pGreenZeo™ Packaged and Plasmid Reporter Lentivectors
Cat. #s SR500VA/PA - SR11000VA/PA

User Manual

Store kit at -80°C on receipt

A limited-use label license covers this product. By use of this product, you accept the terms and conditions outlined in the Licensing and Warranty Statement contained in this user manual.

ver. 4-081211

Contents

**** This Product shall be used by the purchaser for internal research purposes only and distribution is strictly prohibited without written permission by System Biosciences.**

I. Introduction and Background

A. Overview

This manual provides information describing how to use the packaged VSV-G pseudotyped lentiviral GreenZeo™ Transcriptional Reporter (TR) Constructs to generate stable cell lines with the reporter constructs integrated into the host genome. Before using the reagents and material supplied with this product, please read the entire user manual.

B. Lentiviral Transcriptional Reporter System

Eukaryotic gene expression is regulated by a wide variety of developmental and environmental stimuli. First, an extracellular signaling molecule binds to a specific receptor. The signal is then transmitted through a series of molecular cascades, which activate or deactivate specific transcription factors (TFs) that regulate gene expression. The expression of any given gene is controlled by multiple transcription factors, which in turn are modulated by multiple signal transduction pathways. Many of these signal transduction pathways converge at transcription factors that bind to specific transcriptional response elements (TREs) found in the promoters of various genes and modulate the transcription of these genes. The activation of a signal transduction pathway (*e.g.* by growth factors, drugs, etc.) can therefore be monitored by the expression level of the reporter gene controlled by a promoter containing these response elements. The commonly used plasmid-based transcriptional reporter vectors containing different reporter genes can be delivered by transient transfection to the nucleus of target cells to monitor the activation of signal transduction pathways converging at a specific response element.

Lentiviral expression vectors are the most effective vehicles for delivering genetic material to almost any mammalian cell—including non-dividing cells and to model organisms. As with standard plasmid vectors, it is possible to introduce lentiviral Transcriptional Reporter (TR) constructs in plasmid form into the cells with low-to-medium efficiency using conventional transfection protocols. However, by packaging the lentiviral TR vector construct in pseudoviral particles, you can obtain highly efficient transduction and heritable expression of transcriptional reporter constructs—even with the most difficult-to-transfect cells, like primary, stem, and differentiated cells. In comparison to retroviral delivery systems, lentivectors enter the cell nucleus without requiring cell replication.

Advantages of lentivector technology include:

- Ready-to-use pre-packaged constructs with a wide range of Transcriptional Response Elements (TREs) for multiple transcriptional factors.
- Lentiviral reporter constructs can efficiently transduce nearly all cell types, even those that are difficult-to-transfect such as primary or non-dividing mammalian cells.
- Our lentiviral-based reporter system is a novel approach to study transcriptional regulation and offers many advantages over current transcription reporter systems. TR constructs will integrate into the genome and therefore be subject to chromatin regulation (Leung, T.H., *et.al.,* 2004). Expression of the reporter gene indicates activation of a given transcriptional response element (TRE) by the cognate transcriptional factor in the natural chromosomal environment rather than in the episomal state in the nucleoplasm as is the case for conventional plasmid-based TR vectors. Tandem copies of integration can be avoided, thus allowing for faithful promoter regulation. Copy number of reporter constructs can be controlled by varying the multiplicity of infection (MOI).
- Construction of stable reporter cell lines is possible with TR lentivectors in just several days without the need for conventional, low efficiency selection of stable transfectants.
- Monitoring of signaling pathways by flow cytometry (FACS) is enabled by GFP reporters.

SBI's pGreenZeo lentivectors are based on the traditional HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) vector backbone. To address biosafety issues, SBI uses a third generation HIV lentiviral vector. (Dull, T., *et.al.*, 1998, Miyoshi, H., *et.al.,* 1998, Zufferey, R., *et.al.,*1999, Ramezani, A., *et.al.* 2000). In spite of improved biosafety features, third generation HIV cloning vectors still pose a potential biohazard risk due to the possible recombination with endogenous viral sequences to form a self-replicating HIV virus.

In addition, the pGZ cloning vectors developed at SBI are self-inactivating as a result of a deletion in U3 region of 3'-LTR. Upon integration into the genome, the 5' LTR promoter is inactivated, which prevents formation of replication-competent viral particles. The pGZ vectors express dscGFP (destabilized) reporter gene and a zeocin selectable marker (zeoR) under the control of a cell-type specific promoter. The WPRE element enhances the expression level of the reporter gene. Figure 1 shows a map of the pGZ-CMV vector that expresses green fluorescent protein and zeoR from the constitutive CMV promoter and can be used as a positive control. In order to facilitate the use of the lentivector-based GZ system, SBI offers a

wide range of cell-specific constructs packaged in VSV-G pseudoviral particles.

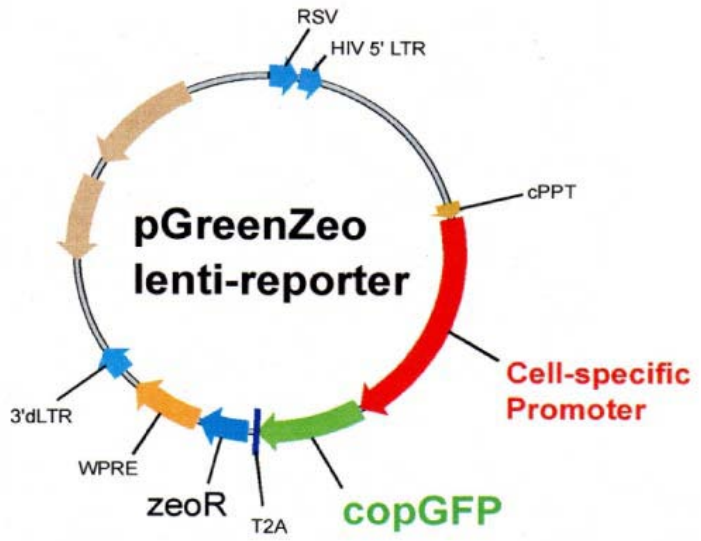

Fig. 1. Map of the HIV-based pGreenZeo Reporter Vector. Essential components of the pGZ vector system are the cell-type specific promoter (red), copGFP (green), self-cleaving T2A peptide and the zeocin resistance gene (blue).

C. Production of Pseudotyped Viral Particles

Currently, the most efficient technology for producing a high titer of infectious, replication-incompetent lentiviral particles is based on transient, coordinated expression of a viral effector expression construct and plasmids carrying all the necessary packaging proteins delivered into packaging (also called "producer") cells (like HEK 293T) by simultaneous transfection with lentiviral expression and packaging plasmids. For more details on the packaging procedure see the Lentivector Packaging Kit user manual (available on SBI's website at www.systembio.com).

In order to provide a useful positive control for transduction, we packaged the pGZ reporter vectors into VSV-G pseudotyped viral particles by co-transfection with the pPACK-H1 Lentiviral Packaging Plasmid Mix into HEK 239T cells (SBI, 293TN Producer Cell Line, Cat. # LV900A-1). Following transfection, we collected the media containing the pseudoviral particles and concentrated them by PEGit

precipitation using the protocol described in the Lentivector Packaging Kit (Cat. # LV500A-1). A CMV promoter positive control can be purchased separately (SR501VA-1).

When expressed, the hybrid RSV/5' LTR (HIV based) drives high level transcription of the lentiviral construct and produces a transcript that contains all the necessary functional elements (*i.e.*, Psi, RRE, and cPPT) for efficient packaging. When this construct is expressed in HEK 293 cells that also express viral coat proteins (*i.e.*, a packaging cell line), the lentiviral transcripts are efficiently packaged into pseudoviral particles. After isolation, these pseudoviral particles containing the RNA version of the TR cassette can be efficiently transduced into any mammalian target cells. Following transduction into the target cells, this expression cassette is reverse transcribed and integrated into the genome of the target cell.

D. Delivery of Packaged Vector Construct into Target Cells

Pantropic VSV-G pseudotyped viral particles containing the RNA copy of the pGZ construct can be efficiently used to deliver and express reporter gene in a wide range of mammalian target cells.

Pseudotyped packaged pGZ constructs effectively transduce both dividing and non-dividing established cell lines, primary and differentiated cells, and numerous cell types, including neuronal, dendritic, endothelial, retinal, pancreatic, hepatic, aortic smooth muscle, airway epithelia, skin fibroblast, macrophage cells, etc. Lentivectors have been successfully used for direct *in vivo* delivery and expression of transgenic constructs in hamster muscle, mouse and primate brain, rabbit and mouse airway epithelium, and mouse liver. For a more complete list of cells or tissues which have been successfully transduced with lentivectors, please see the Reference Section. The pseudoviral particles can infect (or transduce) target cells and express reporter gene but cannot replicate within target cells because the viral structural genes are absent. Following transduction into the target cells, the GZ cassette is reverse transcribed and integrated into the genome of the target cell. After integration, the GZ cassette continuously and stably produces high levels of reporter molecules in target cells.

E. List of Components

The packaged pGZ constructs are provided as frozen pseudoviral particles. The total number of infection units (ifu) and concentration (the titer) were determined using HT1080 cells and may vary for different lots of each packaged reporter vector. The exact ifu, titer, and volume for each packaged reporter construct are indicated on its corresponding Product Analysis Certificate.

All VSV-G pseudotyped packaged GZ constructs are provided as approximately 1 x 10^6 ifu per construct.

SBI offers a control lentiviral GZ system (available separately—see table below); positive control construct with full CMV promoter and negative control construct with mCMV promoter.

List of Transcriptional Reporter lentiviral constructs (packaged) HIV-Based

Panel	Target Cell type	Species	Reporter Gene
Structural	Chondrocyte	Mouse	col2a1
Structural	Osteoblast	Human	SPP1
Structural	Osteoblast	Human	Osteocalcin
Hematopoetic	B-cell	Human	B29
Hematopoetic	B-cell	Mouse	B29
Hematopoetic	CD8 T-cell	Mouse	CD8
Hematopoetic	Erythroid	Human	HLA-DRa
Hematopoetic	Macrophage, microglia	Mouse	CD68
Hematopoetic	Pan T-cell	Human	CD2 (ciii)
Myogenesis	Cardiomyocyte	Mouse	ACTC
Myogenesis	Cardiomyocyte	Human	MLC-2v
Myogenesis	Cardiomyocyte	Human	Tnnt2
Myogenesis	Cardiomyocyte	Mouse	Tnnt2
Myogenesis	Smooth muscle myocyte	Mouse	SM22a
Neural	Astrocyte	Human	GFAP
Neural	Astrocyte	Mouse	GFAP
Neural	Microglia	Human	CD11b
Neural	Microglia	Mouse	EMR1
Neural	Microglia	Mouse	iba-1
Neural	Muller glia	Mouse	CD44
Neural	Neuron	Human	BM88
Neural	Neuron	Mouse	CAMK2a
Neural	Neuron	Mouse	GAD67
Neural	Neuron	Rat	NSE
Neural	Neuron	Mouse	Tα1 α-tubulin
Neural	Oligodendrocyte	Mouse	MBP
Neural	Photoreceptor	Human	Opsin
Secretory	Beta cell	Human	Insulin
Undifferentiated	ES cell	Mouse	Oct4
Undifferentiated	ES cell	Human	Nanog
Undifferentiated	ES cell	Mouse	Nanog

The Packaged Lentiviral Reporter Vectors are shipped on dry ice and should be immediately stored at –70°C upon receipt. **Avoid thawing and refreezing of pseudoviral particles!** Properly stored pseudoviral particles are stable for 6 months from the date received.

F. Additional Required Materials

- **Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (D-MEM)** (high glucose with sodium pyruvate and glutamine; Invitrogen, Cat. # 11995073)
- **Fetal Bovine Serum** (Invitrogen, Cat. # 16000036)
- **Penicillin/Streptomycin** (Invitrogen, Cat. # 15070063)
- **Trypsin-EDTA** (Sigma, Cat. # T3924)
- **Polybrene®** (hexadimethrine bromide; Sigma, Cat. # H9268)
- **Millex-HV 0.45 μm PVDF filters** (Millipore, Cat. # SLHVR25LS)
- **Tissue Culture Plates and Related Tissue Culture Supplies**
- **293TN Human Kidney Producer Cell Line** (SBI, Cat. # LV900A-1)

G. Safety Guidelines

Work with HIV-based lentiviral vectors falls within NIH Biosafety Level 2 criteria. For a detailed description of laboratory biosafety level criteria, consult the following pages on the Centers for Disease Control Office of Health and Safety Web site:

http://www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl4/bmbl4s3.htm
http://www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl4/bmbl4toc.htm

Also, you should consult the health and safety guidelines and officers at your institution regarding use and handling of the lentiviral system. In addition, although the system itself has been designed to minimize possible risk, specific recombinant lentivector constructs may be potentially hazardous, depending on the nature of introduced insert (such as oncogenes, toxins, Transcriptional Response Element to tumor suppressor genes, etc.). For these reasons, it is critical to exercise due caution while working with recombinant lentiviruses.

To ensure safe laboratory handling, you should thoroughly understand the biology of the lentiviral vectors and the specific modifications and design features of the SBI system with which you are working.

SBI's pGZ lentivectors together with the pPACKH1 packaging plasmids comprises a third-generation HIV-1-based cloning vector system. These lentivectors are based on the vectors developed for gene therapy applications by Dr. J. G. Sodroski (US patent #5,665,577 and # 5,981,276). This system is designed to maximize its biosafety features including:

- Deletion in the enhancer of U3 region of 3'LTR ensures self-inactivation of lentiviral construct after transduction and integration into genomic DNA of the target cells.

- RSV promoter upstream of 5'LTR in pGZ expression vector allows efficient Tat-independent production of viral RNA, reducing the number of genes from HIV-1 that are used in this system.
- Number of HIV-1 viral genes necessary for packaging, replication and transduction is reduced to three (gag, rev and pol), and these genes are expressed from different plasmids lacking packaging signals and significant homology to pGZ expression vector, VSV-G expression vector, or each other to prevent generation of recombinant replication-competent virus.
- None of the HIV-1 genes (*gag, pol, rev)* will be present in the packaged viral genome, as they are expressed from packaging plasmids lacking packaging signal—therefore, the lentiviral particles generated are replication-incompetent.
- Pseudoviral particles will carry only the expression construct of your target gene.

To avoid any possible contamination and maintain a clean laboratory environment we also recommend following these standard safety practices:

- Wear double gloves, face protection, and lab coat at all times.
- Perform work in a limited access area in a Biological Safety Cabinet Class II and post biohazard warning signs.
- Minimize splashes or aerosols with careful pipetting.
- Take precautions with needles, blades, etc.
- Decontaminate work surfaces at least once a day and after any spill of viable material.
- Decontaminate all cultures, stocks, and other biological wastes before disposal using approved decontamination methods, such as autoclaving. Before decontamination the biological materials should be placed in a sealed, durable, leak-proof container for transport from the laboratory.

II. Protocol

A. Procedure Outline and General Comments

Some key terms used in the protocol:

MOI (multiplicity of infection)—the average copy number of lentiviral expression constructs per genome of target cell in the infected cell population.

Pseudoviral titer (ifu/ml): The relative titer (concentration, infection units/ml) of lentiviral constructs, measured by amplification of the lentivector-specific WPRE region from genomic DNA of HT1080 infected cells. As a calibration standard, we use DNA from cells infected with a GFP reporter construct at different multiplicity of infection (MOI) based on FACS analysis of the percentage of GFP-positive cells. The Pseudoviral Titer is always specific to a particular cell line.

To ensure optimal results, follow these general guidelines during your experiments:

- **pGZ-CMV Reporter Construct:** This plasmid should be used to estimate transduction efficiency of the lentiviral expression construct into target cells, select the cell type with highest infection efficiency, and to optimize the transduction protocol. Moreover, the presence of dscGFP-positive cells indicates that the lentiviral construct can be efficiently expressed in your target cells from the CMV promoter. The construct can also used for calibration of FACS machine for maximum intensity of expression.
- **pGZ-mCMV Reporter Construct:** Negative control construct which can be used to transduce target cells under the conditions optimized for the positive control pGZ-CMV construct and determine "background" of GFP fluorescence of target cells with a non-activated CMV promoter.
- **Infection with Polybrene®:** Polybrene is a polycation that increase transduction efficiency by neutralizing charge interactions and increase binding between the pseudoviral capsid and the cellular membrane. The optimal concentration of Polybrene depends on cell type and may need to be empirically determined (usually in the range of 4-8 μg/ml). Excessive exposure to Polybrene (>12 hr) can be toxic to some cells.
- **Pseudoviral titer:** The titer of the packaged pGZ-Reporter Constructs were determined by transduction of pseudoviral particles into HT1080 cells and analysis of percentage of infected cells by amplification of pGZ-specific products from

genomic DNA with gene specific primers. As a calibration control standard, we used the genomic DNA control template isolated from HT1080 cells transduced with positive control pGZ-CMV-construct and infected at 1:100, 5:100, 1:10, 1:4 and 1:2 multiplicity of infection (MOI), and compared these results to FACS analysis of GFP-positive cells.

- **The transduction efficiency of the pGZ Packaged Reporter Construct** (and your lentiviral expression construct) varies significantly for different cells and experimental conditions. In order to optimize transduction conditions, we recommend that you use HT1080 (or similar) cells as a positive control in parallel with your target cells and use prepackaged pGZ-CMV (SR501VA-1) from SBI. To determine the desired multiplicity of infection (MOI) appropriate for your target cells, you should do several transductions with packaged pGZ pseudoviral particles at different MOI's (*e.g.* from 0.1 to 5). Results of these test transductions should be used to determine an optimal MOI that yields the optimal percentage of infected cells based on the percentage of cells expressing the GFP marker. Note that some cell types, such as primary tissue cultures of differentiated cells (*e.g.* epithelial cells attached to a membrane, etc.) may be resistant to infection regardless of the MOI. Conventional cell cultures usually do not have infection-resistant cells.

- **Expression of the pGZ Reporter** can be measured directly at about 48-72 hours after transduction. At this time, GZ constructs are integrated into the genomic DNA resulting in stably transduced reporter cell lines. Depending on the percentage of infected cells, one or more copies of the GZ construct were integrated into the genomic DNA of each transduced cell. These reporter cells can be cloned in order to obtain a uniform population of the GZ cell line where the GZ construct is integrated into one of the chromosomal locations. Some infected actively dividing cells (*e.g.*, 293, HT1080, HeLa, etc.) may express the reporter construct in 80-90% of the cells after transduction at an MOI of 1-2. For these "easy-to-transduce" cells, most biological assays can be performed at 48-72 hours after transduction. However, some primary cells may only express the pGZ construct in 10-50% of cells, even when transduced at high MOI's. For these "difficult-to-transduce" cells, it is probably desirable to select the cells stably expressing the control pGZ-CMV vector (or your lentiviral expression construct) by FACS for experimental assays or to obtain cloned populations of TR cell lines.

    - Due to the cell type specificity of the pGZ reporter, GFP expression is only expected to occur in cell types where the particular promoter is active.

- **SBI's lentiviral GZ constructs** contain a deletion in the 3' LTR which leads to self-inactivation of the lentiviral vector after integration into genomic DNA. Although more than one copy of a lentiviral construct may be integrated into the genome of a single cell, the lentiviral construct cannot produce infectious viral particles. However, in spite of these safety features, please remember that you are working with transducible pseudoviral particles. Although the particles are replication-incompetent, they are infection-competent, so the lentiviral expression cassette which they carry will infect, integrate, and express in any mammalian cells. Please follow the recommended guidelines for working with BSL-2 class viruses (see Section I.G for more details).

B. Transduction of the Packaged pTR Reporter Vector

The following protocol describes the general procedure for the transduction of the pGZ Reporter Constructs packaged in pseudotyped viral particles into HT1080 cells. This protocol assumes that you will use these guidelines in order to perform transduction of your target cells in parallel using HT1080 cells as a positive control and can be used as a starting point for the optimization for transduction of your particular cell-type.

Day 1.

1. Plate HT1080 cells (and target cells) in a 24-well plate at a density of $5x10^4$ cells per well 24 hours prior to viral infection. Add 0.5 ml of complete D-MEM medium (with serum and antibiotics) and incubate cells at 37°C with 5% CO_2 overnight.

Day 2.

2. Prepare 10 ml of complete D-MEM medium. For extremely fast-growing and metabolizing cell lines, such as HEK293T, use 3% FBS in the medium. Add Polybrene to a final concentration of 5-8 μg/ml.

   Note: Polybrene® is a polycation that neutralizes charge interactions to increase binding between the pseudoviral capsid and the cellular membrane. The optimal concentration of Polybrene depends on cell type and may need to be empirically determined (usually in the range of 2-10 μg/ml). Excessive exposure to Polybrene (>12 hr) can be toxic to some cells.

3. Remove test tube with packaged pGZ reporter vector from –70°C and place directly in ice. Thaw the viral particles for 5-10 min. Dilute an appropriate amount (depending on the optimal MOI) of viral particles in 0.1 ml of complete D-MEM medium with Polybrene (from step 2). Use several dilutions of packaged pGZ reporter vector if necessary.

   Note: We recommend diluting the viral particles in a smaller volume of medium, if possible. The higher the titer of virus in solution, the higher is the transduction efficiency. Mix the virus with the medium gently by rotation or inversion. Do not vortex.

4. Remove the culture medium from cells. Infect HT1080 (and target cells) by adding the viral stock dilutions to the wells. For one well (mock well control) add 0.1 ml of D-MEM medium with Polybrene (from Step 2). Incubate cells at 37°C with 5% CO_2 overnight.

Day 4.

6. By day 4, the culture will be confluent. Split it 1:3 to 1:5, depending on the type of cells, and continue incubating for 48 hours in complete D-MEM.

Day 6.

7. The infected HT1080 cells (target cells) can be analyzed for expression of the pGZ-CMV and pGZ reporter construct by fluorescent microscopy. For example, Fig. 2 demonstrates results of visualization of GFP-positive cells by flow cytometry using the human GFAP reporter virus (pGZ-hGFAP) to infect GFAP positive (U251) and GFAP negative (T98) malignant glioma cell lines. As a transduction control, the CMV promoter drives expression in both cell lines.

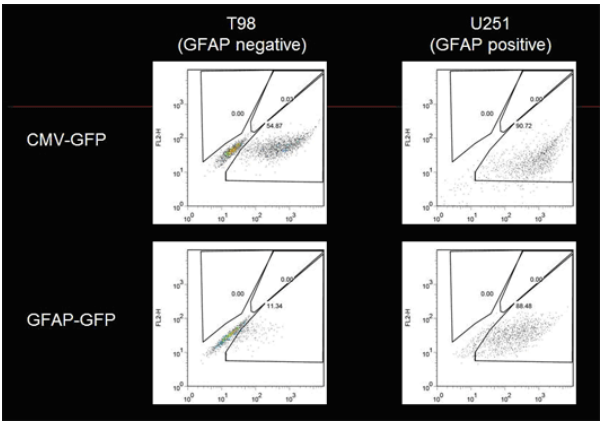

Fig. 2. Flow cytometry measurement of GFP expression (X-axis) in pGZ-CMV (top row) and pGZ-hGFAP (bottom row) and infected U251 (GFAP positive) and T98 (GFAP negative) malignant glioma cell lines.

III. Troubleshooting

A. Inefficient Transduction of Packaged pGZ Reporter Vector into Target Cells

1. Poor infection efficiency

Target cells have too high or too low density
Plate fewer or more cells in order to have about 50% confluency at infection stage.

Target cell line may be difficult to transduce
Use a higher concentration (less fold dilution) of pseudoviral particles. Optimize the transduction protocol and use as positive control cells H1299 cell line.

Wrong amount of Polybrene® added during infection stage
If Polybrene® is toxic to the target cells, optimize Polybrene® concentration in the range of 1-5 μg/ml.

Loss of pseudoviral titer during storage
Ensure storage of the Packaged Reporter Vector at –70°C. Each freeze-thaw cycle causes reduction of the titer by 20-30%. Use a fresh stock for transduction. Do not keep the stock longer than 6-12 months.

Volume of infecting supernatant is too high
Keep the volume as low as possible to achieve maximal adsorption of viral particles to the cells.

2. Transduction affects target cell viability

Packaged Reporter Vector affects target cell growth
Use a shorter transduction time to minimize the toxic effect to the target cells. Try replacing with a similar target cell type.

Polybrene® is toxic for target cells
Optimize the concentration and exposure time to Polybrene® during the transduction step.

3. No Expression of positive control pGZ-CMV reporter in target cells

The CMV promoter is not functional in target cells
It is a very rare case, but the only way to solve this problem is to change the type of target cells.

IV. References

Buchschacher, G.L., and Wong-Staal, F. (2000) Development of lentiviral vectors for gene theraphy for human diseases. Blood. 95:2499-2504.

Burns, J.C., Friedmann, T., Driever, W., Burrascano, M., and Yee, J.K. (1993) Vesicular stomatitis virus G glycoprotein pseudotyped retroviral vectors: concentration to a very high titer and efficient gene transfer into mammalian and non-mammalian cells. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 90:8033-8034.

Cann, A.J.(ed). (2000) RNA Viruses. A Practical Approach. Oxford Univ. Press.

Dull, T., Zufferey, R., Kelly, M., Mandel, R.J., Nguyen, M., Trono, D., and Naldini, L. (1998) A third-generation lentivirus vector with a conditional packaging system. J. Virol. 72:8463-8471.

Gould, D.J. and Favorov, P. (2003) Vectors for the treatment of autoimmune diseases. Gene Therapy 10:912-927.

Lee, N.S., Dohjima, T., Bauer, G., Li, H., Li, M-J., Ehsani, A., Salvaterra, P., and Rossi, J. (2002) Expression of small interfering RNAs targeted against HIV-1 rev transcripts in human cells. Nature Biotechnol. 20:500-505

Morgan, R.A., Cornetta, K. and Anderson, W.F. (1990) Application of the polymerase chain reaction in retroviral-mediated gene transfer and the analysis of gene-marked human TIL cells. Hum. Gene Ther. 1:135-149.

Pfeifer, A., Kessler, T., Yang, M., Baranov, E., Kootstra, N., Cheresh, D.A., Hoffman, R.M. and Verma, I.M. (2001) Transduction of liver cells by lentiviral vectors: Analysis in living animals by fluorescence imaging. Mol. Ther. 3:319-322.

Qin, X.F., An, D.S., Chen, I.S., and Baltimore, D. (2003) Inhibiting HIV-1 infection in human T cells by lentiviral-mediated delivery of small interfering RNA against CCR5. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 100:183-188

Quinn, T.P., and Trevor, K.T. (1997) Rapid quantitation of recombinant retrovirus produced by packaging cell clones. Biotechniques 23:1038-1044.

Sui, G., Soohoo, C. Affar, E.B., Gay, F., Forrester, W.C., and Shi, Y. (2002) A DNA vector-based RNAi technology to suppress gene expression in mammalian cells. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A 99:5515-5520

Curran MA, Nolan GP. Nonprimate lentiviral vectors. Curr Top Microbiol Immunol. 2002; 261: 75-105.

Curran MA, Nolan GP. Recombinant feline immunodeficiency virus vectors. Preparation and use. Methods Mol Med. 2002; 69: 335-50

Loewen N, Barraza R, Whitwam T, Saenz DT, Kemler I, Poeschla EM. FIV Vectors. Methods Mol Biol. 2003; 229: 251-71.

Naldini L. Lentiviruses as gene transfer agents for delivery to non-dividing cells. Curr Opin Biotechnol. 1998 Oct; 9(5): 457-63.

Sauter SL, Gasmi M. FIV vector systems. Somat Cell Mol Genet. 2001 Nov; 26(1-6): 99-129.

Alisky JM, Hughes SM, Sauter SL, Jolly D, Dubensky TW Jr, Staber PD, Chiorini JA, Davidson BL. Transduction of murine cerebellar neurons with recombinant FIV and AAV5 vectors. Neuroreport. 2000 Aug 21; 11(12): 2669-73.

Brooks AI, Stein CS, Hughes SM, Heth J, McCray PM Jr, Sauter SL, Johnston JC, Cory-Slechta DA, Federoff HJ, Davidson BL. Functional correction of established central nervous system deficits in an animal model of lysosomal storage disease with feline immunodeficiency virus-based vectors. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2002 Apr 30; 99(9): 6216-21.

Crystal RG. Bad for cats, good for humans? Modified feline immunodeficiency virus for gene therapy. J Clin Invest. 1999 Dec; 104(11): 1491-3.

Curran MA, Kaiser SM, Achacoso PL, Nolan GP. Efficient transduction of nondividing cells by optimized feline immunodeficiency virus vectors. Mol Ther. 2000 Jan; 1(1): 31-8.

Derksen TA, Sauter SL, Davidson BL. Feline immunodeficiency virus vectors. Gene transfer to mouse retina following intravitreal injection. J Gene Med. 2002 Sep-Oct; 4(5): 463-9.

Haskell RE, Hughes SM, Chiorini JA, Alisky JM, Davidson BL. Viral-mediated delivery of the late-infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis gene, TPP-I to the mouse central nervous system. Gene Ther. 2003 Jan; 10(1): 34-42.

Price MA, Case SS, Carbonaro DA, Yu XJ, Petersen D, Sabo KM, Curran MA, Engel BC, Margarian H, Abkowitz JL, Nolan GP, Kohn DB, Crooks GM. Expression from second-generation feline immunodeficiency virus vectors is impaired in human hematopoietic cells. Mol Ther. 2002 Nov; 6(5): 645-52.

Stein CS, Davidson BL. Gene transfer to the brain using feline immunodeficiency virus-based lentivirus vectors. Methods Enzymol. 2002; 346: 433-54.

Browning MT, Schmidt RD, Lew KA, Rizvi TA. Primate and feline lentivirus vector RNA packaging and propagation by heterologous lentivirus virions. J Virol. 2001 Jun; 75(11): 5129-40.

Curran MA, Kaiser SM, Achacoso PL, Nolan GP. Efficient transduction of nondividing cells by optimized feline immunodeficiency virus vectors. Mol Ther. 2000 Jan; 1(1): 31-8.

Poeschla EM, Wong-Staal F, Looney DJ. Efficient transduction of nondividing human cells by feline immunodeficiency virus lentiviral vectors. Nat Med. 1998 Mar; 4(3): 354-7.

Poeschla, E.M., Looney, D.J., and Wong-Staal, F. (2003) Lentiviral nucleic acids and uses thereof. US Patent NO. 6,555,107 B2

Dull, T., Zufferey, R., Kelly, M., Mandel, R.J., Nguyen, M, Trono, D. (1998) J. Virol.,72, 8463-8471

Miyoshi, H., Blomer, U., Takashi, M., Gage, F.N., Verma, I.M (1998), J.Virol., 72, 8150-8157.

Zufferey, R., Donello, J.E., Trono, D., Hope, T.J. (1999), J.Virol., 73, 2886-2892

Ramezani, A., Hawley, T.S., Hawley, R.G. (2000) Mol. Ther., 2, 458-469

Leung, T.H., Hoffmann, A., Baltimore, D. 2004, Cell, v. 118, 453-464

V. Appendix

A. pGZ-CMV Features

Feature	Location *	Function
RSV-5' LTR	1-415	Hybrid RSV promoter-R/U5 long terminal repeat; required for viral packaging and transcription
gag	567-919	Packaging signal
RRE	1066-1309	Rev response element binds gag and involved in packaging of viral transcripts
cPPT	1798-1899	Central polypurine tract (includes DNA Flap region) involved in nuclear translocation and integration of transduced viral genome
CMV promoter	1921-2271	Human cytomegalovirus (CMV)--constitutive promoter for transcription of dscGFP and zeoR
dscGFP-T2A-zeoR	2313-3554	Copepod green fluorescent protein (similar to regular EGFP, but with brighter color) as a reporter for the transfected/ transduced cells; a destabilizing (ds) peptide on the C-end shortens the half life time of the mature protein to 1 hour
WPRE	3565-4105	Posttranscriptional regulatory element which enhances the stability of the viral transcripts
3' ΔLTR (ΔU3)	4244-4477	Required for viral reverse transcription; self-inactivating 3' LTR with deletion in U3 region prevents formation of replication-competent viral particles after integration into genomic DNA
SV40 Poly-A	4549-4680	Transcription termination and polyadenylation
SV40 Ori	4689-4835	Allows for episomal replication of plasmid in eukaryotic cells
pUC Ori	5205-5878(C)	Allows for high-copy replication in *E. coli*
AmpR	6023-6883(C)	Ampicillin resistant gene for selection of the plasmid in *E. coli*

* The notation (C) refers to the complementary strand.

B. Properties of the dscGFP Fluorescent Protein

The pGZ Vectors contain the full-length copGFP gene with optimized human codons for high level of expression of the fluorescent protein from the CMV promoter in mammalian cells. The copGFP marker is a novel natural green monomeric GFP-like protein from copepod (*Pontellina sp*.). A unique feature of the dscGFP protein is the presence of an additional destabilizing (ds) peptide on the C-end of the protein which shortens the half life time of the mature protein without additional transcription to 1 hour. The copGFP protein is a non-toxic, non-aggregating protein with fast protein maturation, high stability at a wide range of pH (pH 4-12), and does not require any additional cofactors or substrates. The copGFP protein has very bright fluorescence that exceeds at least 1.3 times the brightness of EGFP, the widely used *Aequorea victoria* GFP mutant. The copGFP protein emits green fluorescence with the following characteristics:

emission wavelength max – 502 nm
excitation wavelength max – 482 nm
quantum yield – 0.6
extinction coefficient – 70,000 M^{-1} cm^{-1}

Due to its exceptional properties, copGFP is an excellent fluorescent marker which can be used instead of EGFP for monitoring delivery of lentiviral constructs into cells.

C. Related Products

pGreenFire™ Transcriptional Reporter Lentivectors
These HIV-based Lentiviral Transcriptional Reporter cloning vectors allow you to clone transcriptional response elements (TRE) under the mCMV promoter or promoter of your choice and efficiently transduce these constructs in a wide range of cells.

- pGreenFire™ Transcriptional Reporter Lentivectors
-

  - **Visit our website at www.systembio.com for a current list of available TR plasmid constructs**

  These HIV-based plasmid reporter constructs, when packaged in pseudoviral particles using the pPACKH1 Lentivector Packaging Kit, allow you to transduce and analyze a wide variety of TF-specific constructs in a wide range of cells. Based on the highly efficient lentiviral system, the pGreenFire™ Transcriptional Reporter Vectors provide a convenient and cost-effective system to deliver and stably integrate sequences of your choice into the host genome.

- **pPACK Lentivector Packaging Kits**

- **FIV-Based: pPACKF1 Packaging Kit** (Cat. # LV100A-1)
- **HIV-Based: pPACKH1 Packaging Kit** (Cat. # LV500A-1)

Unique lentiviral vectors that produce all the necessary lentiviral proteins and the VSV-G envelope glycoprotein from vesicular stomatitis virus required to package pGZ lentiviral constructs into pseudoviral particles. 293TN cells (SBI, Cat. # LV900A-1; or ATCC, Cat. # CRL-11268) transiently transfected with the Lentiviral Packaging Plasmid Mix and one of the pGZ reporter vectors produce packaged pseudoviral particles containing a pTR-TRE-mCMV construct.

- **Global UltraRapid Lentiviral Titer** (Cat. # LV961B-1 **Measure copy number (MOI) of integrated lentiviral constructs in g**enomic DNA of target cells after transduction with SBI's pGreenZeo vectors or with constructs made in any of SBI's FIV or HIV-based lentivectors.

D. Technical Support

For more information about SBI products and to download manuals in PDF format, please visit our web site:

http://www.systembio.com

For additional information or technical assistance, please call or email us at:

System Biosciences (SBI)
265 North Whisman Road.
Mountain View, CA 94043

Phone: (650) 968-2200
(888) 266-5066 (Toll Free)

Fax: (650) 968-2277

E-mail:
General Information: info@systembio.com
Technical Support: tech@systembio.com
Ordering Information: orders@systembio.com

VI. Licensing and Warranty Statement

Limited Use License

Use of the GreenZeo™ Packaged Transcriptional Reporter Lentivector (*i.e.*, the "Product") is subject to the following terms and conditions. If the terms and conditions are not acceptable, return all components of the Product to System Biosciences (SBI) within 7 calendar days. Purchase and use of any part of the Product constitutes acceptance of the above terms.

The purchaser of the Product is granted a limited license to use the Product under the following terms and conditions:

The Product shall be used by the purchaser for internal research purposes only. The Product is expressly not designed, intended, or warranted for use in humans or for therapeutic or diagnostic use.

The Product may not be resold, modified for resale, or used to manufacture commercial products without prior written consent of SBI.

This Product should be used in accordance with the NIH guidelines developed for recombinant DNA and genetic research.

**** This Product shall be used by the purchaser for internal research purposes only and distribution is strictly prohibited without written permission by System Biosciences.**

HIV Vector System

This product is for non-clinical research use only. Use of this Product to produce products for resale or for any diagnostic, therapeutic, clinical, veterinary, or food purpose is prohibited. In order to obtain a license to use this Product for these commercial purposes, contact the Office of Research and Technology Ventures at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Inc. in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. This Product or the use of this Product is covered by U.S. Patents Nos. 5,665,577 and 5,981,276 (and foreign equivalents) owned by the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Inc.

WPRE Technology

System Biosciences (SBI) has a license to sell the Product containing WPRE, under the terms described below. Any use of the WPRE outside of SBI's Product or the Products' intended use, requires a license as detailed below. Before using the Product containing WPRE, please read the following license agreement. If you do not agree to be bound by its terms, contact SBI within 10 days for authorization to return the unused Product containing WPRE and to receive a full credit.

The WPRE technology is covered by patents issued to The Salk Institute for Biological Studies.

SBI grants you a non-exclusive license to use the enclosed Product containing WPRE in its entirety for its intended use. The Product containing WPRE is being transferred to you in furtherance of, and reliance on, such license. Any use of WPRE outside of SBI's Product or the Product's intended use, requires a license from the Salk Institute for Biological Studies.

This license agreement is effective until terminated. You may terminate it at any time by destroying all Products containing WPRE in your control. It will also terminate automatically if you fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the

license agreement. You shall, upon termination of the license agreement, destroy all Products containing WPRE in you control, and so notify SBI in writing.

This License shall be governed in its interpretation and enforcement by the laws of California.

Contact for WPRE Licensing: The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, 10010 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037; Attn: Office for Technology Management; Phone: (858) 435-4100 extension 1275; Fax: (858) 450-0509.

CMV Promoter

The CMV promoter is covered under U.S. Patents 5,168,062 and 5,385,839 and its use is permitted for research purposes only. Any other use of the CMV promoter requires a license from the University of Iowa Research Foundation, 214 Technology Innovation Center, Iowa City, IA 52242.

CopGFP Reporter

This product contains a proprietary nucleic acid coding for a proprietary fluorescent protein(s) intended to be used for research purposes only. Any use of the proprietary nucleic acids other than for research use is strictly prohibited. USE IN ANY OTHER APPLICATION REQUIRES A LICENSE FROM EVROGEN. To obtain such a license, please contact Evrogen at license@evrogen.com.

SBI has pending patent applications on various features and components of the Product. For information concerning licenses for commercial use, contact SBI.

Purchase of the product does not grant any rights or license for use other than those explicitly listed in this Licensing and Warranty Statement. Use of the Product for any use other than described expressly herein may be covered by patents or subject to rights other than those mentioned. SBI disclaims any and all responsibility for injury or damage which may be caused by the failure of the buyer or any other person to use the Product in accordance with the terms and conditions outlined herein.

Limited Warranty

SBI warrants that the Product meets the specifications described in the accompanying Product Analysis Certificate. If it is proven to the satisfaction of SBI that the Product fails to meet these specifications, SBI will replace the Product or provide the purchaser with a refund. This limited warranty shall not extend to anyone other than the original purchaser of the Product. Notice of nonconforming products must be made to SBI within 30 days of receipt of the Product.

SBI's liability is expressly limited to replacement of Product or a refund limited to the actual purchase price. SBI's liability does not extend to any damages arising from use or improper use of the Product, or losses associated with the use of additional materials or reagents. This limited warranty is the sole and exclusive warranty. SBI does not provide any other warranties of any kind, expressed or implied, including the merchantability or fitness of the Product for a particular purpose.

SBI is committed to providing our customers with high-quality products. If you should have any questions or concerns about any SBI products, please contact us at (888) 266-5066.