

Ex Vivo ( 5 Adenoviral vector )

\*\*\* Scott D. Boden\*\*\*

\*, \*\* Emory Spine Center, Emory University, GA\*\*\*

**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)**

**Hak-Sun Kim, M.D., Hui Wan Park, M.D., Hwan-Mo Lee, M.D.,  
Seong-Hwan Moon, M.D., Jin-Oh Park, M.D., Jung-Won Ha, M.D.\*,  
Nan-Hyun Kim, M.D.\*\*\*, Young-Ho Kang, M.D.\*\*\*, Scott D. Boden, M.D.\*\*\***

*Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea  
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Il-San Medical Insurance Hospital, Ko-Yang, Korea\*  
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Konyang University College of Medicine, Taejeon, Korea\*\*  
Emory Spine Center, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA\*\*\**

– 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;  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $1 \times 10^9$ ,  $1 \times 10^{10}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{11}$  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.

Address reprint requests to

**Hak Sun Kim, M.D.**

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, College of Medicine, Yonsei University  
Young-dong Severance Hospital, Young-dong PO Box 1217, Seoul, Korea

Tel : 82-2-3497-3411, Fax : 82-2-573-5393, E-mail : haksunkim@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

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(2001)

**Results** : Group I. All 6 non-immunized rabbits had solid spine fusions at 4 and 16 weeks. Group II. All 3 immunized rabbits had not spine fusions at 4 weeks and all three had solid spine fusion at 16 weeks. Group III. None of them (n=6) immunized rabbits had spine fusion at 4 and 16 weeks, but some bone formation was observed at 16 weeks. Group IV, V. None of them immunized rabbits had bone formation. The anti-Ad5 Ig and neutralizing Ab were detected and peaked at the 4 weeks and significantly dropped off 16 weeks after injection.

**Conclusion** : This experiment revealed that a small dose of adenovirus elicited an enough immune response that inhibited the bone formation. Because majority of human posses the Ab against adenovirus, it will be mandatory to overcome immune response in adenoviral vector gene therapy.

**Key Words** : Spine fusion, Lim mineralization protein, Gene therapy

CD-40 가  
 가 10%, 40% 가 10,18) 가 80% 가  
 가 ex vivo  
 transfection 가  
 Lim Mineralized Protein-1(LMP-1) 5 transfection ex vivo 가  
 (type 5 adenoviral vector) 가 transfection 1,11) 가  
 (adenoviral vec- 15) ex vivo 가  
 tor) 가  
 가 가 가 가 가  
 가 5,16,17) 가  
 [transgene] transduction 가  
 6) 1.  
 9), 293 Eagle's MEM 5~10%  
 12), 3 fetal clone III(Hyclone, CA) 50 ug  
 13) , Ad5-LMP-1 cDNA  
 가 , 2, 3 5

adenovirus cDNA (Adeno-Quest Kit, Quantum Biotechnology, Quebec, Canada). (cytomegalovirus promotor)

(E1, E3), LMP-1 (Integra Lifescience, Plainsboro, NJ)

293 (polymerase chain reaction, PCR)

Multiplicity of infection(MOI) plaque forming unit(p.f.u.) , MOI p.f.u. 1

10-100 virus particle(v.p.)

2. Buffy coat

가 MEM 20U/ml 1500 rpm 0.5 ml buffy coat (mono nuclear cell) 4 가 MEM 가 2 ml가

3. 가

30 가 (New Zealand White, NZW) (cage) 1 6 24 가 3 6 1 × 10<sup>9</sup> Ad5- Gal, 4 6 1 × 10<sup>10</sup> Ad5- Gal, 1 ml PBS 5 4 16 5-6

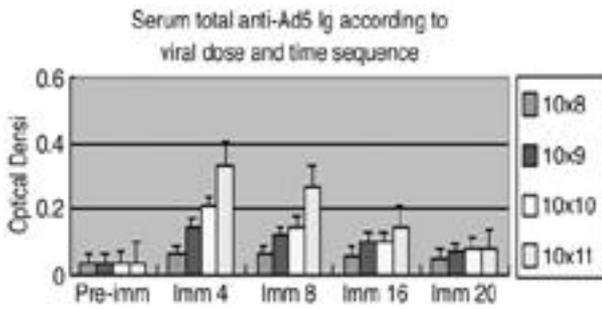
12) (Stryker Instruments, Kalamazoo MI) buffy coat cell 4.0 MOI Ad5-LMP-1 2.0 ml (transfection) 2 ml buffy coat 15:85 hydroxyapatite and tricalcium phosphate(Integra Lifescience, Plainsboro, NJ)

16 가 4 , 가 4 , 가 (耳) , 4 , 8 , 16 , 1500 rpm 10 - 70 1:200

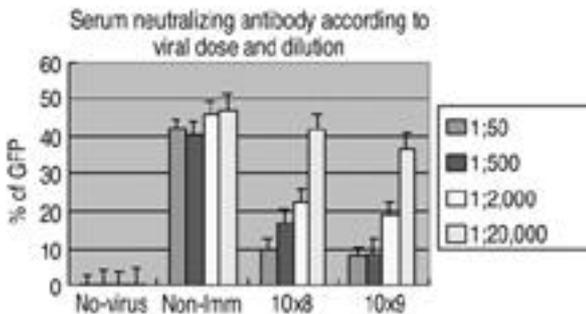
ELISA(enzyme linked serum immunoassay) ELISA 96 well Maxisoap(Nunc, Rochester, NY) 2 × 10<sup>8</sup> p.f.u. 5 100 ul well 4 8 PBS PBS-0.05% Tween 20(Sigma, Saint Louis, MO) 4 , PBS-1% (bovine serum albumin; Sigma, Saint Louis, MO) 1 (well) 1:200 가 2 가 가 (momoclononal anti-rabbit; Sigma, Saint Louis, MO) PBS-0.5% 1:2,000 가 2 6 50 ul 1% 20~30 405 nm MRX Dynatech Microplate reader(Dynatech, Chantilly, VA) (optical density)

5. (Ad5-CMV-GFP<sub>E1</sub>) (Nunc, Rochester, NY) 5 × 10<sup>5</sup> 2% FCS+2 mM 가 400 ul DMEM(Sigma) 가 5 MOI Ad5-CMV-GFP<sub>E1</sub> 5 가 56 10<sup>-1</sup>, 10<sup>-2</sup>, 2 × 10<sup>-2</sup>, 4 × 10<sup>-2</sup> 가 37 , 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 24

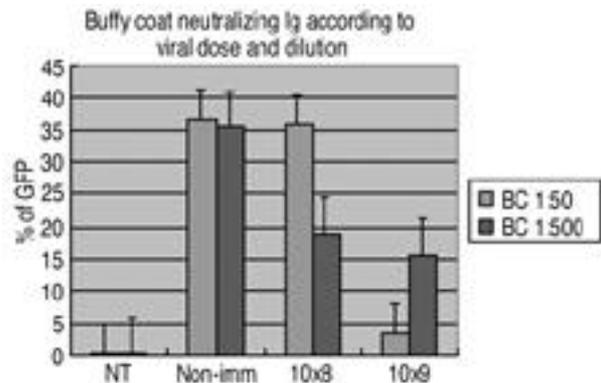




**Fig. 1.** Kinetics of adenovirus specific antibody response according to viral dose and time sequence. NZW rabbit were immunized with i.v. injections of non-virus,  $1 \times 10^8$ ,  $1 \times 10^9$ ,  $1 \times 10^{10}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{11}$ v.p. of Ad5-βGal(CMV promotor). At the indicated times after administration, serum anti-adenovirus immune globulin were measured. Error 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<sub>E1</sub> 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.

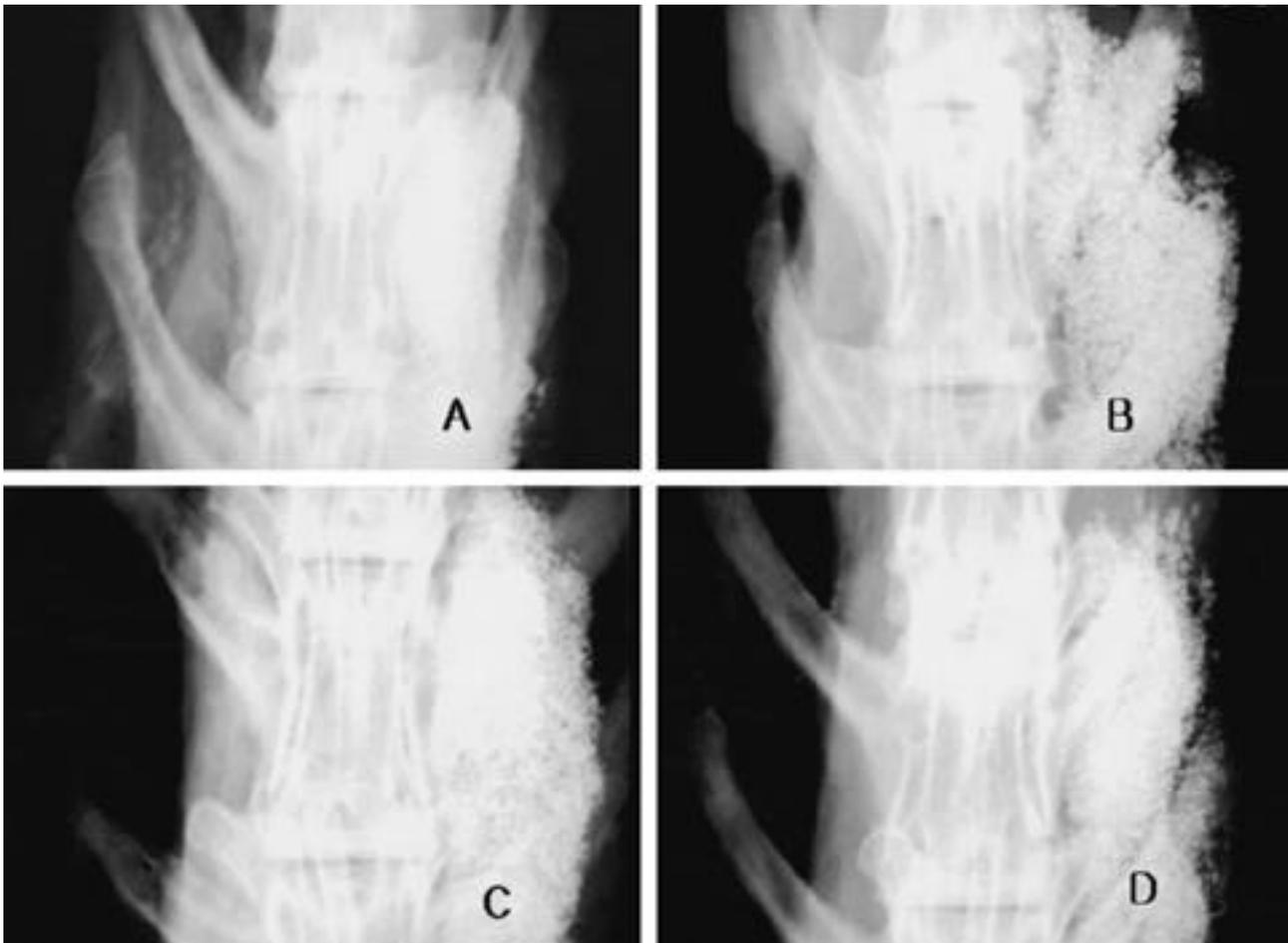


**Fig. 3.** Inhibitory effects of immune-rabbit buffy coat on an adenovirus mediated in vitro infectivity using same method of figure 2. The number of % GFP fluorescence infected with adenovirus with immunized buffy coat was significantly smaller than infected with adenovirus with non-immunized buffy coat in 1:50 dilution in  $1 \times 10^8$  Ad5-βGal and  $1 \times 10^9$  A-5βGal. However, there was no significant difference between 1:500 dilution in  $1 \times 10^8$  Ad5-βGal and  $1 \times 10^9$  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)	$1 \times 10^8$ v.p	0/3 fused (+?)	3/3 fused (++)
Group III (n=6)	$1 \times 10^9$ v.p	0/3 fused (-)	0/3 fused (+)
Group IV (n=6)	$1 \times 10^{10}$ v.p.	0/3 fused (-)	0/3 fused (+?)
Group V (n=6)	$1 \times 10^{11}$ v.p.	0/3 fused (-)	0/3 fused (-)

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



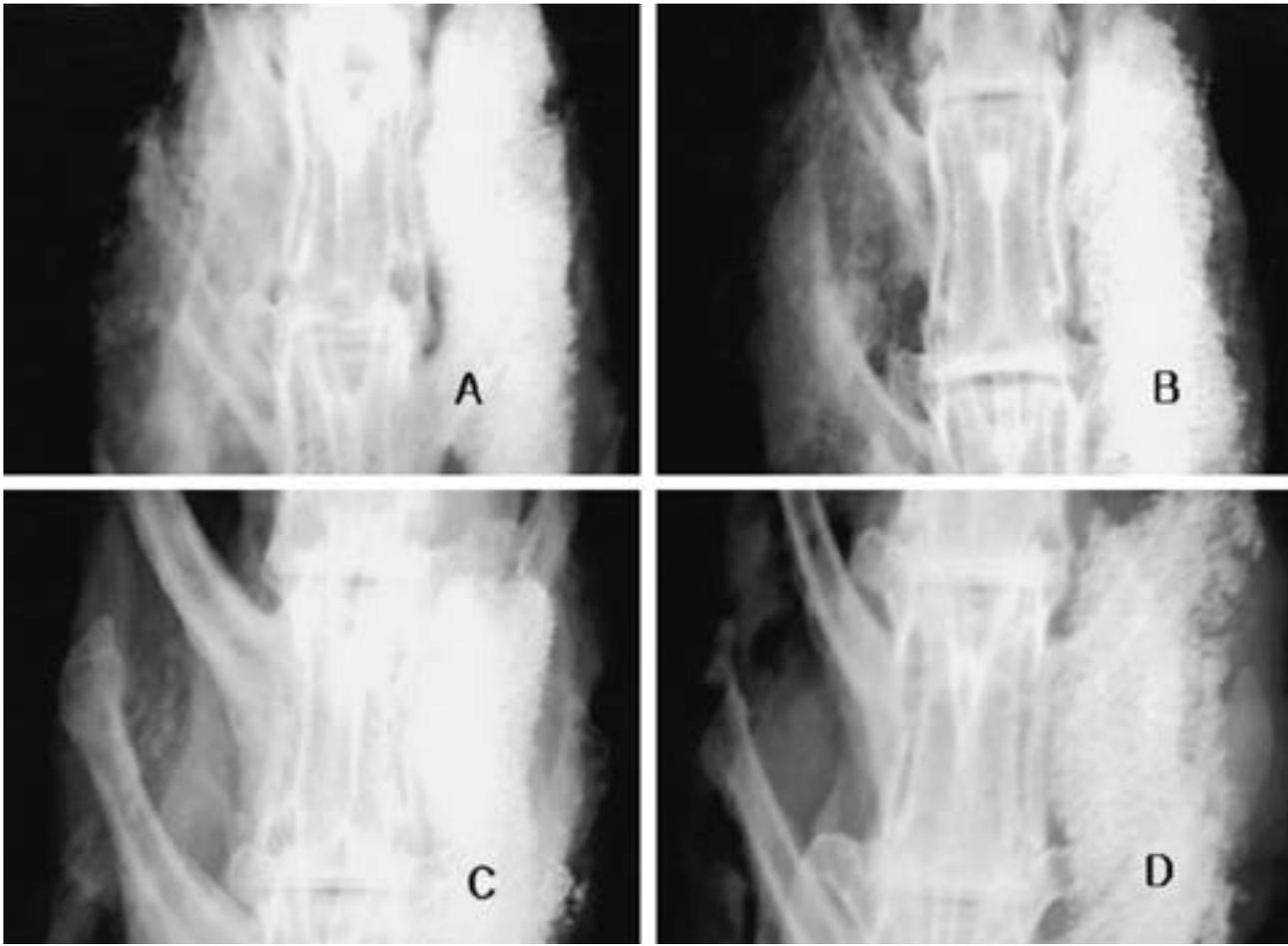
**Fig. 4.** Comparison of plain radiography 4 weeks after immunization according to immunized viral doses. A is the  $1 \times 10^8$ v.p. immunized rabbit, B  $1 \times 10^9$ v.p., C  $1 \times 10^{10}$ v.p., D  $1 \times 10^{11}$ v.p. Generally, the bone formation were not observed and small bone formation could be observed at the  $1 \times 10^8$ v.p. immunized rabbit. It represents that recent any viral doses effect strong inhibition in bone formation.

Ad5-LMP-1 cDNA 100%  
 12).  
 2, 5  
 10).  
 in vivo  
 16).  
 가

가  
 15).  
 , 80%  
 ex vivo  
 가

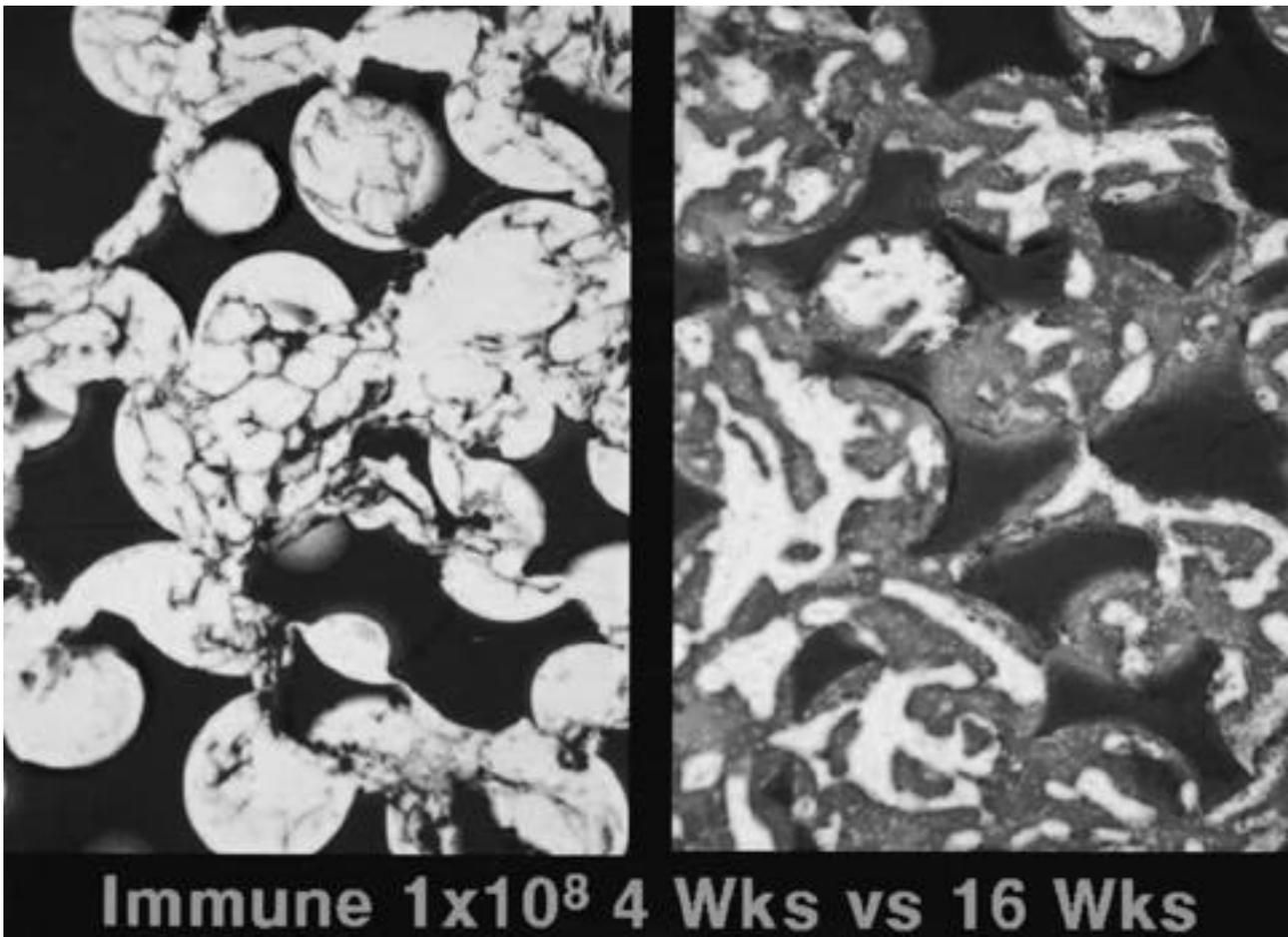
가  
 2 가  
 2~3  
 가 , buffy coat  
 coat  
 가 (C57BL/6)

가,  
 killer  
 가 5,16,17).  
 LMP-1  
 가  
 가가  
 , buffy



**Fig. 5.** Comparison of plain radiography 16 weeks after immunization according to immunized viral doses. A is the  $1 \times 10^8$ v.p. immunized rabbit, B  $1 \times 10^9$ v.p., C  $1 \times 10^{10}$ v.p., D  $1 \times 10^{11}$ 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 10<sup>8</sup>v.p.  
1 x 10<sup>9</sup>p.f.u( 1 x  
10<sup>10</sup> - 1 x 10<sup>11</sup>v.p.)  
가 1 x 10<sup>9</sup>v.p.  
7,8)  
adenovirus 가 5  
4 , LMP-1 cDNA가 가  
1 x 10<sup>9</sup>v.p. , 가  
(全)  
4 가 16  
buffy coat  
50 ,  
50~500  
2 , 3 1:50  
50%  
가 ex vivo  
가  
1  
Ad5-  
4  
(1 x 10<sup>8</sup>v.p.) 2



**Fig. 6.** Comparison of histology at 4 weeks and 16 weeks after immunization in  $1 \times 10^8$  Ad5- $\beta$ Gal 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 , ( )  
 , Ex vivo  
 3 4 .

가  
 buffy coat .

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