

COMPARING THE TRANSDUCTION EFFICIENCY OF A LIQUID BOLUS AND AEROSOL DELIVERED LENTIVIRAL VECTOR FOR CYSTIC FIBROSIS LUNG GENE THERAPY

Harshavardini Padmanabhan^{1,2}, Patricia Cmielewski^{1,2,3}, Martin Donnelley^{1,2,3} and David Parsons^{1,2,3}

¹Department of Respiratory and Sleep Medicine, Women's and Children's Hospital, South Australia

²School of Paediatrics and Reproductive Health and ³Robinson Research Institute, The University of Adelaide, South Australia

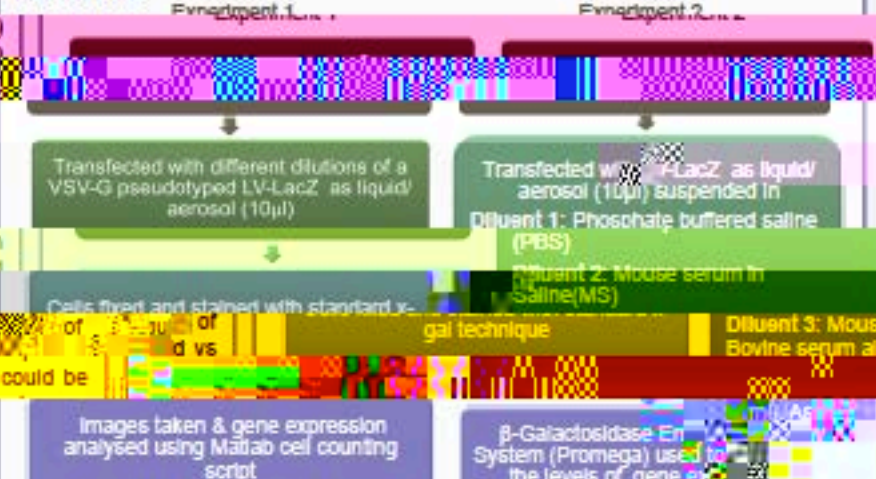
BACKGROUND:

Gene therapy is a potential treatment for cystic fibrosis lung disease whereby the therapeutic gene is delivered to the lung. Delivery of a gene vector to the lung is an ideal treatment approach because it is non-invasive, easy to administer and less cumbersome compared to liquid delivery. In this study we have carried out *in-vitro* experiments to test the effectiveness of aerosolising our lentiviral (LV) vector carrying the reporter gene LacZ, using a vibrating mesh nebuliser (Aeroneb[®]Pro). We hypothesised that the virus particles on the surface of aerosols are subjected to surface tension stress of liquid vs aerosol delivery of LV-LacZ. We hypothesised if efficacy could be improved by suspending the virus in a range of diluents.



Figure 1: Aeroneb Pro

METHODS:



RESULTS:

- Transduction was generally homogenous across the culture (Figure 2a) compared to the clusters observed (arrows on Figure 2b) when using the liquid bolus delivery.
- The transduction obtained at a concentration was 23% to 54% of the number of cells at different dilutions of the virus (Figure 3).
- Levels of transduction were lower with aerosol delivery compared to liquid delivery when virus was suspended in different diluents (Figure 4).
- Virus suspended in MS+BSA showed significantly higher levels of transduction when compared to virus suspended in PBS (Figure 4).

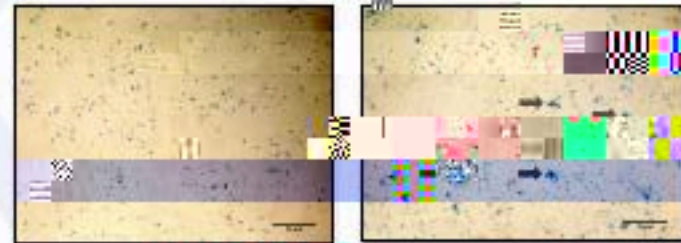
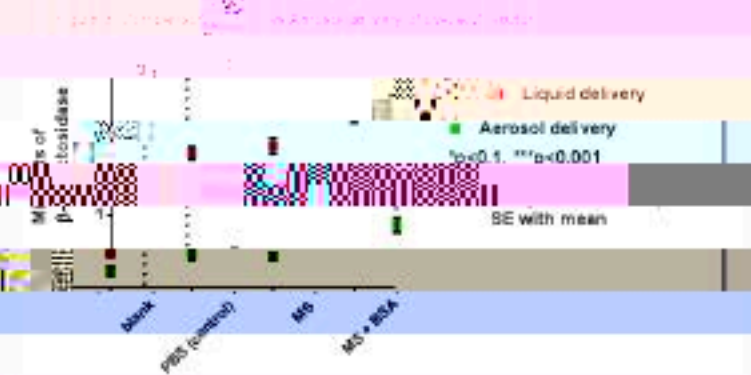
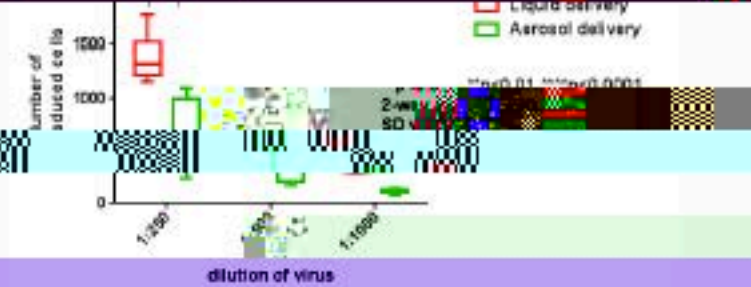


Figure 2: (a) Aerosol delivery, (b) liquid delivery

CONCLUSIONS:

- CFTR can be transduced by an LV aerosol delivered using a vibrating mesh nebuliser (Aeroneb[®]Pro).
- Although the levels of transduction were lower in the aerosol group, the dispersion produced by the Aeroneb[®]Pro is advantageous in improving transduction of the virus.
- We conclude that the use of a vibrating mesh nebuliser is a promising method to improve the levels of gene transduction we plan to test other potentially protective agents and different nebulization platforms.
- These findings assist in our understanding of LV aerosolisation and provide practical information for future testing in the large animal models and ultimately for CF airway disease.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Experiment Funding: WCH Foundation and Cure4CF Foundation. Harshavardini Padmanabhan is supported by a Robinson Research Institute Scholarship and by CF Australia. We would also like to thank Farrow and Chantelle McIntyre for help with the project.

REFERENCES:

1. Yang W, Marr LJ, McManus B, et al. (2012) Aerosols. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 78: 1173-1180.