

# Overview of the gene therapy events organized since 2001 and statistics of the participants, institutions and sponsors

☑ Total number of participants : **986**

☑ Total number of student selected for the practical course (PC) : **146**

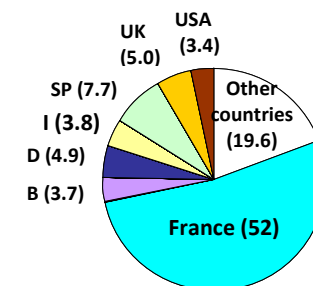
☑ Total number of countries represented : **41**

Short title: <b>GVPN<sup>(1)</sup> CONFERENCE</b> Dates: <b>4-5/10/2001</b> Place: <b>EVRY, France</b>			<b>1<sup>er</sup> EUROLABCOURSE<sup>(2)</sup></b> <b>14-27/04/ 2002</b> <b>EVRY, France</b>				<b>2<sup>ème</sup> EUROLABCOURSE</b> <b>1-14 /02/ 2004</b> <b>BELLATERRA, Spain</b>				<b>3<sup>ème</sup> EUROLABCOURSE</b> <b>14-26/ 06/ 2004</b> <b>EVRY, France</b>				<b>MOLEDA SUMMER SCHOOL</b> <b>15-22/ 09/ 2007</b> <b>EVRY / M.ALFORT / PARIS</b>				<b>CONSERT LABCOURSE</b> <b>29/06-05/07/ 2008</b> <b>EVRY, France</b>				<b>Total number of participants per country</b>					
PARTICIPANTS		TOTAL		TOTAL		PC		TOTAL		PC		TOTAL		PC		TOTAL		PC		nb	%							
Country of the participants	nb	%	nb	%	nb	%	nb	%	nb	%	nb	%	nb	%	nb	%	nb	%	nb	%								
1. Algeria										1	0,6								1	0,1								
2. Australia																	1	0,6		1	0,1							
3. Austria	1	0,4	1	1			3	2,0				1	0,6			2	1,2	1	3,3	8	0,8							
4. Belgium	13	4,6	10	7			1	0,7				2	1,2			2	2,7		8	4,7	2	6,6	36	3,7				
5. Brazil										1	0,6												1	0,1				
6. Bulgaria							1	0,7	1	3,1		2	1,2	1	3,1				1	0,6			4	0,4				
7. Canada			1	1			2	1,3	1	3,1		2	1,2						2	1,2	2	6,6	7	0,7				
8. China	1	0,4					2	1,3	1	3,1		1	0,6	1	3,1				1	0,6			5	0,5				
9. Czech Republic							1	0,7											1	0,6			2	0,2				
10. Denmark			3	2			1	0,7															4	0,4				
11. Finland												1	0,6	1	3,1				2	1,2			3	0,3				
12. France	223	79,4	42	30	8	25	45	29,6	4	12,5		64	38	4	12,5	45	60,0	5	25,0	94	55,0	8	26,7	513	52,0			
13. Germany	8	2,9	17	12	2	6,3	3	2,0				8	4,8	1	3,1	3	4,0	1	5,0	9	5,3			48	4,9			
14. Greece							2	1,3	1	3,1		1	0,6	1	3,1									3	0,3			
15. Hungary			2	1	2	6,3	5	3,3	3	9,4		6	3,6	1	3,1									13	1,3			
16. Iceland							1	0,7	1	3,1														1	0,1			
17. Iran							1	0,7				1	0,6	1	3,1									2	0,2			
18. Ireland												3	1,8	1	3,1				1	1,2	1	3,3			4	0,4		
19. Israel	4	1,4	2	1	1	3,1						3	1,8	2	6,3	4	5,3	1	5,0	2	1,2	1	3,3	15	1,5			
20. Italy	4	1,4	6	4	2	6,3	3	2,0	2	6,3		14	8,4	5	15,6	3	4,0	2	10,0	7	4,1			37	3,8			
21. Japan							2	1,3				1	0,6	1	3,1										3	0,3		
22. Korea			1	1			1	0,7																	2	0,2		
23. Latvia			1	1																					1	0,1		
24. Lithuania			2	1	1	3,1	2	1,3	2	6,3						2	2,7	2	10,0					6	0,6			
25. Luxembourg			1	1																					1	0,1		
26. Mexico							1	0,7																	1	0,1		
27. Netherlands	3	1,1	6	4	1	3,1	3	2,0	1	3,1		5	3			1	1,3		4	2,3	1	3,3			22	2,2		
28. Norway																1	1,3								1	0,1		
29. Poland							1	0,7	1	3,1		1	0,6	1	3,1	1	1,3	1	5,0	1	0,6			4	0,4			
30. Portugal			1	1	1	3,1	4	2,6	2	6,3		2	1,2	1	3,1	1	1,3	1	5,0	4	2,3	2	6,6			12	1,2	
31. Romania			1	1	1	3,1										1	1,3	1	5,0	5	2,9	4	13,2			7	0,7	
32. Russia							1	0,7	1	3,1		1	0,6			1	1,3	1	5,0							3	0,3	
33. Slovenia												1	0,6													1	0,1	
34. Spain	5	1,8	7	5	7	21,9	46	30,3	6	18,8		10	6	4	12,5	2	2,7	2	10,0	6	3,5	2	6,6			76	7,7	
35. Sweden	2	0,7	11	8	4	12,5	3	2,0	1	3,1		3	1,8						1	0,6							20	2,0
36. Switzerland	3	1,1	5	4	1	3,1	3	2,0				6	3,6	1	3,1				2	1,2							19	1,9
37. Turkey			1	1			2	1,3	3	9,4		7	4,2	3	9,4	2	2,7	2	10,0	2	1,2	1	3,3			14	1,4	
38. Taiwan												1	0,6													1	0,1	
39. United Kingdom	12	4,3	12	9	1	3,1	5	3,3				10	6			5	6,7	1	5,0	5	2,9	1	3,3			49	5,0	
40. Uruguay							1	0,7	1	3,1																1	0,1	
41. USA	2	0,7	7	5			6	4,0				8	4,8	2	6,3	1	1,3		10	5,8	4	13,2			34	3,4		
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>100,0</b>				

Nb of countries	13	22	13	29	18	29	18	16	12	23	13
% of women	45	44	75	49.5	50	39	65	51	55	55	70
nb of institutions	131	87		73		101		42		77	
Academia, industries <sup>(3)</sup> , others <sup>(4)</sup>	105 acad., 22 ind., 4 others	53 acad., 29 industries, 5 others		70 acad., 3 industries, 3 others		74 acad., 25 industries, 2 others		38 acad., 5 industries, 1 others		59 acad., 18 industries, 6 others	
Sponsors	CE, AFM, Industries	CE, AFM, INSERM, GENOPOLE, EMBO, Industries		CE, FEBS, INSERM, GENOPOLE, Industries		CE, GENOPOLE, CG-Essonne, INSERM, Industries		IdF, AFM, CLINIGENE pr		CONCERT pr, IdF, AFM, GENOPOLE, INSERM, Industries	

(1) Gene Vector Production Network, was a vector production platform involving three laboratories in France to provide vectors for the scientific community from 1997 to 2002. About 3000 batches of viral vectors and other reagents (plasmids, cell lines...) were distributed to more than 300 teams in France and abroad. The GVPN conference was the first training event on gene transfer and therapy, which assessed the progress achieved with the vectors provided by the GVPN in the research projects. The general conclusion of the GVPN meeting was that, although the huge amount of research done and resources employed (about 200 papers have been published with experiments by using the GVPN batches from 1998 and 2003), these vectors have poorly progressed from research prototypes. In this context the educational programme on GT vectors started (2) The Eurolabcourses (ELC) were courses with a new format involving a symposium open to a large number of scientists and professionals from all institutions and a practical course (PC) restricted to selected students and young researchers. The full titles of the three courses in 2002 and 2004 were: the 1st ELC, **First multidisciplinary theoretical and practical training in Vectorology**, was on the basic biology and technology of all nonviral and viral (AAV, AdV, MLV and LVV) vectors. The 2nd ELC, **Towards clinical gene therapy: pre-clinical gene transfer assessment**, focused the methods of *in vivo* gene transfer by using viral vectors (AAV and AdV) into mice and rat tissues (brain, muscle, liver and lung). The 3rd ELC, **Advanced Methods for Industrial Production, Purification and Characterisation of Gene Vectors**, was on the most recent techniques of AAV, AdV and LVV. MOLEDA was a 6<sup>th</sup> FP project funded by the European Commission focused on research projects using non-viral vectors. The full title of the course was **Non-viral gene transfer into muscle and skin**. CONCERT is a 6th FP project funded by the European Commission focused on gene therapy of genetic disease with RV and LVV vectors. The full title of the course was **Lentiviral vectors: concepts, practice hope and reality**. (3) The industries participation is intended either as the participants' employer institution or sponsor institution, or both. (4) Patient's associations, ethical/regulatory agencies, scientific press.

Graphical representation of the distribution of participants per country. (Only the name or code of the country with >3 % is indicated below)



### Partner institutions (in alphabetical order)

#### Academic, non-profit institutions:



#### Industries:

