

CombiMag Results

Magnetofection™ is a novel, simple and highly efficient method to transfect cells in culture and in vivo. It exploits magnetic force exerted upon gene vectors associated with magnetic particles to drive the vectors towards, possibly even into, the target cells. In this manner, the complete applied vector dose gets concentrated on the cells within a few minutes so that 100% of the cells get in contact with a significant vector dose.

This has several important consequences:

1. Greatly improved transfection rates in terms of percentage of cells transfected compared to standard transfections.
2. Up to several thousand folds increased levels of transgene expression compared to standard transfections.
3. High transfection rates and transgene expression levels are achievable with extremely low vector doses, which allow saving expensive transfection reagents.
4. Extremely short process time in comparison to standard procedures. A few minutes of incubation of cells with gene vectors are sufficient to generate high transfection efficiency.

OZ Biosciences offers three types of ready-to-use reagents: **PolyMag** designed for all nucleic acids, **SilenceMag** specific to siRNA delivery and **CombiMag**. **CombiMag** is a nanoparticles formulation designed to be combined with any commercially available transfection reagent (such as cationic polymers and cationic lipids) or with viruses. **CombiMag** has been used successfully with all type of nucleic acids associated to a transfection reagent and with adenovirus and retrovirus.

Nucleic Acid Types and Viruses

Nucleic Acid or Virus Type	PolyMag	SilenceMag	CombiMag
DNA (plasmid)	√	NA	√
Oligonucleotides	√	ND	√
mRNA	√	ND	√
siRNA	√	√	√
dsRNA	ND	√	√
shRNA	ND	√	√
Adenovirus	NA	NA	√
Retrovirus	NA	NA	√

Cell Types

CombiMag is generally applicable on numerous cell types. This technology has been tested successfully on a variety of immortalized cell lines as well as primary cells. Please consult our updated list of cells successfully tested available on the website: www.ozbiosciences.com. If a particular cell type or cell line is not listed, this does not imply that **CombiMag** is not going to work. OZ Biosciences is going to frequently adjust this list.

Transfection of Primary Cells

Primary Human Keratinocytes

Transfected with a commercial reagent F +/- **CombiMag**

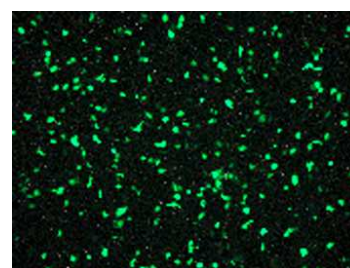
Reporter Gene: GFP

We are grateful to the laboratories of Dr. C. Plank (Technical University, Munich) for kindly providing these data.

Standard Transfection



Magnetofection™



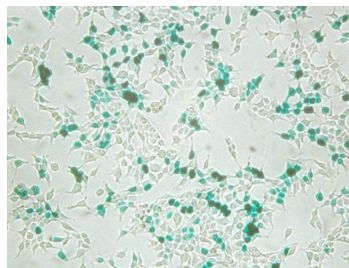
Primary Chondrocytes / Pig

Transfected with a commercial reagent F +/- **CombiMag**

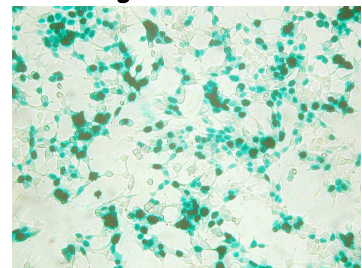
Reporter Gene: *-galactosidase*

We are grateful to the laboratories of Dr. C. Plank (Technical University, Munich) for kindly providing these data.

Standard Transfection



Magnetofection™



Primary Rat Hippocampal Neurons

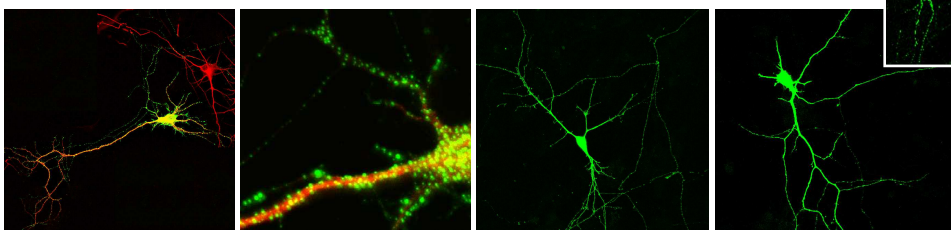
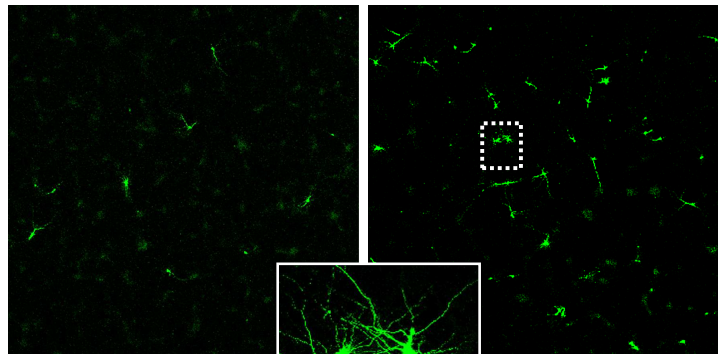
Transfected 14 d.i.v., with a commercial transfection reagent L +/- **CombiMag**

Reporter Gene: *GFP*

Culture dish: 35 mm

DNA: 1 g / well

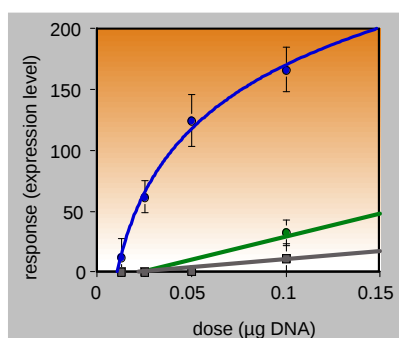
We are thankful to Dr. Igor Medina (INSERM U29, Marseille) for kindly providing these data.



"CombiMag give us reliable and improved transfection efficiency up to 300% enhancement"
Dr. I. Medina

Nucleic Acid Dose Response and Transfection Kinetics

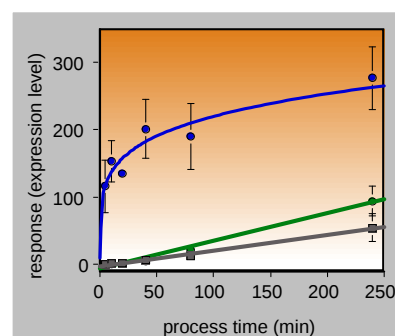
Save Materials



DNA dose response profile.

NIH-3T3 cells were transfected with a commercial transfection reagent L +/- **CombiMag** with and without the magnetic field for 15 min. Luciferase expression was assayed after 24 hours.

Save Times

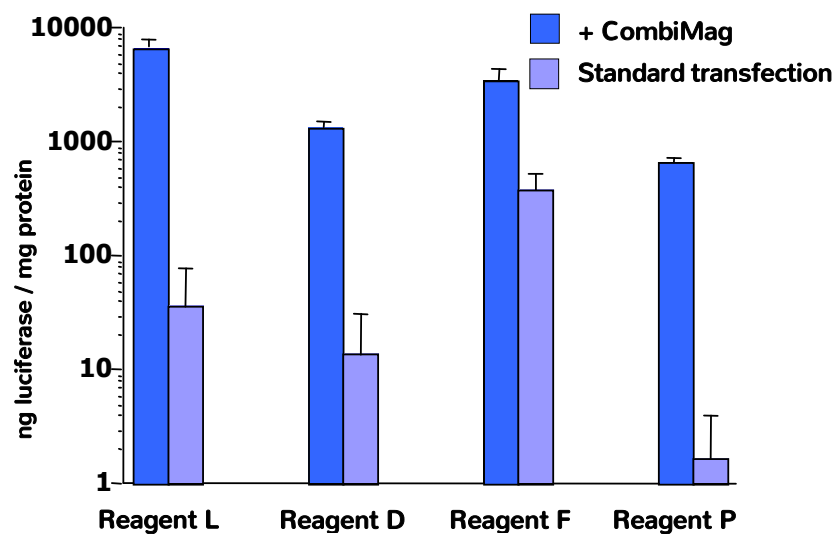


Transfection kinetics NIH-3T3 cells were incubated with a commercial transfection reagent G ± **CombiMag** with and without positioning on the magnetic plate for the indicated time spans. Luciferase expression was assayed after 24 hours.

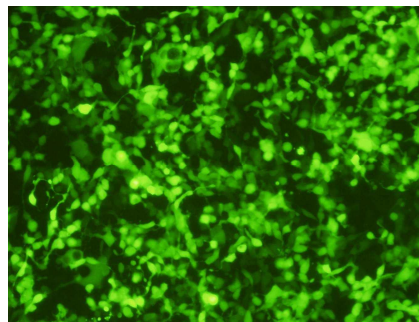
Effect of CombiMag on various commercial transfection reagents

Primary Rabbit Articular Chondrocytes
transfected with various commercial
transfection reagent +/- **CombiMag**
Reporter Gene: Luciferase
Culture dish: 96-well plate.

We are grateful to Dr. U. Schillinger
(Munich) for kindly providing these data.

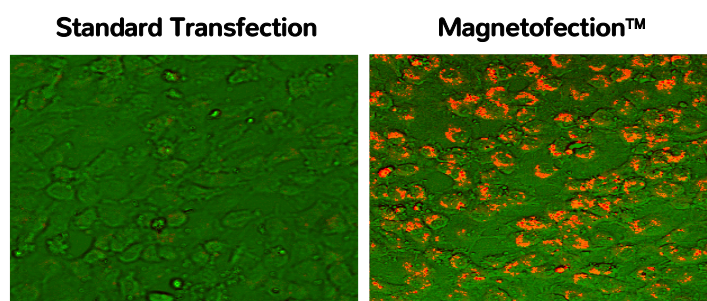


HT1080 (Human Fibrosarcoma)
transfected with a commercial
transfection reagent L +/- **CombiMag**
Reporter Gene: GFP



Delivery of Oligonucleotides

HUVEC-C (Primary) / Human
Transfected with a commercial reagent E +/-
CombiMag
Fluorescent Oligonucleotides
Culture dish: 24-well plate
ODN: 200 ng / well
We are grateful to Dr. F. Kroetz (Ludwig-
Maximilians University, Munich) for kindly
providing these data.



Infection of non permissive cells with CombiMag plus Adenovirus

NIH 3T3 cells (lacking CAR) were infected with a recombinant adenovirus (coding for LacZ) +/- **CombiMag** in the presence (right) and in the absence (left) of permanent magnets positioned under the culture plates. Similar results were obtained with K562 cells and human peripheral blood lymphocytes.

We are grateful to the laboratories of Dr. C. Plank and Dr. M. Anton (Technical University, Munich) for kindly providing these data.

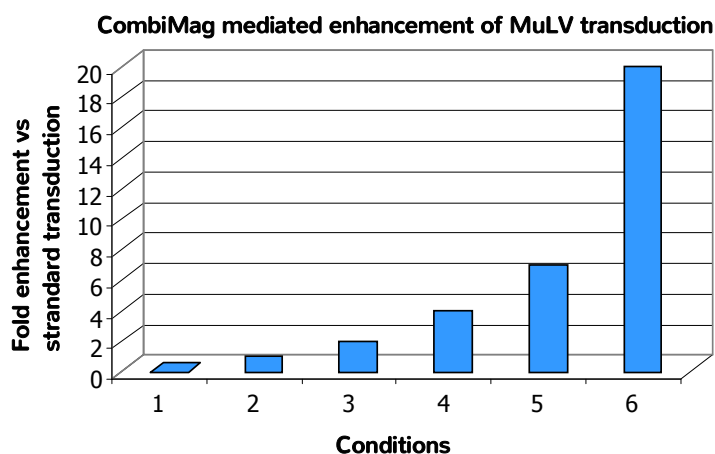


Enhancement of Infectivity with CombiMag

NIH 3T3 cells were infected with a low titer preparation of MuLV (Murine Leukemia Virus) +/- **CombiMag** in the presence and in the absence of magnetic field. **Conditions:**

- 1- Standard Transduction
- 2- + Polybrene
- 3- + Polybrene + CombiMag (no magnetic field)
- 4- + CombiMag (no magnetic field)
- 5- + Polybrene + CombiMag + magnetic field
- 6- + CombiMag + magnetic field

We are grateful to Dr. A. Kruger (Institute of Experimental Oncology, Munich) for kindly sharing these data.



Bibliographic References

Please consult our list of references available on the website: www.ozbiosciences.com.