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Supplemental Information

**Bone-Targeting AAV-Mediated Gene Silencing
in Osteoclasts for Osteoporosis Therapy**

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1 **Supplementary Information**

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3 **Bone-targeting AAV9-mediated gene silencing in osteoclasts for osteoporosis**
4 **therapy**

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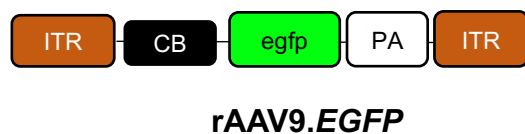
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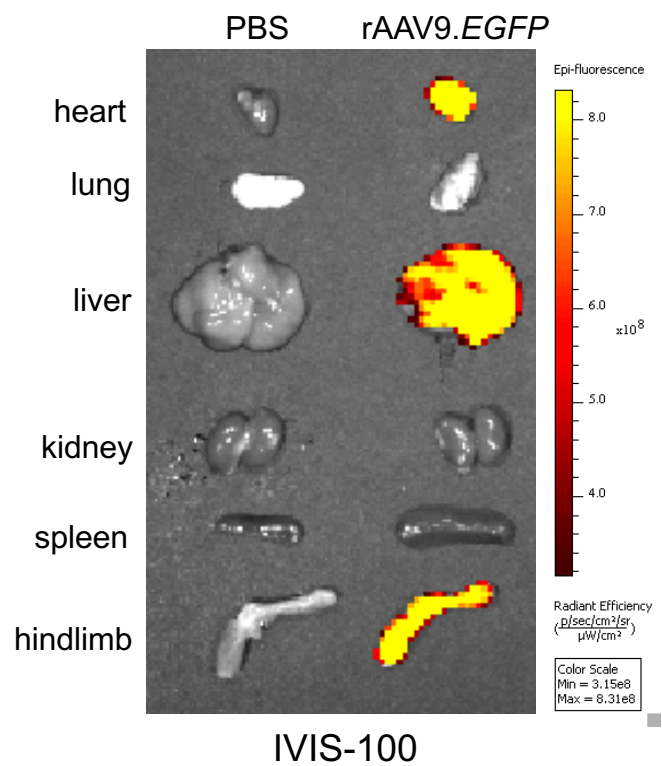
20 *To whom correspondence should be addressed.

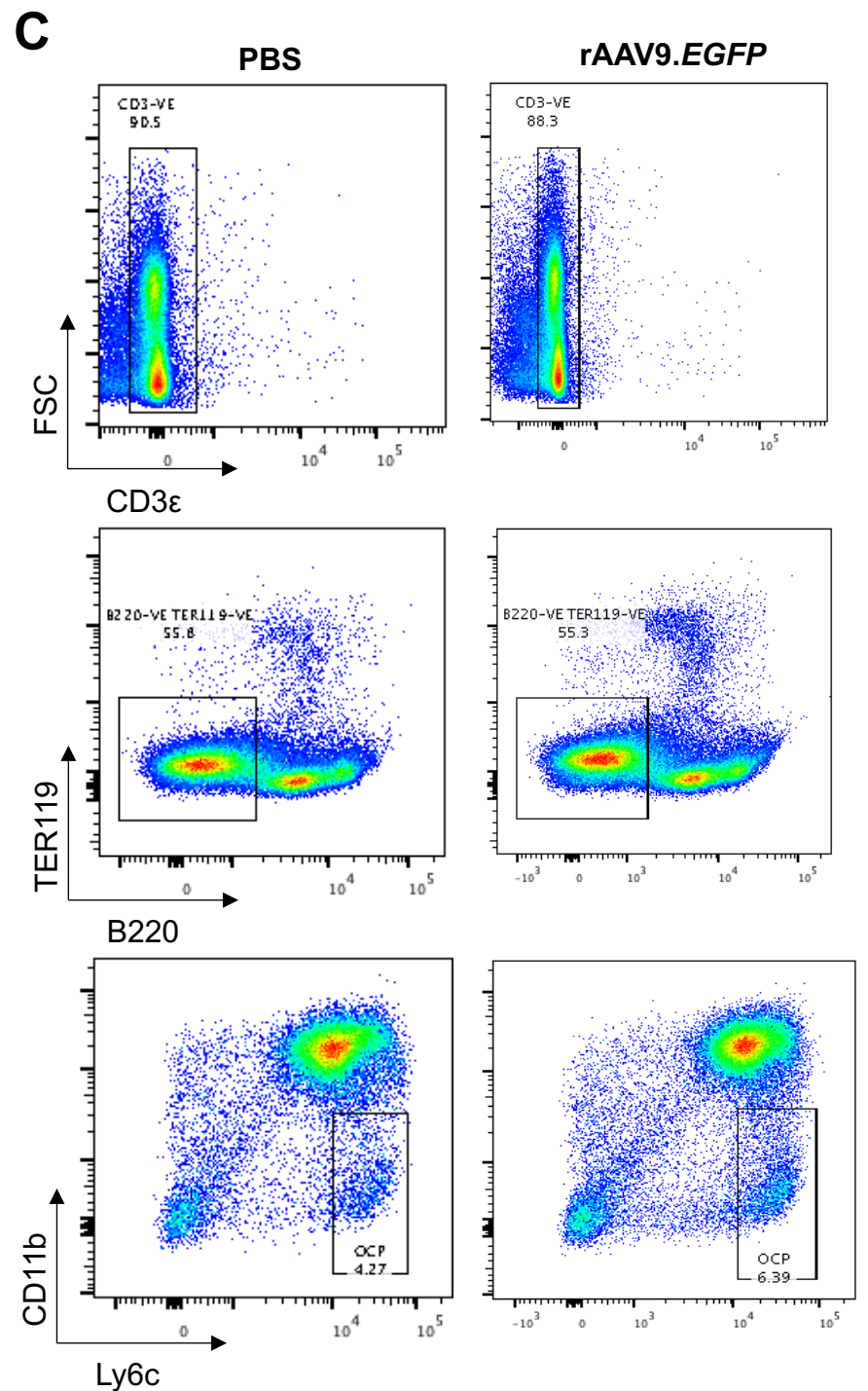
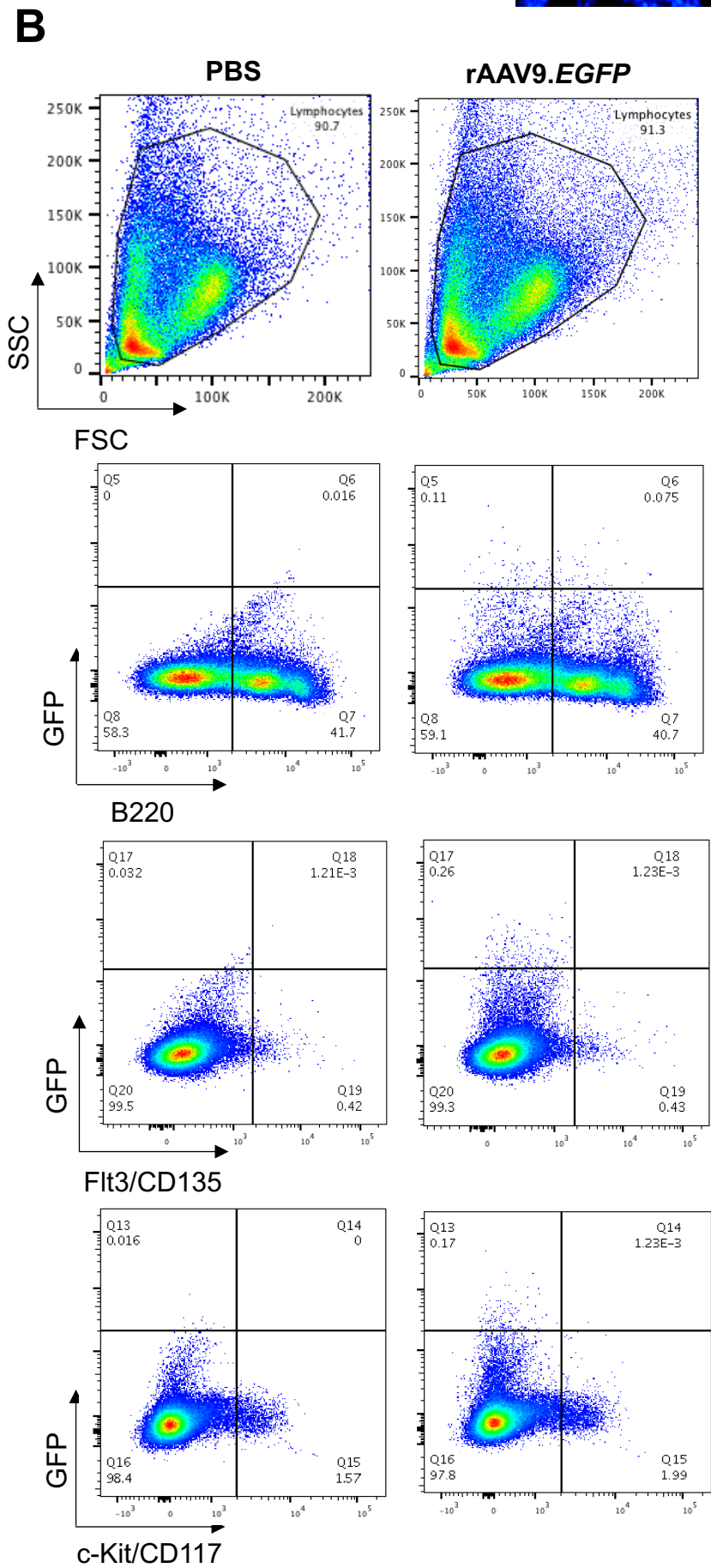
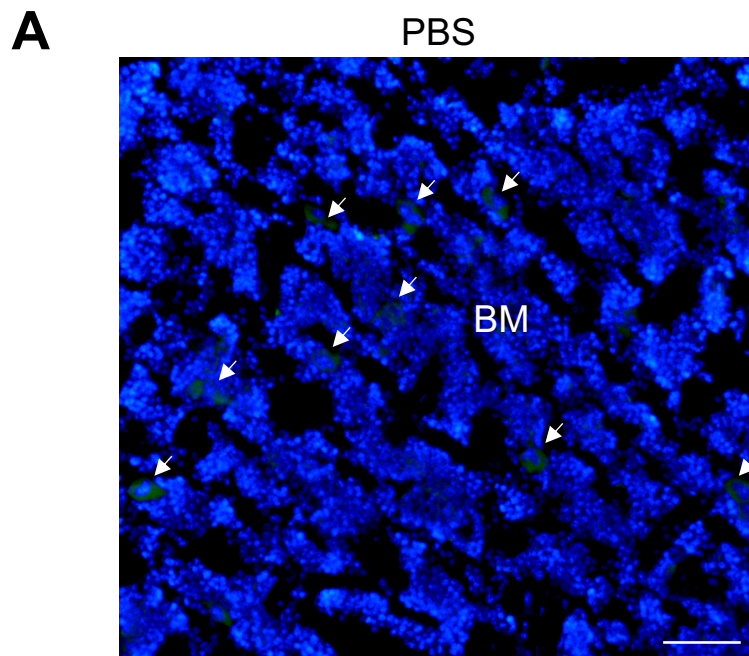
21 Jae-Hyuck Shim and Guangping Gao

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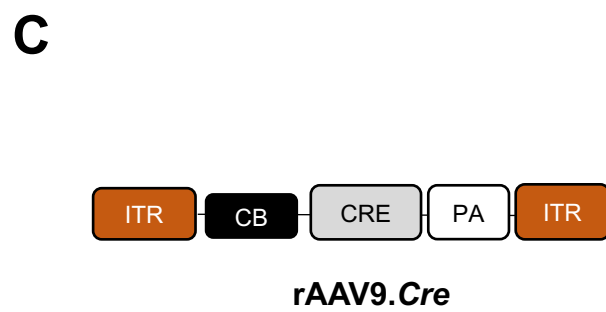
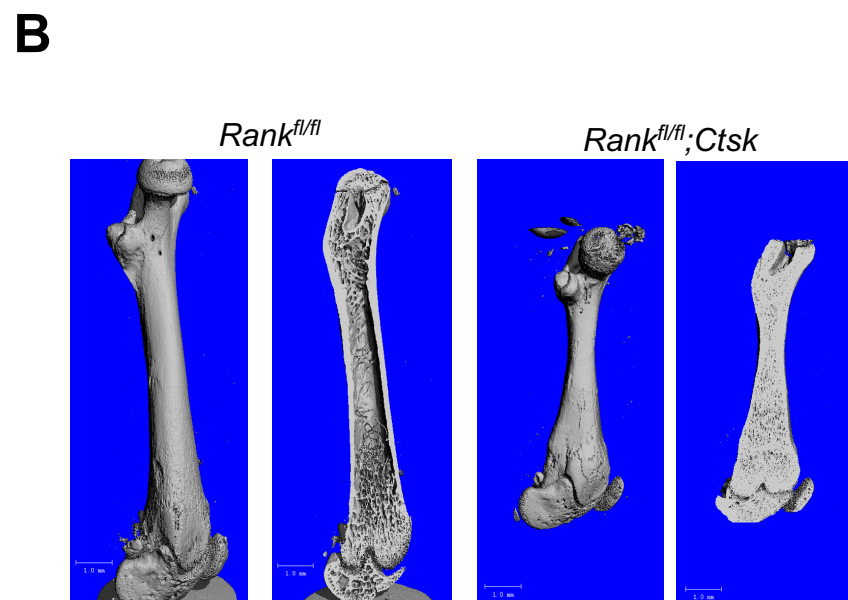
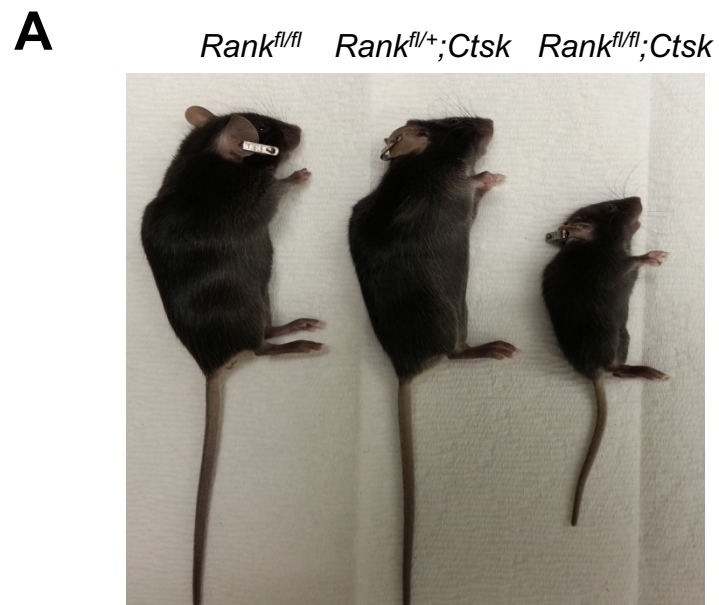


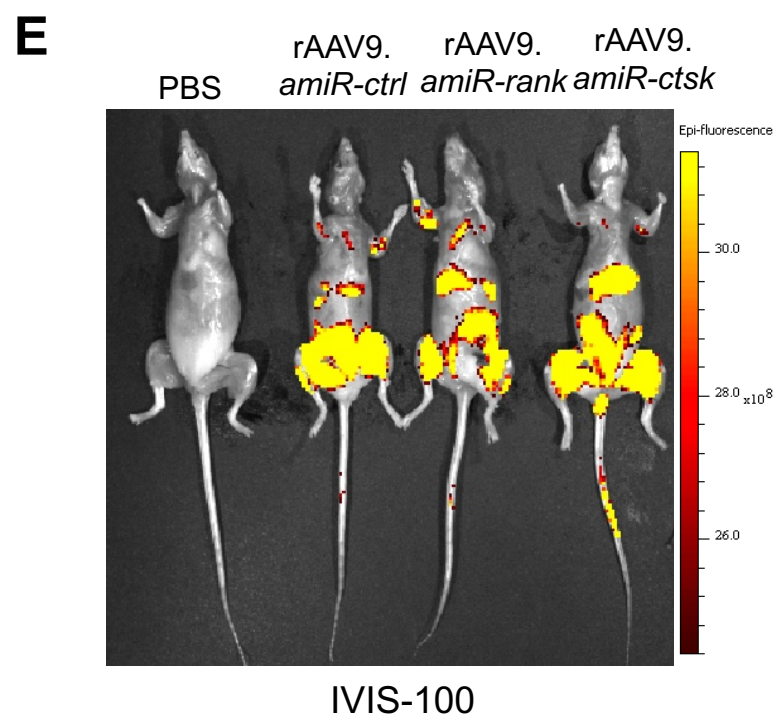
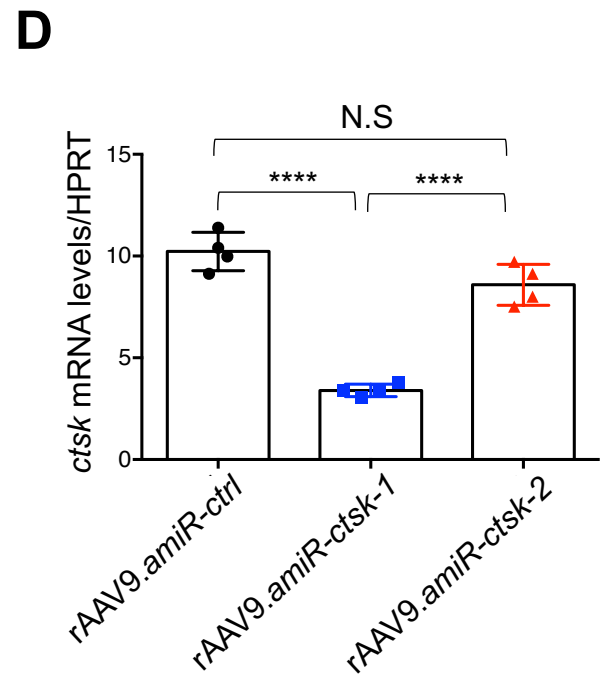
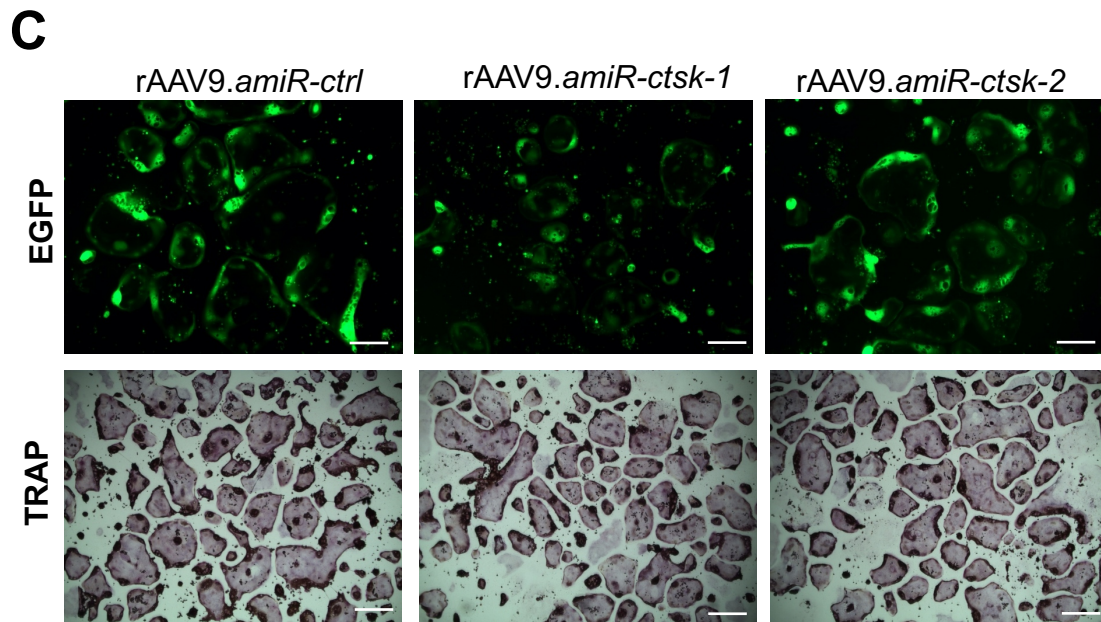
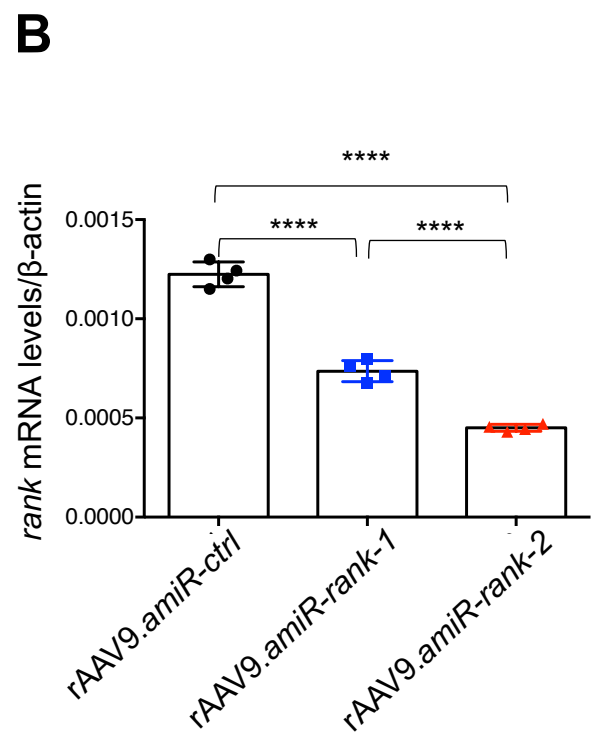
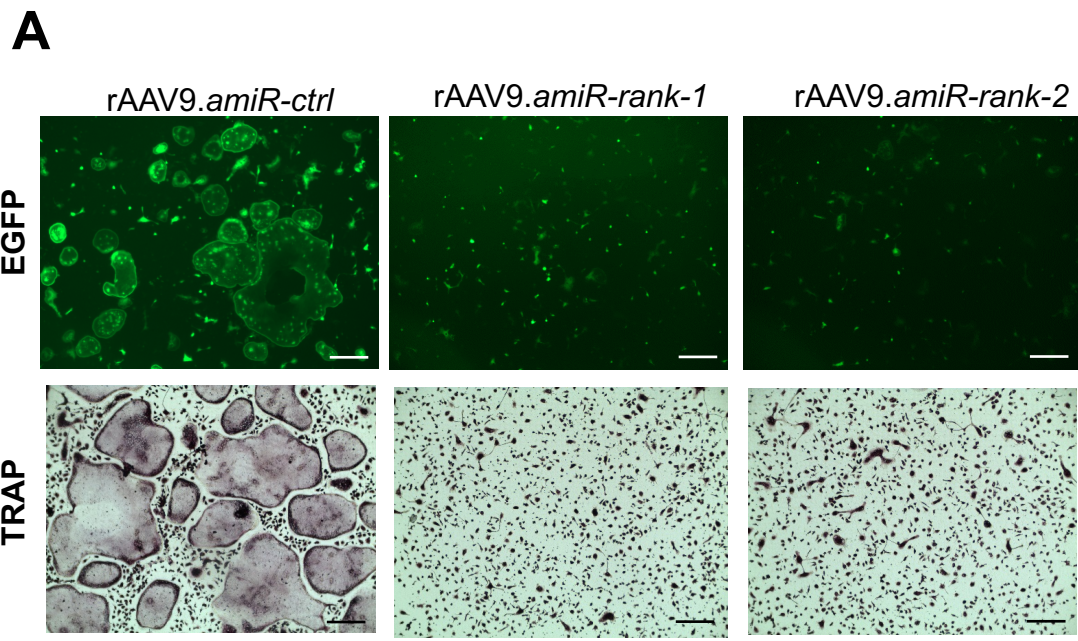
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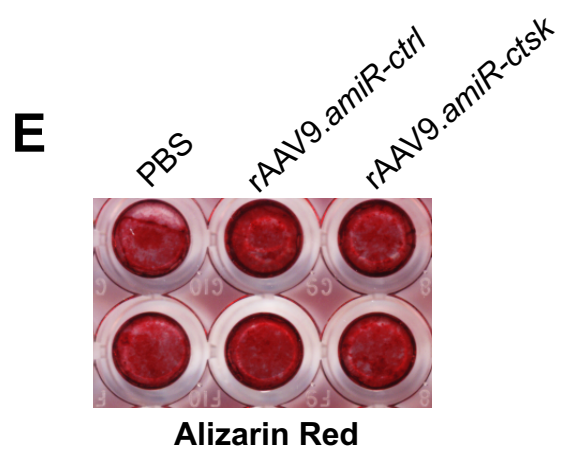
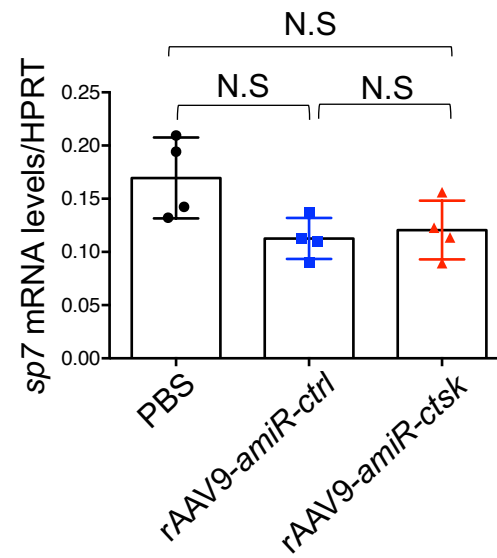
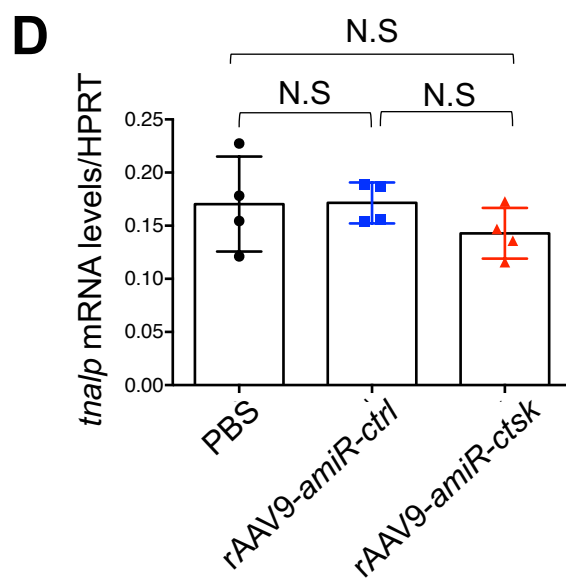
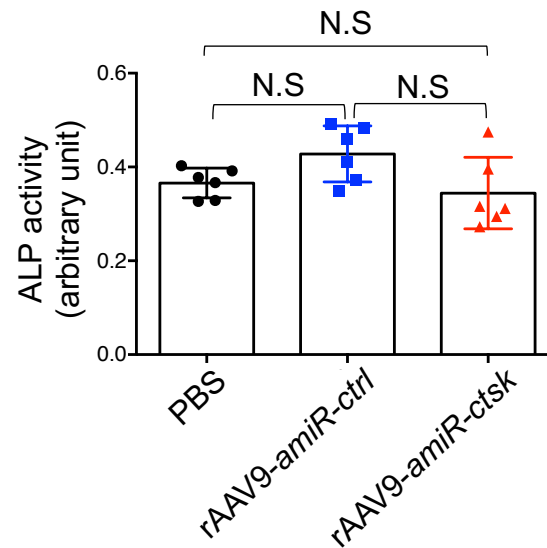
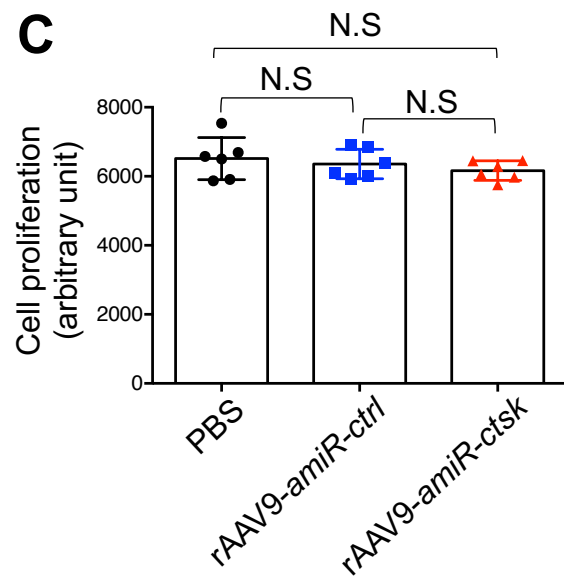
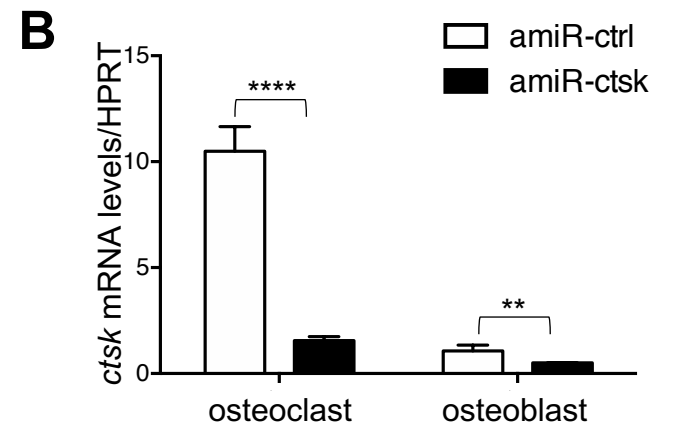
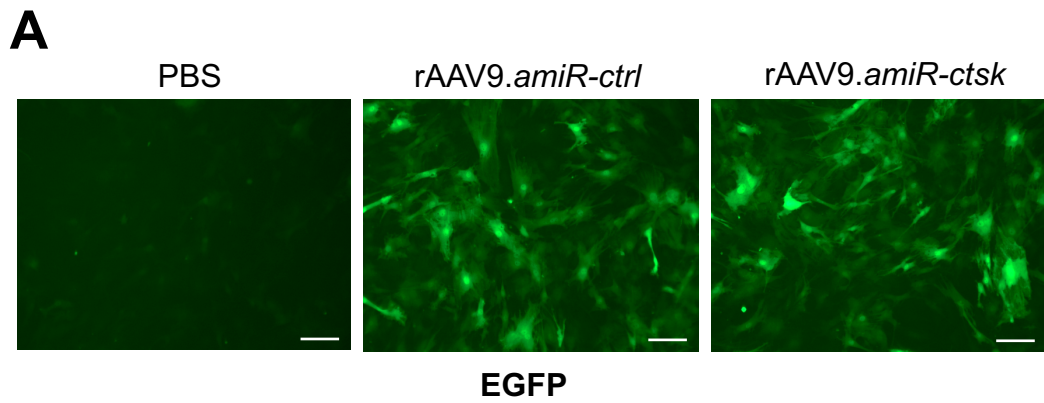


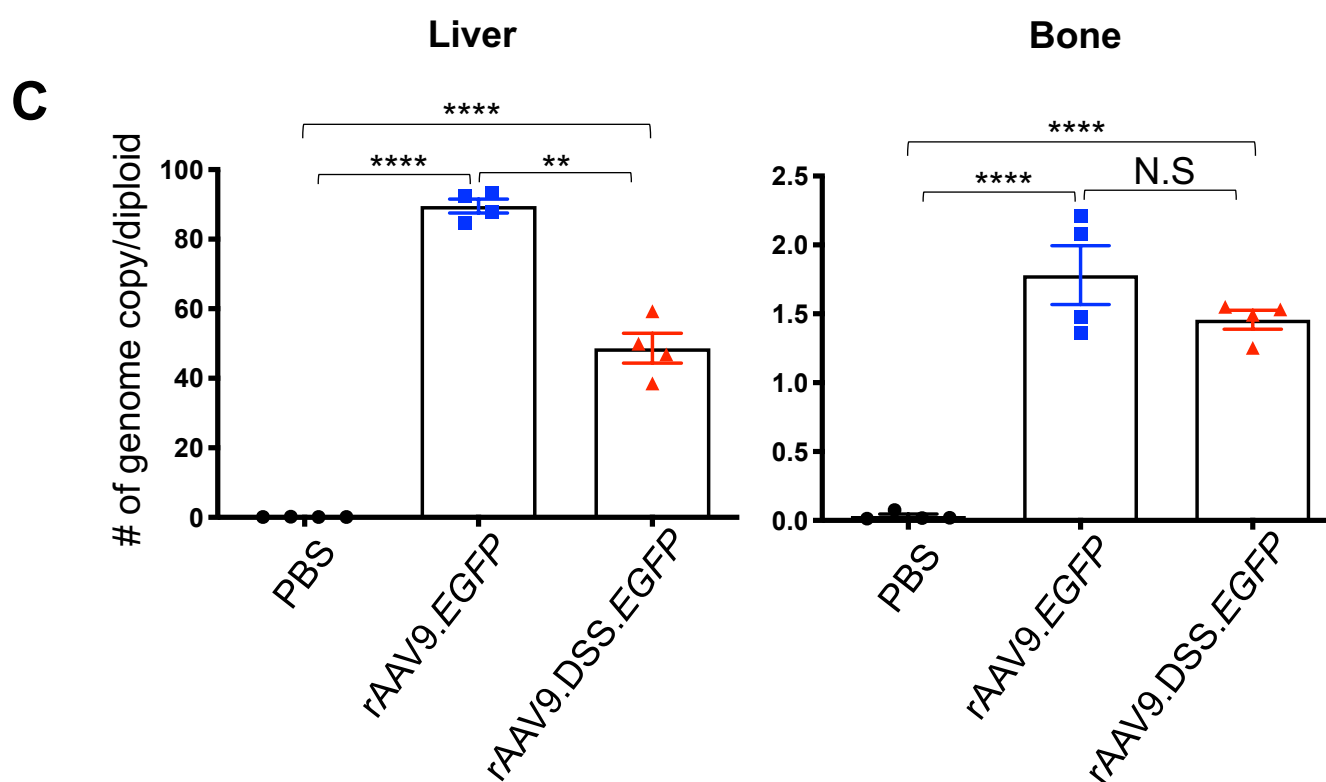
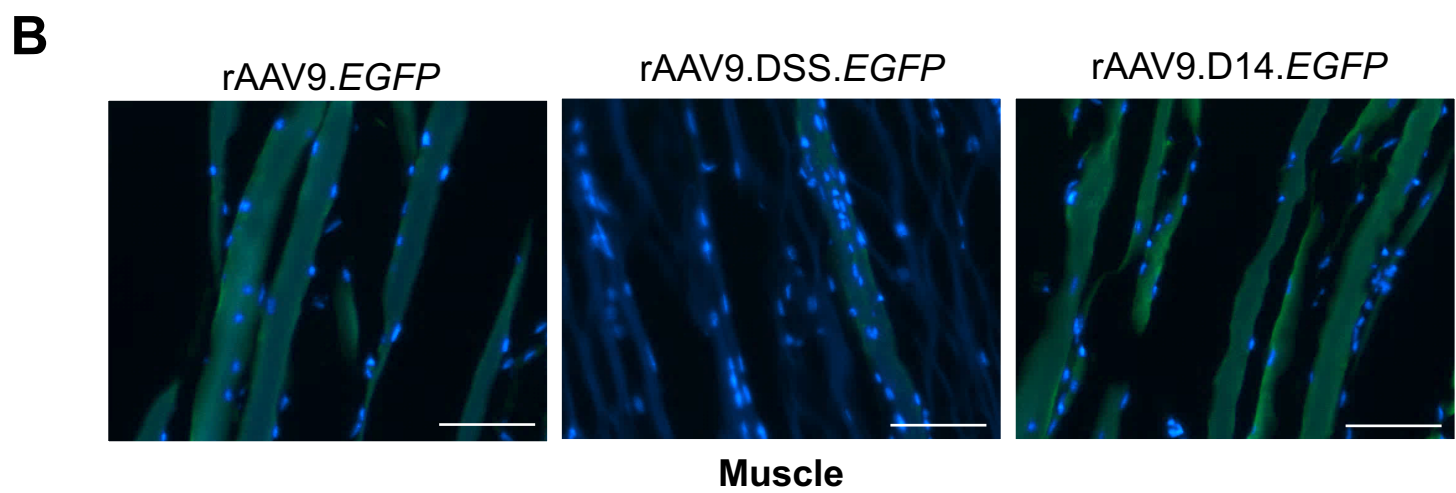
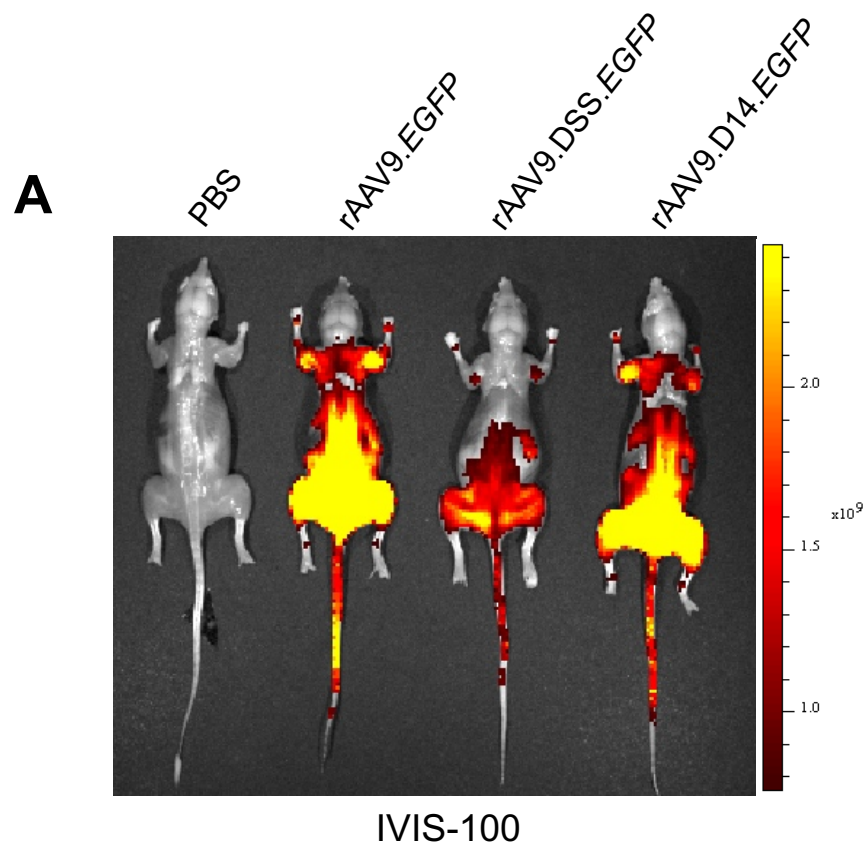


Supplementary Figure 2

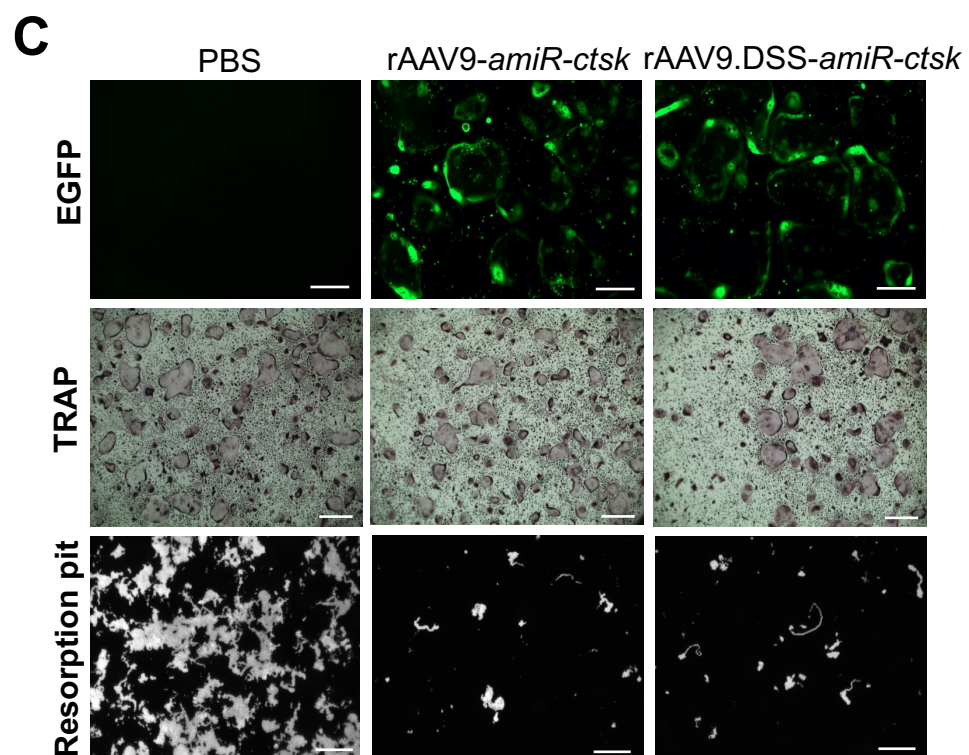
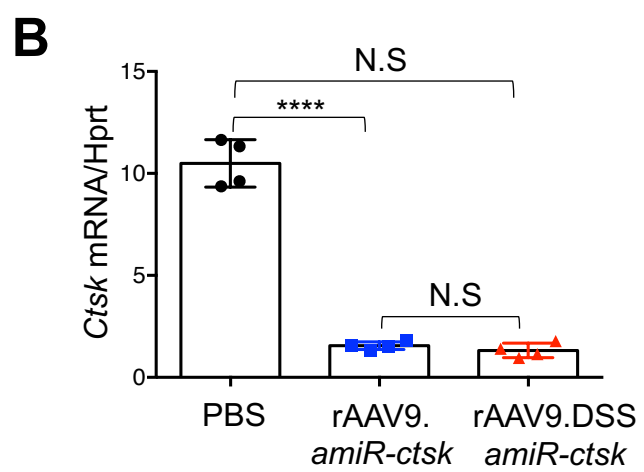
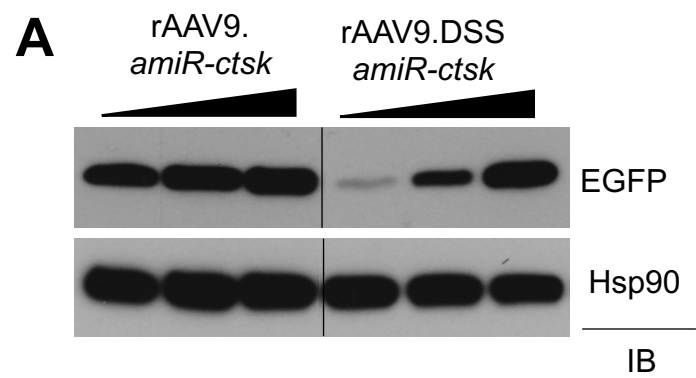


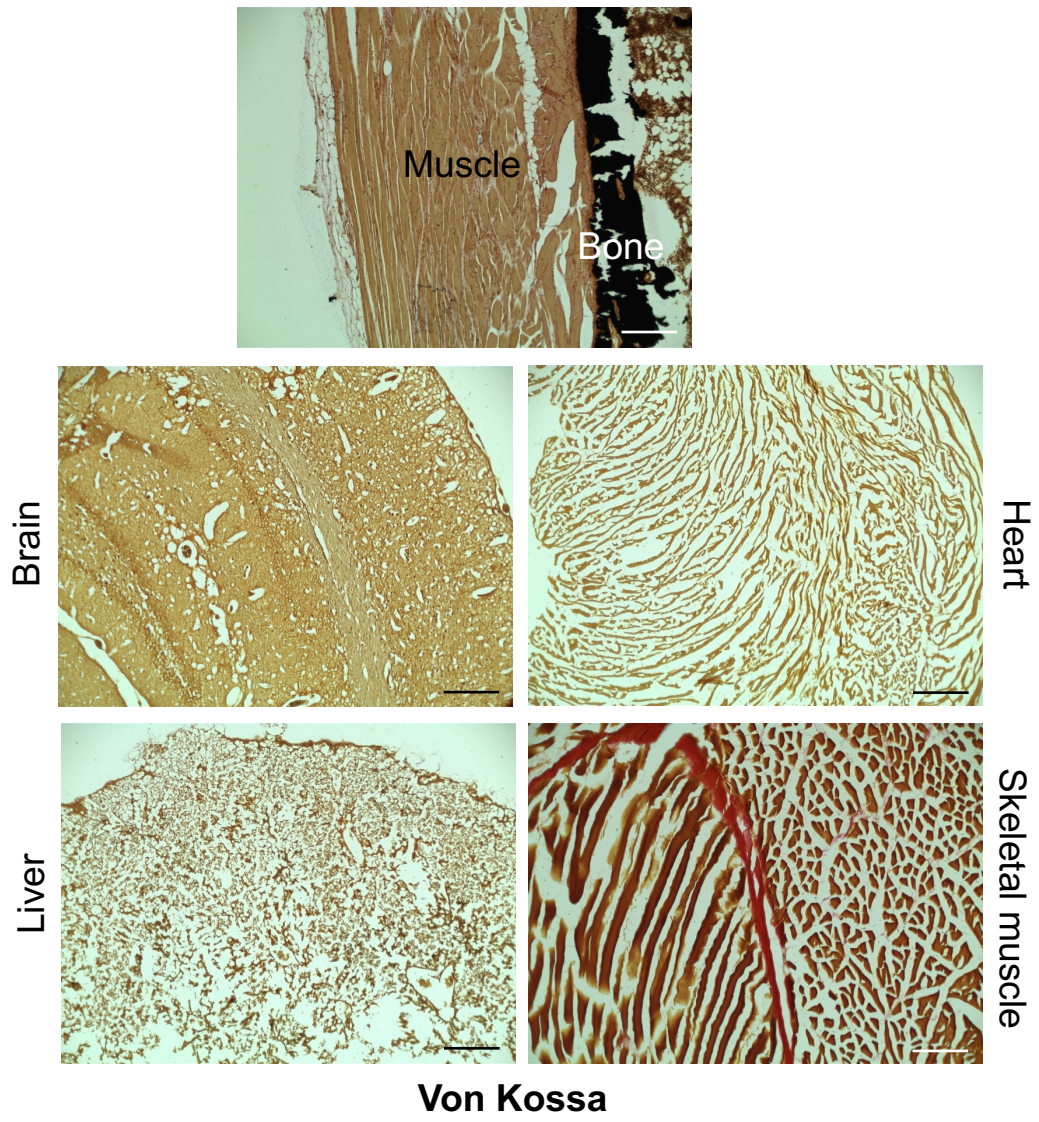






Supplementary Figure 6





22 **Supplementary Figure legends**

23 **Supplementary Figure 1: Tissue distribution of systemically delivered rAAV9.EGFP in**
24 **mice.**

25 **(A)** Diagram of the rAAV9 construct containing a CMV enhancer/chicken β -actin promoter (CB),
26 an EGFP reporter gene (EGFP), β -globin polyA sequence (PA), and inverted terminal repeats
27 (ITR). **(B)** A single dose of PBS or 8×10^{11} genome copies (GCs) of rAAV.EGFP was
28 intravenously (i.v.) injected into two-month-old male mice, and EGFP expression in individual
29 tissues was quantified by IVIS-100 optical imaging two weeks post-injection. Scale bar
30 represents relative fluorescence ($\text{p/sec/cm}^2/\text{sr}/\mu\text{W/cm}^2$).

31

32 **Supplementary Figure 2: Identification of a subset of bone marrow cells transduced by**
33 **systemically delivered rAAV9.**

34 A single dose of PBS or 8×10^{11} genome copies (GCs) of rAAV.EGFP was intravenously (i.v.)
35 injected into two-month-old male mice, and EGFP expression was assessed in cryo-sectioned
36 femurs by fluorescence microscopy two weeks post-injection. Arrows indicate megakaryocytes
37 with auto-fluorescence **(A)**. Cell-type specific evaluation of EGFP expression by isolation of
38 bone marrow cells and staining with the indicated antibodies for quantification by flow cytometry
39 **(B, C)**. Representative flow cytometry dot plots show the gating strategy of osteoclast
40 progenitors (OCP; $\text{CD3}\epsilon^-$, B220^- , TER119^- , $\text{CD11b}^{-/\text{o}}$, Ly6c^+) described in **Figure 1C (C)**.

41

42 **Supplementary Figure 3: Characterization of mice lacking Rank in cathepsin K-**
43 **expressing osteoclasts**

44 Mice with conditional alleles of *Rank* were crossed with transgenic mice with the cathepsin K
45 promoter-driven expression of Cre recombinase. Representative image showing one-month-old
46 female *Rank^{fl/fl}* (wildtype), *Rank^{fl/+};Ctsk* (heterozygote), and *Rank^{fl/fl};Ctsk* (knockout) mice (**A**).
47 MicroCT analysis of one-month-old *Rank^{fl/fl}* and *Rank^{fl/fl};Ctsk* femurs, demonstrating that deletion
48 of *Rank* in osteoclasts results in osteopetrosis in mice (**B**). Diagram of rAAV9 constructs
49 containing the CMV enhancer/chicken β -actin promoter (CB), Cre recombinase (Cre), *β -globin*
50 polyA sequence (PA), and inverted terminal repeats (ITR) (**C**).

51

52 **Supplementary Figure 4: Effects of rAAV9 carrying *amiR-rank* or *amiR-ctsk* on osteoclast**
53 **differentiation and resorption activity *in vitro*.**

54 **(A-D)** The amiR cassettes targeting two different positions of *rank* (*amiR-rank-1, -2*) or *ctsk*
55 (*amiR-ctsk-1, -2*) mRNA were packaged with AAV9 capsids. Targeting sequences are described
56 in **Table S1**. Bone marrow-derived monocytes (BMMs) harvested from two-month-old wildtype
57 mice were treated with M-CSF and RANKL for two days to differentiate them into pre-
58 osteoclasts (pre-OCs). Wildtype pre-OCs were transduced with either rAAV9 carrying *amiR-ctrl*,
59 *amiR-rank-1, -2*, or *amiR-ctsk-1, -2* (10^{11} GC), and then cultured with M-CSF and RANKL for
60 four days to differentiate them into mature osteoclasts. Transduction efficiency and osteoclast
61 differentiation were assessed by EGFP expression and TRAP staining, respectively (**A, C**).
62 Levels of *rank* or *ctsk* mRNA were measured by RT-PCR and normalized to *hprt* (**B, D**) (n =
63 4/group). Scale bars: 1 mm. Values represent mean \pm SD: N.S, not significant and ****, P <
64 0.0001 by an unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test and one-way ANOVA test.

65 **(E)** A single dose of PBS or 8×10^{11} GCs of rAAV9 carrying *amiR-ctrl*, *amiR-rank-2*, or *amiR-*
66 *ctsk-1* was i.v. injected into two-month-old female mice, and two months later, EGFP expression

67 in whole body was monitored by IVIS-100 optical imaging. Scale bar represents relative
68 fluorescence ($\text{p/sec/cm}^2/\text{sr}/\mu\text{W/cm}^2$).

69

70 **Supplementary Figure 5: Effects of rAAV9.amir-ctsk on osteoblast differentiation *in***
71 ***vitro*.**

72 Two days after treatment with PBS, rAAV9.amir-ctrl, or rAAV9.amir-ctsk, primary calvarial
73 osteoclast (COBs) were cultured under osteogenic conditions for six days and transduction
74 efficiency was assessed by EGFP expression using fluorescence microscopy **(A)**. mRNA levels
75 of *ctsk* **(B)** and osteogenic genes **(D)** were measured by RT-PCR and normalized to *hprt*,
76 demonstrating that *ctsk* mRNA levels in COBs are significantly lower than those in mature
77 osteoclasts derived from BMMs **(B)**. Alamar blue staining and alkaline phosphatase activity are
78 displayed **(C)**. After 21 days of culturing, mineralization was assessed by alizarin red staining
79 **(E)**. Scale bars: 1 mm. Values represent mean \pm SD: N.S, not significant; **, $P < 0.01$; and ****,
80 $P < 0.0001$ by an unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test and one-way ANOVA test.

81

82 **Supplementary Figure 6: Tissue distribution of systemically-delivered rAAV9.DSS.EGFP**
83 **in mice.**

84 **(A-C)** A single dose of PBS or 8×10^{11} GCs of rAAV9, rAAV9.DSS-Nter, or rAAV9.D14-Nter
85 was i.v. injected into two-month-old male mice. EGFP expression of the whole body was
86 quantified by IVIS-100 optical imaging two weeks post-injection. Scale bar represents relative
87 fluorescence ($\text{p/sec/cm}^2/\text{sr}/\mu\text{W/cm}^2$) **(A)**. Representative fluorescence microscopy images of
88 cryo-sectioned skeletal muscle at high magnification. Scale bars: 50 μm **(B)**. Genome copies of

89 PBS, rAAV9.*EGFP*, and rAAV9.DSS-Nter.*EGFP* in the liver and tibia were measured by ddPCR
90 **(C)**.

91

92 **Supplementary Figure 7: Effects of rAAV9.DSS-*amiR-ctsk* on osteoclast differentiation**
93 **and resorption activity *in vitro*.**

94 Two days after treatment with M-CSF and RANKL, wildtype pre-OCs were transduced with
95 either rAAV9.*amiR-ctsk* or rAAV9.DSS-*amiR-ctsk* at three different multiplicities of infection (10^9 ,
96 10^{10} , 10^{11} GC), and cultured in the presence of M-CSF and RANKL for four days. EGFP
97 expression was assessed by immunoblotting with anti-EGFP antibody **(A)** and fluorescence
98 microscopy (10^{11} GC, **C**). Hsp90 was used as a loading control. *ctsk* mRNA levels were
99 measured by RT-PCR and normalized to *hprt* (10^{11} GC, **B**). Osteoclast differentiation and
100 resorption activity were assessed by TRAP activity and resorption pit assay, respectively (10^{11}
101 GC, **D**). Scale bars: 1 mm. Values represent mean \pm SD: N.S, non-significant; ****, $P < 0.0001$
102 by an unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test and one-way ANOVA test.

103

104 **Supplementary Figure 8: Effects of rAAV9.DSS-*amiR-ctsk* on non-skeletal tissues.**

105 A single dose of 8×10^{11} GCs of rAAV9.DSS-*amiR-ctsk* was i.v. injected into two-month-old
106 male mice. Two months later, Von Kossa staining was performed to assess abnormal
107 calcification in cryo-sectioned femur, brain, heart, liver, and skeletal muscle. Scale bars: 100
108 μm .

109

