Efficacy of a Bicistronic Vector for Correction of Sandhoff Disease in a Mouse Model

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GM2 gangliosidoses are a family of severe neurodegenerative disorders resulting from a deficiency in the β-hexosaminidase A enzyme. These disorders include Tay-Sachs disease and Sandhoff disease, caused by mutations in the HEXA gene and HEXB gene, respectively. The HEXA and HEXB genes are required to produce the α and β subunits of the β-hexosaminidase A enzyme, respectively. Using a Sandhoff disease mouse model, we tested for the first time the potential of a comparatively lower dose (2.04 × 1013 vg/kg) of systemically delivered single-stranded adeno-associated virus 9 expressing both human HEXB and human HEXA cDNA under the control of a single promoter with a P2A-linked bicistronic vector design to correct the neurological phenotype. A bicistronic design allows maximal overexpression and secretion of the Hex A enzyme. Neonatal mice were injected with either this ssAAV9-HexB-P2A-HexA vector or a vehicle solution via the superficial temporal vein. An increase in survival of 56% compared with vehicle-injected controls and biochemical analysis of the brain tissue and serum revealed an increase in enzyme activity and a decrease in brain GM2 ganglioside buildup. This is a proof-of-concept study showing the “correction efficacy” of a bicistronic AAV9 vector delivered intravenously for GM2 gangliosidoses. Further studies with higher doses are warranted.

INTRODUCTION

GM2 gangliosidoses are a family of fatal, autosomal recessive, lysosomal storage disorders (LSDs) caused by accumulation of the GM2 ganglioside in the lysosomes of cells, primarily within the CNS. The cause of this buildup is a deficiency in the β-hexosaminidase A enzyme (Hex A), which is responsible for hydrolysis of the GM2 ganglioside. The Hex A enzyme is a heterodimer composed of 2 subunits: β-hexosaminidase α (encoded in humans by the HEXA gene) and β-hexosaminidase β (encoded in humans by the HEXB gene). GM2 gangliosidosis caused by a mutation of the HEXA gene is termed Tay-Sachs disease (TSD), whereas the phenotype caused by a mutation of the HEXB gene is termed Sandhoff disease (SD). The resulting substrate buildup is focused in the CNS and results in inflammation, cell death, and neurodegeneration through a poorly understood cascade of events.1,2

In the general population, the carrier frequency of TSD is 1 in 300 but is as high as 1 in 25 in populations of Ashkenazi Jewish descent,3–6 whereas SD has a carrier rate of about 1 in 278 in the general population.7,8 however, these rates are also higher in certain founder populations.9,10 TSD and SD result in clinically indistinguishable phenotypes for which there is no effective treatment.11,12 In its most common and severe form, the disease is characterized by a complete lack of Hex A activity and is termed infantile-onset. In this case, the children appear normal at birth, followed by rapid neurodegeneration culminating in death before the age of 4.1,11,12 Hex A enzyme activity levels of 10%–15% of wild-type (WT) Hex A activity, termed the “critical threshold,” have been shown to be sufficient to sustain normal metabolism.13,14

GM2 gangliosidoses and other LSDs make prime targets for gene therapy treatment for a number of reasons. First, LSDs are primarily monogenic disorders that could be cured by improving the expression of a single gene. Additionally, lysosomal enzymes are ubiquitously expressed, resulting in little concern for off-target effects, and overexpression of the enzymes does not seem to be detrimental. Next, lysosomal enzymes, including Hex A, are secreted from transduced cells and can be taken up by neighboring cells to correct their phenotype via the M6PR pathway, making it possible to cure these diseases without the need to transduce every cell.15,16 Lastly, as already discussed, enzyme activity of approximately 10% of WT levels may result in complete phenotypic absence of the disease.13,14 Because of this, GM2 gangliosidoses have a long history of gene therapy studies, primarily in the SD mouse and feline models that show a significant amount of promise in ameliorating the disease with a one-time curative treatment.

The choice of vector in a gene therapy trial is crucial for the success of the treatment. Recombinant adeno-associated virus (AAV) serotype 9 (AAV9) has been shown to cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) when
introduced intravenously and to preferentially transduce neurons in neonates and astrocytes in adult mice,\textsuperscript{17} rats,\textsuperscript{18} cats,\textsuperscript{19} and non-human primates.\textsuperscript{20–23}

In the search for a viable gene therapy treatment for GM\textsubscript{2} gangliosidoses, \textit{in vitro} experiments were performed. Human HEXA cDNA subcloned into an adenoviral plasmid was first used to transfect fibroblasts derived from a patient suffering from TSD in 1996.\textsuperscript{24} Further studies showed that delivery of both the HEXA gene and the HEXB gene is required to achieve maximal overexpression and secretion of the Hex A enzyme above WT levels in transduced cells, resulting in massive secretion throughout the TSD mouse,\textsuperscript{24,25} a result also seen in SD mouse fibroblasts.\textsuperscript{26} These results suggested that these \textit{in vitro} gene therapy treatments may have success \textit{in vivo}.

The murine model for SD was generated through disruption of the murine hexb gene with a neomycin cassette\textsuperscript{27–30} and showed near-complete deficiency in the murine Hex A enzyme exhibiting a severe phenotype,\textsuperscript{31} typically reaching humane endpoints at 15–17 weeks.\textsuperscript{28,29} Feline and ovine models for GM\textsubscript{2} gangliosidoses are also used in preclinical gene therapy trials.\textsuperscript{32}

Preclinical \textit{in vivo} gene therapy studies have been carried out in both the feline and murine disease models. Transduction of HEXA and HEXB on separate vectors results in sustained and widespread Hex A enzyme activity throughout the CNS following direct injection into the CNS. Inflammation and GM\textsubscript{2} ganglioside storage are typically decreased, and increases in survival to over a year in mice and return to WT behavioral phenotypes are possible with high doses.\textsuperscript{33–41} Successful application of AAV9 systemic (intravenous) treatments for GM\textsubscript{2} gangliosidoses in mice has been observed using a vector expressing \textit{hexb}\textsuperscript{42} and a hybrid hexosaminidase gene, HEXM.\textsuperscript{43}

Some studies have used single vectors encoding either the \(\alpha\) or \(\beta\) subunit to treat TSD or SD successfully, respectively, but emphasized the importance of having both units to make the HexA isoform.\textsuperscript{31,42,44}

Other studies have utilized multiple vectors carrying the HEXA and HEXB genes separately to take advantage of the increased enzyme secretion that results from overexpression of both the \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) subunit.\textsuperscript{35,38–40} Both of these approaches, however, have major drawbacks compared with a bicistronic vector design carrying both genes in a single vector. Multiple vector treatments must be given at higher doses to see the desired increased expression because both vectors must transduce the same cell to optimally overexpress the Hex A enzyme. Comparatively, a bicistronic vector design may allow a lower, single-vector dose to achieve the same results. Dosages are important when considering the humoral response to the vector, cost of treatment, and risk of insertional oncogenesis events, all of which increase with an increased dose.\textsuperscript{45} No systemically injected bicistronic treatment of SD or TSD in an animal model has been reported in the literature to date. Self-cleaving 2A peptides have been used successfully in previous studies, showing its utility as one of the most effective 2A linkers for the cleavage and expression of multiscistronic constructs.\textsuperscript{46–49}

A proof-of-concept study is presented here examining the therapeutic potential of a bicistronic AAV9-HEXB-P2A-HexA viral vector administered via a systemic injection. By utilizing a short P2A linker, cDNAs of both the human HEXA and HEXB genes were packaged into a single stranded AAV9 vector under the same CAG promoter. We hypothesized that this approach should maximize the expression of Hex A enzyme while minimizing the required total AAV dosage for these neonatal injections using a relatively non-invasive systemic administration.

RESULTS

\textbf{In Vitro Analysis of the HexB-HexA Construct}

The HexB-HexA construct was designed as shown in Figure 1 (HexB and HexA denotes the proteins) HEK-HexABKO (ABKO) cells were made to express no hexosaminidase activity as confirmed by PCR sequencing, western blot analysis, and hex activity assays.\textsuperscript{50} These ABKO cells were kindly donated by Dr. Don Mahuran (SickKids, Toronto, ON). ABKO cells were transfected via a standard calcium phosphate protocol with a plasmid encoding the same HexB-HexA construct. Following transfection, and diethylaminoethyl (DEAE) separation of hexosaminidase isoforms, transfected cell cultures were observed to be expressing all three isoforms.
of the hexosaminidase enzyme (Hex B, Hex A, and Hex S) at levels equal to or greater than WT HEK293 cells. Untransfected HexABKO cells showed no hexosaminidase activity. These results are shown in Figure 2A.

To assess the protein expression of the HexB-HexA vector, ABKO cells were transfected with the HexB-HexA construct with Lipofectamine 2000. Transfected cells were then collected and lysed to obtain a protein lysate. Western blot analysis revealed that, unlike ABKO cells, which do not produce any mature HexA or HexB protein, ABKO cells transfected with the HexB-HexA construct did show mature expression of the HexA and HexB proteins. These results are shown in Figure 2B.

**In Vivo Analysis of the HexB-HexA Construct**

To evaluate the effectiveness of a single intravenous injection of the HexB-HexA vector, cohorts of 12 SD (hexb<sup>−/−</sup>) mice received either the treatment vector at a low dose of 2.04 × 10<sup>13</sup> vector genomes (vg)/kg or a vehicle control administered via the superficial vein on post-natal day 1. Additionally, a control group of 12 Het mice (hexb<sup>+/−</sup>) received a vehicle injection. Six mice from each cohort were euthanized at 16 weeks for biochemical and histological analyses. The remaining six mice provided survival and behavioral data until their endpoint, as indicated by either a 10% body weight loss, inability to right themselves in 10 s, or the study endpoint of 32 weeks.

**Effect of HexB-HexA on Survival**

HexB-HexA vector delivery had a marked effect on the lifespan, increasing the mean age of survival from 110 ± 6.3 days in untreated SD mice to 170 ± 8.0 days (p = 0.0002). Figure 3 shows a comparison of the HexB-HexA treatment against that of vehicle-injected Het and SD mice.

**Effect of HexB-HexA on Motor Activity**

Disease progression in SD mice was measured non-invasively through a series of behavioral tests. Performance in the open field test (OFT) has been shown to correlate with disease progression. Additionally, measurements of the righting reflex and mesh test scores are used to assess quality of life and mouse strength in disease models. Testing at 14 and 16 weeks showed significant improvement in OFT time moving with HexB-HexA treatment compared with SD controls. At 14 weeks, untreated SD mice had a mean time moving of 55.5 ± 8.7 s, and HexB-HexA-treated mice scored a mean of 114.7 ± 21.1 s (p < 0.001). At 16 weeks, the two groups had a mean time moving of 40.7 ± 6.7 s and 115.3 ± 22.0 s, respectively (p < 0.001). At 24 weeks, as HexB-HexA treated mice neared their eventual endpoints, they performed significantly worse than the Het control mice for the first time, with a mean time moving of 37 ± 10.2 s and 85.5 ± 15.2 s (p = 0.0025), respectively. Figure 4 illustrates the comparison of OFT time moving between all cohorts. HexB-HexA-treated SD mice (n = 6) had no delay in righting reflex until 22 weeks, whereas all SD controls (n = 6) reached the maximum score of 10 s between the ages of 14 and 17 weeks. This represented a significant delay in the onset of a delayed righting reflex. Untreated Het mice had no delay in righting reflex until the study endpoint of 32 weeks.

In the mesh test, HexB-HexA-treated mice (n = 6) and Het controls (n = 6) performed significantly better than untreated SD controls (n = 6). At 16 weeks, HexB-HexA-treated mice had a mean score of 60 s, the maximum possible, whereas untreated SD mice averaged 24.8 ± 13.7 s. HexB-HexA-treated SD mice performed similar to Het controls until 24 weeks, at which point they scored a mean time of 27.7 ± 13.9 s (p = 0.0002), whereas Het controls maintained a perfect 60-s average.

**Effect of HexB-HexA on G<sub>M2</sub> Ganglioside Storage**

At the 16-week time point, 6 mice receiving each therapy were sacrificed, and their tissue was harvested for biochemical and histological analyses according to the plan shown in Figure 5. To assess G<sub>M2</sub> ganglioside storage in the CNS, high-performance thin-layer chromatography was used to visualize and separate gangliosides. The G<sub>M2</sub> ganglioside was found to be undetectable in Het control mice but
was found at relatively high levels in SD control mice, where approximately 37% of the isolated gangliosides were GM2 gangliosides. In comparison, HexB-HexA-treated SD mice had a significantly reduced amount of GM2 ganglioside, making up only 25% of total isolated gangliosides (p < 0.0001). Ganglioside storage assay results are shown in Figures 6A and 6B.

Effect of HexB-HexA on Hexosaminidase Activity
Consistent with the reduced GM2 ganglioside levels in HexB-HexA-treated SD mice, we expected an increase in Hex A activity in the CNS. Assessment of the 16-week midbrains for Hex A activity did show a consistent increase in the breakdown of 4-methylumbelliferyl-7-6-sulfo-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (4-MUGS); however, this increase was found to be not significant. These results are shown in Figure 6C.

Serum samples that were taken throughout the study allowed us to assess hexosaminidase activity levels prior to the 16-week endpoints. Samples taken from 8-week-old mice showed a significant increase in hexosaminidase activity in HexB-HexA-treated mice (n = 6) compared with untreated SD controls (n = 6), as indicated by the MUGS assay (p = 0.0045; Figure 6D). Additionally, serum was assessed for MUG activity following DEAE separation of hexosaminidase isoforms. HexB-HexA-treated mice were observed to be expressing both Hex B and Hex A activity, along with some possible Hex S activity, at levels much higher than untreated SD controls but still lower than untreated Het controls (Figure 6E).

Histology
Paraffin-embedded MB sections of 16-week-old mice were cut and mounted on positively charged slides. Sections were then stained with the KM966 anti-GM2 ganglioside antibody, followed by visualization with a biotinylated secondary antibody and DAB staining protocol. A comparison of staining patterns between untreated SD mice and those that received HexB-HexA treatment showed a pattern of decreased GM2 ganglioside buildup in the MB sections. Untreated Het mice revealed no positive staining for the GM2 ganglioside. Representative sections are shown in Figure 7.

Vector Biodistribution
The copy number of the HexB-HexA vector was assessed through qPCR analysis and is presented as number of viral genomes per mouse genome, as depicted in Figure 8. We observed a relatively uniform distribution of the vector across the brain and spinal cord areas. There were also relatively high levels of the HexB-HexA vector seen in the heart and liver, which is consistent with previous reports.21,53

DISCUSSION
Our study demonstrates, for the first time, the therapeutic potential of the ssAAV9-HexB-P2A-HexA vector, showing both in vivo and in vitro expression of the α and β subunit and subsequent formation of active Hex A enzyme. As a result, a single systemic dose of the vector in neonatal mice was able to confer extension of lifespan and improvement in behavioral tests.

First we observed that our vector construct produced mature and functional Hex A enzyme from the encoded β and α subunit in the ABKO cell line at levels equal to or greater than those of WT HEK293 cells. This in vitro expression, confirmed by western blot and DEAE assays, demonstrates that both the β and α subunits are fully formed in sufficient quantities, indicating the success of the P2A linker, which has been shown to have between 90%–100% cleavage efficiency.46-49

Next, this vector was assessed in vivo at a relatively low dose in the SD animal model. The treated SD mice lived significantly longer than the untreated controls and performed significantly better on the OFT at
showed significant and detectable levels of the \(G_{M2}\) ganglioside, whereas Het controls had undetectable levels throughout. These results, taken together, suggest that HexB-HexA treatment resulted in an increase in Hex A activity within the CNS to a level above that of SD controls but still below the critical threshold.

The bicistronic vector treatment approach demonstrates a number of advantages over previous treatments. The bicistronic vector design allows formation of the Hex A enzyme from subunits that are expressed in equal amounts in the same transfected cells compared with approaches that supply only one subunit and are limited by the endogenous subunit or that use two vectors and require significantly higher doses to ensure that the same cells are transfected. Additionally, by utilizing the AAV9 vector, this approach does not require direct intraparenchymal injection into the CNS. As a result, the current study provides a treatment approach that is less invasive but remains effective at lower doses than in most previous approaches.

Assessment of the potential immunogenicity of any gene therapy treatment is necessary to fully evaluate the effect of the treatment construct and viral vector \textit{in vivo}. The HexA-HexB construct was specifically designed to have reduced immunogenicity compared with novel hybrid genes. Although use of the P2A linker brings amino acid residues being added to the C terminus of the beta subunit and a single proline being added to the N terminus of the alpha subunit, it has been shown that such a change has not resulted in any significant immune response.

There were clear limitations in our study. The first one was that our conservative dose was too low for a curative expectation, but it was a proof-of-concept study testing the short-term efficacy \textit{in vivo}, and we succeeded in identifying the significant potential of this vector. The observed increase in survival indicates that the enzyme levels near the critical threshold were low enough to change the course of the disease. Further studies are warranted and are being carried out with different higher doses. Slightly higher doses of this viral vector may be enough to completely ameliorate the disease throughout the body. These expected improvements should be investigated through treatment of SD mice, and any results will likely extrapolate to TSD animal models and to higher organisms. This proof-of-concept study provides the foundation for a translatable global treatment for both TSD and SD.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Animal Models**

The SD mice were obtained from The Jackson Laboratory and maintained on a 12-hr light cycle from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. All experimental protocols and procedures were performed in accordance with the Canadian Council on Animal Care and were approved by the Queen’s University Animal Care Committee.

**Plasmid and Vector Preparations**

The HexB-HexA sequence includes the cDNA of the human \textit{HexB} gene and the human \textit{HexA} gene linked by a P2A self-cleaving peptide under control of the CAG promoter, as shown in Figure 1. BioBasics (Markham, Ontario) synthesized the 4,830-bp construct into a plasmid. The ssAAV9 viral vectors were produced as described previously in Dr. Steven Gray’s laboratory at the University of North Carolina from this plasmid.
Injections
Neonatal mice received injections of the HexB-HexA vector or a vehicle control through the superficial temporal vein on day 0–1, as described previously. Treated mice received an injection of 2.04 × 10^10 vg/mouse in a volume of 50 μL of PBS with 350 nM NaCl and 5% sorbitol (vehicle) using a 30G needle. Untreated control mice received the same vehicle without the vector.

Behavior Testing
Behavioral testing was carried out on a bi-weekly basis from the age of 8 weeks until each respective endpoint. The behavioral testing used three different tests.

Mesh Test
The mesh test was used to assess muscle strength. The mouse was placed in the center of a wire mesh screen that was rotated to an inverted position over the course of 2 s, with the mouse’s head declining first. The screen was then held 20 cm above a padded surface, and the time elapsed before the mouse fell off was recorded, or the test was stopped when a maximum of 60 s was reached. Each mouse was given 3 trials spaced out by 5 min, and the best trial was recorded.

Open Field Test
The OFT was used to assess overall locomotion and activity levels. The mouse was placed in a 40 cm × 40 cm arena for 5 min. Time moving, rearing activity, and distance traveled were all electronically recorded by the ActiMot system.

Righting Reflex
Righting reflex was used to assess mobility and deterioration of quality of life. The mouse was placed in the supine position, and the time elapsed until all 4 paws were on the floor surface was timed. Righting reflex was carried out 3 times on each mouse with a rest of 1 min between attempts. The longest time to righting was recorded. If a maximum score of 10 s was reached, this indicated that a humane endpoint had been reached.
Tissue and Serum Collection

Tissue samples were collected at either the designated 16-week endpoint or the long-term humane endpoint. Humane endpoints were determined by either more than 15% loss of peak body weight or an inability to right in 10 s. Euthanasia was carried out via CO₂ asphyxiation, followed by cardiac puncture, through which approximately 1 mL of blood was collected, and perfusion with 10 mL of chilled PBS. The whole brain was approximately divided into three parts (forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain) using a scaled matrix tool. A 2-mm section of the midbrain was fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde overnight and then immersed in 100% ethanol until it was sent to the Queen’s University Histology Department for paraffin embedding. The remaining midbrain was collected and frozen immediately for further processing.

Approximately 200 μL of serum was collected via the saphenous vein monthly starting at 8 weeks. The mice were placed in a restraining device, and hair was removed from the caudal surface of the thigh. The site was then swabbed with alcohol and covered in petroleum jelly, and a 25G needle was used to puncture the vein. Blood was collected in a capillary blood collection tube. Serum was separated from whole blood samples by centrifugation at 4,000 rpm for 10 min.

Ganglioside Storage Assays

Ganglioside extraction and visualization were performed as described previously. Briefly, frozen midbrain sections were sonicated in 800 μL of PBS in three 10-s bursts and then centrifuged at 4°C for 20 min. 400 μL of the supernatant was taken for the hexosaminidase activity assays (described below). Gangliosides were extracted from the remaining midbrain samples using methanol and chloroform solvents. These mixed ganglioside samples were then separated on a thin-layer chromatography (TLC) plate using a 55:43:10 chloroform:methanol:0.2% calcium chloride mixture.
mobile phase. Bands were visualized using orcinol in 10% sulfuric acid, and plates were dried at 120°C for 10 min. Densitometry analysis was performed, comparing the intensity of the G_{M2} ganglioside band with the total ganglioside bands using ImageJ software. Manufactured gangliosides and SD control samples were run as the standard control on each plate.

**Hexosaminidase Assays**

Total hexosaminidase activity and Hex A activity was measured as described previously.\textsuperscript{61,62} Briefly, total hexosaminidase activity was determined using the 4-methylumbelliferyl-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside (4-MUG) assay, whereas the Hex A enzyme activity alone was determined using the 4-MUGS assay. β-Galactosidase activity was determined using the 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-galactopyranoside assay as a quality control lysosomal enzyme. In all assays, the samples were incubated with the various substrates at 37°C for 1 hr. During this time, active enzyme breaks down the substrate to release a fluorescent signal. Samples were then read on the plate reader with an excitation wavelength of 365 nm and an emission wavelength of 450 nm to assess both absolute and relative levels of the signal release. Additionally, the results were compared with the 4-methylumbelliferone (4-MU) standard curve. The MB samples were diluted to 1:10 in PBS to complete the various assays; the serum samples were diluted to 1:50 in PBS.

**Histology**

Histological procedures were performed as described previously.\textsuperscript{42,43} Briefly, paraffin-embedded midbrain samples were sectioned on a microtome to a thickness of 4–6 μm. Sections were then de-paraffinized in toluene for 10 min and rehydrated through 100%, 85%, and 70% EtOH for 5 min in each bath. Antigen retrieval was accomplished by heating the slides in sodium citrate antigen retrieval solution (pH 6.0) to a boil and then allowing the solution to cool at room temperature for 20 min. The slides were then blocked for both nonspecific binding and endogenous peroxidase activity with 10% normal goat serum and 3% hydrogen peroxide, respectively. Overnight incubation in primary antibody and 1-hr incubation with horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibodies were then carried out. DAB stain was then applied, followed by a hematoxylin counterstain. Slides were then dehydrated through the same series of alcohol baths in reverse order and finally in toluene for 10 min. Slides were coverslipped and visualized.

Immunohistological detection for G_{M2} ganglioside storage was accomplished with a 1:100 dilution of the chimeric murine-human immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) anti-G_{M2} ganglioside antibody KM966 (Kyowa Hakko Kirin Co. Ltd).\textsuperscript{63} The primary antibody was detected with an anti-human biotinylated secondary antibody at a 1:1,000 dilution.

**Cell Culture and Transfection**

HEKHexABKO cells were obtained from Dr. Don Mahuran at the University of Toronto. These cells express no Hex A or any other hexosaminidase activity. Cells were maintained in culture at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Cellular transfection for the DEAE protocol was carried out using a standard calcium phosphate transfection protocol. HEKHexABKO and WT HEK293 cells were grown in separate 10-cm plates. Following transfection of 1 plate of HEKHexABKO cells with the HexB-HexA-containing plasmid, cells were scraped, pelleted, and then lysed via sonication in PBS. Sonicated samples were then tested for hexosaminidase activity using the DEAE enzyme separation technique described below. Cellular transfection for the western blot protocol was conducted using Lipofectamine 2000. Cells were maintained in 6-cm plates and transfected with the HexB-HexA construct, a human HexB construct, or a GFP construct. Cell lysates were collected and lysed in radioimmunoprecipitation assay (RIPA) lysis buffer (Cell Signaling Technology, Dallas, TX; catalog number 9806).

**DEAE Protocol**

Cell lysates were analyzed by ion exchange chromatography on DEAE-Sepharose CL-6B (Pharmacia, NJ, USA) similarly as described previously.\textsuperscript{64,65} Briefly, the DEAE column was pre-equilibrated with 10 mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.0) containing 5% glycerol. 500 μL of sample was loaded, followed by a wash buffer (25 mM NaCl in 10 mM NaPi [pH 6.0]), and the flowthrough was collected in 200-μL fractions (fractions 1–16). Proteins retained...
by the column were eluted using elution buffer 1 (200 mM NaCl in 10 mM NaPi [pH 6.0]) in fractions 17–24 and elution buffer 2 (500 mM NaCl in 10 mM NaPi [pH 6.0]) in fractions 25–32. Fractions (200 µl) were collected and assayed for Hex activity with MUG substrate.

Western Blot
Clarified protein extracts were subjected to separation by SDS-PAGE and transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes (Millipore, Carlsbad, CA, USA; IPVH00010). 5% powdered skim milk Tris-buffered saline (TBS) solution blocked the membranes prior to probing with primary antibodies against HEXA (Abcam, Cambridge, UK; ab91624; 1:100) or HEXB (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA; SAB4501385; 1:750) and β-actin (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA; catalog number A5441; 1:750). Membranes were then subjected to 3 washes in TBS-Tween (TBS-T) and incubated with secondary antibodies: goat anti-rabbit HRP-conjugated (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA; A5278; 1:10,000) and goat anti-mouse (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA; A8275; 1:10,000) secondary antibodies. Visualization was conducted after repeating the wash step and utilized enhanced chemiluminescence (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA; catalog number 1705061) detection captured by exposure to scientific autoradiography film (Progene, St. Laurent, QC, Canada; catalog number 39-20810).

Vector Biodistribution
Copy numbers of the hHexBP2AHexA vector and mouse genomic DNA were determined by qPCR as reported previously. Briefly, total DNA from each organ was extracted with a gSYNc DNA extraction kit (catalog number GS100, Geneaid). All reactions were carried out using PowerUp SYBR Green Master Mix (catalog number A75242, Thermo Fisher Scientific) on an Applied Biosystems 7500 real-time PCR system following the manufacturer’s instructions. For virus quantitation, plasmid DNA was used as the standard. For mouse genomic DNA quantitation, purification and quantification of mouse genomic DNA was used as a standard. Primers for virus pAAV.CAG.hHexBP2AHexA.7303 ITRs4792 were as follows: forward, 5′-TATGGCAAGGGCTATGTGGT-3′; reverse, 5′-TGATTGT GTCTGGCTGAATCTT-3′; Mouse LaminB2 primers for quantification of mouse genomic DNA were as follows: forward, 5′-CAAGGACTACCTAAGGG-3′; reverse, 5′-AGGGCACCCTCCATC TCGAAAC-3′.

Statistics
One-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post hoc test was performed on the results from the ganglioside assay and the hexosaminidase assays (with the exception of the serum time courses). All of the behavioral data and the hexosaminidase serum time courses were analyzed through 2-way repeated measures ANOVA with the Bonferroni post hoc test. A Kaplan-Meier curve was used to assess the survival of the animals, followed by a log rank (Mantel-Cox) test. All statistical analyses were performed in GraphPad Prism 7.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
E.W. was involved in all steps of the research, including injecting mice, monitoring behavior, and biochemical and histological analysis of samples. K.J.L.O. assisted J.S.W. with the design and production of the ssAAV9-HexB-P2A-HexA plasmid. K.J.L.O. performed cell culturing and transfection for the western blot lysates. C.R. performed and K.J.L.O. assisted with the western Blot. K.J.L.O. edited all subsequent drafts of the manuscript. Z.C. performed qPCR for the biodistribution analysis. P.T. assisted with all biochemical analyses and neonatal injections. S.J.G. produced the viral vectors. J.S.W. supervised all aspects of the project.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
The authors have no conflicts of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Funding for this research was provided by the Kingston General Hospital Research Institute, Queen’s University and Cure Tay-Sachs Foundation. We thank Kyowa Hakko Kirin Co., Ltd for graciously providing the KM966 antibody. Indirect administrative support for S.J.G. was provided by Research to Prevent Blindness to the UNCH Department of Ophthalmology.

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