Selection of High-Efficacy and Low-Toxicity Anti-HIV shRNAs for Lentiviral Delivery to a Lymphocytic Cell Line

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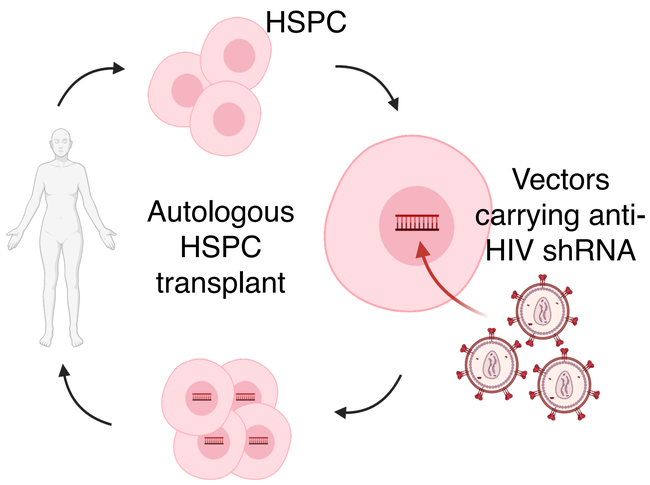
BACKGROUND

- HIV targets and depletes CD4+ T cells, leading to a weakened immune system[1].
- Antiretroviral medication requires daily pills and risks side effects[2-4].
- HSPCs may be modified with antiviral shRNAs *ex vivo* then retransplanted to create HIV resistant cells.
- Safe and effective shRNAs require optimized promoter selection.
- This project aims to investigate how well different promoter-shRNA combinations inhibit HIV replication and whether they exhibit cytotoxic effects.



METHODOLOGY

Cloning shRNAs under 7SK, U6, or H1 promoters

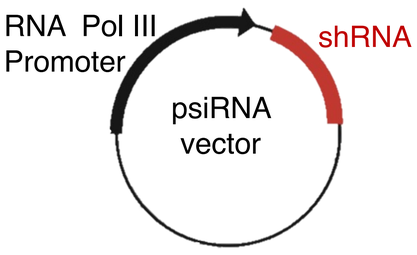
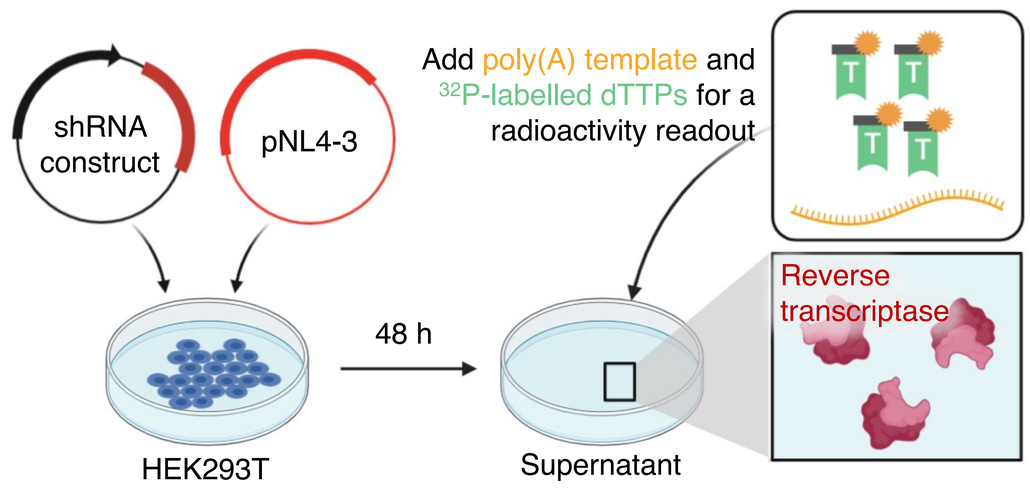
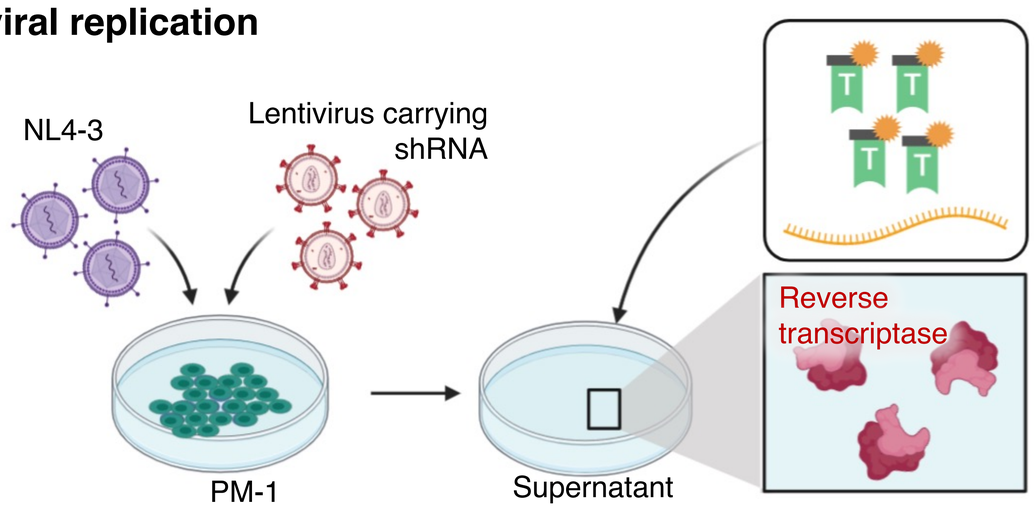


Table 1. shRNA target sites	
shRNA	Target
shLdr4	Leader sequence in 5' UTR
shPol247	Pol gene
shShape7	Pol gene

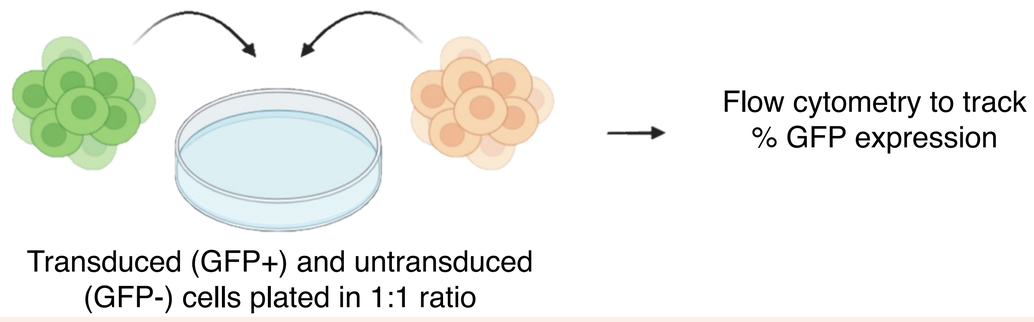
Efficacy of shRNA constructs for inhibiting viral production



Efficacy of shRNA constructs for inhibiting long-term viral replication

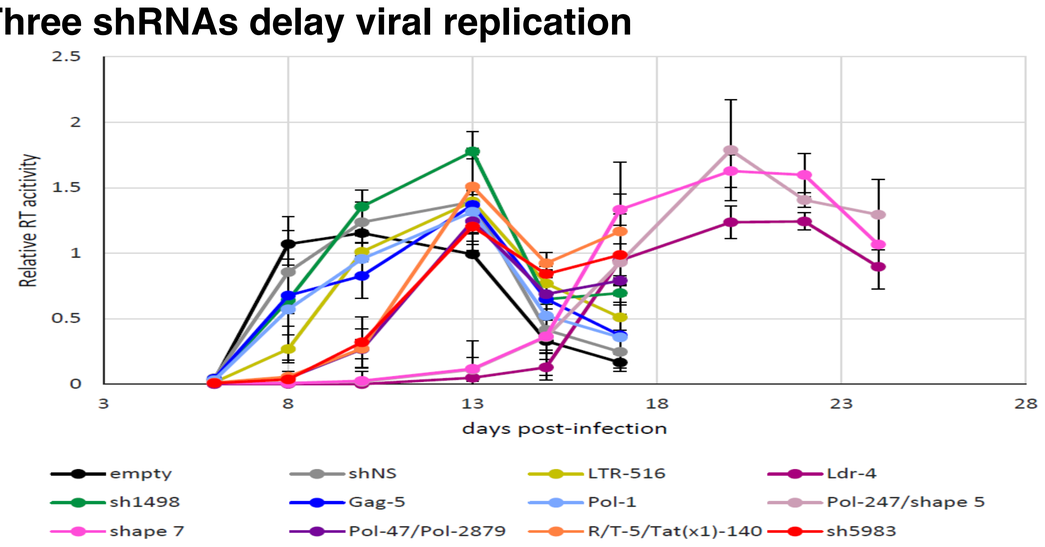


Evaluating toxicity of shRNA constructs

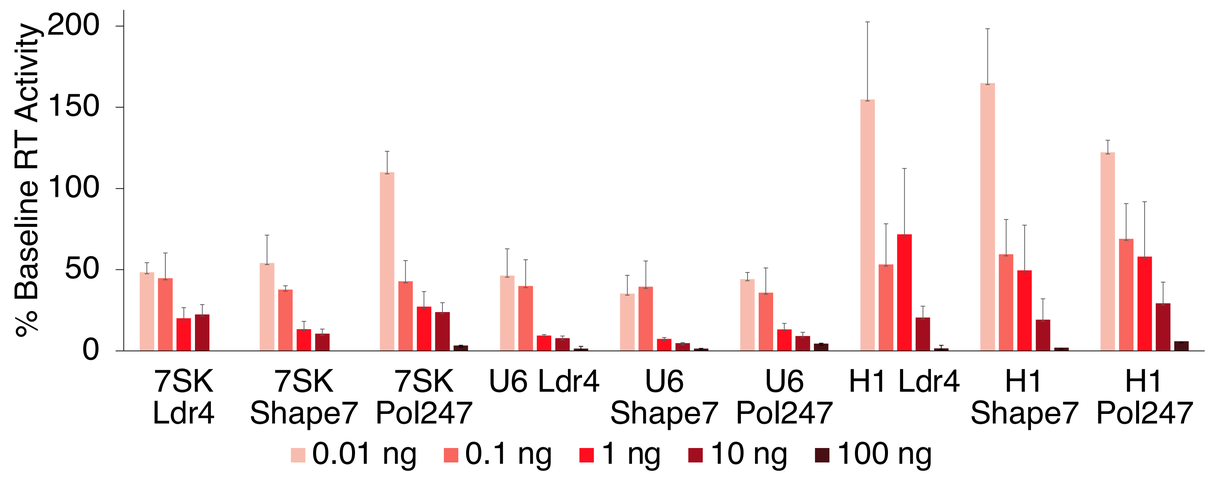


RESULTS

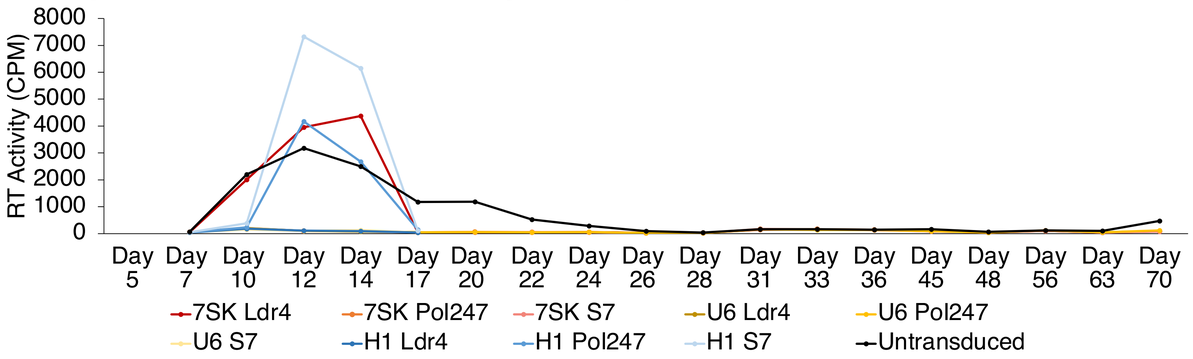
Three shRNAs delay viral replication



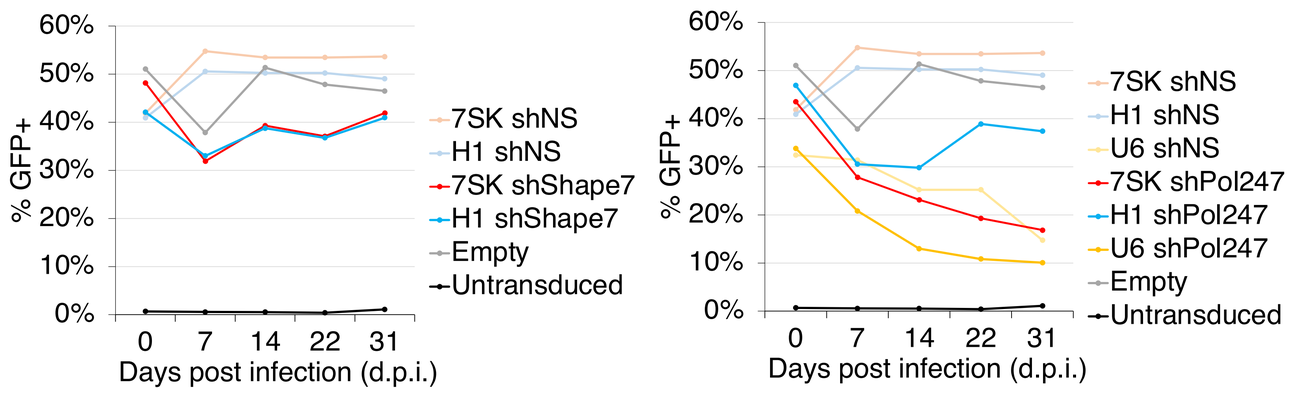
shRNAs expressed from 7SK and U6 promoters exhibit greater activity against viral production



U6-promoted shRNAs delay viral production



7SK- and U6-promoted shRNAs exhibit evidence of toxicity



CONCLUSIONS

1. Pol247 may be toxic when expressed from U6 and 7SK
2. Toxicity may be due to sequence-specificity (7SK Pol247 appeared toxic, but not 7SK Shape7)
3. Toxicity from U6 constructs may be due to off-target effects

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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REFERENCES

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