

DIFFERENCES IN RE-EMERGENCE OF LUNG LUCIFERASE EXPRESSION FOLLOWING NASAL INSTILLATION IN NORMAL AND CF MICE



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Introduction

Non-invasive bioluminescence imaging has allowed for rapid *in-vivo* quantification of long-lasting gene transfer in experimental animals. We are testing the longevity of a single nasal delivery of our lentiviral (LV) gene transfer system in normal and cystic fibrosis (CF) mouse airways.

Methods

Normal and CF mice received a single nasal pretreatment or control (PBS) or the detergent lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC) one hour prior to delivery of a LV vector containing the luciferase gene at a concentration of 1.8×10^{10} tu/ml. Imaging to detect luminescence was 10-15 minutes after a single nasal instillation of the luciferase-expressing lentiviral stock, at 1 week (Fig. 1a, b) and 1, 3, 6, 9, 12 & 15 months post LV.

Results

LPC pre-treatment resulted in significantly greater nasal LV gene transfer compared to PBS pre-treatment at all time points in normal mice and up to 6 months in CF mice. In normal mice, lung luciferase expression was observed during the first 6 months in both groups of mice (PBS and LPC). At the 6 month time point an increase in lung luminescence was observed in mice pre-treated with LPC prior to LV delivery compared to mice pre-treated with PBS prior to LV delivery ($p < 0.05$, RM ANOVA). Lung luminescence was absent in PBS pre-treated mice at the 6 & 9 months, but returned by the 12 month time point.

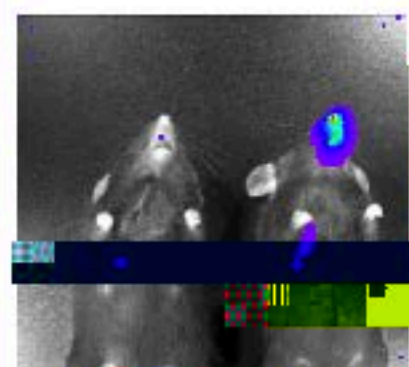


Fig. 1a. LV-luciferase luminescence Normal mice: PBS (left) vs LPC (right)

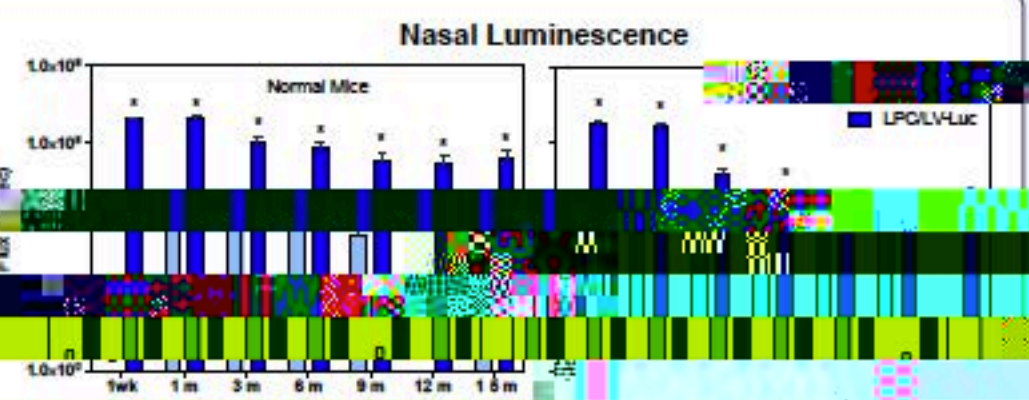


Fig. 2a. Nasal LV-luciferase luminescence. Normal (left) vs CF mice (right), Mean \pm SEM, * $p < 0.05$, RM ANOVA, n=3-12.

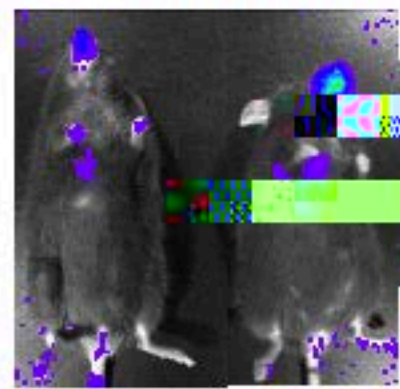


Fig. 1b. LV-luciferase luminescence CF mice: PBS (left) vs LPC (right)

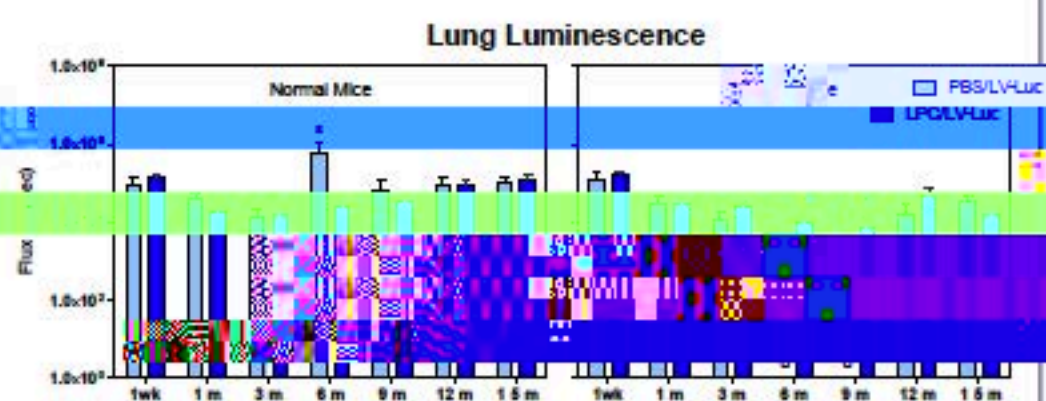


Fig. 2b. Lung LV-luciferase luminescence. Normal (left) vs CF mice (right), Mean \pm SEM, * $p < 0.05$, RM ANOVA, n=3-12.

Conclusions

Long term luciferase gene expression was present in mouse lung with or without LV pretreatment. Loss, then return of luminescence may indicate an initial (below detection) transduction of lung stem cells, or stem cell derived cells.

Acknowledgements

We thank our philanthropic donors.