# what is aav gene therapy

\*\*Understanding What Is AAV Gene Therapy: A Breakthrough in Genetic Medicine\*\*

what is aav gene therapy? This question has become increasingly relevant as advances in genetic medicine continue to transform how we approach the treatment of inherited diseases. At its core, AAV gene therapy harnesses the power of adeno-associated viruses (AAVs) as vehicles to deliver therapeutic genes into patients' cells, offering hope for conditions that were once considered untreatable. But what exactly does this process involve, and why is AAV such a promising tool in gene therapy? Let's dive deeper into this fascinating area of medical science.

### The Basics of AAV Gene Therapy

To understand what is AAV gene therapy, it helps to first grasp the role of gene therapy itself. Gene therapy is a technique that aims to treat or prevent diseases by modifying the genetic material within a person's cells. This can mean replacing a faulty gene, inactivating a malfunctioning gene, or introducing a new gene to help fight a disease.

Adeno-associated viruses are small viruses that naturally infect humans but typically cause no disease, making them ideal candidates for gene delivery systems. Scientists have engineered these viruses to carry therapeutic genes instead of their own viral DNA. When introduced into the body, these modified AAVs deliver the gene payload directly into target cells, where the new gene can then begin to function.

### Why Use AAV as a Vector?

AAV vectors have several features that make them particularly suitable for gene therapy:

- \*\*Low Immunogenicity:\*\* AAVs generally provoke a mild immune response compared to other viral vectors, reducing the risk of adverse reactions.
- \*\*Ability to Infect Dividing and Non-Dividing Cells:\*\* This allows AAV to deliver genes to a wide range of tissues, including muscle, liver, and the central nervous system.
- \*\*Long-Term Gene Expression:\*\* Once delivered, the therapeutic gene can be expressed for months or even years, which is crucial for chronic conditions.
- \*\*Non-Pathogenic Nature:\*\* Because AAVs are not associated with human disease, they are considered safer than many other viral vectors.

These qualities have positioned AAV gene therapy as a leading technology in the treatment of genetic disorders.

### How Does AAV Gene Therapy Work?

When exploring what is AAV gene therapy, it's important to understand the step-by-step process involved in delivering the treatment.

### 1. Designing the Therapeutic Gene

Scientists begin by identifying the gene responsible for the disease or condition. If a gene is defective or missing, a functional copy is synthesized and packaged into the AAV vector. This therapeutic gene is carefully designed to ensure it can be effectively expressed once inside the patient's cells.

### 2. Packaging the Gene into AAV Vectors

Next, the therapeutic gene is inserted into the AAV's genetic material, replacing the virus's own genes that are necessary for replication but could cause viral infection. This "recombinant" AAV is then

produced in large quantities in lab-grown cells.

#### 3. Delivery to the Patient

The recombinant AAV vector is administered to the patient, often through injection into the bloodstream or directly into the target tissue. The virus then seeks out specific cells, attaches to their surface, and transports the therapeutic gene inside.

#### 4. Gene Expression and Therapeutic Effect

Inside the cell, the gene is released and begins producing the necessary proteins to correct or compensate for the genetic defect. Because AAV DNA typically remains episomal (existing outside the chromosomes), it reduces the risk of insertional mutagenesis, which is an important safety consideration.

### Applications of AAV Gene Therapy in Medicine

AAV gene therapy has shown incredible promise across a variety of genetic disorders and acquired diseases. Understanding what is AAV gene therapy also means exploring where this technology is making the biggest impact.

#### **Inherited Retinal Diseases**

One of the earliest and most successful applications of AAV gene therapy has been in treating inherited retinal dystrophies, such as Leber congenital amaurosis. By delivering a functional copy of the defective gene directly to retinal cells, patients have regained partial vision, a breakthrough that

has paved the way for other ocular gene therapies.

#### Hemophilia

Hemophilia, a bleeding disorder caused by deficiencies in clotting factors, is another prime target for AAV gene therapy. Clinical trials have demonstrated that a single infusion of an AAV vector carrying the correct gene can enable the liver to produce the missing clotting factor, reducing or eliminating the need for frequent injections.

#### **Neurological Disorders**

AAV gene therapy is also being explored for conditions like spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) and certain types of inherited neuropathies. Because AAV vectors can cross the blood-brain barrier or be directly delivered to the nervous system, they offer new hope for diseases that affect the brain and spinal cord.

# Challenges and Considerations in AAV Gene Therapy

While what is AAV gene therapy may sound like a miracle cure, the reality involves navigating several scientific and clinical challenges.

# Immune Response and Pre-Existing Immunity

Although AAVs are less immunogenic than other viral vectors, patients may have pre-existing antibodies to certain AAV serotypes due to natural exposure. This can neutralize the therapy before it reaches its target. Researchers are actively developing strategies like using rare AAV serotypes or immunosuppressive regimens to overcome this hurdle.

#### **Limited Gene Payload Capacity**

AAV vectors can carry only about 4.7 kilobases of genetic material, which restricts the size of the therapeutic gene that can be delivered. For diseases caused by larger genes, alternative approaches or split gene strategies are being investigated.

#### **Manufacturing and Cost**

Producing high-quality, clinical-grade AAV vectors at scale remains complex and expensive. This affects the accessibility and affordability of AAV gene therapies, although advances in bioprocessing are helping to reduce costs.

### The Future of AAV Gene Therapy

The field of AAV gene therapy is dynamic and rapidly evolving. Scientists are continually refining vector design, improving targeting specificity, and expanding the range of treatable diseases. Emerging technologies such as CRISPR gene editing are being combined with AAV delivery systems to enable precise genetic modifications.

Moreover, ongoing clinical trials are testing AAV gene therapy in diverse conditions including muscular dystrophies, cystic fibrosis, and even some cancers. As safety profiles improve and long-term benefits become clearer, AAV gene therapy could revolutionize personalized medicine.

For patients and clinicians alike, understanding what is AAV gene therapy opens the door to a new era where genetic diseases may no longer be a lifelong sentence, but a treatable condition with potentially lasting cures. The journey from laboratory research to clinical reality is complex, but the progress so far is a testament to the power of innovation in medicine.

### Frequently Asked Questions

### What is AAV gene therapy?

AAV gene therapy is a treatment method that uses adeno-associated viruses (AAV) as vectors to deliver therapeutic genes into a patient's cells to treat genetic disorders.

#### How does AAV gene therapy work?

AAV gene therapy works by using a modified adeno-associated virus to carry a functional copy of a gene into the patient's cells, where it can produce the necessary protein to correct a genetic defect.

#### What diseases can be treated with AAV gene therapy?

AAV gene therapy is being developed and used to treat various genetic diseases including spinal muscular atrophy, hemophilia, certain types of inherited blindness, and some metabolic disorders.

#### Is AAV gene therapy safe?

AAV gene therapy is generally considered safe because AAV vectors are non-pathogenic and elicit minimal immune response, but safety is still being closely monitored in clinical trials.

#### What are the advantages of using AAV in gene therapy?

Advantages of AAV in gene therapy include its ability to target a variety of cell types, low immunogenicity, long-term gene expression, and its non-integrating nature which reduces the risk of insertional mutagenesis.

#### **Additional Resources**

\*\*Understanding AAV Gene Therapy: A Revolutionary Approach in Genetic Medicine\*\*

what is aav gene therapy is a question that has garnered significant attention in recent years, particularly as advances in biotechnology continue to transform the landscape of medical treatment. Adeno-associated virus (AAV) gene therapy represents a cutting-edge method of delivering genetic material into cells with the goal of correcting or modifying gene expression. This innovative approach has shown promise in treating a variety of inherited and acquired diseases, positioning it at the forefront of personalized medicine and genetic therapeutics.

### What Is AAV Gene Therapy?

AAV gene therapy utilizes adeno-associated viruses as vectors to transport therapeutic genes into a patient's cells. These viruses are naturally occurring, small, non-pathogenic viruses that can infect humans without causing disease, making them ideal vehicles for gene delivery. Unlike other viral vectors, AAVs do not integrate into the host genome randomly, which reduces the risk of insertional mutagenesis—a significant safety advantage.

The core concept behind AAV gene therapy involves replacing or supplementing a defective gene with a functional copy, thereby addressing the root cause of genetic disorders. This contrasts with traditional treatments that often manage symptoms rather than the underlying genetic fault.

#### How Does AAV Gene Therapy Work?

The process begins with the design of a recombinant AAV vector carrying the therapeutic gene. This vector is produced in laboratory settings and purified before administration. Once introduced into the patient—typically through intravenous injection or direct delivery to specific tissues—the AAV vector infects target cells and delivers the gene payload into the nucleus. The therapeutic gene then expresses the desired protein, ideally restoring normal cellular function.

One of the key features of AAV vectors is their ability to transduce both dividing and non-dividing cells, expanding their utility across diverse tissue types such as muscle, liver, retina, and central nervous

system cells.

### **Applications and Therapeutic Potential**

AAV gene therapy has been explored extensively in clinical trials and has received regulatory approvals for specific conditions, marking milestones in genetic medicine. Some of the more prominent applications include:

#### **Inherited Retinal Diseases**

One of the earliest successful applications of AAV gene therapy is in treating inherited retinal dystrophies, such as Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA). The FDA-approved therapy Luxturna utilizes an AAV vector to deliver a functional copy of the RPE65 gene directly into retinal cells, restoring vision in patients with this otherwise debilitating disorder.

#### **Neuromuscular Disorders**

Diseases like spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) have benefited from AAV gene therapy. Zolgensma, an AAV-based treatment, delivers the SMN1 gene, significantly improving motor function and survival rates in infants with SMA. This success underscores AAV's capacity to cross the blood-brain barrier and target neurons effectively.

### Hemophilia

Hemophilia A and B, caused by deficiencies in clotting factors VIII and IX respectively, have been the focus of multiple AAV gene therapy trials. By introducing functional copies of these factor genes into

liver cells, patients can achieve sustained production of clotting factors, potentially reducing or eliminating the need for frequent factor replacement therapy.

# **Advantages of AAV Gene Therapy**

The growing interest in AAV gene therapy is due to several intrinsic benefits:

- Safety Profile: AAVs are non-pathogenic and elicit a relatively mild immune response compared to other viral vectors.
- Long-term Expression: While AAV vectors predominantly remain episomal (outside the genome),
   they can provide stable gene expression for months to years in non-dividing cells.
- Target Specificity: Different AAV serotypes have natural tropisms for specific tissues, allowing tailored treatments depending on the disease.
- Minimal Insertional Mutagenesis Risk: Unlike retroviruses, AAVs rarely integrate into the host genome, lowering the potential for gene disruption.

# **Challenges and Limitations**

Despite its promise, AAV gene therapy is not without challenges:

## Immune Response and Pre-existing Immunity

Many individuals have pre-existing antibodies to AAV due to natural exposure, which can neutralize the vector and reduce treatment efficacy. Additionally, immune responses triggered by the therapy may limit the possibility of repeated dosing.

#### **Packaging Capacity Constraints**

AAV vectors have a limited genome packaging capacity of approximately 4.7 kilobases. This restricts the size of therapeutic genes that can be delivered, posing difficulties for diseases caused by mutations in large genes.

#### **Production and Cost**

Manufacturing clinical-grade AAV vectors at scale is technically complex and costly. This impacts the availability and affordability of AAV-based treatments, often resulting in high prices for approved therapies.

### **Durability of Treatment**

While long-term gene expression is achievable in certain tissues, the persistence of therapeutic effects can vary depending on the target organ and cell turnover rates. In rapidly dividing cells, the episomal AAV genome may be diluted over time, necessitating further research into more durable solutions.

# **Emerging Innovations and Future Directions**

Research continues to address the limitations of AAV gene therapy. Strategies under exploration include:

- Novel Serotypes and Engineered Capsids: Developing AAV variants with improved tissue targeting and reduced immunogenicity.
- Immune Evasion Techniques: Utilizing transient immunosuppression or capsid modification to overcome pre-existing immunity.
- Dual Vector Systems: Splitting large genes into two AAV vectors that recombine in the cell to circumvent packaging limits.
- Combination Therapies: Integrating AAV gene therapy with CRISPR/Cas gene editing tools for precise genomic corrections.

These advancements aim to broaden the spectrum of treatable diseases and improve the safety and efficacy profiles of AAV-based interventions.

# **Comparisons with Other Gene Therapy Vectors**

Understanding the position of AAV gene therapy within the broader gene therapy field requires comparison with alternative vectors:

• Lentivirus: Lentiviral vectors integrate into the host genome and can carry larger genes but carry

higher risks of insertional mutagenesis and are typically used for ex vivo therapies.

- Adenovirus: Adenoviral vectors have high transduction efficiency but provoke strong immune responses and provide transient gene expression.
- Non-viral Methods: These include lipid nanoparticles and electroporation, which avoid viral components but often suffer from lower efficiency and transient expression.

In this context, AAV gene therapy is often viewed as a balanced solution offering long-lasting expression with a favorable safety profile, especially for in vivo applications.

### The Regulatory Landscape and Market Outlook

The regulatory approval of AAV gene therapies such as Luxturna and Zolgensma has paved the way for accelerated development pipelines. Regulatory agencies emphasize rigorous evaluation of safety, vector biodistribution, and long-term follow-up.

The global market for AAV gene therapy is expected to grow substantially, driven by unmet clinical needs in rare genetic diseases. Investment in manufacturing infrastructure and streamlined regulatory pathways will be critical to ensuring wider patient access.

As gene editing technologies mature, their combination with AAV delivery may herald a new era of curative therapies, potentially transforming how genetic disorders are managed worldwide.

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In summary, what is aav gene therapy encapsulates a transformative approach in modern medicine, leveraging the unique properties of adeno-associated viruses to deliver therapeutic genes safely and

effectively. While challenges remain, continued innovation and clinical success underscore its potential to redefine treatment paradigms across a spectrum of genetic diseases.

### What Is Aav Gene Therapy

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what is aav gene therapy: Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV) Vectors in Gene Therapy Kenneth I. Berns, Catherine Giraud, 2012-12-06 Human gene therapy holds great promise for the cure of many genetic diseases. In order to achieve such a cure there are two requirements. First, the affected gene must be cloned, its se quence determined and its regulation adequately characterized. Second, a suitable vector for the delivery of a good copy of the affected gene must be available. For a vector to be of use several attributes are highly desirable: these include ability to carry the intact gene (although this may be either the genomic or the cDNA form) in a stable form, ability to introduce the gene into the desired cell type, ability to express the introduced gene in an appropriately regulated manner for an extended period of time, and a lack of toxicity for the recipient. Also of concern is the frequency of cell transformation and, in some cases, the ability to introduce the gene into nondividing stem cells. Sev eral animal viruses have been tested as potential vectors, but none has proven to have all the desired properties described above. For example, retroviruses are difficult to propagate in sufficient titers, do not integrate into nondividing cells, and are of concern because of their oncogenic properties in some hosts and because they integrate at many sites in the genome and, thus, are potentially insertional mutagens. Additionally, genes introduced by retroviral vectors are frequently expressed for relatively short periods of time. A second virus used as a vector in model systems has been adenovirus (Ad).

what is aav gene therapy: Development of Gene Therapies Avery McIntosh, Oleksandr Sverdlov, 2024-05-23 One of the recent advances in 21st century medicine is the emergence of gene therapies, drugs that affect the basic biology of genetic disease. The field has seen some notable setbacks in the past, but in recent years has exploded as decades of basic science have been successfully translated into the most complex biologics ever constructed, leading to regulatory approval of several gene therapy products in oncology, hematology, neurology, and ophthalmology indications. These drugs are at the apex of biological manufacturing complexity, and have the potential to be disease modifying or even curative. Evidence-based and innovative quantitative clinical development and lifecycle management strategies will be required as fixtures in the development for these unique drugs in order to reach patients in need. Development of Gene Therapies: Strategic, Scientific, and Regulatory Considerations is an unparalleled summary of the current scientific, statistical, developmental, and regulatory aspects of gene therapies, which is fast

becoming a core area of the biopharmaceutical industry. This edited volume provides a systematic description of core development topics in gene therapies through 19 peer-reviewed chapters written by subject matter experts in the field. This edited volume is an invaluable resource for business leaders and investors hoping to understand the scientific principles and strategy of a company they may potentially invest in; the family members of someone affected by a genetic disease who wish to understand better how these therapies work and what they might expect as a treatment for a loved one; academic professionals, who want to learn and teach incoming medical, public health, or business students; and seasoned drug developers, who wish to learn more about the about the cutting edge of biopharmaceutical drug development. Key Features: Provides a thorough background on the scientific, manufacturing, and translational concepts and competencies for gene therapies. Covers important strategic aspects of the gene therapy industry, thereby helping investors, drug developers, and regulators gain a better appreciation of the potential value of gene therapies. Expounds on many existing and emerging state-of-the art scientific and technological advances, as well as ethical, pharmacovigilance, and regulatory considerations for gene therapy product development. Presents several case studies of successful development of gene therapies, including two of the most remarkable FDA-approved gene therapy products: Zolgensma and Luxturna. Provides perspectives and forward-looking statements on the future of gene therapies in neurological, in utero, and ultra-rare indications.

what is aav gene therapy: Immune responses to AAV vectors, from bench to bedside Federico Mingozzi, Hildegard Büning, Etiena Basner-Tschakarjan, Anne Galy, 2015-06-30 The recent wave of clinical studies demonstrating long-term therapeutic efficacy highlights the enormous potential of gene therapy as an approach to the treatment of inherited disorders and cancer. While in recent years lentiviral vectors have dominated the field of ex vivo gene therapy in man, adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors have become the platform of choice for the in vivo gene delivery, both local and systemic. Despite the achievements in the clinic however, a number of hurdles remain to be overcome in gene therapy, these include availability of scalable vector production systems, potential issues associated with insertional mutagenesis, and concerns related to immunogenicity of gene therapeutics. For AAV vectors, clinical trials showed that immunity directed against the vector could either prevent transduction of a target tissue or limit the duration of therapeutic efficacy. Initial observations in the context of a gene therapy trial for hemophilia spurred over a decade efforts by gene therapists and immunologists to understand the mechanism and identify factors that contribute to AAV's immunogenicity, including the prevalence of B cell and T cell immunity to wild type AAV in humans and the interaction of AAV vectors with the innate and adaptive immune system. Despite a number of important contributions in particular in the more recent past, our knowledge on the immunology of gene transfer is still rudimental; this is partly due to the fact that the basic understanding of the complex balance between tolerance and immunity to an antigen, key aspect of gene transfer with AAV, keeps evolving rapidly. However, continuing work towards a better definition of the interaction of viral vectors with the immune system has led to significant advances in the knowledge of the factors influencing the outcome of gene transfer, such as the vector dose, the immune privilege of certain tissues, and the induction of tolerance to an antigen. A better understanding of the structure-function relationship of the viral capsid has boosted the development of novel immune-escape vector variants. In addition, novel immunomodulatory strategies were established to prevent or reduce anti-capsid immunity have been developed and are being tested in preclinical models and in clinical trials. Together, these advances are bringing us closer to the goal of achieving safe and sustained therapeutic gene transfer in humans. In this research topic, a collection of Original Research and Review Articles highlights critical aspects of the interaction between gene AAV vectors and the immune system, discussing how these interactions can be either detrimental or constitute an advantage, depending on the context of gene transfer, and providing tools and resources to better understand the issue of immunogenicity of AAV vectors in gene transfer.

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Pinhao Miessner, 2016 Gene therapy is a promising modality for the potential treatment of rare Mendelian diseases. To date a number of high profile proof-of-concept studies within the industry have demonstrated the significant disease-correcting promise of this therapeutic strategy. One of the major hurdles that remains for the commercialization of gene therapies is the lack of efficient manufacturing capabilities for the production of clinical-grade drug substance/drug product. The primary goals for this project were to decrease the biological contamination and cross-contamination risk associated with the biologic manufacturing process for viral gene therapy vectors and to adjust the process in order to optimize commercial profit. The project also included documenting the different existing processes for AAV production and developing a competitive analysis using information from ongoing clinical trials in the industry pipeline. The following process design steps were followed in order to fulfill the project objectives: (1) Define product specifications, analytical needs and market size, (2) Select production platform/process, (3) Collect data and create process flow diagram, (4) Perform material and energy balances, (5) Calculate costs: equipment and consumables, (6) Model the process in a spreadsheet, (7) Carry out sensitivity analyses, (8) Assess cost-effectiveness and risk, and (9) Develop recommendations. Five different AAV production platforms were identified and an AAV gene therapy landscape was generated. Also, the current process that Pfizer is planning to use was documented and an initial market sizing was performed. Finally, all the data necessary to model the process was collected and the cost-effectiveness and biological contamination and cross-contamination risk assessment were completed. This project confirmed that the use of a scalable line of single-use high cell density bioreactors for the production of AAV is cost-effective. This implies that sufficient AAV quantities can be manufactured for preclinical and clinical trials, using the process developed by Pfizer.

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therapy. This is particularly true for the brain and nervous system, where gene transfer has become a key technology for basic research and has recently been translated to human therapy in several landmark clinical trials. Gene Therapy in the Brain: From Bench to Bedside represents the definitive volume on this subject. Edited by two pioneers of neurological gene therapy, this volume contains contributions by leaders who helped to create the field as well as those who are expanding the promise of gene therapy for the future of basic and clinical neuroscience. Drawing upon this extensive collective experience, this book provides clear and informative reviews on a variety of subjects which would be of interest to anyone who is currently using or contemplating exploring gene therapy for neurobiological applications. Basic gene transfer technologies are discussed, with particular emphases upon novel vehicles, immunological issues and the role of gene therapy in stem cells. Numerous research applications are reviewed, particularly in complex fields such as behavioral neurobiology. Several preclinical areas are also covered which are likely to translate into clinical studies in the near future, including epilepsy, pain and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Among the most exciting advances in recent years has been the use of neurological gene therapy in human clinical trials, including Parkinson's disease, Canavan disease and Batten disease. Finally, readers will find insider information on technological and regulatory issues which can often limit effective translation of even the most promising idea into clinical use. This work provides up-to-date information and key insights into those gene therapy issues which are important to both scientists and clinicians focusing upon the brain and central nervous system.

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(established investigators and trainees in the fields of clinical practice, veterinary medicine and basic biomedical sciences), funding and regulatory agencies, and patient community.

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Andrew P. Tosolini, George M. Smith, 2018-05-10 Gene therapy is at the forefront of current techniques that aim to re-establish functional connectivity, after an insult to the brain, spinal cord or

peripheral nerves. Gene therapy makes the most of the existing cellular machinery and anatomical networks to facilitate molecular changes in DNA, RNA and proteins aiming to repair these disrupted connections. For instance, gene therapy is currently being used to target genes in conditions including spinal cord injury, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinal muscular atrophy, stroke and multiple sclerosis, amongst others. The various delivery routes include viral-vectors, genetically modified cellular implants, naked DNA/RNA, liposomes, Cre-Lox recombination, optogenetics and nanoparticles. In particular, gene therapy aims to restore function by augmenting the expression of neuroprotective/axonal growth-promoting neurotrophic factors (e.g., BDNF, CNTF, NGF and GDNF, etc.). Furthermore, the downstream intracellular signalling pathways after receptor activation can also be targeted (e.g., mTor, MAPK, etc.). On the other hand, gene therapy can also be used to downregulate and/or remove faulty mutated genes, such as those contributing to disease progression or that inhibit axonal regeneration (e.g., SOD-1, TDP-43, Nogo-A, MAG, OmGP, etc.). Depending on the methodology, these genes, for instance, can be silenced, removed or replaced to alleviate the underlying pathology. As such, gene therapy can transform a largely toxic and inhibitory milieu surrounding a neuronal/axonal insult into a growth-permissive environment that will ultimately aid neuronal survival and functional regeneration. Moreover, gene therapy has the capacity to target non-neuronal cells and can be even used for neuroanatomical tract tracing. Ultimately, the principal outcome of gene therapy is to functionally restore damaged neuronal and/or axonal connections irrespective of the system it is being introduced in to. This Research Topic is devoted to work using gene therapy for the both the central and/or peripheral nervous system.

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