

AAV Sequence Analysis

Sample name: bc2180-AAV2-Adh-SOPmod-Vega

Date: 2026-02-11

Contents

Analysis context	1
Read-based AAV vector type classification	2
Definitions	2
Assigned types by read alignment characteristics	4
Frequency of vector assigned types	5
Distribution of vector read lengths by assigned types	6
Assigned subtypes detailed analysis	6
Definitions	6
Assigned types and subtypes	7
Distribution of read length by subtype	8
AAV mapping to reference sequence	8
Gene therapy construct	8
RepCap	10
Distribution of non-matches by reference position	11
Flip/flop configurations	12
Methods	14
Citations	14

Analysis context

	Value
Sample unique ID	bc2180-AAV2-Adh-SOPmod-Vega
Sequencing run ID	m21026_251001_215608
Construct vector type	ssAAV

Read-based AAV vector type classification

Definitions

Table 2: Reference label definitions.

Reference Label	Definition
vector	Read originates from the vector plasmid.
repcap	Read originates from the RepCap plasmid. The Rep gene encodes four proteins (Rep78, Rep68, Rep52, and Rep40), which are required for viral genome replication and packaging, while Cap expression gives rise to the viral capsid proteins (VP; VP1/VP2/VP3), which form the outer capsid shell that protects the viral genome, as well as being actively involved in cell binding and internalization.
helper	Read originates from the helper plasmid. In addition to Rep and Cap, AAV requires a helper plasmid containing genes from adenovirus. These genes (E4, E2a and VA) mediate AAV replication.
host	Read originates from the host genome that is given (e.g. hg38, CHM13).
chimeric-vector	One part of the read aligns to the vector plasmid, while another part of the same read aligns to a different reference sequence.
chimeric-nonvector	The read consists of fragments that align to two or more different reference sequences, neither of which is the vector plasmid.

Table 3: Assigned type definitions.

Assigned Type	Definition
ssAAV	Single-stranded AAV vector genome where the resulting DNA template is expected to be single-stranded, as opposed to self-complementary. A sequencing read is inferred as ssAAV if it has a single alignment to the vector plasmid’s ITR-to-ITR payload region and no complementary supplemental alignment.
scAAV	Self-complementary AAV vector genome where one half of the payload region is a reverse complement of the other, resulting in an intramolecular double-stranded DNA template. A sequencing read is inferred as scAAV if it aligns to the payload region in both forward (+) and reverse (-) read directions.
backbone	Read aligns to the vector plasmid sequence but fully outside of the annotated ITR-to-ITR region, indicating that the sequence fragment originated solely from the plasmid backbone.
other-vector	Read consists of a fragment mapping to the vector but with characteristics other than those listed above.

ssAAV classification

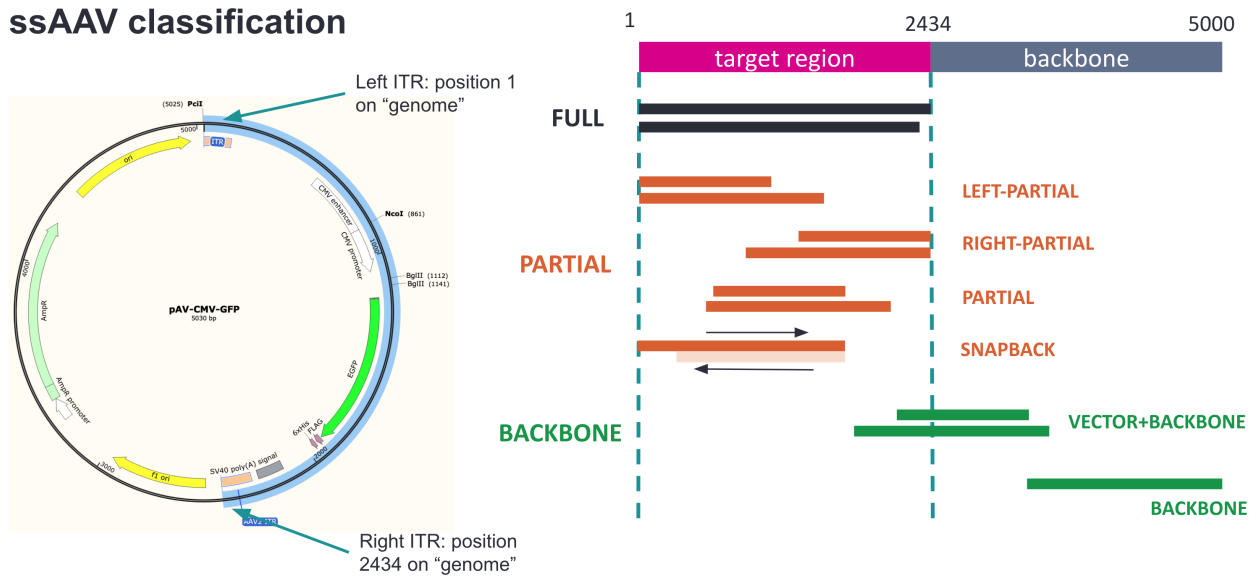


Figure 1: Single-stranded AAV types (ssAAV). ssAAV reads are expected to have a single (forward) alignment to the vector genome. “ssAAV full” reads cover the target region from left ITR to right ITR. “ssAAV left-partial” contain the left ITR but are missing the right ITR. “scAAV vector+backbone” reads overlap both the ITR-to-ITR region and the plasmid backbone, beyond the ITR.

scAAV classification

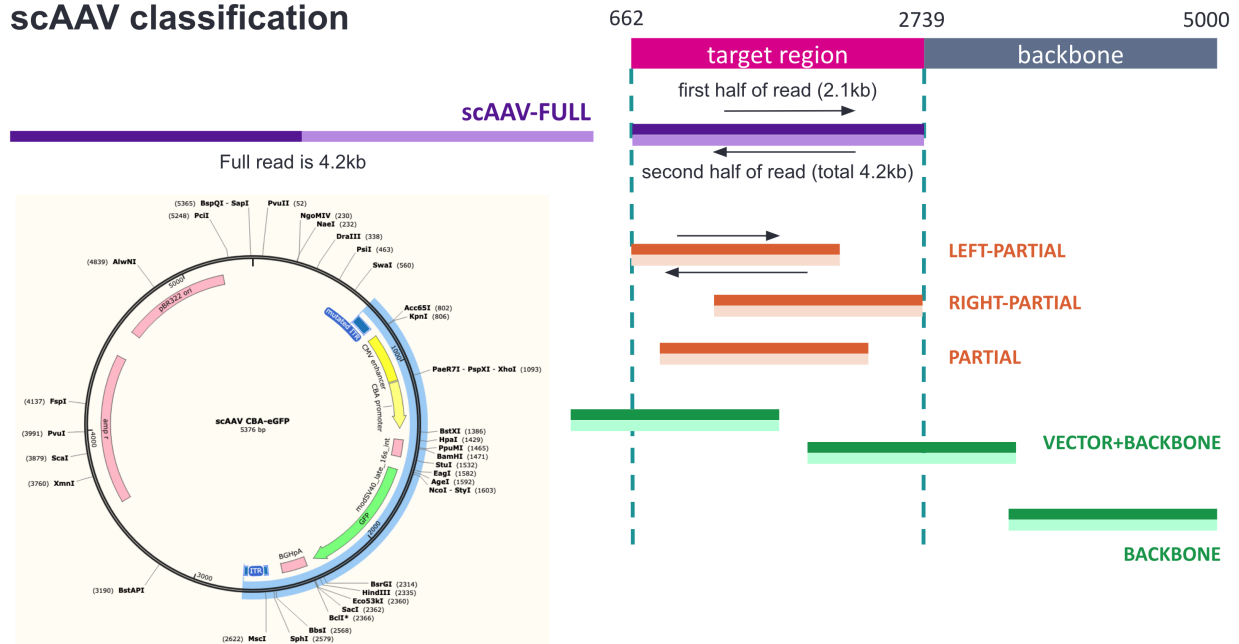
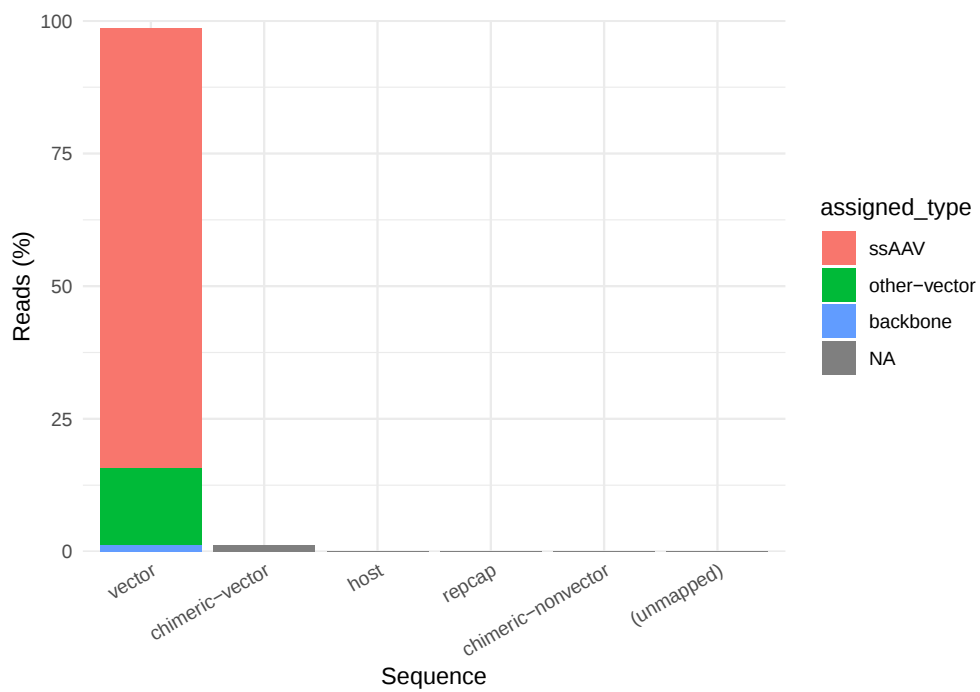
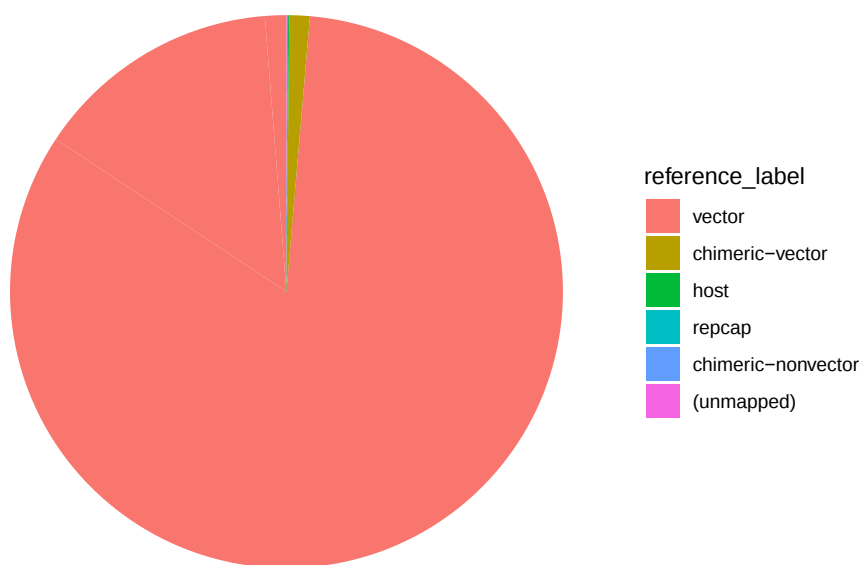


Figure 2: Self-complementary AAV types (scAAV). scAAV reads are expected to have both forward and reverse-complementary alignments to the vector genome. The definitions of full, partial, and backbone reads are the same as in ssAAV.

Assigned types by read alignment characteristics

Mapped Reference	Assigned Type	Count	Frequency (%)
vector	ssAAV	119,121	82.93
vector	other-vector	20,777	14.46
vector	backbone	1,795	1.25
chimeric-vector		1,715	1.19
host		93	0.06
repcap		80	0.06
chimeric-nonvector		6	0.00
(unmapped)		51	0.04

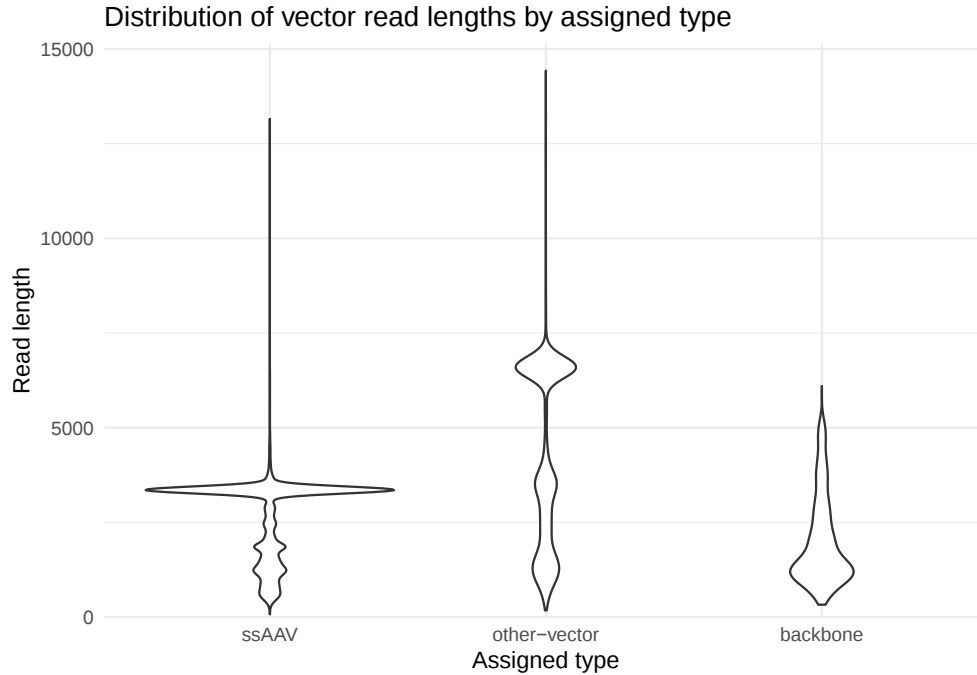




Frequency of vector assigned types

Assigned Type	Count	Frequency in AAV (%)	Total Frequency (%)
ssAAV	119,121	84.07	82.93
other-vector	20,777	14.66	14.46
backbone	1,795	1.27	1.25

Distribution of vector read lengths by assigned types



Assigned subtypes detailed analysis

Definitions

Table 6: Assigned subtype definitions for single-stranded input vector.

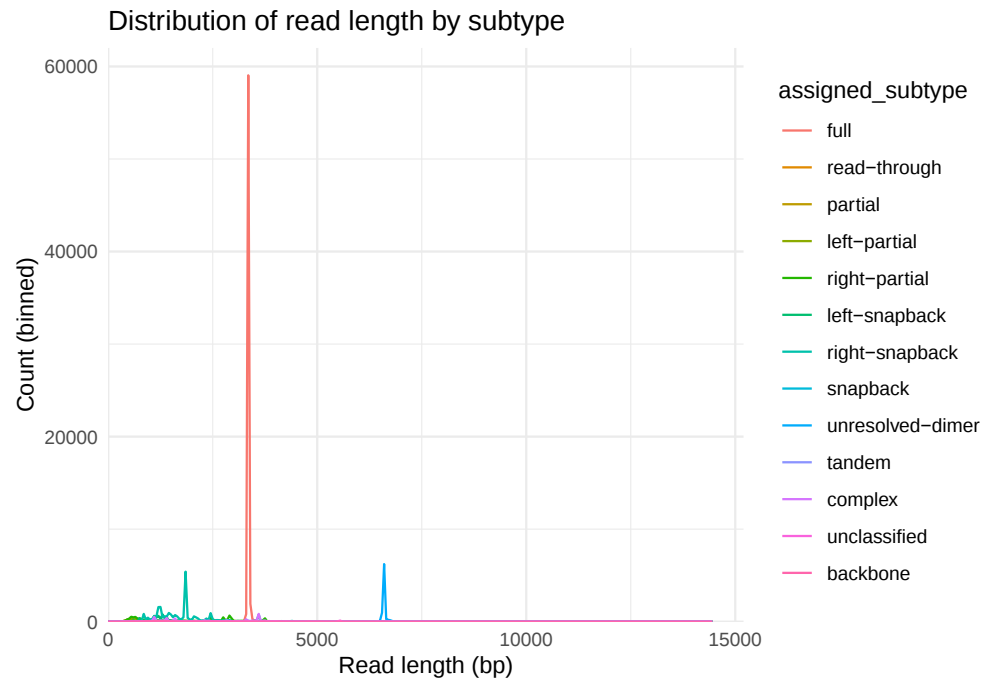
Assigned Type	Assigned Subtype	Definition
ssAAV	full	Read aligns to a fragment of the vector originating from the left (upstream) ITR and ending at the right (downstream) ITR of the vector.
ssAAV	full-gap	Read aligns to the vector ITR-to-ITR region, as with “full”, but with a significant number of gaps in the alignment between the ITRs.
ssAAV	read-through	Read aligns to a fragment including the vector as well as plasmid backbone sequence. May imply read-through beyond the right ITR, or reverse packaging if the alignment is to only the left ITR and backbone.
ssAAV	partial	Read aligns to a fragment of the vector originating from within the ITR sequences.
ssAAV	left-partial	Read aligns to a fragment of the vector originating from the left (upstream) ITR of the vector while not covering the right ITR.
ssAAV	right-partial	Read aligns to a fragment of the vector originating from the right (downstream) ITR of the vector while not covering the left ITR.
ssAAV	left-snapback	Read consists of a double-stranded, sub-genomic fragment including only the left ITR and aligned symmetrically to the (+) and (-) strands.

Assigned Type	Assigned Subtype	Definition
ssAAV	right-snapback	Read consists of a double-stranded, sub-genomic fragment including only the right ITR and aligned symmetrically to the (+) and (-) strands.
other-vector	snapback	Read aligns to a double-stranded fragment in both (+) and (-) strands, but does not include either ITR.
other-vector	unresolved-dimer	Read aligns to a double-stranded fragment covering the full ITR-to-ITR region in both (+) and (-) strands. A dimer in ssAAV context, twice the size of a ssAAVV-full vector genome.
other-vector	tandem	Read has two or more overlapping alignments on the same strand, but none on the reverse strand, indicating tandem duplication of the same region.
other-vector	complex	Read aligns to a double-stranded fragment with asymmetrical and/or multiple alignments on the (+) and (-) strands.
other-vector	unclassified	Read alignment does not match any of the above orientations.

Assigned types and subtypes

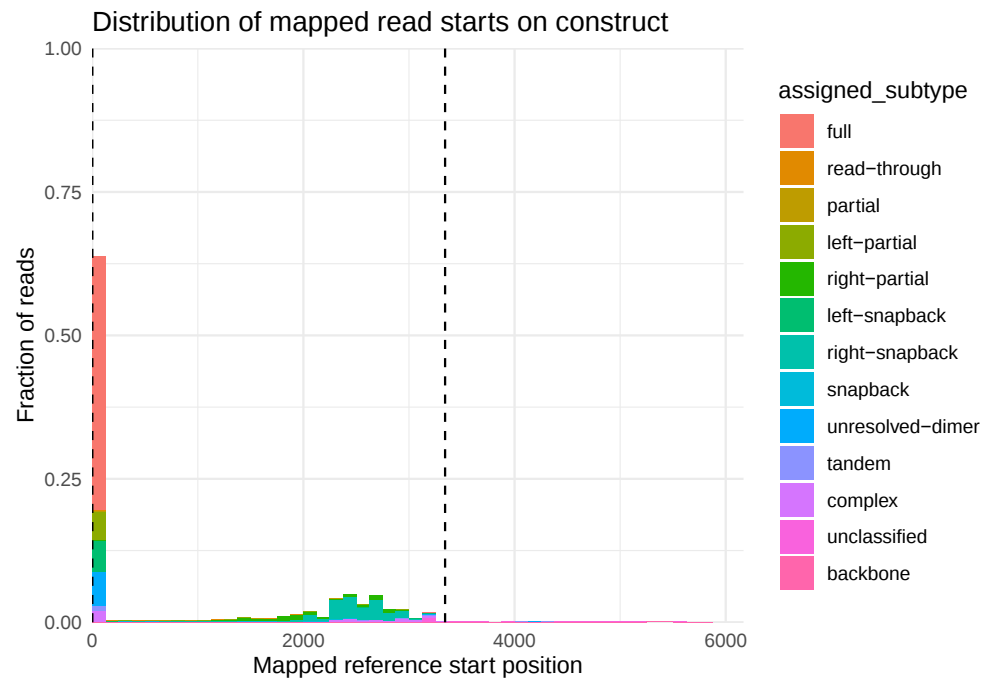
Assigned Type	Assigned Subtype	Count	Freq. in AAV (%)	Total Freq. (%)
ssAAV	full	62,773	44.30	43.70
ssAAV	right-snapback	26,367	18.61	18.36
ssAAV	right-partial	11,480	8.10	7.99
ssAAV	left-snapback	7,834	5.53	5.45
ssAAV	left-partial	7,134	5.03	4.97
ssAAV	partial	2,961	2.09	2.06
ssAAV	read-through	572	0.40	0.40
other-vector	unresolved-dimer	8,301	5.86	5.78
other-vector	complex	6,765	4.77	4.71
other-vector	tandem	2,944	2.08	2.05
other-vector	snapback	1,655	1.17	1.15
other-vector	unclassified	1,112	0.78	0.77
backbone	backbone	1,795	1.27	1.25

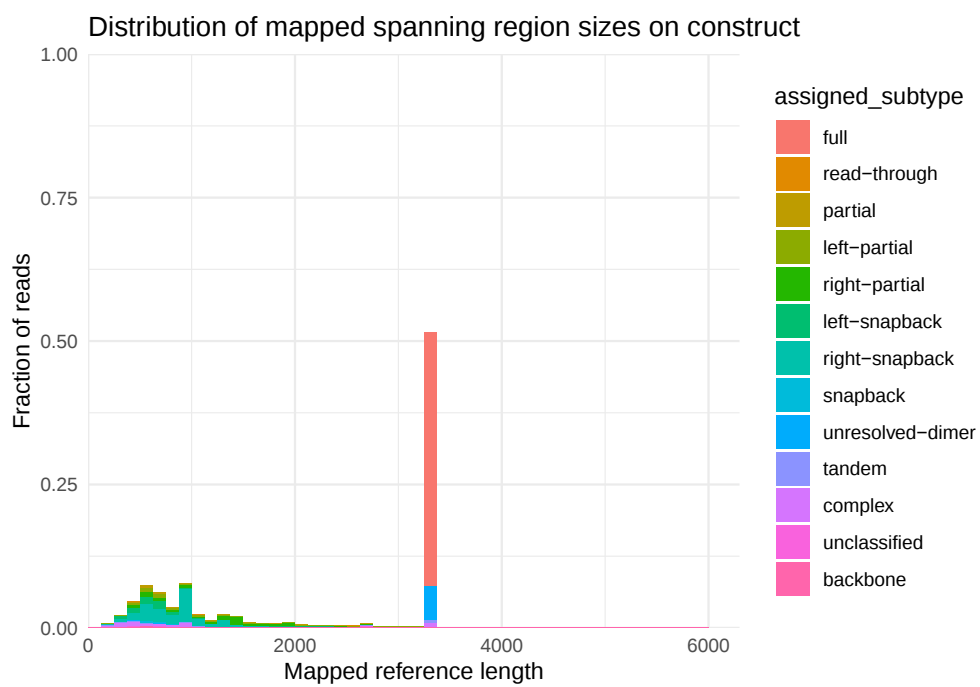
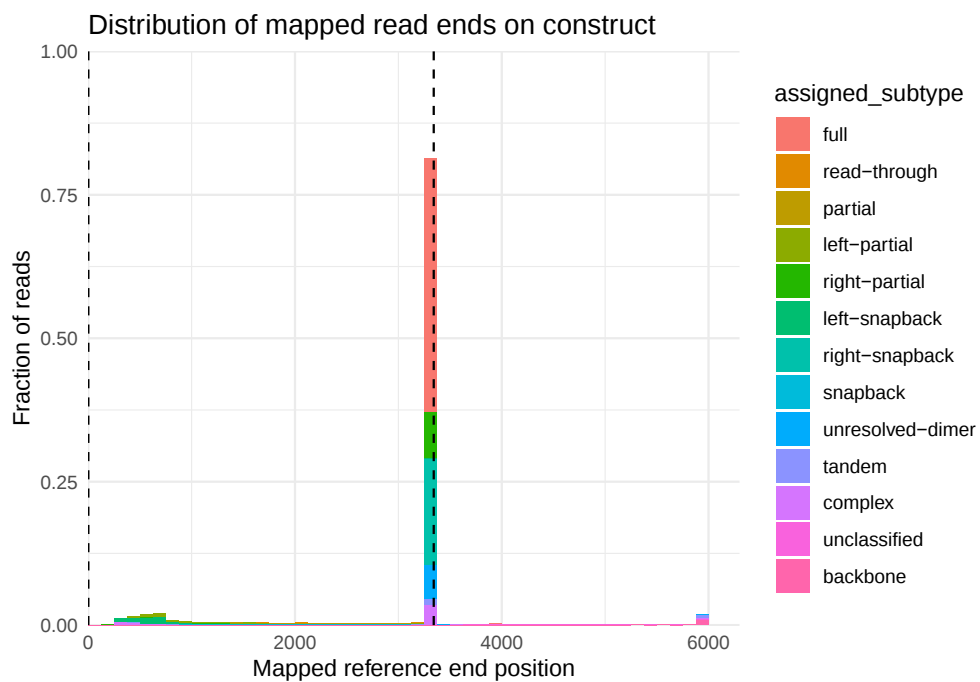
Distribution of read length by subtype



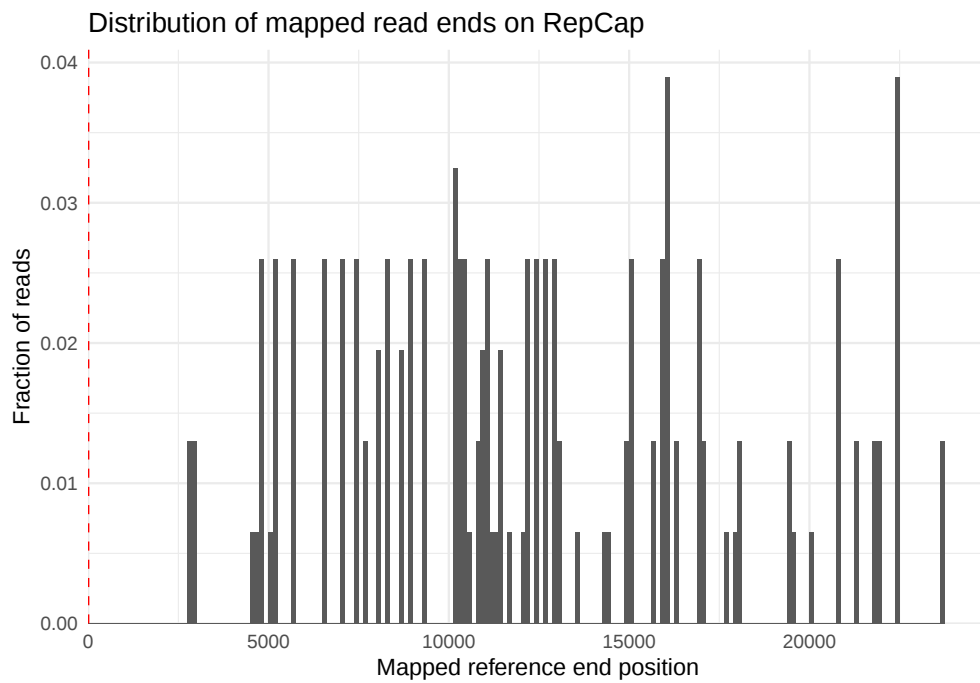
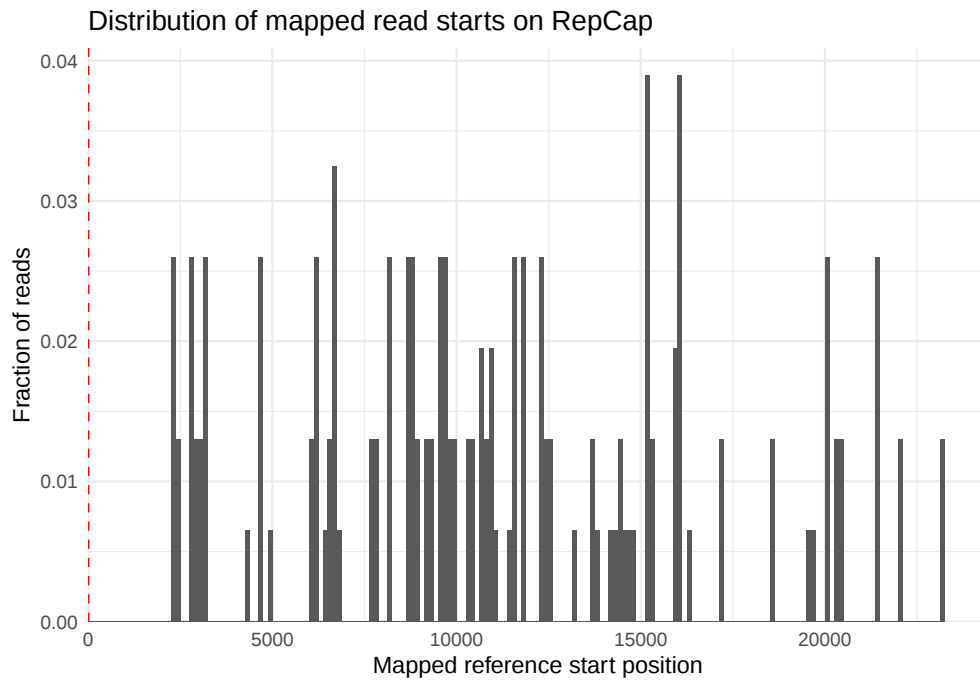
AAV mapping to reference sequence

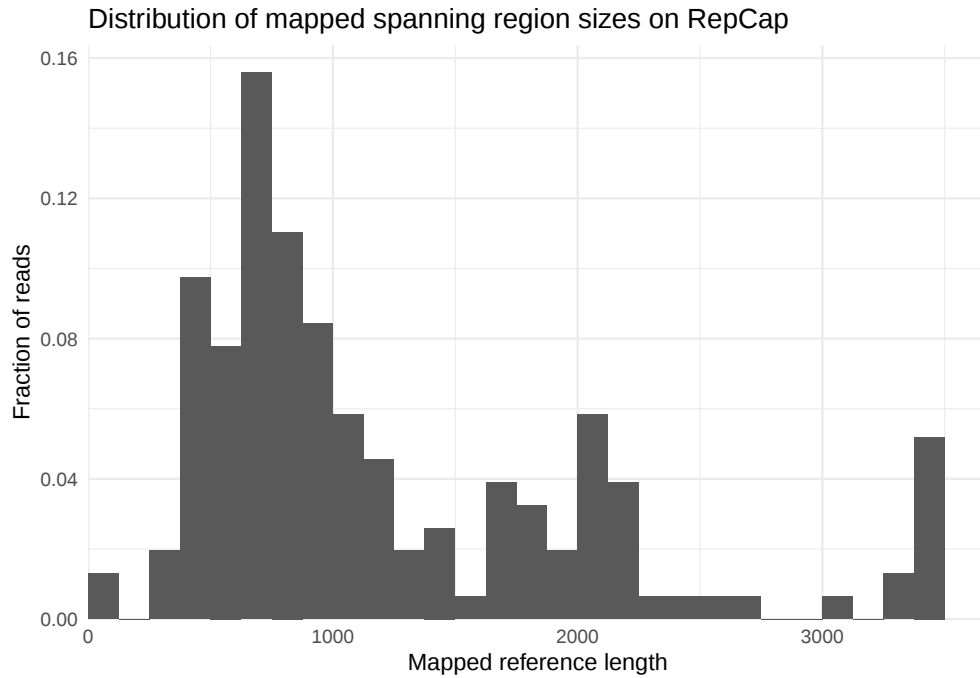
Gene therapy construct



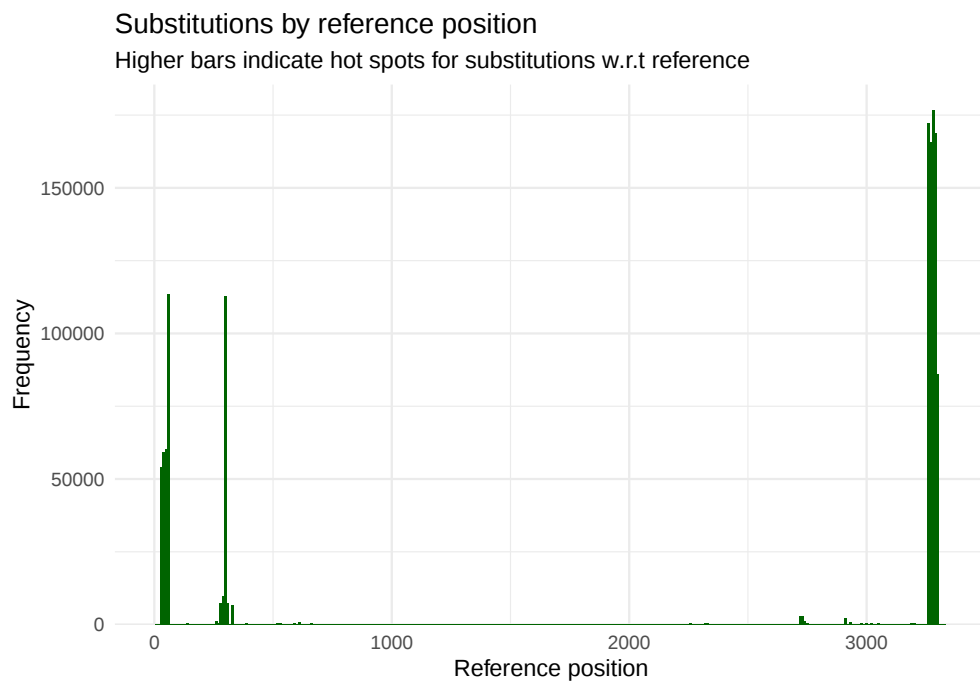


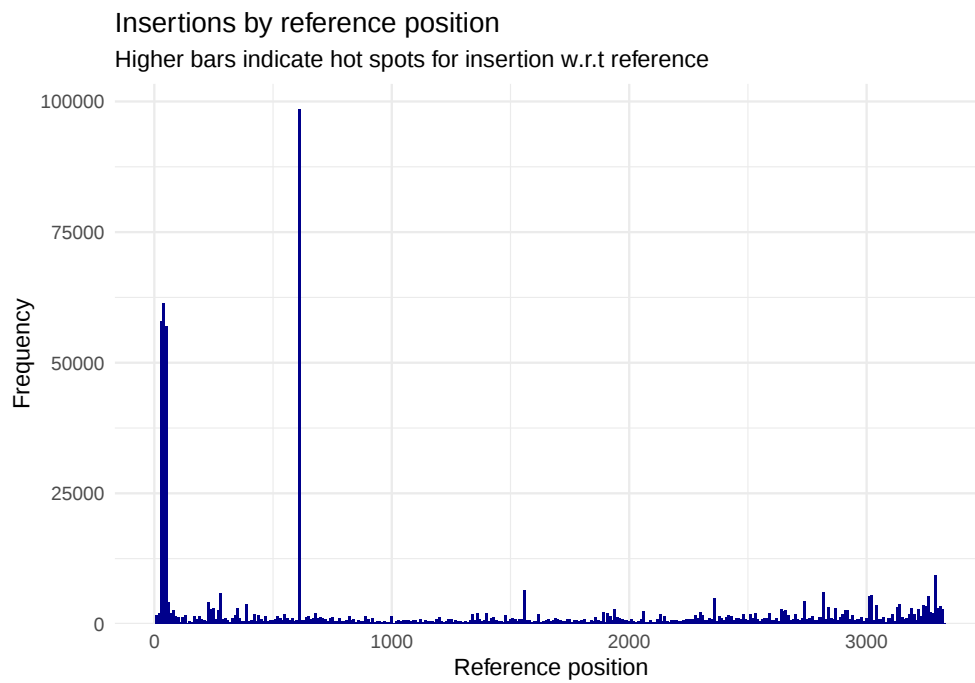
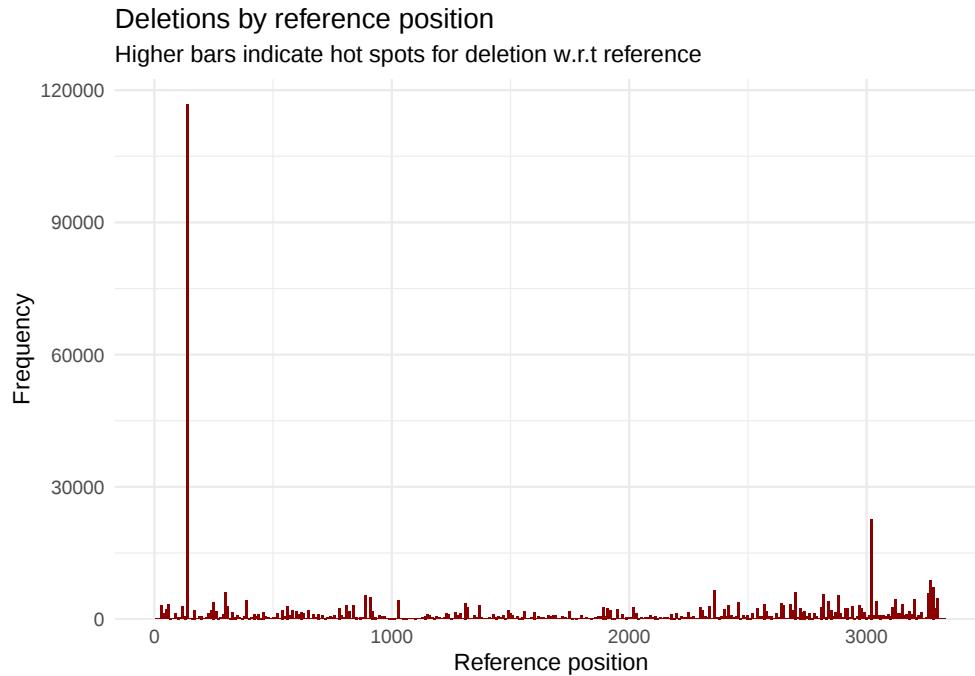
RepCap





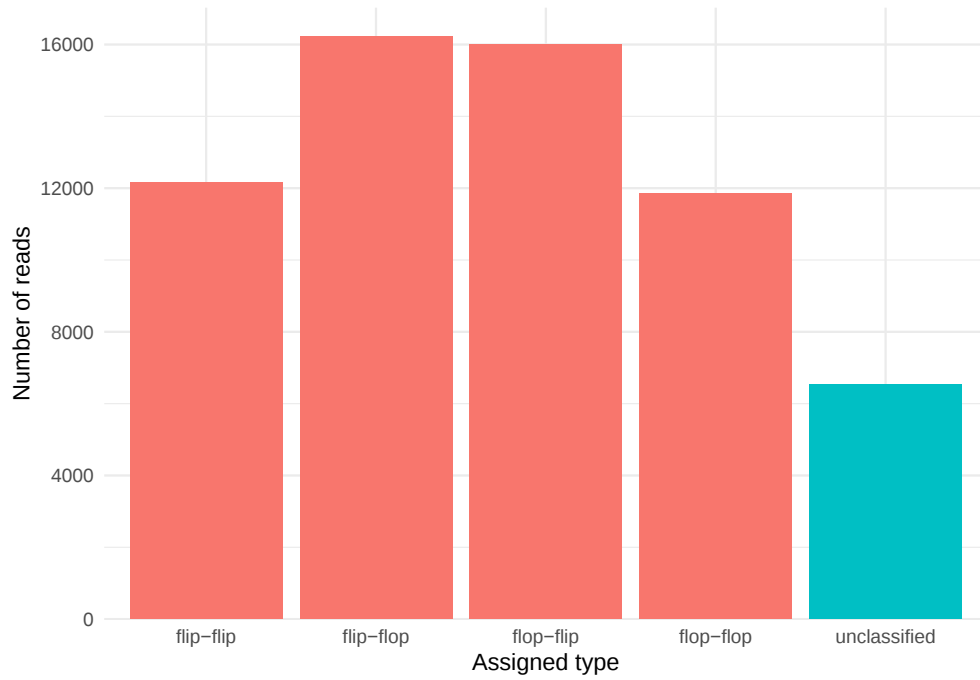
Distribution of non-matches by reference position





Flip/flop configurations

Term	Definition
Flip/Flop	One ITR is formed by two palindromic arms, called B–B' and C–C', embedded in a larger one, A–A'. The order of these palindromic sequences defines the flip or flop orientation of the ITR. (Read more)



type	subtype	leftITR	rightITR	count
ssAAV	full	flip	flip	12,160
ssAAV	full	flip	flop	16,215
ssAAV	full	flip	unclassified	1,398
ssAAV	full	flop	flip	15,994
ssAAV	full	flop	flop	11,861
ssAAV	full	flop	unclassified	1,227
ssAAV	full	unclassified	flip	1,761
ssAAV	full	unclassified	flop	1,569
ssAAV	full	unclassified	unclassified	588
ssAAV	left-partial	flip	unclassified	10,437
ssAAV	left-partial	flop	unclassified	10,313
ssAAV	left-partial	unclassified	unclassified	2,052
ssAAV	right-partial	unclassified	flip	29,674
ssAAV	right-partial	unclassified	flop	30,107
ssAAV	right-partial	unclassified	unclassified	4,433

Methods

This report was generated by an automated analysis of long-read sequencing data from adeno-associated virus (AAV) products. The sequencing data should be from the PacBio sequencer run in AAV mode, or equivalent circular consensus sequencing (CCS) reads (Travers et al., 2010).

In this analysis, reads are aligned to the given AAV, packaging, and host reference sequences using Minimap2 (Li, 2018). The reference sequences for each primary alignment and its orientation are counted and summarized to assign read type classifications, including vector, non-vector, and chimeric reads. For reads assigned to the AAV vector, the primary alignment coordinates are compared to the annotated vector region in the reference sequence, which comprises the left and right ITRs and the genomic region between them, to assign each read to a subtype classification. Sequence variants relative to the vector reference sequence are determined directly from each read's alignment, specifically the CIGAR string indicating insertions, deletions, mismatches, and gaps.

Citations

1. Travers, K. J., Chin, C.-S., Rank, D. R., Eid, J. S. & Turner, S. W. A flexible and efficient template format for circular consensus sequencing and SNP detection. *Nucleic Acids Research* 38, e159–e159 (2010).
2. Li, H. Minimap2: Pairwise alignment for nucleotide sequences. *Bioinformatics* 34, 3094–3100 (2018).