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(54) Title: MATERIALS AND METHODS FOR RIBOZYME TREATMENT OF RETINAL DISEASES

(57) Abstract

The subject invention provides materials and methods for efficient, specific reduction or elimination of unwanted mRNA. These materials and methods can be used in therapies for retinal diseases. In one embodiment, ribozymes which degrade mutant rod opsin mRNA are used to treat retinitis pigmentosa or diabetic retinopathy. In a further embodiment, ribozymes which cleave RNAs involved in nitric oxide activity are used to treat blood-retinal dysfunction. The preferred targets include VEGF, eNOS, and iNOS.

DESCRIPTION

MATERIALS AND METHODS FOR RIBOZYME TREATMENT OF DISEASES

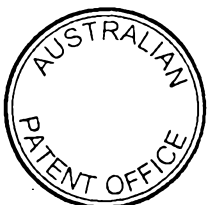
5 Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application claims priority from provisional applications USSN 60/046,147, filed May 9, 1997; and USSN 60/044,492, filed April 21, 1997.

10 Background of the Invention

15 All references, including any patents or patent applications, cited in this specification are hereby incorporated by reference. No admission is made that any reference constitutes prior art. The discussion of the
20 references states what their authors assert, and the applicants reserve the right to challenge the accuracy and pertinency of the cited documents. It will be clearly understood that, although a number of prior art publications are referred to herein, this reference does
25 not constitute an admission that any of these documents forms part of the common general knowledge in the art, in Australia or in any other country.

 Ribozymes are biological catalysts consisting only of RNA. They promote a variety of reactions
30 involving RNA and DNA molecules including site-specific cleavage, ligation, polymerization, and phosphoryl exchange (Cech, T.R. [1989] *Biochem. Int.* 18(1):7-14; Cech, T.R. [1990] *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 59:543-569). Ribozymes fall into three broad classes: (1) RNase P, (2)
35 self-splicing introns, and (3) self-cleaving viral agents. Self-cleaving agents include hepatitis delta virus and components of plant virus satellite RNAs that sever the



RNA genome as part of a rolling-circle mode of replication. Because of their small size and great specificity, ribozymes have the greatest potential for biotechnical applications. The ability of ribozymes to

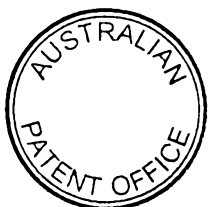
5 cleave other RNA molecules at specific sites in a catalytic manner has brought them into consideration as inhibitors of viral replication or of cell proliferation and gives them potential advantage over antisense RNA. Indeed, ribozymes have already been used to cleave viral

10 targets and oncogene products in living cells (Koizumi, M., H. Kamiya, E. Ohtsuka [1992] *Gene* 117(2):179-184; Kashani-Sabet, M., T. Funato, T. Tone et al. [1992] *Antisense Res. Dev.* 2(1):3-15; Taylor, N.R., J. J. Rossi [1991] *Antisense Res. Dev.* 1(2) 173-186; von-Weizsacker,

15 R., H. E. Blum, J. R. Wands [1992] *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 189(2):743-748; Ojwang, J. O., A. Hampel, D.J. Looney, F. Wong-Stall, J. Rappaport [1992] *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 89(22):10802-10806; Stephenson, P., I. Gibson [1991] *Antisense Res. Dev* 1(3):261-268; Yu, M., J.

20 Ojwang, O. Yamada et al. [1993] *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90(13):6340-6344; Xing, Z., J. L. Whitton [1993] *J. Virol.* 67(4):1840-1847; Yu, M., E. Poeschla, O. Yamada et al. [1995] *Virology* 206(1):381-386; Little, E., A.S. Lee [1995] *J. Biol. Chem.* 270(16):9526-9534).

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Two kinds of ribozymes have been employed widely, hairpins and hammerheads. Both catalyze sequence-specific cleavage resulting in products with a 5' hydroxyl and a 2',3'-cyclic phosphate. Hammerhead ribozymes have been used more commonly, because they impose few restrictions on the target site. Hairpin ribozymes are more stable and, consequently, function better than hammerheads at physiologic temperature and magnesium concentrations.

A number of patents have issued describing various ribozymes and methods for designing ribozymes. See, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,646,031; 5,646,020; 5,639,655; 5,093,246; 4,987,071; 5,116,742; and 5,037,746. However, the ability of ribozymes to provide therapeutic benefit *in vivo* has not yet been demonstrated.

There are more than 200 inherited diseases that lead to retinal degeneration in humans. Considerable progress has been made in identifying genes and mutations causing many forms of inherited retinal degeneration in humans and other animals. Diseases causing inherited retinal degeneration in humans can be classified broadly into those that first affect peripheral vision and the peripheral retina, such as retinitis pigmentosa, and those that primarily affect central vision and the macula, such as macular dystrophy. The macula has the highest concentration of cones and the peripheral retina is dominated by rods.

Retinitis pigmentosa (RP) is a collection of heritable retinal degenerations caused by defects in one of several genes for proteins of photoreceptor (PR) cells. RP is characterized by progressive rod photoreceptor degeneration and eventual blindness. The exact molecular pathogenesis of RP is still unexplained. Ultrastructural observations suggest that the rod PRs are severely affected in the disease. Approximately 50,000 individuals in the United States are estimated to have RP. The clinical symptoms of retinitis pigmentosa include night blindness and loss of peripheral vision. With time visual impairment progresses toward the center of the retina causing "tunnel-vision."

Retinitis pigmentosa can be subdivided into several genetic categories: autosomal dominant (adRP), autosomal recessive (arRP), X-linked (xIRP) or syndromic. There are also a number of clinical classes for retinitis pigmentosa. These classes have been condensed into two broad categories. Type 1 retinitis pigmentosa is characterized by rapid progression and diffuse, severe pigmentation; type 2 retinitis pigmentosa has a slower progression and more regional, less severe pigmentation.

Macular degeneration is a deterioration of the macula (the cone-rich center of vision) leading to gradual loss of central vision. Eventual loss of these cones leads to central vision loss and functional blindness. At least 500,000 individuals are estimated to suffer from macular degeneration currently in the United States. Macular degeneration can have either a genetic

basis or it may be an acquired disease. Approximately 10% of Americans over the age of 50 are afflicted with age-related macular degeneration, an acquired form of disease. The inherited forms of macular degeneration are much less common but usually more severe. Inherited macular degeneration is characterized by early development of macular abnormalities such as yellowish deposits and atrophic or pigmented lesions, followed by progressive loss of central vision.

There is currently no effective treatment for most forms of retinitis pigmentosa or macular degeneration. Treatment with a massive supplement (15,000 I.U. per day) of vitamin A often retards the course of retinal degeneration in retinitis pigmentosa. Vitamin therapy does not treat the underlying cause of RP and is not a cure.

There are many other inherited diseases that cause retinal degeneration in humans. Among these are gyrate atrophy, Norrie disease, choroideremia and various cone-rod dystrophies. In addition there are numerous inherited systemic diseases, such as Bardet-Biedl, Charcot-Marie-Tooth, and Refsum disease which include retinal degeneration among a multiplicity of other symptoms.

Another important ocular disease is diabetic retinopathy. Diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of blindness in adults between the ages of 18-72. Histological studies consistently implicate endothelial cell dysfunction in the pathology.

Hyperglycemia directly contributes to the development of diabetic retinopathy, and early in the development of diabetic retinopathy there exists disruption of the blood-retinal barrier. NOS activity, as determined by conversion of arginine to citrulline, is significantly increased in diabetes Rosen, P., T.M. Danoff, A. DePiero, F.N. Ziyadeh [1995] *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 207(1):80-88). Gade and coworkers demonstrated that endothelial cell dysfunction correlated with elevated glucose in an *in vitro* wound model and was mediated by increased levels of NO (Gade, P.V., J.A. Andrades, M.E. Nemni *et al.* [1997] *J. Vasc. Surg.* 26(2):319-326). In rat cerebral arteries acute glucose exposure dilates arteries via an endothelium mediated mechanism that involves NO (Cipolla, M.J., J.M. Porter, G. Osol [1997] *Stroke* 28(2):405-411). Cosentino demonstrated that prolonged exposure to high glucose increases eNOS gene expression, protein synthesis, and NO release Cosentino, F., K. Hishikawa, Z.S. Katusic, T.F. Luscher [1997] *Circulation* 96(1):25-28).

Nitric oxide (NO) is a pleiotropic molecule with multiple physiological effects: neurotransmitter, component of the immune defense system, regulator of smooth muscle tone and blood pressure, inhibitor of platelet aggregation and a superoxide scavenger. NO is synthesized as a product of the conversion of L-arginine into L-citrulline by the so-called

constitutive nitric oxide synthase (NOS), either neuronal (nNOS) or endothelial (eNOS) isoforms. NO regulates specific protein levels. NO increases mRNA levels for VEGF and iNOS.

Although several studies on NO function in the retina have been published, very little information is available pertaining to its role in the diabetic retina (Chakravarthy, U., A.W. Stitt, J. McNally *et al.* [1995] *Curr. Eye Res.* 14(4):285-294; Goldstein, I.M., P. Ostwald, S. Roth [1996] *Vision Res.* 36(18):2979-2974). The iNOS isoform is expressed in the retina, as shown by RT-PCR and immunocytochemistry. It is believed to be involved in the development of diabetic retinopathy and in ischemia-reperfusion injury Hangai, M., N. Yoshimura, K. Hirioi, M. Mandai, Y. Honda [1996] *Exp. Eye Res.* 63(5):501-509; Ostwald, P., I.M. Goldstein, A. Pachnanda, S. Roth [1995] *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 36(12):2396-2403). Administering NOS inhibitors can ameliorate or prevent ischemia-reperfusion injury (Lam, T.T., M.O. Tso [1996] *Res. Commun. Mol. Pathol. Pharmacol.* 92(3):329-340). Diabetic human retinal pigmented epithelial cells have augmented iNOS compared to non-diabetic cells. An increasing body of evidence indicates growth factors including vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) are involved in increased permeability of endothelium that leads to breakdown of the blood-retinal barrier in this microvascular disease. However, the mechanisms for growth factor action in disease progression remain elusive.

Brief Summary of the Invention

The subject invention concerns materials and methods for the treatment of diseases involving the expression of abnormal and/or excessive amounts of proteins. More specifically, the subject invention provides polynucleotide sequences, and methods for using these sequences, to achieve highly specific elimination or reduction of messenger RNA encoding abnormal and/or excess proteins in the retina. As described herein, the materials and methods of the subject invention can be used to treat a variety of diseases. In a preferred embodiment, the disease which is treated is a disease of the retina. Specifically exemplified herein are materials and methods which can be used to treat autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa (ADRP). Also specifically exemplified are materials and methods for the treatment or prevention of diabetic retinopathy.

In a specific embodiment of the subject invention, hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes have been designed to cleave mutant forms of messenger RNA (mRNA) occurring in various forms of inherited retinal degeneration. The catalytic domain of each ribozyme has been designed to have high stability. In a specific embodiment, the targeting domains are designed

to cleave mRNA encoding the P23H mutation. This mutation leads to one of the most common forms of retinitis pigmentosa. These ribozymes have been shown to digest RNA containing the mutation, but not RNA containing the normal sequence. This specificity makes these ribozymes able to destroy harmful mRNA while leaving normal mRNA intact. Ribozymes against other genetic forms of retinitis pigmentosa can be produced and used according to the subject invention.

A further aspect of the subject invention pertains to the reduction and/or elimination of pathological levels of proteins involved in endothelial cell nitric oxide (NO) regulation. This aspect of the subject invention provides materials and methods for the treatment and/or prevention of diabetic retinopathy. Increased inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), enhanced vascular endothelial growth factor levels, and disruption of the blood retinal barrier has been identified in the retinas of BBZ/Wor diabetic rats compared to non-diabetic age-matched controls. Additionally, endothelial NOS (eNOS) has been identified in the plasmalemmal caveolae of retinal capillary endothelium from diabetic animals, and cytological evidence indicates translocation of the caveolae from the luminal to the abluminal surface of the endothelium. In high glucose environments, chronically increased NO activity results in endothelial cell dysfunction and impaired blood-retinal barrier integrity responsible for the development of diabetic retinopathy.

A schematic diagram illustrating key factors in the cascading mechanisms responsible for damaged retinal endothelium, blood retinal barrier integrity, and diabetic retinopathy is shown in Figure 1.

Specific embodiments of this aspect of the subject invention pertain to strategies designed to maintain blood retinal barrier integrity. Three mechanisms for increased NO activity in diabetic endothelial cells can be targeted: (a) growth factors which increase eNOS; (b) cytokines which increase iNOS; (c) glucose which directly increases growth factors, cytokines, and NOS isoforms. Three specific targets for the ribozymes of the subject invention are the messenger RNAs which encode VEGF, iNOS, and eNOS.

The ribozymes of the subject invention can be delivered using any one of a variety of methods. In a preferred embodiment, recombinant Adeno-associated Virus (rAAV) vectors can be used to transfer the desired genes to retina cells with efficient and cell type-specific expression of the exogenous genes in photoreceptor cells. Other methods of delivery including the use of other viral vectors, liposomes, and naked DNA delivery can be utilized. With the benefit of the teachings provided herein, a person skilled in the art can readily identify, prepare, and use vectors which deliver the ribozymes of the subject invention to the desired location.

A major advantage of using AAV relative to retrovirus-based vectors include its lack of pathogenicity, its ability to infect a broad variety of cells and tissues, and its ability to infect growth-arrested cells. Recombinant AAV lacking its normal rep and cap genes are currently used for gene delivery. The small size of AAV (20 nm in diameter) makes it more permeable to retinal tissues than adenovirus. High titers of AAV are attainable in tissue culture, and the stable virion can be concentrated to reasonably higher titers (up to 10^{12} infectious virus per ml). Even though up to 90% of the human population has been exposed to AAV, there is no association with human disease, making AAV inherently safer than herpesvirus or adenovirus based vectors.

For the purposes of this specification it will be clearly understood that the word "comprising" means "including but not limited to", and that the word "comprises" has a corresponding meaning.

Brief Summary of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram showing key factors in the cascading mechanisms responsible for damaged retinal endothelium, blood retinal barrier integrity, and diabetic retinopathy.

Figures 2A and 2B show the construction of plasmids used according to the subject invention. These figures show a schematic diagram of the plasmid DNA constructs used to make rAAV viruses mOp-lacZ (Figure 2A) and mOp-gfp (Figure 2B). TR, 145 bp AAV terminal repeat sequence, mOp, 472 bp murine rod opsin regulatory sequence from +86 to -388, SD/SA, 180 bp SV40 late viral protein gene 16S/19S splice donor and acceptor signal, lacZ; coding sequence for the bacterial lacZ gene; gfp, coding sequence for the synthetic green fluorescence gene; pA, pA1 and pA2, polyadenylation signals; Epo, a tandem repeat of the polyoma virus enhancer region (bases 5210-5274); Ptk, thymidine kinase promoter of herpesvirus (bases 92-



218); neo^r, coding sequence of the neomycin resistance gene, Tn5 (bases 1555-2347) (Zolotukhin, S., M. Potter, W. Hauswirth, J. Guy, N. Muzyczka [1996] *J. Virol*, 70:4646-4654).

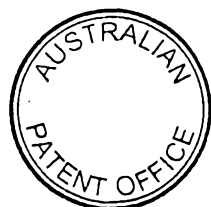
5 **Figure 3** shows the structure of the S334Ter hammerhead ribozyme Rp9 (SEQ ID NO:19), the S334 target sequence (SEQ ID NO:18), and SEQ ID NO:1.

Figure 4 shows the structure of the P23H hairpin ribozyme Rp11 (SEQ ID NO:20), the P23H mutant target sequence (SEQ ID NO:17) and SEQ ID NO:2.

10 **Figure 5** shows the structure of the P23H hammerhead ribozyme Rp13 (SEQ ID NO:21) and the P23H mutant target sequence (SEQ ID NO:17).

Figure 6 shows the structure of the P23H
15 hammerhead ribozyme Rz23 (SEQ ID NO:23) and the P23H mutant target sequence (SEQ ID NO:22).

Figures 7A and 7B show the secondary structure of the P23H (SEQ ID NO:21) and S334Ter (SEQ ID NO:19) hammerhead ribozymes (Figure 7A) and the P23H hairpin
20 ribozyme (SEQ ID NO:20; Figure 7B). The uppercase letters represent the ribozyme sequences, and the lowercase letters represent the target RNA sequences. Substrate sequences differing from the wild-type opsin



are in bold type. Roman numerals label the helices. Helix IV of the hairpin has been extended by 4 base pairs and loop C converted to a GNRA tetraloop. Arrows indicate the site of cleavage.

Figures 8A and 8B show outer retinal layer with P23H ribozymes. Figure 8a, measurements of ONL thickness (left), RIS length (middle), and ROS length (right) in rats killed at different ages. Filled squares denote normal, non-transgenic animals. P23H-3 rats were either uninjected (open squares), injected subretinally with PBS (open diamonds), or injected with AAV vectors carrying one of five ribozymes or controls. Ribozymes were: Hp11 hairpin ribozyme (filled circles), Hh13 hammerhead ribozyme (filled triangles), Hp11i "inactive" hairpin ribozyme (open circles), Hh13i "inactive" hammerhead ribozyme (open triangle), or BOPS-*gfp* (X), all regulated by the same bovine opsin promoter. All injections were performed at P14-15. The error bars were omitted if they fell within the symbol, except for Hp11i at P75 and P90, where only one eye at each point was examined. Figure 8b, Measurements of ONL thickness along the vertical meridian of the eye from the optic nerve head (ONH) to the ora serrata (anterior margin of the retina) in rats at P90. Rats were either uninjected (open triangles) or injected at P14-15 with Hp11 hairpin ribozymes (filled circles) or Hh13 hammerhead ribozymes (open circles).

Brief Description of the Sequences

SEQ ID NO. 1 is the constructed oligonucleotide sequence designated S334Ter.

SEQ ID NO. 2 is the constructed oligonucleotide sequence designated P23H.

20 SEQ ID NO. 3 is the wild-type oligonucleotide sequence S334.

SEQ ID NO. 4 is the wild-type oligonucleotide sequence P23H.

SEQ ID NO. 5 is an overlapping oligonucleotide for the S334Ter hammerhead ribozyme.

SEQ ID NO. 6 is an overlapping oligonucleotide for the S334Ter hammerhead ribozyme.

SEQ ID NO. 7 is an overlapping oligonucleotide for the P23H hammerhead ribozyme.

25 SEQ ID NO. 8 is an overlapping oligonucleotides for the P23H hammerhead ribozyme.

SEQ ID NO. 9 is an overlapping oligonucleotides for the P23H hairpin ribozyme.

SEQ ID NO. 10 is an overlapping oligonucleotides for the P23H hairpin ribozyme.

SEQ ID NO. 11 is a downstream P23H primer for both mutant and wild-type genes.

SEQ ID NO. 12 is an upstream P23H primer for both mutant and wild-type genes.

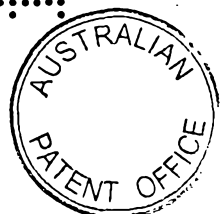
30 SEQ ID NO. 13 is an upstream P23 primer for wild-type genes.

SEQ ID NO. 14 is a downstream S334Ter primer for both mutant and wild-type genes.

SEQ ID NO. 15 is an upstream S334Ter primer for both mutant and wild-type genes.

SEQ ID NO. 16 is an upstream S334 primer for wild-type genes.

SEQ ID NO. 17 is a P23H mutant target sequence.



SEQ ID NO:18 is a S334Ter mutant target sequence.

SEQ ID NO:19 is the S334Ter hammerhead ribozyme Rp9.

SEQ ID NO:20 is the P23H hairpin ribozyme Rp11.

SEQ ID NO:21 is the P23H hammerhead ribozyme Rp13.

5 SEQ ID NO:22 is a P23H mutant target sequence.

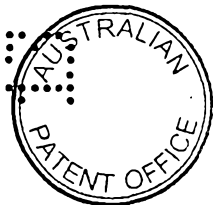
SEQ ID NO:23 is the P23H hammerhead ribozyme Rz23.

Detailed Disclosure of the Invention

10 The subject invention pertains to methods for achieving highly specific elimination and/or reduction of mutant and/or excess proteins associated with pathological conditions. Specifically exemplified herein is the use of ribozymes to treat and/or prevent diseases in the retina. In one aspect, the subject invention provides materials and methods which can be used to reduce or eliminate the symptoms of inherited eye disease caused by mutations in genes for retinal proteins.

15 In a specific embodiment, the subject invention provides a method for treating autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa (ADRP) at a molecular level. Twelve percent of American patients with autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa carry a substitution of histidine for proline at codon 23 (P23H) in their rhodopsin gene, resulting in photoreceptor cell death from the synthesis of the abnormal gene product. One aspect of the current invention pertains to the use of ribozymes to
20 discriminate and catalyze the destruction of P23H mutant mRNAs. Expression of either a hammerhead or hairpin ribozyme in a rat model markedly slows the rate of photoreceptor degeneration for at least 15 months. Catalytically inactive control ribozymes had significantly lesser effect on retarding the retinal degeneration. Intracellular production of ribozymes in photoreceptors can be achieved, for example, by transduction with a recombinant Adeno-
25 Associated Virus (rAAV) incorporating a rhodopsin promoter.

The subject invention utilizes the catalytic properties of ribozymes. Ribozymes are enzymes comprised of ribonucleic acid (RNA). In nature, ribozymes conduct a variety of reactions involving RNA, including cleavage and ligation of polynucleotide strands. The specificity of ribozymes is determined by base pairing (hydrogen bonding) between the targeting
30 domain of the ribozyme and the substrate RNA. This specificity can be modified by altering the nucleotide sequence of the targeting domain. The catalytic domain of ribozymes, the part that actually performs the biochemical work, can also be changed in order to increase activity or stability of the ribozyme.



Ribozymes, if delivered as described herein to photoreceptor cells of the retina by a gene delivery vector such as a specially designed virus, provide a long-term, even permanent treatment for retinitis pigmentosa, macular degeneration, or other pathological retina condition. Viral vectors, such as rAAV, are well known and readily available to those skilled in the art. Utilizing the techniques of the subject invention, ribozymes can be continuously produced in the retinal cells from a copy of the ribozyme integrated in the patient's DNA.

In one embodiment the subject invention concerns synthetic genes for several ribozymes. These ribozymes recognize the nucleotide change causing the P23H mutation in one form of ADRP and the S334ter mutation in another. Genes have been constructed which encode several ribozymes having the ability to specifically destroy target RNAs for mutant retina proteins. Specifically, Figure 3 shows a ribozyme for the destruction of RNA having the S334 mutation. Figures 4, 5, and 6 show ribozymes which destroy RNA having the P23H mutation. The ribozyme in Figure 6 is a hammerhead ribozyme (Rz23) which is directed against the human P23H mRNA. With the benefit of the teachings provided herein, the skilled artisan can construct genes encoding ribozymes which destroy mutant RNA molecules associated with human RP or other retinal diseases.

Using a recombinant Adeno-associated virus (rAAV) in which expression is driven by a portion of the rod opsin promoter, photoreceptor-specific expression of reporter genes can be achieved by ocular injection. Transgenic rat lines carrying the P23H or S334ter mutation in the rod opsin gene under control of the opsin promoter exhibit a course of retinal disease remarkably similar to that observed in humans bearing such mutations. rAAV-ribozymes in P23H and S334ter can be tested in transgenic rats to confirm that the course of the RP-like disease can be ameliorated with a minimum of pathogenic side effects. Assays for activity include morphological analysis of retinal degeneration, quantitative mRNA studies, and electroretinography.

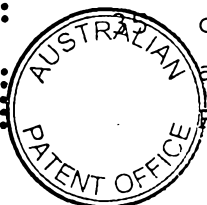
Ribozymes can also be used according to the subject invention as a partial treatment for recessive or semi-dominant genetic diseases of the eye as a supplement to gene replacement therapy. The delivery-expression materials and methods of the subject invention can be used to replace any gene responsible for recessive photoreceptor disease. Specific examples include the genes responsible for retinitis pigmentosa or macular degeneration. Additionally, ribozymes can be used according to the subject invention to treat RP-like disease resulting from the numerous known mutations in the rhodopsin gene. Examples of such mutations are well known to those skilled in the art. See, for example, Daiger, S.P., L.S. Sullivan, J.A. Rodriguez (1995) *Behavioral Brain Sci.* 18:452-467.

A further aspect of the current invention pertains to therapeutic strategies that can retard or block the effects of high glucose on progression of diabetic retinopathy.

High glucose environments can result in chronically
5 increased nitric oxide (NO) activity which leads to endothelial cell dysfunction and impaired blood retinal barrier integrity characteristic of diabetic retinopathy.

Reducing the synthesis of NOS using ribozymes can be used to retard or eliminate the damage to the blood
10 retinal barrier. For example, ribozymes which reduce mRNA for VEGF, iNOS, or eNOS can be used. In specific embodiments, to inhibit the expression of iNOS and eNOS, hammerhead ribozymes that contain one long (46 nt) targeting arm 3' to the catalytic domain and a short (5 nt)
15 targeting sequence 5' to the catalytic domain can be used. The long targeting arm permits rapid association with the target sequence. Keeping one arm short permits rapid dissociation of product necessary to catalytic turnover. Messenger RNA molecules have a complex pattern of
20 intramolecular hydrogen bonds that reduce the portion of the molecule available for ribozyme attack. Sites in the iNOS and eNOS mRNAs accessible to ribozyme binding can be determined using synthetic transcripts of iNOS and eNOS cDNA clones. Ribozyme cleavage can be tested on short
25 oligonucleotides identical to sequences of accessible regions containing hammerhead target sites. The most active ribozymes can then be tested on synthetic transcripts of the entire cDNA clone and on total mRNA extracted from the endothelial cells to identify the most preferred ribozymes.

30 Genes encoding ribozymes can be cloned in the AAV vector or other suitable vector. High-potency ribozymes that cleave eNOS, iNOS, and/or VEGF mRNA can be constructed by those skilled in the art having the benefit of instant disclosure. Delivering these to retinal endothelial cells can be done to reduce expression of iNOS, eNOS, or VEGF and, ultimately, to reduce the production of nitric oxide. Reduction of NO production will, in turn, reduce or delay

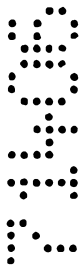


retinal permeability dysfunction..

- For the purposes of this specification it will be clearly understood that the word "comprising" means "including but not limited to", and that the word
- 5 "comprises" has a corresponding meaning.

Materials and Methods

- rAAV plasmid construction. The mOp-lacZ-rAAV plasmid DNA was made by first inserting the 4.3 kbp
- 10 *Bgl*III/*Bam*HI fragment containing the proximal murine rod opsin promoter (+86 to -385) and the entire *lacZ* gene of clone pRG3 (Lem, J., M. Applebury, J. Falk, J. Flannery, M. Simon [1991] *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:9667-9672) into the *Bgl*III sites of pTR which contains the AAV TR sequences and a SV40
- 15 polyadenylation sequence (Figure 2a). The mOp-gfp-rAAV plasmid DNA was made by first adding *Not*I linkers to the 472 bp *Bgl*III/*Xho*I proximal opsin promoter fragment of pRG3 and inserting it into the *Not*I sites of pTRUF2



(Zolotukhin, S. M. Potter, W. Hauswirth, J. Guy, N. Muzyczka [1996] *J. Virol.* 70:4646-4654) (Fig. 2b).

rAAV virus production and analysis. To generate recombinant virus, human 293 cells were co-transfected with mOp-*lacZ*-rAAV or mOp-*gfp*-rAAV plasmid DNA and the helper pIM45 plasmid DNA carrying the wtAAV genome without terminal repeats (Zolotukhin, S. M. Potter, W. Hauswirth, J. Guy, N. Muzyczka [1996] *J. Virol.* 70:4646-4654). Cultures were then infected with helper Adenovirus, Ad-ts149 for the *lacZ* virus or with Ad5 for the *gfp* virus, at a multiplicity of infection of 10 rAAV and wtAAV titers were determined by infectious center assay (McLaughlin, S. P. Collis, P. Hermonat, N. Muzyczka [1988] *J. Virol.* 62:1963-1973), which is independent of the transgene or opsin promoter used. Titers of contaminating adenovirus were determined by plaque assay for mOp-*gfp*-rAAV and by serial dilution cytopathic effect for mOp-*lacZ*-rAAV. Adenovirus was not detectable in either of the rAAV preparations.

Subretinal injection of rAAV. Thirty adult C57BL/6I (Jackson Laboratories, Bar Harbor, ME) pigmented mice between 3 and 6 months of age and 27 adult albino Sprague-Dawley rats between 3 and 4 months of age were used. Animals were anesthetized by ketamine/xylazine injection, eyes were dilated (2.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide) and a local anesthetic (proparacain HCl) was applied. Injections (1 μ l in mice and 2 μ l in rats) were made into the right eye with blunt 32 gauge needle through an opening in the pars-plana, delivering the rAAV suspension into the superior subretinal space. Control injections were made in the contralateral eye with PBS only. Injections were performed with an operating microscope and the subretinal location of the injected volume was confirmed by ophthalmoscopy.

Tissue analysis. Animals were euthanized by intramuscular injection of ketamine, followed by phenobarbital overdose. The eyes were immediately enucleated and the site of virus injection marked. The cornea, lens and vitreous of each eye were removed and the posterior eyecup placed in primary fixative.

For β -galactosidase staining, eyecups were fixed in 0.5% glutaraldehyde in 0.1M Cacodylate buffer pH 7.5 for 15 minutes at room temperature. Following a 10 minute wash in PBS, the eyecups were incubated in an iron-based X-gel staining solution (Sanes, J., J. Rubenstein, J. Nicolas [1986] *EMBO J.* 5:3133-3142) in a shaking water bath at 35°C for 12 hours. For agarose embedment, retinas were detached from the RPE, submerged without dehydration in molten 5% agarose and cooled to 25°C. Retinas were sectioned in the transverse

axis in isotonic PBS on a vibratome at 50-100 μm . Bright field and phase-contrast micrographs of whole mounts and β -galactosidase-stained sections were made with a Zeiss Axiophot.

GFP fluorescence was examined in retinal whole mounts and agarose embedded sections. Tissue fixation was minimized to reduce retinal autofluorescence. Retinas were detached from eyecups, fixed for 15 minutes at room temperature in 4% formaldehyde, 0.1 M PO_4 buffer pH 7.5, and rinsed three times in PBS. Whole mounts were photographed with epifluorescence using Zeiss filter set 09 (ex. 450-490 nm, barrier 510 nm, emission 520 nm) and an AttoArc (Carl Zeiss, Inc., New York) variable output UV lamp to minimize GFP bleaching. Whole mount retinas were then embedded in agarose as above for 100 μm transverse vibratome sections, and fluorescence was documented as for the whole mount. Higher resolution images were collected with a Molecular Dynamics confocal microscope (Nikon 40X or 60X 1.4 n.a. oil objectives; argon laser excitation at 514 nm, emission at 520-560 nm). Optical sections were made in 0.32 μm steps. Full frame (768 x 512) 8-bit images were collected and processed with Adobe Photoshop. Area measurements were made with NIH Image analysis software (Rasband, W. D. Bright [1995] *Microbeam Analysis Society Journal* 4:137-149).

Expression of the *lacZ* reporter gene in murine retinal cells was analyzed by reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR). Pieces of retina (1 mm^2), were detached from unfixed eyecups and dissected free of RPE, homogenized with a pestle fitted to a 1.5 ml tube and total RNA isolated using the trizol reagent (phenol-guanidine isothiocyanate, Gibco-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The RNA was additionally purified over an RNA-easy spin column (Qiagen, Chatsworth, CA). The RT-PCR employed a two buffer thermostable Tth polymerase system (Promega, Madison, WI) according to manufacturer's instructions and *lacZ* sequence primers from nucleotides 105 to 124 (forward) and 303 to 286 (reverse). RNase and DNase digestions prior to the RT-PCR were performed as previously described (van Ginkel, P., W. Hauswirth [1994] *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:4986-4992).

Following are examples which illustrate procedures for practicing the invention. These examples should not be construed as limiting. All percentages are by weight and all solvent mixture proportions are by volume unless otherwise noted.

Example 1 – Design of rAAV Vectors for Gene Transfer to Photoreceptors

To express a foreign gene such as a gene encoding a ribozyme specifically in photoreceptor (PR) cells, it is possible to utilize a specifically adapted viral vector. To demonstrate this capability 472 bp of the proximal murine rod opsin promoter (+86 to -385)

were linked to a lacZ-SV40 polyA reporter gene and then inserted this into pTR. The gene construct was packaged into AAV virus particles, concentrated, tested for contaminating Adenovirus and titered for recombinant AAV by an infectious center assay. The right eyes of 30 C57Bl/6J mice were injected sub-retinally with 1 μ l of mOp-lacZ virus (10^7 iu per ml). After two weeks, the right (test) and left (control) eyes of 12 animals were removed, fixed and stained with X-gal. Test retina in 6 of 12 injected eyes exhibited a focal blue region consistent with a subretinal bleb of the injected virus creating a localized retinal detachment. All control eyes showed no X-gal reaction. Reporter gene expression was examined in mice sacrificed at later periods and was detected at 10 weeks post-injection suggesting persistent reporter transgene expression.

Example 2 – Lac-Z and GFP Reporter Genes are Expressed Exclusively in Photoreceptors

The distribution of lacZ gene product was analyzed at higher resolution by preparing serial 50 μ m transverse sections from the entire whole mounts. The blue X-gal reaction product is observed primarily in the PR inner segments. Most of the PRs were filled with X-gal in this region. X-gal staining was slightly above control levels in the PR synaptic termini in the outer plexiform layer. PR outer segments, RPE and other retinal cells in this region did not reveal X-gal staining above baseline levels observed in identically treated, uninjected or PBS-injected control retinas from the contralateral eye. Examination of additional transverse sections confirmed that the region of positive staining radiated outward from the injection site in a progressively reducing fraction of PR inner segments until baseline levels were seen. The area of X-gal positive PRs was consistent with the blue area in the whole-mount view. Neural retina and RPE were separated and analyzed independently to control for the possibility that the β -galactosidase enzyme or its X-gal reaction product was transferred from transduced RPE cells to PRs. Total mRNA was extracted from neural retina, and RPE from injected animals and tested for the presence of lacZ mRNA by RT-PCR. The 199-bp amplification product diagnostic for lacZ RNA (nucleotides 105 to 303) can be seen when total RNA from a portion of a mouse retina sacrificed at 2 weeks post-injection is amplified. The amplification template was a cellular RNA because of its resistance to DNase pretreatment and sensitivity to RNase pretreatment. The remaining RPE tissue was negative for this RT-PCR product. This demonstrates that the observed X-gal product was derived from β -galactosidase expression within PR cells and not derived from RPE expression.

A second reporter gene, a synthetic version of the A victoria green fluorescent gene (gfp) (Zolotukhin, S. M. Potter, W. Hauswirth, J. Guy, N. Muzyczka [1996] *J. Virol.* 70:4646-

4654) was used to independently confirm the apparent cell-type specificity of transduction. The same murine rod opsin promoter was used as well as an analogous rAAV vector to construct the mOp-gfp virus (Figure 2b). Two μ l of gfp-containing rAAV was injected into the subretinal space of 8 Sprague-Dawley rats. Rats were used in place of mice because the larger eye allowed more reproducible subretinal inoculations. Retinal whole mounts prepared from all eight rat eyes that were injected contained a fluorescent region of superior retina surrounding the site of inoculation. GFP fluorescence typically extended over 10-20% of the retinal area in a radial pattern from the injection site. Immediately surrounding the point of infection, the transduction frequency, as judged by the intensity of GFP fluorescence, was very high, with a continuous positive signal. In transverse sections extending from the central retina to the periphery, beyond a region of apparently saturated GFP fluorescence, the percentage of transduced cells decreased radially with distance from the injection site. GFP-positive cells were easily identifiable as PRs by their specialized shape and location in the retina. Hence, only PR cells appeared to have been transduced, *i.e.*, infected by the rAAV and expressing the *gfp* passenger gene.

Example 3 – Opsin Promoter Confers Photoreceptor Cell Specificity

The PR-specific pattern of GFP expression was confirmed by laser confocal microscopy. GFP was not observed between the inner limiting membrane (vitreous face of the inner retina) and the outer plexiform layer (OPL) (junction of the inner retina with PR synaptic termini). This region contains all the non-PR retinal neuronal (bipolar, horizontal, amacrine, and ganglion) and glial (Müller) cells. Virtually 100% of the PR inner segments, cell bodies, and synaptic terminals exhibited strong GFP fluorescence. In regions more peripheral to the injection site, the fraction of positive PRs was substantially reduced, consistent with the radial decline in fluorescence seen in retinal whole mounts. We established that all PR cell bodies contained GFP signal by examining serial optical sections ($0.32 \mu\text{m}$). Through-focus series demonstrated that occasional, dark regions in the ONL always contained a gfp-positive PR cell body in another plane of section. Therefore, all PRs, including both rods and cones, supported reporter gene expression. Outer segments demonstrated less fluorescence than other PR compartments, near the level of autofluorescence seen in control outer segments. No GFP signal was observed in the REP, choroid, or sclera.

Example 4 – Construction of Plasmids Encoding the Substrate RNA and Ribozymes

Two duplex synthetic DNA oligonucleotides containing the target coding sequences and flanked by *Pst*I and *Bam*HI restriction sites were ligated into the plasmid pT7/T3-19 (Life

Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) downstream of a T7 RNA polymerase promoter. The sequences of the target oligonucleotides were S334Ter: 5'-GCCCTGCAGG ACGACGCCTA AGCCACCGCT TCCGGATCCG GC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 1); and P23H: 5'-GCCCTGCAGG GTCGGAGTCA CTTCGAGCAG GGATCCGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 2). The wild-type target oligonucleotide sequences were S334: 5'-GCCCTGCAGG ACGACGCCTC TGCCACCGCT TCCGGATCCG GC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 3); and P23H: 5'-GCCCTGCAGG GTCGGAGCCC CTTCGAGCAG GGATCCGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 4).

Ribozyme were generated by extension of two overlapping synthetic DNA oligonucleotides flanked by *Kpn*I and *Mlu*I restriction sites. The large fragment of DNA pol I (Klenow; NEB, Beverly, MA) was used as follows to fill out the DNA duplexes: Overlapping oligonucleotides were heated to 65°C for 2 minutes and annealed by slow cooling to room temperature for 30 minutes. The annealed oligonucleotides primed each other and were mutually extended by DNA polymerase in the presence of 5 mM deoxynucleoside triphosphates and polymerase buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.5], 5 mM MgCl₂, and 7.5 mM dithiothreitol) for 1 hour at 37°C. The fully duplex fragments were digested and ligated into the T7 RNA polymerase expression plasmid pHC⁴⁰ at the *Kpn*I and *Mlu*I restriction sites. Ligated plasmids were transformed into *Escherichia coli* DH5- α cells. Clones were screened by hybridization analysis and were verified by sequencing.

In the S334Ter hammerhead, sequences of the overlapping oligonucleotides for each ribozyme were: 5'-GCGCGGTACC GTGGCTCTG ATGAGCC GCTTCGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 5) and 5'-GCGCACGCGT GACGCCTTTC GCCGCCGA AGCGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 6); in the P23H hammerhead: 5'-GCGCGGTACC CGAAGTCTG ATGAGCCGCT TCGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 7) and 5'-GCGCACGCGT TCGGAGTTTC GCCGCCGAAG CGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 8); and in the P23H hairpin: 5'-GCGCGGTACC GAAGTAGAAC CGAACCAGAG AAACA-3' (SEQ ID NO. 9) and 5'-GCGCACGCGT ACCAGGTAAT ATACCACGCT CTTACGAGCG TGTGTTTCTC TGGTT-3' (SEQ ID NO. 10). Underlined nucleotides were mutated in a second set of oligonucleotides (hammerhead: A-C, G-C, G-T; hairpin: T-A, C-G) to create inactive ribozymes as controls.

In vitro transcription. Plasmids containing target sequences were linearized with *Bam*HI, and plasmids containing ribozyme sequences with *Mlu*I. All transcripts were generated with T7 RNA polymerase and were labeled by incorporation of [α -³²P] uridine triphosphate (ICN; Costa Mesa, CA). Transcription reactions were brought to 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate, extracted with phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol (50:50:1), precipitated with ethanol, washed

twice with 70% ethanol, and resuspended in water. For hairpin ribozymes, ethanol precipitation was replaced by gel filtration Sephadex G-50 (Pharmacia; Uppsala, Sweden) columns.

RNA extraction. Total RNA was extracted from the retinas of the P23H and S334Ter transgenic rats (RNeasy Mini-preps; Qiagen, Santa Clara, CA) according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Retinas were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen before RNA extraction and stored at -70°C . A typical preparation resulted in 100 μg total RNA.

Ribozyme cleavage reactions. Specific radioactivity of the $[\alpha\text{-}^{32}\text{P}]$ uridine triphosphate and the base composition of each molecule were used to calculate the concentration of target and ribozyme molecules. Standard cleavage conditions consisted of 50 nM substrate RNA and 20 nM ribozyme, 20 mM MgCl_2 , 40 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), and incubation at 37°C . Hammerhead ribozymes were renatured by incubation in 10 mM MgCl_2 at 37°C for 4 to 10 hours. Hairpin ribozymes were denatured at 90°C for 2 minutes in 0.1 mM EDTA and renatured at room temperature for 5 minutes. Cleavage reactions were started with the addition of MgCl_2 . Reactions were stopped by addition of 50 mM EDTA, than an equal volume of 10 M urea, 0.002% bromphenol blue, and 0.002% xylene cyanol. Experimental conditions, such as time of incubation, magnesium concentration, and ribozyme concentration, were varied individually. All reactions were performed in a final volume of 15 μl . Cleavage assays with the retinal RNAs as target substrates contained 0.1 μg total RNA extract and 50 nM ribozyme. Cleavage products were analyzed by electrophoresis on 8 M urea 10% acrylamide sequencing gels (run in 0.089 M Tris-borate, 0.089 M boric acid, and 0.002 M EDTA [pH 8]). Cleavage of transgenic opsin RNA was determined by reverse transcription of all opsin RNA into cDNA and polymerase chain reaction amplification by primers that distinguished the mutant transgene from the normal chromosomal genes. To detect reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) products, $[\alpha\text{-}^{32}\text{P}]$ deoxyadenosine triphosphate was included during the final PCR cycle. The fragments were analyzed by electrophoresis on 4% or 5% nondenaturing polyacrylamide gels. Radioactivity of product, substrate, and ribozyme bands, or of PCR fragments was quantitated by scintillation counting of excised bands or by radio-analytic scanning (PhosphorImager; Molecular Dynamics, Durham, NC).

Kinetic analysis. Analyses to determine multiple-turnover kinetic constants were carried out in 20 mM MgCl_2 , 40 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), at 37°C for 15 minutes. Samples were preincubated at 37°C and reactions were initiated by addition of ribozyme to substrate RNA. Samples contained increasing concentrations of substrate RNA, holding ribozyme concentration constant. Values for maximum velocity (V_{max}), K_M , and k_{cat} were obtained by double reciprocal plots of velocity versus substrate concentration.

Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). RNAs were subjected to reverse transcription using a first strand synthesis kit (Pharmacia: Uppsala, Sweden) primed by oligo-deoxythymidine. The P23H, S334Ter, and wild-type opsin cDNAs were amplified by PCR, using a three-primer system (the downstream primer anneals to the mutant and wild-type cDNAs; two upstream primers anneal to the mutant or wild-type cDNAs) resulting in PCR products of different lengths. Because the mutant transgene was derived from the mouse rhodopsin gene, wild-type (rat) mRNA was distinguished from mutant (mouse) mRNA. The P23H product was 195 nucleotides, the P23 wild-type product was 208 nucleotides, the S334Ter product was 298 nucleotides, and the S334 wild-type product was 315 nucleotides.

The downstream P23H primer (for mutant and wild-type genes) was 5'-CAGCCACGGC CAAGTTGAG (SEQ ID NO. 11). The upstream P23H primer was 5'-GCGTGGGTCG GAGTCACTTC (SEQ ID NO. 12). The upstream P23 primer for wild-type genes was 5'-TCCAACATCA CGGGCGTGGT (SEQ ID NO. 13). The downstream S334Ter primer (for mutant and wild-type genes) was 5'-TGGGGAGCCT CATTTTG (SEQ ID NO. 14). The upstream S334Ter primer was 5'-CTCTTCCATC.TATAACCCGG (SEQ ID NO. 15). The upstream S334 primer for wild-type genes was 5'-TTTCTTTGCT AAGACCGCC (SEQ ID NO. 16).

In all control reactions without active ribozyme, the ratio of mutant to wild-type transcript was relatively invariant, $60.6 \pm 3.2\%$ for S334TER and $56.5 \pm 1.2\%$ for P23H. Because the appropriate combination of mutant and wild-type upstream primers was used for RT-PCR analysis of each transgenic retina, this baseline value reflects a combination of the true mutant:wild-type transcript ratio and any inherent difference in amplification efficiency caused by the two distinct upstream primers. Therefore, any change in this ratio when the ribozyme is added documents an internally corrected measure of allele-specific, ribozyme-mediated RNA cleavage.

Example 5 – Ribozyme Destruction of an mRNA Causing Retinitis Pigmentosis

To test the activity and specificity of ribozymes as a tool for combating autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa, two hammerhead ribozymes were designed, one targeting the C to A transversion leading to the P23H mutation (P23H-Hh) and the other targeting a UCA to UAA sequence change at codon 334 (S334Ter-Hh; Figure 7A). Both transgenes contain 2 nucleotide changes relative to the wild-type (rat) sequences in the targeted regions. In the case of P23H, these changes are a C to A transversion in codon 23 and a silent transition mutation in codon 22 (AGC-AGT). The S334ter mutation was created by altering codon 334 from TCC

to TAA. A hairpin ribozyme was also created to cleave the P23H mRNA (P23H-Hp) at the same sequence as the hammerhead (Figure 7B). These modifications were tested to determine the most active structure *in vitro*. The U39:C mutation increased cleavage activity two-fold compared with that in the naturally occurring hairpin structure, and the extension of helix IV to 9 base pairs, capped by a GUAA tetraloop, increased cleavage activity fourfold. The effect of these changes were not additive in the double mutant, however. We also strengthened helix II of the hammerhead ribozyme compared with that of the naturally occurring structure by substituting G:C base pairs for A:T pairs (Figure 7A).

Using these activity-increasing modifications, three ribozymes were tested for sequence specificity of cleavage. In addition to the three active ribozymes, corresponding inactive ribozymes were used as a control for antisense effects. These inactive ribozymes contained mutations at residues known to be critical in the catalytic activity of the hairpin and hammerhead ribozymes.

For each active ribozyme, the cleavage reaction resulted in two discrete products: a larger 5' fragment and a smaller 3' fragment, which resulted from the breakage of the targeted phosphodiester bond. In the case of P23H-Hh and P23H-Hp the 5' products were 26 and 29 nucleotides, respectively. For the S334Ter hammerhead ribozyme, the 5' product was 39 nucleotides and the 3' product was 18 nucleotides. The S334Ter-Hh ribozyme appeared less active than did the ribozymes directed against the P23H target.

No cleavage products were detected after incubation of the active ribozymes with the wild-type opsin target RNAs. The cleavage site in the P23H and S334Ter (mutant) targets differ in two nucleotide positions from their respective wild-type sequences. Similarly, there was no digestion of a target after incubation with the inactive ribozymes. This result confirms that appearance of the smaller band depends on the catalytic domains.

Example 6 – Cleavage is Dependent on Magnesium Concentration

Because of the key role of Mg^{2+} in RNA structure and in the breakage of phosphodiester bonds, the cleavage assay was performed with each of the ribozymes as a function of magnesium concentration. Although all the ribozymes showed greater activity in higher concentrations of magnesium, the greatest increase was seen between 0 mM and 20 mM. Improvement of cleavage reached a plateau at 80 mM magnesium, but little difference was seen beyond that point. All ribozymes cleaved at magnesium concentrations of 5 mM or less, indicating that cleavage will occur under physiological conditions.

Example 7 – Ribozymes Target and Cleave Intact Retinal RNA

Although the active ribozymes specifically cleaved synthetic target RNAs, an important question relevant to their application *in vivo* is whether they exhibit similar specificity on full-length mRNA in the context of all RNAs found in retinal photoreceptors. These ribozymes were assayed using total RNA isolated from the retinas of transgenic rats. These Sprague-Dawley rats contain the P23H mutant rhodopsin transgene or the S334Ter mutant rhodopsin transgene, in addition to their normal endogenous rhodopsin alleles. Both mutant transgenes were derived from the mouse rod opsin gene. The retinal RNA extracts were used as target substrates in place of the synthetic targets in the standard ribozyme cleavage assay to test the activity of the ribozymes against full-length mRNA. In this case, RT-PCR was used to detect the wild-type and mutant targets. Cleavage of the mutant mRNA derived from the transgene should reduce the level of this RT-PCR product compared with that derived from the endogenous (wild-type) gene.

The active ribozymes specifically cleaved the transgenic opsin RNA molecules during an extended (12-hour) incubation. The relative concentrations of mutant and wild-type mRNA was determined by RT-PCR analysis specific for the two messages. In the S334Ter transgenic rats, the mutant mRNA was determined by RT-PCR analysis specific for the two messages. In the S334Ter transgenic rats, the mutant mRNA was 60.6% that of wild-type opsin mRNA before treatment. After incubation with S334Ter-Hh ribozyme, the amount of transgenic RNA was reduced by 17% compared with that of the wild-type. A more dramatic drop was observed when the hammerhead ribozyme was directed against the P23H animals; the mutant transgene was expressed at 56.5% of the wild-type level. After incubation with P23H-Hh, the level was reduced by approximately 50%. The hairpin ribozyme cleaved the P23H RNA to a lesser extent, resulting in a reduction of 19% compared with that of the wild-type standard. Thus, these ribozymes bind and cleave their respective targets, effectively distinguishing among the cellular mRNAs.

Example 8 – Construction of Vectors and Expression in Target Cells

rAAV-ribozyme constructs. Recombinant AAV constructs were based on the pTR-UF2 vector (Zolotukhin, S., M. Potter, W.W. Hauswirth *et al.* [1996] *J. Virol.* 70:4646-4654). They resemble the vector used by Flannery *et al.* (Flannery, J.G., S. Zolotukhin, M.I. Vaquero *et al.* [1997] *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:6916-6921) to direct GFP expression to rat photoreceptors except that a 691 bp fragment of the proximal bovine rod opsin promoter replaced the 472 bp murine rod opsin promoter and the ribozyme gene replaced the *gfp* gene. The bovine promoter fragment contains three proximal promoter elements and the endogenous transcriptional start

site at its 3' end (DesJardin, L.E., W.W. Hauswirth [1996] *Inv. Ophthalm. Vis. Sci.* 37:154-165) and supports high efficiency, rat photoreceptor-specific expression *in vivo*. Active and inactive ribozymes were designed, tested and cloned as described above. Each ribozyme gene was followed by an internally cleaving hairpin ribozyme derived from plasmid pHc (Altschuler, M., R. Tritz, A.A. Hampel [1992] *Gene* 122:85-90) resulting in ribozyme cassettes of 140-152 bp. Self cleavage at the internal cutting site in the primary ribozyme RNA leaves identical 3' ends on each mature ribozyme. The ribozyme cassette was preceded by an intron derived from SV40 and followed by a polyadenylation signal in order to promote nuclear export of the ribozyme. Recombinant AAV titers were determined using both an infectious center assay (Flannery, J.G., Zolotukhin, S. Vaquero *et al.* [1997] *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:6916-6921) and a DNase resistant physical particle assay employing a quantitative, competitive PCR of the *neo^r* gene contained within all rAAV-ribozyme particles (Zolotukhin, S., M. Potter, W.W. Hauswirth *et al.* [1996] *J. Virol.* 70:4646-4654). Each of the four rAAV-ribozyme virus preparations contained 10^{10} to 10^{11} DNase resistant particles per ml and 10^8 to 10^9 infectious center units per ml. Contaminating helper adenovirus and wild-type AAV, assayed by serial dilution cytopathic effect or infectious center assay respectively, were less than five order of magnitude lower than rAAV.

Subretinal injection of rAAV. Line 3 albino transgenic rats (P23H-3) on an albino Sprague-Dawley background (produced by Chrysalis DNX Transgenic Sciences, Princeton, NJ) were injected at the ages of P14 or P15. Animals were anesthetized by ketamine/xylazine injection, and a direction, and b-waves were measured from the cornea-negative peak to the major cornea-positive peak. For quantitative comparison of differences between the two eyes of rats, the values from all the stimulus intensities were averaged for a given animal.

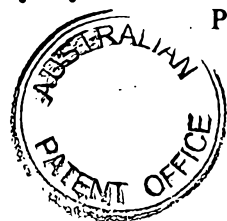
Retinal tissue analysis. The rats were euthanized by overdose of carbon dioxide inhalation and immediately perfused intracardially with a mixture of mixed aldehydes (2% formaldehyde and 2.5% glutaraldehyde). Eyes were removed and embedded in epoxy resin, and 1 μ m thick histological sections were made along the vertical meridian (26). Tissue sections were aligned so that the ROS and Müller cell processes crossing the inner plexiform layer were continuous throughout the plane of section to assure that the sections were not oblique, and the thickness of the ONL and lengths of RIS and ROS were measured as described by Faktorovich *et al.* (Faktorovich, E.G., R.H. Steinberg, D. Yasamura *et al.* [1990] *Nature* 347:83-86). Briefly, 54 measurements of each layer or structure were made at set points around the entire retinal section. These data were either averaged to provide a single value for the retina, or plotted as a distribution of thickness or length across the retina. The greatest 3 contiguous values for ONL

thickness in each retina were also compared to determine if any region of retina (*e.g.*, nearest the injection site) showed proportionally greater rescue; although most of these values were slightly greater than the overall mean of all 54 values, they were no different from control values than the overall mean. Thus, the overall mean was used in the data cited, since it was based on a much larger number of measurements.

RT-PCR. For quantification of opsin mRNA retina from ribozyme injected or control eyes, retina were isolated without fixation and total RNA immediately extracted using the RNeasy Minikit (Qiagen, Santa Clarita, CA). RT-PCR was performed using the Pharmacia First-Strand cDNA synthesis kit employing oligo dT as the primer. Wild-type and transgene opsin cDNAs were amplified using a three primer system described above. Primers specific for β -actin cDNA (Timmers, A.M., B.R. Newton, W.W. Hauswirth [1993] *Exp. Eye Res.* 56:251-265) were included in each reaction for internal standardization.

Such constructs result in persistent photoreceptor expression of the passenger gene of greater than 15 months. Ribozymes were designed to recognize and cleave the unique transcript produced by the P23H transgene. The mutant target sequence "5N-UCGGAGUCACUUCG-3N" (SEQ ID NO. 17) contains two differences from the wild-type mRNA (indicated in bold). The hairpin ribozyme (Hp11) cleaved 3' to the first adenosine residue (underlined) and the hammerhead ribozyme (Hh13) cleaved 3' to the central cytosine residue (underlined). Control ribozymes (Hp11i and Hh13i, respectively) retained the targeting domains but contained fatal flaws in their catalytic domains. *In vitro*, the active hammerhead ribozyme (Hh13) was able to cleave 20% of the P23H target within 10 min. of incubation and by 5 hours greater than 80% was converted to the expected products. In multiturnover experiments, both ribozymes exhibited kinetic constants (K_m and k_{cat}) similar to those of naturally occurring ribozymes. The two active ribozymes produced negligible cleavage of the wild-type transcript even in the presence of high $MgCl_2$ concentrations. Control ribozymes (Hp11i and Hh13i) containing inactivating mutations in their catalytic domains were without measurable activity on any substrate. Using total RNA derived from retinas of P23H rats on P62, both the hairpin and the hammerhead ribozymes were able to cleave the mRNA product of the mutant transgene selectively.

For experiments *in vivo*, a line of transgenic rats, TgN(P23H)3 (abbreviated P23H-3), that has a retinal degeneration phenotype similar to patients with retinitis pigmentosa (Steinberg, R.H., J.G. Flannery, M.I. Naash *et al.* [1996] *Inv. Ophthalm. Vis. Sci.* 37:S698) was used. Expression of the mutated opsin transgene begins at about postnatal day (P) 5 in rats, leading to a gradual death of photoreceptor cells. These rats develop an apparently normal retina up to P15, although there are somewhat more pyknotic photoreceptor nuclei in the outer nuclear layer



(ONL) than in non-transgenic control rats. Thereafter, death of photoreceptor cells is almost linear until about P60, resulting in loss of about 40% of the photoreceptors. After P60, the rate of cell loss decreases, until by one year the retinas have less than a single row of photoreceptor nuclei. The rAAV-ribozyme vector was injected into the interphotoreceptor space between the photoreceptors and the adjacent retinal pigment epithelium at P14 or P15. Rats were sacrificed and eyes examined at 3 time points between P60-P90. At these ages in uninjected control eyes of P23H-3 rats, the ONL thickness, which is an index of photoreceptor cells number, was reduced to about 60% of normal.

Ribozye-injected eyes showed a modest but significant decrease in the accumulation of transcript derived from the P23H transgene. Control eyes exhibited little variation in the level of transgene opsin mRNA. Eyes injected with either active ribozyme uniformly exhibited lowered transgene mRNA levels relative to total opsin mRNA in the same eye. Retinas receiving the hairpin ribozyme Hp11 showed a $15.3 \pm 3.3\%$ decrease in transgene expression, and those with the hammerhead ribozyme Hh13 showed a decrease of $11.1 \pm 5.1\%$ decrease.

Histologically, eyes injected with the ribozymes retained significantly more photoreceptors at P60, P75 and P90 than uninjected contralateral control eyes. Retinas receiving a subretinal injection of Hh13 at P14-15 retained 88% of the normal ONL thickness, compared to about 60% in the uninjected controls (Figure 8a). Thus, the ONL thickness after Hh13 expression was 40-43% greater than that of uninjected P23H-3 controls (Figure 8b), a highly significant difference ($p=0.001$ or less at P60 and P90). Injection of the Hp11 ribozyme also resulted in significant rescue when compared to controls, with preservation of 77-83% of normal ONL thickness (Figure 8a). Thus, the ONL thickness after Hp11 expression was 30-39% greater than that of uninjected P23H-3 controls (Figure 8b), a highly significant difference ($p<0.0005$ at all ages).

There was little or no rescue in PBS-injected control eyes ($p>0.169$ in all cases) as shown in Figure 8a. As a control for possible rescue by the expression of the bovine opsin promoter (BOPS), AAV-BOPS-*gfp* was injected at a titer of 1.75×10^8 , similar to the titer used with the AAV-ribozymes. The injection of AAV-BOPS-*gfp* did not rescue photoreceptors (Figure 8a). The inactive Hp11i did yield ONL thickness measures greater than uninjected control values, but they were consistently less than that resulting from the active Hp11 and Hh13 ribozymes (Figure 8a).

The pan-retinal extent of photoreceptor rescue that resulted from a single $2\text{-}\mu\text{l}$ injection of the rAAV suspension was surprising (Figure 8b). From photoreceptor counts, it is estimated that there are approximately 10^7 photoreceptors in the rat retina. Recombinant AAV titers were

estimated using both an infectious center assay and a physical particle assay. Together they permit construction of upper and lower bounds for the number of functional rAAV particles in a single 2 μ l injection. The upper bound derives from the DNase resistant particle assay, indicating that 2 μ l of the rAAV-ribozyme virus preparation contained 2×10^7 to 10^8 rAAV. This is an upper bound because not all particles counted are expected to be infectious. The lower bound for rAAV titer is generated by the infectious center assay, indicating 10^6 to 10^7 rAAV per μ l.

The lateral extent of rescue resulting from a single injection may also be explained by the unique nature of the retinal tissue. For *in vivo* delivery to the photoreceptors, rAAV is injected into extracellular space separating the photoreceptor and retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) layers. The initial volume of extracellular space, approximately 0.5 μ l, increases greatly with the 2 μ l injection. Following injection, the fluid transport function of the RPE dehydrates this space, reapposing the photoreceptors and RPE and concentrating the rAAV. The detachment of the photoreceptors from the RPE resolves within several hours. During the reattachment process, viral particles are spread laterally through the subretinal space.

Along with the survival of more photoreceptor cells, injection of the ribozymes resulted in greater lengths of rod inner segments (RIS) and rod outer segments (ROS). In the case of RIS, the uninjected control retinas had RIS that were about 90% of normal. Both the active and inactive ribozymes resulted in RIS lengths of 98% or greater of the normal length, and about 10-15% longer than uninjected controls. The PBS and AAV-BOPS-*gfp* were indistinguishable from uninjected eyes. The ROS lengths were about 15-25% longer in the ribozyme-injected eyes compared to those in the uninjected control eyes. However, ROS in the ribozyme-injected eyes were, at greatest, only 65-75% of normal, compared to the virtually normal RIS lengths. The ROS of the active ribozymes differed significantly from the uninjected controls ($p < 0.005$ for all, except < 0.02 for Hp11 at P90), as did the inactive Hp11i ($p < 0.05$).

The finding that ribozyme-targeted destruction of P23H mutant RNA markedly slows the rate of retinal degeneration in P23H transgenic rats, along with functional preservation of the retina, is the first demonstration of this therapeutic approach in an animal model of a dominantly inherited human disease. Furthermore, because complete removal of mutant rRNA is not necessary to achieve phenotypic rescue, this approach can be applied to other dominantly inherited diseases as well.

It should be understood that the examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be

suggested to persons skilled in the art and are to be included within the spirit and purview of this application and the scope of the appended claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> LEWIN, ALFRED S.
HAUSWIRTH, WILLIAM W.
DRENSER, KIMBERLY

<120> MATERIALS AND METHODS FOR RIBOZYME TREATMENT OF
DISEASES

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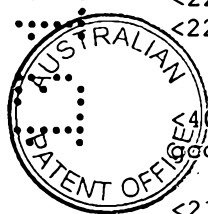
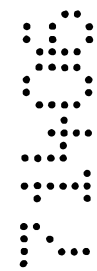
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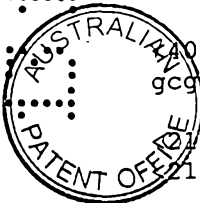
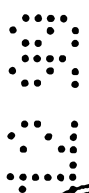
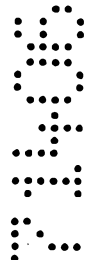
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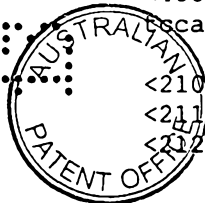
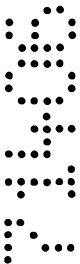
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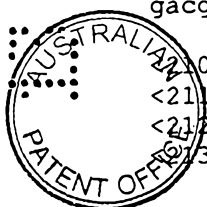
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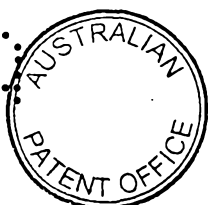
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36



EDITORIAL NOTE - 71406/98

This specification does not contain page number 30.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A composition comprising a ribozyme that cleaves mRNA encoding a protein associated with a retinal disease,
5 wherein said protein is selected from P23H mutant rod opsin, S334 mutant rod opsin, VEGF, eNOS, and iNOS.
2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein said ribozyme cleaves mRNA encoding S334 mutant rod opsin.
10
3. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said ribozyme has the Rp9 nucleic acid sequence as set forth in Fig. 3.
- 15 4. A composition according to claim 1, wherein said ribozyme cleaves mRNA encoding P23H mutant rod opsin.
5. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 4, wherein said ribozyme has the Rp11 nucleic acid sequence
20 as set forth in Fig. 4.
6. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 4, wherein said ribozyme has the Rp13 nucleic acid sequence as set forth in Fig. 5.
25
7. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 4, wherein said ribozyme has the Rz23 nucleic acid sequence as set forth in Fig. 6.
- 30 8. A composition according to claim 1, wherein said ribozyme cleaves mRNA encoding VEGF, eNOS, or iNOS.
9. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said ribozyme is linked to regulatory elements that direct the expression of said ribozyme in retinal cells.
35



10. A composition according to claim 9, wherein said ribozyme is linked to a rod opsin promoter.

11. A composition according to claim 10, wherein said
5 ribozyme is linked to a bovine rod opsin promoter or a murine rod opsin promoter.

12. A composition according to claim 10, wherein said
10 ribozyme is linked to a bovine rod opsin promoter of 691 base pairs in length.

13. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to
12, wherein said ribozyme is in association with a
15 recombinant adeno-associated virus (AAV) vector.

14. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to
13, wherein said ribozyme is in association with a
recombinant adeno-associated virus (AAV).

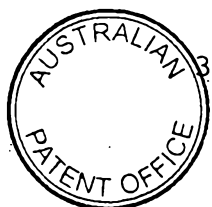
20 15. A composition comprising a recombinant adeno-associated virus vector, said vector comprising a ribozyme according to any one of claims 1 to 12.

16. A composition comprising a recombinant adeno-associated virus, said virus comprising a ribozyme
25 according to any one of claims 1 to 12.

17. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to
16, for use in treating a retinal disease.

30 18. Use of a composition according to any one of claims 1 to 17, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of a retinal disease or condition.

35 19. Use according to claim 18, wherein the retinal disease is autosomal dominant retinitis.



20. Use according to claim 18, wherein the retinal disease is diabetic retinopathy.

21. Use according to claim 18, wherein the condition
5 is blood-retinal barrier dysfunction.

22. Use according to any one of claims 18 to 21,
wherein the disease or condition requires reduced nitric
oxide (NO) activity.

10

23. A method for reducing the amount of a P23H mutant
rod opsin, S334 mutant rod opsin, VEGF, eNOS or iNOS
protein in a retinal cell, comprising administering to
said retinal cell an effective amount of a composition
15 according to any one of claims 1 to 17.

24. The method according to claim 23, wherein said
retinal cell is a photoreceptor cell.

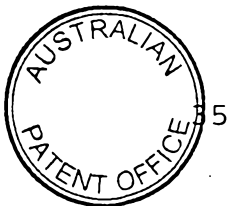
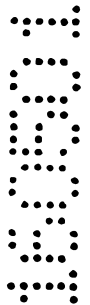
20 25. The method according to claim 23 or claim 24,
wherein said retinal cell is comprised within a mammal.

26. The method according to any one of claims 23 to
25, wherein said method is used in the treatment of a
25 pathological condition selected from the group consisting
of autosomal dominant retinitis and diabetic retinopathy.

27. The method according to any one of claims 23 to
26, wherein said method is used in the treatment of
30 autosomal dominant retinitis.

28. The method according to any one of claims 23 to
26, wherein said method is used to treat blood-retinal
barrier dysfunction.

29. The method according to any one of claims 23 to
28, wherein said method reduces nitric oxide (NO) activity



in said cell.

30. The method according to any one of claims 23 to
29, wherein said composition is administered by ocular or
5 subretinal injection.

31. A composition according to claim 1, substantially
as herein described with reference to the examples and
drawings.
10

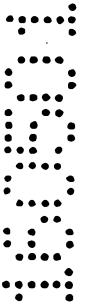
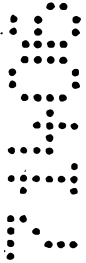
Dated this 16th day of May 2001

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

By their Patent Attorneys

15 GRIFFITH HACK

Fellows Institute of Patent and
Trade Mark Attorneys of Australia



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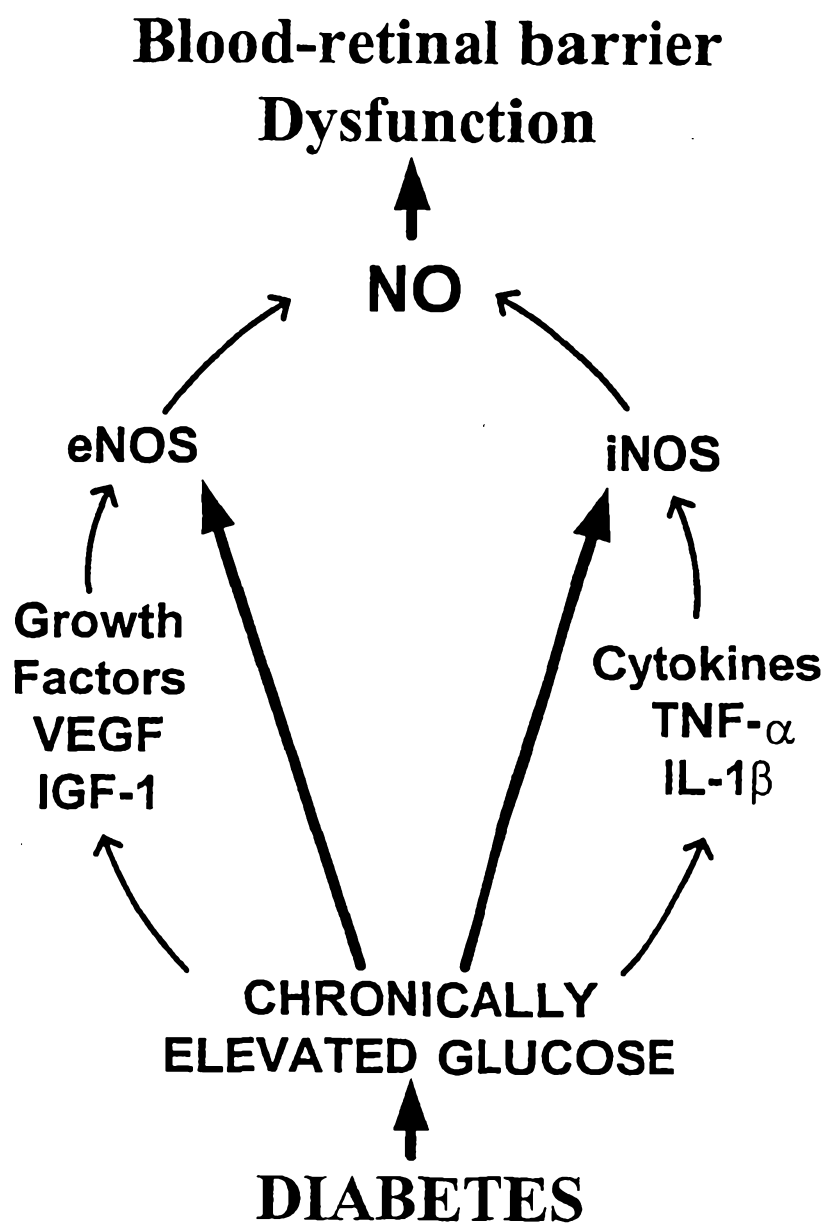


FIG. 1

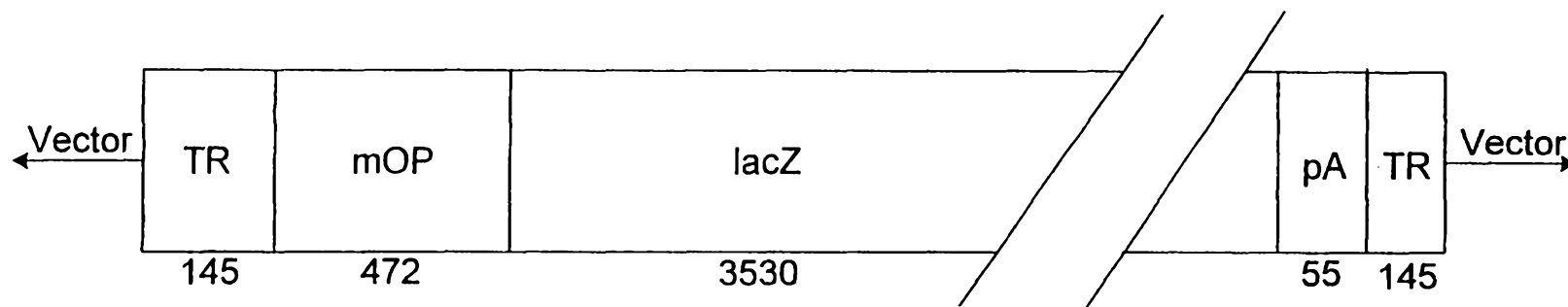


FIG. 2A

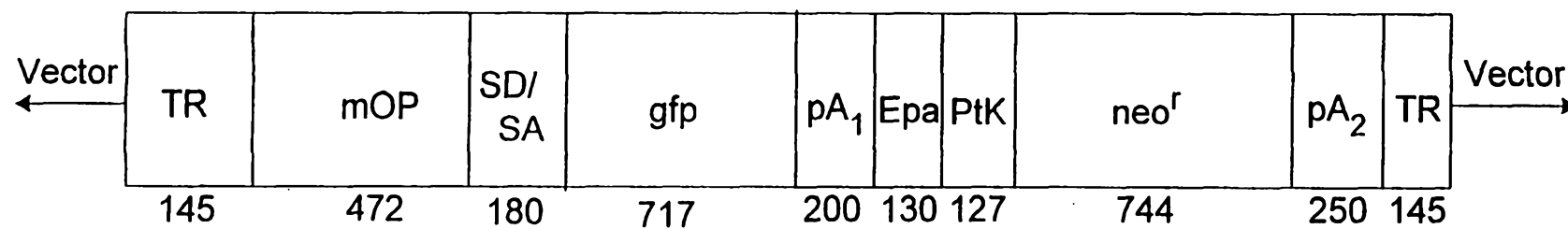


FIG. 2B

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S334 ter Hh Rz

=RP9

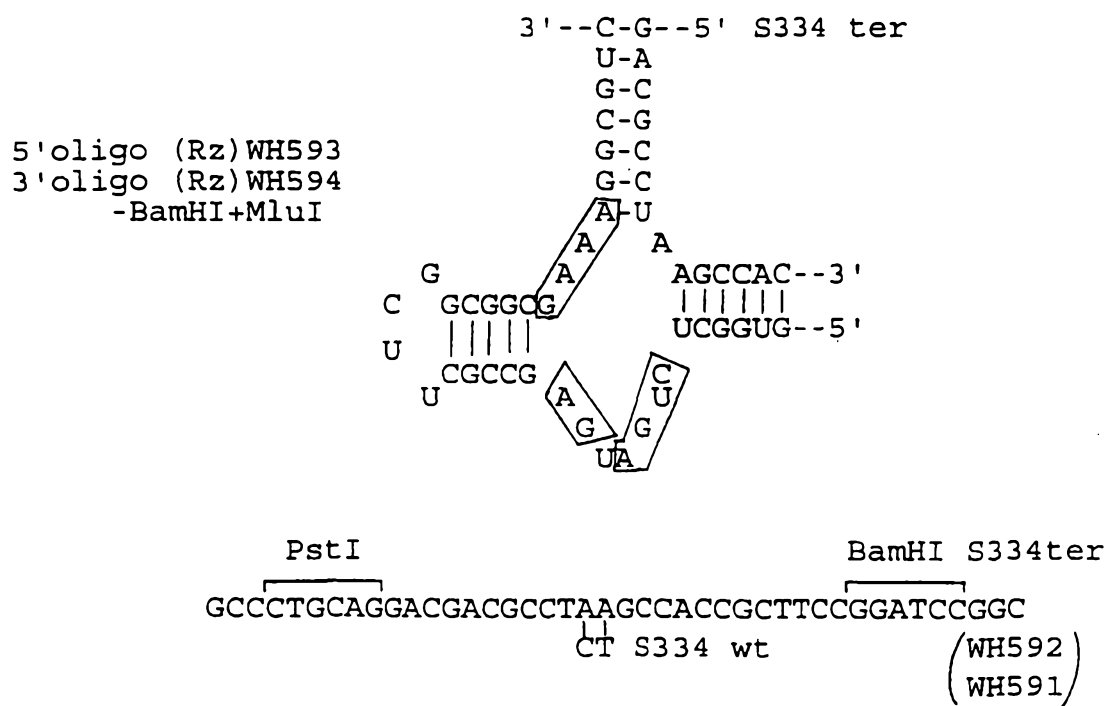


FIG. 3

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P23H HpRz
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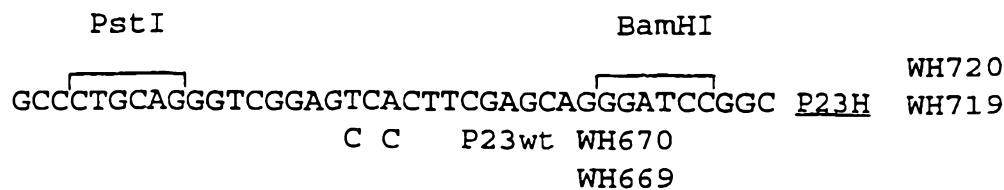
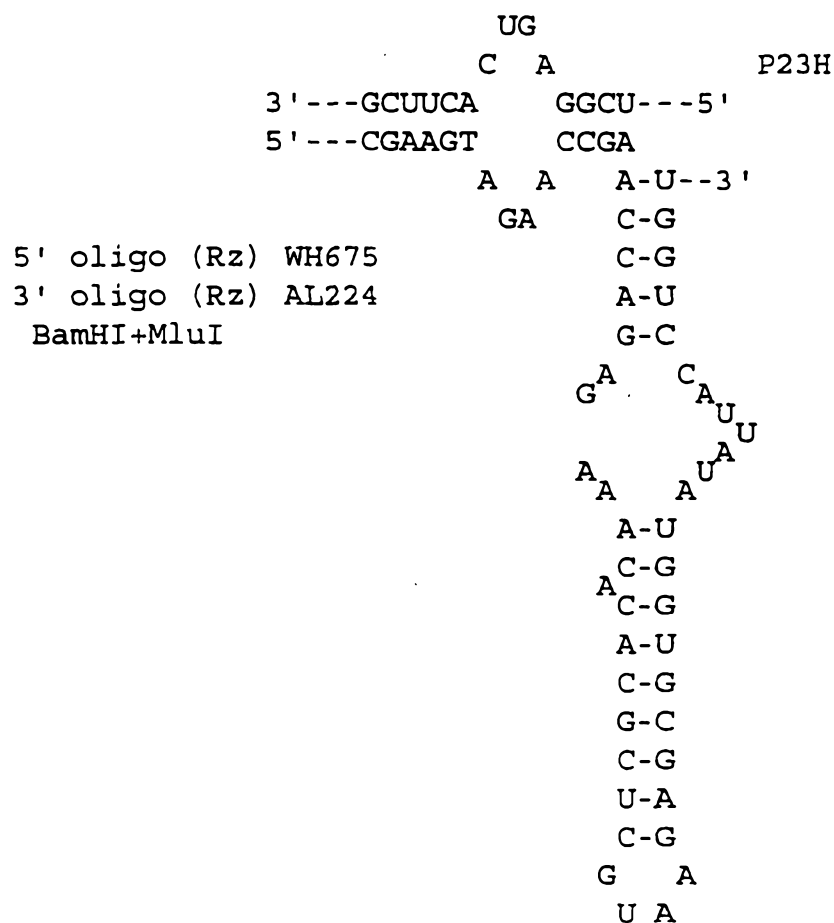
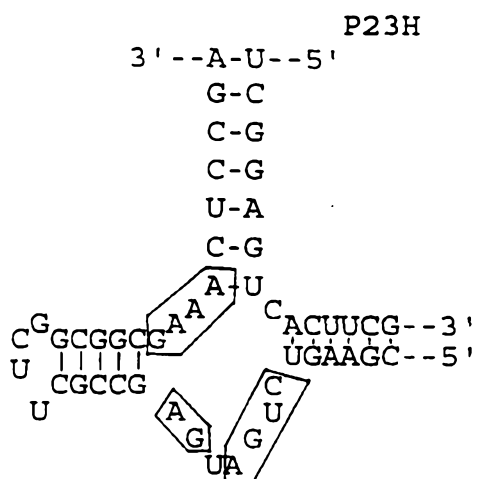


FIG. 4

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P23H Hh Rz
=RP13



5' oligo (Rz) WH665
3' oligo (Rz) WH664
-KpnI + MluI

FIG. 5

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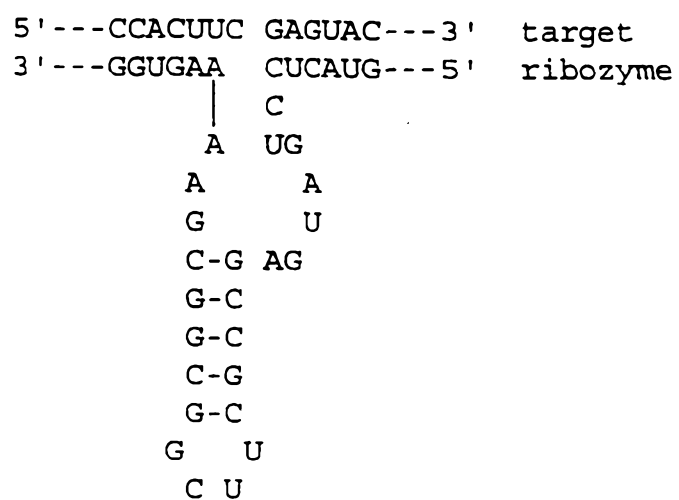
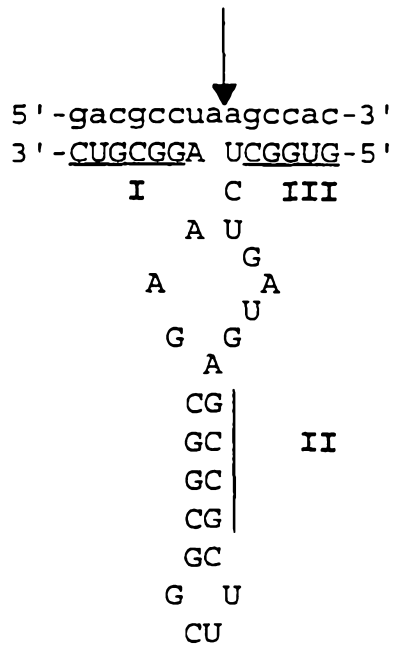
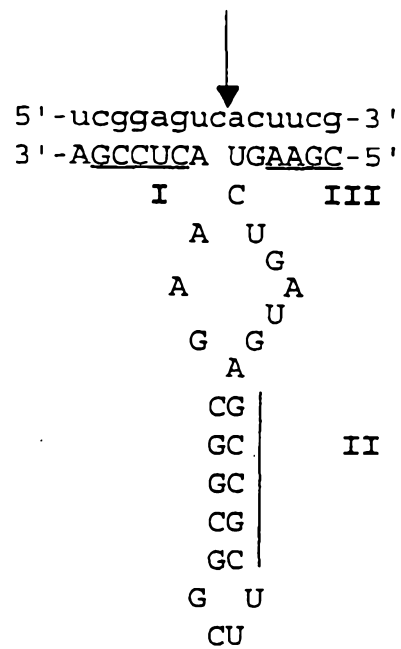


FIG. 6

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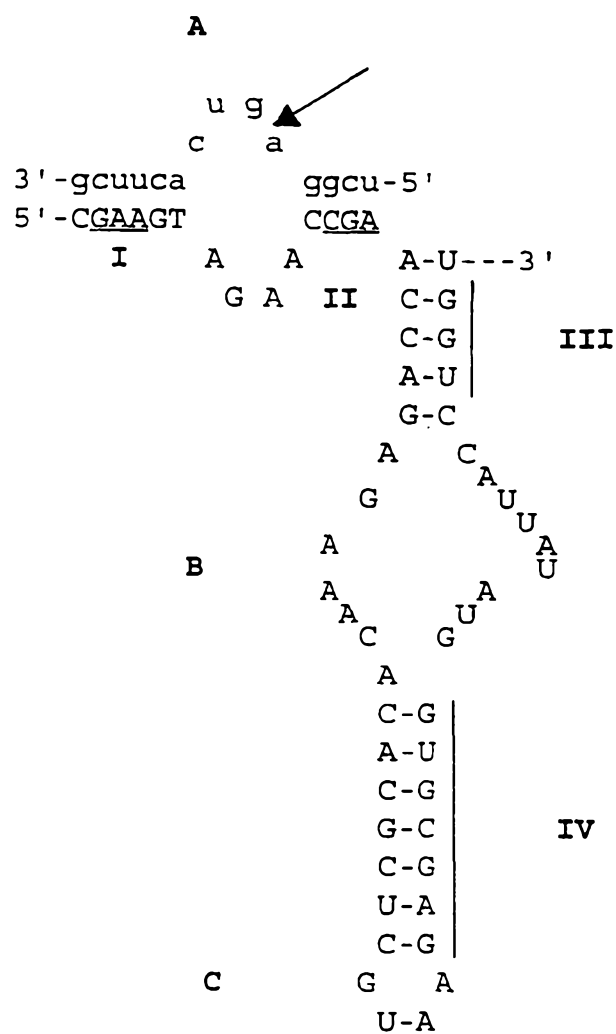


S334Ter-Hh



P23H-Hh

FIG. 7A



P23H-Hp

FIG. 7B

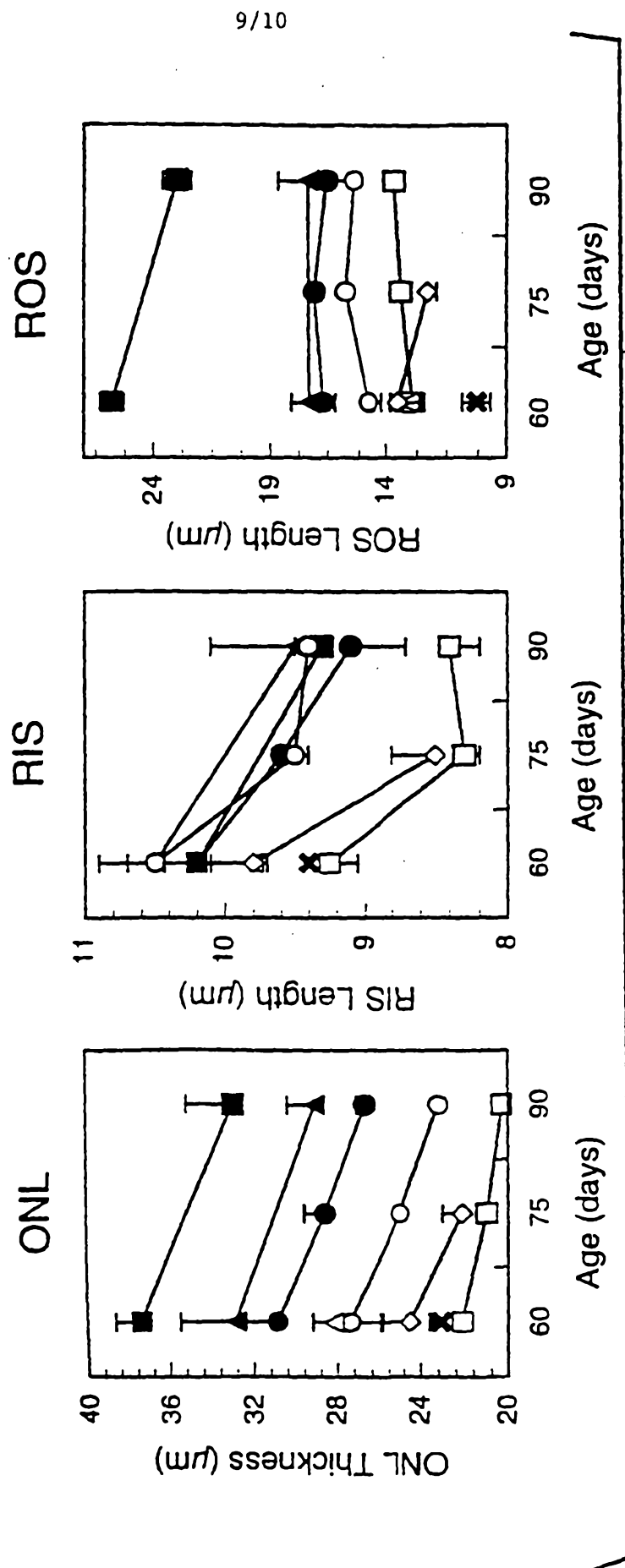


FIG. 8A

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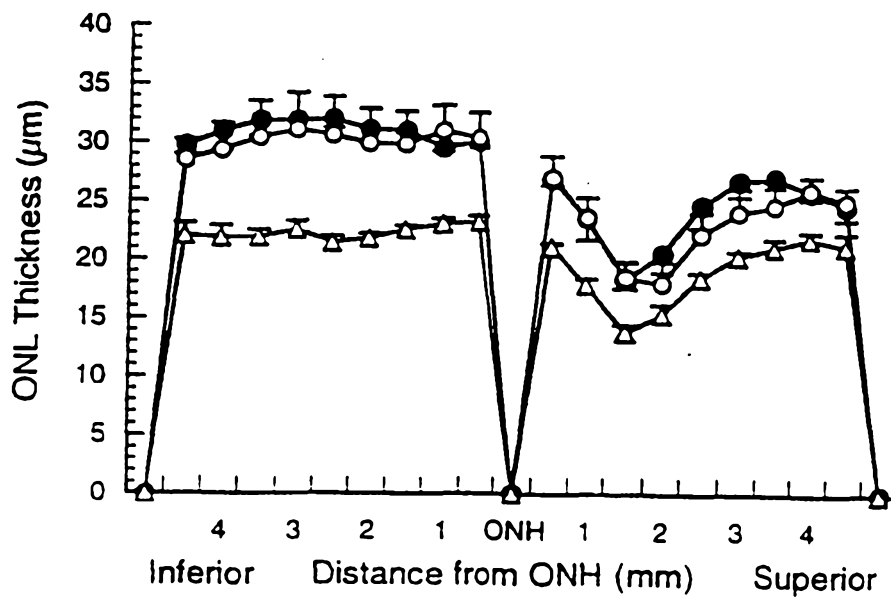


FIG. 8B