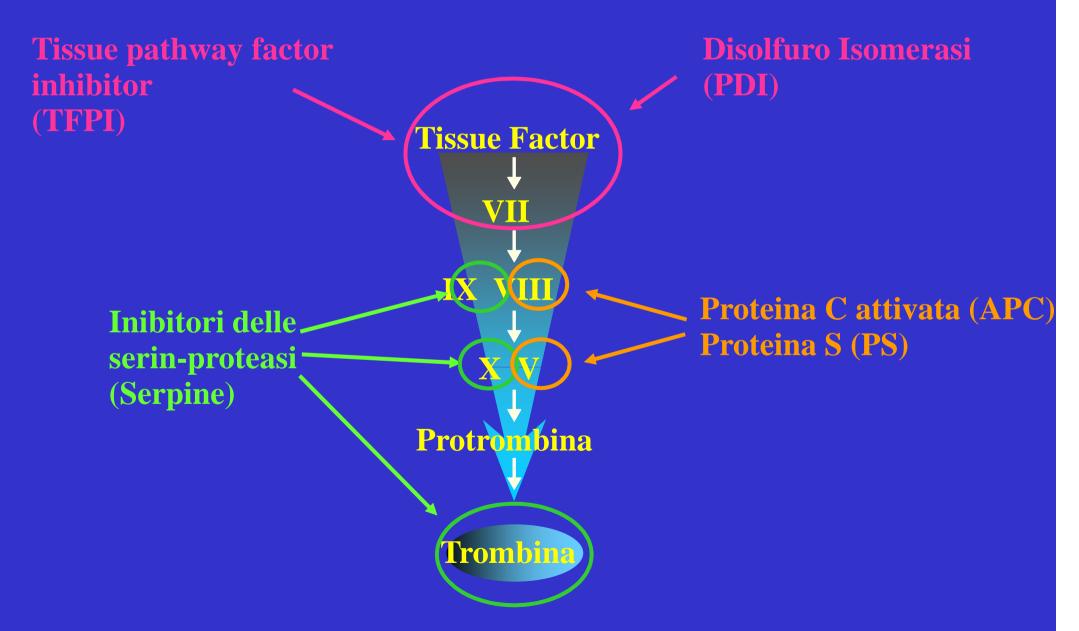
Cascata coagulativa Regolazione Naturale



SISTEMI ANTICOAGULANTI NATURALI

Effettore

Target

Inibitore del fattore

tissutale (TFPI)

Sistema Antitrombina-

eparina

Sistema della Proteina C

FVIIa-FT

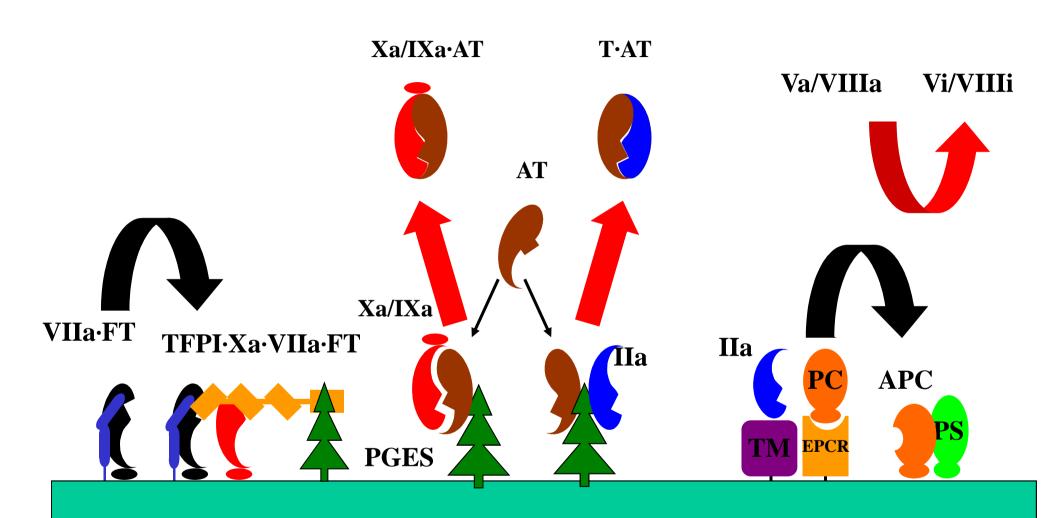
Enzimi (XIIa, XIa,

IXa, Xa, IIa, VIIa)

Cofattori attivati

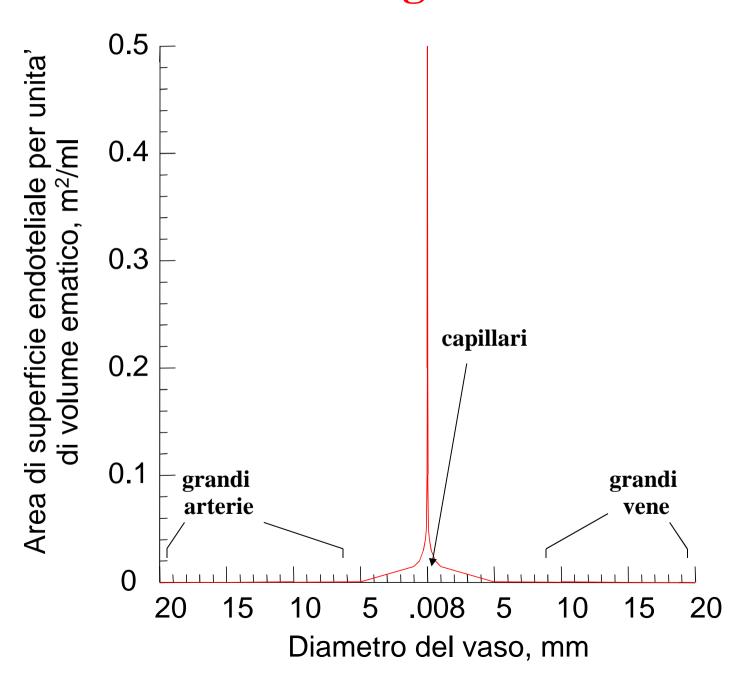
(VIIIa, Va)

TFPI ANTITROMBINA PROTEINA C

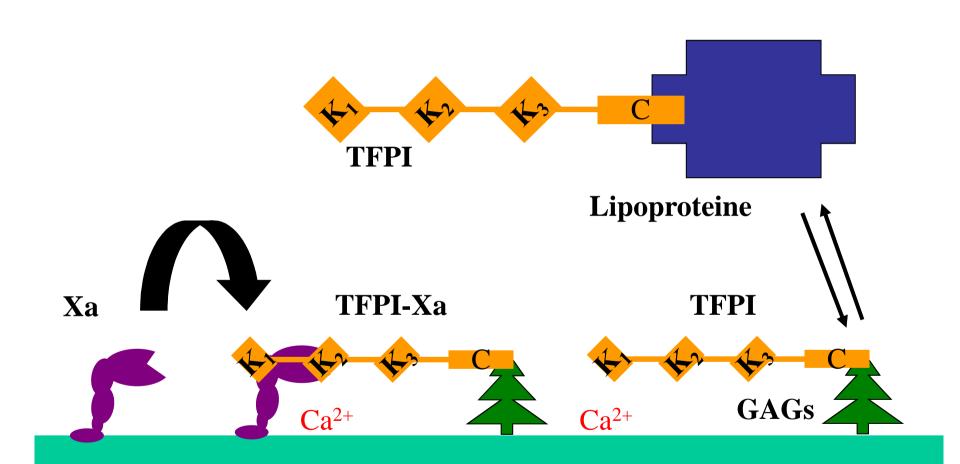


ENDOTELIO

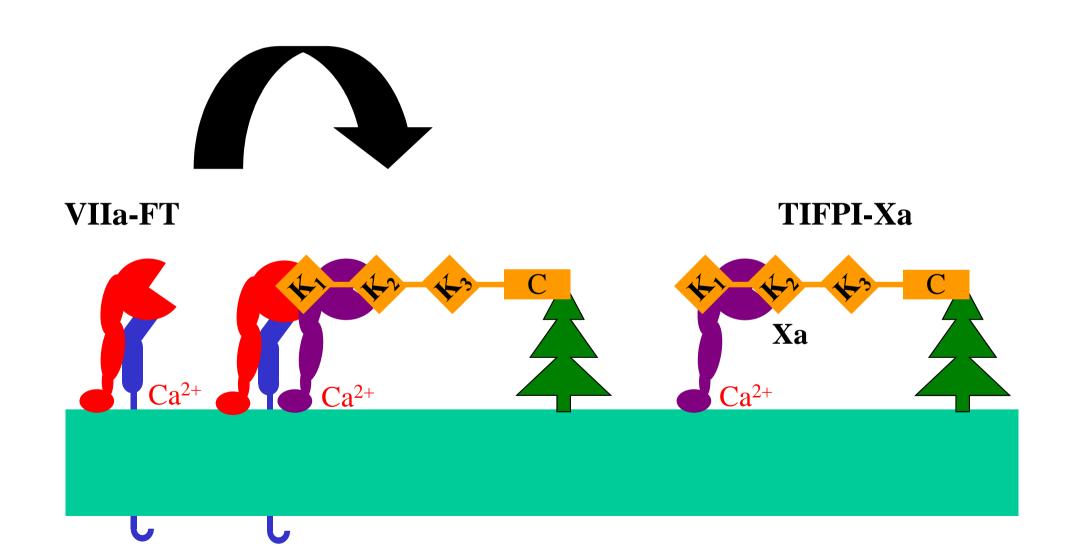
Rapporti distrettuali tra superficie endoteliale e sangue circolante



TFPI, inibitore del Xa



TFPI-Xa, inibitore di VIIa-FT



DNA

A DNA template was synthesized with the sequence 5'-GGAGGGAAAAGTTATCAGGC-N40-GATTAGTTTTGGAGTACTCGCTCC-3'

"N40" = 40-nucleotide sequence in which there is an equal probability of incorporating a dA, dC, dG, or dT residue at each position and "d" = 2'-H residue

The DNA template was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with forward primer 5'-GACTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGAGGGAAAAG TTATC-AGGC-3' and reverse primer 5'-GGAGCGAGTACTCCAAAACTAATC-3'

RNA -selection

• Transcribed to generate a starting pool of approximately 10¹⁴ different sequences comprised of dC, mA, mG, and mU residues,

"m" = 2'-OCH3 residue

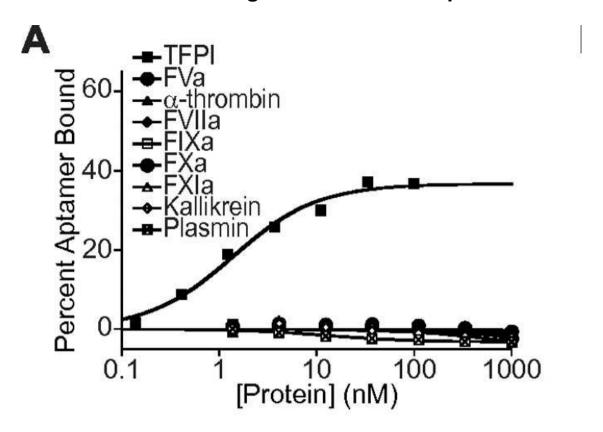
- 11 rounds of selection were carried out by first incubating the pool of molecules with recombinant full-length TFPI
- The round 11 pool was cloned and sequenced.
- Individual clones were generated by chemical synthesis
- Clones were tested for binding to recombinant TFPI with a nitrocellulose dot blot binding assay and for inhibition of TFPI in the calibrated automated thrombogram (CAT) assay
- the parent clone (5'-mGmGmAmGmGmGmAmAmAmAmAmGmUmUmA-mUdCmAmGmGdCdCmUmGmAmAmUmUmUmGmGmAmAmUmAmUmAdCmUmUmGmGdCmUdCmGmUmUmAmGmGmUmGdCmGmUmAmUmAmGmUmAmGmAmUmAmGmAmUmUmAmGmUmUmUmGmGmAmGmUmAdCmUdCmGdCmUdCdC-3') was determined to bind to TFPI with nanomolar affinity and inhibit its activity in plasma at nanomolar concentrations.

Synthesis modification

- The core aptamer motif, ARC17480, was identified by design of molecules that contained a portion of the parent clone sequence and evaluation in the same assays.
- The core aptamer was synthesized with a hexylamine linker $-CH_3(CH_2)_5NH_2$ at the 5'-end
- which was conjugated postsynthetically to a branched 40 kDa PEG moiety (HO-CH₂-(CH₂-O-CH₂-)_n-CH₂-OH to give rise to ARC19499.

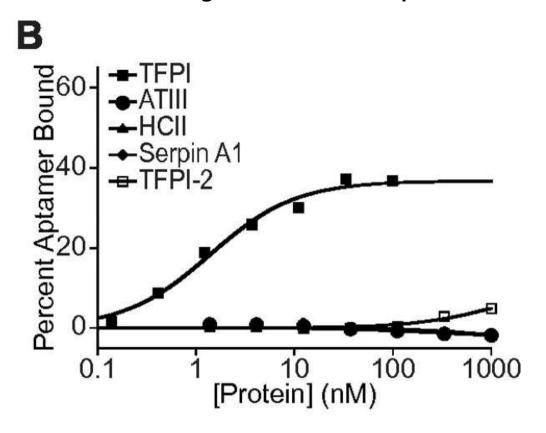
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ARC17480 binding to TFPI and other proteins.



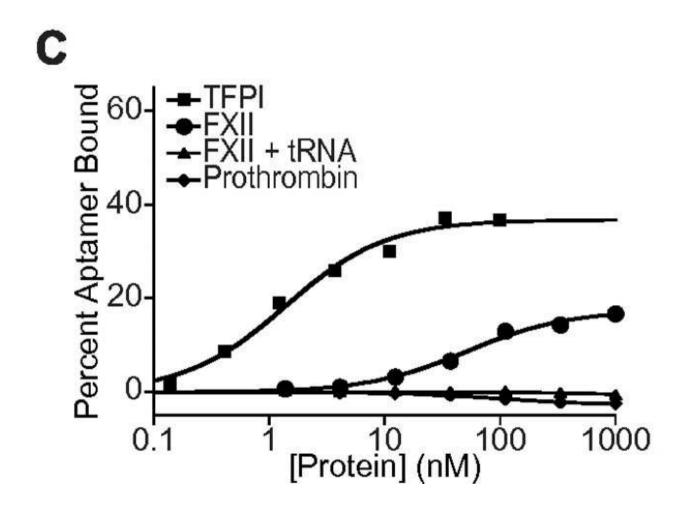


ARC17480 binding to TFPI and other proteins.



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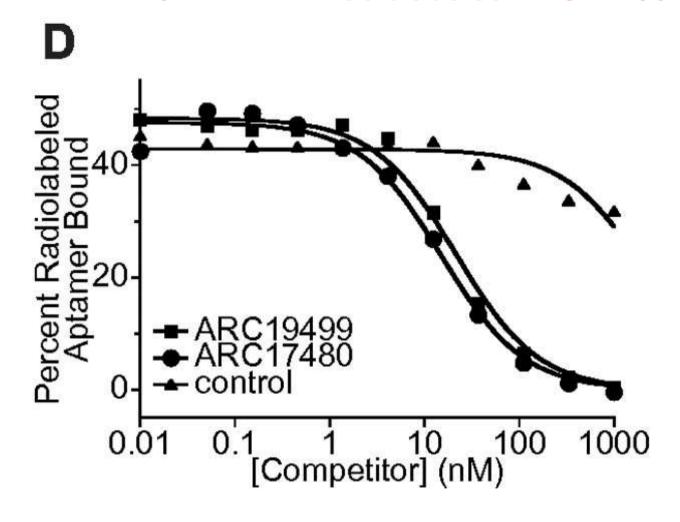
ARC17480 binding to TFPI and other proteins.





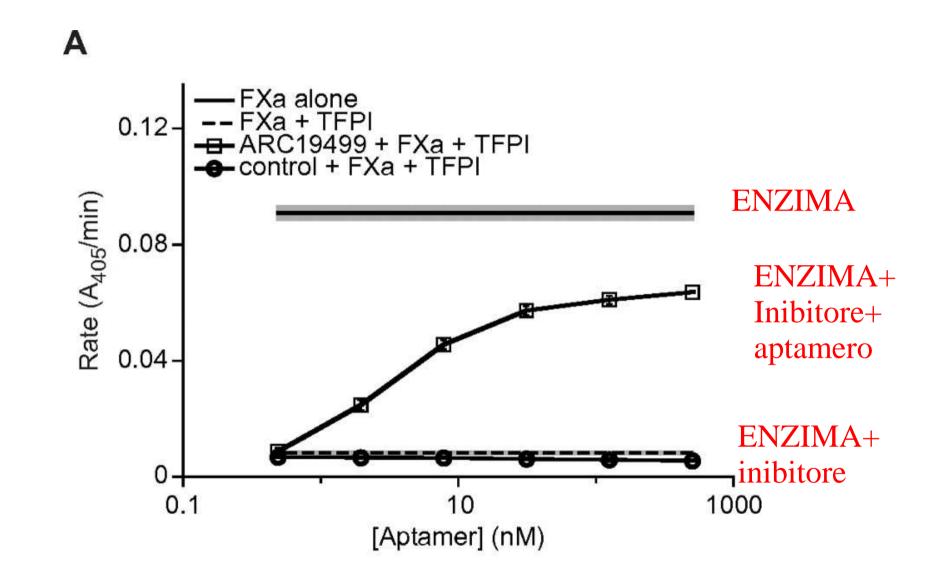
ARC17480 and ARC19499 binding to TFPI and other proteins.

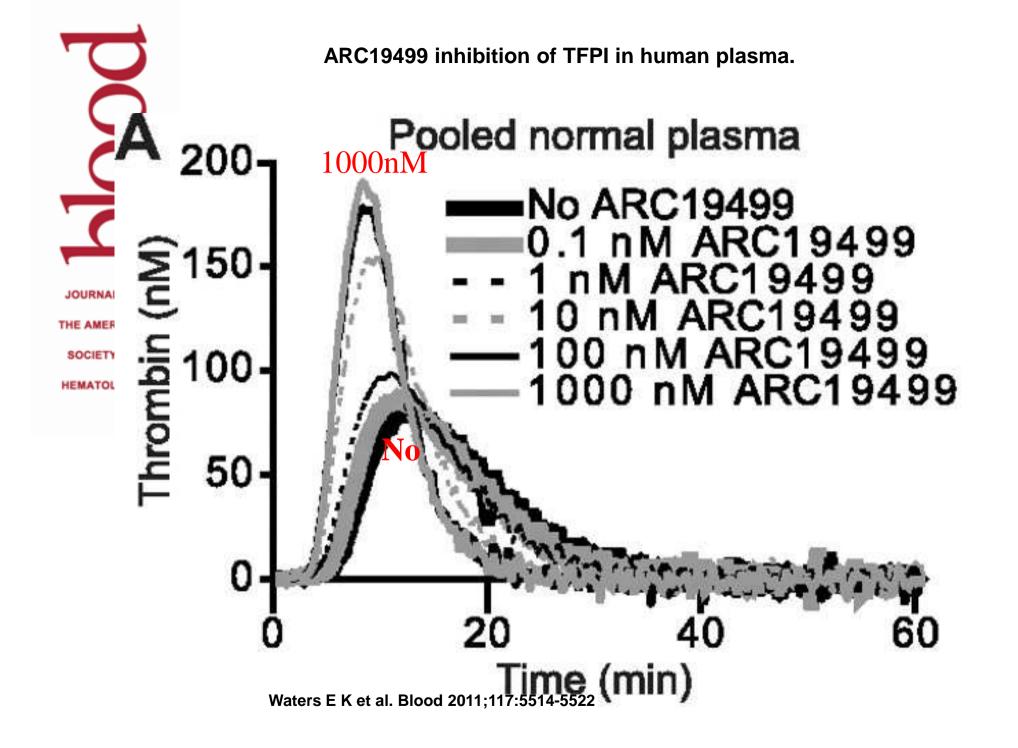
10nM TFPI + radiolabeled ARC17480

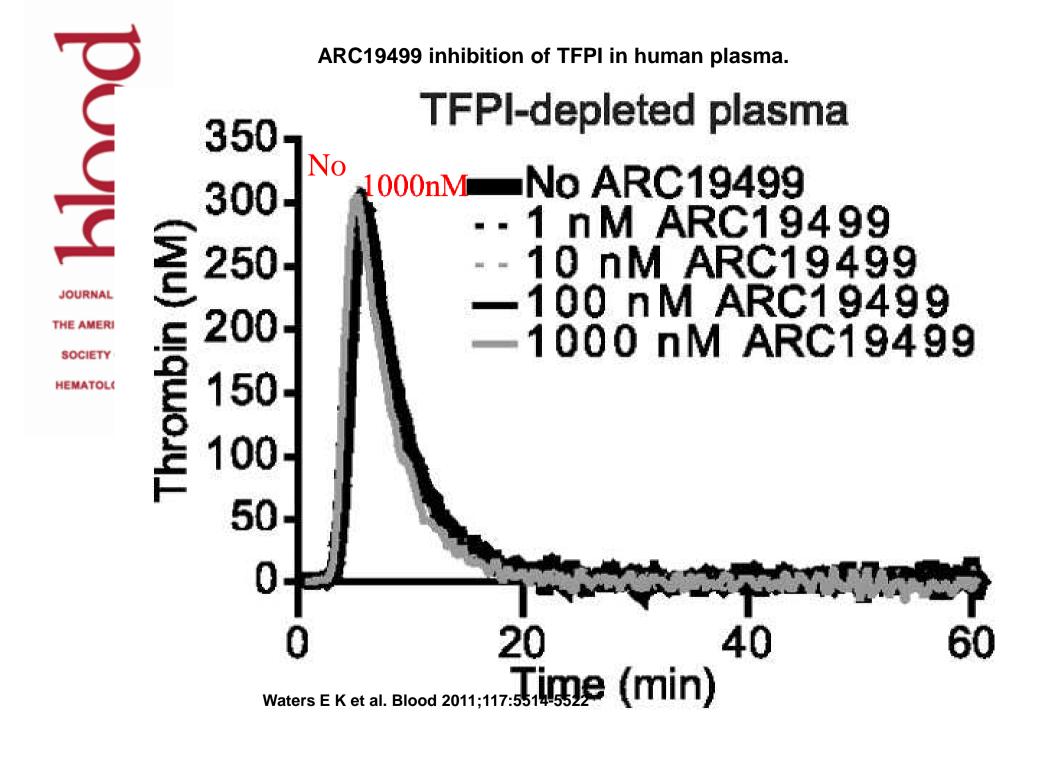


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Activity of ARC19499 in TFPI-dependent assays using purified proteins.



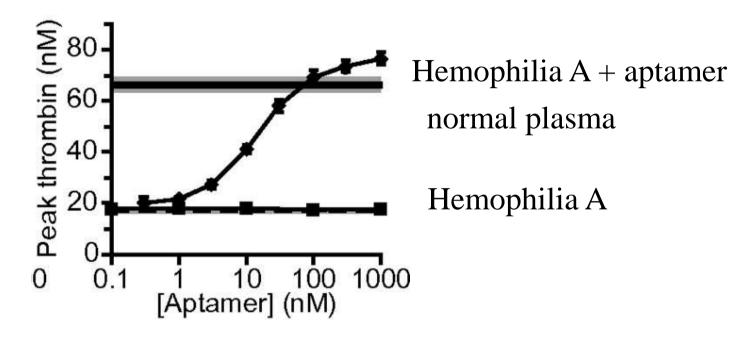






ARC19499 effect on thrombin generation in human plasma.

Activity in hemophilia A plasma



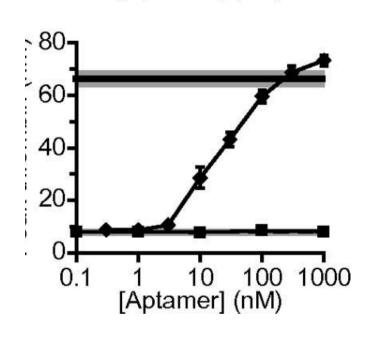
Normal plasma (solid lines) Hemophilia (dashed lines)

- + ARC19499 (♦)
- + negative control oligonucleotide (■).



ARC19499 effect on thrombin generation in human plasma.

Activity in hemophilia B plasma



Hemophilia B+ aptamer normal plasma

Hemophilia B

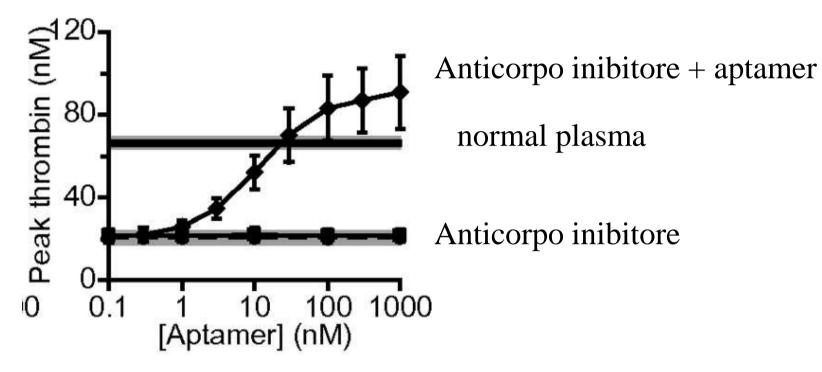
Normal plasma (solid lines) Hemophilia (dashed lines)

- + ARC19499 (♦)
- + negative control oligonucleotide (■).



ARC19499 effect on thrombin generation in human plasma.

Activity in plasma with antibody inhibitor



Normal plasma (solid lines) Hemophilia (dashed lines)

- + ARC19499 (♦)
- + negative control oligonucleotide (■).