medium, supplemented with various nutrients, such as non-essential amino acids and vitamins, to enhance stem cell growth. Examples of minimal essential media include, but are not limited to, Minimal Essential Medium Eagle (MEM), Alpha MEM, Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM), RPMI-1640 medium, 199 medium, and F12 medium. Additionally, the minimal essential media may be supplemented with additives such as horse, calf or fetal bovine serum. Alternatively, the medium can be serum free. In other cases, the growth media may contain "knockout serum replacement," referred to herein as a serum-free formulation optimized to grow and maintain undifferentiated cells, such as stem cell, in culture. KNOCKOUT™ serum replacement is disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0076747, which is incorporated herein by reference. Preferably, the PSCs are cultured in a fully defined and feeder free media.

[00163] Accordingly, the single cell PSCs are generally cultured in a fully defined culture medium after plating. In certain aspects, about 18-24 hours after seeding, the medium is aspirated and fresh medium, such as E8™ medium, is added to the culture. In certain aspects, the single cell PSCs are cultured in the fully defined culture medium for about 1, 2 or 3 days after plating. Preferably, the single cells PSCs are cultured in the fully defined culture medium for about 2 days before proceeding with the differentiation process.

[00164] In some embodiments, the medium may contain or may not contain any alternatives to serum. The alternatives to serum can include materials which appropriately contain albumin (such as lipid-rich albumin, albumin substitutes such as recombinant albumin, plant starch, dextrans and protein hydrolysates), transferrin (or other iron transporters), fatty acids, insulin, collagen precursors, trace elements, 2-mercaptoethanol, 1'-thioglycerol, or equivalents thereto. The alternatives to serum can be prepared by the method disclosed in International Publication No. WO 98/30679, for example. Alternatively, any commercially available materials can be used for more convenience. The commercially available materials include KNOCKOUT™ Serum Replacement (KSR), Chemically-defined Lipid concentrated (Gibco), and GLUTAMAX™ (Gibco).

[00165] Other culturing conditions can be appropriately defined. For example, the culturing temperature can be about 30 to 40°C, for example, at least or about 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39°C but particularly not limited to them. In one embodiment, the cells are cultured at 37°C. The CO₂ concentration can be about 1 to 10%, for example, about 2 to 5%,

or any range derivable therein. The oxygen tension can be at least, up to, or about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20%, or any range derivable therein.

4. Differentiation Media

Retinal Induction Medium

5 **[00166]** After the single cell PSCs have adhered to the culture plate, the cells are preferably cultured in Retinal Induction Medium to start the differentiation process into retinal lineage cells. The Retinal Induction Medium (RIM) comprises a WNT pathway inhibitor and can result in the differentiation of PSCs to retinal lineage cells. The RIM additionally comprises a TGF β pathway inhibitor and a BMP pathway inhibitor.

10 **[00167]** The RIM can include DMEM and F12 at about a 1:1 ratio. In exemplary methods, a WNT pathway inhibitor is included in the RIM, such as CKI-7, a BMP pathway inhibitor is included, such as LDN193189, and the TGF β pathway inhibitor is included, such as SB431542. For example, the RIM comprises about 5 nM to about 50 nM, such as about 10 nM, of LDN193189, about 0.1 μ M to about 5 μ M, such as about 0.5 μ M, of CKI-7, and about
15 0.5 μ M to about 10 μ M, such as about 1 μ M, of SB431542. Additionally, the RIM can include knockout serum replacement, such as about 1% to about 5%, MEM non-essential amino acids (NEAA), sodium pyruvate, N-2 supplement, B-27 supplement, ascorbic acid, and insulin growth factor 1 (IGF1). Preferably, the IGF1 is animal free IGF1 (AF-IGF1) and is comprised
20 in the RIM from about 0.1 ng/mL to about 10 ng/mL, such as about 1 ng/mL. The media is such as aspirated each day and replaced with fresh RIM. The cells are generally cultured in the RIM for about 1 to about 5 days, such as about 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 days, such as for about 2 days to produce retinal lineage cells.

Retinal Differentiation Medium

25 **[00168]** The retinal lineage cells can then be cultured in Retinal Differentiation Medium (RDM) for further differentiation. The RDM comprises a WNT pathway inhibitor, a BMP pathway inhibitor, a TGF β pathway inhibitor and a MEK inhibitor. In one embodiment, the RDM comprises a WNT pathway inhibitor, such as CKI-7, a BMP pathway inhibitor, such as LDN193189, a TGF β pathway inhibitor, such as SB431542, and a MEK inhibitor, such as PD0325901. Alternatively, the RDM can comprise a WNT pathway inhibitor, a BMP pathway
30 inhibitor, a TGF β pathway inhibitor and a bFGF inhibitor. Generally, the concentrations of the Wnt pathway inhibitor, BMP pathway inhibitor and TGF β pathway inhibitor are higher in the

RDM as compared to the RIM, such as about 9 to about 11 times higher, such as about 10 times higher. In exemplary methods, the RDM comprises about 50 nM to about 200 nM, such as about 100 nM of LDN193189, about 1 μ M to about 10 μ M, such as about 5 μ M, of CKI-7, about 1 μ M to about 50 μ M, such as about 10 μ M, of SB431542, and about 0.1 μ M to about 10 μ M, such as about 1 μ M, 2 μ M, 3 μ M, 4 μ M, 5 μ M, 6 μ M, 7 μ M, 8 μ M, or 9 μ M of PD0325901.

[00169] Generally, the RDM comprises DMEM and F12 at about a 1:1 ratio, knockout serum replacement (*e.g.*, about 1% to about 5%, such as about 1.5%), MEM NEAA, sodium pyruvate, N-2 supplement, B-27 supplement, ascorbic acid and IGF1 (*e.g.*, about 1 ng/mL to about 50 ng/mL, such as about 10 ng/mL). In particular methods, the cells are given fresh RDM each day after aspiration of the media from the previous day. Generally, the cells are cultured in the RDM for about 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16 days, such as for about 7 days to derive differentiated retinal cells.

Retinal Medium

[00170] Next, the differentiated retinal cells can be even further differentiated by culturing the cells in Retinal Medium (RM). The Retinal Medium comprises Activin A and can additionally comprise Nicotinamide. The RM can comprise about 50 to about 200 ng/mL, such as about 100 ng/mL, of ACTIVIN A, and about 1 mM to about 50 mM, such as about 10 mM, of nicotinamide. Alternatively, the RM can comprise other TGF- β pathway activators such as GDF1 and/or WNT pathway activators such as CHIR99021, WAY-316606, IQ1, QS11, SB-216763, BIO (6-bromoindirubin-3'-oxime), or 2-amino-4-[3,4-(methylenedioxy)benzyl-amino]-6-(3-methoxyphenyl) pyrimidine. Alternatively, the RM can additionally comprise WNT3a.

[00171] The RM can include DMEM and F12 at about a 1:1 ratio, knockout serum replacement at about 1% to about 5%, such as about 1.5%, MEM non-essential amino acids (NEAA), sodium pyruvate, N-2 supplement, B-27 supplement, and ascorbic acid. The medium can be changed daily with room temperature RM. The cells are generally cultured in the RM for about 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17 days, such as for about 10 days to derive differentiating RPE cells.

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RPE-Maturation Medium

[00172] For further differentiation of the RPE cells, the cells are preferably cultured in RPE Maturation Medium (RPE-MM). Exemplary RPE-MM media are shown in Table 3. The RPE-Maturation Medium can comprise about 100 µg/mL to about 300 µg/mL, such as about 250 µg/mL, of taurine, about 10 µg/L to about 30 µg/L, such as about 20 µg/L, of hydrocortisone and about 0.001 µg/L to about 0.1 µg/L, such as about 0.013 µg/L, of triiodothyronine. Additionally, the RPE-MM can comprise MEM Alpha, N-2 supplement, MEM non-essential amino acids (NEAA), and sodium pyruvate, and fetal bovine serum (or KnockOut™ Serum Replacement) (e.g., about 0.5% to about 10%, such as about 1% to about 5%). The medium can be changed every other day with room temperature RPE-MM. The cells are generally cultured in RPE-MM for about 5 to about 10 days, such as about 5 days. The cells can then be dissociated, such as with a cell dissociation enzyme, reseeded, and cultured for an additional period of time, such as an additional about 5 to about 30 days, such as about 15 to 20 days, for further differentiation into RPE cells. In further embodiments, the RPE-MM does not include a WNT pathway inhibitor. RPE cells can be cryopreserved at this stage.

b. Maturation of RPE Cells

[00173] The RPE cells can then be cultured in the RPE-MM for a continued period of time for maturation. In some embodiments, the RPE cells are grown in wells, such as a flask, multi-layer flask, 6-well, 12-well, 24-well, or 10 cm plate. The RPE cells can be maintained in RPE medium for about four to about ten weeks, such as for about six to eight weeks, such as for six, seven, or eight weeks. In exemplary methods for the continued maturation of the RPE cells, the cells can be dissociated in a cell dissociated enzyme such as TRYPLE™ and reseeded on a degradable scaffold assembly such as in a specialized SNAPWELL™ design for about one to ten weeks, such as five weeks in RPE-MM. The RPE-MM can comprise a bFGF inhibitor or a MEK inhibitor. The methods for culturing RPE cells on a degradable scaffold are taught and described in PCT Publication No. WO 2014/121077, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Briefly, the main components of this method are a CORNING® COSTAR® SNAPWELL™ plate, a bioinert O-ring, and a biodegradable scaffold. SNAPWELL™ plates (e.g., 0.4 µm pore size, smaller or larger pore sizes may be used including but not limited to 0.3 µm or 0.5 µm). provide the structure and platform for the biodegradable scaffolds. The microporous membrane that creates an apical and basal side is ideal for providing support to the scaffold as well as isolating the distinct sides

of the polarized layer of cells. The ability of the SNAPWELL™ insert to detach the membrane allows the support ring of the insert to be used as an anchor for the scaffold. The resulting differentiated, polarized, and confluent monolayers of functional RPE cells can be cryopreserved at this stage (*e.g.*, in xenofree CS10 medium).

5 **[00174]** In some embodiments, mature RPE cells can be further developed into functional RPE cell monolayers that behave as intact RPE tissue by continued culture in the RPE-MM with additional chemicals or small molecules that promote RPE maturation. For example, these small molecules are primary cilium inducers such as prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) or aphidicolin. The PGE2 may be added to the medium at a concentration of about 25 μ M to
10 about 250 μ M, such as about 50 μ M to about 100 μ M. Alternatively, the RPE-MM can comprise canonical WNT pathway inhibitors. Exemplary canonical WNT pathway inhibitors are N-(6-Methyl-2-benzothiazolyl)-2-[(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-4-oxo-3-phenylthieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl)thio]-acetamide (IWP2) or 4-(1,3,3a,4,7,7a-Hexahydro-1,3-dioxo-4,7-methano-2H-isoindol-2-yl)-N-8-quinolinyl-Benzamide (endo-IWR1). The cells are can be
15 cultured in this medium for an additional period of time, such as an additional about one week to about five weeks, such as about another two to four weeks to obtain mature and functional RPE cell monolayers. Thus, the presently disclosed methods provide mature RPE cells from single cell suspensions of pluripotent cells that can be consistently reproduced at a large scale for clinical applications.

20 **B. Photoreceptor Cells**

[00175] In some embodiments, photoreceptors and/or photoreceptor precursor cells are produced in the methods disclosed herein. The cells in the retina that are directly sensitive to light are the photoreceptor cells. Photoreceptors are photosensitive neurons in the outer part of the retina and can be either rods or cones. In the process of phototransduction, the
25 photoreceptor cells convert incident light energy focused by the cornea and lens to electric signals which are ultimately sent via the optic nerve to the brain. Vertebrates have two types of photoreceptor cells including cones and rods. Cones are adapted to detect fine detail, central and color vision and function well in bright light. Rods are responsible for peripheral and dim light vision. Neural signals from the rods and cones undergo processing by other neurons of
30 the retina.

[00176] Photoreceptors can express markers such as OTX2, CRX, PRDM1 (BLIMP1), NEUROD1, RCVRN, TUBB3 and L1CAM (CD171). Photoreceptors express

several proteins that can serve as markers for detection by the use of methodologies, such as immunocytochemistry, Western blot analysis, flow cytometry, or enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA). For example, one characteristic photoreceptor-marker is RCVRN. Photoreceptors may not express (at any detectable level) the embryonic stem cells markers OCT-4, NANOG
5 or REX-1. Specifically, expression of these genes is approximately 100-1000 fold lower in photoreceptors than in ES cells or iPSC cells, when assessed by quantitative RT-PCR.

[00177] Photoreceptor markers may be detected at the mRNA level, for example, by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), Northern blot analysis, microarray, or RNA-sequencing including single-cell RNA sequencing dot-blot hybridization
10 analysis using sequence-specific primers in standard amplification methods using publicly available sequence data (GENBANK®). Expression of tissue-specific markers as detected at the protein or mRNA level is considered positive if the level is at least or about 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, or 9-fold, and more particularly more than 10-, 20-, 30, 40-, 50-fold or higher above that of a control cell, such as an undifferentiated pluripotent stem cell or other unrelated cell
15 type.

[00178] Dysfunction, injury and loss of photoreceptor cells are factors of many eye diseases and disorders including age-related macular degeneration (AMD), hereditary macular degenerations including Best disease, Stargardt disease and choroideremia, retinitis pigmentosa, and other forms of inherited retinal diseases and acquired retinal dysfunctions,
20 diseases, and injuries. A potential treatment for such diseases is the transplantation of PRP and/or PR into the retina of those in need of such treatment. It is speculated that the replenishment of PRP and/or PR by their transplantation may delay, halt or reverse degradation, improve retinal function and prevent blindness stemming from such conditions. However, obtaining PRP and/or PR directly from human donors and embryos is a challenge.

[00179] In some embodiments, methods are provided for producing photoreceptors from an essentially single cell suspension of PSCs such as human iPSCs. In some embodiments, the PSCs are cultured to pre-confluence. In certain aspects, the PSCs are dissociated by incubation with a cell dissociation solution or enzyme, such as exemplified by Versene, Trypsin, ACCUTASE™ or TRYPLE™. PSCs can also be dissociated into an
30 essentially single cell suspension by pipetting.

[00180] In addition, Blebbistatin (*e.g.*, about 2.5 μ M) can be added to the medium to increase PSC survival after dissociation into single cells while the cells are not adhered to a culture vessel. A ROCK inhibitor instead of Blebbistatin may alternatively be used to increase PSC survival after dissociation into single cells.

5 [00181] Once a single cell suspension of PSCs is obtained, the cells are generally seeded in an appropriate culture vessel, such as a tissue culture plate, such as a flask, multi-layer flask, 6-well, 12-well, 24-well, 96-well or 10 cm plate. A culture vessel used for culturing the cell(s) can include, but is particularly not limited to: flask, flask for tissue culture, dish, Petri dish, dish for tissue culture, multi dish, micro plate, micro-well plate, multi plate, multi-
10 well plate, micro slide, chamber slide, tube, tray, CELLSTACK® Chambers, culture bag, and roller bottle, as long as it is capable of culturing the stem cells therein. The cells may be cultured in a volume of at least or about 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 ml, 100 ml, 150 ml, 200 ml, 250 ml, 300 ml, 350 ml, 400 ml, 450 ml, 500 ml, 550 ml, 600 ml, 800 ml, 1000 ml, 1500 ml, or any range derivable therein, depending on the needs of the culture. In a certain embodiment,
15 the culture vessel may be a bioreactor, which may refer to any device or system *ex vivo* that supports a biologically active environment such that cells can be propagated. The bioreactor may have a volume of at least or about 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 500 liters, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15 cubic meters, or any range derivable therein.

[00182] In certain aspects, the PSCs, such as iPSCs, are plated at a cell density
20 appropriate for efficient differentiation. Generally, the cells are plated at a cell density of about 1,000 to about 75,000 cells/cm², such as of about 5,000 to about 40,000 cells/cm². In a 6 well plate, the cells may be seeded at a cell density of about 50,000 to about 400,000 cells per well. In exemplary methods, the cells are seeded at a cell density of about 100,000, about 150,000, about 200,000, about 250,000, about 300,000 or about 350,000 cells per well, such as about
25 50,000 cells per well.

[00183] The PSCs, such as iPSCs, are generally cultured on culture plates coated
by one or more cellular adhesion proteins to promote cellular adhesion while maintaining cell viability. For example, preferred cellular adhesion proteins include extracellular matrix proteins such as vitronectin, laminin, collagen, and/or fibronectin, which may be used to coat
30 a culturing surface as a means of providing a solid support for pluripotent cell growth. The term “extracellular matrix (ECM)” is recognized in the art. Its components can include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following proteins: fibronectin, laminin, vitronectin, tenascin,

entactin, thrombospondin, elastin, gelatin, collagen, fibrillin, merosin, anchorin, chondronectin, link protein, bone sialoprotein, osteocalcin, osteopontin, epinectin, hyaluronectin, undulin, epiligrin, and kalinin. Other ECM components may include synthetic peptides for adhesion (*e.g.*, RGD or IKVAV motifs), synthetic hydrogels (*e.g.*, PEG, PLGA, etc.) or natural hydrogels, such as alginate. In exemplary methods, the PSCs are grown on culture plates coated with vitronectin. In some embodiments, the cellular adhesion proteins are human proteins.

[00184] The extracellular matrix proteins may be of natural origin and purified from human or animal tissues or, alternatively, the ECM proteins may be genetically engineered recombinant proteins or synthetic in nature. The ECM proteins may be a whole protein or in the form of peptide fragments, native or engineered. Examples of ECM protein that may be useful in the matrix for cell culture include laminin, collagen I, collagen IV, fibronectin and vitronectin. In some embodiments, the matrix composition is xeno-free. For example, in the xeno-free matrix to culture human cells, matrix components of human origin may be used, wherein any non-human animal components may be excluded.

[00185] In some aspects, the total protein concentration in the matrix composition may be about 1 ng/mL to about 1 mg/mL. In some preferred embodiments, the total protein concentration in the matrix composition is about 1 µg/mL to about 300 µg/mL. In more preferred embodiments, the total protein concentration in the matrix composition is about 5 µg/mL to about 200 µg/mL.

[00186] Cells, such as photoreceptors or PSCs, can be cultured with the nutrients necessary to support the growth of each specific population of cells. Generally, the cells are cultured in growth media including a carbon source, a nitrogen source and a buffer to maintain pH. The medium can also contain fatty acids or lipids, amino acids (such as non-essential amino acids), vitamin(s), growth factors, cytokines, antioxidant substances, pyruvic acid, buffering agents, pH indicators, and inorganic salts. An exemplary growth medium contains a minimal essential media, such as Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) or ESSENTIAL 8™ (E8™) medium, supplemented with various nutrients, such as non-essential amino acids and vitamins, to enhance stem cell growth. Examples of minimal essential media include, but are not limited to, Minimal Essential Medium Eagle (MEM) Alpha medium, Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM), RPMI-1640 medium, 199 medium, and F12 medium. Additionally, the minimal essential media may be supplemented with additives such as horse, calf or fetal

bovine serum. Alternatively, the medium can be serum free. In other cases, the growth media may contain “knockout serum replacement,” referred to herein as a serum-free formulation optimized to grow and maintain undifferentiated cells, such as stem cell, in culture. KNOCKOUT™ serum replacement is disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Application No. 5 2002/0076747, which is incorporated herein by reference. Preferably, the PSCs are cultured in a fully-defined and feeder-free media.

[00187] Accordingly, the single cell PSCs are generally cultured in a fully defined culture medium after plating. In certain aspects, about 18-24 hours after seeding, the medium is aspirated and fresh medium, such as E8™ medium, is added to the culture. In 10 certain aspects, the single cell PSCs are cultured in the fully defined culture medium for about 1, 2 or 3 days after plating. Preferably, the single cells PSCs are cultured in the fully defined culture medium for about 2 days before proceeding with the differentiation process.

[00188] In some embodiments, the medium may contain or may not contain any alternatives to serum. The alternatives to serum can include materials which appropriately 15 contain albumin (such as lipid-rich albumin, albumin substitutes such as recombinant albumin, plant starch, dextrans and protein hydrolysates), transferrin (or other iron transporters), fatty acids, insulin, collagen precursors, trace elements, 2-mercaptoethanol, 3'-thioglycerol, or equivalents thereto. The alternatives to serum can be prepared by the method disclosed in International Publication No. WO 98/30679, for example. Alternatively, any commercially 20 available materials can be used for more convenience. The commercially available materials include KNOCKOUT™ Serum Replacement (KSR), Chemically-defined Lipid concentrated (Gibco), and GLUTAMAX™ (Gibco).

[00189] Other culturing conditions can be appropriately defined. For example, the culturing temperature can be about 30 to 40°C, for example, at least or about 31, 32, 33, 25 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39°C but particularly not limited to them. In one embodiment, the cells are cultured at 37°C. The CO₂ concentration can be about 1 to 10%, for example, about 2 to 5%, or any range derivable therein. The oxygen tension can be at least, up to, or about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20%, or any range derivable therein.

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2. Differentiation Media

Retinal Maturation Medium

[00190] The differentiated retinal cells cultured in RDM as described above can be further differentiated and expanded by culturing the cells in Retinal Maturation Medium (RM) to produce RPCs. The RM may comprise nicotinamide. The RM can comprise about 1 mM to about 50 mM, such as about 10 mM, of nicotinamide. The RM may further comprise ascorbic acid, such as 50-500 μ M, particularly about 100-300 μ M, such as about 200 μ M. Preferably, the RM is free of or essentially free of Activin A. Exemplary RM media are shown in Table 1. The RM (*e.g.*, RM2) may further comprise a γ -secretase inhibitor, such as DAPT, basic FGF, and/or a TGF β pathway inhibitor, such as SB431542.

[00191] The RM can include DMEM and F12 at about a 1:1 ratio, knockout serum replacement at about 1% to about 5%, such as about 1.5%, MEM non-essential amino acids (NEAA), sodium pyruvate, N-2 supplement, B-27 supplement, and ascorbic acid. The medium can be changed daily with room temperature RM. The cells are generally cultured in the RM for about 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17 days, such as for about 10 days to derive expanded RPCs.

PRP Maturation Medium (PM)

[00192] The PRPs may be matured in PRP maturation medium (PM). Exemplary PM medium is shown in Table 1. The PM medium comprises ascorbic acid, nicotinamide, and a γ -secretase inhibitor, such as DAPT (*e.g.*, about 1 μ M to about 10 μ M, such as about 5 μ M of DAPT). The PM (*e.g.*, PM2) may also comprise a CDK inhibitor, such as a CDK4/6 inhibitor, such as PD0332991 (*e.g.*, about 1 μ M to about 50 μ M, such as about 10 μ M of PD0332991).

[00193] The PM Medium can include DMEM and F12 at about a 1:1 ratio, knockout serum replacement at about 1% to about 5%, such as about 1.5%, MEM non-essential amino acids (NEAA), sodium pyruvate, N-2 supplement, B-27 supplement, and ascorbic acid. The medium can be changed daily with room temperature PM Medium. The cells are generally cultured in the PM medium for about 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 days, such as for about 10 days to derive mature photoreceptors.

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Table 1: Exemplary Medium Components

Essential 8 Medium			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
Essential 8™ Basal Medium	Thermo Fisher	A1517001	98%
Essential 8™ Supplement	Thermo Fisher		2%
Essential 8 Thawing Medium			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
Complete Essential 8™ Medium	Thermo Fisher	As prepared above	100%
Rho Kinase Inhibitor (H1152)	Millipore Sigma	555550	1 µM
Essential 8 Plating Medium			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
Complete Essential 8™ Medium	Thermo Fisher	As prepared above	100%
Blebbistatin	Millipore Sigma	B0560	2.5 µM
Retinal Induction Medium (RIM)			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
DMEM/F12	Thermo Fisher	11330-032	99%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	1.50%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
B-27® Supplement (+VitA)	Thermo Fisher	17504-044	2%
Ascorbic Acid	Millipore Sigma	A4544	200µM
LDN-193189	Stemgent	04-0074	10nM
SB 431542	R&D Systems	1614/10	1.0µM
CKI-7 Dihydrochloride	Millipore Sigma	C0742	0.5µM
AF-IGF-1	R&D Systems	AFL291	1ng/ml

Retinal Differentiation Medium #1 (RD1)			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
DMEM/F12	Thermo Fisher	11330-032	99%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	1.50%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
B-27® Supplement (+VitA)	Thermo Fisher	17504-044	2%
Ascorbic Acid	Millipore Sigma	A4544	200µM
LDN-193189	Stemgent	04-0074	100nM
SB 431542	R&D Systems	1614/10	10µM
CKI-7 Dihydrochloride	Millipore Sigma	C0742	5µM
AF-IGF-1	R&D Systems	AFL291	10ng/ml
PD0325901	Stemgent	04-0006	1µM
Retinal Differentiation Medium #2 (RD2)			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
DMEM/F12	Thermo Fisher	11330-032	99%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	1.50%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
B-27® Supplement (+VitA)	Thermo Fisher	17504-044	2%
Ascorbic Acid	Millipore Sigma	A4544	200µM
SB 431542	R&D Systems	1614/10	10µM
CKI-7 Dihydrochloride	Millipore Sigma	C0742	5µM
AF-IGF-1	R&D Systems	AFL291	10ng/ml

PD0325901	Stemgent	04-0006	1μM
Retinal Maturation Medium #1 (RM1)			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
DMEM/F12	Thermo Fisher	11330-032	99%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree Kit	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	1.50%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
B-27® Supplement (+VitA)	Thermo Fisher	17504-044	2%
Ascorbic Acid	Millipore Sigma	A4544	200μM
Nicotinamide	Millipore Sigma	N0636	10mM
Retinal Maturation Medium #2 (RM2)			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
DMEM/F12	Thermo Fisher	11330-032	99%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree Kit	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	1.50%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
B-27® Supplement (+VitA)	Thermo Fisher	17504-044	2%
Ascorbic Acid	Millipore Sigma	A4544	200μM
Nicotinamide	Millipore Sigma	N0636	10mM
basic FGF	R&D Systems	AFL233	10-100ng/mL
SB 431542	R&D Systems	1614/10	10μM
PRP Maturation Medium #1 (PM1)			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
DMEM/F12	Thermo Fisher	11330-032	99%

CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree Kit	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	1.50%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
B-27® Supplement (+VitA)	Thermo Fisher	17504-044	2%
Ascorbic Acid	Millipore Sigma	A4544	200µM
Nicotinamide	Millipore Sigma	N0636	10mM
DAPT	Millipore Sigma	D5942	5µM
PRP Maturation Medium #1 (PM2)			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
DMEM/F12	Thermo Fisher	11330-032	99%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree Kit	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	1.50%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
B-27® Supplement (+VitA)	Thermo Fisher	17504-044	2%
Ascorbic Acid	Millipore Sigma	A4544	200µM
Nicotinamide	Millipore Sigma	N0636	10mM
DAPT	Millipore Sigma	D5942	5µM
PD0332991	Tocris	4786	10 µM
MACS Buffer			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
DPBS (without calcium and magnesium)	Thermo Fisher	14190-144	98%
Fetal Bovine Serum	GE Life Sciences	SH30071.03	2%
UltraPure™ EDTA Solution	Thermo Fisher	15575-020	2mM
Post-thaw Medium #1 (PT1)			

<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
Neurobasal CTS Grade	Thermo Fisher	A13712-01	99%
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
Glutamax	Thermo Fisher	35050-061	1%
Y-27632	Tocris	1254/10	10 µM
Post-thaw Medium #2 (PT2)			
<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
DMEM/F12	Thermo Fisher	11330-032	99%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree Kit	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	1.50%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
B-27® Supplement (+VitA)	Thermo Fisher	17504-044	2%
Ascorbic Acid	Millipore Sigma	A4544	200µM
Nicotinamide	Millipore Sigma	N0636	10mM
Y-27632 (optional)	Tocris	1254/10	10 µM

RPE-MM

<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
MEM Alpha	Thermo Fisher	12571-063	94%
Fetal Bovine Serum	Hyclone	SH30071.03	5%
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
Taurine	Sigma	T4571	250 µg/ml

Hydrocortisone	Sigma	H6909	55.2nM (20 µg/L)
3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine	Sigma	T5516	0.013µg/L

RPE-MM XF

<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
MEM Alpha	Thermo Fisher	12571-063	94%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree Kit	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	5%
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
Taurine	Sigma	T4571	250 µg/ml
Hydrocortisone	Sigma	H6909	55.2nM (20 µg/L)
3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine	Sigma	T5516	13 ng/L

RPE-MM + PGE2

<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
MEM Alpha	Thermo Fisher	12571-063	94%
Fetal Bovine Serum	Hyclone	SH30071.03	5%
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
Taurine	Sigma	T4571	250 µg/ml

Hydrocortisone	Sigma	H6909	55.2nM (20 µg/L)
3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine	Sigma	T5516	13ng/L
PGE2	Tocris	2296	100µM

RPE-MM XF + PGE2

<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
MEM Alpha	Thermo Fisher	12571-063	94%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree Kit	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	5%
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
Taurine	Sigma	T4571	250 µg/ml
Hydrocortisone	Sigma	H6909	55.2nM (20 µg/L)
3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine	Sigma	T5516	13 ng/L
PGE2	Tocris	2296	100µM

RPE-MM Thaw

<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
MEM Alpha	Thermo Fisher	12571-063	94%
Fetal Bovine Serum	Hyclone	SH30071.03	5%
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM

Taurine	Sigma	T4571	250 µg/ml
Hydrocortisone	Sigma	H6909	55.2nM (20 µg/L)
3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine	Sigma	T5516	0.013µg/L
Y-27632	Tocris	1254	10µM

RPE-MM XF Thaw

<u>Component</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Cat#</u>	<u>Final Conc.</u>
MEM Alpha	Thermo Fisher	12571-063	94%
CTS™ KnockOut™ SR XenoFree Kit	Thermo Fisher	A1099201	5%
CTS™ N-2 Supplement	Thermo Fisher	A13707-01	1%
MEM non-essential AA	Thermo Fisher	11140	0.1mM
Sodium Pyruvate	Thermo Fisher	11360-070	1mM
Taurine	Sigma	T4571	250 µg/ml
Hydrocortisone	Sigma	H6909	55.2nM (20 µg/L)
3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine	Sigma	T5516	13 ng/L
Y-27632	Tocris	1254	10µM

- [00194]** In addition, Blebbistatin (*e.g.*, about 2.5 µM) can be added to the medium to increase photoreceptor and maintain purity by promoting aggregate formation. A ROCK inhibitor instead of Blebbistatin may alternatively be used to increase photoreceptor survival after dissociation into single cells, such as by using TRYPLE™.

C. Cryopreservation of Cells

- [00195]** The RPE, photoreceptor cells, or PRPs produced by the methods disclosed herein can be cryopreserved, see for example, PCT Publication No. 2012/149484 A2, which is incorporated by reference herein. The cells can be cryopreserved with or without a

substrate. In several embodiments, the storage temperature ranges from about -50°C to about -60°C, about -60°C to about -70°C, about -70°C to about -80°C, about -80°C to about -90°C, about -90°C to about -100°C, and overlapping ranges thereof. In some embodiments, lower temperatures are used for the storage (*e.g.*, maintenance) of the cryopreserved cells. In several
5 embodiments, liquid nitrogen (or other similar liquid coolant) is used to store the cells. In further embodiments, the cells are stored for greater than about 6 hours. In additional embodiments, the cells are stored about 72 hours. In several embodiments, the cells are stored 48 hours to about one week. In yet other embodiments, the cells are stored for about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 weeks. In further embodiments, the cells are stored for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
10 or 12 months. The cells can also be stored for longer times. The cells can be cryopreserved separately or on a substrate, such as any of the substrates disclosed herein.

[00196] In some embodiments, additional cryoprotectants can be used. For example, the cells can be cryopreserved in a cryopreservation solution comprising one or more cryoprotectants, such as DM80, serum albumin, such as human or bovine serum albumin. In
15 certain embodiments, the solution comprises about 1 %, about 1.5%, about 2%, about 2.5%, about 3%, about 4%, about 5%, about 6%, about 7%, about 8%, about 9%, or about 10% DMSO. In other embodiments, the solution comprises about 1% to about 3%, about 2% to about 4%, about 3% to about 5%, about 4% to about 6%, about 5% to about 7%, about 6% to about 8%, about 7% to about 9%, or about 8% to about 10% dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) or
20 albumin. In a specific embodiment, the solution comprises 2.5% DMSO. In another specific embodiment, the solution comprises 10% DMSO.

[00197] Cells may be cooled, for example, at about 1° C minute during cryopreservation. In some embodiments, the cryopreservation temperature is about -80° C to about -180° C, or about -125° C to about -140° C. In some embodiments, the cells are cooled
25 to 4 °C prior to cooling at about 1 °C/minute. Cryopreserved cells can be transferred to vapor phase of liquid nitrogen prior to thawing for use. In some embodiments, for example, once the cells have reached about -80° C, they are transferred to a liquid nitrogen storage area. Cryopreservation can also be done using a controlled-rate freezer. Cryopreserved cells may be thawed, *e.g.*, at a temperature of about 25° C to about 40° C, and typically at a temperature of
30 about 37° C.

D. Inhibitors

WNT Pathway Inhibitors

[00198] WNT is a family of highly conserved secreted signaling molecules that regulate cell-to-cell interactions and are related to the *Drosophila* segment polarity gene, wingless. In humans, the WNT family of genes encodes 38 to 43 kDa cysteine rich glycoproteins. The WNT proteins have a hydrophobic signal sequence, a conserved asparagine-linked oligosaccharide consensus sequence (see *e.g.*, Shimizu *et al* Cell Growth Differ 8: 1349-1358 (1997)) and 22 conserved cysteine residues. Because of their ability to promote stabilization of cytoplasmic beta-catenin, WNT proteins can act as transcriptional activators and inhibit apoptosis. Overexpression of particular WNT proteins has been shown to be associated with certain cancers.

[00199] A WNT inhibitor (also referred to as a WNT pathway inhibitor) herein refers to WNT inhibitors in general. Thus, a WNT inhibitor refers to any inhibitor of a member of the WNT family proteins including Wnt1, Wnt2, Wnt2b, Wnt3, Wnt4, Wnt5A, Wnt6, Wnt7A, Wnt7B, Wnt8A, Wnt9A, Wnt10a, Wnt11, and Wnt16. Certain embodiments of the present methods concern a WNT inhibitor in the differentiation medium. Examples of suitable WNT inhibitors, already known in the art, include N-(2-Aminoethyl)-5-chloroisoquinoline-8-sulphonamide dihydrochloride (CKI-7), N-(6-Methyl-2-benzothiazolyl)-2-[(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-4-oxo-3-phenylthieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl)thio]-acetamide (IWP2), N-(6-Methyl-2-benzothiazolyl)-2-[(3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxothieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl)thio]-acetamide (IWP4), 2-Phenoxybenzoic acid-[(5-methyl-2-furanyl)methylene]hydrazide (PNU 74654), 2,4-diamino-quinazoline, quercetin, 3,5,7,8-Tetrahydro-2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4H-thiopyrano[4,3-d]pyrimidin-4-one (XAV939), 2,5-Dichloro-N-(2-methyl-4-nitrophenyl)benzenesulfonamide (FH 535), N-[4-[2-Ethyl-4-(3-methylphenyl)-5-thiazolyl]-2-pyridinyl]benzamide (TAK 715), Dickkopf-related protein one (DKK1), and Secreted frizzled-related protein (SFRP1) 1. In addition, inhibitors of WNT can include antibodies to, dominant negative variants of, and siRNA and antisense nucleic acids that suppress expression of WNT. Inhibition of WNT can also be achieved using RNA-mediated interference (RNAi).

BMP Pathway Inhibitors

[00200] Bone morphogenic proteins (BMPs) are multi-functional growth factors that belong to the transforming growth factor beta (TGF β) superfamily. BMPs are considered

to constitute a group of pivotal morphogenetic signals, orchestrating architecture through the body. The important functioning of BMP signals in physiology is emphasized by the multitude of roles for dysregulated BMP signaling in pathological processes.

[00201] BMP pathway inhibitors (also referred to herein as BMP inhibitors) may include inhibitors of BMP signaling in general or inhibitors specific for BMP1, BMP2, BMP3, BMP4, BMP5, BMP6, BMP7, BMP8a, BMP8b, BMP10 or BMP15. Exemplary BMP inhibitors include 4-(6-(4-(piperazin-1-yl)phenyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)quinoline hydrochloride (LDN193189), 6-[4-[2-(1-Piperidinyloxy)phenyl]-3-(4-pyridinyl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine dihydrochloride (Dorsomorphin), 4-[6-[4-(1-Methylethoxy)phenyl]pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl]-quinoline (DMH1), 4-[6-[4-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl]quinoline (DMH-2), and 5-[6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl]quinoline (ML 347).

TGF β Pathway Inhibitors

[00202] Transforming growth factor beta (TGF β) is a secreted protein that controls proliferation, cellular differentiation, and other functions in most cells. It is a type of cytokine which plays a role in immunity, cancer, bronchial asthma, lung fibrosis, heart disease, diabetes, and multiple sclerosis. TGF- β exists in at least three isoforms called TGF- β 1, TGF- β 2 and TGF- β 3. The TGF- β family is part of a superfamily of proteins known as the transforming growth factor beta superfamily, which includes inhibins, activin, anti-müllerian hormone, bone morphogenetic protein, decapentaplegic and Vg-1.

[00203] TGF β pathway inhibitors (also referred to herein as TGF β inhibitors) may include any inhibitors of TGF β signaling in general. For example, the TGF β inhibitor is 4-[4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-5-(2-pyridinyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]benzamide (SB431542), 6-[2-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-5-(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl]quinoxaline (SB525334), 2-(5-Benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-2-ieri-butyl-3H-imidazol-4-yl)-6-methylpyridine hydrochloride hydrate (SB- 505124), 4-(5-Benzol[1,3]dioxol- 5-yl-4-pyridin-2-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-benzamide hydrate, 4-[4-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-5-(2- pyridinyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-benzamide hydrate, left-right determination factor (Lefty), 3-(6-Methyl-2-pyridinyl)-N-phenyl-4-(4-quinolinyl)-1H-pyrazole-1-carbothioamide (A 83-01), 4-[4-(2,3-Dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl)-5-(2-pyridinyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl]benzamide (D 4476), 4-[4-[3-(2-Pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-pyridinyl]-N-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-benzamide (GW 788388), 4-[3-(2-Pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-quinoline (LY 364847), 4-[2-Fluoro-5-[3-(6-

methyl-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]phenyl]-1H-pyrazole-1-ethanol (R 268712) or 2-(3-(6-Methylpyridine-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1,5-naphthyridine (RepSox).

MEK Inhibitors

[00204] A MEK inhibitor is a chemical or drug that inhibits the mitogen-activated protein kinase enzymes MEK1 or MEK2. They can be used to affect the MAPK/ERK pathway. For example, MEK inhibitors include N-[(2R)-2,3-Dihydroxypropoxy]-3,4-difluoro-2-[(2-fluoro-4-iodophenyl)amino]-benzamide (PD0325901), N-[3-[3-cyclopropyl-5-(2-fluoro-4-iodoanilino)-6,8-dimethyl-2,4,7-trioxypyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidin-1-yl]phenyl]acetamide (GSK1120212), 6-(4-bromo-2-fluoroanilino)-7-fluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-methylbenzimidazole-5-carboxamide (MEK162), N-[3,4-difluoro-2-(2-fluoro-4-iodoanilino)-6-methoxyphenyl]-1-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)cyclopropane-1-sulfonamide (RDEA119), and 6-(4-bromo-2-chloroanilino)-7-fluoro-N-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-methylbenzimidazole-5-carboxamide (AZD6244).

Gamma-secretase inhibitors

[00205] Gamma secretase is a multi-subunit protease complex, itself an integral membrane protein, that cleaves single-pass transmembrane proteins at residues within the transmembrane domain. Proteases of this type are known as intramembrane proteases. The most well-known substrate of gamma secretase is amyloid precursor protein, a large integral membrane protein that, when cleaved by both gamma and beta secretase, produces a short amino acid peptide called amyloid beta whose abnormally folded fibrillar form is the primary component of amyloid plaques found in the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients.

[00206] Gamma secretase inhibitors herein refer to γ -secretase inhibitors in general. For example, γ -secretase inhibitors include, but are not limited to N-[(3,5-Difluorophenyl)acetyl]-L-alanyl-2-phenylglycine-1,1-dimethylethyl ester (DAPT), 5-Chloro-N-[(1S)-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)propyl]-2-thiophenesulfonamide (Begacestat), MDL-28170, 3,5-Bis(4-nitrophenoxy)benzoic acid (Compound W), 7-Amino-4-chloro-3-methoxy-1H-2-benzopyran (JLK6), (5S)-(tert-Butoxycarbonylamino)-6-phenyl-(4R)-hydroxy-(2R)-benzylhexanoyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalaninamide (L-685,485), (R)-2-Fluoro- α -methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-acetic acid ((R)-Flurbiprofen; Flurizan), N-[(1S)-2-[(7S)-6,7-Dihydro-5-methyl-6-oxo-5H-dibenz[b,d]azepin-7-yl]amino]-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl]-3,5-difluorobenzeneacetamide (Dibenzazepine; DBZ), N-

[*cis*-4-[(4-Chlorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(2,5-difluorophenyl)cyclohexyl]-1,1,1-trifluoromethanesulfonamide (MRK560), (2*S*)-2-[[2*S*]-6,8-Difluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthalenyl]amino]-*N*-[1-[2-[(2,2-dimethylpropyl)amino]-1,1-dimethylethyl]-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl]pentanamide dihydrobromide (PF3084014 hydrobromide) and 2-[(1*R*)-1-[(4-Chlorophenyl)sulfonyl](2,5-difluorophenyl)amino]ethyl-5-fluorobenzenebutanoic acid (BMS299897).

Cyclin Dependent Kinase Inhibitors

[00207] Cyclin dependent kinases (CDKs) are a family of sugar kinases first discovered for their role in regulating the cell cycle. They are also involved in regulating transcription, mRNA processing, and the differentiation of nerve cells. In many human cancers, CDKs are overactive or CDK-inhibiting proteins are not functional. CDK inhibitors may be CDK1, CDK2, CDK3, CDK4, CDK5, CDK6, CDK7, CDK8, and/or CDK9 inhibitors. In particular aspects, the CDK inhibitor is a CDK4/6 inhibitor.

[00208] CDK inhibitors may include, but are not limited to, Palbociclib (PD-0332991) HCl, Roscovitine (Seliciclib, CYC202), SNS-032 (BMS-387032), Dinaciclib (SCH727965), Flavopiridol (Alvocidib), MSC2530818, JNJ-7706621, AZD5438, MK-8776 (SCH 900776), PHA-793887, BS-181 HCl, A-674563, abemaciclib (LY2835219), BMS-265246, PHA-767491, or Milciclib (PHA-848125).

bFGF Inhibitors

[00209] Basic fibroblast growth factor (also known as bFGF, FGF2 or FGF- β) is a member of the fibroblast growth factor family. bFGF is present in basement membranes and in the subendothelial extracellular matrix of blood vessels. In addition, bFGF is a common component of human ESC culture medium in which it is necessary for the cells to remain in an undifferentiated state.

[00210] bFGF inhibitors herein refer to bFGF inhibitors in general. For example, bFGF inhibitors include, but are not limited to *N*-[2-[[4-(Diethylamino)butyl]amino]-6-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-7-yl]-*N'*-(1,1-dimethylethyl)urea (PD173074), 2-(2-Amino-3-methoxyphenyl)-4*H*-1-benzopyran-4-one (PD 98059), 1-*tert*-Butyl-3-[6-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-2-[[4-(diethylamino)butyl]amino]pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-7-yl]urea (PD161570), 6-(2,6-Dichlorophenyl)-2-[[4-[2-(diethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]amino]-8-methyl-pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-7(8*H*)-one dihydrochloride hydrate (PD166285), *N*-[2-

Amino-6-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]-N¹-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-urea (PD166866), and MK-2206.

IV. RPE- Photoreceptor Cell/Photoreceptor Precursor Bilayer Culture

[00211] In particular aspects, the RPE may be cultured on any suitable culture surface, particularly a culture surface permissible for transplantation, such as on a scaffold in GMP-compliant conditions. In particular aspects, the RPE are cultured on ECM-, such as vitronectin-, coated surfaces, such as a multi-well plate (e.g., 6-well, 12-well, 24-well, 48-well, or 96-well) or a polymer-, such as poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA)-, coated scaffold on a transwell support, such as a snapwell insert. The RPE may alternatively be cultured on collagen or laminin. In specific aspects, the culture surface is coated with a high concentration of vitronectin, such as more than 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, particularly 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, or more. The RPE may be cultured in a media comprising taurine, hydrocortisone, and taurine, such as RPE-MM media described herein. In particular aspects, the media is serum-free or defined media and may comprise knockout serum replacement. The RPE may be cultured at a density of 100,000 cells/ cm^2 to 500,000 cells/ cm^2 , such as 150,000 cells/ cm^2 , 200,000 cells/ cm^2 , 250,000 cells/ cm^2 , 300,000 cells/ cm^2 , or 350,000 cells/ cm^2 , particularly about 300,000 cells/ cm^2 .

[00212] In some aspects, the RPE may be cultured to generate polarized RPE that are positive for Bestrophin and/or ZO1. The polarized RPE may be positive for PRE65 and/or Ezrin. The RPE may be derived from hiPSCs and may be mature, such as RPE positive for PMEL17, TYRP1, and CRALBP. The mature RPE, such as day 42 RPE by the methods described above, may be cultured directly or thawed if previously cryopreserved. The RPE can then be cultured for a period of time sufficient to polarize the RPE, such as 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, or more. In particular, the RPE may be cultured for 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, or 30 days for polarization.

[00213] The photoreceptors to layer on top of the RPE may be immature photoreceptors that can be fated to become either rods or cones. Specifically, the photoreceptors may be derived from the hybrid differentiation method described herein. The photoreceptors may be directly seeded onto the RPE from culture or cryopreservation, or they may be re-plated and cultured prior to seeding on the RPE. The photoreceptors may be seeded on the RPE and then cultured for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,

21, 22, 23, 24 or more days to allow for attachment and generation of the distinct bilayer. The photoreceptors may be seeded at a density of 0.5 million cells/cm², 1 million cells/cm², 2 million cells/cm², 3 million cells/cm², 4 million cells/cm², 5 million cells/cm², 6 million cells/cm², 7 million cells/cm², 8 million cells/cm², 9 million cells/cm², 10 million cells/cm², or more. Specifically, the photoreceptors may be seeded at a density of about 3 million cells/cm². In particular embodiments, the photoreceptors are derived from hiPSCs and not from sorting of organoids. The photoreceptors that are seeded may be essentially single cells free of aggregates. The RPE may be cultured in a media comprising taurine, hydrocortisone, and taurine, such as RPE-MM media described herein. In particular aspects, the media is serum-free or defined media and may comprise knockout serum replacement.

[00214] In some aspects, a ROCK inhibitor, an ECM protein, and/or prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) may be added to the RPE culture prior to the addition of the photoreceptors, such as to increase attachment of the photoreceptors to the RPE. The ROCK inhibitor may be Y-27632. The ECM protein may be laminin, collagen I, collagen IV, fibronectin or vitronectin, particularly laminin-521. The ROCK inhibitor, ECM protein or PGE2 may be added at least 10 minutes, such as 30 minutes, 60 minutes, or 90 minutes, prior to the addition of the photoreceptors.

[00215] The ratio of the photoreceptors to RPE in the distinct bilayer may be 1:1, 1:2, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 5:1, 6:1, 7:1, 8:1, 9:1, 10:1, 15:1, 20:1, 25:1, or 30:1.

20 V. Use of Bilayer PR/PRP:RPE Co-Culture

[00216] The PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture may be used for transplantation such as cell rescue therapy or whole tissue replacement therapy. Certain embodiments can provide use of PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture to enhance ocular tissue maintenance and repair for any condition in need thereof, including retinal degeneration or significant injury. Retinal degeneration may be associated with age-related macular degeneration (AMD), inherited macular degenerations, Stargardt's macular dystrophy, Best disease, choroideremia, inherited retinal degenerations (including retinitis pigmentosa, cone/rod and rod/cone dystrophies), diabetic retinopathy, retinal vascular disease, damage caused by retinopathy of prematurity (ROP), viral infection of the eye, and other retinal/ocular diseases or injuries/trauma.

[00217] In another aspect, the disclosure provides a method of treatment of an individual in need thereof, comprising transplanting a composition comprising the

PR/PRP:RPE bilayer to said individual. Said composition may be administered to the eye, such as the subretinal space. Such individuals may have inherited macular or retinal degenerations such as retinitis pigmentosa, cone/rod or rod/cone dystrophy, Stargardt's disease, Best disease, choroideremia, retinal dysplasia, retinal degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, congenital retinal dystrophy, Leber congenital amaurosis, retinal detachment, damage caused by retinopathy of prematurity (ROP), or other retinal trauma or injury.

[00218] To determine suitability of cell compositions for therapeutics administration, the cells can first be tested in a suitable animal models, such as rodents or pigs. In one aspect, the PR/PRP:RPE bilayer cultures are evaluated for their ability to survive and maintain their phenotype *in vivo*. The compositions are transplanted to immunodeficient animals (*e.g.*, nude mice or rats or animals rendered immunodeficient chemically or by irradiation). Tissues are harvested after a period of growth and assessed as to whether the pluripotent stem cell-derived cells are still present.

[00219] The human PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture described herein, or a pharmaceutical composition including the bilayer, can be used for the manufacture of a medicament to treat a condition in a patient in need thereof. The photoreceptors or RPE can be previously cryopreserved. In certain aspects, the disclosed photoreceptors or RPE are derived from iPSCs, and thus can be used to provide "personalized medicine" for patients with eye diseases. In some embodiments, somatic cells obtained from patients can be genetically engineered to correct the disease-causing mutation, differentiated into PR/PRP or RPE, and engineered to form the PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture. This tissue can be used to replace the endogenous degenerated PR/PRP and RPE of the same patient. Alternatively, iPSCs generated from a healthy donor or from HLA homozygous "super-donors" can be used.

[00220] Various eye conditions may be treated or prevented by the introduction of the PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture obtained using the methods disclosed herein. The conditions include retinal diseases or disorders generally associated with retinal dysfunction or degradation, retinal injury, and/or loss of retinal pigment epithelium and/or photoreceptors. Conditions that can be treated include, without limitation, degenerative diseases of the retina, such as Stargardt's macular dystrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, rod/cone and cone/rod dystrophies, macular degeneration (such as age-related macular degeneration, myopic macular degeneration, or other acquired or inherited macular degenerations), retinal damage caused by retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) and diabetic retinopathy. Additional conditions include

Lebers congenital amaurosis, hereditary or acquired macular or retinal degenerations, Best disease, retinal detachment, gyrate atrophy, choroideremia, pattern dystrophy, other dystrophies of photoreceptor cells, and retinal damage due to damage caused by any one of photic, laser, inflammatory, infectious, radiation, neovascular or traumatic injury. In certain
5 embodiments, methods are provided for treating or preventing a condition characterized by retinal degeneration, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a composition comprising the PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture. These methods can include selecting a subject with one or more of these conditions, and administering a therapeutically effective amount of the PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture sufficient to treat the condition and/or
10 ameliorate symptoms of the condition. The PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture may be transplanted in various formats. For example, the PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture may be introduced into the target site adhered onto a matrix, extracellular matrix or substrate such as a biodegradable polymer.

[00221] Advantageously, the pharmaceutical preparations of the present
15 disclosure may be used to compensate for a lack or diminution of RPE and/or PR/PRP cell function. Examples of retinal dysfunction that can be treated by the retinal cell populations and methods of the invention include but are not limited to: photoreceptor degeneration (as occurs in, *e.g.*, retinitis pigmentosa, cone dystrophies, cone-rod and/or rod-cone dystrophies, and inherited and age-related or myopic macular degeneration); retina detachment and retinal
20 trauma; photic lesions caused by laser or sunlight; a macular hole; a macular edema; night blindness and color blindness; ischemic retinopathy as caused by diabetes or vascular occlusion; retinopathy/retinal damage due to prematurity/premature birth; infectious conditions, such as CMV, retinitis and toxoplasmosis; inflammatory conditions, such as the uveitis; tumors, such as retinoblastoma and ocular melanoma.

25 [00222] In one aspect, the cells can treat or alleviate the symptoms of inherited retinal degenerations such as retinitis pigmentosa, cone/rod or rod/cone dystrophies, Leber congenital amaurosis, or retinal injuries/trauma/damage in a patient in need of the treatment. In another aspect, the cells can treat or alleviate the symptoms of acquired or inherited forms of macular degeneration, such as age-related macular degeneration (wet or dry), Stargardt's
30 disease, Best disease, myopic macular degeneration or the like, in a patient in need of this treatment. For all of these treatments, the cells can be autologous or allogeneic to the patient.

In a further aspect, the cells of the present disclosure can be administered in combination with other treatments.

[00223] In some embodiments, the PR/PRP:RPE bilayer cultures can be used for autologous grafts to those subjects suitable for receiving regenerative medicine. The PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture may be transplanted in combination with other retinal cells. Transplantation of the PR/PRP:RPE bilayer cultures produced by the disclosed methods can be performed by various techniques known in the art. In accordance with one embodiment, the transplantation is performed via a pars plana surgical approach followed by delivery of the cells through a small retinal opening into the sub-retinal space or by direct injection. The PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture can be introduced into the target site as adhered onto a matrix, such as extracellular matrix, or provided on substrate such as a biodegradable polymer.

[00224] The PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture can be used to generate neurosensory retinal structures. These structures can be used for drug screening, as models for diseases, or as or in a pharmaceutical preparation. In the latter case, the pharmaceutical preparation can be an RPE-photoreceptor graft, which may be disposed on a biocompatible solid support or matrix (preferably a bioresorbable matrix or support) that can be implanted like a "patch".

[00225] To further illustrate, the biocompatible support for the cells can be a biodegradable synthetic, such as polyester, film support for RPE. The biodegradable polyester can be any biodegradable polyester suitable for use as a substrate or scaffold for supporting the proliferation and differentiation of retinal progenitor cells. The polyester should be capable of forming a thin film, preferably a micro-textured film, and should be biodegradable if used for tissue or cell transplantation. Suitable biodegradable polyesters for use in the invention include polylactic acid (PLA), polylactides, polyhydroxyalkanoates, both homopolymers and copolymers, such as polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB), polyhydroxybutyrate co-hydroxyvalerate (PHBV), polyhydroxybutyrate co-hydroxyhexanote (PHBHx), polyhydroxybutyrate co-hydroxyoctonate (PHBO) and polyhydroxybutyrate co-hydroxyoctadecanoate (PHBOd), polycaprolactone (PCL), polyesteramide (PEA), aliphatic copolyesters, such as polybutylene succinate (PBS) and polybutylene succinate/adipate (PBSA), aromatic copolyesters. Both high and low molecular weight polyesters, substituted and unsubstituted polyester, block, branched or random, and polyester mixtures and blends can be used.

[00226] Pharmaceutical compositions of the PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture produced by the methods disclosed herein are also provided. These compositions can include at least about 1×10^3 cells, about 1×10^4 cells, about 1×10^5 cells, about 1×10^6 cells, about 1×10^7 cells, about 1×10^8 cells, or about 1×10^9 cells. In certain embodiments, the compositions are substantially purified (with respect to non-PR/PRP:RPE cells) preparations comprising differentiated PR/PRP:RPE cells produced by the methods disclosed herein. Compositions are also provided that include a scaffold, PR/PRP as a polymeric carrier and/or an extracellular matrix, and an effective amount of the photoreceptor:RPE cells produced by the methods disclosed herein. The matrix material is generally physiologically acceptable and suitable for use in *in vivo* applications. For example, the physiologically acceptable materials include, but are not limited to, solid matrix materials that are absorbable and/or non-absorbable, such as small intestine submucosa (SIS), crosslinked or non-crosslinked alginate, hydrocolloid, foams, collagen gel, collagen sponge, polyglycolic acid (PGA) mesh, fleeces and bioadhesives.

[00227] Suitable polymeric carriers also include porous meshes or sponges formed of synthetic or natural polymers, as well as polymer solutions. For example, the matrix is a polymeric mesh or sponge, or a polymeric hydrogel. Natural polymers that can be used include proteins such as collagen, albumin, and fibrin; and polysaccharides such as alginate and polymers of hyaluronic acid. Synthetic polymers include both biodegradable and non-biodegradable polymers. For example, biodegradable polymers include polymers of hydroxy acids such as polyactic acid (PLA), polyglycolic acid (PGA) and polylactic acid-glycolic acid (PGLA), polyorthoesters, polyanhydrides, polyphosphazenes, and combinations thereof. Non-biodegradable polymers include polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, ethylene vinyl acetate, and polyvinyl alcohols.

[00228] Polymers that can form ionic or covalently crosslinked hydrogels which are malleable can be used. A hydrogel is a substance formed when an organic polymer (natural or synthetic) is cross-linked via covalent, ionic, or hydrogen bonds to create a three-dimensional open-lattice structure which entraps water molecules to form a gel. Examples of materials which can be used to form a hydrogel include polysaccharides such as alginate, polyphosphazenes, and polyacrylates, which are crosslinked ionically, or block copolymers such as PLURONICS™ or TETRONICS™, polyethylene oxide-polypropylene glycol block copolymers which are crosslinked by temperature or H, respectively. Other materials include proteins such as fibrin, polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, hyaluronic acid and collagen.

[00229] The pharmaceutical compositions can be optionally packaged in a suitable container with written instructions for a desired purpose, such as the reconstitution of photoreceptor function to improve a disease or abnormality of the retinal tissue. In some embodiments, the photoreceptors produced by the disclosed methods may be used to replace
5 degenerated photoreceptor cells of a subject in need therein.

VI. Kits

[00230] In some embodiments, a kit that can include, for example, one or more media and components for the production of PR/PRP:RPE bilayer culture is provided. Such formulations may comprise a cocktail of retinal differentiation and/or trophic factors, in a form
10 suitable for combining with photoreceptor precursor or photoreceptor cells. The reagent system may be packaged either in aqueous media or in lyophilized form, where appropriate. The container means of the kits will generally include at least one vial, test tube, flask, bottle, syringe or other container means, into which a component may be placed, and preferably, suitably aliquoted. Where there is more than one component in the kit, the kit also will
15 generally contain a second, third or other additional container into which the additional components may be separately placed. However, various combinations of components may be comprised in a vial. The components of the kit may be provided as dried powder(s). When reagents and/or components are provided as a dry powder, the powder can be reconstituted by the addition of a suitable solvent. It is envisioned that the solvent may also be provided in
20 another container means. The kits also will typically include a means for containing the kit component(s) in close confinement for commercial sale. Such containers may include injection or blow molded plastic containers into which the desired vials are retained. The kit can also include instructions for use (e.g., for bilayer culture therapy), such as in printed or electronic format, such as digital format.

25 VII. Examples

[00231] The following examples are included to demonstrate preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be appreciated by those of skill in the art that the techniques disclosed in the examples which follow represent techniques discovered by the inventor to function well in the practice of the invention, and thus can be considered to constitute preferred
30 modes for its practice. However, those of skill in the art should, in light of the present disclosure, appreciate that many changes can be made in the specific embodiments which are

disclosed and still obtain a like or similar result without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Example 1 – Development of Bilayer Culture

[00232] Seeding PRP on polarized RPE: RPE derived from iPSCs were grown according to the methods described herein using CD56 negative selection (see PCT/US2016/050554) and PRPs derived from iPSCs were grown according to a hybrid ocular vesicle PRP differentiation method of (see PCT/US2019/028557). RPE were thawed at day 42 and permitted to polarize until day 68 in 48-well plates at 100,000 or 300,000 cells/cm². At this point, PRP at day 75 were lifted from Laminin-521-coated vessels and re-suspended in RPE-MM at 6 million cells/mL. PRPs were seeded on top of RPE at 3 million cells/cm² (0.5 mL media volume) in RPE-MM with no media modifications.

[00233] After one day, it was apparent by phase contrast microscopy that PRP had attached to the RPE layer in all conditions. Representative input PRP flow plots and micrographs after attachment are shown in FIG. 1. PRP attached to RPE at both RPE densities, with and without a 30-minute Laminin-521 incubation prior to seeding PRP, and with both PRP input cells. Moreover, RPE and PRP appeared to maintain distinct layers (FIG. 2). PRP attachment to RPE in RPE-MM and the clear presence of both cell types after seven days of co-culture suggests that this format is a potentially robust foundation for a bilayer culture therapy.

[00234] Thawed and seeded PRP onto polarized RPE: To directly use PRP and minimize intricate timing challenges of culturing and maturing RPE and PRP simultaneously, PRP were thawed directly onto a layer of polarized RPE. Additionally, because the PRP layer was subconfluent, PRP plating was tested at two different densities: 3 million cells/cm² and 10 million cells/cm². RPE were thawed at day 42, and were permitted to polarize until day 68. Day 75 PRP were thawed successfully onto the RPE layer in RPE-MM, without any blebbistatin or ROCK inhibitor. After seven days of culture, cells were fixed, and immunocytochemistry showed bilayer morphology (FIG. 3). Additionally, flow cytometry data also showed both cell types as distinct populations, with most RPE expressing a mature Bestrophin1⁺ phenotype (FIG. 4).

[00235] This experiment demonstrated several advancements to the bilayer culture product. First, PRP can be thawed directly onto RPE, permitting a modular process

where the PRP product can be banked and then used at the desired time. RPE and PRP form distinct layers, suggesting that this format may be usable as both a therapy where this cellular bilayer is implanted in the retina as well as a facile *in vitro* model. Finally, seeding PRP at a high density (1×10^7 cells/cm²) yields a near-confluent PRP layer. This experiment shows a condition where a confluent PRP layer is achievable.

[00236] RPE/PRP co-culture in snap-well format: A co-culture of the RPE/PRP was seeded in a snap-well format in RPE-MM and RPE-MM with 15% knockout serum replacement (KOSR) substituted for 5% FBS. RPE were seeded at day 42 at 300,000 cells/cm² and permitted to polarize until day 68. PRP were thawed onto RPE at 1×10^7 cells/cm². Some samples were plated with RPE-MM with 15% KOSR instead of RPE-MM. After seven days of culture, cells were analyzed by flow cytometry or immunocytochemistry (FIG. 5). This experiment showed feasibility of RPE/PRP co-culture on snap-well inserts and in both FBS-containing and KOSR-containing RPE-MM.

[00237] RPE/PRP co-culture on PLGA scaffolds: Next, the co-culture was performed on a vitronectin (VTN)-coated PLGA scaffold assembled in a snap-well culture system. RPE were seeded at day 42 at 300,000 cells/cm² and permitted to polarize until day 68. PRP was thawed at two densities: 5×10^6 cells/cm² and 1×10^7 cells/cm². After seven days of culture, cells were analyzed by immunocytochemistry and confocal microscopy (FIG. 6). This experiment confirmed feasibility of culturing the RPE/PRP bilayer on a VTN-coated PLGA scaffold, and confirmed PRP morphology after seeding at lower (5×10^6 cells/cm²) and higher (1×10^7 cells/cm²) cell densities, with the higher density achieving a near-confluent layer of PRP.

[00238] The ability to culture RPE and PRP as a bilayer demonstrated feasibility of this culture format for a cell-based therapy. This “dual therapy” may be relevant for treating a broader range of conditions than either RPE or PRP alone because both cell types are present and organized in a distinct, properly layered configuration with PRs overlying polarized RPE. Moreover, PRP can be directly thawed onto RPE, so these two cell types can be prepared independently and cryopreserved. This feature of the dual therapy will enable different PRP subtypes (*e.g.*, rod- or cone-predisposed) to be utilized in a modular system.

Example 2 – PRP Attachment Optimization

[00239] A vitronectin concentration of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ before thawing RPE onto a 48-well plate led to better PRP attachment to RPE compared to a vitronectin concentration of 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ (FIG. 13). This experiment also illustrated the effect of PRP plating density, as PRP attached better when plated at 3 million PRP/ cm^2 compared to 10 million PRP/ cm^2 , at 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ vitronectin.

[00240] **Snapwell culture volume adjustment:** Media volumes in snapwell cultures were adjusted so that the pressure from the media was lower on the top (apical) side of the snapwell or on the bottom (basal) side of the snapwell. Increasing the volume on the basal side of the snapwell, thereby increasing pressure on this side, had two effects on culture. First, the cellular bilayer separated from the snapwell more easily. Second, PRP appeared to attach more strongly to RPE, demonstrated by complete PRP coverage after punching a sample with a biopsy punch (FIG. 8).

[00241] **PRP density titration:** A density titration of PRP on RPE in RM1 in a 48-well plate showed increased area coverage of PRP with increasing seeding density, but detachment by peeling of PRP above about 5 million PRP/ cm^2 (FIG. 7). This trend suggests that an alternate method to improve RPE/PRP attachment is to lower the PRP density. While a high PRP:RPE ratio is preferred (ideally 30:1), a lower PRP density may enable attachment.

[00242] In conclusion, several modifications to the media or culture system appeared to qualitatively improve RPE/PRP cell adhesion. A higher concentration of vitronectin below the RPE layer also improved PRP attachment. A higher volume of media on the underside of the snapwell also improved PRP attachment. Finally, lowering the PRP density may improve PRP attachment. At densities lower than 3 million PRP/ cm^2 , PRP cluster in colonies rather than in networks.

Example 3 – *In Vivo* Transplantation of RPE-PRP Bilayer

[00243] A dual ocular cell therapy comprised of a bilayer of RPE and PRP cells was developed. Transplantation of the dual therapy PLGA-RPE-PRP was performed in pig eyes and the transplants were analyzed by immunocytochemistry.

[00244] Prior to surgery, the bilayer of RPE and PRP on a PLGA scaffold was prepared. Briefly, RPE (day 42) were thawed and plated and seeded on a PLGA scaffold at

3×10^5 cells/cm². RPE were cultured for 26 days (until day 68 of differentiation) to permit RPE polarization, including PGE2 addition from day 54 through day 68. At RPE day 68, PRP (day 75 or 77) were plated on RPE as single cells at 4×10^6 cells/cm². The cellular bilayer was cultured for 7 days with media (RPE-MM) exchanges every 1-2 days.

5 **[00245]** Two days prior to surgery, some pig retinas were laser irradiated with a 532/577 micropulse laser with very short duty cycles (1%-3%) and threshold energies (barely visible lesion) thus limiting the energy released to the outer retina. Laser energy is pickup by the host RPE and damages photoreceptors. Pigs were also treated with immunosuppressive drugs starting 5 to 8 days prior to laser and continued to receive immunosuppressive drugs
10 until the day of euthanasia.

[00246] On the day of surgery, pigs were anesthetized, intubated, paralyzed and prepared for subretinal transplantation. Dual therapy bilayer samples were prepared for surgery. A 0.42% Healon-GV solution was prepared and homogenized by drawing up and down through a needle (18G) about 30-50 times. Several drops of this solution were placed on
15 a cutting mat. The Snapwell insert was removed from the 6-well plate, washed in HBSS+ and placed on a drop of Healon-GV solution. The entire Snapwell insert bottom was punched using an 8-mm biopsy punch. The Snapwell insert plastic bottom was mechanically removed from the PLGA-RPE-PRP layers either with tweezers or a spatula. The PLGA-RPE-PRP was punched again using a 2x4-mm oval biopsy punch and transferred into a drop of 0.42% Healon
20 GV. At this point, the 2x4-mm punched PLGA-RPE-PRP transplant was loaded into the subretinal injection tool (FIG. 9A).

[00247] The subretinal injection tool was primed with a hyaluronic acid solution, such as Healon-GV. A syringe generated pressure to draw liquid into the tool, and the syringe also controlled loading of the sample into the front part of the tool. The sample was
25 loaded into the tool while the surgeon makes a Pars-Plana vitrectomy and prepares a two step 2.4 mm working port in preparation for subretinal transplantation.

[00248] The PLGA-RPE-PRP transplant was delivered into the subretinal space using the subretinal injection tool. Intraoperative Optical coherence tomography (iOCT) imaging confirmed delivery of the sample into the subretinal space. After confirming success
30 of sample delivery a fluid/air/gas exchange is done. The surgeon sutures the working port and

removes the other sutureless surgical ports in the eye. After surgery, OCT imaging was performed every two weeks to monitor the pig retina.

[00249] Eyes were analyzed by histology after a sufficient time to permit the transplant to engraft into the host retina. Histology was performed by cryosectioning eyes. Briefly, dissected eyes were embedded in Optimal Cutting Temperature (OCT) compound, frozen, and sectioned orthogonal to the retina using a cryotome. Sectioned samples were mounted on Superfrost Plus slides. Slides were numbered sequentially, so the slide numbers correspond to medial/lateral areas of the retina.

[00250] After performing immunocytochemistry on sectioned pig retinas, markers for both rods and cones are apparent (FIG. 9). Human RPE is apparent adjacent to the photoreceptor layer indicated by MITF (FIG. 10). Presence of photoreceptors is also indicated by recoverin (FIG. 11). GFAP expressing cells in the transplanted cell area are human nuclei negative, and are host Muller glia. Host Muller glia attempted to reform the outer limiting membrane but stopped at the transplanted RPE layer (FIG. 12). The potential for transplanted cells to integrate with the host retina is indicated by the proximity of the pre-synaptic marker VGLUT1 to the transplanted photoreceptors and proximity of host bipolar cells indicated by PKC α (FIG. 13). The pre-synaptic marker synaptophysin is also apparent in transplanted cells, and appears co-localized with the cone marker Arrestin-3 (FIG. 14).

[00251] The RPE/PRP bilayer was successfully transplanted into the subretinal space of pig retinas. After surgery, the transplanted PRP matured into both rod and cone photoreceptors, and the transplanted RPE and PRP engrafted into the host retina and appear poised for integration. Evidence for capacity for integration is supported by the presence of pre-synaptic markers in proximity to the transplanted photoreceptors and migration of host bipolar cells into the transplanted photoreceptor layer.

[00252] All methods disclosed and claimed herein can be made and executed without undue experimentation in light of the present disclosure. While the compositions and methods of this invention have been described in terms of preferred embodiments, it will be apparent to those of skill in the art that variations may be applied to the methods and in the steps or in the sequence of steps of the method described herein without departing from the concept, spirit and scope of the invention. More specifically, it will be apparent that certain

agents which are both chemically and physiologically related may be substituted for the agents described herein while the same or similar results would be achieved. All such similar substitutes and modifications apparent to those skilled in the art are deemed to be within the spirit, scope and concept of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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