Fig. 6 is a graph evaluating the gene transfer efficiency when AAV6 vectors, which were produced by cells that transiently expressed NIFK or PIK3C2A during AAV6 vector production, were extracted with surfactant (indicated by ratio of GFP positive rate with respect to control group).

[Fig. 7]

Fig. 7 is a graph evaluating the gene transfer efficiency of cell fractions of AAV2 vectors produced by cells in which MRE11 or ISG15 was knocked down during AAV2 vector production (indicated by GFP positive rate).

[Fig. 8]

Fig. 8 is a graph evaluating the gene transfer efficiency of cell fractions of AAV2 vectors produced by cells in which MRE11 or ISG15 was knocked down during AAV2 vector production (indicated by ratio of GFP positive rate with respect to control group).

[Fig. 9]

Fig. 9 is a graph evaluating the gene transfer efficiency when AAV2 vectors, which were produced by cells in which ISG15, LMNA, MRE11, CD44, or ~~APC2~~ ACP2 was knocked down during AAV2 vector production, were extracted with surfactant (indicated by ratio of GFP positive rate with respect to control group).

[Fig. 10]

Fig. 10 is a graph evaluating the gene transfer efficiency when AAV1 vectors, which were produced by cells in which CD44, MRE11, or ISG15 was knocked down during AAV1 vector production, was extracted with surfactant (indicated by ratio of GFP positive rate with respect to control group).

[Fig. 11]

Fig. 11 is a graph evaluating the gene transfer efficiency when AAV6 vectors, which were produced by cells in which ISG15, CD44, or MRE11 was knocked down during AAV6 vector production, were extracted with surfactant (indicated by ratio of GFP positive rate with respect to control group).

[Fig. 12]

per unit area with respect to control group).

[Fig. 17]

Fig. 17 is a graph evaluating the amount of AAV genomes when AAV6 vectors, which were produced by cells that transiently expressed NIFK or PIK3C2A during AAV6 vector production, were extracted with surfactant (indicated by ratio of AAV vector production amount per unit area with respect to control group).

[Fig. 18]

Fig. 18 is a graph evaluating the total amount of AAV vector genomes when AAV2 vectors, which were produced by cells in which MRE11 or ISG15 was knocked down during AAV2 vector production, were sampled separately into a cell fraction and a supernatant fraction (indicated by AAV vector production amount per unit area).

[Fig. 19]

Fig. 19 is a graph evaluating the total amount of AAV vector genomes when AAV2 vectors, which were produced by cells in which MRE11 or ISG15 was knocked down during AAV2 vector production, were sampled separately into a cell fraction and a supernatant fraction (indicated by ratio of AAV vector production amount per unit area with respect to control group).

[Fig. 20]

Fig. 20 is a graph evaluating the amount of AAV vector genomes when AAV2 vectors, which were produced by cells in which ISG15, LMNA, MRE11, CD44, or ~~APC2~~ ACP2 was knocked down during AAV2 vector production, were extracted with surfactant (indicated by ratio of AAV vector production amount per unit area with respect to control group).

[Fig. 21]

Fig. 21 is a graph evaluating the amount of AAV vector genomes when AAV1 vectors, which were produced by cells in which CD44, MRE11, or ISG15 was knocked down during AAV1 vector production, were extracted with surfactant (indicated by ratio of AAV vector production amount per unit area with respect to

[0059]
[Table 5]

corresponding factor name	siRNA name	sequence
MRE11	si–MRE11	GCAUCCUGGUGAGGAAUAACAAGGG (SEQ ID NO:1)
ISG15	si–ISG15	AAGAACCUGGUCCCAGAGGAG (SEQ ID NO:2)
CD44	si–CD44	GGACCAAUUACCAUAACUATT (SEQ ID NO:3)
LMNA	LMNA Silencer	-
ACP2	~~APC2~~ ACP2 Silencer	-