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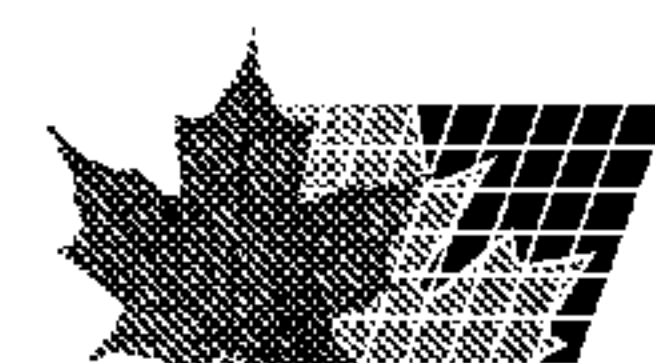
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(54) Title: THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR THREATENED ABORTION

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Therapeutic agent for threatened abortion which contains human blood coagulation factor XIII as the active ingredient. Human blood coagulation factor XIII administered to patients with threatened abortion successfully treats the disease, and its effects are marked.



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ABSTRACT

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Therapeutic agent for threatened abortion

This invention relates to an agent for treating threatened abortion.

10 Threatened abortion refers to a condition of a patient within 24 weeks of pregnancy, with an alive fetus, a slight uterine bleeding, parodynia-like pain, lumbago, and no dilatation of the cervix.

15 Since threatened abortion is a condition at the early stage of abortion, it may permit pregnancy to continue depending on treatment. If this condition proceeds, there will be no more recovery from it, and continuation of pregnancy will become impossible. Thus, treatment is required in order to return the patient promptly to the normal non-pregnant state.

20 The cause of threatened abortion is said to lie in the fetus and/or the mother. This condition due to the fetal cause can substantially be neither prevented nor treated. The maternal causes include genital inflammation, endocrine disorders, organic abnormalities of the uterus, infections, excessive labor or exercise, cardiac diseases, renal diseases, malnutrition, and psychophysical states.

25 Usually, these causes are difficult to grasp clinically.

Current therapies for threatened abortion are rest and pharmacotherapies including luteal hormone and hCG, as well as hemostatics in the presence of uterine bleeding. None of these therapies have proved sufficiently effective.

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It is the object of this invention to provide a therapeutic agent showing high efficacy against threatened abortion from the initial stage of treatment.

The present invention comprises a therapeutic agent for threatened abortion which contains human blood coagulation factor XIII (hereinafter referred to as factor XIII) as the active ingredient.

- 5 Factor XIII preparations are used mainly to treat disturbances in wound healing. We have now found that factor XIII exerts the action to ameliorate threatened abortion. This finding has led us to accomplishment of the invention.

Factor XIII is also called fibrin-stabilizing factor, fibrinase or plasma
10 transglutaminase, the existence of which was suggested by Robbins et al. (1994) *Am. J. Physiol.* 142:581. After studies by Laki and Lorand et al., (1948) *Science*, 108:280, factor XIII was adopted as its official name at the International Congress on Thrombosis and Haemostasis in 1963. It is widely distributed in plasma, placenta, etc. It acts as a transaminase, which is activated by thrombin and Ca^{2+}
15 and crosslinks fibrin molecules. The crosslinked molecules form a firm fibrin network that is stable to mechanical and chemical attacks. Besides this fibrin-stabilizing effect, factor XIII has also been demonstrated to play an import role in wound healing process by forming crosslinks between fibrin and fibronectin and promoting fibroblast proliferation and epidermis formation.

20

Factor XIII preparations have already been in wide use as therapeutic agents for would healing disturbances, etc. Clinical experiences with their use in more than 10,000 patients at home and abroad have shown that these preparations are free from adverse or toxic reactions at a usual dose of about 20-50 units per kg body
25 weight.

Factor XIII preparations are manufactured from human placentas or plasmas by well-known methods. An example of the manufacturing method using placentas is as follows:

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Freeze placentas and divide them finely. Add an NaCl solution to the fine pieces, stir, and centrifuge to collect supernatant I. After ascertaining by enzyme immunoassay that this supernatant I is negative for HBs antigen, add a Rivanol solution to it and collect precipitate II that contains factor XIII. After washing the precipitate, add an NaCl solution containing EDTA to it and stir. Remove the insolubles (precipitate III) and obtain supernatant III. Then, add an N-cetylpyridinium chloride solution to supernatant III to precipitate contaminating proteins and mucopolysaccharides. Add a Rivanol solution to the supernatant IV so obtained, thereby generating precipitate V that contains factor XIII. Add an NaCl solution containing EDTA to this precipitate V, stir, and remove the insolubles (precipitate VI) to obtain supernatant VI. Add ammonium sulfate to supernatant VI to generate precipitate VII that contains factor XIII. Add an EDTA solution to precipitate VII and dialyze against a Tris-HCL buffer containing EDTA and sodium azide. After adjusting pH, remove precipitate VIII and subject supernatant VIII to gel filtration. Combine the active fractions and add ammonium sulfate to the combined fractions, thereby generating precipitate IX containing factor XIII. Dissolve this precipitate IX in a Tris-HCL buffer containing EDTA, dialyze against the same buffer, and adjust pH to collect a precipitate containing factor XIII in the form of euglobulin. Dissolve the euglobulin precipitate in an NaCl solution containing EDTA, and add aminoacetic acid and sucrose. Then, add ammonium sulfate to generate precipitate X containing factor XIII, dissolve this precipitate X in an NaCl solution containing EDTA, and dialyze against the same solution. Adjust the titer of factor XIII using an NaCl solution containing glucose and human serum albumin. Filter this solution aseptically, dispense into glass vials, and lyophilize.

In addition to the above-mentioned fractionation method, factor XIII can also be manufactured by genetic engineering. Factor XIII for use in this invention includes those produced by any possible methods, including fractionation and genetic engineering methods.

Since factor XIII manufactured by fractionation may possibly contain hepatitis viruses, AIDS virus, etc., it is desired to inactivate these viruses by heat treatment or any other means. The heat treatment is performed by dissolving factor XIII precipitated as euglobulin in an NaCl solution containing EDTA, and heating the solution at approximately 60°C. for 10 hours or so. Amino acids, e.g., glycine, saccharides, etc. can be used as stabilizers in the heat treatment.

The lyophilized factor XIII can directly be used as an injection by dissolving it in distilled water for injection (Japanese Pharmacopeia, JP) or the like just before use.

The concentration of factor XIII in the injection should be about 250 units/4 ml. The injection can be given either intravenously or intramuscularly. No changes in the composition of the injection have been reported after the solution for injection is mixed with other agents. According to the general cautions for use, however, the injection of factor XIII mixed with other agents should be avoided.

Suitably, factor XIII should be administered by injection, but possible dosage forms include parenteral forms such as microcapsules and implants, oral forms such as liquids, tablets and capsules, and external forms such as ointments and suppositories.

Factor XIII is administered at a dose of about 1,500 units/day to a patient with threatened abortion. This therapy is continued until no extra-velamentum hematoma is detected in the patient. The usual duration of treatment is about 5 days. If any symptoms recur, treatment may be resumed at any time.

The present invention will be described in more detail with reference to Example of Formulation and Example of Clinical Trial using the therapeutic agent of the invention.

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Example of Formulation

10 An aqueous solution of purified factor XIII adjusted to a concentration of 250 units/4 ml was charged into vials, and lyophilized to obtain the therapeutic agent of the invention. For use, this lyophilized factor XIII is dissolved in 4 ml distilled water for injection (JP) to make an injection.

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Example of Clinical Trial

Subjects:

20 The subjects for a clinical trial were the following 4 patients with threatened abortion who were hospitalized at the Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology of "N" Hospital between March 1989 and October 1990 for atypical genital bleeding and lower abdominal pain, and whose ultrasound echograms showed a marked hematoma between the fetal membranes and the uterine wall.

Table 1

		Week of	Duration of	Week of
		pregnancy	treatment	pregnancy
	<u>Patient</u>	<u>at admission</u>	<u>with FXIII</u>	<u>at delivery</u>
5	A	W8&D3	W10&D3 - W11&D0	W34&D2
	B	W12&D3	W12&D6 - W13&D3	W40&D2
	C	W6&D0	W8&D5 - W9&D2	W38&D3
	<u>D</u>	<u>W11&D5</u>	<u>W13&D0 - W13&D4</u>	<u>W39&D3</u>
	W = Week D = Day			

Results:

The factor XIII levels in the 4 patients were all lower than 50% of the normal factor XIII range. After the factor XIII preparation of the invention was administered intravenously for 5 days at a daily dose of 1,500 units, the factor XIII levels increased to more than 80% of the normal range, and the extra-velamentum hematoma disappeared within one week. Then, pregnancy continued normally in all patients, and children were delivered normally with no influences from the disease.

Threatened abortion can be treated successfully with the factor XIII preparation of the invention. Its effects are much higher than those of conventional therapies.

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Use of human blood coagulation Factor XIII for treating threatened abortion.
2. Use of human blood coagulation Factor XIII for the preparation of a medicament for treating threatened abortion.
3. The use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the human blood coagulation Factor XIII is in a dose of 1,500 units.
4. The use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the human blood coagulation Factor XIII is at a concentration of 250 units/ 4 ml.