Supplemental Information

Enhanced Factor IX Activity following

Administration of AAV5-R338L "Padua" Factor

IX versus AAV5 WT Human Factor IX in NHPs

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Supplementary Methods

Detection of anti-hFIX Abs

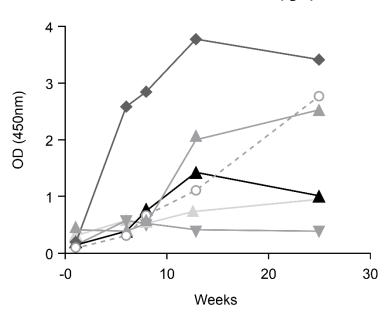
Antibodies against hFIX were analyzed at different time points during the study. In brief, native hFIX protein was immobilized to the wells of an immunoabsorbent assay plate and blocking reagents were added. Serum, plasma, and control samples were loaded to allow the binding of hFIX-specific immunoglobulins to the immobilized antigen and hFIX-specific bound IgG was detected using HRP conjugated anti-monkey IgG.

In silico immunogenicity analyses

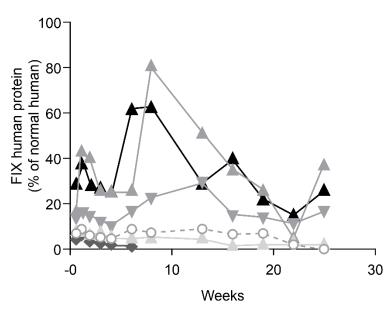
Potential immunogenicity risk of *FIX*-Padua was assessed by performing an *in-silico* analysis. ^{52,53} The global and regional immunogenic potential was examined using an *in-silico* platform for epitope identification and prediction (EpiMatrix system developed by Epivax, Inc) for both Class I (all nucleated cells) and Class II (antigen presenting cells) HLA and compared to the full-length wild type human *FIX* sequence.

Supplementary Figure 1. Detection of cynomolgus antibodies against human FIX in AAV-injected NHPs.

Animals with FIX antibodies (IgG)



hFIX protein: Animals with FIX-inhibitors



- ★ 851: AMT-061 2.5x10¹³ ★ 856: AMT-061 9x10¹³

Supplementary Figure 2. Class I and II immunogenicity scoring

Class II Immunogenicity Scale

