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LATVIJAS REPUBLIKAS
PATENTU VALDE

Latvijas patents uz izgudrojumu
1995.g. 30.marta Latvijas Republikas likums

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Īsziņas

⑪ LV 10725 B

⑤① Int.Cl. ⁶ C12N15/16
C12N15/63
C12N15/81
A61K37/02
C07K14/48

②① Pieteikuma numurs: P-93-1133

②② Pieteikuma datums: 06.10.1993*

④① Pieteikuma publikācijas datums: 20.06.1995

④⑤ Patenta publikācijas datums: 20.12.1995

③③ Prioritāte:

400,591	30.08.1989	US
570,657	20.08.1990	US

⑧⑥ PCT pieteikums:

PCT/US90/04915	29.08.1990
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⑤④ Virsraksts: **Smadzeņu neirotrofiskais faktors**

⑤⑦ Kopsavilkums: Aprakstīta nīkleīnskābju sekvenca, kas kodē smadzeņu neirotrofisko faktoru (BDNF), kā arī pats BDNF proteīns, kas producēts noteiktā daudzumā, kā arī šī proteīna fragmenti un tā atvasinājumi. Aprakstītas BDNF saturošas farmaceitiskas kompozīcijas, turklāt iespējams, pirmo reizi kā līdzeklis, kas ļauj producēt pietiekamu daudzumu tīra BDNF klīniskai izmantošanai. BDNF var tikt izmantots, lai uzturētu pie dzīvības melnās vielas dopaminērgiskos neironus un priekšējo smadzeņu bazālos holinērgiskos neironus, tādējādi to izmantojot Parkinsona slimības un Alzheimeras slimības ārstēšanā. Aprakstītas antiviēlas pret BDNF vai tā fragmentiem, ko var izmantot, lai producētu pietiekami daudz imunogēna. Salīdzinot BDNF un NGF (neirotrofiskais augšanas faktors) nukleīnskābju sekvenču homologos apgabālus, nodrošināta BDNF/NGF gēnu saimes identifikācija. Izgudrojums dod metodi citu šīs gēnu saimes locekļu identifikācijai un izolēšanai.

* pieteikums pieņemts ievērojot LR Ministru Padomes 1992.gada 28.februāra lēmumu Nr.72(PSRS ir norādītā valsts PCT pieteikumā)

Izgudrojuma formula

1. Rekombinantā DNS molekula , kas ietver smadzeņu neirotrofisko faktoru (BDNF) vai tā subsecību kodējošo nukleīnskābju secību un satur vismaz 10 nukleotīdus.
2. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 1. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka smadzeņu neirotrofisko faktoru kodējošā secība vai subsecība ir pamatā tāda, kāda tā attēlota 1. zīm. no 167. līdz 927. nukleotīdam.
3. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 1. vai 2. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā ir cDNS secība.
4. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 1. vai 2. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā satur genoma DNS secību.
5. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 1. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā satur cilvēka DNS secību vai subsecību, pamatā tādu, kāda tā attēlota 5. zīm.
6. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 5. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka smadzeņu neirotrofisko faktoru kodējošā nukleīnskābju secība ietver vismaz daļu no secības, kas pamatā ir tāda, kāda tā attēlota 5. zīm. apmēram no 974. līdz 1440. nukleotīdam.
7. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 1. vai 2. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā ir cūkas DNS secība.
8. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 5. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā ietverta bakteriofāgā phBDNF-C-1, kas deponēts ATCC (American Type Culture Collection) ar kārtas numuru 40648.

9. Rekombinantā DNS molekula, kas komplementāra rekombinantai DNS molekulai pēc 1. vai 2. punkta.
10. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 2. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā kodē olbaltumvielu, kas pamatā homologa 1. zīm attēlotajai aminoskābju secībai, kas. vai tās daļai.
11. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 6. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā kodē olbaltumvielu, kas pamatā homologa 5. zīm. attēlotajai aminoskābju secībai.
12. Nukleīnskābju secība, kas ietver tādu nukleīnskābju secību, kura pamatā homologa tai nukleīnskābju secībai, kas attēlota 1.zīm. vai tās daļai, kas spējīga hibridizēties.
13. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 1. vai 2. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tās nukleīnskābju secības ekspresija, kura kodē BDNF olbaltumvielu vai tās peptīda fragmentu, tiek regulēta ar otru nukleīnskābju secību tādā veidā, ka smadzeņu neirotrofiskā faktora olbaltumviela vai tās peptīda fragments tiek ekspresēts saimniekā, kas transformēts ar rekombinanto DNS molekulu.
14. Rekombinantā DNS molekula pēc 13. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā ietverta plazmidā pCMV-pBDNF-1, kas deponēta ATCC ar kārtas numuru 40649.
15. Nukleīnskābes vektors, kas ietver DNS molekulu pēc 1. punkta.
16. Rekombinantais mikroorganisms, kas satur DNS molekulu pēc 1., 2. vai 13. punkta.
17. Rekombinantais mikroorganisms pēc 16. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā ir baktērija.
18. Rekombinantais mikroorganisms pēc 16. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tas ir raugs.
19. Šūna, kas satur rekombinantās DNS molekulu pēc 12. vai 13. punkta.
20. Attīrīta olbaltumviela ar aminoskābju secību, kas pamatā ir tāda, kāda tā attēlota 1. zīm., vai tās subsecību, kas satur funkcionāli aktīvo peptīdu.
21. Attīrīta olbaltumviela ar aminoskābju secību, kas pamatā ir tāda, kāda tā attēlota 5. zīm. cilvēka BDNF un ietver funkcionāli aktīvo peptīdu.
22. Attīrīta olbaltumviela pēc 20. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā ietver aminoskābes apmēram no 134. līdz apmēram 252., vai tās subsecību, kura ietver antigēna determinanti.

23. Attīrīta olbaltumviela ar aminoskābju secību, kuru kodē nukleīnskābju secība, kas pamatā ir tāda, kāda tā attēlota 5. zīm. vistas BDNF vai tās subsecība, kura ietver antigēna determinanti.

24. Attīrīta olbaltumviela pēc 23. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā ietver funkcionāli aktīvo peptīdu.

25. Paņēmiens BDNF olbaltumvielas vai tās fragmenta iegūšanai, kas paredz DNS molekulu pēc 1. punkta saturoša rekombinantā mikroorganisma kultivēšanu tādos apstākļos, kuros mikroorganismā notiek minētās DNS molekulas ekspresija, un ekspresētās BDNF olbaltumvielas vai tās fragmenta izdalīšanu.

26. Paņēmiens BDNF olbaltumvielas vai tās fragmenta iegūšanai, kas paredz DNS molekulu pēc 2., 13. vai 14. punkta saturoša rekombinanta mikroorganisma kultivēšanu tādos apstākļos, kuros notiek minētās DNS molekulas ekspresija, kā arī ekspresētās BDNF olbaltumvielas vai tās fragmenta izdalīšanu.

27. Paņēmiens pēc 25. punkta, kas paredz: a) DNS molekulu pēc 2. punkta saturoša rekombinanta saimnieka kultivēšanu tādos apstākļos, kuros notiek minētās DNS molekulas ekspresija, b) ekspresētās BDNF olbaltumvielas vai tās fragmenta izdalīšanu.

28. Paņēmiens pēc 27. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka saimnieks ir eikariotiskā šūna.

29. Paņēmiens pēc 27. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka saimnieks ir transgēnais dzīvnieks.

30. Antiviela, antivielas fragments vai tās atvasinājums, kas pazīst BDNF olbaltumvielu, tās peptīda fragmentu vai BDNF atvasinājumu.

31. Antiviela, antivielas fragments vai tās atvasinājums pēc 30. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tie iegūti ar paņēmienu, kas paredz dzīvnieka-saimnieka imūnizāciju ar BDNF olbaltumvielu, tās peptīda fragmentu vai tās atvasinājumu, kas iegūti, kultivējot rekombinantu organismu, kurš ekspresē tādu rekombinanto nukleīnskābes vektoru, kas kodē BDNF molekulu, tās fragmentu vai tās atvasinājumu.

32. Antiviela, antivielas fragments vai tās atvasinājums pēc 31. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tie iegūti ar paņēmienu, kurā tiek izmantots vektors, kas satur pamatā tādu secību, kāda tā attēlota 1. zīm.

33. Antiviela, antivielas fragments vai tās atvasinājums pēc 30. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tie iegūti ar paņēmienu, kas paredz dzīvnieka-saimnieka imūnizāciju ar attīrītu BDNF olbaltumvielu, kurai pamatā ir tāda aminoskābju secība, kāda tā attēlota 1. zīm., tās fragmentu, vai tās atvasinājumu.

34. Antiviela, antivielas fragments vai tās atvasinājums pēc 30. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tie pazīst B5 peptīda fragmentu, kas ietver aminoskābju atlikumus no 153. līdz 185. pamatā tādā aminoskābju secībā, kāda tā attēlota 1. zīm.
35. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā satur efektīvu daudzumu pamatā tīras BDNF olbaltumvielas farmaceutiski pieņemamā nesējā.
36. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 35. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka tā satur efektīvu daudzumu pamatā tīra funkcionāli aktīvā BDNF peptīda fragmenta vai BDNF atvasinājuma farmaceutiski pieņemamā nesējā.
37. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 35. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka minētais peptīda fragments vai atvasinājums satur antigēna determinanti.
38. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 36. vai 37. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka minētais peptīda fragments vai atvasinājums satur vismaz daļu no pamatā tādas aminoskābju secības, kāda tā attēlota 1. zīm.
39. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 36. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka BDNF olbaltumviela satur pamatā tādu aminoskābju secību, kāda tā attēlota 1. zīm.
40. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 39. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka minētā secība satur pamatā tādu secību, kāda tā attēlota 1. zīm. no apmēram 134. aminoskābes līdz apmēram 252. aminoskābei.
41. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 38. vai 39. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka olbaltumviela, peptīds vai atvasinājums ir glikozilēti.
42. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 38. vai 39. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka olbaltumviela, peptīds vai atvasinājums nav glikozilēti.
43. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija, kas satur efektīvu daudzumu antivielas, kura pazīst BDNF olbaltumvielu, tās peptīda fragmentu vai tās atvasinājumu.
44. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija, kas satur efektīvu daudzumu BDNF olbaltumvielas, tās peptīda fragmenta vai tās atvasinājuma kopā ar otru aģentu.
45. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 44. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka minētā kombinācija uzrāda sinerģismu attiecībā uz BDNF funkcionālo aktivitāti.
46. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 44. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka otrais aģents ir nervu augšanas faktors.

47. Farmaceutiskā kompozīcija pēc 44. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka otrais aģents ir cits pūla BDNF/NGF loceklis.

48. Paņēmieni nervu sistēmas slimību vai traucējumu diagnostikai, kas paredz to, ka:

(a) audus kontaktē ar nosakāmi iezīmētu nukleīnskābes molekulu, kura satur vismaz desmit nukleotīdus, pamatā tādus, kādi attēloti 5. zīm., tādus apstākļos, kas nodrošina hibridizāciju;

(b) nosaka jebkuru notikušo hibridizāciju.

49. Paņēmieni pēc 48. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka kontaktēšanai lieto no audiem savāktu RNS.

50. Paņēmieni pēc 48. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka kontaktēšanai lieto cDNS, kas iegūta atbilstoša no audiem savāktajai RNS.

51. Paņēmieni pēc 48., 49. vai 50. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka kontaktēšanai izmatotie audi ņemti no pacienta, kas slimis ar slimību vai traucējumu no grupas: audzējs, degeneratīva slimība, tīklenes vai sensoro nervu slimība.

52. Paņēmieni pēc 51. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka pacienta audzējs ir neuroblastoma.

53. Paņēmieni nervu sistēmas slimību vai traucējumu diagnostikai, kas paredz to, ka:

(a) uz audiem iedarbojas ar nosakāmi iezīmētu antivielas molekulu, kas spēj saistīties ar BDNF olbaltumvielu vai tās peptīda fragmentu vai tās atvasinājumu tādus apstākļos, kas pieļauj šādu saistīšanos;

(b) nosaka jebkuru saistīšanos.

54. Paņēmieni pēc 53. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka kontaktēšanai izmatotie audi ņemti no pacienta, kas slimis ar slimību vai traucējumu no grupas: audzējs, degeneratīva slimība, tīklenes vai sensoro nervu slimība.

55. Paņēmieni pēc 54. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka pacienta audzējs ir neuroblastoma.

56. BDNF olbaltumvielas, tās funkcionāli aktīvā peptīda fragmenta vai tās atvasinājuma pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti nervu sistēmas slimības vai traucējumu ārstēšanai.

57. Pielietojums pēc 56. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā nervu sistēmas slimība vai traucējums ir degeneratīva saslimšana.

58. Pielietojums pēc 57. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā degeneratīvā slimība ir Hantingtona horeja.

59. Pielietojums pēc 57. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā deģeneratīvā slimība ir Alcheimera slimība.
60. Pielietojums pēc 57. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā deģeneratīvā slimība ir "Parkinsona-plus" sindroms.
61. Pielietojums pēc 60. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētais "Parkinsona-plus" sindroms ņemts no grupas: progresējošā paralīze (Stīla-Ričardsona-Oļševska sindroms), olīvveida ķermeņa cerebrālā atrofija, Šai-Drēģera sindroms (daudzveidīgā sistemātiskā atrofija) un Guamanjana parkinsonisma-demencijas komplekss.
62. Pielietojums pēc 57. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā deģeneratīvā slimība ir Parkinsona slimība.
63. Pielietojums pēc 62. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētās Parkinsona slimības simptomi izsaukti ar toksiska aģenta iedarbību.
64. Pielietojums pēc 57. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā deģeneratīvā saslimšana ir tiklenes slimība.
65. Pielietojums pēc 64. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzēto tiklenes slimību izsaucis redzes nerva bojājums.
66. Pielietojums pēc 57. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā nervu sistēmas slimība vai traucējums ir nervu sistēmas bojājums.
67. Pielietojums pēc 66. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzēto bojājumu izsaucis kāds notikums no grupas: trauma, ķirurģiska iejaukšanās, infarkts, infekcija vai ļaundabīgs veidojums.
68. Pielietojums pēc 56. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzēto slimību vai traucējumu izsaucis toksisks aģents.
69. Pielietojums pēc 57. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzēto slimību vai traucējumu izsaucusi nepietiekama barība.
70. Pielietojums pēc 57. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzēto bojājumu izsaucusi iedzimta tiklenes slimība.
71. Pielietojums pēc 66. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzēto traucējumu izsaucis toksisks aģents.
72. BDNF olbaltumvielas, tās funkcionāli aktīvā peptīda fragmenta vai tās atvasinājuma pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas papildus satur vēl otru aģentu un paredzēti nervu sistēmas slimības vai traucējumu ārstēšanai.

73. Pielietojums pēc 72. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka minētā kombinācija uzrāda sinerģismu attiecībā uz BDNF funkcionālo aktivitāti.
74. Pielietojums pēc 72. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka otrais aģents ir nervu augšanas faktors.
75. Pielietojums pēc 72. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka otrais aģents ir cits pūla BDNF/NGF loceklis.
76. Pielietojums pēc 72. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā slimība vai traucējums ir degeneratīva saslimšana.
77. Pielietojums pēc 72. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā slimība vai traucējums pieder grupai: Alcheimera slimība, Hantingtona horeja, Parkinsona slimība, tīklenes slimība.
78. Pielietojums pēc 72. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā slimība vai traucējums ietver nervu sistēmas bojājumu.
79. Pielietojums pēc 72. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzēto slimību vai traucējumu izsaucis kāds notikums no grupas: trauma, ķirurģiska iejaukšanās, infarkts, saindēšanās vai ļaundabīgs veidojums.
80. Pielietojums pēc 72. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā slimība vai traucējums ietver sensoro neironu slimību vai traucējumu.
81. Pielietojums pēc 72. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka ārstēšanai paredzētā slimība vai traucējums ietver iedzimtu tīklenes slimību.
82. Kaīnskābes vai tai radniecīgu savienojumu pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti nervu šūnās ekspresējamā BDNF līmeņa paaugstināšanai.
83. No NMDA atšķirīga receptora agonista pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti nervu šūnās ekspresējamā BDNF līmeņa paaugstināšanai.
84. Kaīnskābes vai tai radniecīgu savienojumu pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti nervu šūnās ekspresējamā NGF līmeņa paaugstināšanai.
85. No NMDA atšķirīga receptora agonista pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti nervu šūnās ekspresējamā NGF līmeņa paaugstināšanai.
86. BDNF pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti dofamīnergisko neironu dzīvotspējas paaugstināšanai.

87. BDNF pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti holīnērgisko neironu dzīvotspējas paaugstināšanai.
88. Pielietojums pēc 87. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka minētie holīnērgiskie neironi ir bazālie priekšējo smadzeņu neironi.
89. Pielietojums pēc 87. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka minētie holīnērgiskie neironi ir septālie holīnērgiskie neironi.
90. BDNF pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti astrogliālo šūnu proliferācijas nomākšanai.
91. BDNF pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti gamma-aminosviestskābes uzsūkšanas nomākšanai neironos.
92. BDNF pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti NGF receptora ekspresijas regulēšanai uz šūnu virsmas.
93. Paņēmieni aktīva BDNF iegūšanai no mazāk aktīva priekšteča molekulas, kas paredz iedarboties uz minēto priekšteča molekulu ar efektīvu daudzumu Arg-C endoproteāzes.
94. Paņēmieni pēc 93. punkta, kas *atšķiras* ar to, ka efektīvai Arg-C endoproteāzes daudzums ir tās koncentrācija 0,1 vienība mikrolitrā.
95. Karbahola, histamīna vai bradikinīna pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti nervu šūnās ekspresējamā BDNF līmeņa paaugstināšanai.
96. Karbahola, histamīna vai bradikinīna pielietojums tādu ārstniecības līdzekļu ražošanā, kas paredzēti nervu šūnās ekspresējamā NGF līmeņa paaugstināšanai.

BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR

1. INTRODUCTION

The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), to the substantially pure protein, peptide fragments or derivatives produced in quantity therefrom, and to antibodies directed toward BDNF protein, peptide fragments, or derivatives. In addition, the invention relates to genes that are members of a newly defined BDNF/NGF gene family, and to their gene products. The invention also relates, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising effective amounts of BDNF gene products or, alternatively, antibodies directed toward BDNF gene products, and to methods of diagnosing and treating a variety of neurological diseases and disorders, including Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. In particular, the BDNF gene products of the invention have value in the diagnosis and therapy of disorders of dopaminergic neurons, such as Parkinson's disease, as well as disorders of sensory neurons and degenerative diseases, of the retina.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

2.1. NEURONAL CELL DEATH AND THE ROLE OF NEUROTROPHIC FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Throughout many parts of the vertebrate nervous system many more neurons are present during early development than are found in the adult animal. Periods of early development are characterized by waves of naturally occurring neuronal cell death (Carr and Simpson, 1978, J. Comp. Neurol., 182:727-740; Cowan et al., 1984, Science, 225:1258-1265). The survival, differentiation and maturation of developing neurons may be regulated by environmental or 'epigenetic' factors rather than by a strict intrinsic genetic program. For example, experimental manipulations of the chick embryo have shown that transplantation or extirpation of peripheral "target fields", such as a limb bud or the eye, at early stages in chick development can result in a corresponding increase or decrease, respectively, in the number of sensory, sympathetic, parasympathetic or motoneurons adjacent to the enlarged or depleted target field (Hamburger, 1934, J. Exp. Zool. 68:449; Hollyday and Hamburger, 1976, J. Comp. Neurol., 170:311-321; Landmesser and Pilar, 1976, J. Cell. Biol., 68:357-374). A target field may only support a limited number of neurons, and a normal part of the developmental process may be the pruning of an excess number of neurons to match the "neurotrophic" capacity of the target tissue. The discovery and isolation of the protein now called nerve growth factor (NGF) has led to a molecular hypothesis of how a target may be able to regulate the number of neurons which survive and innervate that tissue (Levi-Montalcini et al., 1968, Physiol Rev., 48:524-569; Thoenen and Barde, 1980, Physiol Rev., 60:1284-1335).

It is now well established, at least in the peripheral nervous system, that neuronal target tissues synthesize and release limited quantities of various neurotrophic molecules which are critical to the survival of specific types of neurons (Korsching and Thoenen, 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:3513-3516; Heumann et al., 1984, EMB0 J. 3:3183-3189; Shelton and Reichardt, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci U.S.A. 81:7051-7955; Korsching and Thoenen, 1985, Neurosci. Lett. 54:201-205).

2.2. NERVE GROWTH FACTOR

Nerve growth factor (NGF) is by far the most fully characterized of these neurotrophic molecules and has been shown, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*, to be essential for the survival of sympathetic and neural crest-derived sensory neurons during early development of both chick and rat (Levi-Montalcini and Angeletti, 1963, *Develop. Biol.* 7:653-659; Levi-Montalcini et al., 1968, *Physiol. Rev.* 48:524-569). Injections of purified NGF into the developing chick embryo have been found to cause massive hyperplasia and hypertrophy of spinal sensory neurons and sympathetic neurons (Levi-Montalcini and Booker, 1960, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 46:373-384; Hamburger et al., 1981, *J. Neurosci.* 1:60-71). Conversely, removal or sequestration of endogenous NGF by daily injection of anti-NGF antibodies into neonatal rats has been associated with virtual destruction of the sympathetic nervous system (Levi-Montalcini and Booker, 1960, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 46:384-391; Levi-Montalcini and Angeletti, 1966, *Pharmacol. Rev.* 18:619-628). Exposure to NGF antibodies even earlier in development either by antibody injections *in utero* or by passive transplacental transfer, of maternal antibodies has been shown to result in a substantial loss of neural crest-derived sensory neurons such as spinal and dorsomedial trigeminal sensory neurons (Goedert et al., 1984, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 81:1580-1584; Gorin and Johnson, 1979, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 76:5382-5386). Until recently, almost all studies of NGF had focused on its role in the peripheral nervous system, but it now appears that NGF also influences the development and maintenance of specific populations of neurons, in the central nervous system (Thoenen et al., 1987, *Rev. Physiol. Biochem. Pharmacol.* 109:145-178; Whittemore and Seiger, 1987, *Brain Res. Rev.* 12:439-464).

The serendipitous discovery of large amounts of NGF protein in the submandibular gland of the adult male mouse (Cohen, 1960, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 46:302-311) and an earlier discovery of high levels of NGF in snake venom (Cohen and Levi-Montalcini, 1956, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 42:571-574) fortuitously provided sufficient quantities of NGF, to permit studies relating to the physiology, protein chemistry, and, more recently, the molecular biology of NGF (i.e. molecular cloning of NGF and its receptor).

The function of large amounts of NGF in the adult male mouse salivary gland remains unknown; however, it appears that this abundant source of NGF may not play any role in development or maintenance of the peripheral or central nervous system. In target tissues innervated by NGF sensitive neurons (neurons which have been shown to depend on NGF for survival, to possess high affinity NGF receptors and to internalize and retrogradely transport NGF with high specificity), the steady state of measurable levels of NGF have been found to be extremely low, in the range of picograms or nanograms per gram of tissue, compared to thousand-fold higher levels in adult male mouse salivary gland tissue. NGF has not been found at any appreciable level in serum and therefore does not appear to be a circulating growth factor, or hormone (Suda et al., 1978, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 75:4042-4046).

In addition to the important discovery of a major source of NGF protein in the mouse submandibular gland, the development of sensitive, reliable and efficient biological assays has played a major role in elucidating the biology and biochemistry of NGF. Dorsal root ganglia (DRG) of the developing chick embryo were one of the first neuronal types to be shown to be responsive to NGF in vitro. Explant cultures of E8-E12 chick DRG in a plasma clot, and, more recently, dissociated neuron-enriched cultures of chick DRG have proven very useful in bioassays for NGF activity (e.g. during purification) and for in vitro studies of NGF biology (Levi-Montalcini et al., 1954, Cancer Res. 4:49-57; Levi-Montalcini and Angeletti, 1963, Develop. Biol. 1:653-659; Greene, 1977, Develop. Biol. 58:96 *ibid* 58:106). The fact that more than forty DRG can be dissected from a single chick embryo has led to the widespread use of NGF bioassays, in many laboratories.

In addition to the availability of large quantities of NGF protein and efficient NGF assay systems, a third major factor which has greatly contributed to our understanding of the biology of NGF is the relative ease with which antibodies to NGF can be raised in guinea pigs, rabbits, sheep, etc.; it appears that mouse NGF is highly immunogenic. Cohen (1960, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 46:302-311) raised antibodies to the NGF he had purified from mouse submandibular gland and showed, with Levi-Montalcini and Booker (1960, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 46:384-391) that these antibodies

caused destruction of sympathetic ganglia, or "immunosympathectomy," when administered daily to newborn rats (Levi-Montalcini and Angeletti, 1966, *Pharmacol. Rev.* **18**:619-628).

The abundance of NGE protein allowed the primary sequence to be determined by relatively conventional protein chemistry (Angeletti and Bradshaw 1971, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **68**:2417-2420). The NGF gene has now been cloned from many species, including mouse (Scott et al., 1983, *Nature* **302**:538-540), human (Ullrich et al., 1983, *Nature* **303**:821-825), cow and chick (Meier et al. 1986, *EMBO J.* **5**:1489-1493), and rat (Whittemore et al., 1988, *J. Neurosci. Res.*, **20**:402-410) using essentially conventional molecular biology based on the availability of the protein sequence of mouse NGF to design suitable oliganucleotide probes. The availability of abundant NGF, has also greatly facilitated studies on the NGF receptor, which have ultimately led to the molecular cloning of the NGF receptor from human and rat (Johnson et al., 1986, *Cell*, **47**:545-554; Radeke et al., 1987, *Nature* **325**:593-597).

It is now well established that NGF is not a ubiquitous neurotrophic factor. Within the peripheral nervous system, NGF appears not to be a survival factor for parasympathetic neurons, neural placode-derived sensory neurons or enteric neurons, as determined both from studies *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Furthermore, NGF does not appear to be a survival factor for developing motoneurons (Oppenheim, 1982, *J. Comp. Neurol.* **210**:174-189), although these neurons do appear to express at least a low affinity form of the NGF receptor during development (Raivich et al., 1985, *EMBO J.* **4**:637-644). The lack of effects of NGF on these neuronal types has prompted the search for other neurotrophic factors, especially factors that would sustain the survival of spinal cord motoneurons and/or parasympathetic neurons of the ciliary ganglion.

2.3. OTHER NEUROTROPHIC FACTORS

In the past decade there have been numerous reports of neurotrophic activity in extracts of a great variety of tissues and in the conditioned culture medium of many different cell types. In almost all cases, however, progress in purifying and characterizing these activities has been hampered by the fact that such activities are

present in extremely small amounts, in the range of picograms to nanograms per gram of tissue.

Furthermore whereas adequate bioassays have been established for peripheral neurons, designing reliable, reproducible and specific assays for central nervous system neurons has proved problematic. While individual types of peripheral neurons are found as discrete, easily dissectable ganglia, central nervous system (CNS) neurons are invariably highly heterogeneous in their distribution. Thus, specific markers are required for either identification or enrichment of particular classes of CNS neurons. Progress in producing such markers, for example, antibodies directed toward cell surface or cytoskeletal components, or specific histological stains, has been very limited. Accordingly, characterization of neurotrophic factors which are (i) not as abundant as NGF, (ii) difficult to assay, and (iii) not available in sufficient quantities to elicit antibody production, has proved to be an exceedingly difficult process.

2.3.1. COMPARISON OF A BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR (BDNF) AND NERVE GROWTH FACTOR

Neurotrophic activity capable of sustaining the survival of embryonic chick dorsal root ganglion neurons in vitro was identified in the "conditioned medium" in which rat C-6 glioma cells had been cultured (Barde et al., 1978, Nature 274:818). The activity was not neutralized by antibodies to mouse NGF, suggesting the presence of another neurotrophic factor in the conditioned medium. Similar activities that could not be blocked by NGF antibodies were subsequently reported in cultures of normal adult rat brain astroglial cells (Lindsay, 1979, Nature 282:80-82; Lindsay et al., 1982, Brain Res. 243:329-343) and in extracts of developing and adult rat brain (Barde et al., 1980, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 77:1199-1203) and developing and mature chick spinal cord (Lindsay and Peters, 1984, Neurosci. 12:45-51). However, in no case was the active factor(s) isolated or identified, and it remains questionable as to whether the observed activities were due to the same or different factor (s).

Using pig brain as a starting material, Barde et al. (1982, EMBO J. 1:549-553) reported a factor, now termed brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), which appeared to promote the survival of dorsal root ganglion neurons

from E10/E11 chick embryos. The neurotrophic activity was found to reside in a highly basic protein (isoelectric point, $pI > 10.1$) which migrated during sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) gel electrophoresis as a single band of 12.3 kD molecular weight. The purification factor was estimated to be 1.4×10^6 , but the yield was, very low, with only approximately 1 μ g of BDNF purified from 1.5 kg of pig brain. Furthermore, because the last step in the purification process was preparative gel electrophoresis, the activity of BDNF could not be fully renatured secondary to the presence of residual SDS (Barde and Thoenen, 1985, in "Hormones and Cell Regulation," Vol. 9, Dumont, et al., eds. Elsevier Science Publishers, pp. 385-390). It was noted that the highly basic nature and molecular size of BDNF were very similar to the NGF monomer. However, BDNF appeared to have properties that differed from the known properties of NGF in that (a) in the chick dorsal root ganglion bioassay, antibodies to NGF had no apparent effect on the biological activity of BDNF; (b) the effects of BDNF and NGF appeared to be additive; and (c) unlike NGF, BDNF was found to have no effect on the survival of E12 chick sympathetic neurons. In addition, during early studies with brain extracts, it was observed that the neurotrophic activity in these sources appeared to act upon sensory neurons at later stages of development than were associated with NGF. Using dissociated cultures of chick embryo neurons cultured on a polycationic substrate such as polylysine or polyornithine, BDNF was found to support the survival of more than 30 per cent of E10-11 (embryonic day ten or eleven) dorsal root ganglion neurons but seemed to have little effect on the survival of the same neurons at E6 (Barde et al., 1980, Proc. Natl. Acad. U.S.P.. 77:1199-1203 supra). Under similar conditions, NGF supported the survival of 30-40 percent of E6 DRG neurons. Interestingly, it was later found that when cultured on a substrate coated with the extracellular matrix glycoprotein laminin, both NGF and BDNF, supported the survival of about 50 per cent of DRG neurons from chick embryos of ages E6-E12 (Lindsay et al., 1985, Develop. Biol. 112:319-328). In the latter study, the effects of NGF and BDNF were found to be additive when both were present at saturating concentrations.

Early studies by Levi-Montalcini (1966, The Harvey Lectures 60:217-259) on the neuronal specificity of NGF

suggested that NGF was not a ubiquitous, neurotrophic factor even for sensory neurons, as NGF appeared to have no effect upon neurons of certain cranial sensory ganglia of the chick, especially the nodose ganglion of the tenth cranial nerve. Later in vivo studies (Johiison et al., 1980, Science 210:916-918; Pearson et al., 1983 Develop. Biol. 96:32-36) showed that NGF deprivation during embryogenesis had no effect on the survival of neurons in most cranial sensory ganglia of the rat, while similar treatment greatly depleted the neuronal count in sensory ganglia derived from the neural crest. More detailed in vitro studies (Lindsay and Rohrer, 1985, Develop. Biol. 112:30-48; Davies and Lindsay, 1985, Develop. Biol. 111:62-72; Lindsay et al., 1985, J. Cell. Sci. Suppl. 3:11.5-129) clearly indicated that NGF supports the survival of most neural crest-derived sensory neurons but has no apparent effect on the survival of cranial sensory neurons derived from neural placodes.

The first demonstration of a neuronal specificity of BDNF distinct from that of NGF was the demonstration in vitro that purified BDNF supports the survival of 40-50% of sensory neurons dissociated from the neural placode-derived nodose ganglion of the chick embryo at E6, E9 or E12 (Lindsay et al., 1985, J. Cell. Sci. Suppl. 3:115-129). NGF was without apparent effect on these neurons either by itself or in conjunction with BDNF. It was later shown in explant culture studies that BDNF appeared to support survival and neurite outgrowth from other neural placode-derived sensory ganglia, including the petrosal, geniculate and ventrolateral trigeminal ganglia (Davies et al., 1986, J. Neurosci. 6:1897-1904), none of which have been found to be sensitive to DNGF. In all of the above studies antibodies to NGF had no effect upon the observed activity of BDNF. In addition to its effects on cultured neurons from peripheral ganglia, BDNF was found to stimulate survival and neuronal differentiation of cells cultured from quail neural crest (Kalcheim and Gendreau, 1988, Develop. Brain Res. 41:79-86).

Prior to the instant invention, the inability to produce sufficient amounts of BDNF for immunization prevented the production of anti-BDNF antibodies for comparison to anti-NGF antibodies in their effects on neuronal populations, and precluded BDNF/NGF crossneutralization experiments. Two recent studies with BDNF (Kalcheim et al., 1987, EMBO J. 6:2871-2873; Hofer and Barde, 1988,

Nature 331:261-262) have, however, indicated a physiological role of BDNF in avian PNS development. If a mechanical barrier was placed in ovo between E3/E4 DRG (embryonic day 3 or 4 dorsal root ganglia) and their CNS target in the neural tube, many DRG neurons were observed to die (Kalcheim and Le Douarin, 1986, Develop. Biol. 116:451-466). It was postulated that this neuronal death may have been due to deprivation from a CNS (neural tube) derived neurotrophic factor. It was subsequently observed that BDNF attached to a laminin-coated sialastic membrane could prevent this cell death (Kalcheim et al., 1987, EMBO J. 6:2871-2873). Injections of BDNF into developing quail eggs has been found to reduce naturally occurring cell death in the nodose ganglia, an effect not seen with NGF (Hofer and Barde, 1988, Nature 331:261.-262). In addition to its effect on peripheral sensory neurons of both neural crest and neural placode origin, BDNF was found to support the survival of developing CNS neurons. Johnson et al. (1986, J. Neurosci. 6:3031-3938) presents data that indicates that BDNF supports the survival of retinal ganglion cells cultured from E17 rat embryos. This was in agreement with previous studies which showed that conditioned media and brain extracts prepared from the target regions of retinal ganglion cells appeared to support the survival of these neurons (McCaffery et al., 1982, Ex. Brain Res. 48:37-386; Sarthy et al., 1983, J. Neurosci. 3:2532-2544; Turner et al., 1983, Dev. Brain Res. 6:77-83).

In addition to its effects on the survival of developing neurons in culture, BDNF has been shown to have effects on cultured adult peripheral and central nervous system neurons. BDNF, as well as NGF, has been shown to stimulate axonal regeneration from adult rat DRG neurons in culture (Lindsay, 1988, J. Neurosci. 8:2394-2405) although adult sensory neurons did not appear to require neurotrophic factors for maintenance in vitro over 3 or 4 weeks. Furthermore, in cultures of adult rat retina, BDNF was observed to promote both survival and axonal elongation from retinal ganglion cells (Thanos et al., 1989, Eur. J. Neurosci. 1:19-26). A comparison of the biological effects of NGF and BDNF is presented in Table I.

TABLE I
COMPARISON OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF
BDNF AND NGF*

PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	SURVIVAL** BDNF	NGF
(i) E6 Chick DRG	-	++
E10 Chick DRG	-	++
E12 Chick Sympathetic neurons	-	++
(ii) E6 - E12 Chick DRG	++	++
E6 - E12 chick Nodose	++	-
E12 Chick slinpattietic neurons	-	++
E12 Chick ciliary (Lindsay et al., 1985, <u>supra</u>)	-	-
(iii) E3 - E14 Chick:		
Jugular	+ / ++	++
DM-trigeminal	+ / ++	++
Petrosal	+ / ++	-
Geniculate	+ / ++	-
VL-trigeminal	++	-
Vestibular	-	-
Mesencephalic (Davies et al., 1986, <u>supra</u>) (Barde et al., 1987, Prog. Brain Res., 71:185-189)	++	-
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM		
(i) E17 Rat Retinal Ganglion Cell	++	-
(Johnson et al., 1986, J. Neurosci. 63031-3038)		
* in chronological -)order according to publication date; effects tested <u>in vitro</u> ** no survival:(-); moderate survival (+); good survival (++)		

2.3.2. NEURONAL TARGETS OF BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR

Sensory neurons of peripheral nerve ganglia have been found to arise from either of two distinct, transient embryological structures, namely, the neural crest and neural placodes. The neural crest appears to give rise to both neurons and satellite cells of autonomic ganglia and spinal nerve sensory ganglia, i.e. DRG. The contribution of the neural crest and neural placodes to the formation of cranial nerve sensory ganglia has been studied using the quail/chick chimera transplantation system devised by Le Douarin (Le Douarin, 1973, *Develop. Biol.* 20:217-222; Noden, 1978, *Develop. Biol.* 67:313-329; Narciyana and Narayanan, 1980, *Anat. Rec.* 196:71-82; Ayer.-Le Lievre and Le Douarin, 1982, *Develop. Biol.* 94:291-310; D'Amico-Maratel and Noden, 1983, *Am. J. Anat.* 166:445-468). As reviewed in Lindsay et al. (1985, *J. Cell. Sci. Supp.* 3:12.5-129), it is now believed, at least for birds, that neurons of the distal ganglia of the VIIth, IXth, and Xth cranial nerves (geniculate, petrosal and nodose ganglia, respectively) and neurons of the vestibuloacoustic complex of the VIIIth cranial nerve are exclusively of neural placode origin. The trigeminal ganglion of the Vth cranial nerve contains neurons of both crest and placode origin (with the placode-derived neurons predominant in the ventrolateral pole of the maxillomandibular lobe) whereas the satellite cells of all cranial ganglia have been found to entirely of neural crest origin.

From in vitro experiments using both explant and dissociated, neuron-enriched cultures of spinal and cranial nerve sensory neurons, it has been found that sensory neurons of neural crest origin are responsive to NGF; in contrast, neurons derived from neural placodes (including neurons of the ventrolateral portion of the trigeminal ganglion and the entire neuronal population of the vestibular, geniculate, petrosal and nodose ganglia) have been observed to be largely unresponsive to NGF throughout embryonic development. In contrast to differences in their requirement and responsiveness to NGF, both placode and neural crest derived sensory neurons have been found (Table I) to be responsive to the survival and neurite-promoting activity of (Lindsay et al., 1985, *J. Cell. Sci. Supp.* 3:115-129; Lindsay et al., 1985, *Develop. Biol.* 112:319-323; Kalcheim and Gendreau, 1988, *Develop. Brain Res.* 41:79-86). Tebar and Barde (1988, *J. Neurosci.* 8:3337-3342) studied the

binding parameters of radioactively labeled BDNF to chick embryo dorsal root ganglion neurons; their results are consistent with the existence of two classes of BDNF receptors, one with high affinity for BDNF, the other with low affinity. No high affinity receptors were observed on sympathetic neurons.

The known neuronal targets of BDNF were further reviewed by Barde et al. (1987, Prog. Brain Res. 71:185-189). Prior to the instant invention, identification of cells synthesizing BDNF has not been feasible due to the lack of nucleic acid or antibody probes specific for BDNF. Attempts to prepare either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies to BDNF have been unsuccessful. This failure to raise antibodies had hindered the molecular cloning of BDNF, determination of the physiological effect of depriving developing neurons of BDNF *in vivo*, quantitation of BDNF in tissues using an immunoassay, and localization of BDNF using immunocytochemistry.

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF BDNF RESPONSIVE AND NON-RESPONSIVE NEURONS*

A. Responsive Neurons

I. Chick sensory neurons of neural crest origin in:

- (a) dorsal root ganglion
- (b) jugular ganglion
- (c) dorsomedial trigeminal ganglion
- (d) mesencephalic trigeminal nucleus**

II. Chick sensory neurons of ectodermal placode origin in:

- (a) nodose ganglion
- (b) vestibular. ganglion
- (c) petrosal ganglion
- (d) geniculate ganglion
- (e) ventrolateral trigeminal ganglion

III. Rat retinal ganglion cells

B. Non-Responsive Neurons

I. Chick and rat sympathetic neurons

II. Chick parasympathetic ciliary neurons

* From Barde et al., 1987, Prog. Brain Res. 71:185-189

** See Davies et al. 1986, Nature 319:497-499

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), to the substantially pure protein, peptide fragments or derivatives produced in quantity therefrom, and to antibodies directed toward BDNF protein, peptide fragments or derivatives. The present invention makes available, for the first time, sufficient quantities of BDNF to enable anti-BDNF antibody production and to support diagnostic and therapeutic applications of BDNF.

In various embodiments of the invention, the BDNF nucleic acids, proteins, peptides, derivatives, or antibodies of the invention may be utilized in methods for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of neurologic diseases and disorders, and, in particular, in the diagnosis and treatment of sensory neuron disorders and retinal degeneration. Furthermore, in specific embodiments of the invention, BDNF nucleic acids or BDNF gene products may be used in the diagnosis and treatment of neuroblastoma tumor, Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease. BDNF gene products may also be used to facilitate incorporation of implants into nervous tissue or, alternatively, to promote nerve regeneration following damage by trauma, infarction, infection, or post-operatively, in additional specific embodiments of the invention.

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising effective amounts of BDNF gene products or, alternatively, antibodies directed toward BDNF gene products, which may be utilized in the diagnosis or treatment of a variety of neurological diseases and disorders.

In addition, by providing the full nucleotide sequence of BDNF, the present invention allows for the comparison of BDNF and NGF genes, thereby identifying homologous regions and defining a BDNF/NGF gene family. Accordingly, the present invention relates to a method for identifying additional members of the BDNF/NGF gene family. In a specific embodiment, the method of the invention is used to identify a novel, non-NGF, non-BDNF member of the BDNF/NGF gene family. The invention further provides for additional members of the BDNF/NGF gene family identified according to the disclosed method and to their gene products.

3.1. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

BDNF	brain derived neurotrophic factor
hBDNF	human BDNF
CAT	choline acetyltransferase
CNS	central nervous system
DRG	dorsal root ganglia (ganglion)
EDTA	ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid
NGF	nerve growth factor
PBS	phosphate buffered saline
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PNS	peripheral nervous system
SDS	sodium dodecyl sulfate
Tris	tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1. Nucleotide sequence and deduced amino-acid sequence of porcine prepro BDNF cDNA. The complete sequence of two overlapping cDNA clones is shown in this figure. The peptide sequences obtained from microsequencing (Table III) are underlined. The only

consensus sequence for N-glycosylation is double underlined. The start of the mature BDNF sequence is marked by a double carat.

Figure 2. Sequence comparison between NGF and BDNF. Areas with more than two amino acids found at identical positions are indicated. The sequences start with the first amino acids of the mature proteins and end with the last ones before the stop codons. Fifty-one amino acids are common to BDNF and the various NGFs (Schwarz et al., 1989, J. Neurochem. 52:1203-1209), including the 6 cysteine residues.

Figure 3. Autoradiograph of Southern blots of EcoRI cut human, monkey, rat, mouse, dog, cow, rabbit, chicken, and yeast genomic DNA, hybridized to ³²P-labeled NGF and BDNF probes.

Figure 4. Northern blot analysis. From each tissue, 20 µg total RNA was applied per lane and hybridized with a ³²P-labeled cRNA mouse BDNF probe. Note that a strong signal can be seen at about 1.45 kB with brain tissue, but none with the 7 other tissues analyzed.

Figure 5. Sequence of human BDNF cDNA and deduced amino acid sequence, and comparison of DNA sequences from pig, rat, and chicken.

Figure 6. BDNF expression plasmid PCMV1-pBDNF.

Figure 7. (a) Results of ELISA determination of binding of antisera to B5 peptide using serial dilutions of antisera.

(b) Quantitation of binding of 1:500 dilution of various antisera to 50 ng BDNF.

Figure 8. Results of immunohistochemical staining for tyrosine hydroxylase in BDNF-treated (hatched bars) and control (solid bars) ventral mesencephalon cultures.

Figure 9. Dopamine uptake by ventral mesencephalon cultures. Cultures supplemented with BDNF are denoted by hatched bars; control cultures are represented by solid bars.

Figure 10. (a) The effect of BDNF on the number of CAT positive cells in forebrain cholinergic neuron cultures.

(b) Forebrain cholinergic neuron cultures, at densities of 260,000 cells per well (black bar) or 150,000 cells per well (hatched bar), were treated with 150 ng/ml of NGF. The number of CAT immunopositive cells in in NGF-treated versus untreated cells was compared.

Figure 11. Changes in the amount of CAT enzyme activity, in picomoles of substrate catalysed per minute, as a function of BDNF concentration in forebrain cholinergic neuron cultures.

Figure 12. Astroglial cell cultures, at approximately 60% confluency, were treated with either (a) epidermal growth factor, or (b) BDNF for 42 hours, then incubated with [³H] methylthymidine. Amount of ³H incorporated was measured relative to EGF and BDNF concentration.

Figure 13. Southern blot of EcoRI restricted chicken, mouse, rat, hybridized to BDNF/NGF probe R1B/2C. The positions of the NGF and BDNF genomic EcoRI fragments are indicated as N and B, respectively.

Figure 14. Sequence comparison of NGF and BDNF with novel member of BDNF/NGF family identified by PCR from mouse DNA with Box 3/Box 4 primers: Novel gene [designated here as M3/4], also known as Neurotrophin-3 (NT-3), showing sequence of coding strand only, and deduced amino acid sequence aligned relative to mature mouse NGF and mature pig, rat, mouse, or human BDNF. Dashes indicate a position where a deletion of one codon in NGF is used to optimize alignment relative to BDNF and M3/4. Italics indicate matches in amino acid sequence and/or conservative amino acid substitutions.

Figure 15. Northern blots of RNA from a variety of human tumor-derived cell lines hybridized to BDNF human probe.

Figure 16. Effect of depolarization of BDNF- mRNA levels in hippocampal neurons.

(a) Time-course of BDNF- mRNA expression in primary cultures of hippocampal neurons in the presence of 50mM KCl. Total cellular RNA was extracted from 0.5×10^6 cells, glyoxylated and analyzed by

electrophoresis on a 1.3% agarose gel (Biziere, K. and Coyle, T., *Neurosci.*, 1978, *Lett.* 8:303; McGeer et al., 1978, *Brain. Res.* 139:381). RNA transferred to Hybond N filters was hybridized with a ^{32}P -labelled cRNA probe (specific activity, 10^9 cpm/ μg) specific for mouse BDNF and produced by run-off transcription *in vitro*. The two upper bands (4 and 1.5kb) correspond to BDNF-mRNA; the two bands for BDNF (4kb and 1.5 kb) are RNase A-resistant and represent two different transcripts which seem, however, to be regulated in a similar manner and the lower (700 bp) to 10 pg of a short BDNF-mRNA recovery standard which was added to samples before extraction of RNA.

(b) Calcium dependency. Neurons were incubated for 3 hours in normal culture medium (CM) in a modified medium without calcium (-Ca) or in culture medium with $10\mu\text{M}$ nifedipine (NIF). 50mM KCl was added where indicated (+K).

Figure 17. Increases in NGF-mRNA levels in hippocampal neurons by potassium and kainic acid. Neurons were incubated for 3 hours in control medium (C) or in the presence of 50 mM KCl. (K+) or $25\mu\text{M}$ kainic acid (KA). RNA was extracted and the NGF-mRNA levels were determined by the quantitative PCR (11). The values are means $\pm$ SEM ($n = 6$).

Figure 18. Dose-response curve for the kainic acid effect. Hippocampal neurons were incubated for 3 hours in the presence of various concentrations of kainic acid. RNA was extracted and analyzed as described in Fig. 16. Values represent means $\pm$ SEM of three experiments.

Figure 19. Time-course of increases in BDNF- and NGF-mRNA levels by kainic acid treatments. Total cellular RNA was extracted and analyzed as indicated in Fig.16 from hippocampus (a) or cortex (b) at the indicated times (in hours) after intraperitoneal injection of kainic acid (12mg/kg). One single dose of diazepam (10mg/kg) was injected 90 minutes after kainic acid (the two bands for BDNF (4kb and 1,5 kb) are RNase A-resistant and represent two different transcripts which seem, however, to be regulated in a similar manner). Values

corresponding to 1.5 Kb BDNF-mRNA (o) and 1.3 Kb NGF-mRNA (o) are shown. Similar increases were observed for the 4kb BDNF-mRNA. Values given represent means $\pm$ SEM of three to four experiments.

Figure 20. Effect of anticonvulsants on the kainic acid-induced expression of BDNF-mRNA. Rats were injected intraperitoneally with diazepam (10mg/kg) (DZ), MK-801 (1mg/kg) (MK) or Ketamine (20mg/kg) (KET) 15 minutes before injection of kainic acid (12mg/kg) (+KA) or saline (controls). Three hours later hippocampal tissue was used to prepare total RNA as indicated in Fig.16. Values represent means $\pm$ SEM of three experiments.

Figure 21. Septal Cell Cultures.

A-F. Phase-Contrast Micrograph of the Time Course of Cell Growth in Culture. The cells were plated at a density of 1.3×10^5 cells/cm² and maintained in 5 HS/NS as described in the text. The time points recorded were 1 (A, B), 2 (C, D) and 4 (E, F) days. Cell type specific markers were used to identify populations of cells, AChE histochemically stained neurons (G, H) and NGF-receptor immunopositive neurons (I). Scale bar = 25 μ m.

Figure 22. Comparison of the Response of Dissociated Septal Cells to BDNF or NGF Treatment on the Basis of AChE Cell Numbers.

A. Comparison of the response to BDNF (25ng/ml), NGF (50ng/ml) or the combination of both ligands at different plating densities. (B) Comparison of the response of cholinergic neurons to a range of BDNF or NGF concentrations (0-50ng/ml). The cells for these results were grown for a period of 11-12 days in serum-containing medium. The data points represent the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of 6-9 determinations.

Figure 23. Bar Graph Depicts the Effect of Delaying the Addition of BDNF or NGF to Dissociated Septal Cultures. BDNF (50ng/ml) or NGF (50ng/ml) was added to dissociated cell cultures following a delay of 5-6 hours (+12), 5 days (-5/+7) or 7 days (-7/+5). The cultures were maintained for

12 days. Cells were scored on the basis of AChE positive histochemical staining. The results are expressed as the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of 4 to 5 determinations.

Figure 24. Bar Graph Depicting the Ability of BDNF or NGF to Regulate the Numbers of NGF-Receptor Immunopositive Cells.

The immunostaining for the NGF-receptor was conducted utilizing the monoclonal antibody 192-IgG at a dilution of 1:1000. The dissociated septal cells were plated at a density of 1.3×10^5 cells/cm², and treated continuously for a period of 12 days. A comparison is made between a saturating dose of NGF and a range of doses of BDNF (0-100ng/ml). The results depicted are the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of an n of 4.

Figure 25. Dose Response Curve of Septal Cholinergic Neurons to CAT Inducing Activities of BDNF (A) and NGF (B).

Cultures were plated on polyornithine and laminincoated 6mm wells and maintained for 12 days in 5 HS/N3. The cells were exposed to BDNF or NGF 5-6 hours after plating. The factors were replaced every 3 days when the medium was changed. The results shown represent the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of an n of 5-6 determinations.

Figure 26. Dose Response Effect of BDNF and NGF on AChE Enzyme Activity.

Rat septal cholinergic neurons were grown for 12 days in serum-containing medium with hormonal supplements. The cells were treated with BDNF (open squares) and NGF (solid squares) as described for Figure 25. The results are the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of an n of 6-9. The AChE activity in the non-treated cultures was 16.4 ± 2 nmol/Hr/Well.

Figure 27. Time Course of the increase in CAT Enzyme Activity Induced by BDNF as Compared to NGF.

The time requirement for the stimulation of CAT activity was conducted on cells plated at a density of 2.3×10^5 cells/cm² and grown for varying lengths of time in serum-containing medium with hormonal supplements and exogenous factors. The cells were initially exposed to BDNF (open squares) or NGF (solid squares) 5-6 hours after plating. The results represent the percent of the activity

determined in the treated cultures versus the non-treated cultures (n=6, BDNF 12 days n=3).

Figure 28. Comparison of the Effects of Glial Cells on the Ability of BDNF to Induce CAT Enzyme Activity. Septal cells were plated at a density of 2.3×10^5 cells/cm². Following a plating period of 5-6 hours, the medium was changed to either serum-free or a serum-containing medium both supplemented with 1% N3 as detailed in the text. Cytosine arabinoside (1μM) was added for 24 hours in order to further reduce the numbers of astrocytes. The cultures were then maintained for 12 days. The results represent the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of 4 determinations.

Figure 29. Bar Graph Depicts the Effect of BDNF or NGF Treatment on the Level of High-Affinity Choline Uptake. The choline uptake was conducted on cells maintained for 11 days, following plating at a density of 1.3×10^5 cells/cm². BDNF (50ng/ml) or NGF (50ng/ml) were present during the entire culture period. The data points represent the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of 5 determinations for BDNF and 10 for NGF.

Figure 30. Resolution by SDS page of ³⁵S-labeled reaction products from the enzymatic cleavage of human brain-derived neurotrophic factor by trypsin and endoproteinase Arg-C.

Figure 31. Graphic representation of the DRG bioassay comparing untreated CHO-hBDNF with endoproteinase-cleaved CHO-hBDNF. Neurite outgrowth is scored between 0 and 5 with a score of 5 representing maximal bioactivity.

Figure 32. Phase-contrast (A) and bright-field photomicrographs (B,C) of dissociated cultures of E14 rat ventral mesencephalic cells stained after 9 days in culture with monoclonal antibodies to tyrosine hydroxylase (TH).

A & B. Phase-contrast and bright-field photographs of the same field show the low abundance of TH+ neurons in these cultures. Only a single TH+ neuron (arrows) is seen in a field containing many phase-bright neurons with long neurites. Few nonneuronal cells are evident, by morphology or by staining for GFAP (not shown).

C. Bright field photograph showing two TH+ neurons (small arrows) in a field containing about - 98 phase-bright cells of neuronal morphology. Scale bar = 100 μ M.

Figure 33. High magnification photomicrographs of 6 day cultures of E14 rat ventral mesencephalic cells showing varied morphologies of TH+ neurons, some with extensive neuritic growth and extremely elaborate growth cones (A, B). Cultures were established and stained as described in legend to Fig.32. Scale bar=25 μ M.

Figure 34. BDNF promotes survival of TH+, dopaminergic mesencephalic neurons in culture in dose-dependent manner, evident at culture periods longer than 3 days.

A. Comparison of the number of TH+ neurons in cultures of E14 rat ventral mesencephalon maintained with (solid bars) or without BDNF (open bars). In treated cultures, BDNF (50 ng/ml) was added once on culture day 2. No difference between control and treated cultures was observed at day 3, but the number of TH+ neurons in BDNF treated cultures was 1.8-fold higher than controls at day 8. Values are the average of duplicate samples.

B. Effect of BDNF on increasing survival of TH+ neurons is dose-dependent.

The number of TH+ neurons was determined in duplicate cultures after 8 days in culture in the absence of BDNF or medium containing increasing concentrations of BDNF added at day 2.

C. NGF has no effect on the survival of TH+ neurons.

To assess the specificity of BDNF, cultures were also grown in the presence or absence of NGF (50 ng/ml) for 8 days and analyzed for TH+ cells. NGF, added on day 2, did not increase the survival of TH+ neurons in cultures examined at either day 6 or day 8. Results are the average of duplicate dishes.

Figure 35. Repeated doses of BDNF further increase the survival of TH+ neurons when compared to a single addition of BDNF at day 2.

Cultures were prepared as described in the text. Recombinant human BDNF was purified from the supernatant of COS M5 cells. Cultures were treated either with a single addition (SA; stipled bars) of BDNF (50 ng/ml) on day 2, or with repeated doses of

BDNF (50 ng/ml) on days 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 (MA-multiple additions; solid bars), or were grown without BDNF (control; open bars). At the times indicated cultures were fixed and stained for TH immunoreactivity. Replenishing BDNF by multiple additions resulted in a 2.7 fold higher number of TH+ neurons at day 11 compared to controls, whereas the maximum increase seen with a single addition of BDNF was a little less than 2-fold after 11 days. Results, typical of several experiments, are the average of duplicate samples.

Figure 36. Delayed addition of BDNF does not increase the number of TH+ neurons to the same extent as seen when BDNF is added at day 2.

Cultures were prepared as described in the text, with the exception of the time of addition of exogenous BDNF. All cultures were switched to serum-free medium at day 2, and BDNF (50 ng/ml, pig brain BDNF) was added as a single addition either at day 2, day 5 or day 7 (CD2, CDS, CD7). At culture days six, eight and ten, the number of TH+ neurons was determined in duplicate cultures. In this experiment, a single addition of BDNF at day 2 resulted in a 3-fold higher number of TH+ neurons at day 10. When BDNF was added after a delay, at day 5, an increase in TH+ neurons over controls was seen at day 10, but was less than 2-fold, and this difference in TH+ cell number between treated and control cultures did not increase further with longer time in culture. Control, open bars; BDNF addition at day 2, stippled bars; BDNF added at day 5, solid bar; BDNF added at day 7, diagonalhatched bars.

Figure 37. Dose-dependent response of BDNF on high affinity GABA uptake in hippocampal cultures. Partially-purified nBDNF (rotaphor-purified from COS M5 supernatants) was added to the cultures at various dilutions. BDNF at 1×10^{-2} dilution was found to have maximal neurite-promoting activity in E8 chick dorsal root ganglion. High affinity ^3H -GABA uptake was measured following 8 days of BDNF treatment in vitro.

Figure 38. BDNF protects cultured nigral dopaminergic neurons from the neurotoxic effects of MPP+. Cultures were established from E14 rat embryos as

described in Figure 1. After 24 hours in vitro the culture medium was changed to the serum-free formulation. After 3 days in culture the cultures were divided into four groups of six 35mm dishes. One group was kept as a control group, and the others received either (i) basic fibroblast growth factor, 10 ng/ml (bovine brain bFGF; Boehringer-Mannheim); (ii) mouse NGF, 50ng/ml; or (iii) BDNF, 50ng/ml. Cultures were kept for a further 24 hours before 3 dishes in each group were exposed to 1 μ M MPP+ (Research Biochemicals, Inc., Natick, MA) for 48 hours. At the end of the experiment, 6 days in total, all plates were processed for TH immunoreactivity and the number of TH+ cells was determined in each group. The data presented represent the number TH+ neurons after MPP+ treatment calculated as a percentage of the number of TH+ neurons in similar cultures not exposed to MPP+. All values are the mean $\pm$ s.e.m. of triplicate cultures.

5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), as well as BDNF protein, peptide fragments and derivatives produced in quantity using these nucleic acid sequences. In addition, the invention relates to pharmacologic compositions and therapeutic uses of BDNF, having provided, for the first time, the means to generate sufficient quantities of substantially pure BDNF for clinical use. The invention also relates to antibodies directed toward BDNF or fragments thereof, having provided a method for generating sufficient immunogen. Further, by permitting a comparison of the nucleic acid sequences of BDNF and NGF, the present invention provides for the identification of homologous regions of nucleic acid sequence between BDNF and NGF, thereby defining a BDNF/NGF gene family; the invention provides a method for identifying and isolating additional members of this gene family.

For purposes of clarity of description, and not by way of limitation, the invention will be described in the following parts:

- (i) purification of BDNF
- (ii) BDNF bioassays

- (iii) microsequencing of BDNF protein
- (iv) cloning of BDNF encoding DNA
- (v) expression of BDNF
- (vi) BDNF genes and proteins
- (vii) generation of anti-BDNF antibodies
- (viii) identification of additional members of the BDNF/NGF gene family
- (ix) utility of the invention
- (X) pharmaceutical compositions

5.1. PURIFICATION OF BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR

In order to identify BDNF encoding nucleic acid, microgram amounts of BDNF protein may be obtained from tissue to permit the determination of amino acid sequences which may then be used to design oligonucleotide probes. The extreme rarity of BDNF protein practically limits the amount of amino acid sequence which may be determined. BDNF may be prepared from pig brain by methods described in Barde et al., (1982, EMBO J. 1:549-553), or Hofer and Barde (1988, Nature 331:261-262).

Preferably, BDNF may be prepared, according to the following detailed protocol which is presented by way of example, and not by way of limitation; various modifications are envisioned for use by one skilled in the art. Because of the rarity of BDNF, preferably about six kilograms of brain tissue may be used in a purification procedure. Brain tissue may be homogenized in sodium phosphate buffer at a concentration of about 0.2 M sodium phosphate and a pH of approximately 6, containing 1 mM EDTA and 1 mM freshly added phenylmethanesulphonyl fluoride, such that the ratio of brain tissue to fluid is approximately 1 kg of brain to 2 liters of buffer. Hydrochloric acid may then be used to adjust the pH of the mixture to approximately 4, and the mixture may then be stirred for about 2 hours at 4°C. The mixture can then be centrifuged for 25 minutes at 20,000g. After centrifugation, the supernatant is collected, adjusted to a pH of about 6.0 using sodium hydroxide, and then stirred with about 1 liter of preswollen carboxymethylcellulose (per 6 kg of brain

tissue) which has been equilibrated with 0.1 M sodium phosphate at a pH of 6. After several washes with a total of about 20 liters of 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 6, the slurry may be poured into a column and washed with the same buffer containing 0.13 M NaCl, preferably overnight. Active fractions, identified by a BDNF sensitive bioassay (see Section 5.2, *infra*) may then be eluted with phosphate buffer containing 0.5 M NaCl and subsequently dialyzed against several changes of about 5 liters of 5 mM potassium phosphate at a pH of 6.8. The dialyzed fractions may then be applied to a hydroxyapatite column having a bed volume of about 20 ml for each kilogram of brain tissue processed; the hydroxyapatite column should be pre-equilibrated with 5 mM potassium phosphate at a pH of 6.8 prior to application of sample. The column may then be eluted with a linear gradient composed of 500 ml of 5 mM potassium phosphate and 500 ml of 700 mM potassium phosphate, both at a pH of about 6.8. The BDNF activity should optimally be eluted at approximately 500 mM potassium phosphate. Pooled active fractions may then be adjusted to a final molarity of about 700 mM potassium phosphate and applied to a phenyl-sepharose column (having a volume of about 5 ml for every 6 kg of brain tissue processed) equilibrated with a solution of 700 mM potassium phosphate having a pH of 6.8. After washing with approximately 40 ml of the same buffer, BDNF activity may be eluted with 0.1 M potassium phosphate, pH 6.8, and subsequently the BDNF activity may be dialyzed against distilled water, and then lyophilized. The lyophilized material may then be taken up in an SDS-gel electrophoresis sample buffer containing 0.1% SDS but preferably containing no mercaptoethanol, and applied to an SDS gel comprised of a linear gradient of 10-25% acrylamide. After completion of electrophoretic separation, the gel may be stained for about 10 minutes with Coomassie blue, and destained for about 20 minutes. A band migrating at the level of a cytochrome c marker may be cut out and electrophoretically eluted from the gel. SDS may be largely removed as described by Weber and Kuter (1971, J. Biol. Chem. 246:4504-4509). It should be noted that removal of SDS is generally not complete. A purification procedure for microsequencing of BDNF was modified according to Hofer and Barde (1988, nature 331:261-262), and does not make use of a gel electrophoresis as the last step of purification.

5.2. BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR BIOASSAYS

Any system which qualitatively or quantitatively indicates BDNF activity may be used according to the present invention. Such bioassays may be useful in identifying and/or measuring natural or recombinant BDNF activity.

Any BDNF bioassay known in the art may be used. For example, chick embryo dorsal root ganglion (DRG) neuron may be utilized in a BDNF assay, as described in Barde et al. (1980, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 77:1199-1203).

By way of example, dorsal root ganglia from 6 to 14 day chick embryos, and preferably 10 to 12 day chick embryos, may be collected, using dissection techniques known in the art, and immediately placed in a small volume of F14 medium (made from GIBCO F-12 powder, supplemented as in Vogel et al., 1972, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 69:3180-3184), which should be replaced at the end of the dissection by Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} - free phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing about 0.1 percent trypsin. After about 20 minutes of incubation at 37°C , the ganglia may be centrifuged and washed twice with F14 medium containing about 10 percent (vol/vol) heat-inactivated horse serum. The ganglia may then be dissociated by gentle trituration (about 10-15 aspirations) using a small (about 1 mm) diameter siliconized pasteur pipette. Remaining lumps of tissue may then, preferably, be removed by passing the cell suspension through a nylon mesh, having about 40 μm sized pores. The cell suspension may then be preplated for about 210 minutes on a plastic tissue culture dish; during this period, most of the nonneuronal cells should adhere to the plastic surface, leaving a neuron-enriched cell population in suspension. Cells may then be diluted to a concentration of about 5×10^3 cells per milliliter of plating medium (preferably F14 medium supplemented with 10 percent vol/vol heat inactivated horse serum together with antibiotics) and placed in polyornithine or, preferably, polyornithine/laminin coated tissue culture dishes (see infra).

Alternatively, and not by way of limitation, BDNF bioassays which are relatively insensitive to NGF may, in some circumstances, be preferable to systems, such as the DRG system described supra, which may, under certain conditions, respond to both BDNF and NGF. Such relatively BDNF-specific systems would include retinal

ganglion cultures as well as cultures of neurons derived from neural placodes.

Perinatal retinal cells may be cultured according to the methods described in Johnson et al. (1986, J. Neurosci. 6:3031-3038). For example, retinas may be removed from perinatal animals (in the rat the term "perinatall" here refers to embryonic day 17 embryos through postnatal pups within 48 hours after birth), washed in calcium and magnesium free phosphate buffered saline (PBS), then incubated in PBS containing about 0.05% to 0.1% trypsin for approximately 15 minutes at about 37°C. After proteolytic digestion, retinas may be washed in F14 culture medium containing about 10 per cent (vol/vol) heat-inactivated horse serum (F14-HS). The retinas may then be dissociated by gentle pipetting in a small volume (about 1-10 ml) of fresh F14-HS. Undissociated tissue may be allowed to settle, and the remaining cells and medium pipetted off for culture.

Alternatively, BDNF bioassays which comprise neural placode derived cells may be used according to the invention. Embryonic cranial nerve explants of, for example, the ventrolateral portion of the trigeminal ganglion, or the vestibular, geniculate, petrosal, or nodose ganglion may be cultured in collagen-gel overlaid with culture medium, as described in Davies et al. (1986, J. Neurosci. 6:1897-1904) or dissociated according to Barde et al. (1980, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 77:1199-1203).

Because it has been observed that responsiveness to BDNF may be increased ten-fold by changing the growth substrate from polyornithine to laminin-polyornithine, (Barde et al., 1987, Prog. Brain Res. 71:185-189), BDNF assays are preferably performed on laminin-containing substrates. Culture surfaces may be prepared, for example, by (i) coating the culture surface for about 8-10 hours with a sterile solution of polyornithine; (ii) washing several times with sterile water; and (iii) coating the culture surface for about two hours with laminin at a concentration of approximately 25 µg/ml in PBS (Johnson et al., 1986, J. Neurosci. 6:3031-3038).

In any bioassay system used according to the invention, a BDNF dose-response curve may be established using methods known in the art. Using a dissociated chick sensory ganglion assay, half-maximal survival was observed with a concentration of about 5 ng/ml purified BDNF, and maximal survival was observed with a concentration of between about ten and 20 ng/ml purified BDNF (Barde et al., 1987, Prog. Brain Res. 71:185-189).

5.3. MICROSEQUENCING OF BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR PROTEIN

BDNF protein prepared from brain may be sequenced; however, it must be emphasized that the extreme rarity of the protein makes it unlikely that a substantial portion of BDNF protein sequence may be reliably obtained. The protein may be sequenced directly or initially cleaved by any protease or other compound known in the art, including, but not limited to, Staphylococcus aureus V8, trypsin, and cyanogen bromide. Peptides may be sequenced by automated Edman degradation on a gas phase microsequencer according to the method of Hewick et al. (1981, J. Biol. Chem. 256:7990-7997) and Hunkapillar et al. (1983, Methods Enzymol. 91:227-236). Detection of phenylthiohydantoin amino acids may then be performed according to Lottspeich (1985, Chromatography 326:321-327). Overlapping fragments of amino acid sequence may be determined and used to deduce longer stretches of contiguous sequence.

5.4. CLONING OF BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR- ENCODING DNA

The rarity of BDNF effectively precludes the use of standard strategies for cloning the BDNF gene. For example, if available protein sequence were used to generate a complementary labeled oligonucleotide probe, and this probe were used to screen cDNA libraries generated from tissue presumed to synthesize BDNF, the number of positive clones would be likely to be vanishingly small. The instant invention provides for the cloning of the BDNF gene by a combination of procedures, comprising the purification of suitable amounts of BDNF protein, microsequencing of the BDNF protein, derivation of an oligonucleotide probe, construction of a cDNA library, amplification based on the derived BDNF amino acid sequence, and finally, selection for the BDNF gene. In this method of the invention, the preferred procedure for amplification utilizes the amplification of tissue nucleic acid sequences by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (Saiki et al., 1985, Science 230:1350-1354), in order to expand the number of BDNF sequences available for cloning. A detailed description of the preferred method follows: Firstly, the amino acid sequence derived from purified BDNF protein may be used to deduce oligonucleotide

primers for use in polymerase chain reaction. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, in which several nucleic acid triplets may specify the same amino acid, several oligonucleotides should be synthesized for a given amino acid sequence, in order to provide for multiple potential nucleotide sequence combinations; the resulting oligonucleotides are referred to as degenerate primers.

The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) requires sense strand as well as anti-sense strand primers. Accordingly, a degenerate oligonucleotide primer corresponding to BDNF amino acid sequence may be used as primer for one DNA strand, and a second primer, homologous to a commonly occurring DNA sequence, such as a stretch of thymidine residues resulting from reverse transcription of the polyadenosine tail of mRNAs, may be used as primer for the second DNA strand. These primers may then be used in polymerase chain reaction with nucleic acid template presumed to contain BDNF encoding sequences, such as genomic DNA or, preferably, cDNA prepared from mRNA collected from tissue presumed to synthesize BDNF. The DNA reaction products may then be analyzed by electrophoresis to determine whether the DNA reaction product has a molecular size similar to the expected size of the BDNF gene and, preferably, by nucleotide sequence analysis.

However, because the use of two degenerate primers in PCR increases the likelihood of amplifying nucleic acid sequences which do not encode BDNF, a preferred method provides for the use of only one degenerate primer, the other primer corresponding to exact BDNF sequence. In order to identify exact BDNF sequence, the amino acid sequence determined using purified BDNF protein may be used to design both degenerate sense and anti-sense oligonucleotide primers. The DNA reaction product resulting from the use of these primers in PCR reaction, using BDNF encoding nucleic acid as a template, should be a nucleic acid fragment encoding the stretch of amino acids used to design the primers, and may be of a predictable size (e.g. at minimum, the number of amino acid residues, multiplied by a factor of three, base pairs in length). Sequence analysis of the DNA reaction product may be compared to the ascertained amino acid sequence to corroborate that the amplified nucleic acid sequence may, in fact, encode the BDNF peptide fragment. Although any method of nucleic acid sequencing known in the art may be utilized, it is preferable to use the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method (Sanger et

al., 1979, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 72:3918-3921). Sequencing may be accomplished using gel purified or, preferably, cloned DNA reaction product. The sequence of the DNA reaction product may then be used toward designing an oligonucleotide primer corresponding to exact BDNF encoding sequence. This primer may then be used together with a second primer, which may be degenerate, to extend the amount of BDNF-sequence beyond that represented by the fragment of exact sequence initially determined. For example, and not by way of limitation, the sense strand primer may correspond to exact BDNF nucleotide sequence, whereas the anti-sense primer may be a degenerate primer homologous to a region of sequence likely to be found downstream of the sequenced fragment, e.g. the polyadenosine tail of mRNA, as reverse transcribed in the cDNA. It may then be necessary to use a similar method to retrieve sequence upstream of the sequenced fragment; for example, the anti-sense strand primer may correspond to exact BDNF nucleotide sequence and the sense strand primer may be a degenerate primer homologous to a region of BDNF sequence upstream of the sequenced fragment, e.g. a 5' polyadenosine tail added at the 5' end of cDNA using terminal deoxynucleotide transferase. Accordingly, the sequence of the entire BDNF gene or mRNA may be assembled.

DNA reaction products may be cloned using any method known in the art. A large number of vector-host systems known in the art may be used. Possible vectors include, but are not limited to, cosmids, plasmids or modified viruses, but the vector system must be compatible with the host cell used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, bacteriophages such as lambda derivatives, or plasmids such as pBR322, pUC, or Bluescript® (Stratagene) plasmid derivatives. Recombinant molecules can be introduced into host cells via transformation, transfection, infection, electroporation, etc.

The BDNF gene is inserted into a cloning vector which can be used to transform, transfect, or infect appropriate host cells so that many copies of the gene sequences are generated. This can be accomplished by ligating the DNA fragment into a cloning vector which has complementary cohesive termini. However, if the complementary restriction sites used to fragment the DNA are not present in the cloning vector, the ends of the DNA molecules may be enzymatically modified. It may prove advantageous to incorporate restriction endonuclease cleavage sites into the oligonucleotide

primers used in polymerase chain reaction to facilitate insertion into vectors. Alternatively, any site desired may be produced by ligating nucleotide sequences (linkers) onto the DNA termini; these ligated linkers may comprise specific chemically synthesized oligonucleotides encoding restriction endonuclease recognition sequences. In an alternative method, the cleaved vector and BDNF gene may be modified by homopolymeric tailing.

In specific embodiments, transformation of host cells with recombinant DNA molecules that incorporate an isolated BDNF gene, cDNA, or synthesized DNA sequence enables generation of multiple copies of the gene. Thus, the gene may be obtained in large quantities by growing transformants, isolating the recombinant DNA molecules from the transformants and, when necessary, retrieving the inserted gene from the isolated recombinant DNA.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, once a cDNA-derived clone encoding BDNF has been generated, a genomic clone encoding BDNF may be isolated using standard techniques known in the art. For example, a labeled nucleic acid probe may be derived from the BDNF clone, and used to screen genomic DNA libraries by nucleic acid hybridization, using, for example, the method set forth in Benton and Davis (1977, *Science* 196:180) for bacteriophage libraries and Grunstein and Hogness (1975, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 72:3961-3965) for plasmid libraries. Retrieved clones may then be analyzed by restriction-fragment mapping and sequencing techniques according to methods well known in the art.

Furthermore, additional cDNA clones may be identified from a cDNA library using the sequences obtained according to the invention.

5.5. EXPRESSION OF THE BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR GENE

The nucleotide sequence coding for a BDNF protein, or a portion thereof, can be inserted into an appropriate expression vector, i.e., a vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted protein-coding sequence. The necessary transcriptional and translation signals can also be supplied by the native BDNF gene and/or its flanking regions. A variety of host-vector systems may be utilized to express the protein-coding sequence. These include but are not limited to mammalian cell systems

infected with virus (e.g. vaccinia virus, adenovirus, etc.); insect cell systems infected with virus (e.g., baculovirus); microorganisms such as yeast containing yeast vectors, or bacteria transformed with bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA, or cosmid DNA. The expression elements of these vectors vary in their strengths and specificities. Depending on the host-vector system utilized, any one of a number of suitable transcription and translation elements may be used.

Any of the methods previously described for the insertion of DNA fragments into a vector may be used to construct expression vectors containing a chimeric gene consisting of appropriate transcriptional/translational control signals and the protein coding sequences. These methods may include *in vitro* recombinant DNA and synthetic techniques and *in vivo* recombinations (genetic recombination). Expression of nucleic acid sequence encoding BDNF protein or peptide fragment may be regulated by a second nucleic acid sequence so that BDNF protein or peptide is expressed in a host transformed with the recombinant DNA molecule. For example, expression of BDNF may be controlled by any promoter/enhancer element known in the art. Promoters which may be used to control BDNF expression include, but are not limited to, the SV40 early promoter region (Bernt and Chambon, 1981, *Nature* 290:304-310), the promoter contained in the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto, et al., 1980, *Cell* 22:787-797), the herpes thymidine kinase promoter (Wagner et al., 1981, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 78:144-1445), the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster et al., 1982, *Nature* 296:39-42); prokaryotic expression vectors such as the β -lactamase promoter (Villa-Komaroff, et al., 1978, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 75:3727-3731), or the *tac* promoter (DeBoer, et al., 1983, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 80:21-25), see also "Useful proteins from recombinant bacterial" in *Scientific American*, 1980, 242:74-94; plant expression vectors comprising the nopaline synthetase promoter region (Herrera-Estrella et al., *Nature* 303:209-213) or the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S RNA promoter (Gardner, et al., 1981, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 9:2871), and the promoter for the photosynthetic enzyme ribulose biphosphate carboxylase (Herrera-Estrella et al., 1984, *Nature* 310:115-120); promoter elements from yeast or other fungi such as the Gal 4 promoter, the ADC (alcohol dehydrogenase) promoter, PGK (phosphoglycerol kinase) promoter, alkaline phosphatase promoter, and the

following animal transcriptional control regions, which exhibit tissue specificity and have been utilized in transgenic animals: elastase I gene control region which is active in pancreatic acinar cells (Swift et al., 1984, *Cell* 38:639-646; Ornitz et al., 1986, Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 50:399-409; MacDonald, 1987, *Hepatology* 7:425-515); insulin gene control region which is active in pancreatic beta cells (Hanahan, 1985, *Nature* 315:115-122), immunoglobulin gene control region which is active in lymphoid cells (Grosschedl et al., 1984, *Cell* 38:647-658; Adames et al., 1985, *Nature* 318:533-538; Alexander et al., 1987, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 7:1436-1444), mouse mammary tumor virus control region which is active in testicular, breast, lymphoid and mast cells (Leder et al., 1986, *Cell* 45:485-495), albumin gene control region which is active in liver (Pinkert et al., 1987, *Genes and Devel.* 1:268-276), alpha-fetoprotein gene control region which is active in liver (Krumlauf et al., 1985, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:1639-1648; Hammer et al., 1987, *Science* 235:53-58); alpha 1-antitrypsin gene control region which is active in the liver (Kelsey et al., 1987, *Genes and Devel.* 1:161-171), beta-globin gene control region which is active in myeloid cells (Mogram et al., 1985, *Nature* 315:338-340; Kollias et al., 1986, *Cell* 46:89-94; myelin basic protein gene control region which is active in oligodendrocyte cells in the brain (Readhead et al., 1987, *Cell* 48:703-712); myosin light chain-2 gene control region which is active in skeletal muscle (Sani, 1985, *Nature* 314:283-286), and gonadotropic releasing hormone gene control region which is active in the hypothalamus (Mason et al., 1986, *Science* 234:1372-1378).

Expression vectors containing BDNF gene inserts can be identified by three general approaches:

(a) DNA-DNA, hybridization, (b) presence or absence of "marker" gene functions, and (c) expression of inserted sequences. In the first approach, the presence of a foreign gene inserted in an expression vector can be detected by DNA-DNA hybridization using probes comprising sequences that are homologous to an inserted BDNF gene. In the second approach, the recombinant vector/host system can be identified and selected based upon the presence or absence of certain "marker" gene functions (thymidine kinase activity, resistance to antibiotics, transformation phenotype, occlusion body formation in baculovirus, etc.) caused by the insertion of foreign genes in the vector. For example, if the BDNF gene is inserted within the marker gene sequence of the vector, recombinants containing the BDNF insert can be identified

by the absence of the marker gene function. In the third approach, recombinant expression vectors can be identified by assaying the foreign gene product expressed by the recombinant. Such assays can be based, for example, on the physical or functional properties of the BDNF gene product in bioassay systems as described supra, in Section 5.2.

Once a particular recombinant DNA molecule is identified and isolated, several methods known in the art may be used to propagate it. Once a suitable host system and growth conditions are established, recombinant expression vectors can be propagated and prepared in quantity. As previously explained, the expression vectors which can be used include, but are not limited to, the following vectors or their derivatives: human or animal viruses such as vaccinia virus or adenovirus; insect viruses such as baculovirus, yeast vectors; bacteriophage vectors (e.g., lambda), and plasmid and cosmid DNA vectors, to name but a few.

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen which modulates the expression of the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product in the specific fashion desired. Expression from certain promoters can be elevated in the presence of certain inducers; thus, expression of the genetically engineered BDNF protein may be controlled. Furthermore, different host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for the translational and post-translational processing and modification (e.g., glycosylation, cleavage) of proteins. Appropriate cell lines or host systems can be chosen to ensure the desired modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. For example, expression in a bacterial system can be used to produce an unglycosylated core protein product. Expression in yeast will produce a glycosylated product. Expression in mammalian cells can be used to ensure "native" glycosylation of the heterologous BDNF protein. Furthermore, different vector/host expression systems may effect processing reactions such as proteolytic cleavages to different extents.

In a specific embodiment of the invention, DNA encoding preproBDNF may be cloned into pCMV plasmid, amplified, and then used to transfect COS cells by the calcium phosphate method (Chen and Okayama, 1987, Mol. Cell. Biol. 7:2745-2752); BDNF activity may then be collected from cell culture medium (see Example Section 10, infra).

5.5.1. IDENTIFICATION AND PURIFICATION OF THE EXPRESSED GENE PRODUCT

Once a recombinant which expresses the BDNF gene is identified, the gene product should be analyzed. This can be achieved by assays based on the physical or functional properties of the product.

Once the BDNF protein is identified, it may be isolated and purified by standard methods including chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, and sizing column chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard technique for the purification of proteins. The functional properties may be evaluated using any known BDNF assay, including, but not limited to, chick embryo dorsal root ganglia, perinatal rat retinal cells, or neurotrophic factor-derived neurons.

Importantly, methods used to prepare BDNF from brain tissue, because they involve, as a final step, preparative gel electrophoresis, would produce BDNF which was not fully active due to the presence of residual SDS (Barde and Thoenen, 1985, in "Hormones and Cell Regulation" Vol. 9, Dumont et al., eds., Elsevier Science Publishers, pp. 385-390). In contrast, the present invention permits the isolation of BDNF which is produced from recombinant nucleic acid molecules and which is free of SDS therefore possesses full activity. For example, and not by way of limitation, the anti-BDNF antibodies of the invention (such as antibody directed toward the B5-33 amino acid fragment of porcine BDNF, described in Section 11, *infra*) may be used to collect recombinant BDNF by immunoprecipitation or affinity chromatography, thereby producing detergent-free, fully active BDNF.

In a further embodiment of the invention, prepro BDNF may be converted to active mature BDNF enzymatically, using, for example, endoprotease Arg-C (see Example Section 17, *infra*).

5.6. BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR GENES AND PROTEINS

Using the methods detailed *supra* and in Example Sections 6 and 9, *infra*, the following nucleic acid sequences were determined, and their corresponding amino acid sequences deduced. The porcine BDNF cDNA sequence was determined, and is depicted in Figure 1. The human genomic cDNA BDNF sequence was determined, and is depicted in Figure 5 which also presents DNA sequences from pig, rat, and chicken. Each of these sequences, or their functional

equivalents, can be used in accordance with the invention. Additionally, the invention relates to BDNF genes and proteins isolated from porcine, bovine, feline, avian, equine, or canine, as well as primate sources and any other species in which BDNF activity exists. The invention is further directed to subsequences of BDNF nucleic acids comprising at least ten nucleotides, such subsequences comprising hybridizable portions of the BDNF sequence which have use, e.g., in nucleic acid hybridization assays, Southern and Northern blot analyses, etc. The invention also provides for BDNF protein, and fragments and derivatives thereof, according to the amino acid sequences set forth in Figures 1. and 5 or their functional equivalents. The invention also provides fragments or derivatives of BDNF proteins which comprise antigenic determinant(s) or which are functionally active. As used herein, functionally active shall mean having positive activity in essays for known BDNF function, e.g. chick embryo DRG assays. For example, the nucleic acid sequences depicted in Figures 1 and 5 can be altered by substitutions, additions or deletions that provide for functionally equivalent molecules. Due to the degeneracy of nucleotide coding sequences, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as depicted in Figures 1 and 5 may be used in the practice of the present invention. These include but are not limited to nucleotide sequences comprising all or portions of the BDNF genes depicted in Figures 1 and 5 which are altered by the substitution of different codons that encode a functionally equivalent amino acid residue within the sequence, thus producing a silent change. Likewise, the BDNF proteins, or fragments, or derivatives thereof, of the invention include but are not limited to, those containing, as a primary amino acid sequence, all or part of the amino acid sequence substantially as depicted in Figures 1 and 5 including altered sequences in which functionally equivalent amino acid residues are substituted for residues within the sequence resulting in a silent change. For example, one or more amino acid residues within the sequence can be substituted by another amino acid of a similar polarity which acts as a functional equivalent, resulting in a silent alteration. Substitutes for an amino acid within the sequence may be selected from other members of the class to which the amino acid belongs. For example, the nonpolar (hydrophobic) amino acids, include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan

and methionine. The polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, and glutamine. The positively charged (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine and histidine. The negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid. Also included within the scope of the invention are BDNF proteins or fragments or derivatives thereof which are differentially modified during or after translation, glycosylated by, proteolytic cleavage, linkage to an antibody molecule or other cellular ligand, etc.

Additionally, a given BDNF can be mutated *in vitro* or *in vivo*, to create and/or destroy translation, initiation, and/or termination sequences, or to create variations in coding regions and/or form new restriction endonuclease sites or destroy preexisting ones, to facilitate further *in vivo* modification. Any technique for mutagenesis known in the art can be used, including but not limited to, *in vitro* site-directed mutagenesis (Hutchinson, et al., 1978, J. Biol. Chem. 253:6551), use of TAB® linkers (Pharmacia), etc.

5.7. GENERATION OF ANTI-BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR ANTIBODIES

According to the intention, BDNF protein, or fragments or derivatives thereof, may be used as immunogen to generate anti-BDNF antibodies. Previous attempts to produce an anti-BDNF immune response have been unsuccessful, possibly because of the small quantities of purified BDNF available. By providing for the production of relatively abundant amounts of BDNF protein using recombinant techniques for protein synthesis (based upon the BDNF nucleic acid sequences of the invention), the problem of insufficient quantities of BDNF has been obviated.

To further improve the likelihood of producing an anti-BDNF immune response, the amino acid sequence of BDNF may be analyzed in order to identify portions of the molecule which may be associated with increased immunogenicity. For example, the amino acid sequence may be subjected to computer analysis to identify surface epitopes, according to the method of Hopp and Woods (1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78:3824-3828) which has been successfully used to identify antigenic peptides of Hepatitis B surface antigen. Alternatively, the deduced amino acid sequences of BDNF from different species could be compared, and relatively non-homologous

regions identified; these non-homologous regions would be more likely to be immunogenic across various species.

For preparation of monoclonal antibodies directed toward BDNF, any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture may be used. For example, the hybridoma technique originally developed by Kohler and Milstein (1975, *Nature* 256:495-497), as well as the trioma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor et al., 1983, *Immunology Today* 4:72), and the EBV-hybridoma technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al., 1985, in "Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy," Alan R. Liss, Inc. pp. 77-96) and the like are within the scope of the present invention.

The monoclonal antibodies for therapeutic use may be human monoclonal antibodies or chimeric human-mouse (or other species) monoclonal antibodies. Human monoclonal antibodies may be made by any of numerous techniques known in the art (e.g., Teng et al., 1983, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 80:7308-7312; Kozbor et al., 1983, *Immunology Today* 4:72-79; Olsson et al., 1982, *Meth. Enzymol.* 92:3-16). Chimeric antibody molecules may be prepared containing a mouse antigen-binding domain with human constant regions (Morrison et al., 1984, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 81:6851, Takeda et al., 1985, *Nature* 314:452).

Various procedures known in the art may be used for the production of polyclonal antibodies to epitopes of BDNF. For the production of antibody, various host animals can be immunized by injection with BDNF protein, or fragment or derivative thereof, including but not limited to rabbits, mice, rats, etc. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species, and including but not limited to Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface, active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanins, dinitrophenol, and potentially useful human adjuvants such as BCG (*Bacille Calmette-Guerin*) and, corynebacterium parvum.

A molecular clone of an antibody to a BDNF epitope can be prepared by known techniques. Recombinant DNA methodology (see e.g., Maniatis et al., 1982, *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New-York) may be used to construct nucleic acid sequences which encode a

monoclonal antibody molecule, or antigen binding region thereof.

Antibody molecules may be purified by known techniques, e.g., immunoabsorption or immunoaffinity chromatography, chromatographic methods such as HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography), or a combination thereof, etc.

Antibody fragments which contain the idiotype of the molecule can be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include but are not limited to: the $F(ab')_2$ fragment which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule; the Fab' fragments which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the $F(ab')_2$ fragment, and the 2 Fab or Fab fragments which can be generated by treating the antibody molecule with papain and a reducing agent.

Example Section 11 describes the preparation of polyclonal antisera directed toward the B5-33 peptide fragment of BDNF protein.

5.8. IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE BDNF/NGF GENE FAMILY

Sequence analysis of the gene encoding BDNF and deduction of its amino acid sequence revealed that this protein has many structural similarities to NGF (Figure 2). The primary sequence of mature BDNF, as well as the general structure and probable mode of processing from a precursor protein, suggest strongly that the NGF and BDNF genes may have evolved from a common ancestral gene. Within the region of the mature polypeptides, if only three gaps are introduced in the NGF sequences; to optimize matching, a total of 51 amino acid identities are common to the previously known NGFs from many species and to porcine and human BDNF. These identities include all six cysteine residues, suggesting that the and NGFs and BDNF share very similar secondary structure. Furthermore, four segments of six or more amino acids can be seen in which NGFs from all of the species listed above and from porcine BDNF are either identical, or differ by no more than about one conservative amino acid substitution. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that NGF and BDNF appear to be closely related members of a gene family.

A rational search for additional members of the BDNF/NGF gene family may be carried out using an approach that takes advantage of the unanticipated existence of the conserved segments of strong homology between NGF and BDNF. For example, additional members of the BDNF gene

family may be identified by selecting, from among a diversity of nucleic acid sequences, those sequences that are homologous to BDNF and NGF, and further identifying, from among the selected sequences, those that also contain nucleic acid sequences which are non-homologous to NGF and BDNF. The term "non-homologous" may be construed to mean a region which contains at least about 6 contiguous nucleotides in which at least about two nucleotides differ from NGF and BDNF sequence.

A preferred embodiment of the invention provides the following method. Corresponding to each of the four conserved segments ("boxes") described above and set forth in Table III, *infra*, sets of degenerate oligonucleotide probes of at least 18 nucleotides may be synthesized, representing all of the possible coding sequences for the amino acids found in either NGF or BDNF over six contiguous codons. Numbering with respect to the amino terminus of the mature polypeptides (so that His134 of preproBDNF is treated as His1 in the mature protein), the four boxes may be characterized as follows (numbered relative to human mature proteins; DNA sequence as depicted in Figure 1).

TABLE III				DNA Sequence
Box 1:	NGF	Gly 10	- Ser 19	
	BDNF	Gly 8	- Ser 17	587-616
Box 2:	NGF	Lys 50	- Cys 58	
	BDNF	Lys 50	- Cys 58	713-739
Box 3:	NGF	Gly 67	- Asp 72	
	BDNF	Gly 67	- Asp 72	764-781
Box 4:	NGF	Trp 99	- Cys 110	
	BDNF	Trp 100	- Cys 111	863-898

Synthetic oligonucleotides derived from sequence pairs from the boxes set for the in Table III may be utilized as primers to amplify by PCR sequences from a source (RNA or DNA) of potential interest. This might include mRNA or cDNA or genomic DNA from any eukaryotic species that could express a polypeptide closely related to BDNF or NGF. By carrying out as few as six PCR reactions (namely: a primer from Box 1 with a primer from Box 2; Box 1 with Box 3; Box 1 with Box 4; Box 2 with Box .1; Box 2 with Box 4; Box 3 with Box 4), it may be possible to detect a gene or gene product sharing any two of the four above segments of conserved sequence between NGF and BDNF. If one chooses to synthesize several different

degenerate primers for each box, it may still be possible to carry out a complete search with a reasonably small number of PCR reactions. It is also possible to vary the stringency of hybridization conditions used in priming the PCR reactions, to allow for greater or lesser degrees of nucleotide sequence similarity between the unknown gene and NGF or BDNF. If a segment of a previously unknown member of the BDNF/NGF gene family is amplified successfully, that segment may be molecularly cloned and sequenced, and utilized as a probe to isolate a complete cDNA or genomic clone. This, in turn, will permit the determination of the unknown gene's complete nucleotide sequence, the analysis of its expression, and the production of its protein product for functional analysis.

The approach described above has been used to identify a novel gene related to both BDNF and NGF, and described in Example Section 13, *infra*.

In addition, present invention provides for the use of the BDNF/NGF sequence homologies in the design of novel recombinant molecules which are members of the BDNF/NGF gene family but which may not occur in nature. For example, and not by way of limitation, a recombinant molecule can be constructed according to the invention, comprising portions of both NGF and BDNF genes. Such a molecule could exhibit properties associated with both BDN and NGF and portray a novel profile of biological activities, including agonists as well as antagonists. Primary sequence of BDNF and NGF may also be used to predict tertiary structure of the molecules using computer simulation (Hopp and Woods, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78:3824-3828); BDNF/NGF chimeric recombinant genes could be designed in light of correlations between tertiary structure and biological function. Likewise, chimeric genes comprising portions of any one or more members of BDNF/NGF gene family, including the novel member described in Section 13 may be constructed.

5.9. UTILITY OF THE INVENTION

The present, invention relates to the nucleic acid sequence of BDNF and to the substantially pure protein, peptide fragments, or derivatives produced therefrom. BDNF may be produced, for the first time, in quantities sufficient for diagnostic and therapeutic applications. Likewise, anti-BDNF antibodies, also available for the first time as a consequence of the invention, and BDNF

nucleic acid probes, may be utilized in diagnostic and therapeutic applications. For most purposes, it is preferable to use BDNF genes or gene products from the same species for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes, although cross-species utility of BDNF may be useful in specific embodiments of the invention.

5.9.1. DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATIONS

The present invention, which relates to nucleic acids encoding BDNF and to proteins, peptide fragments, or derivatives produced therefrom, as well as antibodies directed against BDNF protein, peptides, or derivatives, may be utilized to diagnose diseases and disorders of the nervous system which may be associated with alterations in the pattern of BDNF expression.

In various embodiments of the invention, BDNF genes and related nucleic acid sequences and subsequences, including complementary sequences, may be used in diagnostic hybridization assays. The BDNF nucleic acid sequences, or subsequences thereof comprising about 15 nucleotides, can be used as hybridization probes. Hybridization assays can be used to detect, prognose, diagnose, or monitor conditions, disorders, or disease states associated with changes in BDNF expression, including, in particular, conditions resulting in sensory neuron damage and degeneration of retinal neurons. Such diseases and conditions include but are not limited to CNS trauma, infarction, infection, degenerative nerve disease, malignancy, or post-operative changes including but not limited to Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, and degenerative diseases of the retina. For example, total RNA in a tissue sample from a patient can be assayed for the presence of BDNF mRNA, wherein the decrease in the amount of BDNF mRNA is indicative of neuronal degeneration. Relatively high levels of BDNF mRNA have been identified in neuroblastoma tumor cells (see Section 14, *infra*, for details); accordingly, in a specific embodiment of the invention, detection of increased levels of mRNA using BDNF nucleic acid probes can be utilized to diagnose neuroblastoma tumor. The extremely low levels of BDNF synthesized by most tissues render BDNF mRNA a particularly useful tumor marker.

In alternate embodiments of the invention, antibodies directed toward BDNF protein, peptide fragments or derivatives can be used to diagnose diseases and disorders of the nervous system, including, in

particular, sensory disorders and degenerative diseases of the retina, as well as those disorders and diseases listed supra. The antibodies of the invention can be used, for example, in in situ hybridization techniques using tissue samples obtained from a patient in need of such evaluation. In a further example, the antibodies of the invention can be used in ELISA procedures to detect and/or measure amounts of BDNF present in tissue or fluid samples; similarly, the antibodies of the invention can be used in Western blot analysis to detect and/or measure BDNF present in tissue or fluid samples. An antibody of the invention which binds to BDNF in ELISA and Western blots is described in Section 11 infra.

In further embodiments of the invention, BDNF protein, peptide fragments or derivatives can be used to diagnose diseases and disorders of the nervous system. In a particular embodiment and not by way of limitation, labeled BDNF protein or peptide fragments can be used to identify tissues or cells which express the BDNF receptor, in order to identify aberrancies of BDNF receptor expression and consequently, potential abnormalities in the tissue or cellular response to BDNF.

5.9.2. THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS

The present invention, which relates to nucleic acids encoding BDNF, and to proteins, peptide fragments, or derivatives produced therefrom, as well as to antibodies directed against BDNF protein, peptides, or derivative, may be utilized to treat diseases and disorders of the nervous system which may be associated with alterations in the pattern of BDNF expression or which may benefit from exposure to BDNF or anti-BDNF antibodies.

In various embodiments of the invention, BDNF protein, peptide fragments or derivatives can be administered to patients in whom the nervous system has been damaged by trauma, surgery, ischemia, infection, metabolic disease, nutritional deficiency, malignancy, or toxic agents. The invention in particular can be used to treat conditions in which damage has occurred to sensory neurons or retinal ganglion cells by administering effective therapeutic amounts of BDNF protein or peptide fragments or derivatives. In various specific embodiments of the invention, BDNF can be locally administered to sensory neurons which have been severed, including, but not limited to, neurons in dorsal root ganglia or in any of the following tissues: the geniculate, petrosal, and

nodose ganglia; the vestibuloacoustic complex of the VIIIth cranial nerve; the ventrolateral pole of the maxillomandibular lobe of the trigeminal ganglion; and the mesencephalic trigeminal nucleus. It may be desirable to administer the BDNF-related peptides or, BDNF protein by adsorption onto a membrane, e.g. a silastic membrane, that could be implanted in the proximity of the severed nerve. The present invention can also be used for example in hastening the recovery of patients suffering from diabetic neuropathies, e.g. mononeuropathy multiplex. In further embodiments of the invention, BDNF protein or peptide fragments or derivatives derived therefrom, can be used to treat congenital condition or neurodegenerative disorders, including, but not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Parkinson-Plus syndromes (in which Parkinsonian symptoms result from degeneration of dopaminergic neurons), such as Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (Steele-Richardson-Olszewski Syndrome), Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy (OPCA), Shy-Drager Syndrome (multiple systems atrophy), and Guamanian Parkinsonism dementia complex, and Huntington's chorea; in particular, the invention can be used to treat congenital or neurodegenerative disorders associated with sensory nerve dysfunction and degenerative diseases of the retina. For example, the BDNF protein, or peptide fragments, or derivatives of the invention can be used in the treatment of hereditary spastic paraplegia with retinal degeneration (Kjellin and Barnard-Scholz syndromes), retinitis pigmentosa, Stargardt disease, Usher syndrome (retinitis pigmentosa with congenital hearing loss), and Refsum syndrome (retinitis pigmentosa, hereditary hearing loss, and polyneuropathy), to name but a few. It is possible that a defect in BDNF synthesis or responsiveness may be the underlying etiology for syndromes characterized by a combination of retinal-degeneration and other sensory dysfunction.

In a specific embodiment of the invention, administration of BDNF protein, or peptide fragments or derivatives derived therefrom, can be used in conjunction with surgical implantation of tissue in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and/or Parkinson's disease. As discussed in Sections 12 and 18, *infra*, BDNF may be used to promote the survival of dopaminergic substantia nigra neurons in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 34), supporting the use of BDNF in the treatment of disorders of CNS dopaminergic neurons, including, but not limited to, Parkinson's disease [particularly in light of data

presented in Section 21, *infra*, which shows that BDNF may, be used to prevent neurotoxicity caused by MPP, a toxin which is associated with the induction of a Parkinson's disease-like syndrome]. In addition, BDNF has been observed to sustain the survival of CNS cholinergic neurons (Sections 12 and 16, *infra*) and, in particular, basal forebrain cholinergic neurosis, indicating that BDNF may be useful in the treatment of disorders involving cholinergic neurons, including, but not limited to, Alzheimer's disease. It has been shown that approximately 35 per cent of patients with Parkinson's disease suffer from Alzheimer-type dementia; BDNF produced according to the invention may prove to be useful single agent therapy for this disease complex. Similarly, BDNF produced according to the invention may be used therapeutically to treat Alzheimer's disease in conjunction with Down's Syndrome. BDNF produced according to the invention can be used in the treatment of a variety of dementias as well as congenital learning disorders. It has also been found that BDNF appears to suppress the proliferation of astroglial cells, supporting the use of BDNF for diminishing scar formation in the CNS (for example, following surgery, trauma, or infarct) as well as the use of BDNF in the treatment of astroglial derived CNS tumors. In yet another embodiment of the invention, BDNF may be used to upregulate the expression of NGF receptor, and thereby may be advantageously administered prior to or concurrently with NGF to a patient in need of such treatment.

As exemplified in Section 15, *infra*, administration of kainic acid may be used to induce an increase in NGF expression (and to a lesser extent, BDNF expression) in neurons, including hippocampal as well as cortical neurons. It has been observed (Section 15, *infra*) that inhibition of non-NMDA receptors blocked this kainic acid-mediated increase in BDNF expression. Accordingly, expression of BDNF and BDNF related peptides of the invention may be induced *in vitro* or *in vivo* by the administration of kainic acid or related compounds or carbachol, histamine, or bradykinin, or related compounds thereof, which are found to have similar effects *in vitro* or *in vivo* or by agonists of non-NMDA glutamate receptors or other drugs which augment or mimic the action of acetylcholine, histamine, or bradykinin. Induction of NGF, expression may also be accomplished by administering kainic acid or related molecules or agonists of non-NMDA receptors.

In further embodiments of the invention, BDNF protein, fragments or derivatives can be used in conjunction with other cytokines to achieve a desired neurotrophic effect. For example, and not by way of limitation, according to the invention BDNF can be used together with NGF or with skeletal muscle extract to achieve a synergistic stimulatory effect on growth of sensory neurons wherein synergistic is construed to mean that the effect of the combination of BDNF protein, peptide fragment, or derivative and a second agent achieves an effect greater than the same amount of either substance used individually. It is envisioned that BDNF may function synergistically with other CNS-derived peptide factors yet to be fully characterized, in the growth, development, and survival of a wide array of neuronal subpopulations in the central nervous system.

It is further envisioned that, based on the full characterization of the BDNF molecule, novel peptide fragments, derivatives, or mutants of BDNF may be developed which are capable of acting as antagonists of some, or all of the biological functions. Such BDNF antagonists may be useful in the selective ablation of sensory neurons, for example, in the treatment of chronic pain syndromes.

In still further embodiment of the invention antibodies directed toward BDNF protein, or peptide fragments or derivatives thereof, can be administered to patients suffering from a variety of neurologic disorders and diseases and who are in need of such treatment. For example, patients who suffer from excessive production of BDNF may be in need of such treatment. Anti-BDNF antibodies can be used in prevention of aberrant regeneration of sensory neurons (e.g. post-operatively), or, as discussed supra, in the treatment of chronic pain syndromes. In light of the high levels of BDNF mRNA found in neuroblastoma tissue, it is possible that BDNF serves as an autocrine tumor growth factor for neuroblastoma; accordingly, anti-BDNF antibodies can be administered therapeutically to achieve tumor regression in a specific embodiment of the invention.

5.10. PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

The active compositions of the invention, which may comprise all or portions of the BDNF gene product, including protein, peptide fragments or derivatives produced therefrom, or antibodies (or antibody fragments) directed toward BDNF protein, peptide fragments, or

derivatives, or a combination of BDNF a second agent, such as NGF or skeletal muscle extract, may be administered in any sterile biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier, including, but not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, and water.

BDNF protein, peptide fragment or derivative may comprise an amino acid sequence or subsequence thereof substantially as depicted in Figure 1 or Figure 5; it may be preferable to use BDNF protein comprising, in particular, all or a portion of the amino acid sequence from about amino acid 134 to about amino acid 252, as depicted in Figure 1, or a functionally equivalent sequence, as this subsequence is believed to comprise the functional portion of the BDNF molecule. BDNF may be derived from sequences corresponding to the BDNF genes of any suitable species, including, but not limited to, human, pig, rat, chicken, cow, dog, sheep, goat, cat, rabbit, etc.

The amount of BDNF protein, peptide fragment, derivative, or antibody which will be effective in the treatment of a particular disorder or condition will depend on the nature of the disorder or condition, and can be determined by standard clinical techniques. Where possible, it is desirable to determine the dose-response curve and the pharmaceutical compositions of the inventor first *in vitro*, e.g. in the BDNF bioassay systems described *supra*, and then in useful animal model systems prior to testing in humans. Based on *in vitro* data, in a specific embodiment of the invention, a pharmaceutical composition effective in promoting the survival of sensory neurons may provide a local BDNF protein concentration of between about 5 and 25 ng/ml, and, preferably, between 10 and 20 ng/ml of BDNF. In an additional specific embodiment of the

invention, a pharmaceutical composition effective in promoting the growth and survival of dopaminergic or cholinergic neurons may provide a local BDNF protein concentration of between about 10 ng/ml and 100 ng/ml.

Methods of introduction include but are not limited to intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, oral, and intranasal. In addition, it may be desirable to introduce the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention into the central nervous system by any suitable route, including intraventricular and intrathecal injection; intraventricular injection may be, facilitated by an

intraventricular catheter, for example, attached to a reservoir, such as an Ommaya reservoir.

Further, it may be desirable to administer the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention locally to the area in need of treatment; this may be achieved by, for example, and not by way of limitation, local infusion during surgery, by injection, by means of a catheter, or by means of an implant, said implant being of a porous, non-porous, or gelatinous material, including membranes, such as sialastic membranes, or fibers.

The invention also provides for pharmaceutical compositions comprising BDNF proteins, peptide fragments or derivatives administered via liposomes, microparticles, or microcapsules. In various embodiments of the invention, it may be useful to use such compositions to achieve sustained release of BDNF and BDNF-related products.

It is envisioned that it may be possible to introduce cells actively producing BDNF, BDNF related substances, BDNF antagonists, or anti-BDNF antibodies into areas in need of increased or decreased concentrations of BDNF.

6. EXAMPLE: MOLECULAR CLONING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PORCINE BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR cDNA

The extreme rarity of BDNF protein in tissues precluded the use of standard strategies toward cloning the BDNF gene. Instead, a limited amount of protein sequence data was expanded, utilizing DNA amplification technology, as follows:

- (i) Microgram quantities of BDNF were purified from kilogram quantities of porcine brain.
- (ii) Purified BDNF was analysed by protein microsequencing techniques, and the amino acid sequence of a stretch of 36 amino acid residues was determined.
- (iii) Based on the amino acid sequence determined in (ii), oligonucleotides were synthesized and then used as primers in polymerase chain reaction, using porcine superior colliculus cDNA as template in order to amplify DNA encoding the defined amino acid fragment.
- (iv) The DNA reaction product of (iii) was sequenced, and

- (v) Corresponding oligonucleotide primers were synthesized and utilized in polymerase chain reaction with porcine superior colliculus cDNA to generate overlapping fragments of DNA representing BDNF mRNA upstream as well as downstream of sequences encoding the original 36 amino acid fragment. Thus, the complete coding region for porcine BDNF was molecularly cloned in two overlapping fragments.

The details of each of these steps, as well as further characterization of the BDNF gene, are set forth below.

6.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

6.1.1. PURIFICATION OF BDNF FROM PORCINE BRAIN

Purification of BDNF from porcine brain was performed by the procedure essentially as set forth in Hofer and Barde (1988, *Nature* 331:261-262).

Six kg of pig brain was homogenized with an Ultra-Turrax homogenizer in 0.2 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0, containing 1 mM EDTA and freshly added phenylmethanesulphonyl fluoride (1 mM) at a ratio of 1 kg of brain to 2 liters of buffer. The pH of the supernatant was brought to pH 4.0 with 1 N HCl and stirred for 2 hr at 4°C. After centrifugation for 25 min at 20,000 x g the combined supernatants (adjusted to pH 6.0 with 1 N NaOH), corresponding to 3 kg of brain, were stirred for 2 hr with 1 liter of preswollen carboxymethyl-cellulose which had been equilibrated with 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 6.0. After two washes with a total of 20 liter of 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 6.0, the slurry was poured into a column and washed overnight in the same buffer containing 0.13 M NaCl. Active fractions were eluted with phosphate buffer containing 0.5 M NaCl and subsequently dialyzed against 2 x 5 liter of 5 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.8. The dialyzed fractions resulting from processing 2 x 3 kg of starting material were applied to a 130 ml bed volume hydroxyapatite column which had been previously equilibrated with 5 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.8. The column was then eluted with a linear gradient composed of 500 ml of 5 mM and 500 ml of 700 mM potassium phosphate, both pH 6.8, whereby the BDNF activity was eluted at approximately 500 mM potassium phosphate (see Barde et al., 1982, *EMBO J.* 1:549-553). By addition of 1.0 M potassium phosphate, the pooled active fractions were adjusted to a final molarity of 700 mM potassium phosphate and applied to a

5 ml phenyl-sepharose column equilibrated with 700 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.8. After washing with 40 ml of the same buffer, BDNF activity was eluted with 0.1 M potassium phosphate, pH 6.8 dialyzed against distilled water, and lyophilized. The lyophilized material was taken up in an SDS-gel electrophoresis sample buffer containing 0.1% SDS and no mercaptoethanol as described in Barde et al. (1982, EMBO J., 1:549-553), before being applied to an SDS-gel comprised of a linear (rather than exponential) gradient of 10-25% acrylamide. After completion of electrophoretic separation, the gel was briefly stained (10 min) with Coomassie blue, destained for 20 min, and a band migrating at the level of cytochrome c was cut out and electrophoretically eluted from the gel. SDS was removed as described Barde et al. (1982, EMBO J., 1:549-553). The purification procedure that eventually led to the microsequencing of BDNF was modified (according to Hofer and Barde, 1988, Nature 331:261-262) and does not make use of gel electrophoresis as the last step of purification.

6.1.2. PROTEIN SEQUENCING

BDNF was either sequenced directly (55 pmole as determined by amino acid analysis, with an initial yield of 40 pmole for the amino terminal histidine) or cleaved as follows: 5 to 10 µg BDNF (from 5 different preparations) were cleaved according to the following procedures. V8: 1 µg *S. aureus* V8 (Miles) was added to 5 µg BDNF in 0.2 M NH_4CO_3 , pH 8.0 containing 10% acetonitrile (total volume: 50 µl) and incubated overnight at room temperature. Trypsin: 1 µg TPCK-treated trypsin (bovine pancreas, Sigma Type XIII) was added to 8 µg BDNF in Tris-HCl (0.1 M, pH 8.0) containing 10 mM CaCl_2 (total volume: 40 µl) and incubated overnight at 37°C. Cyanogen bromide (CNBr): 10 µg BDNF were incubated for 3 hours at room temperature (total volume: 60 µl) with 10% (w/v) CNBr in 70% (v/v) formic acid (final concentrations). After addition of 500 µl H_2O at the end of the reaction, the sample was concentrated to 50 µl in a speed-vac. 50 µl Tris-HCl (1.0 M, pH 8.0) were added together with 5 µl β-mercaptoethanol and the sample was incubated overnight at 37°C. After addition of 5 µl iodomethane, the sample was evaporated to dryness on a speed-vac. Reduction and alkylation of BDNF after CNBr cleavage were found to be necessary: no fragments were obtained without reduction,

as revealed by HPLC and SwankMunkres SDS-gel electrophoresis (Swank and Munkres, 1971, Anal. Biochem. 39:462-477). This indicates that disulfide bridges are present in BDNF, and arranged in such a way that none of the cleavages can give rise to free peptides. After all cleavages, the dried samples were resuspended in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and applied onto a reverse phase C8 microbore HPLC column (Applied Biosystems) and the peptides eluted at 0.1 ml/min, using a 60 min linear gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile in 0.1% TFA. Detection was at 214 nm with a Waters 441 UV detector. The peptides were sequenced by automated Edman degradation on a gas phase microsequencer (model 470A Applied Biosystems), according to Hewick (1981, J. Biol. Chem. 256:7990-7997) and Hunkapillar (1983, Methods Enzymol. 91:227-236). Detection of the PTH amino acids was as described by Lottspeich (1985, J. Chromatogr. 326:321-327).

6.1.3. PREPARATION OF DNA TEMPLATES

Pig genomic DNA was isolated according to the method of Herrmann and Frischauf (1987, Methods Enzymol. 152:180-183).

For preparation of cDNA, total RNA was obtained from a 6 gram sample of superior colliculus of pig brain. The tissue specimen was obtained, dissected and frozen in liquid nitrogen at a local slaughterhouse. Standard methods (Okayama et al., 1987, Methods Enzymol. 154:3-28) were utilized to extract the RNA. Eighty µg total RNA was transcribed with the reverse transcriptase of the Moloney murine leukemia virus (BRL, according to the manufacturer's instructions (except for the addition of 1 µl RNasin and the omission of actinomycin D), using the primer mixture CGGATCCGAATTCTGCAGTTTTTTTTTTT with A, C or G as terminal 3' nucleotide (oligo3, designed to match a 3' poly-A stretch and containing recognition sites for BamHI., EcoRII and PstI).

6.1.4. POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed according to the method described in Saiki et al., (1985, Science 230:1350-1354).

6.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.2.1. RESULTS OF PROTEIN MICROSEQUENCING

The results of protein microsequencing are presented in Table IV.

TABLE IV

EXPERIMENTALLY DETERMINED PEPTIDE SEQUENCE OF BDNF

N-terminal	HSDPARRGELSV
V8	XVTAADKKTAVD
V8	KVPVSKGQLKQYFYE
CNBr	XGGTVTVLEKVP (V) (S)
CNBr	GYTKEGXRGIXRGI
Trypsin	(T) AVDMSGGTVTVLEK
Trypsin	ALTMSK

Combined sequence VTAADKKTAVDMSGGTVTVLFKVPVSKGQLKQYFYE
underlined amino acids represent sequences encoded by
oligonucleotide primers used in PCR; see Section 6.1.2.

Four contiguous segments of amino acid sequences were determined using Edman degradation, which could, in turn, be used to deduce a sequence of 36 amino acids representing approximately one-third of the entire amino acid sequence.

6.2.2. SYNTHESIS OF OLIGONUCLEOTIDES AND
USE OF PCR TO OBTAIN DNA ENCODING
AN AMINO ACID FRAGMENT

Two fully degenerate 17-mer oligonucleotide primers were chemically synthesized, based on the coding sequences for segments of six amino acids near the aminoterminal and carboxyl-terminal ends, respectively, of the 36 amino acid residue fragment described in Section 6.2.1., *supra*. In particular, two separate mixtures of 17-mer oligonucleotides (corresponding to all possible codons and designated oligo1 and oligo2) based on the sequence AADKKT (sense) and KQYFYE (antiseize) (underlined in Table III) were chemically synthesized, an(A 150 pmole of

each primer were added to 1 µg pig genomic DNA template. Thirty-Five amplification cycles were performed using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) according to the instructions of the manufacturers (GeneAmp™, Perkin-Elmer Cetus).

Denaturation was at 94°C for one minute, primer annealing at 45°C for 2 min. and primer extension at 72°C for 2 min. A DNA band of the predicted size (101 bp) was cut out from a 3% agarose gel (stained with ethidium bromide) and asymmetrically amplified as described by Innis et al. (1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:9436-9440) with a 100-fold excess of either oligo1 or oligo2.

6.2.3. NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE OF cDNA FRAGMENT

The resulting sense and antisense DNA fragments were sequenced by the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method (Sanger et al., 1979, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 72:3918-3921) using the ³²P end-labelled oligonucleotides 1 and 2 as primers. The observed nucleotide sequence contained only one open reading frame uninterrupted by a chain termination codon. The deduced amino acid sequence for this open reading frame was completely consistent with the actual amino acid sequence determined for this region of porcine BDNF.

6.2.4. CLONING OF THE ENTIRE PORCINE BDNF cDNA

The complete coding region for porcine BDNF was molecularly closed in two overlapping segments. In order to obtain the 3' portion (relative to the sense strand) of the BDNF cDNA, a 30-mer oligonucleotide primer containing 21 bases of exact sense strand BDNF sequence, from within the region described above, was synthesized to serve as a "sense primer". The nucleotide sequence of this primer was oligo 4, (5')AAACTAGTCGACGGCAGTGGACATGTCGGG(3') [underlining indicates the sequence corresponding to sense strand of BDNF, from positions 643 to 663 on Figure 1, encoding the amino acid sequence Thr-Ala-Val-Asp-Met-Ser-Gly (first two bases of Gly codon)]. The additional 9 nucleotides at the 5' end of this primer were included to provide convenient restriction endonuclease cleavage sites for Spe I and Sal I for use in molecular cloning. A three-fold degenerate 31-mer oligonucleotide primer was designed to be complementary to a stretch of poly-A preceded by any nucleotide (T, G, or C) on the sense strand of cDNA, and to contain recognition sites for the restriction endonucleases BamHI, EcoRI, and PstI. The

sequence of this "antisense" primer (oligo 3) was (5')CGGATCCGAATTCTGCAGTTTTTTTTTTTTTX(3'), where X=A, C, or G. The synthetic oligonucleotide primers were utilized to amplify sequences from the porcine superior colliculus cDNA preparation described above, by PCR. Specifically, the 3' amplified DNA was obtained by using 10 µl of the reversetranscription reaction, 150 pmole of the sense primer (oligo 4) and 150 pmole of oligo3 as antisense primer in a PCR reaction. A Southern blot analysis was performed on the amplified DNA products and the band giving a hybridization signal with the ³²P-end-labelled oligonucleotide AAGGATCCTGCAGTTGGCCTTTCGAGACGG (oligo5, used as antisense primer in the 5' reaction described below and containing recognition sequences for BamHI and PstI) was cut out, extracted by the glassmilk method (gene clean, digested with EcoRI and SalI, cloned into a Bluescript SK⁺ plasmid (Stratagene) and sequenced. In order to obtain the remainder (upstream or 5' portion) of the BDNF coding sequence, cDNA was prepared as described above, and poly-A tails were added at the 5' ends using terminal deoxynucleotide transferase. The same mixture of three 31-mer oligonucleotides each containing a stretch of 12 consecutive T residues, described above, was used to give a primer complementary to these added poly-A tails. A unique 30-mer oligonucleotide primer containing 17 bases corresponding to the complementary strand of the BDNF coding sequence, and with recognition sites for restriction endonucleases BamHI and PstI was synthesized. The sequence of this primer was (5')AAGGATCCTGCAGTTGGCCTTTCGAGACGG(311) (oligo5, supra; underlining indicates the region complementary to the sense strand of the coding sequence of BDNF, from positions 709 to 693 on Figure 1); this corresponds to the segment encoding the amino acid sequence Pro(last two bases of -codon)-Val-Ser-Lys-Gly-Gln. The primers were added to the poly-A-tailed cDNA, and amplification by PCR was carried out as above. The reaction products were cut with PstI and cloned into Bluescript vector and the nucleotide sequence was determined by the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method.

6.2.5. NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE OF PORCINE BDNF cDNA

The combined nucleotide sequence determined from the overlapping porcine BDNF cDNA clones is shown in Figure 1 together with the deduced amino acid sequence. The

sequence comprises an open reading frame for a polypeptide of 252 amino acids. The identification of the initiator Met codon (ATG) is based on the presence of two adjacent chain termination codons (TAG-TGA) in the same reading frame, beginning 36 base-pairs upstream. The amino terminus of porcine BDNF, determined by direct sequence analysis on purified protein corresponds to residue His134 of this polypeptide. Thus, the sequencing data show that mature BDNF is derived by processing from a precursor polypeptide. The residue His134 is preceded immediately by the sequence Arg-Val-Arg-Arg. Such sequences of one basic amino acid residue followed by a neutral residue and then two more basic residues have been implicated as target sites for proteolytic processing of precursor polypeptides. The deduced amino acid sequence, of mature BDNF predicts a protein of 119 amino acids (molecular weight 13,511 daltons) with basic charge (pI = 9.99), properties consistent with previous characterization of BDNF by evaluation of biologically active factor after fractionation by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis. The amino acid sequence of portions of BDNF determined by protein microsequencing (, a total of 64 amino acid residues) is in complete agreement with the amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence of cDNA clones (underlined in Figure 1). The sequence of the precursor polypeptide is consistent with processing of BDNF in at least two steps: first, a signal peptide of perhaps 18 residues would be cleaved from the amino terminus, followed by cleavage between Arg133 and His134 to liberate the mature polypeptide. If this model is correct, then the precursor could be designated preproBDNF.

7. EXAMPLE: BDNF GENE IS DISTINCT FROM THE NGF GENE IN DIVERSE VERTEBRATE SPECIES

7.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

7.1.1. PREPATION OF NGF AND BDNF DNA PROBES

A plasmid containing a synthetic gene encoding mature human NGF, incorporating the normal human NGF coding sequence with a few conservative codon substitutions to introduce convenient restriction endonuclease cleavage sites, was purchased from British Biotechnologies Limited. A pair of 18-mer oligonucleotide primers were synthesized to permit amplification of a 270 base pair segment of this gene,

corresponding to the coding region for amino acid residues 9 to 111, by PCR. In order to obtain a labeled DNA probe, a PCR reaction of 10 cycles was carried out with ³²P-dCTP. A BDNF probe was carried by similar procedures, except that amplification was carried out using porcine genomic DNA as the original template, and the segment amplified corresponded to the coding region for amino acids 28 to 111 of mature BDNF. A complementary strand ("antisense") primer corresponding to the region of amino acids 106 to 111 was synthesized, and had the sequence (5')ACATACACAGGAAGTGTC(3'). A sense strand oligonucleotide primer was prepared for the region of amino acid residues 28-33 [(5')GCAGTGGACATGTCTGGGT(3')]. Southern blot hybridization (Southern, 1975, J. Mol. Biol. 98:503-517) with these two probes was carried out under stringent conditions in 2 x SSC at 68°C.

7.1.2. SEQUENCING OF BDNF GENES FROM VARIOUS SPECIES

The same two 18-mer oligonucleotides bracketing the coding region for amino acids 28 to 111 of mature porcine BDNF, described above, were used as primers to amplify, under standard PCR conditions, 252 base pair segments of genomic DNA of pig, rat, chicken, and human, and the resulting DNA reaction products were sequenced by the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method (Sariger et al., 1979, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 72:3918-3921). In some cases the band of amplified DNA was cut out and extracted after agarose gel electrophoresis, and reamplified prior to sequencing. In other cases reamplification was not essential.

7.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Prior to the instant invention, BDNF protein had been purified only from pig. It was of paramount importance to demonstrate unequivocally that BDNF is not simply the porcine nerve growth factor beta subunit (beta-NGF, or simply referred to herein as NGF), the purification and molecular cloning of which has not been reported to date. This was especially critical because the previously reported physical properties of porcine BDNF are virtually identical to those of the β -NGF monomer from a variety of species. The lack of a neutralizing antibody against porcine BDNF, and the previous lack of amino acid or nucleotide sequence information on porcine BDNF made

it impossible to determine the exact relationship between BDNF and NGF. It was conceivable that the observed differences in biological activity between BDNF and NGF might, for example, simply reflect differences in NGF between pig and certain other species (e.g. mouse), or might result from differential modification of the NGF protein molecule in different tissues (e.g. pig brain versus mouse salivary gland), or from modifications inadvertently introduced into the protein at some stage(s) during purification from pig brain.

If BDNF were found to be clearly distinct from NGF, it was of great interest to determine whether the BDNF gene is present in other species, notably man. Prior to the instant invention, no information was available concerning this point, because BDNF was purified from only one species. The presence of neurotrophic activity apparently distinct from NGF in a variety of crude extracts and conditioned media did not imply the existence of a substance identical or substantially equivalent to porcine BDNF.

Comparison of the predicted amino acid sequence of porcine BDNF with the known sequences of NGF from a number of species (human, bovine, guinea pig, mouse, chicken, and snake) indicated that BDNF is significantly less closely related to any vertebrate NGF than the NGFs are to each other (Figure 2). A striking feature of the primary structure of mature BDNF is its similarity to that of NGF; with only 3 gaps introduced in the NGF sequences to optimize matching, 51 identities are common to the various NGFs (from snake to man) and BDNF (Figure 2). Importantly, those identities include all 6 cysteine residues. Though the exact arrangement of BDNF's, disulfide bridges are not yet known, it is clear that such bridges are present (Table III, legend). The 3 tryptophan and 2 phenylalanine residues found in BDNF are found at identical positions in NGF. We also note that 6 aspartic acid residues (out of 7 in BDNF) and 7 valine (out of 9) are present at identical positions in mammalian NGFs and BDNF. These 5 amino acids account for about half of the amino acid identities between the 2 proteins. Conversely, there are some striking differences between BDNF and all NGFs: in addition to the 3 gaps already mentioned, there are also 21 positions at which the amino acids are identical in all NGFs, but different in BDNF.

Most of BDNF's precursor sequence is unrelated to that of NGF, with 2 exceptions: the putative secretory signal sequence of BDNF shows 5 amino acid identities

(out of 18 amino acids) and an overall striking relatedness with the signal sequence of mouse NGF, where cleavage has been demonstrated to occur after an alanine residue found in position 18 after the translation initiation methionine (Edwards et al., 1988, Mol. Cell Biol. 8:2456-2464). It seems likely that the alanine also found in position 18 in BDNF represents a potential cleavage site for the removal of BDNF's signal sequence. The other similarity with NGF starts at the only N-glycosylation consensus sequence (double underlined in Fig. 1), corresponding to asparagine 126. This asparagine is located 8 amino acids before the cleavage site giving rise to mature BDNF. The same arrangement is found in several NGFs, as well as the sequence Arg-X-Basic-Arg as the last 4 amino acids of the precursor (Schwarz et al., 1989, J. Neurochem. 52:1203-1209).

Proof that NGF and BDNF are encoded by distinct genes in a variety of vertebrate species was obtained by preparing DNA probes from molecularly cloned human NGF and porcine BDNF, and carrying out Southern blot hybridization with with genomic DNA digested with restriction endonuclease EcoRI. Genomic DNAs were analyzed from the following sources: human, monkey, rat, mouse, dog, bovine, rabbit, chicken, and yeast. DNA was digested with EcoRI, and analyzed by Southern blotting, on duplicate filters, with a ³²P-labeled human NGF probe and a porcine BDNF probe. Single bands were observed with each probe in all organisms tested except yeast. In most cases the bands hybridizing with the NGF and BDNF probes in any one organism were of different electrophoretic mobility, although in some cases (e.g. mouse DNA), the EcoRI fragments hybridizing to NGF and BDNF probes were of approximately the same size, and could not be resolved under the electrophoretic conditions used (Figure 3).

A portion of the coding sequences for mature BDNF was amplified by PCR from genomic DNA of pig, rat, chicken, and human, and the nucleotide sequences determined. DNA sequence analysis of the amplified region from porcine genomic DNA exactly confirmed the sequence results obtained with molecular clones from porcine brain cDNA. The genomic sequences of rat, human, and chicken BDNF for this 252 base pair segment were also determined (Figure 5). Remarkably, in rat and human the deduced amino acid sequence for the region of at least amino acids 28 to 111 was identical to that of porcine BDNF, although a number of nucleotide differences (e.g. conservative changes in the third position of a codon) were observed among the various species. In chicken a

single amino acid substitution was observed in this region; residue 61 of the mature protein is a lysine in chicken compared to a methionine in mammalian BDNFs. The sequence data, together with the Southern blot hybridization experiment described above, provided unequivocal proof that BDNF is encoded by a highly conserved gene distinct from that encoding NGF.

8. EXAMPLE: EXPRESSION OF BDNF RNA IN NEURONAL VERSUS NON-NEURONAL TISSUES

8.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

8.1.1. PREPARATION OF RNA

Total RNA was extracted from adult female mice tissues according to Okayama et al. (1987, Methods Enzymol. 154:3-28). Briefly, frozen tissue was homogenized in 5.5 M guanidinium thiocyanate, the lysate centrifuged to remove debris, and the supernatant overlaid onto a cushion of cesium trifluoroacetate adjusted to a density of 1.51 g/ml. After a 24 hour centrifugation at 125,000 x g in a SW 27 swinging bucket rotor (Beckmann), the RNA was resuspended and precipitated with ethanol and 8 M ammonium acetate and stored at -70°C. Electrophoresis was according to Lehrach et al. (1977, Biochemistry 16:4743-4751) on 1.3% agaroseformaldehyde gels. The RNA was transferred to nylon membranes (Hybond-N, Amersham) and hybridized overnight at 62°C in 1 ml 2 X SSC containing 50% formamide with a ³²PcRNA mouse BDNF probe (10⁷ cpm, see below). Washing was for 60 min at 65°C in 0.1 X SSC. After washing, the blot was incubated for 60 min at room temperature with 0.1 µg/ml RNase A (Pharmacia) and the film exposed at -70°C (with intensifying screen) for 48 hours.

8.1.2. PREPARATION OF cRNA PROBE

A mouse brain cDNA library was screened with 2 independent BDNF oligonucleotides. Double positive clones were isolated and subcloned into the EcoRI site of a Bluescript SK⁺ plasmid (Stratagene). The nucleotide sequence corresponding to nucleotides 350 to 829 of the pig sequence (see Fig. I.) was determined. In this sequence, a total of only 4 amino acid differences were found between mouse and pig BDNF, indicating a remarkable degree of conservation of this domain between pig and

mouse BDNF. A single stranded RNA probe was prepared using this template and the T3 polymerase (Promega). The specific activity of this probe was 10^8 cpm/ μ g.

8.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Northern blot analysis was used to evaluate the expression of BDNF mRNA in neuronal versus non-neuronal tissues. Northern blot analyses were performed using mouse tissues, allowing more rapid processing for RNA extraction than pig tissues. A ^{32} P-cRNA probe detected a signal at about 1.45 kb in the brain (Fig. 4) and spinal cord (data not shown). Significantly no signal was detected in any other tissue including kidney, gut, lung, liver, spleen, heart and muscle (Fig. 4). Assuming the size of the pig mRNA to be similar to that of the mouse, the cDNA sequence shown in Figure 2 represents over 80% of the complete mRNA sequence.

A significant, observation in the delineation of BDNF's physiology is that the mRNA coding for this protein was only found in the central nervous system and not in 7 non-CNS tissues. BDNF mRNA was found not only in total brain (Fig. 4), but also in the spinal cord and the superior colliculus (the sequence presented in Figure 1 derives entirely from, a superior colliculus cDNA template). These data support the idea that BDNF is a target-derived neurotrophic factor and that BDNF-responsive neurons are either intrinsic to the CNS or directly connected with CNS structures. Indeed, all the neurons known to respond to BDNF so far either project into the CNS, like the dorsal root or the cranial sensory ganglia (Lindsay et al., 1985, Dev. Biol. 112:319-328; Davies et al., 1986, J. Neurosci. 6:1897-1904), or are CNS neurons like the retinal ganglion cells (Johnson et al., 1986, J. Neurosci. 6:3031-3038). Clearly, detailed studies need to be done to examine the exact distribution of the sites of synthesis of BDNF in the CNS, but it is already evident that the distribution of BDNF mRNA is very different from that NGF mRNA, found in many non-CNS tissues (Heumann et al., 1984, EMBO J. 3:3183-3189; Shelton et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:7951-7955).

9. EXAMPLE: MOLECULAR CLONING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HUMAN AND RAT BDNF GENES

9.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

9. EXAMPLE: MOLECULAR CLONING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HUMAN AND RAT BDNF GENES

9.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

9.1.1. GENOMIC DNA AND cDNA LIBRARIES

An adult human retina cDNA library, in lambda-ZAPII was obtained from Stratagene. A human placenta genomic DNA library in EMBL3/SP6/T7 was obtained from Clontech. A human fetal brain cDNA library in λ gt11 was obtained from Clontech. A rat genomic DNA library in EMBL3/SP6/T7 was obtained from Clontech. Both genomic libraries were prepared by partial digestion of genomic DNA with Sau 3A restriction endonuclease and ligation into the BamHI site of the vector. A rat brain cDNA library in lambda-ZAPII was obtained from Stratagene.

9.1.2. PREPARATION OF BDNF DNA PROBES

^{32} P-labeled BDNF DNA probes were prepared using the same oligonucleotide primers described in Section 7.1.1., *supra* in PCR reaction with human genomic DNA in order to amplify the coding region for residues 28-111 of human BDNF. In parallel, a rat BDNF-specific ^{32} P-labeled probe was obtained, using rat genomic DNA as a template for PCR.

9.1.3. SCREENING OF LIBRARIES

Lambda phage libraries were screened according to standard methods (Benton and Davis, 1977, Science 196:180-182; Maniatis et al., 1978, Cell. 15:687-701), hybridizing in 50% formaldehyde with dextran sulfate and Denhardt's solution at 42°C. Filters were prehybridized at 42°C in 50% formamide, 5XSSCPE, 10% Denhardt's, 0.5 mg/ml Salmon sperm DNA, 0.1% SDS, acid lot dextran sulfate. Hybridization was carried out in the same buffer except that Denhardt's solution was at 2%, Salmon sperm DNA was at 0.1 mg/ml, and SDS and dextran sulfate were omitted. After hybridization filters were washed at 68°C. Human BDNF probe was used to screen human genomic DNA and retina cDNA libraries; rat BDNF probe was used to screen rat genomic DNA and brain cDNA libraries. Libraries were also screened with human and rat NGF probes, prepared as described in Section 7.1.1. *supra*.

9.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At least 670,000 plaques were screened from each library. Positive human clones were considered to be those which hybridized with the human BDNF probe, but not with the human NGF probe described above. BDNF genomic clones were obtained from both the human and rat libraries at a frequency consistent with representation of the BDNF gene at one copy per haploid genome. For both rat and human genomic libraries, approximately one million plaques were screened. Three positives were obtained from the rat genomic library and one was obtained from the human genomic library. Positive clones from the human retinal and rat brain cDNA libraries were obtained at a frequency consistent with a gene expressed at very low levels; in rat brain cDNA, 2 positives were identified in 670,000; in human retinal cDNA library, one in 670,000 clones were identified. No positive clones were detected among 670,000 from the commercial cDNA library prepared from human fetal brain. Nucleotide sequencing was carried out on human BDNF cDNA and genomic clones, using synthetic oligonucleotide primers representing exact sequences from within the human and rat BDNF coding region, as determined in section 7.1.2., *supra*. The longest human cDNA clone obtained had an insert of approximately 1.6 to 1.8 kbp, and, as expected, contained the exact sequence of the portion of human BDNF determined after direct amplification from human genomic DNA, as described in Section 7.2., *supra*. Detailed sequence analysis of this cDNA (Figure 5) clone revealed an open reading frame encoding a polypeptide of 247 amino acids, similar but not identical to the fulllength precursor to porcine BDNF. Within the region corresponding to the mature BDNF polypeptide (e.g. from Che, codon for His134 to the chain termination codon) no differences in deduced amino acid sequence were found; all nucleotide substitutions between pig and man were conservative with respect to coding specificity. The remainder of the putative BDNF precursor polypeptide showed some amino acid sequence differences between human and pig, most notably the absence in the human BDNF gene of 5 of 6 consecutive Ser codons seen in pig, resulting in a slightly shorter polypeptide (247 versus 252 amino acids). Libraries prepared in vector EMBL3 have inserts of between 10 to 23 kbp of foreign DNA. The exact insert size in the human genomic BDNF clone analyzed in detail was not determined. However, the clone contained a

single EcoRI restriction endonuclease fragment of approximately 4 kbp that hybridized with the labeled BDNF probe used to screen the library. This fragment is the expected size, based on the results of Southern blot hybridization of human genomic DNA with the porcine BDNF probe described above. Sequence analysis was carried out on the human clone, using synthetic oligonucleotides representing cDNA sequence to prime DNA synthesis from the bacteriophage DNA template. The sequence of the coding sequence for the putative human BDNF precursor was found to be identical to that in the human cDNA clone, with the exception of a single nucleotide substitution in the prepro region, corresponding to an amino acid substitution of methionine (ATG) for Valine (GTG), at nucleotide 785, in Figure 5. This change may reflect a polymorphism in the human genome. As in the case of the human NGF gene, no intervening sequences were detected within the coding sequence for the putative human preproBDNF. Rat cDNA sequence data is also presented in Figure 5.

10. EXAMPLE: EXPRESSION OF RECOMBINANT BDNF

10.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

10.1.1. PREPARATION OF A BDNF EXPRESSION VECTOR

The sequence corresponding to pig preproBDNF was obtained by using the oligonucleotide primers (150 pmole each) ATAATCTAGATGACCATCCTTTTCCTT (sense) ATAATCTAGACTATCTTCCCCTCTTAAT (antisense) in a PCR reaction using 1 µg of pig genomic template (each primer has an added XbaI site). The amplification reaction was as described, except that the annealing temperature was 50°C. After digestion with XbaI, the amplified DNA was ligated in the XbaI site of the plasmid pCMV¹ to produce pCMV¹-pBDNF⁻¹ (-1 denotes sense orientation in Figure 6 and corresponds to COS+ in Table V), and the plasmid was introduced into XL-1 bacteria by electroporation.

10.1.2. EXPRESSION OF BDNF IN COS CELLS

pCMV1-pBDNF plasmid DNA from positive clones (checked by hybridization with oligo5, Fig. 2) was cut with both XbaI and PstI. The size of the resulting products allowed us to determine the orientation of the inserts, and both plasmids were used to transfect COS cells by the calcium phosphate method (Chen et al., 1987, Mol.

Cell Biol. 7: 2745-2752), and the growth medium collected after 24 h. BDNF activity was tested in the chick embryo dorsal root ganglion bioassay discussed in detail supra.

10.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

E8 chick spinal sensory neurons were plated (6,000 per well), incubated for 24 h and counted after 24 h (Lindsay et al., 1985, Develop. Biol. 112: 319-328). The values are the means of triplicate determinations $\pm$ standard deviation. BDNF and NGF were used at 1 ng/ml, concentrations at which maximal survival is observed with either factor. COS+ refers to cells transfected with plasmids containing the BDNF insert in the sense orientation, COS- to cells transfected with plasmids containing the BDNF inserts in the reverse orientation. COS refers to non-transfected cells. At dilutions higher than 1:20, no survival above control was seen with either COS- or COS conditioned medium. In all experiments without NGF, a monoclonal anti-NGF antibody (Korsching et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:3513-3516) was used at 1 μ g/ml.

As shown in Table V, only the medium obtained from cultures of COS cells bearing pCMV1-pBDNF plasmid in the sense orientation was associated with chick sensory neuron survival above control values. Therefore, the recombinant BDNF is biologically active. Further, addition of BDNF isolated from pig brain did not increase the survival of sensory neurons significantly above survival levels resulting from recombinant BDNF alone, indicating that the recombinant BDNF is capable of saturating BDNF receptors. Recombinant BDNF was also observed to have an additive or synergistic effect toward promoting chick sensory neuron survival when used together with NGF.

TABLE VSURVIVAL OF CULTURED CHICK SENSORY NEURONS

COS medium (final dilution)	1:20	1:50	1:200
COS+	2,510±2632, 8334±171		
COS-	211±16		
COS	250±87		
BDNF + COS+	2,516±209		
NGF + COS+	5,770±72		
BDNF alone	2,718±424		

11. EXAMPLE: GENERATION OF ANTIBODIES TO BDNF11.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A polyclonal, antiserum specific for BDNF, designated sera 4, was generated in a NZ white rabbit by immunization with a synthetic peptide.

11.1.1. PEPTIDE SYNTHESIS AND COUPLING TO CARRIER

A peptide consisting of 34 amino acid residues, designated B5, was synthesized by conventional methods. It has the following amino sequence, corresponding to 33 residues of mature BDNF (residues 153 to 185 of the complete porcine preproBDNF sequence shown in Figure 1) with an additional cysteine residue at the amino-terminus (shown in italics) to permit coupling to a carrier protein using m-maleimidobenzoic acid-N-Hydroxysuccinimide (MBS) if desired:

Cys-Val-Thr-Ala-Ala-Asp-Lys-Lys-Thr-Ala-Val-Asp-Met-Ser-Gly-Gly-Thr-Val-Thr-Val-Leu-Glu-Lys-Val-Pro-Val-Ser-Lys-Gly-Gln-Leu-Lys-Gln-Tyr

The B5 peptide was coupled to bovine serum albumin (BSA) using bis-diazo benzidine (BDB). Fresh BDB was prepared by dissolving 46 mg benzidine-HCl p-diaminodiphenyl-HCl, obtained from Sigma) in 9.0 ml of 0.2 N HCl. 35 mg NaNO₂ was dissolved in 1.0 ml H₂O and added

to the benzidine solution, and stirred for, 1 hour at 4°C . 21 mg of BSA was dissolved in 3.0 ml. of 0.16 M borate 0.13 M NaCl, pH 9.0. Approximately 15 mg of B5 peptide was dissolved in 1.5 ml borate-NaCl buffer, pH 0.0. The peptide solution was added to the BSA solution, and placed in ice. 1.0 ml of BDB was added to the BSA-peptide solution, and the reaction mixture was incubated with stirring for 2 hours at 4°C ; the pH was monitored and maintained in the range of 9.0 by the addition of small amounts of 0.5 M NaOH, as required. The reaction was terminated by addition of 0.2 ml of 1% phenol-buffered solution. Excess reagents were removed by dialysis against phosphate buffered saline (PBS).

11.1.2. IMMUNIZATION

A total of six rabbits were immunized according to the following protocol:

Rabbits 1 and 4--peptide B5 coupled at its C-terminus to BSA, using BDB;

Rabbits 2 and 3--peptide B5 coupled at its N-terminus to BSA, using MBS,

Rabbits 5 and 6--peptide B5 mixed with powdered nitrocellulose.

In all cases the first immunization used 1 mg of immunogen (100 μg B5/500 μg nitrocellulose for rabbits 5 and 6) in 0.5 ml PBS plus 0.5 ml ml complete Freund's adjuvant. This mixture was injected subcutaneously into multiple sites on the back. The second immunization was carried out three weeks later, and was identical to the first except that incomplete Freund's adjuvant was used in place of complete Freund's, adjuvant. Subsequent boosts occurred at intervals of 4-6 weeks. Rabbits were bled 1 week after immunization, and the antisera routinely checked for binding to the pure B5 peptide by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

11.1.3. DETECTION OF ANTIBODY BINDING TO BDNF

100 μg of antigen (B5 peptide) in H_2O was added to wells on a microtiter plate and allowed to dry overnight, then washed briefly with H_2O and blocked with 100 μg 1% gelatin for 30 minutes at room temperature. Wells were washed three times with distilled water, and then 100 μg of antisera was added and allowed to incubate at 4°C overnight. Wells were then washed three times in PBS/0.05% triton X-100, after which 100 μg peroxidase labeled anti-rabbit immunoassay (1/1000

dilution) was added to wells and incubated at room temperature for three hours. Wells were washed twice, and 100 µg ABTS solution (10 mg ABTS (Sigma) dissolved in 10 ml 0.1 M NaCitrate pH 4.0 plus 10 µg H₂O₂) was added and incubated for about 5 minutes, until color developed. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 10 µg 1% NaN₃. Samples were diluted 1:5 with H₂O and optical density was measured at 415 nm.

11.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The antiserum from rabbit 4 (sera 4) showed the highest titre, (Figure 7a) and was utilized in subsequent experiments. Antibodies from sera 4 were partially purified by precipitation with ammonium sulphate; to a portion of antiserum an equal volume of saturated ammonium sulfate was added slowly, with stirring, and the solution was stirred for a further 15 minutes, then centrifuged at 2,000 X g. The pellet was washed twice in 50% saturated ammonium sulphate, then redissolved in PBS in a volume corresponding to the original volume of serum. Ammonium sulphate was removed by dialysis against several changes of PBS. The dialyzed solution was aliquoted in 1.0 ml volumes and subjected to lyophilization using a speed-vac. A sample of sera 4 antibody was resuspended in 0.5 ml H₂O and tested for reactivity with peptide B5 by ELISA, and was found to react to a dilution of 1:4000.

Polyclonal antibodies to a synthetic peptide (BS) corresponding to a 33 amino acid fragment of porcine BDNF were generated by immunizing rabbits as described above. Sera 4, which showed the highest titre against the synthetic peptide, showed reactivity with purified BDNF from porcine brain by ELISA (Figure 7b). Weak reactivity was also detected by immunoblotting (DATA NOT SHOWN). However, the antiserum was unable to block the activity of BDNF in a biological assay on chick embryo dorsal root ganglion sensory neurons.

12. EXAMPLE: NOVEL BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF BDNF

The following observations indicate that BDNF capable of (i) sustaining the survival and inducing the fully differentiated state of CNS dopaminergic neurons; (ii) sustaining the survival of CNS cholinergic neurons, and (iii) suppressing the proliferation of astroglial cells. These biological effects of BDNF have not been described previously. As dopaminergic neurons,

cholinergic neurons, and astroglial cells may each be associated with neurological diseases or disorders, BDNF may prove to be useful in the treatment of neuropathologies involving these cell populations.

12. 1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

12.1.1. METHODS FOR CULTURING DOPAMINERGIC SUBSTANTIA NIGRA NEURONS

Ventral mesencephalon was dissected from brains of rat embryos varying in age from embryonic day 13 to embryonic day 15. Typically, two litters were used in each experiment. The dissection solution had the following composition: NaCl, 136.8 mM, KCl, 2.7 mM, Na₂HPO₄ 7H₂O, 8.0 mM, KH₂PO₄, 1.5 mM, glucose, 6 mg/ml, and BSA, 0.1 mg/ml, pH 7.4. This solution was prepared and subsequently filter sterilized through a 0.2 µm pore filter. The dissection was performed under non-sterile conditions. Once the tissue was dissected from all the brains, the rest of the procedure was carried out under sterile conditions. The tissue fragments were placed in a 35 mm culture dish and minced using a fine scissors. Two ml of F-12 nutrient media containing 0.125% trypsin was then added to the tissue, and an incubated at 37°C. At the end of this incubation period, DNaseI was added to the slurry such that the final concentration was 80 ng/ml. Another identical incubation was carried out, and the tissue slurry was subsequently added to 8.0 ml of growth medium consisting of Minimal Essential Medium (MEM) supplemented with 2 mM glutamine, 6 mg/ml glucose, 5 units/ml penicillin, 5 mg/ml streptomycin, and 7.5% fetal calf serum (FCS). The sample was centrifuged in a tabletop centrifuge at room temperature at 500 rpm for a period of 5 minutes. The medium was aspirated, and 2 ml growth medium was added to the cell pellet. A fire polished pipette with an opening of 1 mm was used to triturate the cells eight times. The remaining tissue fragments were allowed to settle by gravity, and a small aliquot of the supernatant was taken to assess cell number by counting in a hemocytometer. After cell density was the cells were plated 2 into tissue culture plates at a density of 50,000/cm²

The culture plates were prepared on the day prior to dissection. Tis plates (24 well, 2cm²/well) were precoated with polyornithine (molecular weight 30,000-70,000 g/mol), 0.5 mg/ml, at room temperature for 3 hours. The plates were extensively washed with water,

and subsequently treated with mouse laminin, 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, at room temperature for 3 hours. The plates were then washed with water as above, and incubated overnight at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere consisting of 5% CO_2 , 95% air, in the presence of growth medium. The medium in the plates was removed the following day and replaced with fresh growth medium.

Once the cells were plated onto the culture plates, the cells were placed in an incubator set at 37°C and 5% CO_2 /95% air for a period of 24 hours. The culture medium was changed to a serum-free formulation (SFM) having the following composition: a 1:1 (vol:vol) mixture of Basal Eagle Medium (BEM) and nutrient mixture F-12 with glucose (33 mM), glutamine (2 mM), NaHCO_3 (15 mM), HEPES (10 mM), supplemented with insulin (25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), transferrin (100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), putrescine (60 μM), progesterone (20 nM), sodium selenite (30 nM), penicillin (5 U/ml), streptomycin (5 mg/ml), and T_3 (30 nM). In some experiments, purified BDNF was added to the cultures after the media change to SFM on culture day 2.

The solutions used for culturing dopaminergic neurons were prepared using water taken from a Milli-Q reagent water system. The tissue culture media formulations were obtained through Gibco Laboratories (Santa Clara, California), as was the fetal calf serum (lot number 43N1086) and the mouse laminin. All other media components were purchased from Sigma Chemical (St. Louis, MO), and were cell culture tested grade. The polyornithine and DNaseI were also obtained from Sigma. Trypsin was obtained from Worthington (Freehold, NJ), lot number 3667.

Commercial chemicals were of analytical grade, purchased from Baker Chemical (Phillipsburg, NJ). The BDNF used in these experiments was purified from pig brain by Dr. Y.-A. Barde, according to the procedure of Barde et al., 1982 (*supra*).

12.1.2. METHODS FOR IMMUNOCYTOCHEMICAL STAINING OF VENTRAL MESENCEPHALON CULTURES

Fixative solutions were prepared fresh for each experiment. For the staining of tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) the fixative was 4.0% paraformaldehyde in Sorenson's phosphate buffer. The Sorenson buffer was prepared by adding a 0.2 M solution of KH_2PO_4 to a stock of 0.2 M Na_2HPO_4 until the pH reached 7.3. The paraformaldehyde was subsequently added to the solution and briefly heated, to

allow it to be dissolved and cooled to room temperature before use.

To begin the procedure, culture medium was removed from the culture dishes by gentle suction, and the proper fixative solution was gently added to the dish. A room temperature incubation of 20 minutes was carried out. Three washes in Sorezison's phosphate buffer, for 5 minutes each, with gentle rotation, followed. The cells were then incubated in a quench solution for 30 minutes at room temperature with gentle rotation. The quench solution for the cultures to be stained for TH consisted of Screnson's phosphate buffer containing 2% normal horse serum. Next, the cultures were incubated in permeabilization buffer at room temperature for 30 minutes with gentle rotation. The solution consisted of Sorenson's buffer containing 0.2% saponin, and 1.5% of normal horse serum for the cultures to be stained for TH. Following the permeabilization step, the cultures were incubated in the presence of primary antibody overnight at 4°C. The antibody against rat TH was a mouse monoclonal antibody of isotype IgG2a. It was used at 40 µg/ml in a solution of 10 mM NaPO₄, 50 mM NaCl, 0.2% saponin pH 7.5. Following the primary antibody incubation, the cultures were washed 5 times for 15 minutes each in the appropriate permeabilization buffer. Next, the cultures were incubated with secondary antibody conjugated to biotin, that is biotinylated horse anti-mouse IgG. This incubation was carried out at room temperature for two hours with gentle rotation. Washes identical to those described above followed, and the cultures were then incubated in the presence of a preformed avidin-biotinylated horseradishperoxidase complex (ABC reagent, Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) prepared according to manufacturer's protocol. After a 30 min. incubation it room temperature with gentle rotation, the cultures were washed as described above. The cultures were subsequently incubated with 55 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.3 containing 0.5 mg/ml diaminobenzidine and 0.01% hydrogen peroxide. The development of reaction product was allowed to proceed for 2-5 min. after which the solution was removed and the cultures were washed several times with ice cold PBS. The number of positive cells/cm² was then ascertained.

The paraformaldehyde and the glutaraldehyde were obtained from Fluka Chemical. Vectastain kits containing normal serum (used as a blocking agent), biotinylated, affinity-purified anti-immunoglobulin, avidin DH, and biotinylated HRP-H were purchased from Vector

Laboratories. The diaminobenzidine was obtained from BRL (Gaithersburg, MD).

12.1.3. METHODS USED IN MEASURING ^3H -DOPAMINE UPTAKE IN VENTRAL MESENCEPHALON CULTURES

^3H -dopamine (^3H -DA) uptake was performed as described by Dal Toso et al. (1988, J. Neurosci. 8:733-745) with minor modifications. The uptake buffer had the following composition: NaCl, 136.8 mM, KCl, 2.7 mM, Na_2HPO_4 , 7H₂O, 8.0 mM, KH_2PO_4 , 1.5 mM, glucose, 5.0 mM, CaCl_2 , 1.0 mM, MgSO_4 , 1.0 mM, ascorbic acid, 0.1 mM, pargyline, 0.1 mM, pH 7.4. When necessary, 5.0 μM benztropine mesylate (BZT) was added to the uptake buffer.

The cells were washed once with prewarmed (37°C) uptake buffer, and replaced with 0.4 ml uptake buffer/2 cm² well. The cultures were then preincubated for 5 min. at 37°C. At the end of this preincubation 0.1 ml ^3H -DA, in uptake buffer (250 nM, 40 Ci/mMol), was added such that the final concentration of ^3H -DA in the buffer was 50 nM. The cultures were incubated at 37°C for 15 min., followed by four washes at 4°C, 0.5 ml each, with uptake buffer. Two additional washes with ice cold PBS (10 mM NaPO_4 , 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.6) were carried out as well. After the last wash was completed, 0.2 ml/2cm² well 0.5 N NaOH was added to the cells, and allowed to stand at room temperature for two hours. The NaOH extract was subsequently collected, and counted in a scintillation counter (Packard, LS 500TD) with 10 ml "ultimagold" scintillation fluid. Specific uptake was defined as that uptake which was abolished in the presence of 5 μM BZT. Typically, this represented 70-90% of the total uptake observed.

^3H -DA was obtained from NEN (Boston, MA). Ascorbate, pargyline, BZT, and glucose were obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). The ultimagold scintillation fluid was purchased from Packard (Sterling, V.A.).

12.1.4. METHODS FOR PRODUCING CULTURES OF BASAL FOREBRAIN CHOLINERGIC NEURONS

Primary cultures of basal forebrain cholinergic cells were produced from embryonic day 17 rats. Specifically, the cholinergic neurons used in this study were derived from the medial septal nucleus and the nucleus of the diagonal band of Broca. This neuronal population projects primarily to the hippocampus. The

dissociated mixed cultures (neurons and glia) were produced by the following procedure. The septal region was dissected free from the surrounding tissue, and removed from the fetal brain. The tissue pieces were then pooled, minced with scissors, and treated for 20 minutes at 37°C with 12.5% trypsin. The trypsin was inactivated by dilution in the plating medium (Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM) containing 1% penicillin and streptomycin, 5% horse serum, and 1% N3, a hormone supplement). A single cell suspensions was produced by trituration of the digested tissue fragments with a fire polished pasteur pipette. The dissociated cells were counted on a hemocytometer and plated at the appropriate density in the plating medium. Test ligands were added to the cultures five to six hours after plating and the cells were then grown in vitro for ten days with medium changes being made every three days.

12.1.5. CHOLINE ACETYL TRANSFERASE ASSAYS

Following the treatment period the cells were either used for choline acetyltransferase (CAT) enzyme assays or processed for immunohistochemical staining for CAT by the following protocol. The monoclonal antibody to CAT was purchased from Boehringer Mannheim Biochemical Co. and has been characterized elsewhere. At the end of the experimental period the cells were rinsed twice with DMEM. The cultures were fixed by a two step procedure; 50 µl of 4% paraformaldehyde was added to 50 µl of DMEM for a 10 minute incubation period. This solution was removed and replaced with 100 µl of 4% paraformaldehyde and the incubation was continued for 30 minutes at room temperature. Following the fixation, the cells were rinsed three times with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and permeabilized by a 30 minute incubation with saponin (0.5 mg/ml). The detergent was removed with three washes of PBS, and a blocking solution of 5% normal rabbit serum was added for 30 minutes. The primary antibody was added at a dilution of 1:3 in 1% normal rabbit serum, subsequent to the removal of the blocking solution, and the cultures were incubated overnight at 4°C. The solution containing the primary antibody was removed with a PBS wash. The bound immunoglobulin was detected by the Vectastain "ABC" method. Diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB) was used as the substrate for the peroxidase reaction which was usually carried out for one to five minutes. The reaction was stopped by rinsing the cultures two times with 0.1 M trisHCl pH 7.2. The

cultures were stored in 50 mM tris, pH 7.6 containing 0.15 M NaCl, 42% glycerol, and 0.15% Zephiran (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockville, IL) at 4°C.

12.1.6. METHOD OF GENERATING PURIFIED ASTROGLIAL CELL CULTURES

Purified glial cultures were prepared essentially by the method of McCarthy and DeVellis (McCarthy, K. D., and DeVellis, J., 1980, J. Cell Biol. 85:890-902) from postnatal day 1-2 rat hippocampus. Hippocampi were removed from five pups and minced with scissors. The tissue pieces were then digested in 2 mls of 0.125% trypsin for 20 minutes at 37°C. The protease was inactivated by dilution, with plating medium (10% fetal bovine serum Gibco, DMEM 0.5% penicillin (5000 mcg/ml) and 0.5% glutamine). A single cell suspension was produced by passing the digested tissue fragments through a constricted pasteur pipette. The cells were pelleted by centrifugation at 900 rpm for five minutes, resuspended in plating medium, and then counted on a hemocytometer. The single cell suspension was divided into three, 75 cm² tissue culture flask and the cells were grown to approximately 80% of confluency. The cells were then subcultured by a trypsinization protocol similar to that just described. The glial were counted and plated at a density of 10,000 cells/0.9cm²

12.2. RESULTS

12.2.1. THE EFFECT OF BDNF ON TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE PRESENT IN VENTRAL MESENCEPHALON CULTURES

Immunocytochemical staining, as described in section 12.1.2, *supra*, was used, to measure the effect of BDNF on the number of tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) positive cells (Figure 8). A maximal increase of more than 200 percent of control was observed by day 8 in BDNF stimulated cultures of ventral mesencephalon cells. A very slight increase was observed as early as culture day 3 in BDNF-stimulated cultures.

12.2.2. THE EFFECT OF BDNF ON DOPAMINE UPTAKE UPTAKE BY VENTRAL MESENCEPHALON CULTURES

³H-dopamine (³H-DA) uptake was measured according to the method of Dal Taso et al. (1988, J. Neurosci. 8:733-745) with minor modifications, as described in section

12.1.3, supra. A slight increase in dopamine uptake was observed in BDNF stimulated ventral mesencephalon cultures by day 8 in culture (Figure 9).

12.2.3. THE EFFECT OF BDNF ON CHOLINE ACETYLTRANSFERASE EXPRESSION BY FOREBRAIN CHOLINERGIC NEURONS

Figure 10(a) depicts the effect of BDNF on the number of CAT positive cells following a growth period of 12 days in vitro. A 5.9 fold increase in CAT cell number was observed with the addition of 100 ng/ml of BDNF, while the EC50 was calculated to be 10 ng/ml. As a positive control, cultures at 260,000 (Black bar) or 150,000 (hatched bar) cells per well were treated in an identical manner with NGF (Figure 10(b)). The 260,000 cell per well density corresponds to that used for the BDNF study. This increase in the number of CAT immunopositive cells is similar to that which has been reported previously. The potential for BDNF to act on cholinergic neurons was also examined by measuring CAT enzyme activity (F. Fonnum; J. Neurochemistry, 1975, 24:407-409). Figure 11 depicts the changes in CAT produced with a BDNF treatment. In this case, a 1.8 fold increase was achieved with 100 ng/ml of BDNF and the EC50 was calculated to be 61 ng/ml.

12.2.4. EFFECTS OF BDNF OR EGF ON ASTROGLIAL CELL CULTURES

Type II astrocytes have been demonstrated to have high affinity receptors for a variety of neurotransmitters and neuropeptides. Thus astrocytes are capable of responding to neuronally derived signals. For this reason and because the type II astrocytes represent a cellular component in the primary cultures, a possible direct effect of BDNF on glial cells was tested. The cells were kept in vitro for four days prior to the addition of growth factors to allow them to reach approximately 60% of confluency and were then treated for 42 hours with EGF or, BDNF. For the last 18 hours of the incubation [³H]methylthymidine was present in the medium. The effect of EGF is shown in Figure 12(a). As has been previously reported, EGF was found to be mitogenic for the astrocytes. The maximal response was observed with 10 ng/ml of EGF which produced at 5.2-fold increase in [³H]methylthymidine incorporation. Figure 12(b) depicts the effect of BDNF on [³H]methylthymidine incorporation. The response to BDNF appears to be biphasic: very low

doses (0.1 ng/ml) produced a slight increase in thymidine incorporation while doses greater than 1 ng./ml BDNF inhibited the incorporation of [³H]methylthymidine. BDNF at a dosage of 5 ng/ml produced an inhibition of 24% suggesting a decrease in the rate of glial cell proliferation over the treatment period.

12.3 DISCUSSION

These in vitro experiments clearly show that BDNF sustains the survival or induces the fully differentiated state of dopaminergic neurons of the developing rat substantia nigra, as shown by staining for tyrosine hydroxylase and dopamine uptake in cultures of these neurons derived from embryonic rat mesencephalon. As these are the neurons which degenerate in Parkinson's disease, it is highly probable that BDNF has therapeutic potential in Parkinson' disease either by reducing loss of neurons or by increasing the levels of tyrosine hydroxylase (the rate limiting enzyme in dopamine synthesis) or possibly both.

Furthermore, like nerve growth (NGF), BDNF appears to have an effect on the survival of cholinergic neurons of the rat basal forebrain as shown by increased choline acetyltransferase (CAT) staining, increased CAT activity and increased acctylcholinesterase staining in cultures of rat embryo medial septal nucleus and nucleus of the diagonal band of Broca. Accordingly, BDNF alone or in conjunction with NGF may be useful in the treatment of diseases or disorders that affect the ckiolinergic neurons of the basal fcrebrain, including, for example, Alzheimer's disease.

13. EXAMPLE: IDENTIFICATION OF A NOVEL GENE IN THE BDNF/NGF GENE: FAMILY

The approach of identifying novel members of the NGF/BDNF gene family by utilizing PCR with degenerate oligonucleotides, based on the segments of amino acid sequence conservation between NGF and BDNF (Boxes 1-4, see section 5.8), was first tested by determining whether pairs of such primers could be utilized to amplify both NGF and BDNF gene sequences from genomic DNA of several species. This method was then used to identify a novel gene which shares homology with NGF and BDNF in all four boxes of homology noted.

13.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS
13.1.1. POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

PCR was performed essentially as described in Section 6, supra.

13.2. RESULTS
13.2.1. AMPLIFICATION OF BOTH NGF AND BDNF SEQUENCES FROM GENOMIC DNA

Degenerate synthetic oligonucleotide primers were synthesized corresponding to portions of Box 1 and Box 2 of amino acid sequence conservation between NGF and BDNF (see section 5.8 above), and utilized in a PCR reaction with rat genomic DNA as template. The exact primer sequences were as follows (positions of degeneracy, with mixture of two or more bases included in oligonucleotide synthesis step, shown J.yi parentheses; underlining italics indicate tails with multiple restriction endonuclease cleavage sites provided to facilitate ligation to vector in a subsequent cloning step; A=adenine, G=guanine, C=cytosine, T=thymine, N-mixture of A,G,C,T):

Box 1 (sense), primer 1B:

5'-GACTCGAGTCGACTCGGTGTG(C,T)GACAG(C,T)(A,G)T(C,T,A)AG-3'

Box 2 (antisense), primer 2C:

5'-

CCAAGCTTCTAGAATTCCA(C,T)TT(N)GT(C,T)TC(A,G)(A,T)A(A,G)AA
(A,G),TA(C,T)TG-3'

300 ng of each degenerate primer mixture was added to 500 ng of rat genomic DNA in 100 microliters of the standard reaction mixture for PCR. 35 cycles were carried out, each consisting of incubation for 1 minute at 94°C, 2 minutes at 43°C, and 2 minutes at 72°C. The anticipated size of the product of PCR amplification of either the BDNF or NGF gene using these primers would be 175 base pairs, including the two 17-mer "tails" (underlined) included for convenience in subsequent cloning steps. Electrophoresis of the reaction mixture on an 8% polyacrylamide/S% glycerol gel yielded a major band of amplified DNA of the anticipated size, 175 bp.

13.2.2. DETECTION OF SEQUENCES COMPLEMENTARY TO THE BDNF/NGF PROBE IN GENOMIC DNAS OF VARIOUS SPECIES

The 175 bp band was removed from the acrylamide gel by electroelution, and amplified further in a second PCR reaction of seven cycles, under identical

reaction conditions to the first except that the concentrations of dGTP, dATP, and TTP were lowered to 50 μ M each, and alpha-³²P-dCTP tracer was utilized in place of unlabeled dCTP. The radiolabeled DNA product was separated from reaction components by chromatography on a sizing column. This probe, designated "R1B/2C" (for rat DNA -implified from primers 1B and 2C), was then utilized to detect complementary sequences in genomic DNAs of various vertebrate species (results with rat, mouse, and chicken are shown in Figure 13), after digestion with EcoRI restriction endonuclease and blotting to nitrocellulose by the method of Southern hybridization on EcoRI-digested genomic DNAs, as shown in Figure 13.

The sizes of the EcoRI fragments of genomic DNA containing NGF and BDNF sequences were determined in controls on parallel blots using radiolabeled human NGF and BDNF probes, prepared by PCR from cloned genes. The positions of the NGF and BDNF genomic EcoRI fragments are indicated in Figure 13 as N and B, respectively. The results of a similar analysis were presented in Figure 3, and equivalent results were obtained using a human BDNF probe as with the porcine BDNF probe shown in Figure 3. As noted above, NGF and BDNF probes each hybridized to single EcoRI fragments in a variety of vertebrate genomic DNAs. For example in rat DNA the BDNF probe detected a band of approximately 8.8 kb, while the NGF probe detected a band of approximately 10.4 kb.

As seen in Figure 13, in every species tested (data shown for chicken, mouse and rat) the R1B/2C probe hybridized to a DNA band indistinguishable from that identified by the NGF probe as well as to a band indistinguishable from that identified by the BDNF probe (in mouse, the NGF and BDNF genomic EcoRI fragments have the same electrophoretic mobility, corresponding to approximately 11.5-12.0 kb). This demonstrates that the degenerate oligonucleotide primers 1B and 2C can be utilized to amplify sequences from both the NGF and BDNF genes. It was noteworthy that in some cases additional bands were observed in the genomic Southern blot hybridized with the R1B/2C probe. For example, in EcoRI-digested mouse genomic DNA at least two additional bands (labeled X and X2, of approximately 19.0 kb and 1.5 kb, respectively) corresponding to neither NGF nor BDNF, were observed. Similarly, at least two additional bands were observed in hybridization to rat DNA (X1, X2, of approximately 7.3 and 1.2 kb, respectively), and at least one in chicken DNA (X, approximately 2.6 kb). Additional bands, not labeled explicitly in this figure, were also

observed in some cases. The presence of bands not attributable to NGF or BDNF suggested the possible existence of additional member(s) of the gene family. Similarly, bands clearly distinct from those known to contain the BDNF and NGF gene sequences were found utilizing other sets of primer pairs and genomic DNA templates (data not shown).

13.2.3. IDENTIFICATION OF A NOVEL GENE RELATED TO BDNF AND NGF

A specific test of the hypothesis that novel genes related to NGF and EDNF could be identified by PCR using degenerate oligonucleotide primers was carried out using primers for Box 3 and Box 4 (see section 5.8 above), and mouse genomic DNA as template. Degenerate primers were synthesized of the sequences:

Box 3 (sense):

5'-GGGGATCCGCGGITG(T,C)(C,A)GIGGIAT(T,C,A,)GA-3'

Box 4 (anti.-sense):

5'-TCGAATTCTAGATIC(T,G)IAT(AG)A.AIC(T,G)LCCA-3'

(G=guanine, A=adenine, C=cytosine, T=thymine, I=inosine; mixtures of more than one base at a single position in the oligonucleotide shown in parentheses). Note that inosine was utilized at some positions corresponding to the thiro ("wobble") base of a codon, to allow for the degeneracy of the genetic code. It is also possible to utilize a mixture of the four conventional. DNA bases rather than inosine, and essentially identical results have been obtained with such primers.

With the degenerate Box 3/Box 4 primer pair, PPCR, from the genomic NGF and BDNF sequences in mouse DNA would be expected to amplify a segment of approximately 90 bp. Utilizing the primers shown above, PCR was carried out for four cycles with an annealing temperature of 45°C, followed by 31 cycles with an annealing temperature of 49°C. The products were analysed by gel electrophoresis, and a major band of the expected size was observed. In the mouse the NGF gene contains a HindII restriction endonuclease cleavage site in the region between Box 3 and Box 4, while the BDNF gene contains a site of cleavage for teh enzyme Apal in this region. Therefore, digestion of the product of PCR

amplification with HindII and Apal would be expected to eliminate NGF and BDNF sequences from the major product band. however, when the PCR product was digested to apparent completion with these two restriction enzymes, a digestion-resistant band was found to persist in the amplified DNA. This suggests that, in addition to NGF and BDNF genes, at least one novel gene had been amplified.

13.2.4. CHARACTERIZATION OF A NOVEL MEMBER OF THE BDNF/NGF GENE FAMILY

The digestion-resistant PCR product was eluted from a gel, and utilized as template in asymmetric PCR reactions in which either one of the original degenerate primers was present in 100-fold molar excess over the other primer. This asymmetric amplification permitted the production of single-stranded DNA templates suitable for sequencing by the chain termination method. The sequence analysis of the novel gene (designated here as "M3/4" but also referred to as Neurotrophin-3) was extended further by PCR amplification of sequences between an exact primer located between Boxes 3 and 4 and the polyA sequence at the 3' end of the gene's transcript, using the strategy for "rapid amplification of cDNA ends" (PACE) described by M. A. Frohman, M. K. Dush, and G. R. Martin, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85:8998-9002 (1988). The results of DNA sequencing revealed that a novel gene had been amplified, comprising an open reading frame capable of encoding a polypeptide distinct from both NGF and BDNF but closely related in amino acid sequence to both (Figure 14).

Preliminary evidence that this new gene encodes a neurotrophic factor was obtained by determining its pattern of expression in rat tissues by northern blot hybridization. This analysis indicated that the novel gene is expressed much more strongly in brain tissue than in any other tissue examined.

13.3. DISCUSSION

As shown above (Figure 13), the DNA probe obtained by PCR amplification using primers for Boxes 1 and 2 with rat genomic DNA as template (R1B/2C) hybridized to novel bands in addition to those known to contain NGF and BDNF gene sequences in EcoRI-digested DNA of every species tested. A similar analysis was carried out using a

radioactively labeled probe for the novel gene amplified using Box 3 and 4 primers on mouse genomic DNA (M3/4). In each case, the M3/4 probe hybridized to a single major band of EcoRI-digested genomic DNA, that was distinct from the bands known to contain BDNF and NGF sequences. It should be noted that the EcoRI fragments of genomic mouse, rat, and chicken DNA observed by hybridization with the M3/4 probe are in every case coincident with one of the novel bands obtained by hybridization with the R1B/2C probe. These are the 19.0 kb EcoRI fragment in mouse DNA (X1 in Figure 14), the 7.3 kb fragment in rat DNA (X1 in Figure 14), and the 2.6 kb band in chicken DNA (X in Figure 14). This suggests that portions of the same gene were amplified from rat DNA using the 1B/2C primer pair, and from mouse DNA using the 3/4 primer pair. Thus, at least one novel gene apparently shares homology with NGF and BDNF genes in all four of the boxes of homology noted above.

The concept of the homology boxes between NGF, BDNF, and additional members of the gene family (e.g. "M3/4" also known as NT-3) has been expressed here primarily in terms of primary amino acid sequence, and methods for the identification of novel genes in the family. However, it is important to note that there are likely to be additional implications for the secondary and tertiary structure of these neurotrophic factors, their interactions with specific receptors, and rational design of novel molecules with potential therapeutic value.

For example, there are 6 Cys residues in NGF, and all have been shown to be involved in disulfide bonds. Numbering them from most N-terminal to most C-terminal as Cys1 - Cys6, it is known that the disulfide bridges involve Cys1-Cys4, Cys2-Cys5, Cys3-Cys6. The positions of all 6 Cys residues are conserved between NGF and BDNF, and the positions of 3 Cys residues in the portion of "M3/4" sequenced to date line up exactly with Cys4, Cys5, Cys6, of NGF and BDNF. This suggests that the secondary structure of all members of the gene family may be closely related, and largely determined by the conserved cys residues. It should be noted that the homology boxes pointed out for BDNF and NGF cover 5 of the 6 Cys residues (Cys1 in Box 1, Cys2 in Box 2, Cys3 and Box 3, Cys5 and Cys6 in Box 4). This supports the idea that these Cys residues and their immediate neighbors play an important role in determining the general structure of these neurotrophic factors. The structural determinant for specific interaction with high affinity receptors for

each of the neurotrophic factors presumably reside in unique portions of each molecule.

Accordingly, novel chimeric genes may be produced by recombination between family members (e.g. by in vitro recombination, or by direct gene synthesis) at any of the four homology boxes already described, or elsewhere in the molecule. Such chimeric proteins are likely to have similar secondary structure, because of conservation of Cys residues, and other amino acid residues, but may have novel biological properties. For example, a BDNF/NGF chimeric protein may be bifunctional in terms of interaction with both BDNF and NGF receptors. Chimeric proteins may also differ from parent molecule(s) in terms of dimerization, and other physico-chemical properties. Chimeric proteins might also be able to function as antagonists of either parent molecule.

Active fragments of BDNF/NGF may be used to design other family members based on knowledge of critical "core" regions for appropriate folding, plus information regarding which regions are required for type-specific interaction with receptors.

Comparison of new family members (e.g. "M3/4") with already known family members may be used to reveal new boxes of homology that can help guide the search for additional members of the BDNF/NGF gene family. For example, "M3/4" comparison with BDNF reveals some useful homology boxes. One of particular interest involves the fourth conserved Cys residue, the only one not in the previously noted Boxes 1-4. There is actually a rather long segment of identity or conserved amino acid substitution shared by BDNF and "M3/4", which includes this Cys residue, namely: His-Trp-Asn-Ser-Gln-Cys-(Arg or Lys)-Thr(Thr or Ser)-Gln-(Ser or Thr)-Tyr-Val-Arg-Ala-Leu-Thr. Within this region one could choose at least two homology boxes for the synthesis of useful degenerate oligonucleotide primers (e.g. His-Trp-Asn-Ser-Gln-Cys requires only 96-fold degeneracy for an 18-mer primer, or 48-fold degeneracy for a 17-mer; Tyr-Val-Arg-Ala-Leu-Thr would also be a useful box).

14. EXAMPLE: INCREASED EXPRESSION OF BDNF IN NEUROBLASTOMA CELLS

14.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

14.1.1. CELL LINES

CHP100, CHP126, CHP134, CHP234, LAN1, LAN5, NB9, SY5Y, Y79, F01, BU2, H01, HL60, and COL320 are cell lines maintained in the laboratory of Dr. Fred Alt, who provided RNA for the Northern blot used in Figure 15. All cell lines were human tumor cell lines. CHP100 is a neuroepithelioma cell line; CHP126, CHP134, CHP234, LAN1, LAN5, NB9, and SY5Y are neuroblastoma cell lines; Y79 is a retinoblastoma cell line; F01, BU2, H01 are melanoma cell lines, HL60 is a promyelocytic leukemia cell line, COL320 is a neuroendocrine colon carcinoma cell line.

14.1.2. PREPARATION OF RNA

RNA was prepared and Northern blots performed essentially as described in Section 8.1.1, *supra*, using a full-length human cDNA probe. 10 µg of total RNA was in each lane of the gel used to produce the Northern blot of Figure 15, except that the RNA in LAN1 was less heavily loaded and for SY5Y one microgram of poly(A)⁺ RNA was used.

14.2. RESULTS

Figure 15 depicts the results of Northern blot analysis of BDNF probe hybridized to a panel of RNA samples obtained from a variety of human cell lines. An abundance of RNA which hybridized to BDNF probe was detected in CHP234 and LAN5 cell lines, and lower amounts were found in CHP126 and CHP134. All of the positive lines were derived from human neuroblastoma tumors.

15. EXAMPLE: ACTIVITY-DEPENDENT REGULATION OF BDNF- AND NGF-mRNAs IN THE RAT HIPPOCAMPUS IS MEDIATED BY NON-NMDA-GLUTAMATE RECEPTORS

15.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

15.1.1. TREATMENT OF RATS WITH KAINIC ACID

The rats usually received diazepam (Valium) 90 minutes after intraperitoneal injection of kainic acid 12mg/kg to suppress extensive seizure activity. As shown in Fig. 19, Valium given after kainic acid did not interfere with the further increase in BDNF- and NGF-mRNA levels. Rats which did not receive Valium showed similar increases of BDNF- and NGF-mPl;A levels in hippocampus 3 hours after kainic acid, compared with animals given kainic acid followed by Valium.

15.1.2. PREPARATION OF HIPPOCAMPAL CULTURES

Hippocampi were prepared from E17-day old rat embryos, dissected and incubated for 20 minutes at 37°C in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) without calcium or magnesium ions, but containing 10mM glucose, 1mg/ml albumin, 6µg/ml DNAase and 1mg/ml papain. After washing with the solution without papain, the hippocampal cells were carefully dissociated with a fire polished pasteur pipette. Cells were collected by centrifugation at low speed, resuspended in DMEM, supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum and plated on plastic culture dishes (0.5x10⁶ cells per 35 mm) which were precoated with poly-DL-ornithine (0.5mg/ml) and laminin (5, µg/ml). Three hours after plating, the medium was changed to a serum-free one, which contained the supplements as described by Brewer and Cotman (Brain Res. 497:65, 1989), but lacking glutamate. Neurons remained viable up to three weeks in culture and were usually used for the experiments at day 7 after plating.

15.1.3. AMPLIFICATION OF RNA

Total cellular RNA was extracted as described by Chomcynski and Sacchi (Anal. Biochem., 1987, 162:156-159) from 0.5 X 10⁶ cells after the addition of a shortened NGF cRNA recovery standard (30 fg). NGF mRNA and cRNA were coamplified in a combined one tube reverse transcription/polymerase chain reaction (RT/PCR) containing 1/5 of the extracted RNA, 1xRT/PCR buffer

(10mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 50mM KCl, 1.5mM MgCl₂, 0.1mg/ml gelatin, 0.1% Triton X-100) , 0.25 mM dNTP, 0.1 μ M each 5' and 3' primer, 5U RNasin (Promega), 3.2 U AMV-reverse transcriptase (Life Science) and 2U Taq Polymerase (Genofit) in a total volume of 25 μ l. The mixture was overlaid with mineral oil, incubated at 41°C for 30 minutes, heated to 92°C for 60 seconds, primer annealing at 55°C for 60 seconds and primer extension at 72°C for 60 seconds). The amplification products (203 bp for NGF mRNA and 153 bp for recovery standard) were separated on a 3% NuSieve/Agarose 3:1 gel (FMC Bioproducts), alkali-blotted to a Hybond N plus membrane (Amersham) and hybridized as described (Heumann, R. and Thoenen, H., 1986, J. Biol. Chem. 261:9246; Lindhold et al., 1988, J. Biol. Chem. 263:16348). For absolute quantification, known amounts of in vitro transcribed NGF mRNA and recovery standard were coamplified in parallel reactions. Recently, a similar method was described by Wang et al. (PNAS 86:9717-9721, 1989).

15.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

BDNF and NGF are members of a gene family with about 50% amino acid identity (Leibrock et al., 1989, Nature 341:149). The molecules exhibit strictly conserved domains. Contained within these domains are the 6 cysteine residues most probably involved in the stabilization of the three dimensional structure of these molecules, which is necessary for their biological activity. However, there are also variable domains in BDNF and NGF which determine their different neuronal specificity (Lindsay et al., 1985, Dev. Biol 112:319; Olson et al., 1986, J. Neurosci. 6:3031; Liofer, M. and D., -trdn, Y. 1988, Nature 331:261; Rodriguez-Tebar et al., 1989, Dev. Biol. 136:296). Moreover, the difference between these two neurotrophic molecules is also indicated by their sites of synthesis. NGF is expressed both in the periphery (Korsching, S. and Thoenen, H., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:3513; Ebendal et al., 1983, Exp. Cell Res. 148:311; Heumann et al., 1984, EMBO J. 3:3183; Dhelton, D.L. and Reichardt, L.F., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:7951) and in the central nervous system (CNS) (Korsching et al., 1985, EMBO J. 4:1389; Shelton, D.L. and Reichardt, L.F., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:2714; Whittemore et al., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:817; Large et al., 1986, Science 234:352). The densities of innervation by NGF-responsive

neurons reflect the levels of NGF in the corresponding target tissues (Korsching, S. and Thoenen, H., 1983, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 80:3513; Ebendal et al., 1983, *Exp. Cell Res.* 148:311; Heumann et al., 1984, *EMBO J.* 3:3183; Dhelton, D.L. and Reichardt, L.F., 1984, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 81:7951; Korsching et al., 1985, *EMBO J.* 4:1389; Shelton, D.L. and Reichardt, L.F., 1986, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 83:2714; Whittemore et al., 1986, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 83:817; Large et al., 1986, *Science* 234:352). In contrast to NGF, BDNF is predominantly expressed in the CNS in neurons, and the levels of BDNF-mRNA are considerably higher than those of NGF-mRNA, e.g. about 50-fold in the hippocampus. In the peripheral nervous system, NGF is synthesized by various non-neuronal cell types (Bandtlow et al., 1987, *EMBO J.* 6:891), whereas in the brain it is mainly localized in neurons, as demonstrated by in-situ hybridization (Rennert, P.D. and Heinrich, G., 1986, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 138:813; Ayer-LeLievre et al., 1988, *Science* 240:1339; Whittemore et al., 1988, *J. Neurosci. Res.* 20:403). However, cultured type-1 astrocytes have also been shown to produce substantial quantities of NGF (Lindsay, R.M., 1979, *Nature* 282:80; Furukawa et al., 1987, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 142:395). The relative contribution of neurons and astrocytes to the NGF synthesized in brain is not yet known.

In view of the predominant expression of both BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs in central nervous system neurons, we investigated whether the levels of these two mRNAs are influenced by neuronal activity and if so, which transmitter(s) could possibly be involved in the regulation. In a first series of experiments, we prepared neuronal cultures from embryonic (E17) rat hippocampus.. As shown in Fig. 16a, depolarization of the hippocampal neurons with high (50mM) potassium resulted in an increase in BDNF-mRNA. Maximal levels were reached between 3 and 6 hours after increasing the potassium concentration. The potassium-mediated increase in BDNF-mRNA could be inhibited by omitting calcium ions from the medium and it was also reduced by inhibiting calcium influx by the calcium channel blocker nifedipin (Fig. 16b).

Because the hippocampal cultures used consisted of a mixed population of neurons exhibiting different patterns of transmitter and receptor expression, we studied the effect of various physiological and synthetic receptor agonists on BDNF- and NGF-mRNA expression. The

results presented in Table VI show that of all the substances tested, kainic acid, a glutamate receptor agonist (Monaghan et al., 1989, *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 29:365), produced by far the largest increase in BDNF-mRNA in hippocampal neurons. In contrast, other molecules, such as carbachol (a muscarinic receptor agonist) and to a lesser extent histamine and bradykinin, elevated slightly, but significantly, BDNF-mRNA (Table VI). Because the levels of NGF-mRNA in the hippocampal neurons were very low, we established a quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method suitable for determining changes in NGF-mRNA. Using this method we found that, like BDNF-mRNA, NGF-mRNA levels were also increased by potassium and kainic acid in hippocampal neurons (Figure 17).

As shown in Figure 18, the maximal increase in BDNF-mRNA in the hippocampal neurons was obtained with about 25 pM kainic acid. A further increase in the kainic acid concentration resulted in a decrease of the BDNF-mRNA levels, which most probably reflects toxic effects of the high concentrations of kainic acid on hippocampal neurons (Figure 18). A glutamate receptor-mediated neurotoxicity has previously been reported (Cirielli et al., 1987, *J. Neurosci.* 7:357; Rothman, S.M. and Olney, J.W., 1987, *Trends Neurosci.* 10:299, Choi, D.W., 1988, *Neuron* 1:623) for various central neurons following the application of analogues of the excitatory amino acid glutamate. However, the concentrations of kainic acid necessary to enhance the expression of BDNF- and NGF-mRNA in the hippocampal neurons could clearly be separated from the concentrations resulting in neurotoxicity.

To investigate the effects of kainic acid in more detail, we studied whether the increase in BDNF-mRNA could be blocked by any of the known glutamate receptor antagonists (Monaghan et al., 1989, *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 29:365). Kynurenic acid, a broad spectrum glutamate receptor antagonist, as well as CNQX, a competitive inhibitor of non-NMDA receptors (Monaghan et al., 1989, *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 29:365), completely blocked the kainic acid-mediated increase in BDNF-mRNA in hippocampal neurons (Table VII). On the other hand, MK 801, which specifically blocks NMDA receptors, was ineffective in blocking the rise of BDNF-mRNA in these neurons. Moreover, NMDA itself did not change BDNF-mRNA levels (Table VI). This shows that kainic acid acts directly via its receptors and that the effect is not due to the release of endogenous glutamate

(which also acts on NMDA receptors). It can thus be concluded that kainic acid *in vitro* elevates BDNF-mRNA levels via non-NMDA glutamate receptors.

TABLE VI

EFFECT OF VARIOUS RECEPTOR AGONISTS
ON BDNF-mRNA EXPRESSION IN CULTURED NEURONS

Addition	% of Control
none	100 ± 5
carbachol (50 µM)	220 ± 25
carbachol (50 µM) + atropine 10 (µM)	85 ± 15
nicotin (100 µM)	110 ± 7
histamine (50 µM)	150 ± 12
serotonin (100 µM)	95 ± 6
dopamine (100 µM)	115 ± 7
norepinephrine (25 µM)	75 ± 10
substance P (1 µM)	85 ± 9
somatostatin (1 µM)	110 ± 8
bradykinin (1 µM)	155 ± 15
kainic acid (25 µM)	1365 ± 70
NMDA (25 µM)	105 ± 10

TABLE VII

EFFECT OF ANTAGONISTS TO
THE DIFFERENT GLUTAMATE RECEPTORS ON
THE KAINIC ACID INDUCED EXPRESSION OF BDNF-mRNA

<u>Addition</u>	<u>% of Control</u>
none	100 $\pm$ 60
Kainic acid (25 μ M)	1250 $\pm$ 60
Kynurenic acid (1 mM)	70 $\pm$ 6
Kynurenic acid (1 mM) +acid (25 μ M)	84 $\pm$ 7
CNQX (10 μ M)	109 $\pm$ 6
CNQX (10 μ M) + Kainic acid (25 μ M)	105 $\pm$ 7
MK-801 (5 μ M)	96 $\pm$ 5
MK-801(5 μ M) + Kainic acid (25 μ M)	1130 $\pm$ 80

To evaluate the physiological significance of our *in vitro* observations, we studied whether similar mechanisms were also operating *in vivo*. We treated adult Wistar rats of both sexes weighing 180-200g with 12mg/kg of kainic acid. After various time periods, we determined the changes in BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs in the hippocampus and cortex by Northern blot analysis. Fig. 19 shows that kainic acid elicited an increase in the levels of BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs in both brain regions. The increase in BDNF-mRNA was substantially larger than that of NGF-mRNA. Moreover, for as long as 24 hours after administration of kainic acid, the mRNA levels remained elevated. The time-course of BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs changes showed that the maximal increase in the hippocampus was reached approximately 3 hours after the administration of kainic acid (Fig. 19). It is interesting to note that the increase in BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs in the hippocampus was preceded by an increase in c-fos-mRNA; the two phenomena may be causally related, as was recently shown to be the case for sciatic nerve after lesion (Hengerer et al., 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:3899). Moreover, there is a delay in the increase of both BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs in the cerebral cortex compared with the increase in the hippocampus, which indicates that the

signals leading to an enhanced expression of BDNF and NGF spread from the hippocampus to other brain regions. This observation is in keeping with previous reports (Morgan et al., 1987, Science 237:192) showing that the increase in c-fos elicited by the convulsant metrazole occurred first in the hippocampus and then in the cortex. After previous studies had provided evidence that NMDA receptors are involved in the regulation of hippocampal mRNAs, such as NGFI-A (Cole et al., 1989, Nature 340:474), we then studied whether or not the NMDA receptor antagonists MK 801 and ketamine could block the increase in BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs *in vivo*. However, confirming our results *in vitro*, MK 801 did not inhibit the kainic acid-mediated increase in hippocampal BDNF-mRNA, although it effectively suppressed seizures resulting from NMDA receptor activation (Fig. 20). Most probably this NMDA receptor activation results from endogenous glutamate released by kainic acid (Biziere, K. and Coyle, T., Neurosci., 1978, Lett. 8, 303; McGeer et al., 1978, Brain. Res. 139:381). Likewise, the increase in NGF-mRNA in hippocampus after kainic acid treatment was neither prevented by MK 801 nor by ketamine. In a previous study (Gall, C.M. and Isackson, P.J., 1989, Science 245:758), it was shown that electrolytical lesions causing limbic seizures elevate NGF-mRNA in rat hippocampus. However, the present results obtained with MK 801 and kainic acid showed a clear dissociation between induction of seizures and increases in BDNF and NGF expression. Diazepam (Valium) treatment of rats prior to kainic acid injections completely blocked the increase in BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs in the rat hippocampus (Figure 20). The blocking effect of diazepam on the increase of BDNF- and NGF-mRNA most probably resulted from the suppression of neuronal activity via the inhibitory GABAergic system. However, 90 minutes after the administration of kainic acid (i.e., approximately 30 minutes after the start of convulsion), the increase in BDNF- and NGF-mRNA could no longer be blocked by diazepam, indicating that a relatively short period of augmented activity may be sufficient to initiate the cascade of events leading to an augmented expression of the mRNAs of the two neurotrophic factors.

The present investigation showed that non-NMDA receptors may be involved in the regulation of BDNF- and NGF-mRNA in hippocampus, thus distinguishing this regulatory mechanism from that previously described by Cole et al. (Cole et al., 1989, Nature 340:474) which concluded that hippocampal mRNAs encoding early genes

seemed to be regulated via the NMDA-subtype of glutamate receptors. It has been reported that some of the effects of kainic acid on neurons can also be mediated by the quisqualate type of glutamate receptors (Monaghan et al., 1989, Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 29:365).

In conclusion, the present study showed that neuronal activity regulates taie levels of mRNAs encoding the neurotrophic factors BDNF and NGF in the rat hippocampus and cortex. Of all the substances tested, kainic acid, acting via the non-NMDA glutamate receptors, elevated BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs both in vivo and in hippocampal neuronal cultures. In contrast, in the periphery there is no evidence that NGF synthesis in non-neuronal cells is regulated by conventional transmitter substances or neuropeptides released by innervating (NGF responsive) neurons (Barth et al., 1984, J. Cell Biol. 99:839; Hellweg et al., 1988, Exp. Cell Res. 179:18). BDNF is predominantly expressed in the CNS and there is at least a partial overlap between the central pathways using glutamate as a neurotransmitter and regions shown to be relatively rich in BDNF- and NGF-mRNA (Hofer et al., EMBO J., in press; Monaghan et al., 1989, Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 29:365). In particular, there are striking similarities between the distribution of NGF-mRNA as demonstrated by in situ hybridization (Hofer et al., EMBO J., in press) and kainic acid receptors visualized by autoradiography in hippocampus, cerebral cortex, and cerebellum (Monaghan et al., 1989, Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 29:365). The observations are compatible with the interpretation that glutamate represents the physiological transmitter regulating BDNF- and NGF-mRNAs in the CNS.

16. EXAMPLE: BRAIN-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR INCREASES SURVIVAL AND DIFFERENTIATED FUNCTIONS OF RAT SEPTAL CHOLINERGIC NEURONS IN CULTURE

16.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

16.1.1. PREPARATION OF DISSOCIATED CELLS AND CELL CULTURE CONDITIONS

The septal region from rats (Sprague-Dawley) after 17 days of gestation was dissected free from the surrounding tissue. Tissue fragments were pooled, washed three times with Ham's F-10, and then transferred to a 35mm tissue culture dish and minced. A single cell suspension was

made by incubating the tissue with 0.25% trypsin for 20 minutes at 37°C. Following the inactivation of the trypsin by a five minute incubation at room temperature in growth medium (*infra*), containing 50ug/ml deoxyribonuclease type 1 (Sigma), the cells were dissociated by passing the fragments repeatedly through the constricted tip of a Pasteur pipet. The dissociated cells were then centrifuged at 500xg for 45 seconds. The supernatant was removed and recentrifuged. The loose cell pellets were resuspended and combined in growth medium, and the cell yield was determined by use of hemocytometer. Finally, the cells were plated into 6mm wells which had been coated with polyornithine (10,µg/ml) a laminin (10pg/ml). The cell viability was checked, after hours in culture, by the ability of the cells to exclude trypan blue.

The normal growth medium, 5HS/N3, for cultures composed of neurons and glia contained: 5% (v/v) horse serum (Gibco), 1% N3 additives (v/v) (Romijn et al., 1982, Dev. Brain Res. 2:583-589), 0.5% (v/v) glutamine (200mM, Gibco), and 0.25% (v/v) penicillin-streptomycin (10,000 units/ml, 10,000 mcg/ml respectively, Gibco) in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM). Neuronal-enriched culture were prepared by replacing the growth medium, five to six hours after plating, with DMEM containing: 1% N3 additive 0.5% glutamine, and 0.25% penicillin and streptomycin. In both conditions, treatment with cytosine arabinoside (1µM for 24 hours) was used to limit glial cell proliferation.

16.1.2. ASSAY OF CHOLINE ACETYLTRANSFERASE ACTIVITY

The growth medium was removed from the cultures by rinsing the cells twice with 100µl of PBS. The cells were lysed via one freeze-thaw cycle and a 15 minute incubation at 37°C in 50mM KH₂PO₄ pH 6.7 containing 200mM NaCl and 0.25% (v/v) Triton x-100. Two microliters of the cell lysate was removed and assayed for CAT activity according to the micro-Fonnum procedure (Fonnum, F, 1975, Neurochem. 24:407-409). The final substrate composition consisted of 0.2ml 1 [14C] Acetyl-CoA (NEN, 54.4, mCi/mmol), 300mM NaCl, 8mM choline bromide, 20mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, and 0.1mM neostigmine in 50mM NaH₂PO₄ (pH 7.4) buffer. At these enzyme and substrate concentrations, the enzymatic reaction was linear for 90-120 minutes. The specificity of the induction for choline acetyltransferase was tested by the addition of a specific inhibitor of CAT activity,

N-hydroxyethyl-4-(1-naphthylvinyl)pyridium (HNP), during the assay (White, H.L. and Cavallito, C.J., 1970, J. Neurochem. 17:1579-1589).

16.1.3. ASSAY OF ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE (AChE) ACTIVITY

The level of AChE present in the lysates was measured by the methods of Potter (Potter, L.T., 1967, J. Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 156:500-506) and Johnson and Russell (Johnson, C.D. and Russell, R.L., 1975, Anal. Biochem. 64:229-238) with several modifications. Lysates prepared in 50mM KH_2PO_4 buffer pH 6.7 containing 200mM NaCl and 0.25% (v/v) Triton x-100, were combined with [^3H] acetylcholine iodide (NEN, NET-113, 73.3 mCi/mmol), ethopropazine (0.1mM in 50mM KH_2PO_4 pH 7.0. Following a 15 minute incubation at 37°C, the reaction was terminated by the addition of 100µl of a stop buffer solution containing: 1M chloroacetic acid, 0.5M NaOH, and 2.0M NaCl. Specific AChE activity was determined in the presence of 1.0 (10^{-6})M neostigmine.

16.1.4. MEASUREMENT OF HIGH AFFINITY CHOLINE UPTAKE

Choline uptake via a high affinity, Na⁺-dependent mechanism was assayed essentially by the procedure of Vaca and Pilar, 1979 (Vaca, K. and Pilar, G., 1979, J. Gen. Physiol. 73:605-628). The cells were washed once with 100 µl Ham's F-10, followed by a 100 µl rinse with Tyrodes solution. Following a 10 minute depolarization induced by Tyrodes solution containing 25mM potassium, the cells were incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature with [^3H] choline (NEN, NET-109, 0.11µM, 86.7 Ci/mmol) in normal Na⁺ or Li⁺ containing Tyrodes solution. The uptake reaction was stopped by rinsing the cells twice with PBS. The accumulated choline was extracted by incubating the cultures for at least 20 minutes with 100 µl of cold acetone containing 1N formic acid. The soluble fraction was then removed and counted. The specific choline uptake is the difference between the level of total and the Na⁺-independent choline uptake.

16.1.50 HISTOCHEMICAL STAINING FOR ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE

Cholinergic cells were identified by histochemically staining for acetylcholinesterase by a modification of the staining method of Geneser-Jensen and Blackstadt, (1971, Z. Zellforsch. 114:460-461).

Following fixation of the cultures in 4% paraformaldehyde, the cells were incubated 5-6 days at 4°C in the presence of the AChE substrate solution composed of the following: 4mM acetylthiocholine iodine, 2mM copper sulfate, 10mM glycine and 10 µg/ml gelatine in 50mM acetate buffer pH 5.0. Visualization of the reaction product was accomplished as previously described (Hartikka, J. and Hefti, F., 1988, J. Neurosci. 8:2967-2985).

16.1.6. IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STAINING FOR THE NGF-RECEPTOR

Cultures were washed twice with DMEM and then fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. The cells were then treated for 3-4 hours with a sodium phosphate buffer pH 7.4 containing 5% bovine serum albumin, 0.02% triton x-100 and 5% sucrose (Hartikka, J. and Hefti, F., 1988, J. Neurosci. 8:2967-2985). The NGF-R was detected utilizing the monoclonal antibody 192-IgG (Taniuchi, M. and Johnson, E., 1985, J. Cell Biol. 101:1100-1106; Chandler et. al., 1984, J. Biol. Chem. 259:6882-6889) and at 1:1000 dilution in buffer containing 5% horse serum. The cultures were incubated with the diluted antibody for 15-18 hours at 4°C. The bound mouse immunoglobulin was detected utilizing biotinylated horse antimouse IgG (1:200 Vector). The immunoreactive cells were identified by using 3',3' diaminobenzidine as the substrate for the bound peroxidase enzyme.

16.1.7. PURIFICATION OF BDNF AND NGF

The purification of BDNF, from porcine brain, an NGF, from male mouse submaxillary gland, was conducted according to previously published protocols (Barde et al., 1982, EMBO J. 1:549-553; Lindsay et al., 1985, Dev. Biol. 112:319-328). The recombinant BDNF, used for a portion of these studies, has been characterized previously (Maisonpierre et al., 1990, Science. 247:1446-141).

16.2. RESULTS

Cultures of septal cells produced elaborate neurite outgrowth on polyornithine-laminin coated wells, with many of the cells displaying a characteristic neuronal phase-bright soma by 24 hours (Figure 21A and B). Continue neurite outgrowth resulted in a progressive increase in the extent of cell-cell contact at days 2 and

4 in vitro (compare Figure 21 C, D with E, F). There were very few non-neuronal cells in the cultures even after 4 days, as noted by the absence of flattened phase-dark cells. To assess the effects of BDNF on septal cholinergic neuron survival in culture, a histochemical stain for AChE and an immunohistochemical stain for the NGF-receptor was used. Typical morphologies of AChE positive neurons are shown in Figure 21G, H. Several NGF-receptor positive neurons are shown in Figure 21I. BDNF elicited a 2.4-fold increase in the number of AChE positive cells in low density cultures (defined as cell densities between 66,700 - 133,300 cells/cm²) of embryonic rat septal cells as shown in Figure 22A. At the same cell densities the effect of NGF was slightly less (1.9-fold). The finding that BDNF as well as NGF can produce an increase in the number of AChE positive neurons in septal cultures prompted us to examine whether these two factors act upon similar or distinct neuronal populations. As shown in the third panel of Figure 22A, concurrent addition of saturating levels of BDNF and NGF lead to no greater increase in the number of AChE positive neurons than that seen with either factor alone. In terms of neuronal survival, these results suggest that the cholinergic neuron in rat septal cultures which respond to BDNF or NGF must be closely overlapping populations.

The effect of BDNF upon the survival of AChE positive neurons was dependent upon the density at which the cells were grown (Figure 22A). At high plating densities (200,000-266,000 cells/cm²) neither BDNF alone nor in combination with NGF produced an increase in the number of AChE expressing neurons. This may be due to increased endogenous levels of neurotrophic activity, or alternatively, survival promoting effects of the increased cell-cell contact occurring at the higher cell densities.

At low cell density, the number of AChE positive cells increased as a function of BDNF concentration, with a maximal response observed at a dose of 10 ng/ml, which increased the number of AChE positive cells/well from control values of 169.2 ± 12.9 to 388.0 ± 26.2 (a 2.5 fold increase) in treated cultures. In comparison, a maximal response to NGF was observed at 50 ng/ml and produced an increase in AChE positive cells/well from 121.0 ± 7.6 to 231.7 ± 12.9 (a 1.9 fold increase). The plateau phase in the response curve appeared to be stable for both BDNF and NGF, in that there was no reduction in

the number of AChE positive neurons at doses as high as 100 ng/ml.

It is apparent that in low density cultures, both BDNF and NGF are capable of increasing the number of cells detected by AChE histochemistry. It is possible that this increase is due to a rescue of cholinergic cells dying in culture in the absence of growth factor, to recruitment of precursor cells, or to the induction of the cholinergic marker, AChE. To attempt to differentiate among these possibilities, delayed addition experiments were conducted (Figure 23) in a series of cultures maintained for a total of 12 days. One set of cultures, treated five to six hours after plating, was maintained in the presence of BDNF or NGF for the entire 12 days. A second set of cultures was established without growth factors for 5 days and then treated with BDNF or NGF for the last seven days (-5/+7). When comparing these two sets of cultures, the response NGF or BDNF added after 5 days was much the same as was observed when the cells were grown continuously in the presence of the factors (compare solid and cross hatched bars in Figure 23). The results were strikingly different, however, in a third set of cultures in which BDNF or NGF was only present for the final 5 days (-7/+5 cultures). Under these conditions, neither NGF nor BDNF was capable of enhancing the number of AChE positive cells. In other experiments, it has been established that exposure of septal neurons to either NGF or BDNF for as little as 3-4 days is sufficient to produce a large increase in AChE enzyme activity, and thus detection of cells by AChE staining. Therefore, the lack of a detectable increase in the number of AChE positive neurons in the "-7/+5" cultures was not due to the possibility that the time of exposure to growth factor was insufficient to allow for an induction of AChE positive cells.

It has been shown *in vivo* (Montero, C. and Hefti, F.O 1988, J. Neurosci. 8:2986-2999; Higgins et al., 1989, Neuron. 3:247-256) as well as *in vitro* that NGF is capable of regulating the levels of its own receptor as measured both at the mRNA and protein level. Since BDNF was found to display similar effects to NGF in the induction of cholinergic phenotype and cell survival in septal cultures, the potential that BDNF may regulate the levels of NGF-receptor, as quantitated by the numbers of IgG-192 immunopositive cells, was tested. At 1.0 ng/ml, BDNF produced a 3-fold increase in the number of NGF-receptor immunopositive cells, as shown in Figure 24. Interestingly, at higher concentrations (25-100 ng/ml)

the effect of BDNF was progressively less marked. Thus, the dose response in this instance was notably different from that observed for the effect of BDNF on other parameters in these cultures, e.g., number of AChE positive cells. As a positive control, the cells were treated with NGF at a concentration of 50 ng/ml, which also resulted in a 3-fold increase in the number of positive cells. Therefore, on the basis of IgG-192 staining, BDNF has an approximately equal effect to NGF on up-regulating the expression of the NGF-receptor.

In addition to effects on cell survival, the possibility that BDNF could promote cholinergic phenotypic traits was investigated. A linear increase in CAT activity was found in septal cultures grown in the presence of increasing levels of BDNF up to 50 ng/ml, where the response saturated at a level of 1.8 fold over control values, as shown in Figure 25. Induction of CAT activity in parallel cultures treated with IJGF reached a plateau at 25 ng/ml, representing a 3.4 fold increase over control values. The response to either BDNF or NGF showed no significant decline at three times the concentration sufficient to produce a saturating response. The induction of CAT activity with either BDNF or NGF did not effect the level of [N-hydroxyethyl-4-(1-naphthylvinyl)pyridinium]HNP-independent transferase activity.

In light of the finding that BDNF as well as NGF elicited increased CAT activity in septal cultures, the response to concurrent treatment with both factors was studied (Table VIII). For these experiments, two concentrations of BDNF were used, 5 and 25 ng/ml, which increased CAT activity by 1.4 and 2.6 fold, respectively. When NGF (50 ng/ml), which alone increased enzyme activity by 2.8 fold, was combined with BDNF, the level of CAT activity reflected at least an additive effect (Table VIII). At the concentrations of BDNF used, a purely additive effect to that of NGF would have lead to increases of 4.2 and 5.4 fold, respectively, over control values. The observed values were actually somewhat more than additive.

TABLE VIII
EFFECTS OF CO-ADDITION OF BDNF
AND NGF ON CAT ACTIVITY

<u>Concentration (ng/ml)</u>	<u>CAT Activity</u> <u>(pmol/Hr/Well)</u>	<u>% Control</u>
Control	561.3 $\pm$ 34.8	-----
NGF(50)	1546.3 $\pm$ 89.7	280
BDNF(5)	768.0 $\pm$ 25.4	140
BDNF(25)	1470.1 $\pm$ 66.2	260
NGF(50) + BDNF(5)	2767.6 $\pm$ 177.2	490
NGF(50) + BDNF(25)	3742.0 $\pm$ 669.3	670

Septal cells were grown for a period of 12 days in 5HS/N3 in the presence of the indicated concentrations of trophic factors. CAT activity was determined as described. Values represent the means $\pm$ S.E.M. of 4-5 determinations.

The possibility that the biological response observed with BDNF treatment was due to a BDNF-dependent release of endogenous NGF was tested. To examine this question, a monoclonal antibody to NGF (antibody 27/21, Koraching and Thoenen, 1983) was used to block any NGF-related response. As shown in Table IX, the effect of NGF on CAT activity was greatly reduced by anti-NGF, while the BDNF-induced response was essentially unaffected. One should note, however, that the basal level of CAT activity was reduced by about 20% in cultures treated with anti-NGF alone, as compared to untreated controls. Nevertheless, the observed increase in CAT activity in septal cultures produced by BDNF appears to be a direct effect and not mediated by an increase in endogenous NGF.

TABLE IX

EFFECT OF ANTI-NGF ON THE ABILITY OF
NGF AND BDNF TO INDUCE CAT ENZYME ACTIVITY

CAT Activity Concentration (ng/ml)	(pmol/HR/well)	% Control
Control	517.53±3.2	—
BDNF (25)	1021.6±106.1	197
NGF (50)	1139.0±99.1	220
Control + Anti-NGF	418.7±27.0	81
BDNF + Anti-NGF	819.2±68.8	158
NGF + Anti-NGF	551.0±27.0	107

Following a 12 day growth period in 5HS/N3 in the presence of the indicated concentrations of trophic factor the septal cells (plated at a density of 2.3×10^5 cell/cm²) were harvested. CAT activity was determined as described in the Experimental Procedures section. Values represent the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of 6 determinations.

The possibility that AChE activity is coordinately regulated along with CAT activity by BDNF or NGF was also tested (figure 26). In contrast to CAT activity, the dose response of AChE to BDNF or NGF appeared quite similar in that the enzyme activity increased linearly up to a concentration of 50 ng/ml. At this concentration, NGF and BDNF increased AChE activity 274% and 234% respectively, as compared to the non-treated control values.

The time course of BDNF or NGF induced increase in CAT activity was investigated (Figure 27). CAT activity in cultures treated with 50 ng/ml of BDNF increased to 170% of control values by 3 days. This increase continued until day 6, where it plateaued at 2.5-fold above control values throughout the remainder of the period tested. In

contrast, the CAT response to NGF (50 ng/ml) administration was more rapid, with the induced level reaching 2.5 fold over control by day 3. The increase in CAT activity continued to rise linearly, reaching a value of 3.2 fold over the controls after 12 days.

Astrocytes, grown in culture for a period of time, have been shown to synthesize a variety of neurotrophic activities, in addition to NGF (Lindsay, R.M., 1979, *Nature* 282:80-82; Lindsay et al., 1982, *Brain Res.* 243:329-343; Alderson et al., 1989, *Dev. Brain Res.* 48:229-241). Although we have ruled out the possibility that our present observations on BDNF are mediated through an increase in levels of NGF, it is conceivable that BDNF may act indirectly by modulating expression of other neurotrophic factors, especially in glial cells. To assess the possibility that nonneuronal cells might influence the effect of BDNF on CAT activity in septal cultures, we compared the response of cholinergic neurons to BDNF in mixed glial-neuronal cultures and neuron-enriched cultures (Figure 28). In neuron-enriched cultures, the response of CAT activity to BDNF displayed a bell-shaped curve; a maximal increase was achieved at a dose of 5 ng/ml of BDNF and at a concentration of 25 ng/ml there was a significant decline in enzymatic activity ($p > 0.001$, comparing 15 to 25 ng/ml of BDNF). Similar to the result shown in Figure 25, the CAT response to BDNF in the presence of a confluent glial layer was linear, in this case up to 25 ng/ml of BDNF, the highest dose tested. In the presence of nonneuronal cells higher levels of BDNF were required to produce an equivalent increase in CAT activity to that found in similarly treated neuron-enriched cultures. Notwithstanding, the ability of BDNF to maximally stimulate CAT activity in the septal cholinergic neurons was essentially the same in the presence or absence of glial cells.

On the basis of CAT and AChE activity, it is apparent that BDNF can act similarly to NGF in enhancing cholinergic phenotypic markers. To examine this further, the effect of BDNF on the level of Na⁺-dependent, highaffinity choline uptake was compared to that of NGF (Figure 29). Cells grown for 12 days in the presence of 50 ng/ml of BDNF accumulated choline to a level 3.8 fold over that of the non-treated controls. In parallel cultures, NGF (25 ng/ml) induced a 2.3 fold increase in choline accumulation.

16.3. DISCUSSION

In comparison to its established effects on peripheral neurons (Barde et al., 1982, *EMBO J.* 1:549-553; Lindsay et al., 1985, *Dev. Biol.* 112:319-328; Davies et al., 1986, *J. Neurosci.* 6:1897-1904; Hofer, bl, and Barde, Y., 1988, *Nature* 331:262-262), the neuronal specificity of BDNF within the central nervous system is less well characterized. To date, the only known responsive CNS neurons are a small subpopulation of Thy-1 positive retinal ganglion cells first identified in cultures of E17 rat retina (Johnson et al., 1986, *J. Neurosci.* 6:3031-3038). Further studies have also established effects of BDNF upon adult retinal ganglion cells in explant cultures (Thanos et al., 1989, *Eur. J. Neuro.* 1:19-26). In this study, we have shown that BDNF increases the survival of cultured cholinergic neurons from the embryonic rat septum, as shown by AChE histochemical staining, and increases the expression of various cholinergic phenotypic markers, i.e., enzymatic activity of AChE and CAT and high affinity choline uptake. In addition, BDNF was found to increase expression of the NGF receptor in septal cultures. In initial experiments, we found that BDNF increased the number of AChE positive neurons in E17 septal cultures by approximately 2 fold. As with NGF ((Hartikka, J. and Hefti, F., 1988, *J. Neurosci.* 8:2967-2985) this effect was most apparent at low cell densities. Interestingly, co-addition of NGF and BDNF were ineffective in further increasing the number of AChE positive cells over the level observed in the presence of either growth factor alone. This observation strongly suggests that BDNF and NGF act largely upon the same population of septal cholinergic-neurons.

As initially reported for NGF (Hefti et al., 1985, *Neuroscience* 1:55-68), BDNF did not enhance cholinergic neuron survival in cultures established at relatively high cell densities. As a proportion of the cells plated, cholinergic neuron survival was found to be higher at high cell density than at low cell density, even in the absence of any neurotrophic factor. There are several possible explanations that may account for this including increased cell-cell contact, beneficial effects of increased numbers of nonneuronal cells or a more than proportional increase in endogenous neurotrophic activity. In terms of the latter possibility, we found no indication of substantially increased levels of endogenous NGF since addition of an

excess of anti-NGF to untreated high density cultures only reduced basal CAT activity by 20%. In such cultures, exogenous NGF was able to produce as much as 3.4 fold increase in CAT activity.

As observed both at the level of protein and mRNA, there are now many reports which indicate that NGF can upregulate the expression of its own receptor both on cultured neurons and *in vivo*. In this study, we used the monoclonal antibody IgG-192 to detect the NGF-receptor. This monoclonal has been characterized on both rat sensory neurons and in rat brain (Taniuchi, M. and Johnson, E., 1985, J. Cell Biol. 101:1100-3.106). While confirming the findings of Hartikka and Hefti that NGF can up-regulate the level of its receptor in septal cultures, as noted by an increase in the number of IgG-192 immunopositive neurons, we have additionally found that BDNF increases the number of IgG-192 immunopositive cells by up to 3 fold. The response to BDNF was biphasic in that high concentrations, in the range of 25-100 ng/ml, failed to produce as large an increase in the number of positive cells as was noted with 10 ng/ml. Interestingly, this type of dose response was quite different from that seen for the BDNF induced increase in the number of AChE positive neurons. In the latter, no reduction in the maximal effect of BDNF was seen at high concentrations. It should be noted that the lowaffinity NGF receptor has recently been shown to also bind BDNF with similar affinity, suggesting that the NGF and BDNF lowaffinity receptors might be identical (Rodriguez-Tebar et al. 1990, Binding of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor to the Nerve Growth Factor Receptor Neuron. 4, 487-492).

Possible similarities in the mechanism of action of BDNF and NGF were suggested by the findings that BDNF was equipotent with NGF in the induction of AChE activity. Although BDNF was also found to promote cholinergic neuron survival to a similar extent to NGF, the effect of BDNF on CAT enzymatic activity was not as great as NGF. Over several experiments maximal CAT induction with BDNF ranged from 1.8-2.6 fold, while values of greater than 3-fold were seen routinely with NGF. Thus, although there may be some similarities in the mechanism of action of BDNF and NGF, it is quite probable that there are subtle differences in the expression and regulation of their respective receptors and the coupling of these receptors to the second messenger pathway(s) necessary to induce CAT activity.

The supposition that differences in the level of induction of CAT activity produced by BDNF or NGF might

represent differential regulatory pathways was further supported by results from time course studies. Cultured septal neurons responded to BDNF with a rise in CAT activity until day 6 at which time the response appeared to plateau. In contrast, induction in CAT activity in response to NGF showed a protracted linear rise from 3 to 12 days. The cessation of a rise in the induction of CAT activity at 6 days in BDNF treated cultures may be indicative of a developmental change in the expression of either the BDNF receptor or a required component in the response pathway. Given that the number of cholinergic neurons (AChE positive neurons) found in high density cultures after 12 days appears to be independent of exogenous BDNF or NGF, it seems unlikely that differential neuronal cell death would account for the time course differences found in the induction of CAT activity by these two growth factors.

In the initial experiments involving BDNF treatment of basal forebrain cholinergic cells, no assumption was made as to the primary cell type, neuronal or glial, responsive to this neurotrophic factor. Although studies conducted on highly enriched cultures of peripheral neurons strongly suggest that BDNF has its effects directly on neurons (Lindsay et al., 1985, Dev. Biol. 112:319-328; Lindsay, 1988, J. Neurosci. 7:2394-2405), it is conceivable that the neuronal effects of BDNF seen in the present study could have been mediated through a primary action of BDNF on astroglia or other nonneuronal cells. However, BDNF was found to be equally effective in the induction of CAT activity in the presence of a confluent monolayer of predominantly astroglial cells or in cultures greatly depleted of glial cells by treatment with the mitotic inhibitor, cytosine arabinoside. An intriguing observation from these experiments was that the shape of the dose response curves to BDNF was distinctly different in the two cases. In the presence of a glial monolayer, the response to BDNF was linear with an increasing concentration of BDNF. In neuron-enriched cultures, the dose response to BDNF was shifted to the left. One possible explanation for these results is that the glia themselves may express the BDNF receptor, thus lowering the effective concentration of the ligand available for the receptor localized on neurons. Alternatively, the suppressive effect of astrocytes could be indirect, unrelated to an effect on ligand concentration or receptor expression, and mediated for example by greatly increased degradation of BDNF. Similar observations have been reported by Hartikka and

Hefti (Hartikka, J. and Hefti, F., 1988, J. Neurosci. 8:2967-2985) and Honegger and Lenoir (Honegger, P. and Lenoir, D., 1982, Dev. Brain Res. 3:229-238). It has been demonstrated that glial cells of different brain regions can greatly influence the morphology of neurons associated with them (Prochiaritz et al., 1979, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 76:5387-5391; Prochiantz et al., 1981, Nature 293:570-572). Thus, septal glia may have intrinsic properties either of a membranal or secretory nature which may act to suppress the expression of the cholinergic phenotype. The regulatory properties of astrocytes derived from the hippocampus under similar test conditions is now being investigated.

On the basis of the data presented, it is apparent that BDNF and NGF are both capable of increasing septal cholinergic neuronal function. It is interesting to speculate as to the possible physiological relevance of two highly homologous neurotrophic factors apparently acting on a single neuronal population. There has been some suggestion that the actions of BDNF and NGF may initially overlap during early development of peripheral neurons, especially on sub-populations of dorsal root ganglion neurons or their precursors, and then later segregate to act independently on distinct populations (Lindsay et al., 1985, Dev. Biol. 112:319-328; Ersberger, U. and Rohrer, H., 1988, Dev. Biol. 126:420-432); Barde, Y.A. 1989, Neuron. 2:1525-1534). This has not, however, been definitively established using appropriate markers to define sub-populations of sensory neurons. Since the present study focused on embryonic septal neurons established in culture at a single time-point in development, E17, it is possible that a similar sort of segregative phenomenon may occur at later development stages in the septum. Thus, there may prove to be interesting temporal and spatial differences in the responsiveness of septal cholinergic neurons to BDNF or NGF it will now be interesting to examine the effect of BDNF on basal forebrain cholinergic neurons *in vivo*, where there is now evidence that hippocampal-derived NGF may be involved in the normal development and maintenance of basal forebrain cholinergic neurons *in vivo*. It will be interesting to establish whether or not BDNF has a similar role *in vivo*. The recent finding that BDNF mRNA is particularly abundant in the hippocampus supports such a role.

17. EXAMPLE: ENZYMATIC CONVERSION OF PREPRO BDNF TO ACTIVE, MATURE BDNF

17.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Commercially available endoproteinase Arg-C (purified from mouse submaxillary glands) was used to enzymatically convert the large precursor form of hBDNF (preproBDNF) to the biologically active mature protein. This enzymatic cleavage was accomplished in an *in vitro* reaction. The substrate in the enzymatic reaction was preprohBDNF synthesized in CHO-DG44 cells which was secreted into the cell culture media and harvested. The culture media consisted of Ham's F12 media (nucleosidefree) with 1% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% each of penicillin and streptomycin. The reaction was carried out at 37°C for 5 minutes using 5 units of enzyme and 50µl of CHO-DG44 cell supernatant containing prepro hBDNF. Cleavage of preprohBDNF to mature hBDNF was complete under these conditions.

17.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The prepro form of recombinant hBDNF (approximately 31,000 daltons) was completely processed to the mature bioactive form of hBDNF (approximately 12,000 daltons) *in vitro* using endoproteinase Arg-C. Recombinant human brain derived neurotrophic factor has been successfully produced in mammalian cells (CHO-DG44 cells). The hBDNF gene has been stably integrated into the CHO cell genome and the hBDNF gene amplified using a methotrexate amplification strategy. The recombinant hBDNF was secreted into the medium and found to be biologically active. Metabolic labeling followed by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (15% gel) demonstrates that most of the synthesized [³⁵S]-labeled hBDNF product secreted into the culture medium migrated as the prepro form with an apparent molecular weight of 31,000 (Figure 30, lane 2). [³⁵S]-labeled proteins secreted from wild type CHO-DG44 cells are shown in Figure 30, lane 1. In order to generate predominately the mature form of hBDNF (apparent molecular weight of 12,000), we designed an *in vitro* strategy to enzymatically cleave the prepro form of hBDNF.

Trypsin digestion products are shown in Figure 30, lanes 3-6. Bovine pancreas trypsin (purchased from Worthington; chymotrypsin-free) was dissolved in phosphate buffered saline and added to 50 ul aliquots of [³⁵S]-labeled CHO cell hBDNF. Trypsin concentrations used

were 25, 50, 75, and 100 ug/ml. The [^{35}S]-labeled reaction products are shown in lanes 3-6, respectively. The enzymatic cleavage reaction was carried out at 37°C for 5 minutes. A gradual decrease in the labeling intensity of the 31,000 prepro-hBDNF was observed with a corresponding increase in an 18,500 molecular weight product. The mature form of hBDNF (molecular weight 12,000) was not generated under these conditions. Figure 30, lane 7 shows the [^{35}S]-labeled reaction products following enzymatic digestion of CHO cell hBDNF with endoproteinase Arg-C isolated from mouse submaxillary gland from Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals, Inc. 100 units of this enzyme were reconstituted from a lyophilized preparation with 100 ul of Milli-Q water and stored at -20°C. For the enzymatic digestion of CHO cell hBDNF, we used 5 units (5 ul) of enzyme and 50 ul of ^{35}S -labeled protein from CHO cell supernatants containing preprohBDNF (Figure 30, lane 2). As seen in Figure 30, lane 7, 5 units of endoproteinase Arg-C was able to convert the prepro form of hBDNF (31,000 molecular weight) to the mature form of hBDNF (12,000 molecular weight) in 5 minutes at 37°C.

Enzymatic treatment with endoproteinase Arg-C of the supernatants of CHO cells expressing hBDNF increased the level of BDNF biological activity relative to unprocessed supernatants. Supernatants from CHO-DG44 cells expressing hBDNF were treated for 5 minutes with endoproteinase Arg-C at 37°C. 200 ul of supernatant were treated with 20 units of enzyme and both the treated and untreated hBDNF were assayed for biological activity using explants of E8 chick dorsal root ganglia. Twenty-four hours after the addition of hBDNF, neurite outgrowth was qualitatively scored. We consistently observed that the endoproteinase-treated BDNF samples were significantly more bioactive than the control (untreated) hBDNF samples. A concentration curve of this data is plotted in Figure 31.

In conclusion, purified endoproteinase Arg-C can be used in an *in vitro* enzymatic reaction to generate the mature bioactive form of recombinant human brain derived neurotrophic factor from incompletely processed precursor molecules (i.e., pro BDNF). This novel method will allow for an efficient large scale production of bioactive human BDNF from mammalian cell culture systems. For example, it may be possible to immobilize the endoproteinase Arg-C to a solid matrix and establish an efficient column chromatography step.

18. EXAMPLE: BRAIN-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR
PROMOTES SURVIVAL AND MATURATION OF DOPAMINERGIC NEURONS
OF THE RAT VENTRAL MESENCEPHALON

18.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

18.1.1. CELL CULTURES

Dissociated cultures were established by enzymatic and mechanical dissociation of ventral mesencephalon tissue dissected from E14-E15 rat embryos. Typically, pooled tissue from two or three litters of rat embryos from time-mated Sprague-Dawley rats were trypsinized (0.125%; Worthington) in F12 medium (Gibco) for 20 minutes at 37°C. After washing in growth medium (MEM containing the following supplements: glutamine, 2mM, glucose, 6mg/ml, penicillin G, 0.5U/ml, streptomycin 5µg/ml, fetal calf serum, 7.5%) the tissue was briefly centrifuged at low speed for 5 minutes and the pellet was dissociated by trituration. After allowing 1-2 minutes for nondispersed cell clumps to settle, the single cell suspension was seeded onto 35mm dishes (precoated with polyornithine and laminin; Lindsay et al., 1985, Dev. Biol. 112:319) containing growth medium to give a density of 5×10^4 cells per cm². After an overnight incubation in growth medium to allow cell attachment, cells were cultured in the presence or absence of BDNF in a serum-free, defined medium as described by Bottenstein and Sato (Bottenstein and Sato, 1979, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 76:514), except that insulin was included at 20ng/ml. To visualize dopaminergic cells, cultures were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, washed extensively, permeabilized with 0.02% Saponin in Sorensen's buffer with 1.5% horse serum and stained with a mouse monoclonal antibody to rat TH (Boehringer-Mannheim). Primary antibody binding was visualized using a Vectastain ABC kit (Vector Labs).

18.1.2. MEASUREMENT OF DOPAMINE UPTAKE

Cultures were prepared as described in 18.1.1., *supra*, and were grown for the number of days indicated, either in the presence or absence of porcine BDNF, 50 ng/ml. Dopamine uptake was determined in triplicate cultures at the time points indicated. Cells were prewashed in uptake-buffer of the following composition: 136.8 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 8mM Na₂HPO₄ 7H₂O, 1.5mM KH₂PO₄, 5mM glucose, 1mM CaCl₂, 1mM MgSO₄, 0.1mM ascorbate and 0.1mM pargyline, pH 7.4. Those samples to be measured

for nonneuronal ^3H -dopamine uptake had benztropine included (BZT) in the uptake buffer, at a concentration of 5 μM . After washing, the cells were prewarmed to 37°C for five minutes in fresh uptake buffer at which point ^3H -dopamine (NEN, 40 Ci/mmol) was added to a final concentration of 50nM. The cultures were incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes, the uptake solution was removed and the cells were placed on ice, and washed four times with ice-cold uptake buffer. Cells were harvested by addition of 0.5N NaOH to the culture dishes, and the NaOH extract was counted in a Beckman scintillation counter with 15 mls Ultima Gold scintillation fluid (Packard Instruments). Specific neuronal dopamine uptake is defined as that uptake (cpm) observed in the absence of BZT less that observed in the presence of BZT. Routinely, between 70 - 90% of the total uptake was inhibitable by BZT. In replicate cultures at each time point the number of TH+ neurons was determined by immunocytochemical staining and the results shown represent uptake normalized on a per TH+ basis.

18.1.3. TRANSIENT EXPRESSION OF BDNF

Cos M5 cells were transfected with the vector CDM8 containing the sequence encoding human BDNF. At 72 hours post transfection, 50ml of culture supernatant was collected and dialyzed against 6M urea. The dialyzed supernatant was then combined with ampholines (pH 3.5 - 10, BicRad) for 4 1/2 hours. Fractions were collected, dialyzed against 25mM NaPO_4 buffer pH 7.6 using dialysis tubing which had been prewashed in BSA (0.5mg/ml) to prevent nonspecific absorbtion. Fractions were assayed fo neurite outgrowth promoting activity in cultures of E8 chick dorsal root ganglion explants. Active fractions wer pooled. Analysis of the active pool by SDS PAGE and subsequent silver staining (Wray et al., 1981, Anal. Biochem. 118:197) on an 8-18% gel revealed a faint band at 68 kD corresponding to BSA, and a single band at approximately 12kD, corresponding to that observed previously for porcine BDNF (Barde et al., 1982, EMBO J. 1:549) (data not shown). In comparative bioassays carried out on chick dorsal root, nodose and sympathetic ganglion explants the specific activity and neuronal specificity of purified recombinant human BDNF was similar to that of purified porcine BDNF.

18.1.4. PRODUCTION OF hBDNF FROM TRANSFECTED CHO CELLS

CHO-DG44 cells were a kind gift of Dr. L. Chasi (Columbia University, NY). These cells are deficient in dihydrofolate reductase (dhfr-) (Urlaub and Chasin, 1980, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:4216-4220). CHO-DG44 cells were maintained in Ham's F12 medium with 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin and streptomycin, and 2mM glutamine. Cells were passaged twice a week and were routinely checked for mycoplasma contamination. All plasmid DNA was purified by double cesium chloride banding prior to transfection. The human brain-derived neurotrophic factor gene was subcloned into the mammalian expression vector pCDM8 to generate pC8hB as described previously (Maisonpierre et al., 1990, Science 247:1446-1451). A weakened dihydrofolate reductase gene, p410, was kindly provided by Dr. L. Chasin. These two gene constructs were cotransfected into CHO-DG44 cells by electroporation (reviewed in Shigekawa and Dower, 1988, BioTechniques 6:742-751). Approximately 1×10^6 cells were transfected with 20ug of pC8hB and 0.2ug of p410. 48 hours after transfection, the CHO-DG44 cells were split into selection media consisting of nucleoside-free Ham's F12 (without thymidine and hypoxanthine; -HT) plus 10% dialyzed fetal bovine serum and 1% penicillin and streptomycin. Individual colonies were isolated approximately 10 days after placing the cells in nucleoside-free selection medium. Individually selected colonies resistant to growth in nucleoside-free Ham's F12 (-HT) medium were treated with either 0.02, 0.05, or 0.1uM methotrexate (MTX) to induce gene amplification (Alt et al., 1978, J. Biol. Chem. 253:1357-1370). MTX-resistant colonies were cultured as pools and were further amplified with either 1.5, 2.0, or 2.5uM MTX. A single colony resistant to 2.5uM MTX was isolated and selected for scale-up culture and production of hBDNF. Southern blotting analysis of this clone (DGZ1000-B-3-2.5) indicated an amplification of the BDNF gene relative to wild-type CHO-DG44 cells of approximately 50-fold. Bioassays with explants of embryonic (E8) chick dorsal root ganglia (DRG) were used to estimate that this clone was producing approximately 9.5ug of hBDNF/ml (not shown). Recombinant hBDNF was produced on a large scale by culturing DGZ1000-B-3-2.5 cells in 480 cm² roller bottles. Media was harvested approximately four days after these cells reached confluence. Purification of hBDNF from culture supernatant was performed as above for COS supernatant.

18.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characterization of molecular signals which control neuronal survival and specificity of target innervation is of fundamental interest, not only because it will help to elucidate how the nervous system is shaped but also because it is likely to lead to a better understanding of the mechanisms involved in maintenance and repair of mature neurons in appropriate synaptic configurations. While it is widely recognized that the survival and maintenance of neurons depend upon specific, target cell-derived neurotrophic factors (Levi-Montalcini and Angeletti, 1968, *Physiol. Rev.* 48:534; Thoenen and Barde, 1980, *Physiol. Rev.*, 60:1284; Purves, D., 1988, in *Body and Brain*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA.; Barde, Y.A., 1989, *Neuron*, 2:1525; Lindsay, R.M. 1988, *The Making of the Nervous System*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, p. 148) very few such molecules have been fully characterized. To date, only two neurotrophic factors, nerve growth factor (NGF) and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), have been shown to selectively support the survival of distinct neuronal populations *in vivo* (Levi-Montalcini and Angeletti, 1968, *Physiol. Rev.* 48:534; Barde, Y.A., 1989, *Neuron*, 2:1525; Leibrock et al., 1989, *Nature* 341:149).

Neuronal cell culture has been widely used to establish bioassays for the identification of neurotrophic activity in cell and tissue extracts (Levi-Montalcini and Angeletti, 1968, *Physiol. Rev.* 48:534; Thoenen and Barde, 1980, *Physiol. Rev.*, 60:1284; Lindsay, R.M. 1988, *The Making of the Nervous System*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, p. 148; Varon and Adler, 1981, *Adv. Cell. Neurobiol.*, 2:118) and to determine the neuronal specificity(ies) of purified neurotrophic factors (Ebendal, T. 1989, in *Nerve Growth Factors*, John Wiley, London, p. 81; Barbin et al., 1984, *J. Neurochem.* 43:1468; Barde et al., 1982, *EMBO J.* 1:549; Davies et al., 1986, *J. Neurosci.* 6:1897; Lindsay et al., 1985, *Dev. Biol.* 112:319). To date, most studies have concentrated on the neurotrophic requirements of different classes of neurons of the peripheral nervous system (PNS). The availability of NGF has established it as by far the most well characterized neurotrophic factor: NGF has been shown both *in vitro* and *in vivo* to be essential for the survival and maintenance of neuronal subpopulations of both the PNS and CNS (Levi-Montalcini and Angeletti, 1968, *Physiol. Rev.* 48:534; Thoenen and

Barde, 1980, *Physiol. Rev.*, 60:1284; Whitemore and Seiger, 1987, *Brain Res. Rev.* 12:439; Snider and Johnson, 1989, *Ann. Neurol.* 26:489; Hefti et al., 1989, *Neurobiology of Aging* 10:515; Martinez et al., 1987, *Brain Res.* 412:295; Takei et al., 1988, *J. Neurochem.* 51:1118; Hartikka and Hefti, 1988, *J. Neurosci.* 8:2967). Hampering the identification of neurotrophic growth factors for specific CNS neurons has been the limited availability of purified preparations of neurotrophic factors other than NGF, and the difficulty in preparing homogeneous preparations of specific neuronal populations. Two recent observations prompted us to study the effects of BDNF on the survival of CNS (nigral) dopaminergic neurons. Firstly, it is now clear that the BDNF gene is expressed in the CNS, and at comparably or higher levels than the NGF gene (Leibrock et al., 1989, *Nature* 341:149). Secondly, it has been reported that a protein partially purified from bovine striatum (a target of nigral dopaminergic neurons), with characteristics apparently similar to those of BDNF, can increase the *in vitro* survival of dopaminergic neurons prepared from the mesencephalon (Dal Toso et al., 1988, *J. Neurosci* 8:733).

Figure 32A illustrates the typical appearance of dissociated ventral mesencephalic cells after nine days in culture. Virtually all of the cells had phase bright perikarya and long processes. Few cells of fibroblast morphology were evident and no astroglial cells were detected when cultures were stained with antibodies for the astroglial marker, glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP; Bignami et al., 1972 *Brain Res.* 43:429). To visualize dopaminergic neurons in these culture, immunocytochemical staining was carried out with monoclonal antibodies to TH. As expected, the number of TH+ neurons was small (arrows, Fig. 32B, 32C) and varied, depending on the time in culture, between 0.1-0.5% of the cells plated. Various neuronal morphologies were noted among the TH+ cells, as shown in Figure 33.

In all cultures, there was invariably a gradual decline in the number of TH+ cells (Figs. 34A, 35) after the first 3-4 days *in vitro*. By 8 days in culture, for example, the number of TH+ cells in control cultures was only 25% of that found in similar cultures/at day 2 (Fig. 35). However, in cultures treated with BDNF, the loss of TH+ cells was greatly reduced when compared to controls. At all times examined after 8 days *in vitro* the number of TH+ cells in BDNF treated cultures was greater than in the untreated controls, e.g. 1.8-fold higher after a single addition of BDNF (Fig. 34A) and 5-

fold higher after multiple additions (Fig. 35). Even when added only once to cultures maintained for 8 days, the effect of BDNF was found to be dose dependent (Fig. 34B). In agreement with previous reports (Dal Toso et al., 1988, J. Neurosci 8:733; Knusel et al. 1990, J. Neurosci. 10:558), NGF (50 ng/ml) had no effect on the number of TH+ cells (Fig. 34C).

As a further way of examining the effect of BDNF on the dopaminergic neurons in these cultures, the capacity of the TH+ cells to take up ³H-dopamine was studied. As shown in Table X, dopamine uptake capacity (normalized per TH+ neuron) increased markedly over the first 8 days in culture but dropped thereafter. It was found, however, that BDNF did not change the capacity of TH+ cells to take up dopamine, as the same time course and similar values were obtained in the presence or absence of BDNF (Table X). We hypothesized from this result that BDNF probably acts directly to promote survival of dopaminergic neurons in mesencephalic cultures as opposed to inducing the expression of a dopaminergic phenotype in neurons which do not necessarily require BDNF for survival. To examine this further, we carried out experiments in which the number of TH+ neurons was determined in culture in which BDNF addition was initially delayed for several days. We found that when BDNF addition was delayed until day 5, and the number of TH+ cells was subsequently determined at 6, 8 or 10 days, fewer dopaminergic cells were seen in these cultures when compared to parallel cultures in which BDNF had been present from day 2 onwards (Fig. 36). Although delayed addition of BDNF clearly increased the number of TH+ neurons compared to controls, when examined even at equivalent time points the effect of delayed addition was never found to rescue as many TH+ neurons as addition of BDNF on day 2.

Taken together, these results argue against the possibility that BDNF acts only to increase TH-gene expression within a fixed number of cells, and suggest that BDNF exerts its effect by increasing survival of dopaminergic neurons that are otherwise lost when this neurotrophic factor is not added to cultures at an early stage.

Several reports have documented the stimulation of maturation and enhancement of survival *in vitro* of mesencephalic dopaminergic neurons by either target-derived extracts or various growth factors (Dal Toso et al., 1988, J. Neurosci. 8:733; Knusel et al. 1990, J. Neurosci. 10:558; Prochiantz et al., 1979, Proc. Natl.

Acad. Sci. USA 76:5387; DiPorzio et al., 1980, Nature 288:370; Prochiantz et al., 1981, Nature 293:570; Denis-Donini et al., 1983, J. Neurosci. 3:2292). So far, however, there has been no report of a fully purified molecule directly and selectively supporting the survival of TH+ neurons in the complete absence of glial cells or enhanced cell division (as observed, for example, with IGF-1 or FGF, Dal Toso et al., 1988, J. Neurosci 8:733). In agreement with previous reports using early embryonic mouse tissue (Dal Toso et al., 1988, J. Neurosci 8:733), E14 rat ventral mesencephalic cells cultured in serum-free, defined medium were found to be essentially free of astrocytes or fibroblasts. The relatively low cell plating density of 50,000 cells/cm² used in this study diminished the effects of any possible endogenous neurotrophic activity, and allowed for more accurate cell counting. In view of the results presented here, it appears that the neurotrophic factor, partially purified from bovine striatum by Dal Toso et al. (Dal Toso et al., 1988, J. Neurosci 8:733), is likely to be BDNF. This suggests that BDNF is produced in the striatum and taken up by the terminals of the dopaminergic neurons projecting from the substantia nigra. As yet, however, mRNA for BDNF (or indeed mRNA for other members of the neurotrophin family) has not been found to be abundant in striatal tissue by Northern blot analyses.

It is clear that BDNF addition, even in the case of multiple additions, does not result in complete survival of nigral dopaminergic neurons during the culture periods analyzed. This phenomenon has already been observed under experimental conditions very similar to ours by Dal Toso et al. (Dal Toso et al., 1988, J. Neurosci 8:733) who showed that this loss might be related to the cell density used; at higher cell densities (4 times that used here) a larger number of catecholamine-fluorescent cells could be seen and the spontaneous disappearance of these cells was decreased. Possibly, cell-cell contact is needed for long term survival of these cells.

Further studies, particularly those directed at examining the effects of BDNF on the development and maintenance of dopaminergic neurons of the ventral mesencephalon *in vivo*, will be necessary to determine the physiological relevance of the effects of BDNF described here. In view of the specific loss of nigral dopaminergic neurons in Parkinson's disease, it is particularly desirable to find a neurotrophic factor which selectively affects these cells. Thus, the present finding that BDNF supports the survival of these neurons,

cells which are refractory to NGF, provides rationale for animal experiments which will determine whether BDNF can protect dopaminergic neurons from the neurotoxic effects of either 6-hydro)cydopamine or MPTP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine). Such studies may lead to a novel therapeutic approach for Parkinsonism.

TABLE X

DOPAMINE UPTAKE IN VENTRAL MESENCEPHALIC
CULTURES IS NOT INCREASED DIRECTLY BY BDNF

³ H-Dopamine Uptake (cpm/TH / (+) neuron/15 minutes)		
<u>Days In Culture</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>BDNF-Treated</u>
3	0.51 ± 0.1	0.95 ± 0.2
6	4.5 ± 0.3	3.1 ± 0.6
8	18.5 ± 5.3	27.3 ± 1.2
10	3.37 ± 0.24	2.21 ± 0.18

19. EXAMPLE: BDNF PRODUCES A DOSE-DEPENDENT INHIBITION
OF GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID UPTAKE

19.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

19.1.1. HIPPOCAMPAL CELL CULTURES

Hippocampi were dissected from E18-19 rat embryos of Sprague-Dawley rats, and collected in F10 medium. The tissues were minced, rinsed twice with Flo medium (Gibco) and trypsinized with 0.25% trypsin (Gibco) for 20 minutes at 37°C. Trypsin was inactivated by the addition of a serum-containing medium composed of minimum essential medium (MEM) supplemented with fetal calf serum. (FCS, 10%), glutamine (2mM), pencillin (25U/ml) and streptomycin (25ug/ml). Dissociated cells obtained by gentle trituration were collected and centrifuged at low speed (500 rpm) for 30 seconds. The centrifugation was

repeated twice, and the cell pellets were then resuspended in serum-containing medium. The cells were then plated onto 6 mm wells or 35 mm dishes that were coated with polyornithine (10ug/ml) and laminin (10ug/ml). In most of the experiments, the cells were plated at a low density of approximately 71,000 cells/cm². Five to six hours following the plating of cells, medium was changed to a serum-free medium containing 1% N3 and penicillin/streptomycin (25 units/ml and 25 ug/ml, respectively), at which time BDNF was added. Medium was changed every three to four days, with re-addition of the factor.

19.1.2. MEASUREMENT OF HIGH AFFINITY UPTAKE FOR GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID (GABA)

High-affinity GABA uptake was measured using a modified procedure of Tomozawa and Appel (1986, Brain Res. 399:111-124). Cells were washed in the GABA uptake buffer containing 140mM NaCl, 2.6 mM KCl, 1 mM KH₂PO₄, 1 mM Na₂HPO₄, 6 mg/ml glucose, 1 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM CaCl₂, 0.1% BSA. Following washing, cells were incubated with the GABA uptake buffer for 5 minutes at 37°C. ³H-GABA (NEN, NET-191X, 111.4 Ci/mmol) was then added at a final concentration of 12 nM, and incubation was carried out at 37°C for 10 minutes. Cells were then kept on ice, and washed three times with the uptake buffer. Cells were incubated with 0.14 N NaOH for 2 hours at room temperature, and ³H-GABA in the extract was counted. ³H-GABA uptake was found to be linear for up to at least 30 minutes. Uptake of GABA into non-neuronal cells was inhibited by the addition of 2 mM B-alanine, whereas uptake specific for neurons is verified by inhibition with nipecotic acid at 1 mM.

19.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We have recently detected abundant levels of message for BDNF in neuron-enriched hippocampal cultures, but not in hippocampal astrocytes. These data strongly suggest that BDNF is localized to hippocampal neurons. In order to examine the effect of BDNF on hippocampal neurons in culture, cells were treated with various concentrations of BDNF (rotorphor-purified from COS supernatants). At the end of the 8 days treatment period, high affinity GABA uptake into neurons was measured. As shown in Figure 37, BDNF produced a dose-dependent inhibition of GABA uptake. Thus, BDNF may

affect the survival and/or phenotypic expression of GABAergic neurons. BDNF did not have any effect on glutamate-containing neurons (as assessed by glutamate-uptake measurements), nor on the levels of neurofilament protein. Thus, the effect of BDNF on hippocampal cultures appears to be specific for GABAergic neurons.

20. EXAMPLE: BDNF CONFERS A PROTECTIVE EFFECT AGAINST TOXIC EFFECTS OF MPP+

20.1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

20.1.1. MEASUREMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF NEUROTROPHIC FACTORS ON MPP+-TREATED SH-SY5Y CELLS

SH-SY5Y cells were seeded into 24 well plates at a density of 1×10^5 cells per well. Twenty four hours after seeding, the cells were treated with neurotrophic factors. Twenty four hours after neurotrophic factor treatment, the cells were treated with MPP+ (10 μ M). Forty-eight hours after MPP+ addition, viable cells were quantitated by the trypan blue exclusion assay.

Neurotrophic factors utilized were mNGF-COS (1:5 dilution), hBDNF-COS (1:5 dilution), purified rCNTF from *E. coli* (25 ng/ml), purified bovine brain bFGF (25 ng/ml), rNT3-COS (1:5 dilution), and purified hEGF (25 ng/ml).

20.1.2. MEASUREMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF NEUROTROPHIC FACTORS ON MPP+-TREATED VENTRAL MESENCEPHALIC CULTURES

Cultures of dissociated ventral mesencephalic neurons were established from E14 rat embryos according to established protocols (See Section 18, *supra*). Forty eight hours after these cultures were established, they were treated with the appropriate neurotrophic agents as indicated. Neurotrophic factors included hBDNF (rotophorpurified from CHO cells, ≤ 50 ng/ml), purified mNGF (50 ng/ml), rNT-3 (COS supernatants at 1:50 dilution), purified bovine brain bFGF (10 ng/ml), and purified rCNTF (25 ng/ml) from *E. coli*. Twenty four hours after neurotrophic factor addition, these cultures were treated with MPP+ (1 μ M). Forty eight hours after MPP+ treatment, TH positive neurons were identified by immunohistochemistry and quantitated. Data represent the mean of three independent experiments done with triplicate samples per experiment. The number of TH-positive neurons following MPP+ treatment is represented

by the cross-hatched bars. open bars represent the number of TH-positive neurons without MPP+ treatment.

20.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When BDNF, NGF, CNTF, NT-3, bFGF, and EGF were separately tested for the ability to protect SH-SY5Y cells from 1-methyl-4-phenyl pyridinium (MPP+) toxicity, as measured by trypan blue exclusion assay, only BDNF and NGF appeared to exhibit significant protective activity against MPP+ toxicity (Tables XI and XII).

TABLE XI

**BDNF AND NGF PROTECTION OF SH-SY5Y
CELLS FROM MPP+ TOXICITY**

Results:

<u>Treatment:</u>	Number of Viable Cells <u>(% Viable)</u>
COS-Mock transfected (1:5)	0.4 x 10 ⁴ (5%)
BDNF-COS (1:5)	1.2 x 10 ⁵ (67%)
NGF-COS (1:5)	1.7 x 10 ⁵ (84%)
CNTF	0.6 x 10 ⁴ (14%)
NT-3	0.7 x 10 ⁴ (20.%)
bFGF	0.4 x 10 ⁴ (11%)
EGF	0.1 X 10 ⁴ (3%)

TABLE XII

BDNF AND NGF CONCENTRATION CURVE
FOR MPP+ TOXICITY EXPERIMENTS

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Viable Cells</u>
COS-MOCK (1:2)	13
(1:5)	5
(1:10)	3
(1:20)	6
(1:50)	7
(1:100)	2
COS-BDNF (1:2)	73
(1:5)	67
(1:10)	65
(1:20)	42
(1:50)	30
(1:100)	25
COS-NGF (1:2)	88
(1:5)	84
(1:10)	63
(1:20)	50
(1:50)	47
(1:100)	34

In ventral mesencephalic cultures, the data indicate that BDNF exhibited a significant protective effect against MPP+ toxicity, whereas bFGF exerted a lesser effect (Figure 38). MPP+ treatment was found to reduce the number of tyrosine hydroxylase positive neurons by 85% in control cultures but only by 40% in cultures pretreated with BDNF prior to MPP+ exposure. MPP+ is the presumed active metabolite for the toxin MPTP, which has been observed to induce a Parkinson's disease-like syndrome *in vivo*, which is an accepted model system for Parkinson's disease. Thus, the protective effect of BDNF and NT-3 indicate that these compounds may prove useful in the

treatment of Parkinson's disease or in the prevention of neurologic damage subsequent to toxic exposure.

21. DEPOSIT OF MICROORGANISMS

The following recombinant bacteriophage and recombinant plasmid DNA were deposited on August 30, 1989, with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852:

<u>Accession No.</u>	<u>ATCC</u>
phBDNF-C-1	40648
λhBDNF-G-1	40649

The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying figures. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Various publications are cited herein, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties.

FIG. 1

	AAACCGGG	8
CACCAAGATTCCCCCTACCCCTCTTTTTGACCAAGGGAACTGAAAAATAATAGAGTCTGGGGATTTCGGGGCC		84
GAAGTCTTCCCCAGAGCAGCTGCCTTGATGTTTACTTTGACAAGTAGTGACTGAAAAGTTCCACCAGGTGAGAAGAGTG		166
1	10	20
Met Thr Ile Leu Phe Leu Thr Met Val Ile Ser Tyr Phe Gly Cys Met Lys Ala Ala Pro		
ATG ACC ATC CTT TTC CTT ACT ATG GTT ATT TCA TAC TTC GGT TGC ATG AAG GCT GCC CCC		226
	30	40
Met Lys Glu Ala Asn Val Arg Gly Gln Gly Ser Leu Ala Tyr Pro Gly Val Arg Thr His		
ATG AAA GAA GCC AAC GTC CGA GGA CAA GGC AGC TTG GCC TAC CCA GGT GTG CGG ACC CAT		286
	50	60
Gly Thr Leu Glu Ser Val Asn Gly Pro Lys Ala Gly Ser Arg Gly Leu Thr Ser Ser Ser		
GGG ACT CTG GAG AGC GTG AAT GGG CCC AAG GCA GGT TCA AGA GGC CTG ACA TCG TCG TCA		346
	70	80
Ser Ser Ser Leu Ala Asp Thr Phe Glu His Val Ile Glu Glu Leu Leu Asp Glu Asp Gln		
TCG TCG TCG TTG GCG GAC ACT TTT GAA CAC GTG ATC GAG GAG CTG TTG GAC GAG GAC CAG		406
	90	90
Lys Val Arg Pro Asn Glu Glu Asn Asn Lys Asp Ala Asp Met Tyr Thr Ser Arg Val Met		
AAA GTT CGG CCC AAT GAG GAA AAC AAT AAG GAC GCG GAC ATG TAT ACG TCC CGA GTC ATG		466
	110	120
Leu Ser Ser Gln Val Pro Leu Glu Pro Pro Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Glu Glu Tyr Lys Asn		
CTC AGC AGT CAA GTG CCT TTG GAG CCT CCT CTT CTC TTT CTG CTG GAG GAA TAC AAA AAT		526
	130	140
Tyr Leu Asp Ala Ala <u>Asn Met Ser</u> Met Arg Val Arg Arg His Ser Asp Pro Ala Arg Arg		
TAC CTG GAT GCT GCA AAC ATG TCC ATG AGG GTC CGG CGC CAC TCG GAC CCC GCC CGC CGC		586
	150	160
Gly Glu Leu Ser Val Cys Asp Ser Ile Ser Glu Trp <u>Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Lys Lys Thr</u>		
GGG GAG CTG AGC GTG TGC GAC AGC ATT AGC GAG TGG GTG ACG GCG GCG GAT AAA AAG ACG		646
	170	180
<u>Ala Val Asp Met Ser Gly Gly Thr Val Thr Val Leu Glu Lys Val Pro Val Ser Lys Gly</u>		
GCA GTG GAC ATG TCG GGT GGC ACG GTC ACG GTC CTC GAA AAA GTC CCC GTC TCG AAA GGC		706
	190	200
<u>Gln Leu Lys Gln Tyr Phe Tyr Glu Thr</u> Lys Cys Asn Pro Met Gly Tyr Thr Lys Glu Gly		
CAA CTG AAG CAG TAC TTC TAC GAG ACC AAG TGC AAT CCT ATG GGG TAC ACA AAG GAG GGC		766
	210	220

FIG. 1 (cont.)

Cys Arg Gly Ile Asp Lys Arg His Trp Asn Ser Gln Cys Arg Thr Thr Gln Ser Tyr Val
 TGC AGG GGC ATA GAC AAG AGG CAC TGG AAC TCC CAG TGC CGA ACT ACC CAG TCG TAT GTG 826
 230 240
 Arg Ala Leu Thr Met Asp Ser Lys Lys Arg Ile Gly Trp Arg Phe Ile Arg Ile Asp Thr
 CCG GCC CTC ACC ATG GAT AGC AAA AAA CGA ATT GGC TGG CGG TTC ATA AGG ATA GAC ACT 886
 250
 Ser Cys Val Cys Thr Leu Thr Ile Lys Arg Gly Arg End
 TCC TGT GTA TGT ACT TTG ACC ATT AAG AGG GGA AGA TAG TGGCTTTATGTTGTATAGATTATATTG 952
 AGACAAAATTATCTATTTGTATATATACATAACAGGGTAAATTATTCAGTTAAGAAAAAATAATTTTATGAAGTGC 1031
 ATGTATAAATGAAGTTTATACAGTACAGTGGTTCTACAATCTATTTATTGGACATTTCCATGACCAGAGGGAAACAGTC 1110
 ATTTTTTGGCACAACCTTTAAAAAAAAGTCTGCATTACATTCCTCGATAATGTTGTGGTTTGTGCGGTTGCT 1184

FIG. 2

HSDPARRGELSVCDSEWVTAADKKTAVDMSGGTVTVLEKVPVSKGOLKQYFYETKCNP pig BDNF
 SSSHPIFHRGEFSVCDSEVWV...GDKTTATDIKGKEVMVLGEVNINNSVFKQYFFETKCRD human NGF
 SSSHPVFHRGEFSVCDSEVWV...GDKTTATDIKGKEVMVLGEVNINNSVFKQYFFETKCRD bovine NGF
 SSTHPVFHMGEFSVCDSEVWV...ADKTTATDIKGKEVTVLAENVNNNVFKQYFFETKCRD g. pig NGF
 SSTHPVFHMGEFSVCDSEVWV...GDKTTATDIKGKEVTVLAENVINNSVFRQYFFETKCRD mouse NGF
 TAHPVLHRGEFSVCDSEVWV...GDKTTATDIKGKEVTVLAENVNNNVFKQYFFETKCRD chick NGF
 EDHPVHNLGEHSVCDSEVWV...TKTTATDIKGNTVTVMENVNLDNKVYKQYFFETKCKN snake NGF

MGYTKEGCRGIDKRHVNSQCRTTQSYVRALTMDSKKRIGWRFIRIDTSCVCILTIKRGR pig BDNF
 PNPVDSGCRGIDSKHVNSYCTTTHTFVKALTMGKQ.AAVRFIRIDTACVCVLSRKAVRRA human NGF
 PNPVDSGCRGIDAKHVNSYCTTTHTFVKALTMGKQ.AAVRFIRIDTACVCVLSRKATGORA bovine NGF
 PSPYESGCRGIDSKHVNSYCTTTHTFVKALTTDNKQ.AAVRFIRIDTACVCVLSRKAAARRG g. pig NGF
 SNPYESGCRGIDSKHVNSYCTTTHTFVKALTTDEKQ.AAVRFIRIDTACVCVLSRKATRRG mouse NGF
 PRPVSSGCRGIDAKHVNSYCTTTHTFVKALTMCGKQ.AAVRFIRIDTACVCVLSRKSGRP chick NGF
 PNPEPSGCRGIDSSHVNSYCTETDTFIKALTMENQ.ASVRFIRIETACVCVITKKKGN snake NGF

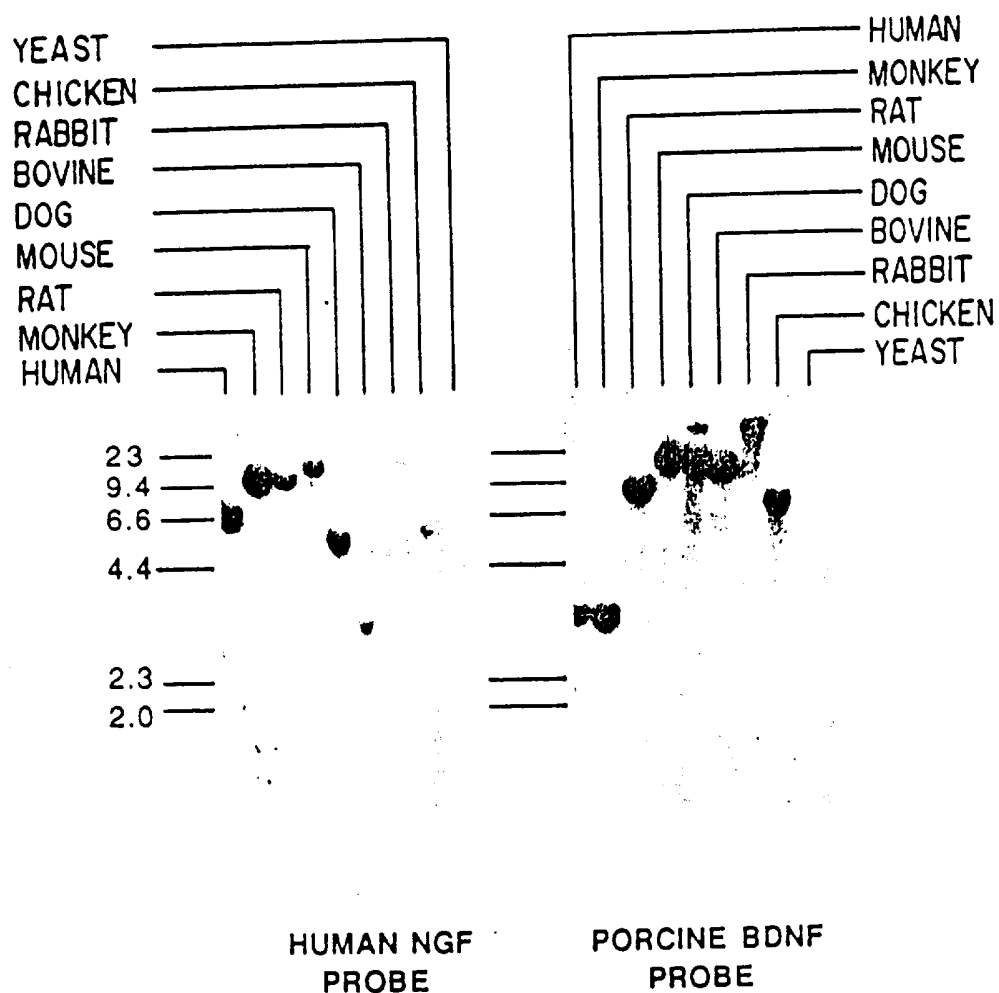


FIG. 3

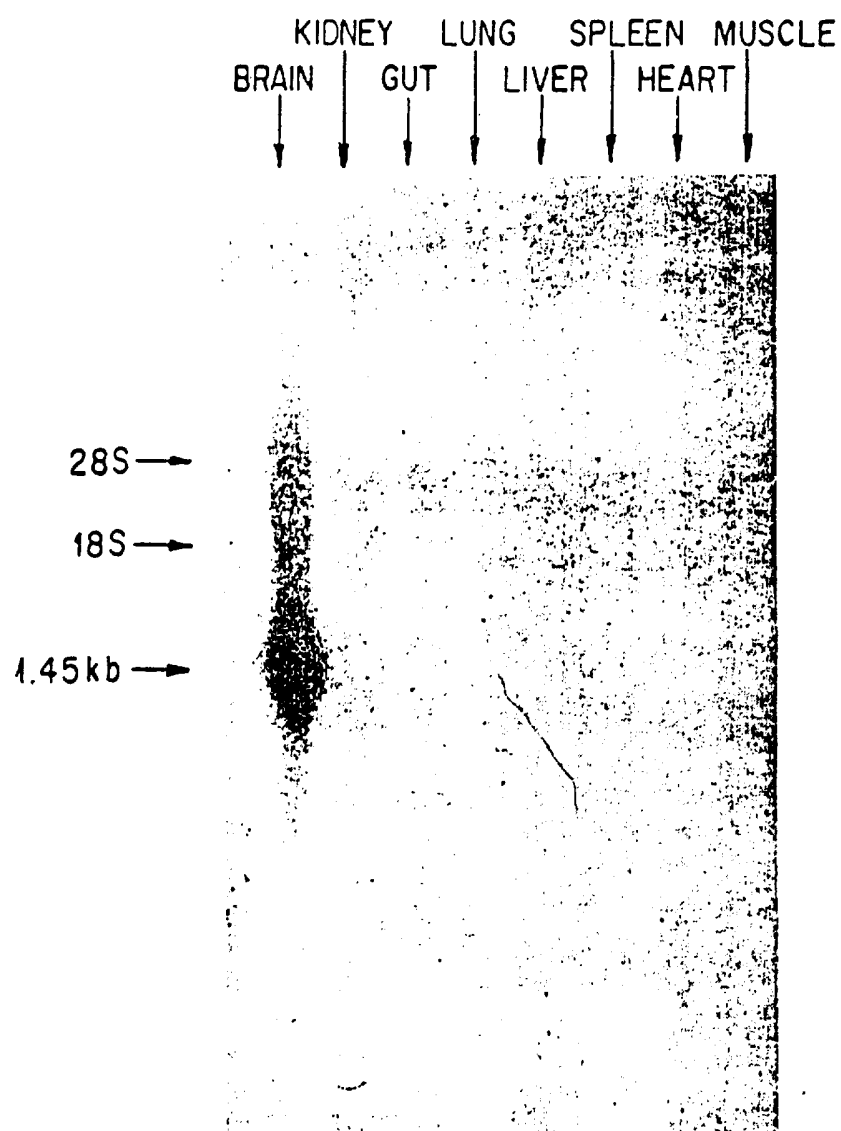


FIG. 4

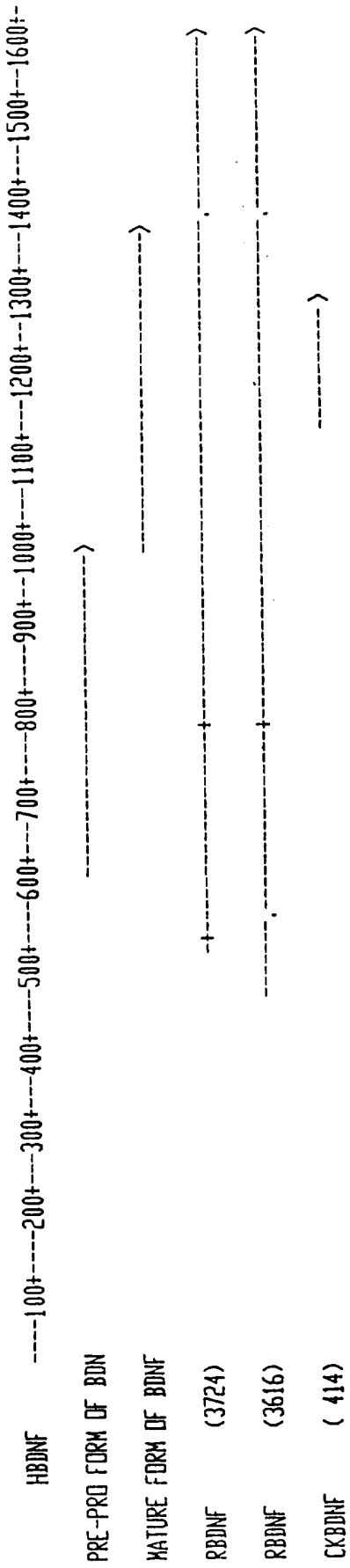


FIG. 5

FIG.5 (cont.)

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
HUMAN	AAGCTGATATCGAATTCGGAAATCCCGTTCGCCCACTGCTGTTTATTGTGCTATTCAIGCCTAGACATCACATAGCTAGAAAGGCCCATCAGACCCCTCAGGCCACTGCTGTTCTCTCACACATTC TTCGAACATAGCTTAGGCTTAAGGCAAGGGGTTGACGACAAATAACACGATAAGTACGGATCTGTAGTGTATCGATCTTTCGGGTAGTCTGGGGAGTCCGGTGACGACAGGACAGTGTGTAAG											
130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
HUMAN	CTGCAAGGACCATGTGTAACTTGAAAAAATTACTATTAATTACACTTGCAGTGTGTTAGTAACATTTAIGATTTGTGTTTTCGTGACGCGATGAGCAGAGATCATTTAAAAATTAAACTTAA GACGTTTCTTGGTACACCATTTGAACTTTTTTTAAATGATAATTAAATGTAACGATCAACACGAAATCATTTGTAAATACATAAACACAGAGGACCTGTGCTACTCGTCTCTAGTAAATTTTAAATTTGAAT											
260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380
HUMAN	CAAAGCTGCTAAAGTGGGAGAGGAGAACTTGAAGCCCAAAATTTTGCACCTTGCCTTAGAGCCCATTAATCTCAGGTTATATGCTAGATCTTGGGGGCAACACATGCGATGCTCTGTTTATATTA GTTTCGACGATTTACCCCTTCTTCCCTTGAACCTTGGGTGTTAAAAACGTGAACGAAATCTTCGGTAGATTAGAGTCCAAATATCGATCTAGAACCCCGTTTGTGACGTACAGAGACCAATATAATT											
390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510
HUMAN	CCACATACAGCACACTACTGACACTGATTGTGCTGCTGGTGCAGCTGGAGTTTATCACCAGACATAAAAAACCTTGACCCCTGCAGAAATGAGGCTGGCAATACAGATGGGCGACATGGCATCCCGG GGCTATGCTGCTGATGACTGTGACTAAACACAGACACCGCTCGACCTCAAAATAGTGGTCTGTAATTTTTGGAACTGGGACGCTTACCCGACCTTAATGTTAGTCTACCCGGGTACCCGTAGGGCC											

C

 RAT 4
 PIG 39

 ...CA...GGG...G.G...AAAATA.T.GA.T.TG..G...-----G.A.T.I....-C>
 ...A...I....>

	-HBDNF-																															
	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720																							
HUMAN																																
	TGC	ATG	AAG	GCT	GCC	CCC	ATG	AAA	GAA	GCA	AAC	ATC	CGA	GGA	CAA	GGT	TTC	GCC	TAC	CCA	GGT	GTC	CGG	ACC	CAT	GGG	ACT	CTG	GAG	AGC	GTG	
	ACG	TAC	TTC	CGA	GGG	GGG	TAC	TTT	CTT	CGT	TTG	TAG	GCT	CCT	GTT	CCA	CCG	AAC	CGG	ATG	GGT	CCA	CAC	GCC	TGG	GTA	CCC	TGA	GAC	CTC	TGG	CAC
	Cys	Met	Lys	Ala	Ala	Pro	Met	Lys	Glu	Ala	Asn	Ile	Arg	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Val	Arg	Thr	His	Gly	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ser	Val
	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
	-PRE-PRO FORM OF BDNF-																															

RAT	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PIG	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	-HBDNF-																														
	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820																					
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.																					
AAT	GGG	CCC	AAG	GCA	GGT	TCA	AGA	GGC	TTG	ACA	TCA	TTG	GCT	GAC	ACT	TTC	GAA	CAC	GTG	ATA	GAA	GAG	CTG	TTG	GAT	GAG	GAC	CAG	AAA	GTT	CGG
TTA	CCC	GGG	TTC	CGT	CCA	AGT	TCT	CCG	AAC	TGT	AGT	AAC	CGA	CTG	TGA	AAG	CTT	GTG	CAC	TAT	CTT	CTC	GAC	AAC	CTA	CTC	CTG	GTC	TTT	CAA	GCC
Asn	Gly	Pro	Lys	Ala	Gly	Ser	Arg	Gly	Leu	Thr	Ser	Leu	Ala	Asp	Thr	Phe	Glu	His	Val	Ile	Glu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Glu	Asp	Gln	Lys	Val	Arg
	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
	-PRE-PRO FORM OF BDNF-																														

CGACGA

RAT	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

ATCGTCGTCATCGTC

PIG	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FIG. 5(cont.)

[illegible]

FIG. 5 (cont.)

[illegible]

	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190	1200
	HBDNF								
HUMAN	GGC CAA CTG AAG CAA TAC TTC TAC GAG ACC AAG TGC AAT CCC ATG GGT TAC ACA AAA GAA GGC TGC AGG GGC ATA GAC AAA AGG CAT TGG AAC TCC								
	CCG GTT GAC TTC GTT ATG AAG ATG CTC TGG TTC ACG TTA GGG TAC CCA ATG TGT TTT CTT CCG ACG TCC CCG TAT CTG TTT TCC GTA ACC TTG AGG								
	Gly Gln Leu Lys Gln Tyr Phe Tyr Gln Thr Lys Cys Asn Pro Met Gly Tyr Thr Lys Glu Gly Cys Arg Gly Ile Asp Lys Arg His Trp Asn Ser								
	b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b								
	MATURE FORM OF BDNF								
RAT 615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PIG 704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHICKEN 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	HBDNF								
	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
	HBDNF								
HUMAN	CAG TGC CGA ACT ACC CAG TCG TAC GTG CCG GCC CTT ACC ATG GAT AGC AAA AAG AGA AAT GGC TGG CGA TTC ATA AGG ATA GAC ACT TCT TGT GTA								
	GTC ACG GCT TGA TGG GTC AGC ATG CAC GCC CCG GAA TGG TAC CTA TCG TTT TTC TCT TAA CCG ACC GCT AAG TAT TCC TAT CTG TGA AGA ACA CAT								
	Gln Cys Arg Thr Thr Gln Ser Tyr Val Arg Ala Leu Thr Met Asp Ser Lys Lys Arg Ile Gly Trp Arg Phe Ile Arg Ile Asp Thr Ser Cys Val								
	b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b b								
	MATURE FORM OF BDNF								

FIG. 5(cont.)

HBDNF

HUMAN

1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390	1400	1410	1420
TGT ACA TTG ACC ATT AAA AGG AGA TAGTGGATTATGTTGTATAGATTAGATTATTTGAGACAAAATTATCTATTTGTATATATACATAACAGGGTAAATTTATTCAGTTAAGAAA											
ACA TGT AAC TGG TAA TTT TCC CCT TCT ATCACCCTAAATACACATATCTAATCTAATAAATCTGTTTTTAATAGATAACATAATATATGTTATGTTCCCATTTAATAAGTCAATTCCTT											

Cys Thr Leu Thr Ile Lys Arg Gly Arg

b	MATURE FORM OF BDNF	b	b
---	---------------------	---	---

RAT	807	... C..	...	...	...	---	.....
PIG	896	... I ..	...	...	...	---	.....
				.G	...	C.....	.....
							A ~

FIG. 5 (cont.)

	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490	1500	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550
	-HBDNF-												
HUMAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	AAAAATAATTTTATGAAC	TCATGTATAAATGAAG	TTTATACAGTACAGTGG	TTCTACAACTATTTAT	TGGACATGTCACAGAGG	GAACAGTCATTTGCG	CACAGTCTTTGCG	CACAGTCTTTGCG	CACAGTCTTTGCG	CACAGTCTTTGCG	CACAGTCTTTGCG	CACAGTCTTTGCG	CACAGTCTTTGCG
	TTTATTAATAACTTGAC	GTACATTTTACTTCA	ATAATGTCATGTCACCA	AGATGTAGATAAATAAC	CTGTACAGGTACGTC	TTCCCTTTGTCAGTA	ACGGGTGTTGAATTT	TTTCAGACGTAA					
RAT 922	..G.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
								A.....	A.....		TTT	TTTAA	
											^	^	
PIG 1012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
													AA.....
	-HBDNF-												
	1560	1570	1580	1590	1600	1610							
HUMAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ACATTCCTTGATAA	TGTGGTTGTGTCGCT	TGCCAAGAACTGA	AAACGGAAATTC	TGCAG								
	TGTAAGGAACTATT	ACAACCAACCAAC	CGGACGGTCTTG	ACTTTTGGCTTA	AGGACGTC								
RAT 1050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
													AA..
PIG 1140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FIG. 5 (cont.)

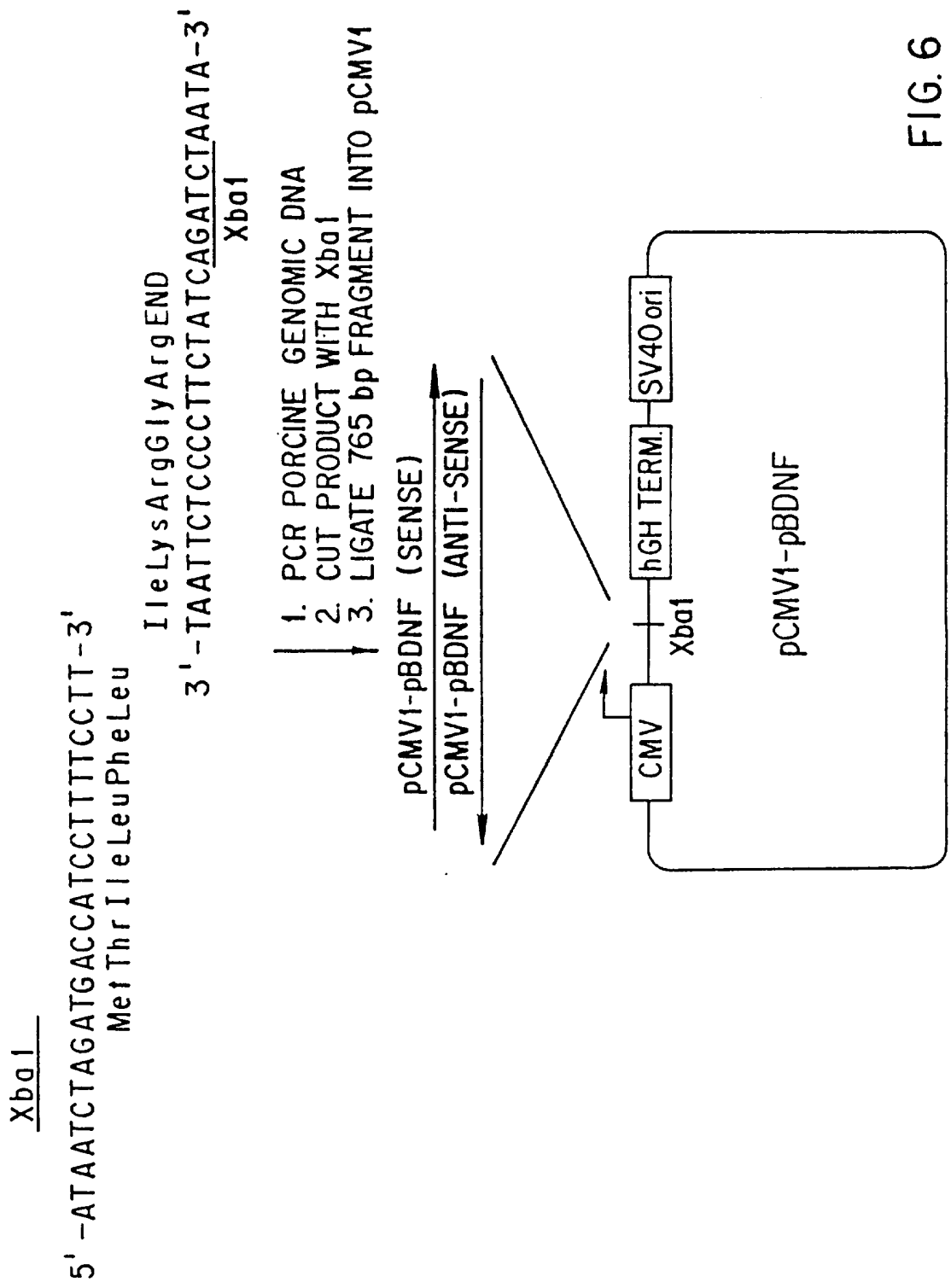
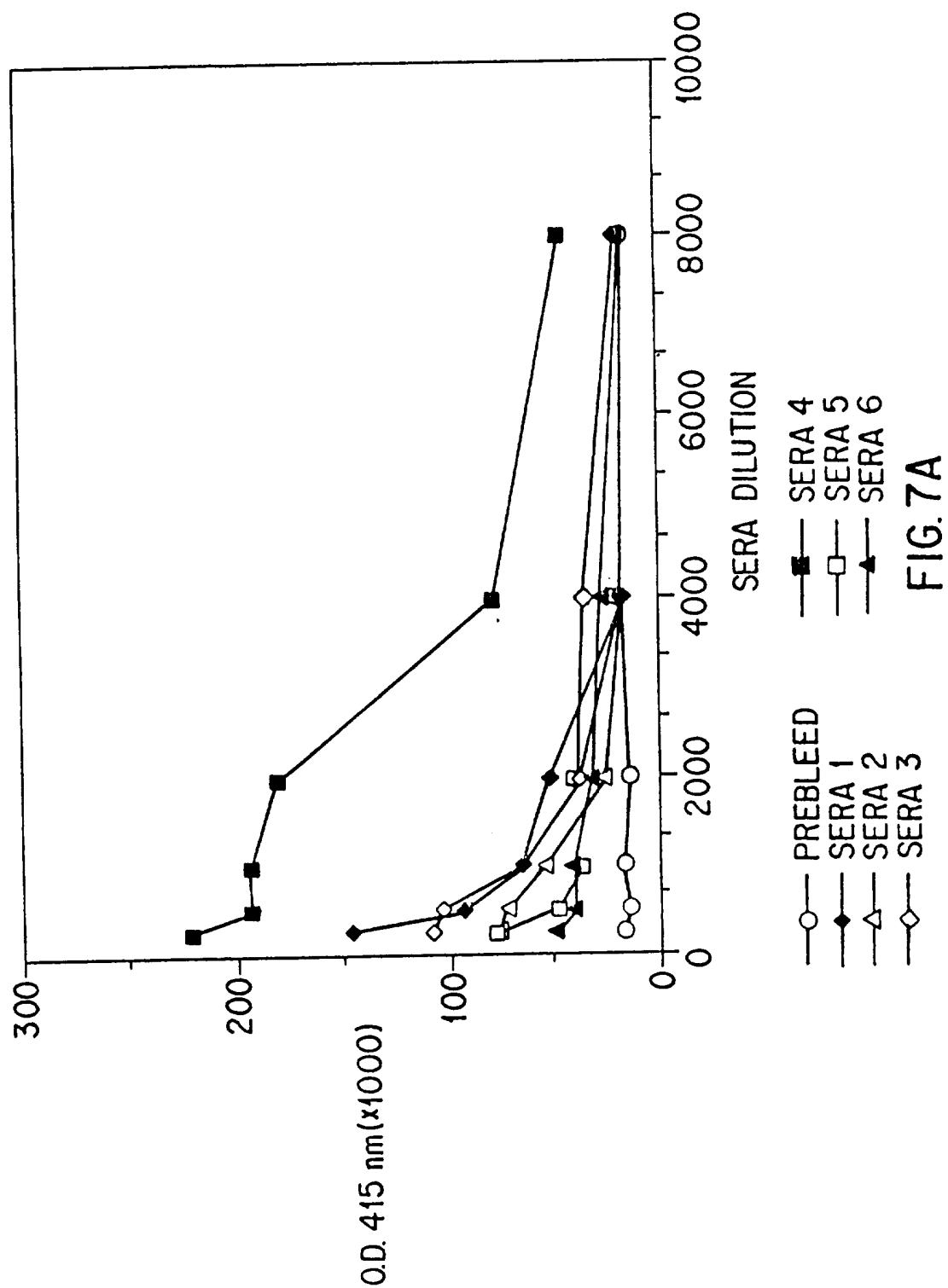


FIG. 6



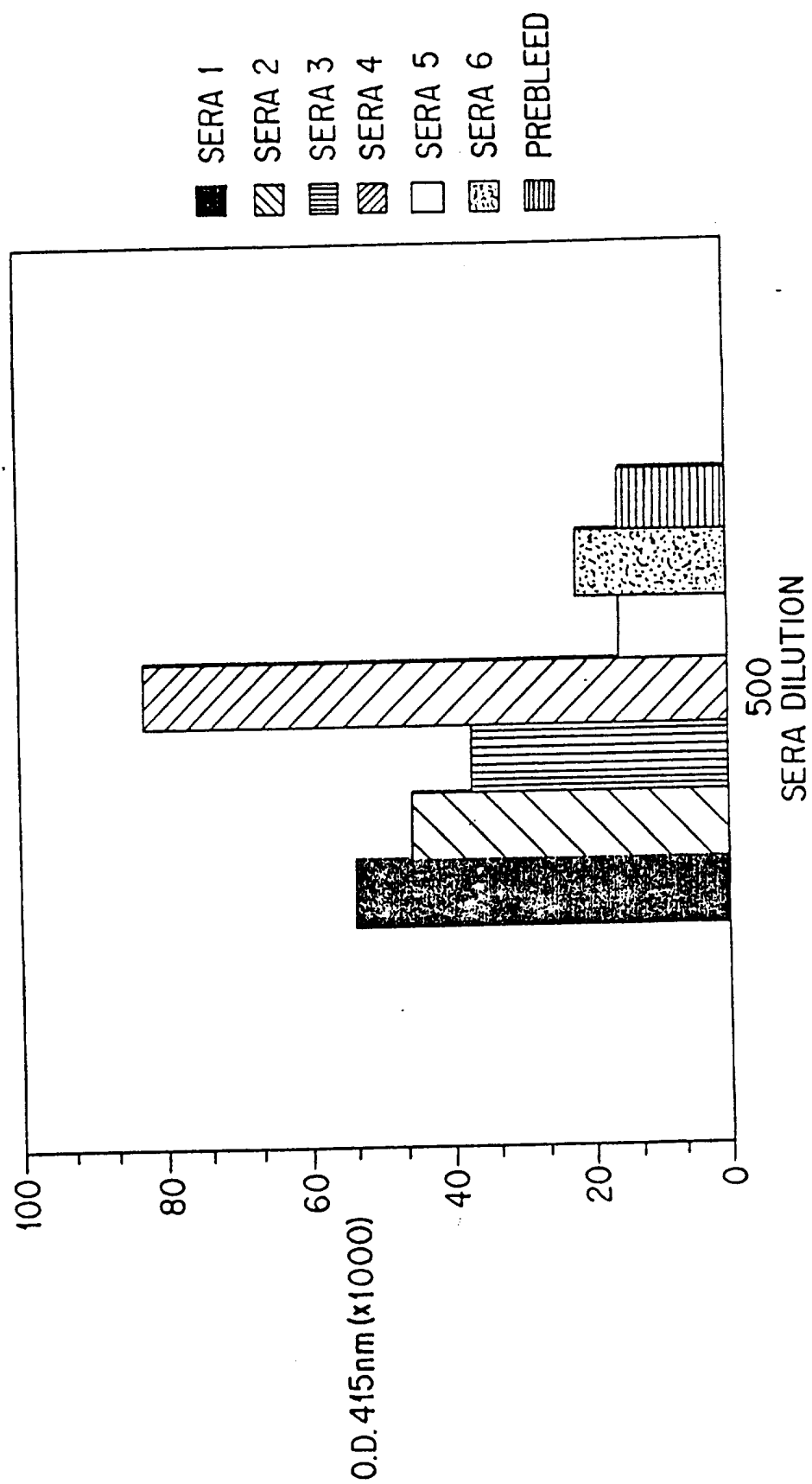
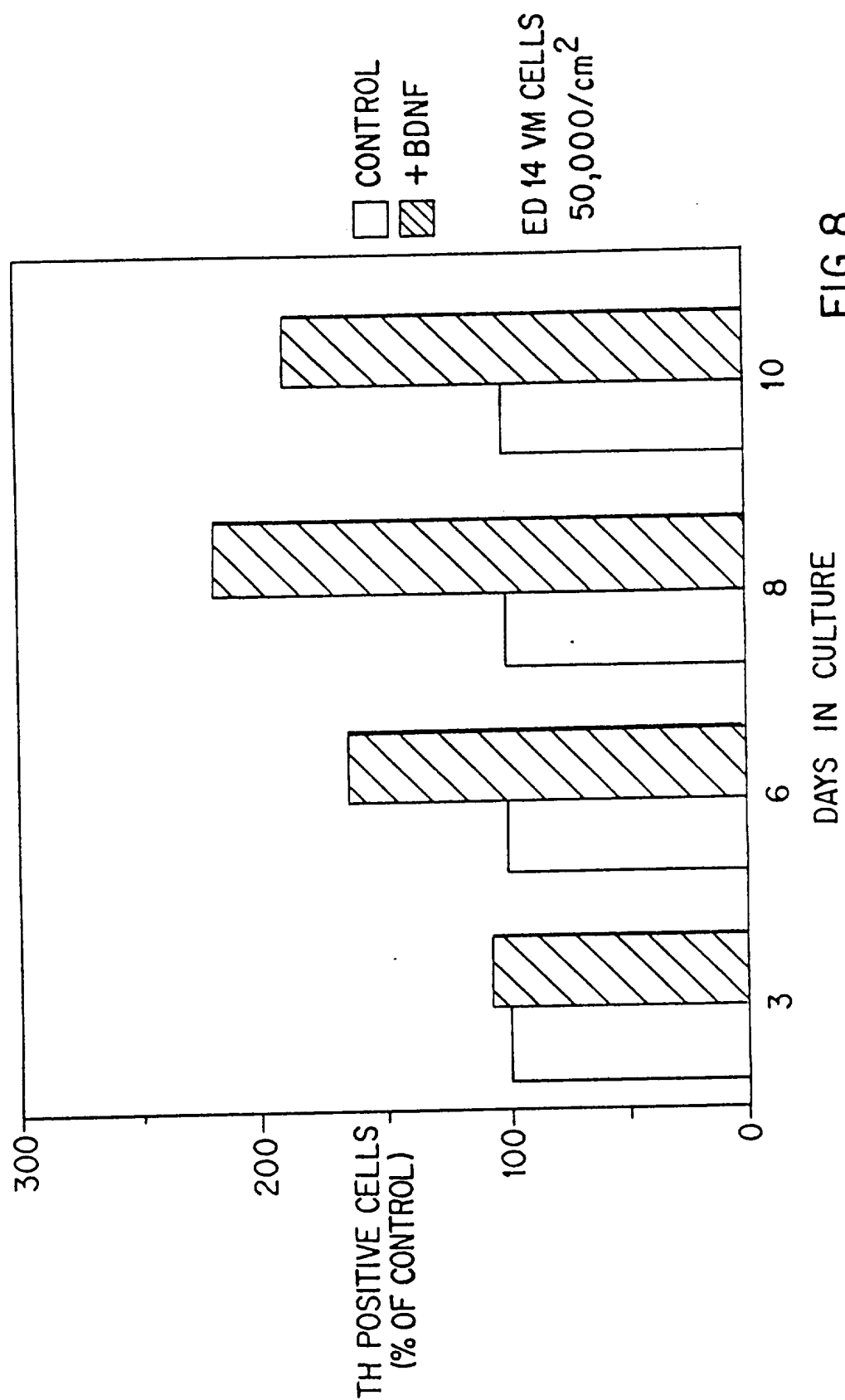
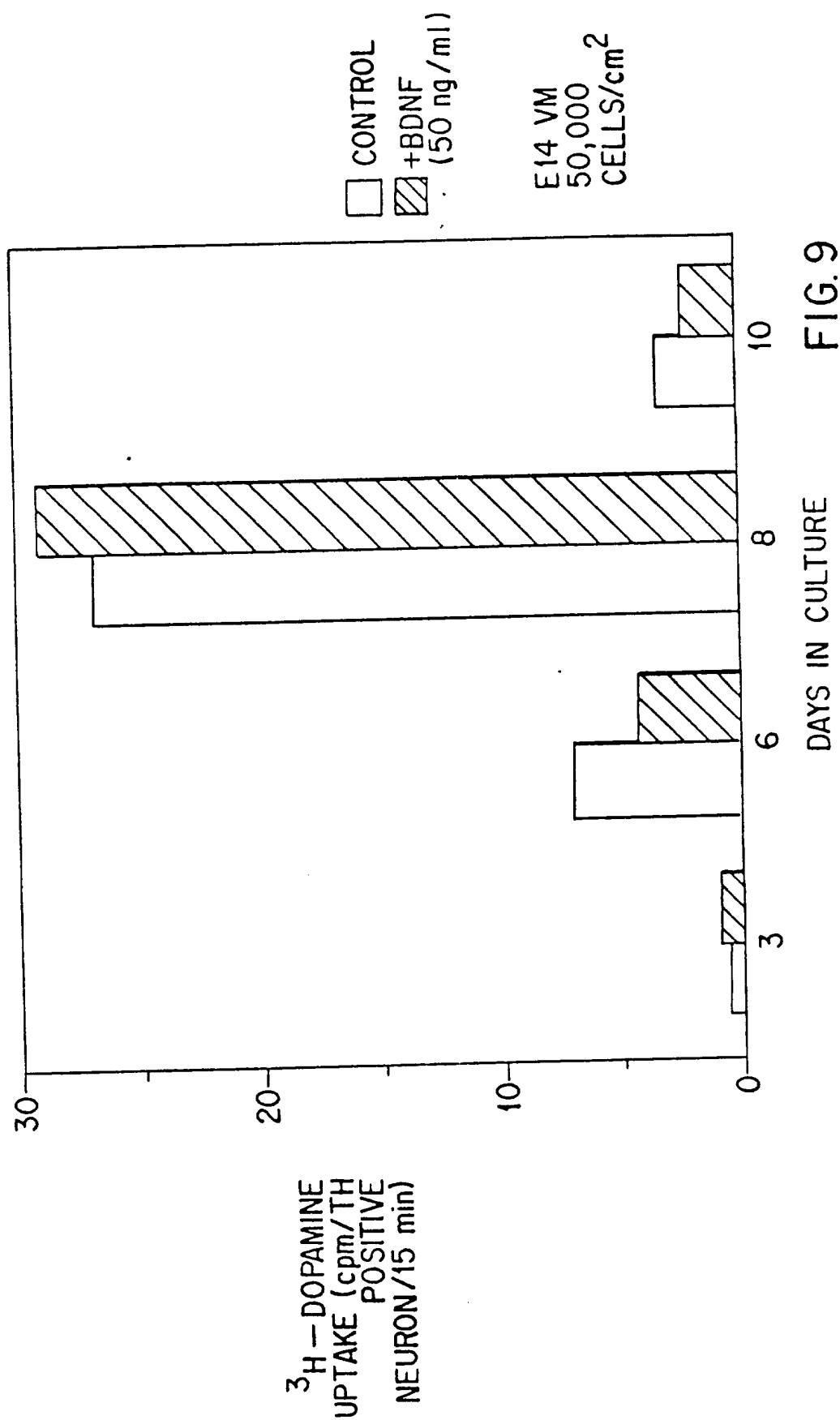


FIG. 7B





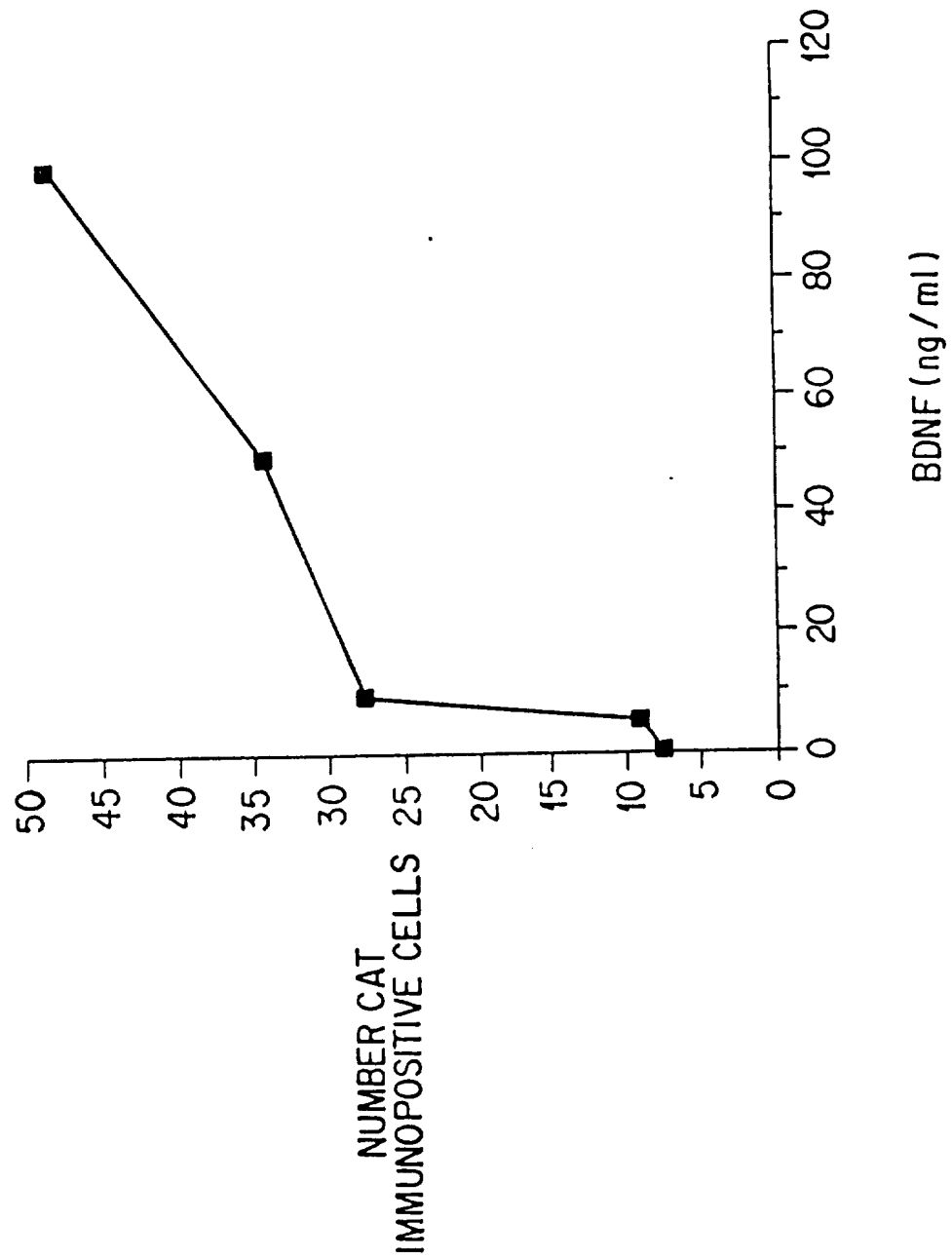


FIG. 10A

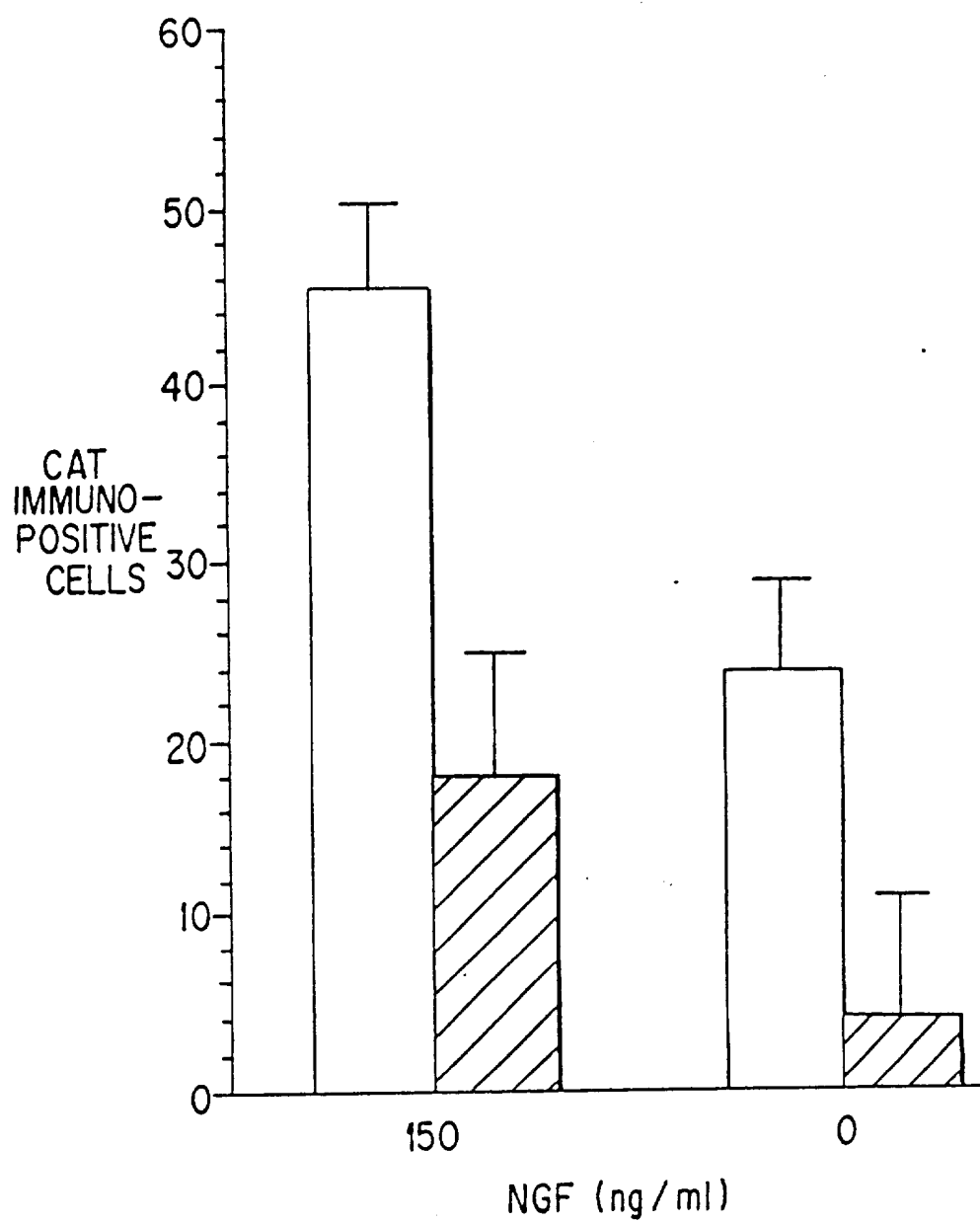


FIG. 10B

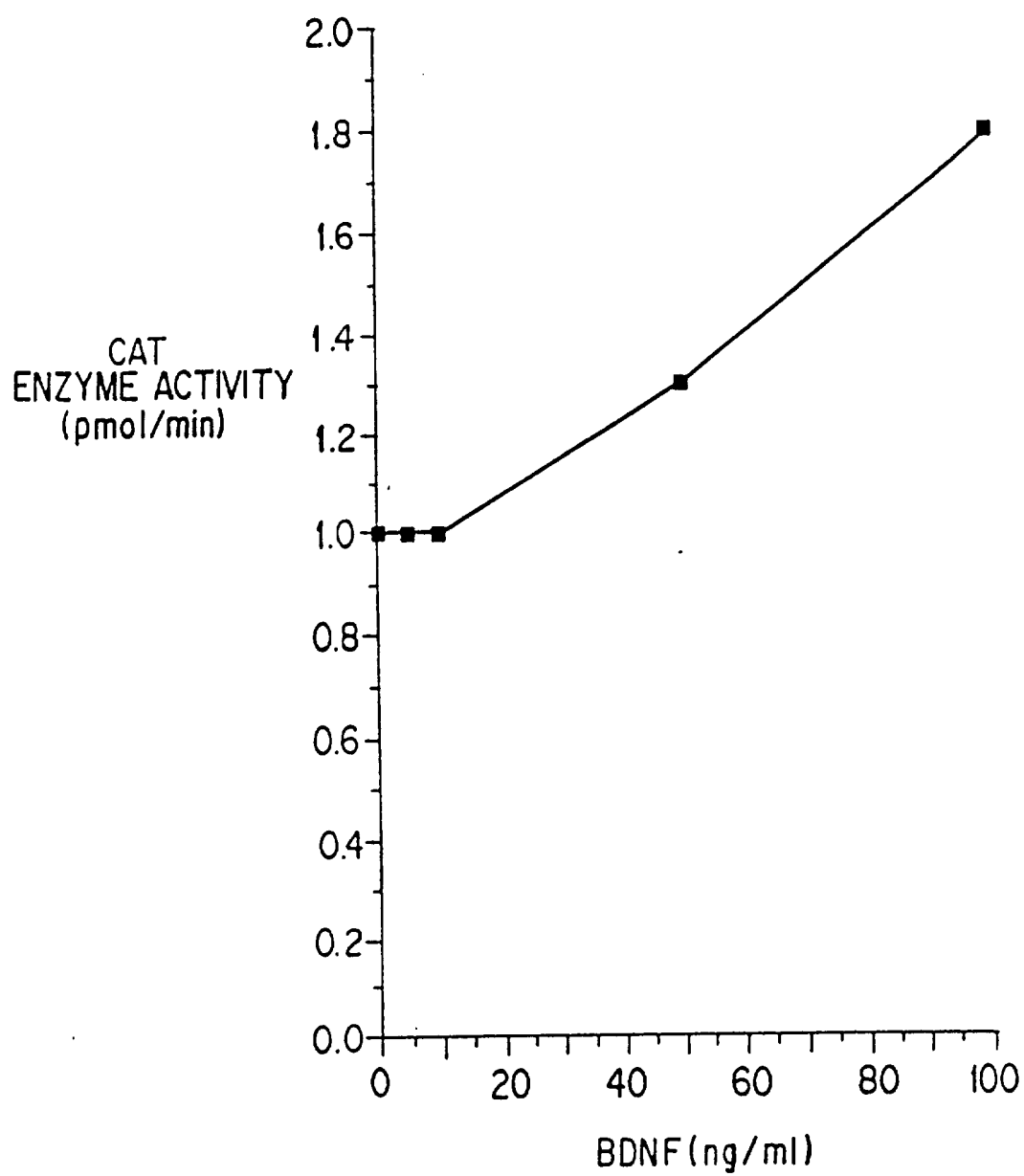


FIG.11

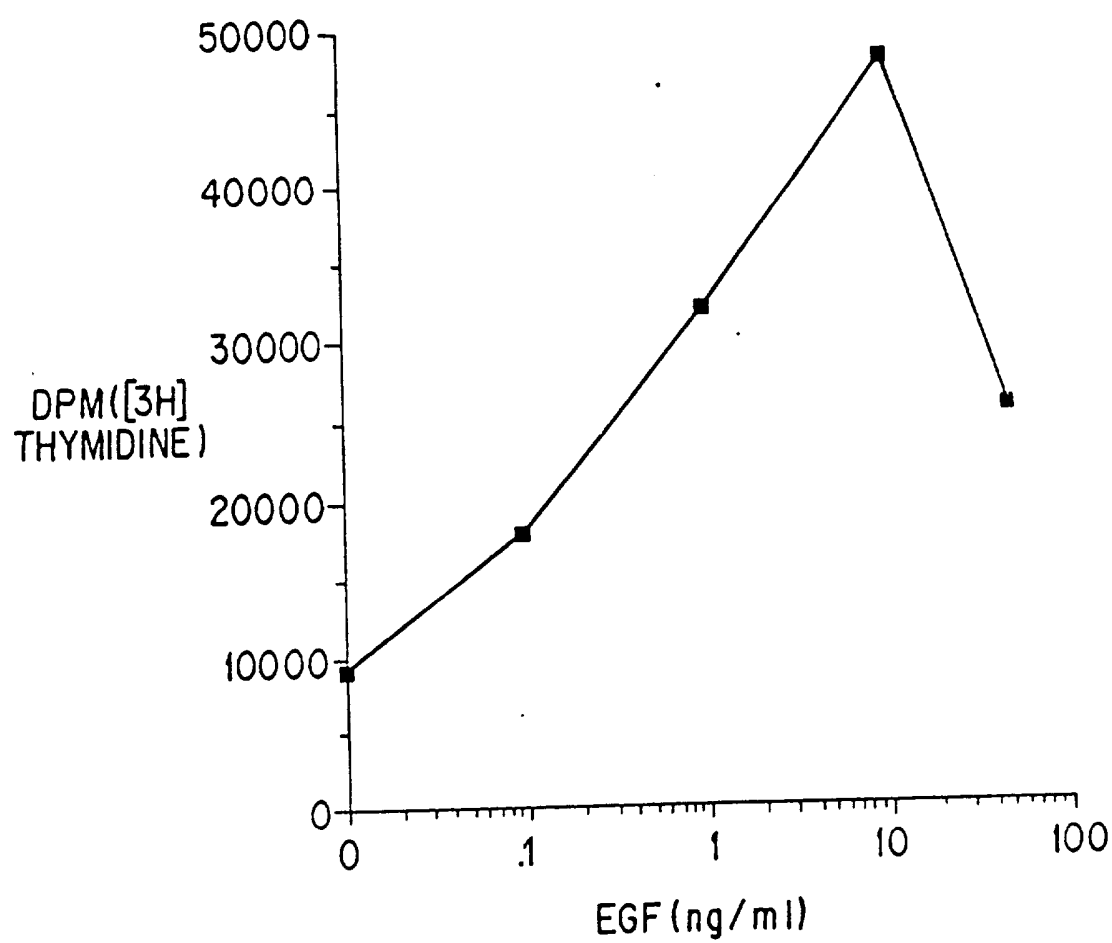


FIG. 12A

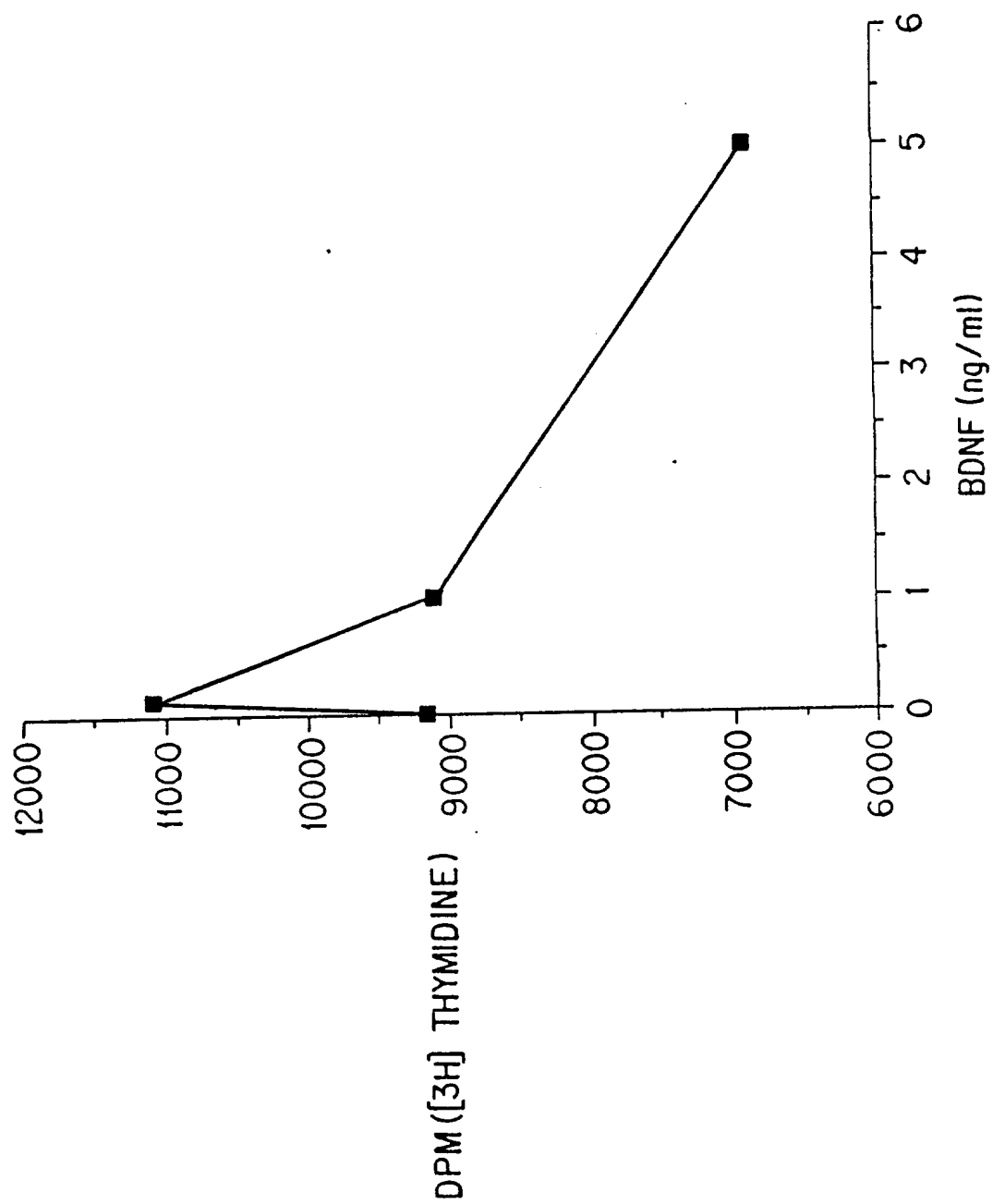


FIG. 12B

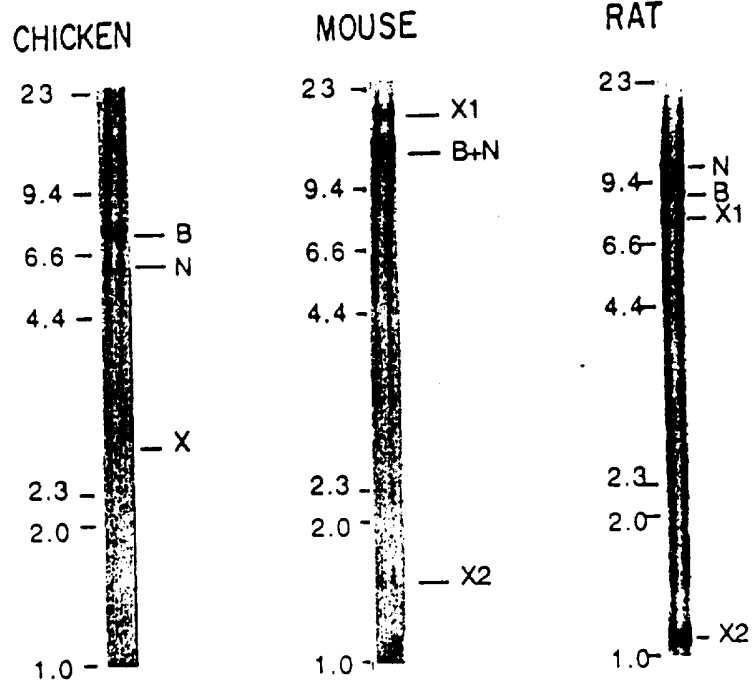


FIG. 13

18S 28S
| |

CHP100
CHP126
CHP134
CHP234
LAN1
LAN5
NB9
SY5Y
Y79
FO1
BU2
HO1
HL60
COL320

FIG. 15

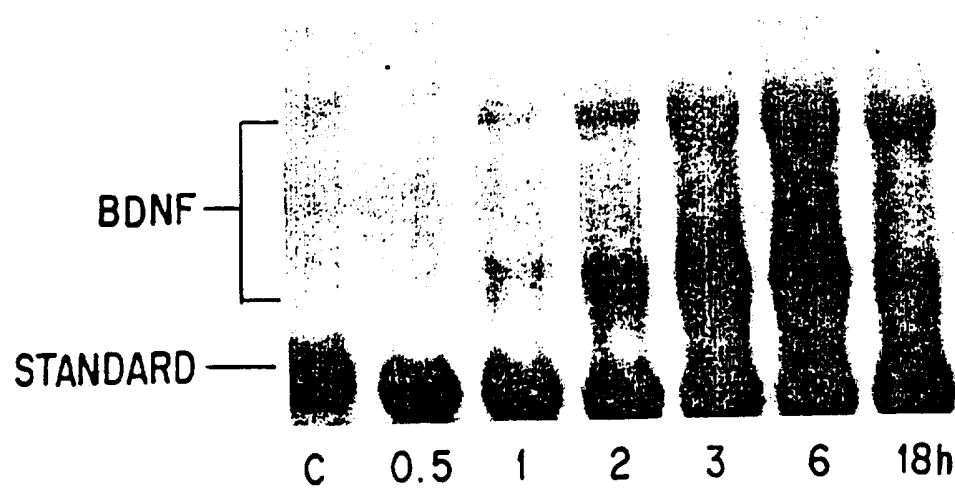


FIG. 16A

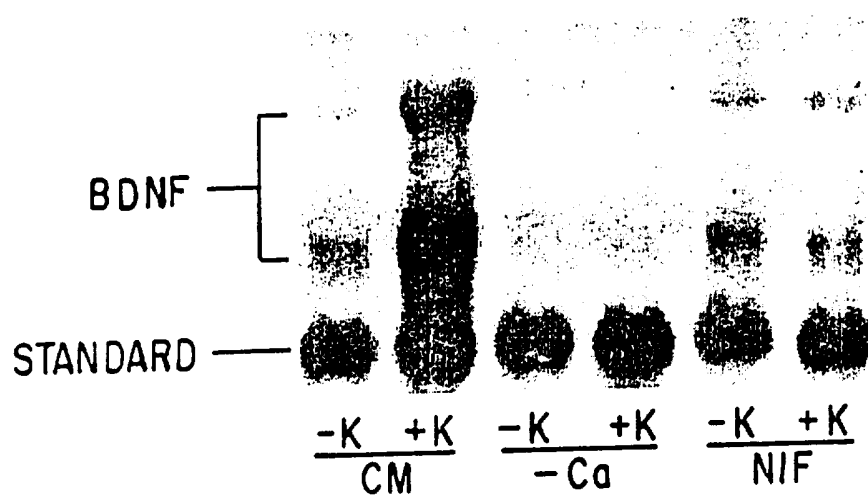


FIG. 16B

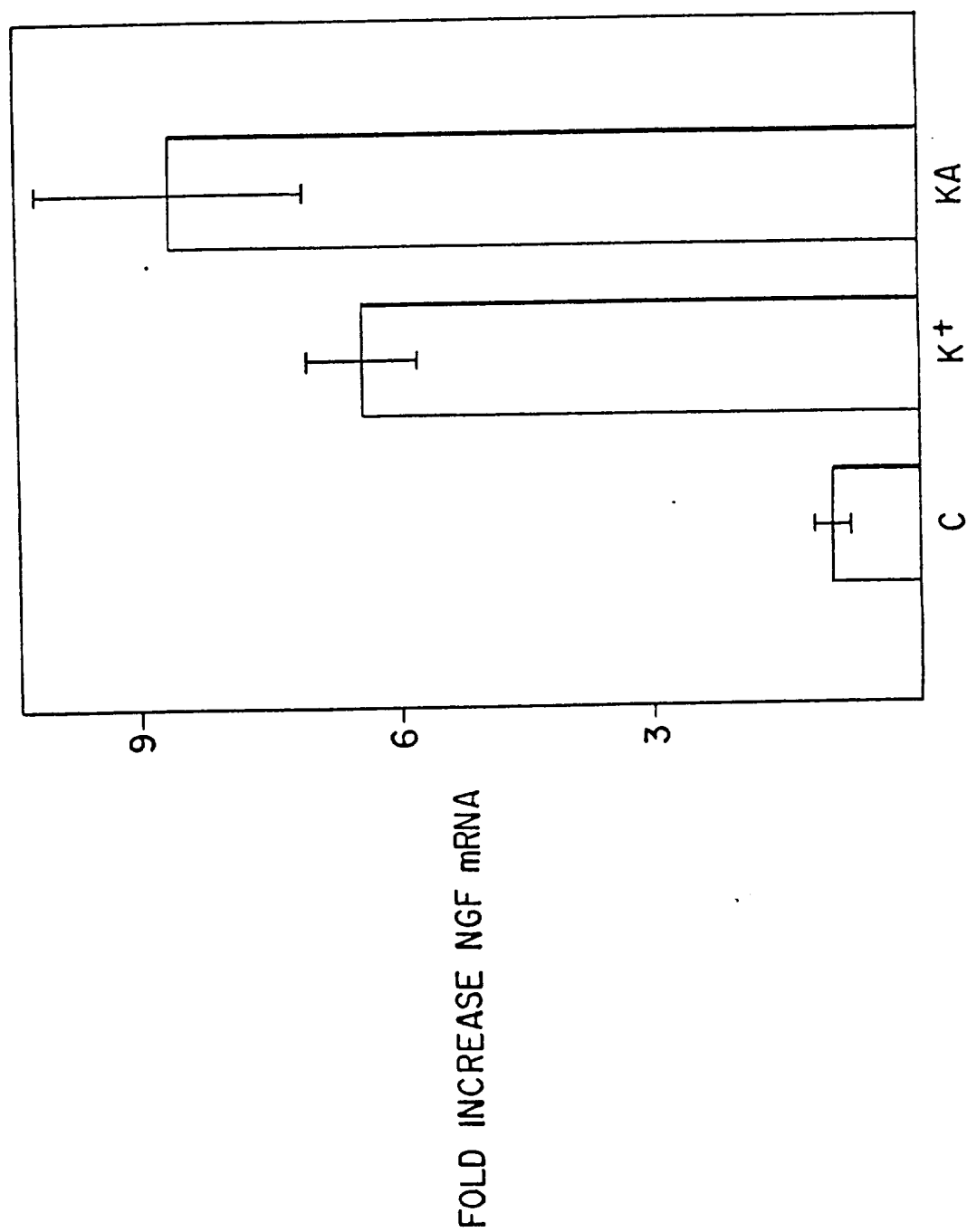


FIG. 17

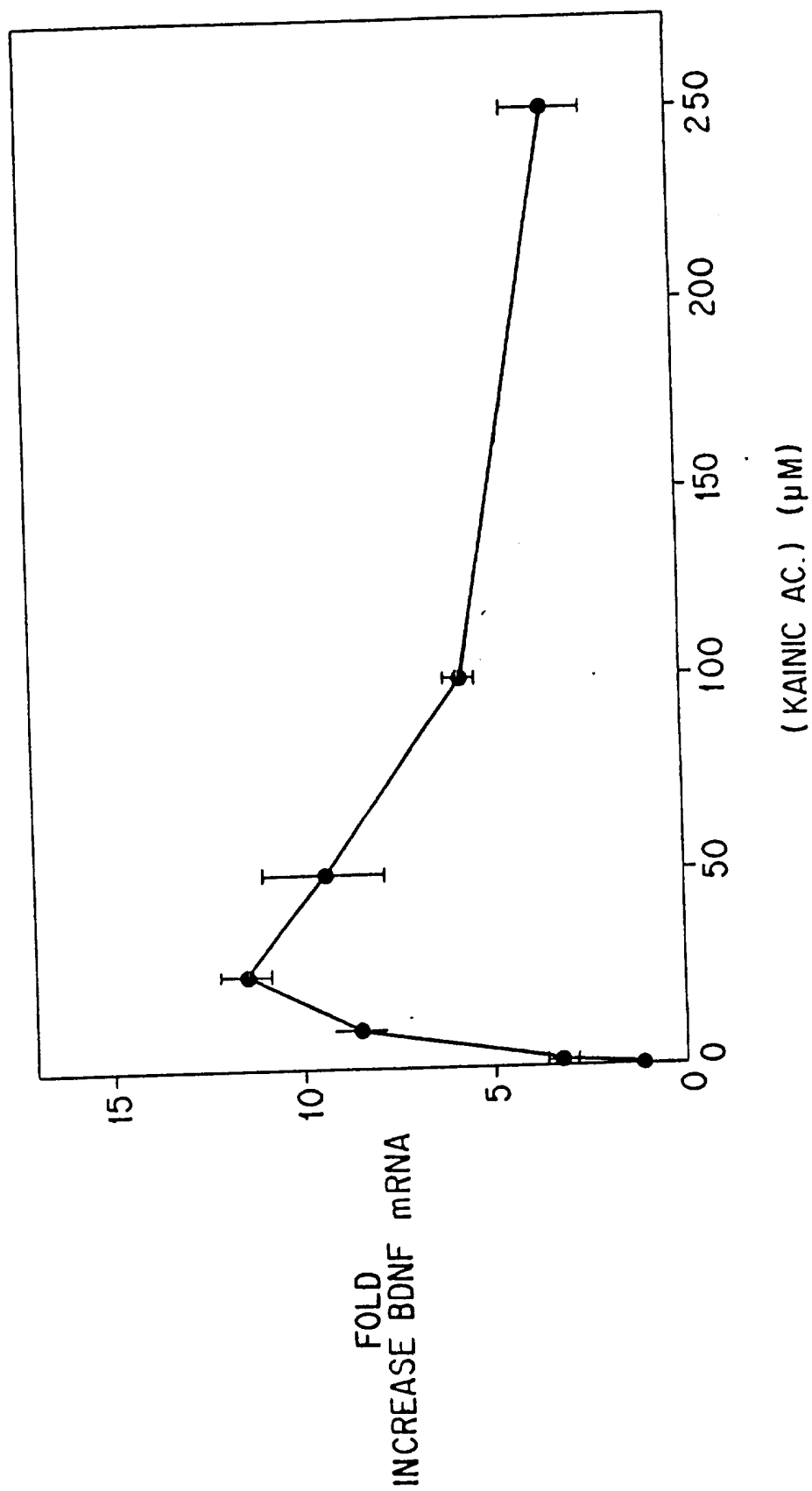


FIG. 18

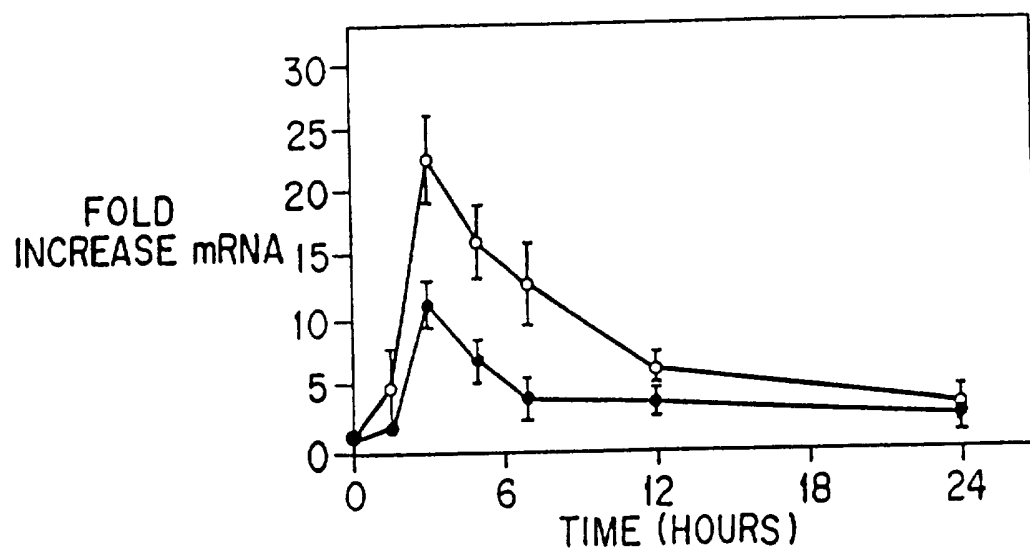


FIG.19 A

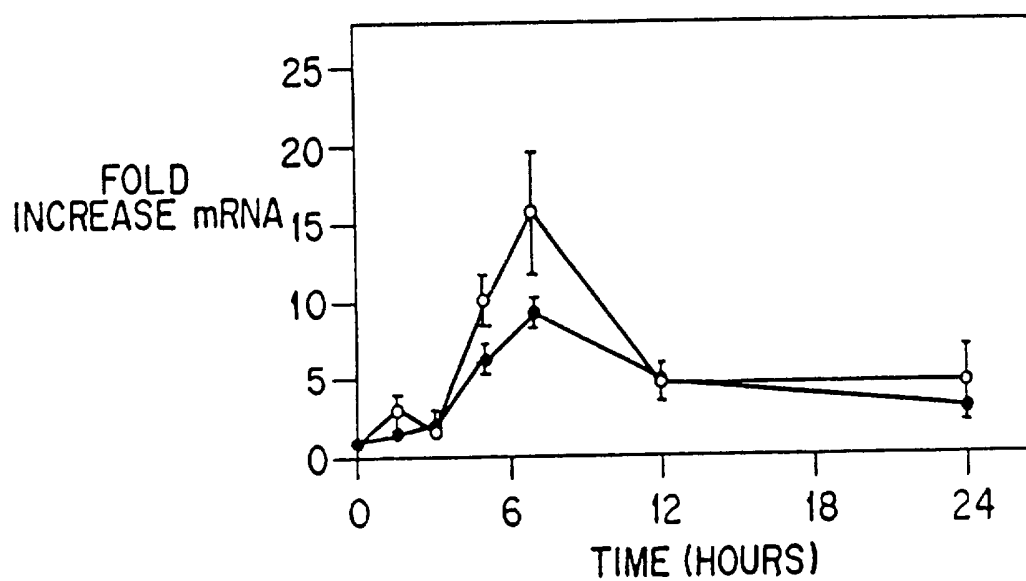


FIG.19B

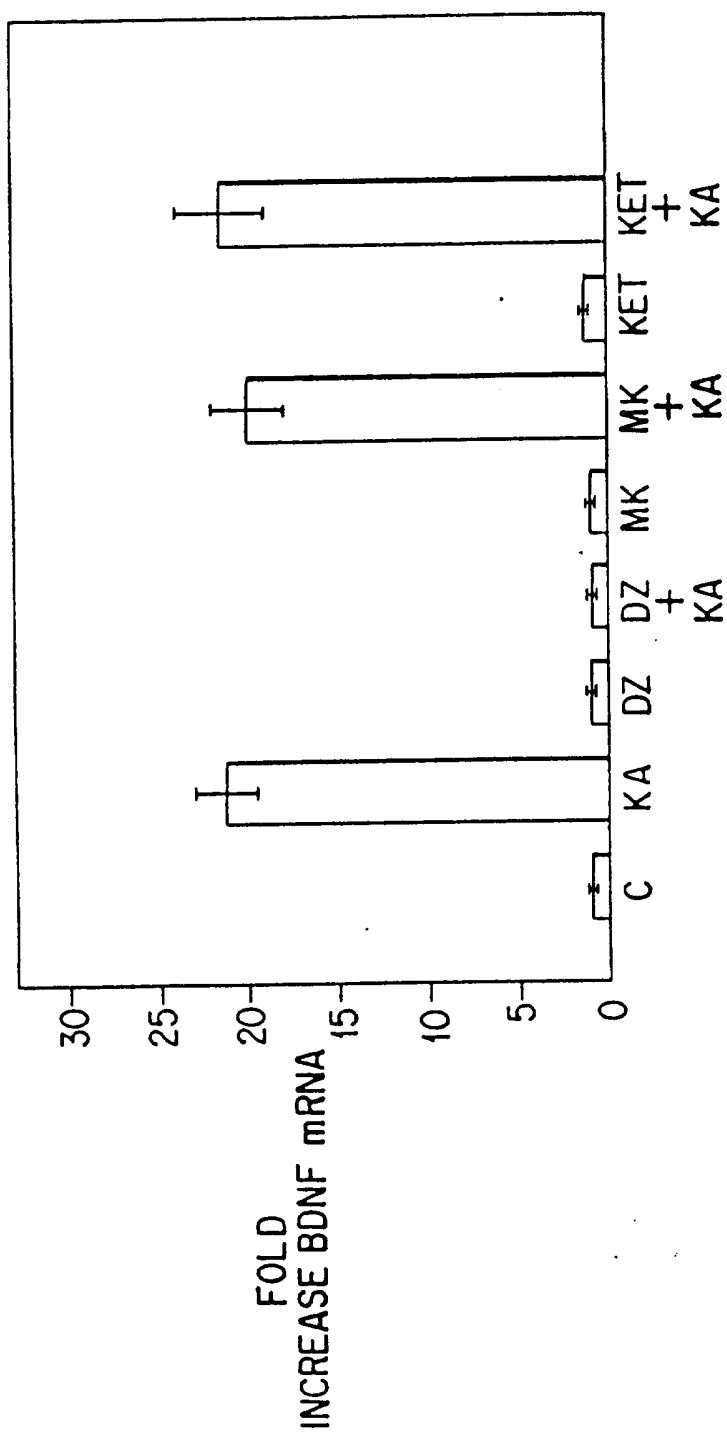


FIG. 20

FIG.21A



FIG.21B



FIG.21C



FIG.21D



FIG.21E



FIG.21F



FIG. 21G



FIG. 21H

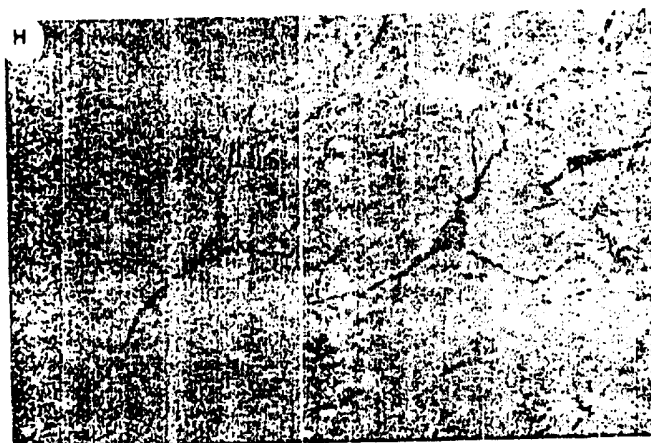


FIG. 21I



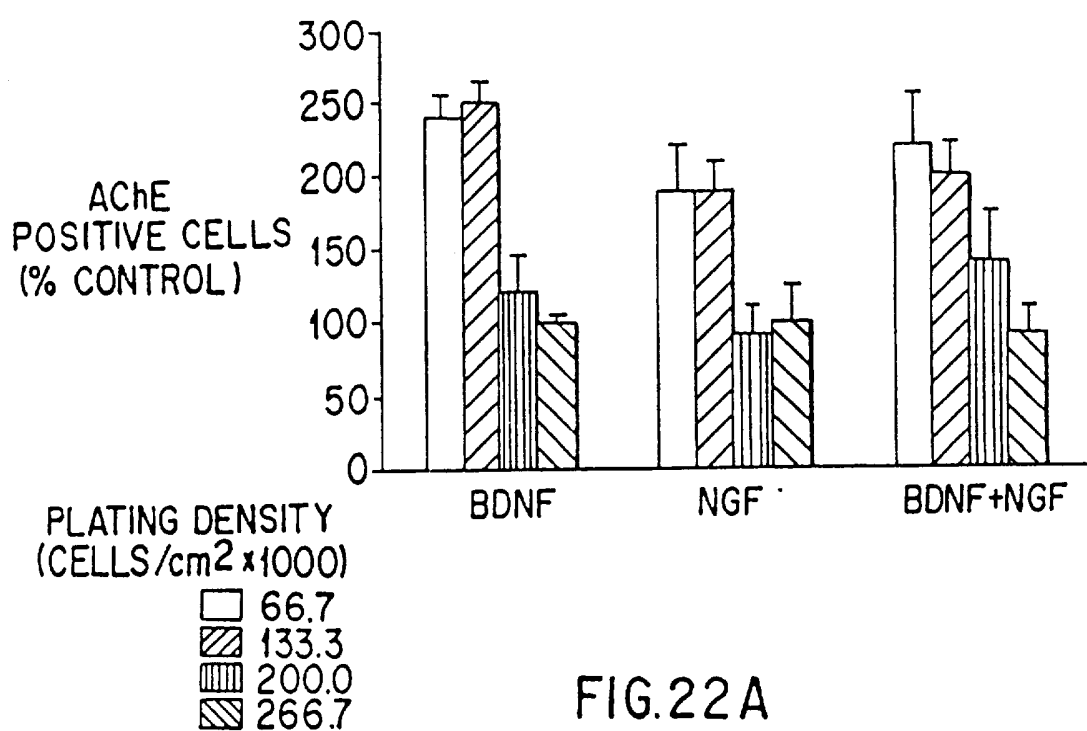


FIG. 22A

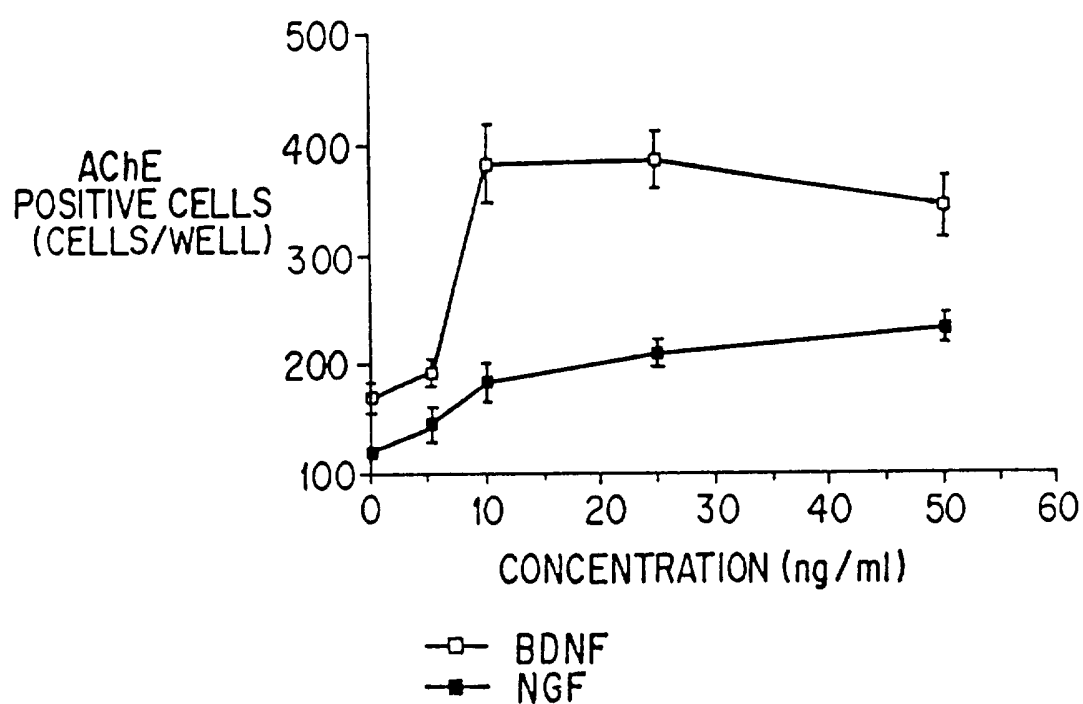


FIG. 22B

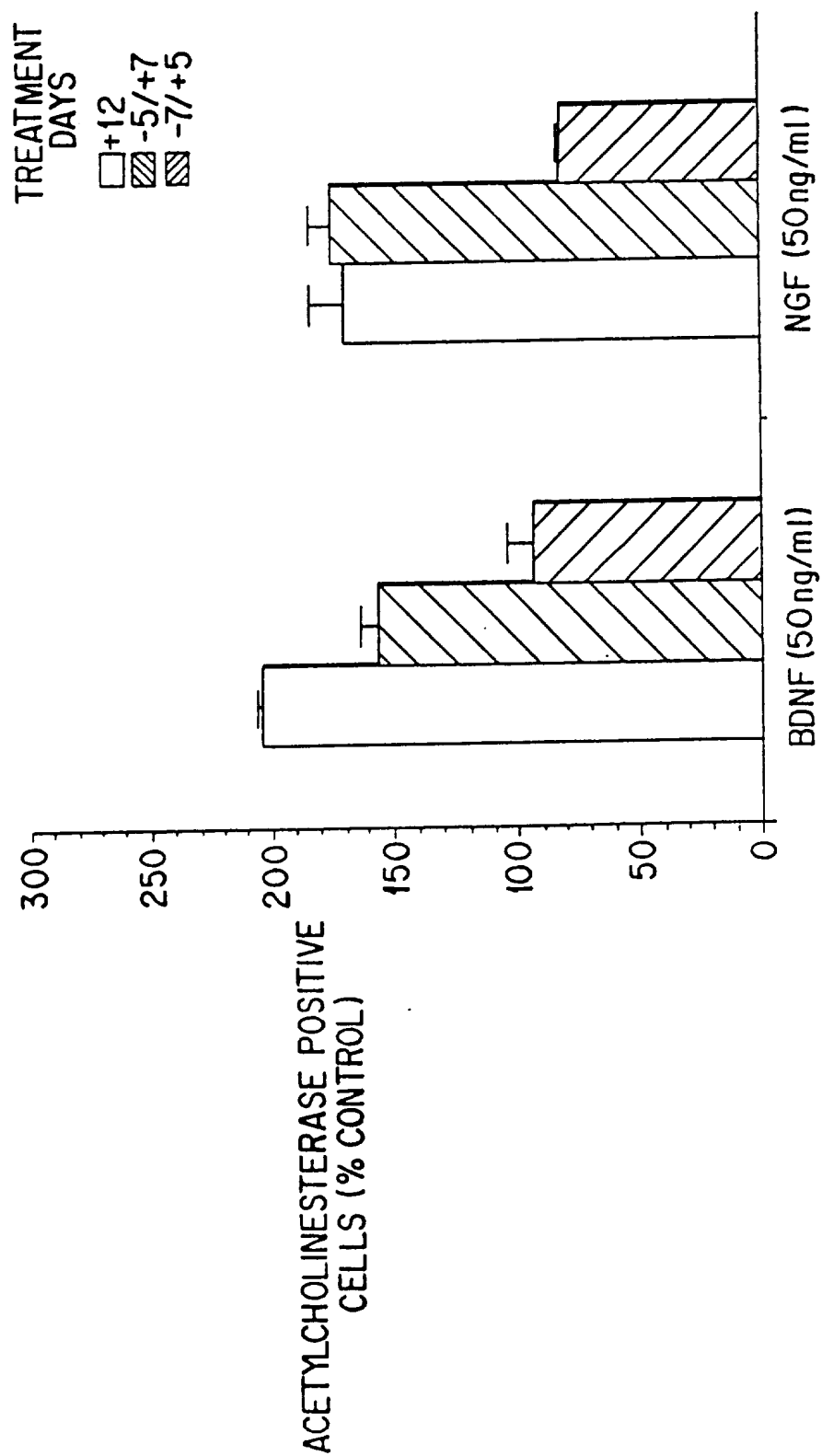


FIG. 23

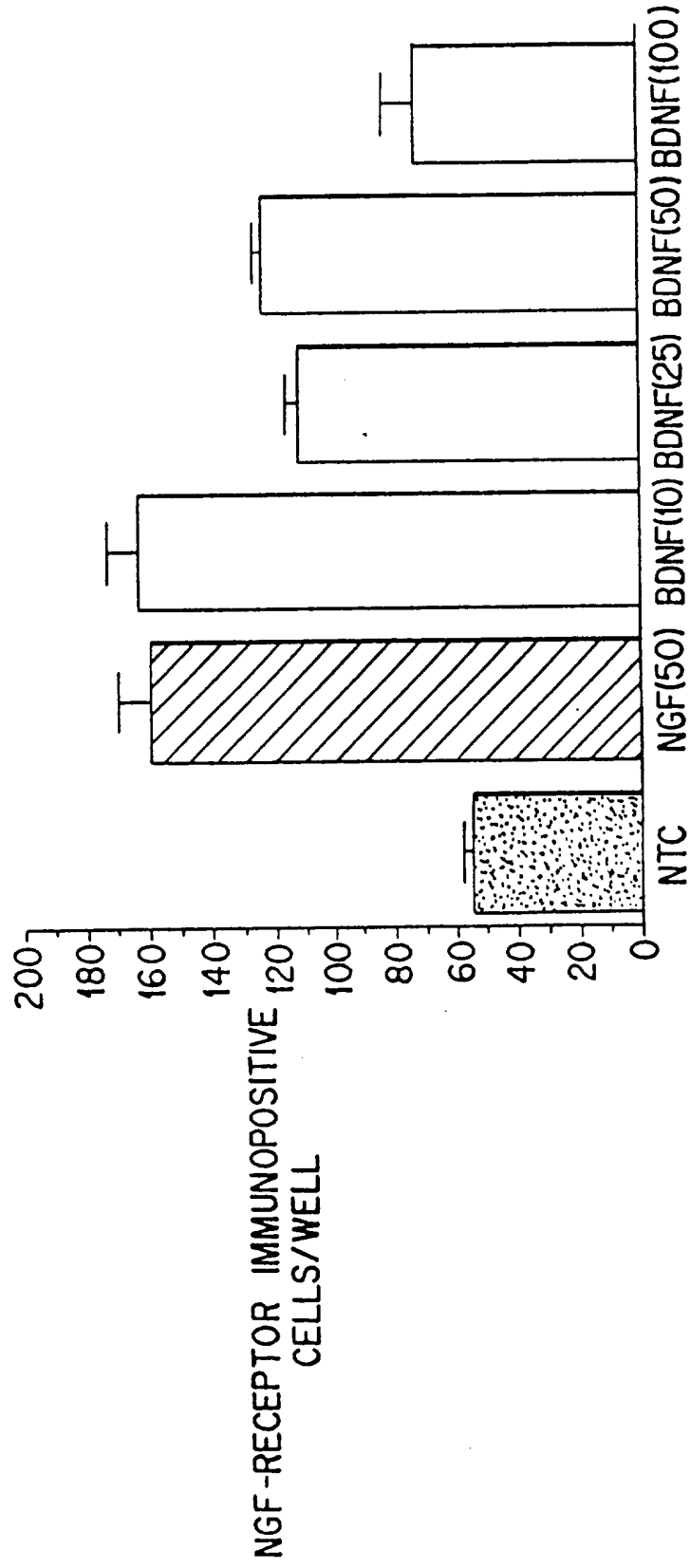


FIG. 24

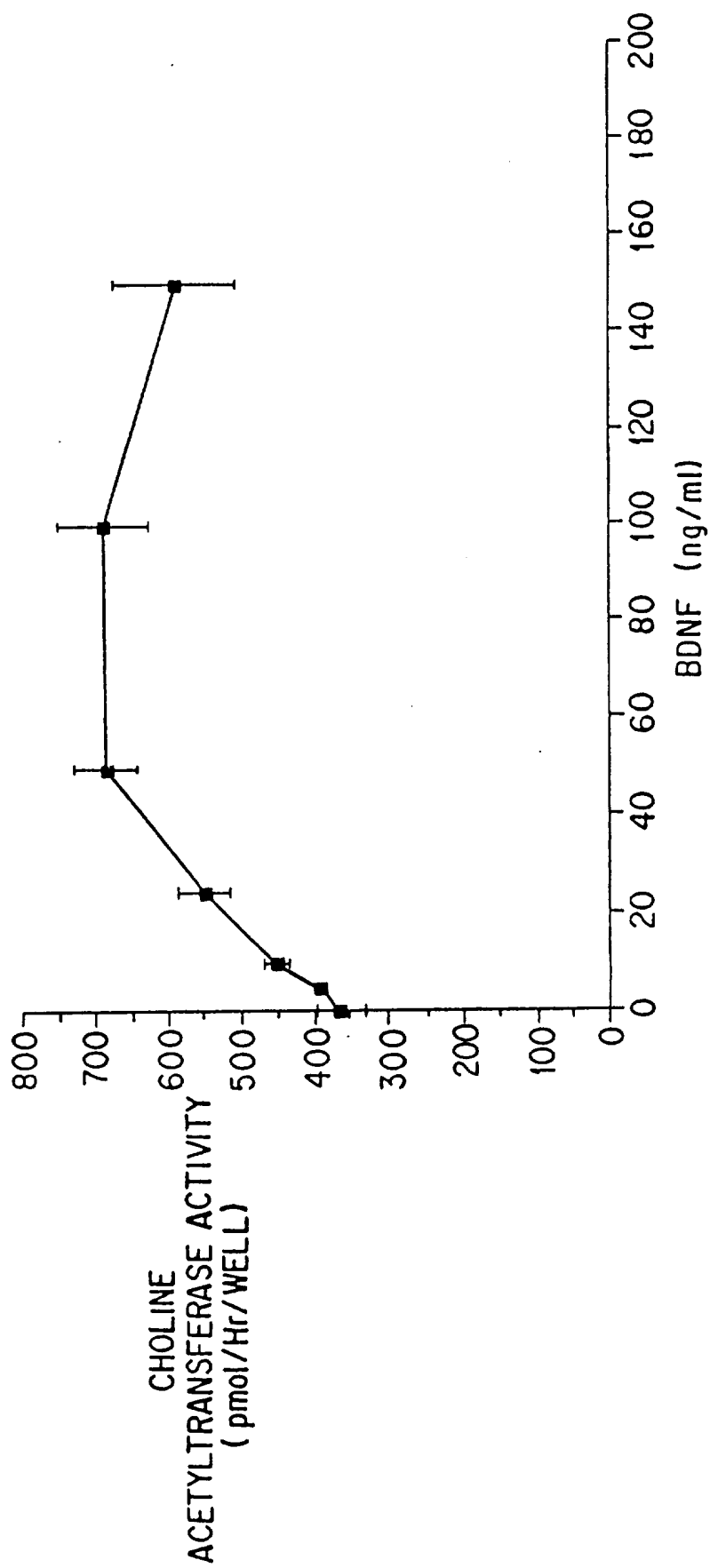


FIG. 25A

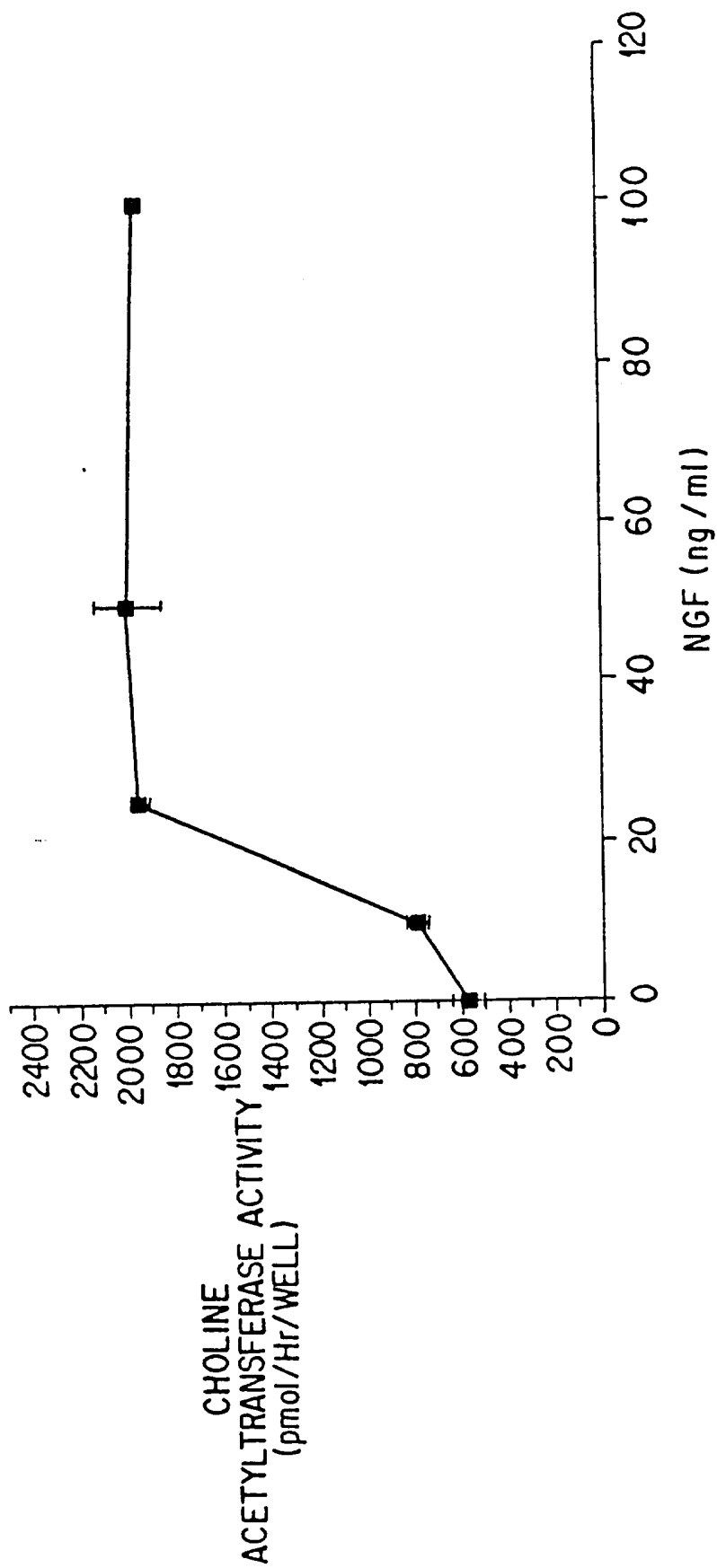


FIG. 25B

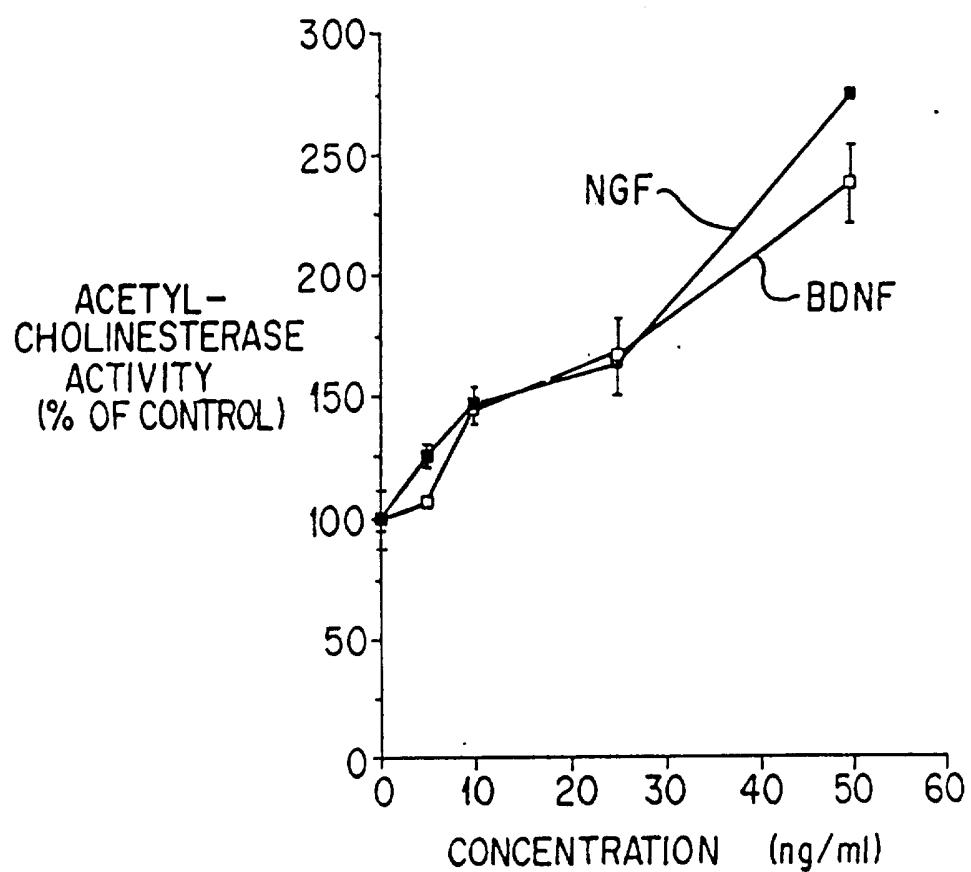


FIG. 26

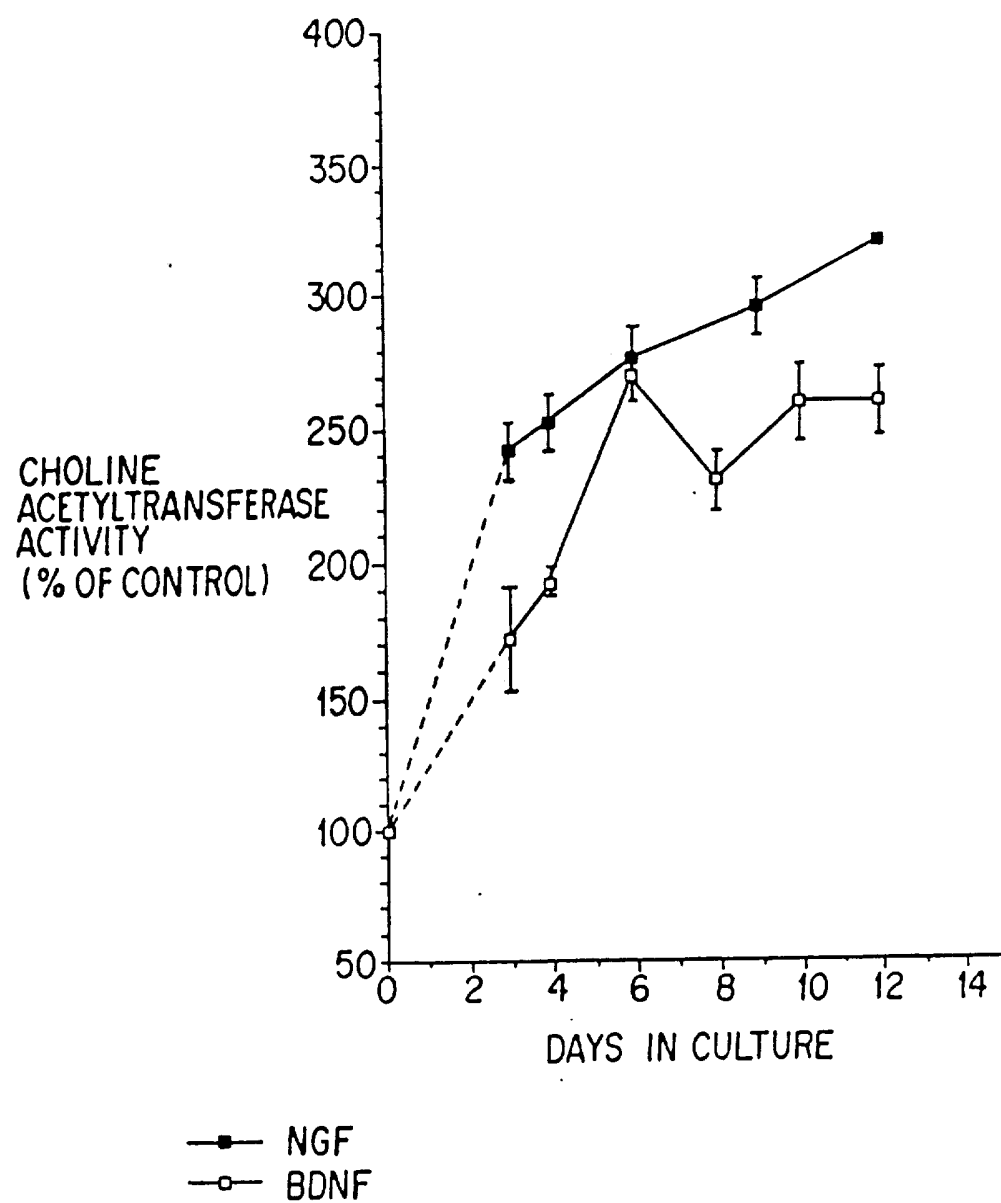


FIG. 27

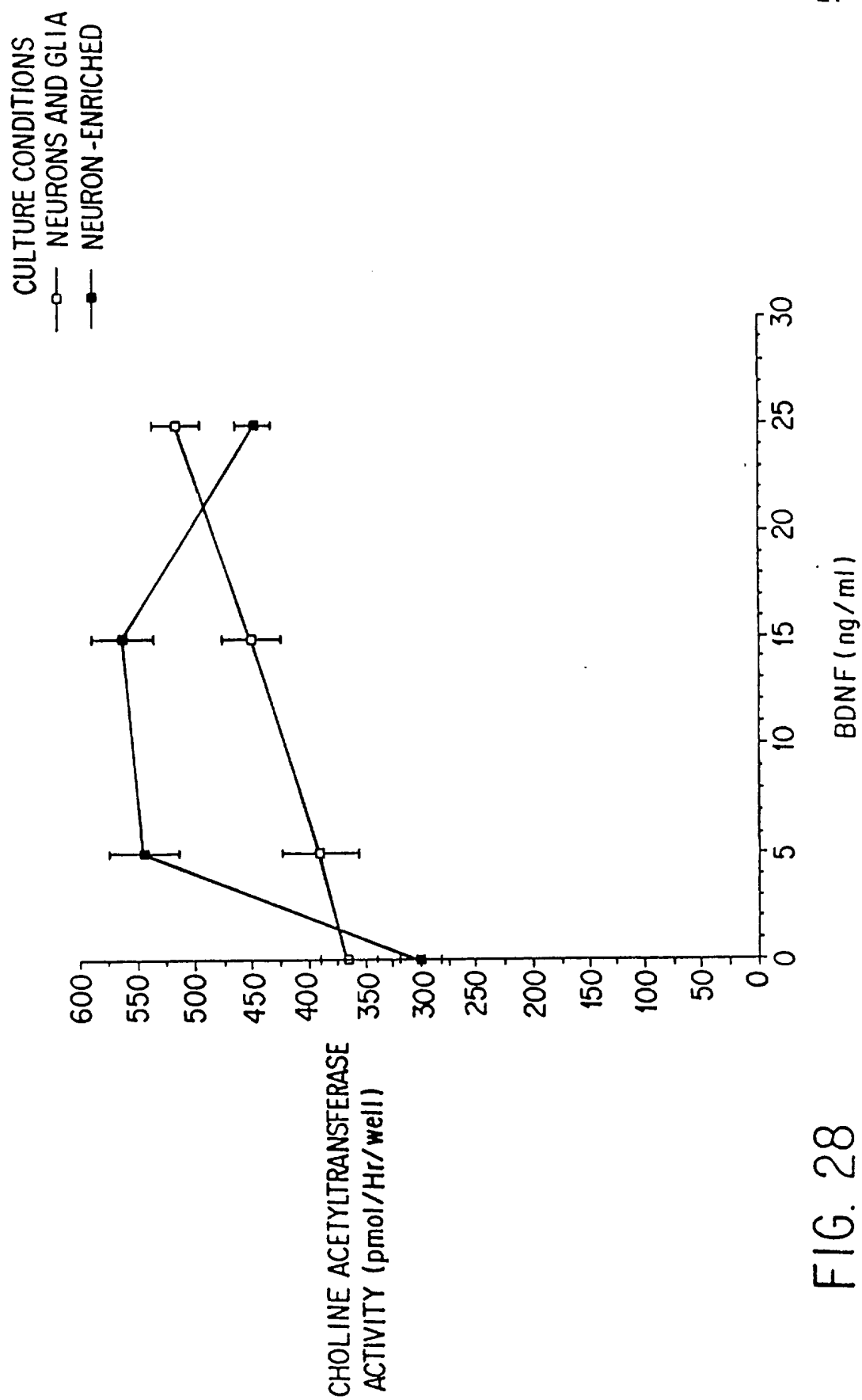


FIG. 28

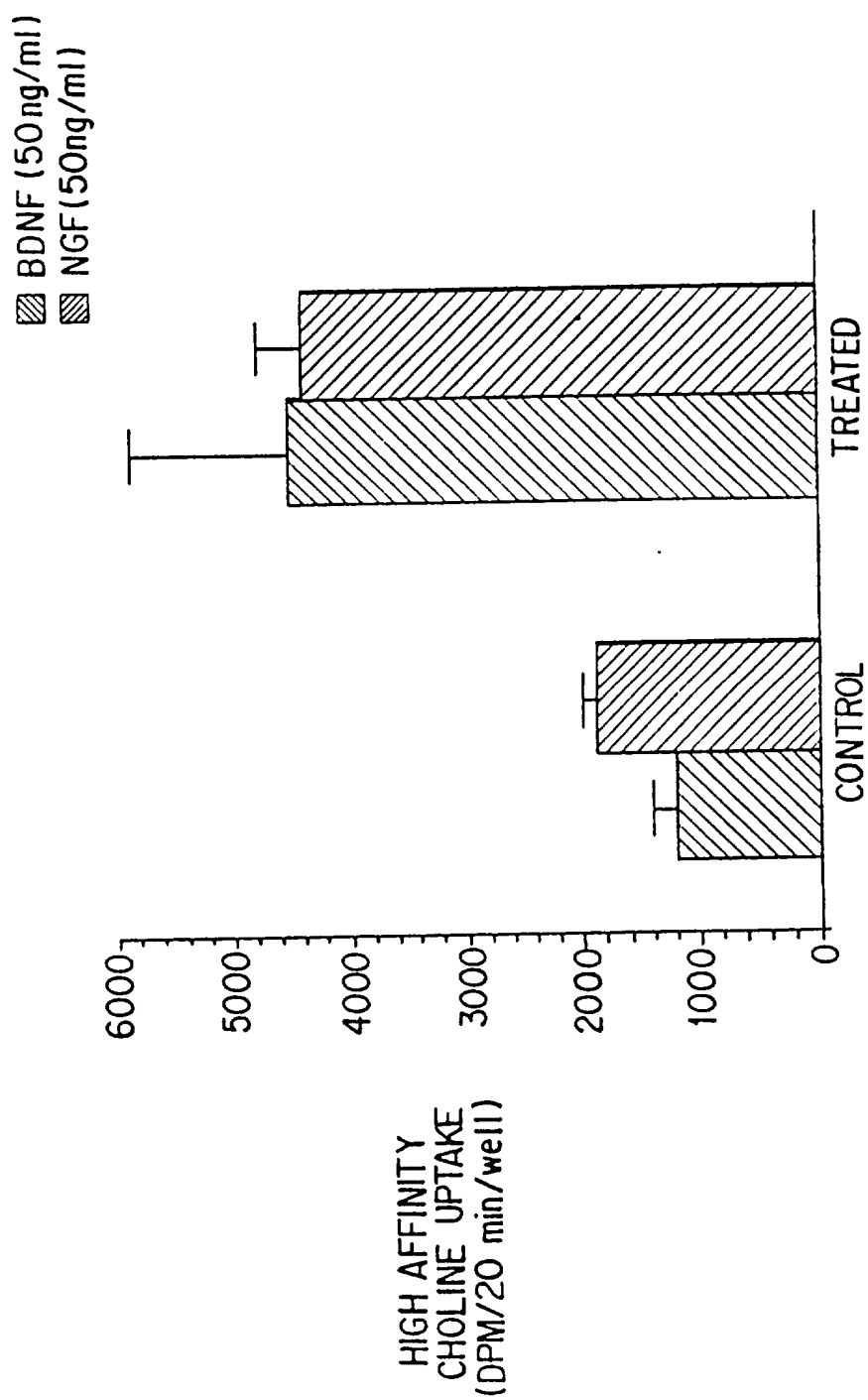


FIG. 29

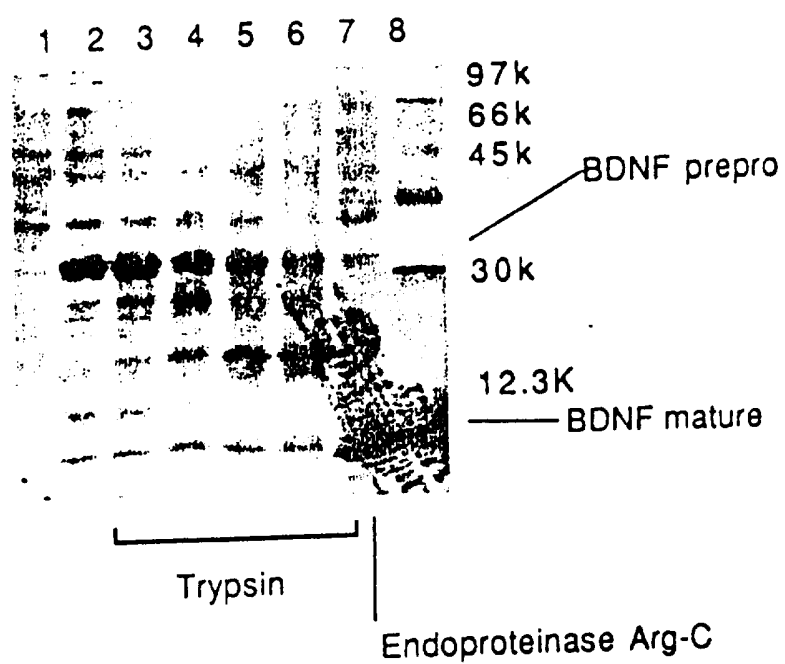


FIG. 30

FIG. 32 A



FIG. 32 B

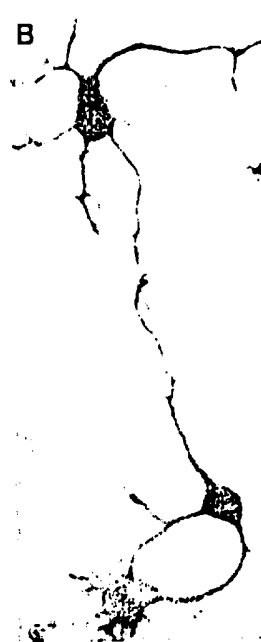


FIG. 32 C

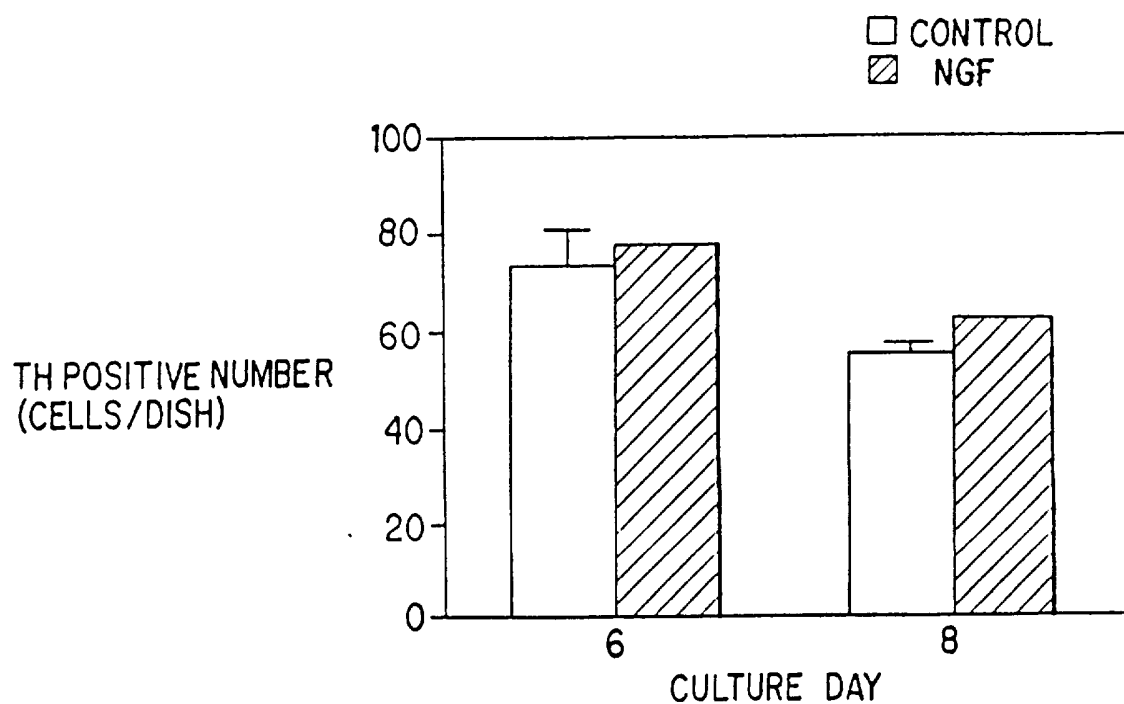


FIG. 34C

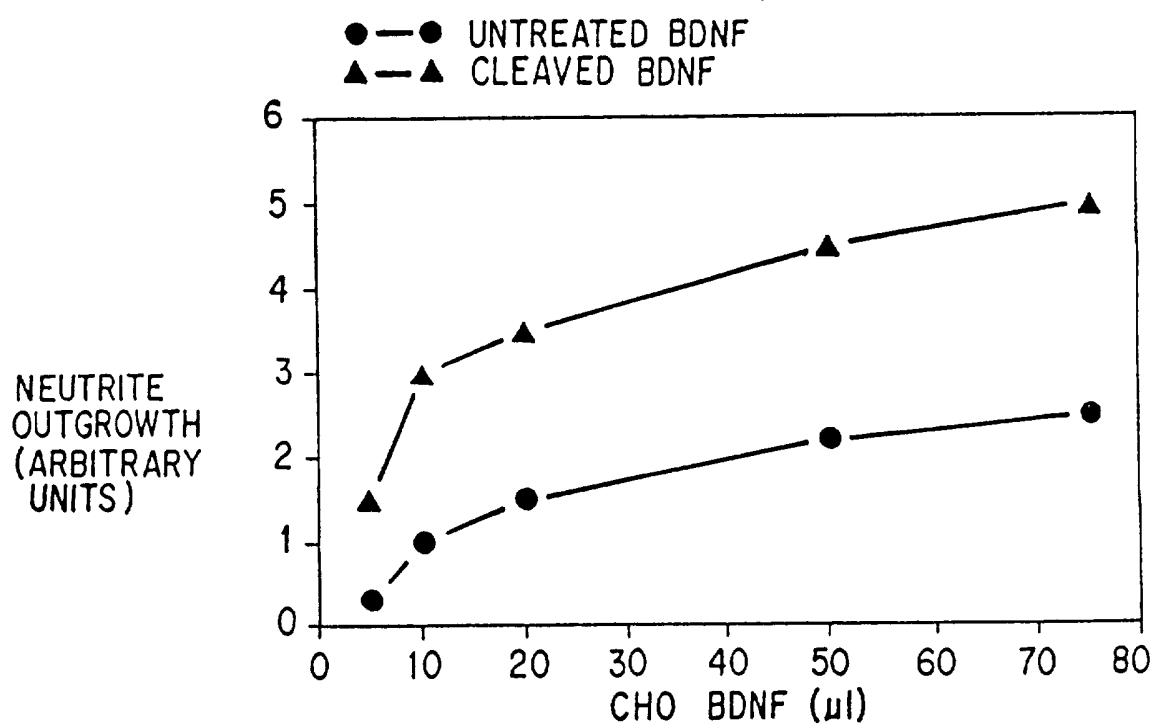


FIG. 31

FIG. 33A

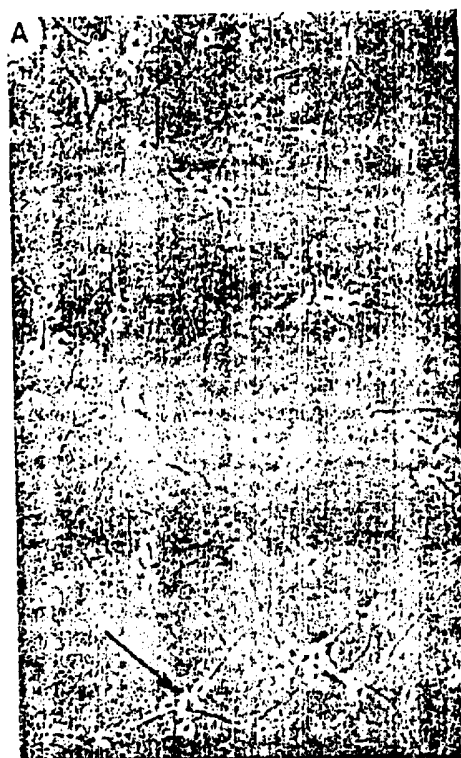


FIG. 33B

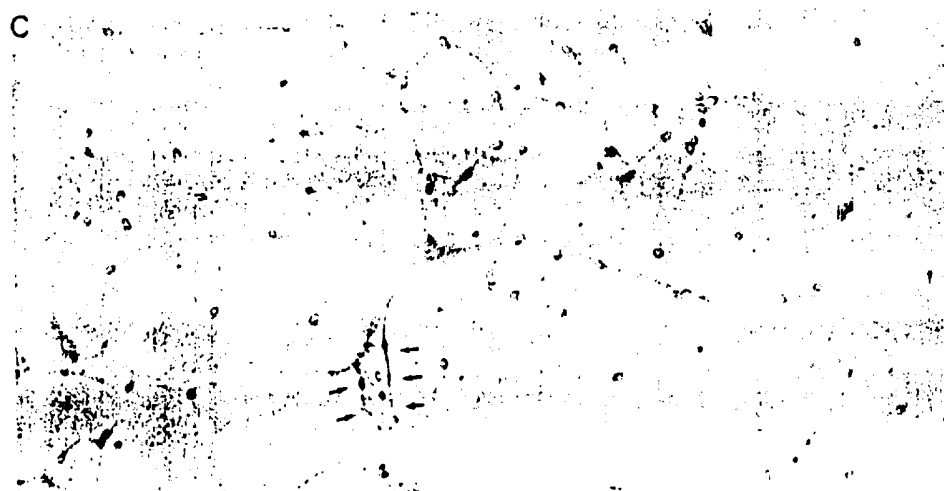
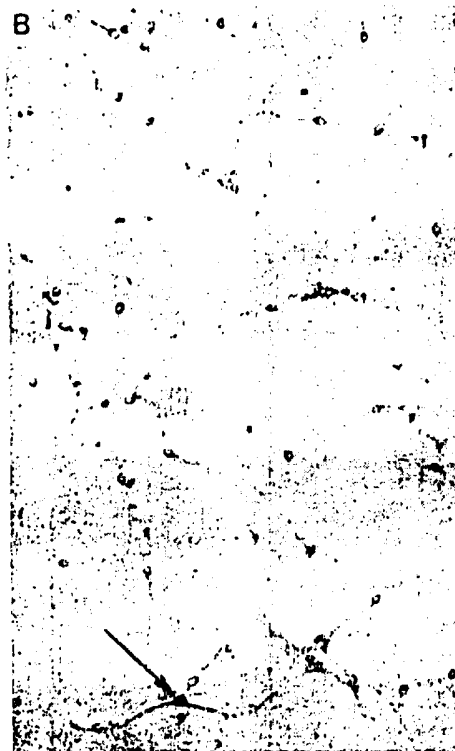


FIG. 33C

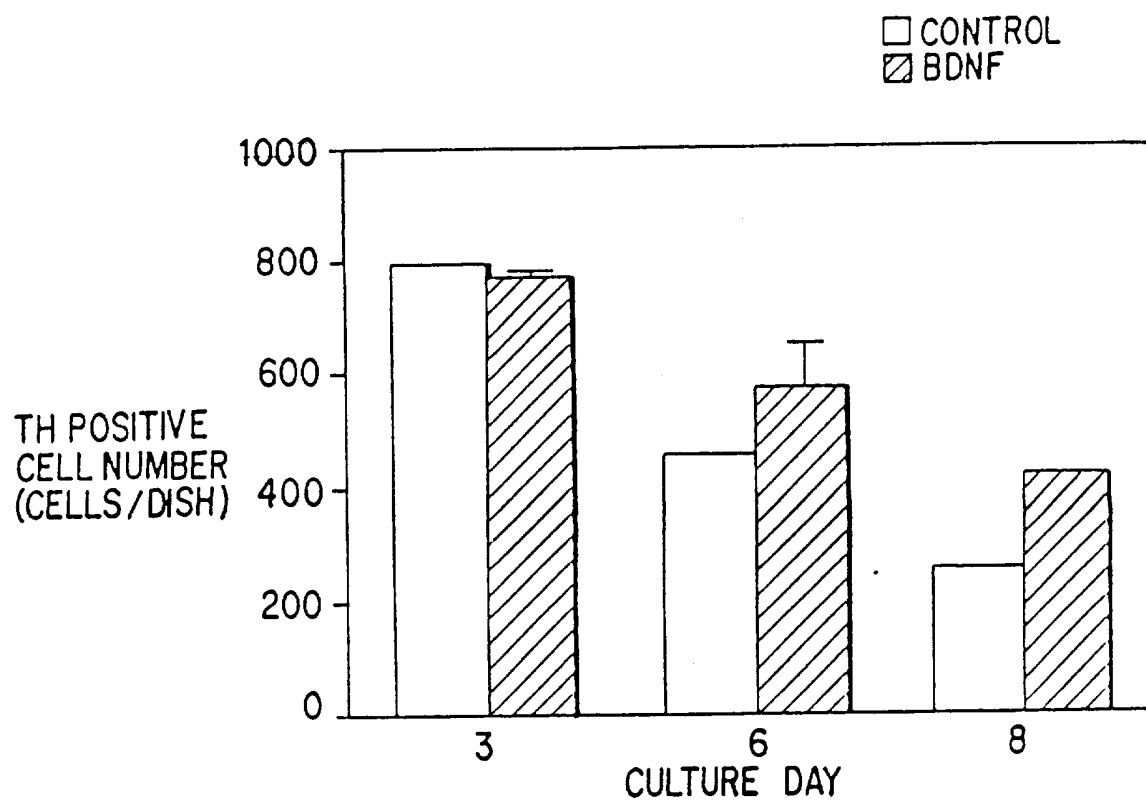


FIG. 34 A

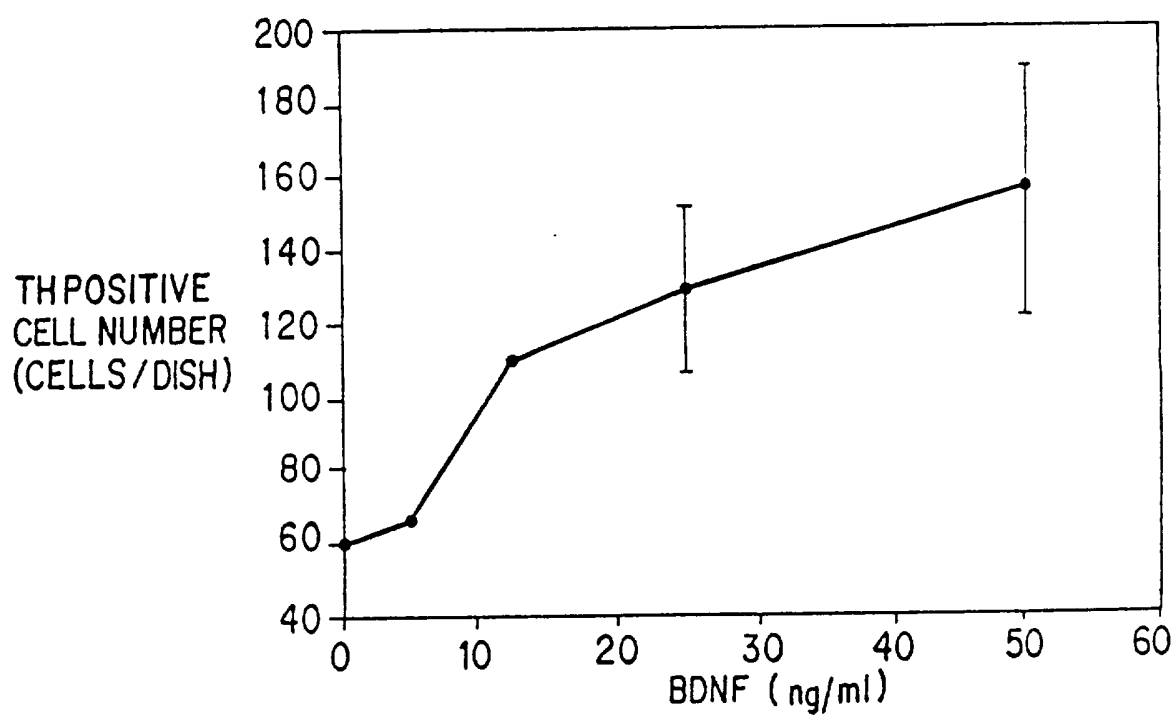


FIG. 34 B

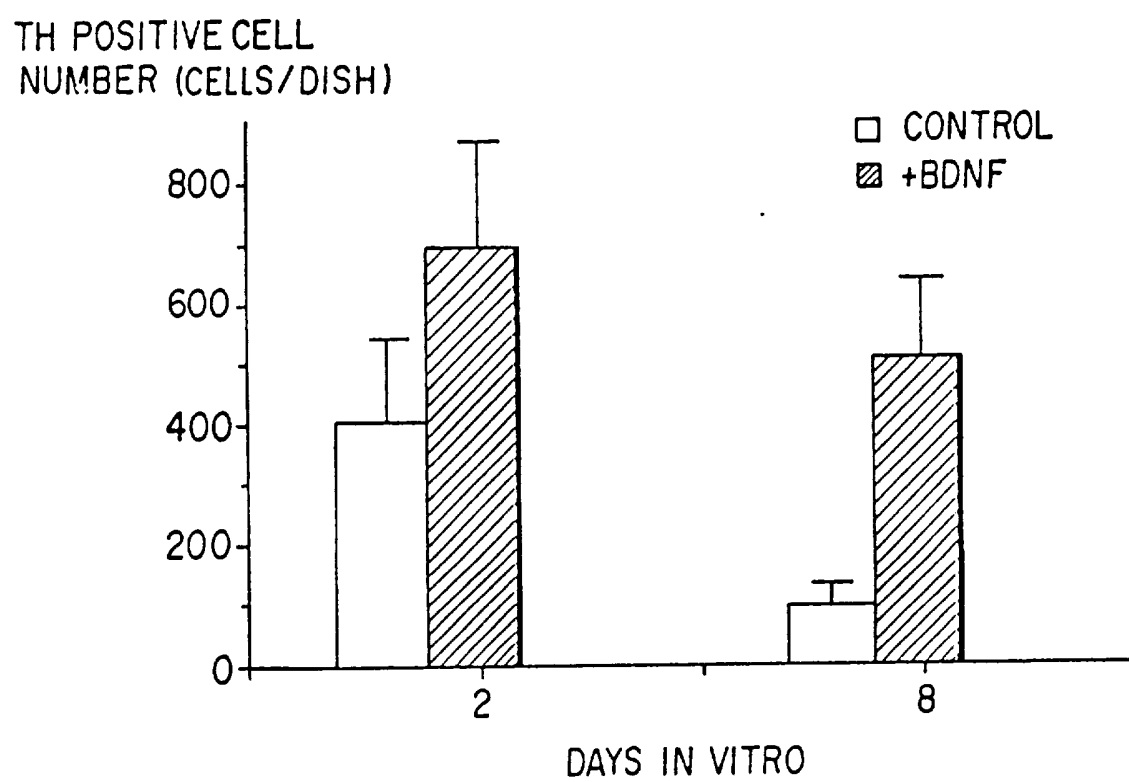


FIG. 35

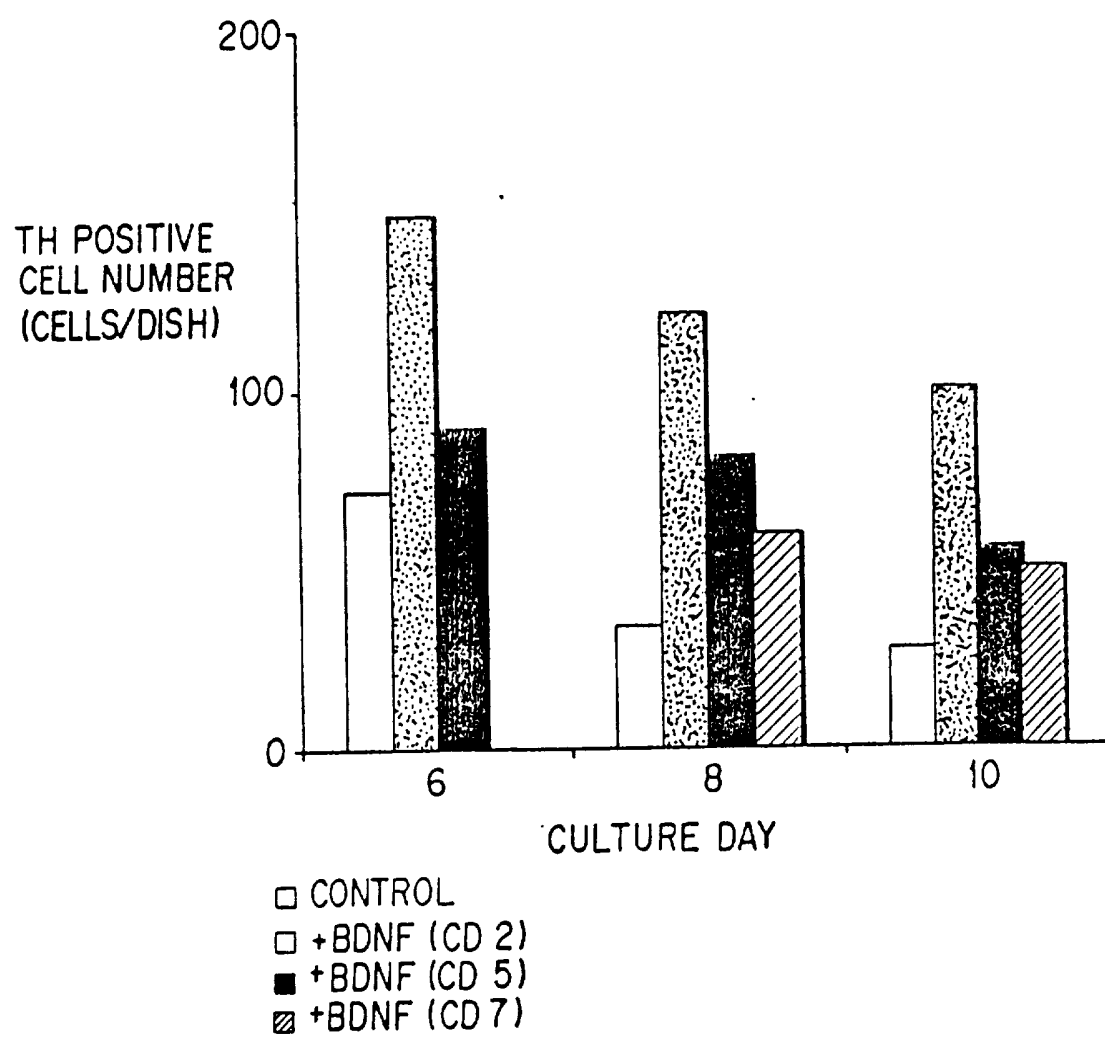


FIG. 36

SPECIFIC GABA UPTAKE
(CPM/10min/well)

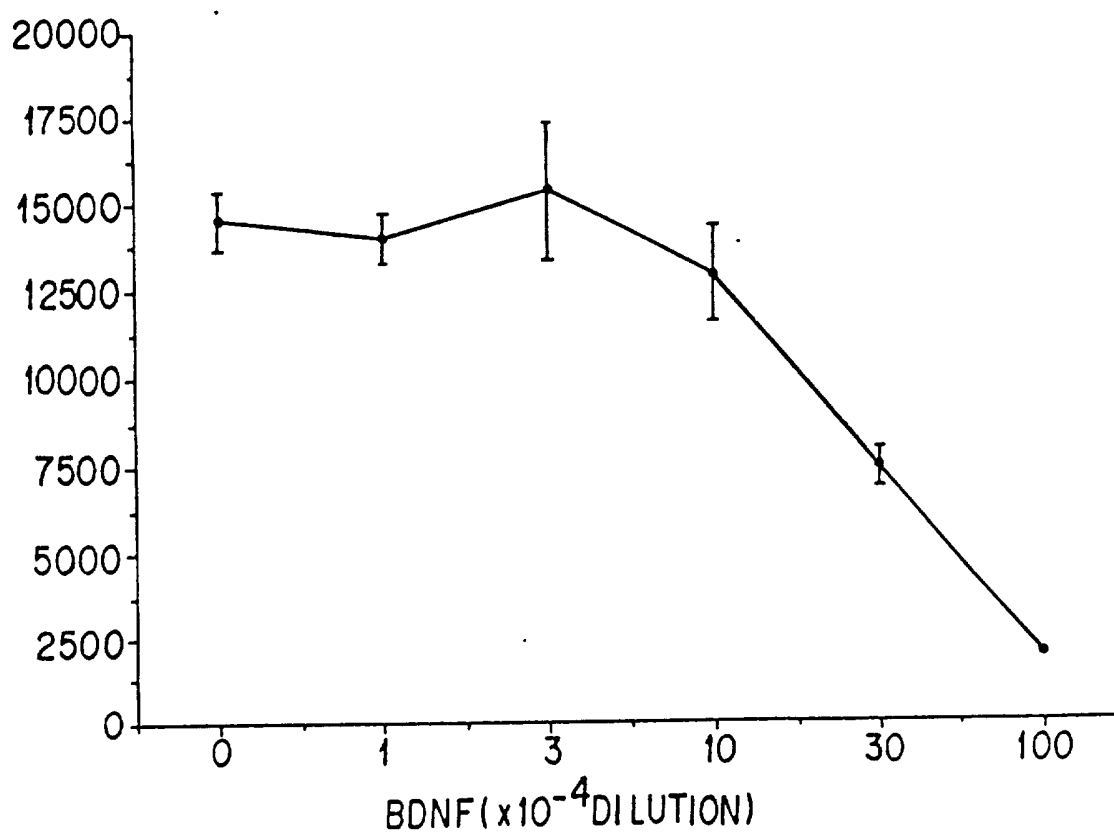


FIG. 37

THE POSITIVE CELL
NUMBER (% OF NON-
MPP+ TREATED)

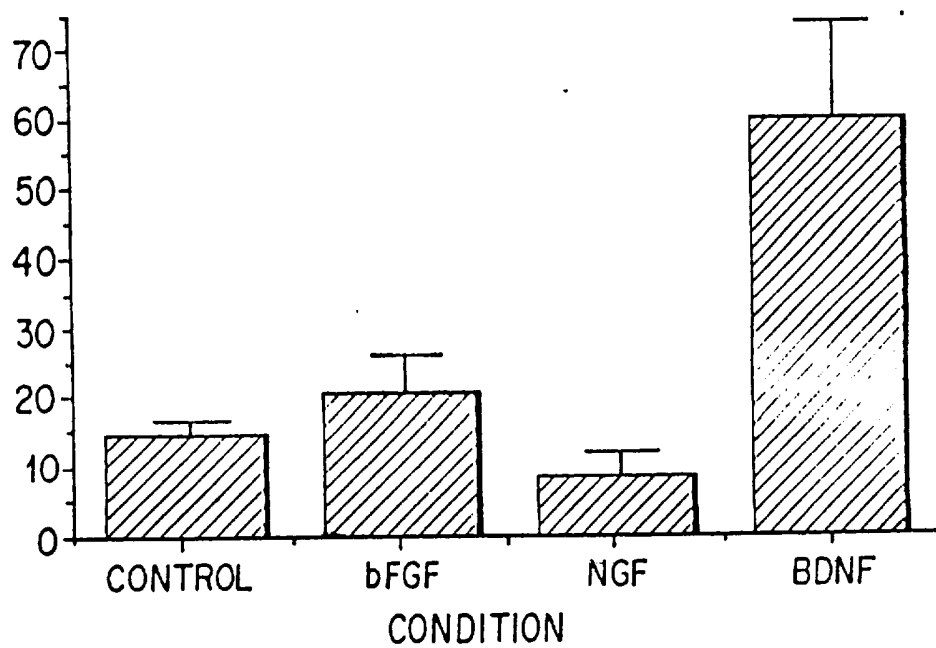


FIG. 38

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A recombinant DNA molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) or a subsequence thereof comprising about at least 10 nucleotides.
2. The recombinant DNA molecule of claim 1 in which the brain derived neurotrophic factor encoding nucleic acid sequence or subsequence is substantially as depicted in FIG. 1 from about nucleotide 167 to about nucleotide 927.
3. The recombinant DNA molecule of claim 1 or 2 which comprises a cDNA sequence.
4. The recombinant DNA molecule of claim 1 or 2 which comprises a genomic DNA sequence.
5. The recombinant DNA molecule of claim 1 which comprises a human DNA sequence or subsequence substantially as depicted in Figure 5.
6. The recombinant DNA molecule of claim 5 which comprises at least a portion of the sequence substantially as depicted in Figure 5 between about nucleotide 974 and nucleotide 1440.
7. The recombinant DNA molecule of claim 1 or 2 which comprises a porcine DNA sequence.
8. The recombinant DNA molecule of claim 5 as contained in phBDNF-C-1 deposited with the ATCC with the accession number 40648.

9. A recombinant ribonucleic acid molecule complementary to the recombinant DNA molecule of claim 1 or 2.
10. A nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence encoding a protein substantially homologous to the amino acid sequence depicted in Figure 1, or portions thereof.
11. A nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence encoding a protein substantially homologous to the amino acid sequence depicted in Figure 5, or portions thereof.
12. A nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence substantially homologous to the nucleic acid sequence depicted in Figure 1, or a hybridizable portion thereof.
13. The recombinant DNA molecule of claim 1 or 2 in which the expression of nucleic acid sequence encoding BDNF protein or peptide fragment is regulated by a second nucleic acid sequence so that brain derived neurotrophic factor protein or peptide is expressed in a host transformed with the recombinant DNA molecule.
14. The recombinant DNA molecule of claim 13 as contained in plasmid pCMV-pBDNF-1 deposited with the ATCC with the accession number 40649.
15. A nucleic acid vector comprising the DNA molecule of claim 1.
16. A recombinant microorganism containing the DNA molecule of claim 1, 2 or 13.
17. The recombinant microorganism of claim 16 which is a bacterium.
18. The recombinant microorganism of claim 17 which is a yeast.
19. A cell containing the recombinant DNA molecule of claim 12 or 13.
20. A purified protein having an amino acid sequence substantially as depicted in Figure 1 or a subsequence thereof comprising a functionally active peptide.
21. A purified protein having an amino acid sequence substantially as depicted for human BDNF in Figure 5 or a subsequence thereof comprising a functionally active peptide.

22. The purified protein of claim 20 having an amino acid sequence substantially as depicted in Figure 1, comprising from about amino acid 134 to about amino acid 252, or a subsequence thereof comprising an antigenic determinant.
23. The purified protein of claim 21 having an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleic acid sequence substantially as depicted for chicken BDNF in Figure 5 or a subsequence thereof comprising an antigenic determinant.
24. The purified protein of claim 21 having an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleic acid sequence substantially as depicted for chicken BDNF in Figure 5 or a subsequence thereof comprising a functionally active peptide.
25. A method for producing BDNF protein or a fragment thereof comprising growing a recombinant microorganism containing the DNA molecule of claim 1, such that the DNA molecule is expressed by the microorganism; and isolating the expressed BDNF protein or fragment.
26. A method for producing BDNF protein or a fragment thereof comprising growing a recombinant microorganism containing the DNA molecule of claim 2, 13 or 14 such that the DNA molecule is expressed by the microorganism; and isolating the expressed BDNF protein or fragment.
27. The method of claim 25 for producing BDNF protein or a fragment thereof comprising (a) growing a recombinant host containing the DNA molecule of claim 2, under conditions such that the DNA molecule is expressed by the host; and then (b) isolating the expressed BDNF protein or fragment.
28. The method according to claim 27 in which the host is a eukaryotic cell.
29. The method according to claim 28 in which the host is non-human transgenic animal.
30. An antibody, antibody fragment, or derivative thereof which recognizes a BDNF protein, peptide fragment or derivative.
31. The antibody, antibody fragment, or derivative of claim 30 which is produced by a method comprising immunizing a host animal with a BDNF protein, peptide fragment or derivative, which BDNF protein fragment or derivative is produced by growing a recombinant organism expressing a recombinant nucleic acid vector encoding the BDNF protein, fragment, or derivative.

32. The antibody, antibody fragment, or derivative of claim 30 in which the nucleic acid vector comprises a nucleic acid sequence substantially as depicted in Figure 1.

33. The antibody, antibody fragment, or derivative of claim 30 which is produced by a method comprising immunizing a host animal with the purified BDNF protein of the amino acid sequence substantially as depicted in Figure 1 or a peptide fragment or derivative thereof.

34. The antibody, antibody fragment, or derivative of claim 30 which recognizes the B5 peptide fragment comprising residues 153 to 185 of the amino acid sequence substantially as depicted in Figure 1.

35. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of substantially pure BDNF protein in a pharmaceutically suitable carrier.

36. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 35 comprising an effective amount of a substantially pure, functionally active BDNF peptide fragment or derivative in a pharmaceutically suitable carrier.

37. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 35 comprising an effective amount of a substantially pure BDNF peptide fragment or derivative carrying an antigenic determinant in a pharmaceutically suitable carrier.

38. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 36 or 37 in which the BDNF peptide fragment or derivative comprises at least a portion of the amino acid sequence substantially as depicted in Figure 1.

39. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 36 in which the BDNF protein comprises the amino acid sequence substantially as depicted in Figure 1 from about amino acid 134 to about amino acid 252.

40. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 39 in which the BDNF protein comprises the amino acid sequence substantially as depicted in Figure 1 from about amino acid 134 to about amino acid 252.

41. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 38 or 39 in which the protein, peptide, or derivative is glycosylated.

42. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 38 or 39 in which the protein, peptide, or derivative is nonglycosylated.

43. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of an antibody that recognizes BDNF protein or a peptide fragment or derivative thereof.

44. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a combination of substantially pure BDNF protein or peptide fragment or derivative thereof, and a second agent.

45. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 44 such that said combination exhibits synergism in a functional activity of BDNF.

46. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 44 in which the second agent is nerve growth factor.

47. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 44 in which the second agent is another member of the BDNF/NGF family.

48. A method for diagnosing a disease or disorder of the nervous system comprising

- (a) contacting a tissue with a detectably labeled nucleic acid molecule which contains at least ten nucleotides substantially as depicted in Figure 5, under conditions which will allow hybridization to occur; and
- (b) detecting any hybridization which has occurred.

49. The method of claim 48 in which RNA collected from a tissue is used for contacting.

50. The method of claim 48 in which cDNA produced from the RNA collected from a tissue is used for contacting.

51. The method according to any of claims 48, 49 or 50 in which the tissue used for contacting is collected from a patient with disease or disorder of the nervous system is a selected from the group consisting of a tumor, a degenerative disease, a retinal disease, and a sensory neuron disease.

52. The method according to claim 51 in which the patient's tumor is neuroblastoma.

53. A method for diagnosing a disease or disorder of the nervous system comprising

- (a) exposing a tissue to a detectably labeled antibody molecule which is capable of binding to BDNF protein or a peptide fragment or derivative thereof; under conditions which will allow binding to occur; and
- (b) detecting any binding which has occurred.

54. The method according to claim 53 in which the tissue used for contacting is collected from a patient with disease or disorder of the nervous system selected from the group consisting of a tumor, a degenerative disease, a retinal disease, and a sensory neuron disease.

55. The method according to claim 54 in which the patient's tumor is a neuroblastoma.

56. Use of BDNF protein, or a functionally active peptide fragment or derivative thereof for manufacturing a medicament providing for treating a disease or disorder of the nervous system.

57. The use according to claim 56 in which the disease or disorder of the nervous system to be treated is a degenerative disease.

58. The use according to claim 57 in which the degenerative disease to be treated is Huntington's chorea.

59. The use according to claim 57 in which the degenerative disease is Alzheimer's disease.

60. The use according to claim 57 in which the degenerative disease to be treated is a "Parkinson-Plus" syndrome.

61. The use according to claim 60 in which the "Parkinson-Plus" syndrome to be treated is selected from the group consisting of Progressive Supranuclear Palsey (Steele-Richardson-Olszewski Syndrome), Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy, Shy-Drager Syndrome (Multiple Systems Atrophy), and Guamanian Parkinsonism-Dementia complex.

62. The use according to claim 57 in which the degenerative disease to be treated is Parkinson's disease.

63. The use according to claim 62 in which symptoms of Parkinson's disease to be treated are caused by a toxic agent.

64. The method according to claim 57 in which the degenerative disease to be treated is retinal disease.

65. The use according to claim 64 in which retinal disease to be treated is caused by damage to the optical nerve.

66. The use according to claim 57 in which the disease or disorder of the nervous system to be treated comprises damage to the nervous system.

67. The use according to claim 66 in which damage to be treated is caused by events selected from the group consisting of trauma, surgery, infarction, infection, and malignancy.

68. The use according to claim 56 in which the disease or disorder to be treated is caused by exposure to a toxic agent.

69. The use according to claim 57 in which the disease or disorder to be treated is caused by nutritional deficiency.

70. The use according to claim 57 in which the disorder to be treated comprises a congenital disorder of the retina.

71. The use according to claim 66 in which the disorder damage to be treated is caused by a toxic agent.

72. Use of BDNF protein, or a functionally active peptide fragment or derivative thereof for manufacturing a medicament containing an additional second agent and providing for treating a disease or disorder of the nervous system.

73. The use according to claim 72 in which the combination exhibits synergism in a functional activity of BDNF to a patient.

74. The use according to claim 72 in which the second agent is nerve growth factor.

75. The use according to claim 72 in which the second agent is another member of the BDNF/NGF family.

76. The use according to claim 72, in which the disease or disorder to be treated is a degenerative disease.

77. The use according to claim 72 in which the degenerative disease to be treated is selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's chorea, retinal disease and Parkinson's disease.

78. The use according to claim 72 in which the disease or disorder to be treated comprises damage to the nervous system.

79. The use according to claim 72 in which the disorder to be treated is damage caused by an event selected from the group consisting of trauma, surgery, infarction, infection, malignancy, and toxic agents.

80. The use according to claim 72 in which the disease or disorder to be treated comprises a disease or disorder of sensory neurons.
81. The use according to claim 72 in which the disease or disorder to be treated comprises a congenital disorder of the retina.
82. Use of kainic acid or a related compound for manufacturing a medicament providing for increasing the levels of BDNF expressed in nervous system cells.
83. Use of a non-NMDA receptor agonist for manufacturing a medicament providing for increasing the levels of BDNF expressed in nervous system cells.
84. Use of kainic acid or a related compound for manufacturing a medicament providing for increasing the levels of NGF expressed in nervous system cells.
85. Use of a non-NMDA receptor agonist for manufacturing a medicament providing for increasing the levels of NGF expressed in nervous system cells.
86. Use of BDNF for manufacturing a medicament providing for promoting the survival of dopaminergic neurons.
87. Use of BDNF for manufacturing a medicament providing for promoting the survival of cholinergic neurons.
88. The use according to claim 87 in which the cholinergic neurons are basal forebrain cholinergic neurons.
89. The use according to claim 78 in which the cholinergic neurons are septal cholinergic neurons.
90. Use of BDNF for manufacturing a medicament providing for suppressing the proliferation of astroglial cells.
91. Use of BDNF for manufacturing a medicament providing for inhibiting the uptake of gamma aminobutyric acid in neurons.
92. Use of BDNF for manufacturing a medicament providing for upregulating the expression of NGF receptor on a cell surface.
93. A method of preparing active BDNF from a less active precursor molecule comprising exposing the precursor molecule to an effective amount of endoproteinase Arg-C.

94. The method according to claim 85 in which an effective amount of endoproteinase Arg-C is endoproteinase Arg-C at a concentration of 0.1 unit per microliter.

95. Use of carbachol, histamine, bradikinin for manufacturing a medicament providing for increasing the levels of BDNF expressed in nervous system cells.

96. Use of carbachol, histamine, bradikinin for manufacturing a medicament providing for increasing the levels of NGF expressed in nervous system cells.