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Citation

Yavas, A., Weij, R., Putten, M. van, Kourkouta, E., Beekman, C., Puolivali, J., ... Datson, N. (2020). Detailed genetic and functional analysis of the hMDdel52/mdx mouse model. *Plos One*, 15(12). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0244215

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Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Detailed genetic and functional analysis of the *hDMDdel52/mdx* mouse model

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OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Yavas A, Weij R, van Putten M, Kourkouta E, Beekman C, Puoliväli J, et al. (2020) Detailed genetic and functional analysis of the *hDMDdel52/mdx* mouse model. PLoS ONE 15(12): e0244215. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244215>

Editor: Atsushi Asakura, University of Minnesota Medical School, UNITED STATES

Received: May 14, 2020

Accepted: December 7, 2020

Published: December 23, 2020

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Data Availability Statement: The sequencing data were deposited in the NCBI database with an accession number PRJNA630378. The data are already available.

Funding: The Biomarin Pharmaceutical Ltd. (funder) and Charles River Laboratories provided support in the form of salaries for authors [RW, EK, CB, JvD and ND] and [JP, TB and TA] respectively but did not have any additional role in the study design, data collection and analysis, or preparation of the manuscript. The decision for the publication was also approved by Biomarin

Abstract

Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is a severe, progressive neuromuscular disorder caused by reading frame disrupting mutations in the *DMD* gene leading to absence of functional dystrophin. Antisense oligonucleotide (AON)-mediated exon skipping is a therapeutic approach aimed at restoring the reading frame at the pre-mRNA level, allowing the production of internally truncated partly functional dystrophin proteins. AONs work in a sequence specific manner, which warrants generating humanized mouse models for preclinical tests. To address this, we previously generated the *hDMDdel52/mdx* mouse model using transcription activator like effector nuclease (TALEN) technology. This model contains mutated murine and human *DMD* genes, and therefore lacks mouse and human dystrophin resulting in a dystrophic phenotype. It allows preclinical evaluation of AONs inducing the skipping of human *DMD* exons 51 and 53 and resulting in restoration of dystrophin synthesis. Here, we have further characterized this model genetically and functionally. We discovered that the *hDMD* and *hDMDdel52* transgene is present twice per locus, in a tail-to-tail-orientation. Long-read sequencing revealed a partial deletion of exon 52 (first 25 bp), and a 2.3 kb inversion in intron 51 in both copies. These new findings on the genomic make-up of the *hDMD* and *hDMDdel52* transgene do not affect exon 51 and/or 53 skipping, but do underline the need for extensive genetic analysis of mice generated with genome editing techniques to elucidate additional genetic changes that might have occurred. The *hDMDdel52/mdx* mice were also evaluated functionally using kinematic gait analysis. This revealed a clear and highly significant difference in overall gait between *hDMDdel52/mdx* mice and C57BL6/J controls. The motor deficit detected in the model confirms its suitability for preclinical testing of exon skipping AONs for human *DMD* at both the functional and molecular level.

Introduction

Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is an X-linked, severe neuromuscular disorder with an incidence of 1:5000 newborn males due to genetic defects in the *DMD* gene, resulting in lack of functional dystrophin protein [1]. In skeletal muscle, dystrophin acts as a shock-absorber by

Pharmaceutical Ltd. The specific roles of these authors are articulated in the 'author contributions' section.

Competing interests: AAR discloses being employed by LUMC which has patents on exon skipping technology, some of which has been licensed to BioMarin and subsequently sublicensed to Sarepta. As co-inventor of some of these patents AAR is entitled to a share of royalties. AAR further discloses being ad hoc consultant for PTC Therapeutics, Sarepta Therapeutics, CRISPR Therapeutics, Summit PLC, Alpha Anomeric, BioMarin Pharmaceuticals Inc., Eisai, Astra Zeneca, Santhera, Audentes, Global Guidepoint and GLG consultancy, Grunenthal, Wave and BioClinica, having been a member of the Duchenne Network Steering Committee (BioMarin) and being a member of the scientific advisory boards of ProQR, Sarepta, Silence and Philae Pharmaceuticals. Remuneration for these activities is paid to LUMC. LUMC also received speaker honoraria from PTC Therapeutics and BioMarin Pharmaceuticals and funding for contract research from Italpharmaco and Alpha Anomeric. RW, EK, CB, JvD and ND are (former) employees of BioMarin Nederland BV (formerly Prosensa Therapeutics BV) and performed the work with company budget in the form of salaries, equipment and facilities. JvD discloses being co-inventor on patents on exon skipping technology, some of which has been licensed to BioMarin and subsequently sublicensed to Sarepta. As co-inventor of some of these patents JvD is entitled to a share of royalties. JP, TB and TA are employees of Charles River Research Discovery Services in Finland and have no financial conflict of interest related to the submitted manuscript. Other authors have nothing to declare. The commercial affiliations of authors with Biomarin Pharmaceutical Ltd. and Charles River do not alter our adherence to PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

connecting the actin cytoskeleton with the extracellular matrix. In addition to the structural role, as part of dystrophin-associated glycoprotein complex, it is thought to mediate cellular signaling between various proteins [2]. Its absence in DMD patients makes muscle fibers prone to contraction induced damage [3]. While no clinical signs are present at birth, the first disease symptoms typically begin at 2–3 years with proximal muscle weakness with diagnosis on average at 4 years of age [4]. Progressive loss of muscle tissue leads to wheelchair dependency around the age of 12, need for assisted ventilation around the age of 20, and most patients succumb to severe cardiomyopathy in the third-fourth decade of life [5].

The *DMD* gene is the largest known human gene. It contains 79 exons dispersed over 2.2 Mb genomic DNA, and forms an mRNA transcript of approximately 14 kb [6]. Various full-length and shorter isoforms exist that are expressed mostly in the nervous system, while the Dp427m isoform is expressed exclusively in skeletal, smooth and cardiac muscle [7]. Lack of Dp427m causes the most prominent clinical symptoms of DMD. However, lack of brain isoforms probably underlies cognitive deficits and behavioral issues observed in some patients [8]. More than 7000 mutations have been described for DMD patients [9,10]. These mutations consist of intragenic deletions of one or more exons (65%), duplications of one or more exons (6–10%), small mutations (most commonly point mutations) (25–30%) or other less frequent rearrangements (<1%).

One of the therapeutic approaches that is being explored for DMD is antisense oligonucleotide (AON)-mediated exon skipping [11]. AONs are chemically modified short synthetic RNA-like molecules that have the ability to interfere with the splicing process of pre-mRNAs in a highly sequence-specific manner. By inducing the skipping of an exon adjacent to a deletion of one or more exons, the disrupted reading frame can be restored [12]. This allows production of truncated but partly functional dystrophin proteins such as produced in Becker muscular dystrophy (BMD), a milder form of dystrophinopathy [13,14]. Although exon skipping is a mutation-specific approach, the majority of exon deletion breakpoints are clustered in a few specific introns, and the skipping of an adjacent exon applies to relatively large groups of patients, with exon 51 skipping applying to the largest group (13–14%) [15,16]. Two DMD exon skipping drugs (eteplirsen and golodirsen, for exon 51 and exon 53 skipping, respectively) have conditionally been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) [17,18] based on slight increases in dystrophin levels in treated patients, while the company (Sarepta) has to show functional benefits of treatment by 2021 and 2024 respectively [19,20]. The European Medicines Agency (EMA) did not approve eteplirsen when reviewing the same results [21]. A third drug (viltolarsen for exon 53 skipping, developed by Nippon Shinyaku) has recently been approved by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and FDA [22,23].

Animal models are essential for preclinical drug development. For DMD, a number of animal models are available to evaluate the pathology of dystrophin deficiency and to test drug candidates [24]. The most widely used animal model is the *mdx* mouse having a nonsense point mutation in exon 23, which disrupts the production of full-length dystrophin [25]. While the *mdx* mouse has been useful by providing proof-of-concept for AON-induced exon 23 skipping *in vivo*, it has not allowed the testing of human-specific AONs because of species-specific sequence differences. Therefore, the hDMD transgenic mouse model, which contains the full-length human *DMD* gene integrated in a mouse autosome, was generated [26]. After crossing hDMD with *mdx* mice, it was observed that the human dystrophin expression compensated for the dystrophic phenotype caused by lack of mouse dystrophin [26]. As such, the hDMD/*mdx* mouse is not a disease model and can only be used to study whether human specific AONs can induce exon skipping at the mRNA level, and not to assess restoration of dystrophin expression, muscle quality or function. To address this, the hDMDdel52/*mdx* mouse, which carries an exon 52 deletion in the human *DMD* gene, was developed. Preliminary

studies confirmed the resulting dystrophic phenotype of this mouse, with dystrophin restoration following treatment with human specific AONs inducing the skipping of *DMD* exon 51 or exon 53 [27]. Here, we follow up with an in-depth analysis of both the genotype and phenotype of this model. Notably, we observed additional, unexpected genetic rearrangements in the hDMD/*mdx* and hDMDdel52/*mdx* mouse models, with a tail-to-tail duplication of the *hDMD* gene, a small residue of exon 52, and an inversion of intron 51 in both copies. At a motor-functional level however, the dystrophin-deficiency of the hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice was confirmed by extensive MotoRater analysis revealing a clear kinematic gait deficit.

Material and methods

Mice and housing conditions

Different mouse strains were used to obtain the results described in this paper. The Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC) provided the B6.DBA2.129-hDMD^{tg/tg}/LUMC*B10-Dmd^{mdx}/J (hDMD/*mdx*) [26], hDMDdel52/*mdx* [27] and *mdx*/BL6 [28] mice. Here, mice were housed in individually ventilated cages (IVC) at 20.5°C with 12 hour dark-light cycles and fed regular RM3 chow (SDS, Essex, UK) *ad libitum*. All animal handling and experimentation performed at the LUMC was approved by the animal ethical committee under license AVD1060020171407.

hDMDdel52/*mdx* and *mdx*/BL6 breeding pairs were also shipped from the LUMC for breeding and experimental use at Charles River Laboratories (CR) (breeding: CR UK; experiments: CR Finland). Using these mice, CR generated their own colony of hDMDdel52/*mdx*, in addition to C57BL6/J controls. At CR Finland, mice were housed in IVCs at a density of four-five mice per cage in a temperature- and humidity-controlled environment (22 ± 1°C, humidity levels 30–70%) with a normal light-dark cycle (7:00–20:00). Food (Purina Lab Diet 5001) and water was available *ad libitum* to the mice in their home cages. Experiments were executed as specified in the license authorized by the national Animal Experiment Board of Finland and according to the National Institutes of Health (Bethesda, MD, USA) guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals. Experiments performed at the LUMC were approved by The Animal Experiments Committee (DEC). Effort was put in minimizing the burden and distress caused to the animals as much as possible.

MotoRater analysis

Fine motor and gait kinematic analysis. Fine motor and gait kinematic analysis experiments were carried out at CR (Finland). Fine motor skills and gait properties were assessed at the age of 6, 14 and 20 weeks in 10 hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice and 10 C57BL6/J controls (mixed genders) using the walking mode of a high precision kinematic analysis method (MotoRater, TSE Systems, Homburg, Germany). Before the test sessions, mice were marked at appropriate points of the body to ease the data analysis process. The movement data were captured using a high-speed camera (300 frames/second) from three different dimensions (below and both sides). The captured videos of each mouse were first converted to SimiMotion software to track the marked body points *i.e.* to have raw data (coordinates) about the movement of the different body points in relation to the ground. Each of the three dimensions was correlated. Different gait patterns and movements were analyzed using a custom-made automated analysis system. The analyzed parameters included *e.g.*: 1) general gait pattern parameters (stride time and speed, step width, stance and swing time during a stride, interlimb coordination), 2) body posture and balance (toe clearance, iliac crest and hip height, hind limb protraction and retraction, tail position and movement), and 3) fine motor skills (swing speed during a stride, jerk metric during swing phase, angle ranges and deviations of different joints, vertical and horizontal head movement). The analysis provided altogether 95 different parameters related

to fine motor capabilities and gait. Data were analyzed for distinctive parameters, as well as using principal component (PC) analysis for the acquired parameters.

Tissue collection

One week after the MotoRater analysis at the age of 21 weeks the mice were euthanized by deep anesthetization with sodium pentobarbital (60 mg/kg Mebunat, Orion Pharma, Finland) and were subsequently subjected to cardiac puncture. Then, the mice were transcardially perfused with PBS in order to remove blood from the tissues and a variety of different tissues were collected including skeletal muscle (gastrocnemius, tibialis anterior, quadriceps), heart, diaphragm, aorta, liver, kidney and lung. Tissues were immediately snap frozen by immersing in isopentane au bain marie in liquid nitrogen, placed in cryovials prechilled on dry ice and stored at -80°C until further use.

Dystrophin analysis

Protein lysate preparation from hDMDdel52/*mdx* heart. Protein lysates were prepared from snap frozen hDMDdel52/*mdx* mouse hearts by sectioning or cutting off small pieces of in total $\sim 5\text{--}10\ \mu\text{g}$, placing them in a MagNA Lyser vial (without beads) and adding 200 μl protein lysis buffer (15% SDS, 75 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8, one protease inhibitor cocktail tablet (Roche/Sigma 04693159001)/8 ml; 5% β -mercaptoethanol). After briefly spinning down, approximately 25 ceramic beads (MagNA Lyser Green Beads; Roche 03358941001) were added to each tube. The samples were then homogenized by 2–4 cycles (20 seconds; 7000 rpm) in the MagNA Lyser Instrument (Roche 03358976001) and spun down for 5 min at 13,000 rpm. The supernatant was supplemented with glycerol (final concentration 20% v/v) and then samples were stored at -80°C until further use.

To measure total protein concentration, 20x dilutions of the lysates were measured using the Pierce 660 nm protein assay (#226607, Thermo Scientific) with added ionic detergent compatible reagent (#22663, Thermo Scientific), according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Dystrophin analysis in heart using capillary Wes immunoassay. Wes analysis was performed as previously described [29] on a Wes system (#004–600, ProteinSimple) according to the manufacturer's instructions using a 66–440 kDa separation module (#SM-W008, ProteinSimple) combined with a no secondary detection module (#DM-003).

For dystrophin detection in tissues, a 1/50 dilution of mouse monoclonal Mandys106 (kindly provided by Dr. Glenn Morris) was used, which recognizes an epitope encoded by exon 43 of human dystrophin. To detect Mandys106, HRP-labeled antibody from ProteinSimple (#042–205, anti-mouse secondary antibody) was used. Mouse heart samples were diluted to an appropriate concentration (250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, which resulted in a loaded amount of 1.25 μg per well/capillary) in sample buffer (100x diluted '10x Sample Buffer 2' from the separation module), then mixed with fluorescent master mix and heated at 95°C for 5 min. The samples, blocking reagent (antibody diluent), primary antibodies (in antibody diluent), HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies and chemiluminescent substrate were pipetted into the plate (part of separation module) and a Wes run was performed using instrument default settings.

To control for differences in signals between experiments, a 6-point calibration curve of a hDMD/*mdx* mouse muscle sample (obtained from the LUMC), ranging from 0.004–1.0 μg , was routinely included for dystrophin detection. This reference sample was selected from a panel of hDMD/*mdx* mice based on it displaying average dystrophin levels. Wes runs were considered valid if the linearity of the calibration curve displayed an $R^2 > 0.99$, based on 4–6 points in a relevant concentration range.

In addition, to correct for loading differences, vinculin levels were also determined by Wes in the diluted samples. Vinculin is commonly used for normalization and expressed in most tissues, with high levels expressed in muscle tissue. A 1/100 dilution of anti-vinculin antibody (E1E9V rabbit monoclonal; #13901S Cell Signaling) followed by ProteinSimple anti-rabbit secondary antibody (#042–206) produces very strong ~125 kDa peaks in Wes. Since vinculin abundance was too high to get reliable chemiluminescence values (substrate depletion), we spiked/diluted the standard ProteinSimple secondary anti-rabbit-HRP antibody with 1/1000 unconjugated anti-rabbit antibody (ab6702, Abcam) to reduce HRP activity. The vinculin calibration curve of the same hDMD/*mdx* mouse used for dystrophin analysis ranged from 0.125–4.0 μg . The final vinculin-corrected dystrophin values were generated by first expressing both the dystrophin and vinculin signals as percentage of the hDMD/*mdx* control (% hDMD; using a calibration curve) using the formula below and then dividing the dystrophin % hDMD value by the vinculin % hDMD value:

$$\% \text{ hDMD} = \frac{\text{sample protein equal to } x \mu\text{g/ml hDMD (from cal.curve)}}{x \mu\text{g/ml sample loaded}}$$

Genomic DNA isolation and genotyping of deletion 52 region by TaqMan analysis

Genomic DNA (gDNA) was isolated from 10–20 mg kidney, liver or quadriceps with DNAeasy blood and tissue kit (#69506, Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's protocol. In short; samples were lysed overnight in 56°C incubator with 180 μl buffer ATL + 20 μl proteinase K. When lysis was complete 200 μl AL buffer was added, vortexed and 200 μl ethanol (96–100%) was added. Samples were loaded on the columns, centrifuged and washed twice. gDNA was eluted in 150 μl elution buffer and measured by Nanodrop One (ThermoFisher), followed by dilution to 10 ng/ μl for qPCR and to 25 ng/ μl for droplet digital PCR (ddPCR) analysis.

TaqMan assays were designed to detect human specific *DMD* sequences for intron-exon or exon-intron junctions from exon 51–53 (For details see [S1 Table](#)). For assay A, B and D, a separate master mix was prepared with 15% excess in quadruple per sample with 5 μl gene expression master mix (#4369510, ThermoFisher), 0.5 μl FAM labeled hDMD TaqMan assay, 0.5 μl VIC labeled TaqMan copy number reference assay against mouse transferrin receptor gene (*Tfrc*) (#4458366, ThermoFisher) and 2 μl H₂O. Eight microliter master mix was aliquoted per well of a 384 well plate, 4 wells per sample for each assay. Two microliter gDNA (10 ng/ μl) was added to each well containing a master mix. The plate was centrifuged and ran in a ViiA7 thermal qPCR cycler (ThermoFisher) using the following program: 2 min at 50°C, 10 min at 95°C and followed by 40 cycles of 15 s at 95°C, 1 min at 60°C. On each plate one *mdx*/BL6 (from CR bred colony) and at least one heterozygous hDMD/*mdx* (from LUMC) reference gDNA sample were taken along for negative controls and references respectively.

The qPCR threshold for Cq determination was set in the exponential phase equally for all assays. Data was exported as a.txt file and imported in the CopyCaller software v2.1 (freeware from ThermoFisher). In the analysis settings, one heterozygous hDMD/*mdx* sample was selected as a reference and the reference copy number was set to 1 copy. Assays were selected in the assay selection window and data was exported. The exported file showed the calculated and predicted copy number per assay per sample and its z-score. Calculation was based on the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Cq}$ [30] method normalized by the reference target *Tfrc*.

Droplet digital PCR

ddPCR for quantification of *hDMD* sequence targets was performed, as previously described [31], in duplicate per sample using the same TaqMan assays as used in qPCR described above with addition of assay C (S1 Table) and assay E and F (S2 Table). In addition, TaqMan assays were also designed to detect human specific *DMD* sequences for intron-exon or exon-intron junctions from exon 73–79 3'UTR (S1 Table). Each assay was multiplexed with VIC labeled TaqMan copy number reference assay against mouse *Tfrc* as in the qPCR described above. Two microliter gDNA (25 ng/ μ l) was used as input per sample duplicate. Data was analyzed with QuantSoft analysis pro (Bio-Rad) and the threshold was set between negative and positive droplets for each dye-channel separately. Measured concentrations of *Tfrc* represents two copies of this target (located on chromosome 16) and was used to normalize *hDMD* target copy numbers. Due to the absolute quantification of ddPCR, reference samples for normalization were not needed. For the quantification of intron 51 inversion event among *hDMD* constructs, EvaGreen-based ddPCR was performed using inversion-specific primers (S1 Table). With their known copy numbers, *hDMD* exon 1 and Myostatin (*Mstn*) specific primers were used as internal and external controls respectively. ddPCR was carried out in 20 μ l reaction mix including 10 μ l 2x ddPCR EvaGreen supermix, 0.2 μ l forward and reverse primer (10 μ M each) and 2 μ l genomic DNA (25ng/ μ l) isolated from hDMDdel52/*mdx* (2 copies), hDMDdel52/*mdx* (4 copies) and hDMD/*mdx* (all obtained from the LUMC). The plate was sealed and the following PCR program was run: 5 min initial denaturation, 40 cycles of 95°C (30s), 60°C (60s), followed by signal stabilization at 4°C (5 min) and 95°C (5 min). After thermal cycling, the plate placed in the QX200 Droplet Reader to read the droplets. After completion of the run, the data was analyzed in QuantaSoft Software (Bio-Rad). Normalization was done relative to *hDMD* exon 1 copy number.

Sequence analysis of hDMDdel52-53 mice

A 666 bp PCR fragment over the breakpoint was generated with primer pair i51F8.1: 5'-CAGTGTGCGGTCTAGTGGA-3' and i53R4.2: 5'-CAGTTGACCATAAATGCAAAGG-3'. This fragment was extracted from gel with QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen #28115) according to manufacturer's protocol. For sequence analysis, 25 μ M primer with 100ng PCR product was supplemented with ddH₂O till 20 μ l. Sequence analysis was done by BaseClear B.V. (Leiden, The Netherlands) and results were analyzed in SnapGene. hDMDdel52-53 samples were obtained from the CR colony.

Sequence analysis of exon 52 with flanking regions

The gDNA, obtained from LUMC bred hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice, was prepared for long fragment capture following the SureSelect^{XT} (v3, Agilent Technologies) target enrichment manual with some modifications. The gDNA was sheared using Covaris g-TUBES (#520079, Covaris) to 8 kb according to the manufacturer's guidelines. To remove fragments smaller than 4 kb a size selection was performed using the BluePippin (Sage Science) following the manufacturer's guidelines. The DNA was then subjected to an end repair and TruSeq[™] (v2, Illumina) adapter ligation using Kapa Hyper prep library kit following the manufacturer's instructions. The pre capture PCR was performed using the universal PCR primers for Illumina with Takara's LA PCR kit (v2.1). Concentration and fragment sizes were determined with a Qubit fluorometer and Agilent's Femto Pulse System according to the manufacturer's instructions throughout the experiments. The sample was hybridized and captured according to the SureSelect^{XT} Target Enrichment for Illumina Paired-End Multiplexed Sequencing protocol (vB.1, 2014, 16 h hybridization) using *hDMD*-specific DNA probes (probe design number: 0259601) [32]. The

target fragments were amplified in the post capture PCR using Takara's LA PCR kit (v2.1). Subsequently the sample was prepared for sequencing using Oxford Nanopore library prep kit (LSK109). The library was then loaded on an Oxford Nanopore's Minion chip (R9.4.1) following the instructions of the vendor and run for 48 h. After the run was completed, Guppy (v3.2.4) was used for accurate base calling using the default settings. After cleaning up the data for adapters using PoreChops (v0.2.4), the reads were mapped using Minimap2 (v0.2-r123) against a custom genome, namely the entire mouse reference genome (GRCm38/mm10) with additional chromosomal sequence for the entire human *DMD* region and the SV40 region. For detecting structural variance, Sniffles (v1.0.11) was used in the default settings. In addition to Oxford Nanopore long read massive parallel sequencing, to elucidate the exon 52-inversion and inversion-sv40 poly(A) junctions, specific fragments were generated by inversion specific primers (the same primers as in EvaGreen-based ddPCR). PCR products were purified prior to Sanger sequencing using AMPure XP purification kit (A63882 Beckman Coulter). After purification, concentration of PCR products was measured by Qubit 4 Fluorometer (ThermoFisher) and 20 ng/ μ l of each sample was sent to Sanger sequencing.

Fluorescent *in situ* hybridization

For the FISH experiment, 200 μ l blood was collected from the tail-vein of hDMD/*mdx*, hDMDdel52/*mdx* and *mdx*/BL6 males (LUMC bred colonies) using lithium-heparin coated tubes. Blood samples were cultured for 72 hours in PB-MAX Karyotyping Medium (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) at 37°C and 5% CO₂, to stimulate culture of T-lymphocytes from the whole blood. The hDMD/*mdx* and hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice were homozygous for the transgene. Cells were harvested and fixed in methanol/acetic acid (3:1) by gentle resuspension. The fixed samples were stored in -20°C until use. For each strain, a drop of sample was placed on a drop of 45% acetic acid and spread on clean microscope slides and air dried, washed three times for 10 min with phosphate buffer saline (PBS), then dried by baking at 65°C for 2 h followed by 2 h incubation in 2xSSC (2xSSC = 0.3 M NaCl, 0.03 M sodium-citrate, pH 7.0). Samples were dehydrated by adding 70, 90 and 96% ethanol series and air dried again. After dehydration, the slides were treated with RNase A for 1 h and followed by denaturation of the slides in 70% formamide and 2xSSC for 2 min at 74°C, then dehydrated in ethanol. In parallel, probes were denatured at 74°C for 5 min. Hybridizations were carried out overnight in a moist dark chamber at 37°C in 50% formamide, 2xSSC and 10% dextran sulphate using the following probes; 1 μ l RP11-151J4 (locus Xp21.1, label FITC, targeting exon 2), 1 μ l RP11-609C15 (locus Xp21.2, label TRITC, targeting intron 62–77) and 3 μ l hybridization mix (50% formamide/2xSSC/10% dextran sulphate). The slides were washed two times for 5 min in 2xSSC/0.1% Tween-20 (pH 7.0) at 42°C, followed by two times washing for 3 min in 0.1xSSC at 60°C and dehydration. Slides were counterstained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI; 0.25 μ g/ml) and propidium iodide (2.5 μ g/ml) in Vectashield (Vector) and viewed under the fluorescent microscope (Zeiss Axio D2) and images were taken using image capture (CytoVision, Leica Biosystems).

Results

Unexpected dystrophin expression in hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice

Dystrophin quantification of skeletal muscle and heart lysates of hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice was performed using capillary Wes immune assay (Wes). This revealed that, in spite of the exon 52 deletion, some untreated mice were identified as dystrophin positive in the colony, with levels of >10% of normal. In addition to that, some mice treated with exon 51 skipping AONs had unexpectedly high dystrophin levels. The most striking difference was observed in the heart

where high dystrophin levels did not correlate with exon skipping levels which eliminates confounding AON effects (Fig 1). Two groups of mice were formed: defined as group 1 (low dystrophin; 0.2–1.5%) and group 2 (high dystrophin; 8.6–21.6%), containing 136 and 21 mice respectively. Droplet digital qPCR revealed that exon skipping levels were comparable between the two groups and therefore could not account for the differences observed in dystrophin protein levels observed. In skeletal muscle, some of the mice in group 1 also showed relatively high dystrophin levels, but this was due to the treatment with an efficacious AON (the mean values for dystrophin in quadriceps were 4.2% for group 1 and 39.9% for group 2).

Group 2 mice express dystrophin due to a secondary mutation in the *hDMD* gene

A possible explanation for the unexpectedly high dystrophin expression in group 2 mice, could be a secondary mutation that restored the reading frame. For a deletion of exon 52, the reading frame can be restored by an additional deletion of either exon 51 or 53. To explore this further, qPCR analysis was performed on genomic DNA of hDMDdel52/*mdx* group 1 and 2 mice and of hDMD/*mdx* and *mdx*/BL6 controls, using primer pairs targeting exon-intron boundaries for human exon 51 (assay A), exon 52 (assay B) and exon 53 (assay D) (Fig 2A). In the hDMD/*mdx* mice all measured exons were detected with twice the copy number in homozygous compared to heterozygous hDMD/*mdx* mice as expected. All hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice lacked the signal for the exon 52 assay (assay B), confirming deletion of this region. However, for the exon 53 assay (assay D) a lower signal was obtained for the exon 53 assay (assay D) in group 2 mice, suggestive of a deletion of exon 53. Strikingly, the copy numbers of assay D were not approximately 1, which would be expected if exon 53 was deleted on one of the alleles, but closer to 1.5 (Fig 2B).

To pinpoint the breakpoint resulting in the additional deletion of exon 53 in the group 2 mice, a ddPCR walk was done using several primer pairs located at intervals of approximately 5 kb throughout introns 51 and 53. The deletion breakpoint could thus be narrowed down based

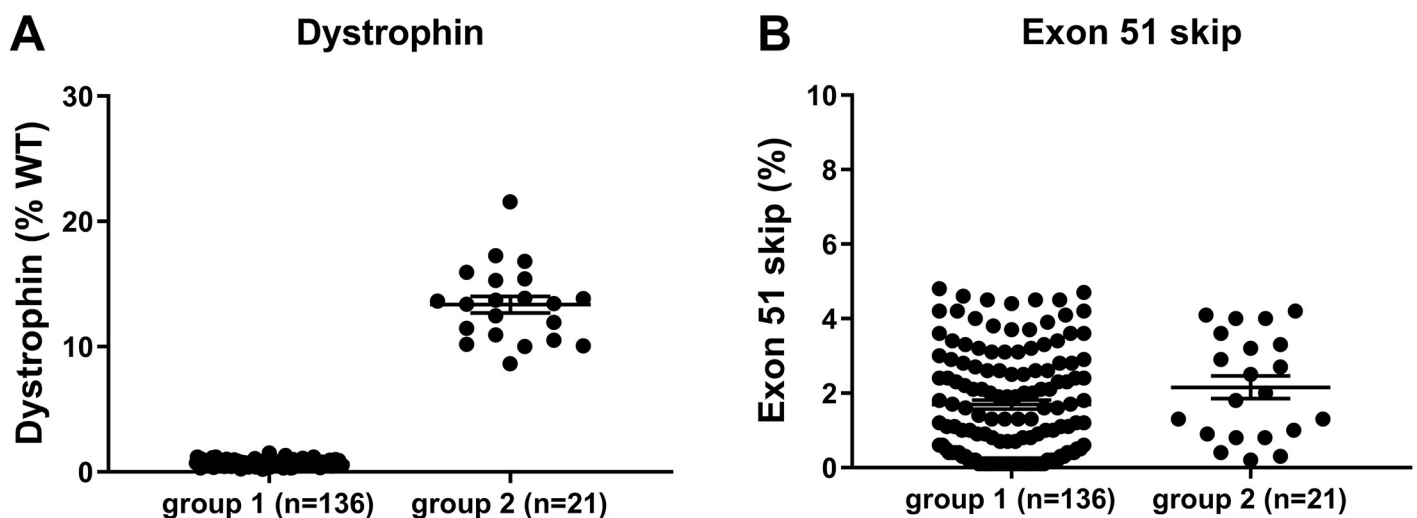


Fig 1. Unexpectedly high dystrophin levels detected in the heart of untreated and AON treated hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice. A. Wes capillary immunoassay analysis revealed two groups of mice. Most mice had very low dystrophin levels (0.2–1.5%, mean: 0.7, standard deviation (SD): 0.2, group 1), while some treated and untreated mice had dystrophin levels in the range of 8.6–21.6% (mean: 13.4, SD: 3.0, group 2). B. Droplet digital qPCR revealed that exon skipping levels were comparable between the groups and therefore could not account for the differences observed in dystrophin protein levels. (Group 1: 0.1–4.8%, mean: 1.7, SD: 1.4 group 2: 0.2–4.2%, mean: 2.2, SD: 1.4). WT; wild type.

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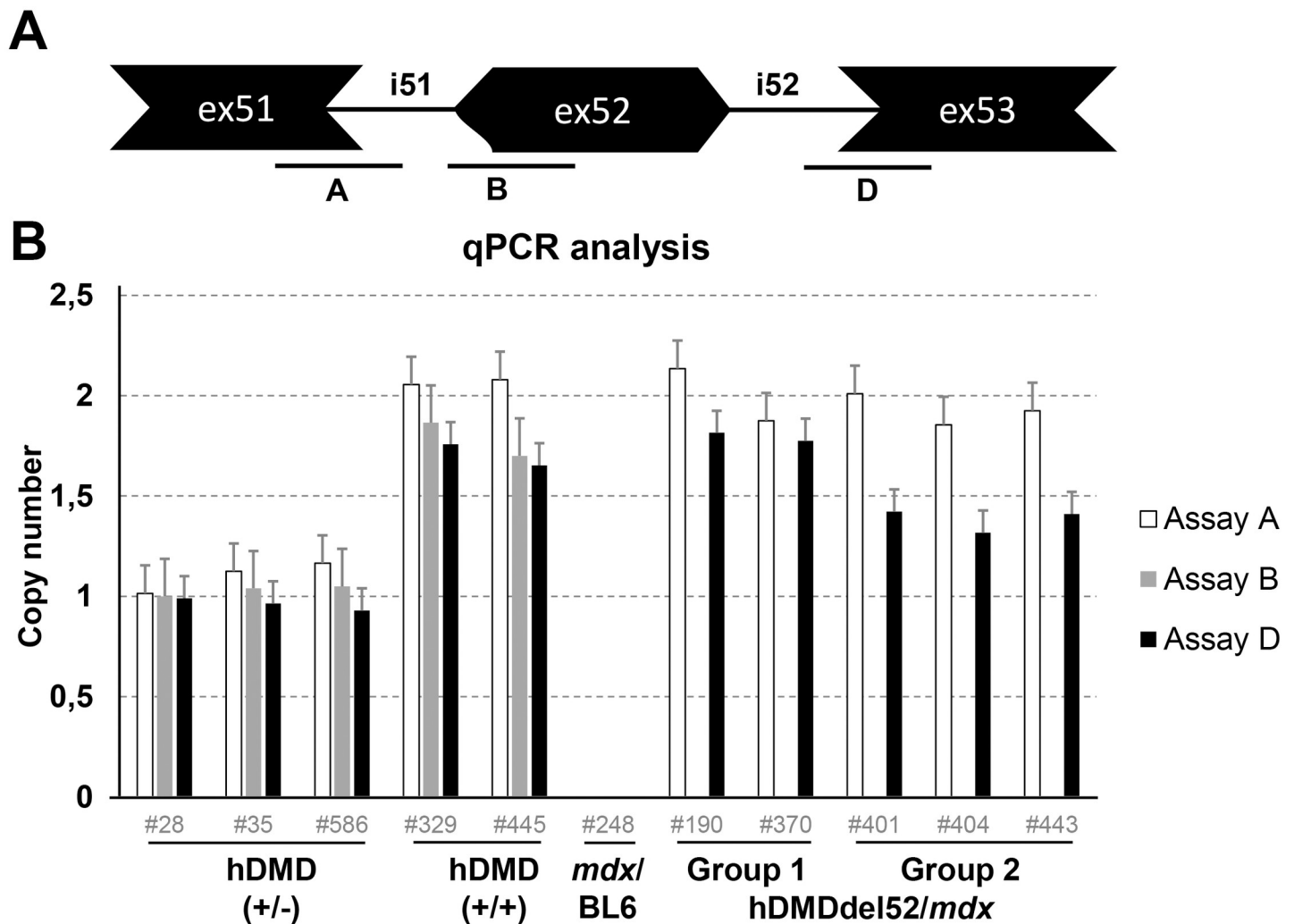


Fig 2. qPCR analysis of exon 51, 52 and 53 copy numbers. A. Schematic representation of the probe locations. B. qPCR analysis of hMDM/*mdx* (+/- and +/+), *mdx*/BL6 and hMDMdel52 (group 1 and group 2) mice. To detect whether the hMDMdel52/*mdx* group 2 mice had an additional deletion of exon 51 or 53, qPCR was performed with primers targeting exon 51, 52 and 53 exon-intron boundaries. In both homozygous and heterozygous hMDM/*mdx* mice all exons could be detected, as expected with a 2-fold difference in copy number. For group 1 mice, exon 51 and exon 53 were detected, while exon 52 was absent. For the group 2 mice however, a reduced signal for exon 53 was detected.

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on assessment of copy numbers of the amplicons shifted from 2 to 1.5. Subsequently more primer pairs were developed at closer intervals, ultimately pinpointing the deletion breakpoint to an approximately 700 bp fragment generated with forward primer i51F8.1 located in intron 51 approximately 5 kb upstream of exon 52 and reverse primer i53R4.2 located in intron 53 approximately 9 kb downstream of exon 53 (Fig 3). Sequencing of this fragment elucidated the deletion breakpoint and indicated a ~65 kb genomic deletion and an insertion of 11 nts in these mice, which was not present in the low-dystrophin group 1 mice. This reading frame restoring deletion of exon 53 could be traced back to a single founder mouse.

Copy number differences in the hMDM, hMDMdel52/*mdx*, and hMDMdel52-53/*mdx* mice

Having confirmed that there was indeed a genomic deletion of exon 53, the group 2 mice were henceforth referred to as hMDMdel52-53/*mdx*. We delved deeper into the aberrant copy

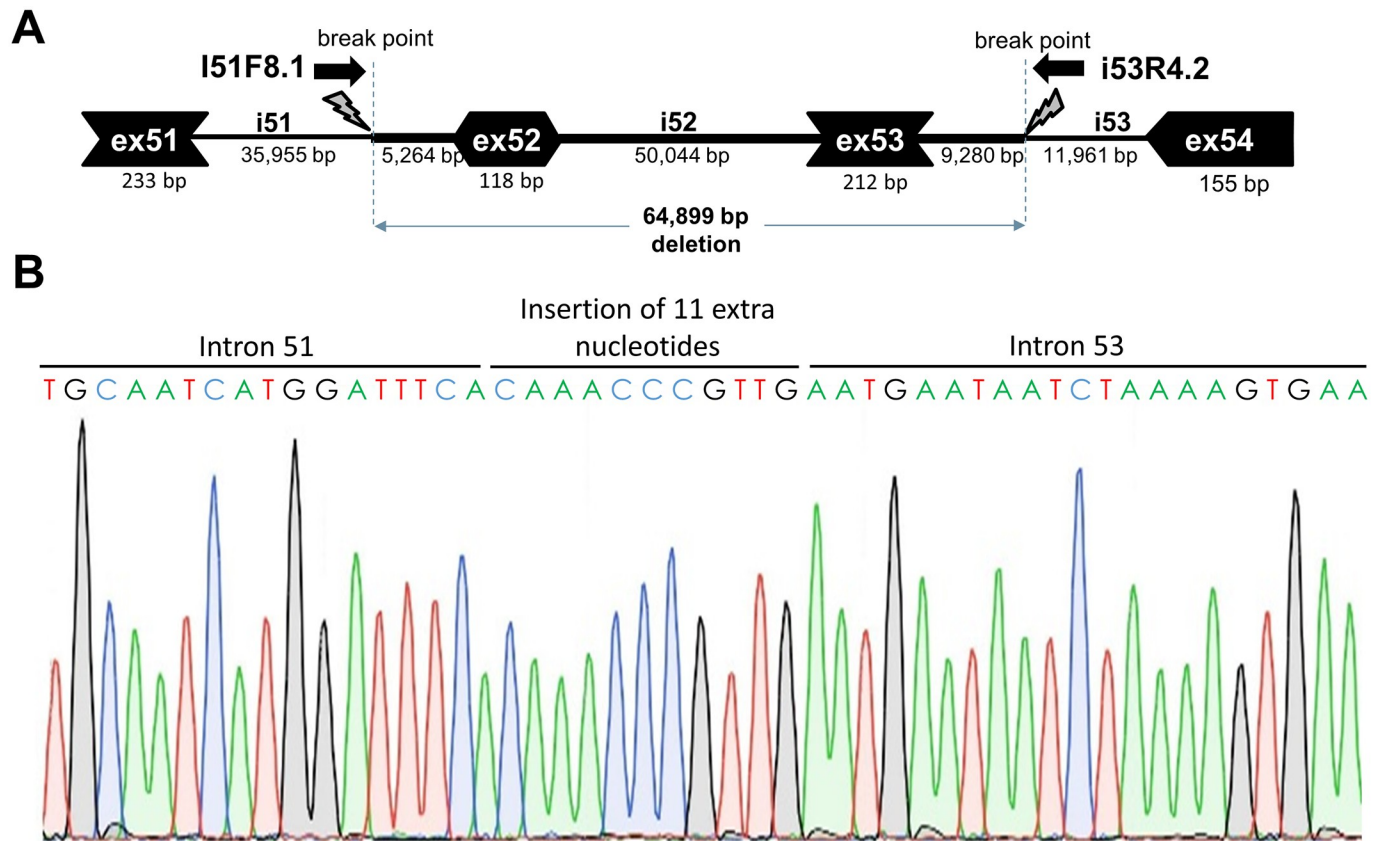


Fig 3. Deletion breakpoint and sequence analysis. A. Schematic depiction of the ~65 kb genomic deletion. B. Sanger sequence trace of the deletion breakpoint, including an insertion of 11 nucleotides at the break point.

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numbers we had observed in these mice. For the absolute quantification, ddPCR analysis was performed by extending the previous qPCR analysis on genomic DNA with an additional assay at the 3' end of exon 52 (Fig 4A, assay C). *Tfrc* copy number was used as a reference, assuming that this autosomal gene is present in the mouse genome in 2 copies. Interestingly, copy numbers of assays A, B, C and D were twice the expected number in homozygous and heterozygous hDMD mice when compared to the autosomal *Tfrc* reference gene (2 and 4, rather than the expected 1 and 2) (Fig 4B). The most likely explanation for these findings is that two copies of the *hDMD* construct are integrated per mouse chromosome 5. In the hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice assays A and D confirmed the two hDMD copies. However, given the anticipated deletion of exon 52 no signal was expected for both assays B and C. Instead assay C was positive and suggesting two copies as well. Presumably, the genomic exon 52 deletion was partial on both copies. In the hDMDdel52-53/*mdx* mice, assays C and D were unexpectedly positive given the assumed deletion of exons 52 and 53, but at three copy numbers. This would point to the genomic exon 52/ exon 53 deletion to be present in one copy only, leaving the other three copies intact.

hDMD/*mdx* and hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice have the *hDMD* gene in a tail-to-tail duplication

To confirm a hDMD duplication in the hDMD/*mdx* and hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice, a FISH analysis was performed using human specific BAC probes targeting *DMD* exon 2 and its flanking

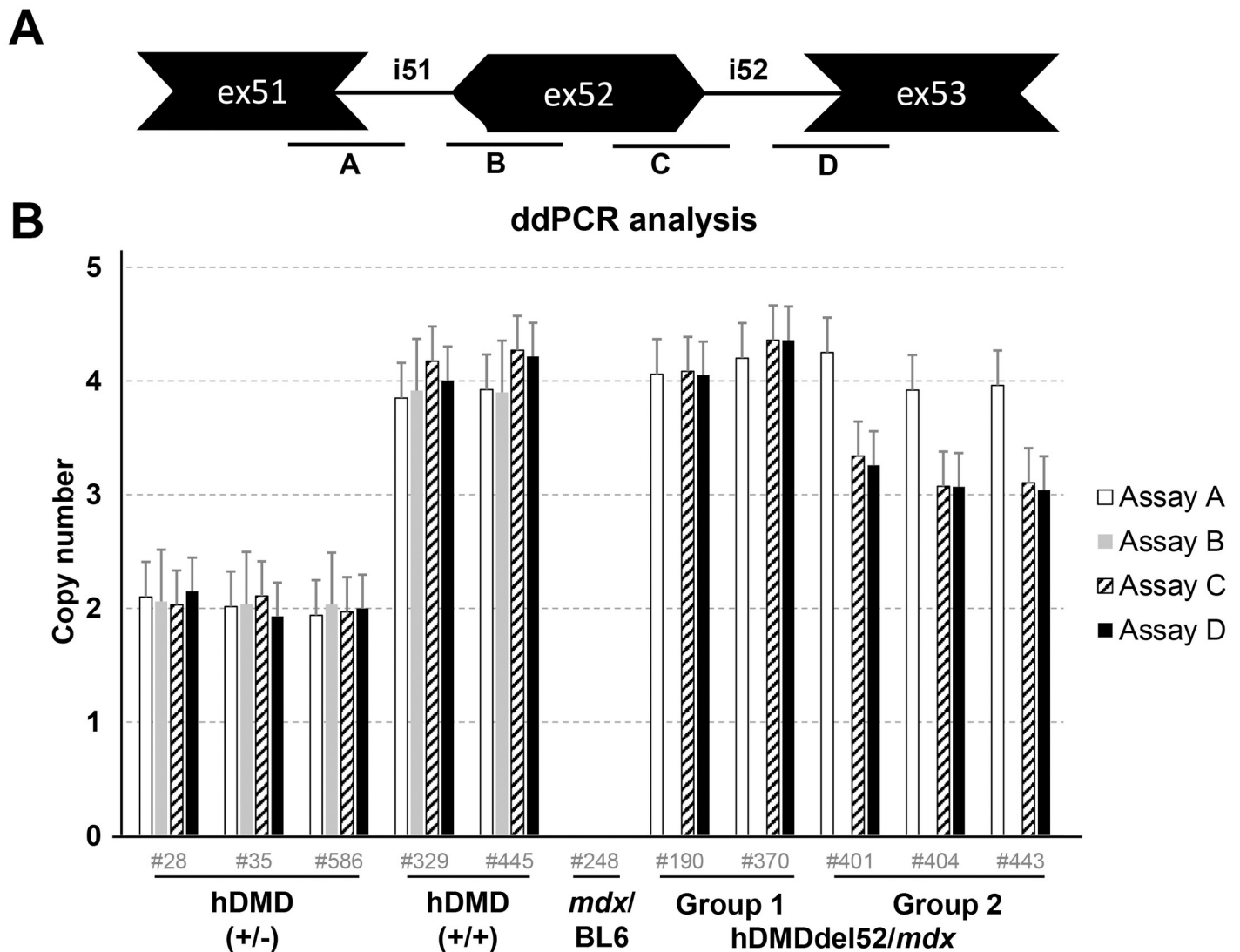


Fig 4. ddPCR copy number analysis. A. Schematic representation of the probe locations. B. ddPCR analysis of copy numbers of exons 51, 52 and 53 in hDMDdel52/*mdx* and hDMDdel52-53/*mdx* mice and controls, relative to *Tfrc* copy number. Most assays showed a double signal for both hDMD/*mdx* and hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice, while no signal was detected in *mdx*/BL6 mice. For the hDMDdel52/*mdx* and hDMDdel52-53/*mdx* mice, the probe on the intron 51- exon 52 boundary (assay B) did not give a signal. However, the probe on the exon 52 -intron 52 boundary did (assay C). As previously observed, assay C and assay D showed lower signals in hDMDdel52-53/*mdx* mice compared to hDMDdel52/*mdx*.

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introns (green) and one spanning *DMD* intron 62 to intron 77 (red) (Fig 5A). As metaphase spreads could not be detected, we were only able to analyze interphase nuclei (Fig 5B). Fifty nuclei could be analyzed for hDMD/*mdx*, hDMDdel52/*mdx* and *mdx*/BL6 mice. No signal was detected for *mdx*/BL6 mice, as expected because the probes were specific for human *DMD* sequences. The nuclei from hDMD/*mdx* and hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice contained four green and two red dots each: two signals per locus for the probe targeting exon 2, and one signal per locus for the probe targeting intron 62–77 (homozygous animals). The most likely explanations for this observation are: 1) a tail-to-tail duplication, which gives rise to merging of two red signals for each locus, or 2) a partial duplication of the hDMD construct, where only the 5' part of the gene was duplicated. Based on our ddPCR analysis (Fig 2) we knew that at least the region up to exon 53 was duplicated. To address the possibility of a partial duplication we

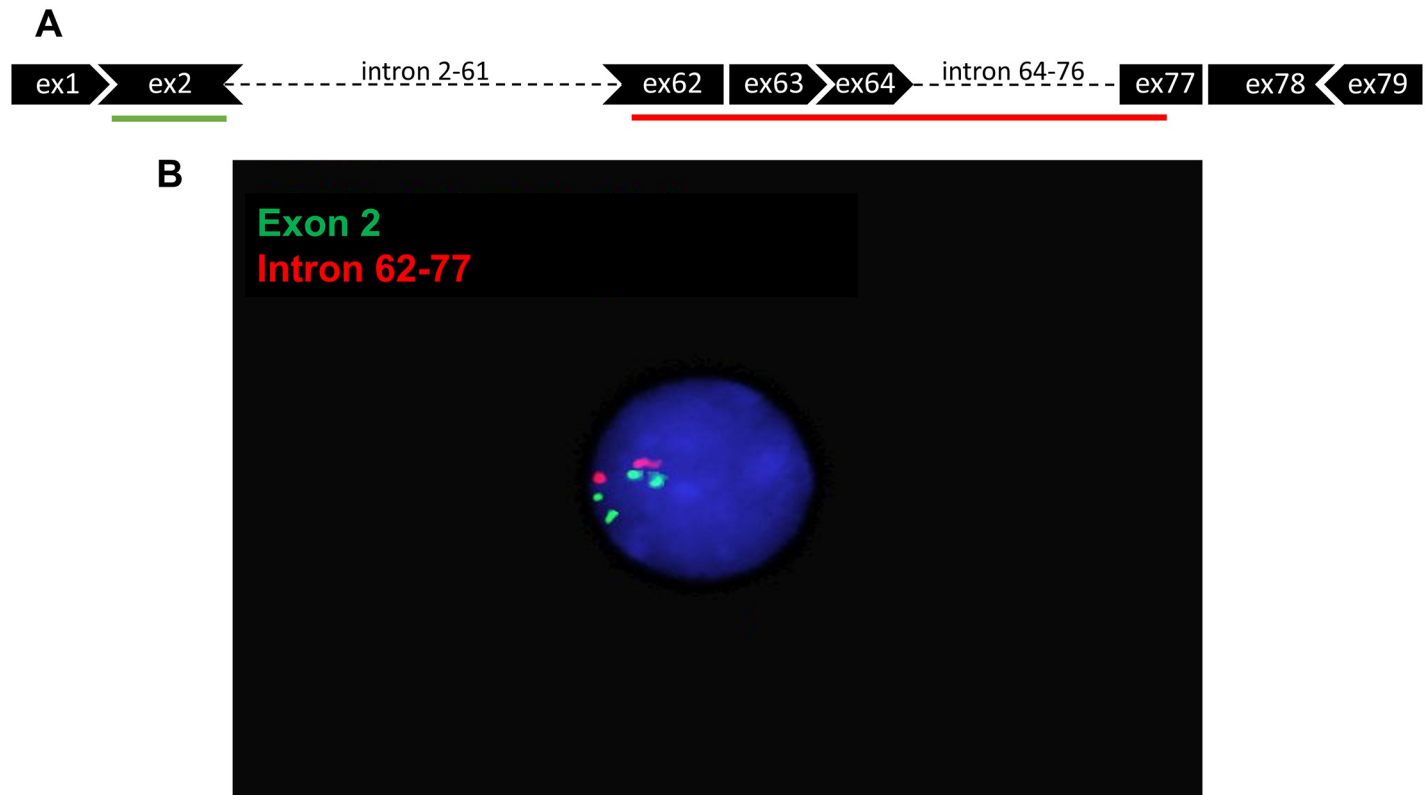


Fig 5. Detection of *hDMD* tandem duplication in hMDMdel52/*mdx* mouse by FISH analysis in interphase nuclei. A. Schematic representation of FISH probes. B. Hybridization results under fluorescent microscopy. Two signals can be seen for the red probe which targets intron 62–77, while four signals are detected for the green probe targeting exon 2. Because metaphase spreads could not be detected, interphase nuclei were used for the analysis. hMDMdel52-53/*mdx* mice were not included in this analysis.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244215.g005>

performed ddPCR quantification of exons 73–79, and did not find evidence for a deletion in this region (Fig 6). Therefore, the most likely explanation for our observations is a tail-to-tail duplication, which probably occurred during the generation of the hDMD/*mdx* mice.

Genetic analysis of exon 52 and flanking introns

Finally, we performed a more detailed analysis of the deleted exon 52 and its flanking introns. ddPCR analysis demonstrated that while assay B at the 5' end of exon 52 was negative for all hMDMdel52/*mdx* and hMDMdel52-53/*mdx* mice, assay C at the 3' end of exon 52 was unexpectedly positive with copy numbers identical to assay D (exon 53) (Fig 4). This suggested that hMDMdel52/*mdx* mice carry a partial deletion of exon 52. We thus sequenced the region around exon 52 of hMDMdel52/*mdx* mice (hMDMdel52/*mdx* mice were included in sequencing analysis and functional analyses) using Oxford Nanopore long read massive parallel sequencing (the sequencing data were deposited in the NCBI database with an accession number PRJNA630378). This revealed that there is a 2.3 kb inverted sequence originating from intron 51, which is located before the 5' end of exon 52 and followed by exon 52 sequence starting from the 26th nucleotide, indicating a deletion of the first 25 bps of exon 52 while the other 93 bps are still present. Additional primer pairs in this region were used and further confirmed this partial deletion/inversion event by Sanger sequencing. Since the splice acceptor site is deleted, this partial deletion at the DNA level leads to an exon 52 exclusion at the RNA level as reported previously [27]. Sequencing data also revealed that the partial exon

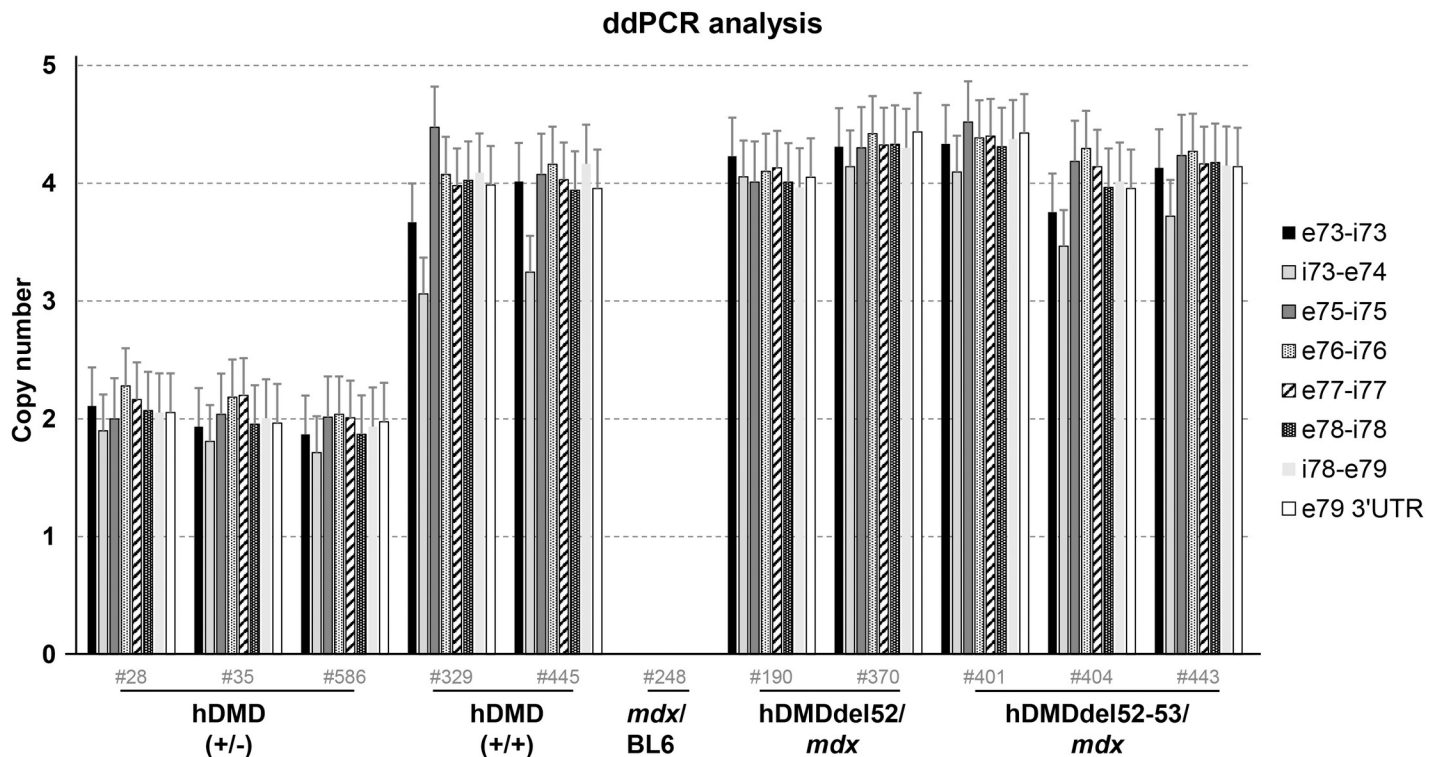


Fig 6. ddPCR analysis of copy numbers of exons 73 to 79 in hDMDdel52/*mdx* and hDMDdel52-53/*mdx* mice and controls, relative to *Tfrc* copy number. Probes gave a double signal for hDMD, hDMDdel52/*mdx* and hDMDdel52-53/*mdx* mice, while no signal was detected in *mdx*/BL6 mice.

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52 deletion occurred in both *hDMD* copies, while the intron 51 inversion did not show the same pattern. The most likely explanation would be that the inversion event did not occur in all copies of the *hDMD* gene. To further analyze the abundance of the intron 51 inversion we performed ddPCR with inversion specific primers (S2 Table). Primers were designed to specifically amplify the exon52/inversion (assay E) and the inversion/*loxP*/SV40 poly(A) (assay F) junction (Fig 7A).

All data was normalized to the copy number of *Mstn*, which should have 2 copies in hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice. As expected, the *hDMD* exon 1 copy number was 4 in homozygous hDMDdel52/*mdx* samples. Since each *hDMD* allele contains two copies of the *hDMD* gene, if the inversion was present in both copies, the expected copy number for the inversion specific probes would be 4 for homozygous hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice. While assay E (detecting the inversion/deletion junction) resulted in 4 copies, slightly lower copy numbers were observed in assay F (detecting the inversion/*sv40* poly(A) junction). We attempted to elucidate the constitution of this area by Oxford Nanopore long read massive parallel sequencing. However, due to the inversion and duplication events, *de novo* assembly of this region based on short and long reads was unfeasible.

In summary, detailed genetic analysis of hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice started with the observation of spontaneous dystrophin restoration in a cohort of mice (group 2), resulting from a ~65 kb genomic deletion including exon 52 and exon 53 which could be traced back to a single founder mouse. To elucidate the tandem duplication and genetic rearrangements around the deleted region, further experiments were carried out using hDMD/*mdx* and hDMDdel52/*mdx* (group 1) mice. Given the unexpected copy numbers observed during the analysis of this genomic region in hDMD/*mdx* and hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice, we combined FISH, sequencing and ddPCR

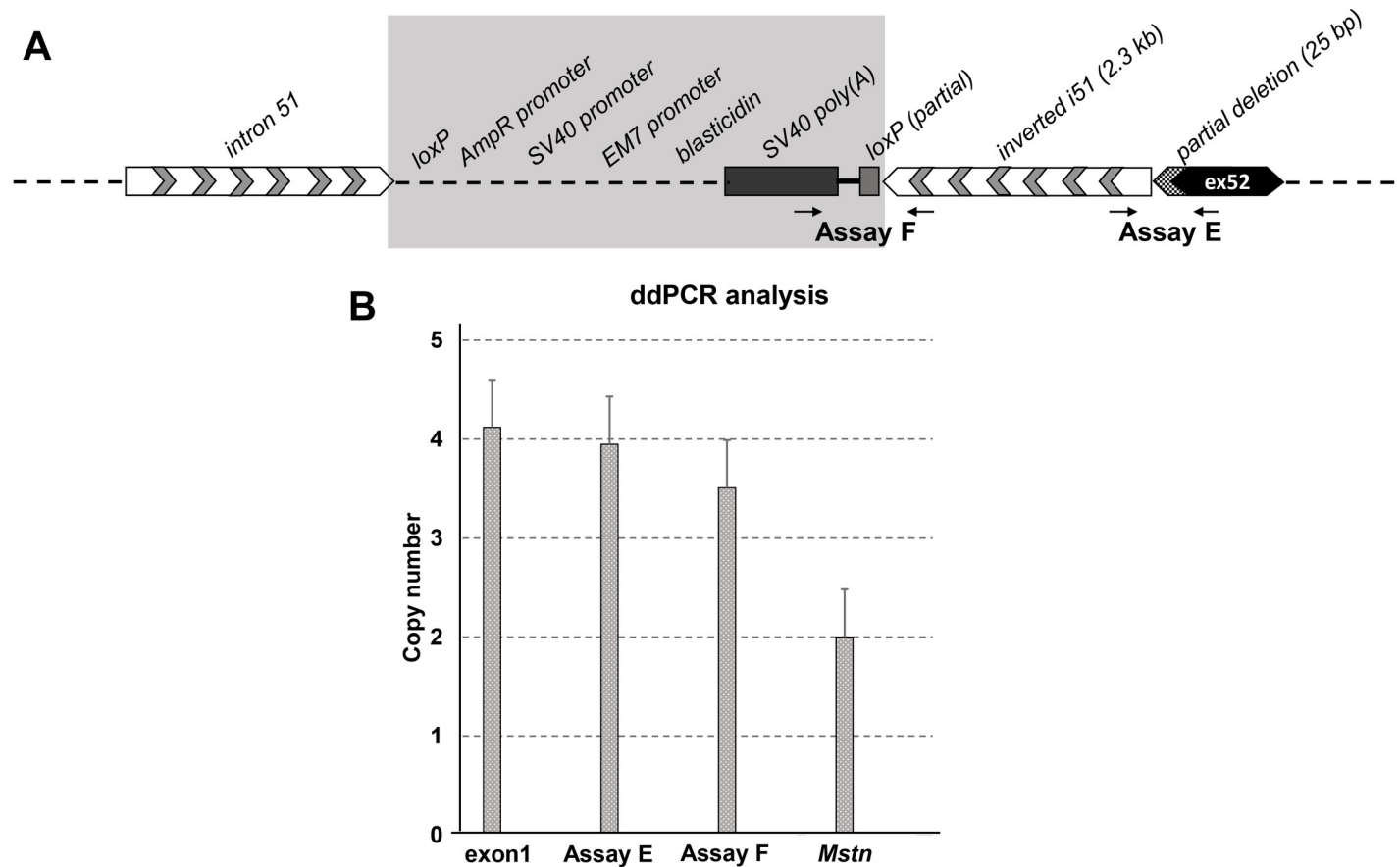


Fig 7. Genetic analysis of exon 52 deleted region. A. Schematic representation of the exon 52 deletion region with flanking sites; the 25 bp partial deletion of exon 52 and 2.3 kb inversion of intron 51 were confirmed by sequencing. The map of the shaded area could not be confirmed by sequencing. B. ddPCR analysis of intron 51 inversion events in *hDMD* constructs. hDMDdel52/*mdx* (4 copies) samples were used in all assays. Data normalization was done relative to copy number of *Mstn*, which was set to 2 copies in hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice. Compared to the *Mstn* copy number, inversion specific primers in assay E showed a double signal while assay F gave lower signals in hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice, while they did not give any signals in hDMD/*mdx* mice as expected.

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analyses and showed that each *hDMDdel52* allele contains 2 copies of the *hDMD* gene, in a tail-to-tail orientation, where a partial deletion of exon 52 and an inversion of intron 51 are present in both *hDMD* gene copies (Fig 8A). Due to the complexity of the duplications and inversions, we are currently unable to construct a map spanning the whole region from intron 51 to intron 52 for each of the *hDMDdel52* copies. Furthermore, the ~65 kb genomic deletion in the hDMDdel52-53/*mdx* mice occurred only in one copy leaving three intact copies (Fig 8B).

Overall gait is significantly affected in hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice

Despite the complex nature of the genotype of the hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice, the result is a dystrophin deficiency that is anticipated to result in a dystrophic phenotype. We recently described the highly sensitive MotoRater system to characterize motor function in *mdx* mice [33]. We here applied a similar analysis to quantify 95 gait scores in hDMDdel52/*mdx* and C57BL6/J controls at three different time points (age 6, 14 and 20 weeks). A discriminant vector was established based on those gait features, which demonstrated a large effect size. The vector can be seen as the overall kinematic fingerprint of the mice, characterizing all relevant gait differences of hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice compared to C57BL6/J controls (Fig 9A). This showed that the

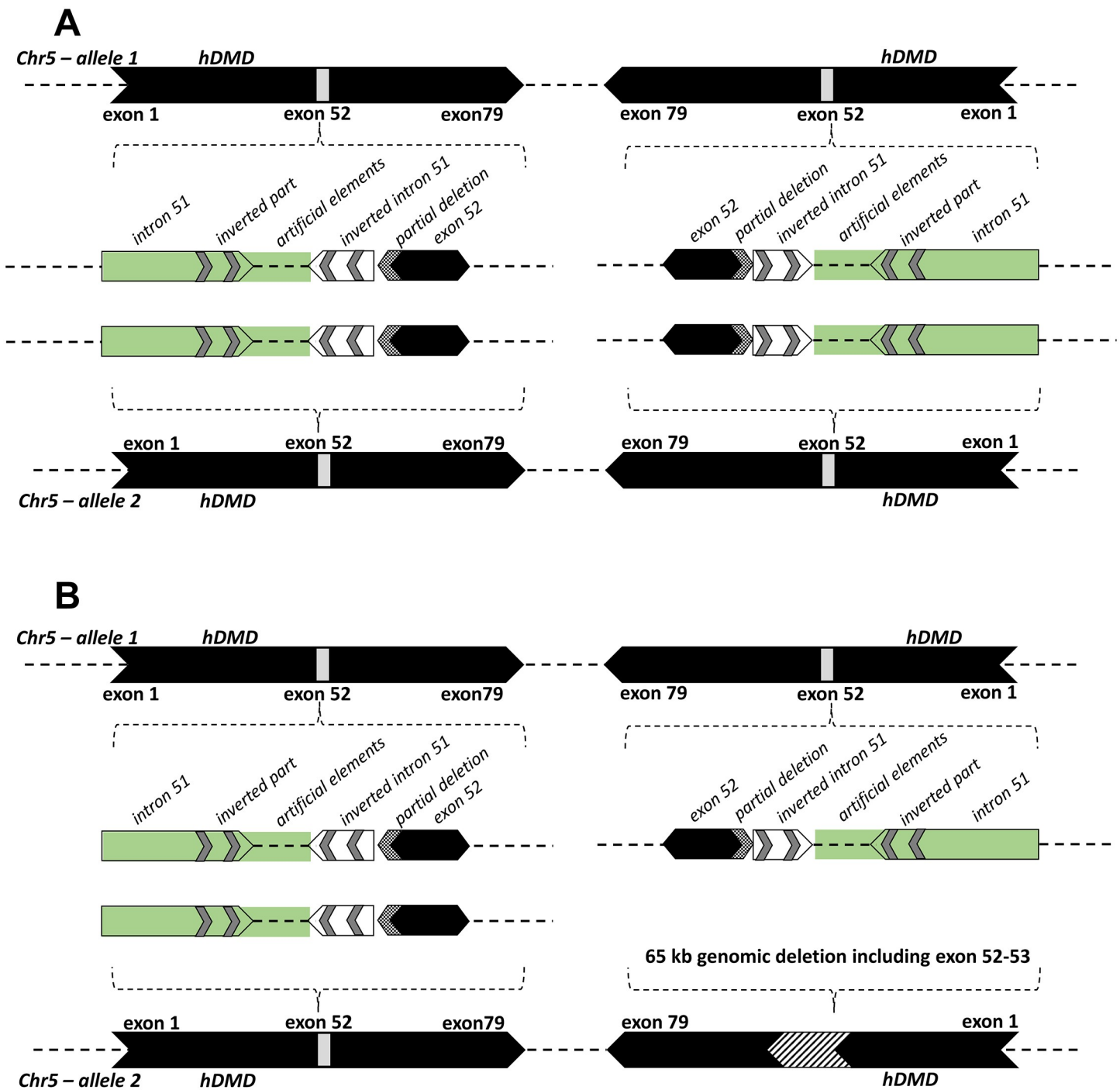


Fig 8. A schematic representation of *hDMD* gene constructs on mouse chromosome 5 of the *hDMDdel52/mdx* and *hDMDdel52-53/mdx* mice. A. The figure represents the tail-to-tail duplication of the *hDMD* gene, and the genetic rearrangements which include a partial deletion of exon 52 and an inversion of part of intron 51 in the *hDMDdel52/mdx* mouse. The green area including intron 51 and artificial elements could not be confirmed by sequencing. B. Because the *hDMD* gene in the *hDMDdel52-53/mdx* mouse was not sequenced, the schematic representation is mostly hypothetical but ddPCR results revealed that a ~65 kb genomic deletion including exon 52–53 (Fig 3) occurred in one *hDMD* copy and the other three copies remained intact.

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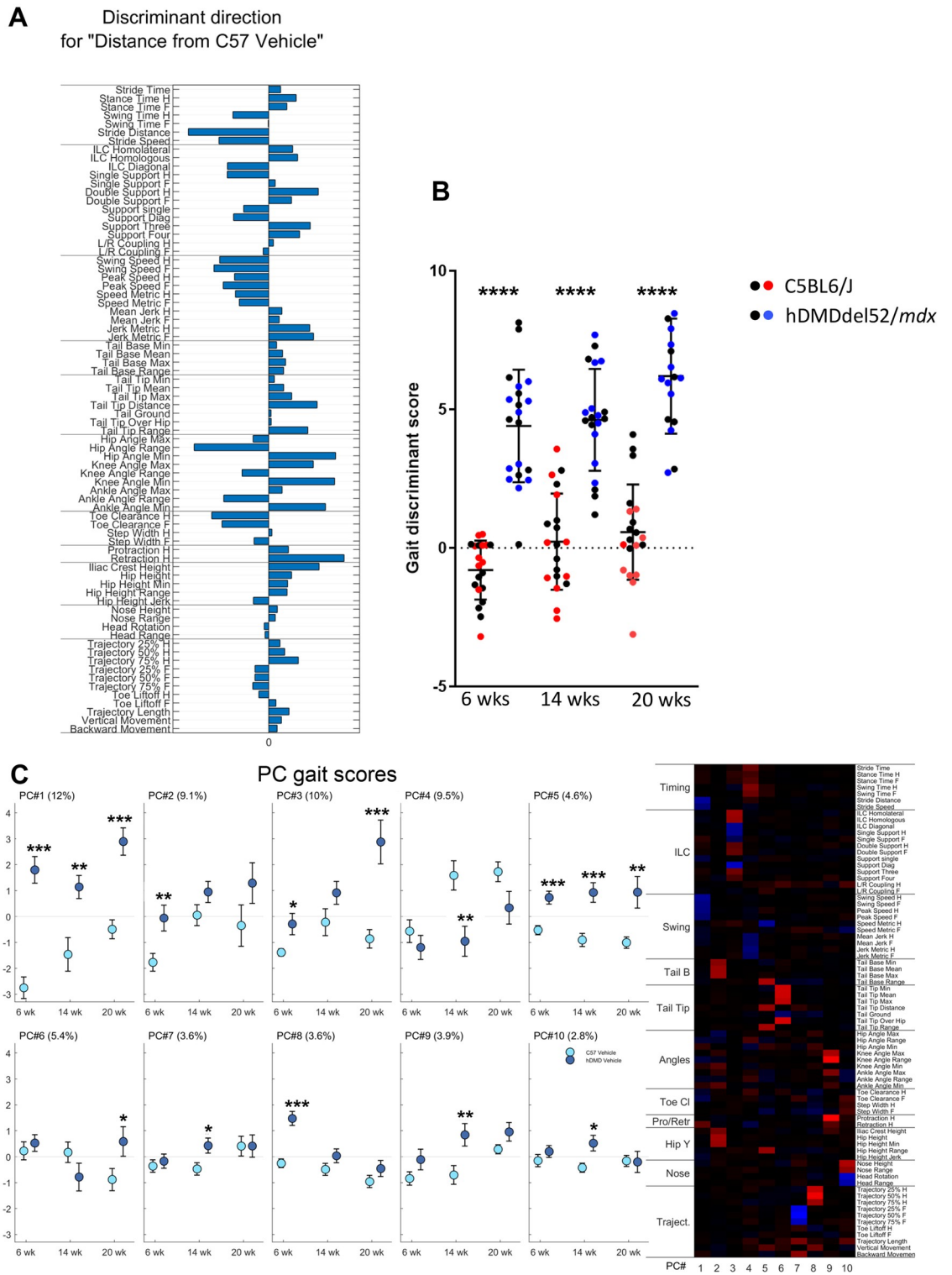


Fig 9. MotoRater analysis of hMDMdel52/mdx mice compared to C57BL/6J controls at the age of 6, 14 and 20 weeks. A. Discriminant vector representing an overall kinematic fingerprint of the differences between hMDMdel52/mdx and C57BL/6J mice. **B.** Gait discriminant score reflecting the totality of gait parameters. Black dots represent male mice in each group, while blue and red dots represent females. Statistical significance was assessed per time point using an unpaired two-tailed t-test (****: $P < 0.0001$). Statistical differences were more pronounced in female mice. **C.** Heatmap showing 10 PC clusters reflecting different gait features that differ between hMDMdel52/mdx and C57BL/6J mice. The right panel displays the gait scores for the different PCs. The % of the total variation of the data explained by each PC is indicated between brackets. Values are presented as mean \pm standard error of mean (SEM). Significance per time point was assessed using an unpaired two-tailed t-test (*: $P < 0.05$; **: $P < 0.01$; ****: $P < 0.001$). hMDMdel52-53/mdx mice were not included in MotoRater analysis.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244215.g009>

gait of hDMDdel52/*mdx* is highly different from healthy mice. Most striking differences included a shorter stride distance and slower overall speed, a changed inter-limb coordination (ILC) with less diagonal gait (trot) and more double support. In addition, hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice displayed decreased swing speeds but increased jerkiness and an increased overall hip height as well as increases in minimum hip, knee, and ankle joint angles.

An overall gait discriminant score was calculated, reflecting the totality of all gait changes and showed a highly significant difference ($P < 0.0001$) between hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice and C57BL6/J controls at all time points (Fig 9B). Principal component (PC) analysis of the data allowed 10 PCs to be defined, representing different gait aspects (see heatmap, Fig 9C). PC1 reflected swing and stride speed and PC5 tail and hip height. Both PCs were significantly altered in hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice at all timepoints and together explained 16.6% of the total variation of data. Other PCs displayed significant differences at only one of the three time points: the 6 week time point in young mice (PC2 and PC8), the 14 week time point (PC4, PC7, PC9 and PC10) or at the 20 week time point (PC6) (Fig 8C).

Discussion

AON-mediated splicing modulation is one of the therapeutic approaches currently in development for DMD, with three approved exon skipping drugs (eteplirsen, viltolarsen and golodirsen) and several others evaluated in clinical trials. However, next generation AONs applying different AON backbone modifications and/or conjugations are being explored to improve efficiency and/or delivery to muscle [34]. To allow a thorough screening of human specific AONs targeting exon 51 and exon 53 in a preclinical phase, we generated the hDMDdel52/*mdx* mouse model [27]. Thus far, only basic evaluations were performed of these mice, confirming the absence of dystrophin, a dystrophic phenotype in skeletal muscle and functional deficits in young animals using hanging wire tests. In this report we described a more detailed genetic and functional analysis of this model.

Using state-of-the-art and highly sensitive fine motor and gait kinematic analysis a strong and significant difference was evident in hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice at 6, 14 and 20 weeks of age, when compared to age- and gender-matched C57BL6/J controls. The main gait characteristics affected by the dystrophin absence in hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice included a shorter stride distance and slower overall speed, a changed inter-limb coordination with less diagonal gait (trot) and more double support. In addition, hDMDdel52/*mdx* mice displayed decreased swing speeds but increased jerkiness and an increased overall hip height as well as increases in minimum hip, knee, and ankle joint angles. Taken together, these changed gait parameters define a clear motor deficit in the hDMDdel52/*mdx* model that starts as early as 6 weeks and persists up to at least the age of 20 weeks. Some gait parameters displayed an age-dependent change that deteriorated with ageing, such as for example inter-limb coordination (PC3), while other differences with WT controls became less or even disappeared (PC7, PC8 and PC10), partially due to a shift in the gait of WT controls with increasing age. These data are in line with our previous data [33] showing a functional impairment in the hDMDdel52/*mdx* model using the forelimb grip strength test and two and four limb hanging tests [27], but show a much more pronounced motor and gait phenotype with a large enough window to allow accurate monitoring of therapeutic effects of AONs inducing exon 51 or 53 skipping in these mice in preclinical studies.

The genetics of the hDMDdel52/*mdx* mouse model was more complicated than initially anticipated. First, we discovered that both hDMD/*mdx* and hDMDdel52/*mdx* contain the *hDMD* gene in duplicate in a tail-to-tail orientation meaning the tail-to-tail duplication occurred during the generation of the original hDMD mouse. This model was generated over 20 years ago, and has as far as we are aware not undergone any rearrangement of the

transgene. In addition, the transgene in the hDMDdel52/*mdx* model appears relatively stable, since we have only observed the exon 53 deletion in a single founder mouse so far. The tail-to-tail duplication was not discovered during an earlier characterization of the hDMD/*mdx* model [26]. In that study COBRA FISH was used, to show a single integration site of the transgene in mouse chromosome 5. However, this technology did not have the resolution to detect the duplication of the transgene. It should be noted however, that the authors previously noticed that pyrosequencing analysis, which was used for genotyping purposes, showed higher ratios of hDMD to *mdx* sequences than expected [26]. In hindsight these ratios fit with the duplication of the *hDMD* transgene. This duplication also explains why creating a deletion in heterozygous hDMD/*mdx* embryonic stem cells was extremely challenging using homologous recombination [27]. Thousands of targeted ES cells were selected based on carrying the antibiotic resistance gene that should replace the deleted exon, but then turned out not to carry the deletion. Upon reflection it is likely that the deletion in these cells was present, but on only one of the two copies.

The herein described hDMDdel52/*mdx* model was generated with the TALEN technology. What is interesting is that this introduced the exact same deletion of the first 25 bp of exon 52 in each of the two gene copies. The most likely scenario is that the nuclease generated a double-stranded break adjacent to exon 52 in each copy. Then the break was repaired with homologous recombination using the targeting vectors provided for one of the copies. Finally, the second break was repaired with homologous recombination using the repaired copy as a template. The partial deletion of exon 52 does not have an impact on exon skipping studies since exon 52 is not present on the mRNA level so that exon 51 or exon 53 skipping in each transcript produced from either gene copy can restore the reading frame. In addition, for genome editing approaches, dystrophin expression can be restored by editing of one copy or both. The only challenge is in generating additional mutations to be able to study other exons. It has been done successfully in the exon 52 [27] and exon 45 [35] deleted mouse models but having the additional copy makes generating deletions more difficult, since both gene copies have to be targeted. Notably, we also discovered additional genetic changes in this model, *i.e.* an inversion of intron 51 in each of the two gene copies. While this has no consequences for the model as such, it does underline that genome editing technologies like TALEN and CRISPR/Cas9 may cause also unintended changes at the target location. It is therefore important to characterize models created with genome editing techniques in great detail to confirm the intended genomic change and to also identify any additional editing events that may have occurred. Initially, we tried to amplify the deleted region by long range PCR, but we could not obtain the desired PCR products because of the inverted sequence and the complexity of this region. *hDMD* probes were then used to enrich the *hDMD* gene prior to Oxford Nanopore long read massive parallel sequencing. Using this technology, we were able to characterize the deletion/inversion event, however the artificial elements and inverted part of intron 51 that should have been in proximity of the deletion/inversion event were not picked up using the capture probes for this region, even though the theoretical distance should have been within the read length. This could be due to the design of the probes, which are not targeting artificial elements like SV40 poly(A) sequence, or because the event is more complex than we anticipated.

The third unexpected observation was the spontaneous restoration of dystrophin in a subset of the mice through a large deletion that removed both exons 52 and exon 53 and thus restored the reading frame in one of the two *hDMD* copies. This deletion event could be traced back to a single founder mouse and is likely due to a chance occurrence. In other colonies, containing hundreds of mice bred for over 10 generations, we have not observed anything similar yet. However, it is possible that due to the *hDMD* tail-to-tail duplication, secondary mutations can

occur with a higher change during germ cell production. We thus recommend regular assessment of dystrophin expression in the hDMDdel52/*mdx* model to confirm its dystrophic phenotype. Breeding of the hDMDdel52-53/*mdx* mouse subpopulation has been terminated.

In conclusion, we provide a detailed genotypical and phenotypical characterization of the hDMDdel52/*mdx* model that confirms its usefulness for the preclinical screening of DMD drug candidates.

Supporting information

S1 Fig. Sanger sequencing analysis of exon 52 deleted region. Sanger sequencing results confirm the junctions of exon 52/intron 51 inversion (A) and intron 51 inversion/sv40 poly (A) signal (B). Red lines represent the sequenced regions.

(TIF)

S1 Table. Probes and primers used for TaqMan analysis.

(DOCX)

S2 Table. Primers used for EvaGreen-based ddPCR.

(DOCX)

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