



# Characterization of Residual DNA in rAAV Made in the Baculovirus/Sf9 Platform

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# Residual DNA in rAAV

*Health authorities have recommended very restrictive residual DNA level limits for recombinant AAVs.<sup>1,2</sup>*

*As a result, characterization of residual DNA in rAAV is very important for making well-informed risk assessments.*

## Methods used in this study

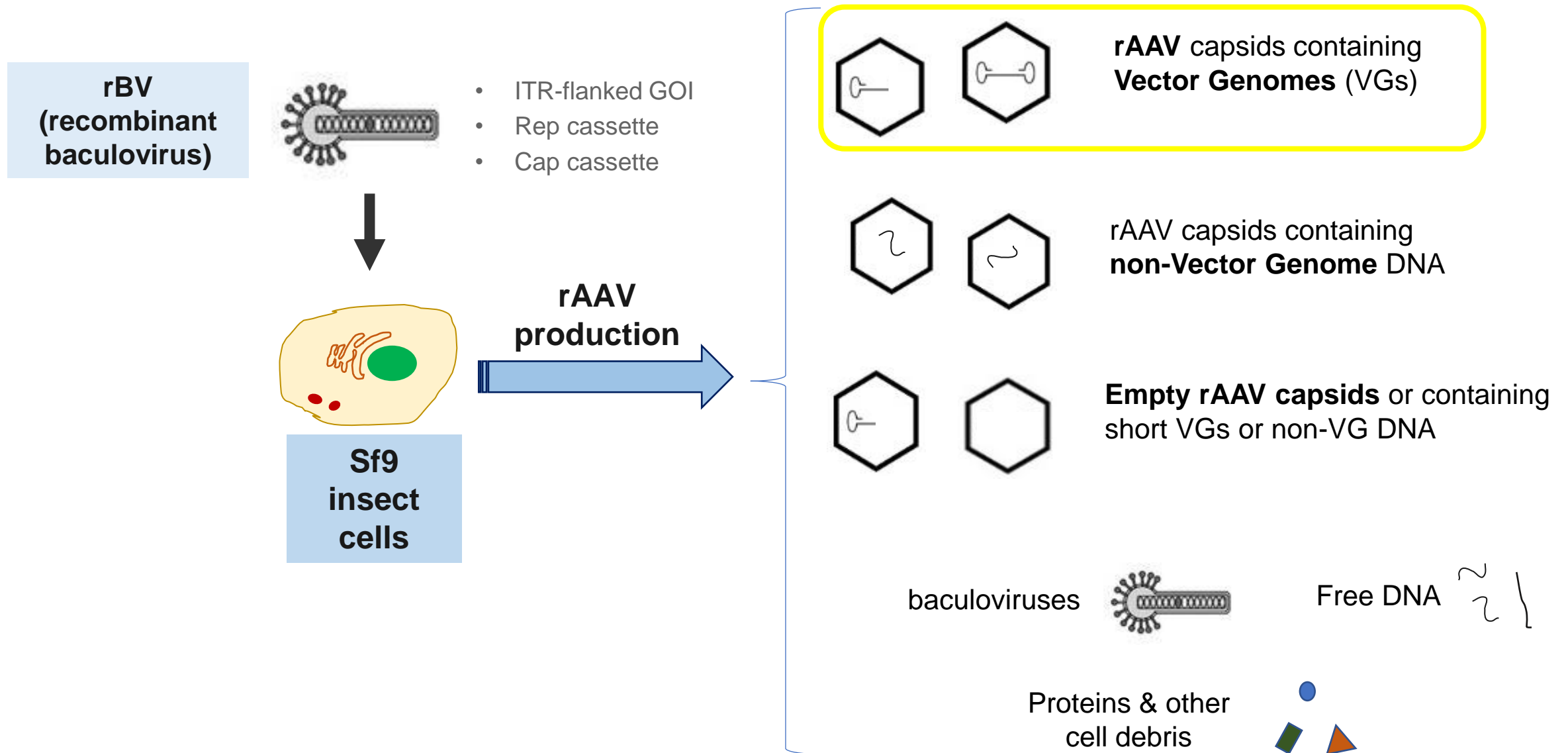
- Digital-droplet PCR (ddPCR), Quantitative PCR (qPCR), and Southern blot

**References:** <sup>1</sup>FDA. 2021. Toxicity Risks of Adeno-associated Virus (AAV) Vectors for Gene Therapy (GT)

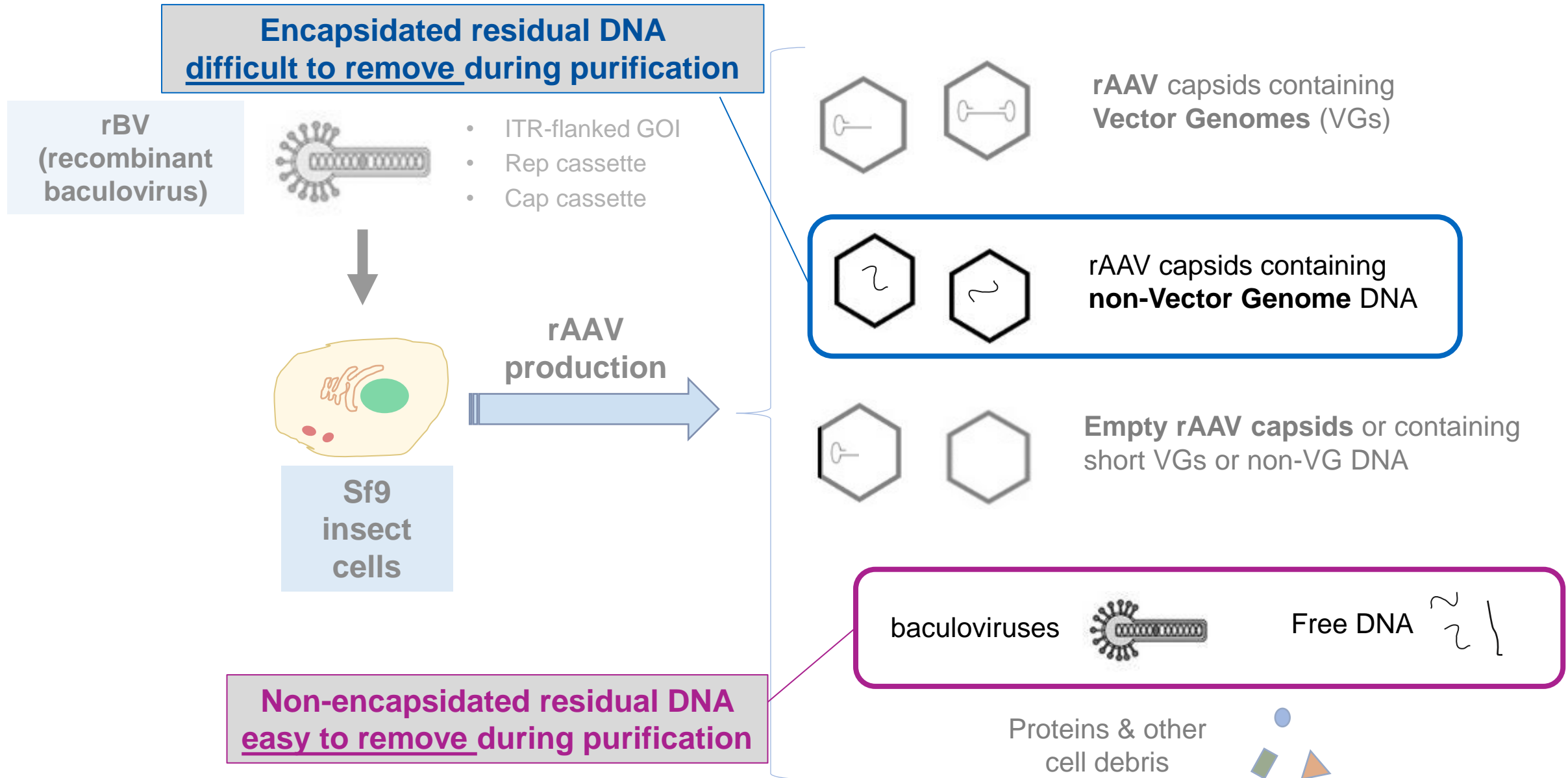
<sup>2</sup>Wright JF. 2014. Product-Related Impurities in Clinical-Grade Recombinant AAV Vectors: Characterization and Risk Assessment.

Penaud-Budloo et al. 2018. Pharmacology of recombinant adeno-associated virus production.

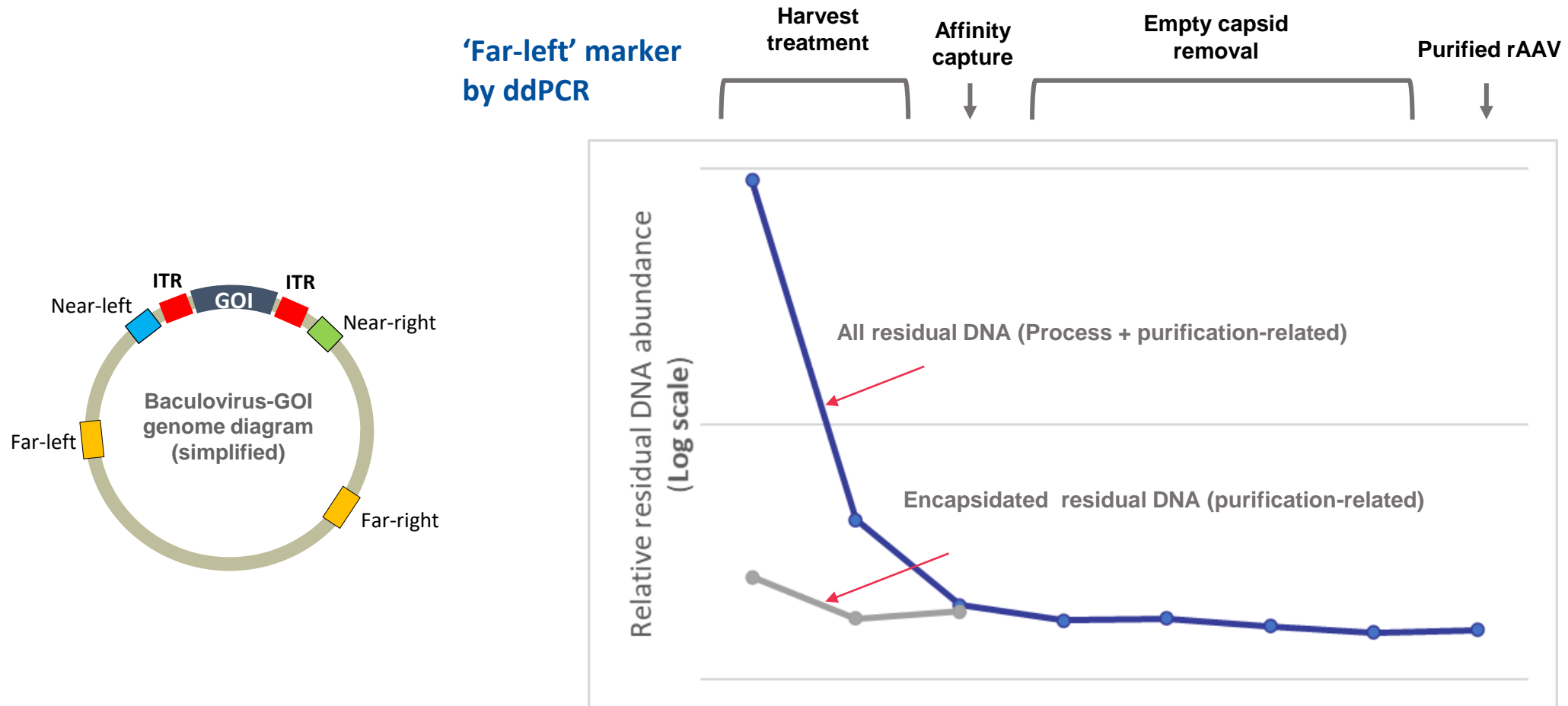
# Baculovirus / Sf9 production system



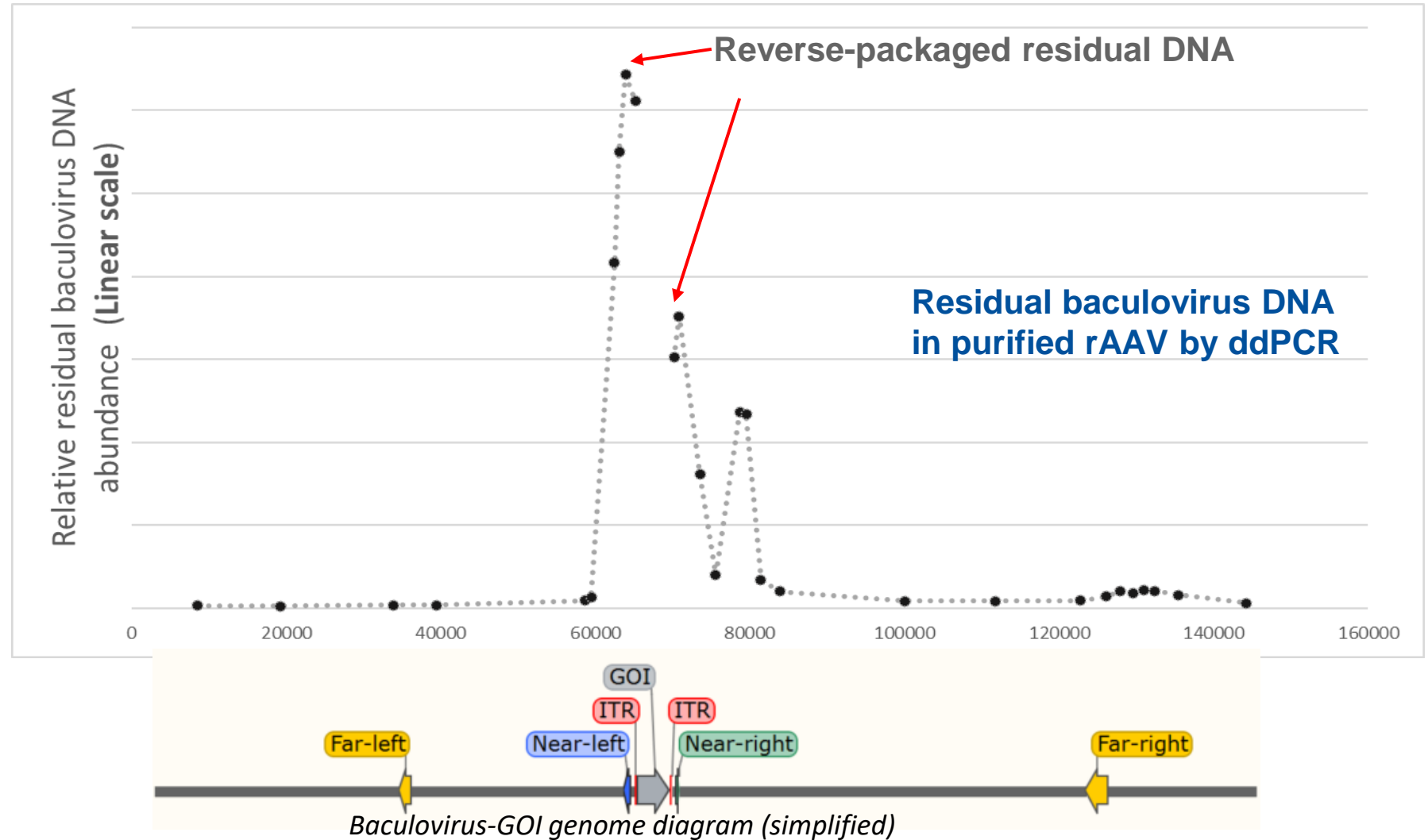
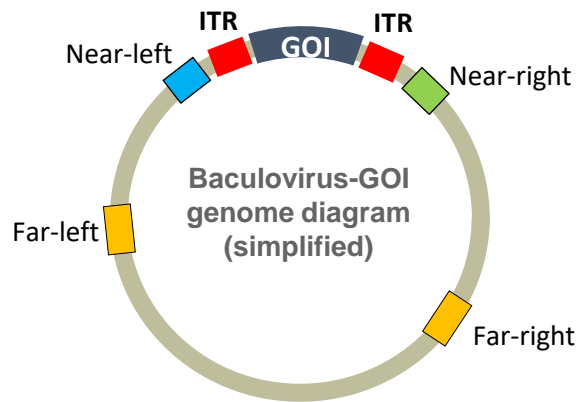
# Baculovirus / Sf9 production system



- Non-encapsidated residual DNA is removed efficiently
- Encapsidated residual DNA copurifies with rAAV



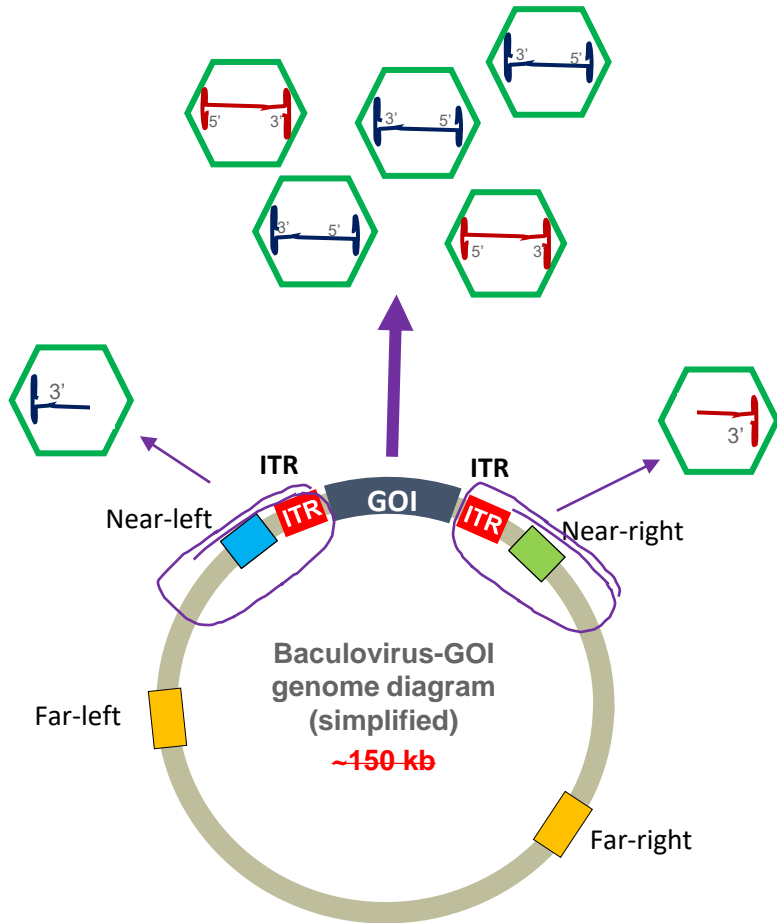
**Expect all DNA (baculovirus and Sf9) to be present in rAAV, but not at the same ratios as in the cell substrate**



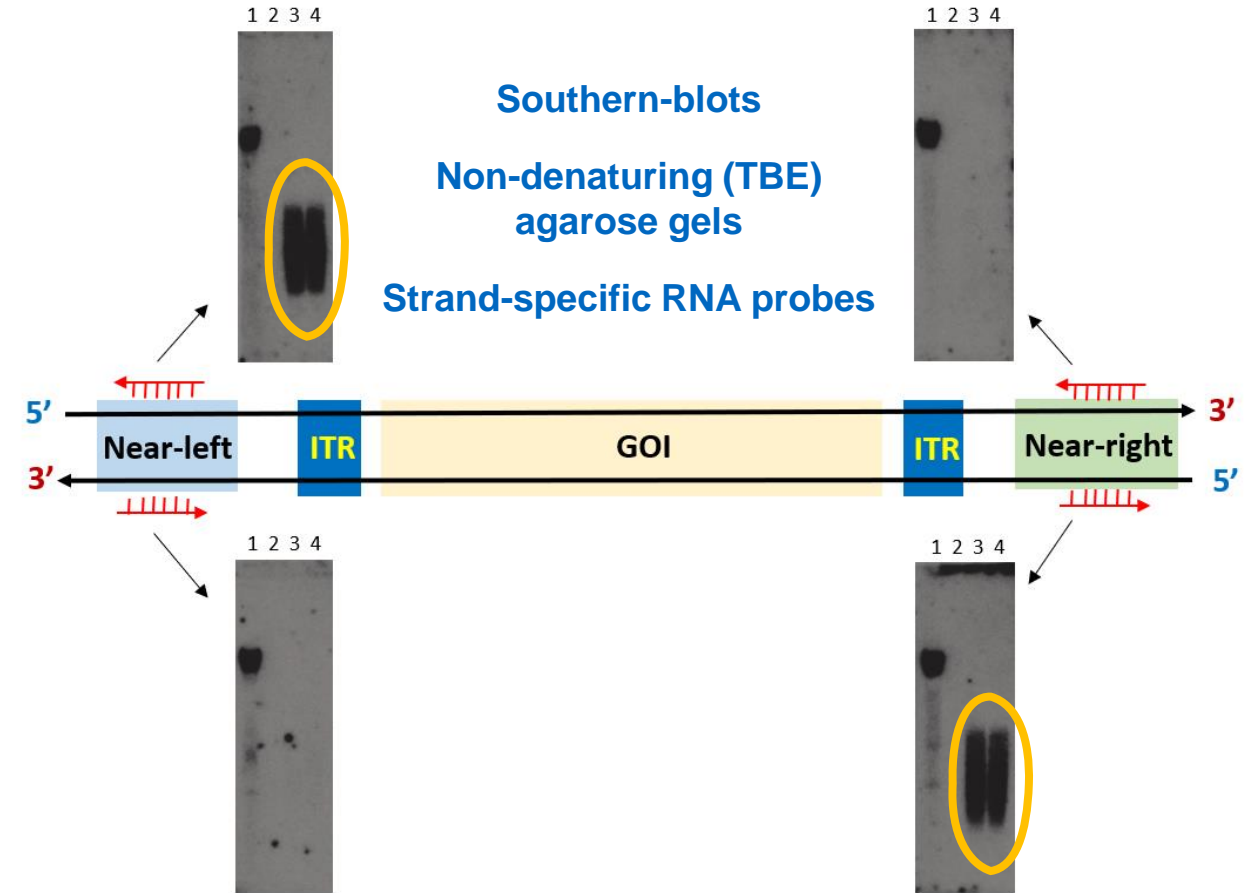
# Residual DNA dependence on ITRs

## Residual DNA from regions adjacent to ITRs

- ITR-dependent encapsidation (reverse-packaging)



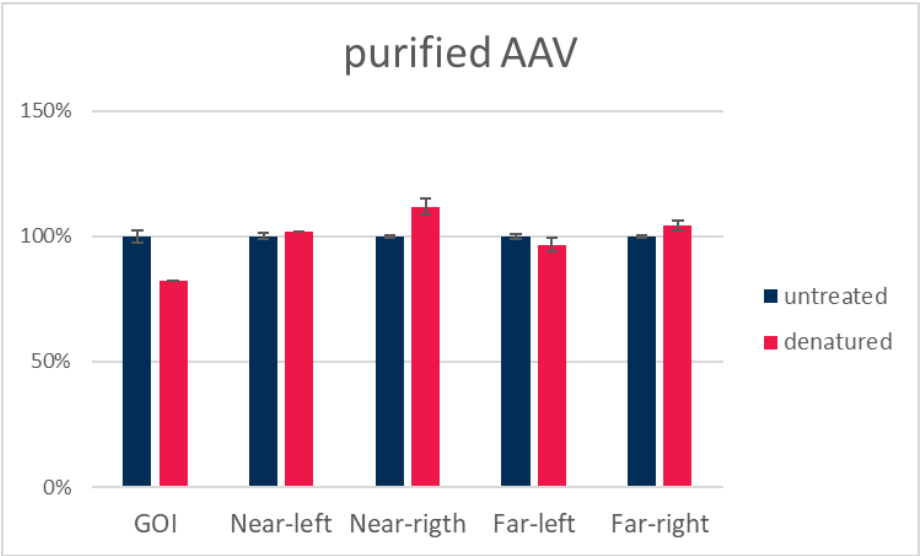
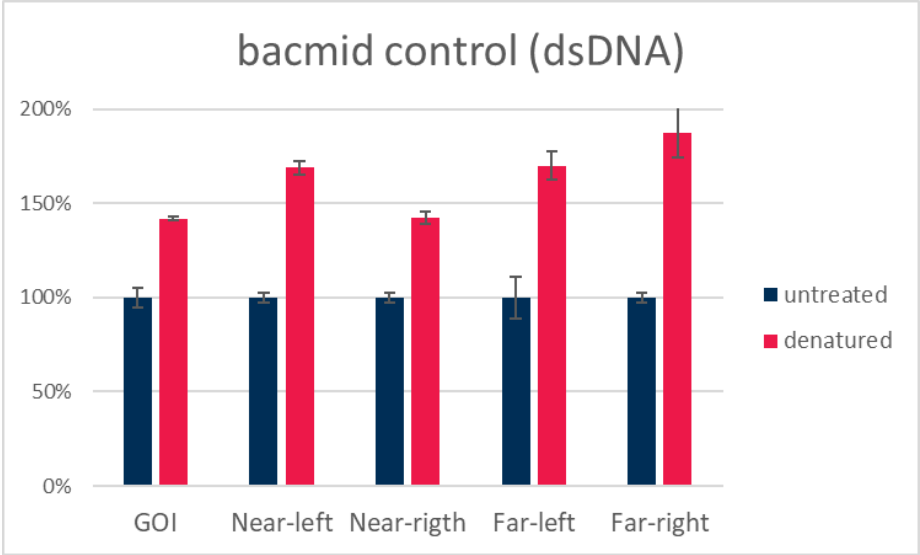
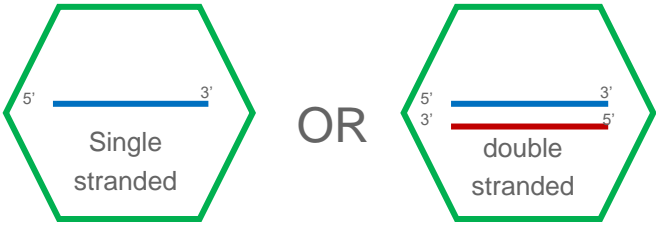
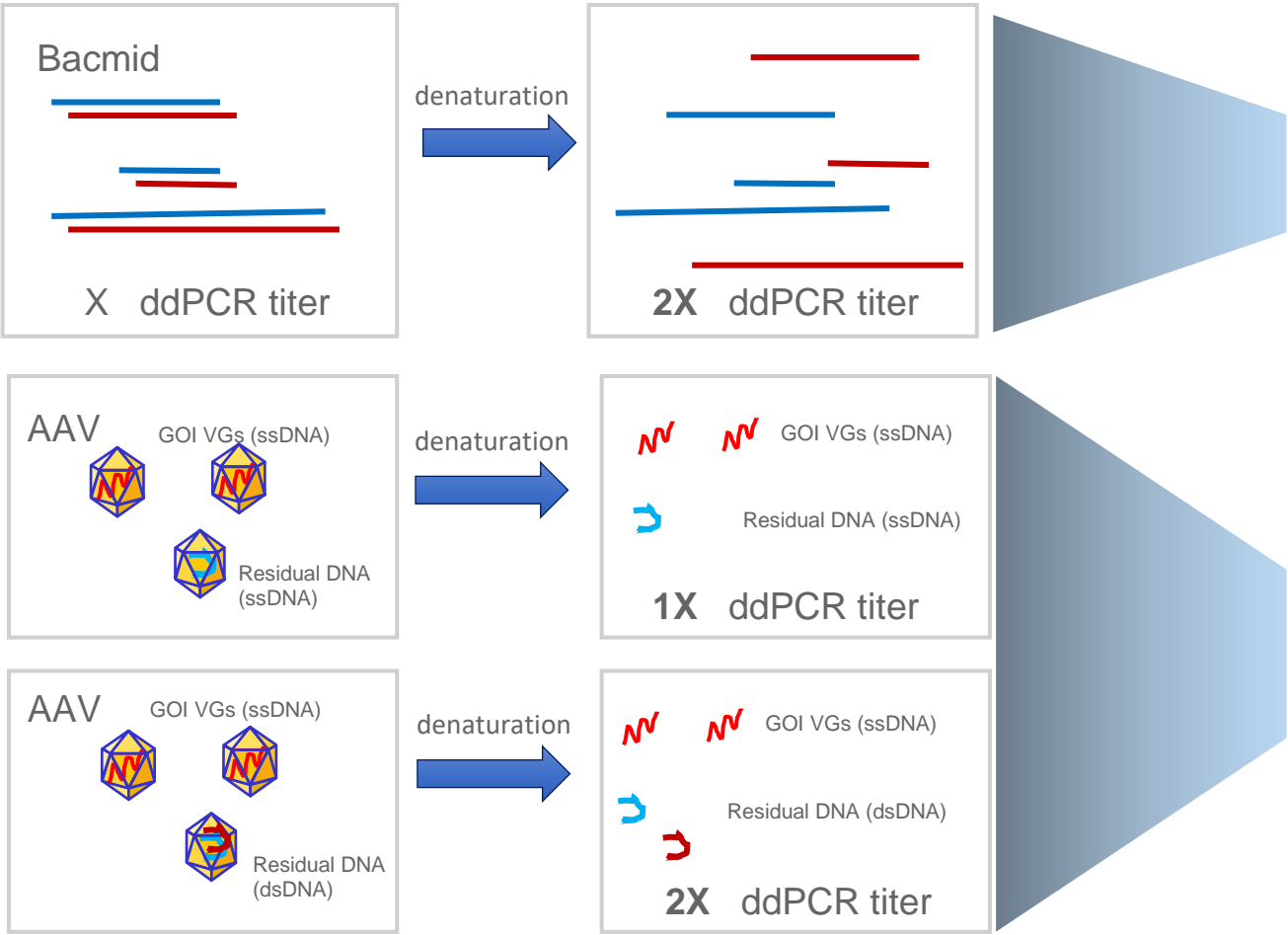
## Reverse-packaged residual DNA corresponds to only one of the baculovirus DNA strands



Lane #1: DNA from Sf9 cells infected with Baculovirus  
Lane #2: No DNA  
Lane #3: Final (purified) rAAV  
Lane #4: Final (purified) rAAV, treated with nuclease before DNA extraction

# Single-stranded or double-stranded?

dsDNA denaturation experiments:  
Residual DNA in AAV capsids is present as single-stranded DNA





# Residual DNA size

DNA purified from AAV

↓

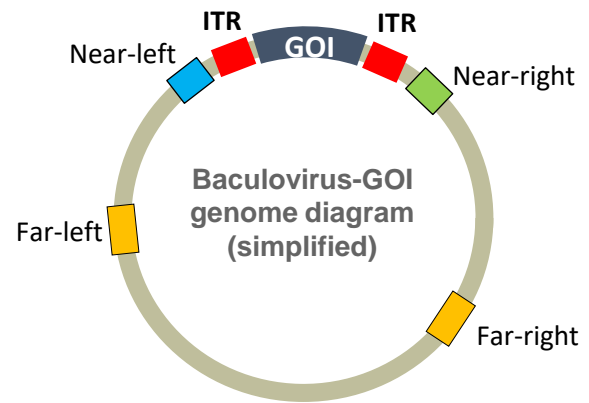
Denaturing (Alkaline agarose gel) electrophoresis  
To run DNA as single-stranded

↓

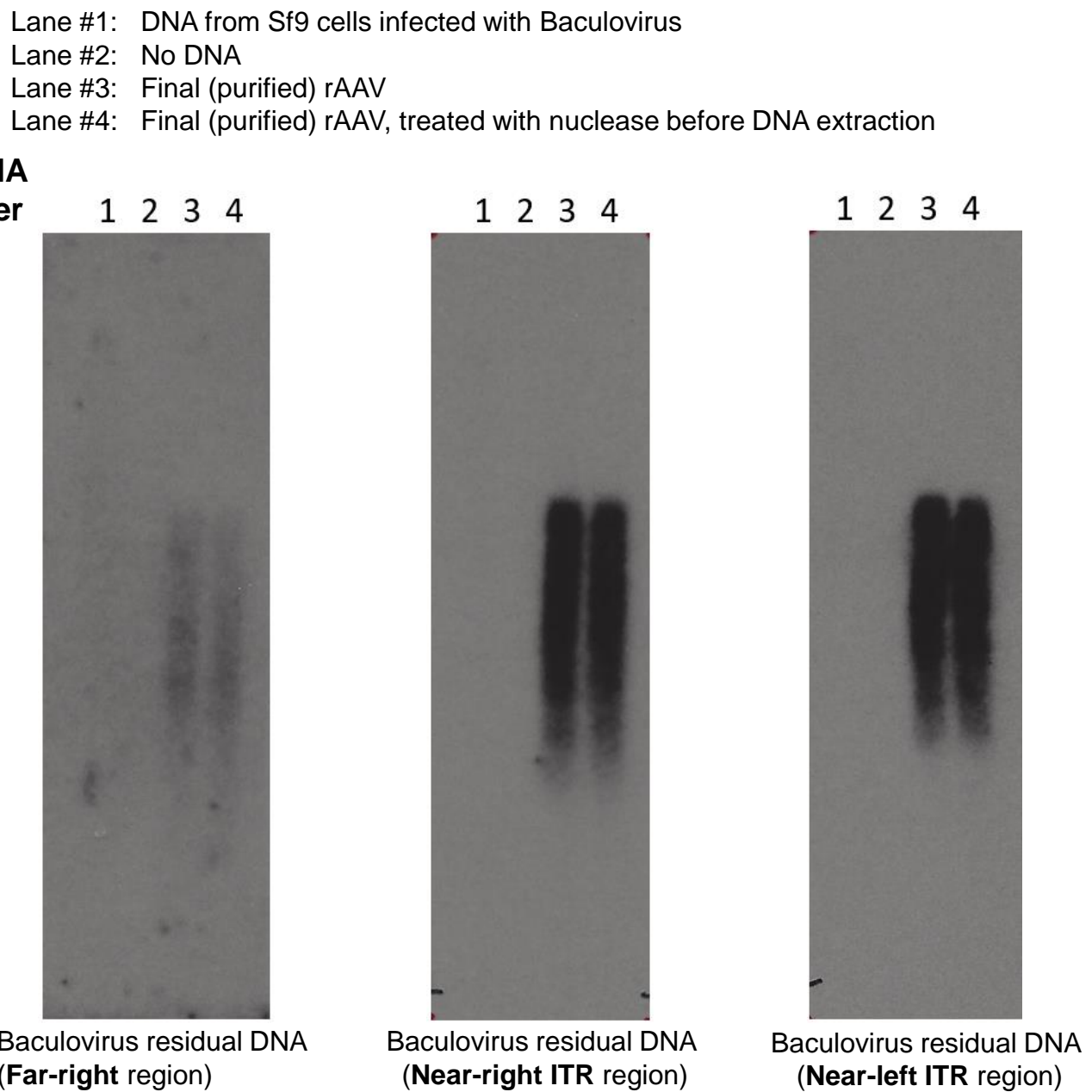
Transfer to nylon membrane

↓

Hybridization with <sup>32</sup>P-labelled probe



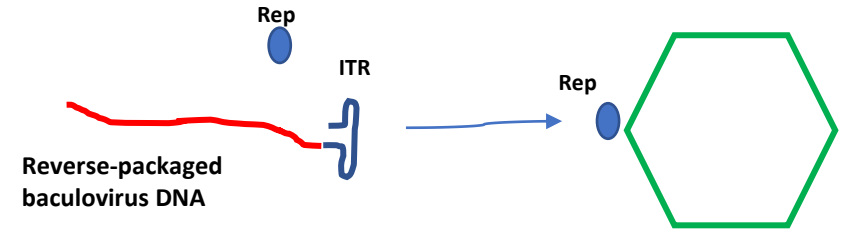
Residual DNA size from packaging limit (~4.7 kb) to less than 1.5 kb



# Hypothetical mechanisms of residual DNA encapsidation:

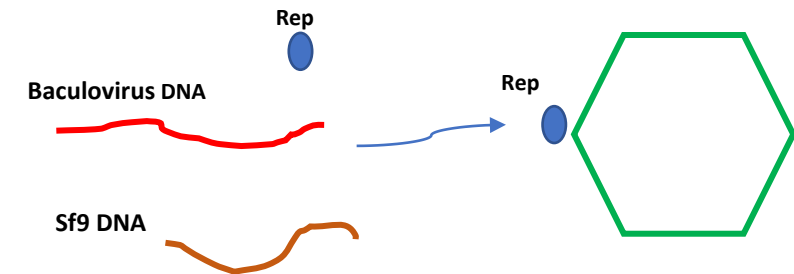
## 1) Rep and ITR-dependent:

- Baculovirus regions flanking the GOI (near ITRs) (Reverse-packaging)



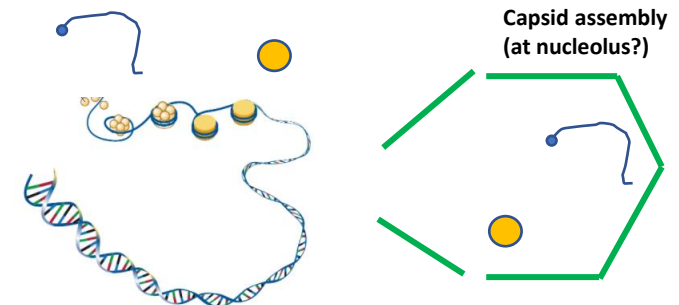
## 2) Rep-dependent, (not ITR-dependent):

- Sequences similar to Rep binding elements (RBE) or ITRs?
- Rep less than 100% for RBE and ITRs?



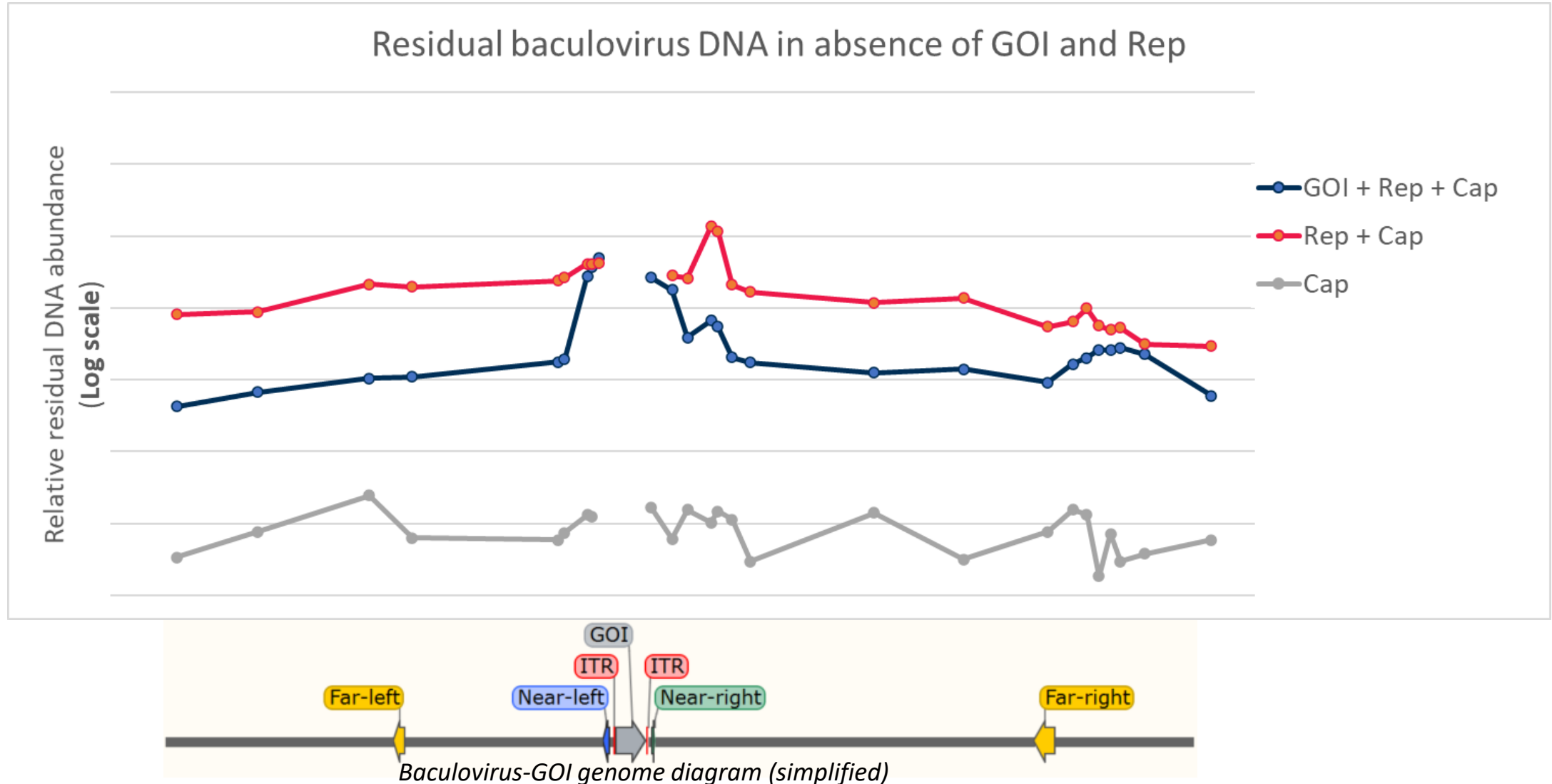
## 3) Not dependent on Rep or ITRs

- Capsids trapping nucleolar material during assembly?



# Residual DNA dependence on Rep proteins

- Residual DNA is Rep-dependent (~100x lower in the absence of Rep)



## Residual DNA has physical characteristics resembling that of Vector Genomes:

- AAV-encapsidated
- Size : ~4.7 kb and shorter
- Encapsidated as single-stranded DNA
- Encapsidated in a Rep-dependent manner (most of it):
- baculovirus regions adjacent to ITRs encapsidated in an ITR-dependent manner (only DNA strand from 3' end)



## Acknowledgements

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