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Supplemental Information

**Time-Restricted PiggyBac DNA Transposition
by Transposase Protein Delivery Using
Lentivirus-Derived Nanoparticles**

**Kristian Alsbjerg Skipper, Mathias Gaarde Nielsen, Sofie Andersen, Laura Barrett
Ryø, Rasmus O. Bak, and Jacob Giehm Mikkelsen**

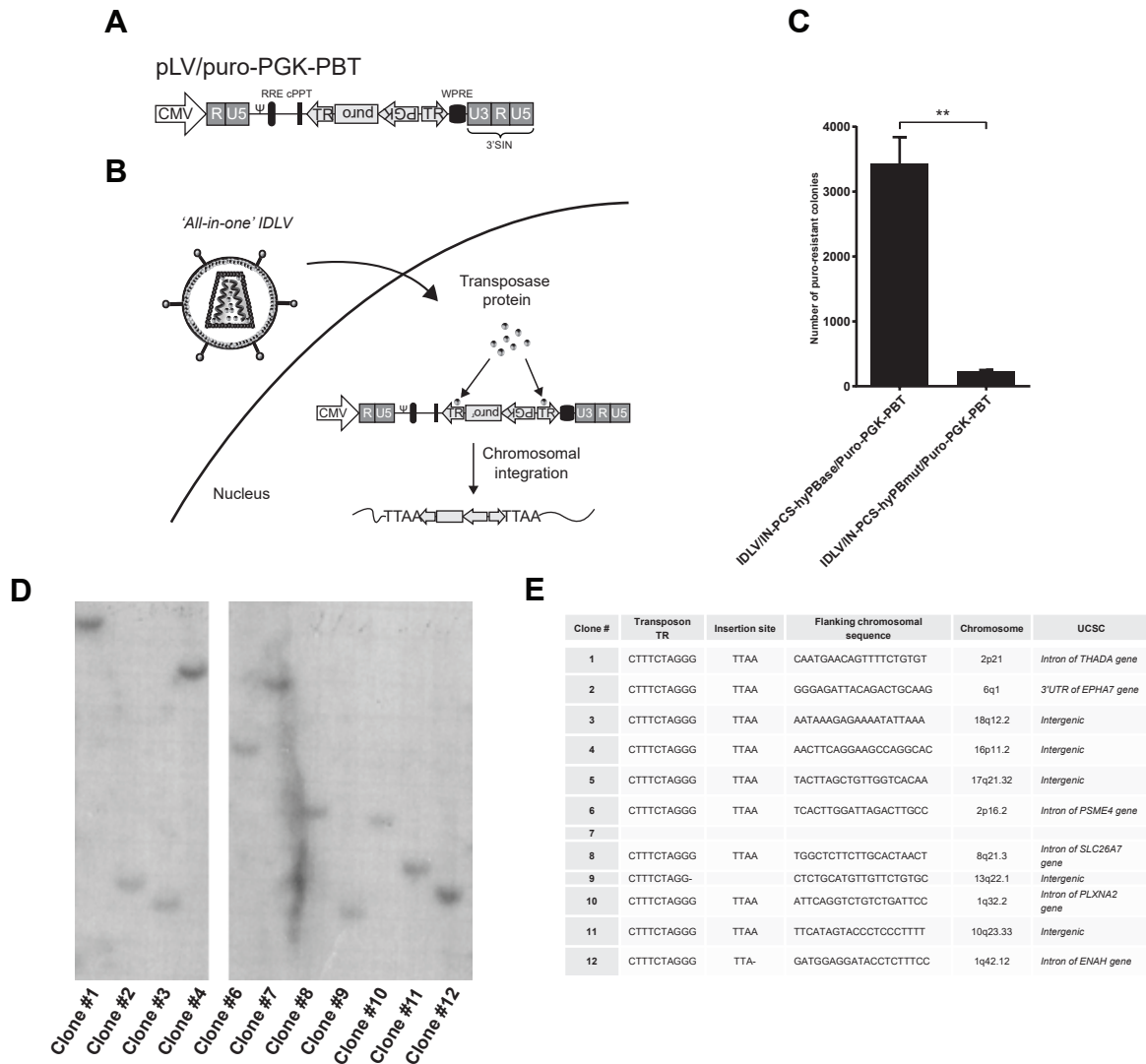


Figure S1. IDLV-mediated co-delivery of IN-fused hyPBase and a transposon donor facilitates efficient transposition in HeLa cells. (A) Schematic presentation of the PBT/PGK-Puro transposon carried by a lentiviral transfer construct (B) Basic concept of PB transposition mediated by co-delivery of transposase protein and transposon donor in 'all-in-one' IDLVs. (C) Colony formation by 'all-in-one' IDLVs. HeLa cells were transduced with IDLVs co-packaged with hyPBase protein and a transposon donor incorporating a puromycin selection cassette. The transduced cells were subjected to selection with puromycin. The resulting colonies were fixed, stained and counted. (D) Southern blot of single, isolated clones from the colony-forming assay in (C) demonstrating robust production of single-copy clones by transduction of IDLVs carrying both transposase protein as well as transposon donor. (E) Mapping of integration sites of clones from (D) by long-distance inverse PCR. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM and $n \geq 3$.

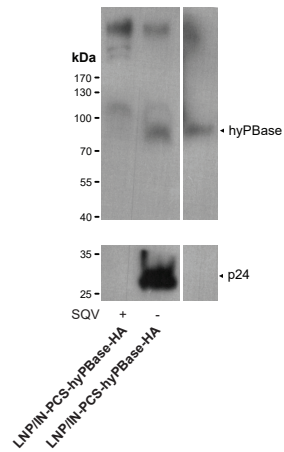


Figure S2. Protease-dependent release of IN-fused transposase after LNP maturation. HyPBBase and p24 release from the GagPol polypeptide was evaluated by Western blotting of LNP/IN-hyPBBase-HA lysates produced either with or without the protease inhibitor saquinavir (SQV).

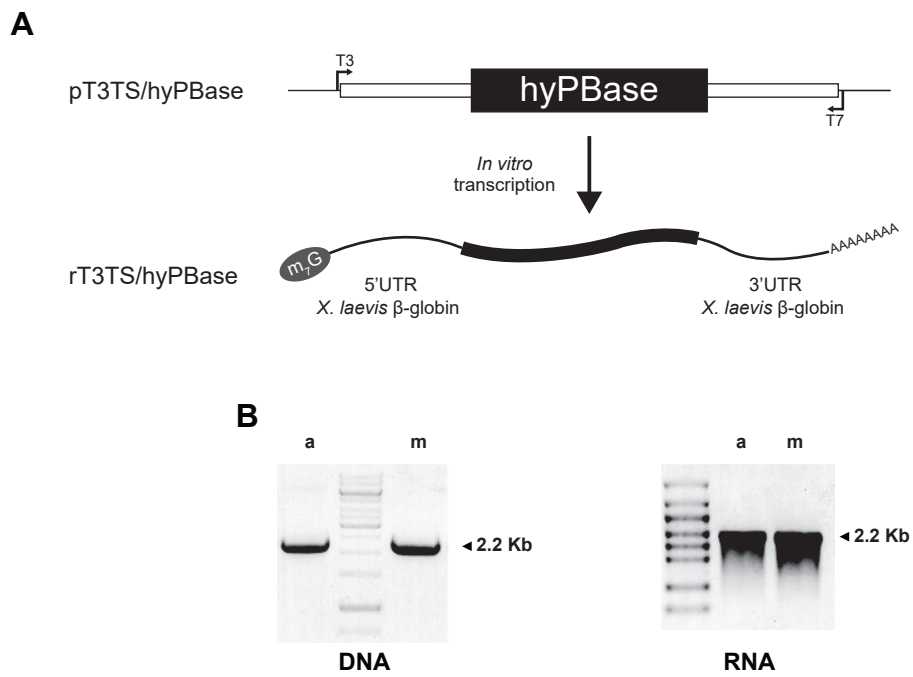


Figure S3. Production of in vitro-transcribed hyPBase mRNA. (A) Schematic presentation of the DNA template and mRNA produced by in vitro transcription (B) Representative gels of the PCR amplified hyPBase fragment (left) and the corresponding in vitro-transcribed mRNA (right). a: T3TS/hyPBase, m: T3TS/hyPmut.