

NON-REPLICATIVE TRANSDUCTION PARTICLES AND TRANSDUCTION PARTICLE-BASED REPORTER SYSTEMS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the invention

- 5 The invention relates to methods and compositions for packaging and delivery of non-replicative transduction reporter molecules into cells for detecting target genes in cells.

Description of the Related Art

- A transduction particle refers to a virus capable of delivering a non-viral nucleic acid into a cell. Viral-based reporter systems have been used to detect the presence of cells and rely on
10 the lysogenic phase of the virus to allow expression of a reporter molecule from the cell. These viral-based reporter systems use replication-competent transduction particles that express reporter molecules and cause a target cell to emit a detectable signal.

- However, the lytic cycle of the virus has been shown to be deleterious to viral-based reporter assays. Carrière *et al.*, *Conditionally replicating luciferase reporter phages: Improved
15 sensitivity for rapid detection and assessment of drug susceptibility of Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1997. **35**(12): p. 3232-3239. Carrière *et al.* developed *M. tuberculosis*/bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) luciferase reporter phages that have their lytic cycles suppressed at 30°C, but active at 37°C. Using this system, Carrière *et al.* have demonstrated the detection of BCG using phage reporters with a suppressed lytic
20 cycle.

- There are disadvantages, however, associated with suppressing but not eliminating the replication functions of the bacteriophage in bacteriophage-based reporter assays. First, controlling replication functions of the bacteriophage imposes limiting assay conditions. For example, the lytic cycle of the reporter phage phAE40 used by Carrière *et al.* was repressed
25 when the phage was used to infect cells at the non-permissive temperature of 30°C. This temperature requirement imposed limiting conditions on the reporter assay in that the optimum temperature for the target bacteria was 37°C. These limiting conditions hinder optimum assay performance.

- Moreover, the replication functions of the virus are difficult to control. The replication of the
30 virus should be suppressed during the use of the transduction particles as a reporter system. For example, the lytic activity of the reporter phage phAE40 reported by Carrière *et al.* was reduced but was not eliminated, resulting in a drop in luciferase signal in the assay. Carrière *et*

al. highlighted possible causes for the resulting drop in reporter signal, such as intact phage-expressed genes and temperature limitations of the assay, all stemming from the fact that the lytic cycle of the phage reporter was not eliminated.

Reporter assays relying on the natural lysogenic cycle of phages can be expected to exhibit
5 lytic activity sporadically. In addition, assays that rely on the lysogenic cycle of the phage can be prone to superinfection immunity from target cells already lysogenized with a similar phage, as well as naturally occurring host restriction systems that target incoming virus nucleic acid, thus limiting the host range of these reporter phages.

In other examples, transduction particle production systems are designed to package
10 exogenous nucleic acid molecules, but the transduction particle often contains a combination of exogenous nucleic acid molecules and native progeny virus nucleic acid molecules. The native virus can exhibit lytic activity that is a hindrance to assay performance, and the lytic activity of the virus must be eliminated to purify transduction particles. However, this purification is generally not possible. In US 2009/0155768 A, entitled *Reporter Plasmid*
15 *Packaging System for Detection of Bacteria*, Scholl *et al.* describes the development of such a transduction particle system. The product of the system is a combination of reporter transduction particles and native bacteriophage (Figure 8 in the reference). Although the authors indicate that the transduction particle and native bacteriophage can be separated by ultracentrifugation, this separation is only possible in a system where the transduction particle
20 and the native virus exhibit different densities that would allow separation by ultracentrifugation. While this characteristic is exhibited by the bacteriophage T7-based packaging system described in the reference, this is not a characteristic that is generally applicable for other virus systems. It is common for viral packaging machinery to exhibit headful packaging that would result in native virus and transduction particles to exhibit
25 indistinguishable densities that cannot be separated by ultracentrifugation. Virus packaging systems also rely on a minimum amount of packaging as a requirement for proper virus structural assembly that results in native virus and transduction particles with indistinguishable densities.

Thus, there is a need for non-replicative transduction particles that do not suffer from the
30 deleterious effects from lytic functions of the virus and the possibility of being limited by superinfection immunity and host restriction mechanisms that target virus nucleic acid molecules and viral functions, all of which can limit the performance of the reporter assay by increasing limits of detection and resulting in false negative results.

Even where transduction particles have been engineered, methods for using the transduction particles to detect and report the presence of target nucleic acid molecules in cells have limitations. Some methods require disruption of the cell and cumbersome techniques to isolate and detect transcripts in the lysate. Detection methods include using labeled probes such as antibodies, aptamers, or nucleic acid probes. Labeled probes directed to a target gene can result in non-specific binding to unintended targets or generate signals that have a high signal-to-noise ratio. Therefore, there is a need for specific, effective and accurate methods for detection and reporting of endogenous nucleic acid molecules in cells.

More recently, methods and systems for packaging reporter nucleic acid molecules into non-replicative transduction particles (NRTPs) have been described in U.S Patent No. 9,388,453 in which the production of replication-competent native progeny virus nucleic acid molecules were greatly reduced due to the disruption of the packaging initiation site in the bacteriophage genome. Nevertheless, small but observable numbers of native virus could still be detected from this system which could limit the sensitivity of the assay being detected by the expression of the reporter molecule present in the NRTPs.

Staphylococcus aureus (*S. aureus*) is a facultative anaerobic, Gram-positive bacterium, whose natural reservoir includes the human skin and nose and can also inhabit wounds. Most people who carry *S. aureus* show no sign of infection; however, *S. aureus* can become invasive and cause infection in the body if the normal barrier is breached. *S. aureus* can cause a number of illnesses ranging from minor skin infections such as pimples, boils, and abscesses, to major diseases such as pneumonia, meningitis, and sepsis. Tissues other than skin and nose can be infected when barriers are breached, e.g., skin or mucosal lining, which leads to furuncles and carbuncles. *S. aureus* infections can spread between people through skin contact with an infected person or contact with objects used by an infected person.

S. aureus possess a remarkable ability to develop resistance to the major antibiotics, including the penicillins (methicillin, oxacillin, cloxacillin and flucloxacillin), which has earned it the label "superbug". Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) is a bacterium that has become resistant to penicillins, and it is responsible for several human infections that are difficult to treat. MRSA may also be known as oxacillin-resistant *S. aureus* (ORSA) and multiple-resistant *S. aureus*, while the non-methicillin resistant strains of *S. aureus* are sometimes called methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA).

Accordingly, there is a need in the art for a quick and reliable method to specifically detect MRSA in a sensitive manner. Also, methods and systems are needed for generating non-replicative transduction particles used to detect MRSA that allow packaging and expression of

reporter molecules in cells, while eliminating replication-competent progeny virus. Effective and accurate methods for detecting molecules in cells using the expressed reporter molecules are also needed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The present invention provides for methods to detect *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S.aureus*) in a sample. These methods may be used to detect both Methicillin Resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) and Methicillin Sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA). The present invention also provides for compositions comprising non-replicative transduction particles (NRTPs) used to detect *S. aureus* in a sample and methods of producing the NRTPs.
- 10 Therefore, in one aspect, the present invention involves a method for detecting *S. aureus* in a sample, the method comprising the steps of: (a) contacting the sample with a lysate comprised of a plurality of non-replicative transduction particles (NRTPs) such that the plurality of NRTPs transduces *S. aureus*, if present in the sample, wherein the plurality of NRTPs are produced by (i) inducing a lytic phase of a bacterial cell packaging system, wherein said
- 15 bacterial cell packaging system comprises: a host bacteria cell; a $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome having a disrupted packaging initiation site sequence existing as a lysogen within the host bacteria cell; a reporter nucleic acid molecule separate from the $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome, having a luxAB reporter gene and a non-disrupted packaging initiation site sequence for facilitating packaging of a replicon of the reporter nucleic acid molecule into the NRTP,
- 20 wherein the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, and SEQ ID NO:5; (ii) allowing the replicon of the reporter nucleic acid molecule to be packaged to produce the NRTPs; (b) providing conditions for expression of the luxAB reporter gene; and (c) detecting the presence or absence of light produced by the luxAB reporter gene, wherein the presence of light indicates the presence of *S. aureus*.
- 25 In one embodiment, the method further comprises a step prior to step (b) of providing an antimicrobial agent to the sample and detecting for the presence or absence of light produced by the luxAB reporter gene to determine whether the sample contains *S. aureus* that is resistant or susceptible to the antimicrobial agent. In one embodiment, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3. In another embodiment, the reporter
- 30 nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In still another embodiment, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5. In one embodiment, the $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

In another aspect, the present invention involves a bacterial cell packaging system for packaging a reporter nucleic acid molecule into a non-replicative transduction particle (NRTP) for introduction into *S. aureus*, comprising a host bacteria cell; a $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome having a disrupted packaging initiation site sequence existing as a lysogen within the host bacteria cell; a reporter nucleic acid molecule separate from the $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome, having a luxAB reporter gene and a non-disrupted packaging initiation site sequence for facilitating packaging of a replicon of the reporter nucleic acid molecule into the NRTP, wherein the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, and SEQ ID NO:5. In one embodiment, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3. In another embodiment, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In still another embodiment, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5. In one embodiment, the $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

In yet another aspect, the present invention involves a method for producing and collecting a plurality of non-replicative transduction particles (NRTPs) for detecting *S. aureus* in a sample, comprising: (a) inducing a lytic phase of a bacterial cell packaging system, wherein said bacterial cell packaging system comprises: a host bacteria cell; a $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome having a disrupted packaging initiation site sequence existing as a lysogen within the host bacteria cell; a reporter nucleic acid molecule separate from the $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome, having a luxAB reporter gene and a non-disrupted packaging initiation site sequence for facilitating packaging of a replicon of the reporter nucleic acid molecule into the NRTP, wherein the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, and SEQ ID NO:5; (b) allowing the replicon of the reporter nucleic acid molecule to be packaged to produce the NRTPs; and (c) collecting a lysate comprising the plurality of NRTPs. In one embodiment, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3. In another embodiment, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In still another embodiment, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5. In one embodiment, the $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

In another aspect, a reporter nucleic acid molecule is provided that comprises or consists of a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, and SEQ ID NO:5. In some embodiments, the reporter nucleic acid molecule is a plasmid or a vector.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following description, and accompanying drawings, where:

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic of the packaging reporter plasmid pT181 MRSA and the components of the plasmid.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example of the design and function of a Disruption/Complementation packaging system comprising a *S. aureus* cell lysogenized with $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome containing a disrupted *terS* gene which is missing the packaging initiation site, and transfected with the pT181 MRSA packaging plasmid.

FIG. 3 shows the results of a luminescence assay (FIG. 3A) and a phage plaque assay (FIG. 3B) from cell lysates of the pT181 MRSA-derived packaging system performed as described in Example 1.

FIG. 4 illustrates the construction of the new packaging reporter plasmid pSD02.

FIG. 5 shows the results of a luminescence assay (FIG. 5A) and a phage plaque assay (FIG. 5B) from cell lysates of the pSD02-derived packaging system performed as described in Example 2.

FIG. 6 shows the results of a phage plaque assay using various amounts of cell lysates from the pSD08-derived packaging system as described in Example 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**I. Definitions**

Terms used in the claims and specification are defined as set forth below unless otherwise specified.

As used herein, “reporter nucleic acid molecule” refers to a nucleotide sequence comprising a DNA or RNA molecule. The reporter nucleic acid molecule can be naturally occurring or an artificial or synthetic molecule. In some embodiments, the reporter nucleic acid molecule is exogenous to a host cell and can be introduced into a host cell as part of an exogenous nucleic acid molecule, such as a plasmid or vector. In certain embodiments, the reporter nucleic acid molecule can be complementary to a target gene in a cell. In other embodiments, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises a reporter gene encoding a reporter molecule (*e.g.*, reporter enzyme, protein). In some embodiments, the reporter nucleic acid molecule is referred to as a “reporter construct” or “nucleic acid reporter construct.”

A “reporter molecule” or “reporter” refers to a molecule (*e.g.*, nucleic acid or protein) that confers onto an organism a detectable or selectable phenotype. The detectable phenotype can

be colorimetric, fluorescent or luminescent, for example. Reporter molecules can be expressed from reporter genes encoding enzymes mediating luminescence reactions (luxA, luxB, luxAB, luc, ruc, nluc), genes encoding enzymes mediating colorimetric reactions (lacZ, HRP), genes encoding fluorescent proteins (GFP, eGFP, YFP, RFP, CFP, BFP, mCherry, near-infrared fluorescent proteins), nucleic acid molecules encoding affinity peptides (His-tag, 3X-FLAG), and genes encoding selectable markers (ampC, tet(M), CAT, erm). The reporter molecule can be used as a marker for successful uptake of a nucleic acid molecule or exogenous sequence (plasmid) into a cell. The reporter molecule can also be used to indicate the presence of a target gene, target nucleic acid molecule, target intracellular molecule, or a cell, as described herein. Alternatively, the reporter molecule can be a nucleic acid, such as an aptamer or ribozyme.

In some aspects of the invention, the reporter nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to a promoter. In other aspects of the invention, the promoter can be chosen or designed to contribute to the reactivity and cross-reactivity of the reporter system based on the activity of the promoter in specific cells (*e.g.*, specific species) and not in others. In certain aspects, the reporter nucleic acid molecule comprises an origin of replication. In other aspects, the choice of origin of replication can similarly contribute to reactivity and cross-reactivity of the reporter system, when replication of the reporter nucleic acid molecule within the target cell contributes to or is required for reporter signal production based on the activity of the origin of replication in specific cells (*e.g.*, specific species) and not in others. In some embodiments, the reporter nucleic acid molecule forms a replicon capable of being packaged as concatameric DNA into a progeny virus during virus replication.

As used herein, a “target transcript” refers to a portion of a nucleotide sequence of a DNA sequence or an mRNA molecule that is naturally formed by a target cell including that formed during the transcription of a target gene and mRNA that is a product of RNA processing of a primary transcription product. The target transcript can also be referred to as a cellular transcript or naturally occurring transcript.

As used herein, the term “transcript” refers to a length of nucleotide sequence (DNA or RNA) transcribed from a DNA or RNA template sequence or gene. The transcript can be a cDNA sequence transcribed from an RNA template or an mRNA sequence transcribed from a DNA template. The transcript can be protein coding or non-coding. The transcript can also be transcribed from an engineered nucleic acid construct.

A transcript derived from a reporter nucleic acid molecule can be referred to as a “reporter transcript.” The reporter transcript can include a reporter sequence and a cis-repressing

sequence. The reporter transcript can have sequences that form regions of complementarity, such that the transcript includes two regions that form a duplex (*e.g.*, an intermolecular duplex region). One region can be referred to as a “cis-repressing sequence” and has complementarity to a portion or all of a target transcript and/or a reporter sequence. A second
5 region of the transcript is called a “reporter sequence” and can have complementarity to the cis-repressing sequence. Complementarity can be full complementarity or substantial complementarity. The presence and/or binding of the cis-repressing sequence with the reporter sequence can form a conformation in the reporter transcript, which can block further expression of the reporter molecule. The reporter transcript can form secondary structures,
10 such as a hairpin structure, such that regions within the reporter transcript that are complementary to each other can hybridize to each other.

“Introducing into a cell,” when referring to a nucleic acid molecule or exogenous sequence (*e.g.*, plasmid, vector, construct), means facilitating uptake or absorption into the cell, as is understood by those skilled in the art. Absorption or uptake of nucleic acid constructs or
15 transcripts can occur through unaided diffusive or active cellular processes, or by auxiliary agents or devices including via the use of bacteriophage, virus, and transduction particles. The meaning of this term is not limited to cells *in vitro*; a nucleic acid molecule may also be “introduced into a cell,” wherein the cell is part of a living organism. In such instance, introduction into the cell will include the delivery to the organism. For example, for *in vivo*
20 delivery, nucleic acid molecules, constructs or vectors of the invention can be injected into a tissue site or administered systemically. *In vitro* introduction into a cell includes methods known in the art, such as electroporation and lipofection. Further approaches are described herein or known in the art.

A “transduction particle” refers to a virus capable of delivering a non-viral nucleic acid
25 molecule into a cell. The virus can be a bacteriophage, adenovirus, etc.

A “non-replicative transduction particle” refers to a virus capable of delivering a non-viral nucleic acid molecule into a cell, but is incapable of packaging its own replicated viral genome into the transduction particle. The virus can be a bacteriophage, adenovirus, *etc.*

A “plasmid” is a small DNA molecule that is physically separate from, and can replicate
30 independently of, chromosomal DNA within a cell. Most commonly found as small circular, double-stranded DNA molecules in bacteria, plasmids are sometimes present in archaea and eukaryotic organisms. Plasmids are considered replicons, capable of replicating autonomously within a suitable host.

A “vector” is a nucleic acid molecule used as a vehicle to artificially carry foreign genetic material into another cell, where it can be replicated and/or expressed.

A “virus” is a small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of other organisms. Virus particles (known as virions) include two or three parts: i) the genetic
5 material made from either DNA or RNA molecules that carry genetic information; ii) a protein coat that protects these genes; and in some cases, iii) an envelope of lipids that 9388

As used herein, the term “complement” refers to a non-disrupted sequence that is in the presence of an identical sequence that has been disrupted, or to the relationship of the non-disrupted sequence to the disrupted sequence. In one embodiment, the complement comprises
10 a gene encoded on a polynucleotide in a cell that is functional and capable of expression, and expresses a protein with the same function as a disrupted gene on a bacteriophage prior to disruption. In some embodiments, the complement gene has greater than 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity to the disrupted bacteriophage gene prior to disruption, i.e., the native bacteriophage gene. In some
15 embodiments, the complement gene is identical to the disrupted bacteriophage gene prior to disruption, i.e., the native bacteriophage gene. In some embodiments, the complement gene comprises a polynucleotide sequence that has been deleted from the bacteriophage. In some embodiments, the complement gene refers to a gene encoding packaging machinery of a bacteriophage on a plasmid, where the same gene has been disrupted in a bacteriophage.
20 Thus, the plasmid is required to be in the presence of a bacteriophage with a mutated packaging machinery gene to provide the necessary packaging machinery necessary for packaging a polynucleotide into a transduction particle.

As used herein, the term “packaging-related enzymatic activity” refers to one or more polypeptides crucial for the interaction with a packaging initiation site sequence to package a
25 polynucleotide into a transduction particle. In some embodiments, a pair of terminase genes is required for such an interaction, wherein each terminase encodes a packaging-related enzymatic activity. In some embodiments, the enzymatic activity is encoded by a terS and/or terL gene from a *S. aureus* bacteriophage $\phi 11$ or $\phi 80\alpha$, a terA and terB gene from an *E. faecalis* bacteriophage $\phi Ef11$, or a pacA and pacB gene of *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteriophage
30 P1. In these embodiments, each of the pair of terminase genes express a packaging-related enzymatic activity, and a functional version of both are required for packaging of a polynucleotide with the packaging initiation site. In some embodiments, disruption of one of the genes of a plurality of genes associated with a packaging-related enzymatic activity eliminates the packaging-related enzymatic activity. In some embodiments, both of a pair of

terminase genes are disrupted on the bacteriophage, thus disrupting the entire set of packaging-related enzymatic activity encoding genes on the bacteriophage.

“MRSA” refers to Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*.

“MSSA” refers to Methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus*.

- 5 The term “ameliorating” refers to any therapeutically beneficial result in the treatment of a disease state, *e.g.*, a disease state, including prophylaxis, lessening in the severity or progression, remission, or cure thereof.

The term “in situ” refers to processes that occur in a living cell growing separate from a living organism, *e.g.*, growing in tissue culture.

- 10 The term “in vivo” refers to processes that occur in a living organism.

The term “mammal” as used herein includes both humans and non-humans and include but is not limited to humans, non-human primates, canines, felines, murines, bovines, equines, and porcines.

- “G,” “C,” “A” and “U” each generally stand for a nucleotide that contains guanine, cytosine, adenine, and uracil as a base, respectively. “T” and “dT” are used interchangeably herein and refer to a deoxyribonucleotide wherein the nucleobase is thymine, *e.g.*, deoxyribothymine. However, it will be understood that the term “ribonucleotide” or “nucleotide” or “deoxyribonucleotide” can also refer to a modified nucleotide, as further detailed below, or a surrogate replacement moiety. The skilled person is well aware that guanine, cytosine, adenine, and uracil may be replaced by other moieties without substantially altering the base pairing properties of an oligonucleotide comprising a nucleotide bearing such replacement moiety. For example, without limitation, a nucleotide comprising inosine as its base may base pair with nucleotides containing adenine, cytosine, or uracil. Hence, nucleotides containing uracil, guanine, or adenine may be replaced in the nucleotide sequences of the invention by a nucleotide containing, for example, inosine. Sequences comprising such replacement moieties are embodiments of the invention.
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- As used herein, the term “complementary,” when used to describe a first nucleotide sequence in relation to a second nucleotide sequence, refers to the ability of an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the first nucleotide sequence to hybridize and form a duplex structure under certain conditions with an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the second nucleotide sequence, as will be understood by the skilled person. Complementary sequences are also described as binding to each other and characterized by binding affinities. For example, a first nucleotide sequence can be described as complementary to a second nucleotide sequence when the two sequences hybridize (*e.g.*, anneal) under stringent
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hybridization conditions. Hybridization conditions include temperature, ionic strength, pH, and organic solvent concentration for the annealing and/or washing steps. The term stringent hybridization conditions refers to conditions under which a first nucleotide sequence will hybridize preferentially to its target sequence, *e.g.*, a second nucleotide sequence, and to a lesser extent to, or not at all to, other sequences. Stringent hybridization conditions are sequence dependent, and are different under different environmental parameters. Generally, stringent hybridization conditions are selected to be about 5°C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the nucleotide sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength and pH) at which 50% of the first nucleotide sequences hybridize to a perfectly matched target sequence. An extensive guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in, *e.g.*, Tijssen (1993) Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology--Hybridization with Nucleic Acid Probes part I, chap. 2, "Overview of principles of hybridization and the strategy of nucleic acid probe assays," Elsevier, N.Y. ("Tijssen"). Other conditions, such as physiologically relevant conditions as may be encountered inside an organism, can apply. The skilled person will be able to determine the set of conditions most appropriate for a test of complementarity of two sequences in accordance with the ultimate application of the hybridized nucleotides.

This includes base-pairing of the oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the first nucleotide sequence to the oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the second nucleotide sequence over the entire length of the first and second nucleotide sequence. Such sequences can be referred to as "fully complementary" with respect to each other herein. However, where a first sequence is referred to as "substantially complementary" with respect to a second sequence herein, the two sequences can be fully complementary, or they may form one or more, but generally not more than 4, 3 or 2 mismatched base pairs upon hybridization, while retaining the ability to hybridize under the conditions most relevant to their ultimate application. However, where two oligonucleotides are designed to form, upon hybridization, one or more single stranded overhangs, such overhangs shall not be regarded as mismatches with regard to the determination of complementarity. For example, a dsRNA comprising one oligonucleotide 21 nucleotides in length and another oligonucleotide 23 nucleotides in length, wherein the longer oligonucleotide comprises a sequence of 21 nucleotides that is fully complementary to the shorter oligonucleotide, may yet be referred to as "fully complementary" for the purposes described herein.

"Complementary" sequences, as used herein, may also include, or be formed entirely from, non-Watson-Crick base pairs and/or base pairs formed from non-natural and modified

nucleotides, provided the above requirements with respect to their ability to hybridize are fulfilled. Such non-Watson-Crick base pairs includes, but not limited to, G:U Wobble or Hoogsteen base pairing.

The terms “complementary,” “fully complementary” and “substantially complementary”
5 herein may be used with respect to the base matching between two strands of a dsRNA, or between the antisense strand of a dsRNA and a target sequence, between complementary strands of a single stranded RNA sequence or a single stranded DNA sequence, as will be understood from the context of their use.

As used herein, a “duplex structure” comprises two anti-parallel and substantially
10 complementary nucleic acid sequences. Complementary sequences in a nucleic acid construct, between two transcripts, between two regions within a transcript, or between a transcript and a target sequence can form a “duplex structure.” In general, the majority of nucleotides of each strand are ribonucleotides, but as described in detail herein, each or both strands can also include at least one non-ribonucleotide, *e.g.*, a deoxyribonucleotide and/or a modified
15 nucleotide. The two strands forming the duplex structure may be different portions of one larger RNA molecule, or they may be separate RNA molecules. Where the two strands are part of one larger molecule, and therefore are connected by an uninterrupted chain of nucleotides between the 3'-end of one strand and the 5'-end of the respective other strand forming the duplex structure, the connecting RNA chain is referred to as a “hairpin loop.”
20 Where the two strands are connected covalently by means other than an uninterrupted chain of nucleotides between the 3'-end of one strand and the 5'-end of the respective other strand forming the duplex structure, the connecting structure is referred to as a “linker.” The RNA strands may have the same or a different number of nucleotides. The maximum number of base pairs is the number of nucleotides in the shortest strand of the duplex minus any
25 overhangs that are present in the duplex. Generally, the duplex structure is between 15 and 30 or between 25 and 30, or between 18 and 25, or between 19 and 24, or between 19 and 21, or 19, 20, or 21 base pairs in length. In one embodiment the duplex is 19 base pairs in length. In another embodiment the duplex is 21 base pairs in length. When two different siRNAs are used in combination, the duplex lengths can be identical or can differ.

30 As used herein, the term “region of complementarity” refers to the region on the antisense strand that is substantially complementary to a sequence, for example a target sequence, as defined herein. Where the region of complementarity is not fully complementary to the target sequence, the mismatches are most tolerated in the terminal regions and, if present, are

generally in a terminal region or regions, *e.g.*, within 6, 5, 4, 3, or 2 nucleotides of the 5' and/or 3' terminus.

The term "percent identity," in the context of two or more nucleic acid or polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that have a specified percentage of
5 nucleotides or amino acid residues that are the same, when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence, as measured using one of the sequence comparison algorithms described below (*e.g.*, BLASTP and BLASTN or other algorithms available to persons of skill) or by visual inspection. Depending on the application, the percent "identity" can exist over a region of the sequence being compared, *e.g.*, over a functional domain, or,
10 alternatively, exist over the full length of the two sequences to be compared.

For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are input into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. The sequence comparison
15 algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identity for the test sequence(s) relative to the reference sequence, based on the designated program parameters.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, *e.g.*, by the local homology algorithm of Smith & Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482 (1981), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman & Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443 (1970), by the search for
20 similarity method of Pearson & Lipman, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444 (1988), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, Wis.), or by visual inspection (see generally Ausubel *et al.*, *infra*).

One example of an algorithm that is suitable for determining percent sequence identity and
25 sequence similarity is the BLAST algorithm, which is described in Altschul *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410 (1990). Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/).

The term "sufficient amount" means an amount sufficient to produce a desired effect, *e.g.*, an amount sufficient to produce a detectable signal from a cell.

30 The term "therapeutically effective amount" is an amount that is effective to ameliorate a symptom of a disease. A therapeutically effective amount can be a "prophylactically effective amount" as prophylaxis can be considered therapy.

It must be noted that, as used in the specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an" and "the" include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

II. Lysogenic and Lytic Cycle of Viruses

Viruses undergo lysogenic and lytic cycles in a host cell. If the lysogenic cycle is adopted, the phage chromosome can be integrated into the bacterial chromosome, or it can establish itself as a stable plasmid in the host, where it can remain dormant for long periods of time. If the

5 lysogen is induced, the phage genome is excised from the bacterial chromosome and initiates the lytic cycle, which culminates in lysis of the cell and the release of phage particles. The lytic cycle leads to the production of new phage particles which are released by lysis of the host.

Certain temperate phage can exhibit lytic activity, and the propensity for this may vary with varying host bacteria. To illustrate this phenomenon, the lytic activity of two temperate *S. aureus* phages on ten MRSA clinical isolates was examined via plaque assay (Table 1). The

10 phage $\phi 11$ exhibited lytic activity on 10 out of 10 clinical MRSA isolates and $\phi 80\alpha$ exhibited lytic activity on six of the 10 clinical MRSA isolates. Thus, reporter assays relying on the natural lysogenic cycle of phages can be expected to exhibit lytic activity sporadically.

15 **Table 1: Lytic activity (denoted by the letter “x”) of the *S. aureus* temperate phages $\phi 11$ and $\phi 80\alpha$ on ten clinical MRSA isolates**

MRSA isolate	$\phi 11$	$\phi 80\alpha$
1	x	
2	x	
3	x	x
4	x	x
5	x	x
6	x	
7	x	x
8	x	
9	x	x
10	x	x

In addition, virus-based reporter assays, such as phage-based reporters, can suffer from limited reactivity (*i.e.*, analytical inclusivity) due to limits in the phage host range caused by

20 host-based and prophage-derived phage resistance mechanisms. These resistance mechanisms target native phage nucleic acid that can result in the degradation or otherwise inhibition of the phage DNA and functions. Such resistance mechanisms include restriction systems that cleave phage DNA and CRISPR systems that inhibit phage-derived transcripts.

Both lytic activity and phage resistance can be inhibitory to assays based on reporter phages.

25 Lytic activity can inhibit signal by destroying or otherwise inhibiting the cell in its ability to

generate a detectable signal and thus affecting limits of detection by reducing the amount of detectable signal or preventing the generation of a detectable signal. Phage resistance mechanisms can limit the host range of the phage and limit the inclusivity of the phage-based reporter, similarly affecting limits of detection by reducing the amount of detectable signal or preventing the generation of a detectable signal. Both lytic activity and phage resistance caused by the incorporation of phage DNA in a reporter phage can lead to false-negative results in assays that incorporate these phage reporters.

III. Methods for Producing Non-Replicative Transduction Particles (NRTP)

Disruption/Complementation-Based Methods For Producing Non-Replicative Transduction Particles.

Disclosed herein are non-replicative transduction particle packaging systems based on disruption of a component of the genome of a virus that is recognized by the viral packaging machinery as the element from which genomic packaging is initiated during viral production. In an embodiment, this disruption disrupts a packaging initiation site from a bacteriophage, and also disrupts a terminase function. Examples of the disrupted elements include the pac-site sequence of pac-type bacteriophages and the cos-site sequence of cos-type bacteriophages. When the packaging initiation site sequence within the phage is disrupted, the phage cannot produce functional terminases. In an example, the pac-site is encoded within a pacA gene sequence, and terminase functions require both a functional PacA and PacB. Plasmid DNA is packaged into a phage capsid by complementing said disrupted terminases and including a recognizable packaging initiation site on the plasmid DNA. The bacteriophage can be any bacteriophage, such as an *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteriophage P1 or ϕ EF11, or an *S. aureus* bacteriophage ϕ 80 α or a bacteriophage ϕ 11.

Packaging initiation sites are often found within coding regions of genes that are essential to virus production. A region of the bacteriophage genome can be disrupted by an insertion, replacement, deletion, or mutation that disrupts the packaging initiation site. Examples of disruptions that accomplish this include, but are not limited to, an allelic exchange event that replaces a sequence on the bacteriophage genome that contains the packaging initiation site sequence with another sequence such as that of the antibiotic resistance gene, or the complete deletion of the small and large terminase genes. In an example employing the terminase genes pacA and pacB, pacA can be disrupted in a manner that causes polar effects that also disrupt pacB expression and/or overall terminase function mediated by PacA and PacB. Other

examples can include terminase genes can also include *terS* and *terL* genes from *S. aureus* bacteriophage $\phi 11$ or $\phi 80\alpha$, or the *terS* and *terL* genes from *E. faecalis* bacteriophage $\phi Ef11$

In one example, a cell's genome is lysogenized with a viral genome where the packaging initiation site has been disrupted. In some embodiments, the cell can be an *E. coli* cell, an *S.*

5 *aureus* cell, or an *E. faecalis* cell. The cell can be Gram-negative or Gram-positive. A complementing plasmid (or reporter nucleic acid molecule) is introduced into the cell, and the plasmid DNA includes at least the gene that has been disrupted in the bacteriophage, as well as the packaging initiation site sequence, and optionally additional bacteriophage genes and a reporter gene, which can encode a detectable and/or a selectable marker. The plasmid can be
10 constructed using methods found in U.S. Patent No. 9,388,453. One or more genes of the plasmid can be operatively linked to a promoter, such as an inducible promoter (which can be induced when packaging is initiated by inducing the bacteriophage). In some embodiments, the promoter can be a native promoter of a small terminase gene or a large terminase gene. The native promoter can be controlled by the bacteriophage, and thus effectively acts as a
15 conditional promoter induced during packaging.

In some examples, it is preferable that the disruption/complementation is designed such that there is no homology between the mutated virus DNA and the complementing exogenous DNA. This is because lack of homology between the mutated virus DNA and the complementing exogenous DNA avoids the possibility of homologous recombination between

20 the two DNA molecules that can result in re-introduction of a packaging sequence into the virus genome. To accomplish a lack of homology, one strategy is to delete the entire gene (or genes) that contains the packaging initiation site sequence from the virus genome and then complement this gene with an exogenous DNA molecule that preferably contains no more than exactly the DNA sequence that was deleted from virus. In this strategy, the complementing DNA molecule is designed to express the gene that was deleted from the
25 virus. Another example of such a system is provided using the bacteriophage $\phi 80\alpha$, a *pac*-type phage. The phage genome is lysogenized in a host bacterial cell, and the phage genome includes a small terminase gene where the *pac*-site of a *pac*-type prophage $\phi 80\alpha$ has been deleted. A plasmid including a complementary small terminase gene with a native *pac*-site is
30 transformed into the cell. When the lytic cycle of the lysogenized prophage is induced, the bacteriophage packaging system packages plasmid DNA into progeny bacteriophage structural components, rather than packaging the native bacteriophage DNA. The packaging system thus produces non-replicative transduction particles carrying plasmid DNA.

The reporter gene encodes a detectable marker or a selectable marker. In an example, the reporter gene is selected from the group consisting of enzymes mediating luminescence reactions (luxA, luxB, luxAB, luc, ruc, nluc), enzymes mediating colorimetric reactions (lacZ, HRP), fluorescent proteins (GFP, eGFP, YFP, RFP, CFP, BFP, mCherry, near-infrared fluorescent proteins), affinity peptides (His-tag, 3X-FLAG), and selectable markers (ampC, 5 tet(M), CAT, erm). In an embodiment, the reporter gene is luxA. In some embodiments, the resistance marker comprises an antibiotic resistance gene. In some embodiments, the resistance marker is a kanamycin resistance gene (kan). In some embodiments, the constitutive promoter comprises Pblast. In some embodiments, the bacteriophage genome 10 disruption is accomplished by an allelic exchange event that replaces or disrupts a sequence on the bacteriophage genome that contains the packaging initiation site sequence.

In an example, a pair of terminase genes on a bacteriophage genome, *e.g.*, pacA and pacB, terA and terB, or terS and terL, can be disrupted in a manner that causes polar effects that also 15 disrupt expression of one of the terminase genes and/or overall terminase function mediated by the terminase genes. The disrupted bacteriophage can be complemented with a plasmid comprising terminase genes, *e.g.*, pacA and pacB, terA and terB, or terS and terL, of the bacteriophage genome. When the mutated virus is undergoing a lytic cycle, the viral packaging proteins, produced either from the bacteriophage genome or (if disrupted) the complementing plasmid, package a replicon of the plasmid DNA into the packaging unit 20 because it contains a packaging initiation site, and non-replicative transduction particles are produced carrying the replicated plasmid DNA.

IV. Reporters

In some embodiments, the NRTPs and constructs of the invention comprise a reporter nucleic acid molecule including a reporter gene. The reporter gene can encode a reporter molecule, 25 and the reporter molecule can be a detectable or selectable marker. In certain embodiments, the reporter gene encodes a reporter molecule that produces a detectable signal when expressed in a cell.

In certain embodiments, the reporter molecule can be a fluorescent reporter molecule, such as, but not limited to, a green fluorescent protein (GFP), enhanced GFP, yellow fluorescent 30 protein (YFP), cyan fluorescent protein (CFP), blue fluorescent protein (BFP), red fluorescent protein (RFP) or mCherry, as well as near-infrared fluorescent proteins.

In other embodiments, the reporter molecule can be an enzyme mediating luminescence reactions (luxA, luxB, luxAB, luc, ruc, nluc, *etc.*). Reporter molecules can include a bacterial

luciferase, a eukaryotic luciferase, an enzyme suitable for colorimetric detection (lacZ, HRP), a protein suitable for immunodetection, such as affinity peptides (His-tag, 3X-FLAG), a nucleic acid that function as an aptamer or that exhibits enzymatic activity (ribozyme), or a selectable marker, such as an antibiotic resistance gene (ampC, tet(M), CAT, erm). Other
5 reporter molecules known in the art can be used for producing signals to detect target nucleic acids or cells.

In other aspects, the reporter molecule comprises a nucleic acid molecule. In some aspects, the reporter molecule is an aptamer with specific binding activity or that exhibits enzymatic activity (*e.g.*, aptazyme, DNAzyme, ribozyme).

10 Reporters and reporter assays are described further in Section V herein.

V. NRTPs and Reporter Assays

Inducer Reporter Assay

In some embodiments, the invention comprises methods for the use of NRTPs as reporter molecules for use with endogenous or native inducers that target gene promoters within viable
15 cells. The NRTPs of the invention can be engineered using the methods described in Section III and below in Examples 1-2.

In some embodiments, the method comprises employing a NRTP as a reporter, wherein the NRTP comprises a reporter gene that is operably linked to an inducible promoter that controls the expression of a target gene within a target cell. When the NRTP that includes the reporter
20 gene is introduced into the target cell, expression of the reporter gene is possible via induction of the target gene promoter in the reporter nucleic acid molecule.

Transcripts

As described above, a transcript is a length of nucleotide sequence (DNA or RNA) transcribed from a DNA or RNA template sequence or gene. The transcript can be a cDNA sequence
25 transcribed from an RNA template or an mRNA sequence transcribed from a DNA template. The transcript can be transcribed from an engineered nucleic acid construct. The transcript can have regions of complementarity within itself, such that the transcript includes two regions that can form an intra-molecular duplex. One region can be referred to as a “cis-repressing sequence” that binds to and blocks translation of a reporter sequence. A second
30 region of the transcript is called a “reporter sequence” that encodes a reporter molecule, such as a detectable or selectable marker.

The transcripts of the invention can be a transcript sequence that can be 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, or 25 nucleotides in length. In other

embodiments, the transcript can be at least 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000 or more nucleotides in length. The cis-repressing sequence and the reporter sequence can be the same length or of different lengths.

In some embodiments, the cis-repressing sequence is separated from the reporter sequence by
5 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
29, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, or more spacer nucleotides.

Vectors

In another aspect, the transcripts (including antisense and sense sequences) of the invention are expressed from transcription units inserted into DNA or RNA vectors (*see, e.g.*, Couture, A., *et al.*, *TIG.* (1996), 12:5-10; Skillern, A., *et al.*, International PCT Publication No. WO 00/22113, Conrad, International PCT Publication No. WO 00/22114, and Conrad, U.S. Pat. No. 6,054,299). These sequences can be introduced as a linear construct, a circular plasmid, or a viral vector, including bacteriophage-based vectors, which can be incorporated and inherited as a transgene integrated into the host genome. The transcript can also be
15 constructed to permit it to be inherited as an extrachromosomal plasmid (Gassmann, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1995) **92**:1292).

The transcript sequences can be transcribed by a promoter located on the expression plasmid. In one embodiment, the cis-repressing and reporter sequences are expressed as an inverted repeat joined by a linker polynucleotide sequence such that the transcript has a stem and loop
20 structure.

Recombinant expression vectors can be used to express the transcripts of the invention. Recombinant expression vectors are generally DNA plasmids or viral vectors. Viral vectors expressing the transcripts can be constructed based on, but not limited to, adeno-associated virus (for a review, see Muzyczka, *et al.*, *Curr. Topics Micro. Immunol.* (1992) 158:97-129));
25 adenovirus (*see, for example*, Berkner, *et al.*, *BioTechniques* (1998) 6:616), Rosenfeld *et al.* (1991, *Science* 252:431-434), and Rosenfeld *et al.* (1992), *Cell* 68:143-155)); or alphavirus as well as others known in the art. Retroviruses have been used to introduce a variety of genes into many different cell types, including epithelial cells, *in vitro* and/or *in vivo* (*see, e.g.*, Eglitis, *et al.*, *Science* (1985) 230:1395-1398; Danos and Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1998) 85:6460-6464; Wilson *et al.*, 1988, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:3014-3018; Armentano *et al.*, 1990, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6141-6145; Huber *et al.*, 1991, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:8039-8043; Ferry *et al.*, 1991, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:8377-8381; Chowdhury *et al.*, 1991, *Science* 254:1802-1805; van Beusechem. *et al.*, 1992, *Proc.*

Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:7640-19 ; Kay *et al.*, 1992, Human Gene Therapy 3:641-647; Dai *et al.*, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10892-10895; Hwu *et al.*, 1993, J. Immunol. 150:4104-4115; U.S. Patent No. 4,868,116; U.S. Patent No. 4,980,286; PCT Application WO 89/07136; PCT Application WO 89/02468; PCT Application WO 89/05345; and PCT Application WO 92/07573). Recombinant retroviral vectors capable of transducing and expressing genes inserted into the genome of a cell can be produced by transfecting the recombinant retroviral genome into suitable packaging cell lines such as PA317 and Psi-CRIP (Comette *et al.*, 1991, Human Gene Therapy 2:5-10; Cone *et al.*, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:6349). Recombinant adenoviral vectors can be used to infect a wide variety of cells and tissues in susceptible hosts (*e.g.*, rat, hamster, dog, and chimpanzee) (Hsu *et al.*, 1992, J. Infectious Disease, 166:769), and also have the advantage of not requiring mitotically active cells for infection.

Any viral vector capable of accepting the coding sequences for the transcript(s) to be expressed can be used, for example, vectors derived from adenovirus (AV); adeno-associated virus (AAV); retroviruses (*e.g.*, lentiviruses (LV), Rhabdoviruses, murine leukemia virus); herpes virus, and the like. The tropism of viral vectors can be modified by pseudotyping the vectors with envelope proteins or other surface antigens from other viruses, or by substituting different viral capsid proteins, as appropriate.

For example, lentiviral vectors featured in the invention can be pseudotyped with surface proteins from vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), rabies, Ebola, Mokola, and the like. AAV vectors featured in the invention can be made to target different cells by engineering the vectors to express different capsid protein serotypes. Techniques for constructing AAV vectors which express different capsid protein serotypes are within the skill in the art; see, *e.g.*, Rabinowitz J E *et al.* (2002), J Virol 76:791-801.

Selection of recombinant viral vectors suitable for use in the invention, methods for inserting nucleic acid sequences for expressing the transcripts into the vector, and methods of delivering the viral vector to the cells of interest are within the skill in the art. See, for example, Dornburg R (1995), Gene Therap. 2: 301-310; Eglitis M A (1988), Biotechniques 6: 608-614; Miller A D (1990), Hum Gene Therap. 1: 5-14; Anderson W F (1998), Nature 392: 25-30; and Rubinson D A *et al.*, Nat. Genet. 33: 401-406.

Viral vectors can be derived from AV and AAV. A suitable AV vector for expressing the transcripts featured in the invention, a method for constructing the recombinant AV vector, and a method for delivering the vector into target cells, are described in Xia H *et al.* (2002), *Nat. Biotech.* 20: 1006-1010. Suitable AAV vectors for expressing the transcripts featured in

the invention, methods for constructing the recombinant AV vector, and methods for delivering the vectors into target cells are described in Samulski R *et al.* (1987), J. Virol. 61: 3096-3101; Fisher K J *et al.* (1996), J. Virol, 70: 520-532; Samulski R *et al.* (1989), J. Virol. 63: 3822-3826; U.S. Pat. No. 5,252,479; U.S. Pat. No. 5,139,941; International Patent
5 Application No. WO 94/13788; and International Patent Application No. WO 93/24641.

The promoter driving transcript expression in either a DNA plasmid or viral vector featured in the invention may be a eukaryotic RNA polymerase I (*e.g.*, ribosomal RNA promoter), RNA polymerase II (*e.g.*, CMV early promoter or actin promoter or U1 snRNA promoter) or generally RNA polymerase III promoter (*e.g.*, U6 snRNA or 7SK RNA promoter) or a
10 prokaryotic promoter, for example the T7 promoter, provided the expression plasmid also encodes T7 RNA polymerase required for transcription from a T7 promoter. The promoter can also direct transgene expression to the pancreas (see, *e.g.*, the insulin regulatory sequence for pancreas (Bucchini *et al.*, 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:2511-2515)).

In addition, expression of the transcript can be precisely regulated, for example, by using an
15 inducible regulatory sequence and expression systems such as a regulatory sequence that is sensitive to certain physiological regulators, *e.g.*, circulating glucose levels, or hormones (Docherty *et al.*, 1994, FASEB J. 8:20-24). Such inducible expression systems, suitable for the control of transgene expression in cells or in mammals include regulation by ecdysone, by estrogen, progesterone, tetracycline, chemical inducers of dimerization, and isopropyl-beta-D-
20 1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG). A person skilled in the art would be able to choose the appropriate regulatory/promoter sequence based on the intended use of the dsRNA transgene.

Generally, recombinant vectors capable of expressing transcript molecules are delivered as described below, and persist in target cells. Alternatively, viral vectors can be used that provide for transient expression of transcript molecules. Such vectors can be repeatedly
25 administered as necessary. Once expressed, the transcript binds to target RNA and modulates its function or expression. Delivery of transcript expressing vectors can be systemic, such as by intravenous or intramuscular administration, by administration to target cells ex-planted from the patient followed by reintroduction into the patient, or by any other means that allows for introduction into a desired target cell.

30 Transcript expression DNA plasmids are typically transfected into target cells as a complex with cationic lipid carriers (*e.g.*, Oligofectamine) or non-cationic lipid-based carriers (*e.g.*, Transit-TKO™). Multiple lipid transfections for dsRNA-mediated knockdowns targeting different regions of a single PROC gene or multiple PROC genes over a period of a week or more are also contemplated by the invention. Successful introduction of vectors into host cells

can be monitored using various known methods. For example, transient transfection can be signaled with a reporter, such as a fluorescent marker, such as Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP). Stable transfection of cells *ex vivo* can be ensured using markers that provide the transfected cell with resistance to specific environmental factors (*e.g.*, antibiotics and drugs),
5 such as hygromycin B resistance.

The delivery of the vector containing the recombinant DNA can be performed by abiotic or biologic systems. Including but not limited to liposomes, virus-like particles, transduction particles derived from phage or viruses, and conjugation.

Reporters for Transcript Assay

10 In some embodiments, the nucleic acid construct comprises a reporter sequence (*e.g.*, a reporter gene sequence). The reporter gene encodes a reporter molecule that produces a signal when expressed in a cell. In some embodiments, the reporter molecule can be a detectable or selectable marker. In certain embodiments, the reporter molecule can be a fluorescent reporter molecule, such as a green fluorescent protein (GFP), yellow fluorescent protein (YFP), cyan
15 fluorescent protein (CFP), blue fluorescent protein (BFP), or red fluorescent protein (RFP). In other embodiments, the reporter molecule can be a chemiluminescent protein.

Reporter molecules can be a bacterial luciferase, an eukaryotic luciferase, a fluorescent protein, an enzyme suitable for colorimetric detection, a protein suitable for immunodetection, a peptide suitable for immunodetection or a nucleic acid that function as an aptamer or that
20 exhibits enzymatic activity.

Selectable markers can also be used as a reporter. The selectable marker can be an antibiotic resistance gene, for example.

EXAMPLES

Below are examples of specific embodiments for carrying out the present invention. The
25 examples are offered for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any way. Efforts have been made to ensure accuracy with respect to numbers used (*e.g.*, amounts, temperatures, etc.), but some experimental error and deviation should, of course, be allowed for.

The practice of the present invention will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional
30 methods of protein chemistry, biochemistry, recombinant DNA techniques and pharmacology, within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, *e.g.*, T.E. Creighton, *Proteins: Structures and Molecular Properties* (W.H. Freeman and Company, 1993); A.L. Lehninger, *Biochemistry* (Worth Publishers, Inc., current addition);

Sambrook, et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (2nd Edition, 1989); *Methods In Enzymology* (S. Colowick and N. Kaplan eds., Academic Press, Inc.); *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th Edition (Easton, Pennsylvania: Mack Publishing Company, 1990); Carey and Sundberg *Advanced Organic Chemistry 3rd Ed.* (Plenum Press) Vols A and B(1992).

Example 1: Construction of a Disruption/Complementation Packaging System

The design and construction of a disruption/complementation-based packaging system for producing non-replicative transduction particles (NRTPs) for the detection of *S. aureus* (both MRSA and MSSA) have been described in Example 2 of U.S. Patent No. 9,388,453. Briefly, a restriction defective *S. aureus* strain, ST24, was constructed which contained a deletion of the small terminase terS gene (with the packaging initiation site sequence also deleted), in a lysogenized $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome. A portion of the $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage genome sequence having the deletion of the terS gene and the packaging initiation site is shown in SEQ ID NO: 1. The plasmid reporter nucleic acid molecule, pT181 MRSA (referred in U.S. Patent No. 9,388,453 as pGW80A001) and shown in FIG. 1, was constructed and contained in order: the pT181cop623 repC origin of replication, tetracycline resistance, small terminase terS gene, ampicillin resistance, the ColE1 ori origin of replication, *S. aureus* P_{clpB} promoter, luxA and luxB luciferase genes from *Vibrio fischeri*, and a transcription termination sequence. The full nucleotide sequence of pT181 MRSA is shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 (and is identical to the full nucleotide sequence of pGW80A001 shown as SEQ ID NO: 14 in U.S. Patent No. 9,388,453).

As shown in FIG. 2, the packaging system was then constructed by transformation of the ST24 strain with the pT181 MRSA plasmid and the induction of the $\phi 80\alpha$ lytic cycle, with the resulting lysates that consist mainly of NRTPs that have the concatamerized plasmid containing the luciferase reporter gene. When these cell lysates were used to transduce *S. aureus* cells (RN4220 strain, Kreiswirth, B.N. et al., Nature, 1983, 305 (5936) p. 709-712), at a 1:1 volume and a luminescence assay using the luciferase substrate tridecanal (1mM solution) was performed as described in Example 7 of U.S. Patent No. 9,388,453, light could be detected (as shown in FIG. 3A), indicating the expression of the luciferase gene in the transduced cells. However, when tested in a standard phage plaque assay using 5-fold dilution series of lysate dilutions in a lawn of host *S. aureus* RN4220 strain cells, these cell lysates were observed to generate distinct phage plaques (as shown in FIG. 3B), indicating the presence of native $\phi 80\alpha$ bacteriophage which would hinder the sensitivity of the luminescence assay for the detection of *S. aureus*.

Example 2: Construction of new plasmid reporter nucleic acid molecules

In an effort to generate a packaging system for detection of *S. aureus* that would increase the signal generated by the NRTPs and further reduce the production of native bacteriophages, new plasmid reporter nucleic acid molecules were constructed. First, using the Gibson
5 Assembly® Cloning protocol (New England Biolabs, Inc., Ipswich, MA), the tetracycline resistance gene and the ampicillin resistance gene on pT181 MRSA plasmid were excised and replaced with the kanamycin resistance gene from plasmid pDL276, an *Escherichia coli*-*Streptococcus* and *Enterococcus* shuttle cloning vector (Dunny et al., *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 1991, 57(4):1194-201) and inserted upstream of the small terminase terS gene (see FIG. 4)
10 resulting in plasmid pSD02 that was reduced in size by 2.7 kb. The full 7558 bp sequence of pSD02 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 3. The packaging strain ST24 was transformed with pSD02 and cell lysates were collected as described in Example 1. These lysates were then used to transduce *S. aureus* cells and both the luminescence assay and the phage plaque assay were performed. Results show increase in luminescence intensity by approximately five-fold higher
15 (FIG. 5A) and almost ten-fold less phage plaque formation (FIG. 5B) compared to the values observed from the original pT181 MRSA plasmid.

In order to further reduce or eliminate the production of native bacteriophage particles and to test the hypothesis that homology between the sequences in the plasmid and lysogenized $\phi 80\alpha$ genome (with the terS disruption) led to homologous recombination and the generation of
20 native phage, two other plasmid reporters were constructed. First, a 94 bp region upstream of the predicted terS promoter region in pSD02 was excised by designing primers to amplify outward from the 94 bp region to be excised using “Round-the-horn PCR”-based mutagenesis (OpenWetWare.org) to generate an amplicon which excludes the 94 bp region resulting in the 7464 bp plasmid pSD07 (SEQ ID NO: 4). In addition, silent mutations were introduced in an
25 80 bp coding sequence in the 3' terminus of the terS gene (by using codon optimization software and “Round-the-horn PCR”) to generate plasmid pSD08 (SEQ ID NO: 5) which is also 7464 bp in length. When luminescence and phage plaque assays were performed, cells transduced with lysates from pSD07 showed no difference in luminescence intensity or plaque formation compared to the values from pSD02 lysates (data not shown). In contrast,
30 almost no plaques were observed from lysates collected at various concentrations from pSD08-transduced *S. aureus* cells (FIG. 6) but luminescence intensity was significantly lower (approximately 1/3) than the intensity from pSD02-transduced cells.