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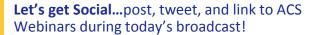
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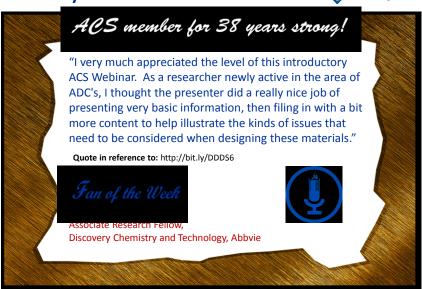






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 diagnostic medical devices to investigate the biophysical mechanisms of disease
- Frederick Balagadde, Ph.D. (K-RITH Durban, South Africa) - microfluidic systems to increase affordable healthcare access
- James Olson, M.D., Ph.D. (Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center) - new cancer therapies for children with brain tumors
- Susan Hershenson, Ph.D. (The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation) - technical expertise & strategic guidance for the therapeutics projects

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The Chemistry of Power Free Wearable Sensors: Smart Polymeric Materials

Michele Lee, Ph.D. Student Materials Science, University of Southern California

Andrea Armani, Chair of Engineering and Associate Professor of Chemical
Engineering and Materials Science, University of Southern California

Mark Jones, Executive External Strategy and Communications Fellow, Dow

Thursday, August 11, 2016

Chemophobia: How We Became Afraid of Chemicals and What to Do About It

James Kennedy, Chemistry Teacher and Blogger, Haileybury, Australia Darren Griffen, Professor of Genetics, University of Kent, UK

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2016 Drug Design and Delivery Symposium

"Nucleic Acids Therapeutics - Making Sense of Antisense"



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Nucleic Acid Therapeutics – Making Sense of Antisense

ACS Webinar, July 28th 2016 Punit Seth, Ph.D.



How to make an oligonucleotide drug

- Pick a mechanism
- · Choose a chemical/delivery platform
- · Screen, optimize drug molecule
- Clear pre-clinical tox
- Initiate clinical trials
- Register drug with FDA





How to make an oligonucleotide drug

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- Choose a chemical/delivery platform
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Pick a mechanism

- Oligonucleotide drugs can work through multiple mechanisms
 - Antisense oligonucleotides bind to RNA by *Watson-Crick base-pairing* and modulate RNA function to produce a pharmacological effect
 - Aptamers and immuno-modulatory oligonucleotides typically bind to protein targets and modulate their function to produce a pharmacological effect
 - mRNA drugs are translated to therapeutic proteins
- Antisense mechanisms can be broadly classified into two general categories
 - Mechanisms which promote degradation of RNA
 - RNase H single stranded (ss) DNA ASOs
 - siRNA and miRNA double stranded (ds) and ssRNA ASOs
 - Mechanisms which do not promote degradation of RNA
 - Translational arrest ssASOs with variable chemistry
 - Splice modulation ssASOs with variable chemistry
 - miRNA antagonists ssASOs with variable chemistry

Bennett, C.F. & Swayze, E.E. RNA targeting therapeutics: molecular mechanisms of antisense oligonucleotides as a therapeutic platform. *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 50, 259-293 (2010).





How does CRISPR/Cas9 differ from "antisense" mechanisms such as RNase H and siRNA?

- RNA strand promotes cleavage of complementary RNA
- DNA strand promotes cleavage of complementary RNA
- RNA strand promotes cleavage of complementary DNA

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Pick a mechanism

- · Oligonucleotide drugs can work through multiple mechanisms
 - Antisense oligonucleotides bind to RNA by Watson-Crick base-pairing and modulate RNA function to produce a pharmacological effect
 - Aptamers and immuno-modulatory oligonucleotides typically bind to protein targets and modulate their function to produce a pharmacological effect
 - mRNA drugs are translated to therapeutic proteins

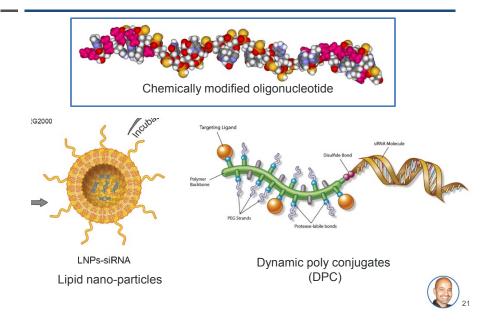
Antisense mechanisms can be broadly classified into two general categories

- Mechanisms which promote degradation of RNA
 - RNase H single stranded (ss) DNA ASOs
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 - miRNA antagonists ssASOs with variable chemistry

Bennett, C.F. & Swayze, E.E. RNA targeting therapeutics: molecular mechanisms of antisense oligonucleotides as a therapeutic platform. Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 50, 259-293 (2010).



Choose a chemical / delivery platform

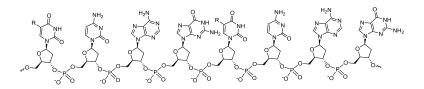


Introduction to oligonucleotide chemical modifications



Unmodified ASOs Have Sub-Optimal "Drug-Like" Properties

- Poly-anionic macromolecules with poor cell penetration properties
- Lack sufficient bio-stability in animals
- Have poor pharmacokinetics (rapidly excreted into urine)
- Modest affinity for target RNA
- Non-specific immune stimulation

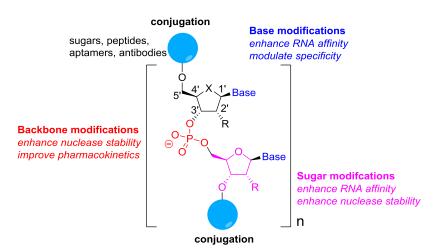


Swayze, E.E. & Bhat, B. (2007) The Medicinal Chemistry of Oligonucleotides; in Antisense Drug Technology: Principles, Strategies, and Applications, Edn. 2nd. (ed. S.T. Crooke), 143-182.





Many sites on an oligonucleotide can be chemically modified to enhance drug-like properties

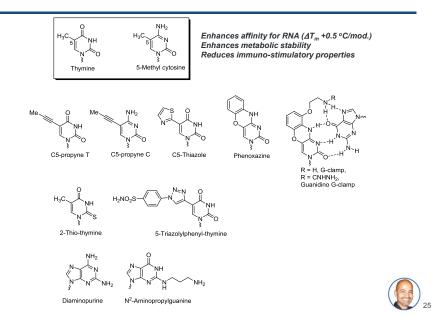




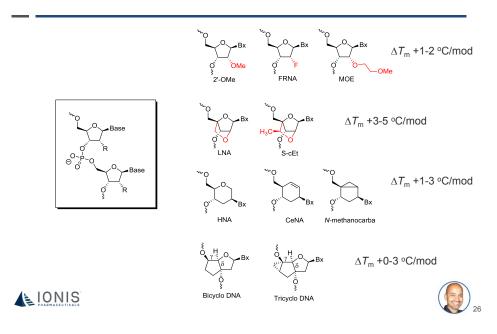
Wan et al, J. Med. Chem. 2016, DOI 10.1021/acs.jmedchem.6b00551



Nucleobase Modifications



Sugar Modifications





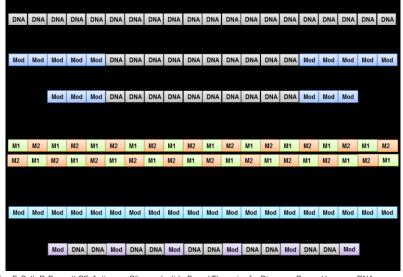
Which scaffold represents the boat conformation of cyclohexane?

- Hexitol nucleic acid (HNA)
- Cyclohexenyl nucleic acid (CeNA)
- N-methanocarba (NMC)

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Backbone Modifications

Use of modification pattern is directed by antisense mechanism being harnessed



Rigo F, Seth P, Bennett CF. Antisense Oligonucleotide-Based Therapies for Diseases Caused by pre-mRNA Processing Defects. In: Yeo GW, ed. Systems Biology of RNA Binding Proteins: Springer New York; 2014: 303-52.

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Lessons Learned

- Chemical modifications can enhance the RNAbinding, metabolic stability, pharmacokinetic, toxicological properties of oligonucleotide drugs
 - All positions on an oligonucleotide can be (and have been) modified
- Offers the opportunity to create a discrete entity which can be chemically synthesized and characterized
 - More convenient that particulate formulations which are complex mixtures of multiple components

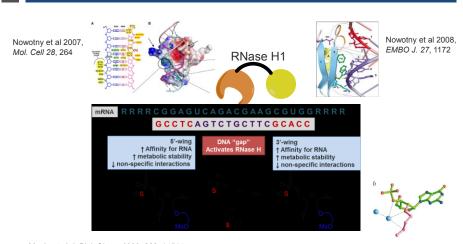




RNase H active gapmer Antisense Oligonucleotides (ASOs)



Ionis' Gen 2.0 Platform – 2'-Methoxyethyl RNA (MOE) Gapmer



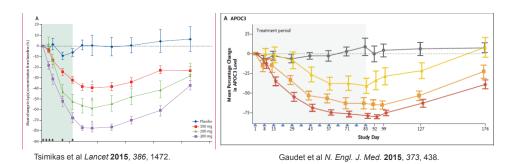
Monia et al *J. Biol. Chem.* **1993**, 268, 14514 Wu et al *J. Biol. Chem.* **2004**, 279, 17181

Teplova, M. et al. Nat. Struct. Biol. 1999, 6, 535-539





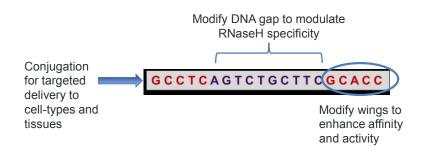
MOE ASOs Show Excellent Activity (and Pharmacology) For Suppressing Genes Expressed In the Liver in Humans



- ApoC3 and Lp(a) are proteins synthesized primarily by hepatocytes in the liver and secreted in plasma
- Measuring reduction of protein in plasma serves as a biomarker for ASO activity in the liver



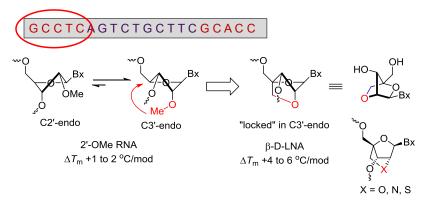
Designing the next generation ASO platform







Conformationally Restricted Nucleic Acid Analogs Enhance Affinity for RNA

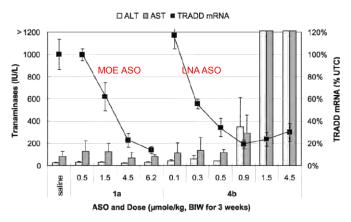


Imanishi et al, *Tet Lett*, **1997**, *38*, 8735 Wengel et al, *Tetrahedron*, **1998**, *54*, 3607





LNA ASOs Increase Potency and Risk for Hepatotoxicity

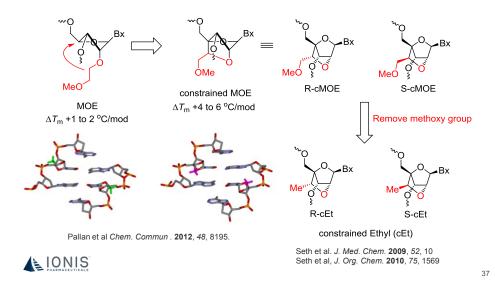


Swayze, et al Nucl. Acids Res. 2007, 35, 687-700.

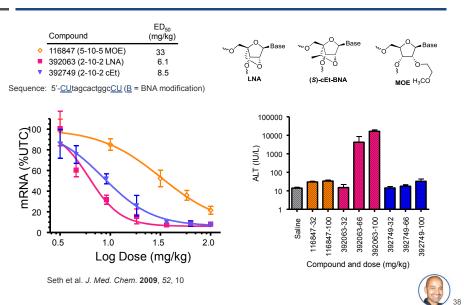
Can combining structural elements of LNA and MOE enhance potency while reducing toxicity?



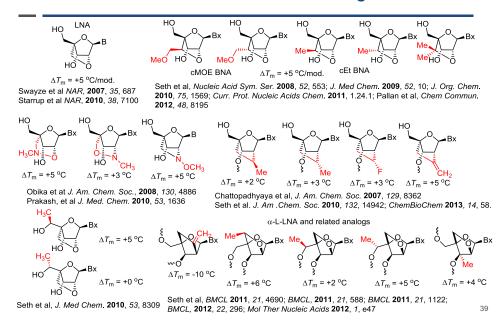
Combining Structural Elements of MOE and LNA – cMOE and cEt modifications



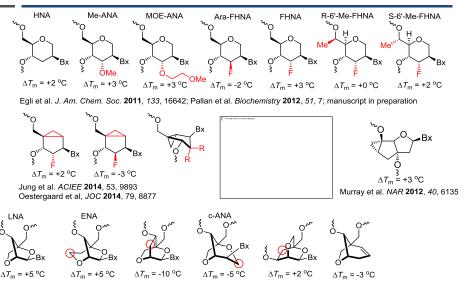
cEt BNA ASO Targeting PTEN Maintains Potency While Improving Therapeutic Profile Relative To LNA ASO



Beyond 2'-MOE – Examples of 2',4'-BNA Modifications Evaluated for Isis Gen. 2.5 Research Program

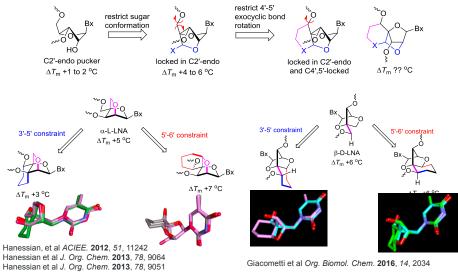


Examples of Other Conformationally Restricted Analogs Evaluated for Isis Gen. 2.5 Research Program



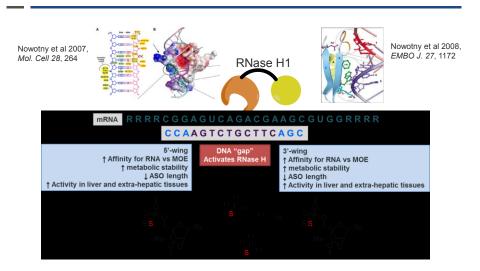
Imanishi **1997**, *Tet Lett.* 38, 8735; Koizumi *BMC* **2003**, 11, 2211; Obika, et al. *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 6050; Kodama et al **2014**, AGDS Migawa et al, *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 4316; manuscript in preparation

Dual Constrained Nucleic Acids – Improving Affinity Beyond LNA



Giacometti et al Org. Biomol. Chem. 2016, 14, 2034

Ionis' Gen 2.5 Platform - cEt BNA Gapmer



Seth et al J. Med. Chem. 2009, 52, 10; J. Org. Chem. 2010, 75, 1569; Pallan et al Chem. Commun. 2012, 48, 8195; Burel et al Nucleic Acid Ther. 2013, 23, 213-27; Pandey et al J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 2015, 355, 329-340; Hong, et al Sci. Transl. Med. 2015, 7, 314ra185

Modulating Pharmacokinetics Properties of Oligonucleotides by Targeted Delivery



Phosphorothioate Modification Enhances Nuclease Stability and Pharmacokinetic Properties

· Phosphorothioate (PS) Linkage

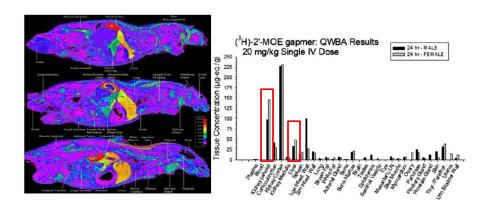
- Improves metabolic stability
- Improves plasma protein binding and facilitates ASO distribution to tissues
- Supports RNase H activity and also compatible with RISC mechanism
- Reduces affinity for RNA
- Activates immune system (sequence dependent)

Eckstein, F., Phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotides: what is their origin and what is unique about them? Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev. 2000, 10, 117-21.





PS ASOs Distribute Broadly After Systemic Injection



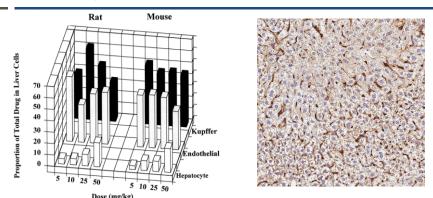
Geary et al Adv. Drug Delivery Rev. 2015, 87, 46

Graham et al Biochem. Pharmacol. 2001, 62, 297





PS ASOs Accumulate Preferentially in Non-Parenchymal Cells in The Liver



Butler et al *Lab. Invest.* **1997**, *77*, 379. Hepatocytes account for 80% of liver mass Bijsterbosch et al *Nucleic Acids Res.* **1997**, *25*, 3290.

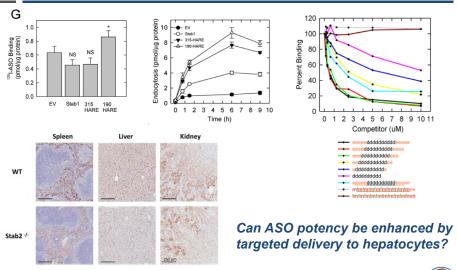
Why do PS ASOs accumulate in non-parenchymal cells in the liver?





NPC's constitute <10% of liver mass

Stabilin-1 and Stabilin-2 are specific receptors for the cellular internalization of PS ASOs in liver sinusoidal cells



Miller, et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 2016, 44, 2782-94





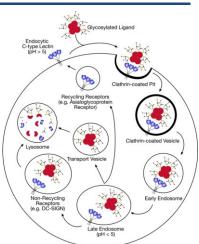
How can one achieve targeted delivery to hepatocytes?

- Target the Mannose Receptor
- Target the Asialoglycoprotein Receptor
- Target the Hyaluronic Acid Receptor for Endocytosis

The Asialoglycoprotein Receptor (ASGPR) Is a High Capacity Receptor Specific for Hepatocytes

- ASGPR is a C-type lectin expressed exclusively on hepatocytes
 - 500,000 copies per cell
- ASGPR clears glycoproteins from circulation through receptor mediated endocytosis
- ASGPR binds Galactose and N-acetylgalactosamine (Gal-NAc) terminated oligosaccharides with high affinity
 - Sia-2,6-Gal modified glycoproteins are physiological ligands for ASGPR

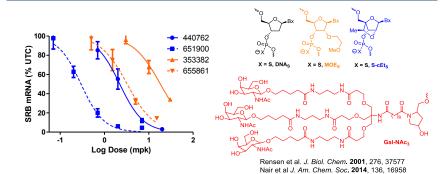
Cummings et al Essentials of Glycobiology. 2nd Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; 2009. Chapter 31.











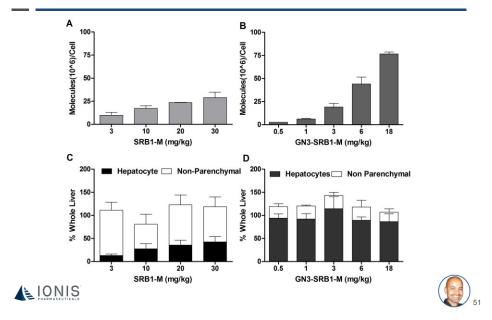
| ISIS# | Single Dose (mpk) | ASO (5'-3') | SRB1 mRNA ED ₅₀ |
|--------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 353382 | 3, 10, 30 | $\textcolor{red}{\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{T}}$ | 18.3 |
| 655861 | 0.5, 1.5, 5, 15 | $\textcolor{red}{G_sC_sT_sT_sC_sA_sG_sT_sC_sA_sT_sG_sA_sC_sT_sT_sC_sC_sT_sT_oA_oGaINAc_3}$ | 3.3 |
| 440762 | 0.7, 2, 7, 20 | $T_sC_sA_sG_sT_sC_sA_sT_sG_sA_sC_sT_sT_sC$ | 2.2 |
| 651900 | 0.07, 0.2, 0.7, 2, 7 | $\textcolor{red}{T_sC_sA_sG_sT_sC_sA_sT_sG_sA_sC_sT_sT_sC_oA_oGalNAc_3}$ | 0.3 |

DNA, MOE, S-cEt, Phosphorothioate (s), Phosphodiester (o), Triantennary Gal-NAc

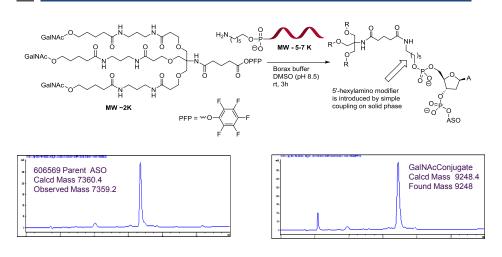
Prakash et al, Nucleic Acids Res. 2014, 42, 8796-8807 NAR Breakthrough Article



GalNAc Enhances ASO Accumulation in Hepatocytes Relative to Non-Parenchymal Cells



5'-Hexylamino-ASOs Can Be Efficiently Conjugated to PFP Activated GalNAc Clusters In Aqueous Solution

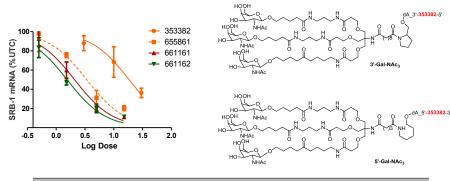


IONIS PHARMACEUTICALS

Ostergaard et al. Bioconjug. Chem. **2015**, 26, 1451-1455 St-Pierre et al Bioorg. Med. Chem. **2016**, 24, 2397-409.



5'-GalNAc Mixed Backbone ASOs Further Improve Potency

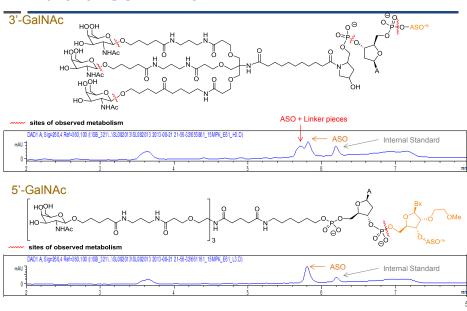


| Isis# | Sequence (5'-3') | Design | SRB1 mRNA ED ₅₀ (mpk) |
|--------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 353382 | $\textcolor{red}{G_sC_sT_sT_sC_sA_sG_sT_sC_sA_sT_sG_sA_sC_sT_s\textcolor{blue}{T_sC_sC_sT_s\textcolor{blue}{T}}}$ | None | 18.8 |
| 655861 | $\textcolor{red}{G_sC_sT_sT_sC_sA_sG_sT_sC_sA_sT_sG_sA_sC_sT_sT_sC_sC_sT_sT_oA_oGaINAc_3}$ | 3'-GaINAc ₃ PS | 3.4 |
| 661161 | $\textcolor{red}{\textbf{GaINAc}_{3o}\textbf{A}_{o}\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{T}}$ | 5'-GalNAc ₃ PS | 2.1 |
| 661162 | $\textbf{GaiNAc}_{3o}\textbf{A}_{o}\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{C}_{o}\textbf{T}_{o}\textbf{T}_{o}\textbf{C}_{o}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{G}_{s}\textbf{A}_{s}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{T}_{o}\textbf{C}_{o}\textbf{C}_{s}\textbf{T}_{s}\textbf{T}$ | 5'-GalNAc ₃ MBB | 1.6 |

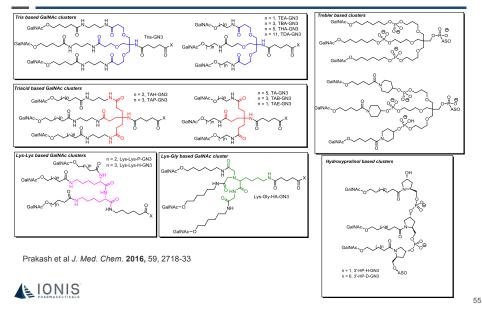




5'-GalNAc Cluster Is Cleanly Metabolized to Parent ASO in Liver



SAR Scaffolds Evaluated For ASGR Mediated ASO Delivery To Hepatocytes



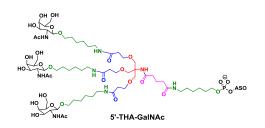
Most Tri-GalNAc Clusters Show Similar ASGR Binding And Activity In Hepatocytes and Mice

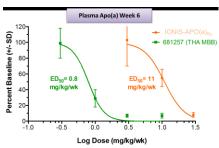
 $Table~1.~ASGR~Binding~and~Potency~of~SRB-1~ASOs~Containing~Tris~(32-36),~Triacid~(37-41),~Lys_Lys~(42),~Lys-Gly~(43),~Trebler~(44~and~45),~and~Hydroxylprolinol~(46-48)~Scaffolds \\ {}^{a}$

| ASO No. | X:trivalent GalNAc | atoms in linker ^b | ASGPR Ki (nM) | IC ₅₀ (nM) | ED ₅₀ (mg kg ⁻¹) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| 31 | none | none | | 250.3 ± 1.8 | 18.3 ± 1.1 |
| Tris Based | GalNAc Clusters | | | | |
| 32 | 5'-tris-GN3 | 16 ₁₂₁ • equin | 8.0 ± 1.2 | 40.2 ± 1.1 | 2.4 ± 1.1 |
| 33 | 5'-TEA-GN3 | 7 (1) 1 (1) | 6.8 ± 1.6 | 10.4 ± 1.2 | 4.2 ± 1.3 |
| 34 | 5'-TBA-GN3 | 9 5 - CH3-50014 | 7.0 ± 1.3 | 10.3 ± 1.2 | 3.5 ± 1.4 |
| 35 | 5'-THA-GN3 | 11 🕯 \cdots | 6.1 ± 1.4 | 20.1 ± 1.1 | 3.7 ± 1.2 |
| 36 | 5'-TDA-GN3 | 17 | 23.0 ± 1.5 | 149.8 ± 6.1 | 7.2 ± 1.5 |
| Triacid Base | ed GalNAc Clusters | | | | |
| 37 | 5'-TAH-GN3 | 15 | 10.3 ± 1.2 | 30.1 ± 1.4 | 2.2 ± 1.1 |
| 38 | 5'-TAP-GN3 | 14 | 10.0 ± 1.3 | 70.3 ± 1.1 | 2.4 ± 1.0 |
| 39 | 5'-TA-GN3 | 11 | 6.2 ± 1.2 | 30.0 ± 1.3 | 2.6 ± 1.2 |
| 40 | 5'-TAB-GN3 | 9 | 8.4 ± 1.2 | 20.4 ± 1.1 | 3.8 ± 1.3 |
| 41 | 5'-TAE-GN3 | 7 | 26.0 ± 1.5 | 20.4 ± 1.1 | 3.2 ± 1.3 |
| Lys-Lys and | l Lys-Gly Based GalNAc Clusters | | | | |
| 42 | 5'-Lys-Lys-H-GN3 | 11, 12, 15 | 10.1 ± 1.4 | 30.3 ± 1.2 | 2.1 ± 1.2 |
| 43 | 5'-Lys-Gly-HA-GN3 | 11, 12 | 6.3 ± 1.2 | 6.3 ± 1.2 | 2.3 ± 1.1 |
| Trebler Bas | ed GalNAc Clusters | | | | |
| 44 | 5'-PGN3 | 15 | 20.0 ± 1.3 | 60.3 ± 1.2 | 3.1 ± 1.3 |
| 45 | 5'-Pip-PGN3 | 18 | 23.0 ± 1.2 | 149.6 ± 8.4 | 9.8 ± 1.6 |
| Hydroxypro | olinol Based GalNAc Clusters | | | | |
| 46 | 3'-HP-H-GN3 | 7 | 12.0 ± 1.6 | 40.2 ± 1.1 | 2.9 ± 1.2 |
| 47 | 3'- HP-D-GN3 | 13 | 40.0 ± 1.8 | 55.3 ± 1.2 | 4.8 ± 1.4 |
| 48 | 3'-HP-HAH-GN3 | 14 | 9.6 ± 1.2 | 30.3 ± 1.2 | 2.2 ± 1.1 |
| | | | | | |

 $^a SRB-1 \ ASO: \ 5' - X_{-p} A_{ab} G_{ee}^{\ m} C_{e_i} Te_i^{\ m} C_{e_i} A_{ab} G_{d_i} T_{d_i}^{\ m} C_{d_i} A_{d_i} T_{d_i} G_{d_i} A_{d_i}^{\ m} C_{e_i} T_{e_i}^{\ m} Ce_i^{\ m} C_{e_i} T_{e_i} T_{e_i} \\ \ 10^{\circ} - 2' - O-MOE; \ d, \ DNA; \ ^m C, \ 5-methyl cytidine; \ s, phosphorothioate; o, phosphodiester. \\ ^b Number of atoms in the linker$

Gal-NAc Conjugate Targeting Human Apo(a) Shows >10-Fold Improved Potency in Transgenic Mice





Yu, at al Mol. Ther. Nucleic Acids 2016, 5, e317 Shemesh, et al Mol. Ther. Nucleic Acids 2016, 5, e319.





Simplified Synthesis Of GalNAc Cluster For Solution Phase Conjugation

Enhancing activity of chemically modified siRNA

| siRNA | Sense (5'-3')/Antisense (3'-5') | IC ₅₀ (nM) hepatocytes | ED ₅₀ (mg/kg) liver |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | AsCsCoUoGoAoUoCoAoUoUoAoUoAoGoAoUsAsA AsAsUoGoGoAoCoUoAoGoUoAoAoUoAoUoCoUoAsUsT-PO | 957 | |
| 2 | AsCsCoUoGoAoUoCoAoUoUoAoUoAoGoAoUsAsA AsAsUoGoGoAoCoUoAoGoUoAoAoUoAoUoCoUoAsUsT-VP | 305 | 53 |
| 3 | AsCsCoUoGoAoUoCoAoUoUoAoUoAoGoAoUsAsA-GN3 AsAsUoGoGoAoCoUoAoGoUoAoGoUoAoUoCoUoAsUsT-PO | 7.6 | 2.3 |
| 4 | AsCsCoUoGoAoUoCoAoUoUoAoUoAoGoAoUsAsA-GN3 AsAsUsGsGsAsCsUoAsGoUsAoAsUoAsUoCsUoAsUsT-VP | 8.5 | 0.5 |



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Summary

- Chemical modification is a viable strategy to enhance the drug-like properties of oligonucleotide therapeutics
 - Improves RNA-binding affinity, metabolic stability, pharmacological, pharmacokinetic and toxicological properties
- >30 chemically modified oligonucleotide drugs encompassing multiple mechanisms are currently in mid to late-stage development
- Targeted delivery represents a new platform to further enhance potency of oligonucleotide therapeutics





Acknowledgements

Ionis Medicinal Chemistry

- E. Swayze, T. Prakash, M. Oestergaard, M. Migawa, G. Vasquez, Jeff Yu, B. Wan

· Ionis bio-analytical Team

- H. Gaus, A. Berdeja, K. Schmidt, A. Chappell, R. Gupta

Ionis Core Research and Drug Discovery

S. Murray, A. Siwkowski, A. Low, H. Murray, W. Lima, A. Jazayeri, B. Monia, F. Bennett, S. Crooke

· Ionis Collaborators

 Hanessian Lab (U Montreal), Egli Lab (Vanderbilt), Jung Lab (UCLA), Leumann Lab (U Bern), Herdewijn Lab (Rega Institute), Harris Lab (U Nebraska)

ACS Organizers

- R. Olson, M. Tichenor, N. Meanwell, J. Morrison, M. David, E. Holderman, T. Fogg









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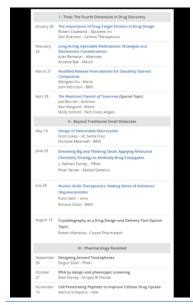
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