

Introduction

To study the prevalence of anti-AAV types 2 and 9 Nab titers and health disparities in the Atlanta DMD cohort.

Methods

- •Prospective study of 89 consecutive DMD boys (median age 10.5 years, range 2-20 years) from 2016 to 2020.
- •Participants ethnic background was determined using electronic medical records and AAV 2/9 neutralization assays were performed.
- •Patient serum was serially diluted in media, CMV-luciferase with combined reporter construct containing AAV 2/9 viral particles, and incubated
- •To calculate AAV 2/9 infection, plates were washed, luciferase substrate added, and read on neutralizing titers luminometer. AAV 2/9 reported as the estimated dilution at which 50% of AAV 2/9 infection has been inhibited (IC₅₀).

Results

Disproportionately higher Caucasian's patients 48% (n=43) were enrolled compared to Hispanics 29% (n=26), African Americans 18% (n=16) and Others 4% (n=4).

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> Low moderate and high positive Nab titers defined as <1:20, 1:20-1:240 and >1:240 dilution and detected in 53% (n=47) for AAV2, 39% (n=35) for AAV9 and in 38% (n=34) for both AAV 2&9.(Figure 1 <u>A, B).</u>





Disproportionately <u>higher African Americans participants</u> tested positive for Anti-AAV Nab (62%, n=10/16) followed by Hispanics (53%, n=14/26) and Caucasians 51%,n=22/43)



Discussion & Conclusions

- Study confirms <u>significant (40-50%) proportion of</u> **DMD** boys with positive for AAV 2 and 9Nab.
- Furthermore, study highlights <u>race differences with</u> lower study enrollment and higher positive Nab in African American and Hispanics. Large scale studies on antibody prevalence and addressing health disparities needed.

References

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EMORY

Anti AAV (Nab) Titer



Hispanics African American