

Ex Vivo (5 Adenoviral vector)

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Bone Forming Gene Therapy (Immune Animal Model in Ex Vivo Gene Therapy for Spinal Fusion with Type 5 Adenoviral Delivery of the LIM Mineralization Protein-1 cDNA)

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– Abstract –

Study Design : In vivo study to determine the immune effects to adenoviral vector encoding LMP-1 cDNA in rabbit.

Objective : To quantify the immune effect of Ad5- LMP-1 in the rabbit during the therapeutic gene transfer.

Summary of Literature Review : One of the major limitations in the use of adenoviral vector for gene therapy is the immune response and it made the poor transduction efficiency when re-administrated. Adenoviral antigen plus those derived from transgene expression in transduced cell contribute to cellular, humoral and non-specific immune response constitutes barriers to successful gene therapy. Therefore, the animal immune model will be mandatory to study the immune impact.

Materials and Method : We i.v. injected Ad5- Gal to total 24 adult NZW rabbits; 1×10^8 , 1×10^9 , 1×10^{10} , 1×10^{11} v.p. to each 6 rabbits allowed them to develop immune response. Six non-immunized animals were used as control. Adenovirus antibodies were measured at 0, 4, 8, 16, 20 weeks. Group I. 6 control rabbit underwent spinal arthrodesis at 4 weeks (n=3) and 16 weeks (n=3) with 4 million cells and MOI of 4. Group II. 6 rabbit underwent spinal arthrodesis at 4 weeks after injection of 10^8 p.f.u virus (n=3) and 16 weeks (n=3). Group III. six 10^9 immunized rabbits, Group IV. six 10^{10} immunized rabbits, Group V. six 10^{11} immunized rabbits, underwent spinal arthrodesis at 4 and 16 weeks after injection. Total anti-Ad Ig and neutralizing antibody titer was measured on the 0, 4, 8, 16, 20 weeks after injection.

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		(E1, E3),	(Integra Lifescience, Plainsboro, NJ)	
adenovirus	LMP-1		16	
cDNA	(Adeno-Quest Kit, Quantum Biotechnology, Quebec, Canada).		가	
	(cytomegalovirus promotor)		, 가	4
293	¹¹⁾			
	(polymerase	4.		
chain reaction, PCR)				
Multiplicity of infection(MOI)	plaque forming	가 (耳)	, 4 , 8 , 16 ,	
unit(p.f.u.)	p.f.u. 1	20	3 ml	1500 rpm 10
p.f.u.	10-100 virus particle(v.p.)			- 70
		1:200		
2. Buffy coat		ELISA(enzyme linked serum immunoassay)		
		ELISA 96 well Maxisoap(Nunc, Rochester,		
가	3 ml	NY) 2 × 10 ⁸ p.f.u.	5	PBS
MEM	20U/ml 가	100 ul	well 4 8	
1500 rpm				PBS-0.05% Tween 20(Sigma,
0.5 ml	buffy coat			Saint Louis, MO) 4 , PBS-1%
	(mono nuclear cell)			(bovine serum albumin; Sigma, Saint Louis, MO) 1
4 가			1:200	(well)
2 ml가		가 2		4
			가 가	
3. 가		(momoclononal anti-rabbit; Sigma, Saint Louis,		
		MO) PBS-0.5%	1:2,000	
		가 2		
30	1	6	50 ul 1%	
	(New Zealand White, NZW)	20~30		405 nm
가	(cage) 1	MRX Dynatech Microplate reader(Dynatech, Chantilly, VA)		
	6	(optical density)		
	24			
	2 6			
	1 × 10 ⁸			
	가 (Ad5-	5.		
Gal)	, 3 6			
4 6	1 × 10 ¹⁰ Ad5- Gal,			
10 ¹¹ Ad5- Gal	1 ml PBS			
5				
	4 16			
	5-6			
		(Ad5-CMV-GFP E1)		5
		(Nunc, Rochester, NY)		. 60
¹²⁾		mm		5 × 10 ⁵
		A293 24		2%
		FCS+2 mM	가	400 ul
	(Stryker Instru-	DMEM(Sigma)	가	5 MOI
ments, Kalamazoo MI)		Ad5-CMV-GFP E1		5
buffy coat cell	4.0 MOI Ad5-LMP-1			56
2.0 ml			가	
(transfection)	2 ml buffy coat	30		10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² , 2 × 10 ⁻² , 4 × 10 ⁻²
	15:85 hydroxyapatite and tricalcium phos-		가	37 , 5%
phate(Integra Lifescience, Plainsboro, NJ)		CO ₂	24	

(green fluorescent)
plate reader;Fluoroskan, Cambridge, UK)

485 nm

2.

buffy coat

in vivo

buffy coat

가

90 cm

가

2

Ad5-CMV-GFP_{EI}

293

Ad5-CMV-GFP_{EI}

293

7.

30~40%

10%

24

70%

95%

100%

(marker gene, GFP_{EI})

1 × 10⁸ v.p.

1 × 10⁹ v.p.

1:2,000

50%

1:20,000

(Fig. 2). Ad5-LMP-1 cDNA

ex vivo

buffy coat

1 × 10⁸v.p., 1 × 10⁹v.p.

1:50

50%

, 1:500 , 50% buffy coat (Fig. 3).

3.

NZW 가

가

2

29

24

가

4

ELISA

, 16 , 20

1:100, 1:200, 1:400

1:200 가

1:200

가

, 1 × 10⁸

, 1 × 10¹¹v.p. 가

v.p. 가

가

4 가

, 16

(Fig. 1).

16

2 (1 × 10⁸v.p.)

3 (1 × 10⁹v.p.)

4 (1 × 10¹⁰v.p.)

,가
× 10¹¹v.p.)

16

5 (1

(Table 1, Fig. 4~6).

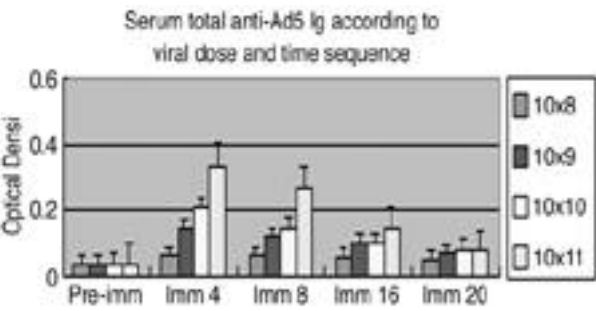


Fig. 1. Kinetics of adenovirus specific antibody response according to viral dose and time sequence. NZW rabbit were immunized with i.v. injections of non-virus, 1×10^8 , 1×10^9 , 1×10^{10} , 1×10^{11} v.p. of Ad5-βGal(CMV promotor). At the indicated times after administration, serum anti-adenovirus immune globulin were measured. Era bars indicated the standard deviation of the mean(n=5).

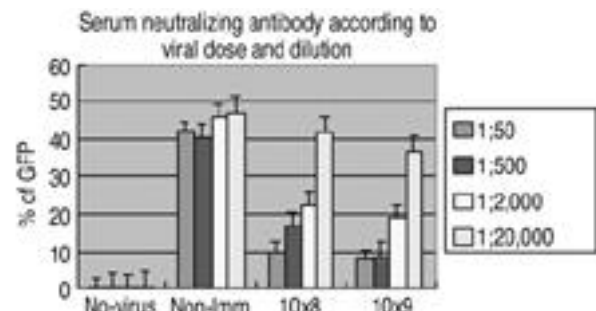


Fig. 2. Inhibitory effects of immune-rabbit sera on adenovirus mediated in vitro infectivity. A293 cell were infected with Ad5-CMV-GFP_{E1} at an 10 particle per unit(p.f.u.) per cell(10 M.O.I.), in the presence of serial dilution of serum, and the fluorescence emission at 538 nm recorded after infection. Titers are compared to the GFP fluorescence relative to the total recorded in absence of serum. The number of % GFP fluorescence infected with adenovirus with immunized sera was significantly smaller than that infected with adenovirus with non-immunized sera in 1:50, 500, 2,000 dilution.

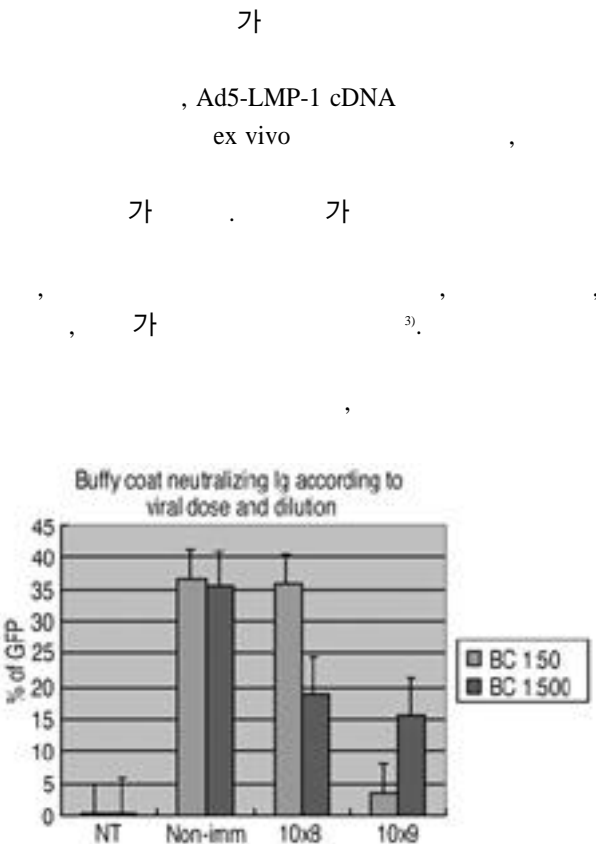


Fig. 3. Inhibitory effects of immune-rabbit buffy coat on an adenovirus mediated in vitro infectivity using same method of figure 2. The number of % GFP fluorescence infected with adenovirus with immunized buffy coat was significantly smaller than infected with adenovirus with non-immunized buffy coat in 1:50 dilution in 1×10^8 Ad5-βGal and 1×10^9 A-5βGal. However, there was no significant difference between 1:500 dilution in 1×10^8 Ad5-βGal and 1×10^9 βGal immunized buffy coat.

Table 1. In vivo spine fusion rate in the NZW rabbit according to viral doses and time sequence.

	Immune	Immune 4 weeks	Immune 16 weeks
Group I (n=6)	Non	3/3 fused (+++)	2/2 fused (+++)
Group II (n=6)	1×10^8 v.p	0/3 fused (+?)	3/3 fused (++)
Group III (n=6)	1×10^9 v.p	0/3 fused (–)	0/3 fused (+)
Group IV (n=6)	1×10^{10} v.p.	0/3 fused (–)	0/3 fused (+?)
Group V (n=6)	1×10^{11} v.p.	0/3 fused (–)	0/3 fused (–)

+++ : Good bone growth, ++ : moderate bone growth, + : Some bone growth, – : Absolutely no bone.

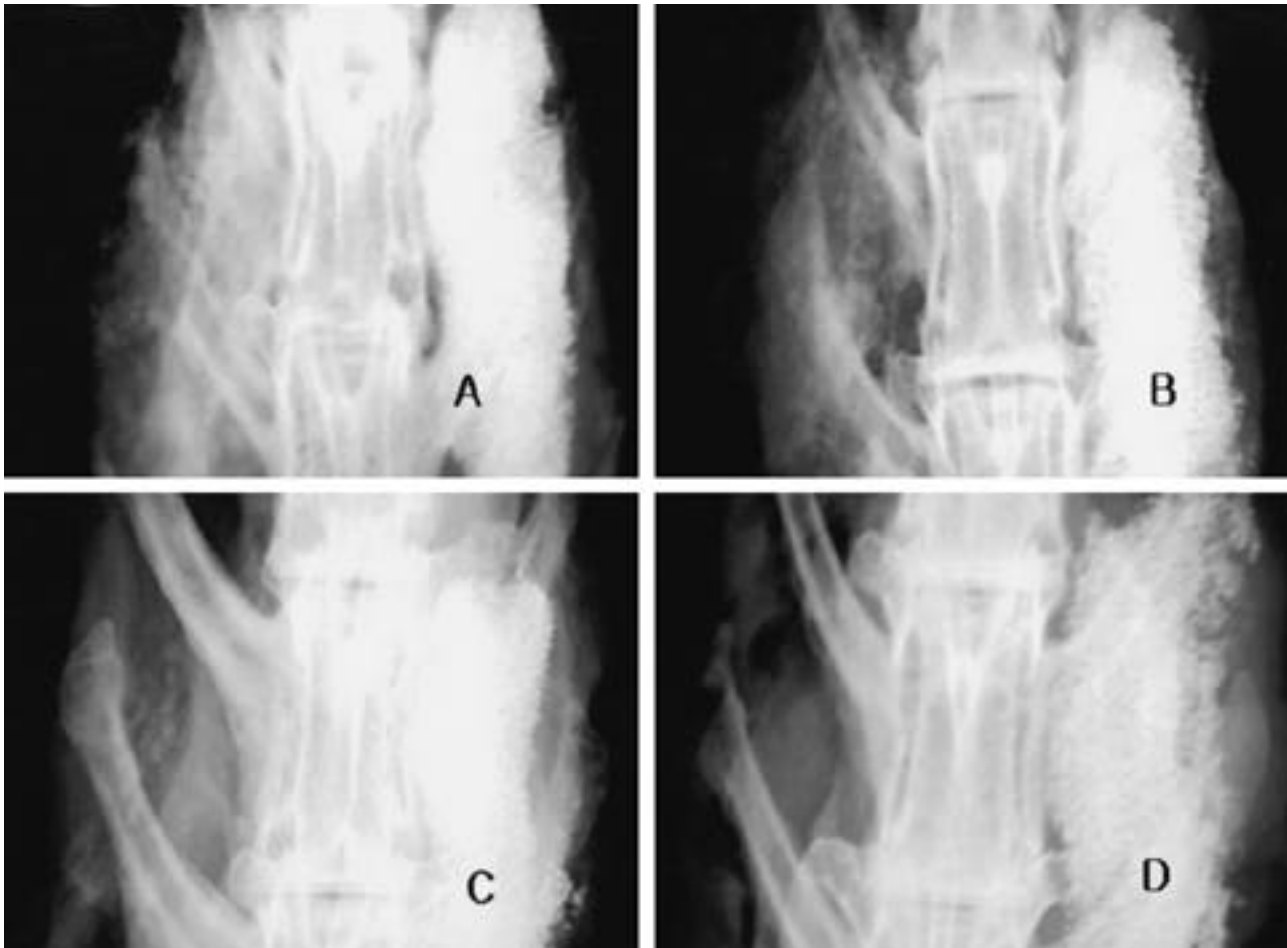


Fig. 5. Comparison of plain radiography 16 weeks after immunization according to immunized viral doses. A is the 1×10^8 v.p. immunized rabbit, B 1×10^9 v.p., C 1×10^{10} v.p., D 1×10^{11} v.p. Generally, the more bone formation were observed in small viral doses(A, B) It represents that large viral doses effect more strong inhibition in bone formation.

2
5~20 가 , 3)
가 4), 30 ~1 가 가
7). Turner 14) NZW 가
가
7-28 가 가
1 x 10⁸v.p.
1 x 10⁹p.f.u(1 x
10¹⁰ - 1 x 10¹¹v.p.)
가 1 x 10⁹v.p.
7,8)
adenovirus 가 5
4 , LMP-1 cDNA가 가
1 x 10⁹v.p. , 가
(全)
4 가 16
buffy coat
50
buffy coat
2 , 3 1:50
50~500
50%
가 ex vivo
가
1
Ad5-
4
(1 x 10⁸v.p.) 2

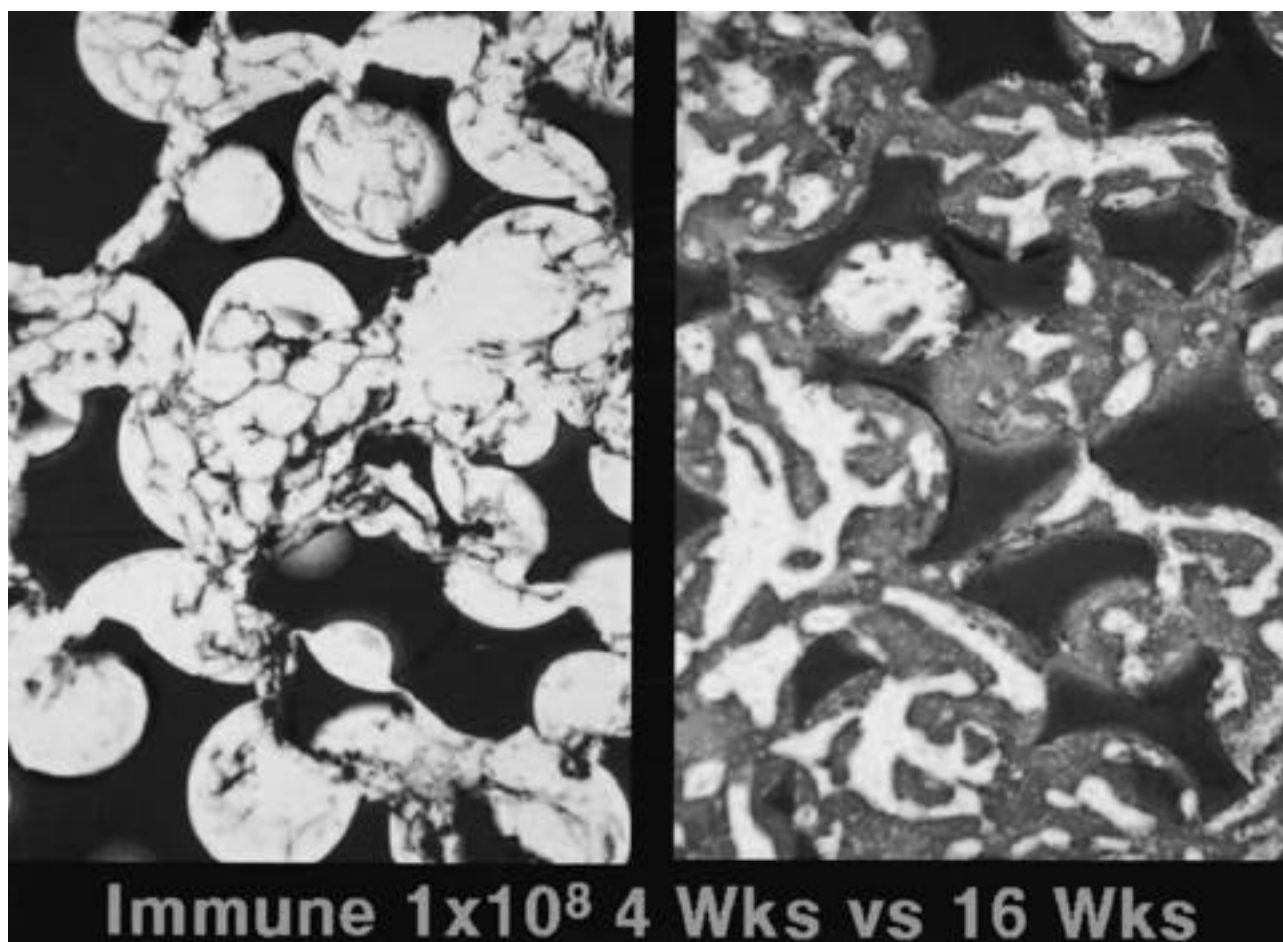


Fig. 6. Comparison of histology at 4 weeks and 16 weeks after immunization in 1×10^8 Ad5-βGal immunized group II. Left figure is the histology of 4 weeks after immunization. Right figure is the histology of 16 weeks after immunization. The lots of bone formation were observed in left, but right. It represents that time sequence blunted the impact of immune reaction.

가 16 (1),
2 , ()
3 4 , Ex vivo

가
buffy coat

(NZW) 1×10^8 v.p.

가 , 80% 가

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:
 ,
 , transduction 가
 : 가
 :
 30 1 4.0~4.5 kg NZW 가
 (cage) 1 6 24
 2 6 1×10^8 가 (Ad5- Gal) , 3 6 1
 $\times 10^9$ Ad5- Gal, 4 6 1×10^{10} Ad5- Gal, 5 6 1×10^{11} Ad5- Gal 1 ml PBS
 5 4 16 5-6
 가
 : 가 , 1×10^8 v.p. 가
 , 1×10^{11} v.p. 가 가
 가 , 16 . 1×10^8 v.p., 1×10^9 v.p. 1:50
 50% . 1:500 buffy coat
 , 50% 4
 , 가 (1×10^8 v.p.) 2
 . 16 가 2
 . 3 4 , 가
 5 16
 : (NZW) 1×10^8 v.p. ,

: , ,