

# GENE THERAPY FOR GENETIC SHORT TERM EXPRESSION OF TRANSDUCING CONDUCTING AIRWAY ENDGENOUS PRECURSORS

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## Introduction:

Gene therapy studies utilising a HIV-1 VSV-G pseudotyped lentiviral vector have shown long term marker and therapeutic gene expression for 24 months and 12 months respectively [1,2]. We hypothesise that long term transgene expression is maintained by transduced basal stem cells. To test this hypothesis, we used a LacZ reporter gene under the control of a minimal promoter to track the fate of transduced cells. LacZ expression was detected in the airway epithelium of mice treated with a LacZ-expressing lentiviral vector.

## Methods:

The nasal cavities of four groups of mice were treated with HIV-1 VSV-G pseudotyped lentiviral vector expressing LacZ. Two groups were used as short and long term controls. The remaining two groups were treated with Polidocanol to transiently ablate the airway epithelium forcing regrowth from basal stem cells. This procedure was then repeated in the trachea of four additional groups of mice in the same manner (n=11). At the endpoint of the study all animals were humanely killed and processed to reveal the pattern of LacZ expression in the nose or trachea.

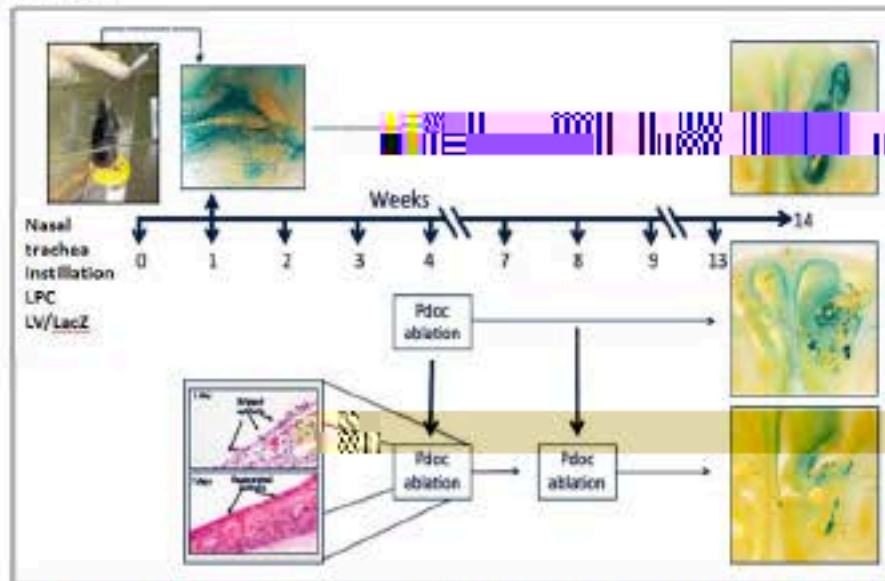


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the nasal cavity transient injury model for detection of long-lived LacZ-expressing nasal epithelial stem/progenitor cells. Images of endogenous nasal airway epithelium displaying LacZ positive staining were captured by serial sectioning. Images were then combined using Z-stacking to generate a single in-focus image of the section.

## Results:

All animals in the study displayed LacZ expression patterns of LacZ expressing cells observed in the ablation groups (Fig 2 and 3). In the nasal and tracheal airways the pattern of LacZ expression was observed as two distinct and different clonal cluster types; spotted and linear (Fig 2 c-f).

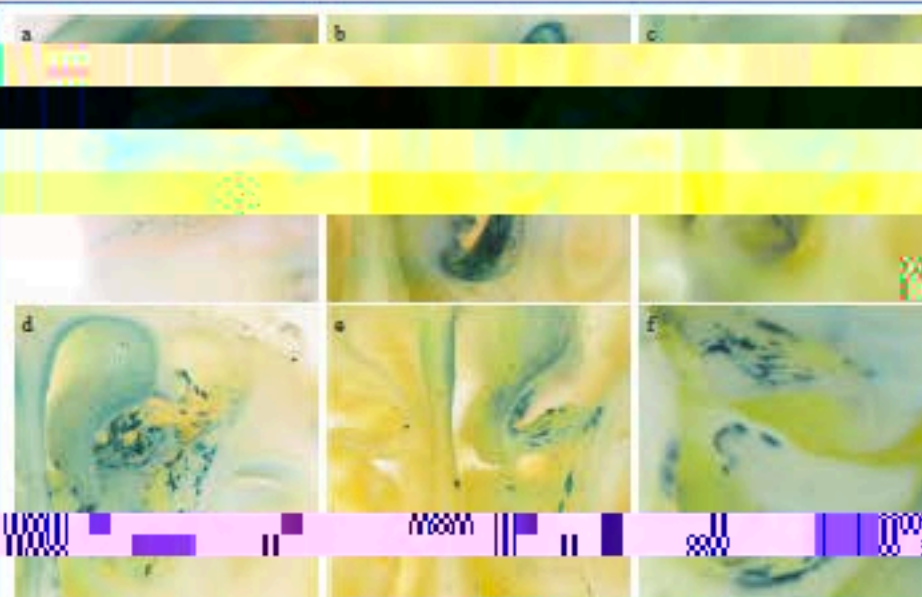


Figure 2: LacZ expression revealing the pattern of marker gene expression (trachea) in 1 and 14 week controls (a-b), and the pattern of LacZ expression upon epithelial regeneration (c-f).

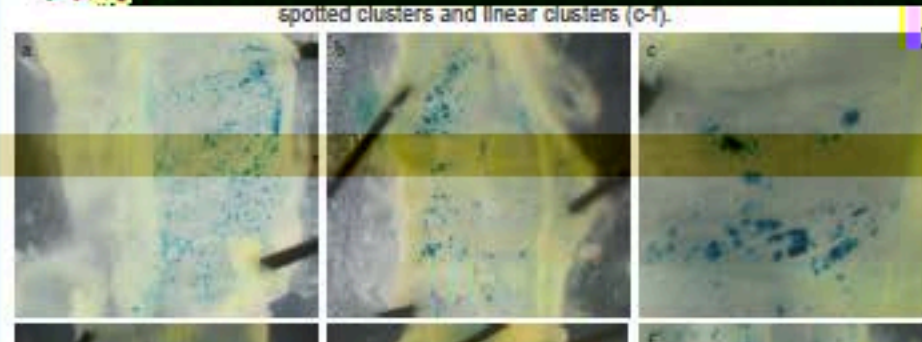


Figure 3: LacZ expression revealing the pattern of marker gene expression (trachea) in 1 and 14 week controls (a-b), and the pattern of LacZ expression upon epithelial regeneration (c-f).



Figure 4: Histology of non-ablation (a) and ablation (b) airways revealed the presence of a marker gene expressing cell type (goblet) (blue arrows) in the regenerated airway (b) not observed in the unablated airway. Images 100x.

the presence of transduced ciliated and basal cell types in the non-

## Summary:

The results showed a pattern of LacZ expression consistent with clonal regrowth from transduced basal stem cells. These findings are consistent with the notion that transduced airway basal stem cells pass the transgene on to their progeny upon differentiation, resulting in sustained transgene expression for the life of the animal.

## Acknowledgements:

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2. Limbers, M., et al., Recovery of airway epithelial cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator function in mice with cystic fibrosis after single-dose lentivirus-mediated gene