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Gene Therapy for Glaucoma by Ciliary Body Aquaporin 1 Disruption Using CRISPR-Cas9

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INTRODUCTION

Glaucoma is a common cause of blindness, yet current therapeutic options are imperfect. Clinical trials have invariably shown that reduction in intraocular pressure (IOP) regardless of disease subtype prevents visual loss. Reducing ciliary body aqueous humor production can lower IOP, and the adeno-associated virus ShH10 serotype was identified as able to transduce mouse ciliary body epithelium following intravitreal injection. Using ShH10 to deliver a single vector CRISPR-Cas9 system disrupting Aquaporin 1 in treated eyes (10.4 ± 2.4 mmHg) compared with control (13.2 ± 2.0 mmHg) non-injected eyes (13.1 ± 2.8 mmHg; p < 0.001; n = 12). Editing in the aquaporin 1 gene could be detected in ciliary body, and no off-target increases in corneal or retinal thickness were identified. In experimental mouse models of corticosteroid and microbead-induced ocular hypertension, IOP could be reduced in treated eyes (10.4 ± 2.4 mmHg) compared with control (13.2 ± 2.0 mmHg) non-injected eyes (13.1 ± 2.8 mmHg; p < 0.001; n = 12). Editing in the aquaporin 1 gene could be detected in ciliary body, and no off-target increases in corneal or retinal thickness were identified. In experimental mouse models of corticosteroid and microbead-induced ocular hypertension, IOP could be reduced to prevent ganglion cell loss (32 ± 4/mm²) compared with untreated eyes (25 ± 5/mm²; p < 0.01). ShH10 could transduce human ciliary body from post-mortem donor eyes in ex vivo culture with indel formation detectable in the Aquaporin 1 locus. Clinical translation of this approach to patients with glaucoma may permit long-term reduction of IOP following a single injection.

IOP arises as a balance between the formation of aqueous humor by the ciliary body and outflow via the uveoscleral route or trabecular meshwork. Most interventions focus on increasing outflow; however, ciliary body destructive procedures (e.g., cyclodiode laser) universally and markedly reduce IOP even in severe end-stage glaucoma. However, the resulting ciliary body necrosis can lead to inflammation, loss of neurotrophic factors, and subsequent phthisis bulbi that has limited the wider use of this approach. Gene editing to provide a single but permanent therapeutic alteration is an appealing approach given glaucoma is a chronic disease that requires lifelong intervention. Progress to date has remained at preclinical stages, with methods focused on either modulating the trabecular meshwork to increase outflow or providing neuroprotection to ganglion cells. A prior study has used CRISPR-Cas9 to correct one mutation in the myocilin (MYOC) gene associated with the development of glaucoma. However, glaucoma is rarely monogenic in origin, and many genes have been associated with increased risk, each of which can possess multiple pathogenic mutations. Nearly a hundred mutations have been identified in myocilin alone, making such specific gene-editing approaches less translationally viable.

In this study, we demonstrate a pragmatic gene therapy approach that reduces IOP by selectively disrupting aqueous humor production in the ciliary body following a single intravitreal injection. Specific gene editing is achieved using the smaller S. aureus-derived CRISPR-Cas9 platform, because it is capable of being delivered within a single recombinant adeno-associated virus (AAV), the vector that is now the gold standard and US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) licensed for ocular gene therapy. By targeting a gene critical to a conserved physiological process rather than correcting one specific mutation, universal application without a prohibitive personalized approach is tractable. IOP reduction is achieved by disrupting Aquaporin 1 (Aqp1) in...
the ciliary body. Aquaporins are a family of water-transporting transmembrane proteins that are widely expressed throughout the human body, and transgenic mice deficient in Aqp1 have been shown to have lower IOP as a result of reduced inflow and aqueous humor formation without adverse effect.26

RESULTS
ShH10 Virus Transduces Mouse Ciliary Body Epithelium following Intravitreal Injection
Five serotypes of AAV encoding GFP under the control of the constitutive cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter were injected into mouse eyes via the intravitreal route. The ShH10 serotype was the only virus to demonstrate strong GFP expression in ciliary body non-pigmented epithelium by 4 weeks (Figure 1A). Retinal in vivo imaging revealed additional GFP expression around the optic disc and retinal vessels using ShH10 (Figure 1B). This was found to predominantly arise from Müller glia, ganglion cells, and astrocytes by morphology and anatomical location. Weak GFP signal was observed in the corneal endothelium (Figure S1).

Combining Two CRISPR-Cas9 Short Guide RNAs Leads to Efficient Aquaporin 1 Disruption
Relative Aqp1 protein and transcript levels were assessed across different tissues of the mouse eye (Figures 2A–2C) and identified in the ciliary body, cornea, and retinal pigment epithelium (RPE). No AQP1 protein was detected in the retina, implying any off-target retinal transduction would not be detrimental. Six Staphylococcus aureus-derived Cas9 (SaCas9)-compatible short guide RNA (sgRNA) sequences within exon 1 of Aqp1 were identified (Figure 2D). These were cloned into a single plasmid also encoding SaCas9, transiently transfected into the mouse B6-RPE07 cell line, and tested for indel formation efficiency by T7 endonuclease 1 assay (Figure 2E). Two sgRNAs (named B and E) were selected as a compromise between efficacy and spacing across exon 1 and were each produced as single AAV vectors using the ShH10 serotype capsid. More efficient gene disruption was observed when targeting with two sgRNAs compared with a single sgRNA approach, a finding also noted in other studies.27,28 Therefore, a 1:1 ratio of sgRNAs B and E was employed and henceforth denoted as "MIX." Culturing B6-RPE07 cells with these viruses in vitro individually or in 1:1 combination produced indels within exon 1 (Figure 2F) and reduced transcript levels (Figure 2G). Combined use of the two vectors was selected as the main strategy because it not only reduced in vitro transcript levels, but frequent excision of the intervening 98-bp region between the two sgRNAs additionally disrupted Aqp1 function by deleting key protein residues predicted by the crystal structure to affect channel patency (Figures S2A–S2C).29 No editing was identified for either sgRNA in the top five off-target coding genes predicted by a bioinformatic algorithm (Figure S2D).30

Aquaporin 1 Disruption by CRISPR-Cas9 Lowers IOP
Wild-type C57BL/6j mice received unilateral intravitreal injection of the combined vector mix, and 3 weeks later the ciliary body was isolated. This confirmed genomic DNA editing within exon 1 of Aqp1 only in treated eyes (Figure 3A), where the presence of SaCas9 DNA was also detected (Figure 3B). In these mice, IOP was reduced by a mean of 2.9 mmHg relative to each contralateral eye (Figure 3C). This would be approximately a 22% reduction, which would be clinically effective if translated to glaucoma therapy, where trials have shown even a 25% reduction can preserve vision.31 No statistically significant difference in IOP between eyes was identified at baseline, and greater variance is seen in IOP between different animals, so contralateral eyes were used as the optimal control with datapoints displayed as linked pairs of eyes where indicated (Figure S3). Injection of a GFP-encoding ShH10 control vector did not lead to a reduction in IOP compared with uninjected or MIX-treated eyes (Figure 3D). When intravitreal injection of ShH10 vector was performed in both eyes, subclinical inflammation seen only on OCT scanning as scattered cells within the vitreous cavity could be observed. This was severe in 2 of 23 eyes examined, which were excluded from analysis, and is compatible with loss of local immune regulation secondary to antigen excess as previously observed.32,33 Flow cytometry of ciliary body from GFP- and MIX-treated eyes, however, did not show differences in infiltrating immune cell numbers to confound the IOP changes seen (Figure S4). Studies imply there is negligible ciliary body epithelium turnover in mammals,34 BrdU pulse staining was performed in ShH10-injected eyes and did not show secondary epithelial cell proliferation in response to viral infection (Figure S2E).
AQP1 protein levels were reduced in the ciliary body of treated eyes (Figures 3E and 3F). Complete AQP1 loss is not seen because it is not feasible to readily separate the targeted non-pigmented epithelium from other uninfected ciliary body cells. No structural abnormalities in the ciliary body were seen by histology at 3 weeks (Figure 3G), consistent with a lack of gross toxicity reported following retinal delivery of CRISPR-Cas9 variants. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) was used to determine whether any *in vivo* off-target effects from potential Aqp1 disruption in the cornea or retina occurred (Figure 3H). No edema was clinically apparent, and quantification confirmed that no significant corneal or retinal thickening occurred (Figures 3I and 3J), consistent with previous publications suggesting there is corneal redundancy provided by aquaporin 5. After demonstrating effective IOP reduction in normal eyes, the approach was trialed in two experimental mouse models of glaucoma. Corticosteroid-induced ocular hypertension produces mildly increased IOP, analogous to the distinct entity seen in humans, but does not lead to robust ganglion cell loss using a depot model. Intervention in this model from an elevated baseline resulted in about 20% reduction in IOP (Figure 4A) and ciliary body AQP1 protein levels (Figures 4B and 4C).

**Figure 2. Aquaporin 1 Is Expressed in the Mouse Ciliary Body and Can Be Targeted Using CRISPR-SaCas9**

The mouse eye expresses AQP1 predominantly in the ciliary body, cornea, and RPE. (A–C) Representative western blot and pooled data from dissected tissues (A) for protein (B) and RNA (C) by quantitative PCR; n = 4–6 eyes. (D) Genomic map of exon 1 of mouse Aqp1 displaying sequence and binding location of tested SaCas9-compatible short guide RNAs (sgRNA) tested. (E) T7 endonuclease 1 assay for different plasmid transfected sgRNAs and the indel creation efficiency of each. sgRNA-labeled B and E were packaged into ShH10 serotype AAV vectors and co-cultured with mouse B6-RPE cells individually and in combination. (F and G) T7 endonuclease 1 assay (F) and quantitative PCR (G) for mAqp1 were performed. Aqp1 expression was significantly reduced using sgRNA E alone and in combination with B (MIX) compared with uninfected (UN) controls. Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn’s multiple comparisons. Mean ± SD is shown. ***p = 0.001, ****p < 0.001. n = 10–12. Lamin B1 was used as loading control.

Aquaporin 1 Disruption Can Prevent Ganglion Cell Loss in Experimental Models of Glaucoma

After demonstrating effective IOP reduction in normal eyes, the approach was trialed in two experimental mouse models of glaucoma. Corticosteroid-induced ocular hypertension produces mildly increased IOP, analogous to the distinct entity seen in humans, but does not lead to robust ganglion cell loss using a depot model. Intervention in this model from an elevated baseline resulted in about 20% reduction in IOP (Figure 4A) and ciliary body AQP1 protein levels (Figures 4B and 4C).

The microbead glaucoma model produces greater occlusion of aqueous drainage, resulting in markedly elevated IOP and secondary retinal ganglion cell loss. Treatment one week after elevation of IOP led to a sustained reduction (Figure 4D) in mean pressure of 3.9 mmHg at 3 weeks (Figure 4E). AQP1 protein in the matched eyes was lowered (Figure 4F). Extending the model to 7 weeks demonstrated that treatment prevented the ganglion cell loss (Figures 4G and 4H), illustrating not only IOP reduction but cellular preservation—the definitive aim of any glaucoma therapy.

**ShH10 Can Transduce Human Ciliary Body Epithelium**

To determine whether the approach could be readily translated into humans, we obtained ocular tissue surplus to transplantation. AQP1 protein (Figure 5A) and transcript (Figure 5B) are detected to the same extent in ciliary body and cornea, with minimal
expression in the retina or RPE. The ciliary body was isolated and maintained in culture for up to 7 days according to an established protocol. ShH10 vector encoding GFP was co-incubated and fluo-rescence was observed in vitro from day three onward (Figure 5C) and confirmed as arising from non-pigmented ciliary epithelium by histology at day seven (Figure 5D). sgRNAs aligning to exon 1 o f h u m a n AQP1 were tested for their targeting ef fi ciency by plasmid transfection into a 293T cell line (Figure 5E). sgRNA K produced the highest rate of indel formation and so was packaged into the ShH10 vector. Co-incubation with 293T cells (Figure 5F) or human ex vivo ciliary body (Figure 5G) produced detectable indel formation in the AQP1 locus. Low editing levels in the ciliary body likely arise from limitations in maintaining cell viability ex vivo, greater dilution of the vector in culture medium, and difficulty in isolating pure non-pigmented ciliary body epithelium from non-transduced cells during preparation for the T7 Endonuclease I assay.

**DISCUSSION**

By selectively disrupting Aqp1 in the adult mouse eye, IOP can be reduced from normal physiological baseline or when elevated in experimental models of glaucoma. Proof of concept was achieved using the engineered ShH10 serotype of AAV to deliver the S. aureus-derived CRISPR-Cas9 system packaged within a single vector. If translated to humans, this could benefit patients with glaucoma by providing a new treatment that could lower IOP following a single intravitreal injection irrespective of contributory genetic mutations or disease subtype. An approach that uses permanent gene editing is ideal given the chronic nature of glaucoma with persistent IOP elevation over decades.

Contemporary research into new treatments for glaucoma has focused more on techniques to increase aqueous humor outflow. Pharmaceutical agents or laser destructive procedures are currently used to reduce inflow at the ciliary body, but their wider use has been limited. Systemic carbonic anhydrase inhibitors such as acetazolamide dramatically reduce IOP but have unacceptable systemic side effects that prevent long-term use. Cyclodiode laser is often employed when other treatments have failed and in cases of severe acute from non-transduced cells during preparation for the T7 Endonuclease I assay.
Steroid model

Microbead model

An advantage over standard gene therapy is that Aqp1 is a universally expressed protein and its DNA sequence is expected to be broadly conserved among all individuals with glaucoma. No prohibitive personalized medicine approach would be required, unlike gene correction of specific rare mutations. The compartmentalized nature of the eye allows local treatment and limits systemic dissemination of AAV, and the technical simplicity and safety of intravitreal injection permits delivery in a clinic setting, unlike the subretinal route. Combination or adjunctive use with all other treatments including eye drops, laser trabeculoplasty, and trabeculectomy surgery is theoretically feasible and likely to be cumulative in IOP reduction capacity.

Thirteen types of aquaporin channel are recognized in mammals and expressed in the eye, where some redundancy in function exists among them.\(^{25,39}\) Aquaporin 1 was targeted because it is the most abundant at RNA and protein levels. Aquaporin 4 is also expressed by aquaporin 3.\(^{40}\)

Several limitations need to be addressed in future work. With the ubiquitous promoter used, all cells transduced by the ShH10 vector will undergo Aqp1 disruption, including retina and cornea. Although no clear adverse effects were detected, the identification and integration of a ciliary body epithelium-specific promoter or microRNA transcript restriction will be required.\(^{42}\) Efforts toward this are underway and will be greatly assisted by combining bioinformatic design with transcriptomic profiling. An equal mix of two closely spaced sgRNAs provided consistent IOP reduction and often resulted in excision of the intervening sequence corresponding to a key region of the Aqp1 channel. This phenomenon has been observed before and although it may not be the final translational approach, it increases the efficiency of disruption of Aqp1 to confirm proof of concept.\(^{42}\)

There are disadvantages to the intravitreal route compared with subretinal injection, which was the first to receive FDA approval for AAV ocular gene therapy. Heightened immune responses are
apparent, with high preexisting neutralizing antibody titers to AAV capsids able to prevent cell infection. In early reports, ocular inflammation has been observed using this route in non-human pri-

mate (NHP) studies and early clinical trials. We observed possible vitreous infiltrates in a subset of treated eyes, but this was severe only in a small percentage; however, it is likely that for further study the judicious use of immunosuppression and vector refine-
ments will be expedient.

Although ocular inflammation is known to be able to reduce IOP, it is unlikely this explains the therapeutic effect we observed because no reduction is seen with GFP control vector or with a CRISPR-Cas9 vector that does not target Aqp1 (Figure S3). We also performed flow cytometry of the ciliary body and detected no difference between the lymphoid or myeloid cellular infiltrate of GFP or MIX to confound the IOP reduction observed (Figure S4).

Additional refinements could include the disruption of multiple tar-
gets to extend efficacy, such as combining carbonic anhydrases or Connexin 43 disruption with Aqp1 editing, which are known to also contribute to aqueous humor secretion. The magnitude of IOP reduction achieved by Aqp1 disruption in the normal eye is highly significant because reduction may be limited to a minimum pressure in the mouse.

Transient or non-viral delivery methods may prove superior to mini-
mize long-term Cas9 expression once gene editing is complete. Other studies have not detected toxicity from persistent Cas9 expression in the retina, however, and because target ocular cells are principally post-mitotic, the risk for increasingly recognized off-target mutations causing subsequent carcinogenesis should remain low. AAV is certainly a superior vector and even now FDA approved for ocular gene therapy, compared with other vectors such as adenovirus.

Further pre-clinical optimization including the use of glaucoma models in large-animal and non-human primate will help to further assess the efficacy and potential side effects of the intervention before proceeding to clinical studies. These will allow accurate measurement of aqueous production rate changes and predicted human IOP response, but experiments would need species-specific sgRNA targeting. Longer-term sequelae and potential immune responses could be studied more precisely and applied in the context of develop-
ments emerging in the wider field. Efforts may also be invested in refining ex vivo human tissue cultures, with an anterior chamber perfusion method to recapitulate the ocular environment and main-
tain viability for longer to robustly test permutations of sgRNA. Ultimate-
lly, first-in-human trials are required, yet will be aided by the unfortunately high prevalence of patients already suffering complete visual loss from glaucoma but retaining elevated IOP. These poorly sighted eyes would be initial candidates of choice for testing.

Encouraging findings for human translation include the shared tropism of the ShH10 capsid for ciliary body non-pigmented epithelium seen in ex vivo ciliary body and detectable genomic editing within the AQP1 locus by CRISPR-Cas9, even given the limitations of tissue culture maintenance. By harnessing the latest gene-editing and vector advances, this approach has the potential to provide

Figure 5. Human Ciliary Body Expresses Aquaporin 1 and Can Be Targeted by ShH10 Vector to Permit CRISPR-Cas9-Mediated Gene Disruption

Human ex vivo ciliary body from post-mortem donors was obtained and could be maintained in culture up to 7 days. (A) Representative western blot for aquaporin 1 (hAQP1) protein from an eye undergoing immediate dissection. (B) Pooled qPCR expression data of available tissue from several donors, n = 6 (only one globe is maintained in culture up to 7 days. (A) Representative western blot for aquaporin 1 (hAQP1) protein from an eye undergoing immediate dissection. (B) Pooled qPCR expression data of available tissue from several donors, n = 6 (only one globe maintained in culture up to 7 days. (A) Representative western blot for aquaporin 1 (hAQP1) protein from an eye undergoing immediate dissection. (B) Pooled qPCR expression data of available tissue from several donors, n = 6 (only one globe maintained in culture up to 7 days.
reduction of IOP after a single intraocular injection, which could ultimately benefit patients with glaucoma if successfully translated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animal Husbandry
Adult (6- to 8-week-old) C57BL/6J female mice were purchased from Charles River Laboratories, Oxford, UK, and housed at the University of Bristol Animal Services Unit under specific pathogen-free conditions with food and water ad libitum. All procedures were conducted in concordance with the United Kingdom Home Office licenses (PPL 30/3045 and 30/3281) and were approved by the University of Bristol Ethical Review Group. The study also complied with the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) statement for the use of animals in opthalmic and vision research.

IOP Measurement
Mice were anesthetized using 2.5% isoflurane in pure oxygen, and IOP was immediately measured using the TonoLab rebound tonometer (Icare, Vantaa, Finland) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. IOP measurement was standardized to be performed between 16:00 and 18:00 GMT. Eyes were alternately tested after 3 min following induction of anesthesia. The mean of three successful measurements for each eye was used for analysis, with each TonoLab measurement comprising an average of six rebound tests. Paired eyes were tested alternately to control for anesthetic effects on IOP.

Intravitreal Injection and In Vivo Imaging
Mice were anesthetized using an intraperitoneal injection of 90 μL/10 g body weight of a solution of Ketavet (ketamine hydrochloride 100 mg/mL; Zoetis Ireland, Dublin, Ireland) and Rompun (xylazine hydrochloride 20 mg/mL; Bayer PLC, Newbury, UK) mixed with sterile water in the ratio of 0.6:1:8.4, respectively.

All intravitreal injections used were 2 μL in volume at the titters indicated in the text and were delivered using an operating microscope and a 33G needle on a microsyringe under direct visualization (Hamilton Company, Reno, NV, USA). 1% Chloramphenicol ointment (Martindale Pharma, Wooburn Green, UK) was applied topically from Addgene by Golden Gate assembly according to the supplied instructions, on cells at 70% confluence and incubated for 72 h.

Experimental Mouse Models of Ocular Hypertension
The corticosteroid-induced model of ocular hypertension was performed as previously described using Dexamethasone-21-acetate in a vehicle suspension formulation. Two hundred micrograms was injected into the periorcular space of both eyes with a 33G needle and Hamilton microsyringe every 7 days for the duration of each experiment. The inclusion criteria were successful sub-conjunctival injection and elevated IOP 1 week after induction compared with baseline. Allocation of eyes to intervention was made at random. The microbead ocular hypertension model followed a published protocol. In brief, after anesthesia and pupil dilation, 3 × 10^6 sterile paramagnetic microbeads of 4.5 μm in diameter (Dynabeads, Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK) were injected into the anterior chamber using a 70-μm internal diameter borosilicate glass micropipette and microsyringe pump (World Precision Instruments, Hitchin, UK). A 0.45-T bar magnet was used to direct beads into the angle and 1% chloramphenicol ointment applied as above.

IOP was checked before injection or model induction. AAV treatment was randomly distributed to eyes with one as intervention and the other as a contralateral control. AAV injection was given 1 week after induction of the ocular hypertension model.

Cell Lines and Tissue Culture
Mouse B6-RPE07 (gift of Dr. Heping Xu, Queen’s University Belfast, Belfast, UK) and human 293T cell lines (ATCC CRL-3216) were maintained in culture using DMEM supplemented with 10% v/v heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, 100 μ/mL penicillin, and 100 μg/mL streptomycin (all from Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK). Cells were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ using standard tissue culture conditions, passaged twice per week a maximum of 20 times. Transient plasmid transfection was performed using Lipofectamine 3000 and OptiMEM medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK), according to the manufacturer’s instructions, on cells at 70% confluency and incubated for 72 h.

Design of Mouse and Human sgRNA Sequences
The mouse Aqp1 genomic sequence was obtained from Ensembl (ENSMUSG00000004653). Compatible 21-bp SaCas9 sgRNAs were identified and ranked using Benchling (https://benchling.com) according to Doench et al. Selected sgRNAs were synthesized as oligonucleotides (Sigma Aldrich, UK) and cloned into the pX601-AAV-CMV:NLS-SaCas9-NLS-3xHA-bGHpA;U6::BsaI-sgRNA plasmid from Addgene by Golden Gate assembly according to the supplied protocol. The top five off-target coding genes for each sgRNA were also determined for testing as per Bae et al.

AAV Production
AAV vectors were either purchased from Vector Biolabs (PA, USA) or manufactured at the UCL (University College London) Institute of Ophthalmology as previously published. In brief, recombinant ShH10 serotype particles were produced through triple-plasmid transfection using PEI transfection reagent into 293T-HEK cells. ShH10 particles were bound to a 1-mL HiTrap AVB Sepharose column (GE Healthcare, USA) and eluted with 50 mM glycine (pH 2.7) into 1 M Tris (pH 8.8). Vectors were desalted and concentrated in PBS-MK to a concentration of 1 × 10^11 genome copies per milliliter (gc/mL) using a Vivaspin 4 (10 kDa) concentrator. Viral genome titers were determined by quantitative real-time PCR using probes binding to either the SV40 or ITR sequences. An ampiclon-based standard series of known concentration was used for sample interpolation. Preparations were certified as endotoxin <5 EU/mL by...
Pyrotell-T kinetic turbidimetric endotoxin test (Associates of Cape Cod, MA, USA).

T7 Endonuclease 1 Genomic Cleavage Assay
Genomic DNA was extracted from cells and tissue using DNase Blood & Tissue Kit (QIAGEN, Germany). The region of expected indel formation was amplified by PCR asymmetrically spanning the region using the Q5 High-Fidelity DNA polymerase master mix (New England Biolabs, MA, USA) with primers shown in Supplemental Information. The PCR product was denatured and reannealed before cleavage with T7 endonuclease 1 (New England BioLabs, MA, USA) and cleavage with T7 endonuclease 1 (New England BioLabs, MA, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Fragments were analyzed by a DNA 1000 assay on an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies, CA, USA) with indel formation frequency determined as per Ran et al. 55

RNA isolation and qPCR
Total mRNA was isolated using the RNeasy Mini Kit (QIAGEN, Germany) before a RNA to Ct one-step TaqMan assay was performed on a QuantStudio 3 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK) as per the manufacturer’s protocol. The TaqMan Aqp1 probes used were Mm01326466_m1 and Hs00166067_m1, and GAPDH probes were Mm99999915.g1 and Hs02758991.g1 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK). See Supplemental Information for probes and primers sequences. Each sample was run in triplicate and normalized against GAPDH using the 2-ΔΔCt method. 56

Western Blot Analysis
Protein was extracted from cells or tissues using the Cellytic MT lysis reagent (Sigma-Aldrich, UK), and protein concentration was determined by the BCA protein assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK). Between 10 and 40 μg total protein was prepared per sample and denatured using Bolt LDS sample buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK). Electrophoresis was performed on precast 4%–12% Bis-Tris Plus gels before transfer to a polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membrane using the iBlot system (Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK). After blocking for 1 h with 5% skimmed milk in 0.1% TBS-Tween, the membrane was stained overnight at 4°C with 1:1,000 dilution of primary antibody, either anti-mouse/human AQP1 (ab168387; Abcam, Cambridge, UK), anti-β-actin (4970; Cell Signaling Technology, MA, USA), or anti-Lamin B1 (ab133741; Abcam, Cambridge, UK). After washing, the membrane was incubated with either HRP (7074; Cell Signaling Technology, MA, USA) or DyLight 800 (SA5-10036; Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK)-conjugated secondary antibodies and developed with ECL Prime reagent (RPN2232; GE Healthcare, USA) and film or the LI-COR Odyssey Fc imaging system (LI-COR Biosciences, NE, USA).

Histology
Mouse eyes were dissected and fixed in 2% paraformaldehyde before paraffin embedding, sectioning at 6-μm thickness, and hematoxylin and eosin staining at the Histology Core Facility, University of Bristol. Images were captured using an EVOS Color CCD microscope (Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK).

For GFP immunofluorescent imaging, mouse eyes or human ciliary body was fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, frozen in optical cutting temperature compound (WWR, PA, USA), and sectioned at 14-μm intervals. Slides were incubated with a 1:1,000 dilution of DAPI (Sigma Aldrich, UK) and mounted in fluorescence mounting media (Agilent Technologies, CA, USA) before imaging on an EVOS FL microscope (Thermo Fisher Scientific, UK) or Leica SP5 Confocal microscope (Leica Microsystems, Germany).

Human Ciliary Body Culture
Human donor eye material surplus to corneal transplantation (without recorded ocular disease) was obtained from National Health Service (NHS) Blood and Transplant Services after research ethics committee approval (16/WS/0124), with experiments conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki and in compliance with UK law. Dissected human ciliary body processes were immediately placed into epithelial cell culture medium (ScienCell Research Laboratories, Carlsbad, CA, USA) incubated at 37°C and 5% CO2 comparable with a previously published protocol for a maximum of 7 days. 58 Where indicated, culture media were supplemented with ShH10 vector to a concentration of 1.5 × 1011 gc/mL.

Statistics
Results are presented as mean ± standard deviation (SD) in all cases. Comparisons of two individual groups were performed using either paired or unpaired Student’s t-test and Mann-Whitney test. For multiple comparisons, nonparametric analysis was performed using the Kruskal-Wallis with Dunn’s multiple comparisons test. Tests were performed on GraphPad Prism 6 (v.6.01; GraphPad Software, CA, USA). Two-tailed tests were used throughout, and results were considered statistically significant if p < 0.05.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Supplemental Information can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymthe.2019.12.012.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
J.W., O.H.B., D.A.C., A.Y., J.R.P., R.M., R.S.E., and C.J.C. conducted the experiments. J.W., C.J.C., D.A.C., and A.D.D. designed the
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
The authors declare no competing interests.

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