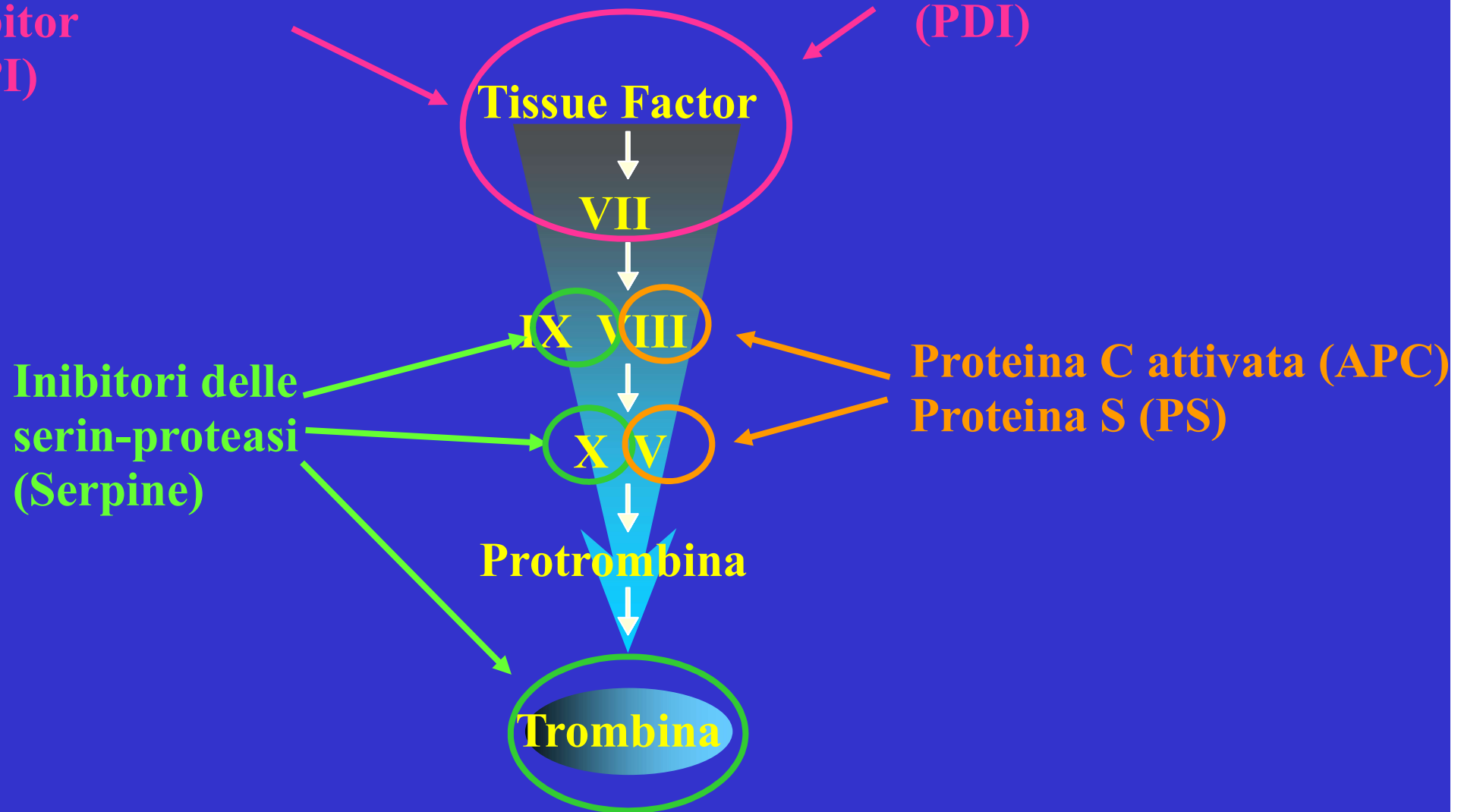


# Cascata coagulativa

## Regolazione Naturale

Tissue pathway factor inhibitor (TFPI)

Disolfuro Isomerasi (PDI)



# SISTEMI ANTICOAGULANTI NATURALI

**Effettore**

**Target**

**Inibitore del fattore  
tissutale (TFPI)**

**FVIIa-FT**

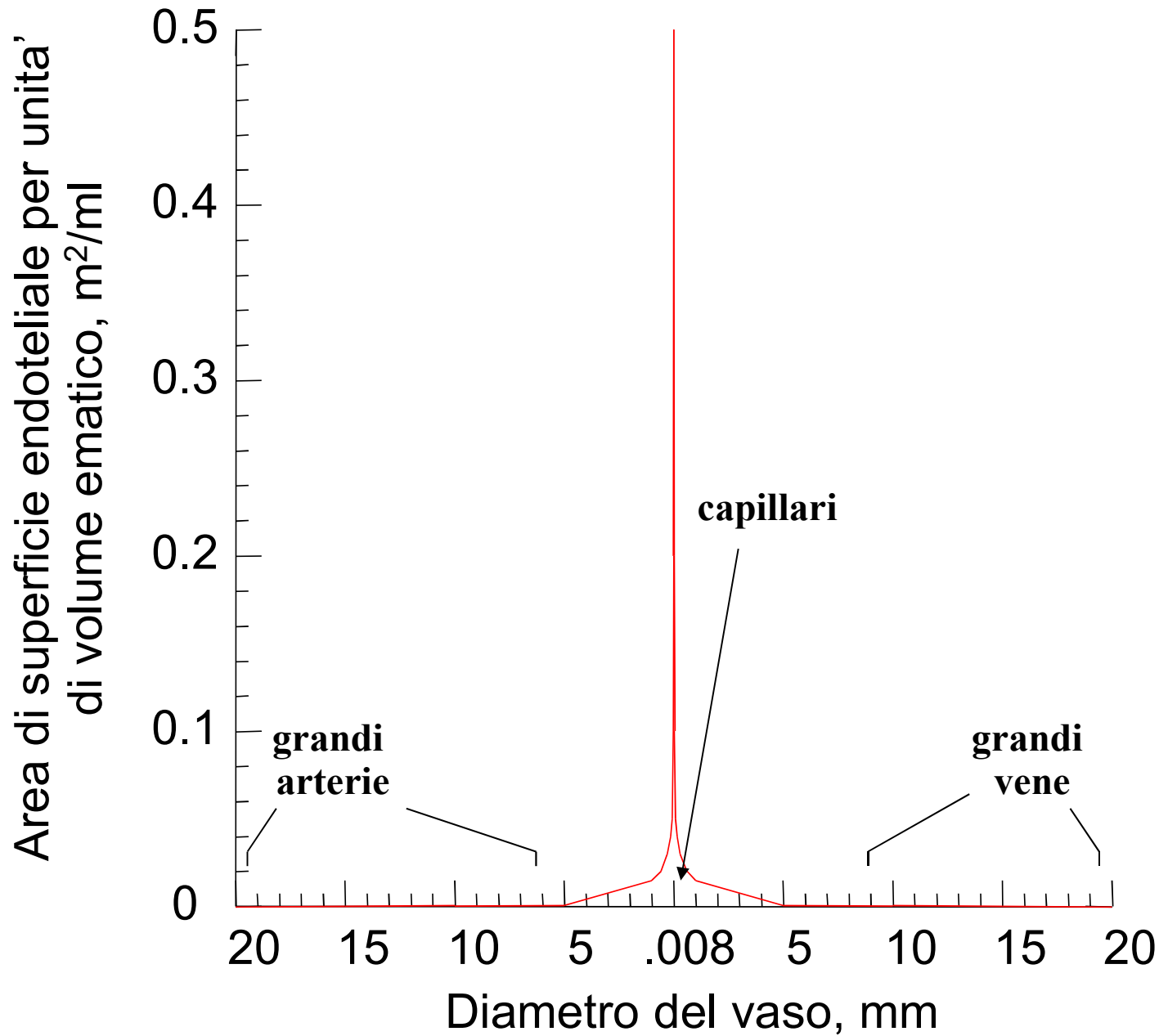
**Sistema Antitrombina-  
eparina**

**Enzimi (XIIa, XIa,  
IXa, Xa, IIa, VIIa)**

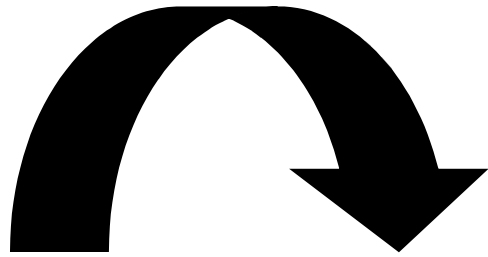
**Sistema della Proteina C**

**Cofattori attivati  
(VIIIa, Va)**

# Rapporti tra superficie endoteliale e sangue circolante

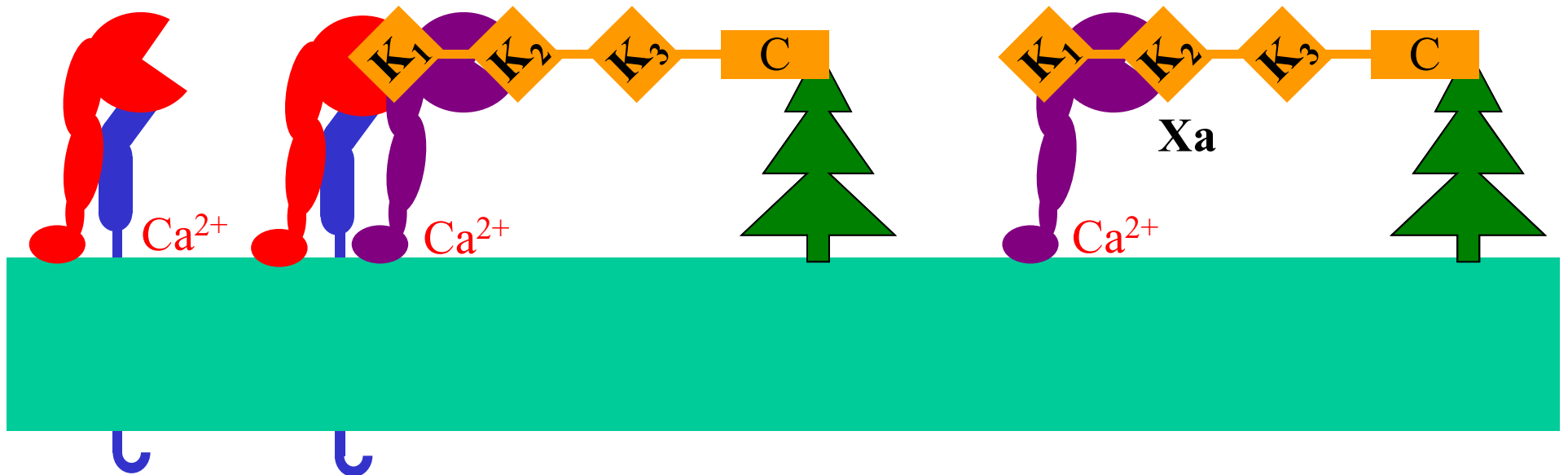


# TFPI-Xa, inibitore di VIIa-FT



VIIa-TF

TFPI-Xa



# 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'-GACTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGAGGGAAAAGTTATC-AGGC-3' and reverse primer 5'-GGAGCGAGTACTCCAAAATAATC-3'**

# RNA -selection

- **Transcribed** to generate a starting pool of approximately  $10^{14}$  different sequences comprised of mA, mG, and mU residues,

“m” = 2'-OCH<sub>3</sub> 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

the clone

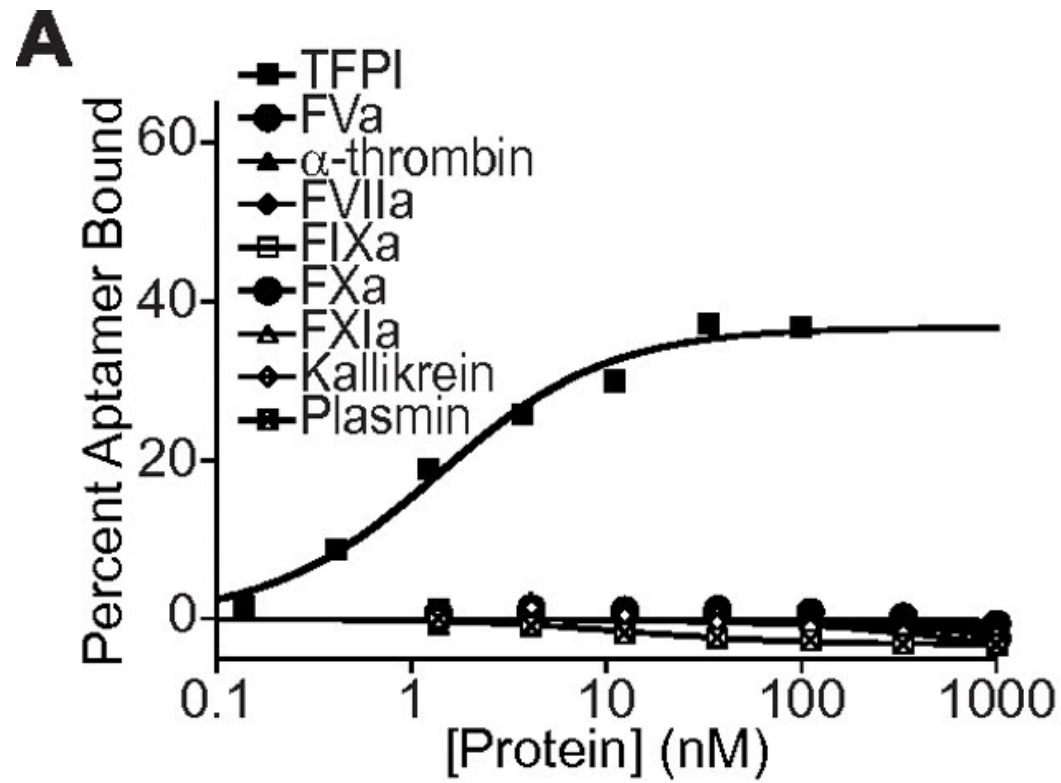
(5'-mGmGmAmGmGmGmAmAmAmAmGmUmUmA-mUdCmAmGmGdCdCmUmGmAmAmUmUmUmGmGmAmAmUmAmUmAdCmUmUmGmGdCmUdCmGmUmUmAmGmGmUmGdCmGmUmAmUmAmUmAmGmAmUmUmAmGmUmUmUmUmGmGmAmGmUmAdCmUdCmGdCmUdCdC-3')

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  $-\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{NH}_2$  - at the 5'-end
- which was conjugated postsynthetically to a branched 40 kDa PEG moiety -  $(\text{HO}-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-)_n-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH})$  - to give rise to **ARC19499**.

## ARC17480 binding to TFPI and other proteins.

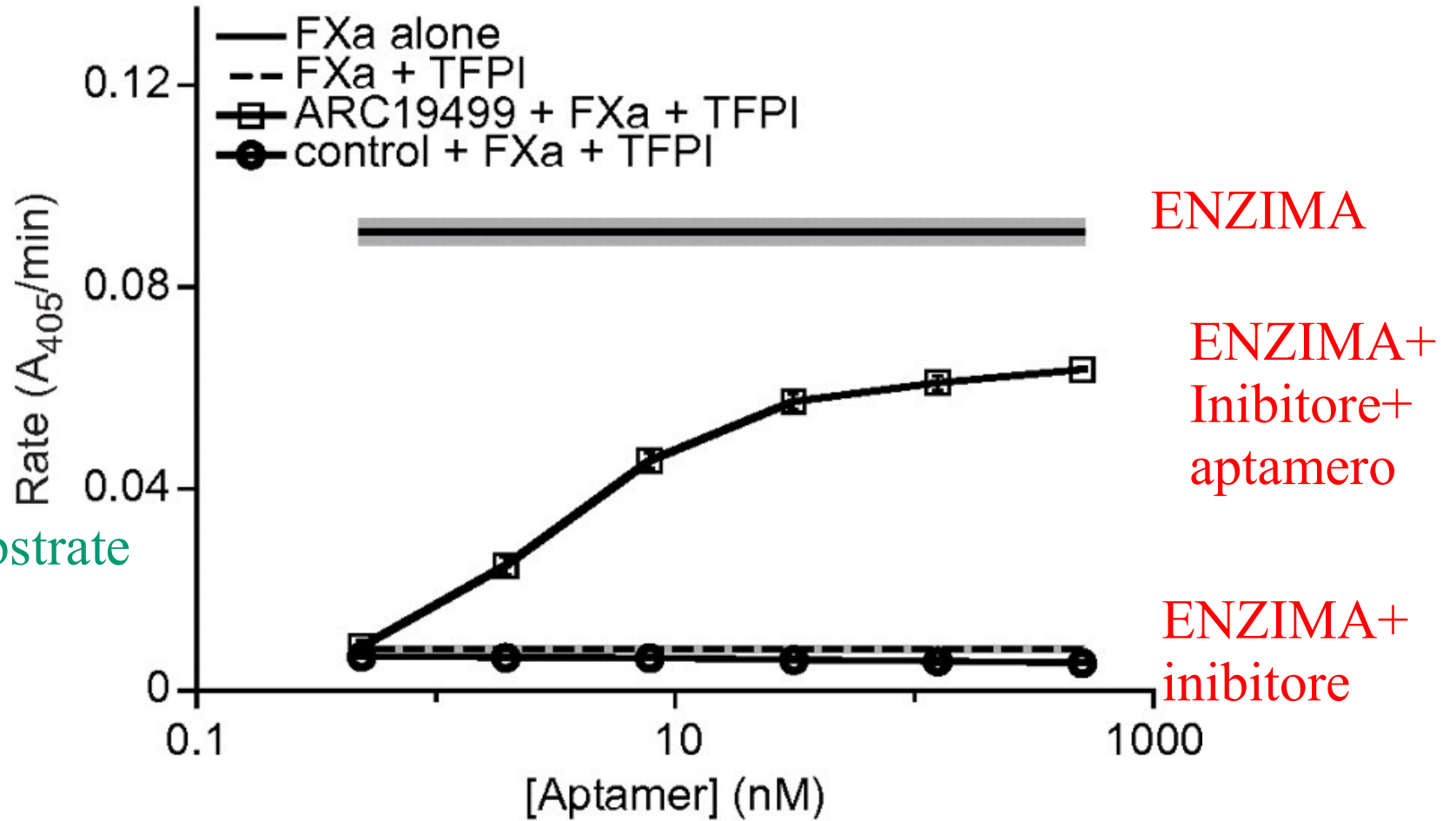


Waters E K et al. Blood 2011;117:5514-5522



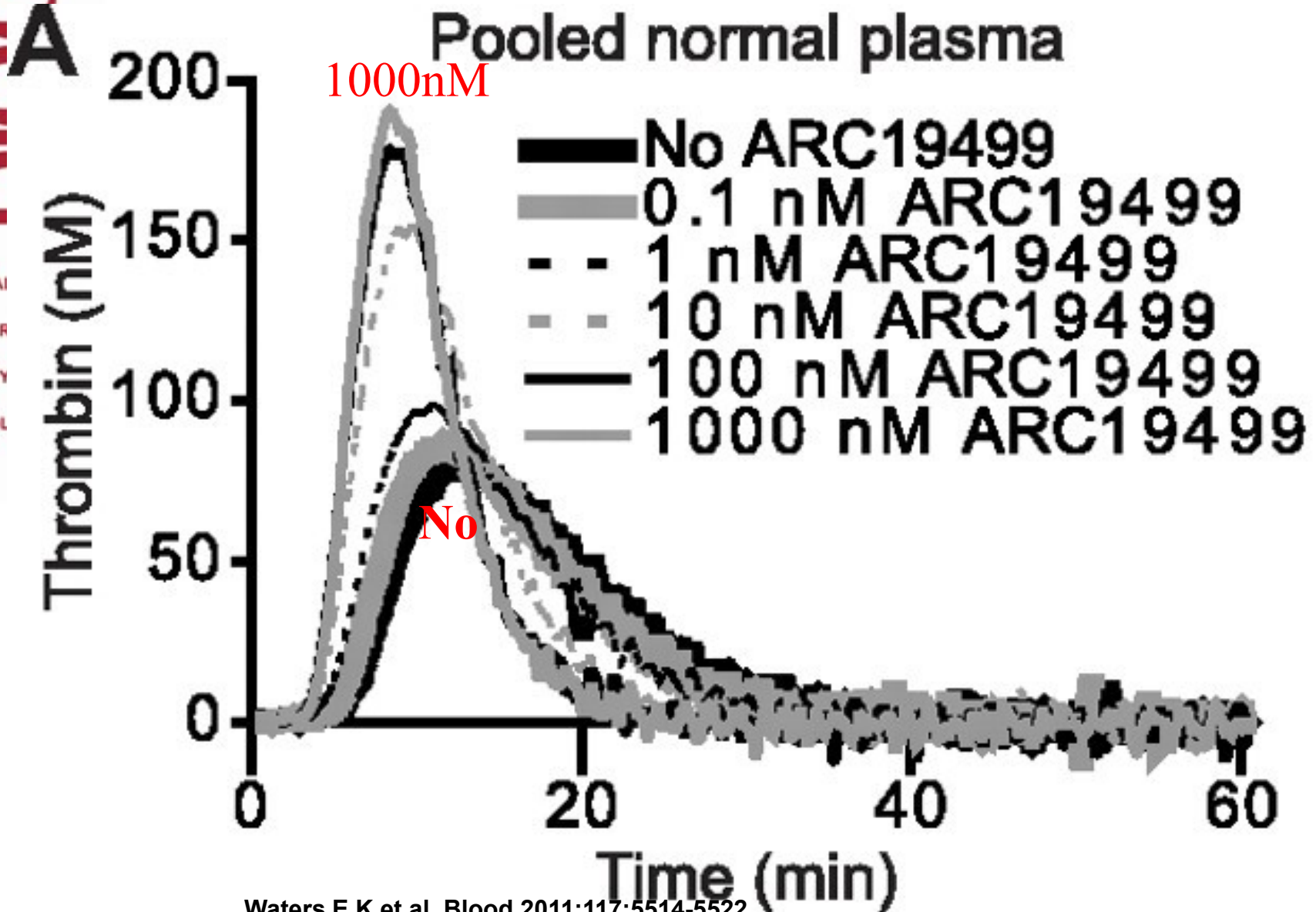
## Activity of ARC19499 in TFPI-dependent assays using purified proteins.

A



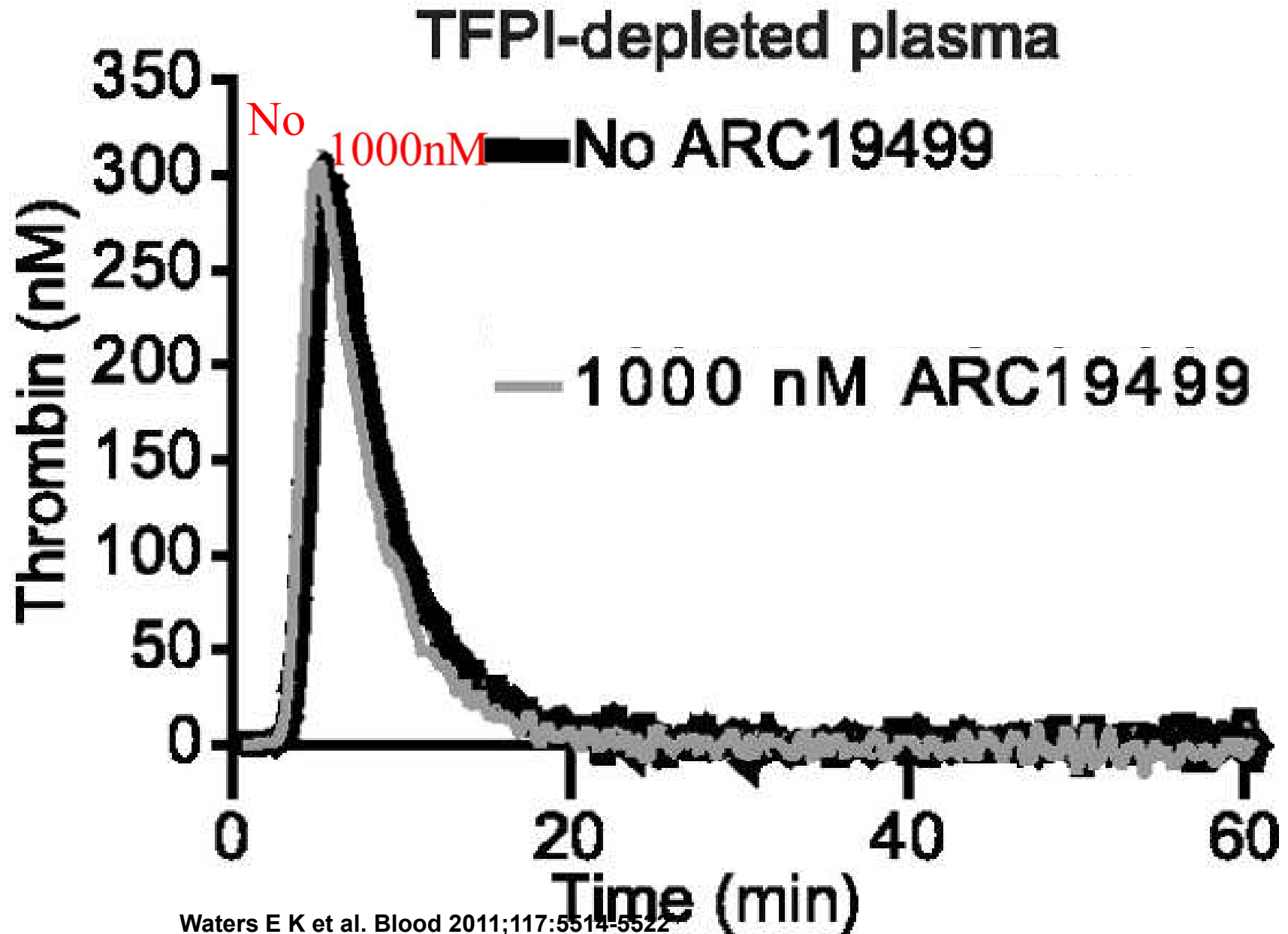
Waters E K et al. Blood 2011;117:5514-5522

ARC19499 inhibition of TFPI in human plasma.



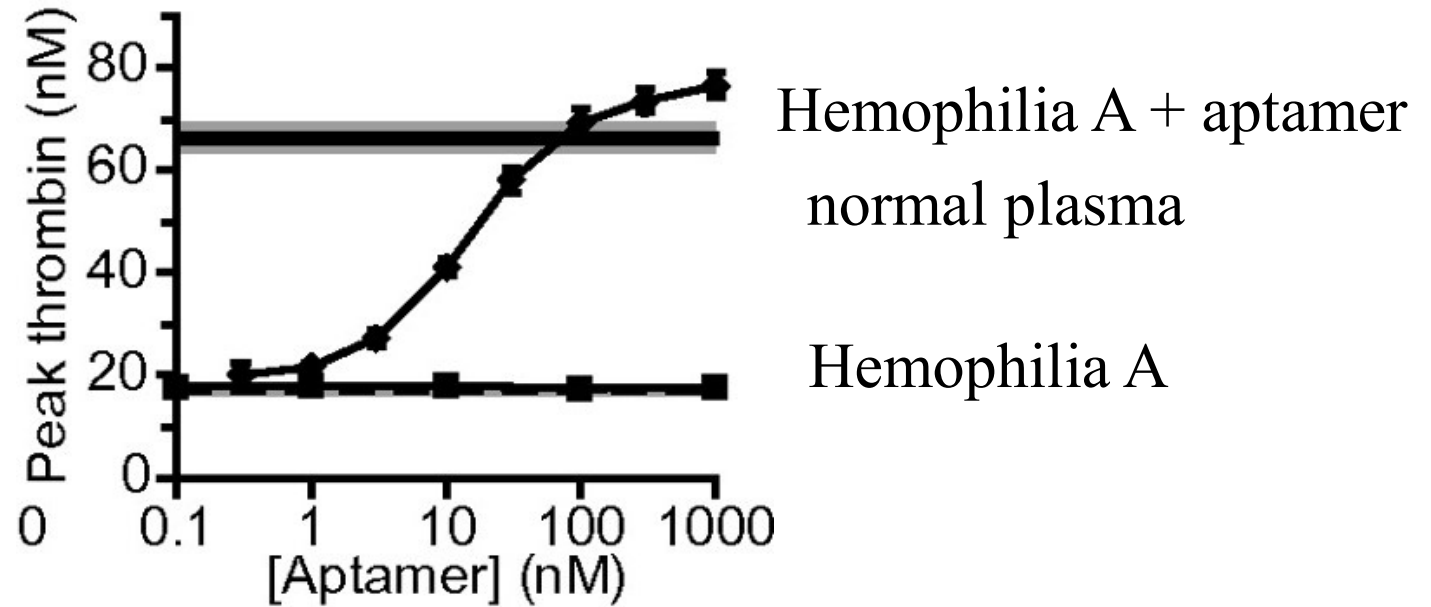
Waters E K et al. Blood 2011;117:5514-5522

ARC19499 inhibition of TFPI in human plasma.



ARC19499 effect on thrombin generation in human plasma.

Activity in hemophilia A plasma



Normal plasma (solid lines)

Hemophilia (dashed lines)

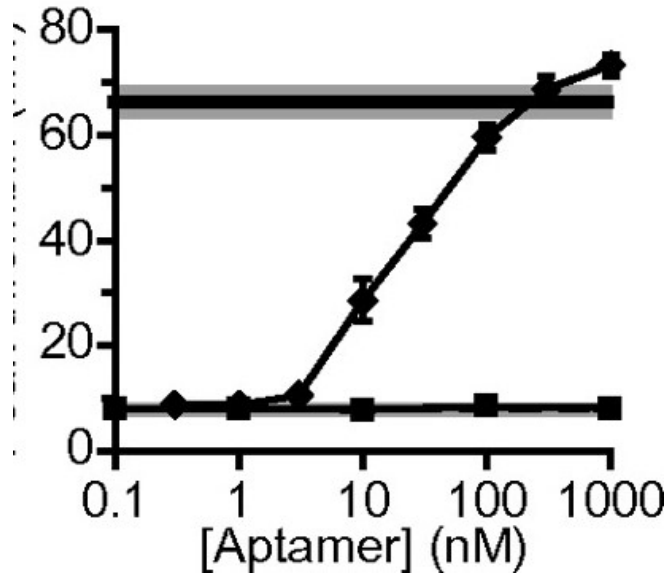
+ ARC19499 (◆)

+ negative control oligonucleotide (■).

Waters E K et al. Blood 2011;117:5514-5522

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)

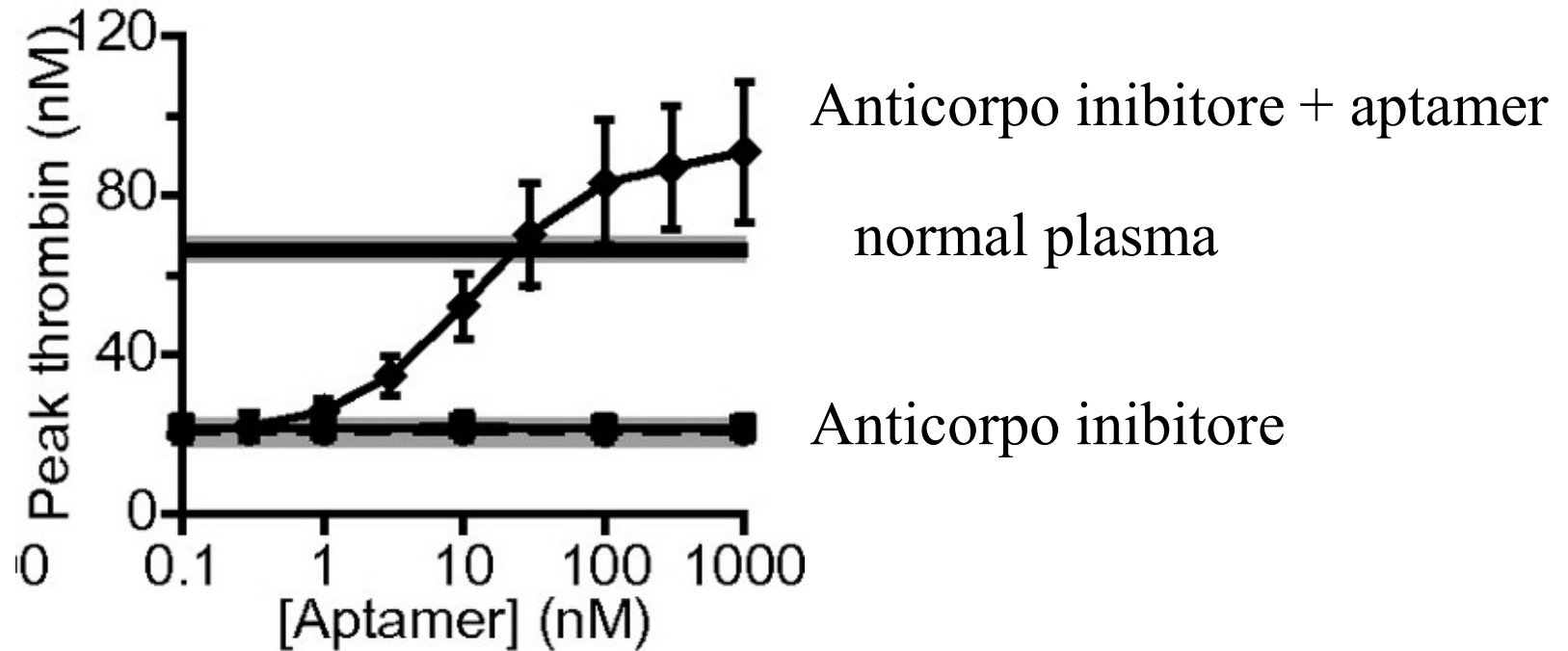
+ ARC19499 (◆)

+ negative control oligonucleotide (■).

Waters E K et al. Blood 2011;117:5514-5522

## 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 (■).

Waters E K et al. Blood 2011;117:5514-5522



# **ARC15105 Is a Potent Antagonist of Von Willebrand Factor Mediated Platelet Activation and Adhesion**

*by Jolanta M. Siller-Matula, Yahye Merhi, Jean-François Tanguay, Daniel Duerschmied, Denisa D. Wagner, Kathleen E. McGinness, P. Shannon Pendergrast, Jou-Ku Chung, Xianbin Tian, Robert G. Schaub, and Bernd Iljma*

*Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol  
Volume 32(4):902-909  
March 14, 2012*



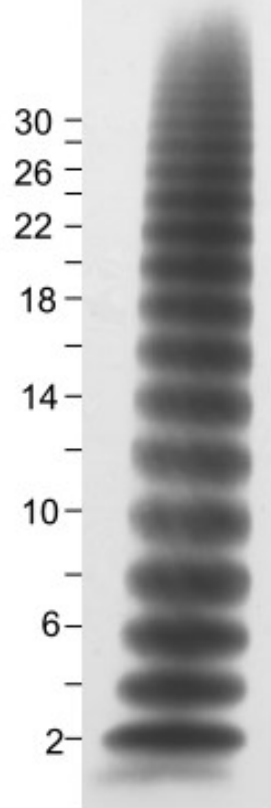


# Dimerization and multimerization of VWF

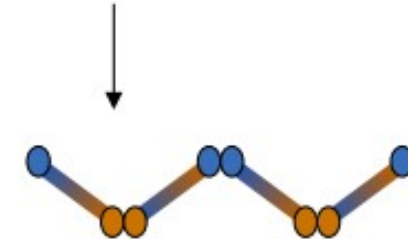


Monomer  
 $0.25 \times 10^6$  Da

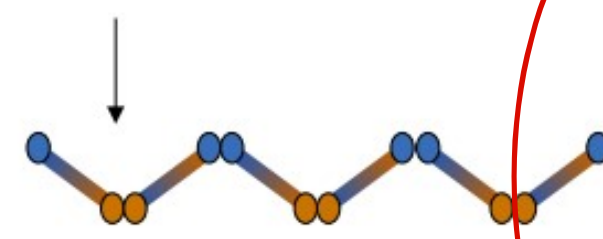
> 30 monomers !!



Dimer  
 $0.5 \times 10^6$  Da



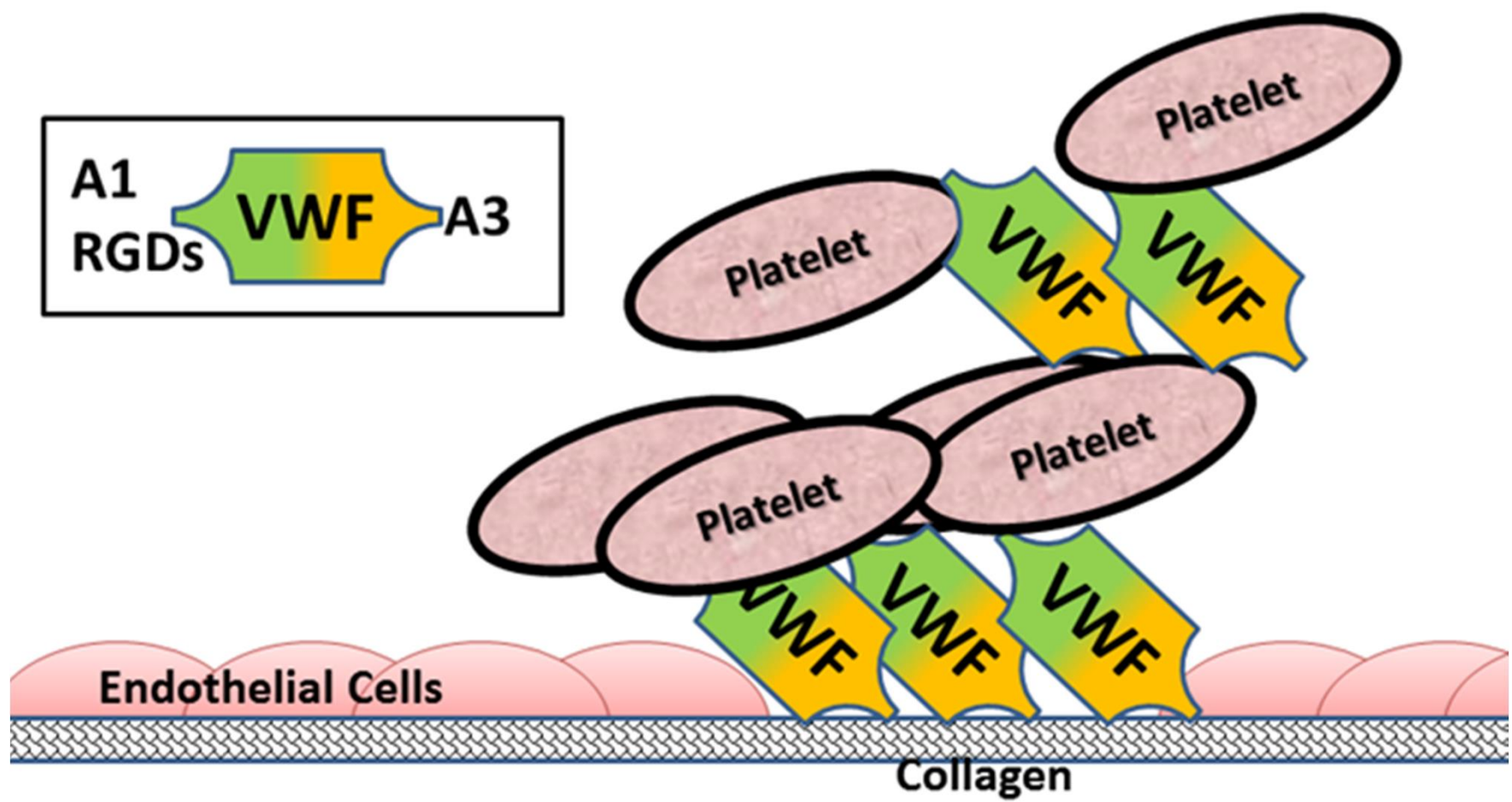
Tetramer  
 $1.0 \times 10^6$  Da



Hexamer  
 $1.5 \times 10^6$  Da

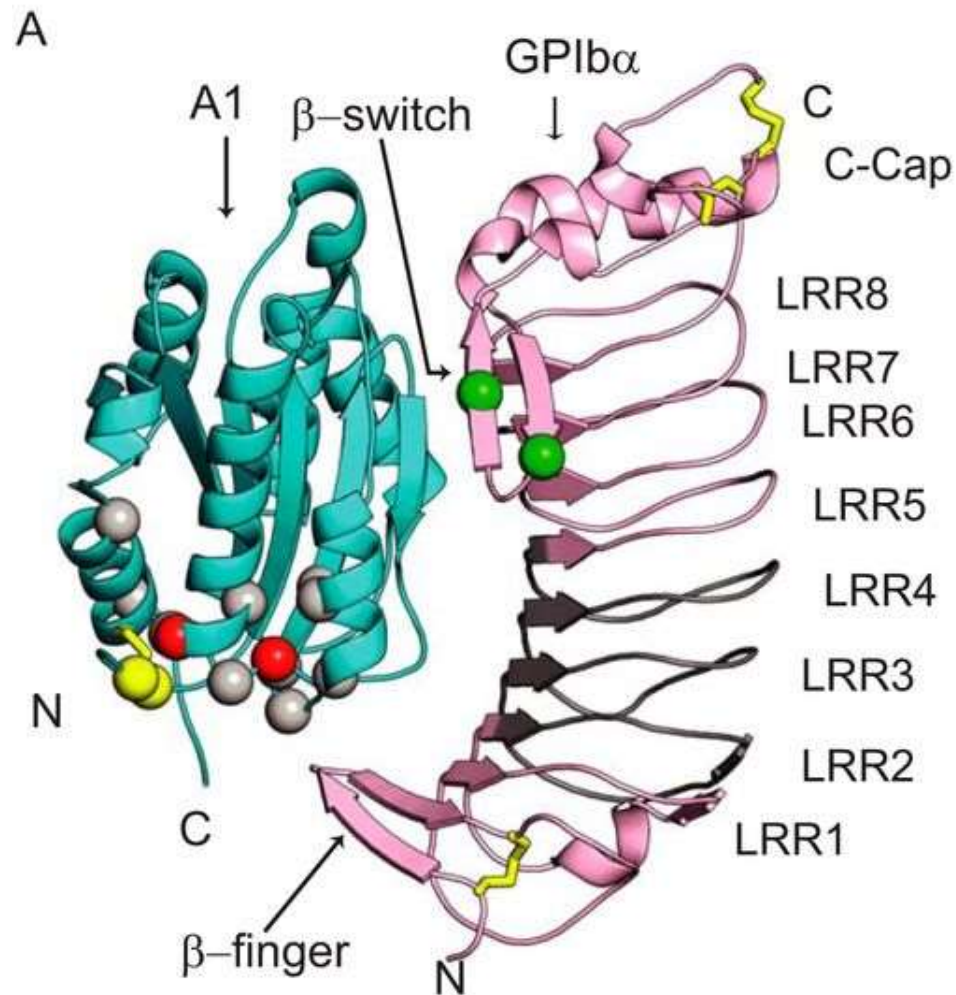


Multimer  
 $\geq 7.5 \times 10^6$  Da



# The VWF A1-GPIb $\alpha$ complex.

VWF A1 domain

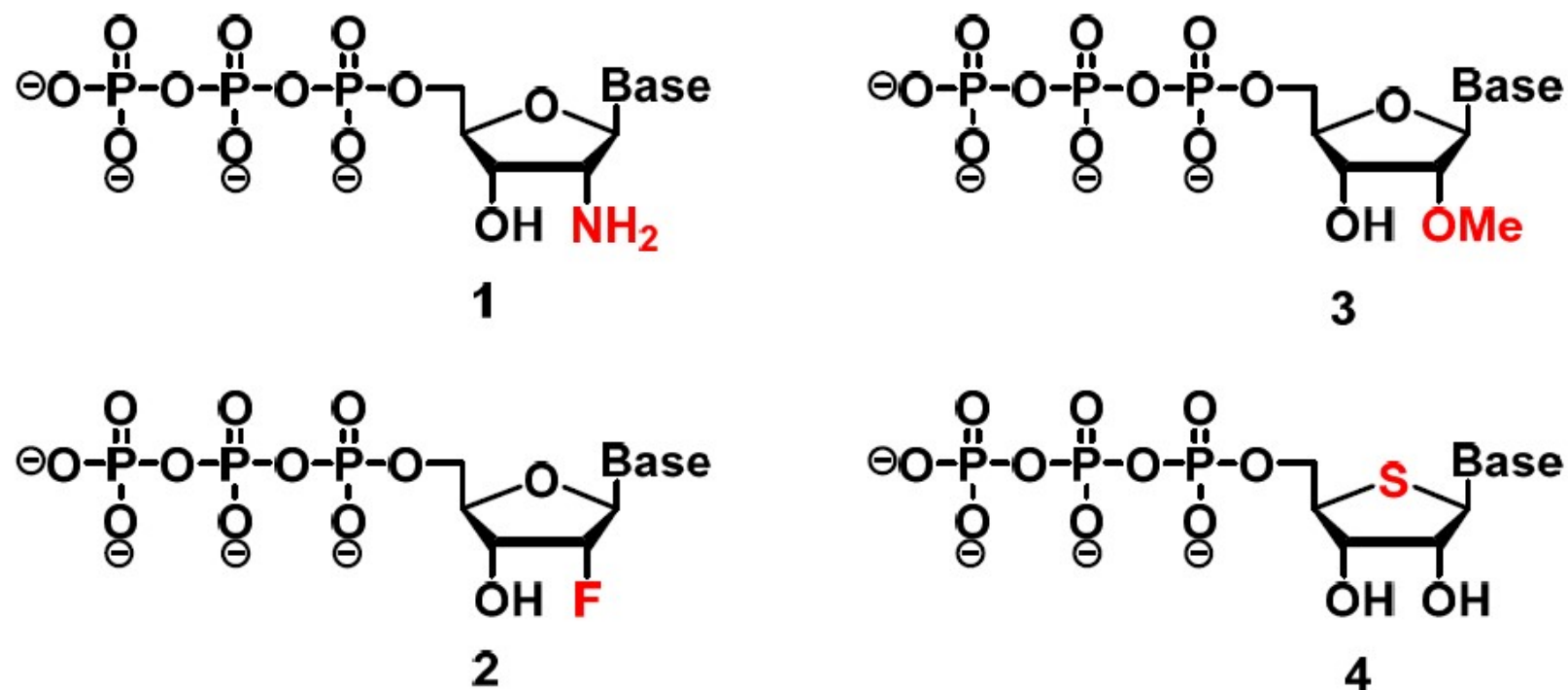


Platelet  
GPIb $\alpha$ receptor

Mark A. Blenner et al. J. Biol. Chem. 2014;289:5565-5579

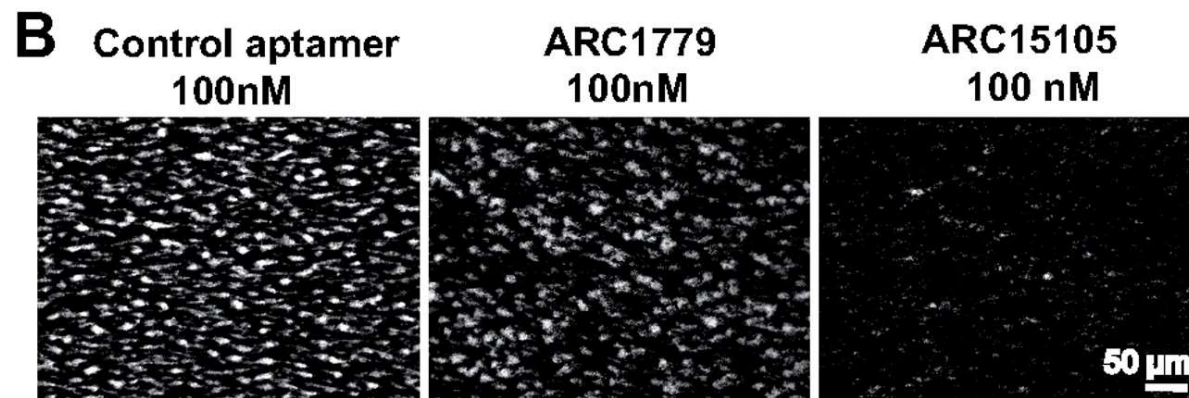
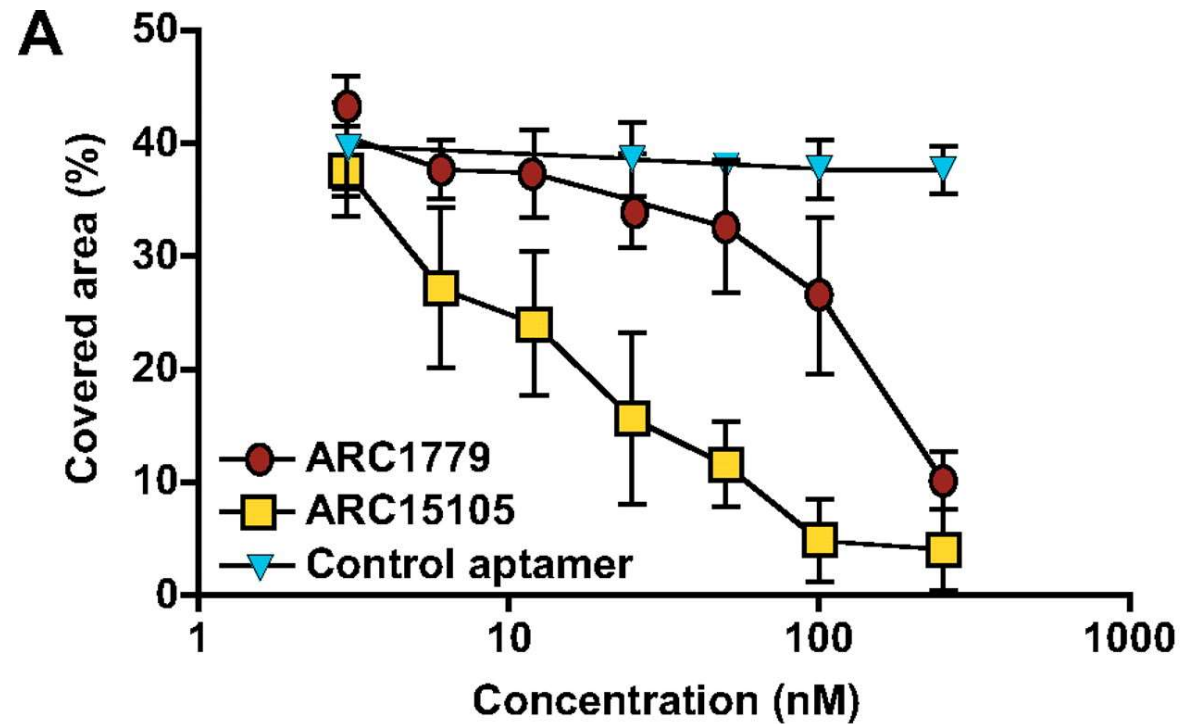
NH<sub>2</sub>-mGmGmGmAmCmCmUmAmAmGmAmCmAmCmAmUm  
GmUmCmCmC-3T, where  
NH<sub>2</sub> = hexylamine linker,  
3T inverted deoxythymidine residue  
mN is a 2'-methoxy residue.

ARC15105 are appended with a 20-kDa



**Figure 2.** Chemical structures of 2'-modified nucleotides used in selection experiments to generate aptamers with enhanced pharmacokinetic properties: 2'-amino-NTPs **1**, 2'-fluoro-NTPs **2**, 2'-methoxy-NTPs **3**, and 4'-thio-NTPs **4**.

Concentration effect curve of ARC15105 and ARC1779 on platelet adhesion to collagen-bound VWF under arterial shear conditions.



Siller-Matula J et al. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol  
2012;32:902-909