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(54) Titre : MODELE DE PROENZYME DE RIBONUCLEASE
(54) Title: RIBONUCLEASE ZYMOGEN DESIGN

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

An enzyme is re-engineered to be a zymogen, an enzyme precursor which is converted into an enzyme by protease cleavage. In the example described here, an RNase A enzyme is converted into a zymogen by adding to the enzyme a bridge of amino acids linking the amino and carboxyl termini of the enzyme. The bridge has built in it a protease cleavage site for a specific protease, for example the protease plasmepsin II, produced by the malaria parasite. Since RNase A can be made cytotoxic, this permits a cytotoxic enzyme to be made in the form of a zymogen that becomes active only when it is acted on by a protease only present in a particular target cell such as a pathogen.



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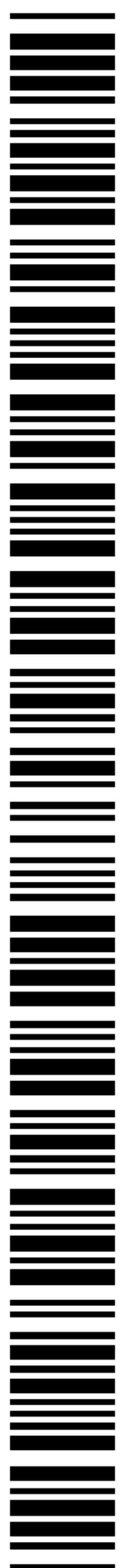
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RIBONUCLEASE ZYMOGEN DESIGN

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority from U. S. provisional patent application 60/389,238 filed June 14, 2002.

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OR DEVELOPMENT

[0002] To be determined.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The simplest definition of enzymes is that enzymes are proteins which can act as catalysts for a chemical reaction. As with all proteins, the amino acid sequence and the three-dimensional structure of enzymes are both important to the proper biological functioning of enzymes. Some enzymes are not functional as enzymes in the normal form in which they are synthesized originally in living cells. Instead, these enzymes are expressed as an enzyme precursor known as a zymogen. A zymogen is acted on by some other enzymatic process in or out of the cell to convert the zymogen into the enzymatically active form of the protein. Typically enzymes which could cause damage to cellular biochemical processes, like proteases, are produced as zymogens, thus permitting their activity to be controlled more precisely. Zymogens are inactive as expressed, and thus can be stored or transported safely and then activated by proteolytic activity only when needed.

[0004] In living cells, biological polymers such as proteins and nucleic acids must continually be digested into their monomers which can then be recycled for use in making new proteins or nucleic acids. Proteases digest proteins and nucleases digest nucleic acids. Among the best studied of nucleases are the ribonucleases which are adapted to digesting RNA molecules. In particular, the sequence, the three-dimensional structure, and many aspects of the functioning of ribonuclease A (RNase A) have been characterized, particularly with regard to bovine pancreatic ribonuclease A. RNase A exists in cells in balance with a ribonuclease inhibitor (RI), which binds to RNase A to inhibit its activity. It has already been found that adding a moiety to RNase A that acts to provide a steric barrier to binding between RI and RNase A causes the RNase to be uncontrolled by the RI and therefore cytotoxic, presumably by digesting needed RNA species in the cell.

[0005] It is a characteristic of proteases that they have specific amino acid sequences in target proteins that they recognize to digest a specific peptide bond. Many types of cells or organisms have specific proteases that recognize specific amino acid sequences for their target cleavage site. It is thus possible to design proteins which will be enzymatically cleaved only by

proteases present in a select group, type or species of target cells.

[0006] Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] Fig. 1 is an illustration of the three dimensional structure of the RNase A protein.

[0008] Fig. 2 shows the locations of the disulfide bonds in the RNase A protein.

[0009] Fig. 3 shows the steps in construction of a plasmid to express the zymogen of the examples below.

[00010] Fig. 4 is a sequence comparison of the amino acid sequences of several pancreatic-type ribonuclease enzymes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[00011] It is revealed here that it is possible to design novel zymogens that will become enzymatically active only when acted upon by a specific protease. It is also taught here that protein re-engineering can include altering the start site and end terminus of native enzymes without necessarily making the enzymes inactive. Based on these teachings, it is now possible to design specific zymogens to be active only in targeted locations or cells, while still retaining the ability to perform proper biological activity.

[00012] What is described here is a new option for the control of enzymatic activity of ribonucleases specifically, and other enzymes in general. This option is the creation of a zymogen which will become enzymatically active only when the zymogen is activated by a particular protease. By selecting a protease which occurs only in a pathogen, or in cells infected by a pathogen, or in cells with a particular disease state, it is possible to construct the zymogen so that the enzymatic activity only occurs when the zymogen encounters a pathogenic cell or a diseased cell. It is already known how to convert RNase A to a cytotoxic form, as taught in the specification of U.S. Patents No. 5,840,296 and No. 6,280,991, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. The combination of these two techniques of protein engineering make it possible to design a zymogen which will be converted into a cytotoxic enzyme when, and only when, the zymogen encounters an enzyme from a pathogen or a cell in a particular diseased state, which can convert the zymogen into active enzyme.

[00013] In the specific embodiment of the technology disclosed here, a ribonuclease zymogen has been designed, this being the first known example of a zymogen of a ribonuclease. This zymogen has been created by re-designing the enzyme to link the amino and carboxyl termini of the native protein with a loop or bridge of newly designed amino acids. The loop includes in it a target cleavage site for a specific protease. The bridge of novel amino acids extends across the active catalytic site of the ribonuclease, to thus render the ribonuclease

incapable of catalytic activity when the inserted amino acids in the bridge are present and intact. However, the provision in the amino acid bridge region for the protease cleavage site permits a specific protease to digest the bridge, and thereby expose the active catalytic site of the enzyme. In the example described here, the protease plasmepsin II was chosen to be the specific protease to cleave a recognition site for this protease built in the amino acids of the bridge region. The protease plasmepsin II is produced by *Plasmodium falciparum*, which is the parasitic organism responsible for most cases of malaria. *Plasmodium falciparum* lives in mature red blood cells which, at maturity, have neither RNA nor DNA metabolism. Thus an active cytotoxic ribonuclease in such a cell would be lethal to the parasite itself, but not to the mature red blood cell. This was intended to be an example of such a protease, with it being contemplated that the use of other proteases is possible.

[00014] It was reasoned that an RNase A zymogen could be created by building a bridge of amino acids that extends from the amino terminus to the carboxyl terminus of the mature protein. By studying the three dimensional structure of RNase A, it was observed that a bridge region extending between the termini of the native protein would extend across and interfere with access to the site of ribonucleolytic activity. In order to express a protein having a chain of amino acids linking the amino and carboxyl terminus of the native protein, however, it was necessary to design new ends for the new protein. Thus it was necessary to introduce different loci within the protein for a new amino terminus and new carboxyl terminus. This was done by a process known as circular permutation. A series of DNA constructs were constructed which encoded various permutations of the entire protein, with the bridge region, each permutation having different new carboxyl and amino termini. Various locations were tested within the protein for locating the amino and carboxyl termini of the newly created zymogen. It was also possible, in the design of such a zymogen, to add additional cysteines near the new amino and carboxyl termini so that a disulfide bridge could exist between the newly created termini to help the protein assume the correct three dimensional structure for catalytic activity. In the example described here, a new disulfide bond was introduced into the engineered protein resulting in improved thermal stability.

[00015] While the locations of the carboxyl and amino termini of the RNase A protein were particularly convenient for the creation of a bridge of this type to interfere with enzymatic activity, as the three dimensional structure of other proteins are identified, it is expected that this strategy can be adapted for other enzymes. Enzymes that would be appropriate for this approach would be those proteins that have amino and carboxyl termini which, if joined by a bridge region of amino acids, would find their active sites blocked by the bridge.

[00016] The work described here was directed first at the enzyme RNase A. The concept of applying the circular permutation technique is illustrated in Fig. 1A. In the native form of the enzyme, in the left-hand image in Fig. 1A, the native protein has normal termini labeled N and C, which are located adjacent to opposite sides of the active site of enzymatic activity. In the middle

image in Fig 1A, the new engineered zymogen, with the new termini N and C, is illustrated with the bridge region extending over, and blocking access to, the enzymatic site. When the zymogen contacts the protease with attacks the protease recognition site in the bridge region, the bridge region is cleaved. This cleavage created the activated form of the enzyme, illustrated in the right-hand image in Fig 1A.

[00017] Fig 1 B and Fig 1B illustrate two three dimensional images of RNase A zymogens constructed in accordance with this invention. Both show the bridge region, designated "linker" in Fig. 1, bridging across the site of enzymatic activity. These images are intended to illustrate the concept that the bridge region spans the native site of enzyme activity.

[00018] The native RNase A protein includes four disulfide linkages between cysteine residues. The location of each of the disulfide bonds is illustrated a schematic view of the protein sequence presented in Fig. 2. Note that the inventors here, simply to add stability to the protein by linking the old termini to each other, artificially added the disulfide bond indicated between amino acids 4 and 118. All the other illustrated disulfide bridges are native to the enzyme. The circular permutation strategy was used to create new termini for the protein in each interval between all the natural cysteine residues. The site of each of these termini insertions is indicated in Fig. 2 by the designations 20/21, 34/35, 49/50 etc. This terminology indicates that the new termini were created between the amino acids numbered 20 and 21, or 34 and 35, or 49 and 50 and so on in the native protein. In attempting to find a variation on this zymogen strategy for RNase A that would yield a successful result, the nine potential sites for new termini of the protein were selected as indicated in Fig. 2. Each of the termini sites was located between a unique pair of cysteine residues so that each promuted protein would have a distinct disulfide bonding pattern. In addition, most of the new termini created in this process were located in beta turns or surface loops, which are thought to be more likely to be tolerant of three dimensional change than would an alpha helix or a beta strand.

[00019] The maximum distance between corresponding atoms of adjacent residues in a polypeptide chain is about 3.8 Angstroms. The distance between the original amino and carboxyl terminal of the mature RNase A protein is about 30 Angstroms. Thus the distance between the amino and carboxyl terminus could be spanned by a new amino acid bridge containing as few as eight residues. An amino acid linkage connecting the original amino and carboxyl termini must, however, be long enough to leave intact the structure of RNase A and further long enough to allow access by the protease, but short enough to prevent the binding between the enzyme and RNA. By doing molecular modeling, it was reasoned that a linker of fourteen residues would meet these criteria. In the working example below, the fourteen residue bridge region contains the nine residue sequence recognized by plasmepsin 2, a glycine residue at each end to enhance flexibility of the linker, and an additional glycine, alanine, and serine residue. It is preferred for a pancreatic-type ribonuclease that the bridge region is between 12 and 16 residues in length.

There should be at least two small flexible amino acids, such as glycine, alanine or serine, located on either side of the protease recognition site, to provide for enough flexibility in the structure of the bridge region for proper interaction with the protease.

[00020] The zymogen described in the example below is designed to be activated by the protease plasmepsin II. The demonstration that this protease can be used to activate enzymatic activity teaches that other proteases can also be similarly used. Table 1 below is a table of exemplary organisms or cell types, their unique proteases, and the protease cleavage site for that protease. This table can be used to design zymogens which will be activated when they encounter any specific one of these organisms or cells. The protease should, of course, cleave the bridge region with more activity and rapidity than the bridge region is attacked by any native protease in the human body.

Table 1
Zymogen Targets

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Protease</u>	<u>Cleavage Sequence</u>
Malaria	plasmepsin II	KPIEF(SEQ ID NO:1)/LELK(SEQ ID NO:2)
AIDS	HIV-1	TATIM(SEQ ID NO:3)/MQRGN(SEQ ID NO:4)
Hepatitis C	NS3	EDVVCC(SEQ ID NO:5)/SMSYK(SEQ ID NO:6)
SARS	3CLp	VSRTLQ(SEQ ID NO:7)/SGFK(SEQ ID NO:8)
Ovarian cancer	MMP9	GPLG(SEQ ID NO:9)/MLSH(SEQ ID NO:10)
Leukemia	HTLV-1	KGPPVIL(SEQ ID NO:11)/PIQAP(SEQ ID NO:12)

[00021] The successful results here have demonstrated here that it is possible to create a new carboxy and amino terminus of a protein, add a linker of significant size between the amino terminus and carboxyl terminus of the native protein, and still create active enzymatic molecules. It was not known that this could be done before the work described here.

[00022] In order to be an effective zymogen, the catalytic activity of the enzyme must be high and must be much greater than any catalytic activity which can be achieved by the unactivated zymogen. In addition, the zymogen must have high conformational stability both before and after activation. In the process described here, we were able to make five RNase zymogens and all five had ribonucleolytic activity which increased after incubation with the protease plasmepsin II. This result suggests that all the zymogens did fold into a structure very similar to the native RNase A, and a structure in which the bridge region interferes with the binding of an RNase substrate to the enzyme. Moreover, the similar ribonucleolytic activity of the unactivated zymogen suggests that each had a similar structure and that the linker provides a similar obstruction in each of these zymogens. By contrast, the large range of ribonucleolytic activity of the zymogens after activation by plasmepsin II suggests that the new amino and carboxy termini of the protein engender different conformations of the enzyme after the bridge

region is cleaved. The differences in activity of the zymogens before and after exposure to the protease was significant. Thus it is apparent that some termini will work better than others for zymogen constructed in accordance with the present invention.

[00023] The zymogen should thus have much more activity when activated by the protease as compared to the activity before activation. The zymogen created by the 88/89 termini of RNase A, with the plasmepsin II recognition site in the bridge region, had nearly 1000 times greater activity after exposure to the protease. This level of difference is what is desired. It is also desirable that the zymogen have tolerance and activity at and above physiological temperature levels. The 88/89 zymogen molecule, with the inserted disulfide bond between amino acids 4 to 118, had a T_m of over 40°C.

[00024] The data presented here demonstrated that the zymogen with the termini located at positions 88 and 89 of the native protein offered the best results. Topological reasoning suggests that any similar insertion of termini between the flanking cysteine residues should have similar results. Referring to Fig. 2, this would permit the termini to be inserted anywhere between amino acids 84 and 95 with similar results. This same locus is present in other highly related pancreatic-type ribonucleases. Shown in Fig. 4 is a listing of nine homologous pancreatic-type ribonucleases, including human ribonucleases such as RNase 1. This alignment of these protein sequences permits the analogous manipulations of these enzymes to that performed with RNase A here. For example, the amino acids glycine 88 and serine 89 of RNase A correspond to the amino acids asparagine 88 and glycine 89 of RNase 1. The region between disulfide bonds, cysteine 84 to cysteine 95 of RNase A, corresponds to the region of cysteines 84 and 95 of RNase 1. Similar analogies can be made to the other enzymes in Fig. 4.

[00025] Also, as described below, when an effective zymogen was identified, further engineering of that protein for thermal stability was desired and accomplished. Another artificial disulfide bond between amino acids 4 and 118 was introduced into the zymogen to successfully increase the thermal stability of the enzymatic form of the protein. This disulfide bond was inserted to connect the former termini of the protein, so as to increase the stability of the protein in its three dimensional form. It is desired that such modifications be performed so that the melting temperature, or the temperature at the midpoint of the thermal transition between folded and unfolded states, is at least 10 degrees Centigrade above physiological temperatures.

[00026] It is expected that the particular zymogen described here, the RNase A zymogen, will readily be taken up by target cells. Normally RNase A enters cells easily. If the alterations for the zymogen alter the cellular transport of the zymogen RNase A, the zymogen can further be engineered to add a protein translocation domain or a poly-arginine tail to the new C- or N-termini, to accomplish cellular uptake. Many such protein translocation domains effective to mediate cellular uptake are known.

[00027] It is, of course, also contemplated that the ribonuclease can be made cytotoxic.

The earlier referenced U.S. Patents No. 5,840,296 and No. 6,280,991 teaches how that may be done. It is possible to make the zymogen as described here, and add new amino acids to the protein to prevent inhibition by ribonuclease inhibitor, as described in that patent.

[00028] In general, to construct zymogens according to the present invention, an amino acid bridge is added stretching between the termini of the native protein. New termini are then inserted into the protein. The various circular permutations made are then expressed and tested for activity before and after cleavage. The best performing zymogens are then selected for development. This process should be generally available for other enzymes the three-dimensional structure of which permits this approach.

[00029] While this patent specification contains several examples of protein and amino acid sequences, it should be understood that all protein sequences are subject to minor changes and modifications without fundamentally changing the proteins or the concept of the present invention. Conservative changes of amino acids of similar size and polarity are always possible and rarely change the functioning of a protein. The whole zymogen is subject to further modifications of sequence, either by minor amino acid addition, deletion or substitution without adversely affecting the activity as a zymogen. These kinds of changes in amino acid sequence are interpreted to be within the scope of the language used herein.

[00030] **EXAMPLES**

[00031] **1. Experimental Overview**

[00032] **Design of RNase A zymogen**

[00033] Using the logic described above, it was reasoned that an RNase A zymogen could be created by building a bridge of amino acids that would span the active site of RNase A and interfere with the binding of substrate RNA to RNase A. The bridge designed would connect the original N- and C-termini and contain the recognition sequence for a specific protease. New N- and C-termini would be created in the RNase A protein by circular permutation of the polypeptide chain. A critical aspect of this design is that the new N- and C-termini should not be located in a region critical for conformational stability of the protein or ribonucleolytic activity. Otherwise, the zymogen would not fold properly, and no ribonucleolytic activity would be restored after activation. This concept is shown in Fig. 1.

[00034] RNase A has eight cysteine residues that form four disulfide bonds in the native enzyme. These disulfide bonds are known to contribute greatly to the conformational stability of the enzyme. The circular permutation of a protein is known to often decrease the conformational stability of the protein. To help ameliorate these concerns, the most stable known variant of RNase A was used as a template for making the zymogens described here. This variant, known as A4C/V118C RNase A, has all four native disulfide bonds plus a nonnative fifth disulfide bond added between an N- and C-terminal residue, as described in Klink and Raines, *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:17463-17467 (2000). This RNase A is a variant of bovine pancreatic RNase A, which was

chosen for this study since it is the most widely characterized RNase A. This enzyme is often used as a model for work on other pancreatic-type ribonucleases.

[00035] The process of inserting new termini into a protein, done before to investigate protein folding, involves inserting new termini into what had been the interior of the protein previously. The location of the new termini was thought to be critical to the successful creation of a circular permutation. We selected nine sites for new termini. Each of these nine sites was selected to be between a unique pair of cysteine residues, so that each permuted protein would have a distinct disulfide-bonding pattern. In addition, most of the new termini were in β -turns or surface loops, which are likely to be more tolerant of change than α -helices or β -strands. Attributes of the sites chosen for the new termini are described as follows, with reference to the amino acid numbers in the RNase A into which the new termini were inserted.

[00036] *20/21*. This site was chosen since subtilisin cleaves RNase A between residues number 20 and 21 to produce S-peptide and S-protein. It was previously known that these two protein fragments will associate with each other and totally reconstitute full ribonucleolytic activity.

[00037] *34/35 and 49/50*. These sites were chosen since they are cleavage sites for other proteases. Thermolysin cleaves RNase A between residues 34 and 35 and 45 and 46, and trypsin cleaves RNase A between residues 31 and 32.

[00038] *60/61 and 67/71*. This site was chosen since residues between Cys58 and Cys72 are relatively unstructured and not conserved in homologues of RNase A. This entire region has been swapped between homologues. Thus there was reason to suspect that modifications to this region would not affect RNase activity.

[00039] *74/75 and 104/105*. Residues 74–75 and 104–105 are in the β -turns of β -hairpins. The β -strands of these hairpins are held together by many hydrogen bonds. It was thought that a cleavage here might permit the protein to still have correct conformational shape.

[00040] *88/89*. Residues 88/89 are in a surface loop. Replacing Gly88 with an arginine residue has little effect on the conformational stability and catalytic activity of RNase A, but greatly disrupts its interaction with ribonuclease inhibitor, as described in Leland et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:10407-10412 (1998).

[00041] *113/114*. Swapping of the C-terminal domain near residues 113 and 114 between monomers of RNase A can generate dimers and trimers that maintain ribonucleolytic activity.

[00042] *G88R*. Only those ribonucleases that evade RI are cytotoxic. Hence, all of the variants, except the one with 88/89 termini, had an arginine residue at position 88.

[00043] **Choice of an activator protease**

[00044] We also had to develop criteria for the candidate protease chosen to activate the zymogen. First, the protease must have a specific cleavage sequence so that non-targeted proteolytic cleavage would be minimal. Otherwise, the protease could damage the enzyme.

Second, target cells must be the only cells that contain the protease. Likewise, there should not be any homologue of that specific protease in normal cells.

[00045] For the example described here, plasmepsin II was chosen. Plasmepsin II is an aspartic protease that is specific to *Plasmodium falciparum*, the organism responsible for most malaria. Found largely in food vacuoles and also on the cell surface of the parasite, plasmepsin II is itself synthesized as a zymogen. Proplasmepsin II, which has integral membrane type II topology, is processed to become the mature protease starting approximately 12 hours after infection, in the mid-trophozoite stage of the parasitic life cycle. Plasmepsin I, a homologue of plasmepsin II, is also found in the food vacuoles of *Plasmodium falciparum*. Plasmepsin II is more abundant during the intraerythrocytic stage of the parasite life cycle. Both of these enzymes catalyze the cleavage of human hemoglobin and are essential enzymes for the parasite. These proteases are targets for design of new drugs for malarial treatment, as their inhibition has been shown to be lethal to parasites *in vitro*. The optimal amino acid sequence in the P5–P4' positions of the plasmepsin II cleavage site is KPIEFLELK (SEQ ID NO:13).

[00046] **Design of linker**

[00047] The amino acid bridge for the zymogen must include the protease cleavage site, but the bridge was longer than the cleavage site and additional amino acids were needed. The maximum distance between corresponding atoms of adjacent residues in a polypeptide chain is 3.80 Å. The distance between the original N- and C-termini of native RNase A is approximately 30 Å, a distance that could be spanned by as few as 8 amino acid residues. A bridge connecting the original N- and C-termini must, however, be long enough to leave intact the structure of RNase A and to allow access by plasmepsin II, but short enough to prevent the binding of substrate RNA. Our molecular modeling suggested that a linker of 14 residues with the sequence GSGKPIEFLELKAG (SEQ ID NO:14) (Figure 2) would meet these criteria. The linker contained the 9-residue sequence recognized by plasmepsin II, a glycine residue at each end to enhance flexibility, and an additional glycine, alanine, and serine residue. To test whether the length of the bridge was critical, bridges of varying length were designed. The bridge sequences were: GSKPIEFLELKAG (SEQ ID NO:15), GSGKPIEFLELKAG (SEQ ID NO:14), and GSGKPIEFLELKGAG (SEQ ID NO:16) for the loops of 13, 14, and 15 residues, respectively, with the plasmepsin II recognition sequence underlined.

[00048] **Preparation of RNase A zymogens**

[00049] RNase A zymogens were prepared by using an *Escherichia coli* system developed for the production of wild-type RNase A, as described in delCardayre et al. *Protein Eng.* 8:261-273 (1995). In this system, RNase A is isolated initially as an inclusion body, and then subjected to oxidative folding *in vitro*. Of the nine zymogens designed above, it was found that only five of the nine RNase A zymogens were able to fold properly. These five had termini at 20/21, 67/71, 88/89, 113/114, and 104/105. Fractions of properly folded zymogen were separated from

improperly folded zymogen by gel filtration chromatography.

[00050] The properly folded protein from gel filtration chromatography was subjected to further purification by cation-exchange chromatography, with elution by a linear gradient of NaCl. The RNase A zymogens eluted at approximately 0.28 M NaCl. The resulting proteins were judged to be in excess of 95% pure based on SDS-PAGE.

[00051] Activation of RNase A zymogens

[00052] The properly folded RNase A zymogens were then subjected to electrophoresis in a polyacrylamide gel and screened for ribonucleolytic activity before and after incubation with plasmepsin II. After the incubation, two smaller fragments appeared in each of the gels, and the ribonucleolytic activity increased. The proteolytic cleavage by plasmepsin II was complete within 10 minutes at an approximately 1:100 molar ratio of protease to zymogen. No additional increase in enzyme activity and no other cleavage products were observed after 10 minutes of incubation. Moreover, the cleavage products were stable in the presence of plasmepsin II for at least 2 hours without any further degradation or decrease in ribonucleolytic activity.

[00053] The RNase A zymogens with termini at 20/21, 67/71, 88/89, 113/114, and 104/105 were assayed for ribonucleolytic activity before and after activation by plasmepsin II and the results of that assay are presented in Table 2. The values of k_{cat}/K_M for the RNase A zymogens were 10^3 to $10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$, which is 10^3 to 10^4 -fold less than that of wild-type RNase A ($3.6 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$). After activation, RNase A zymogens were able to exhibit ribonucleolytic activity, but the degree of enzymatic activity varied greatly. For example, the zymogen with a 67/71 termini gained only a five-fold increase in activity after cleavage by plasmepsin II, whereas the zymogen with 88/89 termini gained nearly 10^3 -fold increase in activity, and had a k_{cat}/K_M value that was only twofold less than that of wild-type RNase A.

Table 2

Values of $k_{cat}/K_M (10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1})$ and $T_m (^\circ\text{C})$ for ribonuclease A zymogens with various termini before and after activation by plasmepsin

	20/21	34/35	49/50	60/61	67/71	74/75	88/89	104/105	113/114
(k_{cat}/K_M) unactivated	10.2	nd	nd	nd	8.0	nd	16.7	12.6	5.1
(k_{cat}/K_M) activated	496	nd	nd	nd	24.0	nd	16100	1160	298
<u>(k_{cat}/K_M) activated</u>	48.6	nd	nd	nd	3.0	nd	964	92.1	58
(k_{cat}/K_M) unactivated									
(T_m) unactivated	48	nd	nd	nd	52	nd	42	42	45
(T_m) activated	52	nd	nd	nd	58	nd	48	51	53

nd, not determined

[00054] Conformational stability of RNase A zymogens

[00055] The folded RNase A zymogens were assayed for conformational stability both

before and after activation by plasmepsin II, as shown in Table 1 above. All of the RNase A zymogens had a T_m value in PBS that was greater than 37 °C but lower than that of wild-type RNase A (62 °C). The value of T_m for the unactivated RNase A zymogens ranged from 42 to 52 °C. Activation by plasmepsin II increased the value of T_m by 5 to 9 °C.

[00056] Effect of bridge size

[00057] The ideal zymogen should have low activity before activation, but would have high activity after activation. Of the above zymogens, the RNase A zymogens that best met this criteria had 20/21 and 88/89 termini. The zymogen with 88/89 termini had a large increase in activity after activation, but a low T_m value before plasmepsin II activation. The zymogen with 20/21 termini had a high T_m value and a modest increase in activity after activation. These two variants were then subjected to further modifications.

[00058] The length of the bridge was varied from 13 to 15 residues, using the amino acid sequences described above. There was no significant change in either the conformational stability or the ribonucleolytic activity of these RNase A zymogens variants, except for that with 88/89 termini and a 15-residue linker. That variant exhibited a significantly higher ribonucleolytic activity before plasmepsin II activation. Hence, a linker of 13 or 14 residues was deemed to be sufficient.

[00059] Effect of disulfide bonds

[00060] The number of disulfide bonds in the RNase A zymogen with 88/89 termini and 14 amino acids linker loop was then subjected to modification to try to increase the thermal stability of the active enzyme. The non-natural disulfide bond between Cys4 and Cys118 was removed by reverse mutation of Cys4 to Ala and Cys118 to Val. This non-natural disulfide bond was the closest bond to the bridge sequence. Hence, the removal of this disulfide bond could decrease any constraint imposed by the bridge and result in an increase in conformational stability. In a separate experiment, a new disulfide bond was introduced between residues number 88 and 89 in this zymogen, an introduced disulfide bond intended to connect the new termini.

[00061] The removal of disulfide bond between residues number 4 and 118 had little effect on the conformational stability of the RNase A zymogen. In contrast, the introduction of a new terminal disulfide bond increased the conformational stability greatly, increasing the T_m from 42 to 50 °C before activation and from 48 to 60 °C after activation. Thus this change did add to the thermal stability of the enzyme.

[00062] 2. Detailed methods and materials

[00063] Materials

[00064] *Escherichia coli* strains BL21(DE3) and BL21(DE3) pLysS were from Novagen (Madison, WI). *E. coli* strain DH-5 α was from Life Technologies. A plasmid encoding A4C/G88R/V118C RNase A was described previously. All restriction endonucleases were from

Promega (Madison, WI) or New England Biolabs (Beverly, MA). *Pfu* DNA polymerase was from Stratagene (La Jolla, CA). *Taq* DNA polymerase and RI were from Promega. A plasmid encoding plasmepsin II was a generous gift of B. M. Dunn (University of Florida, Gainesville, FL).

[00065] Purified oligonucleotides and the fluorogenic substrate 6-carboxyfluorescein–dArU(dA)₂–6-TAMRA (6-FAM–dArU(dA)₂–6-TAMRA) were from Integrated DNA Technologies (Coralville, IA). DNA sequences were determined with a Big Dye kit, FS from Perkin-Elmer (Foster City, CA), PTC-100 programmable thermal controller from MJ Research (Watertown, MA), and 373XL automated sequencer from Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA) at the University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Center.

[00066] Terrific broth medium contained (in 1 liter) Bacto tryptone (12 g), Bacto yeast extract (24 g), glycerol (4 ml), KH₂PO₄ (2.31 g), and K₂HPO₄ (12.54). It was prepared in distilled water and autoclaved. M9 minimal medium contained (in 1 liter) Na₂HPO₄·7H₂O (12.8 g), KH₂PO₄ (3.0 g), NaCl (12.8 g), NH₄Cl (12.8 g), MgSO₄ (0.5 g), and CaCl₂ (0.5 g). PBS contained (in 1 liter) KCl (0.20 g), KH₂PO₄ (0.20 g), NaCl (8.0 g), and Na₂HPO₄·7H₂O (2.16 g).

[00067] Instrumentation

[00068] UV absorbance measurements were made on a Cary Model 3 or 50 spectrophotometer from Varian (Palo Alto, CA) equipped with a Cary temperature controller. Fluorescence measurements were made on a QuantaMaster1 photon-counting fluorometer from Photon Technology International (South Brunswick, NJ) equipped with sample stirring. Molecular modeling and energy minimization was done with the program SYBYL from Tripos (St. Louis, MO) on an Octane computer from Silicon Graphics (Mountain View, CA).

[00069] Construction of a plasmid to produce RNase A zymogens

[00070] A scheme showing the construction of a plasmid pET22b+/19N, which directs the expression of an RNase A zymogen, is shown in Figure 3. Plasmid pET22b+/AGV, which directs the expression of A4C/G88R/V118C RNase A, served as the starting material. The *MscI* site was replaced with a *BstZI* site by single-stranded DNA mutagenesis using the oligonucleotide 5' CAC AAG TTT CCT TGC CGG CCG CCG GCT GGG CAG CGA G 3' (SEQ ID NO:17), resulting in a plasmid designated p1453. The *SaII* site was removed by using the oligonucleotide 5' CCG CAA GCT TGT CGA GGA TCC CAC TGA AGC ATC AAA 3' (SEQ ID NO:18), resulting in a plasmid designated p152G. Plasmid p1453 was subjected to digestion with *BstZI* and *SaII* endonucleases, and a 385-bp fragment was purified after electrophoresis in an agarose gel. Plasmid p152G was subjected to restriction enzyme digestion with *BstZI* and *XhoI* endonucleases, and a 5805-pb fragment was purified. The two DNA fragments were ligated (*XhoI* and *SaII* digestion yield compatible cohesive ends), resulting in a plasmid pSMFII. Plasmid pSMFII was then subjected to digestion with *BamHI* and *BstZI* endonucleases, and a 6190-fragment was purified. A phosphorylated double-stranded oligonucleotide encoding a

plasmepsin II cleavage sequence within 13, 14, or 15 amino acid residues and having *Bst*ZI and *Bam*HI compatible cohesive ends was ligated to the pSMFII/*Bst*ZI/*Bam*HI fragment (5' GAT CTA AAC CGA TTG AAT TTC TGG AAC TGA A 3'(SEQ ID NO:19) and 5' GGC CTT CAG TTC CAG AAA TTC AAT CGG TTT A 3'(SEQ ID NO:20) for the 13-residue linker, 5' GAT CTG GCA AAC CGA TTG AAT TTC TGG AAC TGA A 3'(SEQ ID NO:21) and 5' GGC CTT CAG TTC CAG AAA TTC AAT CGG TTT GCC A 3'(SEQ ID NO:22) for the 14-residue linker, and 5' GAT CTG GCA AAC CGA TTG AAT TTC TGG AAC TGG GCA A 3'(SEQ ID NO:23) and 5' GGC CTT GCC CAG TTC CAG AAA TTC AAT CGG TTT GCC A 3'(SEQ ID NO:24) for the 15-residue linker). Oligonucleotide primers corresponding to different new N-termini were engineered to have an *Nde*I-compatible cohesive end, and those corresponding to different new C-termini were engineered to have a *Sal*I-compatible cohesive ends, as shown in Table 3. These pairs of primers were used in the PCR, and the resulting products were purified and subjected to digestion with *Nde*I and *Sal*I endonucleases. The resulting fragments were inserted into *Nde*I and *Sal*I sites of plasmid pET22b+, to produce plasmid pET22b+/19N.

[00071] The disulfide bond between Cys4 and Cys118 was removed from the circular permuted RNase A with 88/89 termini by PCR-based site-directed mutagenesis using oligonucleotides 5' AAG GAA ACT GCA GCA GCC AAG TTT GAG CGG CAG C 3'(SEQ ID NO:25) and 5' GCT GCC GCT CAA ACT TGG CTG CTG CAG TTT CCT T 3'(SEQ ID NO:26) to replace Cys4 with an alanine residue and 5' GCA TCA AAG TGG ACT GGC ACG TAC GGG TTT CCC 3'(SEQ ID NO:27) and 5' GGG AAA CCC GTA CGT GCC AGT CCA CTT TGA TGC 3'(SEQ ID NO:28) to replace Cys118 with a valine residue. The C4A replacement was screened by digestion with *Pst*I endonuclease, and the C118V replacement was screened by digestion with *Bsi*WI endonuclease.

[00072] The permuted RNase A with an 88/89 termini and sixth disulfide bond was created by PCR of plasmid pSMFII using oligonucleotide primers 5' CGT GAG CAT ATG TGT TCC AAG TAC CCC 3'(SEQ ID NO:29) and 5' GTT GGG GTC GAC CTA CTA GCA CGT CTC ACG GCA GTC 3'(SEQ ID NO:30) with *Nde*I and *Sal*I restriction sites. The PCR product was purified, digested with *Nde*I and *Sal*I endonucleases, and inserted into complementary pET22b+. The resulting plasmid encodes a permuted variant with the eight native cysteine residues plus Cys4, Cys88, Cys89, and Cys118.

[00073] Oligonucleotides were annealed by dissolving them to 0.25 mM in 10 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing NaCl (50 mM) and EDTA (1 mM). The resulting solution was heated to 95 °C in a water bath and cooled slowly (over 4 h) to room temperature. The resulting double-stranded oligonucleotides were subjected to 5'-phosphorylation by treatment for 1 hour with T4 polynucleotide kinase.

Table 3
Oligonucleotides Used to Create Ribonuclease A Zymogens

Start/Stop Residues	Oligonucleotide (5'→3')	
20/21	GTTGACCCG <u>CATATG</u> AGCAGCTCCA ACT ACTGTAACCAGATGATG	(SEQ ID NO:31)
	CGATAAGGCGT CGACTACT AGGCAGCGGAAGTGCT	(SEQ ID NO:32)
34/35	GGCCATATGCTGACCAAAGATCGATGCAAG	(SEQ ID NO:33)
	CACGTCGACCTACTAGTTCCGGCTCTTCATCATC	(SEQ ID NO:34)
49/50	GGCCATATGTCCCTGGCTGATGTCCAGGCC	(SEQ ID NO:35)
	CACGTCGACCTACTACTCGTGCACAAAGGTGTTC	(SEQ ID NO:36)
60/61	GGCCATATGAAAAATGTTGCCTGCAAG	(SEQ ID NO: 37)
	CACGTCGACCTACTACTGGGAGCACACGGCCTG	(SEQ ID NO:38)
67/71	GGCCATATGAATTGCTACCAGAGCTACTCC	(SEQ ID NO:39)
	GTGCTCGAGCTACTAATTCTTGCAGGCAACATT	(SEQ ID NO:40)
74/75	GGCCATATGTCCACCATGAGCATCACCGAC	(SEQ ID NO:41)
	CACGTCGACCTACTAGTAGCTCTGGTAGCAATTG	(SEQ ID NO:42)
88/89	CAACGCCTT <u>CATATG</u> AGCTCCAAGTACCCCAACTGTGCCTACAAGAC	(SEQ ID NO:43)
	CTGACGGCAGT CGACTACT ACCCTGTCTCACGGCAGTC	(SEQ ID NO:44)
104/105	GGCCATATGCACATCATTGTGGCTTGTGAG	(SEQ ID NO:45)
	CACGTCGACCTACTATTTATTCGCCTGGGTGGTC	(SEQ ID NO:46)
113/114	GGCCATATGTACGTGCCATGTCACTTTG	(SEQ ID NO: 47)
	CACGTCGACCTACTAGTTTCCCTCACAAGCCAC	(SEQ ID NO:48)

*Nde*I restriction sites are underlined, *Sal*I restrictions site are in italics, and stop codon (reverse compliment) are in bold.

5' CGT GAG **CAT ATG** TGT TCC AAG TAC CCC 3'(SEQ ID NO:29) and 5' GTT GGG *GTC GAC* CTA CTA GCA CGT CTC ACG GCA GTC 3'(SEQ ID NO:30) with *Nde*I (bold) and *Sal*I (italics) restrictions sites.

Preparation of RNase A zymogens

[00074] The production, folding, and purification of RNase A zymogen were done as described previously for other variants of RNase A (as in Leland et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 95:10407-10412 (1998)) except that the oxidative folding was done at pH 7.8 for at least 48 hours.

[00075] Preparation of proplasmepsin II

[00076] The production, folding, and purification of proplasmepsin II were done as described previously. Proplasmepsin II was activated by the addition of 1 μ l of 1.0 M sodium citrate buffer (pH 4.7) to 9 μ l of a solution of proplasmepsin II (10 μ M in 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.0) and incubation of the resulting solution at 37 °C for 45 min.

[00077] Activation of RNase A zymogens

[00078] RNase A zymogens were activated by mixing 19.5 μ l of a solution of zymogen (25 μ M) with 0.5 μ l of a solution of activated plasmepsin II (10 μ M), and incubating the resulting mixture at 37 °C for 15 min. Activation was stopped by the addition of pepstatin A to a final concentration of 1 μ M. To assess zymogen activation, reaction mixtures were subjected to electrophoresis in a 15% (w/v) polyacrylamide gel containing sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS; 1% w/v), and assayed for ribonucleolytic activity.

[00079] Ribonucleolytic activity of RNase A zymogens

[00080] The ribonucleolytic activity of RNase A zymogens was evaluated before and after activation with an assay based on a fluorogenic substrate. Cleavage of 6-FAM-dArU(dA)₂-6-TAMRA results in a ~200-fold increase in fluorescence intensity (excitation at 492 nm; emission at 515 nm). Assays were performed at 23 °C in 2.0 mL of 0.10 M MES-NaOH buffer (pH 6.0) containing NaCl (0.10 M), 6-FAM-dArU(dA)₂-6-TAMRA (50 nM), and zymogen. Data were fitted to the equation: $k_{\text{cat}}/K_M = (\Delta I/\Delta t)/\{(I_f - I_0)[E]\}$ where $\Delta I/\Delta t$ is the initial velocity of the reaction, I_0 is the fluorescence intensity prior to the addition of enzyme, I_f is the fluorescence intensity after complete hydrolysis with excess wild-type enzyme, and $[E]$ is the ribonuclease concentration.

[00081] Conformational stability of RNase A zymogens

[00082] The conformational stability of RNase A zymogens was assessed before and after activation by recording the change in absorbance at 287 nm with increasing temperature. The temperature of a solution of RNase A zymogen (0.15–0.25 mg/mL) in PBS was increased continuously from 20 to 70 °C at 0.15 °C/min. The absorbance was recorded at 1°C intervals and fitted to a two-state model for denaturation. The temperature at the midpoint of the transition is defined as t_m .

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Raines, Ronald T.
 Plainkum, Parit
 Fuchs, Stephen M.

<120> Ribonuclease zymogen design

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 35 40 45

Glu Ser Leu Ala Asp Val Gln Ala Val Cys Ser Gln Lys Asn Val Ala
 50 55 60
 Cys Lys Asn Gly Gln Thr Asn Cys Tyr Gln Ser Tyr Ser Thr Met Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Thr Asp Cys Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Ser Lys Tyr Pro Asn Cys Ala
 85 90 95
 Tyr Lys Thr Thr Gln Ala Asn Lys His Ile Ile Val Ala Cys Glu Gly
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 Asn Pro Tyr Val Pro Val His Phe Asp Ala Ser Val
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 20 25 30
 Arg Lys Met Thr Gln Gly Lys Cys Lys Pro Val Asn Thr Phe Val His
 35 40 45
 Glu Ser Leu Ala Asp Val Lys Ala Val Cys Ser Gln Lys Lys Val Thr
 50 55 60
 Cys Lys Asn Gly Gln Thr Asn Cys Tyr Gln Ser Lys Ser Thr Met Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Thr Asp Cys Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Ser Lys Tyr Pro Asn Cys Ala
 85 90 95
 Tyr Lys Thr Thr Gln Val Glu Lys His Ile Ile Val Ala Cys Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Lys Pro Ser Val Pro Val His Phe Asp Ala Ser Val
 115 120

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 <211> 124
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 20 25 30
 Arg Asp Met Thr Asn Gly Ser Cys Lys Pro Val Asn Thr Phe Val His
 35 40 45

Glu Pro Leu Ala Asp Val Gln Ala Val Cys Ser Gln Glu Asn Val Thr
 50 55 60
 Cys Lys Asn Arg Lys Ser Asn Cys Tyr Lys Ser Ser Ser Ala Leu His
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Thr Asp Cys His Leu Lys Gly Asn Ser Lys Tyr Pro Asn Cys Asp
 85 90 95
 Tyr Lys Thr Thr Gln Tyr Gln Lys His Ile Ile Val Ala Cys Glu Gly
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 Met Pro Tyr Val Pro Val His Phe Asp Ala Thr Val
 115 120

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 <211> 104
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rana pipiens

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 Lys Asn Thr Phe Ile Tyr Ser Arg Pro Glu Pro Val Lys Ala Ile Cys
 35 40 45
 Lys Gly Ile Ile Ala Ser Lys Met Val Leu Thr Thr Ser Glu Phe Tyr
 50 55 60
 Leu Ser Asp Cys Asn Val Thr Ser Arg Pro Cys Lys Tyr Lys Leu Lys
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 85 90 95
 His Phe Val Gly Val Gly Ser Cys
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<210> 54
 <211> 128
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 20 25 30
 Arg Asn Met Thr Gln Gly Arg Cys Lys Pro Val Asn Thr Phe Val His
 35 40 45
 Glu Pro Leu Val Asp Val Gln Met Val Cys Phe Gln Glu Lys Val Thr
 50 55 60
 Cys Lys Asn Gly Gln Gly Asn Cys Tyr Lys Ser Asn Ser Ser Met His
 65 70 75 80

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Ile Thr Asp Cys Arg Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asn Cys Ala
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Tyr Arg Thr Ser Pro Lys Glu Arg His Ile Ile Val Ala Cys Glu Gly
 100 105 110

Ser Pro Tyr Val Pro Val His Phe Asp Ala Ser Val Glu Asp Ser Thr
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Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Gln Cys Thr Asn Ala Met Gln Val Ile Asn Asn
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Tyr Gln Arg Arg Cys Lys Asn Gln Asn Thr Phe Leu Leu Thr Thr Phe
 35 40 45

Ala Asn Val Val Asn Val Cys Gly Asn Pro Asn Met Thr Cys Pro Ser
 50 55 60

Asn Lys Thr Arg Lys Asn Cys His His Ser Gly Ser Gln Val Pro Leu
 65 70 75 80

Ile His Cys Asn Leu Thr Thr Pro Ser Pro Gln Asn Ile Ser Asn Cys
 85 90 95

Arg Tyr Ala Gln Thr Pro Ala Asn Met Phe Tyr Ile Val Ala Cys Asp
 100 105 110

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 115 120 125

His Leu Asp Arg Ile Ile
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<210> 56
 <211> 133
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

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Ser Leu Met Pro Pro Arg Cys Thr Ile Ala Met Arg Ala Ile Asn Asn
 20 25 30

Tyr Arg Trp Arg Cys Lys Asn Gln Asn Thr Phe Leu Arg Thr Thr Phe
 35 40 45

Ala Asn Val Val Asn Val Cys Gly Asn Gln Ser Ile Arg Cys Pro His
 50 55 60

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Asn Arg Thr Leu Asn Asn Cys His Arg Ser Arg Phe Arg Val Pro Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Leu His Cys Asp Leu Ile Asn Pro Gly Ala Gln Asn Ile Ser Asn Cys
 85 90 95
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 35 40 45
 Asp Arg Trp Asn Ile Arg Ser Ile Cys Ser Thr Thr Asn Ile Gln Cys
 50 55 60
 Lys Asn Gly Lys Met Asn Cys His Glu Gly Val Val Lys Val Thr Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Arg Asp Thr Gly Ser Ser Arg Ala Pro Asn Cys Arg Tyr Arg Ala
 85 90 95
 Ile Ala Ser Thr Arg Arg Val Val Ile Ala Cys Glu Gly Asn Pro Gln
 100 105 110
 Val Pro Val His Phe Asp Gly
 115

<210> 58
 <211> 123
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 58
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 Lys Pro Gln Gly Arg Asp Asp Arg Tyr Cys Glu Ser Ile Met Arg Arg
 20 25 30
 Arg Gly Leu Thr Ser Pro Cys Lys Asx Ile Asn Thr Phe Ile His Gly
 35 40 45

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Asn Lys Arg Ser Ile Lys Ala Ile Cys Glu Asn Lys Asn Gly Asn Pro
50 55 60

His Arg Glu Asn Leu Arg Ile Ser Lys Ser Ser Phe Gln Val Thr Thr
65 70 75 80

Cys Lys Leu His Gly Gly Ser Pro Trp Pro Pro Cys Gln Tyr Arg Ala
85 90 95

Thr Ala Gly Phe Arg Asn Val Val Val Ala Cys Glu Asn Gly Leu Pro
100 105 110

Val His Leu Asp Gln Ser Ile Phe Arg Arg Pro
115 120

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CLAIMS

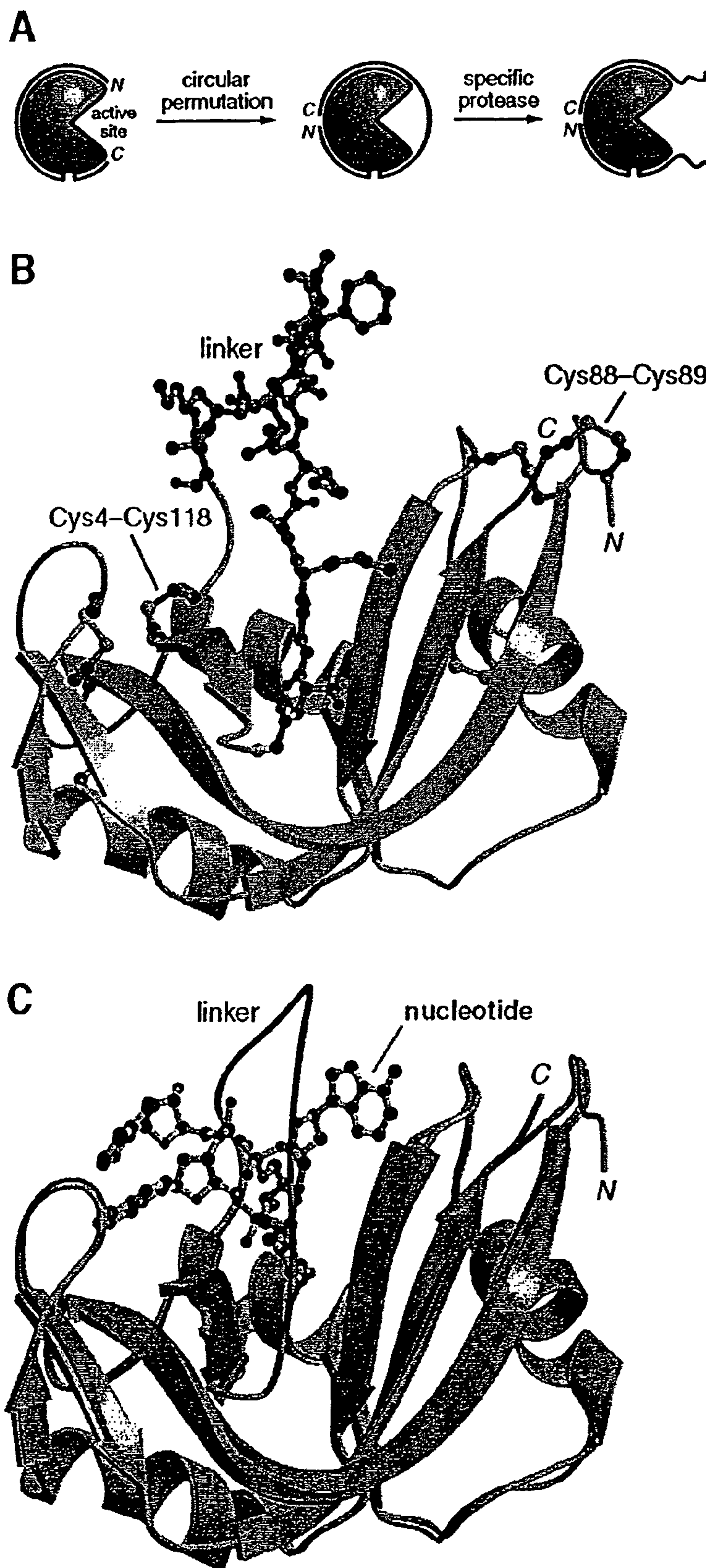
WE CLAIM:

1. An RNase A zymogen having a bridge of amino acids blocking access to its catalytic site, the bridge having a protease cleavage site within it, the bridge constituted such that conversion of the zymogen to an active enzyme occurs when the zymogen is acted upon by the specific protease.
2. An engineered zymogen of a pancreatic-type ribonuclease, the amino acid sequence of the zymogen varied from the amino acid sequence of the ribonuclease by changes which comprise (a) the addition of a bridge region extending from the native carboxyl terminus of the ribonuclease to the native amino terminal of the ribonuclease, the bridge region having an amino acid sequence having a protease recognition site, and (b) the introduction of a new carboxyl terminus and a new amino terminus in the zymogen.
3. An engineered zymogen as claimed in claim 2 wherein the changes further comprise the introduction of two new cysteine amino acids in the zymogen located near the new carboxyl and amino termini of the zymogen to assist in the thermal stability of the protein.
4. An engineered zymogen as claimed in claim 2 wherein the ribonuclease is bovine ribonuclease A.
5. An engineered zymogen as claimed in claim 2 wherein the protease recognition site is a cleavage site for the protease plasmeprin 2.
6. An engineered zymogen as claimed in claim 5 wherein the protease recognition site has the sequence GSGKPIEFLELKAG.
7. An engineered zymogen as claimed in claim 2 wherein the new carboxyl and amino termini are located in the zymogen in the region of the protein corresponding to the region between amino acids 84 and 95 in bovine ribonuclease A.
8. An engineered zymogen as claimed in claim 7 wherein the new carboxyl and amino termini are located between amino acids corresponding to amino acids 88 and 89 in bovine ribonuclease A.

9. An engineered zymogen as claimed in claim 2 comprising a further change such that the ribonuclease is rendered cytotoxic when activated by the protease.
10. An engineered zymogen as claimed in claim 2 comprising a further change which is that a protein translocation domain is attached to the zymogen.
11. A pancreatic-type ribonuclease zymogen having a bridge of amino acids blocking access to its catalytic site, the bridge having a protease cleavage site within it, so conversion of the zymogen to an active enzyme occurs when the zymogen is acted upon by the specific protease, the ribonuclease zymogen being cytotoxic when activated by the protease.
12. A method of designing a zymogen of an enzyme comprising the steps of
designing a bridge of amino acids which would extend from the carboxyl terminus to the amino terminus of the enzyme, the bridge incorporating a protease cleavage site for a specific protease;
selecting several sites within the enzyme at which new carboxyl and amino termini might be located;
making expression plasmids which will express the zymogens including the bridge and the new termini;
expressing the plasmids in a host and recovering the zymogens expressed; and
testing the zymogens for activity after exposure to the protease to identify zymogens which increase in activity after protease cleavage.
13. A method as claimed in claim 12 in which the enzyme is a pancreatic-type ribonuclease.
14. A method as claimed in claim 13 wherein the specific protease is produced by a human pathogen.
15. A method as claimed in claim 13 wherein the specific protease is produced by human cells in a specific disease state.
16. A method as claimed in claim 12 wherein the method further comprises testing the zymogens for thermal stability to identify a zymogen which would be active at physiological temperatures.

Title: RIBONUCLEASE ZYMOGEN DESIGN
Inventor(s): Ronald T. Raines/Parit Plainkum/Stephen M. Fuchs
Application No.:
Docket Number: 960296.99012

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Title: RIBONUCLEASE ZYMOGEN DESIGN
Inventor(s): Ronald T. Raines/Parit Plainkum/Stephen M. Fuchs
Application No.:
Docket Number: 960296.99012

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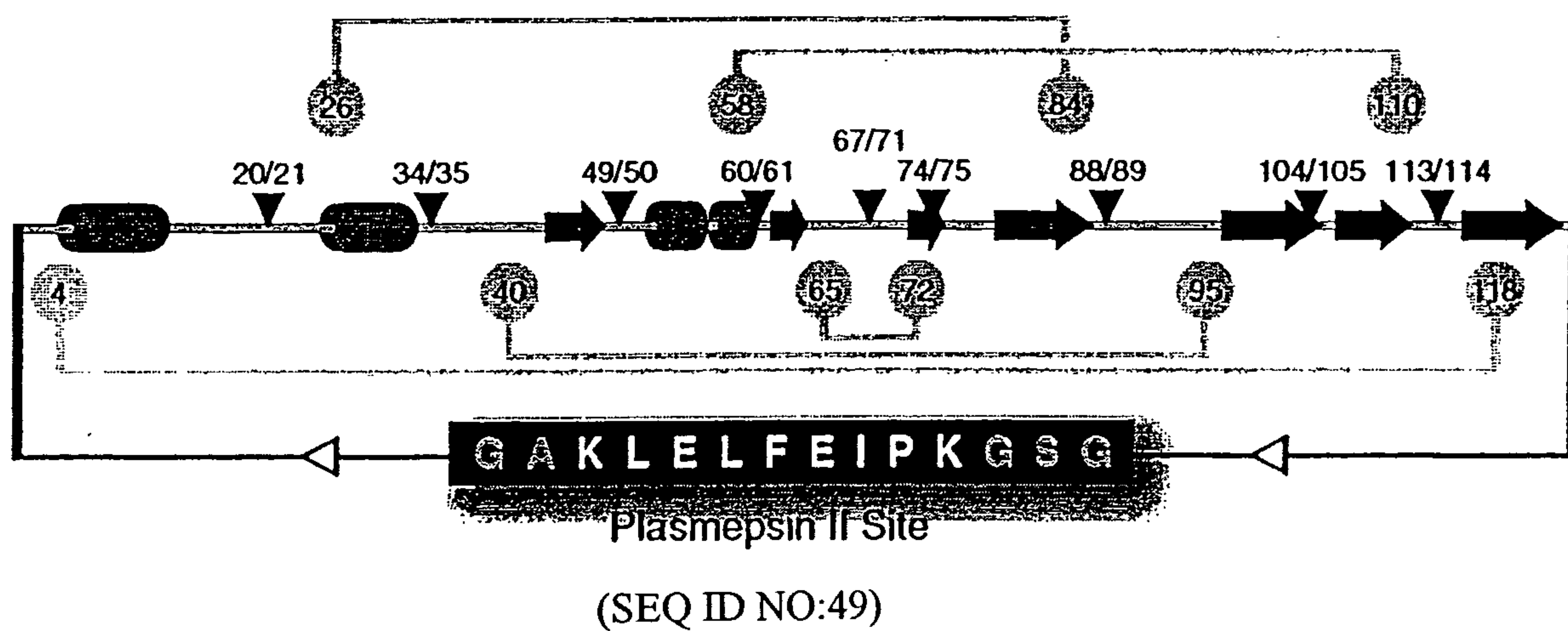


FIG 2

Title: RIBONUCLEASE ZYMOGEN DESIGN
 Inventor(s): Ronald T. Raines/Parit Plainkum/Stephen M. Fuchs
 Application No.:
 Docket Number: 960296.99012

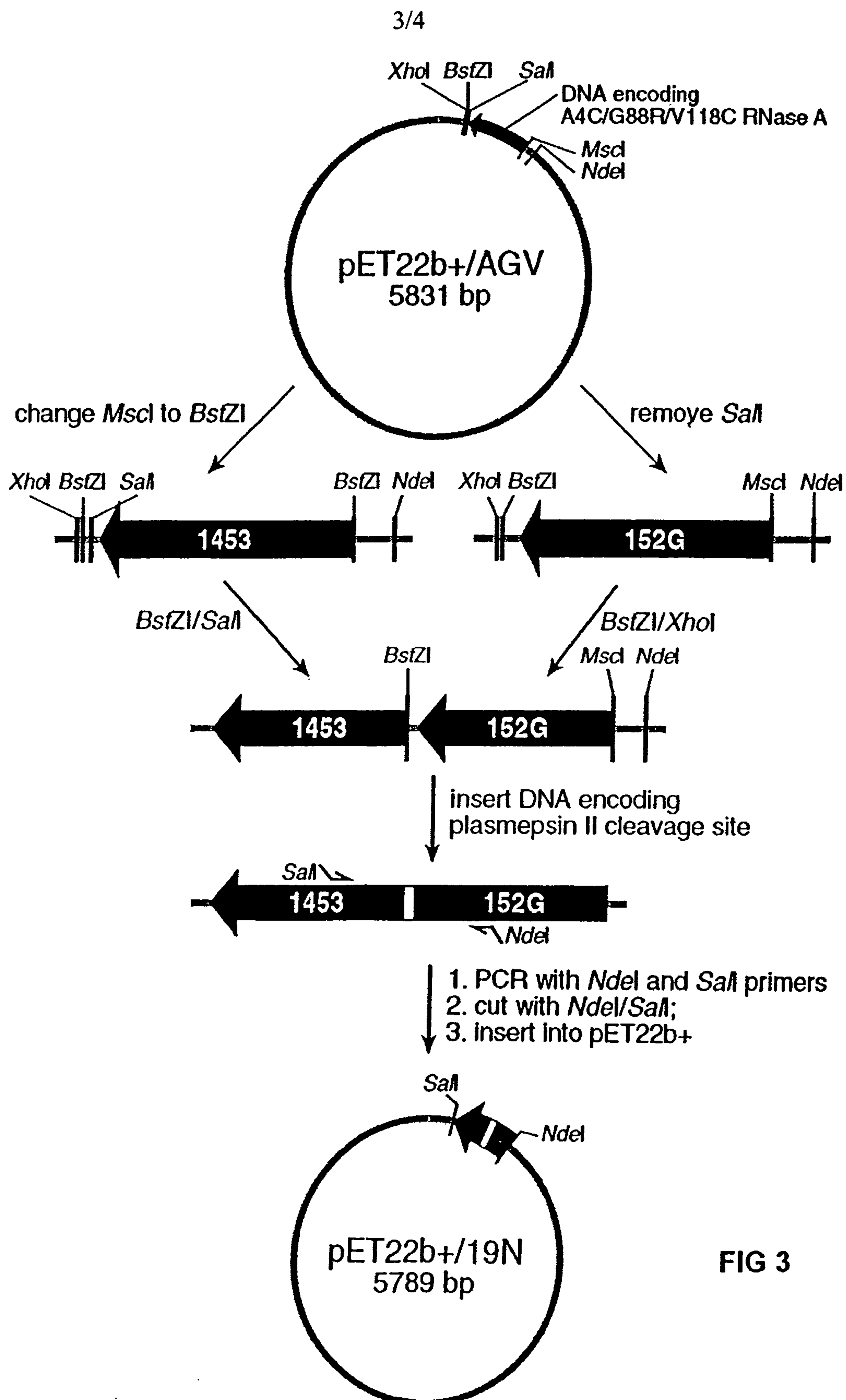


FIG 3

FIG 4