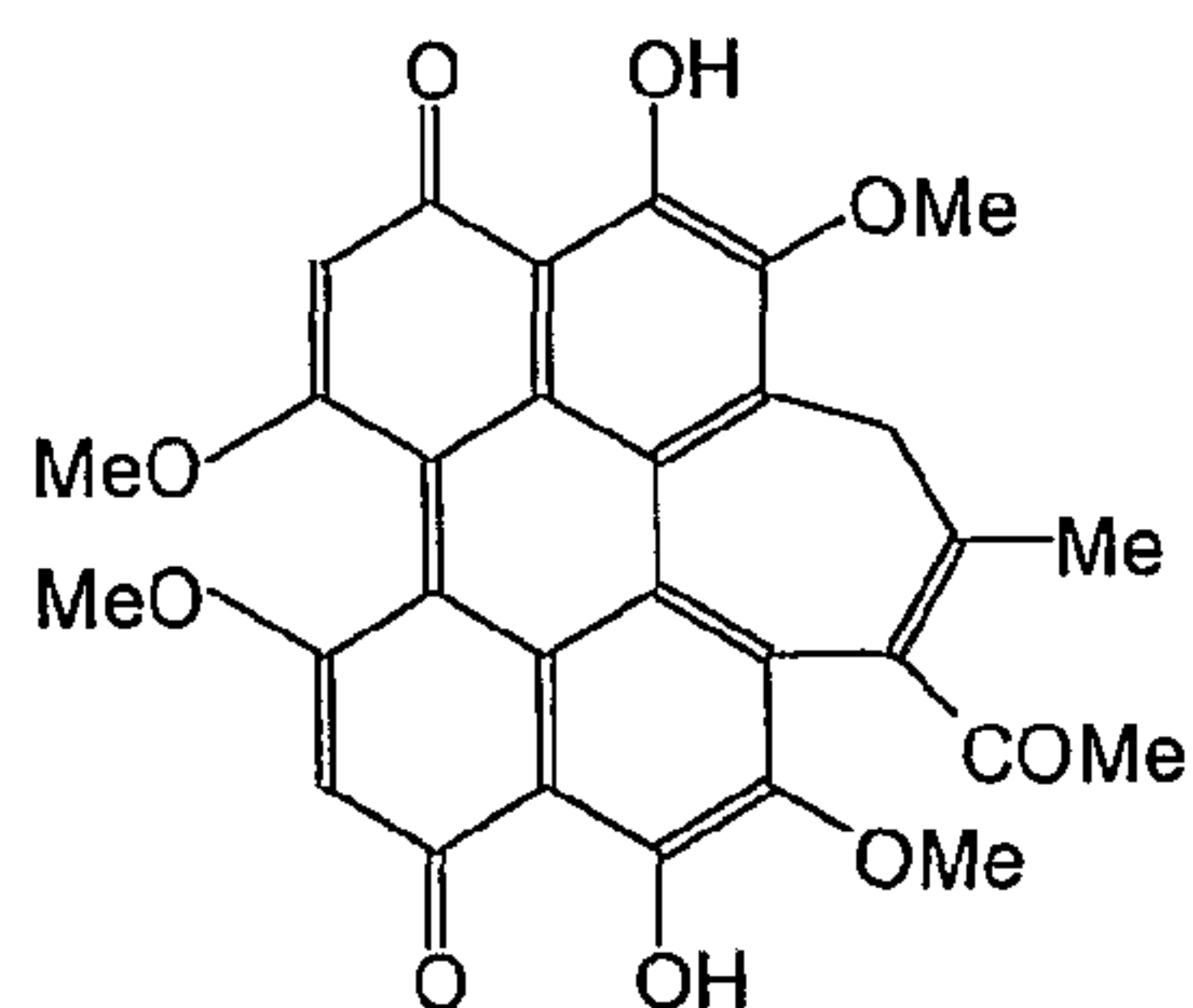




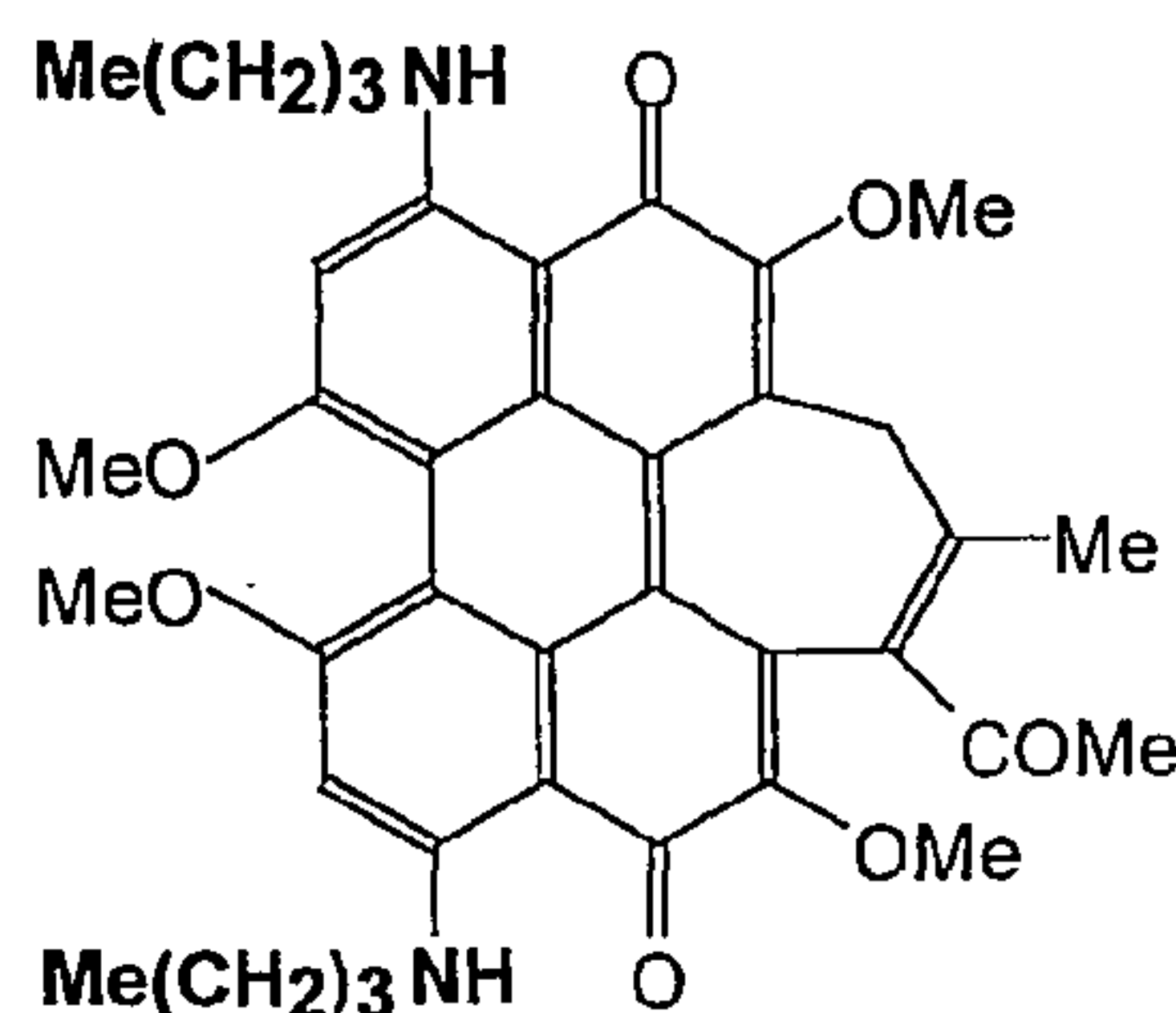
(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2002/01/29
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2002/08/08
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2008/02/19
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2003/07/29
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: IB 2002/000269
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2002/060483
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2001/01/30 (US09/771,555)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *A61K 41/00* (2006.01)
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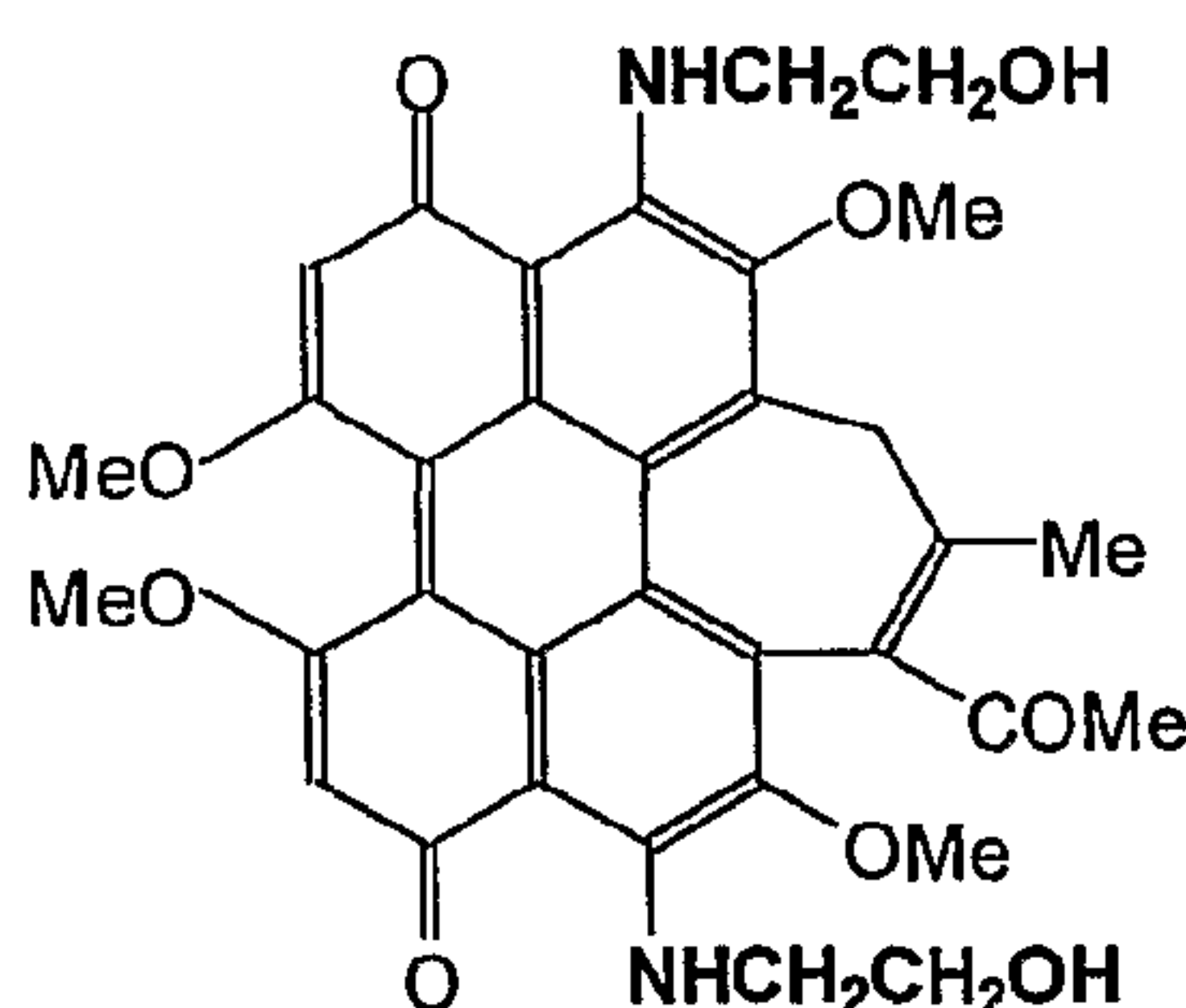
(54) Titre : PERYLENEQUINONES UTILISEES COMME PHOTSENSIBILISANTS ET SONOSENSIBILISANTS
(54) Title: PERYLENEQUINONES FOR USE AS PHOTSENSITIZERS AND SONOSENSITIZERS



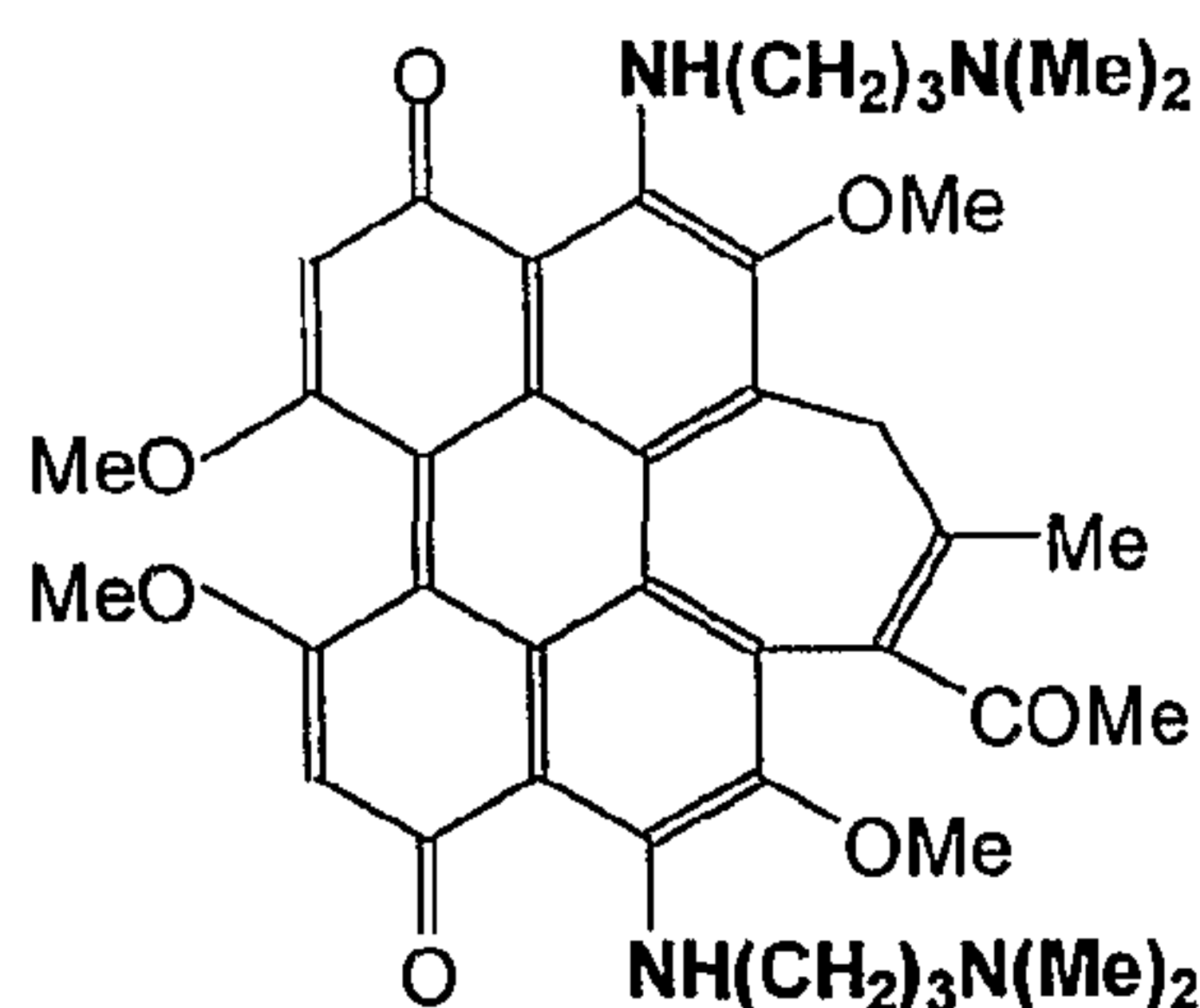
a. HYPOCRELLIN B (HB)



b. HBBA-R2



c. HBEA-R1



d. HBDP-R1

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention is perylenequinones that are both sonosensitizers and photosensitizers, and their therapeutic use.



(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date
8 August 2002 (08.08.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/060483 A2(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61K 41/00**G. [CA/CA]; 4, 54014 Range Road 275, Spruce Grove, Alberta T5S 1G2 (CA). **LOWN, J., William** [CA/CA]; 4704 - 117 A Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6H 3S1 (CA).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB02/00269

(22) International Filing Date: 29 January 2002 (29.01.2002)

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(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

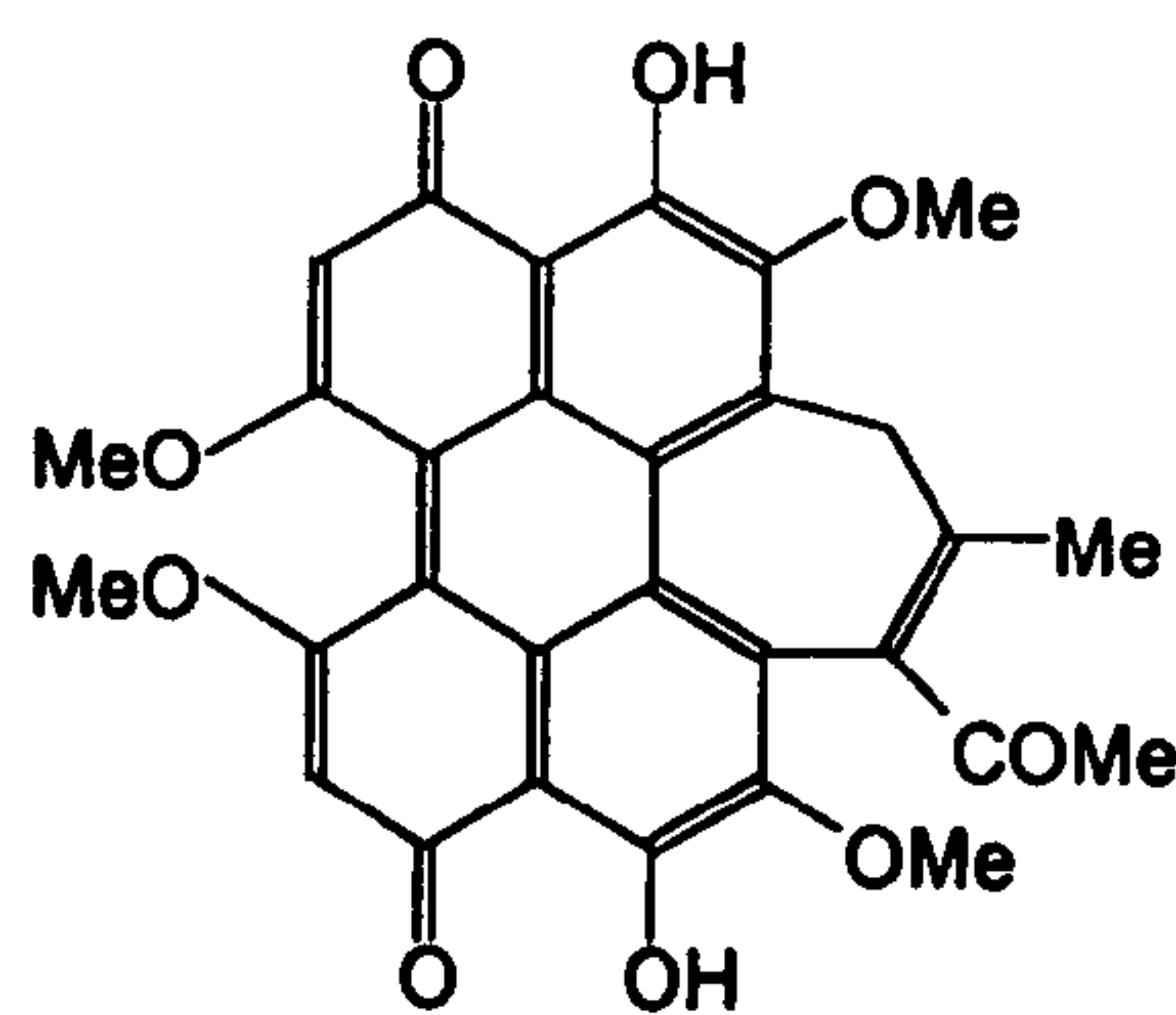
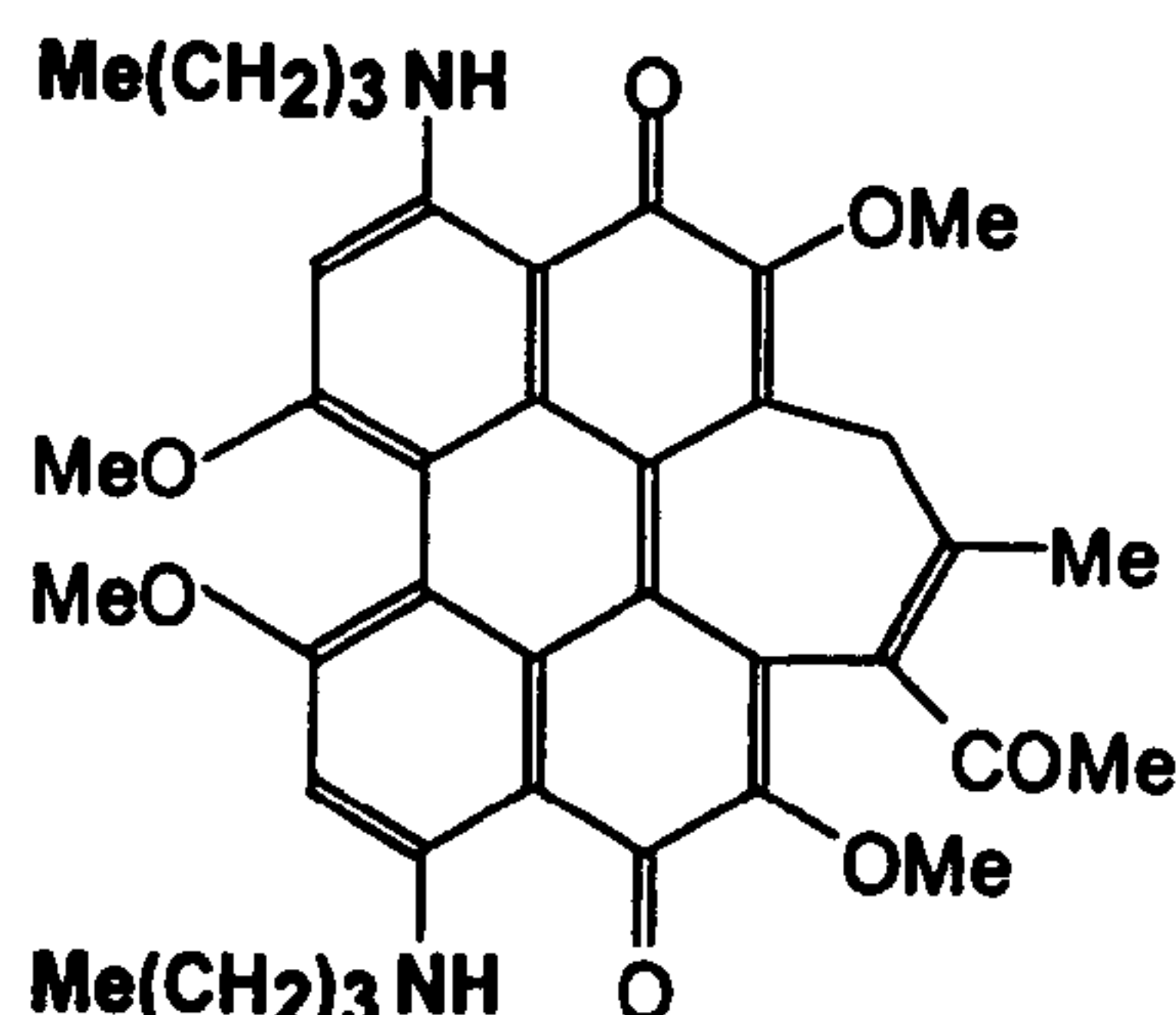
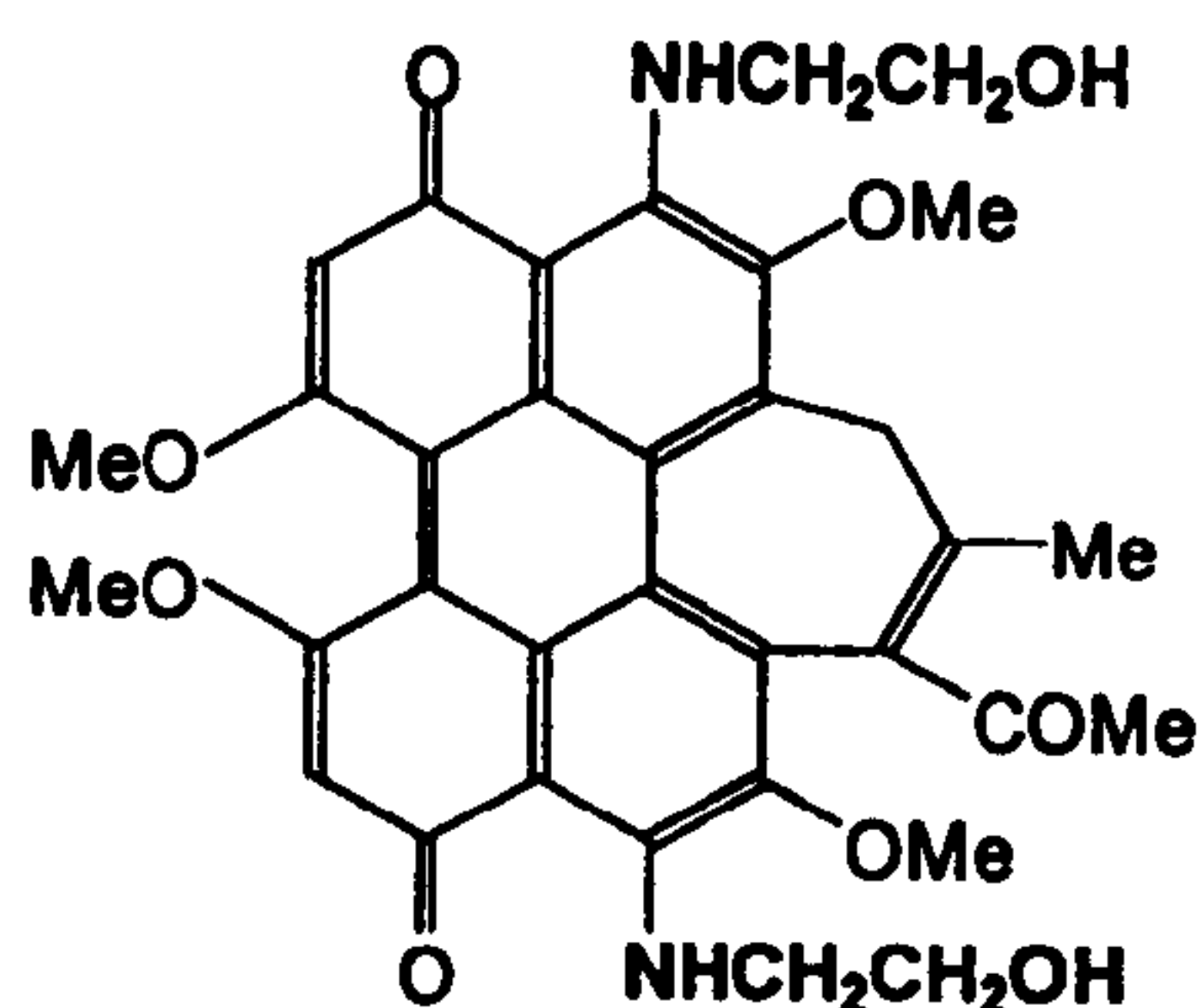
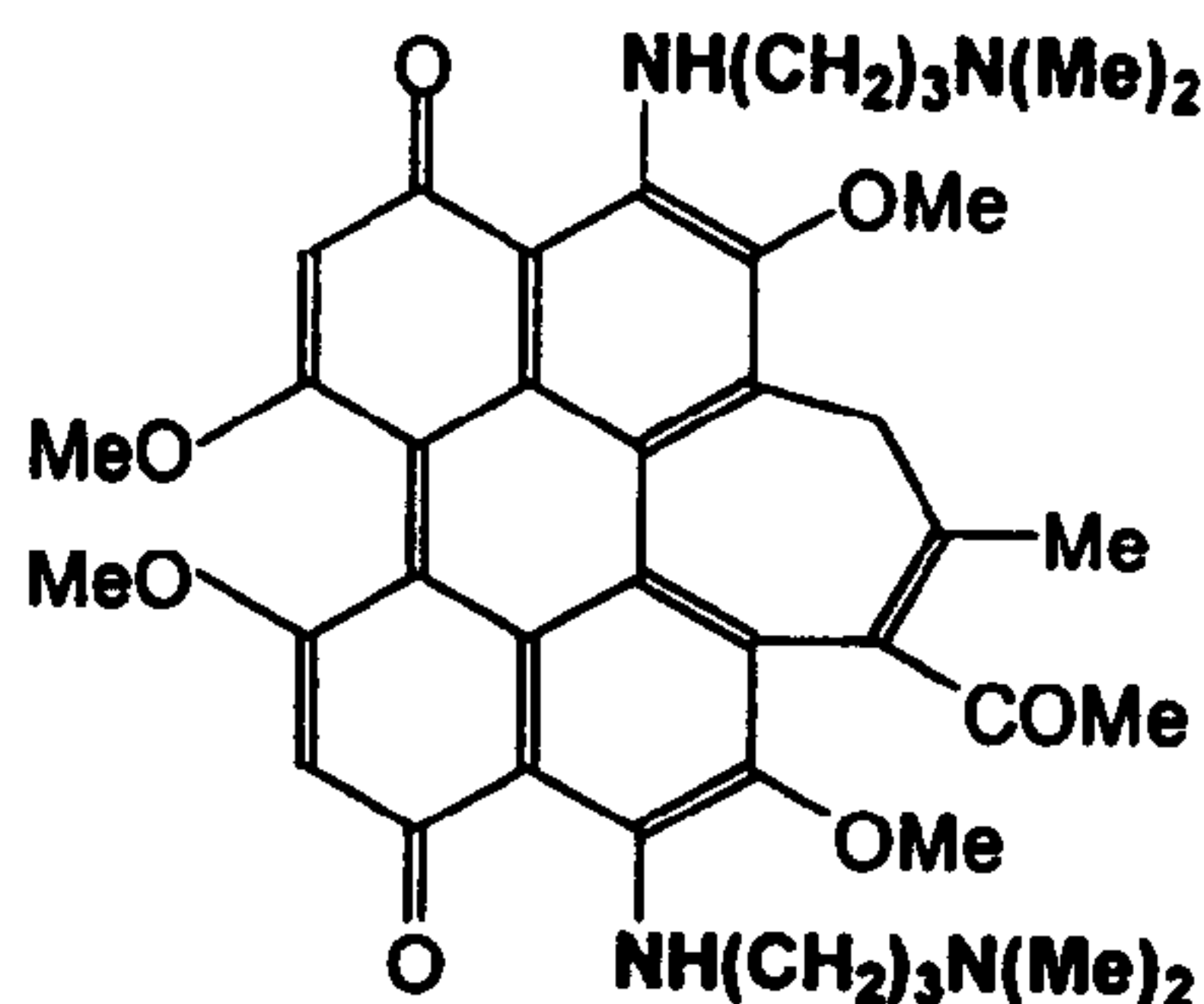
(30) Priority Data:
09/771,555 30 January 2001 (30.01.2001) US(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA** [CA/CA]; University of Alberta, 222 Campus Tower, 8625-112 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1 (CA).(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),

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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: PERYLENEQUINONES FOR USE AS PHOTSENSITIZERS AND SONOSENSITIZERS

**a** HYPOCRELLIN B (HB)**b** HBBA-R2**c** HBEA-R1**d** HBDP-R1

(57) Abstract: The invention is perylenequinones that are both sonosensitizers and photosensitizers, and their therapeutic use.

WO 02/060483 A2



European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— *of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv)) for US only*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

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PERYLENEQUINONES FOR USE AS PHOTSENSITIZERS AND SONOSENSITIZERS

Technical Field of the Invention

6 The invention involves compositions and methods for treating diseases and the like by administering compounds that are both photosensitizers and sonosensitizers.

Background of the Invention

11 Treatment for cancer has traditionally encompassed three main strategies: surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy. Although considerable progress in these areas has been attained, the search for more effective and safe alternative treatments continues. Lipson, et al. were the first to use photodynamic therapy (PDT), in 1966 at the Mayo Clinic [*Proc. IX Internat. Cancer Congress*, page 393
16 (1966)].

Since the advent of PDT, problems have been associated with photosensitizer use, including prolonged cutaneous phototsensitivity; the compositions are oligomeric mixtures of lipophilic molecules prone to molecular aggregation (with concomitant loss of photopotential); complicated
21 pharmacokinetics; poor absorption and photoactivation in the "therapeutic window" (600 nm to 850 nm, i.e., visible red light). Furthermore, batch reproducibility, even in the clinical compositions, has been poor.

The photosensitizing properties of perylenequinonoid pigments (PQPs), such as hypocrellins, in biological systems have been recognized during the past
26 two decades. See Diwu, et al., *J. Photochem. Photobiol. A: Chem.*, **64**:273 (1992); Zhang et al., (1989); and Wan, et al., "Hypocrellin A, a new drug for photochemotherapy," **Kexue Tongbao** (English edition) 26:1040 (1981).

Perylenequinones comprise a growing and highly diverse group of natural pigments, and they possess some unique chemical and biological properties. The
31 natural perylenequinonoid pigments (PQP) identified to date include hypocrellins,

cercosporin, phleichrome, cladochrome, elsinochromes, erythroaphins, and calphostins. Most of them are produced by a wide variety of molds. For their general chemical properties [see Weiss, et al., *Prog. Chem. Org. Nat. Prod.*, **52**:1 (1987) and Diwu, et al., *Photochem. & Photobiol.*, **52**:609-616 (1990)]. PQP's
 5 general photophysical and photochemical properties have been reviewed in Diwu, et al., *Pharmac. Ther.*, **63**:1 (1994). Hypocrellins belong to the general class of perylenequinonoid pigments, and include hypocrellin A (HA) and hypocrellin B (HB).

Because of the difficulty of collecting sufficient activated photosensitizer at
 10 the site of action, none of the previously known photosensitizers have gained widespread use as therapeutics.

The importance of sonodynamic therapy (SDT) lies ultimately in its similarity to PDT, an elegant and effective tumor treatment whose success is due to the use of light and drug in combination, i.e., two treatment elements, neither
 15 of which has toxic effects by itself (Marcus, S.L., 1992, *Clinical Photodynamic Therapy: The continuing Evolution in: Photodynamic Therapy: Basic Principles and Clinical applications*, New York , Marcel Decker Edited By B.W. Henderson and T.J. Dougherty, pages 219-268). PDT has mild side effects, destroys relatively little healthy tissue, and new photosensitizers with better therapeutic
 20 indices and improved clinical properties are being developed. The principal impetus for the development of SDT has been improvement upon PDT's dosimetric shortcomings. PDT is currently restricted to use with superficial tumors. Its use on tumors deep within the body requires interstitial irradiation that increases the complexity of the treatment and compromises its noninvasive
 25 nature. SDT provides a means to reach such tumors, since ultrasound propagates easily through several centimeters of tissue, and like light, can be focused principally on the tumor mass where it activates the sonosensitizing compound. Targeted SDT offers the possibility of improving the tolerance of this therapy by further restricting its effects to the target tissue.

30 While these discoveries represent significant advances, two serious deficiencies remain in the development of experimental SDT. A substantial problem is the lack of sonodynamic agents with favorable clinical properties. Porphyrins are known to cause significant cutaneous photosensitivity (Estey et al., 1996, Hypocrellins as photosensitizers for photodynamic therapy: a
 35 screening evaluation and pharmacokinetic study, *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.*, 1996;37(4):343-50), doxorubicin is cardiotoxic (Myers et al., 1976, Adriamycin amelioration of toxicity by alphotocopherol, *Can. Treat. Rep.* 60:961-962), and DMSO, DMF and MMF

are hepatotoxic (Misik and Riesz, 1996, Recent Applications of EPR and spin trapping to Sonochemical Studies of Organic Liquids and Aqueous Solutions, *Ultrasonics Sonochem.*, S173 – S186). New sensitizers with better sonodynamic properties, which have milder side effects and which are rapidly cleared, would greatly improve the clinical application of SDT. A further problem is the lack of standardization in the conditions used for evaluating sonodynamic agents.

Potential sonodynamic agents have been tested following exposure to ultrasound intensities ranging from 0.25W/cm² to 40W/cm², and frequencies from 500MHz to 1MHz (Harrison et al., 1991; Potentiation of chemotherapy by low-level ultrasound, *Int. J. Radiat. Biol.*, 1991, June;59(6):1453-66; Sasaki et al., 1998, Antitumor effect sonodynamically induced by focused ultrasound in combination with Ga-porphyrin complex, *Jpn. J. Cancer Res.*, 1998, Apr.;89(4):452-6). Though *in vivo* use would seem to require greater energies due to roughly isotropic dissipation of the ultrasonic energy, little effort has been made to compare experimental conditions *in vitro* with those *in vivo*. Where one group will find evidence of sonodynamic effect, different investigators do not under apparently similar conditions.

Development of standard insonation and assay systems compatible with clinical use will permit a more rigorous assessment of the sonodynamic effects of current and future sonosensitizers.

Sonodynamic activation of sensitizers has been found to be useful since ultrasound has the appropriate tissue attenuation coefficient for penetrating intervening tissues to reach desired treatment volumes, while retaining the ability to focus energy on reasonably small volumes. Diagnostic ultrasound is a well accepted, non-invasive procedure widely used in the developed world, and is considered safe even for fetal imaging. The frequency range of diagnostic ultrasound lies between 100 kHz-12 MHz, while 50 kHz sound provides enough energy to effect cellular destruction through microregional cavitation.

Sonodynamic therapy provides treatment strategies unavailable in standard photodynamic therapy, due to the limited tissue penetration of visible light. One example would be the treatment of newly diagnosed breast cancer, where local and regional spread of micrometastatic disease remains clinically undetectable. Using immunoconjugates (anti-breast cancer Mab-sonosensitizer hybrids), it would be theoretically possible to selectively eradicate micrometastases in the absence of normal tissue damage.

Beyond these basic properties shared with other waves, ultrasound

exhibits unique properties when propagating through water. Above a certain threshold intensity, propagation of ultrasound waves through water elicits an effect termed 'cavitation' (Rayleigh, 1917, On the pressure Developed in a Liquid during the Collapse of a Spherical Cavity, *Philos. Mag.* 34:94-98; Connolly and Fox, 1954, Ultrasonic Cavitation thresholds in Water, *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.* 26: 843 - 848). Cavitation involves the formation of small bubbles or 'cavities' in the water during the rarefaction half of the wave cycle, followed by the collapse of these bubbles during the compression half of the cycle (Putterman, 1995, Sonoluminescence: sound into light, *Scientific American Feb. 1995*, 46-51).

Cavities focus the energy of the incident ultrasonic radiation by many orders of magnitude (Hiller et al., 1992, Spectrum of synchronous picosecond sonoluminescence, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 1992, Aug. 24;69(8):1182-1184). The consequence is that regions of cavitation in water are sites of extremely high temperature and pressure. Estimates of the temperatures generated in a collapsing cavity range from 5000K to 10^6 K (Suslick et al., 1986, The Sonochemical hot Spot, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 108:5641 - 5642; Flint and Suslick, 1991, The temperature of Cavitation, *Science* 253:1397 - 1399; Misik and Riesz, 1995, Peroxyl radical formation in aqueous solutions of N,N-dimethylformamide, N-methylformamide, and dimethylsulfoxide by ultrasound: implications for sonosensitized cell killing, *Free Radic. Biol. Med.*, 1996;20(1):129-38; Kaiser, 1995, Inferno in a bubble: Turning sound into Light Poses a tantalizing Puzzle, *Science News* 147:266 - 267).

The biological effects of exposure to ultrasound are the result of its physical and chemical effects. The most obvious biological effects of ultrasound treatment stem from heating of the medium through which it passes. Such heating is exploited during physiotherapy to help heal injured tissues. (Lehmann et al., 1967, Therapeutic temperature distribution produced by ultrasound as modified by dosage and volume of tissue exposed, *Arch. Phys. Med. Rehabil.*, 1967, Dec.;48(12):662-6; Patrick, 1966, Ultrasound in Physiotherapy, *Ultrasonics* 4:10 - 14), and has been investigated as a possible modality for tumor treatment. This is due to the sensitivity of many tumours to hyperthermia, a state in which tissue temperatures are elevated above 42°C (Doss and McCabe, 1976, A Technique for localized heating in tissue: an adjunct to tumor therapy, *Medical Instrumentation* 10(1): 16-21; Marmor et al., 1979, Treatment of superficial human neoplasms by local hyperthermia induced by ultrasound, *Cancer*, 1979, Jan.;43(1):188-97; Sculier and Klastersky, 1981, Hypothermia: a new approach to the treatment of cancer (author's transl.), *Nouv. Presse Med.*, 1981, Nov. 21;10(42):3487-90; Bleehen, 1982, Hyperthermia in the

treatment of cancer, *Br. J. Cancer Suppl.*, 1982, Mar.;45(5):96-100; Hynynen and Lulu, 1990, Hyperthermia in cancer treatment, *Invest. Radiol.*, 1990, July;25(7):824-34). Ultrasound has also been used in combination with radiation therapy to improve treatment response *in vivo* compared to radiotherapy alone (Clarke et al., 1970, Synergism between ultrasound and X rays in tumour therapy, *Br. J. Radiol.*, 1970, Feb.;43(506):97-9; Repacholi et al., 1971, Interaction of low intensity ultrasound and ionizing radiation with the tumour cell surface, *Phys. Med. Biol.*, 1971, Apr.;16(2):221-7; Mitsumori et al., 1996, A phase I and II clinical trial of a newly developed ultrasound hyperthermia system with an improved planar transducer, *Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys.*, 1996, Dec. 1;36(5):1169-75). A principal danger in the use of ultrasound for therapeutic purposes is the formation of 'hotspots' due to regions of constructive interference and preferential absorption of ultrasonic energy by bone regions with low curvature radii[†] (Lehmann et al., 1967, Therapeutic temperature distribution produced by ultrasound as modified by dosage and volume of tissue exposed, *Arch. Phys. Med. Rehabil.*, 1967, Dec.;48(12):662-6; Linke et al., 1973, Localized tissue destruction by high-intensity focused ultrasound, *Arch. Surg.*, 1973, Dec.;107(6):887-91). These hotspots can cause serious damage to nearby tissues (Hill, 1968, The possibility of hazard in medical and industrial applications of ultrasound, *Br. J. Radiol.*, 1968, Aug.;41(488):561-9; Bruno et al., 1998, Liposculpture with ultrasound: biomedical considerations, *Aesthetic Plast. Surg.*, 1998, Nov.-Dec.; 22(6):401-3).

As is the case of hematoporphyrin derivatives, natural PQPs do not themselves exhibit absorptivity longer than 600 nm, a characteristic that inherently predicts a decreased capability of activation as tissue depth increases beyond 3-5mm. This means that the natural PQPs are not sufficiently strong for

1 photodynamic therapy, and this limits their photodynamic therapy applications.

Deficiencies of current porphyrin and PQP photosensitizers for photodynamic therapy have stimulated the development of a series of second generation compounds which have improved properties with respect to light absorption in the red spectral range, purity, pharmacokinetics, and reduced
6 cutaneous photosensitivity. These deficiencies also lead to investigating other forms of activating the sensitizer, e.g., activation using sound waves.

Summary of the Invention

11 In accordance with the present invention, derivatives of perylenequinone pigments (PQPs) having both photosensitizing properties and sonosensitizing properties are used to treat diseases and other conditions. Moreover, the PQP derivatives of the present invention may be conjugated to a delivery moiety to enhance the ability of the PQP derivative to target pre determined cells or
16 structures *in vitro* or *in vivo*.

The methods and compositions of the present invention, activated by light and/or sound, exhibit substantial absorption in the red spectral region or therapeutic frequencies of ultrasound; produce high singlet oxygen yield; can be produced in pure, monomeric form; may be derivatized to optimize properties of
21 red light absorption, ultrasound activation, tissue biodistribution, and toxicity; have reduced residual cutaneous photosensitivity; and are rapidly excreted. They afford nuclear targeting by covalent attachment to DNA minor-groove binding agents, such as stapled lexotropins, to enhance phototoxicity. They are not genotoxic. This trait is important in the context of treatment-related secondary
26 malignancies. Conjugation with transferrin affords specificity with respect to the treatment of a variety of diseases, including ovarian cancer and breast cancer. Conjugation with a bisphosphonate affords specificity with respect to the treatment of a variety of diseases, including any disease or condition that involves the bone matrix, e.g., bone metastases of breast and prostate cancer, or
31 osteoporosis. Conjugation with a tumor binding peptide affords specificity with

1 respect to the treatment of a variety of diseases, including those that involve
specific cell surface carbohydrate antigens.

Many PQP properties are summarized in Diwu, et al., *J. Photochem. Photobiol. A: Chem.*, **64**:273 (1992). Some perylenequinones are also potent inhibitors of certain viruses, particularly human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and
6 also the enzyme protein kinase C (PKC). Both anti-HIV and anti-PKC activities of certain PQPs are light-dependent, a phenomenon implicated in the photodynamic therapy of cancers [Diwu, et al., *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, **47**:373-389 (1994)]. The Diwu et al paper also discloses the successful conjugation of HB to a protein.

The photosensitizing and sonosensitizing compounds of the present
11 invention, when administered systemically, distribute throughout the body. Over a short period, ranging from hours to days, the compounds clear from normal tissues, but are selectively retained by rapidly proliferating cells (e.g., cancer cells or psoriasis lesions) for up to several days. The PQPs of the present invention are inactive and non-toxic until activated, e.g., exposed to light in a specific
16 wavelength range or to sound in a specific frequency range.

The use of compounds that can be activated using two different activation protocols is therapeutically beneficial. Light, which can penetrate to a surface depth of about 5mm to about 7 mm, can activate compounds for treating surface lesions or those target cells within a certain distance from a light source.
21 Ultrasound, on the other hand, can penetrate deep within the body to treat deeply seated cells, such as tumor masses inaccessible to a source of light.

The compounds of the present invention are also beneficial therapeutically due to their dual selectivity. The compounds of the present invention are selective in their ability to preferentially localize the drug at the site of a
26 predetermined target, such as a cancer cell, and they are selective in that precise delivery of light and/or sound can be confined to a specific area.

The methods and compositions of the present invention, when administered *in vivo*, such as intravenously, distribute throughout the body. In subsequent hours, and sometimes days, the compositions containing at least one
31 perylenequinone derivative begin to clear from normal tissues, but are selectively

1 retained for up to several days by hyperproliferating cells, such as cancer cells.
The perylenequinone derivative remains inactive and non-toxic until it is activated.
In accordance with the present invention, the perylenequinone derivative may be
activated by light, by sound, or by light and sound. The hyperproliferating cells,
now containing or contacted with a perylenequinone derivative, may be exposed
6 to an activation source, e.g., light of an appropriate wavelength or sound of an
appropriate frequency, or both. Exposing the site containing the
hyperproliferating cells with the activation source permits selective activation of
the retained perylenequinone derivative, which in turn initiates local necrosis or
apoptosis in the hyperproliferating cell tissue leading to cell death.

11 In combination with the delivery system according to the present invention,
the compositions and methods of the present invention permit increased
selectivity by preferential localization of the perylenequinone derivative at the site
of the targeted cells, and permit increased selectivity by confining the activation
source to a specific area, e.g., light and/or sound confined to a discrete area.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows the structures for naturally occurring hypocrellin (Fig. 1A),
and exemplary synthetic derivatives, HBBA-R2 (Fig. 1B), HBEA-R1 (Fig. 1C), and
HBDP-R1 (Fig. 1D).

21 Figure 2 shows the pharmacodynamics of HB in EMT6/Ed cells observed
by ¹⁴C-labeling and confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM).

Figure 3 shows the CLSM determination of uptake of HBEA-R1 under the
same conditions employed for HB.

26 Figure 4 shows propidium iodide determination of apoptotic nuclei in
EMT6/Ed cells treated with HBEA-R1.

Figure 5 shows the oxygen dependency of phototoxicity of HBEA-R1.

Figure 6 shows the pharmacokinetics of ¹⁴C-HB in Balb/c mice bearing the
EMT6/Ed tumor in one flank.

31 Figure 7 shows EMT6/Ed tumor control in Balb/c mice following various
doses of 630 nm light applied transcutaneously.

Figure 9 shows evidence of sonodynamic killing of human leukemia cells using perylenequinone $C_{33}H_{28}O_{11}Mg$.

The present invention also includes methods and compositions that involve the topical application of a composition according to the invention, and activating the active agent in the composition. In preferred embodiments of the invention,

1 the active agent is suitable for treating dermatological conditions, including but not
limited to acne and hair removal. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the
conjugate may be activated by photoactivation, sonoactivation, or combinations
thereof.

6 The present invention also includes methods and compositions that involve
the use of a composition according to the invention as an anti-bacterial agent in
dental applications. In these embodiments of the invention, the active agent is
formulated into a liquid composition, such as a mouthwash, contacting a tooth or
teeth with the composition, and activating the active agent in the composition. In
this embodiment of the invention, the composition is useful in treating cariotosis
11 and the like. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the conjugate may be
activated by photoactivation, sonoactivation, or combinations thereof.

The invention also comprises a method of treating a disease by
administering a therapeutically sufficient amount of at least one PQP derivative,
and activating the derivative(s) using both photoactivation and sonoactivation.
16 Typically, the PQP derivative may be activated by exposing the derivative to a
pre-determined wavelength of light and a pre-determined sound frequency.

The invention also includes photosensitive and sonosensitive compounds
that further comprise a cleavable linker, said linker being cleavable *in vivo*. In
accordance with the present invention, the cleavable linker may be chosen to
21 alter one or more properties of the compound, including but not limited to
solubility, stability, absorption, and the like. Cleavable linkers include, but are not
limited to, polyamides and sugars.

As used herein, "perylenequinone derivative" or "derivative" refers to all
compounds derived from native or natural perylenequinones (PQPs) and which
26 can be activated by light of a pre-determined wavelength and/or by sound of a
predetermined frequency. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the
derivative is a compound derived from naturally occurring quinone compounds. A
derivative according to the invention may also be complexed with or include other
active reagents, including but not limited to chemotherapeutic agents or alkylating
31 agents. Exemplary PQPs include, but are not limited to hypocrellins,

1 cercosporin, phleichrome, cladochrome, elsinochromes, erythroaphins, and
calphostins. As noted in more detail below, the composition containing a PQP
active agent may include a wide variety of additional components, including, for
example, one or more of gases, gaseous precursors, liquids, oils, stabilizing
materials, diagnostic agents, photoactive agents, bioactive agents and/or
6 targeting ligands.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the PQP is an amino acid
derivative of hypocrellin B. At the present time, the most preferred
immunoconjugates use hypocrellin B which include an acid, acid bromide,
hydrazine, thiol, or primary amine antibody binding site.

11 The compounds of the present invention may be produced by any method
that results in a purified or substantially purified compound, or in a compound that
is useful as a photodynamic or sonodynamic agent. The compounds of the
present invention may also form a composition comprising a cocktail of
compounds, e.g., more than one compound. These methods are well known in
16 the art, e.g., Liu, et al., "Synthetic studies in novel hypocrellin B derivatives,"
Tetrahedron, 49:10785 (1993); and Diwu, et al., **Anti-Cancer Drug Design**,
8:129-143 (1993).

In accordance with the present invention, the PQP derivatives may be
functionalized, e.g., include reactive groups including but not limited to an acid,
21 hydroxyl, an acid halide (preferably bromide), a hydrazine, a thiol, or a primary
amine. The binding reagent may include reactive groups including but not limited
to amino acids, such as cysteine, lysine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid and other
dicarboxylic acid amino acids, and other tri- or poly-functional amino acid
derivatives.

26 The perylenequinone derivatives of the present invention are particularly
suited for therapeutic use because they exhibit absorption and phototoxic activity
in the phototherapeutic window (about 560nm to about 700 nm); exhibit excellent
sonodynamic activity in a frequency range from about 1MHz to about 3 MHz; are
low molecular weight, typically from about 550 daltons to about 880 daltons); are
31 available in pure monomeric form; exhibit rapid serum and skin clearance; have

1 negligible cytotoxicity *in vitro* and *in vivo*; have excellent photopotential (e.g.,
two orders of magnitude), so the safety margin in use is excellent; phototoxicity is
mediated through conventional type II reactions and Type I reactions (indicating
utility for hypoxic tumor cells); are potent inhibitors of protein kinases; confer
apoptotic cell death *in vitro* and *in vivo*; exhibit no genotoxicity; exhibit excellent
6 tumor control; may be molecularly configured for targeted delivery; may be
targeted to nuclear regions to further augment sono/phototoxicity; and the parent
hypocrellins are amenable to site-specific modification, so that many derivatives
may be formed, derivatives with varying degrees of photosensitizing and/or
sonosensitizing characteristics.

11 In accordance with the present invention, the cleavable linker may further
comprise at least two functional groups, a first functional group for binding an
active compound, and a second functional group for binding a targeting moiety,
such as a protein or a carbohydrate.

As used herein, "disease" refers to the management, diagnosis, and/or
16 palliation of any mammalian (including human) disease, disorder, malady, or
condition that can be treated by photodynamic therapy. "Disease" includes but is
not limited to cancer and its metastases, such as skin cancer; growths or tumors,
and their metastases; tumors and tumor cells, such as sarcomas and carcinomas,
including solid tumors, blood-borne tumors, and tumors found in nasal passages,
21 the bladder, the esophagus, or lung, including the bronchi ; viruses, including
retroviruses; bacterial diseases; fungal diseases; and dermatological conditions or
disorders, such as lesions of the vulva, keloid, vitiligo, psoriasis, benign tumors,
endometriosis, Barrett's esophagus, *Tinea capitis*, and lichen amyloidosis.

As used herein, "administering" and "delivering" refers to any action that
26 results in exposing or contacting one or more PQP derivatives with a
predetermined cell, cells, or tissue, typically mammalian. As used herein,
administering or delivering may be conducted *in vivo*, *in vitro*, or *ex vivo*. For
example, a composition may be administered by injection or through an
endoscope. Administering also includes the direct application to cells of a
31 composition according to the present invention. For example, during the course

1 of surgery, tumor cells may be exposed. In accordance with an embodiment of
the invention, these exposed cells (or tumors) may be exposed directly to a
composition of the present invention, e.g., by washing or irrigating the surgical site
and/or the cells.

As used herein, activation, activating, or similar terms refers to the use of
6 light waves and/or sound frequency to make a compound or portion of a
compound more reactive. Any method for applying a light source and/or a sound
source to a perylenequinone derivative may be used in accordance with the
present invention, e.g., direct application, an ultrasound machine, focused
ultrasound, high-intensity focused ultrasound, and illuminating endoscopy, to
11 name a few.

Upon application of the appropriate light or sound, the sensitizers can
chemically (e.g., through oxidation, reduction and the like) change into a form that
is toxic to the surrounding tissue. For example, following excitation of a
photosensitizer or a sonosensitizer to a long-lived excited triplet state, a targeted
16 tumor is destroyed either by the highly reactive singlet oxygen species (a Type II
mechanism) and/or by free radical products (a Type I mechanism) generated by
quantum energy transfer. Major biological target molecules of the singlet oxygen
species and/or free radical products include nucleic acids, enzymes and cell
membranes. A secondary therapeutic effect of the present methods involves the
21 release of pathophysiologic products, such as prostaglandins, thromboxanes and
leukotrienes, by tissue exposed to the effects of activated photosensitizers. Thus,
it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that careful targeting of the photoactive
or sonoactive agents is of paramount importance to achieve therapeutic effects
without eliciting toxemias.

26 In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, activating a
sensitizer using light and activating a sensitizer using sound may be used
together since each of the individual procedures are complementary. That is, red,
visible light suitable for activating a perylenequinone derivative is capable of
penetrating into tissue or into a body from about 5 mm to about 7 mm, and sound
31 suitable for activating a perylenequinone derivative is capable of fully penetrating

1 into tissue or into a body.

As used herein, "photopotential factor" refers to the property of the compound(s) to exert light- or sound-mediated toxicity in excess of its (their) inherent unactivated toxicity. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the activation factor may be calculated as the ratio of the LD₅₀ of cells treated without
6 activation to the LD₅₀ of the cells treated with an activated compound (drug LD₅₀ divided by activated drug LD₅₀). Where the term "LD₅₀" has been used above, the term "IC₅₀" may be substituted, to address the bioassays that concern metabolic activity rather than the endpoint of lethality, loss of reproductive capability, or clonogenic death. The relative photoactivation efficiency of a compound may
11 also be determined using a clonogenic assay, an assay that is well known to those skilled in the art.

In accordance with the present invention, a desirable PQP derivative is one that is non-toxic (or of low toxicity) at high drug concentrations without activation, i.e., without light (also referred to as "dark"), and/or without sound, and is toxic at
16 low concentrations when light of the appropriate wavelength, or sound of the appropriate frequency, is applied. As is recognized by those skilled in the art, the most desirable compounds are those that provide a wide range of non-toxic doses in an unactivated state, as this characteristic provides an increased safety factor for the patient.

21 As used herein, physiologically acceptable fluid refers to any fluid or additive suitable for combination with a composition containing a PQP derivative. Typically these fluids are used as a diluent or carrier. Exemplary physiologically acceptable fluids include but are not limited to preservative solutions, saline solution, an isotonic (about 0.9%) saline solution, or about a 5% albumin solution
26 or suspension. It is intended that the present invention is not to be limited by the type of physiologically acceptable fluid used. The composition may also include pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Pharmaceutically accepted carriers include but are not limited to saline, sterile water, phosphate buffered saline, and the like. Other buffering agents, dispersing agents, and inert non-toxic substances suitable
31 for delivery to a patient may be included in the compositions of the present

1 invention. The compositions may be solutions, suspensions or any appropriate
formulation suitable for administration, and are typically sterile and free of
undesirable particulate matter. The compositions may be sterilized by
conventional sterilization techniques.

6 In accordance with a method of the invention, the binding agent must be
capable of binding a predetermined binding site or receptor, and may be
administered to the patient by any immunologically suitable route. For example,
the binding agent may be introduced into the patient by intravenous,
subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intravesical, intradermal, intramuscular,
or intralymphatic routes. The composition may be in solution, tablet, aerosol, or
11 multi-phase formulation forms. Liposomes, long-circulating liposomes,
immunoliposomes, biodegradable microspheres, micelles, or the like may also be
used as a carrier, vehicle, or delivery system. Furthermore, using *ex vivo*
procedures well known in the art, blood or serum from the patient may be
removed from the patient; optionally, it may be desirable to purify the antigen in
16 the patient's blood; the blood or serum may then be mixed with a composition that
includes a binding agent according to the invention; and the treated blood or
serum is returned to the patient. The invention should not be limited to any
particular method of introducing the binding agent into the patient.

21 The compounds of the present invention may be produced by any method
that results in a purified or substantially purified compound, or in a compound that
is useful as a photodynamic agent. The compounds of the present invention may
also form a composition comprising a cocktail of compounds, e.g., more than one
compound. These methods are well known in the art, e.g., Liu, et al., "Synthetic
studies in novel hypocrellin B derivatives," **Tetrahedron**, **49**:10785 (1993); and
26 Diwu, et al., **Anti-Cancer Drug Design**, **8**:129-143 (1993). Intracellular uptake
may be rapid (e.g., within about 2 hours), or uptake may require more time (e.g.,
about 20 hours or more). Some degree of selective tumor uptake might be
achieved by modification of the pKa of the sensitizer, since the interstitial milieu of
some tumors is more acidic than that of normal tissues. This invention includes a
31 method for identifying compounds where the toxicity of the compounds is higher

1 for cancer cells than for normal cells, via comparative clonogenic assays.

The PQP derivatives of the present invention may also be used in conjunction with and conjugated to a number of other compounds, signaling agents, enhancers, and/or targeting agents. For example, a hypocrellin derivative of the present invention may be conjugated to an antibody, preferably a
6 monoclonal antibody. In accordance with the present invention, the binding agent includes any DNA minor-groove targeting agent, such as lexotropsin or netropsin, preferably to enhance the toxicity through targeting the cell nucleus. Suitable enhancers include but are not limited to pKa modifiers, hypoxic cell radiosensitizers, and bioreductively activated anti-neoplastic agents, such as
11 mitomycin C (preferably to effect or potentiate the toxicity of the compound in hypoxic cells or microorganisms). Suitable signaling agents include but are not limited to markers of apoptotic cell death or necrotic cell death, or regulatory molecules endogenous to cell cycle control or delay, preferably to potentiate the phototoxicity or sonotoxicity of the compound(s) by induction of apoptotic or
16 necrotic cell death, or by inhibition of the repair of any form of lethal or potentially lethal damage (PLD).

As noted above, an embodiment of the invention includes binding agent-PQP conjugates (or immunoconjugates) and the therapeutic use of these conjugates. In accordance with the present invention, any method of linking a
21 binding agent to a PQP may be used. For example, it is well known how to link an antibody or an antibody fragment to a photosensitizer. For example, Goff, et al., *British Journal of Cancer*, 74:1194-1198 (1996) discloses the production of an immunoconjugate by incubating a photosensitizer with monoclonal antibody OC125, an antibody that specifically binds to the CA125 antigen associated with
26 most ovarian cancers. In this exemplary immunoconjugate, polyglutamic acid may be bound to a monoethylendiamine monoamide derivative, which is then covalently linked to the carbohydrate moiety at the hinge region of the monoclonal antibody away from the antigen binding sites. Other exemplary linkages are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,722,906 and 3,959,078. Briefly, these
31 patents disclose providing a photosensitizer with a

1 selector group, or a latent reactive group, that is the other member of a specific binding pair, e.g., a reactive group that covalently bonds to an antibody.

In accordance with the present invention, the PQP derivatives may be functionalized, e.g., include reactive groups including but not limited to an acid, hydroxyl, an acid halide (preferably bromide), a hydrazine, a thiol, or a primary
6 amine. The binding reagent may include reactive groups including but not limited to amino acids, such as cysteine, lysine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid and other dicarboxylic acid amino acids, and other tri- or poly-functional amino acid derivatives.

As is recognized by one skilled in the art, an effective dose of the
11 derivative or a conjugate that includes the derivative will depend in part on the severity of the disease and the status of the patient's immune system. One skilled in the art will recognize that a variety of doses may be used, and are dependent on a variety of well-known factors. Generally, the composition will include about 0.1 µg to about 2 mg or more of binding agent per kilogram of body weight, more
16 commonly dosages of about 200 µg per kilogram of body weight. The concentration usually will be at least about 0.5%. Any amount may be selected primarily based on fluid volume, viscosity, antigenicity, etc., in accordance with the chosen mode of administration.

Administration of the conjugate or the derivative may be more than once,
21 preferably three times over a prolonged period. As the compositions of this invention may be used for patients in a serious disease state, i.e., life-threatening or potentially life-threatening, excesses of the binding agent may be administered if desirable. Actual methods and protocols for administering pharmaceutical compositions, including dilution techniques for injections of the present
26 compositions, are well known or will be apparent to one skilled in the art. Some of these methods and protocols are described in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science*, Mack Publishing Co. (1982).

In accordance with another embodiment of the invention, a composition of the present invention may be administered alone, in combination with other
31 compositions, or in sequence with other PDT compositions. These features

afford potential augmentation of the photodynamic therapeutic ratio through sequential sensitizer administration (followed by light treatment). Under these conditions, a larger number of organelles can be targeted.

In this embodiment of the invention, a PDT method comprises
 5 administering a first photodynamic agent, preferably having a slow uptake, and administering a second photodynamic agent, preferably having a more rapid uptake than that of the first agent. Both first and second photodynamic agents may then be activated by exposing the patient and/or the agent to light of suitable frequency, as described above.

10 The excellent fluorescence properties of the hypocrellins and derivatives provide a valuable tool to monitor intracellular uptake and distribution kinetics by confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM). Each drug has unique properties of uptake and distribution (Miller et al., 1995 a, Uptake kinetics and intracellular localization of hypocrellin photosensitizers for photodynamic therapy: a confocal
 15 microscopy study, *Photochem. Photobiol.*, 1995, June;61(6):632-8 or Miller et al., 1995, b, *SPIE Proc. 5th Biennial Photodynam. Ther. Soc. - MEE*. 2371; 97-101, 1995). The rate cells take up drug in humans *in vitro* and *in vivo* can be determined using similar protocols as Liu et al., 1995, Synthesis and Biodistribution of C-14 Radiolabelled hypocrellin-B, *J. Labelled Compounds and*
 20 *Radiopharmaceuticals*, 815-823, vol. 36, No. 9, 1995 and Miller et al., 1995 a or b, *supra*). *In vivo*, the ideal time between i.v. injection or administration of the drug and light administration is preferably when tumor concentration of the photodynamic agent is optimal with respect to normal tissues, typically up to about 24 hours, but as long as 48 hours or more (Table 2).

25 Some of the embodiments of the present invention also have the added benefit of functioning with or without the presence of oxygen. Therefore, some embodiments of the present invention are effective in the treatment of solid tumors which are either well oxygenated or either partially or fully hypoxic.

The photo-and/or sono-activating agents may be formulated for topical
 30 application in penetrating solvents or in the form of a lotion, cream, ointment or gel containing a sufficient amount of the photosensitizing agent compound to be effective for PDT therapy. Such topical formulations may be prepared in gel form by combining the photosensitizing agent with a solvent and adding a gelling agent thereto. Suitable gelling agents include carboxymethyl cellulose (Carbopol.
 35 TM. 934P from B. F. Goodrich of Brecksville, Ohio U.S.A.) and fumed silica (CAB-O-SIL.RTM., Cabot Corp., Tuscola, Ill.). The gelling agent is generally used in amounts of about 5-10 wt % to obtain a gel with the desired viscosity.

1 Obviously, gels containing more or less gelling agent will have slightly higher or
lower viscosity. One skilled in the art can readily obtain the desired gel viscosity
by adjusting the concentration of gelling agent.

Additives, such as cosolvents, surfactants and/or bioadhesives frequently
improve the gel properties and may be added as desired. Suitable
6 cosolvents/surfactants include propylene glycol and glycerine. Suitable
bioadhesives include carboxymethylcellulose, polyacrylic polymers, chitosan and
sodium alginate, modified starch with polyacrylic polymers, eudispert
hv hydrogels or xerogels, sodium hyaluronate, and polymers of polyethylene
glycol, hydroxypropylcellulose, or carboxyvinyl. The additives may be incorporated
11 into the gel by mechanically mixing the additives into a mixture of solvent and
gelling agent.

Other additives may be used to enhance or maintain chemical stability and
physiological suitability. Examples are antioxidants, chelating agents, inert gases,
buffers and isotonicifiers. Examples of antioxidants and typical concentration
16 ranges include acetone sodium bisulfite (0.1-0.8%), ascorbic acid (0.05-1.0%),
monothioglycerol (0.1-1.0%), potassium
metabisulfite (0.05-0.1%), propyl gallate (0.02%), sodium bisulfite (0.01-1.0%),
sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate (0.03-0.1%), sodium metabisulfite (0.02-0.25%),
sodium sulfite (0.01-0.1%), sodium thioglycolate (0.05-0.1%).

21 Examples of chelating/complexing agents and typical concentration ranges
include edetate sodium (0.005-0.1%), edetate calcium disodium (0.005%-0.01%),
gentisic acid ethanolamide (1.0%-2.0%), niacinamide (1.0%-2.5%), sodium citrate
(0.01%-2.5%), citric acid (0.001%-1.0%).

26 Buffers are used primarily to stabilize a formulation against the chemical
degradation that might occur if the pH changed appreciably. Buffer systems
employed normally have as low a buffer capacity as feasible in order to not
disturb significantly the body buffer systems when injected. The buffer range and
effect of the buffer on activity must be evaluated. Appropriate adjustment is useful
to provide the optimum conditions for pH dependent
31 partition into the target malignant tissues or lesion area. Examples of such buffer

1 systems include the following acids: acetic, adipic, ascorbic, benzoic, citric,
glycine, lactic, tartaric, hydrochloric, phosphoric, sulfuric, carbonic and bicarbonic;
and their corresponding salts such as: potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium
and diethanolamine salts.

When the solution will be dispensed from multiple dose containers,
6 antimicrobial agents in bacteriostatic or fungistatic concentrations are added in
amounts effective to provide protection from bacteria or fungi. Among the
compounds and concentrations most frequently employed are phenylmercuric
acid (0.002-0.01%), thimerosal (0.01%), benzethonium chloride (0.01%),
benzalkonium chloride (0.01%), phenol or cresol (0.5%),
11 chlorbutanol (0.5%), benzyl alcohol (2.0%), methyl p-hydroxybenzoate (0.18%),
propyl, p-hydroxybenzoate (0.02%), and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA).

Suitable penetrating solvents are solvents for the porphycene compound
which will enhance percutaneous penetration of the porphycene compound.
Solvents which have this property include proparacaine, dimethyl sulfoxide,
16 dimethyl acetamide, dimethylformamide, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone,
diisopropyladipate, diethyltoluamide and to a lesser extent propylene glycol.
Additional solvents include substituted azacycloalkan-2-ones having from 5 to 7
carbons in the cycloalkyl group such as 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one (AZONE)
and other azacycloalkan-2-ones such as described in U.S. Patent No.
21 3,989,816. Also included are N-bis-azocyclopentan-2-onyl alkanes
described in U.S. Patent No. 3,989,815, 1-substituted
azacyclopentan-2-ones described in U.S. Patent No. 3,991,203
and water-soluble tertiary amine oxides described in U.S. Patent
No. 4,411,893.

26 The topical formulations contain a sufficient amount of the photosensitizing
compound to be effective in PDT therapy. Generally, concentrations in the range
of 0.001 to 25 wt. %, preferably from about 1 to 5 wt. %, may be used.

The photosensitizing agents can be used with solvents and adjuvants
appropriate to the photosensitizing agent chemistry to adjust the viscosity of the
31 formulation. The most important solvents in this group are ethanol, polyethylene

glycols of the liquid series and propylene glycol. A more comprehensive listing includes acetone, dimethyl acetamide, dimethyl formamide, dimethyl sulfoxide ethanol, glycerin, polyethylene glycol 300, and 400, propylene glycol, sorbitol, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters such as laureate, palmitate, stearate, and oleate, polyoxyethylated vegetable oil, sorbitan monopalmitate, 2-pyrrolidone; n-methyl-2-pyrrolidine; n-ethyl- 1-pyrrolidine; tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, tween 80 and dimethyl isosorbide. Dimethyl isosorbide (ARLASOLVE.RTM. DMI, ICI Specialty Chemicals) has the advantage of being both water- and oil-soluble. Additionally, dimethyl isosorbide may be readily gelled with a gelling agent to produce gel formulations with, for example, 4% KLUCEL.RTM. (Hercules).

Additional topical formulations which may be used for the chosen photosensitizing agent are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,592,930 and 4,017,615.

16

Examples

Example 1. Laser Light Wavelength and Dosage

Both the concentration of drug and the dosage of light are important for treatment of tumors. Balb/c mice with EMT6/Ed tumors with 50 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ body weight of HBEA-R1 received various light dosages. The mice that received 100 Joules of 630 nm light (duration approximately 10 minutes) experienced approximately 90% tumor cure, mice that received 50 Joules of 630 nm of light experienced only a 40% cure rate and the cure rates were significantly lower at the lower light dosages (Figures 7 and 8).

This invention provides a method for treating cancer which is enhanced in the presence of light wavelengths between 400 and 850 nm (see Figure 3 and Table 1 for optimal wavelengths for individual compounds). The absorption spectra for many compounds are included in Figure 3 and the main absorption peak for each compounds is included in Table 1. Many of these compounds have significant absorbance around the 630 nm (600 to 700 nm range) (Table 1). The

optimal wavelength is different for each compound (Table 1). For HBEA-R1 and HBBA-R2 wavelengths between at least 630 and 688 nm are capable of killing cells. For deeper or larger tumors the longer wavelengths are preferred. For superficial tumors, laser wavelengths with lower wavelengths or wavelengths in the green spectrum would be more suitable to use (Nseyo et al., 1993, Green light photodynamic therapy in the human bladder, *Clin. Laser Mon.*, 1993, Oct.;11(5):247-50) since the light does not penetrate as far. The ability of these compounds to be photopotiated at higher wavelengths increases the size of tissue that can be treated with PDT and increases the depth at which treatment can be provided using PDT. Fiber optic probes can be utilized to direct the laser light. Light may also be delivered to a selected area, using an appropriate light source and shielding.

A method for treating bladder is described by Nseyo and associates (1993) this method can be applied using the compounds described in Table 1 or Figure 2 and drug doses described and wavelengths described herein.

For applications of drug to a localized region or with identifiable target antigens there are several methods that are suitable for delivery, the delivery system are comprised of drug-liposome formulations, drug-monoclonal antibody delivery systems such as monoclonal antibody-liposome, or applied to exposed surfaces using a standard lipophilic skin cream. The drug can be applied topically or the route of delivery of the drug or drug and delivery system could be intravenous, intraperitoneally, intrathecally, intravesically, by intratumoral injection or by oral ingestion.

Example 2.

The pharmacodynamics of HB in EMT6/Ed cells were observed by ¹⁴C-labeling and confocal laser scanning microscopy. The results are shown in Figure 2. Cellular uptake reached equilibrium within 15 minutes of administration, implying saturation of intracellular binding sites. The extent and distribution of drug uptake remains stable for at least 72 hours of continuous incubation in the presence of drug, which under conditions employed was not cytotoxic.

1 Example 3.

CLSM determination of uptake of HBEA-R1 under the same conditions employed for HB. The results are shown in Figure 3. Uptake is complete within the first 2 hours, and intracellular concentrations diminish gradually during the following 70 hours.

6

Example 4.

Propidium iodide determination of apoptotic nuclei in EMT6/Ed cells treated with HBEA-R1. The results are shown in Figure 4. The background frequency of cells with apoptotic morphology is represented by the untreated control. Photosensitizing concentrations of the sensitizer do not induce apoptosis, however HBEA-R1 PDT results in 50% apoptotic morphology within 48 hours of treatment.

11

Example 5.

16 Oxygen dependancy of phototoxicity of HBEA-R1. The results are shown in Figure 5. Phototoxicity diminishes as the pO_2 in the gas phase of the cell suspension is reduced for PDT treatment, from ambient to 0.0%. The oxygen enhancement ratio (O.E.R.) is 4.0 at the D_0 . Evidence of type 1 - mediated phototoxicity is observed in the total absence of oxygen.

21

Example 6.

Pharmacokinetics of ^{14}C -HB in Balb/c mice bearing the EMT6/Ed tumor in one flank. The results are shown in Figure 6. Note rapid clearance of HB from blood. With respect to skin, the optimal therapeutic ratio for tumor occurs 2 hours following drug administration.

26

Example 7.

EMT6/Ed tumor control in Balb/c mice following various doses of 630 nm light applied transcutaneously. The results are shown in Figure 7. HBEA-R1 was administered at a fixed dose. True control represents animals given neither

31

- 1 photosensitizer nor laser light. The animals were treated approximately 7 days following tumor implantation, and euthanized when tumors reached four times treatment volume.

Example 8.

- 6 Sonodynamic toxicity of two perylenequinone derivatives in human promyelocytic leukemia cells *in vitro*, with respect to a positive control, hematoporphyrin at 1mM. The results are shown in Figure 8. The two compounds, for which the structures are shown, exhibit dose-dependent cell killing, and an excellent sonosensitizing efficiency.

Table 1. Physical and Chemical Properties for Hypocrellins

Name of Compound	Chemical Formula	F.W.	Abs. Peak in red Spectral region (nm)	A _{max} /solvent	A ₆₃₀	Extinction Coefficient (x 10 ⁻³) (630 nm)	¹ O ₂ Yield	LD ₅₀ Dark (μM)	LD ₅₀ Light (μM)	Photo-potential Factor
HA	Hypocrellin A	546	658*	0.093/DMF	0.086	0.86	0.84	15	3-5	3-5
HB	Hypocrellin B	528	658*	0.118/DMF	0.100	1.00	0.74	20	1.5-2	10-13
HA-Mg ⁺⁺	HA-Mg ⁺⁺ (Ac) ₂	652	616	0.958/EtOH	0.447	4.47	0.71	>25	>5	ND
HB-Mg ⁺⁺	HB-Mg ⁺⁺	634	622	0.604/EtOH	0.527	5.27	0.53	10	1	10
DAHA	Deacetylated-HA	592	622	0.651/EtOH	0.570	5.70	0.51	>25	>5	ND
HBAC-R1	Cystamine-HB	585	646	0.417/CHCl ₃	0.388	3.88	0.40	12.5	1	12.5
HBAC-R2	Cystamine-HB	585	600	0.337/DMSO	0.244	2.44	0.31	12.5	5	2.5
HBBA-R2	<i>n</i> -butylaminated HB	780	616*	0.628/CHCl ₃	0.619	6.19	0.32	>100	0.2-0.6	167-500
HBAM-R1	2-morpholino-ethyl-aminated-HB	752	658				0.70	>25	4	>6.25
HBDD-R2	2-(N,N-diethyl-amino) ethylamine-HB	696	646*	0.508/CHCl ₃	0.055	0.55	0.36	>25	7.5	>3.3

Name of Compound		Chemical Formula	F.W.	Abs. Peak in red Spectral region (nm)	A _{max} /solvent	A ₆₃₀	Extinction Coefficient (x 10 ⁻³) (630 nm)	¹ O ₂ Yield	LD ₅₀ Dark (μM)	LD ₅₀ Light (μM)	Photo-potential Factor
HBDP-R1	2-(N,N-dimethyl-amino) propylamine-HB	C ₄₀ H ₄₈ N ₄ O ₇	724	640*	0.463/CHCl ₃	0.480	4.80	0.42	>25	0.5-1.5	>16.6-50
HBEA-R1	Ethanolamine-HB	C ₃₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₉	614	696*	0.625/DMSO	0.623	6.23	0.60	15-25	0.15	100-167
HBEA-R2	Ethanolamine-HB	C ₃₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₉	614	634*	0.162/DMSO	0.127	1.27	0.70	25	7.5	3.3
HBED-R2	Ethylenediamine-HB	C ₃₈ H ₃₂ N ₈ O ₆	696	614*	1.449/DMSO	1.239	12.39	0.50	>25	3-5	5-8.3
HBMA-IV	Methylamine-HB	C ₃₀ H ₃₃ N ₃ O ₆	696	640	0.246/CHCl ₃	0.246	2.46	0.80	8.5	1	8.5
DBHB	5,8-dibromo-HB	C ₃₀ H ₂₃ O ₉ Br ₂	531	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.62	10	3	3.3
DMHB	demethylated HB	C ₂₈ H ₁₆ O ₉	686	648*	0.469/EtOH	4.77	4.77	0.42	>25	3-5	>5-8.3
JL-1-1		C ₃₀ H ₃₆ O ₁₂	578	594	0.478/CHCl ₃	0.062	0.62	0.72	>70	2-4	>18.5

HBBA-R2, HBDP-R1, HBEA-R1, and JL-1-1 demonstrate average or lower than average toxicity, with excellent potentiation. For the purposes of this study, the LD₅₀ light dose was not fixed. For the compounds tested, this dose is 0.75 - 1.0 J/cm2 of 630 nm light.

ND = not done. * Significant light absorption at 630 nm. F.W. = formula weight.

Table 2.Tissue Uptake of ^{14}C -Hypocrelin B (dpm/g)

Tissue	0 Hours	2 Hours	24 Hours	48 Hours
Heart	113,920 ± 3,365	5,135 ± 910	7,835 ± 1,810	2,325 ± 245
Lung	651,100 ± 42,668	8,580 ± 655	3870 ± 525	2,975 ± 360
Fat	20,550 ± 715	38,570 ± 5,610	19,550 ± 2,210	19,335 ± 2,335
Liver	394,190 ± 7,540	24,620 ± 4,885	22,495 ± 4,440	9,215 ± 720
Spleen	151,870 ± 9,395	58,900 ± 4,205	14,970 ± 3,215	26,700 ± 11,105
Stomach	28,280 ± 145	21,630 ± 3,345	34,385 ± 8,795	12,460 ± 975
Pancreas	32,010 ± 2,165	13,185 ± 12,055	32,390 ± 11,840	16,915 ± 3,845
Ileum	45,400 ± 3,600	20,280 ± 2,850	5,800 ± 645	2,840 ± 595
Kidney	67,344 ± 950	20,855 ± 3,955	12,050 ± 1,845	4,535 ± 765
Skin	14,970 ± 74	3,130 ± 221	2,700 ± 170	1,590 ± 250
Bone	19,825 ± 2,300	3,955 ± 2,070	660 ± 215	1,125 ± 310
Brain	17,560 ± 560	3,855 ± 170	2,840 ± 275	845 ± 90
Muscle	13,665 ± 600	4,050 ± 940	2,875 ± 560	1,015 ± 205
Tumor	7,885 ± 270	3,775 ± 400	2,950 ± 80	2,165 ± 470
Serum	69,975 ± 1,925	1,655 ± 170	1,020 ± 160	700 ± 240

Example 10.

The first compounds to have identifiable sonotoxic effects were certain existing chemotherapeutic agents (Umemura et al., 1990, Mechanism of cell damage by ultrasound in combination with hematoporphyrin, *Jpn. J. Cancer Res.*, 1990, Sep.;81(9):962-6). In their investigation of potentiation of chemotherapeutic cell killing by low-level ultrasound, Harrison et al. found synergistic effects of doxorubicin and diaziquone with tone-burst and pulsed ultrasound. They observed significant ultrasound-induced increases in drug cytotoxicity *in vitro* in two of the three cell lines they used. Testing of the sonodynamic activity of these drugs *in vivo* showed significant antitumour effect as measured by volume reduction in uterine cervical squamous cell carcinomas in Syrian hamsters (Harrison et al., 1991, Potentiation of chemotherapy by low-level ultrasound, *Int. J. Radiat. Biol.*, 1991, June;59(6):1453-66). The molecular basis of the sonodynamic effect of doxorubicin was also examined by Umemura et al., who found that ultrasound-induced cell damage and nitroxide production with TMPone were closely related, and that both effects were inhibited by the addition of histidine. These results are consistent with a sonodynamic mechanism that is related to the ultrasound-induced production of active oxygen species and similar to that observed for Hp (Umemura et al., 1997, Sonodynamically-induced *in vitro* cell damage enhanced by adriamycin, *Cancer Lett.*, 1997, Dec. 23;121(2):195-201).

The sonodynamic effect of a compound structurally related to doxorubicin, the fluorine-containing anthracycline derivative FAD104 (3'-deamino-2'-fluoro-3'-hydroxydoxorubicin-14-pimelate) was investigated *in vitro* by Yumita et al. Studies of sarcoma 180 cells insonated in the presence and absence of FAD104 demonstrated that the rate of cell damage doubled in the presence of 80µM FAD104, while no cell damage was observed with FAD104 alone. As with doxorubicin and Hp, the synergy between ultrasound and FAD104 was significantly inhibited by histidine, again suggesting a sonotoxic mechanism related to the production of reactive oxygen species (Yumita et al., 1998, Sonodynamically-induced cell damage with fluorinated anthracycline derivative, FAD104, *Cancer Lett.*, 1998, March 13;125(1-2):209-14). Pheophorbide A (Ph-A) has also been noted to possess synergistic cytotoxic effects in combination with ultrasound. Umemura et al. investigated the sonodynamic effect of Ph-A *in vitro* and *in vivo* on sarcoma 180 cells. The presence of 80µM Ph-A was found to double the rate of ultrasound-induced cell damage. This was significantly inhibited by histidine, which suggests that this effect too was mediated by sonodynamically generated oxygen species. Studies

in mice where 56mg/kg Ph-A was administered before insonation, showed that ultrasound treatment completely inhibited tumor growth at an intensity at which ultrasound alone showed little antitumor effect (Umemura et al., 1996, Sonodynamically induced Antitumor effect of Pheophorbide A, *Cancer Lett.*,
 5 1996, Apr. 19;102(1-2):151-7).

A promising new sonosensitizer is a gallium-porphyrin complex, ATX-70 (2,4-bis(1-decyloxyethyl)-Ga(III)-1, 3,5,8 - tetramethylporphyrin -6,7-dipropionyl diaspatic acid). Enhancement of ultrasound-induced cell damage *in vitro* by ATX-70 was investigated by Umemura et al. Where 80μM Hp was found to
 10 double the rate of ultrasound-induced damage to sarcoma 180 cells, ATX-70 at the same concentration increased the rate of damage in excess of four times. Addition of histidine was found to inhibit the sonodynamic effect, while addition of mannitol had no effect. This indicates that singlet molecular oxygen may be the principal mediator of the observed sonodynamic toxicity. EPR studies of
 15 insonated solutions of ATX-70 showed that the reaction of TMPone with active oxygen species produced levels of nitroxide 2.5 times greater than those produced by solutions containing Hp. Singlet oxygen production was confirmed by the bleaching of N,N-dimethyl-4-nitrosoaniline in the presence of imidazole. Comparable to the difference in nitroxide production, ultrasound induced
 20 bleaching was three times as great in the presence of ATX-70 as in the presence of Hp at the same concentration (Umemura et al., 1993, Enhancement of ultrasonically induced cell damage by a gallium-porphyrin complex, ATX-70, *Jpn. J. Cancer Res.*, 1993, May;84(5):582-8).

Example 11.

25 HL-60 cells were treated with perylenequinone sensitizers and insonated as described above. The surviving fractions were plotted against sensitizer concentration. At a concentration of approximately 30μM, CPMg(Ac₂) showed sonotoxicity exceeding that of the 1000μM Hp control, with the decrease in survival occurring steeply over the preceding two decades of sensitizer
 30 concentration. DBHB and DMHB showed negligible sonotoxicity up to 100μM ; the bulk of the observed sonotoxic effect occurred over the decade from 100μM to 1000μM, and the maximum effect was comparable to that of the Hp control (Figure 8). HBMg(Ac₂) showed no sonotoxic effect until 10μM. Cell survival

1 decreased steeply over the next two decades of sensitizer concentration.

While the invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example, it should be understood that the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, and is not restricted to the specific embodiments set forth. It should be understood that these specific embodiments
6 are not intended to limit the invention but, on the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. Use of a composition comprising a perylenequinone derivative and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as a therapeutic, wherein said perylenequinone derivative is for activation by exposure of the perylenequinone to sound of a pre-determined frequency.
2. The use of claim 1, wherein the perylenequinone is selected from the group comprising hypocrellins, cercosporins, phleichromes, elsinochromes, cladochromes, erythroaphins, and calphostins.
3. The use of claim 2, wherein the perylenequinone is functionalized.
4. The use of claim 1 wherein the perylenequinone is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.
5. The use of claim 1 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.
6. The use of claim 5 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is functionalized.
7. The use of claim 5 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is selected from the group consisting of butylaminated hypocrellin B; 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-propylamine-hypocrellin B; ethanolaminated hypocrellin B; and 1,12-Bis[2-(acetyloxy)propyl]-2,4,6,7,9,11-hexamethoxy-3,10-perylenedione.
8. The use of claim 7 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.
9. The use of claim 1 wherein the composition further comprises a targeting moiety.
10. The use of claim 9 wherein the composition includes a targeting moiety for a disease, disorder, malady, or condition.
11. The use of claim 1 wherein the composition is for treatment of skin conditions, cancer, viral diseases, retroviral diseases, bacterial diseases, and fungal diseases.
12. The use of claim 1 wherein the derivative is further for activation by exposure to light.
13. The use of claim 1 wherein the sound is ultrasound.
14. The use of claim 13 wherein the ultrasound is of a frequency between 50 kHz and 12 MHz.

15. The use of claim 13 wherein the ultrasound is of a frequency between 1 MHz and 3 MHz.
16. Use of at least one hypocrellin derivative for inactivating tumor cells, wherein the hypocrellin derivative is for activation by a sound frequency.
17. The use of claim 16 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is for activation by a sound frequency between 50 kHz and 12 MHz.
18. The use of claim 16 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is further for activation by light.
19. Use of a therapeutic amount of a composition comprising a perylenequinone derivative and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for treating a predetermined disease or condition wherein the perylenequinone derivative is for activation by sound.
20. The use of claim 19 wherein the perylenequinone is localized to a predetermined portion of the body.
21. The use of claim 20 wherein the predetermined portion of the body contains hyperproliferating cells.
22. The use of claim 21 wherein the perylenequinone derivative is conjugated to a delivery moiety
23. The use of any one of claims 19 to 22 wherein the derivative is for further activation by exposure to light.
24. Use of a composition comprising a sonosensitizer hypocrellin derivative and at least one of a pKa modifier, a buffer, a salt, a base, an acid, saline and an adjuvant, for treating a disease or condition.
25. A composition for the treatment of a disease, disorder, or condition comprising a non-toxic sonosensitizer and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, said sonosensitizer comprising a perylenequinone.
26. The composition of claim 25 wherein the perylenequinone is selected from the group comprising hypocrellins, cercosporins, phleichromes, elsinochromes, cladochromes, erythroaphins, and calphostins.
27. The composition of claim 26 wherein the perylenequinone is functionalized.
28. The composition of claim 25 wherein the perylenequinone is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.

29. The composition of claim 25 further comprising a perylenequinone that is a photosensitizer.
30. The composition of claim 25 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.
31. The composition of claim 26 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.
32. The composition of claim 31 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is functionalized.
33. The composition of claim 32 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is selected from the group consisting of butylaminated hypocrellin B; 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-propylamine-hypocrellin B; ethanolaminated hypocrellin B; and 1,12-Bis[2-(acetyloxy)propyl]-2,4,6,7,9,11-hexamethoxy-3,10-perylenedione.
34. The composition of claim 31 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.
35. The composition of claim 25 wherein the composition further comprises a targeting moiety.
36. The composition of claim 35 wherein the targeting is targeting for a disease, disorder, malady, or condition.
37. The composition of claim 25 wherein said sonosensitizer is for treating skin conditions, cancer, viral diseases, retroviral diseases, bacterial diseases, and fungal diseases.
38. Use of a composition comprising a perylenequinone derivative and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as a therapeutic, wherein said perylenequinone derivative is for activation by exposure to light of a predetermined wavelength and sound of a predetermined frequency.
39. The use of claim 38 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.
40. A composition for the treatment of a disease, disorder, or condition comprising a perylenequinone and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, said perylenequinone being both a photosensitizer and a sonosensitizer.
41. The composition of claim 40 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.
42. A use of a photosensitizer hypocrellin derivative and at least one of a pKa modifier, a buffer, a salt, a base, an acid, saline and an adjuvant,

for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease or condition in a subject.

43. A use of a non-toxic sonosensitizer comprising a perylenequinone, for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease, disorder or condition in a subject.
44. The use of claim 43 wherein the perylenequinone is selected from the group comprising hypocrellins, cercosporins, phleichromes, elsinochromes, cladochromes, erythroaphins, and calphostins.
45. The use of claim 44 wherein the perylenequinone is functionalized.
46. The use of claim 43 wherein the perylenequinone is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.
47. The use of claim 43 further comprising a perylenequinone that is a photosensitizer.
48. The use of claim wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.
49. The use of claim 44 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.
50. The use of claim 49 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is functionalized.
51. The use of claim 50 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is selected from the group consisting of butylaminated hypocrellin B; 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-propylamine-hypocrellin B; ethanolaminated hypocrellin B; and 1,12-Bis[2-(acetyloxy)propyl]-2,4,6,7,9,11-hexamethoxy-3,10-perylenedione.
52. The use of claim 49 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.
53. The use of claim 43 wherein the perylenequinone is provided together with a targeting moiety.
54. The use of claim 53 wherein the targeting moiety is a targeting moiety for a disease, disorder, malady, or condition.
55. The use of claim 43 wherein the sonosensitizer is for treating skin conditions, cancer, viral diseases, retroviral diseases, bacterial diseases, and fungal diseases.
56. A use of a perylenequinone, said perylenequinone being both a photosensitizer and a sonosensitizer, for the manufacture of a

medicament for treating a disease, disorder, or condition in a subject.

57. The use of claim 56 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.

1/9

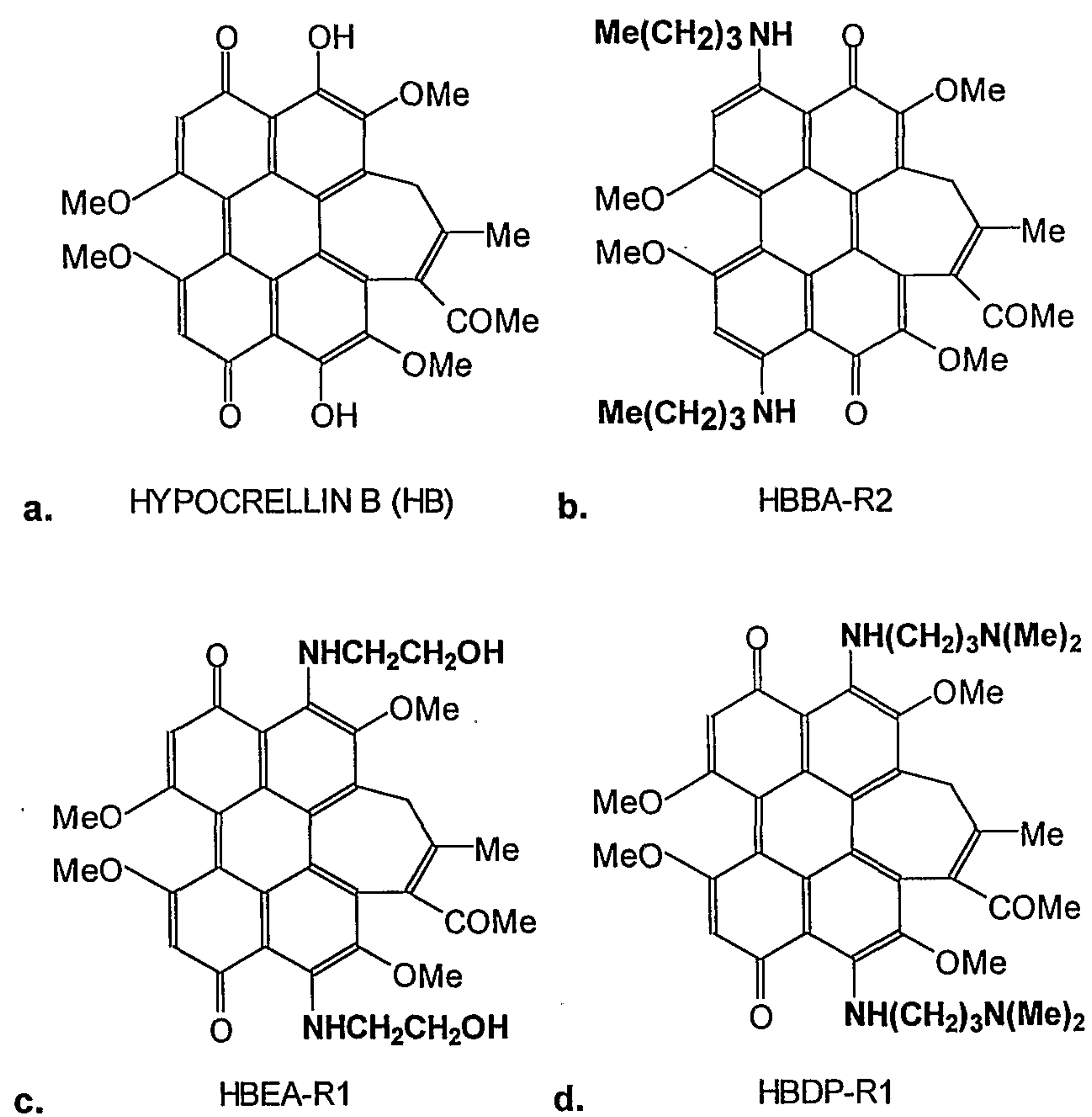


Figure 1

2/9

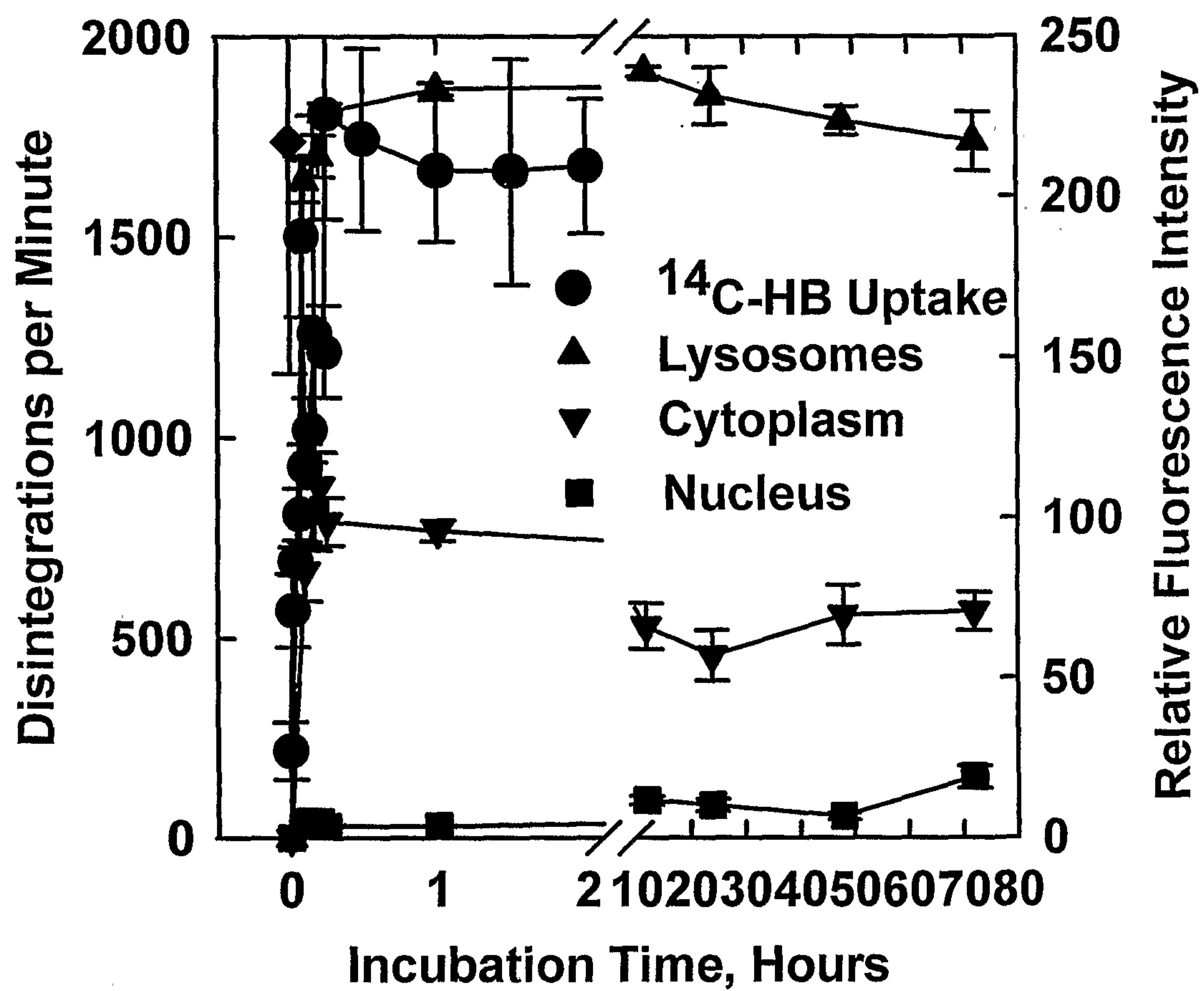


Figure 2

3/9

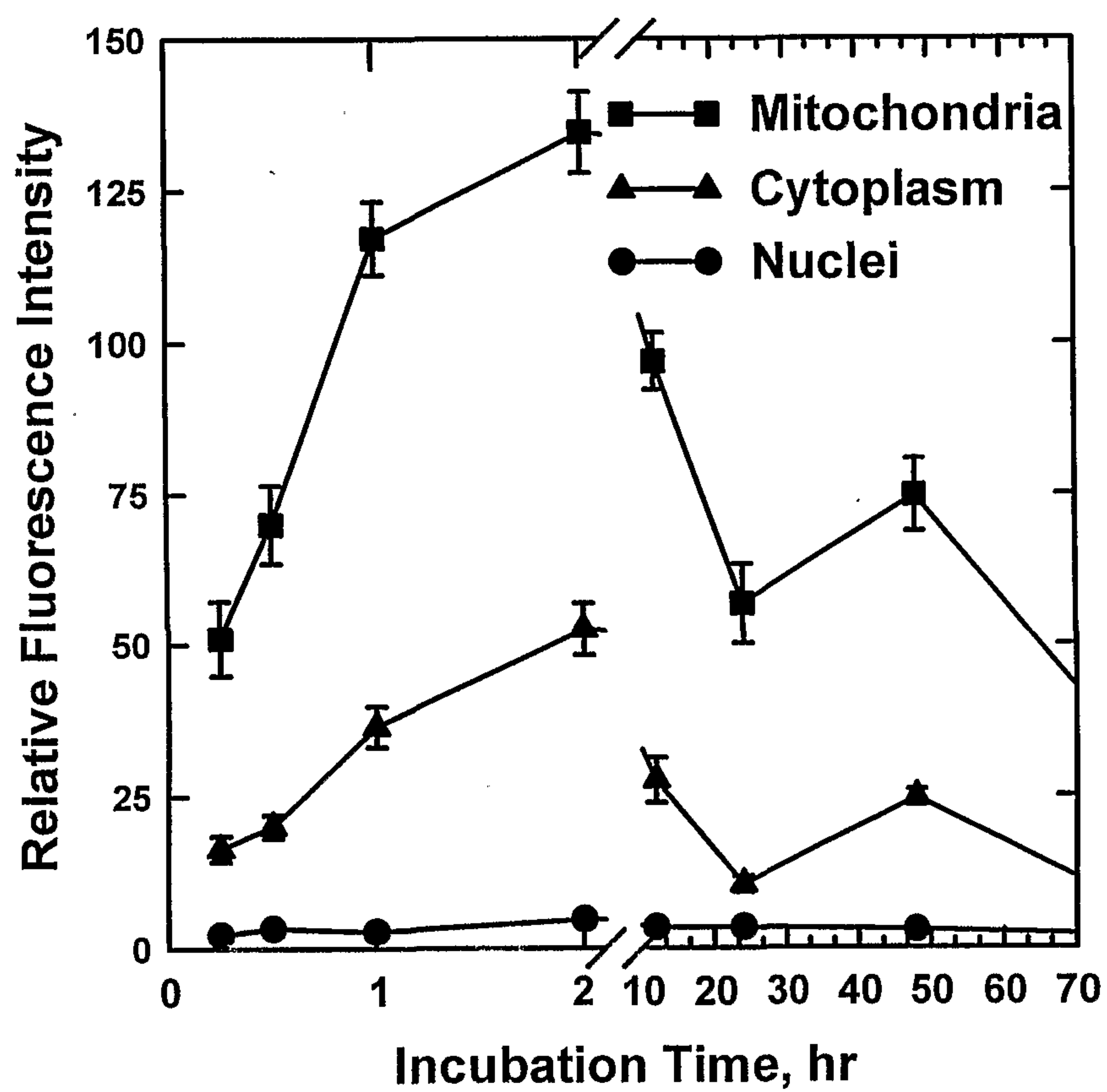


Figure 3

4/9

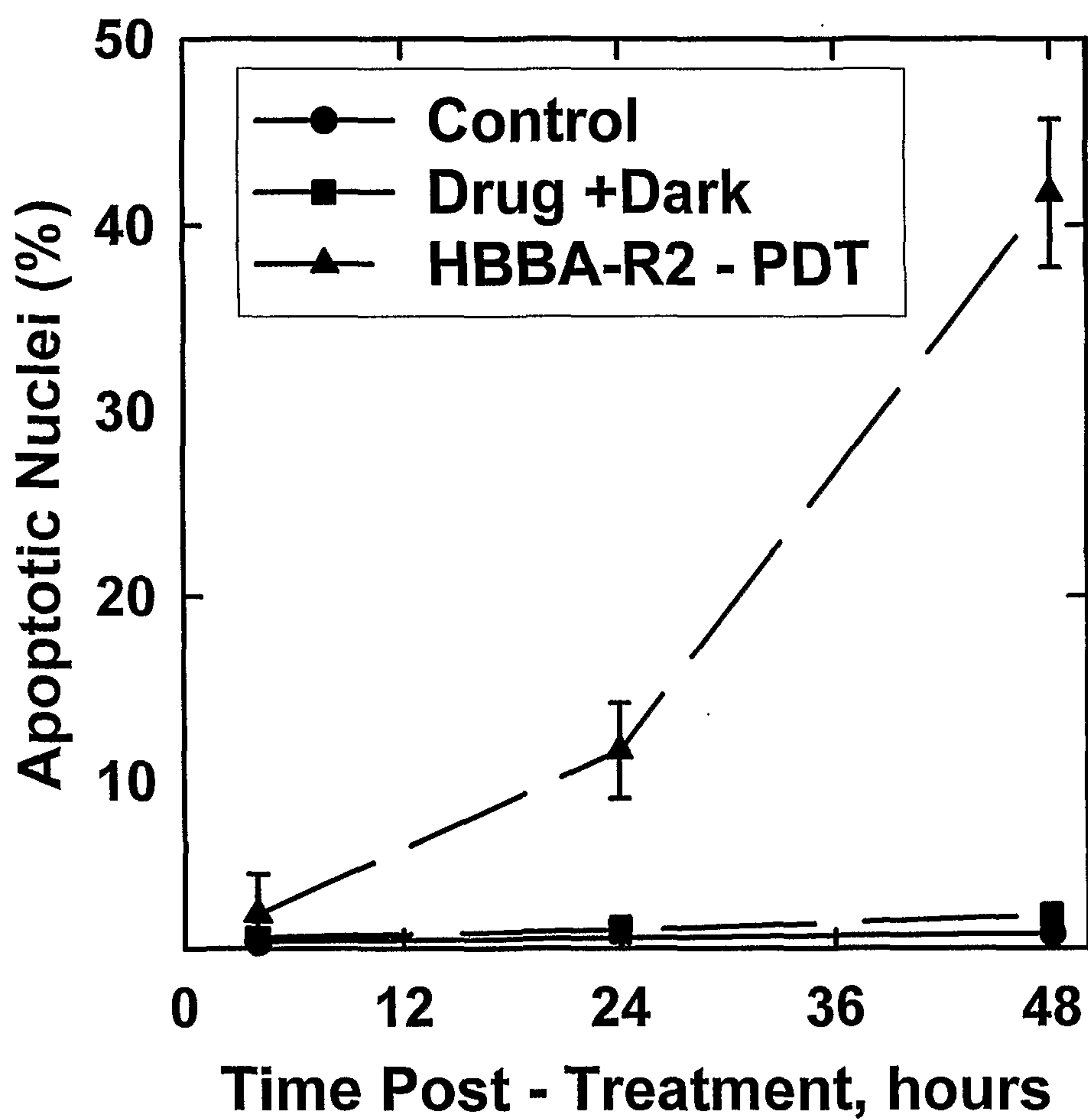


Figure 4

5/9

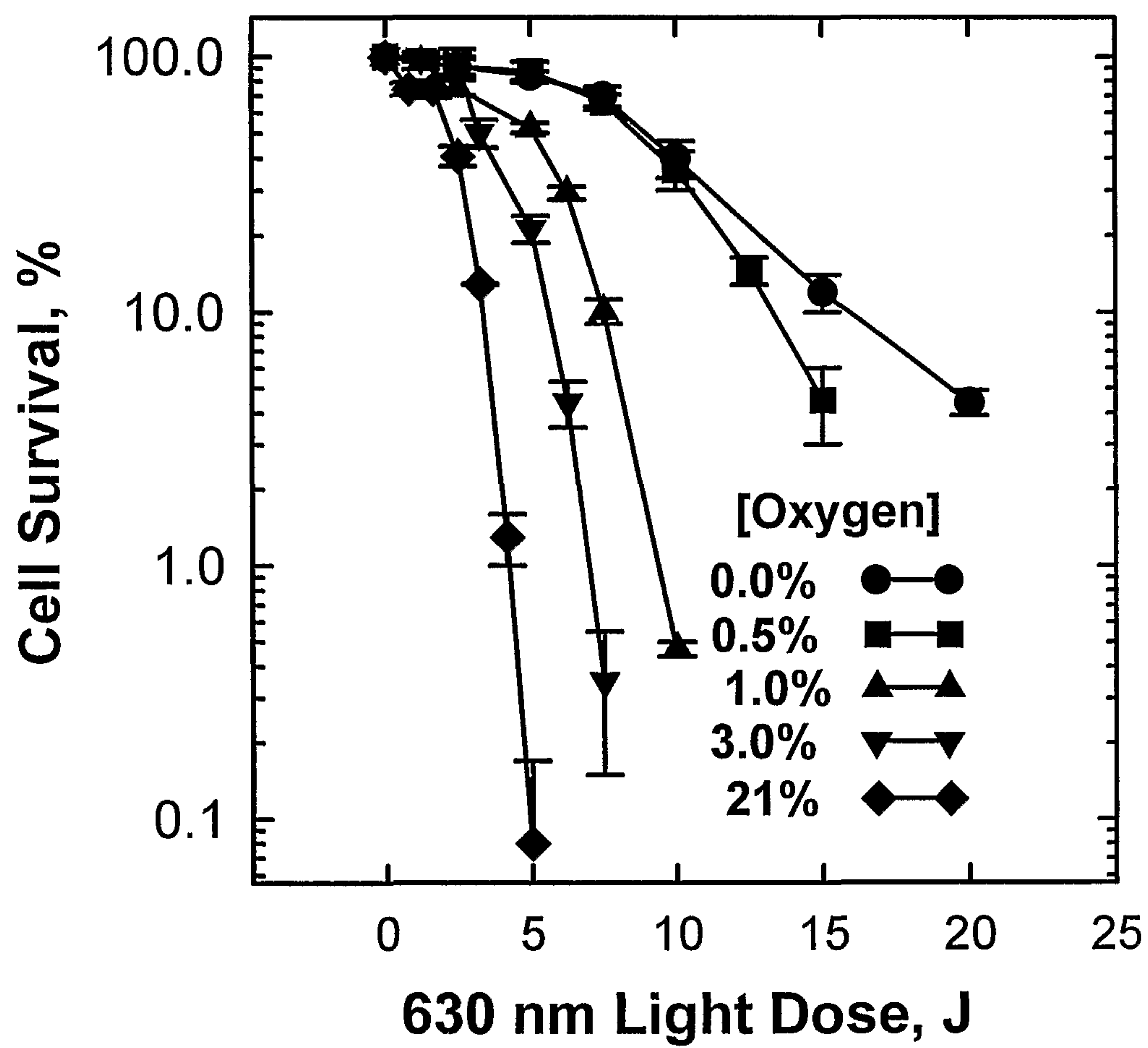


Figure 5

6/9

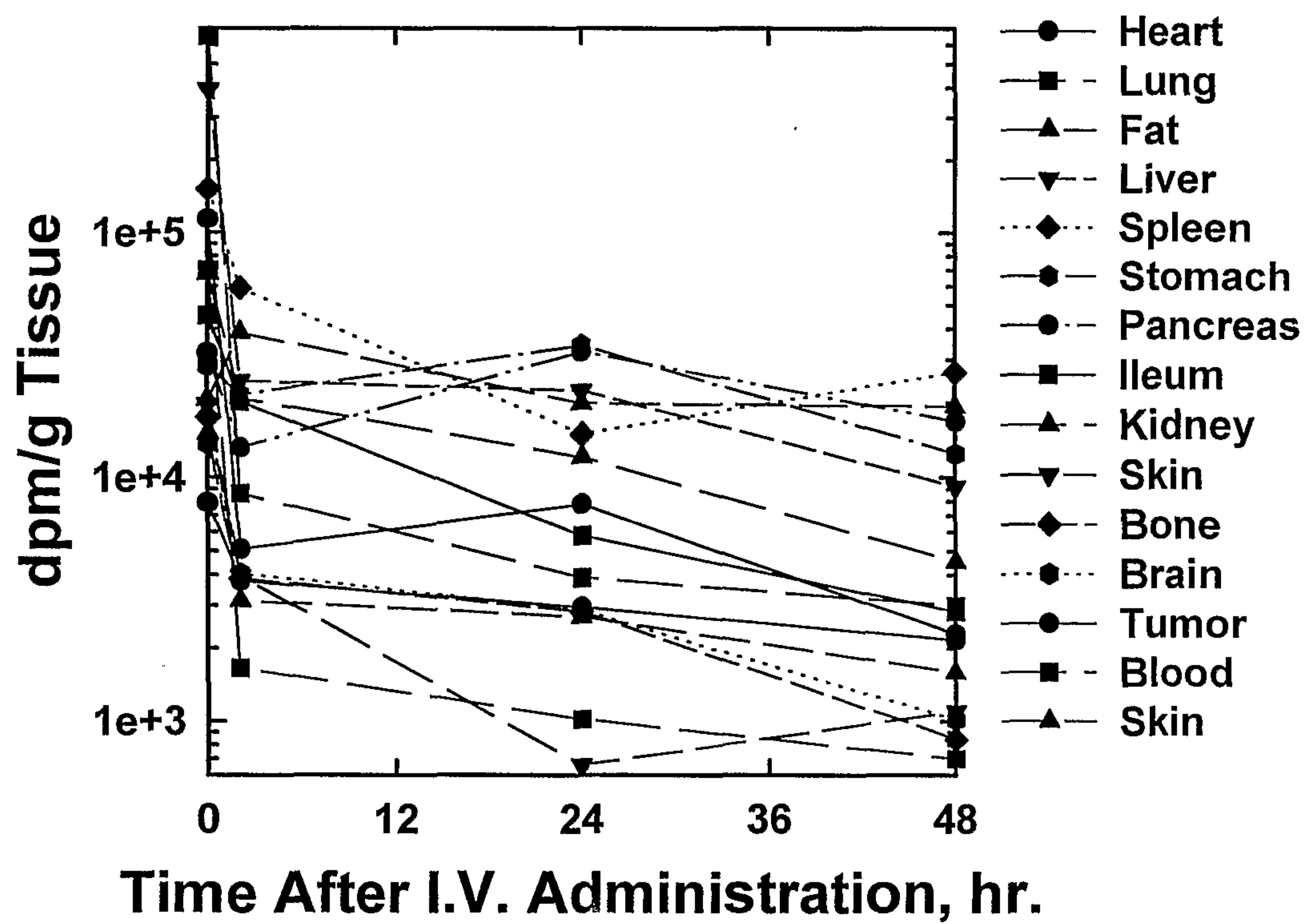


Figure 6

7/9

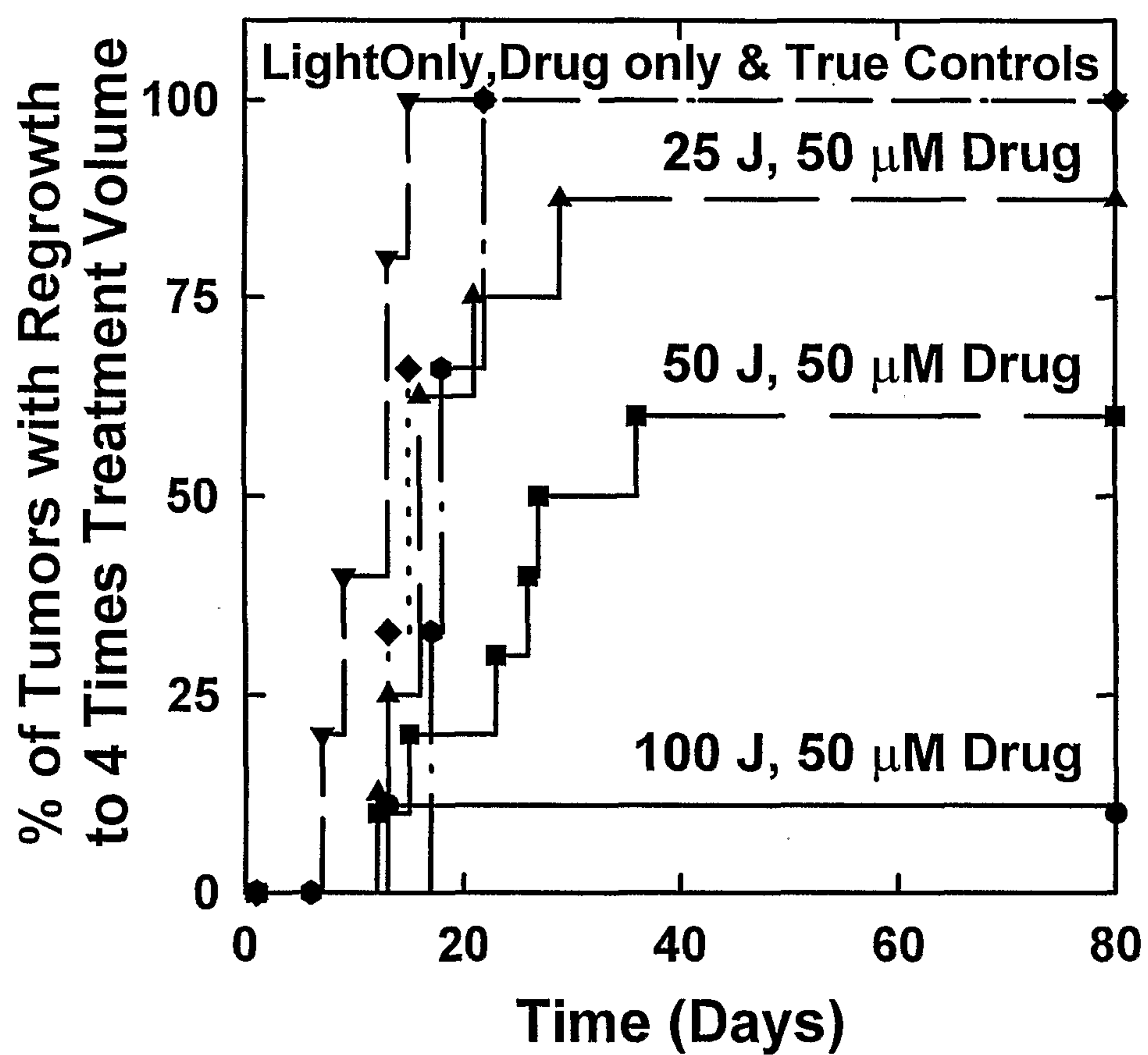


Figure 7

8/9

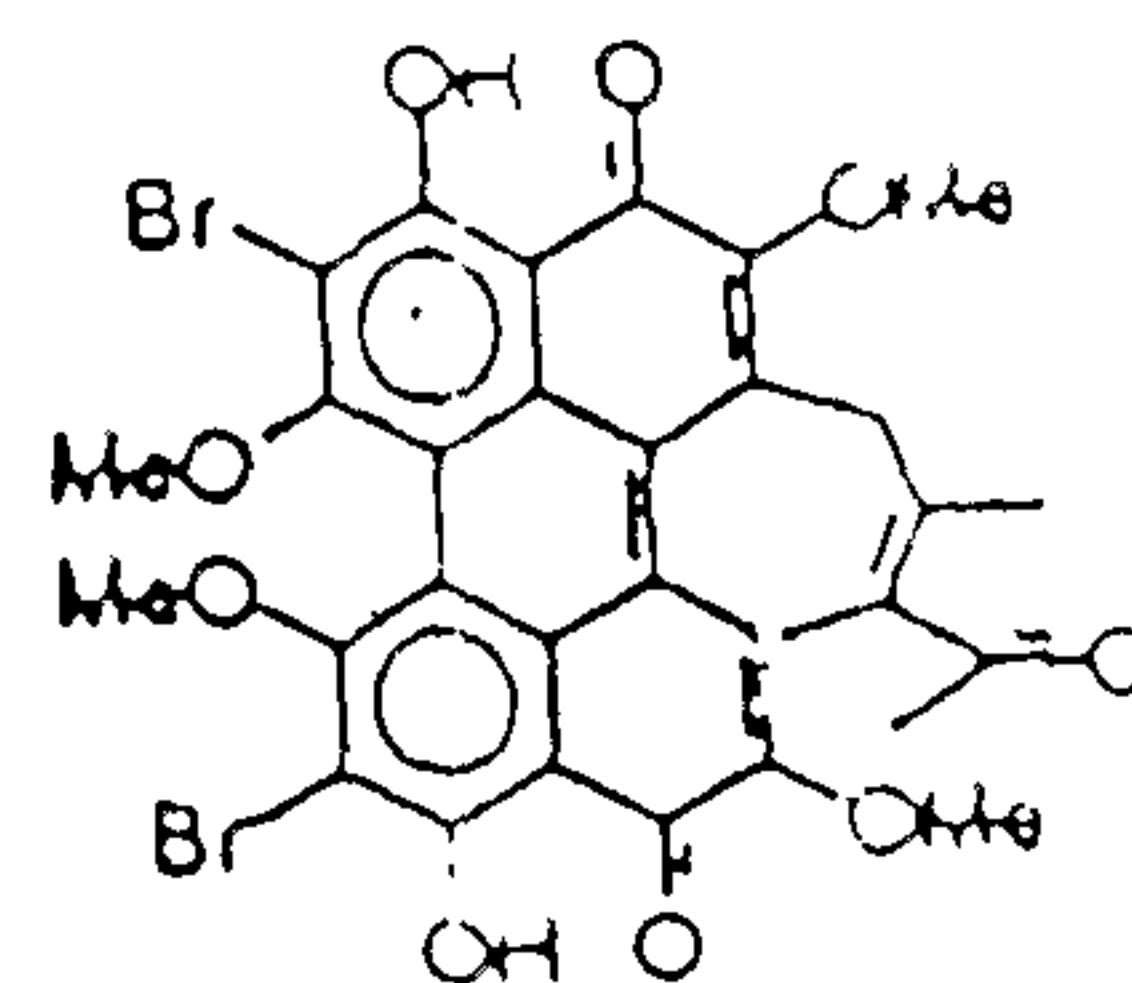
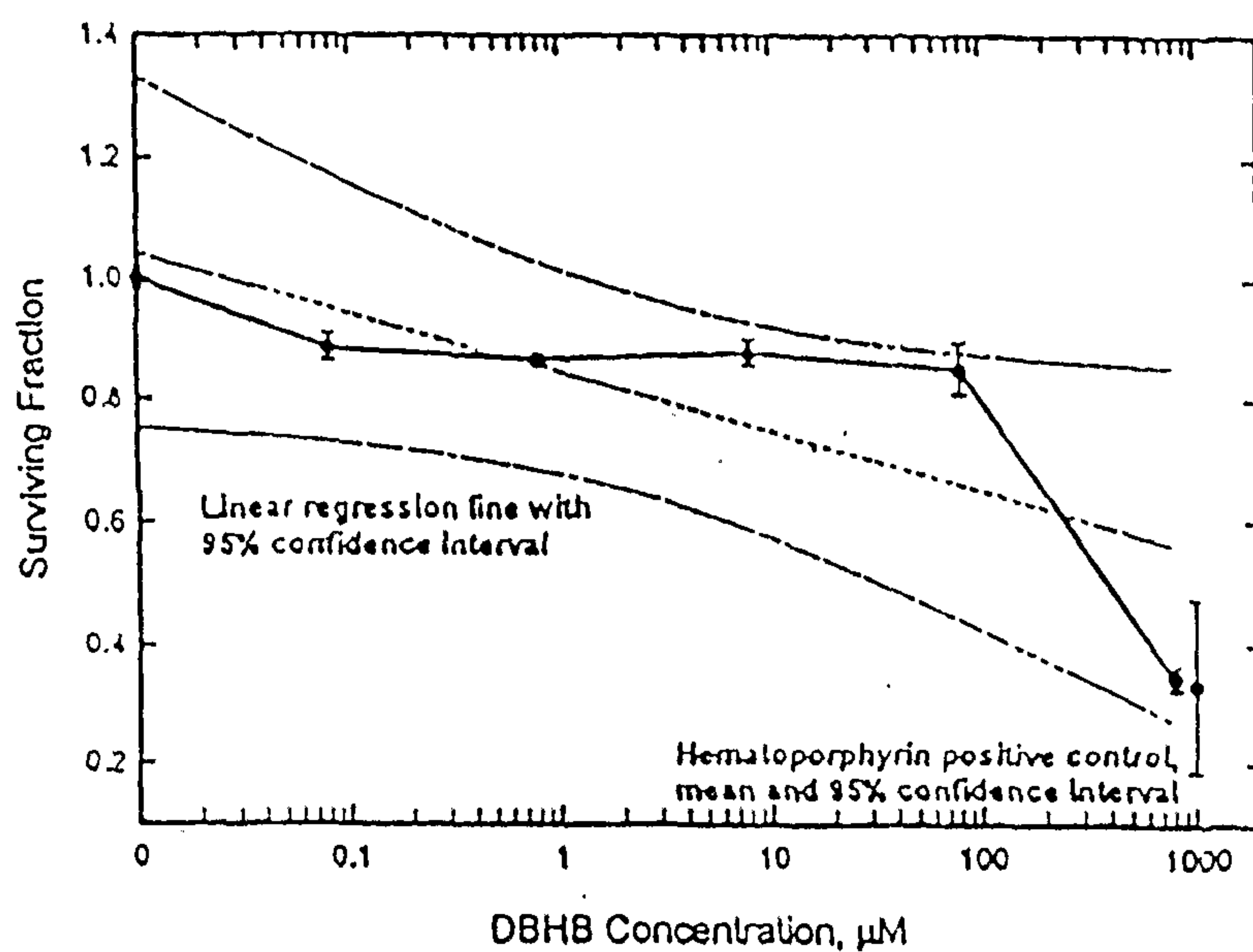
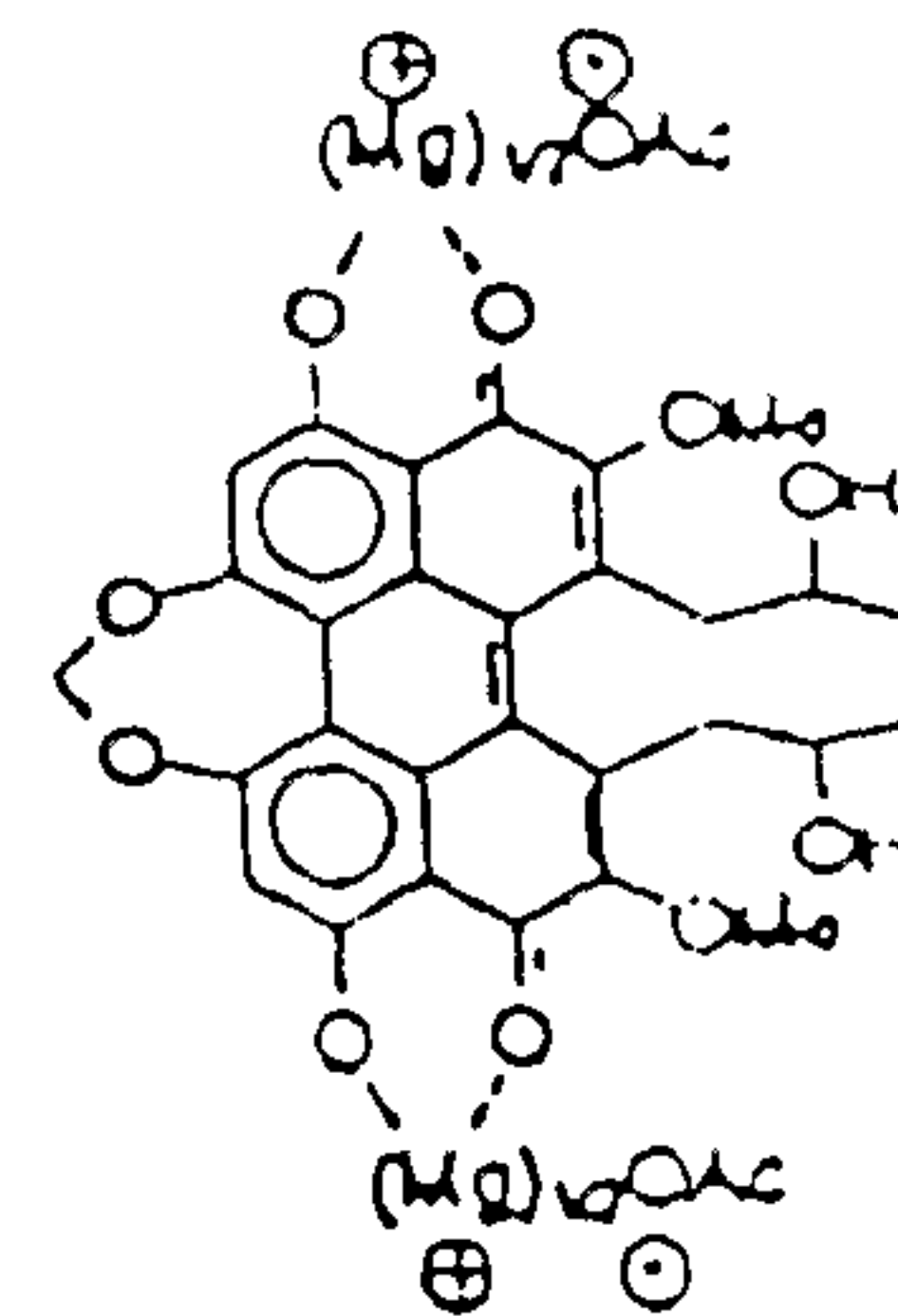
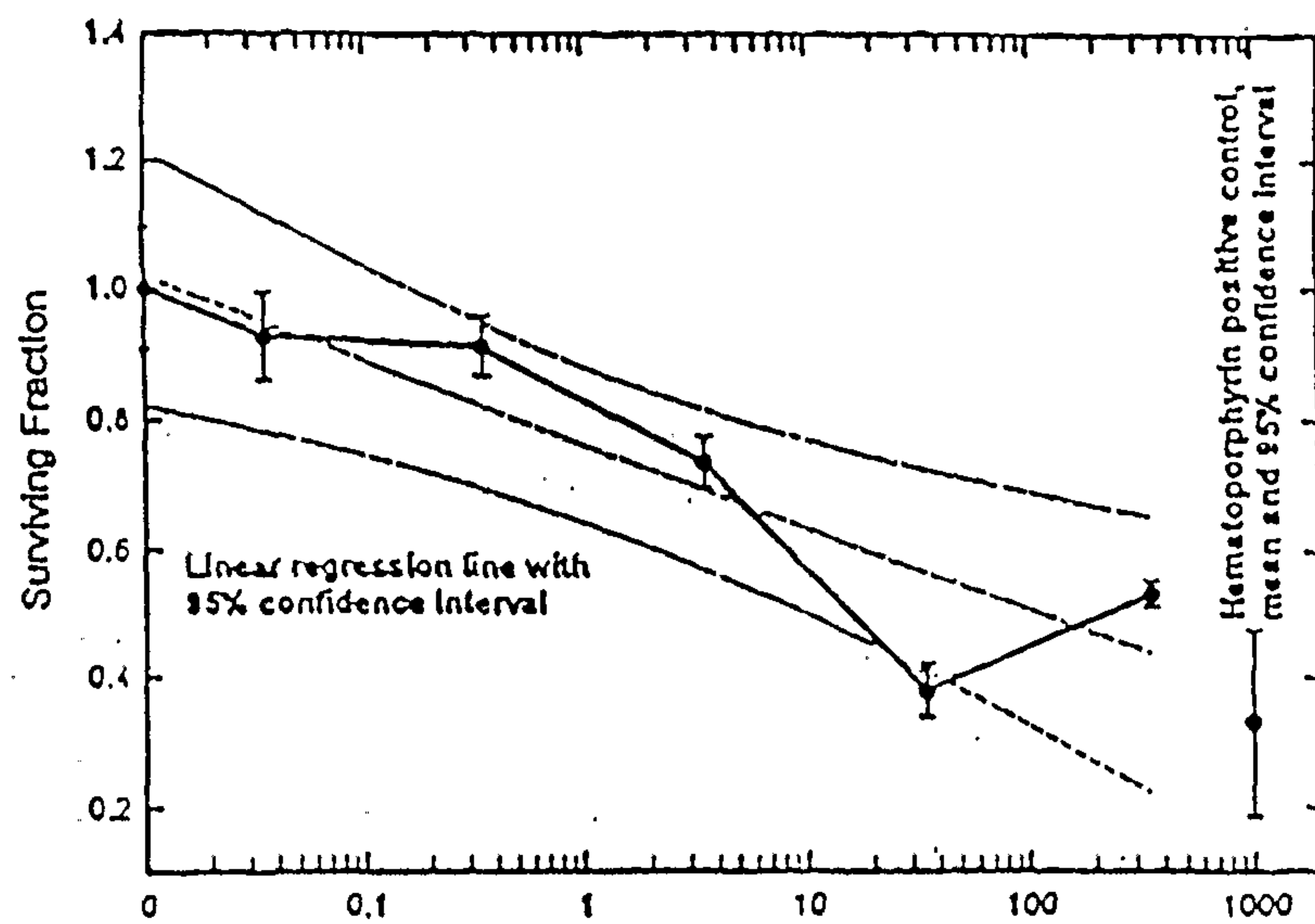


Figure 8

9/9

Sonodynamic Killing of Human Leukemia Cells with Perylenequinone Sonosensitizer

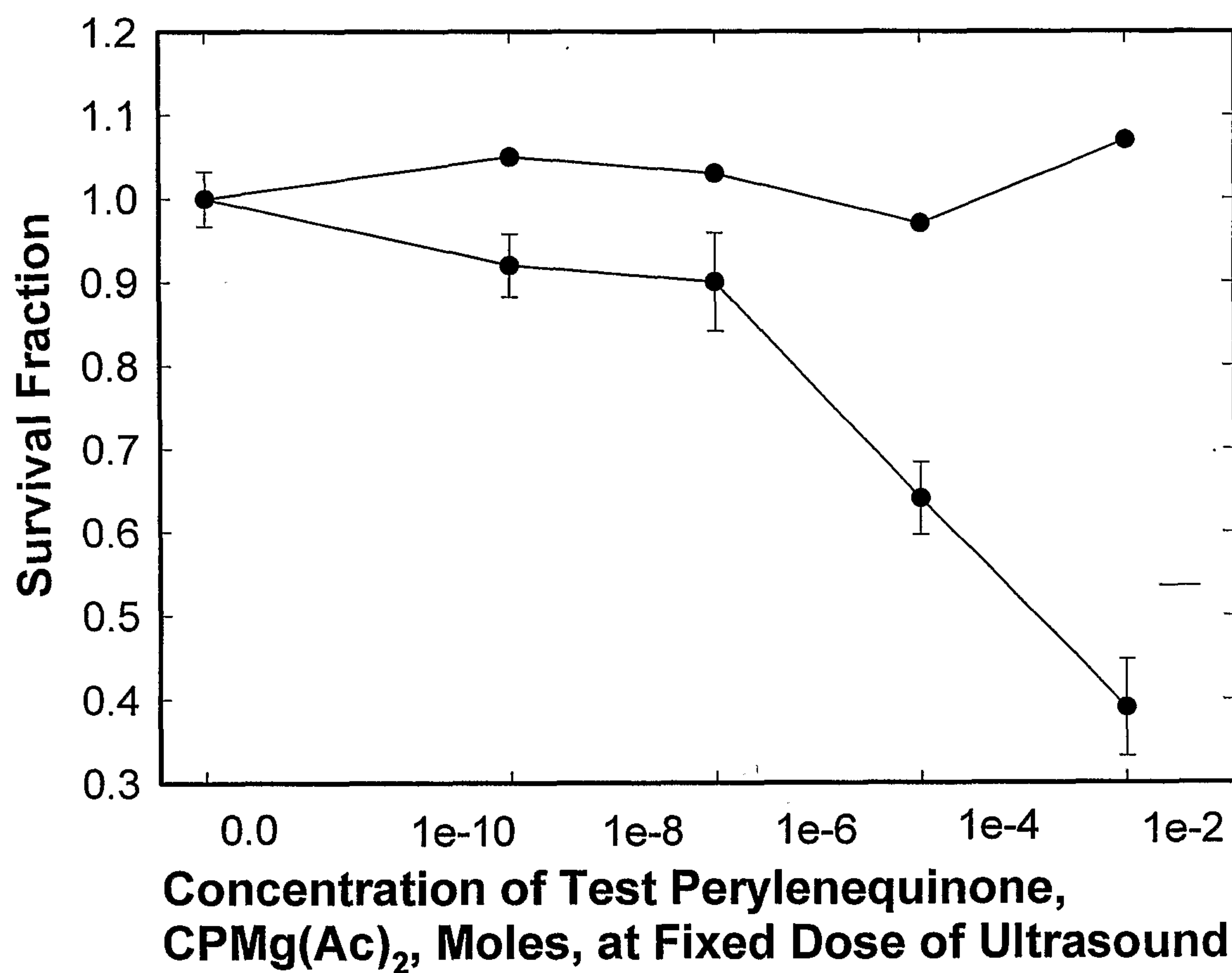
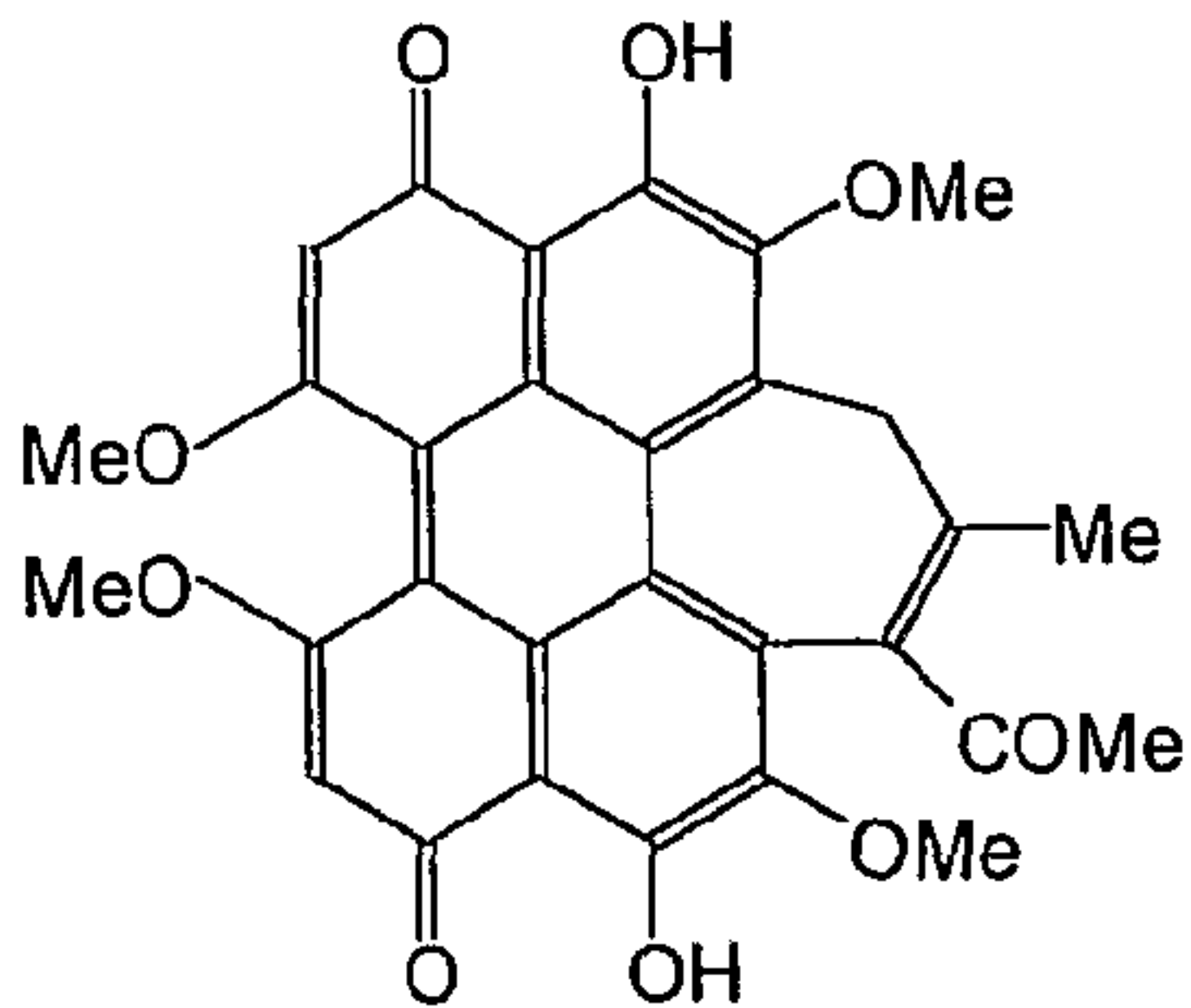
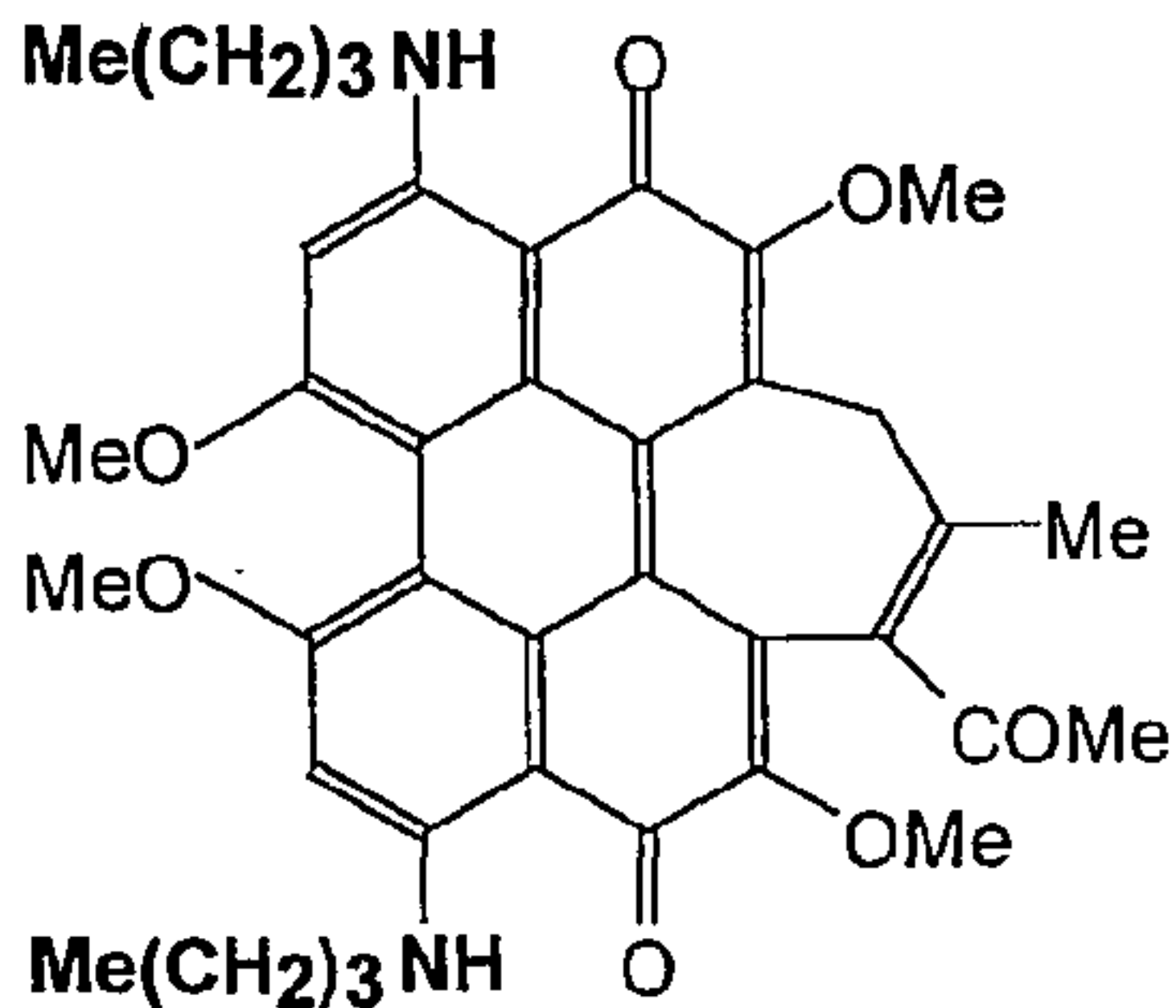


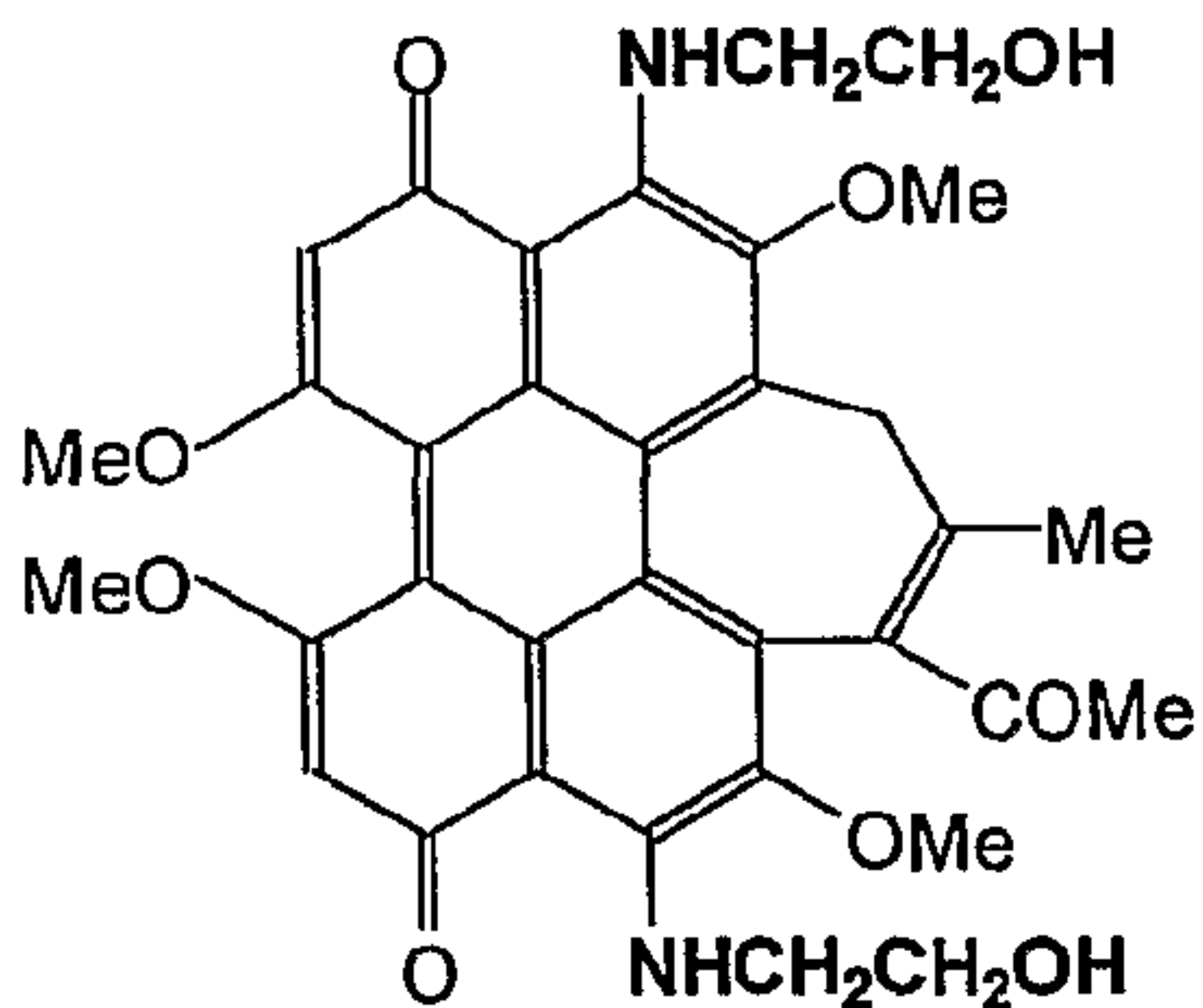
Figure 9



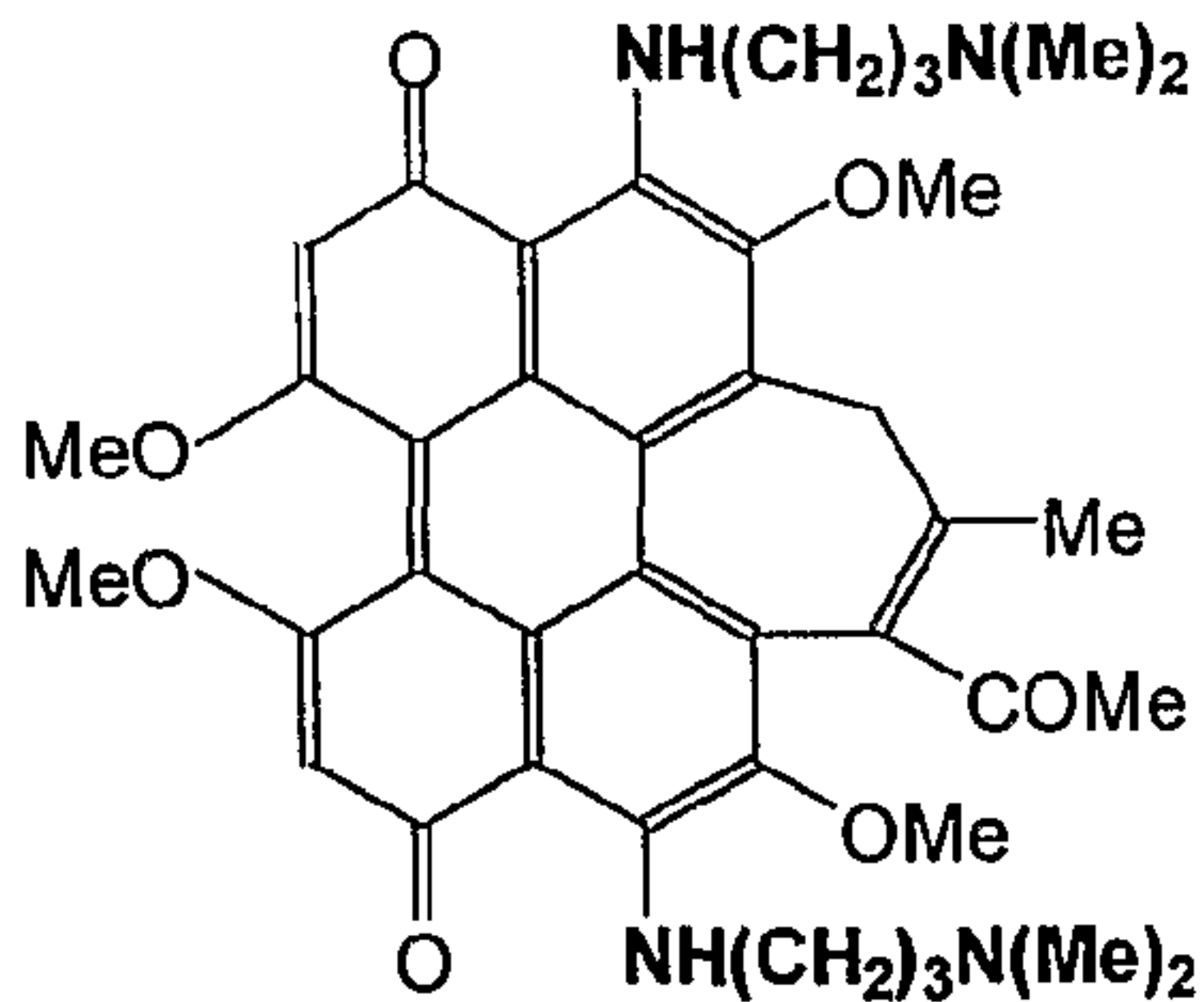
a. HYPOCRELLIN B (HB)



b. HBBA-R2



c. HBEA-R1



d. HBDP-R1