

### Description

Adeno-Associated Virus Serotype 5 (AAV5) differs from other parvovirus serotypes according to serological and DNA hybridization data, and AAV5 also uses different inverted terminal repeats (ITRs) compared to other AAV serotypes. AAV5 is the most efficient vector for transducing sensory neurons and is effective at mediating gene transfer into human and murine airway epithelia. In addition, AAV5 vectors show a higher tropism for both mouse and human dendritic cells than AAV1, AAV2, AAV7, or AAV8.

These AAV particles constitutively express the firefly (*Photinus pyralis*) luciferase gene under the control of a CMV promoter. AAV transduction efficiency can easily be verified by measurement of luciferase activity.

### Application(s)

- Use as a positive control for transduction
- Optimize transduction assays and track protein expression over time

### Serotype

Wild-type AAV Serotype 5

### Formulation

AAV was produced in HEK293-AAV cells and is supplied in PBS-MK (PBS Magnesium-Potassium) buffer containing 0.01% Pluronic F68.

### Purification

The purity of the AAV particles was confirmed to be greater than 90% by staining with One-Step Lumitein™ UV Protein Gel Stain (Biotium #21005-1L). The purity will vary with each lot; the exact value will be provided with each shipment.

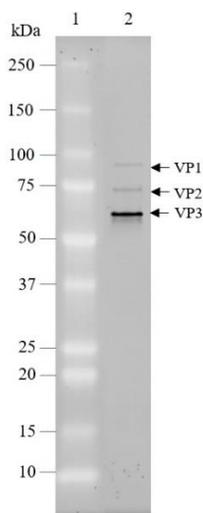


Figure 1. Purified AAV5 Luciferase particles.

Staining of a 4-20% SDS-PAGE gel. The protein ladder is in lane 1, and  $5 \times 10^9$  VG (vector genome) of AAV5 is shown in lane 2. AAV viral proteins VP1, VP2, and VP3 are labelled.

### Titer

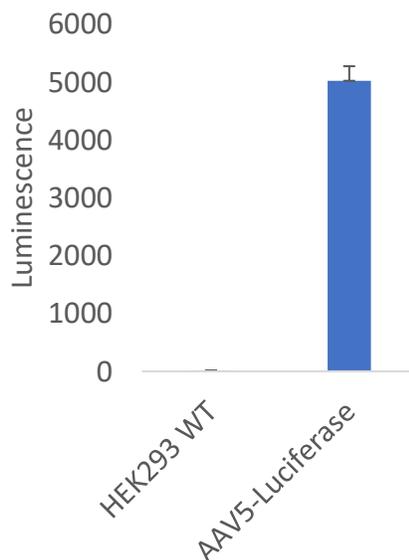
Two vials (50  $\mu$ l x 2) of AAV at a titer  $\geq 1 \times 10^{12}$  vector genomes/ml. The titer is determined by qPCR and will vary with each lot; the exact value will be provided with each shipment.

**Storage**

AAV is shipped with dry ice. For long-term storage, it is recommended to store AAV at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Titers can drop significantly with each freeze-thaw cycle.

**Biosafety**

Recombinant AAV is inherently replication-deficient and not known to cause any human diseases. Additionally, following transduction, AAV vectors exist episomally and do not integrate into or disrupt the host cell's genome. AAV requires the use of a Biosafety Level 1 facility. BPS Bioscience recommends following all local, federal, state, and institutional regulations and using all appropriate safety precautions.

**Validation Data**

*Figure 2. Luciferase activity in HEK293 cells transduced by AAV5 Luciferase particles.*  $1 \times 10^5$  cells/well were transduced in a 24-well plate with AAV5 Luciferase at an MOI of  $2 \times 10^4$ . After 72 hours of transduction, transduced cells or parental HEK293 cells were seeded in a 96-well plate at a density of  $2 \times 10^4$  cells/well, and luciferase activity was measured using the ONE-Step™ Luciferase Assay System (BPS Bioscience #60690).

**Troubleshooting Guide**

Visit [bpsbioscience.com/lentivirus-faq](https://bpsbioscience.com/lentivirus-faq) for detailed troubleshooting instructions. For all further questions, please email [support@bpsbioscience.com](mailto:support@bpsbioscience.com).

**Related Products**

| Products                | Catalog # | Size                 |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| AAV3 ZsGreen            | 78445     | 50 $\mu\text{l}$ x 2 |
| AAV5 ZsGreen            | 78447     | 50 $\mu\text{l}$ x 2 |
| AAV5 Luciferase-eGFP    | 78465     | 50 $\mu\text{l}$ x 2 |
| AAV9 Luciferase-mCherry | 78477     | 50 $\mu\text{l}$ x 2 |
| AAV2 SaCas9             | 78480     | 50 $\mu\text{l}$ x 2 |