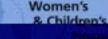
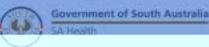
## **BIOLUMINESCENCE GENE EXPRESSION WITH A** LENTIVIRAL VECTOR IN **FIBROSIS MICE**







XX 8

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## Introduction

Non-invasive bigluminescence imaging has allowed for raid in-vivo quantification of long-

ig gene transfer in experimental animals. We

studied the sustainal ity of lentiviral (LV) reporter

Methods

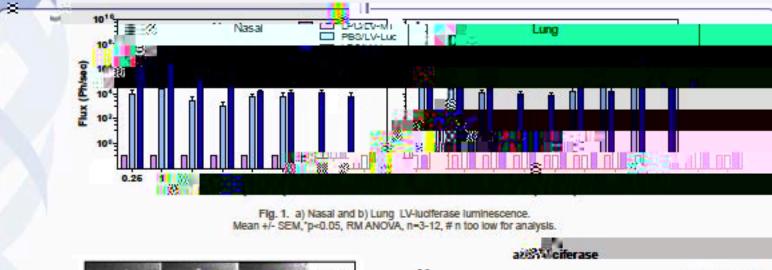
antibodies to the Luc transgene were analysed in sera by El

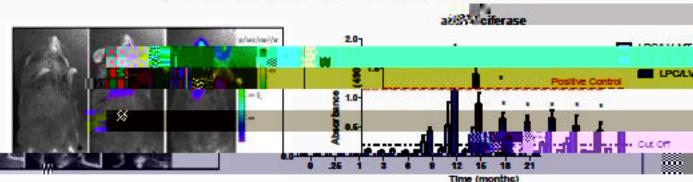
Results

in lung luminescence between the LPC and PBS pre-treated mid-

bioluminescence was detected in the airways of mice treated with LPC/LV-MT (Fig. 2). At later time points, the low sample size due to animal attrition influenced mean expression levels. The transfer of a signature of the continuous continuou Luc transgene in those mice that received LPC prior to \$1.0 To accompared to be of

to Luc persisted from 1 month to 21 months, peaking at 3 months, following a single gene therapy dose of LPC/LV-Luc.





Flg. 2. LV-luciferase luminescence

Fig. 3. Circulating antibodies to the transgene Luciferase.



Lantiviral haiforase pane everession was significantly improved in mause nasal ainways using | Dr Don Anson for IV years pre-treatment. However, pre-treatment made no difference to lugiferage expressio

lungs of CF mice. The presence of circulating antibodies to luciferase for longer than 18 months suggests an immune response to a sustained long term has a sustained l



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