CIRCULAR DNA MOLECULE HAVING A CONDITIONAL ORIGIN OF REPLICATION, PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR USE IN GENE THERAPY

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ABSTRACT
A circular DNA molecule, useful for gene therapy, comprising at least one nucleic acid sequence of interest, characterised in that the region allowing the replication thereof has an origin of replication with a functionality in a host cell that requires the presence of at least one specific protein foreign to said host cell. A method for preparing same, cells incorporating said DNA molecules and uses thereof in gene therapy are also described.
LOW CONCENTRATION OF $\pi$

HIGH CONCENTRATION OF $\pi$

FIG. 1

KEY:
- BOUNDARY SITE FOR IHF FACTOR
- DnaA CONSENSUS SEQUENCES
- DnaA BOX NO. 1
- ITERON (22 bp SEQUENCE)
- $\pi$ PROTEIN

ACTIVATOR ELEMENT  CORE REGION
FIG. 2
TRANSFORMATION BY ELECTROPORATION OF STRAIN XAC-1 CONSTRUCTION OF THE KmR CLONES

2ND RECOMBINATION EXPERIMENT: SELECTION OF THE DocR CLONES SCREENING OF THE ludA+, KmS CLONES

BACTERIAL GENOME BACTERIAL PHENOTYPE

SCALE: 1 kb
DIRECTION OF TRANSCRIPTION

FIG. 3
FIG. 4
FIG. 5
FIG. 6
FED-BATCH IN A 800 L FERMENTER

FIG. 7
CONSTRUCTION OF THE EXPRESSION VECTOR pXL3056

LIGATION OF THE FRAGMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restriction Enzyme</th>
<th>Fragment Size (kb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accl-Xbal of pXL3730</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NarI-Sall of pXL2765</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sall-Span of pXL2840</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

pXL2660

PROMOTER ph 10 OF THE PHAGE T7'

FRAGMENT PstI of pUC4K (CONTAINING KmR OF Tn903 CLONED IN pMTL22)

PURIFICATION OF THE FRAGMENT

EcoRI-BglII of pXL2979 (1.1 kb)

EcoRI-BglII of pXL2434 (1.1 kb)

FIG. 8
SEQ ID NO: 21

Met Arg Leu Lys Val Met Met Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Thr Lys Ile Arg His Arg
ATG AGA CTC AAG GTG ATG ATG GAC GTG AAC AAA AAA ACG AAA ATT GGC CAC CGA

Asn Glu Leu Asn His Thr Leu Ala Gln Leu Pro Leu Pro Ala Lys Arg Val Met
AAC GAG CTA AAT CAC ACC CTG GCT CAA CTT GCT TTG CCC GCA AAG CGA GTG ATG

Tyr Met Ala Leu Ala Leu Ile Asp Ser Lys Glu Pro Leu Glu Arg Gly Arg Val
TAT ATG GGC CTG CTC ATC GAT AGC AAA GAA CCT CTT GAA CGA GGG CGA GTT

Phe Lys Ile Arg Ala Glu Asp Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Lys Ile Thr Pro Ser Leu
TTC AAA ATT AGG GCT GAA GAC CTT GCA GGG CTC CCC AAA ATC ACC CCA TGG CTT

Ala Tyr Arg Gln Leu Lys Gly Gly Gly Lys Leu Lue Gly Ala Ser Lys Ile Ser
GCT TAT CCA CAA TTA AAA GAG GCT ATT AAA TTA CTT GAT GGC AGC AAA ATT TCG

Leu Arg Gly Asp Asp Ile Ile Ala Leu Ala Lys Gly Leu Asn Leu Leu Phe Thr
CTA AGA GGG GAT GAT ATC ATT GCT TTA GCT AAA GAG CTT AAC CTG CTC TTT ACT

Ala Lys Asn Ser Pro Glu Leu Asp Leu Asn Ile Ile Glu Trp Ile Ala Tyr
GCT AAA AAC TCC CCT GAA GAG TTA GAT CTT AAC ATT ATT GAG TGG ATA GCT TAT

Ser Asn Asp Glu Gly Tyr Leu Ser Leu Lys Phe Thr Arg Thr Ile Glu Pro Tyr
TCA AAT GAT GAA GGA TAC TTG TCT TTA AAA TTC ACC AGA ACC ATA GAA CCA TAT

Ile Ser Ser Leu Ile Gly Lys Lys Asn Lys Phe Thr Thr Gln Leu Leu Thr Ala
ATC TCT AGC CCT ATT GGG AAA AAA AAT AAA TTC ACA ACG CAA TTG TTA ACG GCA

Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Ser Gln Tyr Ser Ser Ser Leu Tyr Gln Leu Ile Arg Lys
AGC TTA GGC TTA AGT AGC CAG TAT TCA TCT CTT ATT TAA

His Tyr Ser Asn Phe Lys Lys Asn Tyr Phe Ile Ile Ser Val Asp Glu Leu
CAT TAC TCT AAT TTT AAG AAG AAA AAT TAT TTI ATT ATT TTC GGT GAT GAG TTA

FIG. 12.1
FIG. 12.2
FIG. 14
FIG. 15
M: 1 kb LADDER (LIFE BIOTECHNOLOGIES)
1->4: TEX1cop21 (pXL2979)
5->8: XAC1pir (pXL2979)
9->12: TEX1 (pXL2979)
FIG. 18.2

SUICIDE VECTOR FOR RECOMBINATION
A: SUPERCOILED DNA LADDER (PROMEGA)
B: pXL3179 IN TEX2 pir42
C: pXL3179 IN TEX1 pir42
D: pXL3179 IN TEX1

FIG. 20
FIG. 21
CIRCULAR DNA MOLECULE HAVING A CONDITIONAL ORIGIN OF REPLICATION, PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR USE IN GENE THERAPY

[0001] This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 10/268,948, filed Oct. 11, 2002, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 09/043,193, filed Mar. 13, 1998 (now U.S. Pat. No. 6,977,174), which is a 371 application of application no. PCT/FR96/01414, filed Sep. 13, 1996, each of which is incorporated by reference herein.

[0002] The present invention relates to a novel conditional replication DNA molecule which can be used in gene therapy or for the production of recombinant proteins.

[0003] Gene therapy consists in correcting a deficiency or an anomaly by introducing genetic information into the affected organ or cell. This information may be introduced either in vitro into a cell extracted from the organ and then reinserted into the body, or in vivo, directly into the target tissue. As a molecule of high molecular weight and of negative charge, DNA has difficulty in spontaneously crossing phospholipid cell membranes. Various vectors are thus used in order to enable gene transfer to take place: viral vectors, on the one hand, and natural or synthetic chemical and/or biochemical vectors, on the other hand.

[0004] Viral vectors (retroviruses, adenoviruses, aden-associated viruses, etc.) are very effective, in particular for crossing membranes, but present a certain number of risks such as pathogenicity, recombination, replication, immunogenicity, etc.

[0005] Chemical and/or biochemical vectors allow these risks to be avoided (for reviews, see Behr, 1993, Cotten and Wagner 1993). These are, for example, cations (calcium phosphate, DEAE-dextran, etc.) which act by forming precipitates with DNA, which may be "phagocytosed" by the cells. They may also be liposomes in which the DNA is incorporated and which fuse with the plasma membrane. Synthetic gene-transfer vectors are generally lipids or cationic polymers which complex the DNA and form with it a particle bearing positive surface charges. As illustrations of vectors of this type, mention may be made in particular of diiododecylamidoglycylspermine (DOGS, Transfectam™) or N-[1-(2,3-dioleyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-trimethylammonium (DOTMA, Lipofectin™).

[0006] However, the use of chemical and/or biochemical vectors or naked DNA implies the possibility of producing large amounts of DNA of pharmacological purity. The reason for this is that in gene therapy techniques, the medicinal product consists of the DNA itself and it is essential to be able to manufacture, in suitable amounts, DNAs having properties which are appropriate for therapeutic use in man.

[0007] In the case of non-viral vectorology, the vectors used are plasmids of bacterial origin. The plasmids generally used in gene therapy carry (i) an origin of replication, (ii) a marker gene such as a gene for resistance to an antibiotic (kanamycin, ampicillin, etc.) and (iii) one or more transgenes with sequences necessary for their expression (enhancer(s), promoter(s), polyadenylation sequences, etc.).

[0008] However, the technology currently available is not entirely satisfactory.

[0009] On the one hand, the risk remains of dissemination in the body. Thus, a bacterium which is present in the body can, at low frequency, receive this plasmid. There is a greater likelihood of this taking place if it involves an in vivo gene therapy treatment in which the DNA may be disseminated in the body of the patient and may come into contact with bacteria which infect this patient or bacteria of the commensal flora. If the bacterium receiving the plasmid is an enterobacterium, such as E. coli, this plasmid can be replicated. Such an event then leads to dissemination of the therapeutic gene. Insofar as the therapeutic genes used in gene therapy treatments can code, for example, for a lymphokine, a growth factor, an anti-oncogene or a protein whose function is defective in the host and which thus makes it possible to correct a genetic defect, the dissemination of some of these genes could have unforeseeable and worrying effects (for example if a pathogenic bacterium acquired a human growth factor gene).

[0010] On the other hand, the plasmids generally used in non-viral gene therapy also possess a marker for resistance to an antibiotic (ampicillin, kanamycin, etc.). The bacterium acquiring such a plasmid thus has an undeniable selective advantage since any antibiotic therapy, using an antibiotic from the same family as that which selects the plasmid resistance gene, will lead to selection of the plasmid in question. In this respect, ampicillin belongs to the β-lactams, which is the family of antibiotics which is most frequently used worldwide. The use in bacteria of selection markers which are not antibiotic-resistance genes would thus be particularly advantageous. This would avoid the selection of bacteria which may have received a plasmid carrying such a marker.

[0011] It is thus particularly important to seek to limit the dissemination of therapeutic genes and resistance genes as much as possible.

[0012] The subject of the present invention is specifically to propose novel DNA molecules which can be used in gene therapy or for the production of recombinant proteins in vitro and which replicate only in cells which can complement certain functions of these non-viral vectors.

[0013] The invention also relates to a particularly effective method for preparing these DNA molecules.

[0014] The DNA molecules claimed have the advantage of removing the risks associated with dissemination of the plasmid, such as (1) replication and dissemination, which can lead to uncontrolled overexpression of the therapeutic gene, (2) dissemination and expression of resistance genes. The genetic information contained in the DNA molecules according to the invention effectively comprises the therapeutic gene(s) and the signals for regulating its (their) expression, a functional conditional origin of replication which greatly limits the host cell spectrum of this plasmid, a selection marker of reduced size which is preferably different from a gene which imparts resistance to an antibiotic and, where appropriate, a DNA fragment which allows the resolution of plasmid multimers. The probability of these molecules (and thus the genetic information which they contain) being transferred to a microorganism, and maintained stably, is very limited.

[0015] Lastly, the vectors according to the invention, also referred to as miniplasmids on account of their circular
structure, their reduced size and their supercoiled form, have the following additional advantages: on account of their size which is reduced in comparison with the ColE1-derived plasmids used conventionally, the DNA molecules according to the invention potentially have better in vivo bioavailability. In particular, they have improved capacities of cell penetration and distribution. Thus, it is acknowledged that the diffusion coefficient in tissues is inversely proportional to the molecular weight (Jain, 1987). Similarly, in the cell, high molecular weight molecules have poorer permeability across the plasma membrane. In addition, in order for the plasmid to pass into the nucleus, which is essential for its expression, the high molecular weight is also a disadvantage, the nuclear pores imposing a size limit for diffusion into the nucleus (Landford et al., 1986). The reduction in size of the non-therapeutic parts of the DNA molecule (origin of replication and selection gene in particular) according to the invention also makes it possible to decrease the size of the DNA molecules. The part which allows the replication and selection of this plasmid in the bacterium (1.1 kb) is decreased by a factor of 3, counting, for example, 3 kb for the origin of replication and the resistance marker vector part. This decrease (i) in molecular weight and (ii) in negative charge imparts improved tissue, cellular and nuclear bioavailability and diffusion to the molecules of the invention.

More precisely, the present invention relates to a circular DNA molecule, which is useful in gene therapy, this molecule comprising at least one nucleic acid sequence of interest, characterized in that the region which allows its replication comprises an origin of replication whose functionality in a host cell requires the presence of at least one specific protein which is foreign to the said host cell.

This DNA molecule may be in single- or double-stranded form and advantageously possesses a supercoiled form.

For the purposes of the present invention, the host cells used can be of various origins. They can be eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, they are prokaryotic cells.

The replication of bacterial plasmids conventionally requires the presence of at least one protein, which is coded for by the host cell, of the DNA polymerase, Rdase, DNA polymerase, etc. type. For the reasons already explained above, it is not possible to overcome entirely, with this type of replication, any possible risks of dissemination in the treated organism. Advantageously, the functionality of the origin of replication of the DNA molecule according to the invention requires the presence of a specific protein which is foreign to the host cell. The significance of this characteristic is to reduce the host spectrum of the claimed plasmid to specific strains that express this initiator protein. The DNA molecule developed within the context of the present invention thus advantageously possesses a so-called conditional origin of replication.

The conditional origin of replication used according to the present invention may originate from plasmids or bacteriophages which share the following characteristics: they contain in their origin of replication repeat sequences, or iterons, and they code for at least one replication-initiating protein (Rep) which is specific to them. By way of example, mention may be made of the conditional replication systems of the following plasmids and bacteriophages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plasmid or bacteriophage</th>
<th>specific initiator protein</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RK2 (Stalker et al., 1981)</td>
<td>TrxA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1 (Ryder et al., 1981)</td>
<td>RepA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pSC101 (Vöckel and Bartis, 1983)</td>
<td>RepA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F (Muratos et al., 1981)</td>
<td>protein E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RssI (Ichikawa et al., 1982, 1987)</td>
<td>RepA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSF1010 (Mino et al., 1995)</td>
<td>RepC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1 (Ables et al., 1984)</td>
<td>RepA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4 (Fleming and Calendar, 1987)</td>
<td>alpha protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lambda (Moore et al., 1981)</td>
<td>protein O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi 82 (Moore et al., 1981)</td>
<td>protein O from phi 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi 80</td>
<td>protein O from phi 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the origin of replication used in the DNA molecules claimed is derived from a natural E. coli plasmid referred to as R6K.

The replication functions of R6K are grouped together in a 5.5 kbp DNA fragment (FIG. 1) comprising 3 origins of replication α, β, and γ (α and β providing 90% of the replication) and an operon coding for the π replication-initiator proteins and the protein Bi. The minimum amount of genetic information required to maintain this plasmid at its characteristic number of copies (15 copies per genome) is contained in two elements: the 400 bp of or γ and the gene pi, whose product is the π initiator protein.

Ori γ may be divided into two functional parts: the core part and the activator element (FIG. 1). The core part, which is essential for replication, contains the iterons (7 direct repeats of 22 bp) to which the protein represented in SEQ ID No. 1 becomes bound, and flanking segments, which are targets of the host proteins (IHF, DnaA).

According to a preferred mode of the invention, the origin of replication of the vector claimed consists entirely or partially of this γ origin of replication of the plasmid R6K and more preferably, entirely or partially of SEQ ID No. 1 or one of its derivatives.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term derivative denotes any sequence which differs from the sequence considered on account of degeneracy of the genetic code, obtained by one or more modifications of genetic and/or chemical nature, as well as any sequence which hybridizes with these sequences or fragments thereof and whose product possesses the activity indicated with regard to the replication-initiator protein π. The term modification of the genetic and/or chemical nature may be understood to refer to any mutation, substitution, deletion, addition and/or modification of one or more residues. The term derivative also comprises the sequences homologous with the sequence considered, derived from other cellular sources and in particular cells of human origin, or from other organisms, and possessing an activity of the same type. Such homologous sequences may be obtained by hybridization experiments. The hybridizations may be performed starting with nucleic acid libraries, using the native sequence or a fragment thereof as probe, under conventional conditions of stringency (Maniatis et al., cf. General techniques of molecular biology), or, preferably, under conditions of high stringency.
The origin of replication described above, which has the advantage of being of very limited size, is functional solely in the presence of a specific initiator protein, protein P1, produced by the gene pir (SEQ ID No. 2). Since this protein can act in trans, it is possible to physically dissociate the ori gamma from the pir gene, which may be introduced into the genome of the cell which is chosen as the specific host for these plasmids. Mutations in π may alter its inhibitory functions (Inuzuka and Wada, 1985) and lead to an increase in the number of copies of the R6K derivatives, up to more than 10 times the initial number of copies. These substitutions are all within a domain of 40 amino acids, which therefore appears to be responsible for the control by π of the number of plasmid copies (FIG. 2).

According to an advantageous embodiment of the present invention, the π protein, expressed in the host cell, results from the expression of the gene represented in SEQ ID No. 2 or one of its derivatives as defined above and more particularly of the gene pir 116 which comprises a mutation when compared with the pir gene. This mutation corresponds to the replacement of a proline by a leucine. In this context, the number of copies of the R6K derivatives is about 250 copies per genome.

Besides a conditional origin of replication as defined above, the DNA molecules claimed contain a region comprising one (or more) gene(s) which make it possible to ensure selection of the DNA molecule in the chosen host.

This may be a conventional marker of gene type which imparts resistance to an antibiotic, such as kanamycin, ampicillin, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, spectinomycin, lincomycin or the like.

However, according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, this region is different from a gene which imparts resistance to an antibiotic. It may thus be a gene whose product is essential for the viability of the host envisaged, under defined culturing conditions. It may be, for example:

- a gene coding for a suppressor tRNA, of natural or synthetic origin. This is, more preferably, an amber codon tRNA (TAG)
- a gene whose product is necessary for metabolism of the cell, under certain culturing conditions, namely a gene involved in the biosynthesis of a metabolite (amino acid, vitamin, etc.), or a catabolism gene which makes it possible to assimilate a substance present in the culture medium (specific nitrogen or carbon source), etc.
- According to a preferred mode of the invention, this region contains an expression cassette of a gene coding for a suppressor tRNA for specific codons. This latter may be chosen, in particular, from those coding for phenylalanine, cysteine, proline, alanine and histidine bases. It is more particularly a suppressor tRNA for amber codons (TAG).
- In this particular case, the system used to select, in the host cells, the DNA molecules which are the subject of the present invention includes two elements: 1) on the DNA molecule, a gene coding for a suppressor transfer RNA for the amber codon (TAG) which constitutes the selection marker, known as (sup) gene and 2) a specific host, one of whose genes, which is essential under certain culture conditions, contains an amber TAG codon. This cell may grow, under the culture conditions for which the product of the gene containing the TAG codon is essential, only if the plasmid allowing the expression of sup is present in the cell. The culture conditions thus constitute the pressure for selection of the DNA molecule. The sup genes used may be of natural origin (Glass et al., 1982) or may originate from a synthetic construction (Normanly et al., 1986, Klein et al., 1990).

Such a system offers great flexibility insofar as, depending on the gene containing an amber mutation, it is possible to determine various selective media. In the bacterium Lactococcus lactis for example, the amber codon is located in a purine biosynthesis gene. This allows the selection of the plasmid carrying the gene coding for the suppressor tRNA when the bacterium is grown in milk. Such a marker has the advantage of being very small and of containing no “foreign” sequences, originating from phages or transposons.

According to a particular embodiment of the invention, the DNA molecule also comprises a DNA fragment, the target for site-specific recombinases, which allows the resolution of plasmid multimers.

Thus, such a fragment, introduced on to a DNA molecule which is circular and whose origin of replication is, for example, ori gamma, allows the resolution of multimers of such a plasmid. Such multimers are observed in particular, when the DNA molecule is prepared in a strain carrying a mutated allele of pir, such as pir-116, which makes it possible to increase the number of copies of the R6K derivatives.

This recombination may be achieved by means of various systems which entail site-specific recombination between sequences. More preferably, the site-specific recombination of the invention is obtained by means of specific intramolecular recombination sequences which are capable of recombining with each other in the presence of specific proteins, generally referred to as recombinases. In this specific case, these are the recombinases XerC and XerD. For this reason, the DNA molecules according to the invention generally also comprise a sequence which allows this site-specific recombination. The specific recombination system present in the genetic constructions according to the invention (recombinases and specific recognition site) may be of different origins. In particular, the specific sequences and the recombinases used may belong to different structural classes, and in particular to the transposon Tn3 resolvase family or to the bacteriophage lambda integrase family. Among the recombinases belonging to the transposon Tn3 family, mention may be made in particular of the resolvase of transposon Tn3 or of transposons Tn21 and Tn522 (Stark et al., 1992); the Gin inverter of bacteriophage μ or alternatively plasmid resolvases, such as that of the par fragment of RP4 (Abert et al., Mol. Microbiol. 12 (1994) 131). Among the recombinases belonging to the bacteriophage λ integrase family, mention may be made in particular of the integrase of the phages lambda (Landy et al., Science 197 (1977) 1147), P22 and _80 (L. long et al., J. Biol. Chem. 260 (1985) 4408), HP1 of Haemophilus influenzae (Hauser et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267 (1992) 6859); the Cre integrase of phage P1, the integrase of plasmid pSAM2 (EP 350 341) or alternatively the FLP recombinase of the 2-plasmid and the XerC and XerD recombinases from E. coli.
[0039] Preferably, the DNA molecules which form the subject of the present invention contain the fragment cer from the natural E. coli plasmid ColE1. The cer fragment used is a 382 bp HpaII fragment from ColE1 which has been shown to bring about, in cis, the resolution of plasmid multimers (Summers et al., 1984; Leung et al., 1985). It is also possible to use a HpaII-ApaI fragment of smaller size (280 bp) or a smaller fragment (about 220 bp), contained in the HpaII fragment, which fragments possess the same properties (Summers and Sherratt, 1988). This resolution takes place by way of a specific intramolecular recombination, which involves four proteins encoded by the genome of E. coli: ArgR, PepA, XerC and XerD (Stirling et al., 1988, 1989; Colloms et al., 1990, Blakely et al., 1993).

[0040] In this respect, it is particularly advantageous to use all or part of the cer fragment of ColE1 or one of its derivatives as defined above.

[0041] According to an implementation variant, the DNA molecules of the invention may also comprise a sequence capable of interacting specifically with a ligand. Preferably, this is a sequence capable of forming, by hybridization, a triple helix with a specific oligonucleotide. This sequence thus makes it possible to purify the molecules of the invention by selective hybridization with a complementary oligonucleotide immobilized on a support (see application WO 96/18744). The sequence can be positioned at any site in the DNA molecule of the invention, provided that it does not affect the functionality of the gene of interest and of the origin of replication.

[0042] As a DNA molecule representative of the present invention, the plasmid pXL2774 and its derivatives may be claimed most particularly. For the purposes of the invention, the term derivative is understood to refer to any construction derived from pXL2774 and containing one or more genes of interest other than the luciferase gene. Mention may also be made of the plasmids pXL3029 and 3030 containing an expression cassette of a therapeutic gene and a sequence capable of interacting specifically with a ligand.

[0043] The present invention also relates to the development of a process for the construction of specific host cells, which are particularly effective for the production of these therapeutic DNA molecules.

[0044] Another subject of the present invention relates to a process for the production of a circular DNA molecule, characterized in that a host cell is cultured containing at least one DNA molecule as defined above and a protein, which may or may not be expressed in situ, which conditions the functionality of the origin of replication of the said DNA molecule, which is specific and which is foreign to the said host cell, under conditions which allow the selection of host cells transformed by the said DNA molecules.

[0045] More preferably, the protein which conditions the functionality of the origin of replication of the DNA molecule is expressed in situ from a corresponding gene. The gene coding for the replication-initiating protein may be carried by a subsidiary replicon, which is compatible with the derivatives of the conditional origin of replication used or which may be introduced into the genome of the host cell by recombination, by means of a transposon, a bacteriophage or any other vector. In the particular case in which the gene expressing the protein is placed on a subsidiary replicon, the latter also contains a promoter region for functional transcription in the cell, as well as a region which is located at the 3' end and which specifies a transcription termination signal. As regards the promoter region, this may be a promoter region which is naturally responsible for expressing the gene under consideration when the latter is capable of functioning in the cell. It may also be a case of regions of different origin (responsible for expressing other proteins), or even of synthetic origin. In particular, it may be a case of promoter sequences for prokaryotic or bacteriophage genes.

[0046] As genes coding for the replication-initiating protein, use may be made either of wild-type genes or of mutated alleles which make it possible to obtain an increased number of copies of the plasmids (or derivatives) specific for the initiator protein which conditions the functionality of the origin of replication used in the DNA molecule.

[0047] Such mutants have been described in particular for the plasmids R6K (Iwata and Wada, 1985; Greener et al., 1990), Rts1 (Terawaki et al., 1985, Terawaki et al., 1990; Zeng et al., 1990), F (Seelke et al., 1982; Helberg et al., 1985; Kawasakii et al., 1991), R2K (Durland et al., 1990; Haugan et al., 1992, 1995), pSC101 (Xia et al., 1991; Goebel et al., 1991; Fang et al., 1993).

[0048] In the particular case in which the DNA molecule used possesses an origin of replication derived from the plasmid R6K, the initiator protein is a derivative of the protein of this same plasmid. It is particularly advantageous to express a mutated form of this protein which is capable of increasing the number of initial copies appreciably. To do this, the gene incorporated into the host cell is preferably represented by all or part of the sequence represented in SEQ ID No. 2 or one of its derivatives and more preferably by the pir 116 gene. The associated mutation corresponds to the replacement of a proline by a leucine. According to a particular embodiment of the invention, this pir 116 gene is directly incorporated into the host cell genome.

[0049] Advantageously, one of the genes of the specific host cell, which is essential under the culture conditions chosen, contains a specific codon which is recognizable by the selected suppressor tRNA in the DNA molecule. According to a preferred mode of the invention, this is an amber TAG codon. In this particular case, the cell may grow, under culture conditions for which the product of the gene containing the TAG codon is essential, only if the plasmid allowing the expression of sup is present in the host cell. The culture conditions thus constitute the pressure for selection of the DNA molecule.

[0050] Preferably, the gene containing the amber codon is a gene involved in the biosynthesis of an amino acid, arginine. This gene, argE, codes for an N-acetylmethionine (Meinell et al., 1992) and in this case contains a TAG codon corresponding to a point mutation Gln-53 (CAG)-TAG; the pressure for selection of the plasmid carrying the sup gene is then provided by cultivating in minimal M9 medium (Maniatis et al., 1989). However, this could also be, for example, a gene for biosynthesis of a vitamin or a nucleic acid base, or alternatively a gene which allows a specific nitrogen or carbon source to be used or any other gene whose functionality is essential for cellular viability under the chosen culture conditions.
The host cell is preferably chosen from *E. coli* strains and is more preferably represented by the strain *E. coli* XAC-1.

According to a specific embodiment of the invention, the host cell used in the claimed process is a cell of the *E. coli* strain XAC-1, containing the pir116 gene in its genome and transformed by the plasmid pX1.2774 or one of its derivatives.

According to an advantageous variant of the invention, the host cell used in the process claimed is a prokaryotic cell in which the endA1 gene or a homologous gene is inactivated. The endA gene codes for endonuclease I of *E. coli*. This periplasmic enzyme has a non-specific activity of cleaving double-stranded DNA (Lehman, I. R., G. G. Roussos and E. A. Pratt (1962) J. Biol. Chem. 237: 819-828; Wright M. (1971) J. Bacteriol. 107: 87-94). A study carried out on various strains of *Escherichia coli* (wild-type or endA) showed that the degradation of plasmid DNA incubated in extracts of these bacterial strains existed in the endA+ strains but not in the endA mutants. (Wendt S. (1994) BioTechniques 17: 270-272). The quality of the plasmid DNA isolated from endA+ strains or from endA mutants was studied by the company Promega using their purification system (Shoenfeld, T., J. Mendez, D. Storts, E. Portman, B. Patterson, J. Frederiksen and C. Smith. 1995. Effects of bacterial strains carrying the endA1 genotype on DNA quality isolated with Wizard plasmid purification systems. Promega notes 53). Their conclusion is as follows: the quality of the DNA prepared from endA mutants is, overall, better than that of DNA prepared in the endA+ strains tested.

The quality of the plasmid DNA preparations is thus affected by any contamination with this endonuclease (relatively long-term degradation of the DNA).

The deletion or mutation of the endA gene can be envisaged without difficulty insofar as the mutants no longer having this endonuclease activity behave on the whole like wild-type bacteria (Ditrwald, H. and H. Hoffmann-Berling (1968) J. Mol. Biol. 34: 331-346).

The endA1 gene can be inactivated by mutagenesis, total or partial deletion, disruption, etc. Inactivation of the endA gene of the *E. coli* strain chosen to produce the pCOR plasmids can be achieved more particularly by transferring, by means of the P1 bacteriophage, the endA:TeXd deletion described by Cherepanov and Wackernagel (Cherepanov, P. P. and W. Wackernagel. 1995. Gene disruption in *Escherichia coli*: TcR and KnR cassettes with the option of FLP-catalyzed excision of the antibiotic-resistance determinant. Gene 158:9-14) or by exchanging the wild-type allele present in the genome of the bacterium of interest with a mutated or deleted allele of endA, by homologous recombination. The use of this type of strain in the context of the present invention makes it possible advantageously to improve the quality of the DNA produced.

The invention also relates to any recombinant cell containing a DNA molecule as defined above. This may be a cell of various origins, of eukaryotic, prokaryotic, etc. type.

According to another embodiment of the invention, the *E. coli* XAC-1 host cell used in the process claimed is designated TEX1, and comprises a traD gene, or a homologous gene thereof, inactivated to abolish F" transfer. The traD is at the 5' end of one of the tra operons and encodes a 81.7 kDa membrane protein that is directly involved in DNA transfer and DNA metabolism (Frost et al., Microbiology Reviews, 1994, 58: 162-210). traD mutants do not transfer DNA (Panniker et al., J. Bacteriol., 1985, 162:584-590). The episomal traD gene may be inactivated by mutation, total or partial deletion, or disruption using methods well known to those of skill in the art (See Example 9). One method of inactivating this gene is described in Example 1, and the resulting *E. coli* XAC-1 pir116 endA traD strain so obtained is designated TEX1 (Soubrier et al., Gene Therapy, 1999, 6: 1482-1488).

According to another embodiment of the invention, the host cell used in the claimed process is a cell of the *E. coli* strain XAC-1, containing the pir116 mutation combined with the pir42 mutation. The pir116 and pir42 mutations affect different domains of the pir protein. The pir116 mutation affects the copy number control region, whereas the pir42 mutation affects the putative leucine zipper motif, as displayed in FIG. 11. The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of the pir gene containing the pir116 and pir42 mutations are set forth in FIG. 12 and SEQ ID NOs: 21 and 22, respectively. The p42 mutation comprises a C to T transition at position 124 from the N-terminal methionine (as referenced by the first amino acid of the sequence), and thus results in substitution of the proline at position 42 by a leucine. The pir42 mutation was described by by Miron et al. (Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 1994, 91(14): p. 6438-42). Miron et al. (1994, 11(3): p. 1205-16), and was reported to increase the copy number of an "ori gamma R6K-Km5-pir42" plasmid by 2.5 fold as compared to the same plasmid harboring the wild-type pir gene. However the p42 mutation was never used or described in combination with the pir116 mutation and while other mutations such as cop21 in the pir gene combined with the pir116 do not exhibit an increase of the plasmid copy number, combination of the pir116 and pir42 mutations in a *E. coli* XAC-1 endA traD strain surprisingly showed a significant increase of the plasmid copy number. Applicants have thus shown unexpected results of this combination in terms of copy number of the plasmids produced in *E. coli* host strains comprising the mutated pir116 and pir42 gene as compared with strains harboring pir116 alone, or in a host cell comprising the pir116 mutation combined with another mutation of the pir gene, such as the mutation cop21 (Inuzuka et al., FEBS Lett, 1988, 228(1): p. 7-11). For example, *E. coli* TEX1pir42 (XAC-1 endA traD pir116 pir42) exhibited a 2-5 fold increase in the number of plasmid, as compared to pir116 strain, or strains comprising combined pir116 and cop21 mutations (See Example 11).

According to another embodiment of the present invention, the host cell used in the process claimed is a prokaryotic host cell in which the recA gene or a homologous gene has been inactivated. Preferably, the host cell according to the present invention is *E. coli* strain XAC-1 comprising mutations pir116, pir42, endA, traD, recA "Such a strain is designated TEX2pir42. recA may be inactivated by methods well known to those in the art. recA encodes a major recombination protein and mutations in this gene reduce the frequency of recombination-mediated alteration in plasmids and intramolecular recombination that could lead to the multimerization of plasmids. As described in Example 12, a deleted recA gene containing 3 translation
stop codons (one in each frame) at its 5' end may be obtained by PCR. The resulting inactivated gene was then introduced by gene replacement into TEX1 genome (Example 12.1).

[0061] These cells are obtained by any technique known to those skilled in the art which allows the introduction of the said plasmid into a given cell. Such a technique may be, in particular, transformation, electroporation, conjugation, fusion of protoplasts or any other technique known to those skilled in the art.

[0062] Strain TEX1 was deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty with the Collection Nationale De Cultures De Micro-organismes (CNLM), Institut Pasteur, 28, rue Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France, on Dec. 10, 2004, under accession no. CNCM I-3343.

[0063] Strain TEX2pir42 was deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty with the Collection Nationale De Cultures De Micro-organismes (CNLM), Institut Pasteur, 28, rue Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France, on Oct. 10, 2003, under accession no. CNCM I-3109.

[0064] Strain TEX2 was deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty with the Collection Nationale De Cultures De Micro-organismes (CNLM), Institut Pasteur, 28, rue Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France, on Dec. 10, 2004, under accession no. CNCM I-3344.

[0065] Strain XAC1pir116 was deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty with the Collection Nationale De Cultures De Micro-organismes (CNLM), Institut Pasteur, 28, rue Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France, on Oct. 10, 2003, under accession no. CNCM I-3108.

[0066] The DNA molecules according to the invention may be used in any application of vaccination or of gene and cell therapy for transferring a gene to a given cell, tissue or organism, or for the production of recombinant proteins in vitro.

[0067] In particular, they may be used for direct in vivo administration or for the modification of cells in vitro or ex vivo, for the purpose of implanting them into a patient.

[0068] In this respect, another subject of the present invention relates to any pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one DNA molecule as defined above. This molecule may or may not be associated therein with a chemical and/or biochemical transfection vector. This may in particular involve cations (calcium phosphate, DEAE-dextran, etc.) or liposomes. The associated synthetic vectors may be cationic polymers or lipids. Examples of such vectors which may be mentioned are DOGS (TransfectantTM) or DOTMA (lipofectinTM).

[0069] The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may be formulated for the purpose of topical, oral, parenteral, intranasal, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intraocular, or transdermal administrations. The claimed plasmid is preferably used in an injectable form or in application. It may be mixed with any vehicle which is pharmacologically acceptable for an injectable formulation, in particular for a direct injection to the site to be treated. This may involve, in particular, sterile, isotonic solutions or dry compositions, in particular freeze-dried compositions, which, by addition, depending on the case, of sterilized water or of physiological saline, allow injectable solutions to be made up. This may in particular involve Iris or PBS buffers diluted in glucose or in sodium chloride. A direct injection into the affected region of the patient is advantageous since it allows the therapeutic effect to be concentrated at the level of the affected tissues. The doses used may be adapted as a function of various parameters, and in particular as a function of the gene, the vector, the mode of administration used, the pathology concerned or the desired duration of the treatment.

[0070] The DNA molecules of the invention may contain one or more genes of interest, that is to say one or more nucleic acids (synthetic or semi-synthetic DNA, gDNA, cDNA, etc.) whose transcription and, possibly, whose translation in the target cell generate products of therapeutic, vaccinal, agronomic or veterinary interest.

[0071] Among the genes of therapeutic interest which may be mentioned more particularly are genes coding for enzymes, blood derivatives, hormones and lymphokines: interleukins, interferons, TNF, etc. (FR 92/03120), growth factors, neurotransmitters or their precursors or synthetic enzymes, and trophic factors (BDNF, CNTF, NGF, IGF, GMF, aFGF, bFGF, NT3, NT5, VEGF-B, VEGF-C etc.; apolipoproteins: ApoAI, ApoAlV, ApoE, etc. (FR 93/05125), dystrophin or a minidystrophin (FR 91/11947), tumour-suppressing genes: p53, Rb, Rap1A, DCC, k-rev, etc. (FR 93/04745), genes coding for factors involved in coagulation: factors VII, VIII, IX, etc., suicide genes: thymidine kinase, cytosine deaminase, etc.; or alternatively all or part of a natural or artificial immunoglobulin (Fab, scFab, etc.); an RNA ligand (WO 91/19813), etc. The therapeutic gene may also be an antisense sequence or gene, whose expression in the target cell makes it possible to control the expression of genes or the transcription of cellular mRNAs. Such sequences may, for example, be transcribed, in the target cell, into RNAs which are complementary to cellular mRNAs and thus block their translation into protein, according to the technique described in patent EP 140,308.

[0072] The gene of interest may also be a vaccinating gene, that is to say a gene coding for an antigenic peptide, capable of generating an immune response in man or animals, for the purpose of producing vaccines. These antigenic peptides may in particular be specific antigenic peptides of Epstein-Barr virus, HIV virus, hepatitis B virus (EP 185, 573), or pseudorabies virus, or alternatively specific antigenic peptides of tumours (EP 259,212).

[0073] Generally, in the DNA molecules of the invention, the gene of therapeutic, vaccinal, agronomic or veterinary interest also contains a promoter region for functional transcription in the target organism or cell, as well as a region located at the 3' end which specifies a transcription termination signal and a polyadenylation site. As regards the promoter region, it may be a promoter region naturally responsible for expression of the gene under consideration when this region is capable of functioning in the cell or the organism concerned. The promoter regions may also be regions of different origin (responsible for the expression of other proteins) or even of synthetic origin. In particular, they may be promoter sequences from eukaryotic or viral genes. For example, they may be promoter sequences obtained from the genome of the target cell. Among the eukaryotic promoters which may be used are any promoter or derived sequence which stimulates or suppresses the transcription of a gene in a specific or non-specific, inducible or non-
The eukaryotic promoters may in particular be ubiquitous promoters (promoters of the genes for HPRT, PGK, α-actin, tubulin, etc.), intermediate filament promoters (promoters of the genes for GFAP, desmin, vimentin, neurofilaments, keratin, etc.), therapeutic gene promoters (for example the promoters of the genes for MDR, CFTR, factor VIII, ApoAI, etc.) tissue-specific promoters (promoters of the genes for pyruvate kinase, villin, intestinal fatty acid-binding protein, α-actin of smooth muscle, etc.) or alternatively promoters which respond to a stimulus (steroid hormone receptor, retinoic acid receptor, etc.). Similarly, they may be promoter sequences obtained from the genome of a virus, such as, for example, the promoters of the adenovirus E1A and MLP genes, the CMV early promoter or alternatively theLTR promoter of RSV, etc. In addition, these promoter regions may be modified by addition of activating or regulatory sequences or sequences which allow tissue-specific expression or expression which is predominantly tissue-specific.

Moreover, the gene of interest may also contain a signal sequence which directs the synthesized product into the secretory pathways of the target cell. This signal sequence may be the natural signal sequence of the synthesized product, but it may also be any other functional signal sequence or an artificial signal sequence.

Depending on the gene of interest, the DNA molecules of the invention may be used for the treatment or prevention of several pathologies, including genetic diseases (dystrophy, cystic fibrosis, etc.), neurodegenerative diseases (Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, ALS, etc.), cancers, pathologies associated with coagulation disorders or with dyslipoproteinamias, pathologies associated with viral infections (hepatitis, AIDS, etc.), or in the agronomic and veterinary fields, etc.

Moreover, the present invention also relates to the use of conditional replication DNA molecules for the production of recombinant proteins. Bacteria can be used to produce proteins of various origins, eukaryotic or prokaryotic. Among the bacteria, E. coli constitutes the organism of choice for expressing heterologous genes on account of its ease of manipulation, the large number of expression systems available and the large amounts of proteins which can be obtained. It is understood that the system of the invention can be used in other organisms, the tropism being determined by the nature of the origin of replication, as indicated above. For this use, the nucleic acid sequence of interest comprises a coding region under the control of expression signals that are appropriate for the host chosen, in particular a prokaryotic host. These may be, for example, Plac, Pmap, PT7, Prc, PacL or PL promoters, the Shine-Dalgarno sequence, etc. (this set constitutes the expression cassette). The nucleic acid sequence of interest can be any sequence coding for a protein which is of value in the fields of pharmacy, agri-foods, chemistry or agrochemistry. This may be a structural gene, a complementary DNA sequence, a synthetic or semi-synthetic sequence, etc.

The expression cassette can be introduced onto the conditional replication vector which is the subject of the invention, thus constituting a conditional replication vector which allows the expression of proteins of interest in E. coli. This vector has several advantages: no use of antibiotic to select it in the bacteria (reduced cost, no need for a study regarding the presence of antibiotic or of potentially toxic derived products in the finished product), virtually no probability of dissemination of the plasmid in nature (origin of conditional replication), possible fermentation in an entirely defined medium. The examples given show the advantageous properties of these conditional vectors for the production of recombinant proteins.

The present invention will be described more fully with the aid of the examples which follow, which should be considered as non-limiting illustrations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1: Functional organization of the region of R6K involved in replication.

FIG. 2: Organization of the functional domains of the π protein of the plasmid R6K.

FIG. 3: Representation of the protocol for introducing the pir gene into the genome of E. coli XAC1.

FIG. 4: Construction scheme for vectors pXL2666, 2730 and 2754.

FIG. 5: Construction of pXL2774.

FIG. 6: Growth and production kinetics in a 2L fermenter.

FIG. 7: Growth and production kinetics in an 800L fermenter.

FIG. 8: Construction of pXL3056.

FIG. 9: Visualization of the aFGF protein produced by E. coli XAC1-pir116 (pXL3056+pT7pol23) after induction. The denatured total cell extracts are deposited on 12.5%-SDS polyacrylamide gel. M: molecular mass marker (Biorad, Low range). Each band is identified by an arrow and a figure which indicates its mass in kdaltons. 1: XAC-1pir116 (pXL3056+pUC4K) not induced; 2: XAC-1pir116 (pXL3056+pUC4K) induced at 42° C; 3: XAC-1pir116 (pXL3056+pT7pol23) clone 1 not induced; 4: XAC-1pir116 (pXL3056+pT7pol23) clone 1, induced at 42° C; 5: XAC-1pir116 (pXL3056+pT7pol23) clone 2, not induced; 6: XAC-1pir116 (pXL3056+pT7pol23) clone 2, induced at 42° C; 7: 1 μg of purified aFGF; 8: 4 μg of purified aFGF.

FIG. 10: Construction scheme for vectors pXL3029 and pXL3030.

FIG. 11: Schematic representation of the functional domains of R6K π initiator proteins.

FIG. 12: Nucleotide and amino acid sequences of the pir gene comprising the pir116 and pir42 mutations.

FIG. 13: Construction of pir116-pir42 suicide vector for homologous recombination.

FIG. 14: Schematic representation of the PCR products obtained when amplifying the region uidA::pir1164/---pir42.

FIG. 15: Agarose gel electrophoresis showing the topology of pCOR plasmid pXL3179 produced in TEx1 or TEx1pir42.

FIG. 16: Schematic representation of the pXL3749 suicide plasmid carrying pir16-cop21 gene.
FIG. 17: Agarose gel electrophoresis showing the plasmid copy number of pXL2979 when produced in E. coli host cell TEX1cop21 (lines 1-4), in E. coli host cell XAC1pir (lines 5-8), in E. coli TEX1 (lines 9-12).

FIG. 18: Representation of the cloning strategy for the construction of the recA-suicide vector.

FIG. 19: Schematic representation of the PCR products obtained when amplifying regions of E. coli TEX2 strain.

FIG. 20: Agarose gel electrophoresis showing the topology of pCOR pXL3179 produced in E. coli TEX2pir42 (line B), in E. coli TEX1pir42 (line C), in E. coli TEX1 (line D).

FIG. 21: Analysis of plasmid pXL3179 produced by fermentation in E. coli TEX2pir42.

I—MATERIALS AND METHODS

A) Materials

1) Culture Media

2) E. coli Strains, Plasmids and Bacteriophages

3) The E. coli strains, plasmids and bacteriophages used are respectively identified in the examples below.

B) Methods

1) Manipulation of the DNA

The isolation of bacterial DNA (plasmid and genomic) and phage DNA (replicative form of M13), digestion with restriction endonucleases, ligation of the DNA fragments, agarose gel electrophoresis (in TBE buffer) and other standard techniques were carried out according to the manufacturers’ recommendations, for the use of enzymes, or in accordance with the procedures described in “Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual” (Maniatis et al., 1989).

The DNA size markers used during the electrophoreses are as follows: 1 kb ladder (BRL) for the linear fragments and the supercoiled DNA marker (Stratagen) for the undigested plasmids.

Sequencing was carried out according to the Sanger technique (Sanger et al., 1977) adapted to the automated method using fluorescent dideoxynucleotides and Taq DNA polymerase (PRISM Ready Reaction DyeDeoxy Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit, Applied Biosystems).

The oligodeoxynucleotides used (designated by “seqno.”, see below) were synthesized on the “Applied Biosystems 394 DNA/RNA Synthesizer” by the phosphoramidite method, using α-cyanoethyl protecting groups (Sinha et al., 1984). After synthesis, the protecting groups are removed by treatment with ammonia. Two precipitations with butanol allow the oligonucleotide to be purified and concentrated (Sawadogo et al., 1991).

Sequences of the oligonucleotides used for the PCR amplification:

SEQ ID No. 3: 5’-AGACCACATTATTATTTAAATTATGAG-3’

SEQ ID No. 4: 5’-GTATTTAAGAAACGCTAACCTCGC-3’

SEQ ID No. 5: 5’-CTCTTTTTAATTGTGCATGATCCACAG-3’

SEQ ID No. 6: 5’-GCACGTACCGAGCTGTAGGCGNG-3’

The PCR reactions (Saiki et al., 1985) were performed under the following conditions, in a total volume of 100 μl. The reaction mixture comprises 150 ng of genomic DNA from the strain to be studied, 1 μg of each of the two oligonucleotide primers (24-mer), 10 μl of 10×PCR buffer, the composition of which is as follows: “500 mM KCl, 0.1% gelatin, 20 mM MgCl2, 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5”, and 2.5 units of Taq DNA polymerase (AmpliTag Perkin-Elmer). The PCR conditions, on the Perkin-Elmer Cetus DNA Thermal Cycler machine are as follows: 2 min at 91°C, 30 successive cycles of denaturation (1 min at 91°C), hybridization (2 min at 42°C) and elongation (3 min at 72°C), and finally 5 min at 72°C. The products thus obtained, which are or are not digested with a restriction enzyme, are analysed by agarose gel electrophoresis.

Analysis of the various plasmid species by DNA topoisomerasers was performed according to the following procedure: the enzymes, purified in the laboratory, are incubated for 1 hour at 37°C. The reaction mixtures (total volume: 40 μl) have the following composition: 150 ng of plasmid, 300 ng of DNA topoisomerase I or 150 ng of E. coli DNA gyrase, or 160 ng of S. aureus DNA topoisomerase IV and 20 μl of buffer specific for each enzyme. The composition of these buffers is indicated below:

for DNA topoisomerase I:

50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.7, 40 mM KCl, 1 mM DTT, 100 μg/ml BSA, 3 mM MgCl2, 1 mM EDTA

for DNA topoisomerase IV:

60 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.7, 6 mM MgCl2, 10 mM DTT, 100 μg/ml BSA, 1.5 mM ATP, 350 mM potassium glutamate

for DNA gyrase:

50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.7, 5 mM MgCl2, 1.5 mM ATP, 5 mM DTT, 100 μg/ml BSA, 20 mM KCl

2) Transformation of E. coli

This was performed routinely according to the TSB (Transformation and Storage Buffer) method described by Chung and Miller (1988). For a strain such as TG1 (Gibson et al., 1984), the transformation efficiency obtained is about 108-109 transformants per μg of pUC4K (Vieira and Messing; 1982). When a higher transformation efficiency was necessary, the bacteria were transformed by electroporation according to the procedure recommended by the electroporator manufacturer (Biorad). This method makes it possible to achieve efficiencies of from 1010 to 1011 transformants per μg of pUC4K.
[0121] 3) Cellular Transfection Mediated by a Cationic
Lipofectant

The cells used are NIH 3T3 mouse fibroblasts seeded the day before into 24-well plates, at a density of 50,000 cells per well. The culture medium used is DMEM medium, containing 4.5 g/l of glucose and supplemented with 10% foetal calf serum and 1% of solutions of 200 mM glutamine and antibiotics (5.10^{-5} μg/ml streptomycin, 5.10^{-5} β-glucuronidase, the enzyme for hydrolysis of β-glucuronides. This gene may be inactivated without any problem since it is not essential for growth in standard synthetic media, in which β-glucuronides are not used. Furthermore, the β-glucuronidase activity can be monitored by means of a chromogenic substrate, X-Gluc, whose hydrolysis releases a blue pigment.

[0128] 1) Construction of a Suicide Vector Carrying the Cassette “Km^R-uidA::pir (or pir-116)"

We used a strategy involving a single bacterial host and minimizing the modifications to the genome of the strain of interest. The plasm M13mp10 (Messing et Vieira; 1982) was used as suicide vector (Blum et al., 1989). An amber mutation in the gene II, which is essential for replication, reduces the host spectrum of this M13 to the strains, such as TG1 (supE), whichproduce an amber suppressor tRNA; it will therefore not be able to replicate in E. coli sup+ strains, such as XAC-1.

[0129] 2) Introduction of the pir or pir-116 Genes into the Genome of E. coli XAC-1 by Homologous Recombination

[0130] The 3.8 kb BamHI cassettes, containing the kanamycin-resistance gene of Tn5 and _uidA::pir or pir-116, were respectively purified from M13wm34 and 33 (Mettetal et al., 1994). They were cloned into M13mp10 linearized with BamHI. The recombinant clones were selected by plating on LB+Km agar medium, after electroporating the ligation mixtures into TG1. The conformity of the clones obtained was shown by analysing the restriction profile and by sequencing the region corresponding to the pir-116 mutation.

[0131] 2) Introduction of the pir or pir-116 Genes into the Genome of E. coli XAC-1 by Homologous Recombination

[0132] The strategy adopted and the various events involved are presented in Fig. 3.

[0133] a) First Recombination Event

[0134] The XAC-1 strain was transformed by electroporation with 10, 100 or 2000 ng of each RF (mp10-_uidA::pir or pir-116). One-third of each expression mixture was plated out on LB plates containing kanamycin and incubated overnight at 37° C. The mp10-_uidA::pir or pir-116 phages cannot replicate in the strain XAC-1 (sup+). The Km^R marker can therefore only be maintained by integration into the genome of the bacterium via a homologous recombination with the wild-type copy of the gene _uidA. The results of the electroporations of XAC-1 are presented in Table 1. The transformation efficiency obtained was 4.10^7 transformants per μg of pUC4K.
TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTRUCT</th>
<th>10 ng</th>
<th>100 ng</th>
<th>2000 ng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M13mp10-uidA:pir</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M13mp10-uidA:pir-116</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0135] Under the test conditions, the number of integrants increases in a non-linear manner with the amount of DNA. Given the transformation efficiency and the size of the RFs (11.7 kbp), it is possible to have an approximate idea of the level of recombination. By considering the point at 100 ng, a recombination frequency of about 10^-6 is obtained.

[0136] b) Second Recombination Event

[0137] The second recombination event will then be selected by the resistance of the strains to deoxycholate (Doc).

[0138] To do this, 5 integrants of each construct were cultured in 2XTY medium supplemented with 0.2% sodium deoxycholate. Two distinct populations appeared. Certain clones give visible cloudiness after about 8 hours at 37°C. (two clones for the pir construction and three for the pir-116 construction). The other clones gave a dense culture only after one night at 37°C. They were virtually all Km, as expected. For each of the electroporants studied, 50 Km clones were streaked onto LB medium supplemented with X-Gluc. After 48 hours at 37°C, the UidA clones were pale blue whereas those which had undergone an allele replacement (case No. 1, FIG. 3) remained white on this medium (UidA). Table 2 summarizes the phenotype analysis of the double recombinants obtained.

[0139] From 18 to 30% of the double recombinants underwent an allele replacement.

TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Number of Km among the Doc</th>
<th>Percentage of UidA among the Km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XAC-1 pir-2</td>
<td>50/50</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XAC-1 pir-3</td>
<td>50/50</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XAC-1 pir-116-1</td>
<td>50/50</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XAC-1 pir-116-4</td>
<td>50/50</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0140] 3) Checking the Pir+ Character Nature of the Strains Obtained by Recombination

[0141] In order to ensure the Pir+ character of the strains obtained by double recombination, we transformed three clones of each construct with pBW30 (Metcalf et al., 1994). The fact that transfectants were obtained for all the test strains made it possible to show the functionality of the pir and pir-116 genes which were integrated into the genome of XAC-1. Under the same conditions, no transfectant is obtained with the parental strain XAC-1. We continued to study 2 XAC-1pir clones (B and C) and 2 XAC-1pir-116 clones (E and D).

[0142] 4) Checking, by PCR Amplification, of the Strains Obtained by Recombination

[0143] In order to confirm the allele replacement, we checked the genomic regions on either side of the uidA locus by PCR amplification. Each pair of oligonucleotides consists of an oligonucleotide corresponding to an internal region of pir and a second oligonucleotide corresponding to a region, close to chromosomal uidA, but not within the fragment which served for the recombination. The sequence of the latter oligonucleotide was determined by means of the ECOSIDA sequence from Genbank (access number: M14641). We were thus able to verify the exact location of the pir gene in the bacterial genome. The nature of the amplified fragments, whose size is in accordance with that which might be expected, was confirmed by digestion with MfeI.

EXAMPLE 2

Construction of Plasmid Vectors Derived from R6K Carrying the Selection Marker sup Phe

[0144] Vectors were constructed containing ori γ from R6K and the kanamycin-resistance gene (pX2666). The observation of pX2666 multimers in the strain BW19610 (pir-116) 5 (Metcalf et al., 1993) led us to study the effect of the cer fragment from CoIE1 on this phenomenon. We then introduced the expression cassette of the phenylalanine suppressor tRNA (sup Phe) onto the vector ori γ-Km-cer (pX2730). This vector, pX2760, serves as a basis for the construction of vectors which can be used in gene therapy.

[0145] 1) Construction and Analysis of Vectors Containing ori γ from R6K and the Kanamycin-Resistance Gene

[0146] a) Constructs

[0147] In the first plasmid constructed, pX2666, the kanamycin-resistance gene originates from pUC4K ( Vieira and Messing, 1982) and the origin of replication, contained in a 417 bp EcoRI-BamHI fragment, originates from the suicide vector pUT-T7pol (Herrero et al., 1990) (FIG. 4). The transfer of pX2666 into the strains BW19094 and 9610 (Metcalf et al., 1994) made it possible to show that the amount of plasmid is indeed increased in apir-116 strain, when compared with the same plasmid in a pir strain. However, the electrophoretic analysis of the undigested plasmids shows that this increase goes hand in hand with the appearance of a few multimeric forms. This phenomenon is quite probably associated with intramolecular recombination between the multiple copies of the plasmid. Thus, we constructed pX2730 by cloning the cer fragment of the natural E. coli plasmid, CoIE1, which had been shown to permit, in cis, the resolution of plasmid dimers (Summers and Sherratt, 1984), into pX2666. The fragment used corresponds to a 382 bp HPAII fragment from CoIE1 (Long et al., 1985). It contains a specific intramolecular recombination site; in order to function, it involves only host proteins including the recombinases XerC and XerD and the accessory factors ArgR and PepA (Stirling et al., 1988, 1989; Coloms et al., 1990). In order to ensure that the effects observed are indeed due to the cer fragment, we also constructed the control plasmid pX2754 in which the cer fragment has a 165 bp deletion. This deletion was shown to abolish the action of cer on the resolution of the multimers.
The various cloning steps leading to the construction of these plasmids are presented in FIG. 4.

b) Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of the Plasmid Species

(i) Analysis by Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

Electrophoretic analysis of the different plasmids constructed allowed the demonstration of various plasmid species, which are variable according to the strains used. The size of the undigested plasmids was evaluated relative to the supercoiled DNA marker. In the pir strain (BW19094), the plasmids pX12666, 2754 and 2730 are almost entirely in monomeric form. The bands above each main band correspond to various slightly less supercoiled topoisomers, as confirmed by the profile observed after the action of DNA gyrase on pX12730.

In the case of the pir-116 strain (BW19610), the profiles are different: with the plasmids pX12666 and 2754 different species are observed ranging from the monomer to multimers (2, 3 or 4 units), the major form being the dimer. After digestion with EcoRI, only the linear plasmid DNA is found; these plasmid species correspond either to plasmid multimers or to various topoisomers. However, since the size of the forms determined according to the supercoiled DNA marker is a whole product of that of the monomer plasmid, it is highly probable that they are multimers. The formation of multimers is most probably attributable to the pir-116 mutation, although the two strains BW19094 and BW19610 are not strictly isogenic (BW 19610 is recA). The profile obtained with pX12730 is different: although multimeric forms are still visible, the major form is the monomeric form. The cer fragment can thus facilitate resolution of the plasmid multimers which we have constructed, independently of recA, in BW19610.

(ii) Analysis After Treatment with DNA Topoisomerases

In order to disprove the theory that the forms observed in the strains carrying the pir-116 allele are specific topoisomers, each plasmid preparation was subjected to the action of DNA topoisomerases. The activities of the various enzymes under the experimental conditions are as follows: relaxing of DNA for E. coli DNA topoisomerase I, negative supercoiling of relaxed DNA for E. coli DNA gyrase, and disentanglement of interlaced DNAs and relaxation of supercoiled DNA by S. aureus DNA topoisomerase IV. The action of DNA topoisomerase IV made it possible to show that the high-molecular-weight plasmid forms did not result from the entanglement of several plasmid molecules; in this case, they would then have been converted into the monomeric species. The functionality of the enzyme was, of course, checked on a preparation of kinetoplast DNA, composed of entangled DNA molecules (not shown). The relaxation activity is also visible since species are obtained which migrate less than in the untreated controls. The action of DNA gyrase made it possible to convert the slightly relaxed topoisomers into the more supercoiled species extracted from the bacterium (monomer or dimer mainly). Furthermore, it made it possible to verify that the DNAs prepared are mainly in supercoiled form. The samples thus treated allow the above results to be confirmed as regards the major species for each construct. DNA topoisomerase I did indeed relax DNA, but only partially. This could be due to the fact that the plasmids studied contain only a few single-stranded regions, to which this enzyme preferably binds (Roca, 1995).

2) Introduction of the Selection Marker sup Phe into pX12730

We used the expression cassette of the synthetic suppressor tRNA gene (Phe) (Kleina et al., 1990). This introduces a phenylalanine into the growing polypeptide chain in response to a TAG codon. Furthermore, it allows the production in XAC-1 of an ArgF protein which is sufficiently active to allow good growth in arginine-deficient medium. sup Phe is expressed constitutively on the plasmid pCT2-F (Norramly et al., 1986), from a synthetic promoter derived from the promoter sequence, Ppp, of the E. coli lpp gene. Downstream of this gene, transcription is stopped by the synthetic terminator, 48 rec of the E. coli operon rec (Norramly et al., 1986). The various cloning steps are indicated in FIG. 5.

The various subclonings were performed in XAC-1. The functionality of the suppressor tRNA expression cassette is thus checked by means of the &alpha; galactosidase activity of this strain, which only exists if there is suppression of the amber codon of the gene lacZam. The final step consists of the introduction of the sup Phe expression cassette into pX12730. The results obtained with the cer fragment (B-1-b) led us to select this plasmid rather than pX12666. We retained the kanamycin-resistance gene for ease of subsequent cloning, in particular in order to have available additional screening during the final cloning (loss of Km).

EXAMPLE 3

Validation of the Plasmid Vector for Applications in Gene Therapy by Transfection of Mouse Fibroblasts

1) Construction of the Reporter Vector pX12774

In order to test the validity for gene therapy of the system for producing plasmid DNA, we introduced a reporter gene, which can be used in eukaryotic cells, into pX12760. We used the gene luc coding for Photinus pyralis luciferase since the bioluminescence measurement test is very sensitive and is linear over a large range, and the background noise due to the endogenous activity of eukaryotic cells is very low. The luc gene is controlled by promoter-enhancer sequences of a human cytomegalovirus early gene (CMV promoter) which allows a high level of expression. There is an untranslated region at the 3' end of luc, originating from the virus SV40, which contains the polyadenylation signal (poly(A)+). After intermediate cloning which allows the number of available restriction sites to be increased, the “CMV promoter-luc-poly(A)+” cassette is introduced into the minimal vector ori &gamma; cer-sup Phe (pX12760) in place of the Km marker. The resulting plasmid has been named pX12774.

FIG. 5 collates the various cloning steps. The ligation mixtures were transformed into XAC-pir-116 by electroporation. Incubation allowing the bacteria to express selection markers is carried out in rich medium (SOC medium); it was thus necessary to wash the cells twice with M9 medium before plating out. This made it possible to remove the residual medium which would have resulted in culture background noise on minimal medium.
[0159] The medium chosen to plate out the electroporated cells is M9 minimal medium, which makes it possible to select bacteria expressing a suppressor tRNA and thus the presence of our plasmids. The addition of X-Gal makes it possible, by means of the blue colouration, to visualize the expression of the suppressor tRNA. The dishes are analysed after about 20 hours at 37°C. The absence of colonies on the DNA-free control assures us that the selection is correct, even with dense seedings. All the clones examined by restriction (8) do indeed carry a plasmid, corresponding to the expected profile. The plasmid thus constructed, pXL2774, was prepared from a clone cultured in one litre of liquid M9 medium (about 18 hours at 37°C), by a technique involving, inter alia, an ion-exchange (Promega kit, Mega-Preps). The amount of DNA collected is 2 mg.


[0161] The capacity of pXL2774 to transfect eukaryotic cells and to allow the expression of luciferase is evaluated by transfection into NIH 3T3 mouse fibroblasts. The vector chosen as reference is the plasmid pXL2622 (this is the plasmid pGIL2 from Promega whose SV40 promoter has been replaced by the CMV promoter) which carries the same luciferase expression cassette as pXL2774, but on a different replicon. This is a 6.2 kb ColE1 derivative which carries the ampicillin-resistance gene. This plasmid serves as a control. The luciferase activities (expressed as RLU, or relative luminescence units) are indicated in Table 3.

[0162] The best results were obtained with a “lipofectant charges/DNA charges” ratio of 6; under these conditions, pXL2622 and 2774 appear to be equivalent.

**TABLE 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount transformed</th>
<th>Number of transforms</th>
<th>Efficacy (number of transformants/ng of plasmid)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pUC4K</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pXL2730</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAMPLE 4** Verification of the Suicide Vector Nature in E. coli of the pCOR Plasmids

[0163] The non-replicative nature of the pCOR-type plasmids derived from R6K was verified by an electroporation experiment in JM109 E. coli (Yanisch-Perron et al., 1985) of the plasmids pUC4K (ori ColE1-KmR, (Vieira and Messing, 1982)) and pXL2730 (ori gamma from R6K-KmR, see Example 2). The electroporator used is the Biorad Gene Pulser and the electrocompetent JM109 cells are prepared and used according to the manufacturer’s procedure (Bacterial electro- transformation and pulse controller instruction manual, catalog number 165-2098).

[0164] The electrotransformed cells were plated out on LB medium supplemented with kanamycin (50 mg/l) and incubated overnight at 37°C. The results obtained are presented below.

**EXAMPLE 5** Production of Plasmid DNA by High-Density Culturing of the E. coli Strain XAC-1pir-116 (pXL2774): Fermentation Process

[0166] 5.1. Strains:

[0167] Production in XAC-1pir-116 E. coli (Example 1) of a minimal plasmid, pXL2774; this plasmid comprises the following elements: ori R6K-cer-tRNAamsupPhe and an
expression cassette of the luc reporter gene under the control of the CMV promoter (Example 3). A high-productivity process for the production of plasmids of this type was developed.

5.2. Culturing Media and Conditions:

a) Growth Medium:

Composition of the medium defined for the inoculum cultures (g/l): Na₃HPO₄ 6, K₂HPO₄ 3, NaCl 0.5, NH₄Cl 1, NH₄HPO₄ 3, glucose 5, MgSO₄.7H₂O 0.24, CaCl₂.2H₂O 0.015, thiamine HCl 0.010

Composition of the complex medium used for the fed-batch cultures (g/l): KH₂PO₄ 8, K₂HPO₄ 6.3, Na₂HPO₄ 1.7, (NH₄)₂SO₄ 0.74, NH₄Cl 0.12, yeast extract 3, glucose 2, MgSO₄.7H₂O 2.4 g/l, CaCl₂.2H₂O 0.015, thiamine 0.010, solution of salts (Fe, Mn, Co, Zn, Cu, B, Al).

Composition of the medium defined for the cultures in fed-batch medium identical to the complex medium but the yeast extract is replaced by 2.5 g/l of NH₄Cl.

b) Conditions of Fed-Batch Culturing:

Studies in 2-litre fermenters (Setric France) containing 1 l of medium were carried out in order to define the optimum conditions for growing and producing plasmid DNA. The fermenter was inoculated with 80 ml of an inoculum culture arrived at the start of the stationary phase of growth.

During the fermentation, the pH was controlled and adjusted automatically between 6.9 and 7.0 with 10% (w/v) aqueous ammonia; the temperature is maintained at 37°C. ; the aeration was set at 75 l/h (1.1 vvm) at a pressure of 0.2 bar and the dissolved oxygen was adjusted to (40%) of air saturation by retroaction on the stirring rate and, if necessary, by enrichment with pure oxygen.

All the parameters (pH, temperature, stirring, OD, O₂ and CO₂, in the effluent gases) were collected and calculated in line via an HP3852 interface connected to a Hewlett-Packard 9000.

The base composition of the supply medium is as follows: 50% carbon source, 0.7% magnesium sulphate, 0.02% thiamine; for the complex medium, yeast extract was added to a concentration preferably of between 5 and 10%.

In order to adapt the culture conditions to 800-litre fermenters, production sequences composed of two successive inoculum cultures were carried out, on a laboratory scale: inoculum I in an agitated conical flask and inoculum II in a 2-litre fermenter (batch culturing), followed by fed-batch production culturing, in a 7-litre fermenter.

5.3. Results

Various culture conditions were studied in complex medium, in defined medium, and at various growth rates. In all cases, after initial batch culturing of the bacterial strain and consumption of the carbon source, the supply medium was added to the fermenter by means of a peristaltic pump coupled to a pre-programmed addition profile. This profile was deduced from previous experiments in which the supply rate had been controlled either by the level of dissolved oxygen or by a constant growth rate.

Furthermore, in order to extrapolate without difficulty the 2-litre fermentation condition to an 8001 fermenter without overoxygenation of the medium, the maximum oxygen demand at the end of the culturing was set at 2.5-3 mM/min. For this, the growth rate of the microorganism was reduced, if necessary, by varying the supply rate of the complementary charge.

As seen in Table 4, very good results were obtained both in complex medium and in defined medium, both on the laboratory scale and on the 800-litre fermenter scale; furthermore, the plasmid DNA growth and production kinetics are entirely comparable (cf. FIGS. 6 and 7).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complex medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or 7 l fermenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of fermentation (hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OD (600 nm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X (g/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasmid DNA (mg/l medium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasmid DNA (mg/gX)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X = Biomass (weight of dry cells)

From the overall results it emerges that:

changing the scale of the fermentor from 2 litres to 800 litres can be carried out without any problem,

the oxygen consumed is strongly correlated to the biomass produced (1.08 g O₂/g of biomass produced),

the plasmid is stable for at least 50 generations without selection pressure,

a high biomass, greater than 40 g of dry cells/litre, can be obtained in complex medium,

the plasmid DNA production reaches 100 mg of supercoiled DNA/l of medium,

there is very good correlation between the DNA production and the biomass: the production can be estimated to (1 mg of plasmid DNA/OD unit, or alternatively (2.7 mg of plasmid DNA/g of biomass, irrespective of the duration of fermentation,

the use of a defined medium also makes it possible to achieve a high biomass (30 g of dry cells/l) and high plasmid DNA production (100 mg/l), without any loss of productivity.

EXAMPLE 6

Transfer of pXL2774 into Animal Cells, in vitro and in vivo

6.1. in vitro Transfer of pXL2774 into Animal Cells

The capacity of the minimal plasmid pXL2774 to transfect various cell lines was tested in vitro, on cells of
The pXL2784 plasmid was used as control. It contains the same eukaryotic expression cassette (CMV promoter-luciferase-polyA) as pXL2774, but this is a 6.4 kb ColE1 derivative which comprises the gene for imparting kanamycin resistance in *E. coli*.

The cells tested are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cells</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Acc ref/literature ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIH 3T3</td>
<td>Mouse embryo fibroblasts</td>
<td>CCL92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>Human embryonic renal cells transformed</td>
<td>CRL1573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HeLa</td>
<td>Human carcinoma from the neck of the womb</td>
<td>CCL2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caco-2</td>
<td>Human colon adenocarcinoma</td>
<td>HTB37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H460</td>
<td>Human lung carcinoma with no small cells</td>
<td>HTB177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECV 304</td>
<td>Human umbilical cord endothelial cells</td>
<td>Takahashi et al., 1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The transfection conditions were as follows:

- **D-1:** Inoculation of the cells at a density of 100,000 cells per 2 cm² well (24-well plate) in DMEM medium (Dulbecco’s modified Eagle Medium) supplemented with 10% foetal calf serum (FCS).

- **D-3:** Transfection of the cells, by 10 µl of a transfection solution containing: 0.5 µg of DNA, 150 mM NaCl, 5% glucose and 3 nmol of RPR120 535 lipofectant per µg of DNA, in 250 µl of culture medium, which is or is not supplemented with 10% FCS. After incubation for 2 hours, the medium is replaced by 500 µl of DMEM medium supplemented with 10% FCS.

- **D-4:** Renewal of the culture medium

- **D-5:** Washing of the cells with PBS, followed by lysis with 100 µl of Promega lysis buffer (Promega Cell Lysis Buffer E153 A). Assay of the luciferase activity is carried out in a Lumat LB 9501 luminometer (Berthold) on 10 µl of lysate, with a 10-second duration of integration. The reactant used is that from Promega (Promega Luciferase Assay Substrate). The results, collated in the following tables 5-8, are expressed in RLU (Relative Lights Units) for 10 µl of lysate (average of measurement on 4 wells). The coefficients of variation (CV) are also given.

The results of transfections in the absence of serum are presented below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CELL TYPES</th>
<th>NIH 3T3</th>
<th>3LL</th>
<th>293</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pXL2774</td>
<td>37 763 380</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1 884 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pXL2784</td>
<td>113 764</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1 723 546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of transfections in the presence of serum (10%) are presented below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CELL TYPES</th>
<th>NIH 3T3</th>
<th>3LL</th>
<th>293</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pXL2774</td>
<td>50 612 590</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>566 377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pXL2784</td>
<td>12 693 780</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>436 704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These results reveal the capacity of pXL2774 to transfect effectively, in vitro, various cell types of both murine and human origin. The expression of the luciferase gene makes it possible to show that its transfection efficacy is at least as good as that of a "standard" plasmid, derived from ColE1, which carries the same expression cassette of luciferase.

6.2. in vivo Transfer, in Animals (Mice), of pXL2774

a) Model 1: Naked DNA in Mouse Cranial Tibial Muscle

Naked plasmid DNA, dissolved in "5% glucose, 150 mM NaCl" is injected into the cranial tibial muscle of OF1 mice. The muscles are removed 7 days after injection, chopped up, homogenized in 750 µl of lysis buffer (Promega Cell Lysis Buffer E153 A) and then centrifuged at 20,000g for 10 minutes.

Assay of the luciferase activity is carried out on 10 µl of supernatant after addition of 50 µl of reagent (Promega Luciferase Assay Substrate). The reading is carried out on a Lumat LB 9501 luminometer (Berthold) with a 10-second duration of integration.
The results are presented in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plasmid</th>
<th>pXL2784</th>
<th>pXL2774</th>
<th>pXL2784</th>
<th>pXL2774</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of muscles</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume injected (μl)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μg of DNA/muscle</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLU (for 10 μl)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>80 922</td>
<td>471 733</td>
<td>35329</td>
<td>30569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>104 573</td>
<td>402 602</td>
<td>37041</td>
<td>35774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These results show that a conditional replication plasmid such as pXL2774 is indeed capable of transfecting mouse muscle cells in vivo and of doing so with comparable, or even superior, efficacy to that of a “standard” plasmid, derived from ColE1, which carries the same expression cassette of the luciferase gene.

b) Model 2: 3T3 HER2 Tumour Model

The model is as follows:

Swiss/nude adult female type mice

Experimental tumors induced after injection of 107 3T3 HER2 cells subcutaneously into the flank.

The transfection mixture is injected 7 days after injection of the cells.

Solutions injected: The DNA is first dissolved in the buffer. After addition of all the products, the mixture contains, besides the DNA, NaCl (150 mM) and 5% D-glucose in water or 5 mM HEPES buffer.

Two days after the injection, the tumor tissue is removed, weighed and then chopped up and homogenized in 750 ml of lysis buffer (Promega Cell Lysis Buffer E153 A). After centrifugation (20,000 g, 10 minutes), 10 μl of supernatant are removed and allow the luciferase activity to be evaluated. This activity is determined by measuring the total light emission obtained after mixing with 50 μl of reagent (Promega Luciferase Assay Substrate) in a Lumat LB 9501 luminometer (Berthold) with a 10-second duration of integration.

The resulting activity is expressed in RLU (Relative Light Units) estimated in the entire tumor lysis supernatant.

These results show that a conditional replication plasmid, such as pXL2774, is indeed capable of transfecting mouse tumor cells in vivo and of doing so with an efficacy at least comparable to that of a “standard” plasmid, derived from ColE1, which carries the same expression cassette of the luciferase gene.

These various experiments made it possible to demonstrate that the conditional replication plasmids, and more particularly pXL2774, did indeed have animal cell transfection characteristics that are essential for use in gene therapy. More precisely, the following were shown:

1) the capacity of pXL2774 to transfect efficiently, in vitro, various cell types, of human or murine origin;
2) the capacity of pXL2774 to transfect, in vivo, mouse muscle;
3) the capacity of pXL2774 to transfect, in vivo, tumor cells implanted into mice.

The electrotransformation, fermentation and transfection experiments thus made it possible to validate conditional replication plasmids as vectors which can be used in gene therapy by showing

i) that they did not replicate detectably in an E. coli strain which does not express the pir gene (conditional origin of replication)
ii) that they could be produced on a scale compatible with industrial production, in a medium which can be totally defined and which does not contain antibiotics;
iii) that these plasmids could transfect, in vitro and especially in vivo, mammalian cells.

EXAMPLE 7

In vitro Production of Recombinant Proteins

7.1. Construction of the Expression Vector

In order to show the feasibility of such an approach, we constructed an expression vector according to the criteria described above (Examples 2 and 3). This vector, pXL3056, contains:

1) the bacterial part which comprises the conditional origin of replication (ori gamma), the cer fragment of ColE1 and the gene which ensures selection in bacteria (sup)
2) the expression cassette, based on the system described by Studier (Studier et al., 1990), comprises the promoter of gene 10 of bacteriophage T7, the lacO operator, the gene coding for αFGF 154 (acidic Fibroblast Growth factor, form containing 145 amino acids) (Jay et al., 1986), and the TF terminator of bacteriophage T7. This expression cassette is identical to the one present on the pX2434 plasmid described in application WO 96/08572.

The construction of pX3056 is presented in FIG. 8. The EcoRI-BglII fragment of pX2434 (1.1 kb) containing the αFGF expression cassette is cloned in the pX2979 conditional replication vector (1.1 kb purified fragment) at the BglII and EcoRI sites in order to generate pX3056.

pX2979 results from the ligation of 3 fragments: i) AccI-Xbal fragment of pX2730 (0.8 kb, which provides ori gamma and cer), ii) NarI-Sall fragment of pX2755 (0.18 kb, which provides the sup Phe gene), iii) Sall-Spel fragment of pX2660 (1.5 kb, which provides the kanamyycin-resistance gene).

pX2660 results from the cloning of the 1.2 kb PstI fragment of pUC4K ( Vieira and Messing, 1982) in pMTL22 (Chambers et al., 1988) linearized with PstI.

Production of the Expression Strain

The plasmid pX3056 is introduced by transformation into the XAC-1pir-116 strain. The resulting strain is then transformed by the plasmid pT7pol23 (Mertens et al., 1995), at 30°C. In order to express the gene of interest under control of the T7 promoter, the plasmid must contain, in its genome, on a plasmid or a bacteriophage, a cassette to allow the expression of the RNA polymerase of bacteriophage T7. In the example described, we used the plasmid pT7pol23, which is compatible with R6K derivatives such as pX3056, and which allows the temperature-inducible expression of bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase. However, it can also be envisaged to lysogenize the XAC-1pir-116 strain with lambda DE3 (Studier et al., 1990) in order to conserve only one plasmid and to induce the production of T7 RNA polymerase by IPTG rather than by temperature.

Expression of αFGF

The XAC-1pir-116 strain (pX3056+P7pol23) is cultured at 30°C in M9 minimum medium supplemented with 0.2% of casamino acids (DIFCO) and kanamycin (25 µg/ml), up to an optical density at 600 nm of 0.6-1. Half of the culture is then placed at 42°C (induction of the T7 RNA polymerase), while the other half remains at 30°C (negative control). The same experiment is carried out with the XAC-1pir-116 (pX3056+PUC4K) strain which constitutes a control for the expression of αFGF in the absence of T7 RNA polymerase.

The results obtained are presented in FIG. 9. They show that the production of αFGF is comparable or superior to that observed with BL21(DE3)pX2434 (WO 96/08572), which clearly shows the potential of conditional replication plasmids for the expression of recombinant proteins in vitro, especially in E. coli.

Construction of a pCOR Vector which Expresses a Wild-Type or Hybrid p53 Protein

This example describes the construction of conditional replication vectors according to the invention containing a nucleic acid which codes for a p53 protein. These vectors can be used to restore a p53-type activity in deficient (mutated, deleted) cells such as, in particular, tumour cells.

The eukaryotic expression cassette contains the following elements:

1) CMV “immediate early” promoter (positions -522 to +72) followed by the leader sequence of the thymidine kinase gene of type I herpes simplex virus (position -60 to +1 of the gene), with reference to the sequence in the article by McKnight, S. L. (1990) Nucleic Acids Res. 8:5949-5964;

2) a nucleic acid which codes for wild-type p53 protein or for a p53 variant, as described in application PCT/FR 96/01111 (V325K variant=V325 with a Kozak sequence with ATG);

3) the polyA polyadenylation sequence of SV40.

These elements were placed in the form of a fragment AccI-Xbal on the pCOR vector pX2978 between the sites BssHIII and SpeI. pX2978 is identical to pX2979 (Example 7.1) apart from the presence of an additional element, a sequence capable of forming a DNA triple helix composed of 17 times the trinucleotide GAA, placed alongside the gamma origin of replication.

The resulting plasmids are named pX3029 and 3030 (FIG. 10).

The functionality of these constructions was verified in vitro on p53-SAOS2 cells in culture by measuring the transcriptional-activator activity of p53 or p53superWT.

Construction of pTEX1 (XAC1 pir116, endA-, traD-)

The E. coli XAC-1pir116 contains an F episome, a circular DNA molecule of approximately 100 kb, that carries proBlac[173]/lacZ118mut- Many male E. coli laboratory strains carry a traD mutation on their episome, but no mutation affecting F transfer ability has been described for XAC-1. traD is at the 5’ end of one of the tra (transfer) operons and encodes a membrane protein that is directly involved in DNA transfer and DNA metabolism (Frost et al., BBRC, 1994, 58:162-210). A 2 kb central fragment from traD, comprising 92% of the gene, was replaced with the 2 kb omega element (Genbank accession number M60473) from phP45Ω (Prentki and Krisch, 1984, Gene, 29:303-313) by homologous recombination in XAC-1 pir 116 endA-. The omega element contains the adaA antibiotic resistance gene flanked by short inverted repeats. adaA encodes aminoglycoside-3 adenyltransferase and confers resistance to streptomycin and spectinomycin (SpR). The omega fragment was used because it prematurely terminates RNA and protein synthesis leading to the inactivation of the whole traD operon. This new pCOR strain XAC-1 pir-116 endA- traD::SpR was designated pTEX1. Transfer of any resident plasmids, either pCOR or pUC was undetectable when the donor was pTEX1.

The new pCOR host strain pTEX1 was assessed in fermentation experiments. Complex media containing yeast extract were used for fed-batch fermentation with XAC-1pir 116. pCOR stability (more than 50 generations) makes it...
possible to use a non-selective media. Under these conditions, XAC-1pir116 produced more than 40 g/l dry cell weight and 100 mg/l of pCOR pXL2774 were obtained from 2-liter fermentors. pCOR copy number was estimated at 400-500 copies per cell and the rate of plasmid DNA synthesis was constant throughout fermentation. These results were extrapolated to an 800-liter fermentor suitable for manufacturing. The fermentation was also performed in the absence of yeast extract or any raw material from animal origin. Similar results (30 g/l dry cell weight and 100 mg/l of plasmid DNA) were obtained using a defined medium in 2-liter cultures with no loss of productivity.

EXAMPLE 10

Construction of XAC-1pir116 pir42 Host Strains by Homologous Recombination

[0247] 1) Construction of a Suicide Vector Carrying the Cassette “KmR-uidA::pir116::pir42”

[0248] The Km^2-uidA::pir116 cassette from M13wm33 as described in Example 1 (Metcalf W. et al. Gene, 1994, 138(1-2): p. 1-7), was modified by site-directed mutagenesis using PCR (QuickChange site-directed mutagenesis kit, Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.) in order to introduce the pir42 mutation into the pir116 gene. The different cloning/mutagenesis steps are described in FIG. 13.

[0249] The oligonucleotides used for mutagenesis contained the pir42 mutation along with a silent mutation that created a CiaI site to easily indicate the processing of pir42 by restriction digestion when needed.

[0250] The sense and antisense oligonucleotides used are as follows:

Sense oligonucleotide number 11076 9
5'-G TAT ATG GGC TCT GCC ATC CAT (SEQ ID NO: 7)
AGC AAA GAA CC-3' pir42 CiaI

Antisense oligonucleotide number 11077
5' -G GTC TTC TTT GCT ATC GAT GAA AGC (SEQ ID NO: 8)
AAG GCC CAT ATA C-3' CiaI pir42

[0251] The technique used to replace 116 by pir116-pir42 in the genome of E. coli pCOR host TEX1 was based on that of Blum et al. (J. Bacteriol. 1989, 171, pp 538-46). The recombinant bacteriophage pXLI3723 shown in FIG. 13 is a suicide vector in all non-suppressor E. coli strains, because it has a non-sense mutation in gene II encoding M13 nicksase that prevents viral genome replication.

[0252] Double recombination was performed as described for the construction of XAC-1pir116 (Example 1, point 2). Clones that had undergone double homologous recombination events were screened by PCR to test for the presence of the pir42 mutation in the genome of TEX1. Genomic DNA isolated from double recombination candidates was used as a template for PCR. Secondly, sequencing was done on each unique amplified fragment, all of which were of the expected size. The PCR fragments are shown in FIG. 14.

[0253] The PCR primers were the following:

Primer 11088 (SEQ ID NO 9):
5'-GAGATCGCTGATGGTATCGG-3'

Primer 11089 (SEQ ID NO:10):
5'-TCTCACACGGCGCAGACG-3'

[0254] This analysis showed that one out of the six double recombinants tested had undergone the allele exchange. This new strain was named TEX1pir42 and further evaluated for its ability to replicate or not pCOR plasmids compared to the parental strain TEX1.

[0255] 2) Evaluation of TEX1pir42

[0256] pCOR plasmids were transformed in parallel into TEX1 and TEX1pir42 and grown overnight in 2 ml of selective M9 medium. Then, the plasmid DNA was extracted with the Wizard SV Plus Miniprep kit (Promega) in order to evaluate the relative plasmid copy number and topology of the pCOR plasmids in both strains.

[0257] A 2-fold increase in copy number was obtained reproducibly in TEX1pir42 transformed with the pCOR plasmid pXL3516 (2.56 kb). To further characterize TEX1pir42, the copy number and topology of pCOR plasmids such as pXL3179 and pXL2774 were evaluated by agarose gel electrophoresis analysis after small scale purification of plasmid DNA (4 to 6 clones/strain). Copy number was evaluated on plasmids linearized with EcoRI restriction enzyme. A topology test was run on non-digested plasmids, in the absence of ethidium bromide. The resulting agarose gel is displayed in FIG. 15, and clearly shows a higher plasmid copy number when the plasmid pXL3179 was produced in TEX1pir42, than when produced in TEX1 strain. FIG. 15 also displays the topology of the plasmid pXL3179, and shows that an increase in plasmid copy number, which are essentially in the form of monomers, with few plasmids in the form of multimers. The results obtained with these pCOR plasmids are also summarized in Table 5. Relative copy number was calculated in comparison with the same plasmid in TEX1. A 2-3 fold increase in plasmid copy number was observed with plasmids pXL3179 and 2774 produced in TEX1pir42.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replication and copy number of pCOR plasmids produced in TEX1pir42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLASMIDS</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pXL3179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pXL2774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*copy number was compared to the same plasmid in TEX1.

EXAMPLE 11

Comparative Experiments: Construction of TEX1cop21(XAC1-lendA-tral2- pir116cop21)

[0258] 1) Construction of TEX1cop21

[0259] The TEX1cop21 strain was constructed similarly as that described in Example 10 for TEX1pir42. The following oligonucleotides used to introduced 21 into the pir116 gene by directed mutagenesis were as follows:
Sense oligonucleotides: 11153
5'-CGCCAATGGTTAAGCTACGGCCTTGATTA (SEQ ID NO: 11)

Antisense oligonucleotide: 11154
5'-GCGTACTGAAAAGCTGCTGCTCCACATGCA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 12)

[0260] The cop21 mutation was introduced as a TCC Serine codon instead of the TCA Serine codon to eliminate a HindIII restriction site close to the mutation.

[0261] The template used for directed mutagenesis was pXL3395 (See FIG. 13). The resultant plasmid named pXL3422 was used to construct the suicide M13 vector in a similar way as what is described for pir42 in FIG. 13. The suicide vector pXL3749 is presented in FIG. 16.

[0262] The E. coli clones obtained after homologous recombination with pXL3749 were screened by PCR and subsequent restriction with HindIII and sequencing to monitor the cop21 and pir16 mutations. One clone out of the six double recombinants tested had undergone the gene replacement. The resulting strain was named TEX1cop21.


[0264] TEXIcop21 was transformed by various pCOR plasmids, including pXL2979, a 2.5 kb KmR pCOR (See Example 7.1), and was assayed for increased copy number by gel electrophoresis. Such an experiment with pXL2979 is shown in FIG. 17. Plasmid DNA from four independent clones for each strain prepared with Promega miniprep kit was linearized with EcoRI restriction enzyme, electrophoresed on agarose gel and then stained with ethidium bromide. Each sample represented a similar amount of bacteria, as measured by optical density at 600 nm. The agarose gel electrophoresis obtained for the pCOR plasmid pXL2979 produced in E. coli TEXIcop21, XAC1pir, and TEX1 is displayed in FIG. 17. It clearly shows there was no increase in plasmid copy number when the plasmids are produced in the TEX1cop21 strain, as compared with TEX1.

EXAMPLE 12

Construction of TEX2pir42 (XAC-1 pir116 pir42 recA-)

[0265] Firstly, a recA- derivative of TEX1 was constructed. The pir42 mutation was then introduced into the resulting strain named TEX2 to generate TEX2pir42.

[0266] 1) Construction of E. coli TEX2, a recA- Derivative of TEX1

[0267] A deleted recA gene containing 3 translation stop codons (one in each frame) at its 5' end was obtained by PCR. This deleted recA gene was introduced by gene replacement (Blum et al., J. Bacteriol., 1989, 171, pp. 538-46) into the TEX1 genome. The construction of the suicide vector for homologous recombination is shown in FIG. 18.

[0268] PCR primers used for the amplification of recA fragments were the following Table 6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>primers</th>
<th>DNA sequences</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seq 10930</td>
<td>5'-CCTCTTAGAATGGATGCCATTTTACTCG 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seq 10931</td>
<td>5'-GGTACGCTATTATCGGCGGCGTTATAG 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seq 10932</td>
<td>5'-CCCAAGCTTCTCGTGAGTATTGCCTCGCGCCCTG 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seq 10933</td>
<td>5'-GCTCATGGCGGCTGAAAGCTGCTGCAAAACATC TG 3'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0269] Restriction sites added to the recA sequence are underlined.

[0270] In order to maintain the recA+ phenotype necessary for homologous recombination to occur, the recA function was provided to E. coli TEX1 with a plasmid containing a heterologous recA gene that can complement E. coli recA mutants, such as for example the recA gene of the bacterium Agrobacterium radiobacter, and an antibiotic gene resistance, such as the ampicillin resistance gene. After gene replacement, the plasmid was eliminated from the recombinant strain by culture-dilution in non-selective medium (LB). The absence of the plasmid was screened for the loss of antibiotic resistance.

[0271] The resulting strain was named TEX2. Gene replacement was monitored by PCR in FIG. 19. PCR Primers are described in the following Table 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer pairs</th>
<th>DNA lengths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild type recA</td>
<td>1117 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleted recA</td>
<td>1089 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440 bp</td>
<td>376 bp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0272] The first primer was based on the sequence of the recA gene. The second one was based on a sequence close to but outside the homology region present in the suicide vector pXL3457 (immediately 5' or 3' of recA) to ensure that amplification can only occur on a genomic fragment. The sequence of both oligonucleotides was chosen according to the sequence of E. coli which comprises the recA locus (Genbank ECAE000354).

[0273] The PCR fragments obtained from a recA-deleted strain are shorter as compared to those obtained with a wild-type strain, as presented in the following Table 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer pairs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seq 11352</td>
<td>GCAACCTTGGCTATCAAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>seq 11353</td>
<td>GGTATTACCGCCATGACG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 8-continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCR primers for amplification of recA</th>
<th>5'-3' sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seq 11355</td>
<td>GTGGTGGAAATGGCGATAGG</td>
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<td>seq 11354</td>
<td>GCGATTTGTCTTCACCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEQ ID NO: 20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

[0274] The PCR profile obtained was as expected and demonstrated the presence of a truncated recA gene in the genome of TEX2. RecA- phenotype (sensitivity to UV light), as well as phenotypic characteristics of TEX2 were checked. Phenotypic characteristics of TEX2 were the same as those of TEX1 strain, i.e., ara-, RfH6, NalR, SpR, UidA-, Arg-, KmR AmpR), as expected.

[0275] B) Construction of E. coli TEX2pir42

[0276] A TEX2pir42 strain was constructed by double homologous recombination, according to the strategy described in Example 10, with the exception that recombination in TEX2 was carried out in presence of a plasmid carrying a heterologous recA gene capable of complementing the the E. coli recA mutants, in order to maintain a RecA+ phenotype required for homologous recombination.

[0277] Gene replacement was monitored by restriction analysis of the PCR product digested with CiaI (see FIG. 14). Gene replacement had occurred in two out of the four-studied double recombinant clones.

[0278] C) Evaluation of E. coli TEX2pir42

[0279] 1) Evaluation at Lab Scale Plasmid Production:

[0280] TEX2pir42 was transformed by the pCOR plasmid pXL3179 (2.4 kb). Production of pXL3179 in TEX2pir42 was intensively studied at the lab scale, in terms of reproducibility of the improvement of plasmid copy number, conditions of culture, as well as stability (number of generations). All the studies consistently showed a 2 to 5-fold increase of plasmid copy number as compared to production of pXL3179 in TEX1 in the same conditions. Plasmid copy number was assessed further to the production of pXL3179 in TEX2pir42, and TEX1pir42 and TEX1 as comparative experiments. In this experiment, plasmids were extracted from identical bacterial biomass, based on the OD at 600 nm, and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. The gel was stained with ethidium bromide after electrophoresis. The agarose gel electrophoresis, which is displayed in FIG. 20, clearly shows that plasmids are produced in TEX2pir42 at high copy number, and advantageously shows that plasmid multimers are reduced when produced in TEX2pir42 instead of TEX1pir42.

[0281] 2) Evaluation in Fermentors:

[0282] These results were confirmed at a larger scale in 7-liter fermentors, as described below.

[0283] a) Composition of Fermentation Media

[0284] The composition of the medium used for inoculum cultures was: Na2HPO4 6 g/l, KH2PO4 3 g/l, NaCl 0.5 g/l, NH4Cl 1 g/l, NH4H2PO4 3 g/l, glucose 5 g/l, MgSO4.7H2O 0.24 g/l, CaCl2.2H2O 0.015 g/l, thiamine HCl 0.010 g/l.

[0285] The composition of the medium used for fed-batch culture was as follows: KH2PO4 8 g/l, K2HPO4 6.3 g/l, Na2HPO4 1.7 g/l, NH4Cl 2.5 g/l, glucose 10 g/l, MgSO4.7H2O 2.6 g/l, thiamine 0.011 g/l, Biospumex36 antifoam 0.1 ml/l, salt mix (see table 9) 2.5 ml/l.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 9</th>
<th>Composition of salt mix</th>
<th>Final concentration in fed-batch medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt mix Solution</td>
<td>(g/100 ml)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeSO4. 7H2O</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaCl2. 2H2O</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MnSO4. H2O</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoCl2. 6H2O</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZnSO4. 7H2O</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoO3. Na2. 2H2O</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CdCl2. 2H2O</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2BO3</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlCl3. 6H2O</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The composition of the supply medium was as follows: 50% glucose, 0.7%, magnesium 0.02% thiamine-HCl, 1% Biospumex36 antifoam.

[0286] b) Fermentation Parameters

[0287] A 7-liter fermentor containing 3 liters of the fed-batch medium was inoculated with 1.2% of the inoculum culture. Inoculum was prepared as follows: 250 ml of the inoculum medium in a 2-liter flask was inoculated with 0.25 ml of a frozen cell suspension of the E. coli strain TEX2pir42 (pXL3179).

[0288] Flasks were incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. At 220 rpm. After 24 hours, different parameters were measured: residual glucose: 0 g/l, OD600nm was 2.7 and pH 6.24. During fermentation, the pH was controlled and adjusted automatically between 6.9 and 7 with NH3. The temperature was maintained at 37°C. and the dissolved oxygen adjusted to a 45% PO2 by retroaction on the stirring rate.

[0289] After initial batch culturing of the bacterial strain for about 17 hours and consumption of the carbon source (glucose), the supply medium was added. Glucose and acids such lactate and acetate were maintained at a concentration close to 0.

[0290] c) Results

[0291] Final results are presented in Table 10, as compared to production in a 100-liter fermentor with E. coli TEX 1 (pXL3179) in optimized conditions.

[0292] As for XAC-1pir116, there was no difference between 7-liter and 800-liter fermentors in terms of plasmid copy number of pXL3179 produced in TEX1. ()

[0293] Plasmids pXL3179 so produced in a 7-liter fermentor using a E. coli TEX2pir42 was compared to the production of pXL3179 in a 100-liter fermentor with E. coli TEX1, in optimized conditions. It was demonstrated that as for the XAC-1pir116 (See Example 5.3), there is a stable plasmid production rate in a 7-liter, 100-liter, or 800-liter fermentor in TEX1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Duration of fermentation (h)</th>
<th>Final OD (600 nm)</th>
<th>Cell Dry Weight</th>
<th>Concentration of DNA (mg/l)</th>
<th>Estimated Copy Number (copy/bacterium)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEX1 OpGen pXL3179</td>
<td>43.00</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>616–627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEX2 pir42 pXL3179</td>
<td>48.47</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1896–1904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were 3-fold more copies of plasmid pXL3179 per bacterium in TEX2 pir42 as compared to TEX1.

Plasmids corresponding to different fermentation time points were extracted from identical bacterial biomass, based on the OD at 600 nm, and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis (FIG. 21). FIG. 21 clearly shows an increase of the plasmid copy number with the duration of the fermentation. Also, FIG. 21 shows the topology of the pXL3179 plasmid produced in Op1328S5 TEX2 pir42, which was nearly exclusively in a monomeric form.

In conclusion, the E. coli host strain TEX2 pir42 according to the present invention provided an unexpectedly high plasmid copy number improvement of pCOR plasmids, such as pXL3179, of 2 to 5-fold in TEX2 pir42 as compared to TEX1, at a lab scale and in fermenters. Furthermore, while the plasmid copy number was greatly improved, plasmids so produced exhibited a monomeric topology, not only at lab-scale but also at a larger scale (7-liter fermentor) compatible with industrial production.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEQUENCE LISTING

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gcttcactcg atagcgaaga acctctcttg gaggagcgag tttttatatt tagccgtgas 180

gacocctgag cgctcgaac aataacccca atgcctcctt atgacaaatt aaaaaamgtg 240

ggtacattac ttgctgcaag caaaaatttc aataagggg atgatattat tatttattgat 300

aataagctta ccctctcttg attaaatttc cacoaaagac 420

atagacact atatatctag cctatattg gaaaaaattt aaaaatgattg tattacaaag 480

acggaagct tagcctttaag cctatattt tagctattt tattaaattc ttatcaacat 540

cattacctca tttttaagaa gaaaaaatatttt cctgtgatg aagtaagaga 600

ggtatattg cttatatttt ttagaagag gtaataatag aqtacaatata cctgactccc 660

cctatatatta aagttgatgt tttaattaaa ggacattgtg catttatttt ttaaaacag 720

atatggattt cggcctccag aagggaggag aaaaaattt tagccgtgag 780

ttgcagattt tgctggtgaga aataaggtg gaaatatttag atgaccttag 840

attgaatttt ctaagcgtga tcggcttttt tctcaaggtat tttgtggagac cctacctccc 900

aaaaagcaga ggggtga

918
We claim:

1-18. (canceled)

19. A prokaryotic recombinant host cell comprising a heterologous replication initiation protein that activates a conditional origin of replication, wherein the heterologous replication initiation protein is encoded by gene pir116.

20. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 19, further comprising a gene comprising an amber mutation.

21. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 19, wherein the host cell is XAC1pir116.

22. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 19, further comprising an extrachromosomal DNA molecule, wherein the extrachromosomal DNA molecule comprises a heterologous therapeutic gene and a conditional origin of replication, and wherein the conditional origin of replication is activated by the heterologous replication initiating protein.
23. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 22, wherein the heterologous therapeutic gene is under the control of a eukaryotic promoter sequence.

24. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 22, wherein the heterologous therapeutic gene is a eukaryotic gene.

25. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 22, wherein the heterologous therapeutic gene encodes a viral antigenic peptide or a tumor antigenic peptide.

26. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 22, wherein the heterologous therapeutic gene is selected from a gene coding for a blood derivative, a hormone, a lymphokine, a growth factor, a neurotransmitter, a trophic factor, an apolipoprotein, a tumor suppressor protein, a coagulation factor, an immunoglobulin or fragment thereof, an RNA ligand, or an antisense sequence.

27. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 22, wherein the extrachromosomal DNA molecule further comprises a selection gene that does not impart resistance to an antibiotic.

28. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 19, further comprising an endA gene, wherein the endA gene is inactivated.

29. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 19, further comprising a traD gene, wherein the traD gene is inactivated.

30. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 19, further comprising a recA gene, wherein the recA gene is inactivated.

31. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 28, further comprising a traD gene, wherein the traD gene is inactivated.

32. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 31, further comprising a recA gene, wherein the recA gene is inactivated.

33. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 22, wherein the conditional origin of replication is from a bacterial plasmid or a bacteriophage.

34. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 33, wherein the conditional origin of replication is from R2K, R6K, R1, pSC101, Rs11, RSF1010, P1, P4, lambda, Phi82 or Phi80.

35. The prokaryotic recombinant host cell according to claim 34, wherein the conditional origin of replication is from bacterial plasmid R6K.

36. A method for producing an extrachromosomal DNA molecule, comprising:
   a) culturing the host cell according to claim 22 under conditions permitting selection of the host cell containing the extrachromosomal DNA molecule; and
   b) isolating the extrachromosomal DNA molecule.

37. A method for producing an extrachromosomal DNA molecule, comprising:
   a) culturing the host cell according to claim 24 under conditions permitting selection of the host cell containing the extrachromosomal DNA molecule; and
   b) isolating the extrachromosomal DNA molecule.

38. A prokaryotic recombinant host cell XAC1pir116, which was deposited at the Collection Nationale de Cultures De Micro-organisms on October 2003, under accession no. CNCM 1-3108.

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