

Rational Clinical Dose Selection of Adeno-Associated Virus-Mediated Gene Therapy Based on Allometric Principles

Authors: Fei Tang¹, Harvey Wong², Chee M. Ng^{1,3*}

Affiliations:

¹Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA

²Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

³NewGround Pharmaceutical Consulting LLC, Foster City, CA, USA

*Corresponding author. Email: cheemng@gmail.com

Supplementary Materials and Methods

Studies testing three types of vectors expressing FIX as described in Table S2 were primarily identified by searches of the PubMed database. Furthermore, bibliographies of the search results were reviewed manually to retrieve additional preclinical studies published prior to the respective clinical trials. Data were excluded if vectors did not match descriptions in Table S2, or if adequate description of the AAV expression cassette was not provided. Data were also excluded if no plasma FIX concentration or percent FIX activity was reported. In addition, study animals or subjects were excluded if sustained FIX expression was never achieved or was abrogated by immune response. Actual weights of animals/subjects were used whenever available; otherwise, animal weights were estimated based on age and gender; human weights were assumed to be 70 kg. For mice, if no information was given on age and gender, weights were assumed to be

0.02 kg. If multiple vector doses (vg/kg) were tested in one study, then the GEF value and weight averaged across dosing groups were calculated for this study. In the primary analysis on allometry of GEF, mean values of weight and GEF for each species were reported as unweighted average values from all referenced studies. As a supplementary analysis on allometry of GEF, regression was performed on values from individual referenced studies (results shown in Figure S1). Specifically to the human studies on rAAV2-CMV-FIX vector, as subjects from Kay et al. ¹ were also included in Manno et al. ², FIX levels from Manno et al. ² were used in calculating the GEF, and all FIX levels reported as below the quantification limit were assumed as 0. It was assumed that FIX expression in study animals and subjects entirely resulted from gene transfer.

Figure S1. Allometric scaling of gene efficiency factor for rAAV2-CMV-FIX, rAAV2-hAAT-FIX and scAAV2/8-LP1-hFIXco. Values from individual referenced studies for each species are presented.

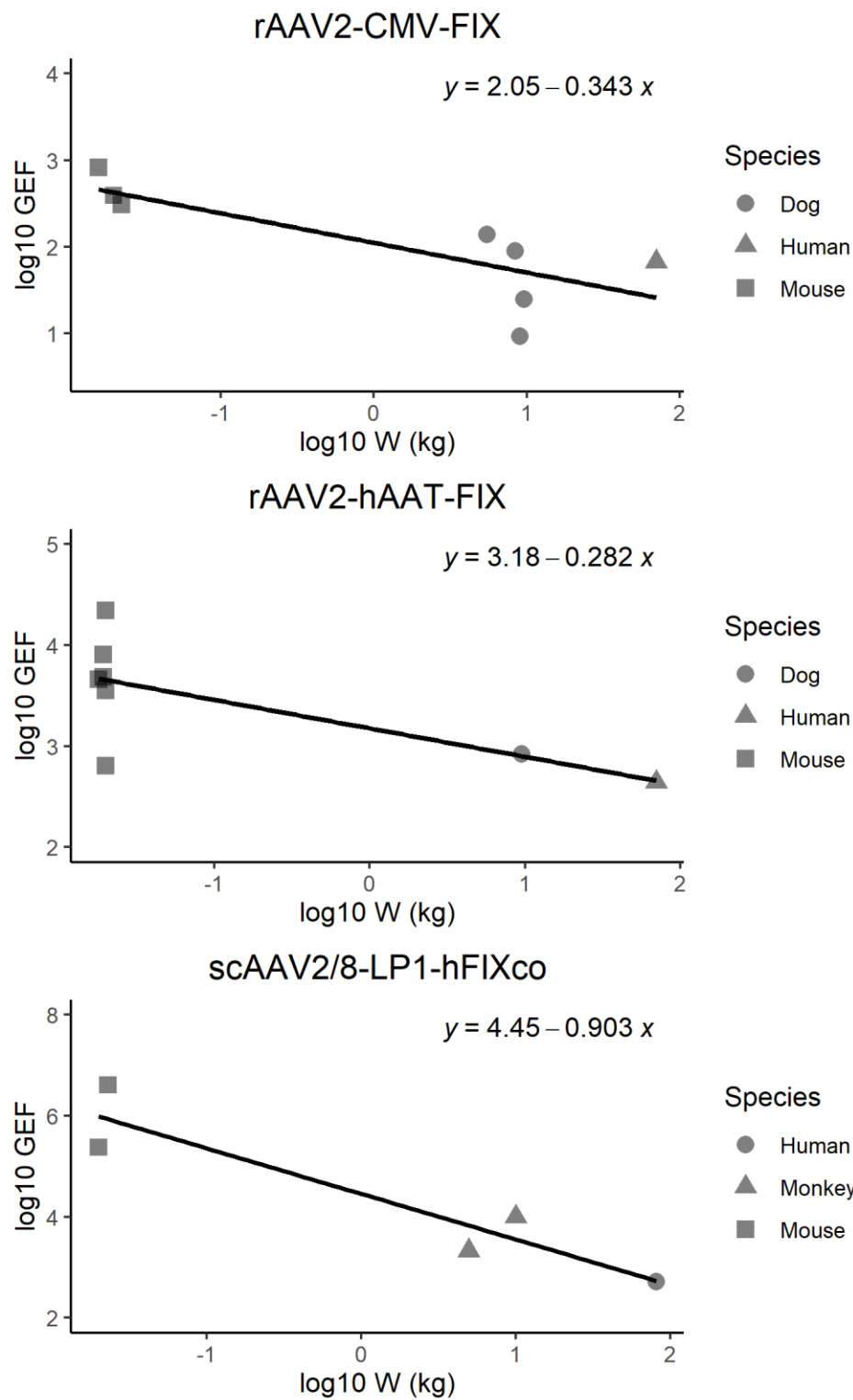


Figure S2. Relationship between log10 gene efficiency factor (GEF) and log10 cellular metabolic rate (Bc) for (A) rAAV2-CMV-FIX, (B) rAAV2-hAAT-FIX and (C) scAAV2/8-LP1-hFIXco.

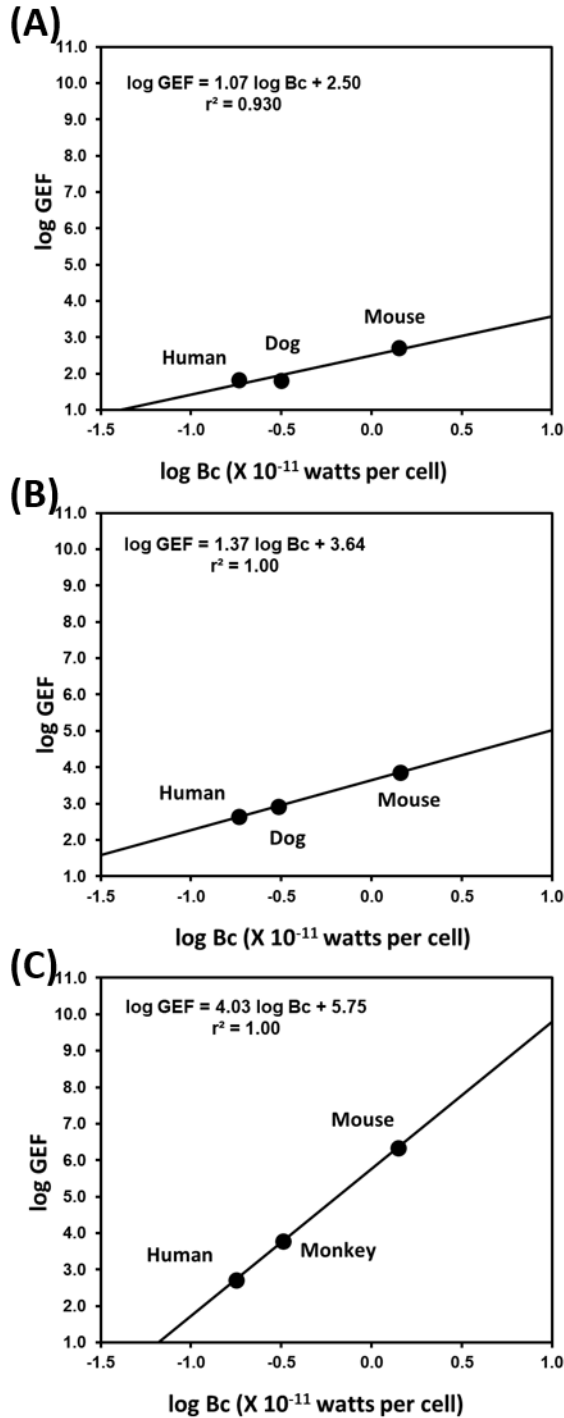


Table S1. Clearance of recombinant factor IX (CL_{protein}[†]) used for gene efficiency factor calculations.

Species	CL _{protein} [†] (mL/h/kg)
Mice	34.8 ± 3.1 ^{6,7}
Dogs	9.96 ± 0.55 ^{8,9}
Monkeys	8.42 ± 2.00 ^{7,9}
Humans	7.58 ± 1.84 ¹⁰⁻¹⁴

[†]mean + SD from studies within the same species

Table S2. AAV-FIX vectors used for interspecies allometric scaling.

	rAAV2-CMV-FIX	rAAV2-hAAT-	scAAV2/8-LP1-
--	---------------	-------------	---------------

		FIX	hFIXco
AAV serotype	AAV2	AAV2	scAAV2/8
Transgene	hFIX or cFIX	hFIX or cFIX	hFIXco
Enhancer/Promoter	CMV early-immediate	ApoE/hAAT	LP1
Intron	1.4-kb truncated hFIX intron I, or a chimeric β -globin/CMV intron	1.4-kb truncated hFIX intron I, or a chimeric β -globin/CMV intron	Modified SV40 intron
Polyadenylation Signal	SV40 Late, hGH or bGH	hGH or bGH	SV40 Late
Route	Intramuscular	Intraportal	Intravascular

AAV: adeno-associated virus; CMV: cytomegalovirus; hFIX: human factor IX; cFIX: canine factor IX; hGH: human growth hormone; bGH: bovine growth hormone; ApoE: apolipoprotein E; hAAT: human α 1-antitrypsin; scAAV: self-complementary AAV vector; hFIXco: codon-optimized hFIX; LP1: liver-specific promoter 1.

Table S3. Allometric equations and human prediction for gene expression efficiency factor (GEF) for AAV-FIX vectors.

Vector	Allometric Equation		Human GEF (mole/d/vg)	
	Observed (r^2) [†]	Predicted [‡]	Observed	Predicted [§] (% error)
rAAV2-CMV-FIX	$\log_{10}\text{GEF} = -0.268 \log_{10}\text{W} + 2.21$ ($r^2 = 0.9304$)	$\log_{10}\text{GEF} = -0.341 \log_{10}\text{W} + 2.13$	66.8	31.3 (53%)
rAAV2-hAAT-FIX	$\log_{10}\text{GEF} = -0.343 \log_{10}\text{W} + 3.27$ ($r^2 = 0.9996$)	$\log_{10}\text{GEF} = -0.349 \log_{10}\text{W} + 3.26$	442	414 (6.4%)
scAAV2/8-LP1-hFIXco	$\log_{10}\text{GEF} = -1.01 \log_{10}\text{W} + 4.65$ ($r^2 = >0.9999$)	$\log_{10}\text{GEF} = -1.00 \log_{10}\text{W} + 4.66$	520	557 (7.1%)

[†]Observed allometric equation is obtained by linear regression using three species. Equation is followed by the r^2 in parentheses.

[‡]Predicted allometric equation is obtained by linear regression of preclinical species only (2 species)

[§]Predicted human GEF estimated using predicted allometric equation using mean human weight reported in Tables S4-S6

Table S4. Gene efficiency factor values used for allometric analysis for rAAV2-CMV-FIX vector.

Species	Ref	Dose (vg/kg)	Weight (kg)	Total Dose (vg)	FIX Level (ng/mL)	Animal or Subject ID/Wt	CL ^{protein} (mL/h/kg)	CL ^{protein} (mL/h)	K _{syn} (ng/d)	K _{syn} (moles/d)	GEF (mole/d/vg)	Study Mean Wt	Study Mean GEF	Overall Mean Wt	Overall Mean GEF
Mouse	15	6.25E+11	0.016	1.00E+10	98.3	4 animals per group, estimated weight (4–6 weeks old female mice)	34.8	0.557	1.31E+3	1.44E+13	1.44E+3	0.016	823	0.020	507
		1.25E+13	0.016	2.00E+11	286		34.8	0.557	3.82E+3	4.18E+13	209				
	16	4.44E+12	0.0225	1.00E+11	170	4 animals per group, estimated weight (reported median of 20-25 g)	34.8	0.783	3.20E+3	3.50E+13	350	0.023	306		
			0.0225	1.00E+11	140		34.8	0.783	2.63E+3	2.88E+13	288				
			0.0225	1.00E+11	135		34.8	0.783	2.54E+3	2.78E+13	278				
	17	2.00E+11	0.02	4.00E+09	19	4 animals in each group; weight is assumed	34.8	0.696	317	3.47E+12	868	0.02	391		
		1.00E+12	0.02	2.00E+10	20		34.8	0.696	334	3.66E+12	183				
		4.00E+12	0.02	8.00E+10	53		34.8	0.696	885	9.69E+12	121				
	Dog	18,19	1.30E+11	5.7	7.41E+11	2.6	B45	9.96	56.8	3.54E+3	3.88E+13	52.3	9.63		
1.10E+12			9.1	1.00E+13	12	B46	9.96	90.6	2.61E+4	2.86E+14	28.5				
3.40E+12			20	6.80E+13	17	B93	9.96	199	8.13E+4	8.90E+14	13.1				
3.00E+12			13.6	4.08E+13	21	B48	9.96	135	6.83E+4	7.47E+14	18.3				
8.50E+12			4.9	5.02E+13	69	B85	9.96	58.8	9.73E+4	1.07E+15	16.6				
				3.23E+13	39	D31	9.96	37.8	3.54E+4	3.88E+14					
5.60E+12			4.5	2.52E+13	40	D32	9.96	44.8	4.30E+4	4.71E+14	18.7				
20		1.00E+12	8.4	8.40E+12	34	Wilbur	9.96	83.7	6.83E+4	7.47E+14	89.0	8.4	89.0		
21		3.00E+12	9	2.70E+13	10	M14; estimated WT	9.96	89.6	2.15E+4	2.35E+14	8.72	9	9.16		
			9	2.70E+13	11	M24; estimated WT	9.96	89.6	2.37E+4	2.59E+14	9.59				
22		2.20E+12	5.5	1.20E+13	115	B86	9.96	54.8	1.52E+5	1.66E+15	138	5.5	138		
Human		1,2	2.00E+11	70	1.40E+13	10	Subjects B-H; weight is assumed	7.58	531	1.27E+5	1.39E+15	118	70	66.8	70
	1.40E+13				13.8	7.58		531	1.75E+5	1.92E+15					
	6.00E+11		4.20E+13		16.7	7.58		531	2.12E+5	2.32E+15	63.6				
			4.20E+13		30	7.58		531	3.82E+5	4.18E+15					
			4.20E+13		10.8	7.58		531	1.38E+5	1.51E+15					
	1.80E+12		1.26E+14		20	7.58		531	2.55E+5	2.79E+15	18.4				
			1.26E+14		13.3	7.58		531	1.70E+5	1.86E+15					

Table S5. Gene efficiency factor values used for allometric analysis for rAAV2-hAAT-FIX vector.

Species	Ref	Dose (vg/kg)	Weight (kg)	Total Dose (vg)	FIX Level (ng/mL)	Animal or Subject ID/Wt	CL ^{protein} (mL/h/kg)	CL ^{protein} (mL/h)	K _{syn} (ng/d)	K _{syn} (moles/d)	GEF (mole/d/vg)	Study Mean Wt	Study Mean GEF	Overall Mean Wt	Overall Mean GEF
Mouse	23	1.67E+13	0.018	3.00E+11	8.41E+3	4 animals; estimated weight (6-8 weeks female mice)	34.8	0.626	1.26E+5	1.4E+15	4.61E+3	0.018	4.61E+3	0.019	7.29E+03
	24	4.00E+12	0.02	8.00E+10	9.63E+3	3-21 mice; weight is assumed	34.8	0.696	1.61E+5	1.8E+15	2.20E+4	0.02	2.20E+4		
	25	1.04E+12	0.0193	2.00E+10	1.06E+3	6 weeks old mice (n=5 or 8) per group; estimated weight	34.8	0.672	1.71E+5	1.9E+14	9.36E+3	0.019	8.05E+3		
		1.04E+13	0.0193	2.00E+11	1.09E+4		34.8	0.672	1.76E+5	1.9E+15	9.63E+3				
		1.04E+14	0.0193	2.00E+12	5.85E+4		34.8	0.672	9.43E+5	1.0E+16	5.16E+3				
	26	5.18E+12	0.0193	1.00E+11	2.75E+3	25 8-10-week-old female mice; estimated weight	34.8	0.672	4.43E+4	4.8E+14	4.85E+3	0.019	4.85E+3		
	27	1.85E+11	0.02	3.70E+09	4.07	5 mice per group; weight is assumed	34.8	0.696	68.0	7.4E+11	201	0.02	3.57E+3		
		5.50E+11	0.02	1.10E+10	103		34.8	0.696	1.72E+3	1.9E+13	1.71E+3				
		1.65E+12	0.02	3.30E+10	897		34.8	0.696	1.50E+4	1.6E+14	4.97E+3				
		5.00E+12	0.02	1.00E+11	2.82E+3		34.8	0.696	4.71E+4	5.2E+14	5.16E+3				
		1.50E+13	0.02	3.00E+11	9.55E+3		34.8	0.696	1.59E+5	1.7E+15	5.82E+3				
	28	5.00E+12	0.02	1.00E+11	350	Average of 2 mice; weight is assumed	34.8	0.696	5.84E+3	6.4E+13	639	0.02	639		
			0.02	1.00E+11	87.1	Average of 3 mice; weight is assumed	34.8	0.696	1.45E+3	1.6E+13	159				
			0.02	1.00E+11	60.9	Average of 3 mice; weight is assumed	34.8	0.696	1.02E+3	1.1E+13	111				
Dog	29	1.20E+12	10.2	1.25E+13	590	Brad	9.96	102	1.44E+6	1.6E+16	1.26E+3	9.5	831	9.5	831
		1.60E+12	6	9.70E+12	220	Semillon	9.96	59.8	3.16E+5	3.5E+15	356				
		8.00E+11	12.3	9.60E+12	262	E34	9.96	123	7.70E+5	8.4E+15	878				
Human	30	2.00E+12	70	1.40E+14	444	Subject E; weight is assumed; average value from 2-4 weeks	7.58	531	5.65E+6	6.2E+16	442	70	442	70	442

Table S6. Gene efficiency factor values used for allometric analysis for scAAV2/8-LP1-hFIXco vector.

Species	Ref	Dose (vg/kg)	Wt (kg)	Total Dose (vg)	FIX Level (ng/mL)	# of Animals/Animal or Subject ID/Wt	CL _{protein} (mL/h/kg)	CL _{protein} (mL/h)	K _{syn} (ng/d)	K _{syn} (moles/d)	GEF (mole/d/vg)	Study Mean Wt	Study Mean GEF	Overall Mean Wt	Overall Mean GEF
Mouse	31	5.00E+10	0.02	1.00E+09	563	4 mice per group; 7-10 week old male mice; estimated weight	34.8	0.696	9.40E+3	1.03E+14	1.03E+05	0.02	2.38E+05	0.021	2.18E+06
		1.00E+11	0.02	2.00E+09	3.25E+3		34.8	0.696	5.43E+4	5.95E+14	2.97E+05				
		1.25E+12	0.02	2.50E+10	3.66E+4		34.8	0.696	6.12E+5	6.69E+15	2.68E+05				
		5.00E+12	0.02	1.00E+11	1.55E+5		34.8	0.696	2.60E+6	2.84E+16	2.84E+05				
	32	2.00E+11	0.0227	4.54E+09	3.04E+4	N=5-8 per group; 6-8 week male mice; estimated weight	34.8	0.79	5.76E+5	6.31E+15	1.39E+06	0.023	4.11E+06		
		4.00E+10	0.0227	9.08E+08	1.77E+4		34.8	0.79	3.35E+5	3.67E+15	4.04E+06				
		4.00E+09	0.0227	9.08E+07	1.61E+3		34.8	0.79	3.05E+4	3.34E+14	3.68E+06				
		4.00E+08	0.0227	9.08E+06	322		34.8	0.79	6.10E+3	6.67E+13	7.35E+06				
Monkey	33	1.00E+12	4.9	4.90E+12	1.40E+3	M5-sc	8.42	41.3	1.39E+6	1.52E+16	3.10E+03	4.97	2.14E+03	7.5	6.04E+03
			5.7	5.70E+12	800	M6-sc	8.42	48.0	9.21E+5	1.01E+16	1.77E+03				
			4.3	4.30E+12	700	M7-sc	8.42	36.2	6.08E+5	6.66E+15	1.55E+03				
	34	2.00E+12	7.4	1.48E+13	1.61E+4	37103	8.42	62.3	2.41E+7	2.64E+17	1.79E+04	10.0	9.94E+03		
			8.5	1.70E+13	3.00E+3	37102	8.42	71.6	5.15E+6	5.64E+16	3.32E+03				
			11.3	2.26E+13	1.10E+4	6100	8.42	95.2	2.51E+7	2.75E+17	1.22E+04				
		2.00E+11	11.7	2.34E+12	523	561	8.42	98.7	1.24E+6	1.36E+16	5.78E+03				
			15.1	3.02E+12	1.03E+3	7155	8.42	127	3.15E+6	3.45E+16	1.44E+04				
			15.7	3.14E+12	1.49E+3	7150	8.42	132	4.71E+6	5.16E+16	1.64E+04				
		6.00E+10	6.7	4.02E+11	161	6747	8.42	56.4	2.18E+5	2.39E+15	5.94E+03				
			7.3	4.38E+11	213	6802	8.42	61.5	3.14E+5	3.44E+15	7.85E+03				
			6.3	3.78E+11	235	6712	8.42	53.1	2.99E+5	3.27E+15	8.66E+03				
Human	35,36	2.00E+11	80.7	1.61E+13	109	Participants 1-10; used median weight of all patients	7.58	612	1.59E+6	1.74E+16	8.89E+02	80.7	5.20E+02	81	5.20E+02
			80.7	1.61E+13	70		7.58	612	1.03E+6	1.12E+16	4.17E+02				
		6.00E+11	80.7	4.84E+13	143		7.58	612	2.10E+6	2.30E+16	4.17E+02				
			80.7	4.84E+13	109		7.58	612	1.59E+6	1.74E+16	4.17E+02				
		2.00E+12	80.7	1.61E+14	178		7.58	612	2.61E+6	2.86E+16	2.54E+02				
			80.7	1.61E+14	361		7.58	612	5.29E+6	5.79E+16					
			80.7	1.61E+14	250		7.58	612	3.67E+6	4.02E+16					
			80.7	1.61E+14	334		7.58	612	4.90E+6	5.36E+16					
			80.7	1.61E+14	262		7.58	612	3.84E+6	4.20E+16					
			80.7	1.61E+14	145		7.58	612	2.12E+6	2.32E+16					

Table S7. Animals/subjects excluded from referenced studies for reasons other than mismatch of vector descriptions.

Ref	Excluded Animals/Subjects	Reason for Exclusion
²⁰	Wes, Sauvignon	FIX levels were undetectable due to immune response
¹⁹	B14	FIX level was transiently detectable due to immune response
²	Subject A	FIX levels may have been elevated due to coadministration of zidovudine
²⁷	The following dosing groups: vg = 1.8×10^{12} , 1.1×10^{13}	Doses were known to be outside the linear range of the vector dose response
³⁰	Subjects A, B, C, D, G	Maximum FIX activity levels were < 1%
³⁰	Subject F	Steady state of FIX was not achieved potentially due to immune response, as a high anti-AAV level was reported
³⁷	Dosing group: vg = 6.9×10^{12}	Low expression levels of AAT
³⁹	Dosing group: vg/kg= 4×10^{11}	Steady state of AAT was not achieved

References

1. Kay, M.A. *et al.* Evidence for gene transfer and expression of factor IX in haemophilia B patients treated with an AAV vector. *Nat Genet* **24**, 257-61 (2000).
2. Manno, C.S. *et al.* AAV-mediated factor IX gene transfer to skeletal muscle in patients with severe hemophilia B. *Blood* **101**, 2963-72 (2003).
3. Chulay, J.D. *et al.* Preclinical evaluation of a recombinant adeno-associated virus vector expressing human alpha-1 antitrypsin made using a recombinant herpes simplex virus production method. *Hum Gene Ther* **22**, 155-65 (2011).
4. Zamora, N.P., Pla, R.V., Del Rio, P.G., Margaleff, R.J., Frias, F.R. & Ronsano, J.B. Intravenous human plasma-derived augmentation therapy in alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency: from pharmacokinetic analysis to individualizing therapy. *Ann Pharmacother* **42**, 640-6 (2008).
5. Wang, M. *et al.* Understanding Lung Deposition of Alpha-1 Antitrypsin in Acute Experimental Mouse Lung Injury Model Using Fluorescence Microscopy. *Int J Mol Imaging* **2016**, 5768312 (2016).
6. Brooks, A.R. *et al.* Glycoengineered factor IX variants with improved pharmacokinetics and subcutaneous efficacy. *J Thromb Haemost* **11**, 1699-706 (2013).
7. Dietrich, B. *et al.* Preclinical safety and efficacy of a new recombinant FIX drug product for treatment of hemophilia B. *Int J Hematol* **98**, 525-32 (2013).
8. Nolte, M.W. *et al.* Improved kinetics of rIX-FP, a recombinant fusion protein linking factor IX with albumin, in cynomolgus monkeys and hemophilia B dogs. *J Thromb Haemost* **10**, 1591-9 (2012).
9. McCarthy, K. *et al.* Pharmacokinetics of recombinant factor IX after intravenous and subcutaneous administration in dogs and cynomolgus monkeys. *Thromb Haemost* **87**, 824-30 (2002).
10. White, G. *et al.* Clinical evaluation of recombinant factor IX. *Semin Hematol* **35**, 33-8 (1998).
11. Bjorkman, S., Shapiro, A.D. & Berntorp, E. Pharmacokinetics of recombinant factor IX in relation to age of the patient: implications for dosing in prophylaxis. *Haemophilia* **7**, 133-9 (2001).
12. Ragni, M.V., Pasi, K.J., White, G.C., Giangrande, P.L., Courter, S.G. & Tubridy, K.L. Use of recombinant factor IX in subjects with haemophilia B undergoing surgery. *Haemophilia* **8**, 91-7 (2002).
13. Lambert, T. *et al.* Reformulated BeneFix: efficacy and safety in previously treated patients with moderately severe to severe haemophilia B. *Haemophilia* **13**, 233-43 (2007).
14. Lissitchkov, T. *et al.* Head-to-head comparison of the pharmacokinetic profiles of a high-purity factor IX concentrate (AlphaNine(R)) and a recombinant factor IX (BeneFIX(R)) in patients with severe haemophilia B. *Haemophilia* **19**, 674-8 (2013).
15. Herzog, R.W. *et al.* Stable gene transfer and expression of human blood coagulation factor IX after intramuscular injection of recombinant adeno-associated virus. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **94**, 5804-9 (1997).

16. Hagstrom, J.N. *et al.* Improved muscle-derived expression of human coagulation factor IX from a skeletal actin/CMV hybrid enhancer/promoter. *Blood* **95**, 2536-42 (2000).
17. Arruda, V.R. *et al.* Safety and efficacy of factor IX gene transfer to skeletal muscle in murine and canine hemophilia B models by adeno-associated viral vector serotype 1. *Blood* **103**, 85-92 (2004).
18. Herzog, R.W. *et al.* Long-term correction of canine hemophilia B by gene transfer of blood coagulation factor IX mediated by adeno-associated viral vector. *Nat Med* **5**, 56-63 (1999).
19. Herzog, R.W. *et al.* Influence of vector dose on factor IX-specific T and B cell responses in muscle-directed gene therapy. *Hum Gene Ther* **13**, 1281-91 (2002).
20. Herzog, R.W., Mount, J.D., Arruda, V.R., High, K.A. & Lothrop, C.D., Jr. Muscle-directed gene transfer and transient immune suppression result in sustained partial correction of canine hemophilia B caused by a null mutation. *Mol Ther* **4**, 192-200 (2001).
21. Haurigot, V. *et al.* Safety of AAV factor IX peripheral transvenular gene delivery to muscle in hemophilia B dogs. *Mol Ther* **18**, 1318-29 (2010).
22. Chao, H., Samulski, R., Bellinger, D., Monahan, P., Nichols, T. & Walsh, C. Persistent expression of canine factor IX in hemophilia B canines. *Gene Ther* **6**, 1695-704 (1999).
23. Nakai, H., Yant, S.R., Storm, T.A., Fuess, S., Meuse, L. & Kay, M.A. Extrachromosomal recombinant adeno-associated virus vector genomes are primarily responsible for stable liver transduction in vivo. *J Virol* **75**, 6969-76 (2001).
24. Jiang, H. *et al.* Effects of transient immunosuppression on adenoassociated, virus-mediated, liver-directed gene transfer in rhesus macaques and implications for human gene therapy. *Blood* **108**, 3321-8 (2006).
25. Grimm, D. *et al.* Preclinical in vivo evaluation of pseudotyped adeno-associated virus vectors for liver gene therapy. *Blood* **102**, 2412-9 (2003).
26. Thomas, C.E., Storm, T.A., Huang, Z. & Kay, M.A. Rapid uncoating of vector genomes is the key to efficient liver transduction with pseudotyped adeno-associated virus vectors. *J Virol* **78**, 3110-22 (2004).
27. Nakai, H. *et al.* A limited number of transducible hepatocytes restricts a wide-range linear vector dose response in recombinant adeno-associated virus-mediated liver transduction. *J Virol* **76**, 11343-9 (2002).
28. Mingozzi, F. *et al.* Induction of immune tolerance to coagulation factor IX antigen by in vivo hepatic gene transfer. *J Clin Invest* **111**, 1347-56 (2003).
29. Mount, J.D. *et al.* Sustained phenotypic correction of hemophilia B dogs with a factor IX null mutation by liver-directed gene therapy. *Blood* **99**, 2670-6 (2002).
30. Manno, C.S. *et al.* Successful transduction of liver in hemophilia by AAV-Factor IX and limitations imposed by the host immune response. *Nat Med* **12**, 342-7 (2006).
31. Nathwani, A.C. *et al.* Self-complementary adeno-associated virus vectors containing a novel liver-specific human factor IX expression cassette enable highly efficient transduction of murine and nonhuman primate liver. *Blood* **107**, 2653-61 (2006).

32. Nathwani, A.C. *et al.* Enhancing transduction of the liver by adeno-associated viral vectors. *Gene Ther* **16**, 60-9 (2009).
33. Nathwani, A.C. *et al.* Safe and efficient transduction of the liver after peripheral vein infusion of self-complementary AAV vector results in stable therapeutic expression of human FIX in nonhuman primates. *Blood* **109**, 1414-21 (2007).
34. Nathwani, A.C. *et al.* Long-term safety and efficacy following systemic administration of a self-complementary AAV vector encoding human FIX pseudotyped with serotype 5 and 8 capsid proteins. *Mol Ther* **19**, 876-85 (2011).
35. Nathwani, A.C. *et al.* Adenovirus-associated virus vector-mediated gene transfer in hemophilia B. *N Engl J Med* **365**, 2357-65 (2011).
36. Nathwani, A.C. *et al.* Long-term safety and efficacy of factor IX gene therapy in hemophilia B. *N Engl J Med* **371**, 1994-2004 (2014).
37. Brantly, M.L. *et al.* Sustained transgene expression despite T lymphocyte responses in a clinical trial of rAAV1-AAT gene therapy. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **106**, 16363-8 (2009).
38. Flotte, T.R. *et al.* Phase 2 clinical trial of a recombinant adeno-associated viral vector expressing alpha1-antitrypsin: interim results. *Hum Gene Ther* **22**, 1239-47 (2011).
39. Flotte, T.R., Conlon, T.J., Poirier, A., Campbell-Thompson, M. & Byrne, B.J. Preclinical characterization of a recombinant adeno-associated virus type 1-pseudotyped vector demonstrates dose-dependent injection site inflammation and dissemination of vector genomes to distant sites. *Hum Gene Ther* **18**, 245-56 (2007).
40. Kang, W. *et al.* An efficient rHSV-based complementation system for the production of multiple rAAV vector serotypes. *Gene Ther* **16**, 229-39 (2009).