

## RENDER Virus-like Particle Packaging

This protocol describes the preparation of packing virus-like particles (VLP) for delivery of genome and epigenome editing reagents, as described in [Xu & Besselink et al. \(2025\)](#).

### Important notes and considerations before starting

- Maintain a culture of HEK293T or Lenti-X cells that does not exceed 90% confluency for several passages.

\* Our RENDER platform (<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC12381050/>) use an eVLP system (<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC8809250/>) adapted from Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus (MMLV) for generating VLPs.

\*\* In the RENDER paper, we used pBS-CMV-gagpol (<https://www.addgene.org/35614/>) for particle packaging. Recently work from David Liu's group (<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC12085157/>) shows that an engineered Gag-pol variant improves eVLP production.

- Therefore, I recommend using this new construct, v5 eVLP gag-pro-pol (<https://www.addgene.org/228466/>), which also performed better in our hands, for RENDER particles packaging.

\*\*\* We used this plasmid (<https://www.addgene.org/181751/>) as backbone template for eGag-editor plasmids cloning. For more eGag-editor constructs, please check the Nuñez lab's Addgene collection (<https://www.addgene.org/browse/article/28259339/>).

\*\*\*\* Mirus-LT1 Transfection Protocol:

[https://tools.mirusbio.com/assets/protocols/ml001\\_transit\\_lt1\\_transfection\\_reagent.pdf](https://tools.mirusbio.com/assets/protocols/ml001_transit_lt1_transfection_reagent.pdf)

## PROTOCOL

### Day 0

1. Plate HEK293T or Lenti-X cells at  $4 \times 10^6$  cells on a 10-cm plate.

### Day 1

*Perform the transfection 20-24 hours after seeding, or once cells are ~80% confluent, to ensure that the cells are actively dividing and are optimal for high transfection efficiency.*

2. Transfect cells as follows:

- a. Prepare the plasmid mix as shown below. Click the plasmid for the Addgene entry.

Plasmid	Amount ( $\mu\text{g}$ )
<a href="#">eGag-pro-pol (v5)**</a>	$x$
<a href="#">eGag-editor***</a>	$4.5-x$
<a href="#">VSVG</a>	0.5
<a href="#">sgRNA</a>	5

Note: it is recommended to optimize the plasmids ratio.

For CRISPRoff (ZIM3), I typically use  $x=0.45$ . For a 10-cm dish, this corresponds to:

0.45  $\mu$ g eGag-pro-pol (v5)

4.05  $\mu$ g eGag-CRISPRoff (ZIM3)

- b. While preparing the plasmid mix, take Opti-MEM and Mirus-LT1 out of the fridge and pre-warm them at room temperature. Gently vortex Mirus-LT1 before each use.
- c. Mix 1.5 mL of Opti-MEM medium with the plasmid DNA mix, gently pipette few times, and add 45  $\mu$ L Mirus-LT1. Pipette again and let it sit at room temperature for 15-30 minutes.\*\*\*\*\*
- d. Add mixture to cells dropwise. Mix by shaking the plates slightly (left to right, then front to back).

## Day 4

*(72 h after transfection)*

3. (Optional, but recommended) Check the transfected cells under a fluorescent microscope. All our editor constructs in eGag-editor plasmids contain BFP fusion, and we integrate mCherry in the sgRNA plasmid backbone. Fluorescence can typically be observed as early as 24 hours post-transfection, and generally red/orange (mCherry) is much brighter than blue (BFP).
4. Harvest VLP-containing supernatant (optional: centrifuge for 5 min at 500 g to remove cell debris). Filter the clarified VLP-containing supernatant through a 0.45- $\mu$ m PVDF filter.
5. Transfer the clarified supernatant to a sterile container and add Lenti-X Concentrator (Takara) at a 1:3 ratio (1 volume concentrator to 3 volumes supernatant). Mix by gentle inversion (for example, for 10 mL of media, add 3.33 mL of Lenti-X concentrator). Keep it in 4°C for at least 2 hours or overnight.

## Day 5

6. Centrifuge the sample at 1,500 g for 45 minutes at 4°C (pre-chill the centrifuge and rotors). After centrifugation, an off-white pellet should be visible.
7. Carefully aspirate the supernatant without disturbing the pellet.
8. Briefly centrifuge again (1,500 g for 3 to 5 minutes at 4°C), then remove any residual supernatant using a P200 pipette tip.
9. Resuspend the pellet in PBS or Opti-MEM media (I typically do a 100-fold concentration, for example, use 100  $\mu$ L PBS/Opti-MEM to resuspend the VLP pellet from 10 mL supernatant)
10. Freeze the VLP aliquots at a rate of -1°C/min and store at -80°C. Thaw VLPs on ice immediately prior to use.