Cell type-specific delivery by modular envelope design

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Supplementary Figure 1: Development of DIRECTED

a, (Top) Schematic showing details of protein AG (pAG) construct. (CMVp - CMV promoter, VSV-G SecSig - secretion signal of VSV-G [MKCLLYLAFLFIGVNC], VSV-G TM - Transmembrane domain of VSV-G [NPIELVEGWFSSWKSSIASFFFIIGLIIGLFLVLRVGIHLCIKLKHTKKRQIYTDIEMNRLGK]) (Bottom) Labeling of pAG transfected HEK293FT cells with a FITC-labelled antibody (representative of 3 experiments, Scale bar: 300µm). b, Gating strategy and surface expression of HLA-A2 in wild-type and AB2M HEK293FT cells. c. Gating strategy for HEK293FT cells after transduction to detect H2B-mCherry transgene (related to Figure 1b,c,d, and Figure 2b,c). d, Performance of VSV-G particles co-expressing pAG at different ratios without antibody or in the presence of α HLA-A2 antibody on Δ B2M HEK293FT. (N=4 for each condition) e, Physical titer of lentiviral particles produced upon transfection of different ratios of VSV-G:pAG plasmid during lentiviral production. (N=3 per condition) f, Difference in %mCherry+ cells in presence of an α HLA-A2 antibody minus the percentage without antibody. (related to Figure 1b, N=4 per condition) g, Transduction efficiency (%mCherry+ cells) normalized to the physical titer for VLPs produced at different ratios of VSV-G:pAG with or without αHLA-A2 antibody (N=4 per condition). h, Transduction efficiency of HEK293FT cells as %mCherry+ cells upon transduction with wildtype VSV-G and pAG pseudotyped vectors at the indicated ratios in the presence of a competitor for VSV-G:LDL-R receptor interaction (diCR2) and in the absence or presence of an aHLA-A2 targeting antibody (N=3 per condition). i, Transduction efficiency (%mCherry+ cells) normalized to physical titer for lentiviral particles produced at different VSV-G:pAG ratios with or without α HLA-A2 antibody in the presence of soluble diCR2 (N=3 per condition). j, Gating strategy and surface level expression of CD3 and CD5 on Jurkat E6 cells. k, Gating strategy for the Jurkat and K562 co-culture experiments. l, Plot showing intended versus measured Jurkat:K562 ratio for the co-culture experiments. (related to Figure 1f, N=8 per condition). Analyses in panels d, e, f, and g used two-sided Welch's t test with Bonferroni correction. Analyses in panels h, and i, use an ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post-hoc test with Bonferroni correction. Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 2: Targeting strategies for DIRECTED and receptor level impact

a, (Left) Impact of spinoculation and transduction enhancers on the transduction efficiency (measured as the fluorescence intensity of mCherry in all live cells) of Jurkat E6 cells for wildtype VSV-G and the pAG and SNAP programmable DIRECTED envelopes. (Right) Transduction efficiency of the same cells as presented in the left panel expressed as percentage of mCherry+ cells. (N=4 for cells in the absence of transduction enhancers; N=6 for vectofusin and polybrene experiments) b, Gating strategy for surface staining of Jurkat+surface-HA cells with an α HA antibody. **c.** Western blot analysis of lentiviral particles produced with the indicated components probed with an α VSV-G antibody. (Representative example of 3 blots) d, Physical titer of conventional (VSV-G) and DIRECTED lentiviral particles (using the SNAP, pAG, or scFv strategy; N=3 per condition). e, Western blot analysis of BG labelled antibodies after co-incubation with purified SNAP protein. (Representative Example of 3 blots) f, Histogram showing the distribution of surface-HA expression levels in the four bins (low, medium low, medium high, and high) after sorting cells for surface-HA levels as determined by flow cytometry upon staining with α HA-PB450. g, Gating strategy to analyze transduction efficiency of Jurkat+surface-HA cells (related to Figure 1e, and Figure 2a). h, Percentage showing the transduction efficiency of the different surface-HA populations for the scFv, pAG, and SNAP DIRECTED strategies. (related to Figure 2a; N=4 for each condition) i, Plot showing the relative level of surface-HA (x-axis) versus the relative infection rate for each of the strategies presented in Figure 2a. j, Fluorescence intensity in all live cells upon transduction for the four bins with different surface-HA expression and wildtype cells. (N=4 per condition). k, Comparison of the transduction efficiency of pAG (left) or SNAP (right) DIRECTED lentiviral vectors targeting surface-HA on cells sorted for different receptor level expression at different MOI. (excess antibody was not removed for the SNAP strategy, N=4 for each condition). For analyses in panels a, d, h, j, and k a two-sided Welch's t test with Bonferroni correction was performed. Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 3: Specificity of DIRECTED

a. Impact of different ratios of molar excess of benzygluanine NHS ester (BG-GLA-NHS) to aSpot antibody on the transduction efficiency of HEK293FT cells engineered to express a surface-Spot receptor. Transduction efficiency is evaluated as the fluorescence intensity of all live cells. (N=3 per condition) **b**, Cell number (left), Transduction efficiency (middle), and fraction of Annexin V positive cells (right) upon transduction of HEK293FT + surface-Spot cells with a Spot pAG-DIRECTED (MOI=300), VSV-G (MOI=300), or high VSV-G (MOI=10.000) lentiviral vectors. (N=4 per condition) c, Cell number (left), Transduction efficiency (middle), and fraction of Annexin V positive cells (right) upon transduction of Jurkat E6 cells with SNAP-DIRECTED (no antibody, MOI=50), α CD3-BG SNAP-DIRECTED (MOI=50), VSV-G (MOI=50), or high VSV-G (MOI=400) lentiviral vectors. (N=4 for dm+SNAP+αCD3, N=8 for all other conditions) d, Scatter plot showing the Fluorescence Intensity in all live cells (to indicate transduction efficiency) versus the fraction of Annexin V positive cells for the conditions presented in panel c. e, Performance of pAG-DIRECTED lentiviral vectors on Jurkat+surface-HA cells targeting HA, CD5, CD46, or CD3 determined as the percentage of mCherry+ cells at different MOI. (N=3 per condition) f, Performance of SNAP-DIRECTED lentiviral vectors on Jurkat+surface-HA cells using aHA-BG, aCD5-BG, α CD46-BG, α CD3-BG, or α HA determined as the percentage of mCherry+ cells at different MOI. (excess antibody was not removed, N=6 per condition) **g**, Gating strategy to analyze transduction efficiency of Kasumi-1 cells. h, (left) Schematic for the removal of excess antibody using ultrafiltration. (right) Transduction efficiency of SNAP-DIRECTED particles on Kasumi-1 cells using no antibody, αCD117-BG, or aCD20-BG, or wild-type VSV-G lentiviral particles at different MOI. (N=3 per condition) A part of the schematics in panel 3h were prepared using icons from biorender (biorender.com). Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file. For analyses in panel a a twosided Welch's t test with Bonferroni correction was performed. Analyses in panels b,c a Kruskal test was used, followed by a Dunnett's post-hoc test if significant.



Supplementary Figure 4: Exploration of the natural diversity of fusogens and their compatibility with DIRECTED

a, Comparison of m168 and VSV-Gdm+pAG DIRECTED particles targeting a synthetic surface-Spot receptor on HEK293FT cells. (left) Titers of particles as determined by RT-qPCR for the lentiviral genome expressed at viral genomes/µl. (N=6 per condition) (right) Infection rate expressed as percentage of mCherry+ cells on HEK293FT + surface-Spot or wildtype HEK293FT cells in the presence of an aSpot antibody at different MOI (N=4 for each condition). **b**, Sequence alignment of VSV-G and Cocal virus G (COCV-G) with the key residues responsible for VSV-G/LDL-R interaction highlighted in red. The mutant version of Cocal Virus G has all 4 highlighted residues mutated to Alanine. c, Physical titer of pseudotyped particles produced with different wildtype fusogens expressed as viral genomes per microliter from plain supernatants (N=3 per condition). d, Evaluation of pseudoviruses with different viral fusogens on a panel of 5 human cell lines (A549+Ace2, HEK293FT, HepG2, Jurkat E6, and OUMS23). e, Detailed view of the 15 most efficient fusogens. f, Phylogenetic tree of orthomyxoviral envelope proteins using Ouaranjafil quaranjavirus (hypothetical protein) as a seed. g, Comparison of the transduction efficiency as percentage of mCherry+ cells for GP64+pAG, COCVmut+pAG, VSV-Gdm+pAG, and wildtype VSV-G at the same MOIs in the presence or absence of an α HLA-A2 antibody on wildtype HEK293FT cells or Δ B2M HEK293FT cells. (N=4 per condition). Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file. For analyses in panels a, and g a two-sided Welch's t test with Bonferroni correction was performed.



Supplementary Figure 5: DIRECTED is compatible with modalities that allow protein or RNP delivery **a**, Western blot analysis of CreVLPs produced with VSV-Gdm+SNAP or VSV-G and probed with α VSV-G or α Cre antibodies. (Representative example of 3 blots) **b.** Cre content versus recombination efficiency of in vitro Cre reactions. Indicated labels represent the dilution factors used for the corresponding CreVLPs. c, Gating strategy for the analysis of GFP expression in Jurkat E6 Cre reporter cells upon treatment with CreVLPs. d, Gating strategy and analysis of B2M expression on Jurkat E6 cells. e, Gating strategy to analyze the B2M expression on Jurkat E6 cells after treatment with DIRECTED-CreVLPs. f, Analysis of the loss of B2M expression on Jurkat E6 cells treated with eVLPs with the indicated envelopes packaging non-targeting sgRNAs (NT). (N=3 for each condition) g, Western blot analysis of VSV-G or VSV-Gdm+SNAP Cas9-RNP containing particles probed with αVSV-G antibody. (Representative example of 3 blots) h, (left) Comparison of wildtype VSV-G or α CD3 VSV-Gdm+SNAP particles delivering B2M targeting Cas9-RNP. (middle) Performance of SNAP DIRECTED VLPs in the absence or presence of a CD3-targeting antibody on the loss of B2M surface expression level. (right) Analysis of the loss of B2M expression on Jurkat E6 cells treated with eVLPs with VSV-Gdm+SNAP packaging a non-targeting sgRNA (NT) in the absence or presence of a CD3-targeting antibody. (excess antibody was not removed, N=3 per condition). Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file. For analyses in panels f, and h a two-sided Welch's t test with Bonferroni correction was performed.



Supplementary Figure 6: Targeting of specific cell types in PBMCs with DIRECTED

a, (left) Experimental setup for targeting of T cells in PBMCs. (right) Delivery efficiency of H2B-mCherry transgene by VSV-G and VSV-G+SNAP+aCD3 particles to primary human T cells in PBMCs from 3 donors measured at day 6 and day 14 post infection. (N=2 infections per donor/3 donors) **b**, (left) Gating strategy to analyze H2B-mCherry expression in CD4+ T cells. (right) Sample data from T cell targeting experiment in CD4+ T cells. c, (left) Gating strategy to analyze the H2B-mCherry expression in CD8+ T cells. (right) Sample data from the T cell targeting experiment in CD8+ T cells. d, Delivery efficiency of H2B-mCherry transgene to primary human T cells in PBMCs from 3 donors by VSV-G and VSV-Gdm+SNAP lentiviral vectors in absence of antibody (VSV-Gdm) or functionalized with B cell targeting ligands (aCD19-BG, MegaCD40L-BG; VSV-Gdm-Bcell), T cell targeting ligands (aCD3-BG, aCD28-BG, aCD4-BG; VSV-Gdm-Tcell), or aCD3 (VSV-Gdm-aCD3-BG) measured on day 14 post infection. Shown is %mCherry+ cells of CD4+ T cells (left) or CD8+ T cells (right). VSV-G and VSV-Gdm: MOI 500, other variants: MOI 250. (N=2 infections per donor/3 donors) e, Comparison of transduction efficiency of VSV-Gdm-Tcell and VSV-Gdm- α CD3 on CD4+ and CD8+ T cells on day 6. (N=2 infections per donor/3 donors) f, Experimental setup for B cell targeting in PBMCs. g, Off-target delivery of H2B-mCherry transgene to primary human T cells in PBMCs from 3 donors by VSV-G, VSV-G+SNAP and VSV-Gdm+SNAP lentivectors. VSV-Gdm and VSV-G+SNAP denote particles in the absence of targeting ligands. VSV-Gdm-Bcell and VSV-G-Bcell denote particles functionalized with B cell targeting ligands (aCD19-BG, MegaCD40L-BG). VSV-G, VSV-G+SNAP and VSV-Gdm: MOI 3500, VSV-Gdm-Bcell, and VSV-G-Bcell: MOI 1750. (N=2 infections per donor/3 donors) h, (left) gating strategy to analyze H2BmCherry expression in CD19+ B cells. (right) sample data from the B cell targeting experiment in CD19+ B cells. Analyses in panels a, and g, used two-sided Welch's t test and analysis in panel e, used two-sided Welch's t test. Analyses in panel d, used a paired, two-sided Welch's t test with BH correction. Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 7: DIRECTED allows targeting of T cells in whole blood

a, (left) Flowchart showing the experimental setup for T cell targeting in whole blood. (right) Delivery efficiency of H2B-mCherry transgene to primary human T cells in whole blood from 2 individual donors by wild-type VSV-G and VSV-Gdm+SNAP pseudotyped lentiviral vectors in the absence of antibody (VSV-Gdm) or functionalized with T cell targeting ligands (α CD3-BG, α CD28-BG, α CD4-BG; VSV-Gdm-Tcell), or α CD3 (VSV-Gdm- α CD3-BG) measured on day 14 post infection. Shown is the percentage of mCherry+ cells of CD3+T cells. Wild-type VSV-G and VSV-Gdm were used at an MOI of 1000, whereas VSV-Gdm-Bcell, VSV-Gdm-Tcell, and VSV-Gdm- α CD3 were used at an MOI of 500. MOIs were calculated estimating 5000 leukocytes per µl of whole blood. (N=2 independent infections per donor for 2 donors) **b**, (left) Gating strategy for the analysis of H2B-mCherry expression in CD4+ T cells. (right) Sample data from the T cell targeting experiment in whole blood for the indicated conditions in CD4+ T cells. **c**, (left) Gating strategy for the analysis of H2B-mCherry expression in CD8+ T cells. (right) Sample data from the T cell targeting experiment in whole blood for the indicated conditions in CD4+ T cells. For analyses in panel a a paired, two-sided Welch's t test was used. Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 8: Performance of DIRECTED for in vivo T cell targeting

a, (top) Flowchart depicting the experimental setup for the in vivo evaluation of T cell targeting using α CD5-DIRECTED CreVLPs in Ai14 animals. (bottom) Pie chart showing the cell type composition of murine spleens. (right) Percentage of major cell types (CD11b+, CD19+, CD3+) in splenocytes isolated from mice injected with the indicated vectors. **b**, (left) Overall tdTomato+ cells in splenocytes from animals treated with the indicated vectors. (right) Percentage of tdTomoato+ cells in different subsets of splenocytes. **c**, Gating strategy for the analysis of tdTomato+ cells in different subsets of splenocytes. **d**, Immunofluorescence analysis on spleen slices from animals injected with the indicated vectors stained with antibodies against tdTomato (red), CD5 (white), and F4/80 (green). The slices were counterstained with DAPI to visualize nuclei. (top) Merged visualization of the channels. (bottom) Single channel images. (Representative images of 3 sections) **e**, Merge of the F4/80 (green) and tdTomato (red) staining for the spleen of an animal injected with the VSV-Gdm+SNAP+ α CD5-BG vector. Grey arrowheads highlight cells that are positive for F4/80 and tdTomato. (Representative images of 3 sections) For analyses in panels a, and b two-sided Welch's t test was used. [for a, and b, N=2 uninjected animals; N=4 α CD5-SNAP-DIRECTED CreVLPs; N=5 SNAP-DIRECTED CreVLPs; N=6 VSV-G pseudotyped CreVLPs; Scale bar is 100 µm] Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.