

AIRWAY LENTIVIRAL GENE TRANSFER IN MAMMOSETS

David Parsons^{1,3,4,5}, ...

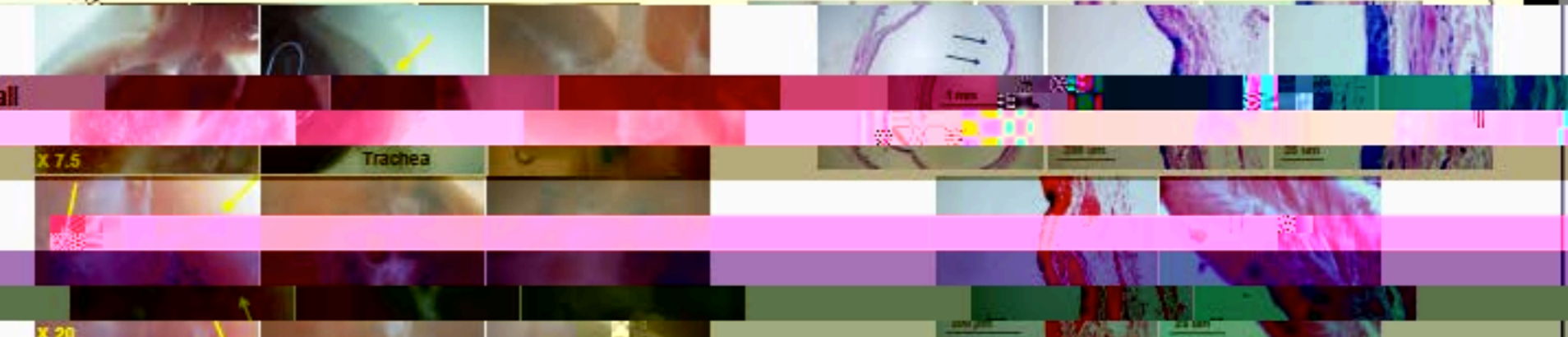
1. Respiratory and Sleep Medicine, Women's and Children's Hospital, Adelaide, South Australia
2. Gene Technology Unit, SA Pathology, Adelaide, South Australia
3. Department of Paediatrics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia
4. Centre for Stem Cell Research, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia
5. Women's and Children's Health Research Institute, Adelaide, South Australia



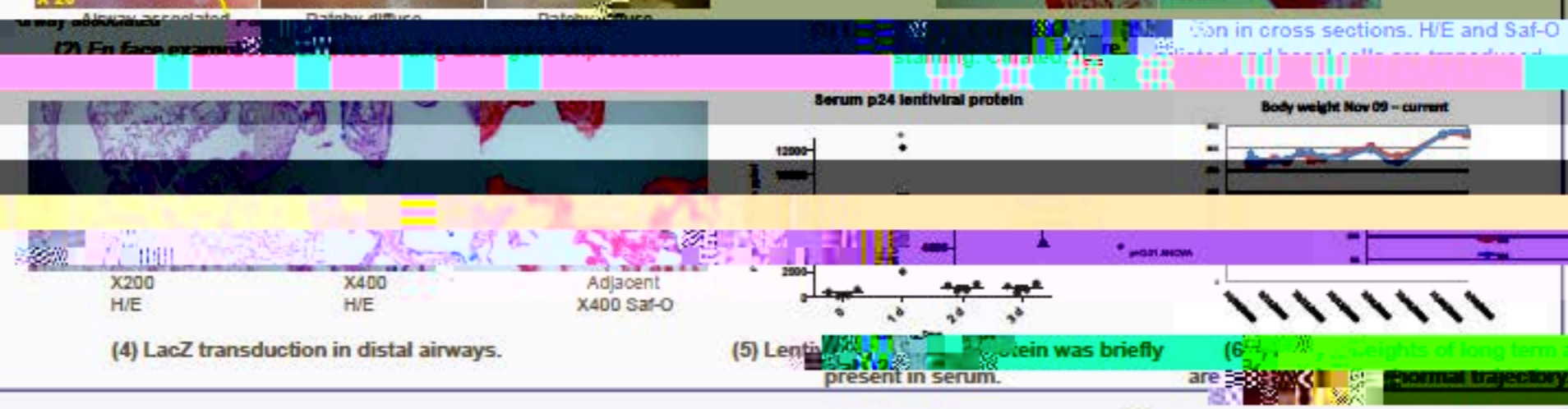
BACKGROUND: Preclinical studies in non-human primates (NHP) are important for developing clinically-appropriate gene transfer protocols to treat CF airway disease. Initial findings from the first studies of LV lung gene transfer in *Rhesus macacus* (Fig 1). Marmosets typically have a lifespan of ~12 years, a body weight of ~250-350g and are increasingly used animal model for gene manipulation studies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: LPC pre-treatment (0.1%, 200-350 ul) was followed by LV injection of lentiviral vector. Samples were collected to examine the presence of vector particles. It is planned that the remaining two animals will be sacrificed by the end of 2010.

RESULTS: A rapid but transient O₂ desaturation was present in some animals after LPC administration, however all behavioural and physiological indices were normal post-procedure. Body weights followed usual post-anaesthesia trajectories. Patchy epithelial cell LacZ gene expression was evident on face and in cross-sections (Fig 3, 4), primarily in conducting airways.



No evidence of LacZ gene expression was detected in any other organ tissue. LV vector capsid protein levels (p24) were present in serum at Day 1 but absent from Day 2 onwards (Fig 5). Histological, immunological and RT-PCR analyses await completion on remaining animals (Fig 6).



CONCLUSION: These initial studies suggest that LPC/LV dosing procedures are well-tolerated and can produce transgene expression in this non-human primate lung. Two additional animals are being maintained for longer-term assessment of single-dose lung gene transfer. Gene vector components can reach the vascular space after airway dosing, indicating attention to host immunity and vector distribution is warranted. The marmoset appears a suitable animal model for testing airway gene transfer procedures prior to consideration of human clinical trials.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Gene vector studies supported by NH&MRC and philanthropic donation via www.Cure4CF.com