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# Tet-On Systems For Doxycycline-inducible Gene Expression



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**Abstract:** The tetracycline-controlled Tet-Off and Tet-On gene expression systems are used to regulate the activity of genes in eukaryotic cells in diverse settings, varying from basic biological research to biotechnology and gene therapy applications. These systems are based on regulatory elements that control the activity of the tetracycline-resistance operon in bacteria. The Tet-Off system allows silencing of gene expression by administration of tetracycline (Tc) or tetracycline-derivatives like doxycycline (dox), whereas the Tet-On system allows activation of gene expression by dox. Since the initial design and construction of the original Tet-system, these bacterium-derived systems have been significantly improved for their function in eukaryotic cells. We here review how a dox-controlled HIV-1 variant was designed and used to greatly improve the activity and dox-sensitivity of the rTA transcriptional activator component of the Tet-On system. These optimized rTA variants require less dox for activation, which will reduce side effects and allow gene control in tissues where a relatively low dox level can be reached, such as the brain.

**Keywords:** Tet-On system, Tet-Off system, Transcription regulation, Doxycycline, Gene expression, rtTA, tTA, TetR.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Gene therapy applications can be complicated by adverse side or off-target effects of the transgene product. The ability to turn transgene expression on and off or to modulate the expression level may therefore significantly improve the safety of gene therapy approaches. Several regulatory mechanisms have been developed that allow both quantitative and temporal control of gene expression in eukaryotic cells by an exogenous effector molecule [1]. We here focus on the Tet-Off and Tet-On systems that allow modulation of a gene-of-interest (G.O.I.) by administration or withdrawal of tetracyclines [2-4]. Tetracyclines constitute a diverse family of chemical compounds with 4 hydrocarbon rings and different functional groups. The prototype tetracycline (Tc) and derivatives like doxycycline (dox) have been widely used in humans as antibiotic. The Tet-Off and Tet-On systems are based on the Tet repressor protein (TetR) and tet operator (tetO) DNA elements that control the Tn10-encoded tetracycline resistance operon of *Escherichia coli*.

### 1.1. The Bacterial Tet Operon

Tetracyclines are antibiotics that bind to the bacterial 30S ribosomal subunit and inhibit bacterial protein synthesis and growth. Bacteria have developed different mechanisms of

tetracycline resistance: tetracycline efflux, ribosome protection and tetracycline modification [5]. In Gram-negative bacteria, tetracycline resistance is mostly mediated by efflux of the drug by the membrane protein TetA [6, 7] and the TetA level is controlled by the tetracycline-responsive repressor protein TetR. In the Tn10-encoded Tet operon, the tetA and tetR genes are oriented in opposite direction and their expression is regulated at the transcription level by a shared regulatory region (Fig. 1A). This regulatory region consists of overlapping promoters P<sub>A</sub> and P<sub>R1</sub>/P<sub>R2</sub> (driving tetA and tetR transcription, respectively) and two superimposed tetO operator sequences [7, 8]. The TetR proteins form dimers that recognize and bind the tetO elements, thus suppressing the activity of the P<sub>A</sub> and P<sub>R</sub> promoters and shutting off TetA and TetR production [9]. The high affinity of TetR for the tetO sequence allows efficient repression of TetA, which is important because even low TetA levels are disadvantageous for bacterial cells in the absence of tetracycline [10]. Binding of tetracycline triggers a conformational change in the TetR dimer that prevents tetO binding. As a consequence, TetR will no longer suppress the P<sub>A</sub> and P<sub>R</sub> promoters and TetA and TetR will be produced. The high affinity of TetR for the tetracycline allows activation of TetA production at very low tetracycline levels that do not yet block protein synthesis [4]. The low affinity of TetR for non-operator sequences results in a high specificity, which implies that TetR can be used to selectively regulate transgene expression in organisms with much larger genomes than bacteria [7].

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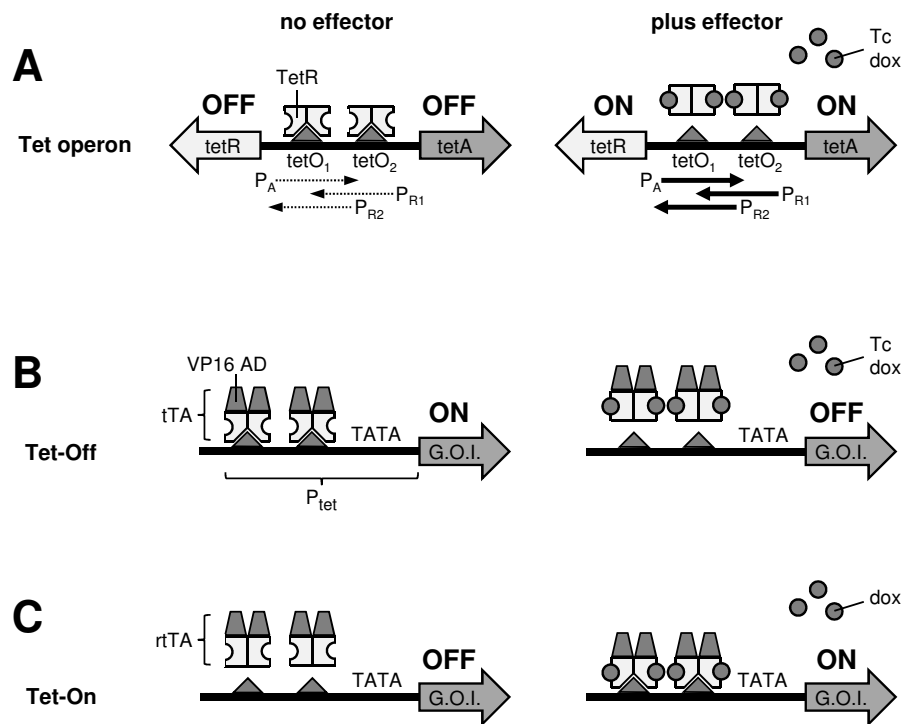
## 1.2. The Eukaryotic Tet-Off System

Gossen *et al.* described in 1992 how the TetR and tetO components of the Tn10-encoded Tet operon can be used to develop a regulatory mechanism for controlled gene expression in mammalian cells. In this Tet-Off system (Fig. 1B), the 127-amino acid (127-aa) transcription activation domain (AD) of the herpes simplex virus VP16 protein was fused to the 207-aa TetR, which resulted in the tetracycline-controlled transcriptional activator (tTA) [11]. Furthermore, a tetracycline-responsive promoter ( $P_{tet}$ ) was constructed by fusing 7 tetO sequences to a minimal TATA-box containing eukaryotic promoter. This promoter sequence was derived from the CMV immediate early gene and lacked enhancer sequences. In the absence of tetracycline, tTA dimers will bind the tetO sites in  $P_{tet}$  and activate expression of the downstream positioned transgene [11]. Tc or dox binding induces a conformational change in the TetR domain of tTA that prevents tetO binding, thus switching gene expression off.

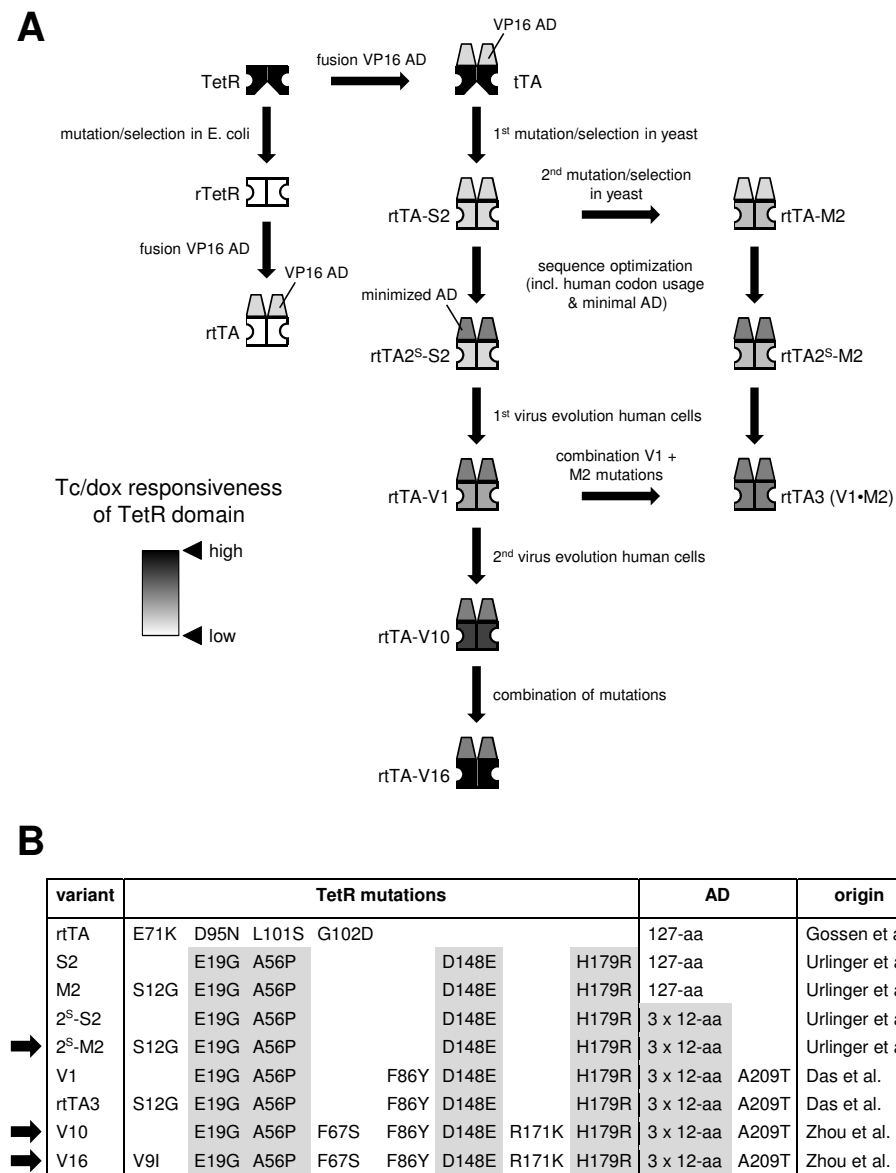
## 1.3. The Eukaryotic Tet-On System

If only transient expression of the gene-of-interest is aimed for, a disadvantage of the Tet-Off system is that Tc or dox has to be administered continuously outside this small

time window, while long-term exposure to these effectors is often undesirable. Another disadvantage is that the tetracycline has to be removed to activate gene expression. Although this can be achieved relatively easily in small cell culture experiments by thorough washing of the cells and replacement of the culture medium, it is more problematic when large cell cultures are used and in animal experiments. *In vivo*, the biological half-life of the effector will determine the kinetics of induction. In 1995, Gossen *et al.* developed the Tet-On system (Fig. 1C), a regulatory system that allows activation of gene expression by the addition - instead of removal - of dox [12]. For this, random mutation and phenotype screening in *E. coli* were first used to select a TetR variant that functions in a reverse fashion, *i.e.* binds tetO in the presence and not in the absence of the effector. This reverse-TetR (rTetR) differed at four amino acid positions from the original protein (Fig. 2). The high resolution TetR-Tc crystal structure that is available for the TetR class D protein, which shares 63% sequence identity with the TetR class B protein that was used to construct the Tet systems, indicated that these amino acids do not contact Tc directly and are not part of the tetO DNA binding domain (DBD). Subsequent fusion of the VP16 activation domain resulted in a reverse-tTA (rtTA) that binds  $P_{tet}$  and activates transcription exclusively in the presence of dox [12]. Unfortunately, the 4 amino acid



**Fig. (1). Tc-controlled regulation of gene expression.** (A) Tn10 tet operon. In *E. coli*, TetR binds as a dimer to the tetO<sub>1</sub> and tetO<sub>2</sub> sites in the Tn10 tet operon. This interaction blocks the activity of the underlying promoters ( $P_A$ ,  $P_{R1}$  and  $P_{R2}$ ) and inhibits transcription of the tetA and tetR genes. Binding of Tc or dox triggers a conformational switch in TetR that prevents tetO binding and results in the activation of TetA and TetR production. (B) The Tet-Off system. Fusion of TetR to the activation domain of the herpes simplex virus VP16 protein (VP16 AD) resulted in the Tc-controlled transcriptional activator (tTA). Binding of tTA to the  $P_{tet}$  promoter that consists of 7 tetO sequences fused to a minimal TATA-box containing eukaryotic promoter, activates expression of the downstream positioned gene-of-interest (G.O.I.) Binding of Tc or dox induces a conformational change in the TetR domain of tTA, which prevents tetO binding and switches gene expression off. (C) The Tet-On system. The reverse-tTA (rtTA) variant exhibits a reverse phenotype and does not bind tetO in the absence of an effector. Binding of dox triggers a conformational switch in rtTA, which allows tetO binding. Subsequent activation of the  $P_{tet}$  promoter drives expression of the downstream positioned gene. The initial version of rtTA had a low affinity for Tc and was not activated by this compound.



**Fig. (2). Construction and optimization of the Tet-On system. (A)** Schematic overview of the development of rtTA variants by rational design, random mutation and screening in *E. coli* and yeast (*S. cerevisiae*) and virus evolution in human cells. See text for details. The color of the TetR domain reflects the effector responsiveness (white, low Tc/dox response; black, high Tc/dox response). **(B)** Mutations in the TetR moiety and activation domain (AD) in different rtTA variants. The activity of the variants indicated with an arrow was directly compared in transiently transfected and stably transduced cells (Figs. 5, 6).

substitutions in the TetR domain of rtTA that resulted in the reverse phenotype significantly reduced the sensitivity toward the effector. As a consequence, rtTA was only poorly activated by Tc and required 100-fold more dox for maximal induction than what is needed for complete tTA inhibition [3].

## 2. IMPROVEMENTS OF THE Tet-ON SYSTEM

Optimal control of gene expression requires a Tet-On system with low background activity in the absence of dox and high activity in the presence of the effector. Important characteristics of the Tet-On system that influence background activity are the intrinsic, rtTA-independent activity of

the pTet promoter, which is due to the presence of binding sites for cellular transcription factors, and the residual binding of rtTA to pTet in the absence of dox. The pTet promoter has been optimized through systematic modification, which resulted in novel promoter configurations that minimized intrinsic background activity while maintaining high induced expression [13, 14]. We will here describe the different strategies that have been used to improve the rtTA component of the Tet-On system.

Random mutagenesis of tTA followed by a functional screen for the reverse, dox-inducible phenotype in the yeast *S. cerevisiae* resulted in a novel rtTA variant, rtTA-S2, with 4 amino acid substitutions in the TetR domain [15] (Fig. 2).

Two of the selected mutations (E19G in the DBD and A56P in the helix connecting the DBD with the core) were shown to reverse the phenotype, whereas the other mutations (D148E and H179R; positioned in the core, close to amino acids involved in effector binding and dimerization) enhanced the activity. Notably, all 4 amino acid changes differed from the rTetR mutations identified in the TetR mutation/screening in *E. coli*, which were used for the development of the first generation rtTA. A second round of mutagenesis and screening in *S. cerevisiae* yielded an additional DBD mutation (S12G) that increased the activity of rtTA-S2, in particular at low dox concentrations. The rtTA-S2 variant and the S12G-mutated derivative rtTA-M2 were optimized by substitution of the 127-aa VP16 AD with 3 repeats of the 12-aa minimal AD. This AD minimization removed potential targets for interactions with cellular transcription factors, which reduced toxic squelching effects [16]. This truncation of the VP16 moiety also reduced the number of potential epitopes that may elicit a cellular immune response in animal applications. Furthermore, the rtTA coding sequence was optimized for human codon usage and putative toxic mRNA elements were removed: splice donor and acceptor sites, motifs for endonuclease cleavage sites and sequences inducing hairpin structures [15]. These studies resulted in the rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-S2 and rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-M2 variants that demonstrated increased stability and reduced background activity in the absence of dox when compared with the original rtTA. The rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-M2 variant (a.k.a. Tet-On Advanced, Clontech) demonstrated the highest sensitivity toward dox and functioned at a 10-fold lower dox concentration than the original rtTA and rtTA-S2. However, further improvement of the Tet-On system was desirable. For example, rtTAs with an increased dox-sensitivity will require less dox, which will avoid cellular side effects due to the inhibitory effect of high tetracycline levels on mitochondrial translation [17]. Furthermore, such rtTAs will be beneficial for applications in tissues where a relatively low dox level can be reached, such as the brain.

### 3. GENE THERAPY APPLICATIONS IN THE CNS REQUIRE A DOX-SENSITIVE Tet-ON SYSTEM

Whereas immune reactions directed against the viral vector or transgene may limit systemic gene therapy applications [18], gene therapy in immunologically-privileged sites, like the central nervous system (CNS), are not restricted by such deleterious immune responses [19]. Unfortunately, the main neurodegenerative diseases, *i.e.* Alzheimer and Parkinson's disease, are usually not inherited diseases of monogenetic origin and cannot currently be treated by a gene correction approach. Instead, gene therapy approaches based on neurotrophic factor delivery, aiming to halt or reduce neuronal cell death, are envisaged. Specifically, nerve growth factor (NGF) has been delivered in the brain of patients with Alzheimer disease either *via* direct intracerebral injection of an AAV vector or *via* transplantation of genetically-modified cells [20] and neurturin, a member of the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family ligands, was administered to advanced Parkinson's disease patients using an AAV vector [21]. Because adverse effects of uncontrolled delivery of neurotrophic factors have been described [22-24], the ability to modulate transgene expression is crucial for these applications [25, 26].

Several inducible or repressible genetic systems to regulate intracerebral delivery of GDNF, which is envisaged for the treatment of Parkinson's disease [27] (<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01621581>), have been described. In a preclinical study, the mifepristone-regulated Gene Switch system provided neuroprotective effects of GDNF at a clinically-acceptable dose of mifepristone [28]. However, this system was tightly regulated only in a 2-vector configuration [29], which limits applicability and clinical feasibility. The rapamycin-regulated system also allowed tight regulation of GDNF transgene expression, but the level of expression was low when compared with expression driven by a constitutively active promoter [30].

Efficient on/off kinetics with a single-cassette AAV-Tet-Off vector in the rat brain has been demonstrated [31]. Complete extinction of GDNF transgene expression required a dox concentration of ~0.3 µg/ml in the blood plasma, which corresponds to a clinically-acceptable dose. However, a very high dose of viral vector, well above that approved in current clinical trials, was used in this study. Using an auto-regulated AAV-Tet-On vector containing the rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-M2 transactivator (AAV-tet<sub>bid</sub>-On) [32], a transgene expression efficiency could be reached that was only slightly lower than the level obtained with a constitutively active CMV enhancer/promoter [33]. GDNF delivered by this vector in the brain of rats injected with 6-hydroxydopamine to model Parkinson's disease, enhanced the function of dopaminergic neurons and resulted in behavioral improvements. In this study, the vector dose injected into the rat brain was  $5 \times 10^8$  viral genomes, which is approximately equivalent to  $2 \times 10^7$  viral genomes/mm<sup>3</sup>, the dose approved for the AAV-neurturin clinical trial [34]. However, this and other studies [35] demonstrated that daily administration of a very high dox dose was required to induce rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-M2 driven transgene expression in the brain, which is mainly due to the blood-brain barrier that causes a relatively low dox concentration in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) [36-38]. For example, in the rat/AAV-tet<sub>bid</sub>-On study, administration of 600 mg/l dox in drinking water, which resulted in a dox concentration of ~5.3 µg/ml in blood and ~0.4 µg/ml in CSF, was required to activate gene expression in the brain (unpublished data). Considering the putative toxic side effects of dox, long-term administration of high dox doses should however be avoided. Therefore, new rtTA variants that are more active at lower dox levels are desirable. Because of the antibiotic activity of dox, such new rtTAs should preferably be active at sub-antimicrobial dox doses that do not elicit adverse effects (such as affecting the gut flora) or lead to antibiotic resistance. Brain applications of the Tet-On system could also benefit from rtTAs that are responsive to the tetracycline-derivative minocycline (Mc), because Mc has an increased bioavailability and a greater lipophilicity, which results in a better tissue penetration [39]. In addition, Mc and dox exhibit anti-inflammatory properties which could be of interest when treating neurodegenerative diseases [40, 41].

### 4. A DOX-CONTROLLED HIV-1 VARIANT AS A TOOL TO IMPROVE THE Tet-ON SYSTEM

We used the Tet-On system to generate an HIV-1 variant that replicates exclusively in the presence of dox [42]. The construction of this unique virus and optimization of the Tet-

On system by means of spontaneous virus evolution will be described in detail below. This conditionally replicating virus was also proposed as a novel approach toward a safe live-attenuated HIV vaccine, a topic that will be introduced first.

#### 4.1. Live-attenuated HIV Vaccine

Live-attenuated virus (LAV) variants have proven to be an effective vaccine strategy against several viral diseases (e.g. small pox, polio, measles). The principle of a LAV vaccine is that the attenuated, non-pathogenic virus can replicate to a limited extent, which does not cause disease, but elicits a potent immune response that protects against a subsequent challenge with the wild-type, pathogenic virus. Live-attenuated human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) variants have also been considered as vaccine for the protection of humans against HIV infection. Because such studies are not possible in humans, the animal model of simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) infection in macaques was used. Attenuated virus strains were constructed by deletion of accessory viral functions that stimulate *in vivo* replication, but are not absolutely required for virus replication, like the *nef* gene and particular long-terminal repeat (LTR) promoter domains. Vaccination of macaques with attenuated, non-pathogenic SIV strains did indeed induce effective protection against a challenge with wild-type, pathogenic SIV [43-45]. However, SIV, like HIV and other retroviruses, stably integrates in the genome of target cells and is never cleared upon infection. Because of this persistence, in combination with continuous low-level virus replication and the error-prone viral replication machinery, the attenuated vaccine virus can revert to virulence by the accumulation of mutations that improve replication. Evolution of the vaccine virus to a pathogenic variant did indeed cause disease in a minority of the vaccinated animals [46-49]. Similar observations with HIV confirmed the genetic instability of attenuated virus strains. For instance, an HIV $\Delta$ 3 variant with deletions in *nef*, *vpr* and LTR regained replication capacity in long-term cell culture infections by acquisition of compensatory mutations elsewhere in the viral genome [50]. There is also some *in vivo* evidence as some of the long-term survivors of the Sydney Blood Bank Cohort, all infected with a naturally *Nef*-deleted HIV-1 variant, did eventually progress to AIDS [51]. The enormous evolutionary capacity of HIV poses a serious safety risk for the application of live-attenuated HIV-based vaccines in humans. Such undesirable evolution of the vaccine virus can be prevented by blocking continuous replication of the attenuated virus after vaccination using the Tet-On system.

#### 4.2. A Conditionally Replicating HIV Variant

To improve the safety of live-attenuated HIV vaccine candidates, we and others previously presented a conditionally replicating HIV variant, with replication that can be switched on and off at will by the administration and removal of an exogenous effector, respectively [42, 52-55]. In this approach, the effector-dependence feature (on/off switch) will make it possible to allow temporal replication of the vaccine virus to the extent needed for induction of protective immunity. Subsequent effector-withdrawal will stop viral replication, which should prevent evolution of the vac-

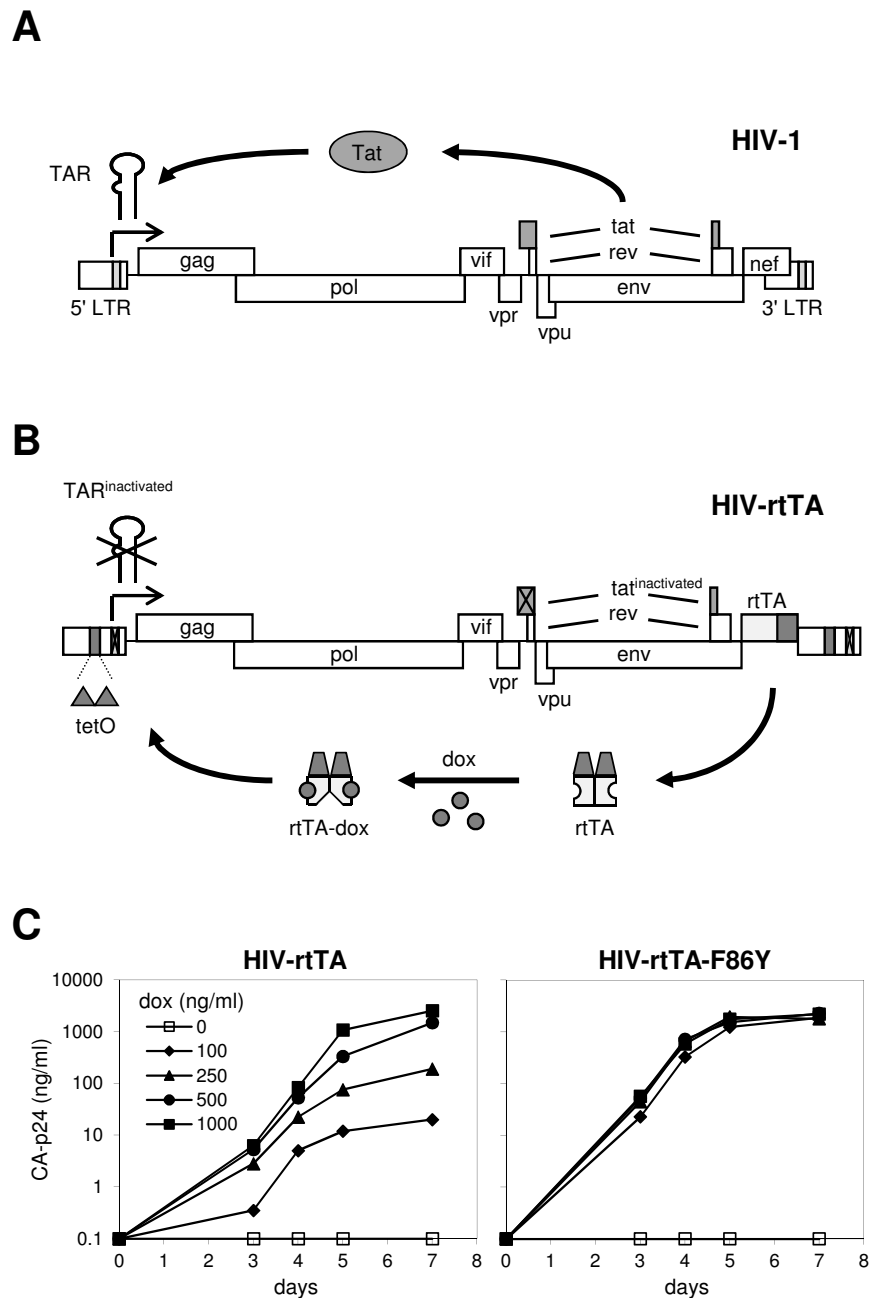
cine virus toward a pathogenic variant. We used the Tet-On system to construct a conditionally replicating HIV-1 variant that was named HIV-rtTA. HIV-1 transcription and gene-expression are normally driven by the 5' LTR promoter and stimulated by binding of the viral Tat protein to the transacting responsive (TAR) RNA element that is present at the 5' end of the nascent viral transcripts (Fig. 3A). This auto-regulatory loop results in the production of high levels of RNA and protein to support virus replication. In HIV-rtTA, the Tat-TAR transcription activation mechanism was functionally replaced by the rtTA-tetO components of the Tet-On system [42, 55]. The Tat-TAR mechanism was inactivated through mutations in the TAR sequence that prevent Tat binding and an amino acid substitution in Tat that prevents trans-activation of transcription (Fig. 3B). The Tet-On system was integrated into the viral genome by replacing the accessory *nef* gene by the gene encoding the optimized rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-S2 variant and inserting tet operator (tetO) sites in the viral LTR promoter. In the presence of dox, rtTA will bind to the tetO-LTR promoter and activate viral transcription. HIV-rtTA replication can thus be controlled by the administration of dox (Fig. 3C). Dox-dependent HIV-rtTA replication was shown in T cell line infections *in vitro*, *ex vivo* in human lymphoid tissue [56] and *in vivo* in a humanized mouse model [57, 58]. Application in humans may require additional safety measures. For instance, we inserted a second drug-dependent control mechanism into HIV-rtTA [59]. Alternatively, one may consider deletion of the integrase (IN) function, which will likely prevent persistence of the vaccine virus. A dox-controlled SIV-rtTA variant [60, 61] was employed in vaccination studies in macaques to study whether continuous low-level replication of the vaccine virus is required for protection and to determine the protective correlates that are induced by an effective vaccine [62].

#### 4.3. Evolution of HIV-rtTA

Genetic diversity is continuously generated during HIV replication, which is primarily due to the error-prone reverse transcription process. Faster replicating variants will subsequently be selected by outcompeting the original virus. Thus, the virus can rapidly evolve and enhance its replication capacity. We anticipated that during *in vitro* culturing of HIV-rtTA in human T cell lines this designer virus may adapt the integrated components of the Tet-On system, which are largely derived from *E. coli*, for their new function to support virus replication in human cells.

##### 4.3.1. Optimization of the tetO-LTR Promoter Region

We did frequently observe specific deletions in the viral tetO-LTR promoter [63, 64]. In several independent cultures, we observed deletion of 6 of the 8 introduced tetO elements, which was followed by a deletion of 14 or 15 nt in the spacer between the remaining tetO sites. Strikingly, the new spacing between the remaining tetO elements resembles the spacing between these sites in the original *E. coli* Tn10 element. The new  $\Delta$ tetO-LTR configuration significantly improved HIV-rtTA replication. Analysis of the promoter activity revealed that  $\Delta$ tetO-LTR was less active than the original 8tetO-LTR and similarly active as the wild-type HIV-1 LTR, which indicates that HIV-1 requires a fine-tuned level of transcription



**Fig. (3). The dox-dependent HIV-rtTA virus.** (A) Transcription of wild-type HIV-1 is activated by the binding of the viral Tat protein to the TAR hairpin structure that is present at the 5' end of nascent RNA transcripts. This Tat-TAR axis thus controls viral gene expression and replication. (B) In HIV-rtTA, Tat and TAR are inactivated by mutation and functionally replaced by the rtTA-tetO components of the Tet-On system, by insertion of the rtTA gene at the site of the nef gene and insertion of tetO sequences in the LTR-promoter region. Transcription of this HIV-1 variant is activated by the binding of rtTA to the tetO-LTR promoter. Because rtTA binds the tetO sites exclusively in the presence of dox, HIV-rtTA does not replicate in the absence of this effector. (C) Dox-controlled replication of HIV-rtTA strains with the original rtTA-2<sup>S</sup>-S2 gene (left panel) and the F86Y-mutated variant (right panel) in SupT1 T-cells at different dox-concentrations. Virus replication is monitored by measuring the viral capsid protein (CA-p24) in the culture supernatant. Reproduced from [67] (© 2004, the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology).

for efficient replication. This modulation was perhaps triggered by acquired mutations in rtTA that increased the transcriptional activity (see section below). Alternatively, the tetO region may have been truncated because 8 copies of the tetO sequence may have a negative effect on virus replication. Sequence repeats can indeed trigger recombination

events [65, 66] or cause aberrant folding of the viral RNA, which may reduce viral replication fitness.

#### 4.3.2. Optimization of rtTA

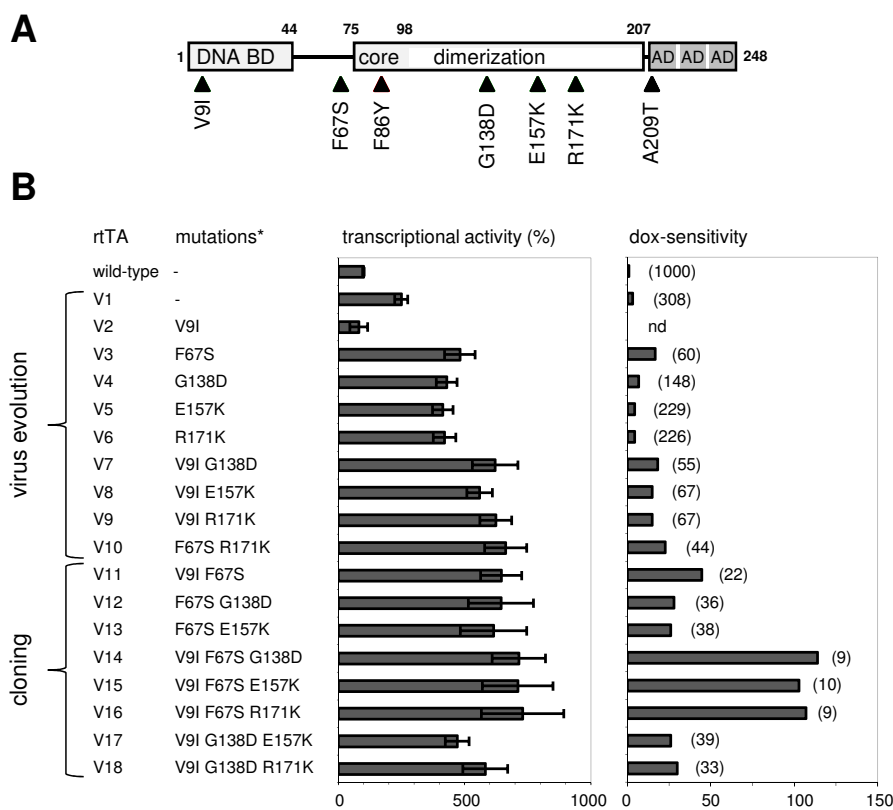
We also observed mutations in the rtTA gene upon long term replication of HIV-rtTA. Initially, a Phe to Tyr substituo-

tion was observed at amino acid position 86 (F86Y) in the TetR core domain (Fig. 4A), at a position that directly interacts with Tc in the TetR-Tc crystal structure [67]. This mutation coincided with an Ala to Thr substitution at position 209 (A209T) in one of the minimal AD sequences. Subsequent analyses demonstrated that the F86Y mutation significantly improved HIV-rtTA replication, in particular at lower dox levels (Fig. 3C), whereas the A209T mutation had no effect. To test the impact in the context of the standard Tet-On system, the capacity to activate transcription of  $P_{tet}$ -reporter constructs was measured in human cell lines transfected with rtTA-expressing and  $P_{tet}$ -luciferase plasmids.

The F86Y mutation was found to increase the transcriptional activity and dox-sensitivity of rtTA, whereas the A209T mutation had again no effect. Importantly, the mutations did not affect the background transcriptional activity in the absence of dox. The rtTA activity and dox-sensitivity of rtTA<sup>F86Y+A209T</sup> (named rtTA-V1; Fig. 2) was further increased by introducing the S12G mutation that is typical for rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-M2. When compared with rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-S2, the new rtTA<sup>S12G+F86Y+A209T</sup> variant (a.k.a. rtTA3 [68]) was 5-fold

more active at high dox levels and required 25-fold less dox to be similarly active (25-fold more sensitive to dox).

To further improve the Tet-On system by virus evolution, we started multiple cultures of HIV-rtTA-V1, which contained both the improved rtTA-V1 gene and the optimized 2 $\Delta$ tetO-LTR promoter configuration. Upon long term culturing, we identified several additional mutations in the TetR domain of the rtTA protein that were selected in independent cultures: a V9I substitution in the DBD; F67S, G138D and R171K substitutions at positions that do not directly bind Tc in the TetR-Tc crystal structure, but are in close proximity to the binding pocket and may indirectly influence binding of the effector; and an E157K substitution in a flexible loop region that was not solved in the crystal structure (V2-V6 variants; Fig. 4). The V9I mutation appeared both as an individual mutation (V2) and in combination with G138D, E157K or R171K (V7-V9). A combination of F67S and R171K was also observed (V10). Except for the V2 variant, the new variants demonstrated higher activity and dox sensitivity than V1 when the capacity to activate pTet-driven reporter expression was analyzed (Fig. 4B). The V10 double



**Fig. (4). Optimization of the Tet-On system through virus evolution.** (A) Amino acid substitutions observed in rtTA-2<sup>S</sup>-S2 (wild-type) upon long-term culturing of HIV-rtTA in human SupT1 T-cells. (B) The transcriptional activity (at 1000 ng/ml dox) and dox-sensitivity of the wild-type, naturally evolved (V1-V10) and constructed (V11-V18) rtTA variants was measured in HeLa X1/6 cells that contain chromosomally integrated copies of the  $P_{tet}$ -luciferase reporter construct. The wild-type rtTA activity at 1000 ng/ml dox was set at 100%. The activity measured at different dox concentrations was used to calculate the dox concentration that each rtTA variant needs to reach an activity comparable to that of the wild-type rtTA at 1000 ng/ml dox. These concentrations are indicated between brackets in the right panel (nd, not determined), and were used to calculate the dox-sensitivity for each rtTA variant (dox-sensitivity of wild-type rtTA set at 1). \*, V1-V18 carry the F86Y and A209T mutations in addition to the shown mutations. Reproduced from [69] (© 2006, Zhou *et al.*).

mutant showed the highest activity and dox-sensitivity [69]. Several additional rtTA variants were constructed in which the observed mutations were combined (V11-V18; Fig. 4B). The triple mutant V16, in which the V10 mutations were combined with V9I, demonstrated the highest activity and dox-sensitivity. V16 was seven-fold more active at high dox levels and 100-fold more sensitive to dox than rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-S2, and showed no activity without dox when the activity was measured upon transfection of rtTA plasmids into cells with an integrated pTet-reporter construct (Fig. 4B). The mutations also improved the activity with other non-dox effectors and restored the responsiveness to Tc [69]. The mutations did not affect the intracellular rtTA protein level, indicating an improved intrinsic rtTA activity and effector-sensitivity [67, 69]. The improved rtTA characteristics likely result from an improved interaction with the effector molecule and/or the tetO DNA elements.

## 5. COMPARISON OF NOVEL Tet-ON SYSTEMS

To identify which Tet-On system is optimal for specific cell culture applications, we recently compared the optimized rtTA variants. For this, we tested the rtTA2<sup>S</sup>-M2 (abbreviated as M2; a.k.a. Tet-On advanced, Clontech), V10 (a.k.a. Tet-On 3G) and V16 variants in several experimental settings in some frequently used cell types.

### 5.1. Transiently Transfected Cells

When rtTA activity was measured in cells upon transient transfection with the rtTA and P<sub>tet</sub>-reporter plasmids (Fig. 5A), we consistently observed highest dox-induced activity for the V16 variant, intermediate activity for V10 and lowest activity for M2 (Fig. 5B) [70]. V16 activated reporter expression at very low dox levels, confirming its extreme dox sensitivity. However, V16 caused very low, but detectable background expression in the absence of dox, which becomes particularly noticeable when high amounts of DNA were transfected. M2 also demonstrated a low level of background activity, although to a lesser extent than V16. The V10 variant did not show any background activity and, as a consequence, showed superior fold-induction rates (Fig. 5C). Therefore, V10 will be the optimal system for most applications involving transiently transfected cells and other situations where the Tet-On components will be present episomally at relatively high concentrations (Fig. 6). When high transcriptional activity at low dox levels is required, for example when the cells do not tolerate a high dox level, the dox-sensitive V16 variant may be preferred.

### 5.2. Stably Transduced Cells

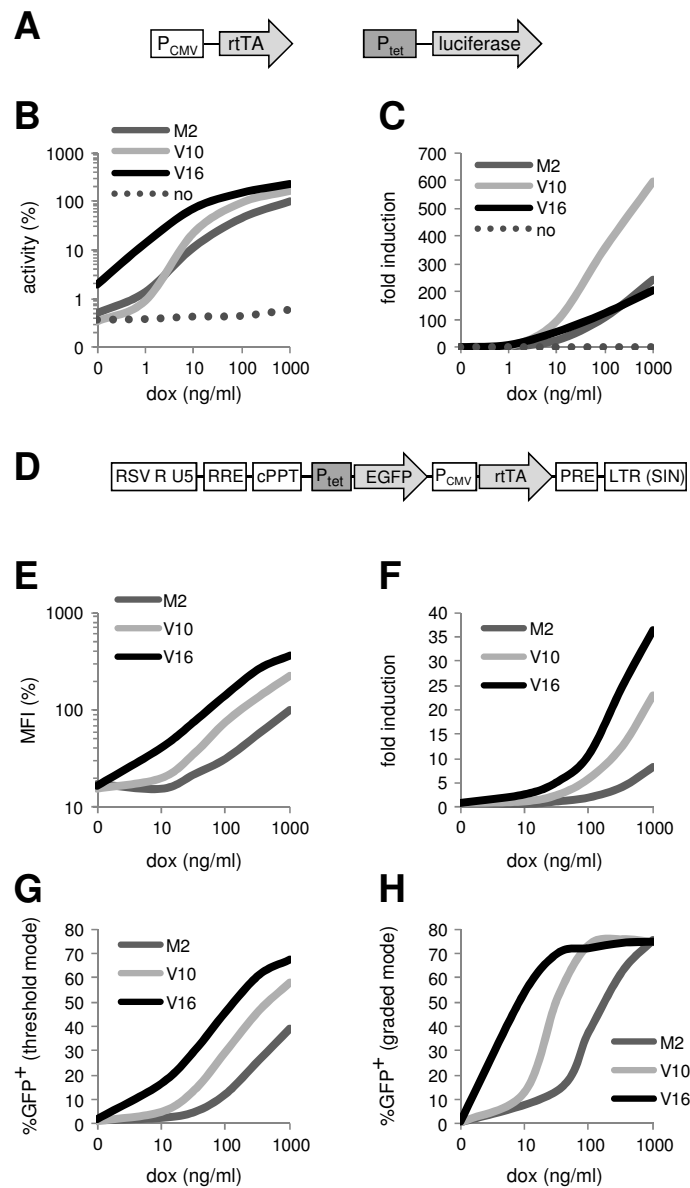
Also when the rtTA and P<sub>tet</sub>-reporter cassettes were stably integrated in the cellular genome through lentiviral vector transduction (Fig. 5D), V16 demonstrated highest, V10 intermediate and M2 lowest dox-induced activity (Fig. 5E) [70]. Since the background activity of all rtTAs was similarly low, V16 also showed the highest fold-induction, whereas V10 showed intermediate and M2 the lowest fold-induction (Fig. 5F). When gene expression in the transduced cells was reactivated by dox administration after a latency period without dox, V16 consistently showed more robust

induction of gene expression than V10 and M2, resulting in the reactivation of gene expression in a larger fraction of the transduced cells (Fig. 5G) or in reactivation at a lower dox concentration (Fig. 5H), depending on the cell type. These results indicate that the integrated reporter gene construct is sensitive to transcriptional silencing and variegation effects upon dox withdrawal, which are likely caused by the cellular DNA sequences surrounding the integration site [71]. Apparently, the highly active V16 overcomes this gene repression more efficiently than the less active V10 and M2 variants. With this high reactivation capacity of V16, more laborious procedures to obtain high transgene expressing cells, such as the selection of clonal cell lines, may not be needed. Because of its high activity, dox-sensitivity and robust reactivation capacity, V16 will be the optimal variant for most applications in which the gene constructs are stably integrated in the cellular genome (Fig. 6). The high dox-sensitivity of V16 also allowed us to develop a sensitive bioassay for measuring the dox concentration in biological samples [72].

## 6. OPTIMAL Tet-ON SYSTEM FOR *IN VIVO* APPLICATIONS

The direct comparison of the new Tet-On systems was limited to the *in vitro* cell culture setting. *In vivo* application of the systems can be complicated by immune responses against rtTA, as reported in rodents and non-human primates [73-78]. These immune responses, both cellular and humoral, are dependent on the target tissue and vector delivery route (reviewed in [78]). The amino acid substitutions typical for M2, V10 and V16 do not affect any of the known HLA-A\*0201 restricted CTL epitopes in rtTA [73]. In transgenic mice, toxic side-effects of tTA and rtTA have also been reported [79-83]. The severity of these effects depends on the genetic background of the animal and possibly also on the (r)rtTA version used. For example, the complete VP16 AD in the original versions may be more toxic to cells due to squelching effects than the minimized AD in later versions. The S12G and V9I mutations in the DBD of M2 and V16, respectively, may affect the interaction of rtTA with cellular promoter regions and thus influence cellular gene expression, but whether an up or down effect is induced remains to be determined. Another obvious issue to take into consideration is that a more dox-sensitive rtTA variant, like V16, may demonstrate prolonged activity when the dox level drops after dox-withdrawal [84]. These limitations of the model system should be recognized and appropriate controls should be included in the analysis. Which rtTA variant will be optimal in complex *in vivo* situations is currently unknown and may depend on the cell and tissue type that is targeted for transgene expression. If only relatively low dox levels can be reached, for example in the brain due to the blood-brain barrier, the ultra dox-sensitive V16 variant will likely be the best candidate. Recent studies successfully applied V16 to control transgene expression in mice [85, 86] and non-human primates [62, 87]. In a direct comparison, V16 outperformed the M2 variant when used to control the expression of an AAV-delivered GDNF gene in the rat brain, resulting in therapeutically-relevant biological effects of the transgene at clinically-approved sub-antimicrobial dox doses [88].





**Fig. (5). Comparison of rtTA variants in transiently transfected and stably transduced cells.** (A-C) Different human cell lines (HeLa cervix carcinoma and HEK293 embryonal kidney cells) were transfected with low and high amounts of CMV enhancer/promoter-driven  $P_{CMV}$ -rtTA (either rtTA<sup>2S</sup>-M2 [M2], rtTA-V10 or rtTA-V16) and dox-rtTA activated  $P_{tet}$ -luciferase constructs (constructs shown in A), and cultured in the presence of 0 to 1000 ng/ml dox. (B) The luciferase level measured 2 days after transfection reflects the rtTA activity. The activity of M2 at 1000 ng/ml dox was set at 100%. The average of the values obtained for different experimental conditions (different cells and different amounts of DNA) [70] is shown to illustrate the differences between the rtTA variants (no, transfection of cells with the empty vector instead of the rtTA plasmid). The original data for each cell line and amount of DNA are presented in [70]. (C) Fold induction levels, calculated as the ratio between the rtTA activity at the indicated dox concentration and the activity in the absence of dox (0 ng/ml). (D-H) Different human cell lines (SupT1, HeLa, HepG2 hepatocellular carcinoma and SJNB-8 neuroblastoma cells) were transduced with a lentiviral vector containing  $P_{tet}$ -d2EGFP and  $P_{CMV}$ -rtTA (M2, V10 or V16) cassettes (construct shown in D). Cells were cultured with dox for 3 days. GFP-positive (GFP<sup>+</sup>) cells were sorted and cultured without dox for 6 days to switch off GFP expression. The isolated transduced cells were subsequently cultured with different dox concentrations for 3 days, after which the intracellular GFP level was analyzed. (E) The mean fluorescent intensity (MFI) of the total cell population reflects the rtTA activity. The activity of M2 at 1000 ng/ml dox was set at 100%. The average of the values obtained with the different cells (original data published in [70]) is shown to illustrate the differences between the rtTA variants. (F) Fold induction levels, calculated as the ratio between the MFI at the indicated dox concentration and the MFI in the absence of dox (0 ng/ml). (G) The average percentage of GFP<sup>+</sup> cells measured for the SupT1, HeLa and SJNB-8 cells that express GFP predominantly in a threshold mode (*i.e.* increasing the dox concentration activated GFP expression in more cells, rather than that it increased the fluorescence intensity of the GFP<sup>+</sup> cells [89]; original data published in [70]). (H) The percentage of GFP<sup>+</sup> cells measured for HepG2 cells that express GFP predominantly in a graded mode (*i.e.* increasing the dox concentration predominantly increased the fluorescence intensity of the GFP<sup>+</sup> cells [89]).

construct	rtTA	activity	dox-sensitivity	background	fold-induction	reactivation
episomal (transient transfection)	M2	+	+	yes	+	n/a
	V10	++	++	no	+++	n/a
	V16	+++	+++	yes	+	n/a
integrated (lentiviral transduction)	M2	+	+	no	+	+
	V10	++	++	no	++	++
	V16	+++	+++	no	+++	+++

**Fig. (6). Identification of the optimal Tet-On system for different applications.** Direct comparison of the activity of the rtTA-2<sup>S</sup>-M2 (M2), rtTA-V10 and rtTA-V16 variants in transiently transfected and stably transduced cells (as shown in Fig. 5) revealed their quality with respect to different parameters. +, good; ++, better; +++, best; n/a, not applicable.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare having potential competing financial interests. The rtTA V10 and V16 variants have been filed in patent WO2007058527.

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