

## ***in vivo-jetPEI™-Man***

# **DNA & siRNA Delivery Protocol**

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## Company Information

### Technical Assistance and Scientific Advice

Contact the friendly Polyplus technical support *via* the Polyplus website:

[www.polyplus-transfection.com](http://www.polyplus-transfection.com)

Please use the contact form.

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### Intellectual Property

The use of polyethylenimine (PEI) or polypropylenimine (PPI) or cationic polymers similar in structure thereto for transfecting cells, as well as compositions comprising these cationic polymers and at least one nucleic acid, are the subject matter of U.S. Patent No. 6,013,240, EP Patent No. 0770140 and foreign equivalents, for which Polyplus-transfection™ is the worldwide exclusive licensee.

### Trademarks

jetPEI and Polyplus-transfection are registered trademarks of Polyplus-transfection.

### Related reagents

*in vivo-jetPEI™*, *in vivo-jetPEI-Gal™*, *in vivo-jetPEI-FluoF™*, *in vivo-jetPEI-FluoR™*

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## Product Information

*in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man is a mannose-conjugated linear polyethylenimine derivative which is synthesized and purified at Polyplus-transfection for effective and reproducible *in vivo* nucleic acid delivery (DNA, shRNA, siRNA, oligonucleotides ...). Given the presence of a chemically coupled mannose ligand, it enhances delivery to cells expressing mannose-specific membrane receptors, such as macrophages and dendritic cells, and with low toxicity. *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man, similarly to *in vivo*-jetPEI™, is able to condense DNA into compact particles. Enhanced interactions between *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man/DNA complexes and the cell occur via mannose receptors. After entering cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis, *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man expresses the unique property of acting as a "proton sponge" that buffers the endosomal pH and protects DNA from degradation. Continuous proton influx also induces endosome osmotic swelling and rupture which provides an escape mechanism for DNA particles to the cytoplasm

Publications using *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man can be found in the Polyplus transfection citation database at: [www.polyplus-transfection.com/products/technical-resources/product-citations](http://www.polyplus-transfection.com/products/technical-resources/product-citations)

### Ordering information

Cat #	<i>in vivo</i> -jetPEI™-Man Reagent	10% Glucose solution, sterile filtered 0.2µm
203-10G	0.1 ml	10 ml

### Content

100 µl of *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man is sufficient to perform 15-25 intravenous injections in mouse. A 10 % sterile glucose solution is provided to prepare the *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man/nucleic acid complexes.

### Reagent use and Limitations

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

### Formulation and Storage

*in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man is provided at 150 mM (expressed as the concentration of nitrogen residues) in sterile apyrogenic water. *In vivo*-jetPEI™-Man and 10% glucose are shipped at room temperature and stored at -20°C upon arrival for long term storage. *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man is stable at least for 1 year at -20°C as indicated on the certificate of analysis enclosed with the reagent when delivered.

### Definition of N/P ratio

The ionic balance within *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man /nucleic acid complexes is crucial. Indeed, for effective cell entry, the complexes should be cationic. The N/P ratio is a measure of the ionic balance within the complexes and is defined as the number of nitrogen residues of *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man per nucleic acid phosphate. Approximately one in three nitrogen atoms within the PEI is cationic, therefore electroneutrality of *in vivo*-jetPEI™/nucleic acid complexes is reached at N/P > 2 - 3.

*in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man is provided as a 150 mM solution (expressed as nitrogen residues). Given that 1 µg of nucleic acid contains 3 nmoles of anionic phosphate, the amount of *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man to be mixed with DNA in order to obtain a specific N/P ratio is calculated using the following formula:

$$\mu\text{l of } in\ vivo\text{-jetPEI}^{\text{TM}}\text{-Man to be used} = \frac{(\mu\text{g of DNA} \times 3) \times \text{N/P ratio}}{150}$$

For *in vivo* nucleic acid delivery experiments, we recommend N/P = 6 - 8. The optimal N/P ratio however should be determined for each new application, animal model and administration route.

## ***In vivo* Delivery Protocol**

### **1. Reagents required**

We recommend using the 10% sterile isotonic glucose solution (w/v) provided. This is required in order to form small and stable nucleic acids/*in vivo-jetPEI™-Man* complexes.

Furthermore, the nucleic acid should be resuspended in low salt buffer since high salt content in the nucleic acid preparation may lead to precipitation upon complexes formation.

For DNA, the best results are achieved with high quality DNA prepared in water.

For siRNA, use PAGE or HPLC purification.

### **2. Recommended amount of nucleic acid and injection volume**

The amount of nucleic acid to deliver is determined according to the animal model, the administration route, and the targeted organ. Recommendations for delivery of DNA, siRNA, oligonucleotides and shRNA-expressing plasmids in rodents are given in Table 1.

The concentration of nucleic acid in the final injection volume should not exceed **0.5 µg/µl**.

Furthermore, to avoid precipitation, the nucleic acid should be resuspended in water or low salt buffer at high concentration (if possible for DNA 3-7 µg/µl and for siRNA 5-10 µg/µl).

The volume of reagent is defined by the N/P ratio and is calculated according to the formula on page 4.

As a general guideline, we recommend using: **N/P = 6 – 8**.

Prior to injections, ensure that *in vivo-jetPEI™-Man* and glucose solution are equilibrated at room temperature.

**Table 1. Recommended conditions for most common injection routes in mice and rats**

Animal	Site of injection	Starting conditions	Nucleic acid optimisation range	Injection volume Optimisation range (5% glucose)
Mouse	IV Tail vein/ retro-orbital	40 µg nucleic acid 6.4 µl reagent 200 µl of 5% glucose	40 – 60 µg (1.6 - 2.4 mg/kg)	200 - 400 µl
	IP	100 µg nucleic acid 16 µl reagent 1 ml 5%glucose	100 - 200 µg (4 - 8 mg/kg)	1 ml
	Subcutaneous (s.c)	5 µg nucleic acid 0.6 µl reagent 10 µl of 5% glucose	3 - 5 µg	5-15 µl
Rat	IV	150 µg nucleic acid 24 µl reagent 1 ml of 5% glucose	150 - 300 µg (0.6 -1.2 mg/kg)	1 - 1.5 ml

For siRNA delivery and DNA immunization protocols, multiple injections may be required.

For other administration routes, please contact our technical support at [support@polyplus-transfection.com](mailto:support@polyplus-transfection.com) for advice or browse the literature on our website [www.polyplus-transfection.com/products/technical-resources/product-citations/](http://www.polyplus-transfection.com/products/technical-resources/product-citations/)

Experimental guidelines for other animal models such as chicken, quail, sheep, dog, monkey etc. are available from our scientific specialists. You will be amazed by the wide range of animal models we have developed protocols for.

### 3. Protocol

The preparation of the *in vivo-jetPEI™-Man*/nucleic acid complexes should be performed in a laminar flow hood using the sterile 10 % glucose solution provided. The final concentration of glucose in the injection volume should be 5 %.

**Define the experimental protocol:**

- The injection volume of complexes to be prepared per animal (Table 1).  
*Note: the final concentration of glucose in the injection volume is 5%.*
- The amount of nucleic acid to be delivered per injection (Table 1)  
*Note: the final concentration of nucleic acid in the injection volume should not exceed 0.5 µg/µl.*
- The N/P ratio and calculate the corresponding volume of *in vivo-jetPEI™-Man* (Table 2).

**Table 2. Volumes of *in vivo-jetPEI™-Man* to be used according to the N/P ratio and the amount of DNA required**

Amount of DNA (µg)	Volume (µl) of <i>in vivo-jetPEI™-Man</i>		
	N/P = 6	N/P = 7	N/P = 8
1	0.12	0.14	0.16
5	0.6	0.7	0.8
10	1.2	1.4	1.6
40	4.8	5.6	6.4
50	6	7	8
100	12	14	16

## Protocol overview

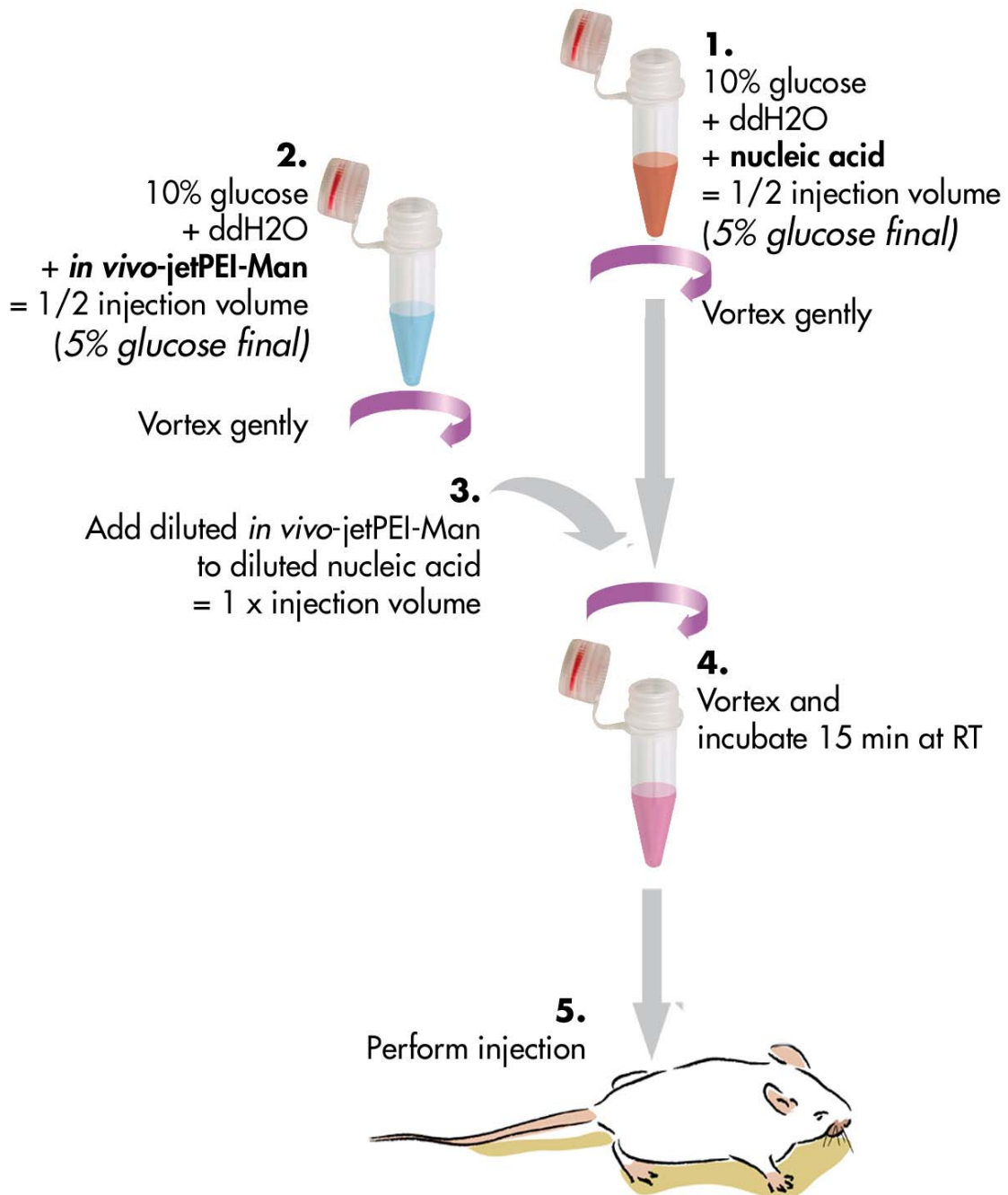
1. Dilute the nucleic acid using the 10% glucose stock solution (provided) and sterile water to prepare a solution of ½ the injection volume of 5 % glucose. Vortex gently or mix by pipetting up and down.
2. Dilute the *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man reagent using the 10% glucose stock solution (provided) and sterile water to prepare a solution of ½ the injection volume of 5 % glucose. Vortex gently, spin down.
3. Add the diluted *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man to the diluted nucleic acid all at once, vortex gently, spin down.
4. Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature. From this time point, the complexes are stable 2 h at room temperature and for 24 h if stored at 4 °C.
5. Perform injections into animals using complexes equilibrated at room temperature. For siRNA and DNA immunization protocols, repeat injections several times if required with freshly prepared complexes each time.
6. Monitor gene expression as required at the appropriate time point (6 – 96 h after the last injection) depending on the mode of injection and the targeted organ.

***Example: IV injection in mouse***

*Preparation of 200 µl injection volume of 5 % glucose containing 40 µg of plasmid DNA and *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man at N/P = 8*

1. Dilute 40 µg of DNA into 50 µl of 10% glucose; add sterile water to 100 µl, vortex gently, spin down,
2. Dilute 6.4 µl of *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man into 50 µl of 10% glucose the *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man reagent; add sterile water to 100 µl, vortex gently, spin down.
3. Add the diluted *in vivo*-jetPEI™-Man to the diluted DNA at once, vortex briefly and spin down.
4. Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature.
5. Perform injections into animals using complexes equilibrated at room temperature.
6. Monitor gene expression.

## Protocol for nucleic acid/*in vivo-jetPEI™-Man* complexes preparation



## Troubleshooting

Observations	Comments and Suggestions
Unsatisfactory results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimize the amount of plasmid DNA, siRNA or shRNA used in the transfection assay.</li> <li>• Optimize the injection volume.</li> <li>• Use high-quality plasmid or siRNA preparation. Ensure they contain neither salt, RNA, protein or endotoxin. For plasmid DNA, OD<sub>260/280</sub> ratio should be greater than 1.8. It is best to use DNA prepared in water.</li> <li>• Optimize the N/P ratio.</li> </ul>
Toxicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease the amount of nucleic acid but keeping the N/P ratio constant.</li> <li>• Decrease the N/P ratio, keeping the amount of nucleic acid constant.</li> <li>• If using plasmid DNA, ensure the preparation is endotoxin-free and in water.</li> </ul>

## Contact our Technical Assistance and Scientific Advice Service

Contact the friendly Polyplus technical support *via*:  
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## Notes

