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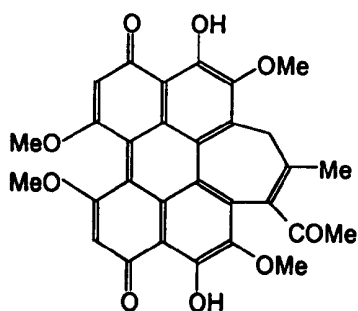
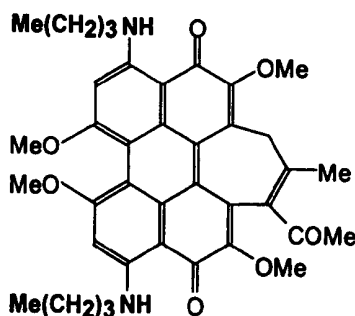
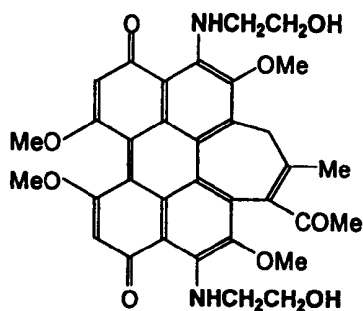
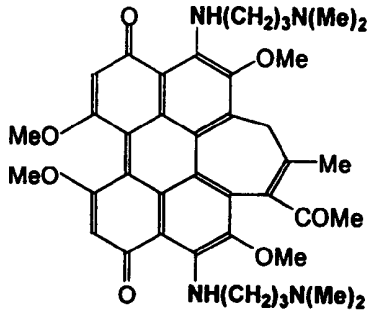
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(54) Title: PERYLENEQUINONES FOR USE AS PHOTOSENSITIZERS AND SONOSENSITIZERS

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

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



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## PERYLENEQUINONES FOR USE AS PHOTSENSITIZERS AND SONOSENSITIZERS

### Technical Field of the Invention

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

### Background of the Invention

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

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

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

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

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

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

The importance of sonodynamic therapy (SDT) lies ultimately in its  
similarity to PDT, an elegant and effective tumor treatment whose success is due  
to the use of light and drug in combination, i.e., two treatment elements, neither of  
which has toxic effects by itself (Marcus, 1992). PDT has mild side effects,  
16 destroys relatively little healthy tissue, and new photosensitizers with better  
therapeutic indices and improved clinical properties are being developed. The  
principal impetus for the development of SDT has been improvement upon PDT's  
dosimetric shortcomings. PDT is currently restricted to use with superficial  
tumors. Its use on tumors deep within the body requires interstitial irradiation that  
21 increases the complexity of the treatment and compromises its noninvasive  
nature. SDT provides a means to reach such tumors, since ultrasound  
propagates easily through several centimeters of tissue, and like light, can be  
focused principally on the tumor mass where it activates the sonosensitizing  
compound. Targeted SDT offers the possibility of improving the tolerance of this  
26 therapy by further restricting its effects to the target tissue.

While these discoveries represent significant advances, two serious  
deficiencies remain in the development of experimental SDT. A substantial  
problem is the lack of sonodynamic agents with favorable clinical properties.  
Porphyrins are known to cause significant cutaneous photosensitivity (Estey et al.,  
31 1996), doxorubicin is cardiotoxic (Myers et al., 1976), and DMSO, DMF and MMF

are hepatotoxic (Misik and Riesz, 1996). New sensitizers with better sonodynamic properties, which have milder side effects and which are rapidly cleared, would greatly improve the clinical application of SDT. A further problem is the lack of standardization in the conditions used for evaluating sonodynamic agents.

Potential sonodynamic agents have been tested following exposure to ultrasound intensities ranging from 0.25W/cm<sup>2</sup> to 40W/cm<sup>2</sup>, and frequencies from 500MHz to 1MHz (Harrison et al., 1991; Sasaki et al., 1998). Though *in vivo* use would seem to require greater energies due to roughly isotropic dissipation of the ultrasonic energy, little effort has been made to compare experimental conditions *in vitro* with those *in vivo*. Where one group will find evidence of sonodynamic effect, different investigators do not under apparently similar conditions. Development of standard insonation and assay systems compatible with clinical use will permit a more rigorous assessment of the sonodynamic effects of current and future sonosensitizers.

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

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

Beyond these basic properties shared with other waves, ultrasound

1 exhibits unique properties when propagating through water. Above a certain  
threshold intensity, propagation of ultrasound waves through water elicits an  
effect termed 'cavitation' (Rayleigh, 1917; Connolly and Fox, 1954). Cavitation  
involves the formation of small bubbles or 'cavities' in the water during the  
rarefaction half of the wave cycle, followed by the collapse of these bubbles  
6 during the compression half of the cycle (Putterman, 1995). Cavities focus the  
energy of the incident ultrasonic radiation by many orders of magnitude (Hiller et  
al., 1992). The consequence is that regions of cavitation in water are sites of  
extremely high temperature and pressure. Estimates of the temperatures  
generated in a collapsing cavity range from 5000K to 10<sup>6</sup>K (Suslick et al. 1986;  
11 Flint and Suslick, 1991; Misik and Riesz, 1995; Kaiser, 1995).

The biological effects of exposure to ultrasound are the result of its  
physical and chemical effects. The most obvious biological effects of ultrasound  
treatment stem from heating of the medium through which it passes. Such  
heating is exploited during physiotherapy to help heal injured tissues. (Lehmann  
16 et al., 1967; Patrick, 1966), and has been investigated as a possible modality for  
tumor treatment. This is due to the sensitivity of many tumours to hyperthermia, a  
state in which tissue temperatures are elevated above 42°C (Doss and McCabe,  
1976; Marmor et al., 1979; Sculier and Klastersky, 1981; Bleehen, 1982; Hynynen  
and Lulu, 1990). Ultrasound has also been used in combination with radiation  
21 therapy to improve treatment response *in vivo* compared to radiotherapy alone  
(Clarke et al., 1970; Repacholi et al., 1971; Mitsumori et al., 1996). A principal  
danger in the use of ultrasound for therapeutic purposes is the formation of  
'hotspots' due to regions of constructive interference and preferential absorption  
of ultrasonic energy by bone regions with low curvature radii<sup>†</sup> (Lehmann et al.,  
26 1967; Linke et al., 1973). These hotspots can cause serious damage to nearby  
tissues (Hill, 1968; Bruno et al., 1998).

As is the case of hematoporphyrin derivatives, natural PQPs do not  
themselves exhibit absorptivity longer than 600 nm, a characteristic that inherently  
predicts a decreased capability of activation as tissue depth increases beyond 3-  
31 5mm. This means that the natural PQPs are not sufficiently strong for

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

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

### Summary of the Invention

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1           Figure 8 shows the sonodynamic toxicity of two perylenequinone derivatives in human promyelocytic leukemia cells *in vitro*, with respect to a positive control, hematoporphyrin at 1  $\mu$ M.

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

6

#### Modes For Carrying Out the Invention

          The present invention comprises the use of perylenequinone (PQP) derivatives as photodynamic and sonodynamic agents, and the use of the derivatives according to the invention as therapeutics.

11           The present invention includes a composition and method for treating a pre-determined disease or condition comprising administering a therapeutic amount of a composition comprising a perylenequinone derivative, allowing the perylenequinone derivative to distribute to a portion of the body, preferably throughout the body, and activating the perylenequinone derivative in an area  
16           containing hyperproliferating cells. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the administering step includes administering a perylenequinone derivative conjugated to a delivery moiety, including but not limited to transferrin, a bisphosphonate compound, and a tumor binding peptide. In preferred  
21           embodiments of the invention, the activating step includes activating the perylenequinone derivative with light, with sound, or with both light and sound.

          The present invention also includes methods and compositions that involve a PQP conjugated to transferrin or a portion thereof, the use of transferrin as a delivery system for delivering an active agent to a pre-determined site, and activating the conjugate. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the  
26           conjugate may be activated by light, ultrasound, or combinations thereof. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the conjugate may be useful in treating small cell lung cancer or other hyperproliferating cells.

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

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

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

The invention also comprises a method of treating a disease by administering a therapeutically sufficient amount of at least one PQP derivative, and activating the derivative(s) using both photoactivation and sonoactivation.

16 Typically, the PQP derivative may be activated by exposing the derivative to a pre-determined wavelength of light and a pre-determined sound frequency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 into tissue or into a body.

As used herein, "photopotential factor" refers to the property of the compound(s) to exert light- or sound-mediated toxicity in excess of its (their) inherent unactivated toxicity. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the activation factor may be calculated as the ratio of the LD<sub>50</sub> of cells treated without  
6 activation to the LD<sub>50</sub> of the cells treated with an activated compound (drug LD<sub>50</sub> divided by activated drug LD<sub>50</sub>). Where the term "LD<sub>50</sub>" has been used above, the term "IC<sub>50</sub>" may be substituted, to address the bioassays that concern metabolic activity rather than the endpoint of lethality, loss of reproductive capability, or clonogenic death. The relative photoactivation efficiency of a compound may  
11 also be determined using a clonogenic assay, an assay that is well known to those skilled in the art.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The excellent fluorescence properties of the hypocrellins and derivatives  
11 provide a valuable tool to monitor intracellular uptake and distribution kinetics by  
confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM). Each drug has unique properties of  
uptake and distribution (Miller et al 1995 a,b). The rate cells take up drug in  
humans *in vitro* and *in vivo* can be determined using similar protocols as Liu et al  
1995 and Miller et al., 1995 a or b). *In vivo*, the ideal time between i.v. injection or  
16 administration of the drug and light administration is preferably when tumor  
concentration of the photodynamic agent is optimal with respect to normal  
tissues, typically up to about 24 hours, but as long as 48 hours or more (Table 2).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Examples

### Example 1. Laser Light Wavelength and Dosage

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

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

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

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

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

### Example 2.

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

1     Example 3.

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

6

Example 4.

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

11

Example 5.

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

21

Example 6.

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

26

Example 7.

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

31



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

Example 8.

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

Example 9. Table 1. Physical and Chemical Properties for Hypocrellins

Name of Compound	Chemical Formula	F.W.	Abs. Peak in red Spectral region (nm)	$A_{\max}$ /solvent	$A_{630}$	Extinction Coefficient ( $\times 10^{-3}$ ) (630 nm)	$^1O_2$ Yield	LD <sub>50</sub> Dark ( $\mu M$ )	LD <sub>50</sub> Light ( $\mu M$ )	Photo-potential Factor
HA	Hypocrellin A	$C_{30}H_{26}O_{10}$	546	658*	0.093/DMF	0.086	0.84	15	3-5	3-5
HB	Hypocrellin B	$C_{30}H_{24}O_9$	528	658*	0.118/DMF	1.00	0.74	20	1.5-2	10-13
HA-Mg <sup>++</sup>	HA-Mg <sup>++</sup> (Ac) <sub>2</sub>	$C_{34}H_{28}O_{12}Mg$	652	616	0.958/EtOH	4.47	0.71	>25	>5	ND
HB-Mg <sup>++</sup>	HB-Mg <sup>++</sup>	$C_{34}H_{26}O_{11}Mg$	634	622	0.604/EtOH	5.27	0.53	10	1	10
DAHA	Deacetylated-HA	$C_{32}H_{24}O_{10}Mg$	592	622	0.651/EtOH	5.70	0.51	>25	>5	ND
HBAC-R1	Cystamine-HB	$C_{32}H_{27}O_8Mg$	585	646	0.417/CHCl <sub>3</sub>	3.88	0.40	12.5	1	12.5
HBAC-R2	Cystamine-HB	$C_{32}H_{27}O_8Mg$	585	600	0.337/DMSO	2.44	0.31	12.5	5	2.5
HBBA-R2	<i>n</i> -butylaminated HB	$C_{36}H_{60}N_4O_7$	780	616*	0.628/CHCl <sub>3</sub>	6.19	0.32	>100	0.2-0.6	167-500
HBAM-R1	2-morpholino-ethylaminated-HB	$C_{42}H_{48}N_4O_9$	752	658			0.70	>25	4	>6.25
HBDD-R2	2-(N,N-diethyl-amino)ethylamine-HB	$C_{42}H_{52}N_4O_7$	696	646*	0.508/CHCl <sub>3</sub>	0.55	0.36	>25	7.5	>3.3

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

HBBA-R2, HBDP-R1, HBEA-R1, and JL-1-1 demonstrate average or lower than average toxicity, with excellent potentiation. For the purposes of this study, the LD<sub>50</sub> light dose was not fixed. For the compounds tested, this dose is 0.75 - 1.0 J/cm<sup>2</sup> of 630 nm light.

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

**Table 2.**Tissue Uptake of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -Hypocrellin B (dpm/g)

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

1    Example 10.

          The first compounds to have identifiable sonotoxic effects were certain existing chemotherapeutic agents (Umemura et al., 1990). In their investigation of potentiation of chemotherapeutic cell killing by low-level ultrasound, Harrison et al. found synergistic effects of doxorubicin and diaziquone with tone-burst and  
6    pulsed ultrasound . They observed significant ultrasound-induced increases in drug cytotoxicity *in vitro* in two of the three cell lines they used. Testing of the sonodynamic activity of these drugs *in vivo* showed significant antitumour effect as measured by volume reduction in uterine cervical squamous cell carcinomas in Syrian hamsters (Harrison et al., 1991). The molecular basis of the sonodynamic  
11    effect of doxorubcin was also examined by Umemura et al., who found that ultrasound-induced cell damage and nitroxide production with TMPone were closely related, and that both effects were inhibited by the addition of histidine. These results are consistent with a sonodynamic mechanism that is related to the ultrasound-induced production of active oxygen species and similar to that  
16    observed for Hp (Umemura et al., 1997).

          The sonodynamic effect of a compound structurally related to doxorubicin, the fluorine-containing anthracycline derivative FAD104 (3'-deamino-2'-fluoro-3'-hydroxydoxorubicin-14-pimelate) was investigated *in vitro* by Yumita et al. Studies of sarcoma 180 cells insonated in the presence and absence of FAD104  
21    demonstrated that the rate of cell damage doubled in the presence of 80µM FAD 104, while no cell damage was observed with FAD 104 alone. As with doxorubicin and Hp, the synergy between ultrasound and FAD 104 was significantly inhibited by histidine, again suggesting a sonotoxic mechanism related to the production of reactive oxygen species (Yumita et al., 1998).  
26    Pheophorbide A(Ph-A) has also been noted to possess synergistic cytotoxic effects in combination with ultrasound. Umemura et al. investigated the sonodynamic effect of Ph-A *in vitro* and *in vivo* on sarcoma 180 cells. The presence of 80µM Ph-A was found to double the rate of ultrasound-induced cell damage. This was significantly inhibited by histidine, which suggests that this  
31    effect too was mediated by sonodynamically generated oxygen species. Studies

1 in mice where 56mg/kg Ph-A was administered before insonation, showed that  
ultrasound treatment completely inhibited tumor growth at an intensity at which  
ultrasound alone showed little antitumor effect (Umemura et al., 1996:

*Sonodynamically Enhanced Effect of Pheophorbide A).*

A promising new sonosensitizer is a gallium-porphyrin complex, ATX- 70  
6 (2,4-bis(1-decyloxyethyl)-Ga(III)-1,3,5,8 - tetramethylporphyrin -6,7-dipropionyl  
diaspartic acid). Enhancement of ultrasound-induced cell damage *in vitro* by  
ATX-70 was investigated by Umemura et al. Where 80μM Hp was found to  
double the rate of ultrasound-induced damage to sarcoma 180 cells, ATX-70 at  
the same concentration increased the rate of damage in excess of four times.

11 Addition of histidine was found to inhibit the sonodynamic effect, while addition of  
mannitol had no effect. This indicates that singlet molecular oxygen may be the  
principal mediator of the observed sonodynamic toxicity. EPR studies of  
insonated solutions of ATX-70 showed that the reaction of TMPone with active  
oxygen species produced levels of nitroxide 2.5 times greater than those  
16 produced by solutions containing Hp. Singlet oxygen production was confirmed  
by the bleaching of N,N-dimethyl-4-nitrosoaniline in the presence of imidazole.  
Comparable to the difference in nitroxide production, ultrasound induced  
bleaching was three times as great in the presence of ATX-70 as in the presence  
of Hp at the same concentration (Umemura et al., 1993).

#### 21 Example 11.

HL-60 cells were treated with perylenequinone sensitizers and insonated  
as described above. The surviving fractions were plotted against sensitizer  
concentration. At a concentration of approximately 30μM, CPMg(Ac<sub>2</sub>) showed  
26 sonotoxicity exceeding that of the 1000μM Hp control, with the decrease in  
survival occurring steeply over the preceding two decades of sensitizer  
concentration. DBHB and DMHB showed negligible sonotoxicity up to 100μM;  
the bulk of the observed sonotoxic effect occurred over the decade from 100μM  
to 1000μM, and the maximum effect was comparable to that of the Hp control  
31 (Figure 8). HBMg(Ac<sub>2</sub>) showed no sonotoxic effect until 10μM. Cell survival

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

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

1

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A method of treatment comprising administering a composition containing a perylenequinone derivative, and activating the derivative by exposing the perylenequinone to sound of a pre-determined frequency.

6

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the perylenequinone is selected from the group comprising hypocrellins, cercosporins, phleichromes, elsinochromes, cladochromes, erythroaphins, and calphostins.

11

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the perylenequinone is functionalized.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the perylenequinone is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.

16

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is functionalized.

21

7. The method of claim 5 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is selected from the group consisting of butylaminated hypocrellin B; 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-propylamine-hypocrellin B; ethanolaminated hypocrellin B; and 1,12-Bis[2-(acetyloxy)propyl]-2,4,6,7,9,11-hexamethoxy-3,10-perylenedione.

26

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.

31



- 1     9.     The method of claim 1 wherein the composition further comprises a  
targeting moiety.
10.    The method of claim 9 wherein the composition includes a targeting moiety  
for a disease, disorder, malady, or condition.
- 6     11.    The method of claim 1 wherein the method of treatment comprises treating  
skin conditions, cancer, viral diseases, retroviral diseases, bacterial  
diseases, and fungal diseases.
- 11    12.    The method of claim 1 wherein activating the derivative comprises  
exposing the derivative to sound.
13.    The method of claim 12 further comprising exposing the derivative to light.
- 16    14.    The method of claim 12 wherein exposing the derivative to sound  
comprises exposing the derivative to ultrasound.
15.    The method of claim 14 wherein exposing the derivative to sound  
comprises exposing the derivative to a frequency between about 50 kHz  
21    and about 12 MHz.
16.    The method of claim 15 wherein exposing the derivative to sound  
comprises exposing the derivative to a frequency between about 1 MHz  
and about 3 MHz.
- 26    17.    The method of claim 1 wherein activating the derivative comprises  
exposing the derivative to sound and light.
18.    The method of claim 1 wherein administering the composition further  
31    comprises allowing the composition to distribute throughout the body.

1

19. The method of claim 1 further comprising the composition to clear from normal cells prior to activating the composition.

6

20. The method of claim 18 wherein allowing the composition to distribute throughout the body further includes permitting the composition to be selectively retained by rapidly proliferating cells.

11

21. The method of claim 19 further comprising permitting the composition to be selectively retained by rapidly proliferating cells.

22. A method for inactivating tumor cells comprising administering a suitable amount of at least one hypocrellin derivative, and activating the hypocrellin derivative using a sound frequency.

16

23. The method of claim 22 wherein activating the hypocrellin derivative comprises exposing the hypocrellin derivative to a sound frequency from about 50 kHz and about 12 MHz.

21

24. The method of claim 22 further comprising activating the hypocrellin derivative using light.

26

25. A method for treating a pre-determined disease or condition comprising administering a therapeutic amount of a composition comprising a perylenequinone derivative, allowing the perylenequinone derivative to distribute to a portion of the body, and activating the perylenequinone derivative using light and/or sound.

31

26. The method of claim 25 wherein the perylenequinone is localized to a predetermined portion of the body.

- 1 27. The method of claim 26 wherein the predetermined portion of the body contains hyperproliferating cells.
28. The method of claim 27 wherein the administering step includes administering a perylenequinone derivative conjugated to a delivery moiety.
- 6
29. A method for treating a disease or condition comprising administering a composition comprising a sonosensitizer hypocrellin derivative and at least one of a pKa modifier, a buffer, a salt, a base, an acid, saline, and an adjuvant.
- 11
30. A composition for the treatment of a disease, disorder, or condition comprising a non-toxic sonosensitizer, said sonosensitizer comprising a perylenequinone.
- 16
31. The composition of claim 30 wherein the perylenequinone is selected from the group comprising hypocrellins, cercosporins, phleischromes, elsinochromes, cladochromes, erythroaphins, and calphostins.
- 21 32. The composition of claim 31 wherein the perylenequinone is functionalized.
33. The composition of claim 30 wherein the perylenequinone is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.
- 26
34. The composition of claim 30 further comprising a perylenequinone that is a sonosensitizer and a photosensitizer.
- 31 35. The composition of claim 30 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.

1

36. The composition of claim 31 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.

6

37. The composition of claim 30 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is functionalized.

11

38. The composition of claim 37 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is selected from the group consisting of butylaminated hypocrellin B; 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)-propylamine-hypocrellin B; ethanolaminated hypocrellin B; and 1,12-Bis[2-(acetyloxy)propyl]-2,4,6,7,9,11-hexamethoxy-3,10-perylenedione.

16

39. The composition of claim 36 wherein the hypocrellin derivative is non-toxic at high concentrations in its non-activated state and toxic at low concentrations in its activated state.

21

40. The composition of claim 30 wherein the composition further comprises a targeting moiety.

41. The composition of claim 40 wherein the composition includes a targeting moiety for a disease, disorder, malady, or condition.

26

42. The composition of claim 30 wherein the composition comprises a sonosensitizer for treating skin conditions, cancer, viral diseases, retroviral diseases, bacterial diseases, and fungal diseases.

31

43. A method of treatment comprising administering a composition containing a perylenequinone derivative, and activating the derivative by exposing the perylenequinone to light of a predetermined wavelength and sound of a pre-determined frequency.

1

44. The method of claim 43 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.

6

45. A composition for the treatment of a disease, disorder, or condition comprising a perylenequinone, said perylenequinone being both a photosensitizer and a sonosensitizer.

46. The composition of claim 45 wherein the perylenequinone is a hypocrellin derivative.

11

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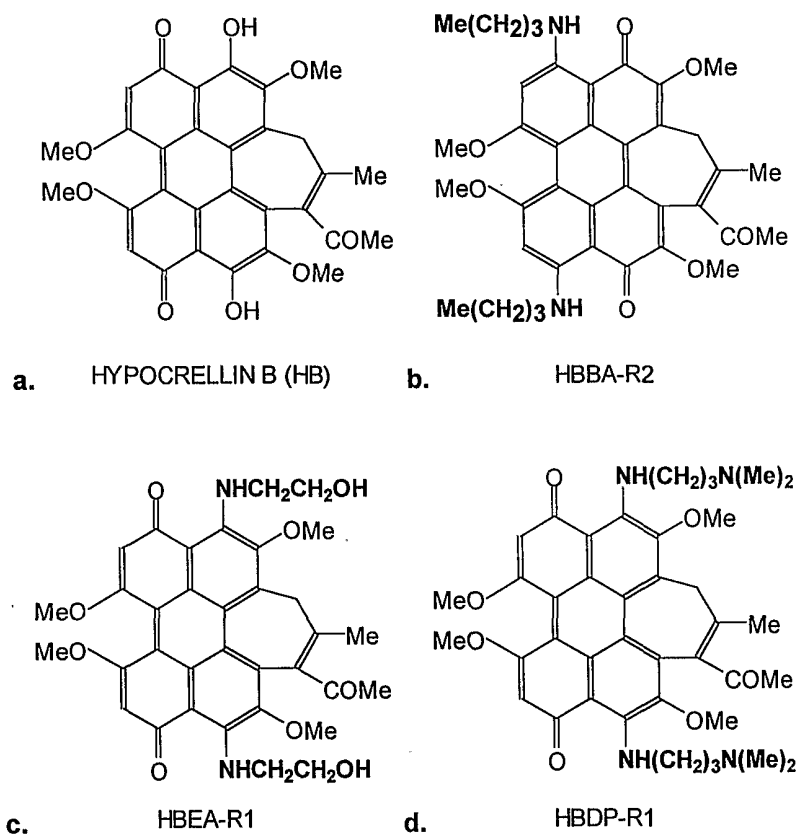


Figure 1

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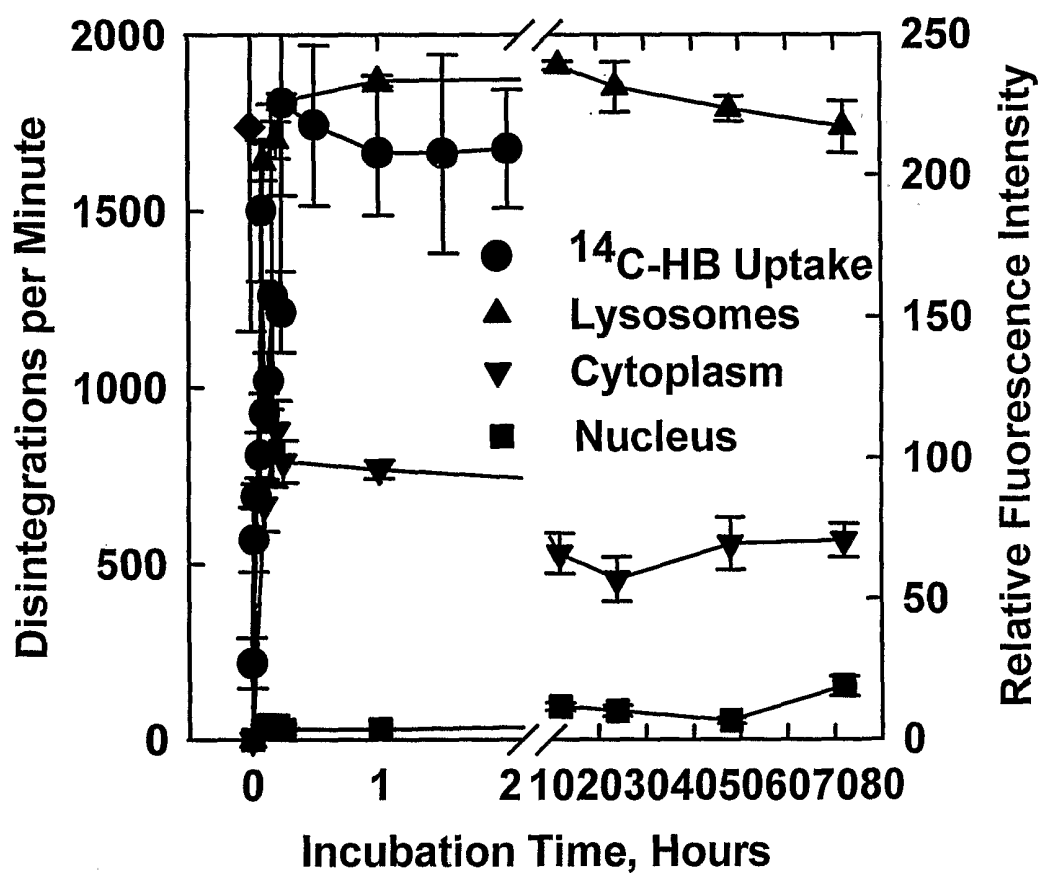


Figure 2

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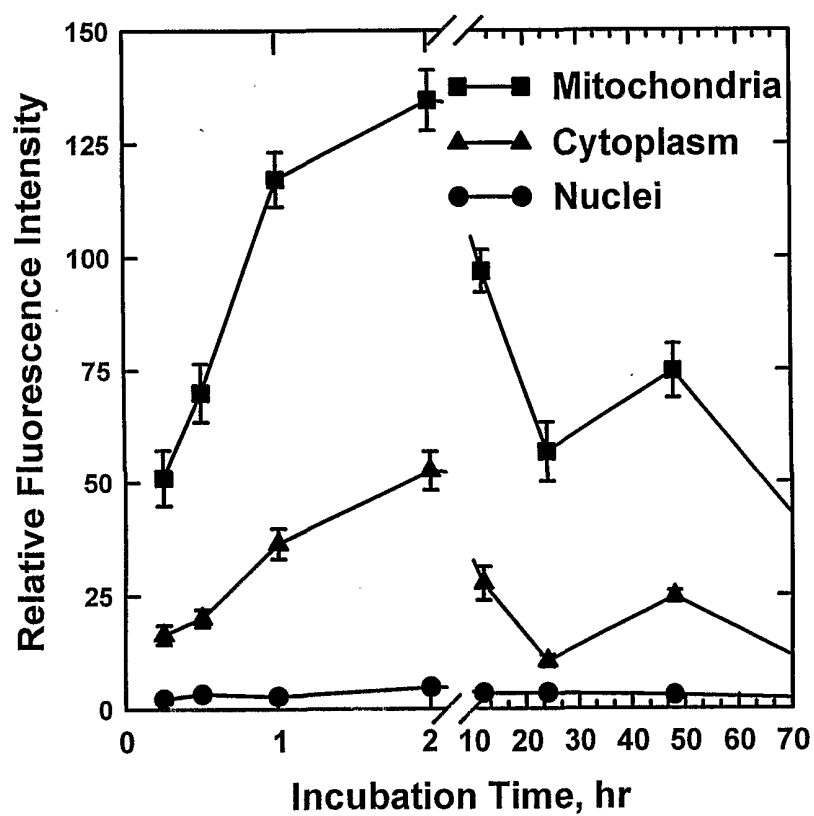


Figure 3



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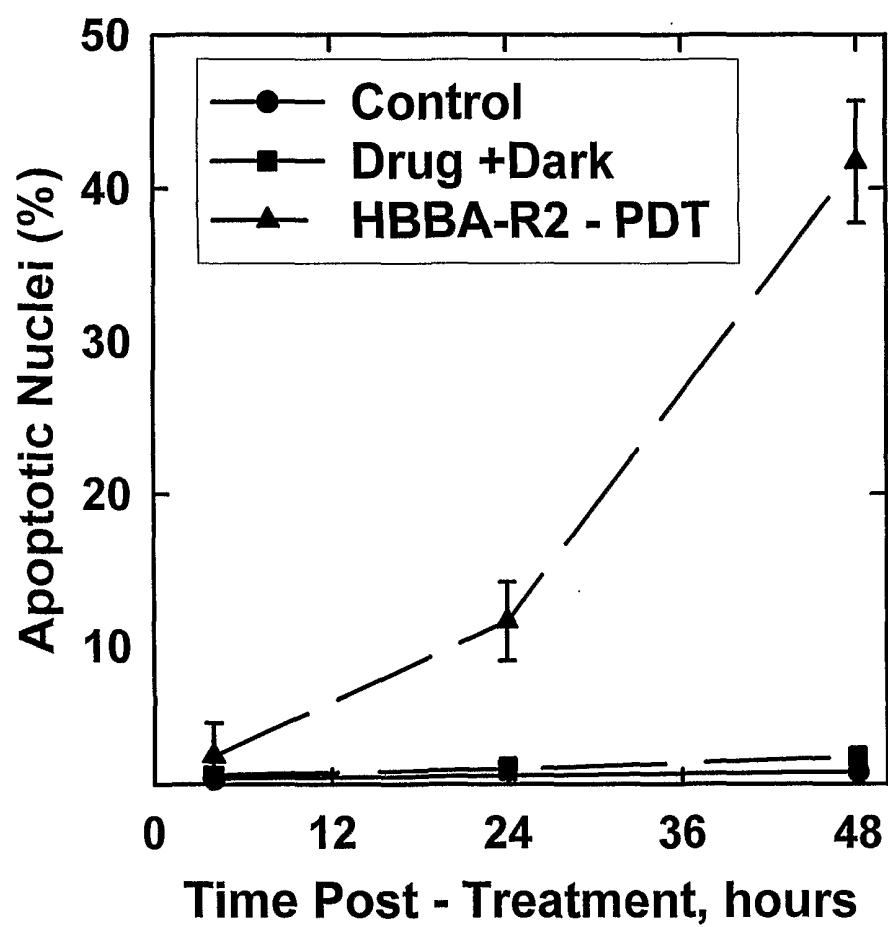
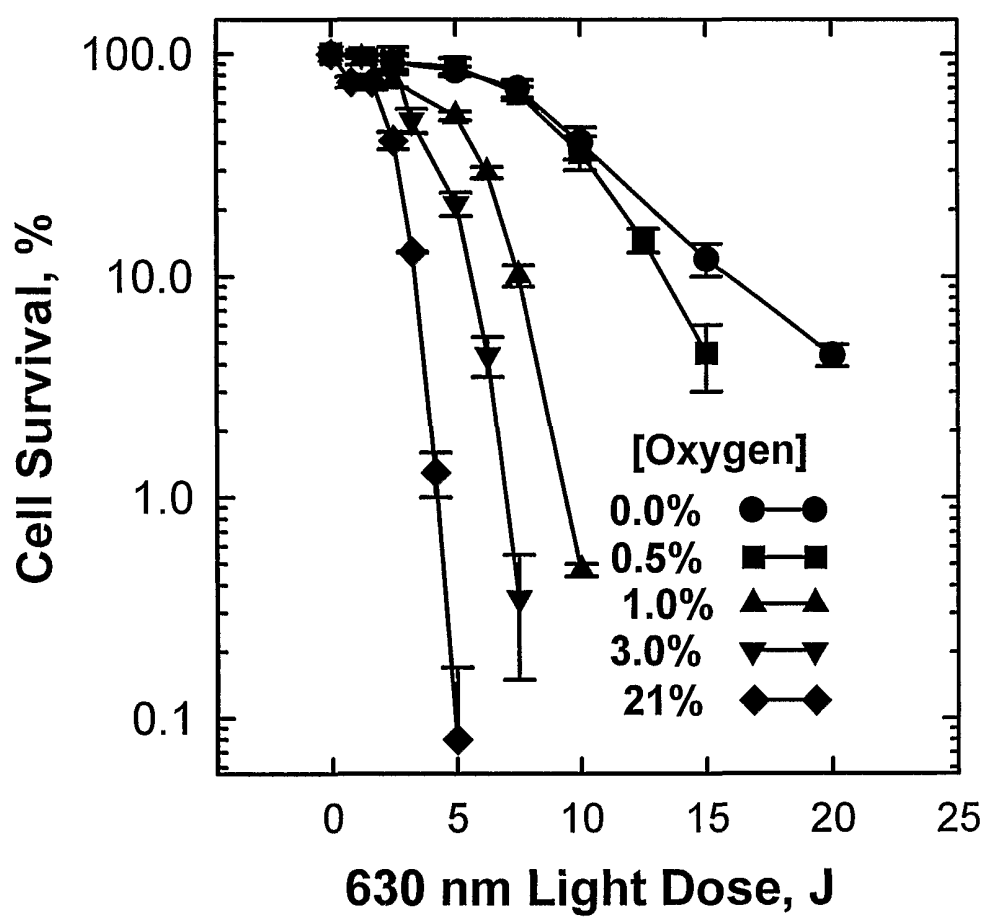


Figure 4



### Figure 5

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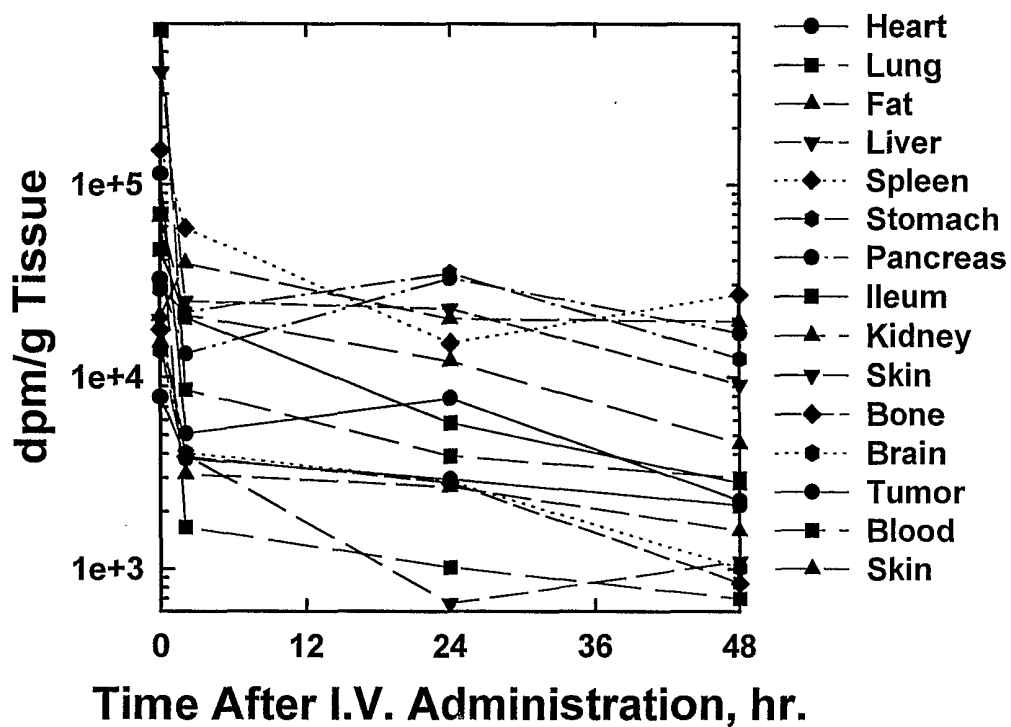


Figure 6

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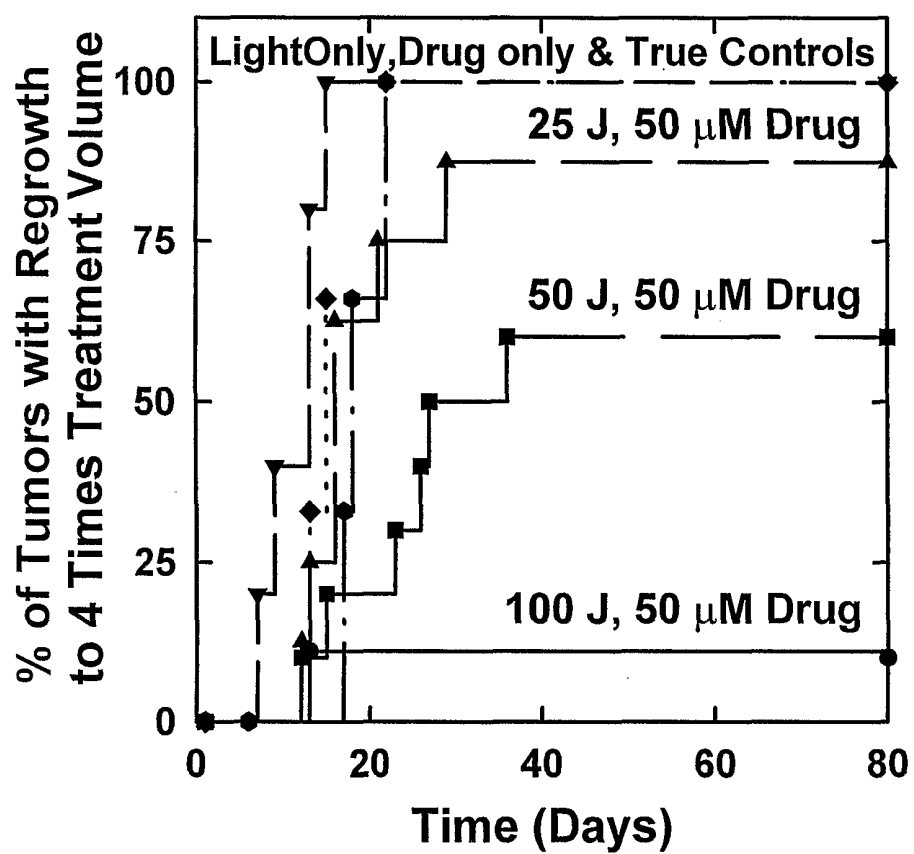
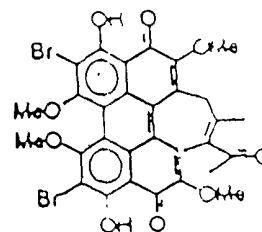
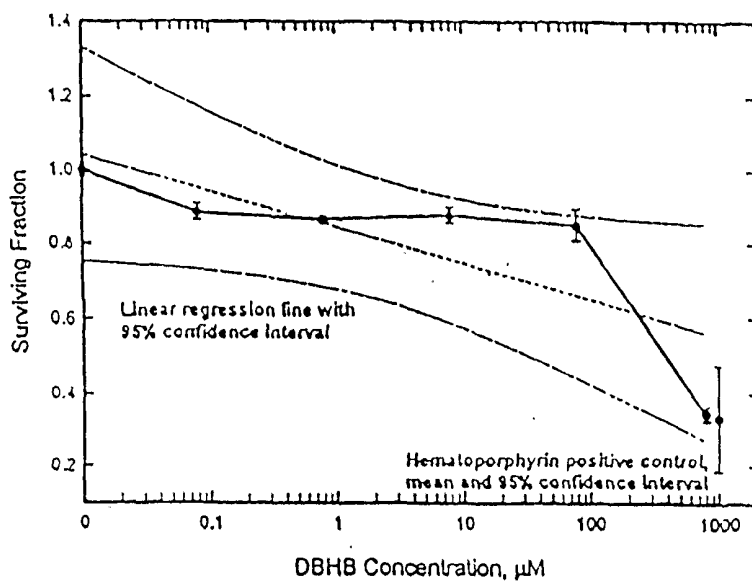
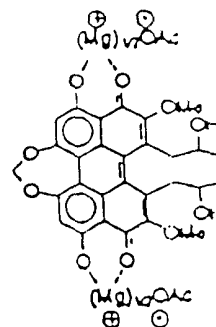
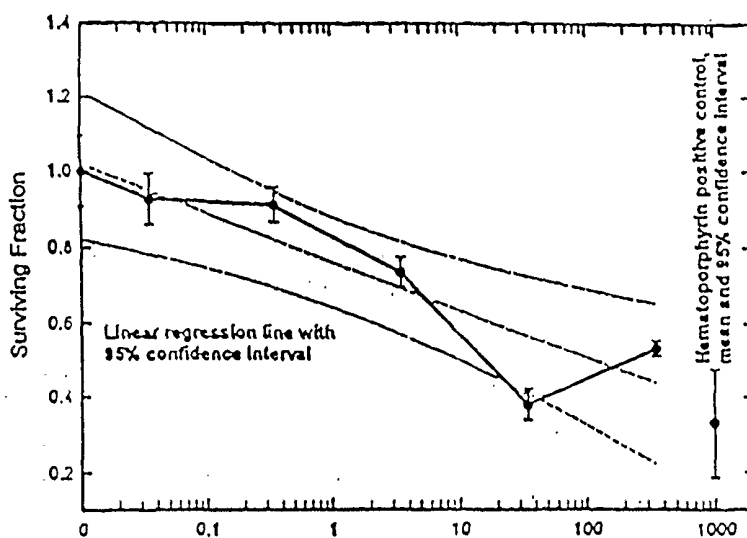


Figure 7

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### Figure 8

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### Sonodynamic Killing of Human Leukemia Cells with Perylenequinone Sonosensitizer

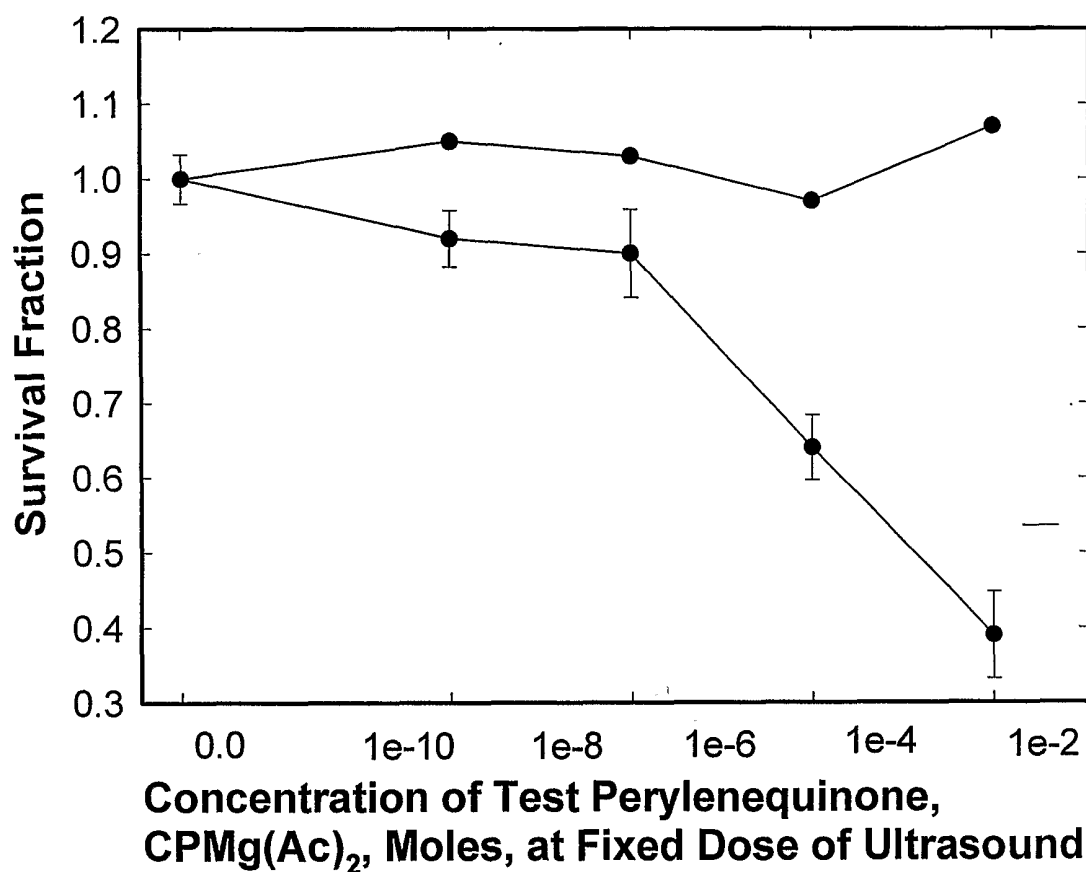


Figure 9