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(54) Title: CATIONIC AMPHIPHILES FOR INTRACELLULAR DELIVERY OF THERAPEUTIC MOLECULES		
(57) Abstract <p>Novel cationic amphiphiles are provided that facilitate transport of biologically active (therapeutic) molecules into cells. There are provided also therapeutic compositions prepared typically by contacting a dispersion of one or more cationic amphiphiles with the therapeutic molecules. Therapeutic molecules that can be delivered into cells according to the practice of the invention include DNA, RNA, and polypeptides. Representative uses of the therapeutic compositions of the invention include providing gene therapy, and delivery of antisense polynucleotides or biologically active polypeptides to cells. With respect to therapeutic compositions for gene therapy, the DNA is provided typically in the form of a plasmid for complexing with the cationic amphiphile.</p>		

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Cationic Amphiphiles for Intracellular Delivery of Therapeutic Molecules

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Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel cationic amphiphilic compounds that facilitate the intracellular delivery of biologically active (therapeutic) molecules. The present invention relates also to pharmaceutical compositions that comprise such cationic amphiphiles, and that are useful to deliver into the cells of patients therapeutically effective amounts of biologically active molecules. The novel cationic amphiphilic compounds of the invention are particularly useful in relation to gene therapy.

Effective therapeutic use of many types of biologically active molecules has not been achieved simply because methods are not available to cause delivery of therapeutically effective amounts of such substances into the particular cells of a patient for which treatment therewith would provide therapeutic benefit. Efficient delivery of therapeutically sufficient amounts of such molecules into cells has often proved difficult, if not impossible, since, for example, the cell membrane presents a selectively-permeable barrier.

Additionally, even when biologically active molecules successfully enter targeted cells, they may be degraded directly in the cell cytoplasm or even transported to structures in the the cell, such as lysosomal compartments, specialized for degradative processes. Thus both the nature of substances that are allowed to

enter cells, and the amounts thereof that ultimately arrive at targeted locations within cells, at which they can provide therapeutic benefit, are strictly limited.

Although such selectivity is generally necessary in order that proper cell function can be maintained, it comes with the disadvantage that many
5 therapeutically valuable substances (or therapeutically effective amounts thereof) are excluded. Additionally, the complex structure, behavior, and environment presented by an intact tissue that is targeted for intracellular delivery of biologically active molecules often interfere substantially with such delivery, in comparison with the case presented by populations of cells cultured *in vitro* .

10 Examples of biologically active molecules for which effective targeting to a patients' tissues is often not achieved include: (1) numerous proteins such as immunoglobins, (2) polynucleotides such as genomic DNA, cDNA, or mRNA (3) antisense polynucleotides; and (4) many low molecular weight compounds, whether synthetic or naturally occurring, such as the peptide hormones and
15 antibiotics.

One of the fundamental challenges now facing medical practitioners is that although the defective genes that are associated with numerous inherited diseases (or that represent disease risk factors including for various cancers) have been isolated and characterized, methods to correct the disease states themselves
20 by providing patients with normal copies of such genes (the technique of gene therapy) are substantially lacking. Accordingly, the development of improved methods of intracellular delivery therefor is of great medical importance.

Examples of diseases that it is hoped can be treated by gene therapy include inherited disorders such as cystic fibrosis, Gaucher's disease, Fabry's
25 disease, and muscular dystrophy. Representative of acquired disorders that can be treated are: (1) for cancers — multiple myeloma, leukemias, melanomas, ovarian carcinoma and small cell lung cancer; (2) for cardiovascular conditions —

progressive heart failure, restenosis, and hemophilias; and (3) for neurological conditions — traumatic brain injury.

Gene therapy requires successful transfection of target cells in a patient. Transfection may generally be defined as the process of introducing an expressible polynucleotide (for example a gene, a cDNA, or an mRNA patterned thereon) into a cell. Successful expression of the encoding polynucleotide leads to production in the cells of a normal protein and leads to correction of the disease state associated with the abnormal gene. Therapies based on providing such proteins directly to target cells (protein replacement therapy) are often ineffective for the reasons mentioned above.

Cystic fibrosis, a common lethal genetic disorder, is a particular example of a disease that is a target for gene therapy. The disease is caused by the presence of one or more mutations in the gene that encodes a protein known as cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (“CFTR”), and which regulates the movement of ions (and therefore fluid) across the cell membrane of epithelial cells, including lung epithelial cells. Abnormal ion transport in airway cells leads to abnormal mucous secretion, inflammation and infection, tissue damage, and eventually death.

It is widely hoped that gene therapy will provide a long lasting and predictable form of therapy for certain disease states, and it is likely the only form of therapy suitable for many inherited diseases. There remains however a critical need to develop compounds that facilitate entry of functional genes into cells, and whose activity in this regard is sufficient to provide for *in vivo* delivery of genes or other such biologically active therapeutic molecules in concentrations thereof that are sufficient for intracellular therapeutic effect.

Reported Developments

In as much as compounds designed to facilitate intracellular delivery of biologically active molecules must interact with both non-polar and polar environments (in or on, for example, the plasma membrane, tissue fluids, 5 compartments within the cell, and the biologically active molecule itself), such compounds are designed typically to contain both polar and non-polar domains. Compounds having both such domains may be termed amphiphiles, and many lipids and synthetic lipids that have been disclosed for use in facilitating such intracellular delivery (whether for *in vitro* or *in vivo* application) meet this 10 definition. One particularly important class of such amphiphiles is the cationic amphiphiles. In general, cationic amphiphiles have polar groups that are capable of being positively charged at or around physiological pH, and this property is understood in the art to be important in defining how the amphiphiles interact with the many types of biologically active (therapeutic) molecules including, for 15 example, negatively charged polynucleotides such as DNA.

Examples of cationic amphiphilic compounds that have both polar and non-polar domains and that are stated to be useful in relation to intracellular delivery of biologically active molecules are found, for example, in the following references, which contain also useful discussion of (1) the properties of such 20 compounds that are understood in the art as making them suitable for such applications, and (2) the nature of structures, as understood in the art, that are formed by complexing of such amphiphiles with therapeutic molecules intended for intracellular delivery.

(1) Felgner, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 84, 7413-7417 (1987) disclose use 25 of positively-charged synthetic cationic lipids including N-[1(2,3-dioleoyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride ("DOTMA"), to form lipid/DNA complexes suitable for transfections. See also Felgner et al.,

The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 269(4), 2550-2561 (1994).

(2) Behr et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 86, 6982-6986 (1989) disclose numerous amphiphiles including dioctadecylamidoglycylspermine ("DOGS").

(3) U.S. Patent 5, 283,185 to Epanand et al. describes additional classes and
5 species of amphiphiles including 3 β [N-(N¹,N¹ - dimethylaminoethane)-
carbamoyl] cholesterol, termed "DC-chol".

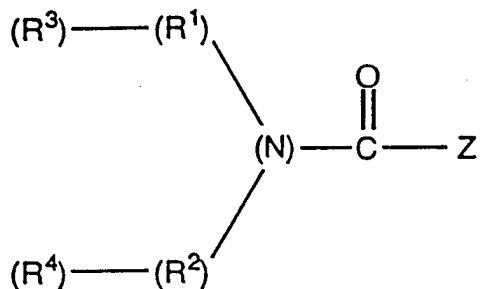
(4) Additional compounds that facilitate transport of biologically active
molecules into cells are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,264,618 to Felgner et al. See
also Felgner et al., The Journal Of Biological Chemistry, 269(4), pp. 2550- 2561
10 (1994) for disclosure therein of further compounds including "DMRIE" 1,2-
dimyristyloxypropyl-3-dimethyl-hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, which is
discussed below.

(5) Reference to amphiphiles suitable for intracellular delivery of biologically
active molecules is also found in U.S. Patent No. 5,334,761 to Gebeyehu et al., and
15 in Felgner et al., Methods (Methods in Enzymology), 5, 67- 75 (1993).

Although the compounds mentioned in the above-identified references
have been demonstrated to facilitate (although in many such cases only *in vitro*)
the entry of biologically active molecules into cells, it is believed that the uptake
efficiencies provided thereby are insufficient to support numerous therapeutic
20 applications, particularly gene therapy. Additionally, since the above-identified
compounds are understood to have only modest activity, substantial quantities
thereof must be used leading to concerns about the toxicity of such compounds
or of the metabolites thereof. Accordingly there is a need to develop a "second
generation" of cationic amphiphiles whose activity is so sufficient that successful
25 therapies can be achieved therewith.

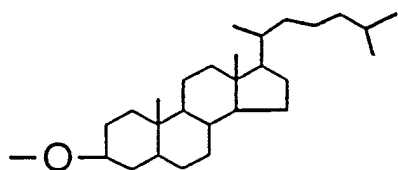
Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides for cationic amphiphiles that are particularly effective to facilitate transport of biologically active molecules into
 5 cells. Representative of such amphiphiles are those having the structure

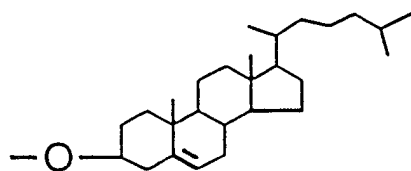


wherein:

10 Z is a steroid selected from the group consisting of:

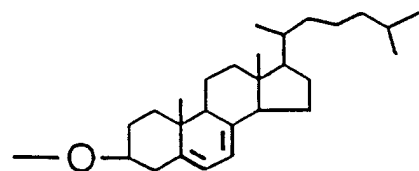


linked by the 3-O group thereof,

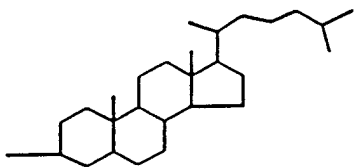


linked by the 3-O group thereof,

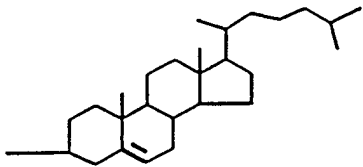
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linked by the 3-O group thereof,

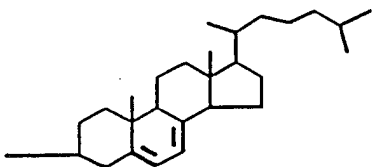


linked at the 3 position thereof,



linked at the 3 position thereof, and

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linked at the 3 position thereof;

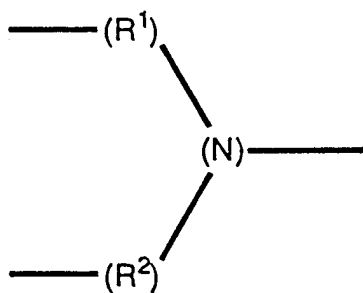
R³ is H, or a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group;

R¹ is an alkylamine, or a polyalkylamine;

R⁴ is H, or a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group;

10 R² is an alkylamine, or a polyalkylamine;

wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different; and the

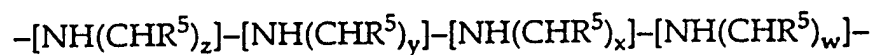


15 group thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

R^3 —[NH(CHR⁵)_{x'}] group, or in an
 R^4 —[NH(CHR⁵)_x] group, is less than 40,
 each of x and x' is a whole number other than 0 or 1; and

5 (G)

wherein R¹ and/or R² according to any of structures (A) to (F) are replaced by



the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms in said R³-R¹ or R⁴-R² group
 10 is less than 40, and each of w, x, y and z is a whole number other than 0 or 1;

wherein R⁵ in (A) through (G) above is selected, independently, at each place
 where it occurs, from the group consisting of

15 H and $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{—R}^6$, there being at least one occurrence of $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{—R}^6$ in said
 amphiphile, and wherein each R⁶ in said amphiphile is independently selected from the
 group consisting of:

(1) —NH₂;

(2) —OH;

20 (3) —[NH(CH₂)_{x''}]-[NH(CH₂)_{y''}]-[NH(CH₂)_{z''}]-NH₂, wherein the total
 number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, and each
 of x'', y'' and z'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally
 containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(4) —[NH(CH₂)_{x''}]-[NH(CH₂)_{y''}]-[NH(CH₂)_{z''}]-NHR⁷, wherein the total
 25 number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R⁷ is alkyl,
 and each of x'', y'' and z'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group
 optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

- (5) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_z\text{]}-\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 and R^8 are each alkyl, and each of x , y and z is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;
- 5 (6) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}-\text{NH}_2$; wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, and each of x and y is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;
- (7) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}-\text{NHR}^7$, wherein the total number of
 10 nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 is alkyl, and each of x and y is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;
- (8) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}-\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 and R^8 each alkyl,
 15 and each of x and y is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;
- (9) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{NH}_2$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, and x is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;
- 20 (10) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{NHR}^7$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 is alkyl, and x is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;
- (11) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and
 25 carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 and R^8 are each alkyl, and x is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

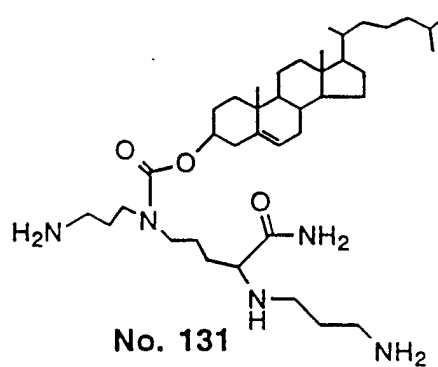
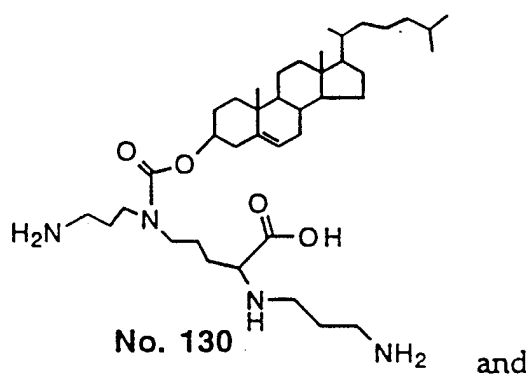
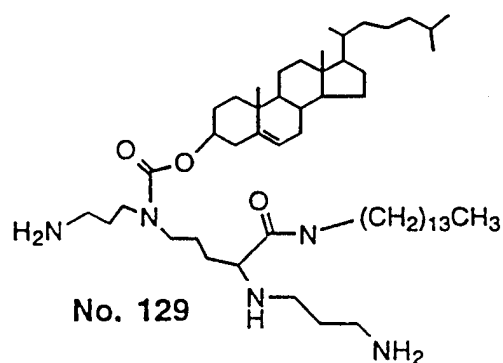
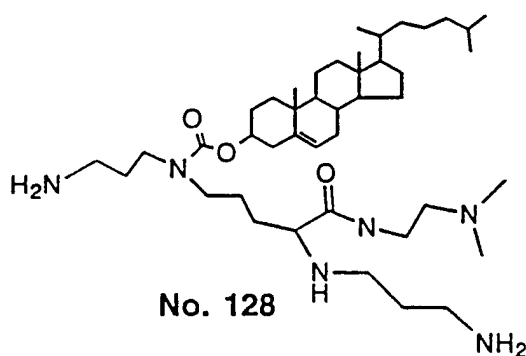
(12) —NHR^9 , where R^9 is a linear or branched alkyl group of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation;

(13) $\text{—NR}^9\text{R}^{10}$, where R^9 and R^{10} are each, independently, linear or branched alkyl groups of 1 to 40 carbon atoms each containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

(14) a linear or branched alkyl group of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

(15) —O-alkyl , wherein said alkyl group is linear or branched, contains 1 to 40 carbon atoms, and further contains, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

Representative amphiphiles of the invention include



The invention provides also for pharmaceutical compositions that comprise one or more cationic amphiphiles, and one or more biologically active molecules, wherein said compositions facilitate intracellular delivery in the tissues of patients of therapeutically effective amounts of the biologically active
5 molecules. The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may be formulated to contain one or more additional physiologically acceptable substances that stabilize the compositions for storage and/or contribute to the successful intracellular delivery of the biologically active molecules.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method for facilitating the
10 transfer of biologically active molecules into cells comprising the steps of: preparing a dispersion of a cationic amphiphile of the invention; contacting said dispersion with a biologically active molecule to form a complex between said amphiphile and said molecule, and contacting cells with said complex thereby facilitating transfer of said biologically-active molecule into the cells.

15 For pharmaceutical use, the cationic amphiphile(s) of the invention may be formulated with one or more additional cationic amphiphiles including those known in the art, or with neutral co-lipids such as dioleoylphosphatidyl-ethanolamine, ("DOPE"), to facilitate delivery to cells of the biologically active molecules. Additionally, compositions that comprise one or more cationic
20 amphiphiles of the invention can be used to introduce biologically active molecules into plant cells, such as plant cells in tissue culture.

Further additional and representative aspects of the invention are described according to the Detailed Description of the Invention which follows directly.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIGURE 1 depicts representative steroid lipophilic groups.

FIGURE 2 depicts additional representative steroid lipophilic groups.

FIGURE 3 depicts a route of synthesis for certain amphiphiles of the invention.

5 FIGURE 4 provides a comparison of transfection efficiency for certain cationic amphiphiles.

Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention provides for cationic amphiphile compounds, and compositions containing them, that are useful to facilitate transport of
5 biologically active molecules into cells. The amphiphiles are particularly useful in facilitating the transport of biologically active polynucleotides into cells, and in particular to the cells of patients for the purpose of gene therapy.

Cationic amphiphiles according to the practice of the invention possess several novel features. These features may be seen in comparison with, for
10 example, cationic amphiphile structures such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5, 283,185 to Epanand et al., a representative structure of which is 3 β [N-(N¹,N¹ - dimethylaminoethane)-carbamoyl] cholesterol, commonly known as "DC-chol", and to those disclosed by Behr et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 86, 6982- 6986 (1989), a representative structure of which is dioctadecylamidolo-
15 glycylyspermine ("DOGS").

Cationic amphiphiles of the present invention contain distinctive structural features: (1) the presence of a lipophilic group which is connected directly, or through a linking group, to two cationic groups (see below) that themselves comprise amino, alkylamine or polyalkylamine groups, there
20 resulting an overall and novel "T-shaped" structure; and (2) one or more additional functional groups attached to one or more of the aforementioned alkylamine or polyalkylamine groups.

In connection with the practice of the present invention, it is noted that "cationic" means that the R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ groups, as defined herein, tend to
25 have one or more positive charges in a solution that is at or near physiological pH. Such cationic character may enhance interaction of the amphiphile with therapeutic molecules (such as nucleic acids) or with cell structures (such as

plasma membrane glycoproteins) thereby contributing to successful entry of the therapeutic molecules into cells, or processing within subcompartments (such as the nucleus or an endosomal vesicle) thereof. In this regard, the reader is referred to the numerous theories in the art concerning transfection-enhancing function of cationic amphiphiles, none of which is to be taken as limiting on the practice of the present invention.

Biological molecules for which transport into cells can be facilitated according to the practice of the invention include, for example, genomic DNA, cDNA, mRNA, antisense RNA or DNA, polypeptides and small molecular weight drugs or hormones. Representative examples thereof are mentioned below in connection with the description of therapeutic (pharmaceutical) compositions of the invention.

In an important embodiment of the invention the biologically active molecule is an encoding polynucleotide that is expressed when placed in the cells of a patient leading to the correction of a metabolic defect. In a particularly important example, the polynucleotide encodes for a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence sufficiently duplicative of that of human cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator ("CFTR") to allow possession of the biological property of epithelial cell anion channel regulation.

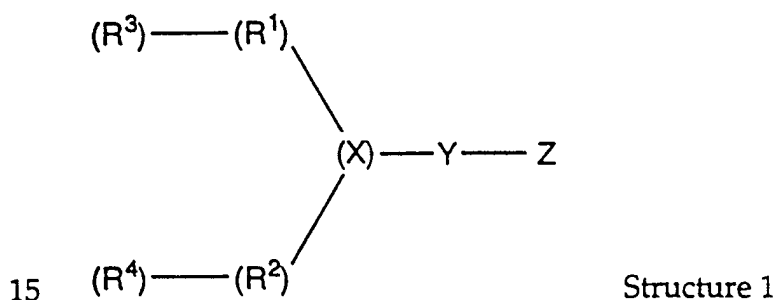
Applicants have also noted that numerous of the cationic amphiphiles of the invention have structural features in common with naturally occurring polyamines such as spermine and spermidine (including the N-atom spacing thereof). In this regard, the structures of amphiphiles 128, 129, 130 and 131 are representative. The placement of the nitrogen atoms in the polar head groups of the amphiphiles such that they are separated by one or more combinations of 3 and/or of 4 carbon atoms leads to high *in vivo* transfection efficiency for plasmid transgenes complexed therewith. Accordingly, such amphiphiles represent a

preferred aspect of the invention. Applicants have also noted that these in-
 common structural features may have a useful effect upon the binding of the
 amphiphiles to DNA, and on interaction with cell surface polyamine receptors.
 Interaction with cell polyamine receptors may be particularly important with
 5 respect to the treatment of cancer cells by gene therapy, since the DNA
 replication requirements of such cells may lead to high level expression of such
 receptors.

Amphiphiles of the Invention

In connection with the design of the amphiphiles of the invention, the
 10 following considerations are of note.

This invention provides for cationic amphiphiles capable of facilitating
 transport of biologically active molecules into cells, said amphiphiles having the
 structure



wherein:

"X" is a nitrogen or carbon atom;

20 The Linking Group "Y"

Preferably the linking group "Y" that connects the lipophilic group "Z" to
 the two cationic groups R^1 and R^2 through "X" is relatively short. It is preferred
 that within linking group Y are contained no more than about three or four
 atoms that themselves form a bridge of covalent bonds between X and Z.

Examples of Y groups include $-(\text{CH}_2)_2-$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_3-$; $-(\text{CH}_2)-(\text{C}=\text{O})-$; and, for example, carbonyl. Additional linking groups useful in the practice of the invention are those patterned on small amino acids such as glyciny, alanyl, beta-alanyl, seriny, threoniny, cysteiny, and the like.

5 With respect to the above representations, the left hand side thereof-as depicted- is intended to bond to atom "X", and the right hand side thereof to group "Z" (see structure 1).

In certain preferred embodiments of the invention, Y is a linking group wherein no more than one atom of this group forms a bond with both "X" and
10 "Z". Examples of preferred linking groups include $-\text{CH}_2-$, $>\text{C}=\text{S}$, and $>\text{C}=\text{O}$. Alternatively, the linking group "Y" may be absent entirely.

As aforementioned(see the structure directly above), "X" forms a connecting point in the amphiphiles to which are also attached the two cationic R groups, R^1 and R^2 , and the amphiphiles are referred to as having a T-shape at
15 this point.

Steroid Lipophilic Groups

Cationic amphiphiles according to the practice of the invention may include a variety of structures as lipophilic group. Steroids represent a preferred group of such structures.

20 With respect to the design and orientation of steroids as lipophilic groups according to the practice of the invention, the following considerations are of note. Steroids are widely distributed in the animal, microbial and plant kingdoms. They may be defined as solid alcohols that typically contain, as their basic skeleton, 17 carbon atoms arranged in the form of a perhydrocyclopenteno-
25 phenanthrene ring system. Accordingly, such compounds include bile acids, cholesterol and related substances, vitamin D, certain insect molting hormones, certain sex hormones, corticoid hormones, certain antibiotics, and derivatives of

all of the above wherein additional rings are added or are deleted from the basic structure. [see Natural Products Chemistry, K. Nakanashi et al. eds., Academic Press, Inc., New York (1974), volume 1, at Chapter 6 for a further discussion of the broad classes of molecules that are understood in the art to be steroids].

5 Additionally, for the purposes of the invention, the term steroid is used broadly to include related molecules derived from multiple isoprenoid units, such as vitamin E. Steroids representative of those useful in the practice of the invention are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

As elaborated below, certain preferred amphiphiles of the invention
10 include a steroid component "Z" that is selected from the group consisting of 3-sterols, wherein said sterol molecule is linked by the 3-O- group thereof, or by N- in replacement thereof, to Y (see Figure 1, and the structures of amphiphiles 128-131).

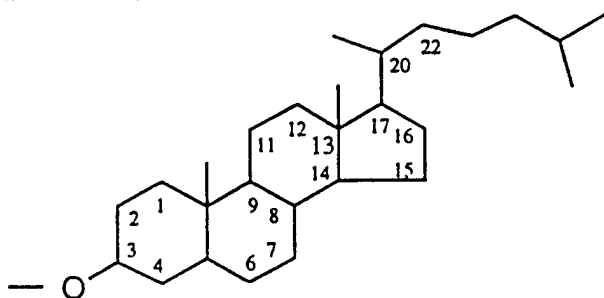
In a further preferred embodiment, the steroid group is linked to Y (or
15 directly to X if Y is absent) from ring position 17 of the steroid nucleus (see Figure 2), or from the arm that normally extends from position 17 in many steroids (see Figure 2), or from any shortened form of said arm.

In connection with the selection of steroids for inclusion in the
amphiphiles of the invention, it is preferred that the molecules have structures
20 which can be metabolized by the body and are nontoxic at the doses thereof that are used. Preferred are steroids such as cholesterol and ergosterol that are substantially non toxic and which possess biologically normal stereospecificity in order to facilitate their safe metabolism in patients. Additional steroids useful in the practice of the invention include, for example, ergosterol B1, ergosterol B2,
25 ergosterol B3, androsterone, cholic acid, desoxycholic acid, chenodesoxycholic acid, lithocholic acid and, for example, various derivatives thereof as are shown in the panels of Figures 1 and 2.

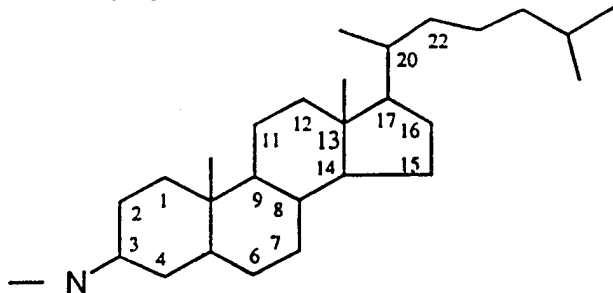
With respect to the orientation of the steroid lipophilic group, that is, how the group is attached (with or without a linker) to the cationic (alkyl) amine groups of an amphiphile, the following further information is of note. Any ring position or substituent on the steroid can in general be used as point of attachment. It is preferred, however, to use a point of attachment that (1) mimimizes the complexity of chemical syntheses, and (2) is positioned near either "end" of the steroid molecule, for example, a position near ring position 3, or near ring position 17 (or the arm that typically extends therefrom). Such positions provide an orientation of the steroid with respect to the rest of the amphiphile structure that facilitates bilayer formation, and/or micelle formation, and/or stabilizes interaction with the biologically active molecules to be carried into the target cells. Representative structures showing attachment of the cationic (alkyl) amine groups to the steroid lipophilic group through the arm extending from ring position 17 thereof are shown in Figure 2 (panels A, B). With respect to this type of structure, it is further preferred that any polar groups on the steroid, such as may be attached to ring position 3, be either removed or capped (for example, hydroxy as methoxy) to avoid potentially destabilizing bilayer or micelle structures.

Preferred steroids for use as group "Z" according to the practice of the present invention include:

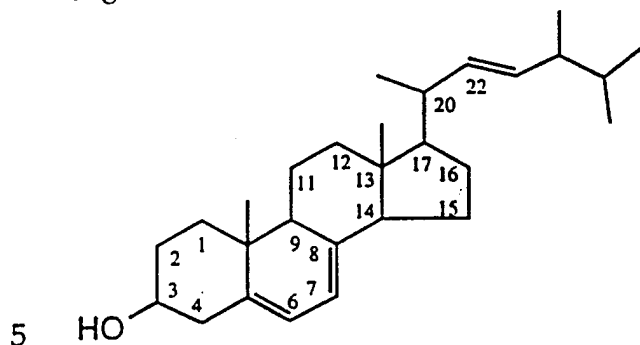
3- sterols (derived from cholesterol)



3-N steryl groups (patterned on cholesterol)



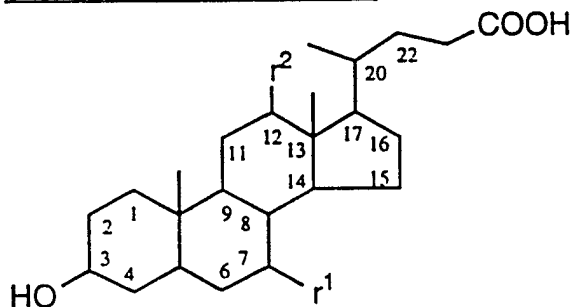
ergosterol and derivatives



Representative species of steroid that are patterned on ergosterol and that may be used to define the structure of cationic amphiphiles of the invention include: ergosterol (double bonds as shown); ergosterol B1 (Δ 8, 9; Δ 14, 15; Δ 22, 23); ergosterol B1 (Δ 6, 7; Δ 8, 14; Δ 22, 23); ergosterol B1 (Δ 7, 8; Δ 14, 15; Δ 22, 23); and lumisterol (the 9b-H isomer of ergosterol).

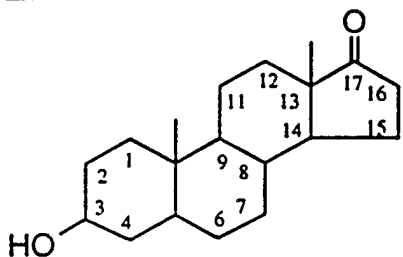
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cholic acid and derivatives



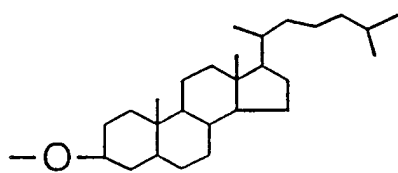
Representative species of steroid that are patterned on cholic acid and that may be used to define the structure of cationic amphiphiles of the invention include: cholic acid wherein r^1 and $r^2 = OH$; desoxycholic acid wherein $r^1 = H$ and $r^2 = OH$; chenodesoxycholic acid wherein $r^1 = OH$ and $r^2 = H$; and
 5 lithocholic acid wherein r^1 and $r^2 = H$.

androsterone and derivatives thereof



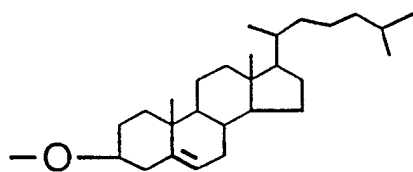
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A further preferred grouping of steroid structures for use in the design of cationic amphiphiles of the invention is represented as follows:

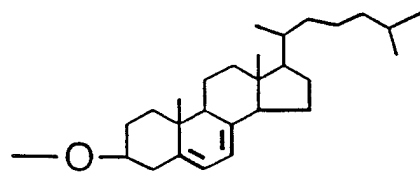


linked by the 3-O group thereof,

15

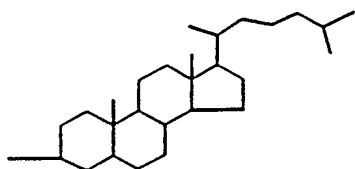


linked by the 3-O group thereof,

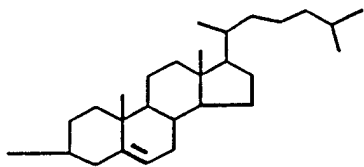


linked by the 3-O group thereof,

20

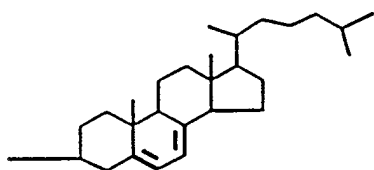


linked at the 3 position thereof,



linked at the 3 position thereof, and

5



linked at the 3 position thereof.

Selection of Groups R¹, R², R³, and R⁴

For R³ and R⁴:

10 According to the practice of the invention R³ and R⁴ are, independently, H, or saturated or unsaturated aliphatic groups. The aliphatic groups can be branched or unbranched. Representative groups include alkyl, alkenyl, and cycloalkyl, and examples thereof are listed below.

(1) H-

15 (2) CH₃-

(3) CH₃-(CH₂)-

(4) CH₃-(CH₂)₂-

(5) CH₃-(CH₂)₃-

(6) CH₃-(CH₂)₄-

20 (7) CH₃-(CH₂)_z-

(8) CH₃-[CH₃-(CH₂)_z]CH-

- (9) $\text{CH}_3\text{-}[\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_2\text{]CH -}$
 (10) $\text{CH}_3\text{-}[[\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_y][\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_z]]\text{C -}$
 (11) $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_z\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-}$
 (12) $\text{CH}_3\text{-}[\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_y\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_z\text{]CH -}$
 5 (13) $\text{CH}_3\text{-}[[\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_w\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_x][\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_y\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_z]]\text{CH -}$
 (14) $\text{CH}_3\text{-}[\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_y\text{]CH-(CH}_2)_z\text{-}$

For R^1 and R^2 :

R^1 and R^2 represent structures recognized in the art as being amine;
 10 alkylamines (including primary, secondary, and tertiary amines), or extended versions thereof-herein termed "polyalkylamines". It is understood that both alkylamine and polyalkylamine groups as defined herein may include one or more carbon-carbon double bonds and the use of such alkenylamines is therefore within the practice of the invention.

15 Representative alkylamines include: (a) $\text{-NH-(CH}_2)_z\text{-}$ where z is other than 0; (b) $\text{-}[[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_y\text{]N}]\text{-(CH}_2)_z\text{-}$ where z is other than 0; and (c) $\text{-}[[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_x][\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_y]]\text{N} \text{-(CH}_2)_z\text{-}$ where z is other than 0.

With respect to the circumstance where one or both of R^1 and R^2 are tertiary amines, such as is represented in Structure (c) above, it is understood that
 20 a hydrogen atom corresponding to either R^3 or R^4 , as appropriate, may or may not be present since such hydrogen atoms correspond to the N:H(+) structure whose level of protonation will vary according to pH.

The term "polyalkylamine" as referred to herein defines a polymeric structure in which at least two alkylamines are joined. The alkylamine units that
 25 are so joined may be primary or secondary, and the polyalkylamines that result may contain primary, secondary, or tertiary N-atoms. The alkylamine (sub)units

may be saturated or unsaturated, and therefore the term "alkylamine" encompasses alkenylamines in the description of the invention.

Representative resultant polyalkylamines include: (d) $-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_z\text{]}_q-$, where z is other than 0, and q is 2 or higher; (e) $-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}_p-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_z\text{]}_q-$, where y and z are each other than 0, and p and q are each other than 0; (f) $-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}_n-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}_p-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_z\text{]}_q-$, where x , y , and z are each other than 0, and n , p and q are each other than 0; (g) $-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_w\text{]}_m-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}_n-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}_p-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_z\text{]}_q-$, where w , x , y , and z are each other than 0, and m , n , p , and q are each other than 0; (h) $-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_w\text{]}_m-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}_n-\text{[CH}_3\text{(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{N]}-(\text{CH}_2\text{)}_z-$, where x , n and z are each other than 0; (i) $-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_w\text{]}_p-\text{[CH}_3\text{(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{N]}-(\text{CH}_2\text{)}_y-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_z\text{]}_q-$, where w , x , y , z , p and q are each other than 0; and (j) $-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_v\text{]}_l-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_w\text{]}_m-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}_n-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}_p-\text{[NH-(CH}_2\text{)}_z\text{]}_q-$, where v , w , x , y , and z are each other than 0, and l , m , n , p , and q are each other than 0.

As mentioned above R^1 and R^2 , independently, can be $-\text{NH}-$, an alkylamine, or a polyalkylamine, and can be the same or different from each other, except that both R^1 and R^2 cannot be $-\text{NH}-$ in order to (1) preserve the "T-shape" of the resultant compound, and (2) to provide for the stability thereof. It is preferred that - in combination- the combined backbone length of R^3R^1 (or of R^4R^2) be less than about 40 atoms of nitrogen and carbon, more preferably less than about 30 atoms of nitrogen and carbon.

In the case where the R^1 group adjacent to R^3 (or R^2 adjacent to R^4) includes a terminal nitrogen atom that defines a tertiary center, then a quaternary amine is formed (at that nitrogen atom of R^1) if R^3 is an aliphatic group, and a tertiary amine remains (at that nitrogen atom of R^1) if R^3 is H. Accordingly, with

respect to such resultant R^3R^1 or R^4R^2 structures, representative respective formulas are:

(k) $H-(CH_2)_w - [[CH_3(CH_2)_x][CH_3(CH_2)_y]N] - (CH_2)_z -$, where w and z are each other than zero; and (l) $H - [[CH_3(CH_2)_x][CH_3(CH_2)_y]N] - (CH_2)_z -$,

5 where z is other than zero.

In connection with interpreting the structural diagrams described herein, it is intended that the attachment of R^3R^1 — (or R^4R^2 —) structures to atom "X" is through the right hand side (as depicted) of the R^3R^1 —, that is, through a CH_2 — moiety. The coefficients (i.e. v , w , x , y , and z and l , m , n , p , and q , and the
10 like) as depicted herein represent whole numbers. For the purposes of the invention, "whole number" means 0 and the natural numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6.....and up, unless specifically restricted.

With respect to the amphiphiles of the invention including those represented by formulas (a) to (l), it is noted that there are certain preferences
15 concerning the design of such groups depending on whether atom "X" as it is shown according to structure (1) above, is a nitrogen atom or a carbon atom. If "X" is nitrogen, then amphiphiles containing R^3-R^1 (or R^4-R^2) groups that end in an N atom [i.e formula (e) where z equals 0 and $q=1$; formula (h) where z equals 0] are not preferred, since the resultant N-N linkage involving position X
20 results in an amphiphile that may be unstable and/or difficult to prepare. An additional group of structures that are difficult to prepare and/or are unstable is represented, for example, by the R sequence (whether in R^1 , or bridging R^1 and R^3) $-NH-CH_2-NH-CH_2-$. Accordingly, use of such structures [i.e. formula (a) where Z equals 1, formula (e) where one or both of y and z equals 1] in the
25 practice of the invention is not preferred.

With respect to the design of structures (such as those depicted above) for inclusion in cationic amphiphiles, the following further considerations are of

note. Any combination of alternating amine and alkyl moieties creates an R structure within the scope of the invention. A polyalkylamine may be represented, for example, by the formulas above, although many more structures (such structures being within the scope of the invention) can be depicted by extending the number of, or types or combinations of, alkylamine subunits within the amphiphile structure. That further such variations can be made is apparent to those skilled in the art.

It is noted that a polyalkylamine group (or any resultant R^3R^1 group) that is very long may interfere, for example, with the solubility of the resultant amphiphile, or interfere with its ability to stably interact with the biologically active molecule selected for intracellular delivery. In this regard, polyalkylamines (or resultant R^3R^1 groups) having a backbone length of about 40 nitrogen and carbon atoms, or more, may not be suitable for inclusion in amphiphiles. As aforementioned, it is preferred that said backbone length be about 30 nitrogen and carbon atoms in length, or less. However, for each such proposed structure, its properties may be determined by experimentation, and its use is nonetheless within the practice of the invention. Such considerations are also applicable to the selection of particular species of R^7 , R^8 , R^9 and R^{10} for inclusion in R^6 as defined below.

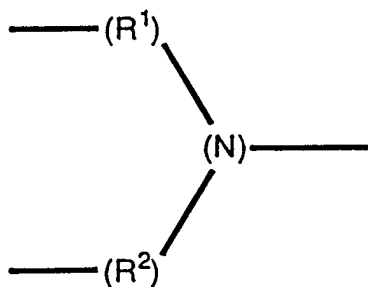
Representative examples for R^1 and/or R^2 are listed below.

- (1) -NH-
- (2) -NH-(CH₂)₂-
- (3) -NH-(CH₂)₃-
- (4) -NH-(CH₂)₄-
- (5) -NH-(CH₂)₆-
- (6) -NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₄-
- (7) -NH-(CH₂)₂-NH-(CH₂)₂-

- (8) -NH-(CH₂)₄-NH-(CH₂)₃-
 (9) -NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₃-
 (10) -NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₄-NH-(CH₂)₃-
 (11) -NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₄-NH-(CH₂)₄-
 5 (12) -NH-(CH₂)₂-NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₃-
 (13) -NH-(CH₂)₄-NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₄-
 (14) -NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₄-
 (15) -NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₃-
 (16) -NH-(CH₂)₄-NH-(CH₂)₄-NH-(CH₂)₄-
 10 (17) -NH-(CH₂)₄-NH-(CH₂)₄-NH-(CH₂)₃-
 (18) -NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₂-NH-(CH₂)₃-
 (19) -NH-(CH₂)₂-NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₃-
 (20) -NH-(CH₂)₂-NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₂-
 (21) -NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₃-NH-(CH₂)₂-
 15 (22) -NH-(CH₂)_(w)-NH-(CH₂)_(x)-NH-(CH₂)_(y)-NH-(CH₂)_(z)-
 (23) -NH-(CH₂)_(v)-NH-(CH₂)_(w)-NH-(CH₂)_(x)-NH-(CH₂)_(y)-NH-(CH₂)_(z)-
 (24) -[NH-(CH₂)_(w)]_m - [NH-(CH₂)_(x)]_n - [[CH₃(CH₂)_yN] - (CH₂)_z -
 (25) -[NH-(CH₂)_(x)]_n - [[CH₃(CH₂)_yN] - (CH₂)_z -
 (26) - [[CH₃(CH₂)_x][CH₃(CH₂)_yN] - (CH₂)_z -
 20 (27) -NH-(CH₂)_(z)-NH -
 (28) -NH-(CH₂)_(y)-NH-(CH₂)_(z)-NH -
 (29) -NH-(CH₂)_(y)-CH=CH-(CH₂)_z -
 (30) - [NH-(CH₂)_(w)]_p - [[CH₃(CH₂)_xN] - (CH₂)_y - [NH-(CH₂)_(z)]_q -

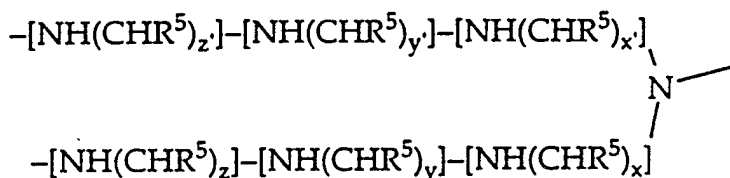
25 Preferred R¹ and R² groups of the invention include the following structural features.

R¹ and R² may be the same or different, and the



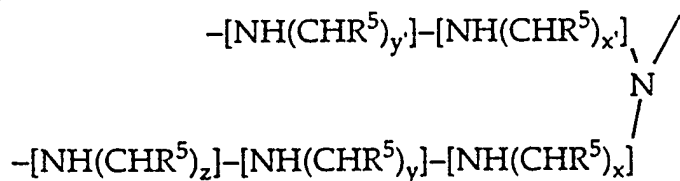
5 group defined thereby is selected from the group consisting of:

(A)



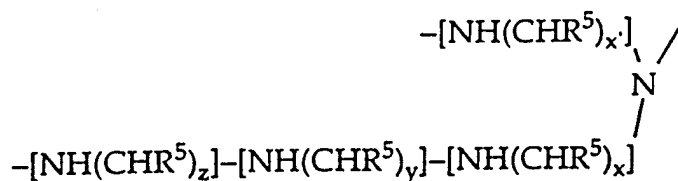
10 wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms in an R³—[NH(CHR⁵)_{z'}]—[NH(CHR⁵)_{y'}]—[NH(CHR⁵)_{x'}] group, or in an R⁴—[NH(CHR⁵)_z]—[NH(CHR⁵)_y]—[NH(CHR⁵)_x] group, is less than 40, and each of x, x', y, y', z and z' is a whole number other than 0 or 1;

15 (B)



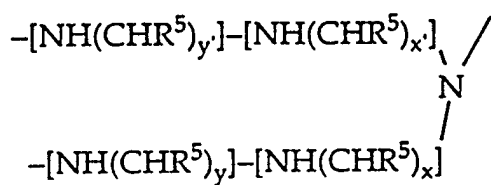
wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms in an R³—[NH(CHR⁵)_{y'}]—[NH(CHR⁵)_{x'}] group, or in an R⁴—[NH(CHR⁵)_z]—[NH(CHR⁵)_y]—[NH(CHR⁵)_x] group, is less than 40, and each of x, x', y, y' and z is a whole number other than 0 or 1;

(C)



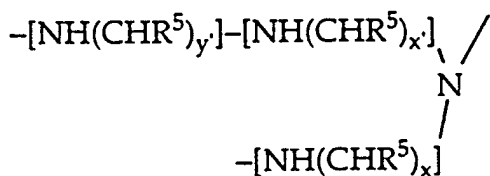
- 5 wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms in an R^3 — [NH(CHR⁵)_{x'}] group, or in an R^4 — [NH(CHR⁵)_z]— [NH(CHR⁵)_y]— [NH(CHR⁵)_x] group, is less than 40, and each of x, x', y and z is a whole number other than 0 or 1;

10 (D)



- wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms in an R^3 — [NH(CHR⁵)_{y'}]— [NH(CHR⁵)_{x'}] group, or in an R^4 — [NH(CHR⁵)_y]— [NH(CHR⁵)_x] group, is less than 40, and each of x, x', y and y' is a whole number other than 0 or 1;

(E)

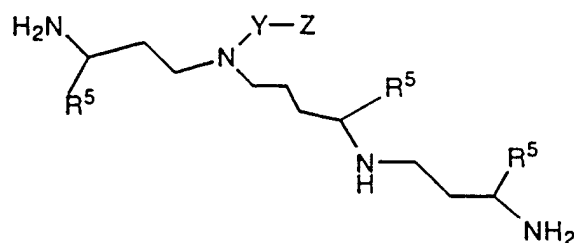
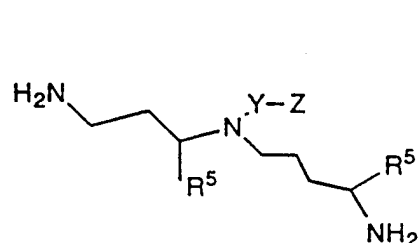
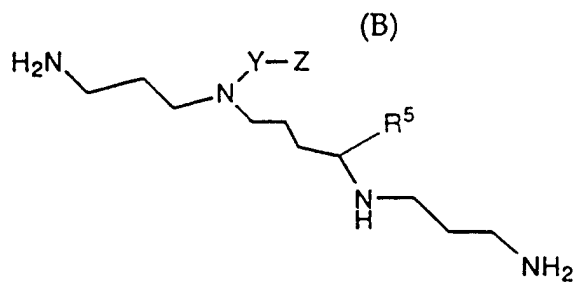
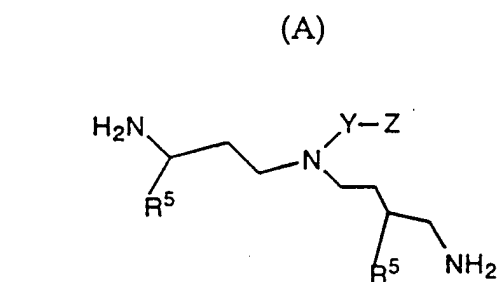


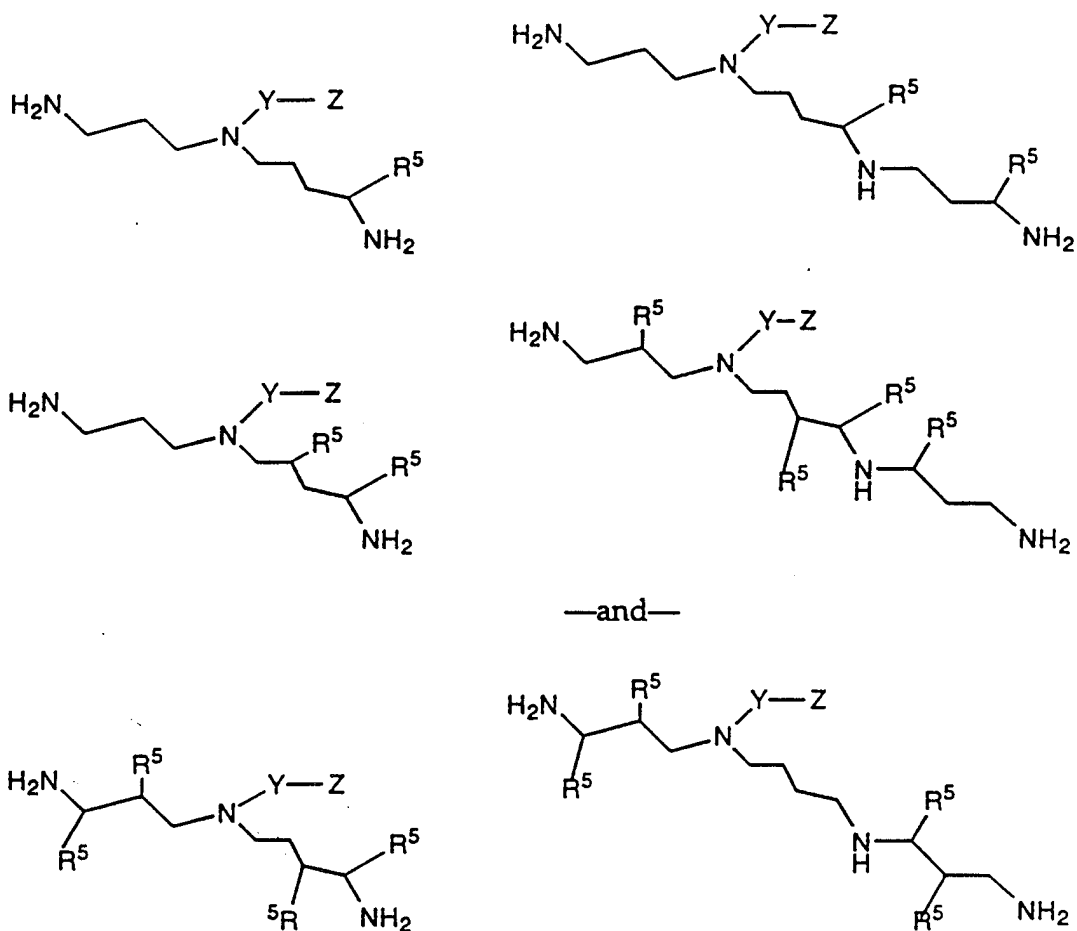
20

- wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms in an R^3 — [NH(CHR⁵)_{y'}]— [NH(CHR⁵)_{x'}] group, or in an

position is independent of selection of any particular moieties as R^5 groups at any other positions.

5 According to the practice of the invention, it is preferred that no more than about 6 of the R^5 groups be other than H, and it is most preferred that no more than about 4 of the R^5 groups be other than H. Using the depictions (A) and (B) below as examples, there are, in general, no limitations on the placement of any particular non-hydrogen R^5 group with respect to the position occupied by any
 10 other non-hydrogen R^5 group. However, it will be recognized by those skilled in the art that certain placements of non-hydrogen R^5 groups may require difficult synthesis routes, or may have very low synthetic yields, such as because of steric hindrance affecting one or more of the synthesis reactions. Using spermidine-based (A) and spermine-based (B) structures as examples, the following formulas
 15 present examples of the placement of multiple non-hydrogen R^5 groups according to the practice of the invention.





- 10 With respect to the selection of the one or more R⁶ groups that are independently selected for each position where they may occur, use of the following groups is representative of the practice of the invention:
- (1) —NH₂;
 - (2) —OH;
 - 15 (3) —[NH(CH₂)_x']-[NH(CH₂)_y']-[NH(CH₂)_z']—NH₂, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, and each of x'', y'' and z'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;
 - (4) —[NH(CH₂)_x']-[NH(CH₂)_y']-[NH(CH₂)_z']—NHR⁷, wherein the total
 - 20 number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R⁷ is alkyl,

and each of x", y" and z" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(5) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_z\text{]}-\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R⁷ and R⁸

5 are each alkyl, and each of x", y" and z" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(6) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}-\text{NH}_2$; wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, and each of x" and y" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or

10 more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(7) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}-\text{NHR}^7$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R⁷ is alkyl, and each of x" and y" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

15 (8) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}-\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R⁷ and R⁸ each alkyl, and each of x" and y" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(9) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{NH}_2$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, and x" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

20

(10) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{NHR}^7$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R⁷ is alkyl, and x" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more

25 carbon-carbon double bonds;

(11) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}-\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R⁷ and R⁸ are each alkyl, and x" is

a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(12) —NHR^9 , where R^9 is a linear or branched alkyl group of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation;

5 (13) $\text{—NR}^9\text{R}^{10}$, where R^9 and R^{10} are each, independently, linear or branched alkyl groups of 1 to 40 carbon atoms each containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

(14) a linear or branched alkyl group of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

10 (15) —O-alkyl , wherein said alkyl group is linear or branched, contains 1 to 40 carbon atoms, and further contains, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

In describing the amphiphiles of the invention, unless otherwise stated, it is understood that use of the term "alkyl" when used in connection with any of R^1 through R^{10} includes branched and unbranched species, and also cycloalkyl, and also embraces carbon chains having one or more points of unsaturation, such as alkenyl or polyalkenyl groups.

20 With respect to the selection of R^7 and R^8 , preferred species of "alkyl" as defined directly above include

(1) —CH_3 ;

(2) $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)—CH}_3$;

(3) $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{—CH}_3$;

25 (4) $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_3\text{—CH}_3$;

(5) $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_4\text{—CH}_3$;

(6) $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_5\text{—CH}_3$;

- (7) $-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{-CH}_3$;
 (8) $-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{-CH}_3$;
 (9) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH}_3$;
 (10) $-(\text{CH}_2)_9\text{-CH}_3$;
 5 (11) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (12) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (13) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (14) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{13}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (15) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{-CH}_3$;
 10 (16) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{15}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (17) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (18) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (19) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_5\text{-CH}_3$;
 (20) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_7\text{-CH}_3$;
 15 (21) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$;
 (22) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$; and
 (23) $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2\text{-CH=CH)}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$.

With respect to the selection of R^9 and R^{10} , preferred species of "alkyl" as
 20 defined directly above include

- (1) $-\text{CH}_3$;
 (2) $-(\text{CH}_2)\text{-CH}_3$;
 (3) $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-CH}_3$;
 (4) $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{-CH}_3$;
 25 (5) $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$;
 (6) $-(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{-CH}_3$;
 (7) $-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{-CH}_3$;

- (8) $-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{-CH}_3$;
 (9) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH}_3$;
 (10) $-(\text{CH}_2)_9\text{-CH}_3$;
 (11) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{-CH}_3$;
 5 (12) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (13) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (14) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{13}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (15) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (16) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{15}\text{-CH}_3$;
 10 (17) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (18) $-(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{-CH}_3$;
 (19) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_5\text{-CH}_3$;
 (20) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_7\text{-CH}_3$;
 (21) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$;
 15 (22) $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$; and
 (23) $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2\text{-CH=CH)}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$.

Co-lipids

It is generally believed in the art that preparing cationic amphiphiles as
 20 complexes with co-lipids (particularly neutral co-lipids) enhances the capability
 of the amphiphile to facilitate transfections. Although colipid-enhanced
 performance has been observed for numerous of the amphiphiles of the
 invention, the amphiphiles of the invention are active as transfectants without co-
 lipid. Accordingly, the practice of the present invention is neither to be
 25 considered limited by theories as to co-lipid participation in intracellular delivery
 mechanisms, nor to require the involvement of co-lipids.

Representative co-lipids that are useful according to the practice of the invention for mixing with one or more cationic amphiphiles include dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine ("DOPE"), diphytanoylphosphatidylethanolamine, lyso-phosphatidylethanolamines other phosphatidylethanolamines, phosphatidylcholines, lyso-phosphatidylcholines and cholesterol. Typically, a preferred molar ratio of cationic amphiphile to colipid is about 1:1. However, it is within the practice of the invention to vary this ratio (see the Examples below), including also over a considerable range.

Transacylation Reactions

Although heretofore unrecognized in the art, it has been determined also that certain co-lipids may react chemically with certain types of cationic amphiphiles under conditions of co-storage, there resulting new molecular species. Generation of such new species is believed to occur via mechanisms such as transacylation. For a further discussion thereof, see international patent publication WO 96/18372 at pages 43-44, and also Figure 4 thereof.

It is to be understood that therapeutically-effective pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may or may not contain such transacylation byproducts, or other byproducts, and that the presence of such byproducts does not prevent the therapeutic use of the compositions containing them. Rather use of such compositions is within the practice of the invention, and such compositions and the novel molecular species thereof are therefore specifically claimed.

Preparation of Pharmaceutical Compositions and Administration Thereof

The present invention provides for pharmaceutical compositions that facilitate intracellular delivery of therapeutically effective amounts of biologically active molecules. Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention facilitate entry of biologically active molecules into tissues and organs such as the gastric mucosa,

heart, lung, and solid tumors. Additionally, compositions of the invention facilitate entry of biologically active molecules into cells that are maintained *in vitro*, such as in tissue culture. The amphiphilic nature of the compounds of the invention enables them to associate with the lipids of cell membranes, other cell surface molecules, and tissue surfaces, and to fuse or to attach thereto. One type of structure that can be formed by amphiphiles is the liposome, a vesicle formed into a more or less spherical bilayer, that is stable in biological fluids and can entrap biological molecules targeted for intracellular delivery. By fusing with cell membranes, such liposomal compositions permit biologically active molecules carried therewith to gain access to the interior of a cell through one or more cell processes including endocytosis and pinocytosis. However, unlike the case for many classes of amphiphiles or other lipid-like molecules that have been proposed for use in therapeutic compositions, the cationic amphiphiles of the invention need not form highly organized vesicles in order to be effective, and in fact can assume (with the biologically active molecules to which they bind) a wide variety of loosely organized structures. Any of such structures can be present in pharmaceutical preparations of the invention and can contribute to the effectiveness thereof.

Biologically active molecules that can be provided intracellularly in therapeutic amounts using the amphiphiles of the invention include:

- (a) polynucleotides such as genomic DNA, cDNA, and mRNA that encode for therapeutically useful proteins as are known in the art,
- (b) ribosomal RNA;
- (c) antisense polynucleotides, whether RNA or DNA, that are useful to inactivate transcription products of genes and which are useful, for example, as therapies to regulate the growth of malignant cells; and
- (d) ribozymes.

In general, and owing to the potential for leakage of contents therefrom, vesicles or other structures formed from numerous of the cationic amphiphiles are not preferred by those skilled in the art in order to deliver low molecular weight biologically active molecules. Although not a preferred embodiment of the present invention, it is nonetheless within the practice of the invention to
5 deliver such low molecular weight molecules intracellularly. Representative of the types of low molecular weight biologically active molecules that can be delivered include hormones and antibiotics.

Cationic amphiphile species of the invention may be blended so that two
10 or more species thereof are used, in combination, to facilitate entry of biologically active molecules into target cells and/or into subcellular compartments thereof. Cationic amphiphiles of the invention can also be blended for such use with amphiphiles that are known in the art.

Dosages of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention will vary,
15 depending on factors such as half-life of the biologically-active molecule, potency of the biologically-active molecule, half-life of the amphiphile(s), any potential adverse effects of the amphiphile(s) or of degradation products thereof, the route of administration, the condition of the patient, and the like. Such factors are capable of determination by those skilled in the art.

A variety of methods of administration may be used to provide highly
20 accurate dosages of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Such preparations can be administered orally, parenterally, topically, transmucosally, or by injection of a preparation into a body cavity of the patient, or by using a sustained-release formulation containing a biodegradable material, or by onsite
25 delivery using additional micelles, gels and liposomes. Nebulizing devices, powder inhalers, and aerosolized solutions are representative of methods that may be used to administer such preparations to the respiratory tract.

Additionally, the therapeutic compositions of the invention can in general be formulated with excipients (such as the carbohydrates lactose, trehalose, sucrose, mannitol, maltose or galactose, and inorganic or organic salts) and may also be lyophilized (and then rehydrated) in the presence of such excipients prior
5 to use. Conditions of optimized formulation for each amphiphile of the invention are capable of determination by those skilled in the pharmaceutical art.

Accordingly, a principal aspect of the invention involves providing a composition that comprises a biologically active molecule (for example, a polynucleotide) and one or more cationic amphiphiles (including optionally one
10 or more co-lipids), and then maintaining said composition in the presence of one or more excipients as aforementioned, said resultant composition being in liquid or solid (preferably lyophilized) form, so that: (1) the therapeutic activity of the biologically active molecules is substantially preserved; (2) the transfection-enhancing nature of the amphiphile(or of amphiphile/ DNA
15 complex) is maintained. Without being limited as to theory, it is believed that the excipients stabilize the interaction of the amphiphile and biologically active molecule through one or more effects including:

- (1) minimizing interactions with container surfaces,
- (2) preventing irreversible aggregation of the complexes, and
- 20 (3) maintaining amphiphile/DNA complexes in a chemically-stable state, i.e., preventing oxidation and/or hydrolysis.

Although the presence of excipients in the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention stabilizes the compositions and facilitates storage and manipulation thereof, it has also been determined that moderate concentrations of numerous
25 excipients may interfere with the transfection-enhancing capability of pharmaceutical formulations containing them. In this regard, an additional and valuable characteristic of the amphiphiles of the invention is that any such

potentially adverse effect can be minimized owing to the greatly enhanced in vivo activity of the amphiphiles of the invention in comparison with amphiphilic compounds known in the art. Without being limited as to theory, it is believed that osmotic stress (at low total solute concentration) may contribute positively to the successful transfection of polynucleotides into cells in vivo .

5 Such a stress may occur when the pharmaceutical composition, provided in unbuffered water, contacts the target cells. Use of such otherwise preferred compositions may therefore be incompatible with treating target tissues that already are stressed, such as has damaged lung tissue of a cystic fibrosis patient.

10 Accordingly, and using sucrose as an example, selection of concentrations of this excipient that range from about 15 mM to about 200 mM provide a compromise between the goals of (1) stabilizing the pharmaceutical composition to storage and (2) mimizing any effects that high concentrations of solutes in the composition may have on transfection performance.

15 Selection of optimum concentrations of particular excipients for particular formulations is subject to experimentation, but can be determined by those skilled in the art for each such formulation.

An additional aspect of the invention concerns the protonation state of the cationic amphiphiles of the invention prior to their contacting plasmid DNA in order to form a therapeutic composition, or prior to the time when said

20 therapeutic composition contacts a biological fluid. It is within the practice of the invention to provide fully protonated, partially protonated, or free base forms of the amphiphiles in order to form, or maintain, such therapeutic compositions.

Methods of Syntheses

The following methods illustrate production of certain of the cationic amphiphiles of the invention. The methods and the reactants and products thereof are depicted in Figure 3. Those skilled in the art will recognize other methods to produce these compounds, and to produce also the other compounds of the invention.

Preparation of Reactants A and B

To ornithine hydrochloride salt (10.1 g, 60 mmol, Aldrich) dissolved in H₂O (100 mL) in an ice bath was added 1M NaOH (120 mL) and then acrylonitrile (8.3 mL, 126 mmol). The reaction was stirred in the ice bath for 0.5 h and then at room temperature for 16-18h. To this solution was added conc. HCl (10 mL) and ethyl alcohol (350 mL). The resulting mixture was left standing at room temperature for 18 h. The white precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with ethyl alcohol (50 mL) and vacuum dried for 4 h. This Reactant A (7.2 g, 43% yield, see Figure 3) was used without further purification. To Reactant A (5.0 g, 18.2 mmol) dissolved in 65:25:4 CHCl₃:MeOH:H₂O (100 mL) with diisopropylethyl amine (10 mL) was added a solution of cholesteryl chloroformate (8.2 g, 18.2 mmol, Aldrich) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. To the mixture was added 2:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (100 mL) and H₂O (50 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with 2:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (25 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude solid was slurried with CHCl₃ (100 mL). The white precipitate was filtered and vacuum dried for 1-4 h. TLC showed Reactant B (8.75 g, 70 % yield, see Figure 3) to be > 95 % pure. It was used without further purification.

Preparation of Amphiphiles

To a mixture of Reactant B (200 mg, 0.29 mmol), *N,N*-dimethylethylenediamine (0.15 mL, 1.1 mmol, Aldrich), and *N*-hydroxyl succinimide (32 mg, 0.28 mmol, Aldrich) dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL), was added 1,3- dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (90 mg, 0.41 mmol, Aldrich) under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 24-48h at room temperature under nitrogen. The resulting precipitate was removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by chromatography on 40 g of silica gel (eluent - $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ 90/10). The purified material was concentrated *in vacuo* and then vacuum dried to give 200 mg (96%) of Reactant C (where $\text{R1} = \text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ in Figure 3), and used for further preparation of amphiphile 128.

Other "Reactants C" (where $\text{R1} = \text{H}$, at 80 % yield, and also where $\text{R1} = \text{Me}(\text{CH}_2)_{13}-$, at 80 % yield) were prepared in a similar manner from concentrated ammonium hydroxide and 1-tetradecylamine (Aldrich), respectively, in order to then prepare, respectively, amphiphiles 131 and 129.

Raney Nickel 50% slurry (200 mg, Aldrich) was placed in a Parr Bomb with 1M NaOH in 95% ethyl alcohol (10 mL). The Reactant C (where $\text{R1} = \text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$) was dissolved in ethyl alcohol (20 mL) and added to the bomb. The vesicle was evacuated and placed under argon pressure (80-100 psi), three times and then evacuated and placed under hydrogen pressure (100 psi), three times. The reaction was stirred under hydrogen pressure (100 psi) at room temperature for 72h. The vesicle was evacuated and placed under argon pressure. The catalyst was removed by filtration, and the filtrate was then concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting oil was dissolved in 2:1 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{MeOH}$ (100 mL) and washed with H_2O (35 and 25 mL). The organic layer was dried over

Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by chromatography on 18g of silica gel (eluent - CHCl₃/MeOH/conc. NH₄OH 40/25/2 and then CHCl₃/MeOH/conc. NH₄OH 40/25/10, sample applied in CHCl₃/MeOH 40/25). The purified material was concentrated *in vacuo* with iPrOH (2 X 25 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (2 X 25 mL) and then vacuum dried to give 140 mg (69%) of amphiphile 128.

Amphiphile 130 (32%), amphiphile 131 (62 %,) and amphiphile 129 (73 %), were prepared in a similar manner from Reactant B, Reactant C (where R1 = H) and Reactant C (where R1 = Me(CH₂)₁₃-), respectively.

IUPAC names for certain of the above-described molecules are as follows. For amphiphile 129, (3-Amino-propyl)-[4-(3-amino-propylamino)-4-tetradecylcarbonyl-butyl]-carbamic acid 17-(1,5-dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1*H* -cyclopenta[*a*] phenanthren-3-yl ester; for amphiphile 131, (3-Amino-propyl)-[4-(3-amino-propylamino)-4-carbonyl-butyl]-carbamic acid 17-(1,5-dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1*H* -cyclopenta[*a*] phenanthren-3-yl ester; for amphiphile 128, (3-Amino-propyl)-[4-(3-amino-propylamino)-4-(2-dimethylamino-ethylcarbonyl)-butyl]-carbamic acid 17-(1,5-dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1*H* -cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-yl ester; for amphiphile 130, 2-(3-Amino-propylamino)-5-[(3-amino-propyl)-[17-(1,5-dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1*H* -cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-yloxycarbonyl]-amino}-pentanoic acid; for Reactant B, 2-(2-Cyano-ethylamino)-5-[(2-cyano-ethyl)-[17-(1,5-dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,

12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-yloxy-carbonyl]-amino)-pentanoic acid; and for Reactant A, 2,5-Bis-(2-cyanoethylamino)-pentanoic acid.

5

Examples

The following Examples are representative of the practice of the invention. In general, assay procedures and other methodology applicable to the practice of the present invention are described in international patent publication WO 96/18372, published on June 20, 1996 to which the reader is directed.

10

Example 1 - Cell Transfection Assay

Separate 3.35 μ mole samples of amphiphile No. 131 and the neutral lipid dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine ("DOPE") were each dissolved in chloroform as stock preparations. Following combination of the solutions (as a 1:1 molar composition), a thin film was produced by removing chloroform from the mixture by evaporation under reduced pressure (20 mm Hg). The film was further dried under vacuum (1 mm Hg) for 24 hours. As aforementioned, some of the amphiphiles of the invention participate in transacylation reactions with co-lipids such as DOPE, or are subject to other reactions which may cause decomposition thereof. Accordingly, it is preferred that amphiphile/co-lipid compositions be stored at low temperature, such as -70 degrees C under inert gas, until use.

To produce a dispersed suspension, the lipid film was then hydrated with sterile deionized water (1 ml) for 10 minutes, and then vortexed for 2 minutes (sonication for 10 to 20 seconds in a bath sonicator may also be used, and sonication has proved useful for other amphiphiles such as DC-chol). The

25

resulting suspension was then diluted with 4 ml of water to yield a solution that is 670 μ M in cationic amphiphile and 670 μ M in neutral colipid.

Similar experiments were also performed using other amphiphiles of the invention. With respect to amphiphile No. 128, amphiphile No. 129, and
5 amphiphile No. 130, the optimum molar ratio of amphiphile to DOPE under the conditions tested was determined to be 1:2, not 1:1. Optimized ratios for any of the amphiphiles of the invention can be determined by following, generally, the procedures described herein.

For preparation of the transfecting solution, DNA encoding for β -
10 galactosidase (pCMV β , ClonTech., Palo Alto, CA) was dissolved in OptiMEM culture medium (Gibco/ BRL No. 31885-013). The resulting solution had a DNA concentration of 960 μ M (assuming an average molecular weight of 330 daltons for nucleotides in the encoding DNA). The construct pCF1- β (described below) may also be used and generally provides about a 2-fold enhancement over
15 pCMV β .

The following procedure was used to test a 1:1 molar mixture of the cationic amphiphile No. 131 in combination with DOPE. A 165 μ l aliquot of amphiphile No. 131 (670 μ M) containing also the colipid (at 670 μ M) was pipetted into 8 separate wells in a 96-well plate containing OptiMEM (165 μ l) in
20 each well. The resulting 335 μ M solutions were then serially diluted 7 times to generate 8 separate amphiphile-containing solutions having concentrations ranging from 335 μ M to 2.63 μ M, with each resultant solution having a volume of 165 μ l. Thus, 64 solutions were prepared in all, there being 8 wells each of 8 different concentrations of amphiphile/DOPE.

25 Independently, DNA solutions (165 μ l, 960 μ M) were pipetted into 8 wells containing OptiMEM (165 μ l), and the resulting 480 μ M solutions were then

serially diluted 7 times to generate 8 separate 165 μ l solutions from each well, with the concentrations of DNA in the wells ranging from 480 μ M to 3.75 μ M.

The 64 test solutions (cationic amphiphile: neutral lipid) were then combined with the 64 DNA solutions to give separate mixtures in 64 wells, each having a volume of 330 μ l, with DNA concentrations ranging from 240 μ M to 1.875 μ M along one axis, and lipid concentrations ranging from 167 μ M to 1.32 μ M along the other axis. Thus 64 solutions were prepared in all, each having a different amphiphile: DNA ratio and/or concentration. The solutions of DNA and amphiphile were allowed to stand for 15 to 30 minutes in order to allow complex formation.

A CFT-1 cell line (human cystic fibrosis bronchial epithelial cells immortalized with transforming proteins from papillomavirus) provided by Dr. James Yankaskas, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, was used for the *in vitro* assay. The cells are homozygous for a mutant allele (deletion of phenylalanine at position 508, hereinafter Δ F508) of the gene encoding for cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator ("CFTR") protein. CFTR is a cAMP-regulated chloride (Cl^-) channel protein. Mutation of the CFTR gene results typically in complete loss (or at least substantial impairment) of Cl^- channel activity across, for example, cell membranes of affected epithelial tissues.

The Δ F508 mutation is the most common mutation associated with cystic fibrosis disease. For a discussion of the properties of the Δ F508 mutation and the genetics of cystic fibrosis disease see, in particular, Cheng et al., *Cell*, 63, 827-834 (1990). See also Riordan et al., *Science*, 245, 1066-1073 (1989); published European Patent Application No. 91301819.8 of Gregory et al., bearing publication number 0 446 017 A1; and Gregory et al., *Nature*, 347, 382-385 (1990).

The cells were cultured in Hams F12 nutrient media (Gibco/ BRL No. 31765-027) supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum ("FBS", Irvine Scientific,

No. 3000) and 7 additional supplements. Cells were then plated into 96-well tissue culture plates at a density of approximately 7,500 cells/well. Before being used in the assay, cells were allowed to grow for periods of 5-7 days until a confluent pattern had been achieved.

5 Following the allotted time period, three 96-well plates with CFT-1 cells were aspirated in order to remove the growth medium. The various concentrations of DNA-lipid complex (in 100 μ l aliquots) were transferred to each of three 96-well plates bringing the DNA-lipid complexes in contact with the cells. DNA-only/cell and lipid-only/cell control wells were also prepared on
10 one of the three plates.

 The 100 μ l solutions of DNA-lipid complex were maintained over the cells for 6 hours, after which 50 μ l of 30% FBS (in OptiMEM) was added to each well. After a further 20-hour incubation period, an additional 100 μ l of 10% FBS in OptiMEM was also added. Following a further 24-hour incubation period, cells
15 were assayed for expression of protein and β -galactosidase.

 For the assays, the resultant medium was removed from the plates and the cells washed with phosphate buffered saline. Lysis buffer (50 μ l, 250 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 0.15% Triton X-100) was then added, and the cells were lysed for 30 minutes. The 96-well plates were carefully vortexed for 10 seconds to dislodge
20 the cells and cell debris, and 5 μ l volumes of lysate from each well were transferred to a plate containing 100 μ l volumes of Coomassie Plus® protein assay reagent (Pierce Company, No. 23236). The protein assay plates were read by a Bio-Rad Model 450 plate-reader containing a 595nm filter, with a protein standard curve included in every assay.

25 The level of β galactosidase activity in each well was measured by adding phosphate buffered saline (50 μ l) to the remaining lysates, followed by addition of a buffered solution consisting of chlorophenol red galactopyranoside (100 μ l, 1

mg per ml, Calbiochem No. 220588), 60 mM disodium hydrogen phosphate pH 8.0, 1 mM magnesium sulfate, 10 mM potassium chloride, and optionally 50 mM 2mercaptoethanol. The chlorophenol red galactopyranoside, following enzymatic (β galactosidase) hydrolysis, gave a red color which was detected by a plate-reader containing a 570 nm filter. A β -galactosidase (Sigma No. G6512) standard curve was included to calibrate every assay.

Following subtraction of background readings, optical data determined by the plate-reader allowed determination of β -galactosidase activity and protein content. In comparison to the amount of β galactosidase expressed by known transfectants, for example, DMRIE (1,2-dimyristyloxypropyl-3-dimethyl-hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide), compounds of the invention are particularly effective in transfecting airway epithelial cells and inducing therein β -galactosidase expression. Relative to DMRIE:DOPE (1:1), the amphiphile 131:DOPE mixture (at 1:1) demonstrated transfection efficiency improved by a factor of about 2.3.

Example 2 - CAT Assay

part A

This assay was used to assess the ability of the cationic amphiphiles of the invention to transfect cells *in vivo* from live specimens. In the assay, the lungs of balb/c mice were instilled intra-nasally (the procedure can also be performed trans-tracheally) with 100 μ l of cationic amphiphile No. 131:DNA complex, which was allowed to form during a 15-minute period prior to administration according to the following procedure. The amphiphile (premixed with co-lipid, see below) was hydrated in water for 10 minutes, a period sufficient to yield a suspension at twice the final concentration required. This was vortexed for two minutes and aliquoted to provide 55 microliter quantities for each mouse to be instilled. Similarly, DNA encoding the reporter (CAT) gene was diluted with

water to a concentration twice the required final concentration, and then aliquoted at 55 microliters for each mouse to be instilled. The lipid was gently combined with the DNA (in a polystyrene tube), and the complex allowed to form for 15 minutes before the mice were instilled therewith (the lipid and DNA are both warmed to 30°C for 5 minutes prior to mixing and maintained at 30°C during the 15 minutes of complex formation to reduce the likelihood of complex precipitation).

The plasmid used, pCF1/CAT (see Example 4, pages 82-85, and Figure 18A of international patent publication WO 96/18372 published June 20, 1996), provides an encoding DNA for chloramphenicol acetyl transferase enzyme.

Two days following transfection, mice were sacrificed, and the lungs and trachea removed, weighed, and homogenized in a buffer solution (250 mM Tris, pH 7.8, 5mM EDTA). The homogenate was clarified by centrifugation, and the deacetylases therein were inactivated by heat treatment at 65°C for twenty minutes. Lysate was incubated for thirty minutes with acetyl coenzyme A and C¹⁴ -chloramphenicol (optimum times vary somewhat for the different amphiphile species of the invention). CAT enzyme activity was then visualized by thin layer chromatography ("TLC") following an ethyl acetate extraction. Enzyme activity was quantitated by comparison with a CAT standard curve.

The presence of the enzyme CAT will cause an acetyl group to be transferred from acetylcoenzyme A to C¹⁴ -chloramphenicol. The acetylated/radiolabeled chloramphenicol migrates faster on a TLC plate and thus its presence can be detected. The amount of CAT that had been necessary to generate the determined amount of acetylated chloramphenicol can then be calculated from standards.

The activity of amphiphile No.131 was determined in the CAT assay in relation to the recognized transfection reagents DMRIE and DC-Chol. Figure 4

reports the enhanced ability of the No. 131 amphiphile (measured as ng CAT activity per 100 mg lung tissue) to transfect cells in vivo, which resultant value is about 70 fold greater in this assay than that determined for DMRIE. As a comparison, it is generally observed that DMRIE, a well known transfectant, when prepared as a 1:1 molar mixture with DOPE and then complexed with plasmid DNA (1.7 mM DMRIE, 1.7 mM DOPE, 1.2 mM plasmid DNA measured as nucleotide) gives about 1 to 2 ng activity per 100 mg lung tissue in this assay.

With respect to the comparison provided by Figure 4, the following conditions are of note. The transfection solution for amphiphile No. 131 contained 4 mM DNA measured as concentration of nucleotide, and 1 mM of cationic amphiphile. Following generally the procedure of Example 1, each amphiphile had also been premixed with DOPE, in this case at 1:1 molar ratio. For transfection with DC-chol, the molar ratio of DC-chol to DOPE was 3:2, and the concentrations of cationic amphiphile and of DNA (as nucleotide) were 1.3 mM and 0.9 mM, respectively. For transfection with DMRIE, the molar ratio of DMRIE to DOPE was 1:1 and the concentrations of cationic amphiphile and of DNA were 1.7 mM and 1.2 mM, respectively. These concentrations (and concentration ratios) for each amphiphile, and colipid and DNA, had been determined to be optimal for transfection for that respective amphiphile, and accordingly were used as the basis for the comparison presented herein.

For the cationic amphiphiles of the invention, optimized compositions for in vivo testing were extrapolated from in vitro results. This facilitated the screening of large numbers of amphiphiles and produced broadly, if not precisely, comparable data. Thus, the ratio, for in vivo testing, of amphiphile concentration to DOPE concentration, was taken from the in vitro experiments, as was the optimized ratio of amphiphile concentration to DNA concentration

(see Example 1). Accordingly, for such amphiphiles the in vivo test concentration was fixed at 1mM, thereby fixing also the co-lipid concentration. [Broadly, the molar ratio of the amphiphile to co-lipid DOPE ranged from 1:2 through 1:1 to (about) 2:1]. The concentration of plasmid DNA varied for each
5 amphiphile species tested in order to duplicate the optimized amphiphile/DNA ratio that had been determined in vitro.

Example 4- Construction of vectors

As aforementioned, numerous types of biologically active molecules can be transported into cells in therapeutic compositions that comprise one or more
10 of the cationic amphiphiles of the invention. In an important embodiment of the invention, the biologically active macromolecule is an encoding DNA. There follows a description of novel vectors (plasmids) that are preferred in order to facilitate expression of such encoding DNAs in target cells.

construction of pCF1

15 A map of pCF1/CAT is shown in Figure 18, panel A, of aforementioned international patent publication WO 96/18372.

Briefly, pCF1 contains the enhancer/promoter region from the immediate early gene of cytomegalovirus (CMV) . A hybrid intron is located between the promoter and the transgene cDNA. The polyadenylation signal of the bovine
20 growth hormone gene was selected for placement downstream from the transgene. The vector also contains a drug-resistance marker that encodes the aminoglycosidase 3'-phosphotransferase gene (derived from the transposon Tn903, A. Oka et al., Journal of Molecular Biology , 147, 217-226, 1981) thereby conferring resistance to kanamycin. Further details of pCF1 structure are
25 provided directly below, including description of placement therein of a cDNA sequence encoding for cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) protein.

The pCF1 vector is based on the commercially available vector pCMV β (Clontech). The pCMV β construct has a pUC19 backbone (J. Vieira, et al., *Gene*, 19, 259-268, 1982) that includes a prokaryotic origin of replication derived originally from pBR322.

5 Basic features of the pCF1-plasmid (as constructed to include a nucleotide sequence coding for CFTR) are as follows. Proceeding clockwise — the human cytomegalovirus immediate early gene promoter and enhancer, a fused tripartite leader from adenovirus and a hybrid intron, a linker sequence, the CFTR cDNA, an additional linker sequence, the bovine growth hormone polyadenylation
10 signal, pUC origin of replication and backbone, and the kanamycin resistance gene. The pCF1-CFTR plasmid has been completely sequenced on both strands.

The human cytomegalovirus immediate early gene promoter and enhancer spans the region from nucleotides 1-639. This corresponds to the region from -522 to +72 relative to the transcriptional start site (+1) and includes
15 almost the entire enhancer region from -524 to -118 as originally defined by Boshart et al., *Cell*, 41, 521-530 (1985). The CAAT box is located at nucleotides 486-490 and the TATA box is at nucleotides 521-525 in pCF1-CFTR. The CFTR transcript is predicted to initiate at nucleotide 548, which is the transcriptional start site of the CMV promoter.

20 The hybrid intron is composed of a fused tri-partite leader from adenovirus containing a 5' splice donor signal, and a 3' splice acceptor signal derived from an IgG gene. The elements in the intron are as follows: the first leader (nucleotides 705-745), the second leader (nucleotides 746-816), the third leader (partial, nucleotides 817-877), the splice donor sequence and intron region
25 from the first leader (nucleotides 878-1042), and the mouse immunoglobulin gene splice donor sequence (nucleotides 1043-1138). The donor site (G | GT) is at nucleotides 887-888, the acceptor site (AG | G) is at nucleotides 1128-1129, and

the length of the intron is 230 nucleotides. The CFTR coding region comprises nucleotides 1183-5622.

Within the CFTR-encoding cDNA of pCF1-CFTR, there are two differences from the originally-published predicted cDNA sequence (J. Riordan et al., Science, 245, 1066-1073, 1989); (1) an A to C change at position 1990 of the CFTR cDNA which corrects an error in the original published sequence, and (2) a T to C change introduced at position 936. The change at position 936 was introduced by site-directed mutagenesis and is silent but greatly increases the stability of the cDNA when propagated in bacterial plasmids (R. J. Gregory et al. et al., Nature, 347, 382-386, 1990). The 3' untranslated region of the predicted CFTR transcript comprises 51 nucleotides of the 3' untranslated region of the CFTR cDNA, 21 nucleotides of linker sequence and 114 nucleotides of the BGH poly A signal.

The BGH poly A signal contains 90 nucleotides of flanking sequence 5' to the conserved AAUAAA and 129 nucleotides of flanking sequence 3' to the AAUAAA motif. The primary CFTR transcript is predicted to be cleaved downstream of the BGH polyadenylation signal at nucleotide 5808. There is a deletion in pCF1-CFTR at position +46 relative to the cleavage site, but the deletion is not predicted to effect either polyadenylation efficiency or cleavage site accuracy, based on the studies of E.C. Goodwin et al., J. Biol. Chem., 267, 16330-16334 (1992). After the addition of a poly A tail, the size of the resulting transcript is approximately 5.1 kb.

Example 6- Correction of Chloride Ion Transport Defect in Airway Epithelial Cells of a Cystic Fibrosis Patient by Cationic Amphiphile-Mediated Gene Transfer

A recommended procedure for formulating and using the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention to treat cystic fibrosis in human patients is as follows.

Following generally the procedures described in Example 1, a thin film (evaporated from chloroform) can be produced wherein amphiphile No. 131 and DOPE are present in the molar ratio of 1: 1. The amphiphile-containing film is then rehydrated in water-for -injection with gentle vortexing to a resultant amphiphile concentration of about 3mM. However, in order to increase the amount of amphiphile/DNA complex that may be stably delivered by aerosol as a homogeneous phase (for example, using a Puritan Bennett Raindrop nebulizer from Lenexa Medical Division, Lenexa, KS, or the PARI LC Jet™ nebulizer from PARI Respiratory Equipment, Inc., Richmond, VA), it may be advantageous to prepare the amphiphile-containing film to include also one or more further ingredients that act to stabilize the final amphiphile/DNA composition. Accordingly, it may be preferred to prepare the amphiphile-containing film using an additional ingredient, PEG(5000)-DMPE. [A suitable source of PEG-DMPE, polyethylene glycol 5000 - dimyristoylphosphatidyl ethanolamine, is Catalog No. 880210 from Avanti Polar Lipids, Alabaster, AL]. Additional fatty acid species of PEG-PE may be used in replacement therefor.

Without being limited as to theory, PEG(5000)-DMPE is believed to stabilize the therapeutic compositions by preventing further aggregation of formed amphiphile/DNA complexes. Additionally it is noted that PEG(2000)-DMPE was found to be less effective in the practice of the invention. Additional discussion of the use of these ingredients is found in aforementioned WO 96/18372 at, for example, page 87.

pCF1-CFTR plasmid (containing an encoding sequence for human cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator, see Example 4) is provided in

water-for-injection at a concentration, measured as nucleotide, of 4 mM.
Complexing of the plasmid and amphiphile is then allowed to proceed by gentle contacting of the two solutions for a period of 10 minutes.

It is presently preferred to deliver aerosolized DNA to the lung at a
5 concentration thereof of between about 2 and about 12 mM (as nucleotide). A
sample of about 10 to about 40 ml is generally sufficient for one aerosol
administration to the lung of an adult patient who is homozygous for the Δ F508
mutation in the CFTR-encoding gene.

It is expected that this procedure (using a freshly prepared sample of
10 amphiphile/DNA) will need to be repeated at time intervals of about two weeks,
but depending considerably upon the response of the patient, duration of
expression from the transfected DNA, and the appearance of any potential
adverse effects such as inflammation, all of which can be determined for each
individual patient and taken into account by the patient's physicians.

15 One important advantage of the cationic amphiphiles of the present
invention is that they are substantially more effective — in vivo — than other
presently available amphiphiles, and thus may be used at substantially lower
concentrations than known cationic amphiphiles. There results the opportunity
to substantially minimize side effects (such as amphiphile toxicity, inflammatory
20 response) that would otherwise affect adversely the success of the gene therapy.

A further particular advantage associated with use of many of the
amphiphiles of the invention should again be mentioned. Many of the
amphiphiles of the invention were designed so that the metabolism thereof
would rapidly proceed toward relatively harmless biologically-compatible
25 components.

Alternate Procedure to Prepare an Amphiphile/Co-lipid Composition

In order to formulate material that is suitable for clinical administration, it may be preferable to avoid use of chloroform when the cationic amphiphile and the co-lipid are prepared together. An alternate method to produce such
5 compositions may be as follows.

The cationic amphiphile, the neutral co-lipid DOPE, and PEG(5000)-DMPE are weighed into vials, and each is dissolved in t-butanol:water 9:1 with vortexing, followed by transfer to a single volumetric flask. An appropriate
10 amount of each lipid is selected to obtain a molar ratio of cationic amphiphile to DOPE to DMPE-PEG of 1 : 2 : 0.05. The resultant solution is then vortexed, and further diluted as needed with t-butanol:water 9:1, to obtain the desired concentration. The solution is then filtered using a sterile filter (0.2 micron, nylon).

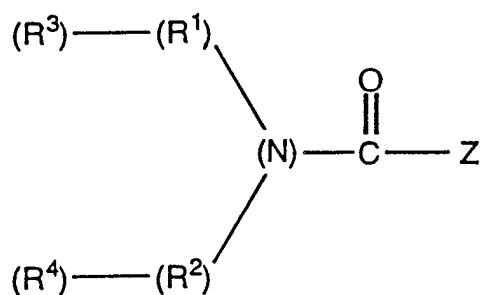
15 One mL of the resultant filtered 1 : 2 : 0.05 solution is then pipetted into individual vials. The vials are partially stoppered with 2-leg butyl stoppers and placed on a tray for lyophilization. The t-butanol:water 9:1 solution is removed by freeze drying over 2 to 4 days at a temperature of approximately -5°C. The lyophilizer is then backfilled with argon that is passed through a sterile 0.2
20 micron filter. The stoppers are then fully inserted into the vials, and the vials are then crimped shut with an aluminum crimp-top. The vials are then maintained at -70°C until use .

25 The above descriptions of preferred embodiments of the invention have been presented to illustrate the invention to those skilled in the art. They are not intended to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed.

Claims

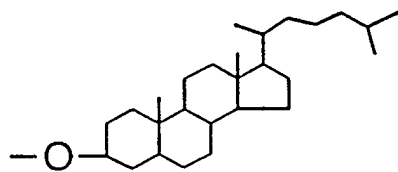
Claim 1. A cationic amphiphile capable of facilitating transport of a
 biologically active molecule into a cell, said amphiphile having the structure

5

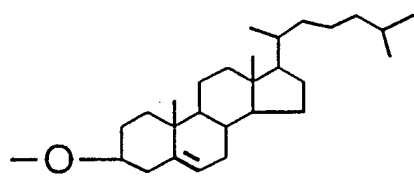


10 wherein:

Z is a steroid selected from the group consisting of:

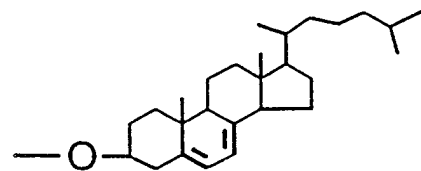


linked by the 3-O group thereof,

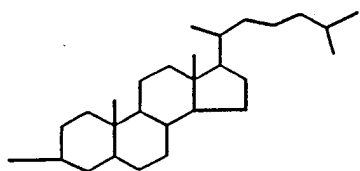


15

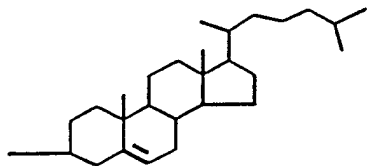
linked by the 3-O group thereof,



linked by the 3-O group thereof,

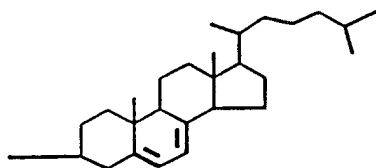


linked at the 3 position thereof,



linked at the 3 position thereof, and

5



linked at the 3 position thereof;

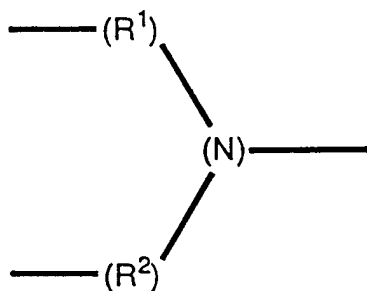
R³ is H, or a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group;

R¹ is an alkylamine, or a polyalkylamine;

R⁴ is H, or a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic group;

10 R² is an alkylamine, or a polyalkylamine;

wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different; and the



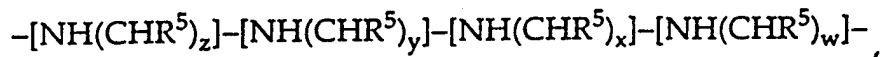
15 group thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

(A)

R^4 —[NH(CHR⁵)_x] group, is less than 40,
each of x and x' is a whole number other than 0 or 1; and

(G)

5 wherein R¹ and/or R² according to any of structures (A) to (F) are replaced by



the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms in said R³-R¹ or R⁴-R² group
is less than 40, and each of w, x, y and z is a whole number other than 0 or 1;

10

wherein R⁵ in (A) through (G) above is selected, independently at each place
where it occurs, from the group consisting of

H and $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{—R}^6$, there being at least one occurrence of $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{—R}^6$ in said

15 amphiphile, and wherein R⁶, at each place where it occurs, is independently
selected from the group consisting of:

(1) —NH₂;

(2) —OH;

(3) —[NH(CH₂)_x"]-[NH(CH₂)_y"]-[NH(CH₂)_z"]—NH₂, wherein the total

20 number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, and each

of x", y" and z" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally
containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(4) —[NH(CH₂)_x"]-[NH(CH₂)_y"]-[NH(CH₂)_z"]—NHR⁷, wherein the total

number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R⁷ is alkyl,

25 and each of x", y" and z" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group
optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(5) —[NH(CH₂)_x"]-[NH(CH₂)_y"]-[NH(CH₂)_z"]—NR⁷R⁸, wherein the total

number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 and R^8 are each alkyl, and each of x'' , y'' and z'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(6) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}\text{-[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}\text{-NH}_2$; wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, and each of x'' and y'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(7) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}\text{-[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}\text{-NHR}^7$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 is alkyl, and each of x'' and y'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(8) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}\text{-[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_y\text{]}\text{-NR}^7\text{R}^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 and R^8 each alkyl, and each of x'' and y'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(9) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}\text{-NH}_2$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, and x'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(10) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}\text{-NHR}^7$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 is alkyl, and x'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(11) $-\text{[NH(CH}_2\text{)}_x\text{]}\text{-NR}^7\text{R}^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms therein is less than 40, R^7 and R^8 are each alkyl, and x'' is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds;

(12) $-\text{NHR}^9$, where R^9 is a linear or branched alkyl group of 1 to 40 carbon

atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation;

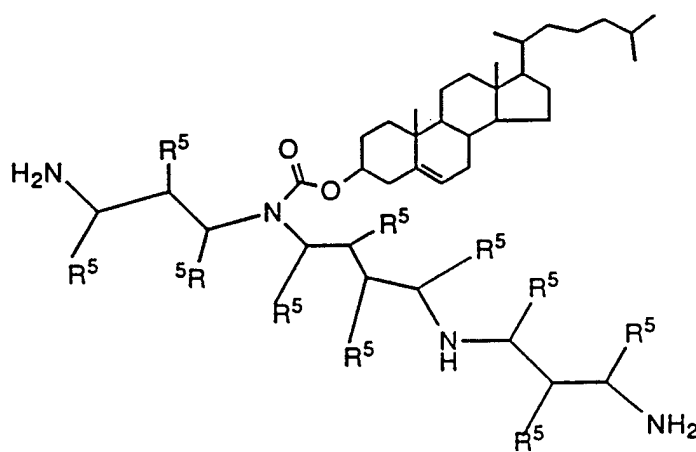
(13) —NR⁹R¹⁰, where R⁹ and R¹⁰ are each, independently, linear or branched alkyl groups of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation;

5 (14) a linear or branched alkyl group of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation; and

(15) —O-alkyl, wherein said alkyl group is linear or branched, contains 1 to 40 carbon atoms, and further contains, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

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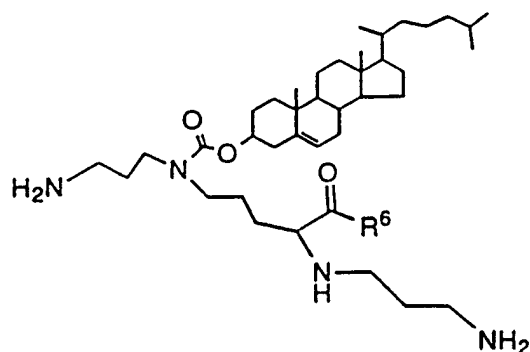
Claim 2. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 1 having the structure



wherein one or more of positions R⁵ are $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{—R}^6$.

15

Claim 3. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 2 having the structure



Claim 4. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 3 wherein R⁶ is OH.

5 Claim 5. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 3 wherein R⁶ is NH₂.

Claim 6. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 3 wherein R⁶ is —NHR⁹, where R⁹ is a linear or branched alkyl group of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

10

Claim 7. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 6 wherein R⁹ is an n-alkyl group selected from the group consisting of:

-CH₃; -(CH₂)-CH₃; -(CH₂)₂-CH₃; -(CH₂)₃-CH₃; -(CH₂)₄-CH₃; -(CH₂)₅-CH₃;

-(CH₂)₆-CH₃; -(CH₂)₇-CH₃; -(CH₂)₈-CH₃; -(CH₂)₉-CH₃; -(CH₂)₁₀-CH₃;

15 -(CH₂)₁₁-CH₃; -(CH₂)₁₂-CH₃; -(CH₂)₁₃-CH₃; -(CH₂)₁₄-CH₃; -(CH₂)₁₅-CH₃;

-(CH₂)₁₆-CH₃; -(CH₂)₁₇-CH₃; -(CH₂)₈-CH=CH-(CH₂)₅-CH₃;

-(CH₂)₈-CH=CH-(CH₂)₇-CH₃; -(CH₂)₈-CH=CH-CH₂-CH=CH-(CH₂)₄-CH₃;

-(CH₂)₈-CH=CH-CH₂-CH=CH-CH₂-CH=CH-CH₂-CH₃; and

-(CH₂)₄-CH=CH-(CH₂-CH=CH)₃-(CH₂)₄-CH₃.

20

Claim 8. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 7 wherein R⁹ is

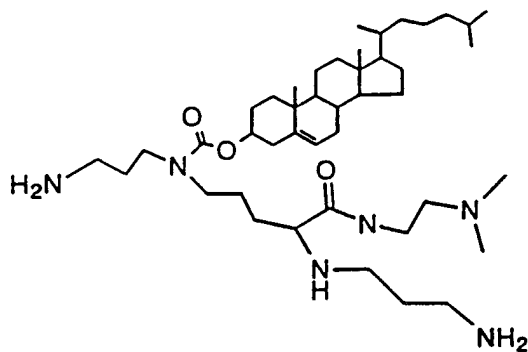
-(CH₂)₁₃-CH₃.

Claim 9. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 3 wherein R^6 is
 $—NR^9R^{10}$, where R^9 and R^{10} are each, independently, linear or branched
 alkyl groups of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more
 5 points of unsaturation.

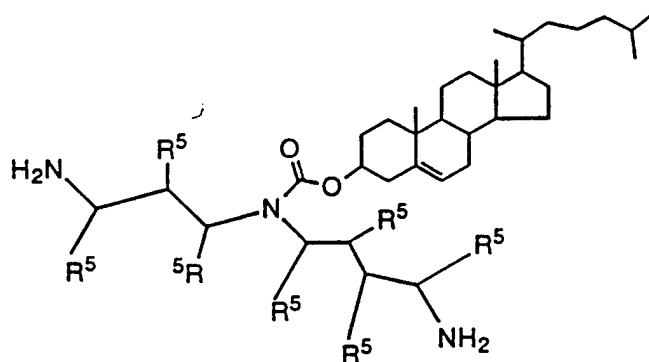
Claim 10. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 9 wherein R^9 and R^{10}
 are n-alkyl groups selected, independently, from the group consisting of:
 $—CH_3$; $—(CH_2)CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_2CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_3CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_4CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_5CH_3$;
 10 $—(CH_2)_6CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_7CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_8CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_9CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_{10}CH_3$;
 $—(CH_2)_{11}CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_{12}CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_{13}CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_{14}CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_{15}CH_3$;
 $—(CH_2)_{16}CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_{17}CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_8CH=CH(CH_2)_5CH_3$;
 $—(CH_2)_8CH=CH(CH_2)_7CH_3$; $—(CH_2)_8CH=CHCH_2CH=CH(CH_2)_4CH_3$;
 $—(CH_2)_8CH=CHCH_2CH=CHCH_2CH=CHCH_2CH_3$; and
 15 $—(CH_2)_4CH=CH(CH_2CH=CH)_3—(CH_2)_4CH_3$.

Claim 11. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 3 wherein said R^6 group
 is $—[NH(CH_2)_x]—NR^7R^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and
 carbon atoms in said group is less than 40, R^7 and R^8 are each alkyl, and x is
 20 a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or
 more carbon-carbon double bonds.

Claim 12. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 11 that is



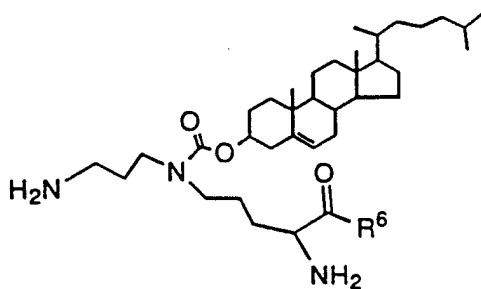
Claim 13. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 1 having the structure



5

wherein one or more of positions R⁵ are —C(=O)—R^6 .

Claim 14. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 13 having the structure



10

Claim 15. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 14 wherein R⁶ is OH.

Claim 16. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 14 wherein R⁶ is NH₂.

Claim 17. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 14 wherein R^6 is $-\text{NHR}^9$, where R^9 is a linear or branched alkyl group of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

5

Claim 18. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 17 wherein R^9 is an n-alkyl group selected from the group consisting of:

$-\text{CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{-CH}_3$;
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_9\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{-CH}_3$;
 10 $-(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{13}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{15}\text{-CH}_3$;
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_5\text{-CH}_3$;
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_7\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$;
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$; and
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2\text{-CH=CH)}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$.

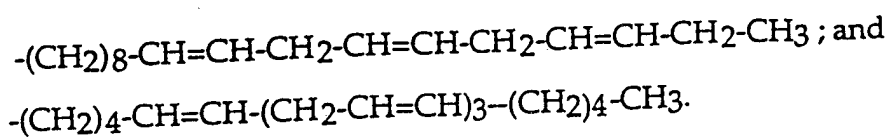
15

Claim 19. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 14 wherein R^6 is $-\text{NR}^9\text{R}^{10}$, where R^9 and R^{10} are each, independently, linear or branched alkyl groups of 1 to 40 carbon atoms containing, optionally, one or more points of unsaturation.

20

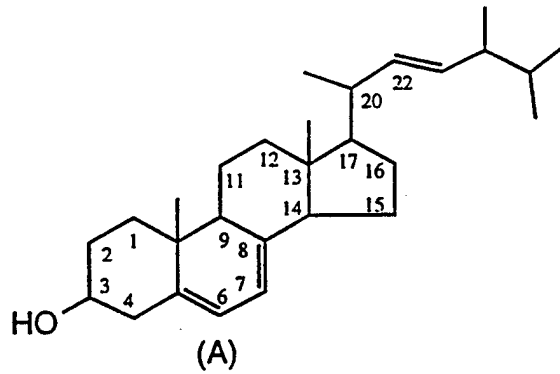
Claim 20. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 19 wherein R^9 and R^{10} are n-alkyl groups selected, independently, from the group consisting of:

$-\text{CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{-CH}_3$;
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_9\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{-CH}_3$;
 25 $-(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{13}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{15}\text{-CH}_3$;
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_5\text{-CH}_3$;
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_7\text{-CH}_3$; $-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$;

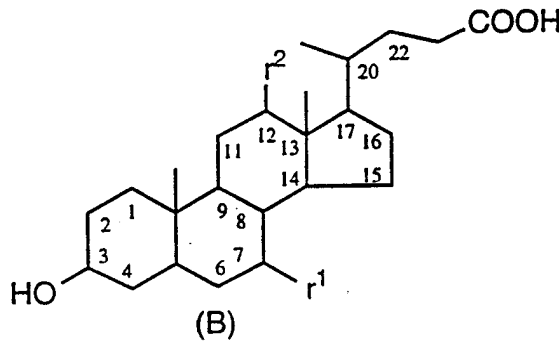


- 5 Claim 21. A cationic amphiphile according to Claim 14 wherein said R⁶ group is $-\text{[NH}(\text{CH}_2)_x\text{]}-\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$, wherein the total number of nitrogen and carbon atoms in said group is less than 40, R⁷ and R⁸ are each alkyl, and x" is a whole number other than 0 or 1, said group optionally containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds.
- 10 Claim 22. A composition that comprises a complex of:
- (1) a cationic amphiphile according to Claim 1;
 - (2) a biologically active molecule selected from the group consisting of:
ribosomal RNA; an antisense polynucleotide of RNA or DNA; a ribozyme;
and a polynucleotide of genomic DNA, cDNA, or mRNA that encodes for a
- 15 therapeutically useful protein; and optionally,
- (3) a co-lipid.

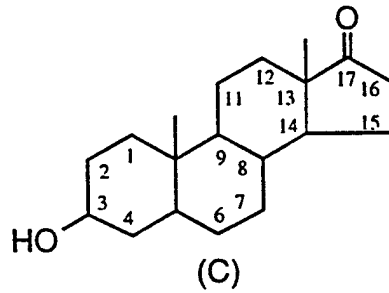
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Ergosterol (double bonds as shown)
 Ergosterol B1 (Δ 8, 9; Δ 14, 15; Δ 22, 23)
 Ergosterol B1 (Δ 6, 7; Δ 8, 14; Δ 22, 23)
 Ergosterol B1 (Δ 7, 8; Δ 14, 15; Δ 22, 23)
 Lumisterol (9β -H isomer of ergosterol)



Cholic Acid $r^1, r^2 = OH$
 Desoxycholic Acid $r^1 = H, r^2 = OH$
 Chenodesoxycholic Acid $r^1 = OH, r^2 = H$
 Lithocholic Acid $r^1, r^2 = H$



Androsterone

FIG. 1

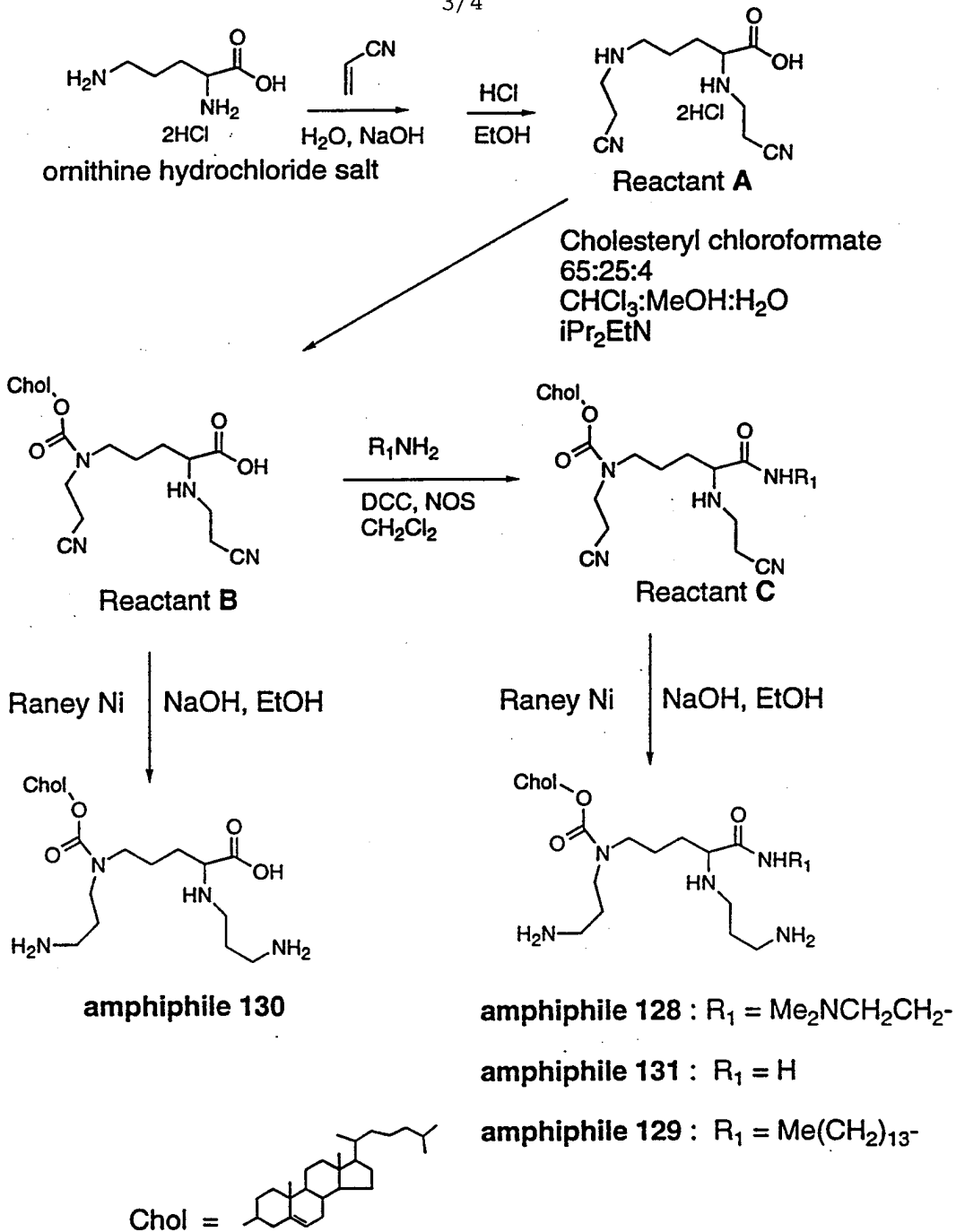


FIG. 3

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<u>Lipid #</u>	<u>Opt. Ratio</u>	<u><i>In Vitro</i></u>	<u><i>In Vivo</i></u>
128	1/2	1.3	20
129	1/2	2.9	0
130	1/2	1.7	15
131	1/1	2.3	70

FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. l. Application No
PCT/US 98/06169

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 C07J41/00 A61K31/575 A61K9/127		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 C07J A61K		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 96 18372 A (GENZYME CORP) 20 June 1996 see the whole document ---	1-22
Y	LEE E R ET AL: "DETAILED ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURES AND FORMULATIONS OF CATIONIC LIPIDS FOR EFFICIENT GENE TRANSFER TO THE LUNG" HUMAN GENE THERAPY, vol. 7, no. 14, 10 September 1996, pages 1701-1717, XP002035784 see the whole document, in particular, page 1703 --- -/--	1-22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
° Special categories of cited documents :		
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family	
Date of the actual completion of the international search <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">12 June 1998</p>	Date of mailing of the international search report <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">30/06/1998</p>	
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Watchorn, P</p>	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 98/06169

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 117, no. 9, 31 August 1992 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 090588, S. OE ET AL: "Preparation of cholesterol carbamate derivatives" XP002067825 see abstract & JP 04 026 699 A (TOSOH CORP.)</p>	1-22
Y	<p>PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 016, no. 190 (C-0937), 8 May 1992 & JP 04 026699 A (TOSOH CORP), 29 January 1992, see abstract</p>	1-22
Y	<p>DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 9211 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class B01, AN 92-084417 XP002067826 & JP 04 026 699 A (TOSOH CORP) see abstract</p>	1-22

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 98/06169

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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		US 5747471 A	05-05-1998
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		US 5719131 A	17-02-1998
