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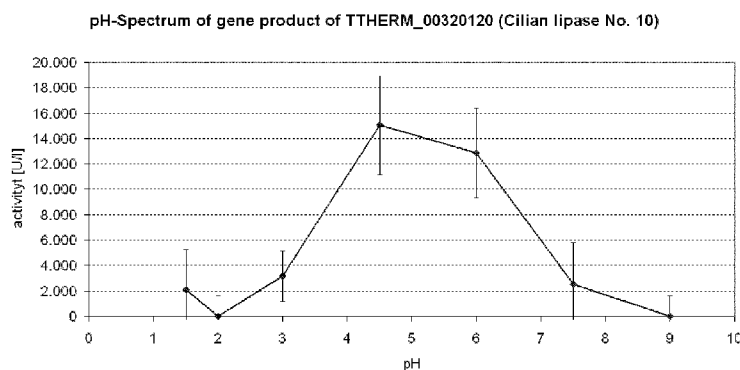
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(54) Title: USE OF ENZYMES WITH A WIDE PH ACTIVITY RANGE AS MEDICAMENTS FOR PROMOTING DIGESTION

Figure 1



(57) Abstract: Disclosed is a combination of two or more lipase enzymes, and its use for treating a lipid digestion deficiency and/or a digestive disorder. At least one lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at an acidic pH value, while at least one other lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at an alkalic pH value.

Use of enzymes with a wide pH activity range as medicaments for promoting digestion

The present invention relates to a medicament containing homologous expressed enzymes from ciliates for treating digestive disorders.

Digestive disorders play an increasingly greater role in the general medical and internal medical practice. Such digestive disorders are in many cases the consequence of a more or less pronounced deficiency in so-called pancreatic enzymes. In a healthy state, these enzymes are synthesized in the pancreas by highly specialized cells, the so-called acinic cells, and secreted by exocytosis through juice glands and the main pancreatic duct into the duodenum. The daily amount of pancreatic secretion is about 2 liters. In addition to fat digesting lipase, the pancreatic secretion also contains enzymes for the digestion of proteins (trypsin, chymotrypsin and carboxypeptidases) and carbohydrates (α -amylase). The secretion of pancreatic enzymes is exactly controlled by endogenous control mechanisms by means of hormones, such as gastrin, secretin and pancreaticozym. This control system can be disturbed by a large number of causes to result in a reduction of pancreatic enzyme secretion or in a complete subsiding of the exocrine pancreatic function. This in turn causes that the chyme is not digested in the small intestine, and a digestive disorder occurs. This disease of the digestive tract, which is also referred to as exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI), can have different causes. In addition to dyspepsia caused by medicaments, chronic atrophic gastritis and chronic pancreatitis, frequently caused by alcohol consumption, disorders caused by surgery (e.g., Billroth I and II, vagotomy, pancreas resection) and cystic fibrosis are etiologic factors of pancreatic insufficiency. At any rate, chronic digestive disorders are of considerable social-medical and thus economic importance, because the symptoms

frequently cause the patients to be nondescript and have a shortened expectation of life.

Pancreatogenic digestive disorders and especially EPI cause a lot of complaints in the patients, such as diarrhea, mass stools, sensations of repletion, upper abdominal complaints, weight loss etc.

Irrespective of the causes and the manifestation of pancreatogenic digestive disorders or EPI to avoid malnutrition related morbidity and mortality, it is pivotal to commence a substitution therapy with enzymes as soon as EPI is diagnosed. This means that the lacking enzymes, predominantly lipase, protease and amylase, but also other enzymes, must be supplied externally. In the therapy, the enzymes are taken in orally by the patient mostly in the middle of the meal and go through the stomach and arrive in the small intestine, where they perform digestion of the chyme and thus adopt the function of the lacking endogenous pancreatic enzymes. The preparations employed must contain a sufficient amount of enzymes. In addition, the enzymes must be provided in an enteric formulation, have a small particle size and be completely bioavailable in the digestive tract.

For treating digestive disorders based on the lacking of pancreatic enzymes often pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy (PERT) based on the substitution/replacement of the leading enzyme lipase and the protease, is used. For PERT a wide variety of enzyme preparations are already on the market. These are partly based on pancreatic enzymes from pigs, such as the preparations Combizym[®], Festal[®], Pankreon[®], Kreon[®], Panzytrat[®], Meteozy[®] or Enzym-Lefax N[®]. Preparations containing pancreatic enzymes, so called pancreatic enzyme products or PEPs, are mostly obtained from pigs from slaughter, for example, pancreas, of pigs. The final product of the preparation process is pancreatin. PEPs are composed of porcine lipase, amylase, and protease and are used in patients with EPI secondary to cystic fibrosis, chronic pancreatitis, and pancreatectomy. In 1938, PEPs were exempted from the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 and never underwent a formal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) review process (Giuliano CA1, Dehoorne-Smith ML, Kale-Pradhan PB (2011) Pancreatic enzyme products: digesting the changes. *Ann Pharmacother.* 45(5):658-66.

PEPs from pig origin cannot be employed with patients suffering from digestive disorders who have a pig protein allergy. In addition, pigs are considered a natural reservoir of human-pathogenic influenza viruses and a vast number of viruses from porcine origin, so that contamination of pancreatin with such viruses cannot be ruled out. In other words, pancreatic tissue, which would

present slaughter waste, if not further processed, can exhibit a high degree of viral contamination. In consequence based on its natural origin, the pancreatic tissue, pancreatin and PEP also can be contaminated with viruses from porcine origin. It has to be emphasized that the International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH) sets a very high standard in its guideline ICH Topic Q 5 A (R1) and demands as the best reasonable assurance that the product is free of virus contamination. The Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) of the US FDA already requested intensive risk mitigation strategies for lipase containing PEPs like Creon.

This, because there is a risk for contamination of PEPs with Porcine Parvovirus and Porcine Circovirus as well as significant number of swine viruses that are known human pathogens.

Unfortunately, neither manufacturer thus far has found any viral inactivation method that can successfully demonstrate acceptable virus clearances of PEP without also degrading or reducing the pancreatic enzymes, particularly lipase, to unacceptable levels. Due to further limitations associated with analytical testing of such a complex biological material, like pancreatin, it will be difficult to determine what degradants may be introduced into the product as a result of any added viral clearance steps. In conclusion, process steps that can be effective against viruses have a high potential for changing the nature of PEPs, thus having a potentially serious impact on the drug's quality, safety and efficacy. However, because there are almost no alternative resources on the market for lipases than PEPs, they still represent the only permitted drug compositions for the treatment of EPI.

In addition, for particular groups of patients, a disadvantage of the use of PEPs is the origin from pig. Usually, the pancreas of pigs is used, which cannot be tolerated by patients of Judaic or Islamic religion due to religious instructions. Furthermore pancreatin is a homogenate from the cells of pancreatic tissues (usually from pigs). Due to the rupture of a large number of acinic cells, it contains, in addition to pancreatic enzymes, a wide variety of other enzymes and proteins as well as further high and low molecular weight compounds. The composition of pancreatin is due to its industrial preparation process. To obtain pancreatin, pancreas of pigs are deep-frozen as quickly as possible after slaughtering, collected and broken up mechanically. For the stabilization and activation of the enzymes, various additives are added to the homogenate. This is followed by defatting with organic solvents, such as acetone, the removal of fibrous substances, and dewatering

and drying by lyophilization. In view of the problems associated with the management of organic solvents and the costs thereof, there thus remains a need for a method of enzyme production which minimises the use of organic solvents or work without of organic solvents. For the preparation of particular dosage forms, further galenic processing may be effected into micropellets, tablets, capsules, pastes, creams, gels, oils or other formulations. Frequently, pancreatin based PEPs are mixed with various support materials and buffer substances. Further, granulated pancreatin is coated with acid-stable films or lacquers for protection against the low pH value of human gastric juice. The two latter processing steps are to ensure that the acid-labile PEPs can fulfill their digestive function at the target site, the duodenum (small intestine), but prevent the enzymes from being active in the acidic upper Duodenum of many pancreatitis Patients.

A newer PEP, which contains lipase, is Zenpep®. Zenpep® is a combination of porcine-derived lipases, proteases and amylases from pigs for slaughter indicated for the treatment of EPI due to cystic fibrosis or other conditions. In opposite to common marketed PEPs for EPI, Zenpep® does not show great variability in the amount of enzymes included in each capsule. The variability of the common PEPs is due in part to the manufacturer practice of overfilling capsules to account for enzyme degradation that occurs over the course of the product's shelf life. Variability in the product's enzyme content can lead to inconsistent therapeutic effects by either providing too much or too little of the required enzymes, which may lead to the suboptimal treatment of the patient's EPI. In addition, overfilled products may increase the risk of fibrosing colonopathy, which has been associated in some reports with long-term exposure to high-dose PERT. These problems can be avoided by the application of Zenpep®. However, Zenpep® contains the same porcine pancreatic lipase like common PEPs. In consequence porcine pancreatic lipase in Zenpep® becomes efficient only in the presence of porcine colipase in the duodenum. Thus, Zenpep® also nearly an unpurified protein mixture from pigs for slaughter, because purification in the manufacturing process would lead to a potential loss of the colipase. Additionally, Zenpep® can also contain viral contamination and, because of the necessary precipitation and defatting steps, residual organic solvents as described for PEPs. In consequence, as for common PEPs for PERT, porcine pancreatic lipase in this composition can be contaminated with viruses and/or organic solvents.

In order to circumvent the use of pig pancreatic tissue as source for lipase and protease, some researchers suggested the use of enzymes from fish or other marine animals generally described

in FR No. 1015566, as well as compositions of enzymes from the gastrointestinal tract of krill (crustaceans from the class Euphausiacea) and capelin fish (U.S. Pat. No. 4,695,457). However these natural resources are difficult to handle and to process for characterized enzyme preparations in industrial scale and in consequence enzyme preparation containing lipases from these origins never reached the market.

Due to the problems of contamination with viruses and organic solvents characterizing conventional enzyme preparation from pig pancreatic tissue, the use of microbially-derived enzymes as alternatives to porcine-derived PEP has been proposed. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 6,051,220 describes compositions comprising one or more acid stable lipases and one or more acid stable amylases, both preferably of fungal origin. United States patent application 2004/0057944 describes compositions comprising *Rhizopus delemar* lipase, *Aspergillus melleus* protease and *Aspergillus oryzae* amylase.

In part, some enzyme preparations therefore also contain microbial enzymes from mold extracts, such as Nortase[®] and Combizym[®]. In spite of their resistance to acid and although they do not depend on colipase, their clinical efficacy is low due to rapid intraluminal inactivation by bile salts and proteases.

A recombinant enzyme preparation in development, which contains a bile salt stable lipase, is a drug with the brand name Kiobrina, which is a recombinant human bile-salt-stimulated lipase (rhBSSL). This rhBSSL shall improve the digestion and absorption of essential fatty acids, such as long-chain poly-unsaturated fatty acids but also cholesterol esters in the human gut. rhBSSL is expressed and produced in mammalian cells and is developed by Sobi for enzyme therapy to improve growth and development in preterm infants receiving pasteurized breast milk and/or formula. The rationale for substitution of rhBSSL in pasteurized breast milk or infant formula is to restore the natural lipase activity level that is either lost on pasteurization or totally absent in formula. A disadvantage is, that the enzyme is active only in the presence of primary bile salts, which are often insoluble and, thus, not available in the duodenum, especially under the condition of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency. Furthermore the developing company Sobi announced that clinical data show that the rBSSL did not meet its primary endpoint and, thus, the rhBSSL is does not fulfill its function for enzyme substitution therapy in the human gastrointestinal tract.

Another recombinant lipase for the treatment of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency is the crystallized, purified cross-linked *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* lipase with of molecular weight of 30 kDa, which is part of an enzyme composition named ALTU-135/TheraCLEC®/Trizyte®/Liprotamase®/Sollpura® (now with the brand name Sollpura®) developed by Anthera Pharmaceuticals and which is also disclosed in US patent US7718169.

This microbial lipase is of bacterial origin, which is described in United States patent application 2001/0046493, can be produced by recombinant DNA technology. The enzyme is secreted in the culture medium, and requires a complex production process for purification and crystallization in order to stabilize the enzyme for administration in the human gastro intestinal system. After crystallization, the lipase crystals have to be chemically and covalently cross-linked in order reach sufficient acid stability. *In vitro* studies suggest that this modification called cross-linked enzyme crystals (CLEC) process increases stability of the lipase and that the cross-linked lipase is insoluble at acidic pH representative of the stomach. However, it has been shown that diffusion effects have been a serious problem for the practical use of crystalline enzymes (Alter, G. M., Leussing, D. L., Neurath, H. Bert L. Vallee, B. L., 1977) Kinetic Properties of carboxipeptidase B in solution and crystals. Biochemistry 16 (16): 3663–3668). Furthermore it has been shown, that CLEC lipases show a significantly reduced enzyme activity on certain substrates compared to soluble enzymes (Margolin, A. L. (1995) Novel crystalline catalysts. Trends in Biotechnology 14 (7): 223–230).

Moreover, the *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* lipase has a broad pH optimum from pH 4 – 8 with a strong decline of activity for pH values larger than 8. However, *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* lipase is not active under pH conditions significantly larger than pH 8. In consequence this enzyme cannot support the digestion of lipids under strong alkaline conditions (larger than pH 8.5 or higher). One other problem for *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* lipase is, that the enzyme is a protein from a pathogenic bacterium. *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* (explanation: formerly known as *Pseudomonas cepacia*, the bacterium now is known as *Burkholderia cepacia*) is an important human pathogen which most often causes pneumonia in immunocompromised individuals with underlying lung disease such as cystic fibrosis or chronic granulomatous disease.

Patients with cystic fibrosis are at risk for acquiring the well known “*Burkholderia cepacia* syndrome and in consequence the so called “*Burkholderia cepacia* syndrome” is a serious

condition in patients with cystic fibrosis that does not always respond well to treatment.

In the case of such a *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* infection long-term active memory is acquired following infection by activation of B and T cells, while some of their offspring become long-lived memory cells. Throughout the lifetime of human, these memory cells as part of the “adaptive immune system”, remember each specific pathogen encountered and can mount a strong response if the pathogen is detected again.

Under the conditions of oral treatment with *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* lipase the oral uptake of enzymes from *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* as part of enzyme replacement therapy (in the case of cystic fibrosis) represents an incorporation of exogenous antigens. The antigens will be detected by the adaptive immune system as pathogens and would result 1. in the activation of the immune system (so called immunological memory), 2. the generation of antibodies against the enzymes and 3. the risk of an exaggerated immune response in the intestine mucosa including potential allergic and autoimmune reactions and sepsis.

This risk of an of exaggerated immune response in the case of a medication of cystic fibrosis with *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* enzymes would be counterproductive for the treatment of patients and would exacerbate the patients’ health situation.

The combination of insufficient efficacy and the risk of the above described detrimental side effects have already raised serious concern of regulatory agencies. In 2011, the Gastrointestinal Drugs Advisory Committee of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the US Department of Health and Human Services rejected the finding that Sollpura®’s (the enzyme preparation with *Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia* lipase) benefits outweighed its risks, arguing that additional efficacy data were needed before it could conclude that it worked in patients better than existing porcine derived pancreatic enzyme products.

Finally it has been shown that there is substantial evidence that Sollpura® is less efficacious than the porcine-derived PEPs and appears to expose patients with EPI to greater risk (Carome M. Wolfe S. Testimony to the FDA Gastrointestinal Drug Advisory Committee regarding liprotamase – risk: benefit assessment; ethics of further clinical trials. Washington DC: Public Citizen Research Group. January 12, 2011)

Moreover, the US Patent US5998189 discloses a recombinant acid stable dog gastric lipase produced in *E.coli* and claims the expression of acid stable dog gastric lipase in *E. coli* as well as in other prokaryotic and eukaryotic expression systems. Additionally, the expression and extraction of this acid stable dog gastric lipase in transgenic corn has been demonstrated Zhong, Q., GU, Gu, Z. and Glatz, C. E. (2006) Extraction of recombinant dog gastric lipase from transgenic corn seed. J. Agric. Food Chem. 54: 8086–8092).

However, dog gastric lipase shows a very low pH optimum at pH 4 with a very narrow pH profile from pH 3 – pH 5 (Carriere, F., Moreau, H., Raphel, V. , Laugier, R., Benicourt, C., Junien, J.-L. and Verger, R., 1991) Purification and biochemical characterization of dog gastric lipase. Eur. J. Biochem. 202: 75 – 83)

The goal of an enzyme preparation containing lipase displaying the highest efficacy at the lowest dose, and characterized by a well-defined safety profile, remains of great importance to all patients suffering from pancreatic insufficiency, including those in the cystic fibrosis community.

name and brand name on market	source	enzymes	pH otimum of lipase	remarks	limitations
PEPs (Creon®, Cotazyme®, Ultrase®, Viokase® etc.)	Pancreatin or pancreatic extract drug products from pig pancreas tissue	pancreatic enzymes from pig	7 to 8		no biotechnological process, no containment process, so contamination with viruses and bacteria are possible due to non-steralized tissue from slaughter house
Zenpep®	Pancreatin or pancreatic extract drug products from pig pancreas tissue	pancreatic enzymes from pig with defined enzyme activity	7 to 8		no biotechnological process, no containment process, so contamination with viruses and bacteria are possible due to non-steralized tissue from slaughter house
no product	tissue from krill and capelin fish	lypolytic and proteolytic enzymes from gastrointestinal tract	no pH optimum disclosed		no biotechnological process, no containment process, so contamination with viruses and bacteria are possible due to non-steralized tissue with waste character of the natural source
Nortase®/Combizym®	Microbial - mould fungus	<i>Rhizopus oryzae/delemar</i> lipase, <i>Aspergillus melleus</i> protease and <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> amylase	6,6 to 7,5		<i>Rhizopus oryzae/delemar</i> is an opportunistic human pathogen, potential immune reaction if previous <i>Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia</i> infection, lipase unstable under physiological bile salt concentrations
Kiobrina®		recombinant human bile salt stable lipase (rhBSSL)	7,3 to 8,6		complex and expensive recombinant production process in animal cell lines
ALTU-135/TheraCLEC®/Trizyte®/Liprotamase®/Sollpura®	Microbial - culture of <i>E. coli</i> bacteria	recombinant <i>Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia</i> lipase	8,5 to 9	cross-linked enzyme crystals (CLEC process)	<i>Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia</i> opportunistic human pathogen, potential immune reaction if previous <i>Pseudomonas/Burkholderia cepacia</i> infection, low activity under acidic conditions
no product	Microbial - culture of <i>E. coli</i> bacteria	acid stable dog gastric lipase produced in <i>E. coli</i> (http://www.google.com/patents/US5998189)	3 to 5		low activity under alkaline conditions
Merispase®	transgenic corn	acid stable dog gastric lipase in transgenic corn	3 to 4		low activity under alkaline conditions
no product	Microbial - culture of <i>T. thermophila</i>	acid stable <i>Tetrahymena</i> lipases	3,5 to 4,5		low activity under alkaline conditions

Table 1: Summary enzyme preparation for PERT approaches

Object of the present invention

In most patients, lipid digestion cannot be completely normalized by current standard therapy. Furthermore the production of lipases for human administration is cumbersome and expensive. The instant invention addresses these issues.

Summary of the invention

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, a combination of two or more lipase enzymes is provided, wherein at least one lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at an acidic pH value,

while at least one other lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at an alkalic pH value.

One preferred way to define the pH optimum is the pH range in which the lipase as > 50% of its peak activity, as determined with, e.g., the Nixon Test or the titration test (see below). The term “pH optimum ” is used synonymously with the term “maximum lipolytic activity”.

The term “acidic pH value” means a pH between ≥ 0 and ≤ 7 , while the term “alkalic pH value” means a pH between $>$ and ≤ 14 .

The term “lipase enzyme”, as used herein, refers to an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of fats (lipids). Lipases are a subclass of the esterases and perform essential roles in the digestion, transport and processing of dietary lipids (e.g. triglycerides, fats, oils) in most, if not all, living organisms. The term lipases encompass the following subtypes: bile salt-dependent lipase, pancreatic lipase, lysosomal lipase, hepatic lipase, lipoprotein lipase, hormone-sensitive lipase, gastric lipase, endothelial lipase, pancreatic lipase related protein 2, pancreatic lipase related protein 1 and lingual lipase

The inventors have surprisingly found that a combination of these two or more lipase enzymes wherein one of which has a pH optimum at an acidic pH value, while at least one other has a pH optimum at an alkalic pH value, significantly increases the efficacy of a lipase substitution therapy.

According to a preferred embodiment, the lipolytic activity of at least one lipase enzyme is determined with the Nixon Test or the titration test.

The Nixon test is disclosed in Nixon & Chang 1979, content of which is incorporated herein. Details of this test are disclosed elsewhere herein. The titration test is disclosed in United States Pharmacopeia 23, NF18 1095, pp 1150-1151, content of which is incorporated herein.

Preferably, the at least one lipase enzyme is a lipase enzyme encoded, expressed and/or produced by an organism of the order ciliates.

Preferably, said ciliate is from the family Tetrahymenidae. More preferably, said ciliate is from the genus *Tetrahymena*. Most preferably, said ciliate is from the *Tetrahymena thermophile*.

A ciliate based lipase production system provides an economical, simple and reliable method for the production of lipases, which have a drastically increased specific activity compared to the available competitors and thus a highly enhanced therapeutic potential.

Since no viruses have been found in *Tetrahymena* combined with the great evolutionary distance between mammals and ciliates the safety of the product is expected to be much higher, while the production can be run with more stability and less risk of failure due to viral infections.

Preferably, at least one lipase enzyme is a lipase enzyme according to claim 3 which has been modified by site directed or random mutagenesis and subsequent selection.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, one lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at a pH value which occurs in the stomach of a mammal, while at least one other lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at a pH value which occurs in the lower small intestine of a mammal.

The intraluminal pH of a mammalian gastrointestinal tract including the stomach is discussed in Fallingborg J, Dan Med Bull. 1999 Jun;46(3):183-96. Some typical values for human gastrointestinal tract are shown in the following table:

Stomach	pH 1 – 4
Duodenum	pH 6
terminal ileum	pH 7,4
caecum	pH 5,7

Table 2

Thus, due to its broad pH spectrum, the product promotes lipolysis over the entire gastrointestinal tract.

In one preferred embodiment, one lipase enzyme of the combination has a pH optimum at a pH value in the range of $\text{pH} \geq 1$ and ≤ 6 .

In one preferred embodiment, one lipase enzyme of the combination has a pH optimum at a pH

value in the range of $\text{pH} \geq 8$ and ≤ 11 .

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the at least two lipases comprise amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of

- a) SEQ ID No 4 – 6, and/or fractions, variants, homologues, or derivatives of thereof
- b) amino acid sequences having a sequence identity of at least 70 %, preferably 95 % with any of SEQ ID No 4 – 6

These sequences relate to three preferred lipases shown in the following:

CILIAN No	pH optimum	amino acids	AA Sequence ID	DNA Sequence ID	Gene name	NCBI Gene ID:
10	3.5 - 7	288	Seq ID No 4	Seq ID No 1	TTHERM_00320120	7825111
11	6 - 11	288	Seq ID No 5	Seq ID No 2	TTHERM_00320130	7825112
14	2 – 5.5	308	Seq ID No 6	Seq ID No 3	TTHERM_00320230	7825120

Table 3

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a pharmaceutical preparation comprising the combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to the above description is provided.

According to still another embodiment of the present invention, the use of the combination of two or more lipase enzymes according the above description, or of a pharmaceutical preparation comprising the latter, for

- the treatment of a lipid digestion deficiency and /or a digestive disorder, or
- the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a lipid digestion deficiency and /or a digestive disorder.

is provided.

Preferably, in said use the digestive disorder is exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI). Other digestive disorders that can be treated encompass steatorrhea, celiac disease or indigestion

EPI is the inability to properly digest food due to a lack of digestive enzymes made by the pancreas. EPI is found in humans afflicted with cystic fibrosis and Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome, and is caused by a progressive loss of the pancreatic cells that make digestive enzymes; loss of digestive enzymes leads to maldigestion and malabsorption of nutrients from normal digestive processes. Chronic pancreatitis is the most common cause of EPI in humans.

Steatorrhea is the presence of excess fat in feces. Stools may also float due to excess lipid, have an oily appearance and can be especially foul-smelling. An oily anal leakage or some level of fecal incontinence may occur. There is increased fat excretion, which can be measured by determining the fecal fat level. The definition of how much fecal fat constitutes steatorrhea has not been standardized.

Celiac disease is a condition in which gluten (a protein found in grains) damages the intestinal tract. Symptoms include abdominal pain, bloating, weight loss, and fatigue. People with celiac disease must follow a strict diet that includes no gluten. Lipases have been studied as part of the treatment for celiac disease, and therapy therewith results in a modest weight gain.

Indigestion is a condition in which patients suffer bloating, gas, and fullness following a high fat meal. These symptoms are commonly associated with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), so some researchers speculate that pancreatic enzymes might help treat symptoms of IBS. No studies have been done, however.

Preferably, in said use the lipid digestion deficiency is Lipoprotein lipase deficiency, which is a condition caused by mutation in the gene which codes lipoprotein lipase.

According to still another embodiment of the present invention, the use of the combination of two or more lipase enzymes according the above description, or of a pharmaceutical preparation comprising the latter, for the treatment of Cystic fibrosis is provided.

Cystic fibrosis is an inherited condition that causes the body to produce abnormally thick, sticky mucus. Patients often have nutritional deficiencies because mucus blocks pancreatic enzymes from getting to the intestines. Taking lipases helps improve the nutrition these patients get from food.

According to yet another embodiment, a method of producing a combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to the above description is provided, which method comprises the steps of

- a) expressing the two or more lipase enzymes in one or more suitable production systems, and
- b) purifying the two or more lipase enzymes expressed in step a).

Preferably, in said method at least one lipase enzyme is produced by homologous expression in an organism of the order ciliates

The term “homologous protein expression” relates to the expression of a gene or protein in an organism from where said gene or protein originates.

Preferably, said ciliate is from the family Tetrahymenidae. More preferably, said ciliate is from the genus *Tetrahymena*. Most preferably, said ciliate is from the *Tetrahymena thermophile*.

A ciliate based lipase production system provides an economical, simple and reliable method for the production of lipases, which have a drastically increased specific activity compared to the available competitors and thus a highly enhanced therapeutic potential.

Since no viruses have been found in *Tetrahymena* combined with the great evolutionary distance between mammals and ciliates the safety of the product is expected to be much higher, while the production can be run with more stability and less risk of failure due to viral infections.

Further, a ciliate based lipase production system is particularly useful in case a ciliate lipase is to be produced, because ciliates have a codon usage that differs from other eukaryotes, as can be seen in the following table:

fields: [triplet] [frequency: per thousand] ([number])

UUU 26.1 (3815)	UCU 24.4 (3557)	UAU 23.3 (3407)	UGU 9.7 (1412)
UUC 19.4 (2827)	UCC 6.5 (948)	UAC 14.5 (2110)	UGC 8.8 (1282)
UUA 29.8 (4346)	UCA 16.8 (2453)	UAA 36.8 (5366)	UGA 2.0 (286)
UUG 14.1 (2054)	UCG 1.5 (222)	UAG 11.0 (1606)	UGG 7.4 (1080)
CUU 20.3 (2955)	CCU 17.6 (2574)	CAU 8.7 (1267)	CGU 4.6 (677)
CUC 10.3 (1497)	CCC 4.6 (676)	CAC 6.4 (930)	CGC 0.9 (136)
CUA 7.4 (1078)	CCA 8.2 (1202)	CAA 19.8 (2894)	CGA 0.5 (73)
CUG 2.6 (378)	CCG 0.5 (68)	CAG 3.3 (477)	CGG 0.1 (8)
AUU 39.3 (5733)	ACU 27.2 (3968)	AAU 48.0 (7002)	AGU 13.5 (1963)
AUC 16.2 (2367)	ACC 7.8 (1140)	AAC 24.2 (3530)	AGC 9.2 (1344)
AUA 19.1 (2783)	ACA 14.8 (2153)	AAA 58.7 (8562)	AGA 26.6 (3887)
AUG 19.3 (2811)	ACG 0.8 (111)	AAG 34.3 (5001)	AGG 2.8 (412)
GUU 25.8 (3763)	GCU 30.3 (4428)	GAU 42.5 (6208)	GGU 24.5 (3576)
GUC 10.1 (1469)	GCC 7.5 (1098)	GAC 12.4 (1815)	GGC 4.3 (629)
GUA 11.6 (1693)	GCA 11.8 (1726)	GAA 58.2 (8499)	GGA 15.1 (2205)
GUG 3.1 (451)	GCG 0.6 (88)	GAG 11.2 (1630)	GGG 1.5 (216)

Coding GC 32.53% 1st letter GC 38.64% 2nd letter GC 31.25% 3rd letter GC 27.69%

Table 4

Preferably, in said method at least one lipase enzyme is produced by overexpression, preferably by homologous overexpression.

The term “homologous overexpression” relates to the over-expression of a gene or protein in an organism from where said gene or protein originates.

For this purpose, the expression of an endogenous gene can be enhanced by external factors, e.g., it is brought under the control of an a promoter cloned in directly into the genome, or transcriptions factors are added to the respective cell or organism. As an alternative, the expression of a copy of said endogenous gene introduced into that cell or organism by means of a suitable plasmid can be provided. Examples for such plasmids are shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

According to yet another embodiment of the invention, two or more nucleic acid molecules are provided, selected from the group consisting of

- a) at least one nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence presented as SEQ ID NO 1 - 3
- b) at least one nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence presented as SEQ ID NO 4 - 6
- c) at least one nucleic acid molecule that is a fraction, variant, homologue, or derivative of the nucleic acid molecules of a) - b),
- d) at least one nucleic acid molecule that is a complement to any of the nucleic acid molecules of a) - c), or capable of hybridizing therewith under stringent conditions,
- e) at least one nucleic acid molecule which comprises, in comparison to any of the nucleic acid molecules of a) - d) at least one silent single nucleotide substitution, nucleic acid molecule according to a) and c) - e) which is code optimized for a protozoan expression host, and/or
- f) at least one nucleic acid molecule having a sequence identity of at least 70 %, preferably 95 % with any of the nucleic acid molecules of a) - f).

Further description

The inventors revealed 37 open reading frames for proteins with putative lipolytic activity in the genome of *Tetrahymena*. In the course of our experiments three enzymes were selected due to favorable properties by screening experiments.

Tetrahymena is a nonpathogenic unicellular eukaryotic microorganism which has been established in a few laboratories as an expression host. It features a number of advantages which make it suitable for homologous protein expression. *Tetrahymena* is a broadly examined model organism, and, in over 50 years of basic research, no viruses or endoparasites were observed. Examinations with indicator cell lines revealed no endogenous infectious agents like viruses or mycoplasma, which can infect higher animals. This might be due to the nuclear dimorphism which is common to ciliates. Another reason for this might be the unusual codon usage and AT-rich genome in Ciliates. The inventors do thus assume that pathogenic viruses of higher organisms cannot amplify in most ciliates. The fact that, as known so far, ciliates are not susceptible for viruses, arises as a surprising advantage. This means that in production processes based on Ciliates, amplification or growth of adventitious viruses does not occur. Furthermore it is possible to grow ciliates in animal free media. This means, that in case a protein is produced for therapeutic use, costly virus depletion

procedures as necessary in industrial processes with human and animal cell cultures can be skipped.

First of all, the above considerations as related to codon usage in ciliates apply for *Tetrahymena* as well. Furthermore, high copy number plasmids are available for *Tetrahymena*, containing an origin of replication (ori) from a minichromosomal rDNA. This minichromosomal rDNA is present in up to 9.000 copies per cell. Beyond that stable integration can take place into the macronuclear DNA, in which all genes are present in 45- fold copy number. The high gene dose is the ideal precondition for an efficient protein biosynthesis and thus for a high productivity. In contrast to bacteria, ciliates of the genus *Tetrahymena* secrete biologically proteins very efficiently to the supernatant.

Batch, fed-batch and continuous fermentation of *Tetrahymena* with cell densities up to 2×10^7 cells/ml and dry weights of up to 80 g/L are established, and production enlargements (upscaling) up to 1000 L could be demonstrated without any problem. In feasibility studies with reporter proteins space-time yields of 50 - 90 pg/cell a day could already be achieved. First experiments with homologous expression resulted in a yield of over 200 mg/L a day for secreted proteins. *Tetrahymena* can be fermented in conventional production facilities for microbiological expression systems (bacteria or yeasts). This means that no costly modifications in existing production plants or a new building of the production facilities are necessary.

Ciliate systems have, however, some other advantages with respect to the expression of secreted enzymes. These will be discussed in the following.

Despite the said advantages, ciliate expression systems are still relatively unknown, and the person skilled in the art, when being asked about potential heterologous/homologous expression systems, would rather think of *E. coli*, yeast, insect cell systems (baculovirus) and mammalian cell lines.

Methods for the transformation of ciliates, which can be used in the context of the present invention, comprise, among others, microinjection, electroporation and particle bombardment, and are, for example, described in Tondravi & Yao (1986), Gaertig & Gorovsky (1992) and Cassidy-Hanley et al (1997).

Methods for transformation and heterologous protein expression have been described for a few

protists (WO 00/58483 and WO 00/46381). The generation of mitotically stable transformants of the ciliate *Tetrahymena thermophila* can be achieved after transfection either of the somatic macronucleus or the generative micronucleus by microinjection, electroporation or by particle bombardment.

Selection of the transformants can be performed using different selection markers like the neomycin resistance (Weide et al. 2006, BMC) and the integration of the heterologous genes by homologous DNA recombination, which results in stable thymidin-auxotrophic *Tetrahymena* cells (Weide et al. 2006, BMC). In addition, the use of blasticidin S (Weide et al. 2007, BMC) or paclitaxcel (WO 00/46381) resistance has also been considered.

Promoters suitable for lipase expression in ciliates are, for example, disclosed in WO2007006812A1 which is also registered for the applicant of the present invention, the content of which shall be incorporated herewith by reference. Therein, a heat-inducible promoter and a metallothionein-promoter are disclosed which can also be used for the purposes of the present invention.

Furthermore, a vector for the transfection of a ciliate host cell is provided, said vector comprising at least one nucleic acid molecule encoding for a lipase.

Surprisingly a combination of *Tetrahymena* lipases and proteases, hereinafter referred to as "the preparation", can meet the requirements for the treatment of pancreatic malfunction better than any product on the market or currently under development. Firstly, the unparalleled ability of lipid digestion under various pH conditions ranging from pH values of 2 to pH values of up to 11 enables the preparation to digest lipids in the acidic gut and the, due to pancreatic dysfunction, acidic upper duodenum as well as in the more neutral to basic parts of the small intestine. Secondly, the preparation's specific activity surprisingly was found to be at least one order of magnitude higher than the specific activity of pancreatin even under neutral to basic conditions. This will help to promote the patient's compliance by reducing his daily pill burden. Thirdly a predefined mixture of enzymes is contraindicated for certain forms of pathological maldigestion.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, two or more *Tetrahymena* lipases cover the physiological pH range of the gastrointestinal tract enabling lipolysis from the stomach to the

lower small intestine. In another preferred embodiment an alkaline *Tetrahymena* lipase is used to digest lipids in the alkaline environment of the duodenum.

The possibility of a modular assembly of lipase, protease and amylase activity allows the adaptation of the preparation to patients with different conditions and thus different needs of medications. For example high amylase content is undesirable for children with mucoviscidose. Proteases are contraindicated in patients with acute pancreatitis or active episodes of chronic pancreatitis. And fourthly, the preparation, in contrast to lipases from funghi is activated by bile acids in physiologic concentrations.

Definitions

The term “ciliate”, as used herein, shall refer to the scientific phylum of Ciliophora, which are unicellular eukaryotes (“protozoa” or “protists”) characterized, among others, by their relatively large size (some species have up to 2 mm in length), their ciliated cell surface and by two different sorts of nuclei, i.e., a small, diploid micronucleus, and a large, polyploid macronucleus (used for protein expression). The latter is generated from the micronucleus by amplification of the genome and heavy editing.

The term “cDNA”, as used herein, shall refer to a DNA molecule which encodes for a protein to be expressed, and is devoid of any non-encoding parts, like introns. In many cases, a cDNA has been directly synthesized from an mRNA template using reverse transcriptase, and an oligo dT-primer. However, the term shall as well comprise synthetic genes and encoding DNAs otherwise obtained.

The term “promoter”, as used herein, shall refer to a regulatory region of DNA generally located upstream (towards the 5' region of the sense strand) of a gene or a cDNA, that allows or even enhances transcription of the gene, or the cDNA.

The term “fragment”, as used herein, shall refer to a part of a protein which lacks some parts, or domains, of the native, or wildtype protein while retaining some activity in terms of enzymatic activity, immunogenicity, target binding or the like.

The term “signal sequence”, as used herein, shall refer to a nucleic acid sequence which encodes for an oligopeptide (“signal peptide”) which directs proteins synthesized in the cytosol to certain organelles such as the nucleus, mitochondrial matrix, endoplasmic reticulum, chloroplast, apoplast and peroxisome. Some signal peptides are cleaved from the protein by signal peptidase after the proteins are transported. In a stricter sense, the signal sequence, or the signal peptide, accounts for the secretion of the said protein into the exterior medium. This process takes place via the rough endoplasmic reticulum, the Golgi apparatus and subsequent exocytosis. In many cases a signal sequence is located at the N-terminus of the protein to be secreted.

The term “operably linked” as used herein, means that a nucleotide sequence, which can encode a gene product, is linked to a promoter such that the promoter regulates expression of the gene product under appropriate conditions. Two nucleotide sequences that are operably linked contain elements essential for transcription, including, for example, a TATA box.

The term "nucleic acid molecule" is intended to indicate any single- or double stranded nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA (cDNA and/or genomic DNA), RNA (preferably mRNA), PNA, LNA and/or Morpholino.

The term "stringent conditions" relates to conditions under which a probe will preferably hybridize to its target subsequence and much less to other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5° C. lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH and nucleic acid concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target sequence hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium. (As the target sequences are generally present in excess, at T_m, 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium). Typically, stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M Na ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M Na ion (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30° C for short probes (e.g. 10 to 50 nucleotides) and at least about 60° C for longer probes. Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents, such as formamide and the like.

The term "fragment of the nucleic acid molecule" is intended to indicate a nucleic acid comprising

a subset of a nucleic acid molecule according to one of the claimed sequences. The same is applicable to the term "fraction of the nucleic acid molecule".

The term "variant of the nucleic acid molecule" refers herein to a nucleic acid molecule which is substantially similar in structure and biological activity to a nucleic acid molecule according to one of the claimed sequences.

The term "homologue of the nucleic acid molecule" refers to a nucleic acid molecule the sequence of which has one or more nucleotides added, deleted, substituted or otherwise chemically modified in comparison to a nucleic acid molecule according to one of the claimed sequences, provided always that the homologue retains substantially the same binding properties as the latter.

The term "sequence identity of at least X %", as used herein, refers to a sequence identity as determined after a sequence alignment carried out with the family of BLAST algorithms (particularly megablast, discontinuous megablast, blastn, blastp, PSI-BLAST, PHI-BLAST, blastx, tblastn and tblastx), as accessible on the respective internet domain provided by NCBI.

The term "vector", as used herein, refers to a molecular vehicle used to transfer foreign genetic material into another cell. The vector itself is generally a DNA sequence that consists of an insert (gene of interest) and a larger sequence that serves as the "backbone" of the vector. The purpose of a vector to transfer genetic information to another cell is typically to isolate, multiply, or express the insert in the target cell. Vectors called expression vectors (expression constructs) specifically are for the expression of the transgene in the target cell, and generally have a promoter sequence that drives expression of the transgene. Simpler vectors called transcription vectors are only capable of being transcribed but not translated: they can be replicated in a target cell but not expressed, unlike expression vectors. Transcription vectors are used to amplify their insert.

The term "plasmid", as used herein, refers to Plasmid Vectors, i.e. circular DNA sequences that are capable of automatically replicating in a host cell. Plasmid vectors comprise an origin of replication ("ORI") that allows for semi-independent replication of the plasmid in the host cell. Furthermore, a plasmid may comprise a multiple cloning site which includes nucleotide overhangs for insertion of an insert, and multiple restriction enzyme consensus sites to either side of the insert, a promoter to drive transcription of the plasmid's transgene, optionally at least one genetic marker

for confirmation that the plasmid has integrated with the host genomic DNA, and, optionally, a reporter for identification of which cells have been successfully transfected.

The term “host cell”, as used herein, has two different meanings which may be understood according to the respective context. In the context of homologous protein expression, the term “host cell” refers to a cell which is used as expression host. Said cell, or its progenitor, has thus been transfected with a suitable vector comprising the cDNA of the protein to be expressed.

As used herein, the term “ciliate host cell” shall refer to a cell from the phylum Ciliophora (formerly: Ciliata), e.g., protozoans characterized by the presence of hair-like organelles called cilia and a nuclear dimorphism.

As used herein, the term “incorporated” shall refer to the fact that the said nucleic acid has entered the host cell in such way that it is ready for protein expression. Such incorporation can have different types in ciliates, e.g. “episomal incorporation” (e.g. the nucleic acid molecule, like a plasmid, has not entered the cellular nucleus, but replicates, and is translated, in the cytoplasm), and “integrative incorporation” (e.g. the nucleic acid molecule has integrated into the cellular genome).

Disclaimer

To provide a comprehensive disclosure without unduly lengthening the specification, the applicant hereby incorporates by reference each of the patents and patent applications referenced above.

The particular combinations of elements and features in the above detailed embodiments are exemplary only; the interchanging and substitution of these teachings with other teachings in this and the patents/applications incorporated by reference are also expressly contemplated. As those skilled in the art will recognize, variations, modifications, and other implementations of what is described herein can occur to those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention as claimed. Accordingly, the foregoing description is by way of example only and is not intended as limiting. The invention's scope is defined in the following claims and the equivalents thereto. Furthermore, reference signs used in the description and claims do not limit the scope of the invention as claimed.

Brief description of the examples and drawings

Additional details, features, characteristics and advantages of the object of the invention are disclosed in the subclaims, and the following description of the respective figures and examples, which, in an exemplary fashion, show preferred embodiments of the present invention. However, these drawings should by no means be understood as to limit the scope of the invention.

Examples and Figures

1. Construction of expression vectors

The genes for the different Lipases (SEQ ID No: 1, SEQ ID No: 2 and SEQ ID No: 3)) were cloned into the donor vector (see Fig. 7). The expression cassettes from all donor vectors were transferred into the acceptor vector (see Fig. 8) using a Cre dependent recombinase system. Sequences are given below.

2. Cultivation of wildtype *Tetrahymena* and transformation of expression plasmids (biolistic bombardment)

Tetrahymena thermophila strains B 1868/4, B 1868/7 and SB 1969 were cultivated in SPPR (2.5 % proteose peptone, 1 % Peptone acid hydrolysate, 0.5 % yeast extract, 0.1 % ferrous sulphate chelate solution and 0.2 % glucose). We used conjugating *T. thermophila* strains. The transformation of the *T. thermophila* cells was performed as previously described in Cassidy-Hanley *et al.* 1997.

3. Determination of Lipase activity

Transformed *Tetrahymena* clones were cultivated in SPPR medium by the addition of 400 µg/ml paromomycin at 30 °C in a 500 ml Multi fermenter. Target gene expression was induced by addition of 0,55 µM Cd²⁺ (MTT1) at the beginning of the cultivation or in early or mid log phase.

Aliquots of cell free SPPR supernatants were harvested about 20 h to 25 h after induction of the culture. Lipase activity of supernatants was determined by the colorimetric determination of

liberated fatty acids described by Nixon & Chang (1979), or by titration (United States Pharmacopeia 23, NF18 1095, pp 1150-1151). The screening for lipolytic active clones was done by a Rhodamine fluorescence test (Jette & Ziomek, 1994).

4. pH spectra of different *Tetrahymena* Lipases (Figs. 1-3)

The lipolytic activity of three different overexpressed *Tetrahymena* lipases was tested at different pH values with the Nixon test. As substrate a high fat pig diet from Arie Blok (Woerden, NL) which was predigested with Pepsin at low pH to simulate gastric passage was used. Lipases No. 10 and 14 (SEQ ID NOs 4, and 6, respectively) showed activities at low pH values while lipase no. 11 exhibited a broad pH activity spectrum from neutral to high pH values comparable to Pancreatin. A combination of these lipases can cover pH values from 2 to 11. Results are shown in Figs. 1 – 3.

5. Stability in gastric juice (Fig. 4)

pH activities were determined after incubation for 0,5 and 3 h in human gastric fluid (Fig. 4). In contrast to Pancreatin derived products lipases No. 10 and 14 retain activities of 38 % and 30 % respectively even after 3 h of incubation in human gastric fluid. Results are shown in Fig. 4.

6. Bile salt activation (Fig. 5)

The lipolytic activity of lipase No. 11 (SEQ ID No 5) was tested in the presence of various amounts of a physiologic mixture of bile acids (Gargouri *et al.*, 1986). Like human pancreas lipase, lipase No. 11 is activated by increasing concentrations of bile acids. Results are shown in Fig. 5.

Sequences

SEQ ID No 1: Nucleotide of Lipase 10

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1 atgaaattgt aattgcttct attggtttgc ttgtcatttg ctgcctgcta atcatttact
61 tatacttaat cacttgctta agacttagct ggtttctctc ttgcttctta ctgtaatcct
121 aaatctatag aacaatggaa ttgtggatgt gcttgtgata aaaaccotta aggacttoga
181 aatgttacta tcttatttaa ctctactcta taagctagtg gatatttagg ctactccact
241 catcatgatg caattgttgt tgtattcaga ggaacagtac cttggttaat cgaaaattgg
301 attgctgact taaacacott caagacttag taccactctt gccaaaactg ttatgtccat
361 taaggctttt ataaccagtt caaataattg aaatctcagc ttgttactag ctttacttca
421 cttcgtaaac tatatcctaa tgcaaaagta tttgttacag gacattctct tgggtgctgca
481 atgagtgctc actcaatacc agtaatttac taattaaatg gaaataaacc tattgatgct
541 ttttacaatt atgggttgcc tagagtaggt gactaaactt atgcaaactg gtttaacagt
601 taaaattttg ccttagaata tggtagaatt aataatgctg ctgatccagt tcctcattta
661 cctcctcttc tttaccattt ttcatttttc cactacaacc atgaaatatt ctatccttct
721 tttgttcttt ttggaaacta acataactaa tgttaaaacg cggaacaat atttggtgca
781 gatggagtaa taatagcagc taatgttcta gaccatctaa cttatttttg atgggattgg
841 tctggttcta tattaacttg ctaatga

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SEQ ID No: 4: amino acid sequence of Lipase 10

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MKLQLLLLVCLSFACQSFTYTQSLAQDLAGFSLASYCNPKSIE
QWNCGCACDKNPQGLRNVTILFNSTLQASGYLGYSTHDDAIVVFRGTVPWLIENWIA
DLNTFKTQYPLCQNCYVHQGFYNQFKQLKSLVTSFTSLRQLYPNAKVFTGHSLGAA
MSAHSIPVIYQLNGNKPIDAFYNYGCPRVGDQTYANWFNSQNFALYGRINNAADPVP
HLPPLLYPFSFFHYNHEIFYPSFVLFGNQHNQCQNAETIFGADGVIIAANVLDHLTYF
GWDWSGSILTCQ

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SEQ ID No: 2: Nucleotide of lipase 11

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1 atgaaatcaa tttttttatt aattatttcc ttgcttttag cttcttgctc atagttttaa
61 tataatgaaa cacttgcccta agacttagct ggattttctc ttgctttotta ctgtaatcct
121 aaatatttat aataatggaa ttgtggctct gcttgtaaaa aaaacccaaa tgggtottaca
181 gattttctctt atttgtataa caagacttta aaggcaagtg gatatatagg ctattctgct
241 catcatgatg ctattatagt tgtctttaga ggaactgtcc cttggttgat ctaaaattgg
301 attgcagatt taaacactat caaaatttaa tatcctttct gtgaaaattg ttatgttcat
361 aaagggtttct ataaatagtt caattaatta aaatcttaac ttatttaaag ctttacagaa
421 attcggttaaa aatatccttc atcaaaaata tttgtcactg gacattctct tgggtgcagct
481 atgagttttc attcaatgcc tattattttt gaattaaatg gaaataagcc tattgatgct
541 ttctataaatt atgggttccc aagagttggg aacgaagcat atgcaacttg gtttaattta
601 caaaattttg ctttataata tggcagaata aataatgcag cagatcctgt tcctcattta
661 cctcctattc ttttcccttt ctaattttat cataactaat atgaaatatt ttatacttca
721 tttattgaag atggtaacaa atatgagtaa tgcttagatg cagaacacaa attatgtgca
781 aatagtaaga ttattgctgc aagcgttcgt gaccatctta gttattttgg ctggaattgg
841 gctacttcta ttttaacttg ccaatgaatt aaaaaattaa tttatcaaac aaaaacatta
901 actaaaatta tttttatctg tttaaatttg ttttaaaaca tttatatattt attttaatat
961 ttactacttt ttagaataaa atatct

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SEQ ID No: 5: Amino acid sequence of lipase 11

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MKSIFLLIISLLLASCSQFQYNETLAQDLAGFSLASYCNP KYLQ
QWNCGSACKKNPNGLTDFSYLYNKLKASGYIGYSAHHD AIIIVFRGTVPWLIQNWIA
DLNTIKIQYPCENCYVHKGFYKQFNQLKSQLIQSFT EIRQKYPSSKIFVTGHS LGAA
MSFHSMPIIFELNGNKPIDAFYNYGSPRVGNEAYATW FNLQNFALQYGRINNAADPVP
HLPPILFFPQFYHTNHEIFYTSFIEDGNKYEQCLDAE HKLCANSKIIAASVRDHLSYF
GWNWATSILTCQ

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SEQ ID No: 3: Nucleotide acid sequence of lipase 14

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1  ATGAACAAAT  TGCAAGTTCT  TTTCATTGCA  GCTATAGTTT  GCACAATTGG  ATCCACTGTT
61  TATTTACTCA  ATAAGAGCTC  TTCAGATGTC  CAAGAGTCTT  AACTGACTTT  CCCCTATGAT
121  GAAAAATTTAG  CTGAAAAATT  AGCTGGATTT  TCTATGGCTT  CTTATTGTAA  AGCTTCTAAA
181  ATTGAAAAC  GGAATTGCGG  TGCTTCTTGC  AAAAAAATC  CCGAAGGACT  TTAAGATGTC
241  TACATTATGA  AAAATAAAAC  TATGAACGCT  GCTGGTTTCT  TAGCATATTC  TCCTGCTCAT
301  GATGCTATAG  TAGTTGTATT  TAGAGGAACT  GTCCCCTGGT  TGATCAAGAA  TTGGATTAGT
361  GACATTAACA  CTGTCAAAAC  AAAATACTCT  AGATGCGAAA  AATGCTATGT  TCATTGGGC
421  TTCTTCAATG  CCTTCAAGGA  ATTGTAAGAT  TAAATTCTTA  CTGAGTTCCC  TAACTTAAG
481  GCCAAATATC  CTTATTCAAA  GGTAATTTAA  CACAAAATAT  ACATATATCT  CTTTATAAAT
541  AATTCATGCT  ATCATATGTT  TTTCTTTAGA  TTATTGTGTA  TTTCAAAAGC  ATCACCTTAG
601  CCTTTAAATA  TTGATTAAGG  AAATATTTAA  TGATTTGTAA  AATCAATTGC  AAGAATATAA
661  ATTACTCTAA  ATTAAATCGA  CGTATGAATC  GAATACCCAA  CTAATTATAG  GCATTAATAA
721  ATTTTGGAAA  ATTATTTGTT  TTCTCAATTT  TCAATATGAA  AATTTAGCTT  AACTTATTTG
781  GCTTTTAATA  TTTATTCCAC  TTTTACATC  TTATTCATCA  ATTATATTTA  TTTTAAACTC
841  ATTTAAAAAT  AAATAGGTTT  TTGTTACAGG  TCATTCCCTT  GGTGCTGCAA  TGAGTACTCA
901  CGCTGTTTCT  GTCATTTATG  AACTCAATGG  AAATAAGCCT  ATCGATGCAT  TCTATAATTT
961  TGGTTCCTCT  AGGGTTGGTG  ATGAAAATTA  CCACTAATGG  TTCGATAGCT  AAAATTTTAC
1021  TCTTTAATAT  GGTAAGATTA  ACCACAGAGC  TGATCCAGTT  CCTCATTTAC  CCCCTAATTA
1081  CTCTCCTTTC  ACTTTTACTC  ATATTGATCA  TGAAGTTTTC  TATTAAACAT  TTAAGAAACC
1141  TTATACATAA  TGTATTGAAA  CTGAAAGTCT  TGAATGTGCT  GATGGTATAA  AAATTCCCTT
1201  AGATATTCCT  GACCATCTTT  CTTACTTTGG  TTGGGATTGG  GCCACTGACA  TCTTAGCTTG
1261  CTAATGA

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SEQ ID No: 6: amino acid sequence of lipase 14

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MNKLQVLFIAAIVCTIGSTVYLLNKSSSDVQESQLTFPYDENLAE
NLAGFSMASYCKASKIENWNCGASCKKNPEGLQDVYIMKNKTMNAAGFLAYSPAHDIV
VVERGTVPWLIKWNWISDINTVTKYSRCEKCYVHLGFFNAFKELQDQILTEFPKLKAKY
PYSKVFTVGHSLGAAMSTHAVPVIYELNGNKPIDAFYNFGSPRVGDENYHQWFDSQNF
LQYGRINHRADVPVPHLPNYSPTFTTHIDHEVFYQTFKKPYTQCIETESLECADGIKIP
LDIPDHLSYFGWDWATDILACQ

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What is claimed is:

1. A combination of two or more lipase enzymes, wherein at least one lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at an acidic pH value, while at least one other lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at an alkaline pH value.
2. The combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to claim 1, wherein the lipolytic activity of at least one lipase enzyme is determined with the Nixon Test or the titration test.
3. The combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to any of claims 1 - 2, wherein at least one lipase enzyme is a lipase enzyme encoded, expressed and/or produced by an organism of the order ciliates.
4. The combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to any of claims 1 - 3, wherein at least one lipase enzyme is a lipase enzyme according to claim 3 which has been modified by site directed or random mutagenesis and subsequent selection.
5. The combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to any of claims 1 - 4, wherein one lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at a pH value which occurs in the stomach of a mammal, while at least one other lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at a pH value which occurs in the lower small intestine of a mammal.
6. The combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to any of claims 1 - 5, wherein one lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at a pH value in the range of $\text{pH} \geq 1$ and ≤ 6 .
7. The combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to any of claims 1 - 6, wherein one lipase enzyme has a pH optimum at a pH value in the range of $\text{pH} \geq 8$ and ≤ 11 .
8. The combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to any of claims 1 - 7, wherein the at least two lipases comprise amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of
 - c) SEQ ID No 4 – 6, and/or fractions, variants, homologues, or derivatives of thereof

- d) amino acid sequences having a sequence identity of at least 70 %, preferably 95 % with any of SEQ ID No 4 – 6
9. A pharmaceutical preparation comprising the combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to any of claims 1 – 8
10. Use of the combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to any of claims 1 – 8, or of a pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 9, for
- the treatment of a lipid digestion deficiency and /or a digestive disorder, or
 - the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a lipid digestion deficiency and/or a digestive disorder.
11. Use according to claim 10, in which use the digestive disorder is exocrine pancreatic insufficiency.
12. A method of producing a combination of two or more lipase enzymes according to any of claims 1 – 8 or a pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 9, which method comprises the steps of
- c) expressing the two or more lipase enzymes in one or more suitable production systems, and
 - d) purifying the two or more lipase enzymes expressed in step a).
13. The method according to claim 12, in which method at least one lipase enzyme is produced by homologous expression in an organism of the order ciliates
14. The method according to any of claims 12 - 13, in which method at least one lipase enzyme is produced by overexpression, preferably by homologous overexpression
15. Two or more nucleic acid molecules, selected from the group consisting of

- a) at least one nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence presented as SEQ ID NO 1 - 3
- b) at least one nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence presented as SEQ ID NO 4 - 6
- c) at least one nucleic acid molecule that is a fraction, variant, homologue, or derivative of the nucleic acid molecules of a) - b),
- d) at least one nucleic acid molecule that is a complement to any of the nucleic acid molecules of a) - c), or capable of hybridizing therewith under stringent conditions,
- e) at least one nucleic acid molecule which comprises, in comparison to any of the nucleic acid molecules of a) - d) at least one silent single nucleotide substitution, nucleic acid molecule according to a) and c) - e) which is code optimized for a protozoan expression host, and/or
- f) at least one nucleic acid molecule having a sequence identity of at least 70 %, preferably 95 % with any of the nucleic acid molecules of a) - f).

Figure 1

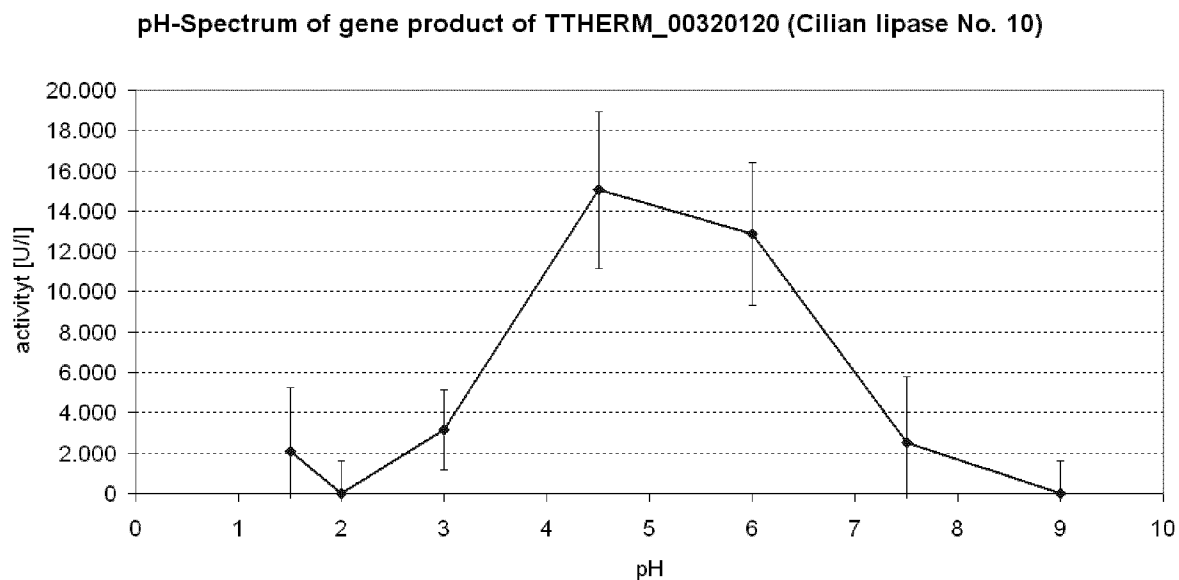


Figure 2

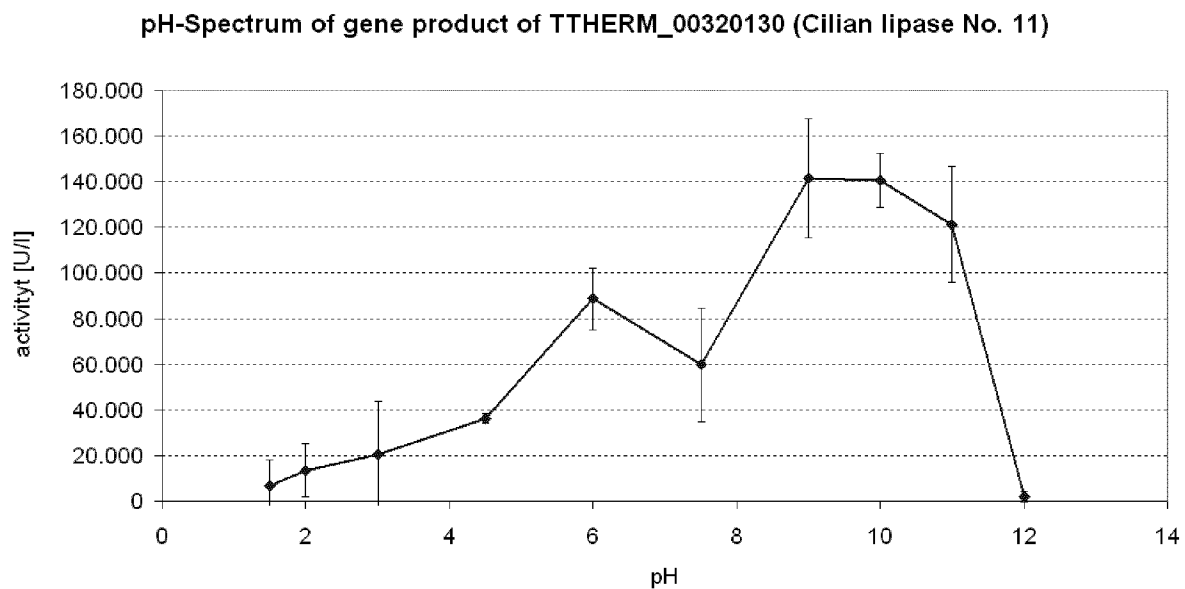


Figure 3

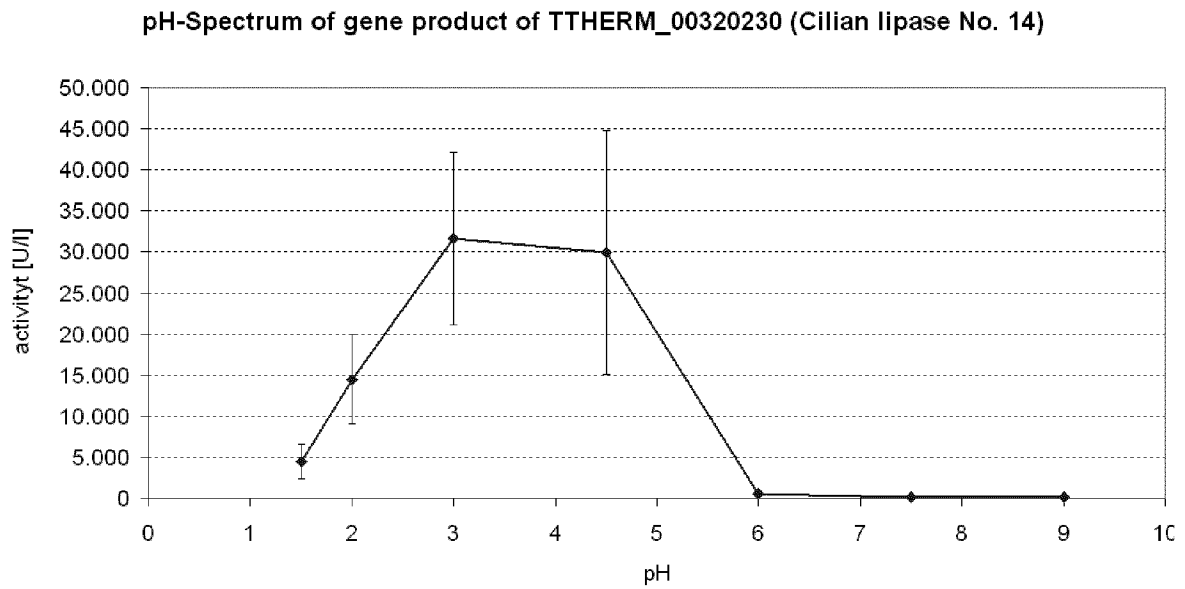


Figure 4

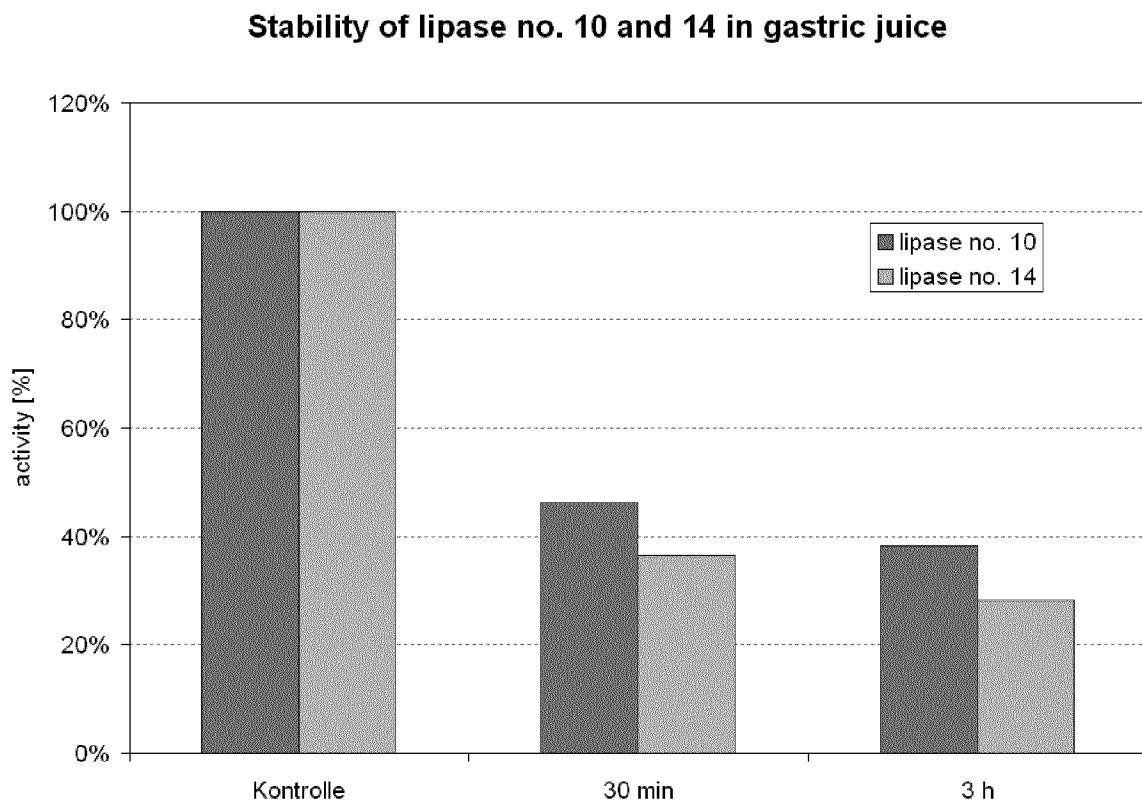


Figure 5

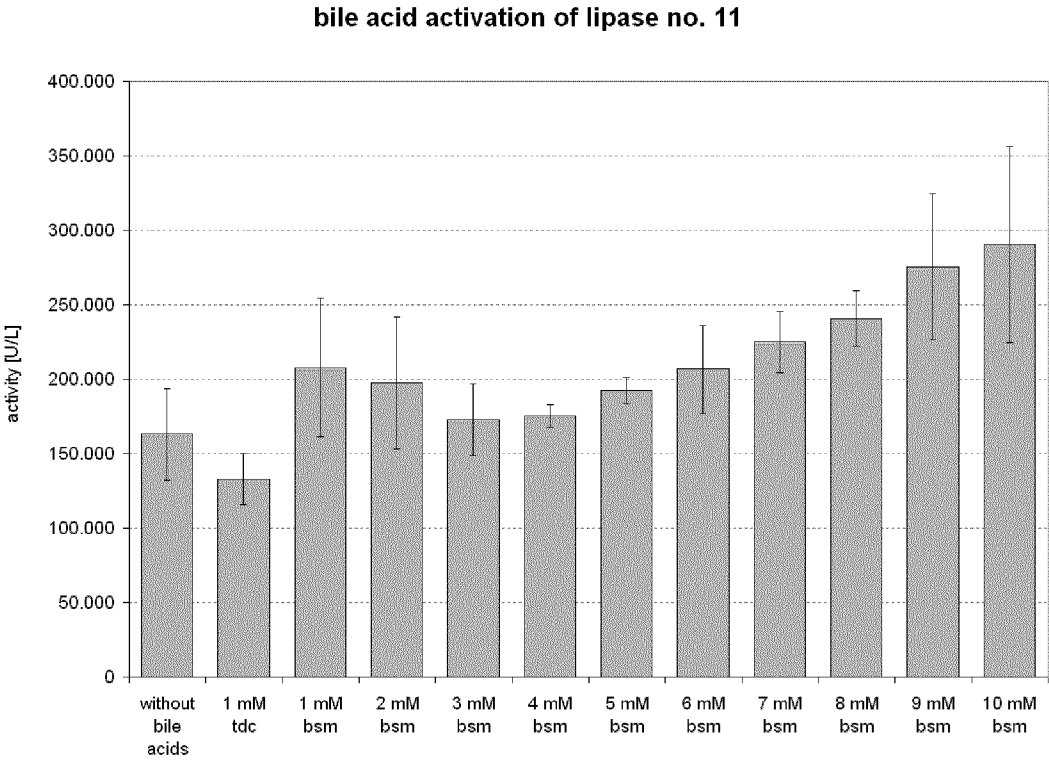


Figure 6

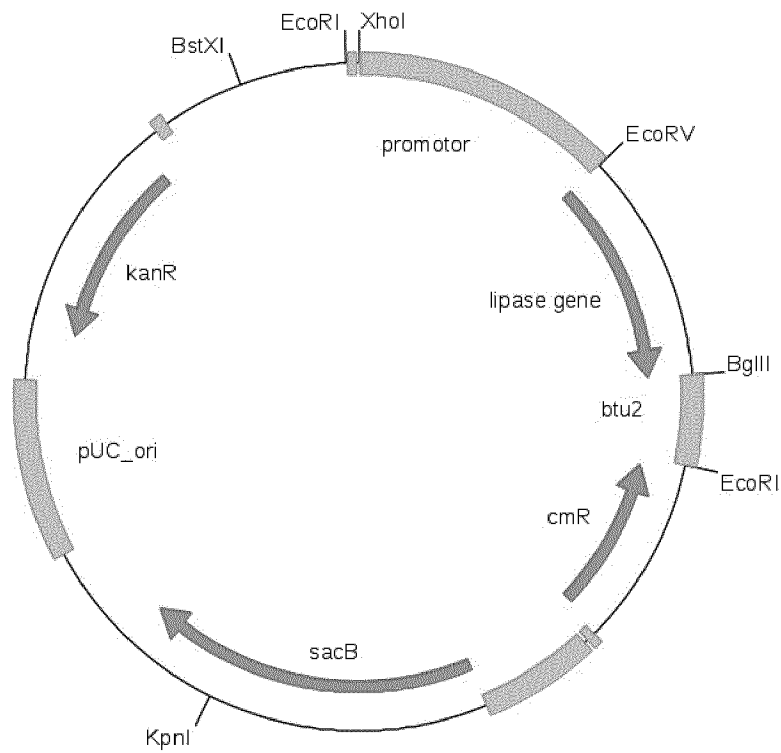


Figure 7

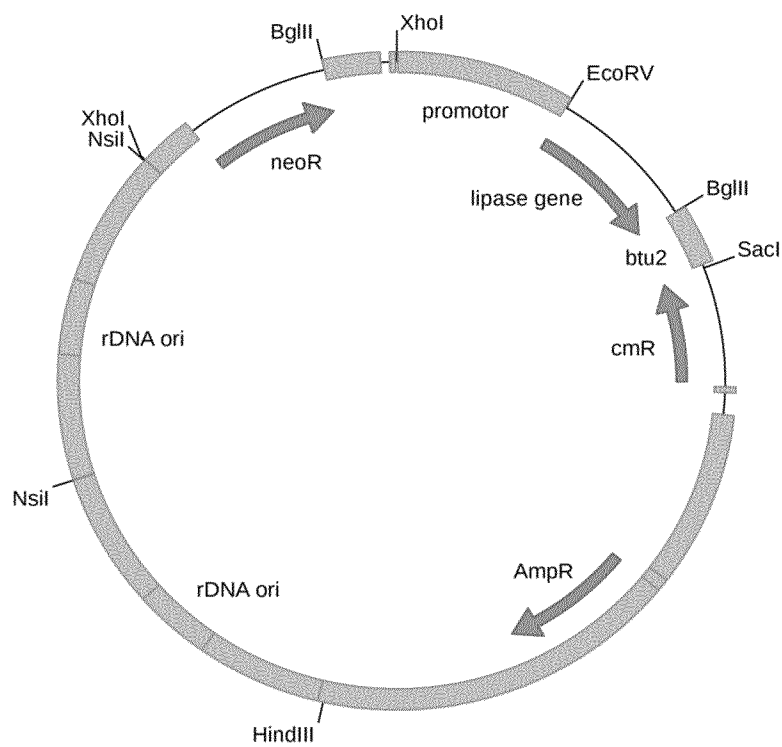
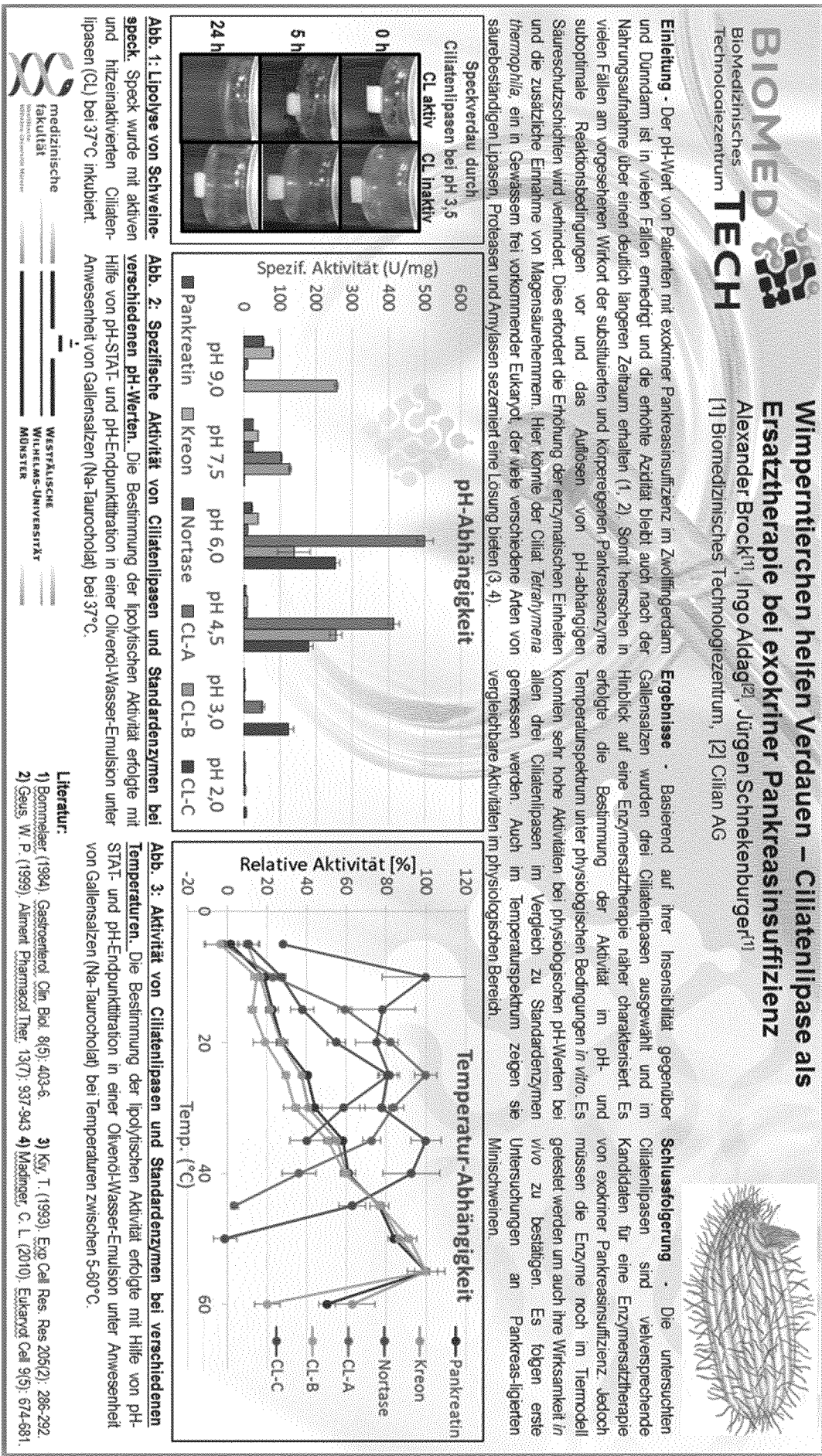


Figure 7



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2016/051341

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61K38/46 C12N9/20 C11D3/386
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61K C12N C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, Sequence Search, EMBASE, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	M D Cantor ET AL: "Cheese: Chemistry, Physics and Microbiology" In: "Major Cheese Groups", 1 January 2004 (2004-01-01), Elsevier, London, XP055272325, ISBN: 978-0-12-263651-6 page 185,	1,2,5-7, 9-12
A	the whole document ----- -/--	3,4,8, 13-15

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 May 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

27/05/2016

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Authorized officer

Seranski, Peter

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2016/051341

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	TAMIO MASE ET AL: "Purification and Characterization of Penicillium roqueforti IAM 7268 Lipase", BIOSCIENCE BIOTECHNOLOGY BIOCHEMISTRY., vol. 59, no. 2, 1 January 1995 (1995-01-01), pages 329-330, XP055272303, TOKYO, JAPAN	1-7,9-14
A	ISSN: 0916-8451, DOI: 10.1271/bbb.59.329 the whole document -----	8,15