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(54) **Titre : COMPOSITIONS ET PROCEDES DESTINES A MODULER L'EXPRESSION DE TAU**
(54) **Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR MODULATING TAU EXPRESSION**

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Disclosed are methods for modulating splicing of Tau mRNA in an animal with Tau antisense compounds. Also disclosed herein are methods for reducing expression of Tau mRNA and protein in an animal with Tau antisense compounds. Such compounds and methods are useful to treat, prevent, or ameliorate neurodegenerative diseases in an individual in need thereof. Examples of neurodegenerative diseases that can be treated, prevented, and ameliorated with the administration Tau antisense oligonucleotides include Alzheimer's Disease, Fronto-temporal Dementia (FTD), FTDP-17, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy, Epilepsy, and Dravet's Syndrome.



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(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR MODULATING TAU EXPRESSION

(57) Abstract: Disclosed are methods for modulating splicing of Tau mRNA in an animal with Tau antisense compounds. Also disclosed herein are methods for reducing expression of Tau mRNA and protein in an animal with Tau antisense compounds. Such compounds and methods are useful to treat, prevent, or ameliorate neurodegenerative diseases in an individual in need thereof. Examples of neurodegenerative diseases that can be treated, prevented, and ameliorated with the administration Tau antisense oligonucleotides include Alzheimer's Disease, Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD), FTDP-17, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy, Epilepsy, and Dravet's Syndrome.

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COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR MODULATING TAU EXPRESSION

SEQUENCE LISTING

The present application is being filed along with a Sequence Listing in electronic format. The
5 Sequence Listing is provided as a file entitled BIOL0220WOSEQ_ST25.txt created 3/14/2014, which is
approximately 208 KB in size. The information in the electronic format of the sequence listing is
incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

10 Disclosed herein are compositions and methods related to the fields of antisense compounds
biochemistry, molecular biology, and medicine. Embodiments described herein relate to compounds,
compositions, and methods for treating, preventing, or ameliorating neurodegenerative diseases, including
tauopathies, Alzheimer's Disease, Fronto-temporal Dementia (FTD), FTDP-17, Progressive Supranuclear
Palsy (PSP), Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE), Corticobasal Ganglionic Degeneration (CBD),
15 Epilepsy, and Dravet's Syndrome by inhibiting expression of Tau or modulating the splicing of Tau in a cell
and/or in an animal.

2. Description

The primary function of Tau is to bind to and stabilize microtubules, which are important structural
components of the cytoskeleton involved in mitosis, cytokinesis, and vesicular transport. Tau is found in
20 multiple tissues, but is particularly abundant in axons of neurons. In humans, there are six isoforms of Tau
that are generated by alternative splicing of exons 2, 3, and 10. Splicing of exons 2 and 3 at the N-terminus
of the protein leads to inclusion of zero, one, or two 29 amino acid acidic domains and is termed 0N, 1N, or
2N Tau respectively. The influence of these domains on Tau function is not fully clear, though may play a
role in interactions with the plasma membrane. Inclusion of exon 10 at the C-terminus leads to inclusion of
25 the microtubule binding domain encoded by exon 10. Since there are 3 microtubule binding domains
elsewhere in Tau, this Tau isoform (with exon 10 included) is termed 4R Tau, where 'R' refers to the
number of repeats of microtubule binding domains. Tau without exon 10 is termed 3R Tau. Since more
microtubule binding domains (4R compared with 3R) increases the binding to microtubules, 4R Tau

presumably significantly increases microtubule binding and assembly. The ratio of 3R/4R Tau is developmentally regulated, with fetal tissues expressing exclusively 3R Tau and adult human tissues expressing approximately equal levels of 3R/4R Tau. Deviations from the normal ratio of 3R/4R Tau are characteristic of neurodegenerative FTD Tauopathies. It is not known how changing the 3R/4R Tau ratio at a later stage in the adult animal will affect Tau pathogenesis.

Serine-threonine directed phosphorylation regulates the microtubule binding ability of Tau. Hyperphosphorylation promotes detachment of Tau from microtubules. Other post translational modifications of Tau have been described; however the significance of these is unclear. Phosphorylation of Tau is also developmentally regulated with higher phosphorylation in fetal tissues and much lower phosphorylation in the adult. One characteristic of neurodegenerative disorders is aberrantly increased Tau phosphorylation.

The microtubule network is involved in many important processes within the cell including structural integrity needed for maintaining morphology of cells and operating transport machinery. Since binding of Tau to microtubules stabilizes microtubules, Tau is likely to be a key mediator of some of these processes and disruption of normal Tau in neurodegenerative diseases may disrupt some of these key cellular processes.

One of the early indicators that Tau may be important in neurodegenerative syndromes was the recognition that Tau is a key component of neurofibrillary inclusions in Alzheimer's disease. In fact, neurofibrillary inclusions are aggregates of hyperphosphorylated Tau protein. Along with amyloid beta containing plaques, neurofibrillary inclusions are a hallmark of Alzheimer's disease and correlate significantly with cognitive impairment. 95% of Tau accumulations in AD are found in neuronal processes and is termed neuritic dystrophy. The process(es) whereby this microtubule associated protein becomes disengaged from microtubules and forms accumulations of proteins and how this relates to neuronal toxicity is not well understood.

Neuronal Tau inclusions are a pathological characteristic of not only Alzheimer's disease, but also a subset of Frontotemporal dementia (FTD), PSP, and CBD. The link between Tau and neurodegeneration was solidified by the discovery that mutations in the Tau gene cause a subset of FTD. These genetic data have also highlighted the importance of the 3R:4R ratio of Tau. Many of the Tau mutations that cause FTD lead to a change in Tau splicing which leads to preferential inclusion of exon 10, and thus to increased 4R Tau. The overall Tau levels are normal. Whether the Tau isoform change or the amino acid change or both cause neurodegeneration remains unknown. Recent data suggest that PSP may also be associated with an

increased 4R:3R Tau ratio and thus may be amenable to a similar splicing strategy.

To help understand the influence of Tau ratios on neurodegeneration, a mouse model based on one of the splicing Tau mutations (N279K) has been generated using a minigene that includes the Tau promoter and the flanking intronic sequences of exon 10. As in humans, these mice demonstrate increased levels of 4R Tau compared with transgenics expressing WT Tau and develop behavioral and motor abnormalities as well as accumulations of aggregated Tau in the brain and spinal cord.

The protein "Tau" has been associated with multiple diseases of the brain including Alzheimer's disease, frontotemporal dementia, progressive supranuclear palsy, corticobasal ganglionic degeneration, dementia pugilistica, parkinsonism linked to chromosome, LYTIC-BODIG disease, tangle-predominant dementia, ganglioglioma, gangliocytoma, meningioangiomatosis, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, lead encephalopathy, tuberous sclerosis, Hallervorden-Spatz disease, Pick's disease, argyrophilic grain disease, corticobasal degeneration or frontotemporal lobar degeneration and others. Tau-associated disorders such as AD are the most common cause of dementia in the elderly. AD affects an estimated 15 million people worldwide and 40% of the population above 85 years of age. AD is characterized by two pathological hallmarks: Tau neurofibrillary inclusions (NFT) and amyloid- β (A β) plaques.

In seizure disorders, the brain's electrical activity is periodically disturbed, resulting in some degree of temporary brain dysfunction. Normal brain function requires an orderly, organized, coordinated discharge of electrical impulses. Electrical impulses enable the brain to communicate with the spinal cord, nerves, and muscles as well as within itself. Seizures may result when the brain's electrical activity is disrupted. There are two basic types of seizures; epileptic and nonepileptic. Epileptic seizures have no apparent cause or trigger and occur repeatedly. Nonepileptic seizures are triggered or provoked by a disorder or another condition that irritates the brain. Certain mental disorders can cause seizure symptoms referred to as psychogenic nonepileptic seizures.

Alzheimer's Disease(AD) is known to be a clinical risk factor for late onset seizures. Multiple AD mouse models recapitulate this increased seizure susceptibility. Within the last 5 years, many of these AD models have been studied in the setting of mouse tau knockout (tau-/-). Increased seizure susceptibility was ameliorated in these amyloid-depositing tau knockout lines. Further, tau-/- alone interestingly appeared to be protective against chemically induced seizures.

Anticonvulsants represent the common treatment regime for seizures. However, anticonvulsants are ineffective in a significant percent of people with a seizure disorder and for these individuals, surgery is the

only option. Amidst the lack of available treatments for seizure disorders and neurodegenerative diseases, certain methods of the present embodiments provide methods for treating, preventing or ameliorating a seizure disorder and neurodegenerative diseases by inhibiting expression of Tau or modulating the splicing of Tau in an animal.

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SUMMARY

Provided herein are methods for modulating splicing of Tau mRNA in cells, tissues, and animals. Also provided herein are methods for modulating the expression product of a Tau mRNA in cells, tissues, and animals.

10 In certain embodiments, modulation can occur in a cell or tissue. In certain embodiments, the cell or tissue is in an animal. In certain embodiments, the animal is human. In certain embodiments, Tau mRNA levels are reduced. In certain embodiments, Tau protein levels are reduced. In certain
15 embodiments, splicing of Tau mRNA is modulated. In certain embodiments, the expression product of a Tau mRNA is modulated. In certain embodiments, exclusion of Tau exon 10 is promoted. In certain
embodiments, expression of the 4R isoform of Tau RNA or protein is reduced. In certain embodiments, expression of the 3R isoform of Tau RNA or protein is increased. In certain embodiments, expression of the 4R isoform of Tau RNA or protein is reduced and expression of the 3R isoform of Tau RNA or protein is increased. In certain embodiments, hyperphosphorylated Tau is reduced. Such reduction and modulation can occur in a time-dependent manner or in a dose-dependent manner.

20 Several embodiments are drawn to methods of reducing or decreasing one or more symptoms of a tau-associated disorder. In certain embodiments, the symptom is a seizure. In certain embodiments, the tau-associated disorder or neurodegenerative disorder is Alzheimer's disease, frontotemporal dementia, progressive supranuclear palsy, corticobasal ganglionic degeneration, dementia pugilistica, parkinsonism linked to chromosome, Lytico-Bodig disease, tangle-predominant dementia, ganglioglioma,
25 gangliocytoma, meningioangiomatosis, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, lead encephalopathy, tuberous sclerosis, Hallervorden-Spatz disease, Pick's disease, argyrophilic grain disease, corticobasal degeneration or frontotemporal lobar degeneration. Certain embodiments are drawn to a method of decreasing seizures in a subject with a high 4R:3R tau isoform ratio. In certain embodiments, the methods comprise administering an antisense agent to the subject, wherein the agent decreases expression of tau or
30 decreases the 4R:3R tau ratio in the central nervous system of the subject.

Also provided are methods useful for preventing, treating, and ameliorating diseases, disorders, and conditions associated with Tau. In certain embodiments, such diseases, disorders, and conditions associated with Tau are neurodegenerative diseases. In certain embodiments, the neurodegenerative

disease is any of Alzheimer's Disease, Fronto-temporal Dementia (FTD), FTDP-17, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy, Epilepsy, or Dravet's Syndrome. In certain embodiments, one or more symptoms of a neurodegenerative disease is ameliorated, prevented, or delayed (progression slowed). In certain embodiments, the symptom is memory loss, anxiety, or loss of motor
5 function. In certain embodiments, neurodegenerative function is improved. In certain embodiments, neurofibrillary inclusions are reduced.

Such diseases, disorders, and conditions can have one or more risk factors, causes, or outcomes in common. Certain risk factors and causes for development of a neurodegenerative disease include genetic predisposition and older age.

10 In certain embodiments, methods of treatment include administering a Tau antisense compound to an individual in need thereof. The antisense compound may inhibit expression of Tau or modulate splicing of Tau. In certain embodiments, the antisense compound is a single-stranded antisense oligonucleotide. In certain embodiments, the single-stranded antisense oligonucleotide is complementary to a Tau nucleic acid.

15 In certain embodiments, the present invention provides compounds comprising oligonucleotides. In certain embodiments, such oligonucleotides are complementary to a Tau transcript. In certain such embodiments, oligonucleotides are complementary to a target region of the Tau transcript comprising exon 10. In certain such embodiments, oligonucleotides are complementary to a target region of the Tau transcript comprising an intron adjacent to exon 10. In certain such embodiments, oligonucleotides are
20 complementary to a target region of the Tau transcript comprising an intron adjacent to exon 10 and downstream of exon 10. In certain such embodiments, oligonucleotides are complementary to a target region of the Tau transcript comprising an intron adjacent to exon 10 and upstream of exon 10. In certain embodiments, the Tau transcript comprises an exonic splice silencer for exon 10. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides inhibit inclusion of exon 10. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides promote skipping
25 of exon 10. In certain such embodiments, 3R Tau mRNA is increased. In certain such embodiments, Tau mRNA with exon 10 mRNA is decreased. In certain embodiments, the 4R isoform of the Tau protein is decreased. In certain embodiments, the 3R isoform of the Tau protein is increased.

In certain embodiments, including, but not limited to any of the above numbered embodiments, the Tau transcript is in a human. In certain embodiments, including, but not limited to any of the above
30 numbered embodiments, the Tau transcript is in a mouse.

The present disclosure provides the following non-limiting numbered embodiments:

Embodiment 1. A compound comprising a modified oligonucleotide consisting of 8 to 30 linked nucleosides and having a nucleobase sequence comprising a complementary region comprising at least 8 contiguous nucleobases complementary to a target region of equal length of a Tau transcript.

5 Embodiment 2. The compound of embodiment 1, wherein the complementary region of the modified oligonucleotide is 100% complementary to the target region.

Embodiment 3. The compound of embodiment 1 or 2, wherein the complementary region of the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 10 contiguous nucleobases.

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Embodiment 4. The compound of embodiment 1 or 2, wherein the complementary region of the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleobases.

Embodiment 5. The compound of embodiment 1 or 2, wherein the complementary region of the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 18 contiguous nucleobases.

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Embodiment 6. The compound of any of embodiments 1-5, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide is at least 80% complementary to an equal-length region of the Tau transcript, as measured over the entire length of the oligonucleotide.

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Embodiment 7. The compound of any of embodiments 1-5, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide is at least 90% complementary to an equal-length region of the Tau transcript, as measured over the entire length of the oligonucleotide.

25 Embodiment 8. The compound of any of embodiments 1-5, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide is 100% complementary to an equal-length region of the Tau transcript, as measured over the entire length of the oligonucleotide.

Embodiment 9. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein the target region is within exon 10 of the Tau transcript.

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Embodiment 10. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein the target region is within intron 9 of the Tau transcript.

Embodiment 11. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein the target region is within intron 10 of the Tau transcript.

Embodiment 12. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein the target region comprises a portion of intron 9 and a portion of exon 10.

Embodiment 13. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein the target region comprises a portion of exon 10 and a portion of intron 10.

Embodiment 14. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein the target region comprises a portion of exon 10 and a portion of the intron at the 5'-end of exon 10.

Embodiment 15. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein the target region comprises a portion of exon 10 and a portion of the intron at the 3'-end of exon 10.

Embodiment 16. The compound of any of embodiments 1-15, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121708 and nucleobase 122044 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 17. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121796 and nucleobase 122044 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 18. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121796 and nucleobase 121885 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 19. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121873 and nucleobase 121898 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 20. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121869 and nucleobase 121943 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 21. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 122020 and nucleobase 122044 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 22. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121881 and nucleobase 121898 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 23. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121880 and nucleobase 121897 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 24. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121879 and nucleobase 121896 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 25. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121878 and nucleobase 121895 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 26. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121877 and nucleobase 121894 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 27. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121876 and nucleobase 121893 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 28. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121875 and nucleobase 121892 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 29. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121874 and nucleobase 121891 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 30. The compound of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121873 and nucleobase 121890 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 31. The compound of any of embodiments 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 8-200.

Embodiment 32. The compound of any of embodiments 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide consists of the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 8-200.

Embodiment 33. The compound of any of embodiments 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, or 153.

5 Embodiment 34. The compound of any of embodiments 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide consists of the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, or 153.

10 Embodiment 35. The compound of any of embodiments 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 45, 72, 79, 82, 83, 97, 106, 107, 112, 113, 130, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, or 200.

15 Embodiment 36. The compound of any of embodiments 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide consists of the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 45, 72, 79, 82, 83, 97, 106, 107, 112, 113, 130, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, or 200.

20 Embodiment 37. The compound of any of embodiments 1-36, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified nucleoside.

Embodiment 38. The compound of embodiment 37, wherein at least one modified nucleoside comprises a modified sugar moiety.

25 Embodiment 39. The compound of embodiment 37, wherein at least one modified sugar moiety is a 2'-substituted sugar moiety.

Embodiment 40. The compound of embodiment 39, wherein the 2'-substituent of at least one 2'-substituted sugar moiety is selected from among: 2'-OMe, 2'-F, and 2'-MOE.

30 Embodiment 41. The compound of embodiment 39, wherein the 2'-substituent of at least one 2'-substituted sugar moiety is a 2'-MOE.

Embodiment 42. The compound of any of embodiments 37-38, wherein at least one modified sugar moiety is a bicyclic sugar moiety.

Embodiment 43. The compound of embodiment 42, wherein at least one bicyclic sugar moiety is LNA or cEt.

Embodiment 44. The compound of any of embodiments 37-43, wherein at least one sugar moiety is a sugar surrogate.

Embodiment 45. The compound of embodiment 44, wherein at least one sugar surrogate is a morpholino.

Embodiment 46. The compound of embodiment 44, wherein at least one sugar surrogate is a modified morpholino.

Embodiment 47. The compound of any of embodiment 1-46, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 5 modified nucleosides, each independently comprising a modified sugar moiety.

Embodiment 48. The compound of embodiment 47, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 10 modified nucleosides, each independently comprising a modified sugar moiety.

Embodiment 49. The compound of embodiment 47, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 15 modified nucleosides, each independently comprising a modified sugar moiety.

Embodiment 50. The compound of embodiment 47, wherein each nucleoside of the modified oligonucleotide is a modified nucleoside and each independently comprises a modified sugar moiety, wherein the modified sugar moieties of each modified nucleosides are each the same as one another.

Embodiment 51. The compound of embodiment 47, wherein each nucleoside of the modified oligonucleotide is a modified nucleoside, each independently comprising a modified sugar moiety.

Embodiment 52. The compound of any of embodiments 1-51, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least two modified nucleosides comprising modified sugar moieties that are the same as one another.

Embodiment 53. The compound of any of embodiments 1-52, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least two modified nucleosides comprising modified sugar moieties that are different from one another.

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Embodiment 54. The compound of any of embodiments 1-53, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 5 contiguous modified nucleosides.

Embodiment 55. The compound of embodiment 54, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 10 contiguous modified nucleosides.

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Embodiment 56. The compound of embodiment 54, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 15 contiguous modified nucleosides.

Embodiment 57. The compound of embodiment 54, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 18 contiguous modified nucleosides.

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Embodiment 58. The compound of embodiment 54, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 20 contiguous modified nucleosides.

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Embodiment 59. The compound of any of embodiments 53-58, wherein each modified nucleoside of the modified region has a modified sugar moiety independently selected from among: 2'-F, 2'-OMe, 2'-MOE, cEt, LNA, morpholino, and modified morpholino.

Embodiment 60. The compound of any of embodiments 54-59, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified region each comprise the same modification as one another.

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Embodiment 61. The compound of embodiment 60, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified region each comprise the same 2'-substituted sugar moiety.

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Embodiment 62. The compound of embodiment 61, wherein the 2'-substituted sugar moiety of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is selected from 2'-F, 2'-OMe, and 2'-MOE.

Embodiment 63. The compound of embodiment 61, wherein the 2'-substituted sugar moiety of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is 2'-MOE.

Embodiment 64. The compound of embodiment 59, wherein the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides each comprise the same bicyclic sugar moiety.

Embodiment 65. The compound of embodiment 64, wherein the bicyclic sugar moiety of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is selected from LNA and cEt.

Embodiment 66. The compound of embodiment 59, wherein the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides each comprises a sugar surrogate.

Embodiment 67. The compound of embodiment 66, wherein the sugar surrogate of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is a morpholino.

Embodiment 68. The compound of embodiment 66, wherein the sugar surrogate of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is a modified morpholino.

Embodiment 69. The compound of any of embodiments 1-68, wherein the modified nucleotide comprises no more than 4 contiguous naturally occurring nucleosides.

Embodiment 70. The compound of any of embodiments 1-68, wherein each nucleoside of the modified oligonucleotide is a modified nucleoside.

Embodiment 71. The compound of embodiment 70 wherein each modified nucleoside comprises a modified sugar moiety.

Embodiment 72. The compound of embodiment 71, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified oligonucleotide comprise the same modification as one another.

Embodiment 73. The compound of embodiment 72, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified oligonucleotide each comprise the same 2'-substituted sugar moiety.

Embodiment 74. The compound of embodiment 73, wherein the 2'-substituted sugar moiety of the modified oligonucleotide is selected from 2'-F, 2'-OMe, and 2'-MOE.

Embodiment 75. The compound of embodiment 74, wherein the 2'-substituted sugar moiety of the modified oligonucleotide is 2'-MOE.

Embodiment 76. The compound of embodiment 72, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified oligonucleotide each comprise the same bicyclic sugar moiety.

Embodiment 77. The compound of embodiment 76, wherein the bicyclic sugar moiety of the modified oligonucleotide is selected from LNA and cEt.

Embodiment 78. The compound of embodiment 72, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified oligonucleotide each comprises a sugar surrogate.

Embodiment 79. The compound of embodiment 78, wherein the sugar surrogate of the modified oligonucleotide is a morpholino.

Embodiment 80. The compound of embodiment 78, wherein the sugar surrogate of the modified oligonucleotide is a modified morpholino.

Embodiment 81. The compound of any of embodiments 1 to 36, wherein the modified oligonucleotide has an A-B₂-A-B₂-A-B₂-A-B₂-A-B₂-A₂ motif, wherein each A comprises a bicyclic sugar moiety, and wherein each B is selected from a 2'-substituted sugar moiety and an unmodified 2'-deoxy sugar moiety.

Embodiment 82. The compound of embodiment 81, wherein each A is a cEt sugar moiety.

Embodiment 83. The compound of embodiment 81, wherein each A is an LNA sugar moiety.

Embodiment 84. The compound of any of embodiments 81 to 83, wherein each B is an unmodified 2'-deoxy sugar moiety.

Embodiment 85. The compound of any of embodiments 81 to 83, wherein each B is 2'-MOE sugar moiety.

Embodiment 86. The compound of any of embodiments 1-85, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage.

5 Embodiment 87. The compound of embodiment 86, wherein each internucleoside linkage is a modified internucleoside linkage.

Embodiment 88. The compound of embodiment 86 or 87, comprising at least one phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage.

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Embodiment 89. The compound of any of embodiments 1-85, wherein each internucleoside linkage is a modified internucleoside linkage and wherein each internucleoside linkage comprises the same modification.

15 Embodiment 90. The compound of embodiment 89, wherein each internucleoside linkage is a phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage.

Embodiment 91. The compound of embodiment 86, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises 4 phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.

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Embodiment 92. The compound of embodiment 86, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises 5 phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.

Embodiment 93. The compound of embodiment 86, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises 6 phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.

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Embodiment 94. The compound of embodiment 86, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises 7 phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.

30 Embodiment 95. The compound of any of embodiments 91 to 94, wherein each remaining internucleoside linkage is a phosphodiester internucleoside linkage.

Embodiment 96. The compound of any of embodiments 1-85, wherein the compound has an $N_S N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_S N$ internucleoside linkage motif, wherein each N

represents a nucleoside, each S represents a phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage, and each O represents a phosphodiester internucleoside linkage.

Embodiment 97. The compound of any of embodiments 1-85, wherein the compound has an
 5 N_SN_ON_ON_ON_SN_SN_SN_SN_SN_SN_SN_ON_ON_ON_SN_SN internucleoside linkage motif, wherein each N represents a nucleoside, each S represents a phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage, and each O represents a phosphodiester internucleoside linkage.

Embodiment 98. The compound of any of embodiments 1-97 comprising at least one conjugate.

Embodiment 99. The compound of any of embodiments 1-98 consisting of the modified
 oligonucleotide.

Embodiment 100. The compound of any of embodiments 1-99, wherein the compound modulates
 15 splicing of the Tau transcript.

Embodiment 101. The compound of any of embodiments 1-99, wherein the compound decreases
 expression of the 4R Tau isoform.

Embodiment 102. The compound of any of embodiments 1-99, wherein the compound decreases
 20 expression Tau mRNA comprising exon 10.

Embodiment 103. The compound of any of embodiments 1-99, wherein the compound decreases
 expression Tau protein comprising amino acids encoded from exon 10 mRNA.

Embodiment 104. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8 or 30-103, having a nucleobase
 sequence comprising any of the sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NOs. 8-200.

Embodiment 105. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8 or 30-103, having a nucleobase
 30 sequence comprising any of the sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NOs. 33, 34, 147, 148, 149, 150,
 151, 152, or 153.

Embodiment 106. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8 or 30-103, having a nucleobase
 sequence consisting of any of the sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NOs. 8-200.

Embodiment 107. The compound of any of embodiments 1-8 or 30-103, having a nucleobase sequence consisting of any of the sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NOs. 33, 34, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, or 153.

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Embodiment 108. A double stranded compound comprising the compound of any of embodiments 1-107.

Embodiment 109. A compound consisting of ISIS 670011.

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Embodiment 110. A compound consisting of ISIS 670012.

Embodiment 111. A compound consisting of ISIS 670013.

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Embodiment 112. A compound consisting of ISIS 670014.

Embodiment 113. A compound consisting of ISIS 670015.

Embodiment 114. A compound consisting of ISIS 670016.

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Embodiment 115. A compound consisting of ISIS 670017.

Embodiment 116. A compound consisting of ISIS 670018.

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Embodiment 117. A compound consisting of ISIS 670019.

Embodiment 118. A compound consisting of ISIS 670020.

Embodiment 119. A compound consisting of ISIS 670021.

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Embodiment 120. A compound consisting of ISIS 670022.

Embodiment 121. A compound consisting of ISIS 670023.

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Embodiment 122. A compound consisting of ISIS 670024.

Embodiment 123. A compound consisting of ISIS 670025.

Embodiment 124. A compound consisting of ISIS 670026.

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Embodiment 125. A compound consisting of ISIS 670027.

	Embodiment 126.	A compound consisting of ISIS 670028.
	Embodiment 127.	A compound consisting of ISIS 678329.
5	Embodiment 128.	A compound consisting of ISIS 678330.
	Embodiment 129.	A compound consisting of ISIS 678331.
	Embodiment 130.	A compound consisting of ISIS 678332.
10	Embodiment 131.	A compound consisting of ISIS 678333.
	Embodiment 132.	A compound consisting of ISIS 678334.
15	Embodiment 133.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693840.
	Embodiment 134.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693841.
	Embodiment 135.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693842.
20	Embodiment 136.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693843.
	Embodiment 137.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693844.
25	Embodiment 138.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693845.
	Embodiment 139.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693846.
	Embodiment 140.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693847.
30	Embodiment 141.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693848.
	Embodiment 142.	A compound consisting of ISIS 693849.
35	Embodiment 143.	A compound consisting of ISIS 549577.
	Embodiment 144.	A compound consisting of ISIS 549580.
	Embodiment 145.	A compound consisting of ISIS 549581.
40	Embodiment 146.	A compound consisting of ISIS 549582.
	Embodiment 147.	A compound consisting of ISIS 549583.

- Embodiment 148. A compound consisting of ISIS 549584.
- Embodiment 149. A compound consisting of ISIS 549585.
- 5 Embodiment 150. A compound consisting of ISIS 549586.
- Embodiment 151. A compound consisting of ISIS 617341.
- Embodiment 152. A compound consisting of ISIS 617351.
- 10 Embodiment 153. A compound consisting of ISIS 617352.
- Embodiment 154. A compound consisting of ISIS 617353.
- 15 Embodiment 155. A compound consisting of ISIS 617358.
- Embodiment 156. A compound consisting of ISIS 617360.
- Embodiment 157. A compound consisting of ISIS 617361.
- 20 Embodiment 158. A compound consisting of ISIS 617362.
- Embodiment 159. A method of modulating splicing of a Tau transcript in a cell comprising contacting the cell with a compound according to any of embodiments 1-158.
- 25 Embodiment 160. The method of embodiment 158, wherein the cell is in vitro.
- Embodiment 161. The method of embodiment 158, wherein the cell is in an animal.
- 30 Embodiment 162. A method of modulating the expression of Tau protein in a cell, comprising contacting the cell with a compound according to any of embodiments 1-158.
- Embodiment 163. The method of embodiment 162, wherein expression of the 4R isoform of Tau protein is decreased.
- 35 Embodiment 164. The method of embodiment 162, wherein expression of the 3R isoform of Tau protein is increased.

Embodiment 165. The method of any of embodiments 162 to 164, wherein the cell is in vitro.

Embodiment 166. The method of any of embodiments 162 to 164, wherein the cell is in an animal.

5 Embodiment 167. A method of reducing or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a tau-associated disorder, comprising contacting a cell with a compound according to any of embodiments 1-158.

Embodiment 168. The method of embodiment 167, wherein the symptom is seizure.

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Embodiment 169. The method of any of embodiments 167-168, wherein the cell is in an animal.

Embodiment 170. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any of embodiments 1-158 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

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Embodiment 171. The pharmaceutical composition of embodiment 170, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent is sterile saline.

Embodiment 172. A method comprising administering the pharmaceutical composition of
20 embodiments 170 or 171 to an animal.

Embodiment 173. The method of embodiment 172, wherein the administration is by injection.

Embodiment 174. The method of embodiment 172 or 173, wherein the administration is systemic.

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Embodiment 175. The method of embodiment 172 or 173, wherein the administration is to the CNS.

Embodiment 176. The method of any of embodiments 172-175, wherein the animal has one or more symptoms associated with one or more tau-associated disorders.

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Embodiment 177. The method of embodiment 176, wherein the administration results in amelioration of one or more symptoms associated with one or more tau-associated disorders.

Embodiment 178. The method of any of embodiments 172-175, wherein the animal has one or more symptoms associated with Alzheimer's disease.

Embodiment 179. The method of embodiment 178, wherein the administration results in amelioration of one or more symptoms associated with Alzheimer's disease.

Embodiment 180. The method of any of embodiments 172-179, wherein the animal is a mouse.

Embodiment 181. The method of any of embodiments 172-179, wherein the animal is a human.

Embodiment 182. Use of the compound of any of embodiments 1 to 158 or the composition of embodiments 170-171 for the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a tau-associated disorder.

Embodiment 183. Use of the compound of any of embodiments 1 to 158 or the composition of embodiments 170-171 for the preparation of a medicament for use in the amelioration of one or more symptoms associated a tau-associated disorder.

Embodiment 184. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the nucleobase sequence does not consist of the nucleobase sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 45, 66, 68, 69, or 200.

Embodiment 185. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the nucleobase sequence does not consist of the nucleobase sequence CCAGCTTCTTATTAATTATC or TAAGATCCAGCTTCTTATTA.

Embodiment 186. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121828 and nucleobase 121847 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 187. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121834 and nucleobase 121853 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 188. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121840 and nucleobase 121859 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 189. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121924 and nucleobase 121941 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

5 Embodiment 190. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121012 and nucleobase 121029 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

Embodiment 191. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121020 and nucleobase 121037 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

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Embodiment 192. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121024 and nucleobase 121041 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 depicts a graphical representation of Tau isoforms. The isoforms can differ from each other in the number of tubulin-binding domains (three or four repeats located in the C-terminal half of the protein) and are referred to as 3R or 4R Tau isoforms, respectively. They can also differ in the presence or
20 absence of either one or two 29-amino-acid-long, highly acidic inserts at the N-terminal portion of the protein (the projection domain). Between the projection domain and the microtubule-binding domain lies a basic proline-rich region.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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Unless specific definitions are provided, the nomenclature used in connection with, and the procedures and techniques of, analytical chemistry, synthetic organic chemistry, and medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry described herein are those well known and commonly used in the art. Standard techniques may be used for chemical synthesis, and chemical analysis. Certain such techniques and
30 procedures may be found for example in "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research" Edited by Sangvi and Cook, American Chemical Society, Washington D.C., 1994; "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences," Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., 21st edition, 2005; and "Antisense Drug Technology, Principles, Strategies, and Applications" Edited by Stanley T. Crooke, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida; and Sambrook et al., "Molecular Cloning, A laboratory Manual," 2nd Edition, Cold Spring Harbor

Laboratory Press, 1989, which are hereby incorporated by reference for any purpose. Where permitted, all patents, applications, published applications and other publications and other data referred to throughout in the disclosure are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

Unless otherwise indicated, the following terms have the following meanings:

5 As used herein, “nucleoside” means a compound comprising a nucleobase moiety and a sugar moiety. Nucleosides include, but are not limited to, naturally occurring nucleosides (as found in DNA and RNA) and modified nucleosides. Nucleosides may be linked to a phosphate moiety.

10 As used herein, “chemical modification” means a chemical difference in a compound when compared to a naturally occurring counterpart. In reference to an oligonucleotide, chemical modification does not include differences only in nucleobase sequence. Chemical modifications of oligonucleotides include nucleoside modifications (including sugar moiety modifications and nucleobase modifications) and internucleoside linkage modifications.

As used herein, “furanosyl” means a structure comprising a 5-membered ring comprising four carbon atoms and one oxygen atom.

15 As used herein, “naturally occurring sugar moiety” means a ribofuranosyl as found in naturally occurring RNA or a deoxyribofuranosyl as found in naturally occurring DNA.

As used herein, “sugar moiety” means a naturally occurring sugar moiety or a modified sugar moiety of a nucleoside.

20 As used herein, “modified sugar moiety” means a substituted sugar moiety, a bicyclic or tricyclic sugar moiety, or a sugar surrogate.

As used herein, “substituted sugar moiety” means a furanosyl comprising at least one substituent group that differs from that of a naturally occurring sugar moiety. Substituted sugar moieties include, but are not limited to furanosyls comprising substituents at the 2'-position, the 3'-position, the 5'-position and/or the 4'-position.

25 As used herein, “2'-substituted sugar moiety” means a furanosyl comprising a substituent at the 2'-position other than H or OH. Unless otherwise indicated, a 2'-substituted sugar moiety is not a bicyclic sugar moiety (i.e., the 2'-substituent of a 2'-substituted sugar moiety does not form a bridge to another atom of the furanosyl ring).

As used herein, “MOE” means $\text{-OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$.

30 As used herein, “bicyclic sugar moiety” means a modified sugar moiety comprising a 4 to 7 membered ring (including but not limited to a furanosyl) comprising a bridge connecting two atoms of the 4 to 7 membered ring to form a second ring, resulting in a bicyclic structure. In certain embodiments, the 4 to 7 membered ring is a sugar ring. In certain embodiments the 4 to 7 membered ring is a furanosyl. In certain such embodiments, the bridge connects the 2'-carbon and the 4'-carbon of the furanosyl.

As used herein the term "sugar surrogate" means a structure that does not comprise a furanosyl and that is capable of replacing the naturally occurring sugar moiety of a nucleoside, such that the resulting nucleoside is capable of (1) incorporation into an oligonucleotide and (2) hybridization to a complementary nucleoside. Such structures include rings comprising a different number of atoms than furanosyl (e.g., 4, 5 6, or 7-membered rings); replacement of the oxygen of a furanosyl with a non-oxygen atom (e.g., carbon, sulfur, or nitrogen); or both a change in the number of atoms and a replacement of the oxygen. Such structures may also comprise substitutions corresponding to those described for substituted sugar moieties (e.g., 6-membered carbocyclic bicyclic sugar surrogates optionally comprising additional substituents). Sugar surrogates also include more complex sugar replacements (e.g., the non-ring systems of peptide 10 nucleic acid). Sugar surrogates include without limitation morpholino, modified morpholinos, cyclohexenyls and cyclohexitols.

As used herein, "nucleotide" means a nucleoside further comprising a phosphate linking group. As used herein, "linked nucleosides" may or may not be linked by phosphate linkages and thus includes, but is not limited to "linked nucleotides." As used herein, "linked nucleosides" are nucleosides that are 15 connected in a continuous sequence (i.e. no additional nucleosides are present between those that are linked).

As used herein, "nucleobase" means a group of atoms that can be linked to a sugar moiety to create a nucleoside that is capable of incorporation into an oligonucleotide, and wherein the group of atoms is capable of bonding with a complementary naturally occurring nucleobase of another oligonucleotide or 20 nucleic acid. Nucleobases may be naturally occurring or may be modified.

As used herein, "heterocyclic base" or "heterocyclic nucleobase" means a nucleobase comprising a heterocyclic structure.

As used herein the terms, "unmodified nucleobase" or "naturally occurring nucleobase" means the naturally occurring heterocyclic nucleobases of RNA or DNA: the purine bases adenine (A) and guanine 25 (G), and the pyrimidine bases thymine (T), cytosine (C) (including 5-methyl C), and uracil (U).

As used herein, "modified nucleobase" means any nucleobase that is not a naturally occurring nucleobase.

As used herein, "modified nucleoside" means a nucleoside comprising at least one chemical modification compared to naturally occurring RNA or DNA nucleosides. Modified nucleosides comprise 30 a modified sugar moiety and/or a modified nucleobase.

As used herein, "bicyclic nucleoside" or "BNA" means a nucleoside comprising a bicyclic sugar moiety.

As used herein, "constrained ethyl nucleoside" or "cEt" means a nucleoside comprising a bicyclic sugar moiety comprising a 4'-CH(CH₃)-O-2' bridge.

As used herein, “locked nucleic acid nucleoside” or “LNA” means a nucleoside comprising a bicyclic sugar moiety comprising a 4'-CH₂-O-2' bridge.

As used herein, “2'-substituted nucleoside” means a nucleoside comprising a substituent at the 2'-position other than H or OH. Unless otherwise indicated, a 2'-substituted nucleoside is not a bicyclic nucleoside.

As used herein, “2'-deoxynucleoside” means a nucleoside comprising 2'-H furanosyl sugar moiety, as found in naturally occurring deoxyribonucleosides (DNA). In certain embodiments, a 2'-deoxynucleoside may comprise a modified nucleobase or may comprise an RNA nucleobase (e.g., uracil).

As used herein, “oligonucleotide” means a compound comprising a plurality of linked nucleosides. In certain embodiments, an oligonucleotide comprises one or more unmodified ribonucleosides (RNA) and/or unmodified deoxyribonucleosides (DNA) and/or one or more modified nucleosides.

As used herein “oligonucleoside” means an oligonucleotide in which none of the internucleoside linkages contains a phosphorus atom. As used herein, oligonucleotides include oligonucleosides.

As used herein, “modified oligonucleotide” means an oligonucleotide comprising at least one modified nucleoside and/or at least one modified internucleoside linkage.

As used herein “internucleoside linkage” means a covalent linkage between adjacent nucleosides in an oligonucleotide.

As used herein “naturally occurring internucleoside linkage” means a 3' to 5' phosphodiester linkage.

As used herein, “modified internucleoside linkage” means any internucleoside linkage other than a naturally occurring internucleoside linkage.

As used herein, “oligomeric compound” means a polymeric structure comprising two or more sub-structures. In certain embodiments, an oligomeric compound comprises an oligonucleotide. In certain embodiments, an oligomeric compound comprises one or more conjugate groups and/or terminal groups. In certain embodiments, an oligomeric compound consists of an oligonucleotide.

As used herein, “terminal group” means one or more atom attached to either, or both, the 3' end or the 5' end of an oligonucleotide. In certain embodiments a terminal group is a conjugate group. In certain embodiments, a terminal group comprises one or more terminal group nucleosides.

As used herein, “conjugate” means an atom or group of atoms bound to an oligonucleotide or oligomeric compound. In general, conjugate groups modify one or more properties of the compound to which they are attached, including, but not limited to pharmacodynamic, pharmacokinetic, binding, absorption, cellular distribution, cellular uptake, charge and/or clearance properties.

As used herein, “conjugate linking group” means any atom or group of atoms used to attach a

conjugate to an oligonucleotide or oligomeric compound.

As used herein, “antisense compound” means a compound comprising or consisting of an oligonucleotide at least a portion of which is complementary to a target nucleic acid to which it is capable of hybridizing, resulting in at least one antisense activity.

5 As used herein, “antisense activity” means any detectable and/or measurable change attributable to the hybridization of an antisense compound to its target nucleic acid.

As used herein, “detecting” or “measuring” means that a test or assay for detecting or measuring is performed. Such detection and/or measuring may result in a value of zero. Thus, if a test for detection or measuring results in a finding of no activity (activity of zero), the step of detecting or measuring the activity
10 has nevertheless been performed.

As used herein, “detectable and/or measureable activity” means a statistically significant activity that is not zero.

As used herein, “essentially unchanged” means little or no change in a particular parameter, particularly relative to another parameter which changes much more. In certain embodiments, a parameter
15 is essentially unchanged when it changes less than 5%. In certain embodiments, a parameter is essentially unchanged if it changes less than two-fold while another parameter changes at least ten-fold. For example, in certain embodiments, an antisense activity is a change in the amount of a target nucleic acid. In certain such embodiments, the amount of a non-target nucleic acid is essentially unchanged if it changes much less than the target nucleic acid does, but the change need not be zero.

20 As used herein, “expression” means the process by which a gene ultimately results in a protein. Expression includes, but is not limited to, transcription, post-transcriptional modification (e.g., splicing, polyadenylation, addition of 5'-cap), and translation.

As used herein, “target nucleic acid” means a nucleic acid molecule to which an antisense compound hybridizes.

25 As used herein, “mRNA” means an RNA molecule that encodes a protein.

As used herein, “pre-mRNA” means an RNA transcript that has not been fully processed into mRNA. Pre-RNA includes one or more intron.

As used herein, “transcript” means an RNA molecule transcribed from DNA. Transcripts include, but are not limited to mRNA, pre-mRNA, and partially processed RNA.

30 As used herein, “Tau transcript” means a transcript transcribed from a Tau gene. In certain embodiments, a Tau transcript is represented by GENBANK Accession No NT_010783.15, truncated from nucleotides 9240000 to 9381000 (SEQ ID NO: 1), or a variant thereof.

As used herein, “Tau gene” means a gene that encodes a Tau protein and any Tau protein isoforms. In certain embodiments, Tau protein isoforms include the 3R isoform and the 4R isoform.

As used herein, “3R” means a Tau transcript that includes does not include exon 10.

As used herein, “3R Tau isoform” means a Tau protein isoform that does not include amino acids encoded from exon 10.

As used herein, “4R” means a Tau transcript that includes exon 10.

5 As used herein, “4R Tau isoform” means a Tau protein isoform that includes amino acids encoded from exon 10.

As used herein, “Tau-associated disease” means any neurological or neurodegenerative disease associated with Tau. Non-limiting examples of Tau-associated disorders include Alzheimer's disease, progressive supranuclear palsy, dementia pugilistica, frontotemporal dementia, parkinsonism linked to
10 chromosome, Lytico-Bodig disease, tangle-predominant dementia, ganglioglioma, gangliocytoma, meningioangiomatosis, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, lead encephalopathy, tuberous sclerosis, Hallervorden-Spatz disease, Pick's disease, corticobasal ganglionic degeneration, argyrophilic grain disease, supranuclear palsy, corticobasal degeneration, frontotemporal dementia, or frontotemporal lobar degeneration.

15 As used herein, “Tauopathy” means disorders characterized by a build-up of Tau protein in the brain.

As used herein, “Tau-specific inhibitor” includes but is not limited to a “antisense compound” targeted to Tau.

As used herein, “targeting” or “targeted to” means the association of an antisense compound to a
20 particular target nucleic acid molecule or a particular region of a target nucleic acid molecule. An antisense compound targets a target nucleic acid if it is sufficiently complementary to the target nucleic acid to allow hybridization under physiological conditions.

As used herein, “nucleobase complementarity” or “complementarity” when in reference to nucleobases means a nucleobase that is capable of base pairing with another nucleobase. For example, in
25 DNA, adenine (A) is complementary to thymine (T). For example, in RNA, adenine (A) is complementary to uracil (U). In certain embodiments, complementary nucleobase means a nucleobase of an antisense compound that is capable of base pairing with a nucleobase of its target nucleic acid. For example, if a nucleobase at a certain position of an antisense compound is capable of hydrogen bonding with a nucleobase at a certain position of a target nucleic acid, then the position of hydrogen bonding between the
30 oligonucleotide and the target nucleic acid is considered to be complementary at that nucleobase pair. Nucleobases comprising certain modifications may maintain the ability to pair with a counterpart nucleobase and thus, are still capable of nucleobase complementarity.

As used herein, “non-complementary” in reference to nucleobases means a pair of nucleobases that do not form hydrogen bonds with one another.

As used herein, “complementary” in reference to oligomeric compounds (e.g., linked nucleosides, oligonucleotides, or nucleic acids) means the capacity of such oligomeric compounds or regions thereof to hybridize to another oligomeric compound or region thereof through nucleobase complementarity under stringent conditions. Complementary oligomeric compounds need not have nucleobase complementarity at each nucleoside. Rather, some mismatches are tolerated. In certain embodiments, complementary oligomeric compounds or regions are complementary at 70% of the nucleobases (70% complementary). In certain embodiments, complementary oligomeric compounds or regions are 80% complementary. In certain embodiments, complementary oligomeric compounds or regions are 90% complementary. In certain embodiments, complementary oligomeric compounds or regions are 95% complementary. In certain embodiments, complementary oligomeric compounds or regions are 100% complementary.

As used herein, “hybridization” means the pairing of complementary oligomeric compounds (e.g., an antisense compound and its target nucleic acid). While not limited to a particular mechanism, the most common mechanism of pairing involves hydrogen bonding, which may be Watson-Crick, Hoogsteen or reversed Hoogsteen hydrogen bonding, between complementary nucleobases.

As used herein, “specifically hybridizes” means the ability of an oligomeric compound to hybridize to one nucleic acid site with greater affinity than it hybridizes to another nucleic acid site. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes to more than one target site.

As used herein, “percent complementarity” means the percentage of nucleobases of an oligomeric compound that are complementary to an equal-length portion of a target nucleic acid. Percent complementarity is calculated by dividing the number of nucleobases of the oligomeric compound that are complementary to nucleobases at corresponding positions in the target nucleic acid by the total length of the oligomeric compound.

As used herein, “percent identity” means the number of nucleobases in a first nucleic acid that are the same type (independent of chemical modification) as nucleobases at corresponding positions in a second nucleic acid, divided by the total number of nucleobases in the first nucleic acid.

As used herein, “modulation” means a change of amount or quality of a molecule, function, or activity when compared to the amount or quality of a molecule, function, or activity prior to modulation. For example, modulation includes the change, either an increase (stimulation or induction) or a decrease (inhibition or reduction) in gene expression. As a further example, modulation of expression can include a change in splice site selection of pre-mRNA processing, resulting in a change in the absolute or relative amount of a particular splice-variant compared to the amount in the absence of modulation.

As used herein, “motif” means a pattern of chemical modifications in an oligomeric compound or a region thereof. Motifs may be defined by modifications at certain nucleosides and/or at certain linking groups of an oligomeric compound.

As used herein, “nucleoside motif” means a pattern of nucleoside modifications in an oligomeric compound or a region thereof. The linkages of such an oligomeric compound may be modified or unmodified. Unless otherwise indicated, motifs herein describing only nucleosides are intended to be nucleoside motifs. Thus, in such instances, the linkages are not limited.

5 As used herein, “sugar motif” means a pattern of sugar modifications in an oligomeric compound or a region thereof.

As used herein, “linkage motif” means a pattern of linkage modifications in an oligomeric compound or region thereof. The nucleosides of such an oligomeric compound may be modified or unmodified. Unless otherwise indicated, motifs herein describing only linkages are intended to be linkage motifs. Thus, in such instances, the nucleosides are not limited.

10

As used herein, “nucleobase modification motif” means a pattern of modifications to nucleobases along an oligonucleotide. Unless otherwise indicated, a nucleobase modification motif is independent of the nucleobase sequence.

As used herein, “sequence motif” means a pattern of nucleobases arranged along an oligonucleotide or portion thereof. Unless otherwise indicated, a sequence motif is independent of chemical modifications and thus may have any combination of chemical modifications, including no chemical modifications.

15

As used herein, “type of modification” in reference to a nucleoside or a nucleoside of a “type” means the chemical modification of a nucleoside and includes modified and unmodified nucleosides. Accordingly, unless otherwise indicated, a “nucleoside having a modification of a first type” may be an unmodified nucleoside.

20

As used herein, “differently modified” mean chemical modifications or chemical substituents that are different from one another, including absence of modifications. Thus, for example, a MOE nucleoside and an unmodified DNA nucleoside are “differently modified,” even though the DNA nucleoside is unmodified. Likewise, DNA and RNA are “differently modified,” even though both are naturally-occurring unmodified nucleosides. Nucleosides that are the same but for comprising different nucleobases are not differently modified. For example, a nucleoside comprising a 2'-OMe modified sugar and an unmodified adenine nucleobase and a nucleoside comprising a 2'-OMe modified sugar and an unmodified thymine nucleobase are not differently modified.

25

As used herein, “the same type of modifications” refers to modifications that are the same as one another, including absence of modifications. Thus, for example, two unmodified DNA nucleoside have “the same type of modification,” even though the DNA nucleoside is unmodified. Such nucleosides having the same type modification may comprise different nucleobases.

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As used herein, “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent” means any substance suitable for

use in administering to an animal. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent is sterile saline. In certain embodiments, such sterile saline is pharmaceutical grade saline.

As used herein, "substituent" and "substituent group," means an atom or group that replaces the atom or group of a named parent compound. For example a substituent of a modified nucleoside is any atom or group that differs from the atom or group found in a naturally occurring nucleoside (e.g., a modified 2'-substituent is any atom or group at the 2'-position of a nucleoside other than H or OH). Substituent groups can be protected or unprotected. In certain embodiments, compounds of the present invention have substituents at one or at more than one position of the parent compound. Substituents may also be further substituted with other substituent groups and may be attached directly or via a linking group such as an alkyl or hydrocarbonyl group to a parent compound.

Likewise, as used herein, "substituent" in reference to a chemical functional group means an atom or group of atoms differs from the atom or a group of atoms normally present in the named functional group. In certain embodiments, a substituent replaces a hydrogen atom of the functional group (e.g., in certain embodiments, the substituent of a substituted methyl group is an atom or group other than hydrogen which replaces one of the hydrogen atoms of an unsubstituted methyl group). Unless otherwise indicated, groups amenable for use as substituents include without limitation, halogen, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl ($-C(O)R_{aa}$), carboxyl ($-C(O)O-R_{aa}$), aliphatic groups, alicyclic groups, alkoxy, substituted oxy ($-O-R_{aa}$), aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclic radical, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, amino ($-N(R_{bb})(R_{cc})$), imino ($=NR_{bb}$), amido ($-C(O)N(R_{bb})(R_{cc})$ or $-N(R_{bb})C(O)R_{aa}$), azido ($-N_3$), nitro ($-NO_2$), cyano ($-CN$), carbamido ($-OC(O)N(R_{bb})(R_{cc})$ or $-N(R_{bb})C(O)OR_{aa}$), ureido ($-N(R_{bb})C(O)N(R_{bb})(R_{cc})$), thioureido ($-N(R_{bb})C(S)N(R_{bb})(R_{cc})$), guanidinyl ($-N(R_{bb})C(=NR_{bb})N(R_{bb})(R_{cc})$), amidinyl ($-C(=NR_{bb})N(R_{bb})(R_{cc})$ or $-N(R_{bb})C(=NR_{bb})(R_{aa})$), thiol ($-SR_{bb}$), sulfinyl ($-S(O)R_{bb}$), sulfonyl ($-S(O)_2R_{bb}$) and sulfonamidyl ($-S(O)_2N(R_{bb})(R_{cc})$ or $-N(R_{bb})S(O)_2R_{bb}$). Wherein each R_{aa} , R_{bb} and R_{cc} is, independently, H, an optionally linked chemical functional group or a further substituent group with a preferred list including without limitation, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aliphatic, alkoxy, acyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, alicyclic, heterocyclic and heteroarylalkyl. Selected substituents within the compounds described herein are present to a recursive degree.

As used herein, "alkyl," as used herein, means a saturated straight or branched hydrocarbon radical containing up to twenty four carbon atoms. Examples of alkyl groups include without limitation, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, isopropyl, n-hexyl, octyl, decyl, dodecyl and the like. Alkyl groups typically include from 1 to about 24 carbon atoms, more typically from 1 to about 12 carbon atoms (C_1 - C_{12} alkyl) with from 1 to about 6 carbon atoms being more preferred.

As used herein, "alkenyl," means a straight or branched hydrocarbon chain radical containing up to twenty four carbon atoms and having at least one carbon-carbon double bond. Examples of alkenyl groups

include without limitation, ethenyl, propenyl, butenyl, 1-methyl-2-buten-1-yl, dienes such as 1,3-butadiene and the like. Alkenyl groups typically include from 2 to about 24 carbon atoms, more typically from 2 to about 12 carbon atoms with from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms being more preferred. Alkenyl groups as used herein may optionally include one or more further substituent groups.

5 As used herein, "alkynyl," means a straight or branched hydrocarbon radical containing up to twenty four carbon atoms and having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. Examples of alkynyl groups include, without limitation, ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 1-butyne, and the like. Alkynyl groups typically include from 2 to about 24 carbon atoms, more typically from 2 to about 12 carbon atoms with from 2 to about 6 carbon atoms being more preferred. Alkynyl groups as used herein may optionally include one or more
10 further substituent groups.

As used herein, "acyl," means a radical formed by removal of a hydroxyl group from an organic acid and has the general Formula $-C(O)-X$ where X is typically aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic. Examples include aliphatic carbonyls, aromatic carbonyls, aliphatic sulfonyls, aromatic sulfinyls, aliphatic sulfinyls, aromatic phosphates, aliphatic phosphates and the like. Acyl groups as used herein may optionally include
15 further substituent groups.

As used herein, "alicyclic" means a cyclic ring system wherein the ring is aliphatic. The ring system can comprise one or more rings wherein at least one ring is aliphatic. Preferred alicyclics include rings having from about 5 to about 9 carbon atoms in the ring. Alicyclic as used herein may optionally include further substituent groups.

20 As used herein, "aliphatic" means a straight or branched hydrocarbon radical containing up to twenty four carbon atoms wherein the saturation between any two carbon atoms is a single, double or triple bond. An aliphatic group preferably contains from 1 to about 24 carbon atoms, more typically from 1 to about 12 carbon atoms with from 1 to about 6 carbon atoms being more preferred. The straight or branched chain of an aliphatic group may be interrupted with one or more heteroatoms that include
25 nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur and phosphorus. Such aliphatic groups interrupted by heteroatoms include without limitation, polyalkoxys, such as polyalkylene glycols, polyamines, and polyimines. Aliphatic groups as used herein may optionally include further substituent groups.

As used herein, "alkoxy" means a radical formed between an alkyl group and an oxygen atom wherein the oxygen atom is used to attach the alkoxy group to a parent molecule. Examples of alkoxy
30 groups include without limitation, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, *n*-butoxy, sec-butoxy, *tert*-butoxy, *n*-pentoxy, neopentoxy, *n*-hexoxy and the like. Alkoxy groups as used herein may optionally include further substituent groups.

As used herein, "aminoalkyl" means an amino substituted C_1 - C_{12} alkyl radical. The alkyl portion of the radical forms a covalent bond with a parent molecule. The amino group can be located at any

position and the aminoalkyl group can be substituted with a further substituent group at the alkyl and/or amino portions.

As used herein, "aralkyl" and "arylalkyl" mean an aromatic group that is covalently linked to a C₁-C₁₂ alkyl radical. The alkyl radical portion of the resulting aralkyl (or arylalkyl) group forms a covalent bond with a parent molecule. Examples include without limitation, benzyl, phenethyl and the like. Aralkyl groups as used herein may optionally include further substituent groups attached to the alkyl, the aryl or both groups that form the radical group.

As used herein, "aryl" and "aromatic" mean a mono- or polycyclic carbocyclic ring system radicals having one or more aromatic rings. Examples of aryl groups include without limitation, phenyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indanyl, idenyl and the like. Preferred aryl ring systems have from about 5 to about 20 carbon atoms in one or more rings. Aryl groups as used herein may optionally include further substituent groups.

As used herein, "halo" and "halogen," mean an atom selected from fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

As used herein, "heteroaryl," and "heteroaromatic," mean a radical comprising a mono- or poly-cyclic aromatic ring, ring system or fused ring system wherein at least one of the rings is aromatic and includes one or more heteroatoms. Heteroaryl is also meant to include fused ring systems including systems where one or more of the fused rings contain no heteroatoms. Heteroaryl groups typically include one ring atom selected from sulfur, nitrogen or oxygen. Examples of heteroaryl groups include without limitation, pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isooxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiophenyl, furanyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzooxazolyl, quinoxalinyl and the like. Heteroaryl radicals can be attached to a parent molecule directly or through a linking moiety such as an aliphatic group or hetero atom. Heteroaryl groups as used herein may optionally include further substituent groups.

Oligomeric Compounds

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides oligomeric compounds. In certain embodiments, such oligomeric compounds comprise oligonucleotides optionally comprising one or more conjugate and/or terminal groups. In certain embodiments, an oligomeric compound consists of an oligonucleotide. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides comprise one or more chemical modifications. Such chemical modifications include modifications one or more nucleoside (including modifications to the sugar moiety and/or the nucleobase) and/or modifications to one or more internucleoside linkage.

Certain Sugar Moieties

In certain embodiments, oligomeric compounds of the invention comprise one or more modified nucleosides comprising a modified sugar moiety. Such oligomeric compounds comprising one or more sugar-modified nucleosides may have desirable properties, such as enhanced nuclease stability or increased binding affinity with a target nucleic acid relative to oligomeric compounds comprising only nucleosides comprising naturally occurring sugar moieties. In certain embodiments, modified sugar moieties are substituted sugar moieties. In certain embodiments, modified sugar moieties are bicyclic or tricyclic sugar moieties. In certain embodiments, modified sugar moieties are sugar surrogates. Such sugar surrogates may comprise one or more substitutions corresponding to those of substituted sugar moieties.

In certain embodiments, modified sugar moieties are substituted sugar moieties comprising one or more substituent, including but not limited to substituents at the 2' and/or 5' positions. Examples of sugar substituents suitable for the 2'-position, include, but are not limited to: 2'-F, 2'-OCH₃ ("OMe" or "O-methyl"), and 2'-O(CH₂)₂OCH₃ ("MOE"). In certain embodiments, sugar substituents at the 2' position is selected from allyl, amino, azido, thio, O-allyl, O-C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, O-C₁-C₁₀ substituted alkyl; O-C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy; O-C₁-C₁₀ substituted alkoxy, OCF₃, O(CH₂)₂SCH₃, O(CH₂)₂-O-N(R_m)(R_n), and O-CH₂-C(=O)-N(R_m)(R_n), where each R_m and R_n is, independently, H or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₁₀ alkyl. Examples of sugar substituents at the 5'-position, include, but are not limited to: 5'-methyl (R or S); 5'-vinyl, and 5'-methoxy. In certain embodiments, substituted sugars comprise more than one non-bridging sugar substituent, for example, 2'-F-5'-methyl sugar moieties (*see, e.g.*, PCT International Application WO 2008/101157, for additional 5', 2'-bis substituted sugar moieties and nucleosides).

Nucleosides comprising 2'-substituted sugar moieties are referred to as 2'-substituted nucleosides. In certain embodiments, a 2'-substituted nucleoside comprises a 2'-substituent group selected from halo, allyl, amino, azido, O-C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy; O-C₁-C₁₀ substituted alkoxy, SH, CN, OCN, CF₃, OCF₃, O-alkyl, S-alkyl, N(R_m)-alkyl; O-alkenyl, S-alkenyl, or N(R_m)-alkenyl; O-alkynyl, S-alkynyl, N(R_m)-alkynyl; O-alkylenyl-O-alkyl, alkynyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, O-alkaryl, O-aralkyl, O(CH₂)₂SCH₃, O-(CH₂)₂-O-N(R_m)(R_n) or O-CH₂-C(=O)-N(R_m)(R_n), where each R_m and R_n is, independently, H, an amino protecting group or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₁₀ alkyl. These 2'-substituent groups can be further substituted with one or more substituent groups independently selected from hydroxyl, amino, alkoxy, carboxy, benzyl, phenyl, nitro (NO₂), thiol, thioalkoxy (S-alkyl), halogen, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl and alkynyl.

In certain embodiments, a 2'-substituted nucleoside comprises a 2'-substituent group selected from F, NH₂, N₃, OCF₃, O-CH₃, O(CH₂)₃NH₂, CH₂-CH=CH₂, O-CH₂-CH=CH₂, OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, O(CH₂)₂SCH₃, O-(CH₂)₂-O-N(R_m)(R_n), O(CH₂)₂O(CH₂)₂N(CH₃)₂, and N-substituted acetamide (O-CH₂-C(=O)-N(R_m)(R_n)) where each R_m and R_n is, independently, H, an amino protecting group or substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₁₀ alkyl.

In certain embodiments, a 2'-substituted nucleoside comprises a sugar moiety comprising a 2'-substituent group selected from F, OCF₃, O-CH₃, OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, O(CH₂)₂SCH₃, O-(CH₂)₂-O-N(CH₃)₂, -O(CH₂)₂O(CH₂)₂N(CH₃)₂, and O-CH₂-C(=O)-N(H)CH₃.

In certain embodiments, a 2'-substituted nucleoside comprises a sugar moiety comprising a 2'-substituent group selected from F, O-CH₃, and OCH₂CH₂OCH₃.

Certain modified sugar moieties comprise a bridging sugar substituent that forms a second ring resulting in a bicyclic sugar moiety. In certain such embodiments, the bicyclic sugar moiety comprises a bridge between the 4' and the 2' furanose ring atoms. Examples of such 4' to 2' sugar substituents, include, but are not limited to: -[C(R_a)(R_b)]_n-, -[C(R_a)(R_b)]_n-O-, -C(R_aR_b)-N(R)-O- or, -C(R_aR_b)-O-N(R)-; 4'-CH₂-2', 4'-(CH₂)₂-2', 4'-(CH₂)₃-2', 4'-(CH₂)-O-2' (LNA); 4'-(CH₂)-S-2'; 4'-(CH₂)₂-O-2' (ENA); 4'-CH(CH₃)-O-2' (cEt) and 4'-CH(CH₂OCH₃)-O-2', and analogs thereof (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent 7,399,845, issued on July 15, 2008); 4'-C(CH₃)(CH₃)-O-2' and analogs thereof, (*see, e.g.*, WO2009/006478, published January 8, 2009); 4'-CH₂-N(OCH₃)-2' and analogs thereof (*see, e.g.*, WO2008/150729, published December 11, 2008); 4'-CH₂-O-N(CH₃)-2' (*see, e.g.*, US2004/0171570, published September 2, 2004); 4'-CH₂-O-N(R)-2', and 4'-CH₂-N(R)-O-2', wherein each R is, independently, H, a protecting group, or C₁-C₁₂ alkyl; 4'-CH₂-N(R)-O-2', wherein R is H, C₁-C₁₂ alkyl, or a protecting group (*see*, U.S. Patent 7,427,672, issued on September 23, 2008); 4'-CH₂-C(H)(CH₃)-2' (*see, e.g.*, Chattopadhyaya, *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2009, 74, 118-134); and 4'-CH₂-C(=CH₂)-2' and analogs thereof (*see*, published PCT International Application WO 2008/154401, published on December 8, 2008).

In certain embodiments, such 4' to 2' bridges independently comprise from 1 to 4 linked groups independently selected from -[C(R_a)(R_b)]_n-, -C(R_a)=C(R_b)-, -C(R_a)=N-, -C(=NR_a)-, -C(=O)-, -C(=S)-, -O-, -Si(R_a)₂-, -S(=O)_x-, and -N(R_a)-;

wherein:

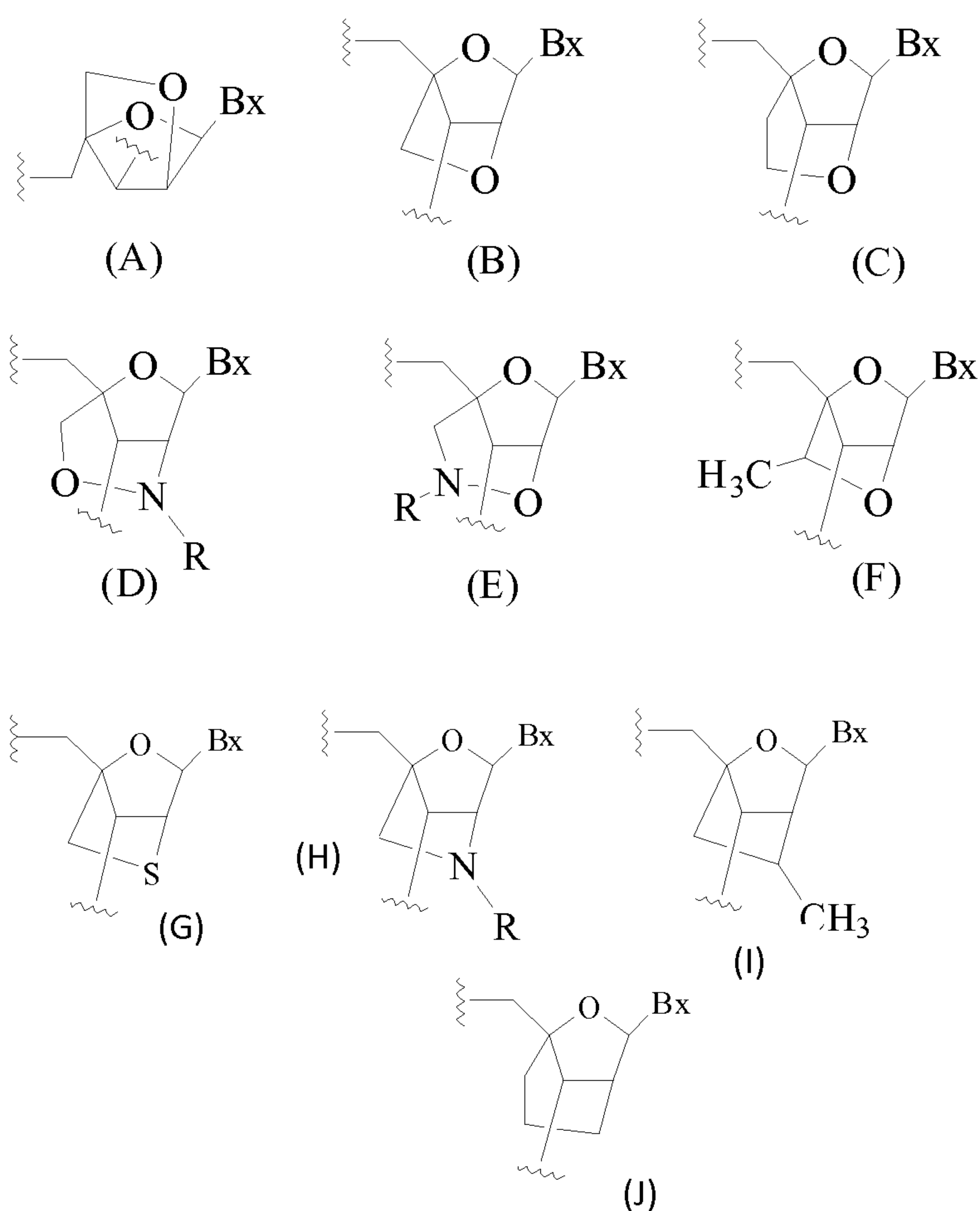
x is 0, 1, or 2;

n is 1, 2, 3, or 4;

each R_a and R_b is, independently, H, a protecting group, hydroxyl, C₁-C₁₂ alkyl, substituted C₁-C₁₂ alkyl, C₂-C₁₂ alkenyl, substituted C₂-C₁₂ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₂ alkynyl, substituted C₂-C₁₂ alkynyl, C₅-C₂₀ aryl, substituted C₅-C₂₀ aryl, heterocycle radical, substituted heterocycle radical, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, C₅-C₇ alicyclic radical, substituted C₅-C₇ alicyclic radical, halogen, OJ₁, NJ₁J₂, SJ₁, N₃, COOJ₁, acyl (C(=O)-H), substituted acyl, CN, sulfonyl (S(=O)₂-J₁), or sulfoxyl (S(=O)-J₁); and

each J₁ and J₂ is, independently, H, C₁-C₁₂ alkyl, substituted C₁-C₁₂ alkyl, C₂-C₁₂ alkenyl, substituted C₂-C₁₂ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₂ alkynyl, substituted C₂-C₁₂ alkynyl, C₅-C₂₀ aryl, substituted C₅-C₂₀ aryl, acyl (C(=O)-H), substituted acyl, a heterocycle radical, a substituted heterocycle radical, C₁-C₁₂ aminoalkyl, substituted C₁-C₁₂ aminoalkyl, or a protecting group.

Nucleosides comprising bicyclic sugar moieties are referred to as bicyclic nucleosides or BNAs. Bicyclic nucleosides include, but are not limited to, (A) α -L-Methyleneoxy (4'-CH₂-O-2') BNA, (B) β -D-Methyleneoxy (4'-CH₂-O-2') BNA (also referred to as locked nucleic acid or LNA), (C) Ethyleneoxy (4'-(CH₂)₂-O-2') BNA, (D) Aminooxy (4'-CH₂-O-N(R)-2') BNA, (E) Oxyamino (4'-CH₂-N(R)-O-2') BNA, (F) Methyl(methyleneoxy) (4'-CH(CH₃)-O-2') BNA (also referred to as constrained ethyl or cEt), (G) methylene-thio (4'-CH₂-S-2') BNA, (H) methylene-amino (4'-CH₂-N(R)-2') BNA, (I) methyl carbocyclic (4'-CH₂-CH(CH₃)-2') BNA, and (J) propylene carbocyclic (4'-(CH₂)₃-2') BNA as depicted below.



wherein Bx is a nucleobase moiety and R is, independently, H, a protecting group, or C₁-C₁₂ alkyl.

Additional bicyclic sugar moieties are known in the art, for example: Singh et al., *Chem. Commun.*, 1998, 4, 455-456; Koshkin et al., *Tetrahedron*, 1998, 54, 3607-3630; Wahlestedt et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2000, 97, 5633-5638; Kumar et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 1998, 8, 2219-2222; Singh et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 1998, 63, 10035-10039; Srivastava et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 129(26)

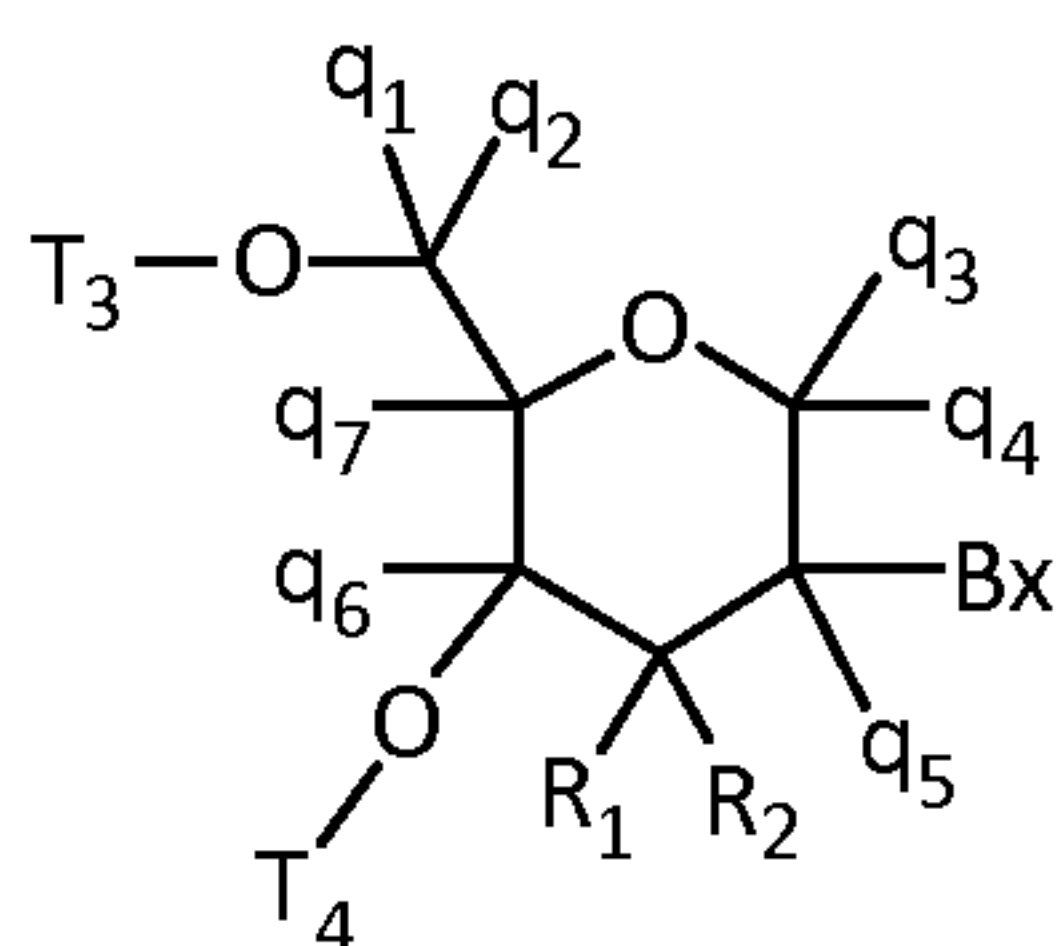
8362-8379 (Jul. 4, 2007); Elayadi *et al.*, *Curr. Opinion Invens. Drugs*, 2001, 2, 558-561; Braasch *et al.*, *Chem. Biol.*, 2001, 8, 1-7; Orum *et al.*, *Curr. Opinion Mol. Ther.*, 2001, 3, 239-243; U.S. Patent Nos. 7,053,207, 6,268,490, 6,770,748, 6,794,499, 7,034,133, 6,525,191, 6,670,461, and 7,399,845; WO 2004/106356, WO 1994/14226, WO 2005/021570, and WO 2007/134181; U.S. Patent Publication Nos. 5 US2004/0171570, US2007/0287831, and US2008/0039618; U.S. Patent Serial Nos. 12/129,154, 60/989,574, 61/026,995, 61/026,998, 61/056,564, 61/086,231, 61/097,787, and 61/099,844; and PCT International Applications Nos. PCT/US2008/064591, PCT/US2008/066154, and PCT/US2008/068922.

In certain embodiments, bicyclic sugar moieties and nucleosides incorporating such bicyclic sugar moieties are further defined by isomeric configuration. For example, a nucleoside comprising a 4'-2' methylene-oxy bridge, may be in the α -L configuration or in the β -D configuration. Previously, 10 α -L-methyleneoxy (4'-CH₂-O-2') bicyclic nucleosides have been incorporated into antisense oligonucleotides that showed antisense activity (Frieden *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2003, 21, 6365-6372).

In certain embodiments, substituted sugar moieties comprise one or more non-bridging sugar 15 substituent and one or more bridging sugar substituent (e.g., 5'-substituted and 4'-2' bridged sugars). (*see*, PCT International Application WO 2007/134181, published on 11/22/07, wherein LNA is substituted with, for example, a 5'-methyl or a 5'-vinyl group).

In certain embodiments, modified sugar moieties are sugar surrogates. In certain such 20 embodiments, the oxygen atom of the naturally occurring sugar is substituted, e.g., with a sulfur, carbon or nitrogen atom. In certain such embodiments, such modified sugar moiety also comprises bridging and/or non-bridging substituents as described above. For example, certain sugar surrogates comprise a 4'-sulfur atom and a substitution at the 2'-position (*see*, e.g., published U.S. Patent Application US2005/0130923, published on June 16, 2005) and/or the 5' position. By way of additional example, carbocyclic bicyclic nucleosides having a 4'-2' bridge have been described (*see, e.g.*, Freier *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 1997, 25 25(22), 4429-4443 and Albaek *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2006, 71, 7731-7740).

In certain embodiments, sugar surrogates comprise rings having other than 5-atoms. For example, in certain embodiments, a sugar surrogate comprises a six-membered tetrahydropyran. Such tetrahydropyrans may be further modified or substituted. Nucleosides comprising such modified tetrahydropyrans include, but are not limited to, hexitol nucleic acid (HNA), anitol nucleic acid (ANA), 30 manitol nucleic acid (MNA) (*see* Leumann, *CJ. Bioorg. & Med. Chem.* (2002) 10:841-854), fluoro HNA (F-HNA), and those compounds having Formula VII:



VII

wherein independently for each of said at least one tetrahydropyran nucleoside analog of Formula VII:

Bx is a nucleobase moiety;

T₃ and T₄ are each, independently, an internucleoside linking group linking the tetrahydropyran nucleoside analog to the antisense compound or one of T₃ and T₄ is an internucleoside linking group linking the tetrahydropyran nucleoside analog to the antisense compound and the other of T₃ and T₄ is H, a hydroxyl protecting group, a linked conjugate group, or a 5' or 3'-terminal group;

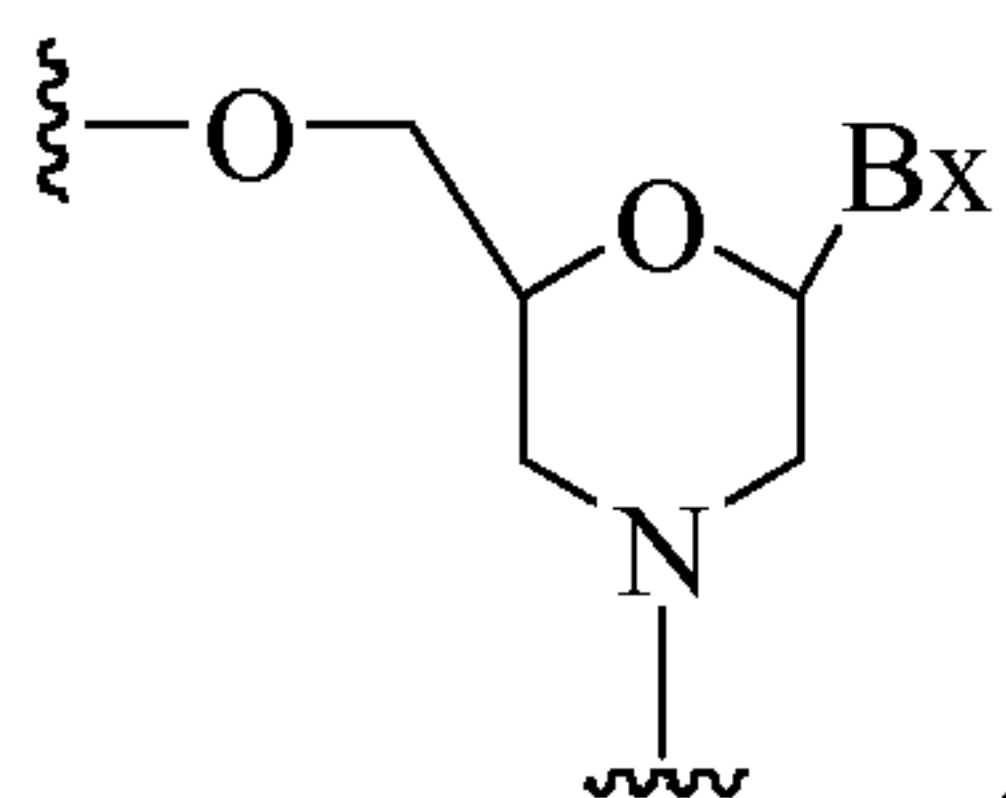
q₁, q₂, q₃, q₄, q₅, q₆ and q₇ are each, independently, H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, substituted C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, or substituted C₂-C₆ alkynyl; and

each of R₁ and R₂ is independently selected from among: hydrogen, halogen, substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy, NJ₁J₂, SJ₁, N₃, OC(=X)J₁, OC(=X)NJ₁J₂, NJ₃C(=X)NJ₁J₂, and CN, wherein X is O, S or NJ₁, and each J₁, J₂, and J₃ is, independently, H or C₁-C₆ alkyl.

In certain embodiments, the modified THP nucleosides of Formula VII are provided wherein q₁, q₂, q₃, q₄, q₅, q₆ and q₇ are each H. In certain embodiments, at least one of q₁, q₂, q₃, q₄, q₅, q₆ and q₇ is other than H. In certain embodiments, at least one of q₁, q₂, q₃, q₄, q₅, q₆ and q₇ is methyl. In certain embodiments, THP nucleosides of Formula VII are provided wherein one of R₁ and R₂ is F. In certain embodiments, R₁ is fluoro and R₂ is H, R₁ is methoxy and R₂ is H, and R₁ is methoxyethoxy and R₂ is H.

Many other bicyclic and tricyclic sugar and sugar surrogate ring systems are known in the art that can be used to modify nucleosides (*see, e.g.*, review article: Leumann, J. C, *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry*, **2002**, 10, 841-854).

In certain embodiments, sugar surrogates comprise rings having more than 5 atoms and more than one heteroatom. For example nucleosides comprising morpholino sugar moieties and their use in oligomeric compounds has been reported (see for example: Braasch et al., *Biochemistry*, 2002, 41, 4503-4510; and U.S. Patents 5,698,685; 5,166,315; 5,185,444; and 5,034,506). As used here, the term “morpholino” means a sugar surrogate having the following structure:



In certain embodiments, morpholinos may be modified, for example by adding or altering various substituent groups from the above morpholino structure. Such sugar surrogates are referred to herein as “modified morpholinos.”

Combinations of modifications are also provided without limitation, such as 2'-F-5'-methyl substituted nucleosides (see PCT International Application WO 2008/101157 Published on 8/21/08 for other disclosed 5', 2'-bis substituted nucleosides) and replacement of the ribosyl ring oxygen atom with S and further substitution at the 2'-position (see published U.S. Patent Application US2005-0130923, published on June 16, 2005) or alternatively 5'-substitution of a bicyclic nucleic acid (see PCT International Application WO 2007/134181, published on 11/22/07 wherein a 4'-CH₂-O-2' bicyclic nucleoside is further substituted at the 5' position with a 5'-methyl or a 5'-vinyl group). The synthesis and preparation of carbocyclic bicyclic nucleosides along with their oligomerization and biochemical studies have also been described (*see, e.g., Srivastava et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2007, 129(26), 8362-8379).

Certain Nucleobases

In certain embodiments, nucleosides of the present invention comprise one or more unmodified nucleobases. In certain embodiments, nucleosides of the present invention comprise one or more modified nucleobases.

In certain embodiments, modified nucleobases are selected from: universal bases, hydrophobic bases, promiscuous bases, size-expanded bases, and fluorinated bases as defined herein. 5-substituted pyrimidines, 6-azapyrimidines and N-2, N-6 and O-6 substituted purines, including 2-aminopropyladenine, 5-propynyluracil; 5-propynylcytosine; 5-hydroxymethyl cytosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, 2-aminoadenine, 6-methyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-propyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-thiouracil, 2-thiothymine and 2-thiocytosine, 5-halouracil and cytosine, 5-propynyl (-C≡C-CH₃) uracil and cytosine and other alkynyl derivatives of pyrimidine bases, 6-azo uracil, cytosine and thymine, 5-uracil (pseudouracil), 4-thiouracil, 8-halo, 8-amino, 8-thiol, 8-thioalkyl, 8-hydroxyl and other 8-substituted adenines and guanines, 5-halo particularly 5-bromo, 5-trifluoromethyl and other 5-substituted uracils and cytosines, 7-methylguanine and 7-methyladenine, 2-F-adenine, 2-amino-adenine, 8-azaguanine and 8-azaadenine, 7-deazaguanine and 7-deazaadenine, 3-deazaguanine and 3-deazaadenine, universal bases, hydrophobic bases, promiscuous bases, size-expanded bases, and fluorinated bases as defined herein. Further modified nucleobases include tricyclic pyrimidines such as phenoxazine cytidine([5,4-b][1,4]benzoxazin-2(3H)-one), phenothiazine cytidine (1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]benzothiazin-2(3H)-one), G-clamps such as a substituted phenoxazine cytidine (e.g. 9-(2-aminoethoxy)-H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]benzoxazin-2(3H)-one), carbazole cytidine (2H-pyrimido[4,5-b]indol-2-one), pyridoindole cytidine

(H-pyrido[3',2':4,5]pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-2-one). Modified nucleobases may also include those in which the purine or pyrimidine base is replaced with other heterocycles, for example 7-deaza-adenine, 7-deazaguanosine, 2-aminopyridine and 2-pyridone. Further nucleobases include those disclosed in United States Patent No. 3,687,808, those disclosed in *The Concise Encyclopedia Of Polymer Science And Engineering*, Kroschwitz, J.I., Ed., John Wiley & Sons, 1990, 858-859; those disclosed by Englisch *et al.*, *Angewandte Chemie*, International Edition, 1991, 30, 613; and those disclosed by Sanghvi, Y.S., Chapter 15, *Antisense Research and Applications*, Crooke, S.T. and Lebleu, B., Eds., CRC Press, 1993, 273-288.

Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of certain of the above noted modified nucleobases as well as other modified nucleobases include without limitation, U.S. 3,687,808; 4,845,205; 5,130,302; 5,134,066; 5,175,273; 5,367,066; 5,432,272; 5,457,187; 5,459,255; 5,484,908; 5,502,177; 5,525,711; 5,552,540; 5,587,469; 5,594,121; 5,596,091; 5,614,617; 5,645,985; 5,681,941; 5,750,692; 5,763,588; 5,830,653 and 6,005,096, certain of which are commonly owned with the instant application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Certain Internucleoside Linkages

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides oligomeric compounds comprising linked nucleosides. In such embodiments, nucleosides may be linked together using any internucleoside linkage. The two main classes of internucleoside linking groups are defined by the presence or absence of a phosphorus atom. Representative phosphorus containing internucleoside linkages include, but are not limited to, phosphodiester (P=O), phosphotriesters, methylphosphonates, phosphoramidate, and phosphorothioates (P=S). Representative non-phosphorus containing internucleoside linking groups include, but are not limited to, methylenemethylimino (-CH₂-N(CH₃)-O-CH₂-), thiodiester (-O-C(O)-S-), thionocarbamate (-O-C(O)(NH)-S-); siloxane (-O-Si(H)₂-O-); and N,N'-dimethylhydrazine (-CH₂-N(CH₃)-N(CH₃)-). Modified linkages, compared to natural phosphodiester linkages, can be used to alter, typically increase, nuclease resistance of the oligomeric compound. In certain embodiments, internucleoside linkages having a chiral atom can be prepared as a racemic mixture, or as separate enantiomers. Representative chiral linkages include, but are not limited to, alkylphosphonates and phosphorothioates. Methods of preparation of phosphorous-containing and non-phosphorous-containing internucleoside linkages are well known to those skilled in the art.

The oligonucleotides described herein contain one or more asymmetric centers and thus give rise to enantiomers, diastereomers, and other stereoisomeric configurations that may be defined, in terms of absolute stereochemistry, as (R) or (S), α or β such as for sugar anomers, or as (D) or (L) such as for amino acids etc. Included in the antisense compounds provided herein are all such possible isomers, as well as their racemic and optically pure forms.

Neutral internucleoside linkages include without limitation, phosphotriesters, methylphosphonates, MMI (3'-CH₂-N(CH₃)-O-5'), amide-3 (3'-CH₂-C(=O)-N(H)-5'), amide-4 (3'-CH₂-N(H)-C(=O)-5'), formacetal (3'-O-CH₂-O-5'), and thioformacetal (3'-S-CH₂-O-5'). Further neutral internucleoside linkages include nonionic linkages comprising siloxane (dialkylsiloxane), carboxylate ester, carboxamide, sulfide, sulfonate ester and amides (See for example: *Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research*; Y.S. Sanghvi and P.D. Cook, Eds., ACS Symposium Series 580; Chapters 3 and 4, 40-65). Further neutral internucleoside linkages include nonionic linkages comprising mixed N, O, S and CH₂ component parts.

Certain Motifs

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides oligomeric compounds comprising oligonucleotides. In certain embodiments, such oligonucleotides comprise one or more chemical modification. In certain embodiments, chemically modified oligonucleotides comprise one or more modified nucleosides. In certain embodiments, chemically modified oligonucleotides comprise one or more modified nucleosides comprising modified sugars. In certain embodiments, chemically modified oligonucleotides comprise one or more modified nucleosides comprising one or more modified nucleobases. In certain embodiments, chemically modified oligonucleotides comprise one or more modified internucleoside linkages. In certain embodiments, the chemically modifications (sugar modifications, nucleobase modifications, and/or linkage modifications) define a pattern or motif. In certain embodiments, the patterns of chemical modifications of sugar moieties, internucleoside linkages, and nucleobases are each independent of one another. Thus, an oligonucleotide may be described by its sugar modification motif, internucleoside linkage motif and/or nucleobase modification motif (as used herein, nucleobase modification motif describes the chemical modifications to the nucleobases independent of the sequence of nucleobases).

Certain sugar motifs

In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides comprise one or more type of modified sugar moieties and/or naturally occurring sugar moieties arranged along an oligonucleotide or region thereof in a defined pattern or sugar modification motif. Such motifs may include any of the sugar modifications discussed herein and/or other known sugar modifications.

In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotides comprise or consist of a region having a gapmer sugar modification motif, which comprises two external regions or "wings" and an internal region or "gap." The three regions of a gapmer motif (the 5'-wing, the gap, and the 3'-wing) form a contiguous sequence of nucleosides wherein at least some of the sugar moieties of the nucleosides of each of the wings differ from at least some of the sugar moieties of the nucleosides of the gap. Specifically, at least the sugar moieties of

the nucleosides of each wing that are closest to the gap (the 3'-most nucleoside of the 5'-wing and the 5'-most nucleoside of the 3'-wing) differ from the sugar moiety of the neighboring gap nucleosides, thus defining the boundary between the wings and the gap. In certain embodiments, the sugar moieties within the gap are the same as one another. In certain embodiments, the gap includes one or more nucleoside having a sugar moiety that differs from the sugar moiety of one or more other nucleosides of the gap. In certain embodiments, the sugar modification motifs of the two wings are the same as one another (symmetric gapmer). In certain embodiments, the sugar modification motifs of the 5'-wing differs from the sugar modification motif of the 3'-wing (asymmetric gapmer). In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides comprise 2'-MOE modified nucleosides in the wings and 2'-F modified nucleosides in the gap.

In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides are fully modified. In certain such embodiments, oligonucleotides are uniformly modified. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides are uniform 2'-MOE. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides are uniform 2'-F. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides are uniform morpholino. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides are uniform BNA. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides are uniform LNA. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides are uniform cEt.

In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides comprise a uniformly modified region and additional nucleosides that are unmodified or differently modified. In certain embodiments, the uniformly modified region is at least 5, 10, 15, or 20 nucleosides in length. In certain embodiments, the uniform region is a 2'-MOE region. In certain embodiments, the uniform region is a 2'-F region. In certain embodiments, the uniform region is a morpholino region. In certain embodiments, the uniform region is a BNA region. In certain embodiments, the uniform region is a LNA region. In certain embodiments, the uniform region is a cEt region.

In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotide does not comprise more than 4 contiguous unmodified 2'-deoxynucleosides. In certain circumstances, antisense oligonucleotides comprising more than 4 contiguous 2'-deoxynucleosides activate RNase H, resulting in cleavage of the target RNA. In certain embodiments, such cleavage is avoided by not having more than 4 contiguous 2'-deoxynucleosides, for example, where alteration of splicing and not cleavage of a target RNA is desired.

Certain Internucleoside Linkage Motifs

In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides comprise modified internucleoside linkages arranged along the oligonucleotide or region thereof in a defined pattern or modified internucleoside linkage motif. In certain embodiments, internucleoside linkages are arranged in a gapped motif, as described above for sugar modification motif. In such embodiments, the internucleoside linkages in each of two wing regions

are different from the internucleoside linkages in the gap region. In certain embodiments the internucleoside linkages in the wings are phosphodiester and the internucleoside linkages in the gap are phosphorothioate. The sugar modification motif is independently selected, so such oligonucleotides having a gapped internucleoside linkage motif may or may not have a gapped sugar modification motif and if it does have a gapped sugar motif, the wing and gap lengths may or may not be the same.

In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides comprise a region having an alternating internucleoside linkage motif. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides of the present invention comprise a region of uniformly modified internucleoside linkages. In certain such embodiments, the oligonucleotide comprises a region that is uniformly linked by phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotide is uniformly linked by phosphorothioate. In certain embodiments, each internucleoside linkage of the oligonucleotide is selected from phosphodiester and phosphorothioate. In certain embodiments, each internucleoside linkage of the oligonucleotide is selected from phosphodiester and phosphorothioate and at least one internucleoside linkage is phosphorothioate.

In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotide comprises at least 6 phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotide comprises at least 8 phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotide comprises at least 10 phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotide comprises at least one block of at least 6 consecutive phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotide comprises at least one block of at least 8 consecutive phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotide comprises at least one block of at least 10 consecutive phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In certain embodiments, the oligonucleotide comprises at least one block of at least 12 consecutive phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In certain such embodiments, at least one such block is located at the 3' end of the oligonucleotide. In certain such embodiments, at least one such block is located within 3 nucleosides of the 3' end of the oligonucleotide.

In certain embodiments, compounds and compositions, including modified oligonucleotides, are delivered to the CNS. In certain embodiments, compounds and compositions, including modified oligonucleotides, are delivered to the CNS via intracerebroventricular administration or intracerebroventricular bolus administration. In certain embodiments, one or more modified oligonucleotides may exhibit high potency and high selectivity toward a nucleic acid target, but may possess certain degrees of acute toxicity when delivered into the CNS via intracerebroventricular administration. In certain embodiments, introduction of one or more modifications to the internucleoside linkages of the modified oligonucleotide ameliorates or reduces acute toxicity associated with CNS delivery via intracerebroventricular administration. In certain embodiments, introduction of one or more phosphodiester internucleoside linkages into the modified

oligonucleotide ameliorates or reduces acute toxicity associated with CNS delivery via intracerebroventricular administration.

In certain embodiments, an oligomeric compound has an internucleoside linkage motif selected from the table below, wherein each “N” represents a nucleoside, each subscript “s” represents a phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage, and each subscript “o” represents a phosphodiester internucleoside linkage:

Internucleoside Linkage Motifs

N _s N _s N _o N _s N _o N _s N _o N _s N _o N _s N _o N _s N _o N _s N _o N _s N _s N
N _s N _o N _o N _o N _s N _s N _s N _s N _s N _s N _s N _s N _o N _o N _o N _s N _s N

In certain embodiments, the inclusion of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 phosphodiester internucleoside linkages into the modified oligonucleotide ameliorates or reduces acute toxicity associated with CNS delivery via intracerebroventricular administration.

Certain Nucleobase Modification Motifs

In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides comprise chemical modifications to nucleobases arranged along the oligonucleotide or region thereof in a defined pattern or nucleobases modification motif. In certain such embodiments, nucleobase modifications are arranged in a gapped motif. In certain embodiments, nucleobase modifications are arranged in an alternating motif. In certain embodiments, each nucleobase is modified. In certain embodiments, none of the nucleobases is chemically modified.

In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides comprise a block of modified nucleobases. In certain such embodiments, the block is at the 3'-end of the oligonucleotide. In certain embodiments the block is within 3 nucleotides of the 3'-end of the oligonucleotide. In certain such embodiments, the block is at the 5'-end of the oligonucleotide. In certain embodiments the block is within 3 nucleotides of the 5'-end of the oligonucleotide.

In certain embodiments, nucleobase modifications are a function of the natural base at a particular position of an oligonucleotide. For example, in certain embodiments each purine or each pyrimidine in an oligonucleotide is modified. In certain embodiments, each adenine is modified. In certain embodiments, each guanine is modified. In certain embodiments, each thymine is modified. In certain embodiments, each cytosine is modified. In certain embodiments, each uracil is modified.

In certain embodiments, some, all, or none of the cytosine moieties in an oligonucleotide are 5-methyl cytosine moieties. Herein, 5-methyl cytosine is not a “modified nucleobase.” Accordingly, unless otherwise indicated, unmodified nucleobases include both cytosine residues having a 5-methyl and

those lacking a 5 methyl. In certain embodiments, the methylation state of all or some cytosine nucleobases is specified.

Certain Overall Lengths

5 In certain embodiments, the present invention provides oligomeric compounds including oligonucleotides of any of a variety of ranges of lengths. In certain embodiments, the invention provides oligomeric compounds or oligonucleotides consisting of X to Y linked nucleosides, where X represents the fewest number of nucleosides in the range and Y represents the largest number of nucleosides in the range. In certain such embodiments, X and Y are each independently selected from 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
 10 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50; provided that $X \leq Y$. For example, in certain embodiments, the invention provides oligomeric compounds which comprise oligonucleotides consisting of 8 to 9, 8 to 10, 8 to 11, 8 to 12, 8 to 13, 8 to 14, 8 to 15, 8 to 16, 8 to 17, 8 to 18, 8 to 19, 8 to 20, 8 to 21, 8 to 22, 8 to 23, 8 to 24, 8 to 25, 8 to 26, 8 to 27, 8 to 28, 8 to 29, 8 to 30, 9 to 10, 9 to 11, 9 to 12, 9 to 13, 9 to 14, 9 to 15, 9 to 16, 9 to 17, 9 to 18, 9
 15 to 19, 9 to 20, 9 to 21, 9 to 22, 9 to 23, 9 to 24, 9 to 25, 9 to 26, 9 to 27, 9 to 28, 9 to 29, 9 to 30, 10 to 11, 10 to 12, 10 to 13, 10 to 14, 10 to 15, 10 to 16, 10 to 17, 10 to 18, 10 to 19, 10 to 20, 10 to 21, 10 to 22, 10 to 23, 10 to 24, 10 to 25, 10 to 26, 10 to 27, 10 to 28, 10 to 29, 10 to 30, 11 to 12, 11 to 13, 11 to 14, 11 to 15, 11 to 16, 11 to 17, 11 to 18, 11 to 19, 11 to 20, 11 to 21, 11 to 22, 11 to 23, 11 to 24, 11 to 25, 11 to 26, 11 to 27, 11 to 28, 11 to 29, 11 to 30, 12 to 13, 12 to 14, 12 to 15, 12 to 16, 12 to 17, 12 to 18, 12 to 19, 12 to 20, 12
 20 to 21, 12 to 22, 12 to 23, 12 to 24, 12 to 25, 12 to 26, 12 to 27, 12 to 28, 12 to 29, 12 to 30, 13 to 14, 13 to 15, 13 to 16, 13 to 17, 13 to 18, 13 to 19, 13 to 20, 13 to 21, 13 to 22, 13 to 23, 13 to 24, 13 to 25, 13 to 26, 13 to 27, 13 to 28, 13 to 29, 13 to 30, 14 to 15, 14 to 16, 14 to 17, 14 to 18, 14 to 19, 14 to 20, 14 to 21, 14 to 22, 14 to 23, 14 to 24, 14 to 25, 14 to 26, 14 to 27, 14 to 28, 14 to 29, 14 to 30, 15 to 16, 15 to 17, 15 to 18, 15 to 19, 15 to 20, 15 to 21, 15 to 22, 15 to 23, 15 to 24, 15 to 25, 15 to 26, 15 to 27, 15 to 28, 15 to 29, 15 to 30,
 25 16 to 17, 16 to 18, 16 to 19, 16 to 20, 16 to 21, 16 to 22, 16 to 23, 16 to 24, 16 to 25, 16 to 26, 16 to 27, 16 to 28, 16 to 29, 16 to 30, 17 to 18, 17 to 19, 17 to 20, 17 to 21, 17 to 22, 17 to 23, 17 to 24, 17 to 25, 17 to 26, 17 to 27, 17 to 28, 17 to 29, 17 to 30, 18 to 19, 18 to 20, 18 to 21, 18 to 22, 18 to 23, 18 to 24, 18 to 25, 18 to 26, 18 to 27, 18 to 28, 18 to 29, 18 to 30, 19 to 20, 19 to 21, 19 to 22, 19 to 23, 19 to 24, 19 to 25, 19 to 26, 19 to 27, 19 to 28, 19 to 29, 19 to 30, 20 to 21, 20 to 22, 20 to 23, 20 to 24, 20 to 25, 20 to 26, 20 to 27, 20
 30 to 28, 20 to 29, 20 to 30, 21 to 22, 21 to 23, 21 to 24, 21 to 25, 21 to 26, 21 to 27, 21 to 28, 21 to 29, 21 to 30, 22 to 23, 22 to 24, 22 to 25, 22 to 26, 22 to 27, 22 to 28, 22 to 29, 22 to 30, 23 to 24, 23 to 25, 23 to 26, 23 to 27, 23 to 28, 23 to 29, 23 to 30, 24 to 25, 24 to 26, 24 to 27, 24 to 28, 24 to 29, 24 to 30, 25 to 26, 25 to 27, 25 to 28, 25 to 29, 25 to 30, 26 to 27, 26 to 28, 26 to 29, 26 to 30, 27 to 28, 27 to 29, 27 to 30, 28 to 29, 28 to 30, or 29 to 30 linked nucleosides. In embodiments where the number of nucleosides of an oligomeric

compound or oligonucleotide is limited, whether to a range or to a specific number, the oligomeric compound or oligonucleotide may, nonetheless further comprise additional other substituents. For example, an oligonucleotide comprising 8-30 nucleosides excludes oligonucleotides having 31 nucleosides, but, unless otherwise indicated, such an oligonucleotide may further comprise, for example one or more
 5 conjugates, terminal groups, or other substituents. In certain embodiments, a gapmer oligonucleotide has any of the above lengths.

One of skill in the art will appreciate that certain lengths may not be possible for certain motifs. For example: a gapmer having a 5'-wing region consisting of four nucleotides, a gap consisting of at least six nucleotides, and a 3'-wing region consisting of three nucleotides cannot have an overall length less than
 10 13 nucleotides. Thus, one would understand that the lower length limit is 13 and that the limit of 10 in "10-20" has no effect in that embodiment.

Further, where an oligonucleotide is described by an overall length range and by regions having specified lengths, and where the sum of specified lengths of the regions is less than the upper limit of the overall length range, the oligonucleotide may have additional nucleosides, beyond those of the specified
 15 regions, provided that the total number of nucleosides does not exceed the upper limit of the overall length range. For example, an oligonucleotide consisting of 20-25 linked nucleosides comprising a 5'-wing consisting of 5 linked nucleosides; a 3'-wing consisting of 5 linked nucleosides and a central gap consisting of 10 linked nucleosides ($5+5+10=20$) may have up to 5 nucleosides that are not part of the 5'-wing, the 3'-wing, or the gap (before reaching the overall length limitation of 25). Such additional nucleosides may
 20 be 5' of the 5'-wing and/or 3' of the 3' wing.

Certain Oligonucleotides

In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides of the present invention are characterized by their sugar motif, internucleoside linkage motif, nucleobase modification motif and overall length. In certain
 25 embodiments, such parameters are each independent of one another. Thus, each internucleoside linkage of an oligonucleotide having a gapmer sugar motif may be modified or unmodified and may or may not follow the gapmer modification pattern of the sugar modifications. Thus, the internucleoside linkages within the wing regions of a sugar-gapmer may be the same or different from one another and may be the same or different from the internucleoside linkages of the gap region. Likewise, such sugar-gapmer
 30 oligonucleotides may comprise one or more modified nucleobase independent of the gapmer pattern of the sugar modifications. Herein if a description of an oligonucleotide or oligomeric compound is silent with respect to one or more parameter, such parameter is not limited. Thus, an oligomeric compound described only as having a gapmer sugar motif without further description may have any length, internucleoside

linkage motif, and nucleobase modification motif. Unless otherwise indicated, all chemical modifications are independent of nucleobase sequence.

Certain Conjugate Groups

5 In certain embodiments, oligomeric compounds are modified by attachment of one or more conjugate groups. In general, conjugate groups modify one or more properties of the attached oligomeric compound including but not limited to pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, stability, binding, absorption, cellular distribution, cellular uptake, charge and clearance. Conjugate groups are routinely used in the chemical arts and are linked directly or via an optional conjugate linking moiety or conjugate
10 linking group to a parent compound such as an oligomeric compound, such as an oligonucleotide. Conjugate groups includes without limitation, intercalators, reporter molecules, polyamines, polyamides, polyethylene glycols, thioethers, polyethers, cholesterol, thiocholesterol, cholic acid moieties, folate, lipids, phospholipids, biotin, phenazine, phenanthridine, anthraquinone, adamantane, acridine, fluoresceins, rhodamines, coumarins and dyes. Certain conjugate groups have been described previously,
15 for example: cholesterol moiety (Letsinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1989, 86, 6553-6556), cholic acid (Manoharan et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1994, 4, 1053-1060), a thioether, e.g., hexyl-S-tritylthiol (Manoharan et al., Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 1992, 660, 306-309; Manoharan et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1993, 3, 2765-2770), a thiocholesterol (Oberhauser et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 1992, 20, 533-538), an aliphatic chain, e.g., do-decan-diol or undecyl residues (Saison-Behmoaras et al., EMBO J.,
20 1991, 10, 1111-1118; Kabanov et al., FEBS Lett., 1990, 259, 327-330; Svinarchuk et al., Biochimie, 1993, 75, 49-54), a phospholipid, e.g., di-hexadecyl-rac-glycerol or triethyl-ammonium 1,2-di-O-hexadecyl-rac-glycero-3-H-phosphonate (Manoharan et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1995, 36, 3651-3654; Shea et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 1990, 18, 3777-3783), a polyamine or a polyethylene glycol chain (Manoharan et al., Nucleosides & Nucleotides, 1995, 14, 969-973), or adamantane acetic acid (Manoharan
25 et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1995, 36, 3651-3654), a palmityl moiety (Mishra et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta, 1995, 1264, 229-237), or an octadecylamine or hexylamino-carbonyl-oxycholesterol moiety (Crooke et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 1996, 277, 923-937).

In certain embodiments, a conjugate group comprises an active drug substance, for example, aspirin, warfarin, phenylbutazone, ibuprofen, suprofen, fen-bufen, ketoprofen, (S)-(+)-pranoprofen,
30 carprofen, dansylsarcosine, 2,3,5-triiodobenzoic acid, flufenamic acid, folinic acid, a benzothiadiazide, chlorothiazide, a diazepine, indo-methicin, a barbiturate, a cephalosporin, a sulfa drug, an antidiabetic, an antibacterial or an antibiotic.

In certain embodiments, conjugate groups are directly attached to oligonucleotides in oligomeric compounds. In certain embodiments, conjugate groups are attached to oligonucleotides by a conjugate

linking group. In certain such embodiments, conjugate linking groups, including, but not limited to, bifunctional linking moieties such as those known in the art are amenable to the compounds provided herein. Conjugate linking groups are useful for attachment of conjugate groups, such as chemical stabilizing groups, functional groups, reporter groups and other groups to selective sites in a parent compound such as for example an oligomeric compound. In general a bifunctional linking moiety comprises a hydrocarbyl moiety having two functional groups. One of the functional groups is selected to bind to a parent molecule or compound of interest and the other is selected to bind essentially any selected group such as chemical functional group or a conjugate group. In some embodiments, the conjugate linker comprises a chain structure or an oligomer of repeating units such as ethylene glycol or amino acid units. Examples of functional groups that are routinely used in a bifunctional linking moiety include, but are not limited to, electrophiles for reacting with nucleophilic groups and nucleophiles for reacting with electrophilic groups. In some embodiments, bifunctional linking moieties include amino, hydroxyl, carboxylic acid, thiol, unsaturations (e.g., double or triple bonds), and the like.

Some nonlimiting examples of conjugate linking moieties include pyrrolidine, 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid (ADO), succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl) cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (SMCC) and 6-aminohexanoic acid (AHEX or AHA). Other linking groups include, but are not limited to, substituted C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₁₀ alkenyl or substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₁₀ alkynyl, wherein a nonlimiting list of preferred substituent groups includes hydroxyl, amino, alkoxy, carboxy, benzyl, phenyl, nitro, thiol, thioalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl and alkynyl.

Conjugate groups may be attached to either or both ends of an oligonucleotide (terminal conjugate groups) and/or at any internal position.

In certain embodiments, conjugate groups are at the 3'-end of an oligonucleotide of an oligomeric compound. In certain embodiments, conjugate groups are near the 3'-end. In certain embodiments, conjugates are attached at the 3' end of an oligomeric compound, but before one or more terminal group nucleosides. In certain embodiments, conjugate groups are placed within a terminal group.

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides oligomeric compounds. In certain embodiments, oligomeric compounds comprise an oligonucleotide. In certain embodiments, an oligomeric compound comprises an oligonucleotide and one or more conjugate and/or terminal groups. Such conjugate and/or terminal groups may be added to oligonucleotides having any of the chemical motifs discussed above.

Thus, for example, an oligomeric compound comprising an oligonucleotide having region of alternating nucleosides may comprise a terminal group.

Antisense Compounds

In certain embodiments, oligomeric compounds of the present invention are antisense compounds. Such antisense compounds are capable of hybridizing to a target nucleic acid, resulting in at least one antisense activity. In certain embodiments, antisense compounds specifically hybridize to one or more target nucleic acid. In certain embodiments, a specifically hybridizing antisense compound has a nucleobase sequence comprising a region having sufficient complementarity to a target nucleic acid to allow hybridization and result in antisense activity and insufficient complementarity to any non-target so as to avoid non-specific hybridization to any non-target nucleic acid sequences under conditions in which specific hybridization is desired (e.g., under physiological conditions for *in vivo* or therapeutic uses, and under conditions in which assays are performed in the case of *in vitro* assays).

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides antisense compounds comprising oligonucleotides that are fully complementary to the target nucleic acid over the entire length of the oligonucleotide. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides are 99% complementary to the target nucleic acid. In certain embodiments, oligonucleotides are 95% complementary to the target nucleic acid. In certain embodiments, such oligonucleotides are 90% complementary to the target nucleic acid.

In certain embodiments, such oligonucleotides are 85% complementary to the target nucleic acid. In certain embodiments, such oligonucleotides are 80% complementary to the target nucleic acid. In certain embodiments, an antisense compound comprises a region that is fully complementary to a target nucleic acid and is at least 80% complementary to the target nucleic acid over the entire length of the oligonucleotide. In certain such embodiments, the region of full complementarity is from 6 to 14 nucleobases in length.

In certain embodiments antisense compounds and antisense oligonucleotides comprise single-strand compounds. In certain embodiments antisense compounds and antisense oligonucleotides comprise double-strand compounds.

Certain Modified Oligonucleotides

In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 31. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 33. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO.34. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO.35. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 36. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 37. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 45.

In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 72. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 79. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 82. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 83. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 97. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 106. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 107. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 112. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 113. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 130. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 140.

In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 141. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 142. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 143. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 144. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 145. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 146. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 147. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 148. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 149.

In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 150. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 151. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 152. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 153. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 157. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 158. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 160. In certain embodiments, a modified oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 200.

Certain Pathways and Mechanisms Associated With Neurodegenerative Disorders

In certain embodiments, a neurodegenerative syndrome or disorder may be any neurodegenerative syndrome or disorder associated with Tau. Non limiting examples of a neurodegenerative disorder associated with Tau may include Alzheimer's disease, progressive supranuclear palsy, dementia pugilistica, frontotemporal dementia, parkinsonism linked to chromosome, Lytico-Bodig disease, tangle-predominant dementia, ganglioglioma, gangliocytoma, meningioangiomas, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, lead encephalopathy, tuberous sclerosis, Hallervorden-Spatz disease, Pick's disease,

corticobasal ganglionic degeneration, argyrophilic grain disease, supranuclear palsy, corticobasal degeneration, frontotemporal dementia, or frontotemporal lobar degeneration. In some embodiments, the method of the invention comprises modifying frontotemporal dementia (FTD). In other embodiments, the method of the invention comprises modifying Alzheimer's disease (AD). In yet other embodiments, the method of the invention comprises modifying progressive supranuclear palsy. In other embodiments, the method of the invention comprises modifying corticobasal ganglionic degeneration.

In certain embodiments, described herein are compositions and methods of modifying a neurodegenerative syndrome by altering the splicing of a nucleic acid encoding Tau. Tau is a protein found in multiple tissues, but is particularly abundant in axons of neurons. The primary function of Tau is to bind to and stabilize microtubules, which are important structural components of the cytoskeleton involved in mitosis, cytokinesis and vesicular transport. In humans, there are six isoforms of Tau that are generated by alternative splicing of exons 2, 3, and 10. Splicing of exons 2 and 3 at the N-terminus of the protein leads to inclusion of zero, one or two 29 amino acid, acidic domains and is termed 0N, 1N, or 2N Tau respectively. Inclusion of exon 10 at the C-terminus leads to inclusion of the microtubule binding domain encoded by exon 10. Since there are 3 microtubule binding domains elsewhere in Tau, this Tau isoform (with exon 10 included) is termed 4R Tau, where R refers to the number of repeats of microtubule binding domains. (Fig. 1). Tau without exon 10 is termed 3R Tau. In healthy subjects, the ratio of 3R:4R Tau is developmentally regulated, with fetal tissues expressing almost exclusively 3R Tau and adult human tissues expressing approximately equal levels of 3R/4R Tau. Deviations from the normal ratio of 3R/4R Tau are characteristic of neurodegenerative syndromes such as FTD Tauopathies.

In certain embodiments, the 4R:3R Tau ratio in the central nervous system of the subject may be normal, low or high. As used herein, a "normal 4R:3R Tau ratio" in the central nervous system signifies a 4R:3R Tau ratio in the central nervous system that is substantially the same as the 4R:3R Tau ratio in the central nervous system of a subject from the same species and of approximately the same age not suffering from a neurodegenerative disease. In certain embodiments, certain antisense oligonucleotide compositions and/or methods decrease the normal 4R:3R Tau ratio in the central nervous system of a subject. In other embodiments, certain antisense oligonucleotide compositions and/or methods decreases a low 4R:3R Tau ratio in the central nervous system of a subject.

In certain embodiments, certain antisense oligonucleotide compositions and/or methods decrease a high 4R:3R Tau ratio in the central nervous system of a subject. In certain embodiments, certain antisense oligonucleotide compositions and/or methods decreases a high 4R:3R Tau ratio caused by a defect in splicing of the nucleic acid encoding Tau in the subject. Defects in splicing of the nucleic acid encoding Tau in the subject may be caused, for instance, by genetic mutations altering the splicing of the nucleic acid encoding Tau and leading to a high 4R:3R Tau ratio. A mutation may be either a substitution mutation or a

deletion mutation which creates a new, aberrant, splice element. Non-limiting examples of genetic mutations that may alter the splicing of the nucleic acid encoding Tau and lead to a high 4R:3R Tau ratio may include N279K, P301S, 280, L284L, N296H, N296N, 296N, P301S, G303V, E10+11, E10+12, E10+13, E+10+14 and E10+16, and E10+19.

5 In certain embodiments, administration of an antisense oligonucleotide decreases the 4R:3R Tau ratio in the central nervous system of a subject by altering the splicing of a nucleic acid encoding Tau.

In certain embodiments, increasing exclusion of exon 10 of a Tau transcript inhibits one or more tau-associated disorders. In certain embodiments, the tau-associated disorder may be any of Alzheimer's Disease, frontotemporal Dementia (FTD), FTDP-17, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP), Chronic
10 Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE), Corticobasal Ganglionic Degeneration (CBD), epilepsy, Dravet's Syndrome, dementia pugilistica, parkinsonism linked to chromosome, Lytico-Bodig disease, tangle-predominant dementia, ganglioglioma, gangliocytoma, meningioangiomas, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, lead encephalopathy, tuberous sclerosis, Hallervorden-Spatz disease, Pick's disease, argyrophilic grain disease, supranuclear palsy, corticobasal degeneration, or frontotemporal lobar
15 degeneration.

Certain Target Nucleic Acids and Mechanisms

In certain embodiments, antisense compounds comprise or consist of an oligonucleotide comprising a region that is complementary to a target nucleic acid. In certain embodiments, the target nucleic acid is an endogenous RNA molecule. In certain embodiments, the target nucleic acid is a
20 pre-mRNA. In certain embodiments, the target nucleic acid is a tau transcript. In certain embodiments, the target RNA is a Tau pre-mRNA.

In certain embodiments, an antisense compound is complementary to a region of Tau pre-mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense compound is complementary within a region of Tau pre-mRNA comprising an exon encoding the 4R isoform. In certain embodiments, an antisense compound is
25 complementary to a region of Tau pre-mRNA comprising an intron-exon splice junction. In certain embodiments, an antisense compound is complementary to a region of Tau pre-mRNA comprising the intron-exon splice junction adjacent to exon 10. In certain embodiments, an antisense compound is complementary to a region of Tau pre-mRNA comprising the intron-exon splice junction between intron 9 and exon 10. In certain embodiments, an antisense compound is complementary to a region of Tau
30 pre-mRNA comprising the intron-exon splice junction between exon 10 and intron 10. In certain embodiments, an antisense compound is complementary within a region of Tau pre-mRNA consisting of exon 10.

In certain embodiments, an antisense compound is complementary within a region of Tau pre-mRNA comprising an exonic splicing silencer within exon 10. In certain embodiments, an antisense

compound is complementary within a region of Tau pre-mRNA comprising an exonic splicing enhancer within exon 10.

In certain embodiments, an antisense compound comprises a modified oligonucleotide consisting of 8 to 30 linked nucleosides and having a nucleobase sequence comprising a complementary region comprising at least 8 contiguous nucleobases complementary to a target region of equal length of a Tau transcript.

In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121708 and nucleobase 122044 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121796 and nucleobase 122044 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121796 and nucleobase 121885 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121873 and nucleobase 121898 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121869 and nucleobase 121943 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 122020 and nucleobase 122044 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121881 and nucleobase 121898 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121880 and nucleobase 121897 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121879 and nucleobase 121896 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121878 and nucleobase 121895 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121877 and nucleobase 121894 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121876 and nucleobase 121893 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121875 and nucleobase 121892 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121874 and nucleobase 121891 of SEQ ID NO.: 1. In certain embodiments, the target region is within nucleobase 121873 and nucleobase 121890 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide modulates splicing of a pre-mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide modulates splicing a Tau pre-mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide increases the amount of Tau 3R mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide increases the exclusion of exon 10 in Tau mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide decreases the inclusion of exon 10 in Tau mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide increases the amount of 3R Tau mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide decreases the amount of 4R Tau mRNA.

In certain embodiments it is desirable to alter the splicing of Tau pre-mRNA to exclude exon 10. By altering the splicing of Tau pre-mRNA to exclude exon 10, expression of 3R Tau will increase and expression of 4R Tau will decrease. In certain embodiments it is desirable to alter the splicing of Tau pre-mRNA to decrease expression of 4R Tau.

In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide decreases the amount of Tau 3R mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide decreases the exclusion of exon 10 in Tau mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide increases the inclusion of exon 10 in Tau mRNA. In certain embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide decreases the amount of 3R Tau mRNA. In certain
 5 embodiments, an antisense oligonucleotide increases the amount of 4R Tau mRNA. In certain embodiments it is desirable to alter the splicing of Tau pre-mRNA to include exon 10, for example to produce a phenotypic effect in a mouse or animal model.

Certain Pharmaceutical Compositions

10 In certain embodiments, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more antisense compound. In certain embodiments, such pharmaceutical composition comprises a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition comprises a sterile saline solution and one or more antisense compound. In certain
 15 embodiments, such pharmaceutical composition consists of a sterile saline solution and one or more antisense compound. In certain embodiments, the sterile saline is pharmaceutical grade saline. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition comprises one or more antisense compound and sterile water. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition consists of one or more antisense compound and
 20 sterile water. In certain embodiments, the sterile saline is pharmaceutical grade water. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition comprises one or more antisense compound and phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition consists of one or more antisense compound and sterile phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). In certain embodiments, the sterile saline is pharmaceutical grade PBS.

In certain embodiments, antisense compounds may be admixed with pharmaceutically acceptable active and/or inert substances for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions or formulations.

25 Compositions and methods for the formulation of pharmaceutical compositions depend on a number of criteria, including, but not limited to, route of administration, extent of disease, or dose to be administered.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising antisense compounds encompass any pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, or salts of such esters. In certain embodiments, pharmaceutical compositions comprising antisense compounds comprise one or more oligonucleotide which, upon administration to an
 30 animal, including a human, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) the biologically active metabolite or residue thereof. Accordingly, for example, the disclosure is also drawn to pharmaceutically acceptable salts of antisense compounds, prodrugs, pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such prodrugs, and other bioequivalents. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, sodium and potassium salts.

A prodrug can include the incorporation of additional nucleosides at one or both ends of an oligomeric compound which are cleaved by endogenous nucleases within the body, to form the active antisense oligomeric compound.

Lipid moieties have been used in nucleic acid therapies in a variety of methods. In certain such methods, the nucleic acid is introduced into preformed liposomes or lipoplexes made of mixtures of cationic lipids and neutral lipids. In certain methods, DNA complexes with mono- or poly-cationic lipids are formed without the presence of a neutral lipid. In certain embodiments, a lipid moiety is selected to increase distribution of a pharmaceutical agent to a particular cell or tissue. In certain embodiments, a lipid moiety is selected to increase distribution of a pharmaceutical agent to fat tissue. In certain embodiments, a lipid moiety is selected to increase distribution of a pharmaceutical agent to muscle tissue.

In certain embodiments, pharmaceutical compositions provided herein comprise one or more modified oligonucleotides and one or more excipients. In certain such embodiments, excipients are selected from water, salt solutions, alcohol, polyethylene glycols, gelatin, lactose, amylase, magnesium stearate, talc, silicic acid, viscous paraffin, hydroxymethylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprises a delivery system. Examples of delivery systems include, but are not limited to, liposomes and emulsions. Certain delivery systems are useful for preparing certain pharmaceutical compositions including those comprising hydrophobic compounds. In certain embodiments, certain organic solvents such as dimethylsulfoxide are used.

In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprises one or more tissue-specific delivery molecules designed to deliver the one or more pharmaceutical agents of the present invention to specific tissues or cell types. For example, in certain embodiments, pharmaceutical compositions include liposomes coated with a tissue-specific antibody.

In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprises a co-solvent system. Certain of such co-solvent systems comprise, for example, benzyl alcohol, a nonpolar surfactant, a water-miscible organic polymer, and an aqueous phase. In certain embodiments, such co-solvent systems are used for hydrophobic compounds. A non-limiting example of such a co-solvent system is the VPD co-solvent system, which is a solution of absolute ethanol comprising 3% w/v benzyl alcohol, 8% w/v of the nonpolar surfactant Polysorbate 80™ and 65% w/v polyethylene glycol 300. The proportions of such co-solvent systems may be varied considerably without significantly altering their solubility and toxicity characteristics. Furthermore, the identity of co-solvent components may be varied: for example, other surfactants may be used instead of Polysorbate 80™; the fraction size of polyethylene glycol may be varied; other biocompatible polymers may replace polyethylene glycol, e.g., polyvinyl pyrrolidone; and other sugars or polysaccharides may substitute for dextrose.

In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein is prepared for oral administration. In certain embodiments, pharmaceutical compositions are prepared for buccal administration.

5 In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition is prepared for administration by injection (e.g., intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, etc.). In certain of such embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition comprises a carrier and is formulated in aqueous solution, such as water or physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks's solution, Ringer's solution, or physiological saline buffer. In certain
10 embodiments, other ingredients are included (e.g., ingredients that aid in solubility or serve as preservatives). In certain embodiments, injectable suspensions are prepared using appropriate liquid carriers, suspending agents and the like. Certain pharmaceutical compositions for injection are presented in unit dosage form, e.g., in ampoules or in multi-dose containers. Certain pharmaceutical compositions for injection are suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Certain solvents suitable for use in
15 pharmaceutical compositions for injection include, but are not limited to, lipophilic solvents and fatty oils, such as sesame oil, synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, and liposomes. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances that increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, such suspensions may also contain suitable stabilizers or agents that increase the solubility of the pharmaceutical agents to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions.

20 In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition is prepared for transmucosal administration. In certain of such embodiments penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprises an oligonucleotide in a therapeutically effective amount. In certain embodiments, the therapeutically effective
25 amount is sufficient to prevent, alleviate or ameliorate symptoms of a disease or to prolong the survival of the subject being treated. Determination of a therapeutically effective amount is well within the capability of those skilled in the art.

In certain embodiments, one or more modified oligonucleotide provided herein is formulated as a prodrug. In certain embodiments, upon *in vivo* administration, a prodrug is chemically converted to the
30 biologically, pharmaceutically or therapeutically more active form of an oligonucleotide. In certain embodiments, prodrugs are useful because they are easier to administer than the corresponding active form. For example, in certain instances, a prodrug may be more bioavailable (e.g., through oral administration) than is the corresponding active form. In certain instances, a prodrug may have improved solubility compared to the corresponding active form. In certain embodiments, prodrugs are less water soluble than

the corresponding active form. In certain instances, such prodrugs possess superior transmittal across cell membranes, where water solubility is detrimental to mobility. In certain embodiments, a prodrug is an ester. In certain such embodiments, the ester is metabolically hydrolyzed to carboxylic acid upon administration. In certain instances the carboxylic acid containing compound is the corresponding active form. In certain
5 embodiments, a prodrug comprises a short peptide (polyaminoacid) bound to an acid group. In certain of such embodiments, the peptide is cleaved upon administration to form the corresponding active form.

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides compositions and methods for reducing the amount or activity of a target nucleic acid in a cell. In certain embodiments, the cell is in an animal. In certain embodiments, the animal is a mammal. In certain embodiments, the animal is a rodent. In certain
10 embodiments, the animal is a primate. In certain embodiments, the animal is a non-human primate. In certain embodiments, the animal is a human.

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides methods of administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising an oligomeric compound of the present invention to an animal. Suitable administration routes include, but are not limited to, oral, rectal, transmucosal, intestinal, enteral, topical, suppository, through inhalation, intrathecal, intracerebroventricular, intraperitoneal, intranasal, intraocular, intratumoral, and parenteral (e.g., intravenous, intramuscular, intramedullary, and subcutaneous). In
15 certain embodiments, pharmaceutical intrathecal are administered to achieve local rather than systemic exposures. For example, pharmaceutical compositions may be injected directly in the area of desired effect (e.g., into the eyes, ears).

In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition is administered to an animal having at least one Tau-associated disorder. In certain embodiments, such administration results in reduction in expression of the 4R isoform. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition is administered to an animal having at least one symptom associated with a Tau-associated disorder. In certain embodiments, such administration results in amelioration of at least one symptom. In certain embodiments,
20 administration of a pharmaceutical composition to an animal results in a decrease of 4R mRNA in a cell of the animal. In certain embodiments, such administration results in an increase in 3R mRNA. In certain embodiments, such administration results in a decrease in 4R protein and an increase 3R protein. In certain embodiments, a 3R protein is preferred over a 4R protein. In certain embodiments, the administration of certain antisense oligonucleotides delays the onset of one or more Tau-associated
25 disorders. In certain embodiments, the administration of certain antisense oligonucleotides prevents or reduces seizures. In certain embodiments, the administration of certain antisense oligonucleotides causes the amount of 4R protein to decrease in the CNS. In certain embodiments, the administration of certain antisense oligonucleotides rescues cellular phenotype.
30

Nonlimiting disclosure and incorporation by reference

While certain compounds, compositions and methods described herein have been described with specificity in accordance with certain embodiments, the following examples serve only to illustrate the compounds described herein and are not intended to limit the same. Each of the references, GenBank
 5 accession numbers, and the like recited in the present application is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Although the sequence listing accompanying this filing identifies each sequence as either “RNA” or “DNA” as required, in reality, those sequences may be modified with any combination of chemical modifications. One of skill in the art will readily appreciate that such designation as “RNA” or “DNA” to
 10 describe modified oligonucleotides is, in certain instances, arbitrary. For example, an oligonucleotide comprising a nucleoside comprising a 2’-OH sugar moiety and a thymine base could be described as a DNA having a modified sugar (2’-OH for the natural 2’-H of DNA) or as an RNA having a modified base (thymine (methylated uracil) for natural uracil of RNA).

Accordingly, nucleic acid sequences provided herein, including, but not limited to those in the
 15 sequence listing, are intended to encompass nucleic acids containing any combination of natural or modified RNA and/or DNA, including, but not limited to such nucleic acids having modified nucleobases. By way of further example and without limitation, an oligomeric compound having the nucleobase sequence “ATCGATCG” encompasses any oligomeric compounds having such nucleobase sequence, whether modified or unmodified, including, but not limited to, such compounds comprising RNA bases,
 20 such as those having sequence “AUCGAUCG” and those having some DNA bases and some RNA bases such as “AUCGATCG” and oligomeric compounds having other modified or naturally occurring bases, such as “AT^{me}CGAUCG,” wherein ^{me}C indicates a cytosine base comprising a methyl group at the 5-position.

EXAMPLES*Non-limiting disclosure and incorporation by reference*

While certain compounds, compositions and methods described herein have been described with specificity in accordance with certain embodiments, the following examples serve only to illustrate the compounds described herein and are not intended to limit the same. Each of the references recited in the
 30 present application is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Example 1: Effects of uniform 2’-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10

A series of modified oligonucleotides were designed to target exon 10 of human Tau and were screened for their effects in reducing exon 10 inclusion *in vitro*. These modified oligonucleotides were designed by shifting 4 nucleotides upstream or downstream (i.e. microwalk) across the target site. They are 18 nucleosides in length, wherein each nucleoside has a 2'-MOE modification. Each internucleoside linkage throughout the modified oligonucleotide are phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages (P=S). All cytosine residues throughout the modified oligonucleotides are 5-methylcytosines.

“Start site” indicates the 5'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. “Stop site” indicates the 3'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. Each modified oligonucleotide listed in the tables below is targeted to SEQ ID NO: 1 (GENBANK Accession No NT_010783.15 truncated from nucleotides 9240000 to 9381000).

A172 cells were transfected using Lipofectamine2000® with 5 nM concentration of modified oligonucleotide. After a treatment period of approximately 24 hours, RNA was isolated from the cells and the mRNA levels of Tau transcripts containing exon 10 were measured by quantitative real-time PCR. Human primer probe set 9_10 or 10_11 was used to measure mRNA levels. Tau exon 10 mRNA levels were adjusted according to total RNA content, as measured by RIBOGREEN®. Results are presented as percent of Tau exon 10 mRNA expression, relative to untreated control levels and is denoted as “% UTC.”

Human primer probe set 9_10 (forward sequence CACTGAGAACCTGAAGCACC, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 2; reverse sequence GGACTGGACGTTGCTAAGATC, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 3; probe sequence TTAATTATCTGCACCTTCCCGCCTCC, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 4).

Human primer probe set 10_11 (forward sequence GGATAATATCAAACACGTCCCG, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 5; reverse sequence TGCCTAATGAGCCACACTTG, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 6; probe sequence GTCTACAAACCAGTTGACCTGAGC, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 7).

As illustrated in Tables 1 and 2, ISIS 549583, 549584, 549585, 549586, 549595, 549571, 549566, 549570, 549587, 549568, 549617, 549567, 549576, 549577, 549580, and 549581 show 70% or greater reduction in human Tau exon 10 inclusion comparing to untreated control.

Table 1

Effects of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10 using Primer Probe Set 9_10

ISIS NO	Sequence	% UTC	SEQ ID NO: 1 Start Site	SEQ ID NO: 1 Stop Site	SEQ ID NO
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549543	CCCGCCTACTTGCTCGCA	130	121708	121725	8
549544	TGGACCCGCCTACTTGCT	119	121712	121729	9
549545	ACCCTGGACCCGCCTACT	106	121716	121733	10
549546	CATGCGCCACCCTGGACC	84	121724	121741	11
549547	GTGACATGCGCCACCCTG	78	121728	121745	12
549548	ATGAGTGACATGCGCCAC	63	121732	121749	13
549549	TTCGATGAGTGACATGCG	70.0	121736	121753	14
549550	CACTTTCGATGAGTGACA	69	121740	121757	15
549551	CCTCCACTTTCGATGAGT	103	121744	121761	16
549552	GACGCCTCCACTTTCGAT	148	121748	121765	17
549553	CAAGGACGCCTCCACTTT	116	121752	121769	18
549554	CTCGCAAGGACGCCTCCA	80	121756	121773	19
549555	CTTGCTCGCAAGGACGCC	102	121760	121777	20
549556	CCTGCTTGCTCGCAAGGA	109	121764	121781	21
549557	CCCGCCTGCTTGCTCGCA	100	121768	121785	22
549558	TGGACCCGCCTGCTTGCT	111	121772	121789	23
549559	ACCCTGGACCCGCCTGCT	108	121776	121793	24
549560	CGCCACCCTGGACCCGCC	88	121720	121737	25
			121780	121797	
549561	GACACGCCACCCTGGACC	83	121784	121801	26
549562	GAGTGACACGCCACCCTG	77	121788	121805	27
549563	GGATGAGTGACACGCCAC	58	121792	121809	28
549564	AAAAGGATGAGTGACACG	49	121796	121813	29
549565	AGAAAAAAGGATGAGTGA	35	121800	121817	30
549566	AGCCAGAAAAAAGGATGA	21	121804	121821	31
549567	TGGTAGCCAGAAAAAAGG	32	121808	121825	32
549583	TTATCCTTTGAGCCACAC	11	121876	121893	33
549584	GATATTATCCTTTGAGCC	11	121880	121897	34
549585	GTTTGATATTATCCTTTG	13	121884	121901	35
549586	ACGTGTTTGATATTATCC	17	121888	121905	36
549587	CGGGACGTGTTTGATATT	24	121892	121909	37
549588	CTCCCGGGACGTGTTTGA	52	121896	121913	38
549589	CCGCCTCCCGGGACGTGT	57	121900	121917	39

549590	ACTGCCGCCTCCCGGGAC	84	121904	121921	40
549591	TCACACTGCCGCCTCCCG	48	121908	121925	41
549592	GTACTCACACTGCCGCCT	30	121912	121929	42
549593	GAAGGTACTCACACTGCC	35	121916	121933	43
549594	GTGTGAAGGTACTCACAC	63	121920	121937	44
549595	GGACGTGTGAAGGTACTC	20	121924	121941	45
549596	CATGGGACGTGTGAAGGT	125	121928	121945	46
549597	GGCGCATGGGACGTGTGA	216	121932	121949	47
549598	GCACGGCGCATGGGACGT	242	121936	121953	48
549599	CACAGCACGGCGCATGGG	158	121940	121957	49
549600	AAGCCACAGCACGGCGCA	162	121944	121961	50
549601	ATTCAAGCCACAGCACGG	175	121948	121965	51
549602	AATAATTCAAGCCACAGC	164	121952	121969	52
549603	TCCTAATAATTCAAGCCA	200	121956	121973	53
549604	CACTTCCTAATAATTCAA	133	121960	121977	54
549605	ACACCACTTCCTAATAAT	113	121964	121981	55
549606	ACTCACACCACTTCCTAA	136	121968	121985	56
549608	GTGTACGCACTCACACCA	80.6	121976	121993	57
549609	GCAAGTGTACGCACTCAC	49.9	121980	121997	58
549610	TCTCGCAAGTGTACGCAC	86.5	121984	122001	59
549611	AGTGTCTCGCAAGTGTAC	62.4	121988	122005	60
549612	ATGCAGTGTCTCGCAAGT	46.4	121992	122009	61
549613	TTCTATGCAGTGTCTCGC	46.6	121996	122013	62
549614	TTTATTCTATGCAGTGTC	33.2	122000	122017	63
549615	AGGATTTATTCTATGCAG	34.3	122004	122021	64
549616	AAGAAGGATTTATTCTAT	46.5	122008	122025	65
549617	GCCCAAGAAGGATTTATT	29.6	122012	122029	66
549618	GAGAGCCCAAGAAGGATT	38.6	122016	122033	67
549619	TCCTGAGAGCCCAAGAAG	36.9	122020	122037	68
549620	CAGATCCTGAGAGCCCAA	38.3	122024	122041	69

Table 2

Effects of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10 using Primer Probe

Set 10_11

ISIS No.	Sequence	% UTC	SEQ ID NO: 1 Start Site	SEQ ID NO: 1 Stop Site	Mismatches	SEQ ID No.
549543	CCCGCCTACTTGCTCGCA	128	121708	121725	0	8
			121768	121785	1	
549544	TGGACCCGCCTACTTGCT	117	121712	121729	0	9
			121772	121789	1	
549545	ACCCTGGACCCGCCTACT	98	121716	121733	0	10
			121776	121793	1	
549546	CATGCGCCACCCTGGACC	78	121724	121741	0	11
549547	GTGACATGCGCCACCCTG	75	121728	121745	0	12
549548	ATGAGTGACATGCGCCAC	63	121732	121749	0	13
549549	TTCGATGAGTGACATGCG	74	121736	121753	0	14
549550	CACTTTCGATGAGTGACA	76	121740	121757	0	15
549551	CCTCCACTTTCGATGAGT	107	121744	121761	0	16
549552	GACGCCTCCACTTTCGAT	137	121748	121765	0	17
549553	CAAGGACGCCTCCACTTT	108	121692	121709	1	18
			121752	121769	0	
549554	CTCGCAAGGACGCCTCCA	71	121696	121713	1	19
			121756	121773	0	
549555	CTTGCTCGCAAGGACGCC	108	121700	121717	1	20
			121760	121777	0	
549556	CCTGCTTGCTCGCAAGGA	106	121704	121721	1	21
			121764	121781	0	
549557	CCCGCCTGCTTGCTCGCA	93	121708	121725	1	22
			121768	121785	0	
549558	TGGACCCGCCTGCTTGCT	111	121712	121729	1	23
			121772	121789	0	
549559	ACCCTGGACCCGCCTGCT	100	121716	121733	1	24
			121776	121793	0	
549560	CGCCACCCTGGACCCGCC	89	121720	121737	0	25
			121780	121797	0	
549561	GACACGCCACCCTGGACC	80	121784	121801	0	26
549562	GAGTGACACGCCACCCTG	81	121788	121805	0	27
549563	GGATGAGTGACACGCCAC	54	121792	121809	0	28

549564	AAAAGGATGAGTGACACG	45	121796	121813	0	29
549565	AGAAAAAAGGATGAGTGA	34	121800	121817	0	30
549566	AGCCAGAAAAAAGGATGA	19	121804	121821	0	31
549567	TGGTAGCCAGAAAAAAGG	31	121808	121825	0	32
549568	CCTTTGGTAGCCAGAAAA	23	121812	121829	0	70
549569	TGCACCTTTGGTAGCCAG	53	121816	121833	0	71
549570	TAATTATCTGCACCTTTG	26	121824	121841	0	72
549571	TTCTTAATTATCTGCACC	21	121828	121845	1	73
549572	CTTCTTCTTAATTATCTG	30	121832	121849	1	74
549573	CCAGCTTCTTCTTAATTA	34	121836	121853	1	75
549574	AGATCCAGCTTCTTCTTA	43	121840	121857	1	76
549575	GCTAAGATCCAGCTTCTT	25	121844	121861	0	77
549576	CGTTGCTAAGATCCAGCT	18	121848	121865	0	78
549577	TGGACGTTGCTAAGATCC	16	121852	121869	0	79
549578	GGACTGGACGTTGCTAAG	44	121856	121873	0	80
549579	ACTTGGACTGGACGTTGC	36	121860	121877	0	81
549580	CCACACTTGGACTGGACG	19	121864	121881	0	82
549581	TGAGCCACACTTGGACTG	16	121868	121885	0	83
549595	GGACGTGTGAAGGTACTC	20	121924	121941	0	45
549596	CATGGGACGTGTGAAGGT	128	121928	121945	0	46
549597	GGCGCATGGGACGTGTGA	199	121932	121949	0	47
549598	GCACGGCGCATGGGACGT	199	121936	121953	0	48
549599	CACAGCACGGCGCATGGG	149	121940	121957	0	49
549600	AAGCCACAGCACGGCGCA	156	121944	121961	0	50
549601	ATTCAAGCCACAGCACGG	166	121948	121965	0	51
549602	AATAATTCAAGCCACAGC	159	121952	121969	0	52
549603	TCCTAATAATTCAAGCCA	179	121956	121973	0	53
549604	CACTTCCTAATAATTCAA	123	121960	121977	0	54
549605	ACACCACTTCCTAATAAT	113	121964	121981	0	55
549606	ACTCACACCACTTCCTAA	119	121968	121985	0	56
549608	GTGTACGCACTCACACCA	77.2	121976	121993	0	57
549609	GCAAGTGTACGCACTCAC	53.0	121980	121997	0	58
549610	TCTCGCAAGTGTACGCAC	87.4	121984	122001	0	59

549611	AGTGTCTCGCAAGTGTAC	69.2	121988	122005	0	60
549612	ATGCAGTGTCTCGCAAGT	43.3	121992	122009	0	61
549613	TTCTATGCAGTGTCTCGC	41.4	121996	122013	0	62
549614	TTTATTCTATGCAGTGTC	29.2	122000	122017	0	63
549615	AGGATTTATTCTATGCAG	30.9	122004	122021	0	64
549616	AAGAAGGATTTATTCTAT	45.8	122008	122025	0	65
549617	GCCCAAGAAGGATTTATT	31.8	122012	122029	0	66
549618	GAGAGCCCAAGAAGGATT	41.8	122016	122033	0	67
549619	TCCTGAGAGCCCAAGAAG	41.7	122020	122037	0	68
549620	CAGATCCTGAGAGCCCAA	35.6	122024	122041	0	69

Example 2: Effects of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10

A series of modified oligonucleotides were designed to target exon 10 of human Tau and were screened for their effects in reducing exon 10 inclusion *in vitro*. These modified oligonucleotides were designed by shifting 1 nucleotide upstream or downstream (i.e. microwalk) across the target site. They are 18 nucleosides in length, wherein each nucleoside has a 2'-MOE modification. Each internucleoside linkage throughout the modified oligonucleotide are phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages (P=S). All cytosine residues throughout the modified oligonucleotides are 5-methylcytosines.

“Start site” indicates the 5'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted.

“Stop site” indicates the 3'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. Each modified oligonucleotide listed in the tables below is targeted to SEQ ID NO: 1 (GENBANK Accession No NT_010783.15 truncated from nucleotides 9240000 to 9381000).

A172 cells were transfected using Lipofectamine2000® with 5 nM concentration of modified oligonucleotide. After a treatment period of approximately 24 hours, RNA was isolated from the cells and the mRNA levels of Tau transcripts containing exon 10 were measured by quantitative real-time PCR. Human Tau primer probe set 10_11 or 9_10 R5 was used to measure mRNA levels. Tau exon 10 mRNA levels were adjusted according to total RNA content, as measured by RIBOGREEN®. Results are presented as percent of Tau exon 10 mRNA expression, relative to untreated control levels and is denoted as “% UTC.”

Human primer probe set 10_11 (forward sequence GGATAATATCAAACACGTCCCG, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 5; reverse sequence TGCCTAATGAGCCACACTTG, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 6; probe sequence GTCTACAAACCAGTTGACCTGAGC, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 7).

Human Tau primer probe set 9_10 R5 (forward sequence CACTGAGAACCTGAAGCACC, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 2; reverse sequence GGACGTTGCTAAGATCCAGCT, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 3; probe sequence TTAATTATCTGCACCTTCCCGCCTCC, designated herein as SEQ ID NO: 4).

5

Table 3

Effects of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10 using Human Tau primer probe set 10_11

ISIS NO	Sequence	% UTC	SEQ ID NO: 1 Start Site	SEQ ID NO: 1 Stop Site	SEQ ID NO
549564	AAAAGGATGAGTGACACG	43	121796	121813	29
617296	AAAAAGGATGAGTGACAC	38	121797	121814	84
617297	AAAAAAGGATGAGTGACA	40	121798	121815	85
617298	GAAAAAAGGATGAGTGAC	39	121799	121816	86
549565	AGAAAAAAGGATGAGTGA	45	121800	121817	30
617299	CAGAAAAAAGGATGAGTG	39	121801	121818	87
617300	CCAGAAAAAAGGATGAGT	34	121802	121819	88
617301	GCCAGAAAAAAGGATGAG	34	121803	121820	89
549566	AGCCAGAAAAAAGGATGA	21	121804	121821	31
617302	TAGCCAGAAAAAAGGATG	26	121805	121822	90
617303	GTAGCCAGAAAAAAGGAT	27	121806	121823	91
617304	GGTAGCCAGAAAAAAGGA	32	121807	121824	92
549567	TGGTAGCCAGAAAAAAGG	39	121808	121825	32
617305	TTGGTAGCCAGAAAAAAG	34	121809	121826	93
617306	TTTGGTAGCCAGAAAAAA	49	121810	121827	94
617307	CTTTGGTAGCCAGAAAAA	37	121811	121828	95
549568	CCTTTGGTAGCCAGAAAA	27	121812	121829	70
617308	ACCTTTGGTAGCCAGAAA	31	121813	121830	96
617309	CACCTTTGGTAGCCAGAA	23	121814	121831	97
617310	GCACCTTTGGTAGCCAGA	59	121815	121832	98
549569	TGCACCTTTGGTAGCCAG	59	121816	121833	71
617311	CTGCACCTTTGGTAGCCA	59	121817	121834	99

617312	TCTGCACCTTTGGTAGCC	58	121818	121835	100
617313	ATCTGCACCTTTGGTAGC	53	121819	121836	101
415866	TATCTGCACCTTTGGTAG	41	121820	121837	102
617314	TTATCTGCACCTTTGGTA	36	121821	121838	103
617315	ATTATCTGCACCTTTGGT	31	121822	121839	104
617316	AATTATCTGCACCTTTGG	38	121823	121840	105
549570	TAATTATCTGCACCTTTG	21	121824	121841	72
617317	TTAATTATCTGCACCTTT	23	121825	121842	106
617318	ATTAATTATCTGCACCTT	25	121826	121843	107
617319	TATTAATTATCTGCACCT	27	121827	121844	108
617320	TTATTAATTATCTGCACC	27	121828	121845	109
617321	CTTATTAATTATCTGCAC	26	121829	121846	110
617322	TCTTATTAATTATCTGCA	25	121830	121847	111
617323	TTCTTATTAATTATCTGC	25	121831	121848	112
617324	CTTCTTATTAATTATCTG	25	121832	121849	113
617325	GCTTCTTATTAATTATCT	26	121833	121850	114
617326	AGCTTCTTATTAATTATC	32	121834	121851	115
617327	CAGCTTCTTATTAATTAT	31	121835	121852	116
617328	CCAGCTTCTTATTAATTA	29	121836	121853	117
617329	TCCAGCTTCTTATTAATT	35	121837	121854	118
617330	ATCCAGCTTCTTATTAAT	29	121838	121855	119
617331	GATCCAGCTTCTTATTAA	33	121839	121856	120
617332	AGATCCAGCTTCTTATTA	33	121840	121857	121
617333	AAGATCCAGCTTCTTATT	37	121841	121858	122
617334	TAAGATCCAGCTTCTTAT	42	121842	121859	123
617335	CTAAGATCCAGCTTCTTA	34	121843	121860	124
549575	GCTAAGATCCAGCTTCTT	29	121844	121861	77
617336	TGCTAAGATCCAGCTTCT	42	121845	121862	125
617337	TTGCTAAGATCCAGCTTC	36	121846	121863	126
617338	GTTGCTAAGATCCAGCTT	35	121847	121864	127

549576	CGTTGCTAAGATCCAGCT	26	121848	121865	78
617339	ACGTTGCTAAGATCCAGC	25	121849	121866	128
617340	GACGTTGCTAAGATCCAG	30	121850	121867	129
617341	GGACGTTGCTAAGATCCA	24	121851	121868	130
549577	TGGACGTTGCTAAGATCC	25	121852	121869	79
617342	CTGGACGTTGCTAAGATC	27	121853	121870	131
617343	ACTGGACGTTGCTAAGAT	29	121854	121871	132
617344	GACTGGACGTTGCTAAGA	34	121855	121872	133
549578	GGACTGGACGTTGCTAAG	40	121856	121873	80
617345	TGGACTGGACGTTGCTAA	51	121857	121874	134
617346	TTGGACTGGACGTTGCTA	43	121858	121875	135
617347	CTTGGACTGGACGTTGCT	38	121859	121876	136
549579	ACTTGGACTGGACGTTGC	34	121860	121877	81
617348	CACTTGGACTGGACGTTG	39	121861	121878	137
617349	ACACTTGGACTGGACGTT	30	121862	121879	138
617350	CACACTTGGACTGGACGT	32	121863	121880	139
549580	CCACACTTGGACTGGACG	27	121864	121881	82
617351	GCCACACTTGGACTGGAC	23	121865	121882	140
617352	AGCCACACTTGGACTGGA	23	121866	121883	141
617353	GAGCCACACTTGGACTGG	26	121867	121884	142
549581	TGAGCCACACTTGGACTG	24	121868	121885	83

Table 4

Effects of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10 using Human Tau primer probe set 9_10 R5

ISIS NO	Sequence	% UTC	SEQ ID NO: 1 Start Site	SEQ ID NO: 1 Stop Site	SEQ ID NO
617354	TTGAGCCACACTTGGACT	21	121869	121886	143
617355	TTTGAGCCACACTTGGAC	22	121870	121887	144
617356	CTTTGAGCCACACTTGGA	16	121871	121888	145
549582	CCTTTGAGCCACACTTGG	14	121872	121889	146

617357	TCCTTTGAGCCACACTTG	17	121873	121890	147
617358	ATCCTTTGAGCCACACTT	17	121874	121891	148
617359	TATCCTTTGAGCCACACT	19	121875	121892	149
549583	TTATCCTTTGAGCCACAC	20	121876	121893	33
617360	ATTATCCTTTGAGCCACA	21	121877	121894	150
617361	TATTATCCTTTGAGCCAC	15	121878	121895	151
617362	ATATTATCCTTTGAGCCA	16	121879	121896	152
549584	GATATTATCCTTTGAGCC	17	121880	121897	34
565989	TGATATTATCCTTTGAGC	17	121881	121898	153
565990	TTGATATTATCCTTTGAG	20	121882	121899	154
565991	TTTGATATTATCCTTTGA	28	121883	121900	155
549585	GTTTGATATTATCCTTTG	22	121884	121901	35
617363	TGTTTGATATTATCCTTT	25	121885	121902	156
617364	GTGTTTGATATTATCCTT	22	121886	121903	157
617365	CGTGTTTGATATTATCCT	20	121887	121904	158
549586	ACGTGTTTGATATTATCC	21	121888	121905	36
617366	GACGTGTTTGATATTATC	24	121889	121906	159
617367	GGACGTGTTTGATATTAT	16	121890	121907	160
617368	GGGACGTGTTTGATATTA	33	121891	121908	161
549587	CGGGACGTGTTTGATATT	20	121892	121909	37
617369	CCGGGACGTGTTTGATAT	25	121893	121910	162
617370	CCCGGGACGTGTTTGATA	43	121894	121911	163
617371	TCCCGGGACGTGTTTGAT	52	121895	121912	164
549588	CTCCCGGGACGTGTTTGA	53	121896	121913	38
549590	ACTGCCGCCTCCCGGGAC	48	121904	121921	40
617372	CACTGCCGCCTCCCGGGA	71	121905	121922	165
617373	ACACTGCCGCCTCCCGGG	60	121906	121923	166
617374	CACACTGCCGCCTCCCGG	40	121907	121924	167
549591	TCACACTGCCGCCTCCCG	47	121908	121925	41
617375	CTCACACTGCCGCCTCCC	33	121909	121926	168

617376	ACTCACA CTGCCGCCTCC	34	121910	121927	169
617377	TACTCACA CTGCCGCCTC	34	121911	121928	170
549592	GTA CTCA CTGCCGCCT	31	121912	121929	42
617378	GGTA CTCA CTGCCGCC	29	121913	121930	171
617379	AGGTA CTCA CTGCCGC	34	121914	121931	172
617380	AAGGTA CTCA CTGCCG	43	121915	121932	173
549593	GAAGGTA CTCA CTGCC	33	121916	121933	43
617381	TGAAGGTA CTCA CTGC	28	121917	121934	174
617382	GTGAAGGTA CTCA CTG	41	121918	121935	175
617383	TGTGAAGGTA CTCA CT	43	121919	121936	176
549594	GTGTGAAGGTA CTCA C	68	121920	121937	44
617384	CGTGTGAAGGTA CTCA	35	121921	121938	177
617385	ACGTGTGAAGGTA CTCA	34	121922	121939	178
617386	GACGTGTGAAGGTA CTCA	29	121923	121940	179
549595	GGACGTGTGAAGGTA CTC	26	121924	121941	45
617387	GGGACGTGTGAAGGTA CT	36	121925	121942	180
617388	TGGGACGTGTGAAGGTAC	36	121926	121943	181
617389	ATGGGACGTGTGAAGGTA	94	121927	121944	182
549596	CATGGGACGTGTGAAGGT	141	121928	121945	46
617390	G CATGGGACGTGTGAAGG	297	121929	121946	183
510184	CG CATGGGACGTGTGAAG	295	121930	121947	184
617391	GCG CATGGGACGTGTGAA	274	121931	121948	185
549597	GGCG CATGGGACGTGTGA	284	121932	121949	47
510185	CGGCG CATGGGACGTGTG	276	121933	121950	186
617392	ACGGCG CATGGGACGTGT	304	121934	121951	187
510186	CACGGCG CATGGGACGTG	268	121935	121952	188
549598	GCACGGCG CATGGGACGT	305	121936	121953	48
617393	AGCACGGCG CATGGGACG	237	121937	121954	189
510187	CAGCACGGCG CATGGGAC	144	121938	121955	190
617394	ACAGCACGGCG CATGGGA	170	121939	121956	191

549599	CACAGCACGGCGCATGGG	183	121940	121957	49
549619	TCCTGAGAGCCCAAGAAG	42	122020	122037	68
617395	ATCCTGAGAGCCCAAGAA	38	122021	122038	192
617396	GATCCTGAGAGCCCAAGA	44	122022	122039	193
617397	AGATCCTGAGAGCCCAAG	35	122023	122040	194
549620	CAGATCCTGAGAGCCCAA	35	122024	122041	69
617398	CCAGATCCTGAGAGCCCA	39	122025	122042	195
617399	GCCAGATCCTGAGAGCCC	47	122026	122043	196
617400	AGCCAGATCCTGAGAGCC	38	122027	122044	197

Example 3: Inhibitory effect of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10

Several modified oligonucleotides from Tables 3 and 4 were selected and further evaluated for their effects on inhibiting human Tau exon 10 expression *in vitro*. ISIS 549595 was included in the study for comparison.

“Start site” indicates the 5'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. “Stop site” indicates the 3'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. Each modified oligonucleotide listed in the tables below is targeted to SEQ ID NO: 1 (GENBANK Accession No NT_010783.15 truncated from nucleotides 9240000 to 9381000).

A172 cells were transfected using Lipofectamine2000® with 0, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, or 30 nM concentration of modified oligonucleotide as specified in the table below. After a treatment period of approximately 24 hours, RNA was isolated from the cells and the mRNA levels of Tau transcripts containing exon 10 were measured by quantitative real-time PCR. Human Tau primer probe set 9_10 R5 was used to measure mRNA levels, except for ISIS 549581. Human Tau primer probe set 10_11 was used for this oligonucleotide. Human Tau exon 10 mRNA levels were adjusted according to total RNA content, as measured by RIBOGREEN®.

The half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of each oligonucleotide is presented in the table below and was calculated by plotting the concentrations of oligonucleotides used versus the percent inhibition of human Tau exon 10 mRNA expression achieved at each concentration, and noting the concentration of oligonucleotide at which 50% inhibition of human Tau exon 10 mRNA expression was achieved compared to the control. Results are presented below.

Table 5

Inhibitory effect of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10 expression

ISIS NO	Sequence	IC ₅₀ (nM)	SEQ ID NO: 1 Start Site	SEQ ID NO: 1 Stop Site	SEQ ID NO
549581	TGAGCCACACTTGGACTG	1.20	121868	121885	83
617354	TTGAGCCACACTTGGACT	1.39	121869	121886	143
617355	TTTGAGCCACACTTGGAC	1.08	121870	121887	144
617356	CTTTGAGCCACACTTGGA	0.74	121871	121888	145
549582	CCTTTGAGCCACACTTGG	0.49	121872	121889	146
617357	TCCTTTGAGCCACACTTG	0.64	121873	121890	147
617358	ATCCTTTGAGCCACACTT	0.44	121874	121891	148
617359	TATCCTTTGAGCCACACT	0.54	121875	121892	149
549583	TTATCCTTTGAGCCACAC	0.37	121876	121893	33
617360	ATTATCCTTTGAGCCACA	0.39	121877	121894	150
617361	TATTATCCTTTGAGCCAC	0.38	121878	121895	151
549595	GGACGTGTGAAGGTACTC	0.97	121924	121941	45

Example 4: Inhibitory effect of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10

5 Several modified oligonucleotides from Table 4 were selected and further evaluated for their effects on inhibiting human Tau exon 10 expression *in vitro*. ISIS 549595 was included in the study for comparison.

“Start site” indicates the 5'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. “Stop site” indicates the 3'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. Each
10 modified oligonucleotide listed in the tables below is targeted to SEQ ID NO: 1 (GENBANK Accession No NT_010783.15 truncated from nucleotides 9240000 to 9381000).

A172 cells were transfected using Lipofectamine2000® with 0, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, or 30 nM concentration of modified oligonucleotide as specified in the table below. After a treatment period of approximately 24 hours, RNA was isolated from the cells and the mRNA levels of Tau transcripts
15 containing exon 10 were measured by quantitative real-time PCR. Human Tau primer probe set 9_10 R5 was used to measure mRNA levels. Human Tau exon 10 mRNA levels were adjusted according to total RNA content, as measured by RIBOGREEN®.

The IC₅₀ of each oligonucleotide was calculated in the same manner as illustrated in Example 3 and the results are presented below.

Table 6

Inhibitory effect of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10 expression

ISIS NO	Sequence	IC ₅₀ (nM)	SEQ ID NO: 1 Start Site	SEQ ID NO: 1 Stop Site	SEQ ID NO
617362	ATATTATCCTTTGAGCCA	0.27	121879	121896	152
549584	GATATTATCCTTTGAGCC	0.40	121880	121897	34
565989	TGATATTATCCTTTGAGC	0.58	121881	121898	153
565990	TTGATATTATCCTTTGAG	1.23	121882	121899	154
549585	GTTTGATATTATCCTTTG	0.71	121884	121901	35
617364	GTGTTTGATATTATCCTT	0.61	121886	121903	157
617365	CGTGTTTGATATTATCCT	0.74	121887	121904	158
549586	ACGTGTTTGATATTATCC	0.93	121888	121905	36
617367	GGACGTGTTTGATATTAT	0.64	121890	121907	160
549587	CGGGACGTGTTTGATATT	0.97	121892	121909	37
549620	CAGATCCTGAGAGCCCAA	3.46	122024	122041	69
549595	GGACGTGTGAAGGTACTC	1.25	121924	121941	45

5 **Example 5: Inhibitory effect of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10**

Several modified oligonucleotides from Tables 3 and 4 were selected and further evaluated for their effects on inhibiting human Tau exon 10 expression *in vitro*. ISIS 549595 was included in the study for comparison.

10 “Start site” indicates the 5'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. “Stop site” indicates the 3'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. Each modified oligonucleotide listed in the tables below is targeted to SEQ ID NO: 1 (GENBANK Accession No NT_010783.15 truncated from nucleotides 9240000 to 9381000).

15 A172 cells were transfected using Lipofectamine2000® with 0, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, or 30 nM concentrations of modified oligonucleotide as specified in the table below. After a treatment period of approximately 24 hours, RNA was isolated from the cells and the mRNA levels of Tau transcripts containing exon 10 were measured by quantitative real-time PCR. Human Tau primer probe set 10_11 was used to measure mRNA levels, except for ISIS 549595. Human Tau primer probe set 9_10 R5 was

used for this oligonucleotide. Human Tau exon 10 mRNA levels were adjusted according to total RNA content, as measured by RIBOGREEN®.

The IC₅₀ of each oligonucleotide was calculated in the same manner as illustrated in Example 3 and the results are presented below.

5

Table 7

Inhibitory effect of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10 expression

ISIS NO	Sequence	IC ₅₀ (nM)	SEQ ID NO: 1 Start Site	SEQ ID NO: 1 Stop Site	SEQ ID NO
549566	AGCCAGAAAAAAGGATGA	1.00	121804	121821	31
617309	CACCTTTGGTAGCCAGAA	1.11	121814	121831	97
549570	TAATTATCTGCACCTTTG	1.39	121824	121841	72
617317	TTAATTATCTGCACCTTT	1.26	121825	121842	106
617318	ATTAATTATCTGCACCTT	1.21	121826	121843	107
617323	TTCTTATTAATTATCTGC	0.96	121831	121848	112
617324	CTTCTTATTAATTATCTG	1.06	121832	121849	113
617341	GGACGTTGCTAAGATCCA	0.82	121851	121868	130
549577	TGGACGTTGCTAAGATCC	0.87	121852	121869	79
617351	GCCACACTTGGACTGGAC	0.91	121865	121882	140
617352	AGCCACACTTGGACTGGA	0.79	121866	121883	141
549595	GGACGTGTGAAGGTACTC	0.73	121924	121941	45

Example 6: Inhibitory effect of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon

10 10

Several modified oligonucleotides from Tables 1 and 4 were selected and further evaluated for their effect on inhibiting human Tau exon 10 expression *in vitro*. ISIS 617782, 617781, and 415833 were included in the study for comparison.

“Start site” indicates the 5'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted.

15 “Stop site” indicates the 3'-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. Each modified oligonucleotide listed in the tables below is targeted to SEQ ID NO: 1 (GENBANK Accession No NT_010783.15 truncated from nucleotides 9240000 to 9381000).

ISIS 617782 is 21 nucleosides in length, wherein each nucleoside has a 2'-OCH₃ modification and is denoted as the subscript "m". Each internucleoside linkage throughout the modified oligonucleotide are phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages (P=S).

ISIS 617781 is 18 nucleosides in length, wherein each nucleoside has a 2'-OCH₃ modification and is denoted as the subscript "m". Each internucleoside linkage throughout the modified oligonucleotide are phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages (P=S).

ISIS 415833 is 20 nucleosides in length, wherein each nucleoside has a 2'-MOE modification. Each internucleoside linkage throughout the modified oligonucleotide are phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages (P=S). All cytosine residues throughout the modified oligonucleotides are 5-methylcytosines. "

A172 cells were transfected using Lipofectamine2000® with 0, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, or 30 nM concentration of modified oligonucleotide as specified in the table below. After a treatment period of approximately 24 hours, RNA was isolated from the cells and the mRNA levels of Tau transcripts containing exon 10 were measured by quantitative real-time PCR. Human Tau primer probe set 9_10 R5 was used to measure mRNA levels, except for ISIS 617781 and 415883. Human Tau primer probe set 10_11 was used for these two oligonucleotides. Human Tau exon 10 mRNA levels were adjusted according to total RNA content, as measured by RIBOGREEN®.

The IC₅₀ of each oligonucleotide was calculated in the same manner as illustrated in Example 3 and the results are presented below.

Table 8

Inhibitory effect of uniform 2'-MOE modified oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10 expression

ISIS NO	Sequence	IC ₅₀ (nM)	SEQ ID NO: 1 Start Site	SEQ ID NO: 1 Stop Site	SEQ ID NO
617357	TCCTTTGAGCCACACTTG	0.48	121873	121890	147
617358	ATCCTTTGAGCCACACTT	0.34	121874	121891	148
617359	TATCCTTTGAGCCACACT	0.41	121875	121892	149
549583	TTATCCTTTGAGCCACAC	0.27	121876	121893	33
617360	ATTATCCTTTGAGCCACA	0.33	121877	121894	150
617361	TATTATCCTTTGAGCCAC	0.24	121878	121895	151
617362	ATATTATCCTTTGAGCCA	0.27	121879	121896	152
549584	GATATTATCCTTTGAGCC	0.19	121880	121897	34
565989	TGATATTATCCTTTGAGC	0.39	121881	121898	153

617782	U _m G _m A _m A _m G _m G _m U _m A _m C _m U _m C _m A _m C _m A _m C _m U _m G _m C _m C _m G _m C _m	4.33	121914	121934	198
617781	U _m A _m U _m C _m U _m G _m C _m A _m C _m C _m U _m U _m U _m G _m G _m U _m A _m G _m	20.25	121820	121837	199
415883	TCTTATTAATTATCTGCACC	0.65	121828	121847	200

Example 7: Modified oligonucleotides targeting exon 10 of human Tau

A series of modified oligonucleotides were designed to target exon 10 of human Tau. “Start site” indicates the 5’-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. “Stop site” indicates the 3’-most nucleoside to which the modified oligonucleotide is targeted. Each modified oligonucleotide listed in the tables below is targeted to SEQ ID NO: 1 (GENBANK Accession No NT_010783.15 truncated from nucleotides 9240000 to 9381000).

In the table below, “^mC” indicates 5-methylcytosine, subscript “e” indicates 2’-O-methoxyethyl, subscript “f” indicates 2’-deoxyfluoro, subscript “d” indicates 2’-deoxy, subscript “p” indicates a peptide nucleic acid monomer, subscript “s” indicates a phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage, subscript “o” indicates a phosphodiester internucleoside linkage, “P-“ indicates an O-linker at the 5’-end (PNA Bio, Thousand Oaks, CA), “-N” indicates a 3’-end carboxy amide.

Table 9

Modified oligonucleotides targeting human Tau

ISIS NO	Sequence	SEQ ID NO: 1 Start Site	SEQ ID NO: 1 Stop Site	SEQ ID NO
549607	A _{es} ^m C _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} A _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} ^m C _{es} A _{es} ^m C _{es} A _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} A _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} T _{es} ^m C _e	121972	121989	201
565985	^m C _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} A _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} T _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} ^m C _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} A _{es} A _{es} G _e	121706	121723	202
565986	G _{es} A _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} A _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} T _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} ^m C _{es} G _e	121710	121727	203
565987	G _{es} A _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} T _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} ^m C _{es} G _e	121770	121787	204
565988	^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} G _{es} G _{es} A _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} G _{es} ^m C _{es} T _{es} T _{es} G _e	121774	121791	205
566007	^m C _{es} G _{es} C _{fs} C _{fs} U _{fs} A _{fs} C _{fs} U _{fs} U _{fs} G _{fs} C _{fs} U _{fs} C _{fs} G _{fs} C _{fs} A _{fs} A _{es} G _e	121706	121723	206

566012	${}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} U_{fs} G_{fs} G_{fs} A_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} G_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} G_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs}$ $T_{es} G_e$	121774	121791	207
566013	$T_{es} G_{es} A_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} G_{fs} A_{fs} G_{es}$ ${}^mC_e$	121881	121898	208
566014	$T_{es} T_{es} G_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} G_{fs} A_{es}$ G_e	121882	121899	209
566015	$T_{es} T_{es} U_{fs} G_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs}$ $U_{fs} U_{fs} G_{es} A_e$	121883	121900	210
566016	${}^mC_{es} A_{es} C_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} A_{fs} U_{fs}$ $U_{fs} C_{fs} A_{es} A_e$	121960	121977	211
566017	$A_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} A_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} A_{fs}$ $U_{fs} A_{fs} A_{es} T_e$	121964	121981	212
566018	$A_{es} {}^mC_{es} U_{fs} C_{fs} A_{fs} C_{fs} A_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} A_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} C_{fs}$ $C_{fs} U_{fs} A_{es} A_e$	121968	121985	213
568409	${}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} C_{fs} G_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} G_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs}$ $C_{fs} G_{fs} {}^mC_{es} A_e$	121708	121725	214
568410	$G_{es} A_{es} C_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} G_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} A_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} G_{fs}$ $C_{fs} U_{fs} {}^mC_{es} G_e$	121710	121727	215
568411	$G_{es} A_{es} C_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} G_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} G_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} U_{fs} G_{fs}$ $C_{fs} U_{fs} {}^mC_{es} G_e$	121770	121787	216
568412	$T_{es} G_{es} G_{fs} A_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} G_{fs} C_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs} G_{fs} C_{fs} U_{fs}$ $U_{fs} G_{fs} {}^mC_{es} T_e$	121772	121789	217
624464	$U_{ms} C_{ms} U_{ms} U_{ms} A_{ms} U_{ms} U_{ms} A_{ms} A_{ms} U_{ms} U_{ms} A_{ms}$ $U_{ms} C_{ms} U_{ms} G_{ms} C_{ms} A_{ms} C_{ms} C_m$	121828	121847	218
624465	$T_{ks} {}^mC_{ds} T_{ds} T_{ks} A_{ds} T_{ds} T_{ks} A_{ds} A_{ds} T_{ks} T_{ds} A_{ds} T_{ks}$ ${}^mC_{ds} T_{ds} G_{ks} {}^mC_{ds} A_{ds} {}^mC_{ks} {}^mC_k$	121828	121847	200
624466	$T_{ks} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{ks} A_{es} T_{es} T_{ks} A_{es} A_{es} T_{ks} T_{es} A_{es} T_{ks}$ ${}^mC_{es} T_{es} G_{ks} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{ks} {}^mC_k$	121828	121847	200
624467	$T_{ks} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{ko} A_{es} T_{es} T_{ko} A_{es} A_{es} T_{ko} T_{es} A_{es} T_{ko}$ ${}^mC_{es} T_{es} G_{ko} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{ks} {}^mC_k$	121828	121847	200
624468	$T_{ks} {}^mC_{ds} T_{ds} T_{ko} A_{ds} T_{ds} T_{ko} A_{ds} A_{ds} T_{ko} T_{ds} A_{ds} T_{ko}$ ${}^mC_{ds} T_{ds} G_{ko} {}^mC_{ds} A_{ds} {}^mC_{ks} {}^mC_k$	121828	121847	200
626881	$P-T_p C_p T_p T_p A_p T_p T_p A_p A_p T_p T_p A_p T_p C_p T_p G_p$ $C_p A_p C_p C_p-N$	121828	121847	200
670011	$G_{es} G_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} G_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} G_{es} {}^mC_{eo} T_{es} A_{eo} A_{es} G_{eo}$ $A_{es} T_{eo} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_e$	121851	121868	130

670012	$\begin{matrix} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} G_{es} A_{eo} G_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} \\ A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{es} G_e \end{matrix}$	121872	121889	146
670013	$\begin{matrix} A_{es} T_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} G_{es} A_{eo} G_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} \\ A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_e \end{matrix}$	121874	121891	148
670014	$\begin{matrix} T_{es} T_{es} A_{eo} T_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} G_{es} A_{eo} G_{es} {}^mC_{eo} \\ {}^mC_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_e \end{matrix}$	121876	121893	33
670015	$\begin{matrix} A_{es} T_{es} T_{eo} A_{es} T_{eo} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} A_{es} G_{eo} \\ {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_e \end{matrix}$	121877	121894	150
670016	$\begin{matrix} T_{es} A_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} A_{eo} T_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} G_{es} A_{eo} \\ G_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_e \end{matrix}$	121878	121895	151
670017	$\begin{matrix} A_{es} T_{es} A_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} A_{es} T_{eo} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} \\ A_{es} G_{eo} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_e \end{matrix}$	121879	121896	152
670018	$\begin{matrix} G_{es} A_{es} T_{eo} A_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} A_{eo} T_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} \\ G_{es} A_{eo} G_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_e \end{matrix}$	121880	121897	34
670019	$\begin{matrix} G_{es} T_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} A_{es} T_{eo} A_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} A_{eo} T_{es} {}^mC_{eo} \\ {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} T_{es} G_e \end{matrix}$	121884	121901	35
670020	$\begin{matrix} G_{es} G_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} G_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} A_{es} A_{es} G_{eo} \\ A_{eo} T_{eo} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_e \end{matrix}$	121851	121868	130
670021	$\begin{matrix} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{eo} T_{eo} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{es} A_{es} G_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} \\ A_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{es} G_e \end{matrix}$	121872	121889	146
670022	$\begin{matrix} A_{es} T_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} T_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} A_{es} G_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} \\ A_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_e \end{matrix}$	121874	121891	148
670023	$\begin{matrix} T_{es} T_{eo} A_{eo} T_{eo} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} A_{es} G_{es} {}^mC_{eo} \\ {}^mC_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_e \end{matrix}$	121876	121893	33
670024	$\begin{matrix} A_{es} T_{eo} T_{eo} A_{eo} T_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} A_{es} G_{eo} \\ {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_e \end{matrix}$	121877	121894	150
670025	$\begin{matrix} T_{es} A_{eo} T_{eo} T_{eo} A_{es} T_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} A_{eo} \\ G_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_e \end{matrix}$	121878	121895	151
670026	$\begin{matrix} A_{es} T_{eo} A_{eo} T_{eo} T_{es} A_{es} T_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{eo} \\ A_{eo} G_{eo} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_e \end{matrix}$	121879	121896	152
670027	$\begin{matrix} G_{es} A_{eo} T_{eo} A_{eo} T_{es} T_{es} A_{es} T_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es} T_{eo} \\ G_{eo} A_{eo} G_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_e \end{matrix}$	121880	121897	34
670028	$\begin{matrix} G_{es} T_{eo} T_{eo} T_{eo} G_{es} A_{es} T_{es} A_{es} T_{es} T_{es} A_{es} T_{es} {}^mC_{eo} \\ {}^mC_{eo} T_{eo} T_{es} T_{es} G_e \end{matrix}$	121884	121901	35
678329	$\begin{matrix} G_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} G_{es} G_{eo} A_{es} \\ {}^mC_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} G_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_e \end{matrix}$	121865	121882	140

678330	$A_{es} G_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} G_{es}$ $A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} G_{es} G_{es} A_e$	121866	121883	141
678331	$T_{es} G_{es} A_{eo} G_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es}$ $G_{eo} G_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} G_e$	121868	121885	83
678332	$G_{es} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} G_{es} A_{es}$ ${}^mC_{eo} T_{eo} G_{eo} G_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_e$	121865	121882	140
678333	$A_{es} G_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} G_{es}$ $A_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} T_{eo} G_{es} G_{es} A_e$	121866	121883	141
678334	$T_{es} G_{eo} A_{eo} G_{eo} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es}$ $G_{eo} G_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} G_e$	121868	121885	83
693840	$T_{es} G_{es} G_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{eo} G_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} A_{es} A_{eo}$ $G_{es} A_{eo} T_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_e$	121852	121869	79
693841	${}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} G_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es}$ $T_{eo} G_{es} G_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} G_e$	121864	121881	82
693842	$A_{es} {}^mC_{es} G_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} A_{es} T_{eo} A_{es} T_{eo}$ $T_{es} A_{eo} T_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_e$	121888	121905	36
693843	$G_{es} G_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} G_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} T_{es} G_{eo} A_{es} A_{eo} G_{es} G_{eo}$ $T_{es} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} {}^mC_e$	121924	121941	45
693844	$G_{es} A_{es} G_{eo} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{eo} T_{es} T_{eo} G_{es}$ $G_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{eo} T_{es} G_{es} G_e$	121867	121884	142
693845	$T_{es} G_{eo} G_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} G_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} A_{es} A_{eo}$ $G_{eo} A_{eo} T_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_e$	121852	121869	79
693846	${}^mC_{es} {}^mC_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} G_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{es}$ $T_{eo} G_{eo} G_{eo} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} G_e$	121864	121881	82
693847	$A_{es} {}^mC_{eo} G_{eo} T_{eo} G_{es} T_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es} A_{es} T_{es} A_{es} T_{eo} T_{eo}$ $A_{eo} T_{es} {}^mC_{es} {}^mC_e$	121888	121905	36
693848	$G_{es} G_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} G_{es} T_{es} G_{es} T_{es} G_{es} A_{es} A_{es} G_{es} G_{eo}$ $T_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} {}^mC_e$	121924	121941	45
693849	$G_{es} A_{eo} G_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} A_{es} {}^mC_{es} T_{es} T_{es} G_{es}$ $G_{eo} A_{eo} {}^mC_{eo} T_{es} G_{es} G_e$	121867	121884	142

Example 8: *In vivo* analysis of oligonucleotides targeting human Tau exon 10

Sprague Dawley rats were separated into groups of 3 rats for the experiment presented in Table 11 and into groups of 2 or 4 rats for the experiment presented in Table 12. Each rat in each group of rats was administered a single 3 mg intrathecal (IT) dose of an oligonucleotide selected from Table 3, 4, or 9. At

various time points after injection from 3 hours to 8 weeks, the movement of 7 different parts of the body was evaluated for each rat. The 7 body parts are (1) the rat's tail; (2) the rat's posterior posture; (3) the rat's hind limbs; (4) the rat's hind paws; (5) the rat's forepaws; (6) the rat's anterior posture; and (7) the rat's head. For each of the 7 different body parts, each rat was given a sub-score of 0 if the body part was moving or 1 if the body part was paralyzed. After each of the 7 body parts were evaluated, the sub-scores were summed for each rat and then averaged for each group. For example, if a rat's tail, head, and all other evaluated body parts were moving 3 hours after the 3 mg IT dose, it would get a summed score of 0. If another rat was not moving its tail 3 hours after the 3 mg IT dose but all other evaluated body parts were moving, it would receive a score of 1. Saline treated rats generally receive a score of 0. A score of at the top end of the range would be suggestive of toxicity. Results are presented as the average score for each treatment group in Tables 11 and 12.

Table 11

3 mg IT bolus *in vivo* study

ISIS No.	Score 3 hours after injection	Score 2 weeks after injection	Score 8 weeks after injection	SEQ ID NO.
670020	1.0	2.7	2.7	130
670011	2.3	2.3	2.3	130
617341	3.0	0.0	0.0	130
678329	2.3	0.0	0.0	140
678332	3.0	0.0	1.3	140
617351	7.0	0.0	4.0	140
678330	2.7	2.3	3.0	141
678333	2.7	2.3	2.3	141
617352	7.0	0.0	2.0	141
678331	3.0	0.0	0.0	83
678334	4.3	2.3	2.3	83
549581	7.0	0.0	0.3	83
670012	2.7	0.0	0.0	146
670021	3.0	0.0	1.0	146
549582	4.3	0.0	0.0	146
670013	0.3	2.3	2.3	148
670022	2.0	2.3	3.0	148
617358	3.7	0.0	1.3	148

670014	0.0	0.0	0.0	33
670023	2.0	1.0	0.3	33
549583	2.3	0.0	0.0	33
670015	1.0	2.0	0.7	150
670024	1.0	0.7	0.0	150
617360	5.3	0.0	1.0	150
670025	0.3	5.3	5.3	151
670016	2.3	1.3	1.7	151
617361	3.0	0.0	0.3	151
670017	0.0	1.7	1.3	152
670026	1.0	3.7	3.3	152
617362	4.7	3.7	2.7	152
670018	0.3	0.3	0.3	34
670027	1.0	0.7	0.7	34
549584	5.0	2.7	3.7	34
670028	2.0	0.0	0.0	35
670019	3.0	0.0	0.0	35
549585	4.7	5.3	7.0	35

Table 12

3 mg IT bolus *in vivo* study

ISIS No.	No. of rats in treatment group	Score 3 hours after injection	SEQ ID NO.
549577	4	3.3	79
693840	4	1.8	79
693845	4	0.0	79
549580	4	7.0	82
693841	4	1.8	82
693846	4	2.5	82
617353	4	7.0	142
693844	2	3.5	142
693849	4	5.0	142
549582	4	4.3	146
549586	4	5.0	36

693847	2	1.0	36
549595	4	6.5	45
693843	2	2.0	45
693848	2	7.0	45

Example 9: Inhibitory effect *in vivo* of a modified oligonucleotide targeting human Tau exon 10

B6.Cg-Mapttm1(EGFP)Klt Tg(MAPT)8cPdav/J mice (The Jackson Laboratory) express the 3R and 4R isoforms of human Tau. The effect of oligonucleotides selected from Table 3, 4, or 8 on shifting of the 4R isoform to 3R isoform was assessed in this mouse model.

Groups of four B6.Cg-Mapttm1(EGFP)Klt Tg(MAPT)8cPdav/J mice (3-4 months of age) were administered 500 µg of oligonucleotide via an intracerebroventricular (ICV) bolus injection. A control group of four mice was similarly treated with PBS. Two weeks after the dose, animals were sacrificed and RNA was extracted from the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and/or spinal cord. mRNA expression of the 4R isoform and total human Tau were analyzed by qRT-PCR. The 4R isoform was analyzed using primer probe set hTau 9_10 junction (forward sequence 5'-CACTGAGAACCTGAAGCACCC-3', SEQ ID NO: 219; reverse sequence 5'-GTTGCTAAGATCCAGCTTCTT-3', SEQ ID NO: 220; probe sequence 5'-TTAATTATCTGCACCTTCCCGCCTCC-3', SEQ ID NO: 221) or primer probe set hTau 10_11 junction (forward sequence 5'-AATATCAAACACGTCCCGGGAG-3', SEQ ID NO: 222; reverse sequence 5'-TGCCTAATGAGCCACACTTG-3', SEQ ID NO: 223; probe sequence 5'-GTCTACAAACCAGTTGACCTGAGC-3', SEQ ID NO: 224). Total Tau was analyzed using primer probe set RTS3104 (forward sequence 5'-AAGATTGGGTCCCTGGACAAT-3', SEQ ID NO: 225; reverse sequence 5'-AGCTTGTGGGTTTCAATCTTTTATT-3', SEQ ID NO: 226; probe sequence 5'-CACCCACGTCCCTGGCGGA-3', SEQ ID NO: 227). The ratio of 4R isoform to total Tau mRNA levels was normalized to mouse GAPDH levels, which were analyzed using primer probe set mGapdh_LTS00102 (forward sequence 5'-GGCAAATTCAACGGCACAGT-3', SEQ ID NO: 228; reverse sequence 5'-GGGTCTCGCTCCTGGAAGAT-3', SEQ ID NO: 229; probe sequence 5'-AAGGCCGAGAATGGGAAGCTTGTCATC-3', SEQ ID NO: 230). The results are presented in Tables 13-15 as the average ratio of 4R isoform to total Tau mRNA normalized to GAPDH levels for each treatment group divided by the average ratio for the PBS group. "ND" indicates no data.

Inflammation was also assessed by performing RT-PCT to determine the expression levels of AIF1 in the cortex, hippocampus, and/or spinal cord. After normalization of all samples to GADPH, the average AIF1 value for each treatment group was divided by the average AIF1 value for the PBS control group. The results are presented in Tables 13-15.

Table 13**Effect of modified oligonucleotides on Tau exon 10 skipping in transgenic mice**

ISIS NO.	4R cortex	4R hippo	4R spinal cord	AIF1 cortex	AIF1 hippo	AIF1 spinal cord	SEQ ID NO.
415883	0.50	0.46	0.56	1.35	1.27	1.44	200
549566	0.54	0.54	0.66	1.09	1.13	1.46	31
549570	0.58	0.60	0.64	1.17	1.16	1.39	72
549577	0.25	0.30	0.38	2.92	3.27	4.39	79
549581	0.25	ND	ND	1.04	1.07	1.40	83
549582	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.89	0.95	1.15	146
549583	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.97	0.94	1.09	33
617309	0.36	0.36	0.51	1.06	1.06	1.09	97

Table 145 **Effect of modified oligonucleotides on Tau exon 10 skipping in transgenic mice**

ISIS NO.	4R cortex	4R hippo	4R spinal cord	AIF1 spinal cord	SEQ ID NO.
549582	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.97	146
549584	0.32	0.28	0.28	1.12	34
549585	0.30	0.27	0.30	1.05	35
565989	0.36	0.32	0.36	1.03	153
565990	0.50	0.46	0.53	0.97	154
617341	0.25	0.28	0.28	1.16	130
617351	0.13	0.18	0.14	1.01	140
617352	0.09	0.13	0.09	1.06	141
617354	0.31	ND	ND	1.21	143
617355	0.43	0.50	0.37	1.18	144
617356	0.30	0.40	0.49	0.98	145
617357	0.33	0.33	0.27	1.31	147
617358	0.27	0.27	0.34	1.12	148
617359	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.95	149
617360	0.21	0.19	0.29	1.19	150
617361	0.26	0.21	0.37	1.04	151

617362	0.26	0.27	0.34	0.90	152
617364	0.39	0.33	0.43	1.09	157

Table 15

Effect of modified oligonucleotides on Tau exon 10 skipping in transgenic mice

ISIS NO.	4R cortex	4R hippo	4R spinal cord	AIF1 cortex	AIF1 spinal cord	SEQ ID NO.
549582	0.26	0.34	0.29	0.74	1.03	146
549586	0.25	0.43	0.38	0.97	0.98	36
549587	0.39	0.47	0.46	0.96	1.17	37
549595	0.27	0.39	0.39	0.84	0.92	45
617317	0.62	0.83	0.53	0.88	1.05	106
617318	0.57	0.69	0.49	0.94	1.06	107
617323	0.60	0.82	0.49	0.92	1.10	112
617324	0.72	0.88	0.49	0.70	1.03	113
617365	0.31	0.42	0.27	0.79	0.87	158
617367	0.39	0.46	0.35	0.90	1.29	160

5 **Example 10: Effect *in vivo* of mixed backbone oligonucleotides on human Tau exon 10 skipping**

Groups of four B6.Cg-Mapt^{tm1(EGFP)Klt} Tg(MAPT)^{8cPdav}/J mice (see Example 9) were administered 125 µg of an oligonucleotide selected from Table 3, 4, or 9 or PBS via ICV bolus injection. Two weeks after the dose, animals were sacrificed and RNA was extracted from the cerebral cortex and/or hippocampus and analyzed as described in Example 9. The results are presented in Tables 16 and 17 as the average ratio of the 4R isoform to total Tau mRNA normalized to PBS for each treatment group.

Expression of allograft inflammatory factor (AIF1) was tested as a measure of inflammation by performing RT-PCT to determine the expression levels of AIF1 in the cortex and spinal cord. After normalization of all samples to GADPH, the average AIF1 value for each treatment group was divided by the average AIF1 value for the PBS control group. The results are presented in Tables 16 and 17.

Table 16

Effect of modified oligonucleotides on Tau exon 10 skipping in transgenic mice

ISIS NO.	4R Cortex	AIF1 cortex	AIF1 spinal cord	SEQ ID NO.
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549582	0.42	1.0	0.9	146
549583	0.71	0.9	1.2	33
617341	0.64	1.0	0.9	130
617361	0.63	1.1	1.1	151
670011	0.78	1.0	1.0	130
670012	0.47	0.9	1.1	146
670013	0.63	1.0	0.9	148
670014	0.90	0.9	1.0	33
670015	0.70	0.9	0.9	150
670018	0.75	1.0	1.0	34
670019	0.58	1.1	1.0	35
670020	0.67	0.9	0.9	130
670023	0.87	1.0	1.0	33
670024	0.60	1.0	1.1	150
670025	0.72	1.1	0.9	151
670027	0.79	1.0	0.9	34
670028	0.66	1.1	1.0	35
678329	0.13	1.0	1.0	140
678330	0.51	0.9	0.9	141
678331	1.12	0.9	1.0	83
678332	0.27	0.9	1.0	140
678333	0.56	0.9	0.9	141
678334	1.10	0.9	1.2	83

Table 17**Effect of modified oligonucleotides on Tau exon 10 skipping in transgenic mice**

ISIS No.	4R Cortex	AIF1 cortex	AIF1 spinal cord	SEQ ID NO.
549577	0.56	1.4	1.6	79
549580	0.52	0.9	1.2	82
549582	0.27	0.9	1.0	146
549586	0.90	1.1	1.3	36
549595	0.90	1.0	1.4	45

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617353	1.35	1.0	1.3	142
693840	0.80	0.9	1.2	79
693841	0.91	1.1	1.1	82
693842	1.20	1.0	0.8	36
693843	1.31	1.0	1.6	45
693844	2.22	1.1	1.6	142
693845	0.86	1.0	1.4	79
693846	0.84	1.0	1.4	82
693847	0.89	1.0	1.8	36
693848	0.76	0.9	1.9	45
693849	2.08	0.8	1.8	142

CLAIMS

1. A compound comprising a modified oligonucleotide consisting of 8 to 30 linked nucleosides and having a nucleobase sequence comprising a complementary region comprising at least 8 contiguous nucleobases complementary to a target region of equal length of a Tau transcript.
2. The compound of claim 1, wherein the complementary region of the modified oligonucleotide is 100% complementary to the target region.
3. The compound of claim 1 or 2, wherein the complementary region of the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 10 contiguous nucleobases.
4. The compound of claim 1 or 2, wherein the complementary region of the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleobases.
5. The compound of claim 1 or 2, wherein the complementary region of the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 18 contiguous nucleobases.
6. The compound of any of claims 1-5, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide is at least 80% complementary to an equal-length region of the Tau transcript, as measured over the entire length of the oligonucleotide.
7. The compound of any of claims 1-5, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide is at least 90% complementary to an equal-length region of the Tau transcript, as measured over the entire length of the oligonucleotide.
8. The compound of any of claims 1-5, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide is 100% complementary to an equal-length region of the Tau transcript, as measured over the entire length of the oligonucleotide.
9. The compound of any of claims 1-8, wherein the target region is within exon 10 of the Tau transcript.
10. The compound of any of claims 1-8, wherein the target region is within intron 9 of the Tau transcript.

11. The compound of any of claims 1-8, wherein the target region is within intron 10 of the Tau transcript.
12. The compound of any of claims 1-8, wherein the target region comprises a portion of intron 9 and a
5 portion of exon 10.
13. The compound of any of claims 1-8, wherein the target region comprises a portion of exon 10 and a portion of intron 10.
- 10 14. The compound of any of claims 1-8, wherein the target region comprises a portion of exon 10 and a portion of the intron at the 5'-end of exon 10.
15. The compound of any of claims 1-8, wherein the target region comprises a portion of exon 10 and a portion of the intron at the 3'-end of exon 10.
- 15 16. The compound of any of claims 1-15, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121708 and nucleobase 122044 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
17. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121796 and
20 nucleobase 122044 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
18. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121796 and nucleobase 121885 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
- 25 19. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121873 and nucleobase 121898 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
20. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121869 and nucleobase 121943 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
- 30 21. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 122020 and nucleobase 122044 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

22. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121881 and nucleobase 121898 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
23. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121880 and nucleobase 121897 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
24. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121879 and nucleobase 121896 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
25. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121878 and nucleobase 121895 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
26. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121877 and nucleobase 121894 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
27. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121876 and nucleobase 121893 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
28. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121875 and nucleobase 121892 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
29. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121874 and nucleobase 121891 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
30. The compound of any of claims 1-9, wherein the target region is within nucleobase 121873 and nucleobase 121890 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.
31. The compound of any of claims 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 8-200.
32. The compound of any of claims 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide consists of the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 8-200.

33. The compound of any of claims 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, or 153.
- 5 34. The compound of any of claims 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide consists of the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, or 153.
- 10 35. The compound of any of claims 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide comprises the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 45, 72, 79, 82, 83, 97, 106, 107, 112, 113, 130, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, or 200.
- 15 36. The compound of any of claims 1-15, wherein the nucleobase sequence of the modified oligonucleotide consists of the nucleobase sequence of any of SEQ ID NOs: 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 45, 72, 79, 82, 83, 97, 106, 107, 112, 113, 130, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, or 200.
- 20 37. The compound of any of claims 1-36, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified nucleoside.
38. The compound of claim 37, wherein at least one modified nucleoside comprises a modified sugar moiety.
- 25 39. The compound of claim 37, wherein at least one modified sugar moiety is a 2'-substituted sugar moiety.
40. The compound of claim 39, wherein the 2'-substituent of at least one 2'-substituted sugar moiety is selected from among: 2'-OMe, 2'-F, and 2'-MOE.
- 30 41. The compound of claim 39, wherein the 2'-substituent of at least one 2'-substituted sugar moiety is a 2'-MOE.

42. The compound of any of claims 37-38, wherein at least one modified sugar moiety is a bicyclic sugar moiety.
43. The compound of claim 42, wherein at least one bicyclic sugar moiety is LNA or cEt.
- 5 44. The compound of any of claims 37-43, wherein at least one sugar moiety is a sugar surrogate.
45. The compound of claim 44, wherein at least one sugar surrogate is a morpholino.
- 10 46. The compound of claim 44, wherein at least one sugar surrogate is a modified morpholino.
47. The compound of any of claim 1-46, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 5 modified nucleosides, each independently comprising a modified sugar moiety.
- 15 48. The compound of claim 47, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 10 modified nucleosides, each independently comprising a modified sugar moiety.
49. The compound of claim 47, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least 15 modified nucleosides, each independently comprising a modified sugar moiety.
- 20 50. The compound of claim 47, wherein each nucleoside of the modified oligonucleotide is a modified nucleoside and each independently comprises a modified sugar moiety, wherein the modified sugar moieties of each modified nucleosides are each the same as one another.
- 25 51. The compound of claim 47, wherein each nucleoside of the modified oligonucleotide is a modified nucleoside, each independently comprising a modified sugar moiety.
52. The compound of any of claims 1-51, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least two modified nucleosides comprising modified sugar moieties that are the same as one another.
- 30 53. The compound of any of claims 1-52, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least two modified nucleosides comprising modified sugar moieties that are different from one another.

54. The compound of any of claims 1-53, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 5 contiguous modified nucleosides.
55. The compound of claim 54, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 10 contiguous modified nucleosides.
56. The compound of claim 54, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 15 contiguous modified nucleosides.
57. The compound of claim 54, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 18 contiguous modified nucleosides.
58. The compound of claim 54, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises a modified region comprising at least 20 contiguous modified nucleosides.
59. The compound of any of claims 53-58, wherein each modified nucleoside of the modified region has a modified sugar moiety independently selected from among: 2'-F, 2'-OMe, 2'-MOE, cEt, LNA, morpholino, and modified morpholino.
60. The compound of any of claims 54-59, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified region each comprise the same modification as one another.
61. The compound of claim 60, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified region each comprise the same 2'-substituted sugar moiety.
62. The compound of claim 61, wherein the 2'-substituted sugar moiety of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is selected from 2'-F, 2'-OMe, and 2'-MOE.
63. The compound of claim 61, wherein the 2'-substituted sugar moiety of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is 2'-MOE.
64. The compound of claim 59, wherein the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides each comprise the same bicyclic sugar moiety.

65. The compound of claim 64, wherein the bicyclic sugar moiety of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is selected from LNA and cEt.
- 5 66. The compound of claim 59, wherein the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides each comprises a sugar surrogate.
67. The compound of claim 66, wherein the sugar surrogate of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is a morpholino.
- 10 68. The compound of claim 66, wherein the sugar surrogate of the modified nucleosides of the region of modified nucleosides is a modified morpholino.
69. The compound of any of claims 1-68, wherein the modified nucleotide comprises no more than 4 contiguous naturally occurring nucleosides.
- 15 70. The compound of any of claims 1-68, wherein each nucleoside of the modified oligonucleotide is a modified nucleoside.
71. The compound of claim 70 wherein each modified nucleoside comprises a modified sugar moiety.
- 20 72. The compound of claim 71, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified oligonucleotide comprise the same modification as one another.
73. The compound of claim 72, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified oligonucleotide each
- 25 74. The compound of claim 73, wherein the 2'-substituted sugar moiety of the modified oligonucleotide is selected from 2'-F, 2'-OMe, and 2'-MOE.
- 30 75. The compound of claim 74, wherein the 2'-substituted sugar moiety of the modified oligonucleotide is 2'-MOE.
76. The compound of claim 72, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified oligonucleotide each comprise the same bicyclic sugar moiety.

77. The compound of claim 76, wherein the bicyclic sugar moiety of the modified oligonucleotide is selected from LNA and cEt.
- 5 78. The compound of claim 72, wherein the modified nucleosides of the modified oligonucleotide each comprises a sugar surrogate.
79. The compound of claim 78, wherein the sugar surrogate of the modified oligonucleotide is a morpholino.
- 10 80. The compound of claim 78, wherein the sugar surrogate of the modified oligonucleotide is a modified morpholino.
81. The compound of any of claims 1 to 36, wherein the modified oligonucleotide has an A-B₂-A- B₂-
 15 A-B₂-A- B₂-A-B₂-A-B₂-A₂ motif, wherein each A comprises a bicyclic sugar moiety, and wherein each B is selected from a 2'-substituted sugar moiety and an unmodified 2'-deoxy sugar moiety.
82. The compound of claim 81, wherein each A is a cEt sugar moiety.
- 20 83. The compound of claim 81, wherein each A is an LNA sugar moiety.
84. The compound of any of claims 81 to 83, wherein each B is an unmodified 2'-deoxy sugar moiety.
85. The compound of any of claims 81 to 83, wherein each B is 2'-MOE sugar moiety.
- 25 86. The compound of any of claims 1-85, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage.
87. The compound of claim 86, wherein each internucleoside linkage is a modified internucleoside
 30 linkage.
88. The compound of claim 86 or 87, comprising at least one phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage.
89. The compound of any of claims 1-85, wherein each internucleoside linkage is a modified
 35 internucleoside linkage and wherein each internucleoside linkage comprises the same modification.

90. The compound of claim 89, wherein each internucleoside linkage is a phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage.
- 5 91. The compound of claim 86, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises 4 phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.
92. The compound of claim 86, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises 5 phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.
- 10 93. The compound of claim 86, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises 6 phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.
94. The compound of claim 86, wherein the modified oligonucleotide comprises 7 phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.
- 15 95. The compound of any of claims 91 to 94, wherein each remaining internucleoside linkage is a phosphodiester internucleoside linkage.
- 20 96. The compound of any of claims 1-85, wherein the compound has an $N_S N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_O N_S N_S N$ internucleoside linkage motif, wherein each N represents a nucleoside, each S represents a phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage, and each O represents a phosphodiester internucleoside linkage.
- 25 97. The compound of any of claims 1-85, wherein the compound has an $N_S N_O N_O N_O N_S N_S N_S N_S N_S N_S N_O N_O N_O N_S N_S N$ internucleoside linkage motif, wherein each N represents a nucleoside, each S represents a phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage, and each O represents a phosphodiester internucleoside linkage.
- 30 98. The compound of any of claims 1-97 comprising at least one conjugate.
99. The compound of any of claims 1-98 consisting of the modified oligonucleotide.
100. The compound of any of claims 1-99, wherein the compound modulates splicing of the Tau transcript.
- 35

101. The compound of any of claims 1-99, wherein the compound decreases expression of the 4R Tau isoform.
102. The compound of any of claims 1-99, wherein the compound decreases expression Tau mRNA
5 comprising exon 10.
103. The compound of any of claims 1-99, wherein the compound decreases expression Tau protein comprising amino acids encoded from exon 10 mRNA.
- 10 104. The compound of any of claims 1-8 or 30-103, having a nucleobase sequence comprising any of the sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NOs. 8-200.
105. The compound of any of claims 1-8 or 30-103, having a nucleobase sequence comprising any of the sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NOs. 33, 34, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, or 153.
15
106. The compound of any of claims 1-8 or 30-103, having a nucleobase sequence consisting of any of the sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NOs. 8-200.
107. The compound of any of claims 1-8 or 30-103, having a nucleobase sequence consisting of any of
20 the sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NOs. 33, 34, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, or 153.
108. A double stranded compound comprising the compound of any of claims 1-107.
109. A compound consisting of ISIS 670011.
25
110. A compound consisting of ISIS 670012.
111. A compound consisting of ISIS 670013.
- 30 112. A compound consisting of ISIS 670014.
113. A compound consisting of ISIS 670015.
114. A compound consisting of ISIS 670016.
35
115. A compound consisting of ISIS 670017.

116. A compound consisting of ISIS 670018.
117. A compound consisting of ISIS 670019.
- 5 118. A compound consisting of ISIS 670020.
119. A compound consisting of ISIS 670021.
120. A compound consisting of ISIS 670022.
- 10 121. A compound consisting of ISIS 670023.
122. A compound consisting of ISIS 670024.
- 15 123. A compound consisting of ISIS 670025.
124. A compound consisting of ISIS 670026.
125. A compound consisting of ISIS 670027.
- 20 126. A compound consisting of ISIS 670028.
127. A compound consisting of ISIS 678329.
- 25 128. A compound consisting of ISIS 678330.
129. A compound consisting of ISIS 678331.
130. A compound consisting of ISIS 678332.
- 30 131. A compound consisting of ISIS 678333.
132. A compound consisting of ISIS 678334.
- 35 133. A compound consisting of ISIS 693840.
134. A compound consisting of ISIS 693841.
135. A compound consisting of ISIS 693842.
- 40 136. A compound consisting of ISIS 693843.
137. A compound consisting of ISIS 693844.

138. A compound consisting of ISIS 693845.
139. A compound consisting of ISIS 693846.
- 5 140. A compound consisting of ISIS 693847.
141. A compound consisting of ISIS 693848.
142. A compound consisting of ISIS 693849.
- 10 143. A compound consisting of ISIS 549577.
144. A compound consisting of ISIS 549580.
- 15 145. A compound consisting of ISIS 549581.
146. A compound consisting of ISIS 549582.
147. A compound consisting of ISIS 549583.
- 20 148. A compound consisting of ISIS 549584.
149. A compound consisting of ISIS 549585.
- 25 150. A compound consisting of ISIS 549586.
151. A compound consisting of ISIS 617341.
152. A compound consisting of ISIS 617351.
- 30 153. A compound consisting of ISIS 617352.
154. A compound consisting of ISIS 617353.
- 35 155. A compound consisting of ISIS 617358.
156. A compound consisting of ISIS 617360.
157. A compound consisting of ISIS 617361.
- 40 158. A compound consisting of ISIS 617362.

159. A method of modulating splicing of a Tau transcript in a cell comprising contacting the cell with a compound according to any of claims 1-158.

160. The method of claim 158, wherein the cell is in vitro.

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161. The method of claim 158, wherein the cell is in an animal.

162. A method of modulating the expression of Tau protein in a cell, comprising contacting the cell with a compound according to any of claims 1-158.

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163. The method of claim 162, wherein expression of the 4R isoform of Tau protein is decreased.

164. The method of claim 162, wherein expression of the 3R isoform of Tau protein is increased.

15 165. The method of any of claims 162 to 164, wherein the cell is in vitro.

166. The method of any of claims 162 to 164, wherein the cell is in an animal.

20 167. A method of reducing or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a tau-associated disorder, comprising contacting a cell with a compound according to any of claims 1-158.

168. The method of claim 167, wherein the symptom is seizure.

169. The method of any of claims 167-168, wherein the cell is in an animal.

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170. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any of claims 1-158 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

30 171. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 170, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent is sterile saline.

172. A method comprising administering the pharmaceutical composition of claims 170 or 171 to an animal.

173. The method of claim 172, wherein the administration is by injection.
174. The method of claim 172 or 173, wherein the administration is systemic.
- 5 175. The method of claim 172 or 173, wherein the administration is to the CNS.
176. The method of any of claims 172-175, wherein the animal has one or more symptoms associated with one or more tau-associated disorders.
- 10 177. The method of claim 176, wherein the administration results in amelioration of one or more symptoms associated with one or more tau-associated disorders.
178. The method of any of claims 172-175, wherein the animal has one or more symptoms associated with Alzheimer's disease.
- 15 179. The method of claim 178, wherein the administration results in amelioration of one or more symptoms associated with Alzheimer's disease.
180. The method of any of claims 172-179, wherein the animal is a mouse.
- 20 181. The method of any of claims 172-179, wherein the animal is a human.
182. Use of the compound of any of claims 1 to 158 or the composition of claims 170-171 for the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a tau-associated disorder.
- 25 183. Use of the compound of any of claims 1 to 158 or the composition of claims 170-171 for the preparation of a medicament for use in the amelioration of one or more symptoms associated a tau-associated disorder.
- 30 184. The compound, composition, or method of any of claims 1-183, wherein the nucleobase sequence does not consist of the nucleobase sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 45, 66, 68, 69, or 200.

185. The compound, composition, or method of any of claims 1-183, wherein the nucleobase sequence does not consist of the nucleobase sequence CCAGCTTCTTATTAATTATC or TAAGATCCAGCTTCTTATTA.

5 186. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121828 and nucleobase 121847 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

187. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121834 and nucleobase 121853 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

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188. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121840 and nucleobase 121859 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

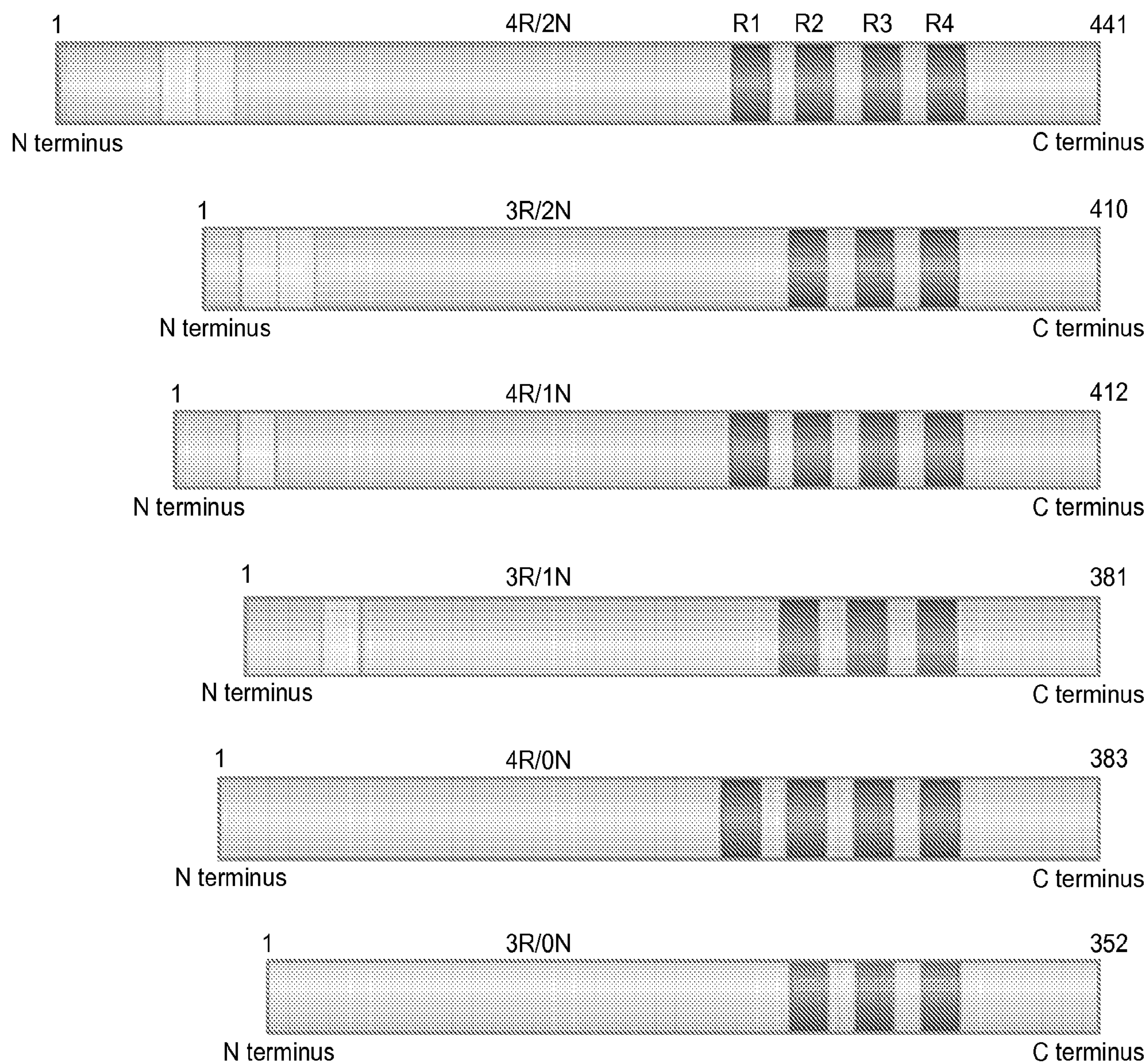
15 189. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121924 and nucleobase 121941 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

190. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121012 and nucleobase 121029 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

20 191. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121020 and nucleobase 121037 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

192. The compound, composition, or method of any of embodiments 1-183, wherein the target region is not within nucleobase 121024 and nucleobase 121041 of SEQ ID NO.: 1.

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**FIG. 1**