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Supplemental Information

Development of Novel DNA-Encoded PCSK9

Monoclonal Antibodies as Lipid-Lowering

Therapeutics

Makan Khoshnejad, Ami Patel, Krzysztof Wojtak, Sagar B. Kudchodkar, Laurent Humeau, Nicholas N. Lyssenko, Daniel J. Rader, Kar Muthumani, and David B. Weiner

Supplementary Data

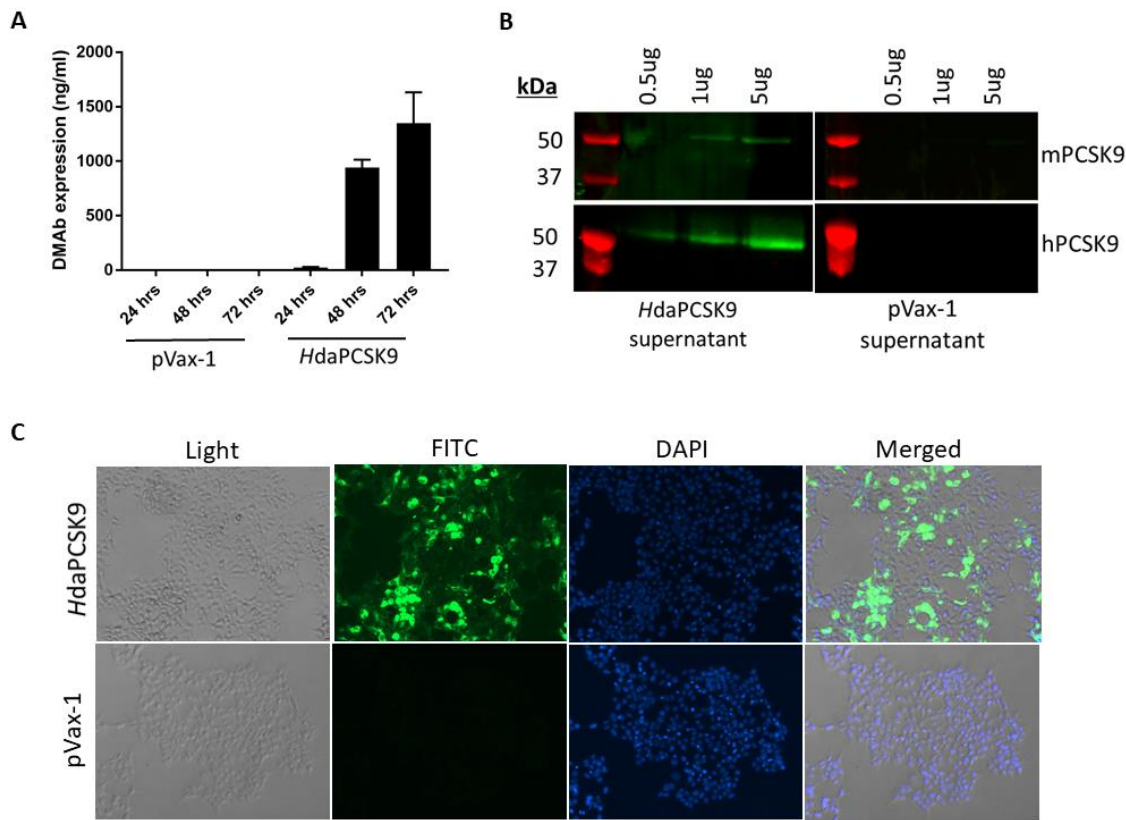


Figure S1. *In vitro* evaluation of HdaPCSK9. (A) *In vitro* expression of HdaPCSK9 compared to empty backbone pVax-1 plasmid in HEK293 cells. Supernatants were harvested at 24 hrs, 48 hrs, and 72 hrs post-transfection, and analyzed by quantitative ELISA. (B) Binding western blot analysis of HdaPCSK9 from cellular supernatants. Binding of HdaPCSK9 obtained from HEK293T transfected cells was evaluated against recombinant mouse and human PCSK9 proteins. Membranes were stained with supernatant from HdaPCSK9 or pVax-1 transfected cells at 72 hrs post-transfection. (C) Immunofluorescence staining of mouse Hepa1-6 cells transfected with HdaPCSK9 plasmids. Cells were fixed 48 hrs after transfection. Cells were stained with anti-human IgG-FITC and DAPI nuclear stain. pVax-1 transfected cells were used as a negative control.

Supplementary Data

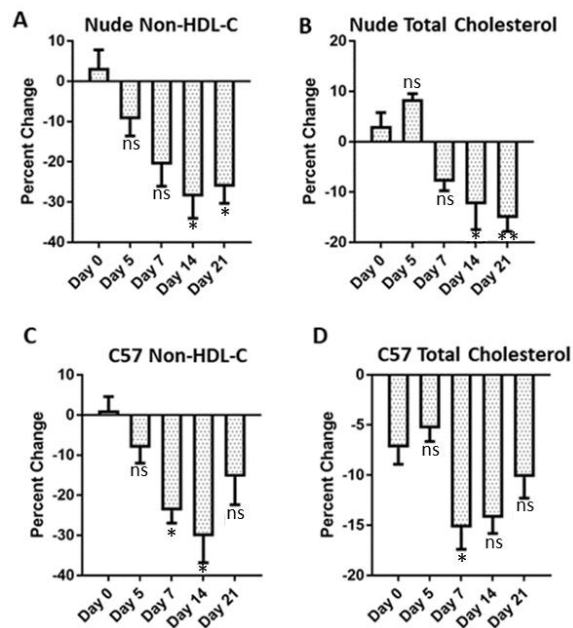


Figure S2. *In vivo* lipid panel analysis of *HdaPCSK9*. (A,B) B6.Cg-foxn1nu/J nude mice and (C,D) C57BL/6J wild-type mice were bled at indicated timepoints following a single intramuscular administration of 300 μ g *HdaPCSK9* plasmid. Lipid panel (non-HDL-C and total cholesterol) analysis was carried out on mouse sera using a VITROS 350 Clinical Chemistry Analyzer. Percent changes were calculated for each day relative to control pVax-1 treated mice. Statistical differences are indicated relative to day 0 of treatment. Data are expressed as \pm SEM (n=5). Statistical differences were measured using two-way ANOVA tests (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, n.s. = not significant).