

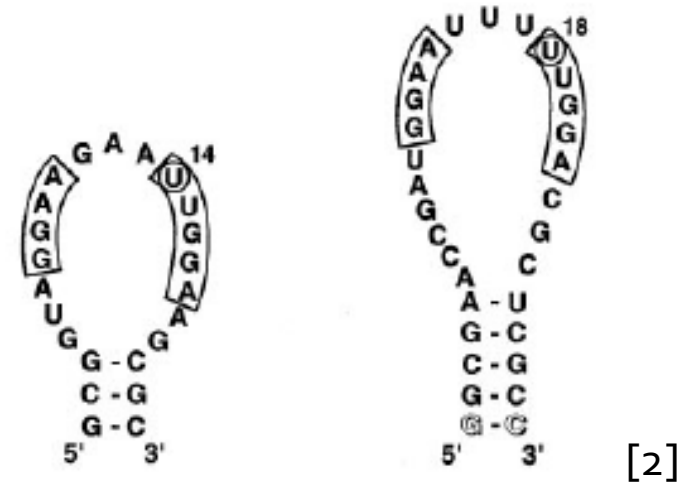
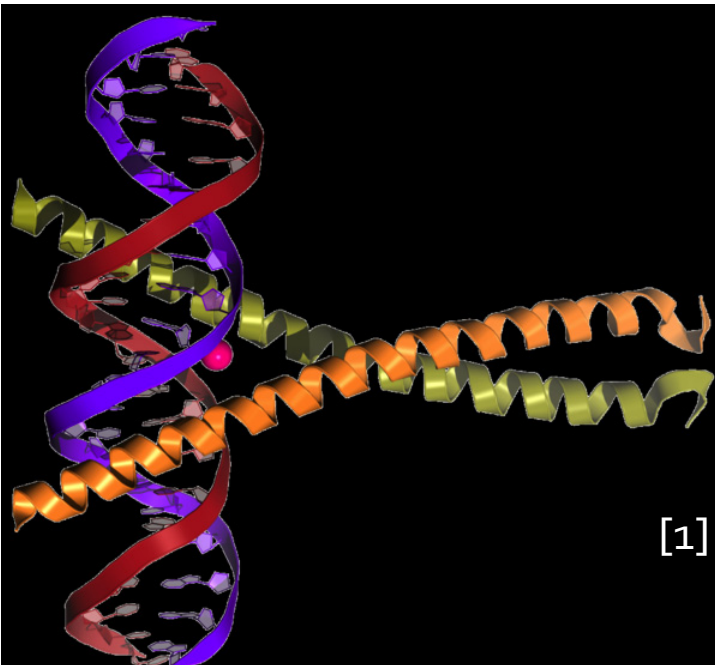
Presenters: Maggie Olson and Nick Struntz

# The Discovery of Protein-Targeting Aptamers by SELEX

*Nat. Reviews Drug Discov.* 2010, 9,537

# What is an Aptamer?

- **Precedence:** Protein – DNA interactions in nature i.e. *Transcription Factors*



- **Characteristics of Aptamers:**
  - Double or single-strands of oligonucleotides which assume random 3D structures through base complementarity
  - Able to bind specific molecular targets with low nanomolar – high picomolar binding affinities

# SELEX Founders



**Dr. Andrew Ellington**  
University of Texas at  
Austin



**Dr. Jack Szostak**  
Massachusetts  
General Hospital

## The RNA World

“How many fundamentally different classes of structures can carry out the same catalytic activity?”

“ Did the first biological catalysts arise from random sequence polymers?”

“ How many random sequence polymers fold into stable, 3D structures with catalytic activity?”

# *In Vitro* Selection

Solid-Phase Phosphoramidite

**Chemical Synthesis**

**PCR**

**DNA  
Pool**

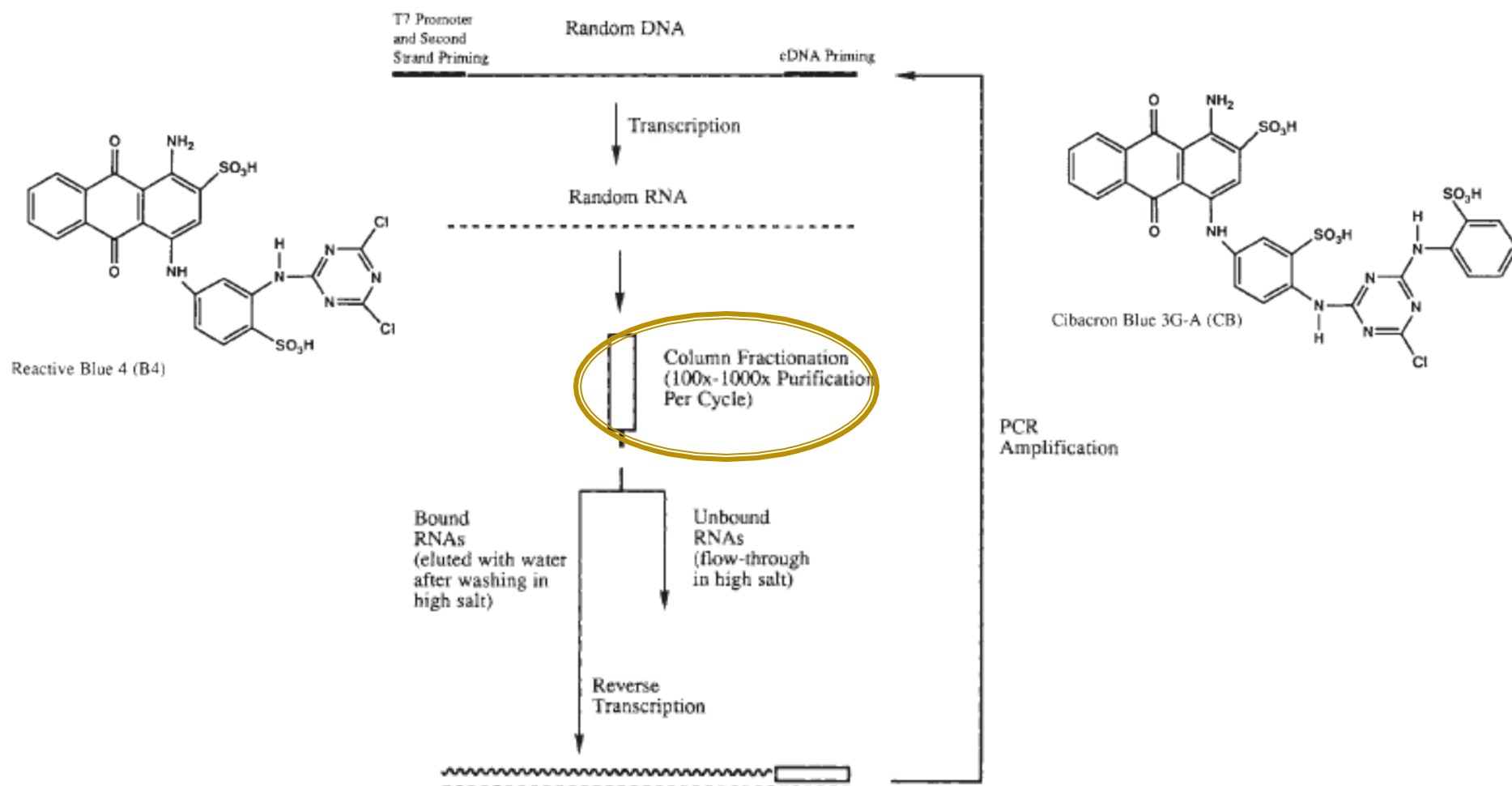
**Selection**

**20-Fold  
Amplification**

100 random base sequence  
Flanked by defined 5' and 3' ends  
Approx.  $10^{15}$  individual sequences

**Oligo**

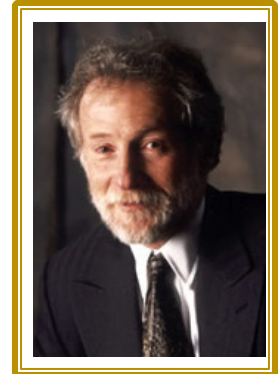
# Ellington/Szostak Methodology



# Nucleic Acid Binding Proteins

- **Aim:**  
Elucidate “site recognition” mechanisms of nucleic acid binding proteins
- **Previous Work:**  
Binding site comparison to determine consensus sequence
- **Target:**  
Interaction of bacteriophage T4 DNA polymerase (gp43) and mRNA ligand

Dr. Larry Gold  
Colorado University - Boulder



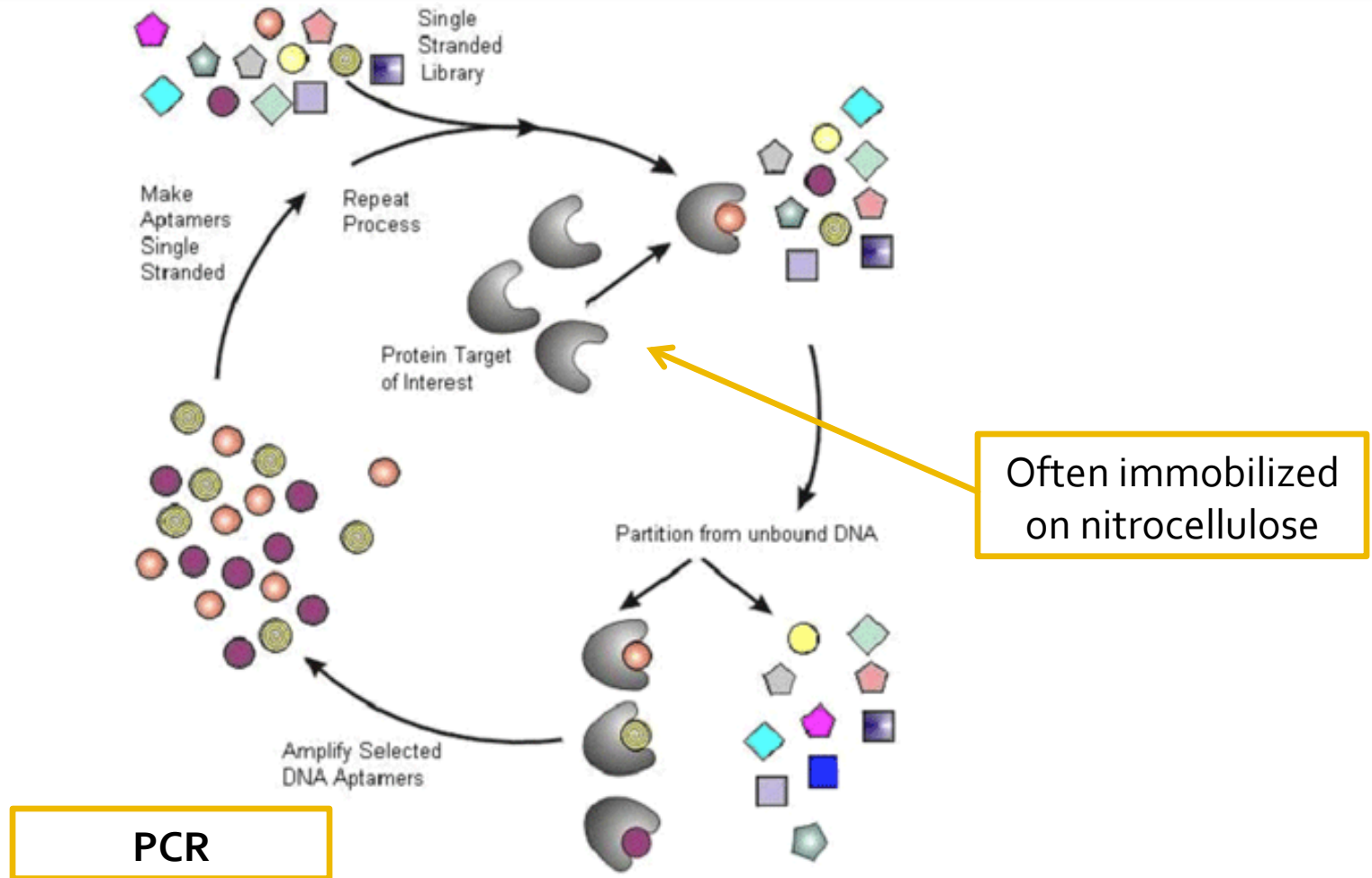
**T4 DNA Pol Translational Operator Region**



# Selective Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment

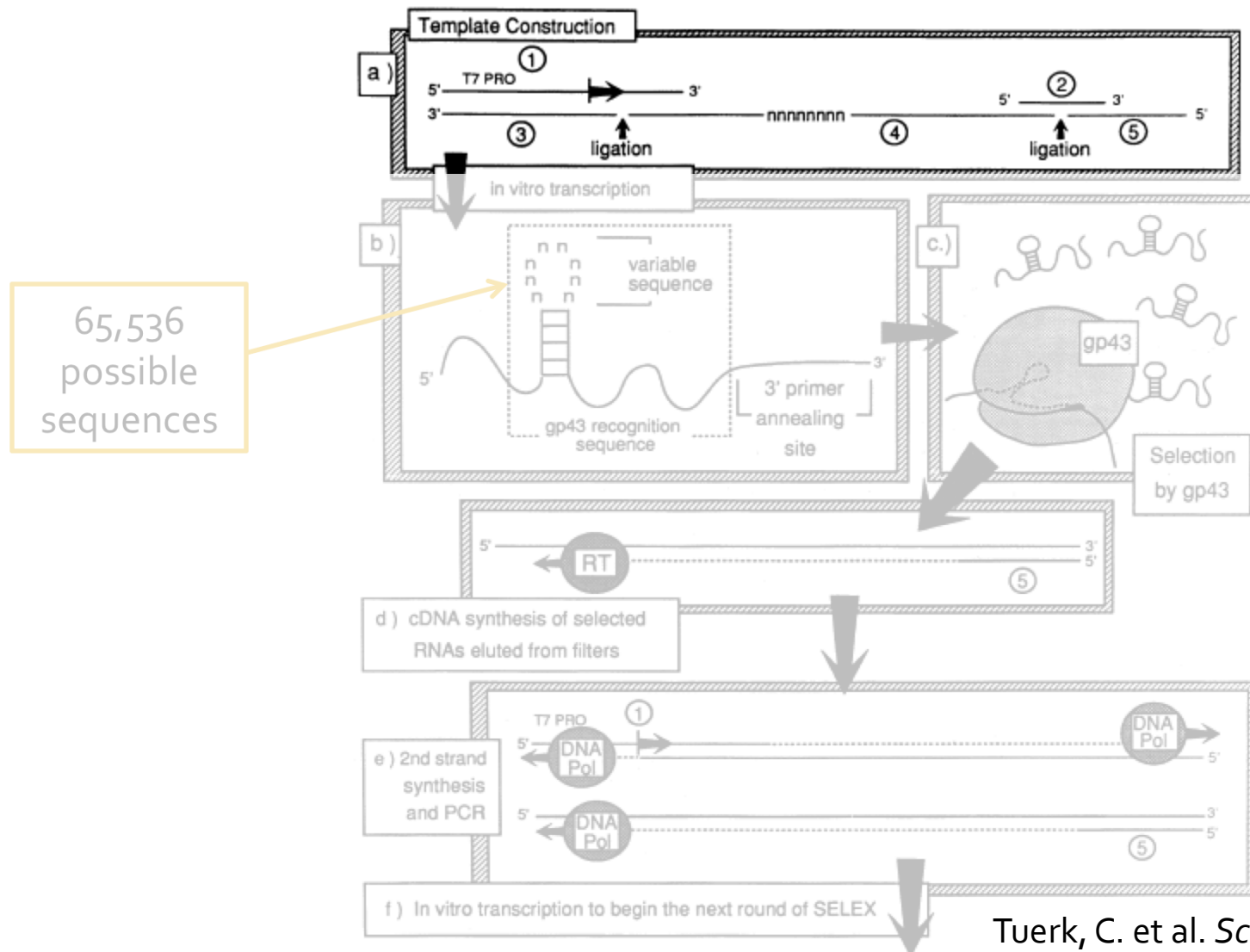
## EVOLUTION

### *"Variation, Selection, Replication"*



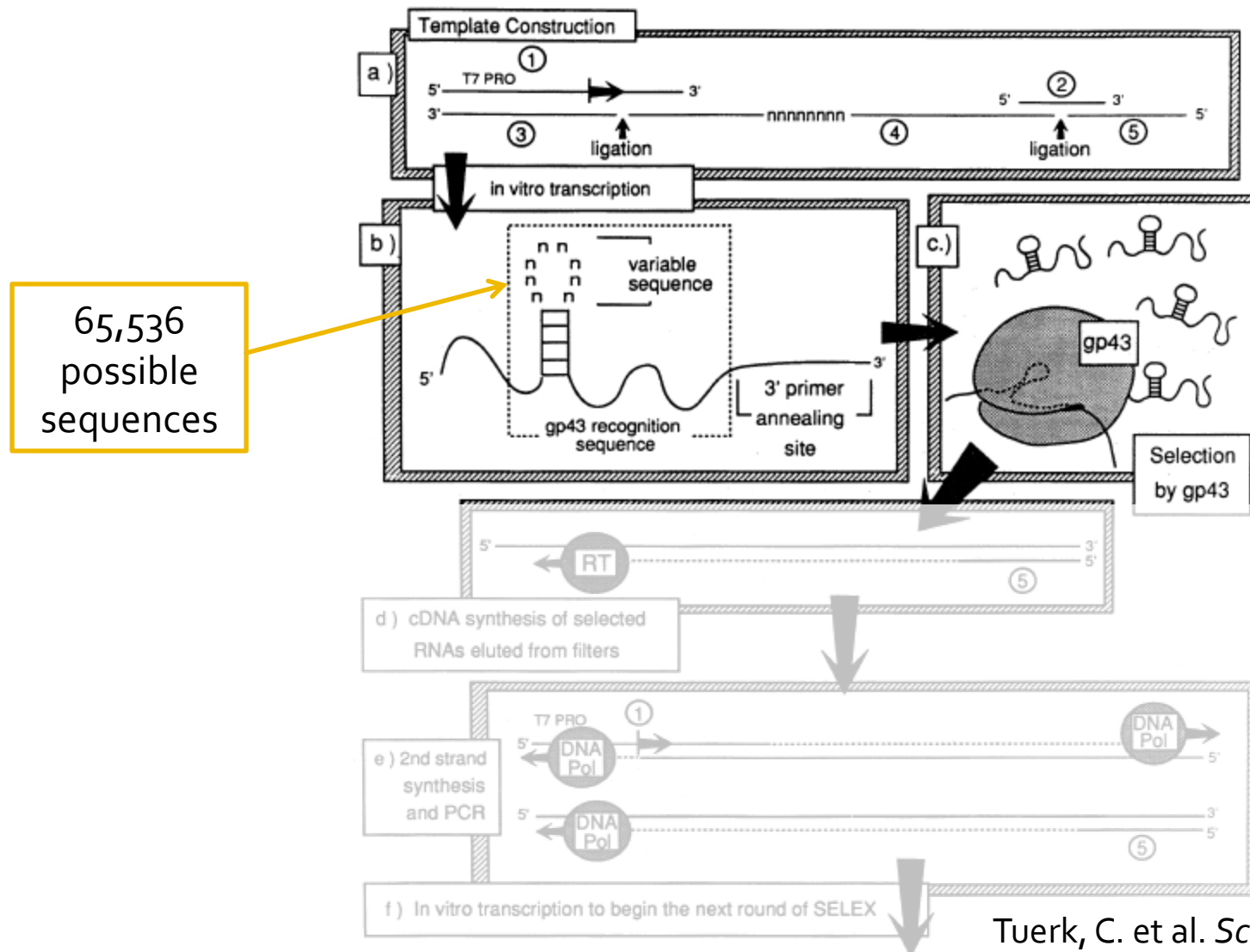
SELEX: Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Amplification  
Tuerk, C. & Gold, L. (1990) Science 249, 505-510

# Gold Methodology

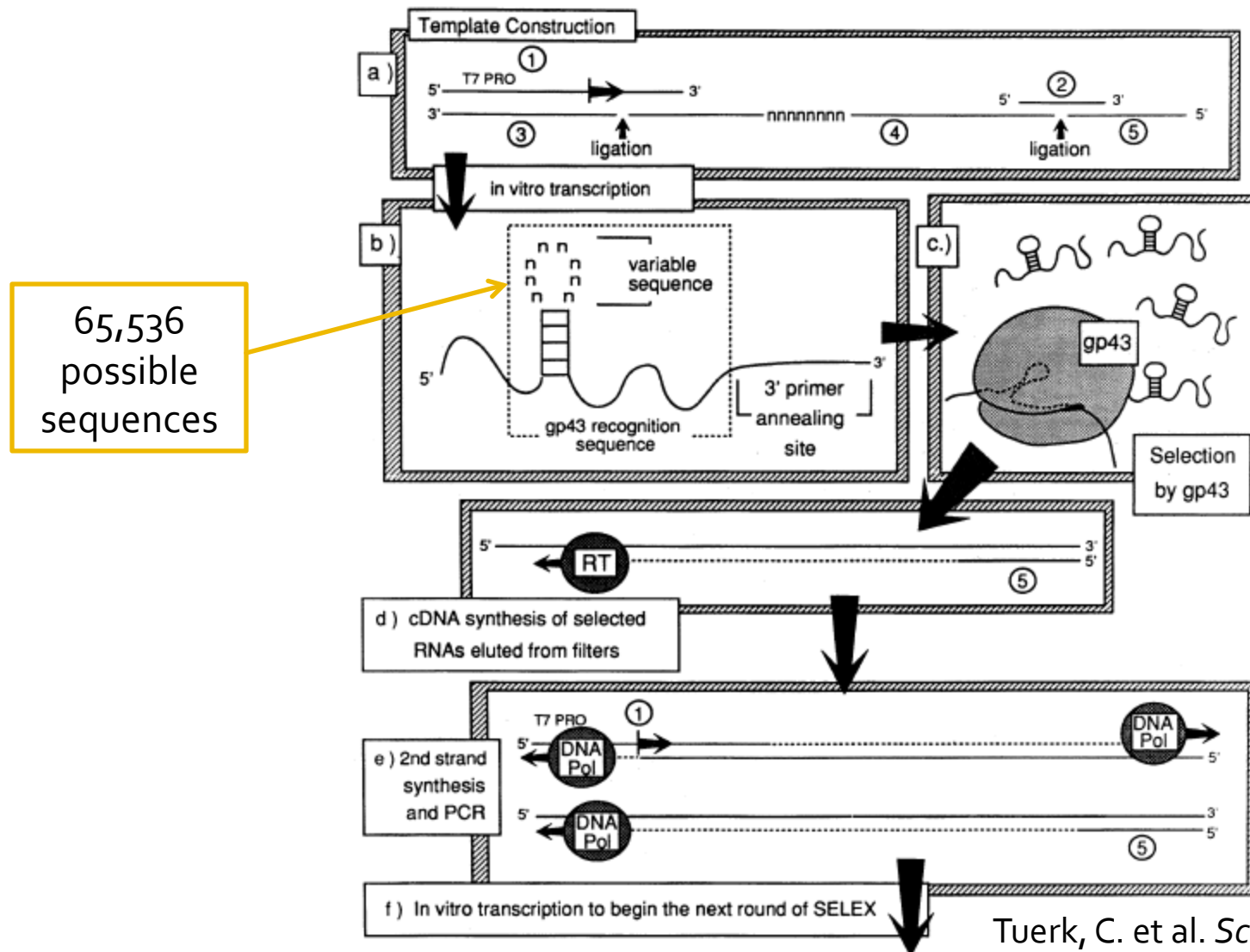




# Gold Methodology

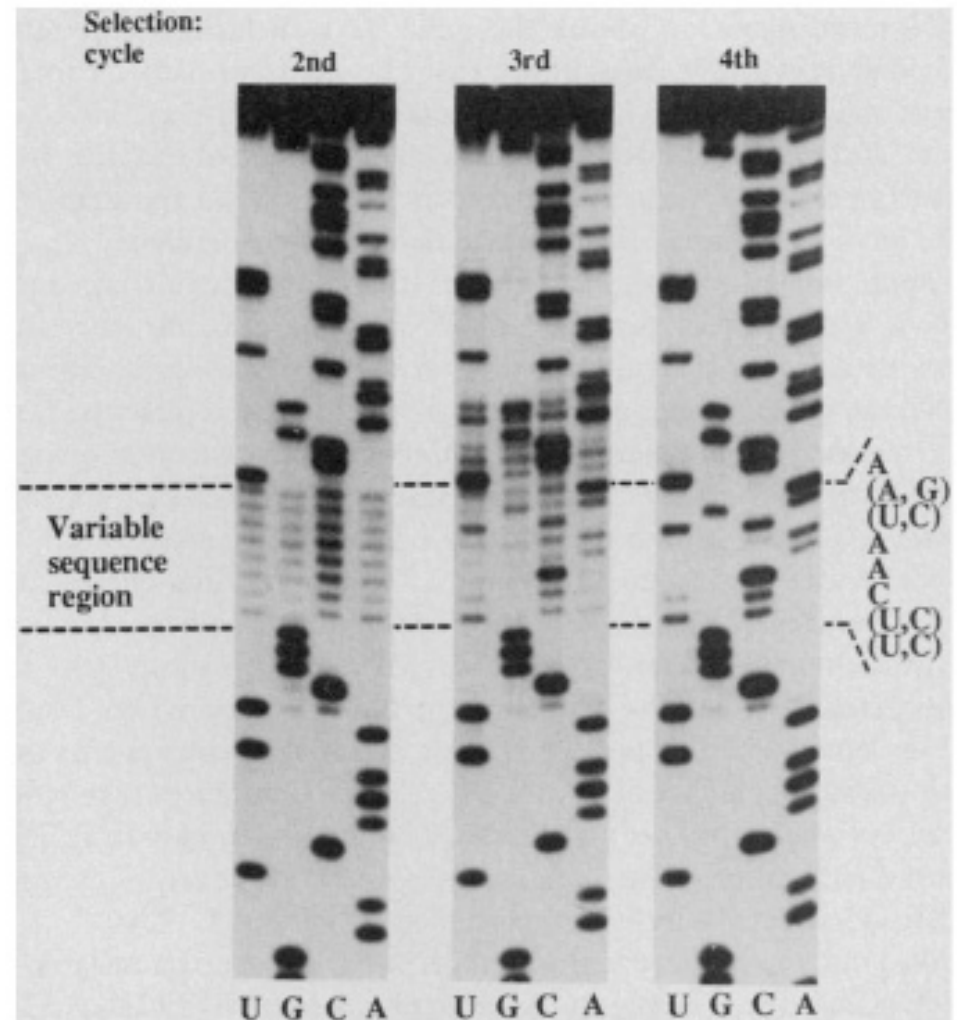


# Gold Methodology

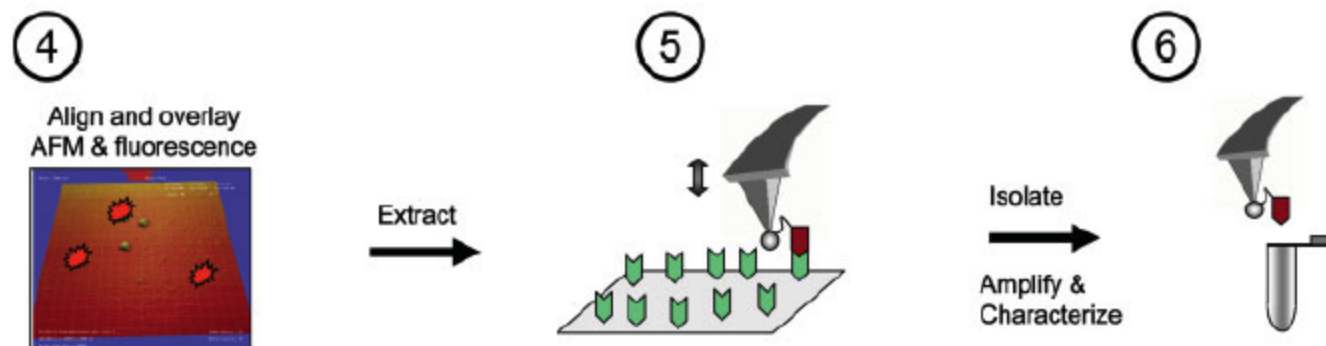
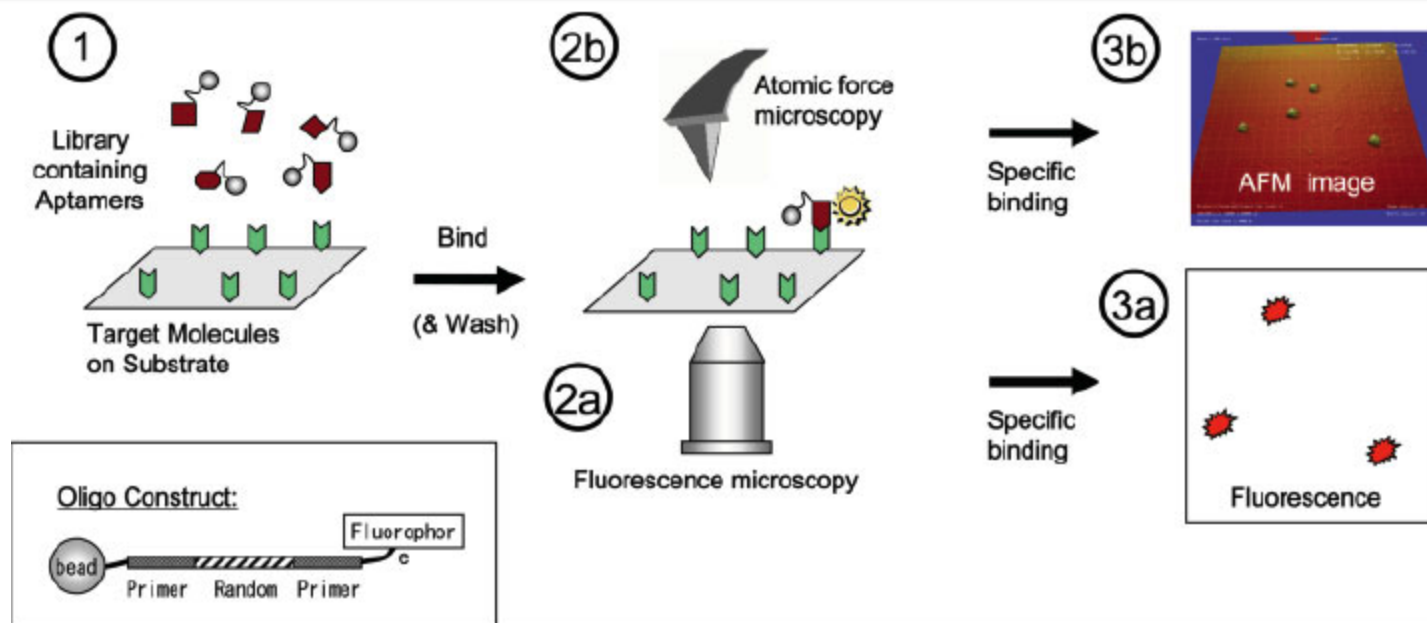


# Selection of Consensus Sequence

Filter Binding Assay  
Sequence gp43 bound  
RNA oligomers

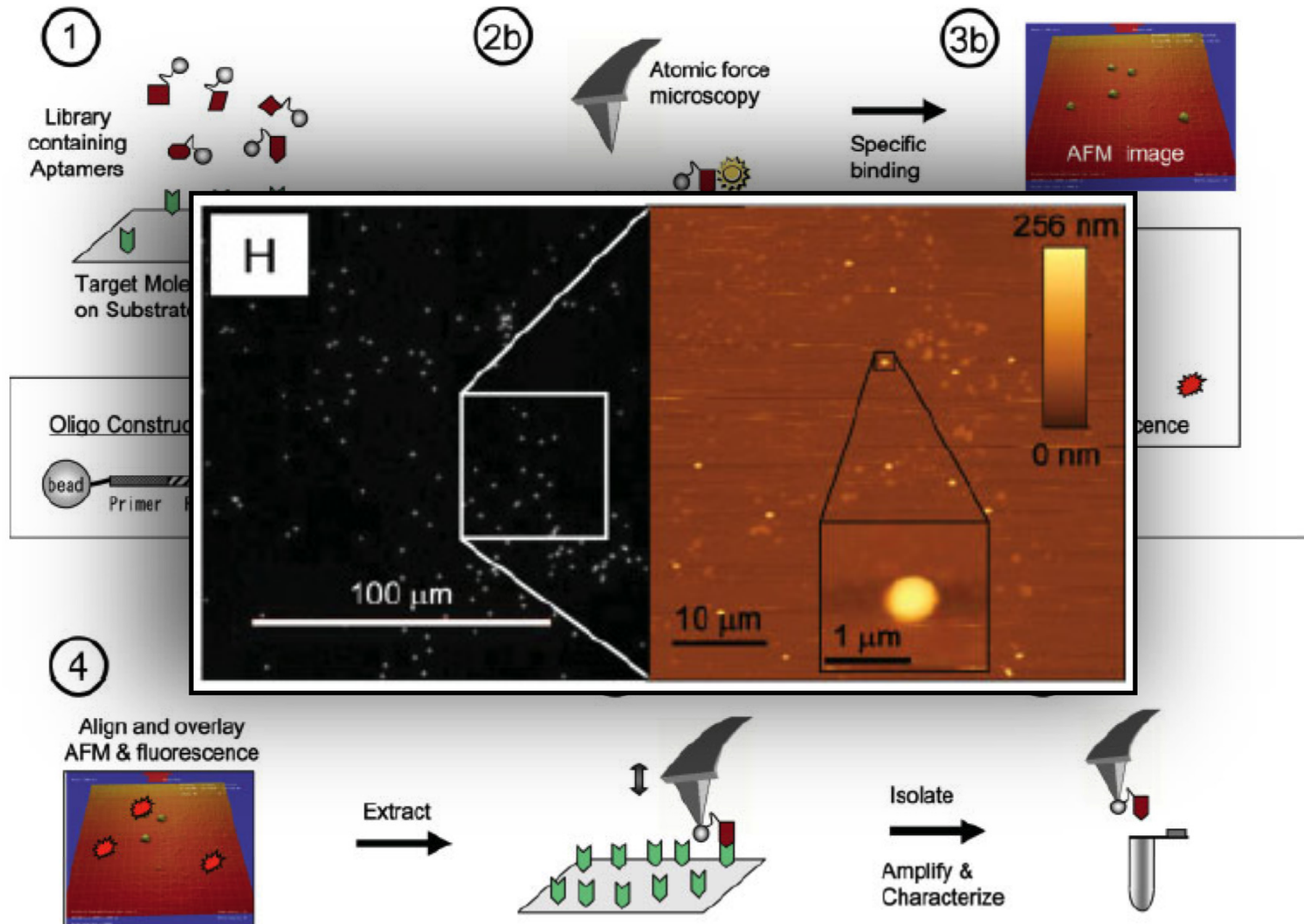


# Recent Technological Advances: Combined Atomic Force/Fluorescence Microscopy



Peng et al. *Microscopy Research and Technique* **2007**, 70, 372

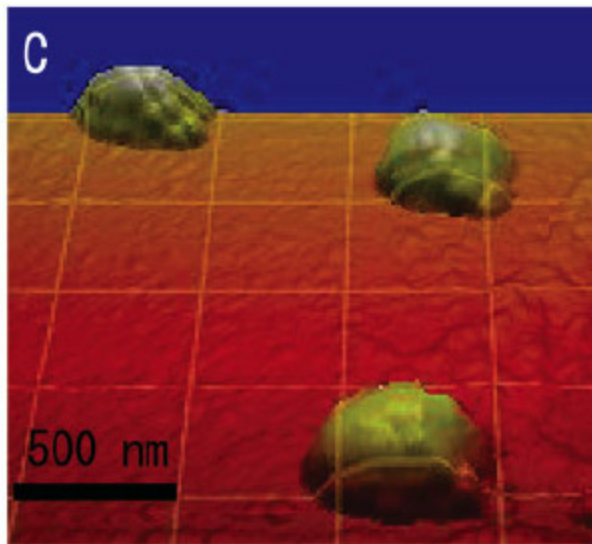
# Recent Technological Advances: Combined Atomic Force/Fluorescence Microscopy



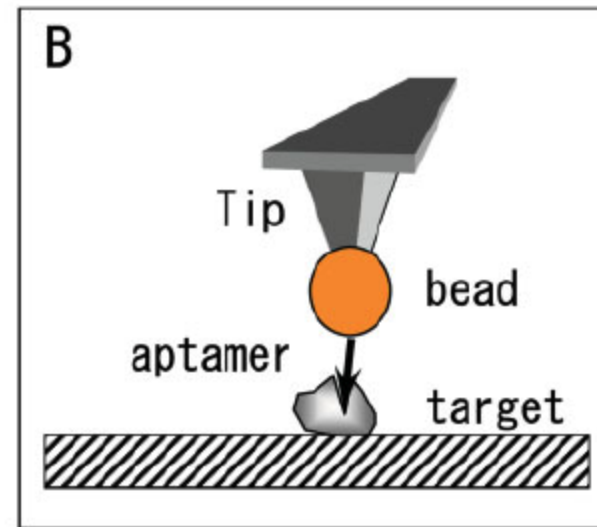
Peng et al. *Microscopy Research and Technique* **2007**, 70, 372



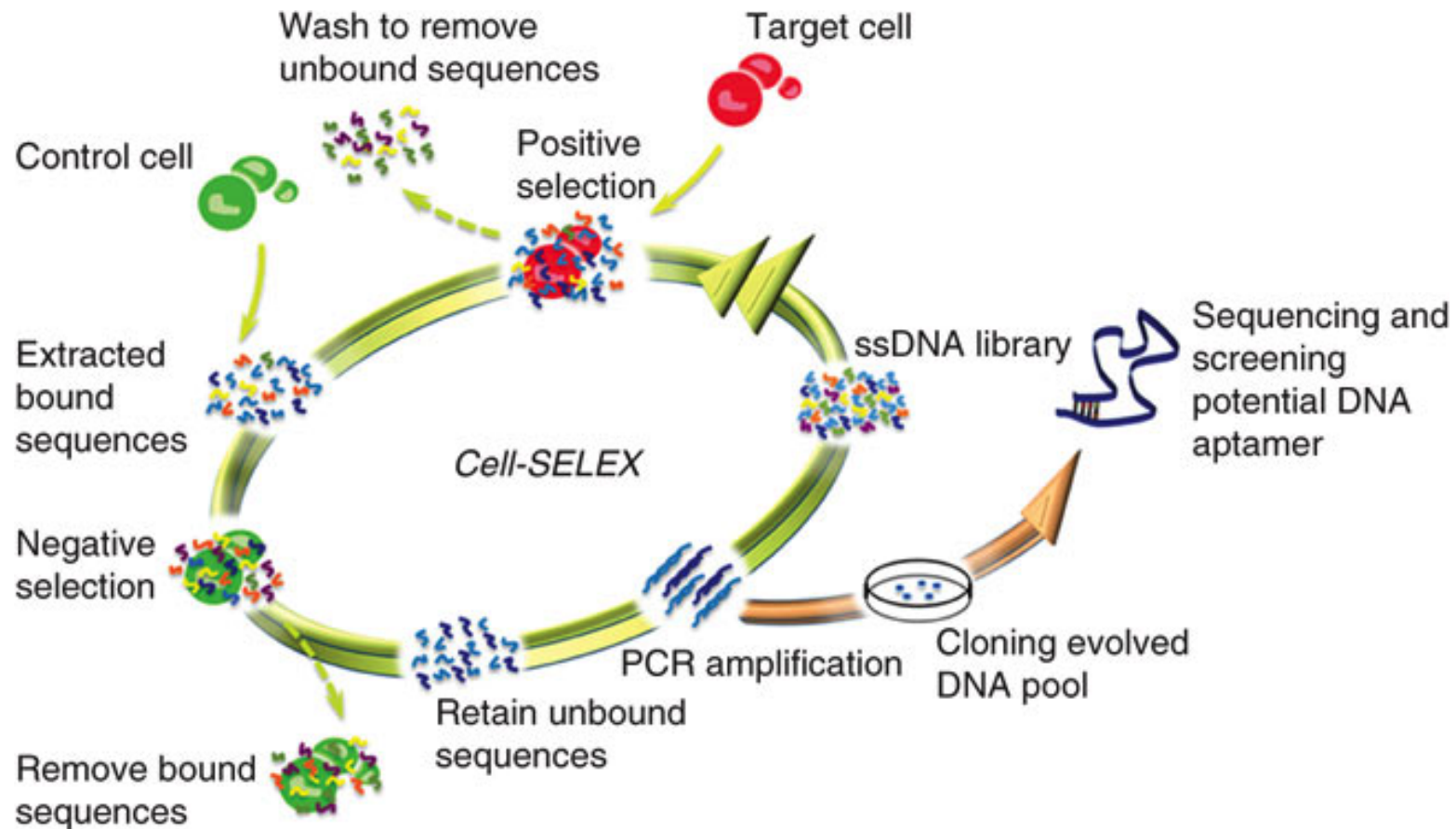
# Recent Technological Advances: Combined Atomic Force/Fluorescence Microscopy



Pick-up mode  
(strong tip-sample interaction)



# Recent Technological Advances: Cell SELEX



# Recent Technological Advances:

## Other Models

- 1. Capillary Electrophoresis SELEX

**Benefit: Eliminates stationary support and linker bias; collect as fractions**

Mendonsa, S. D. et al. *JACS* **2004**, *126*, 20.

- 2. PhotoSELEX

**Benefit: Form photo-induced covalent bonding between aptamer and target protein allows for vigorous washing**

Golden, M. C. et al. *Journal of Biotechnology* **2000**, *81*, 167



# Recent Technological Advances:

## Other Models

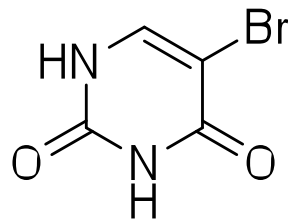
- 1. Capillary Electrophoresis SELEX  
**Benefit:** Eliminates stationary support and linker bias; collect as fractions

Mendonsa, S. D. et al. *JACS* **2004**, *126*, 20.

- 2. PhotoSELEX  
**Benefit:** Form photo-induced covalent bonding between aptamer and target protein allows for vigorous washing  
**Limitation:** Requires 5-bromouracil

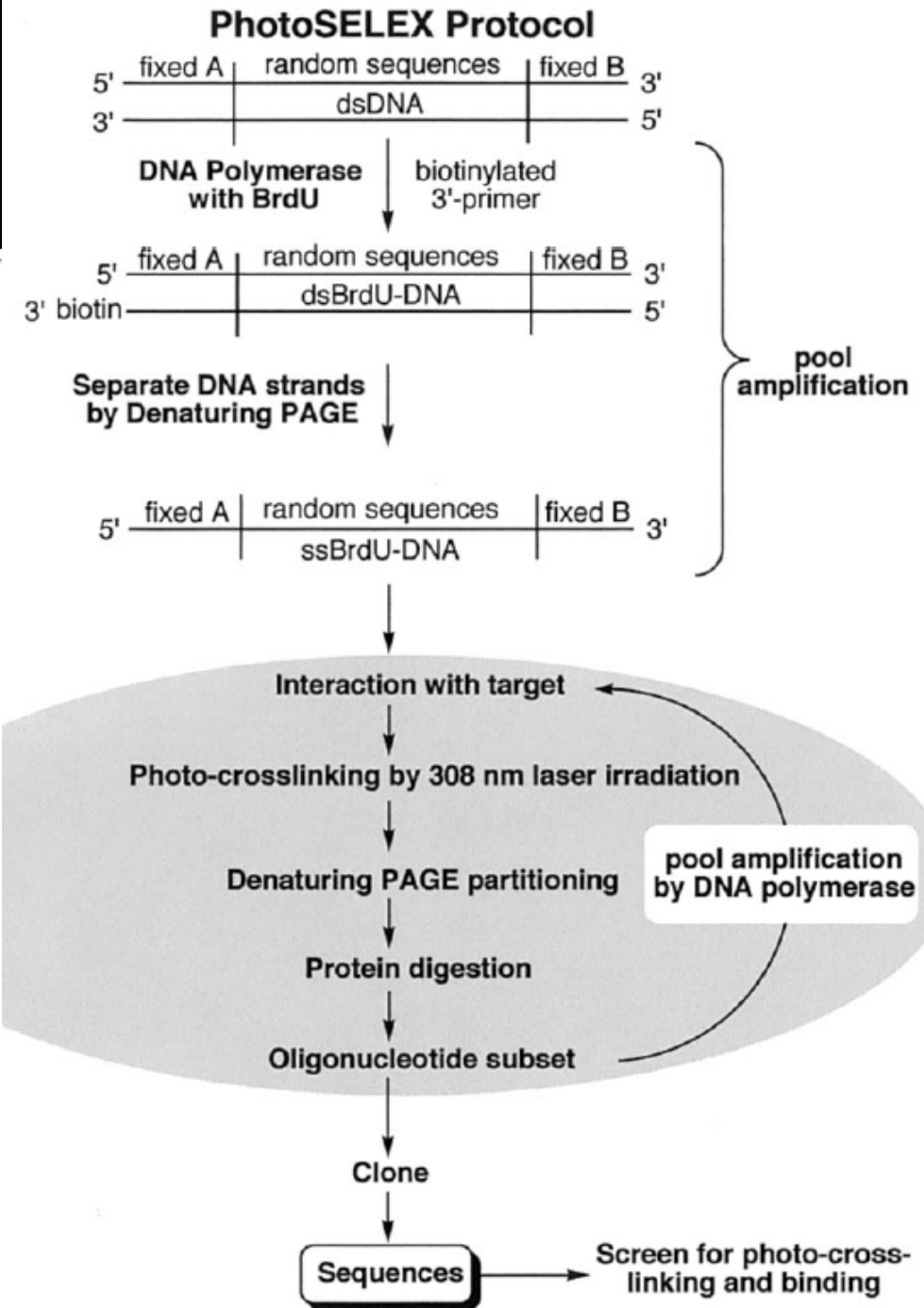
Golden, M. C. et al. *Journal of Biotechnology* **2000**, *81*, 167

# PhotoSELEX



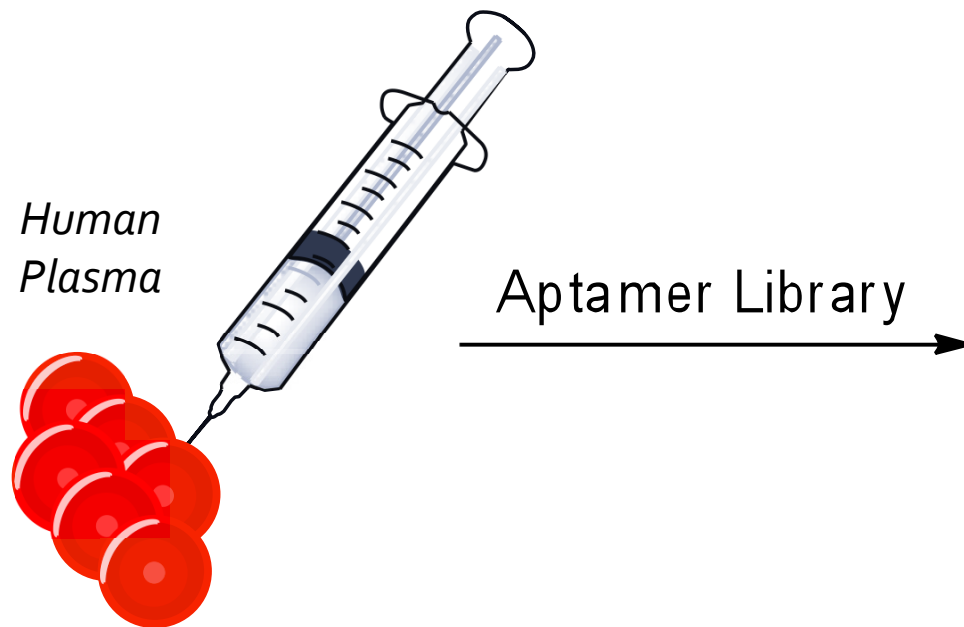
5-bromouracil

- Activated by absorption of light
- Absorbs UV in the 310 nm range
- Activated BrdU cross-links aromatic and sulfur-bearing amino acids



# Deconvolution of Complex Protein Mixtures

**Hypothesis:** Aptamer libraries (of random sequence) contain enough shape diversity to deconvolute a complex mix of molecular targets.



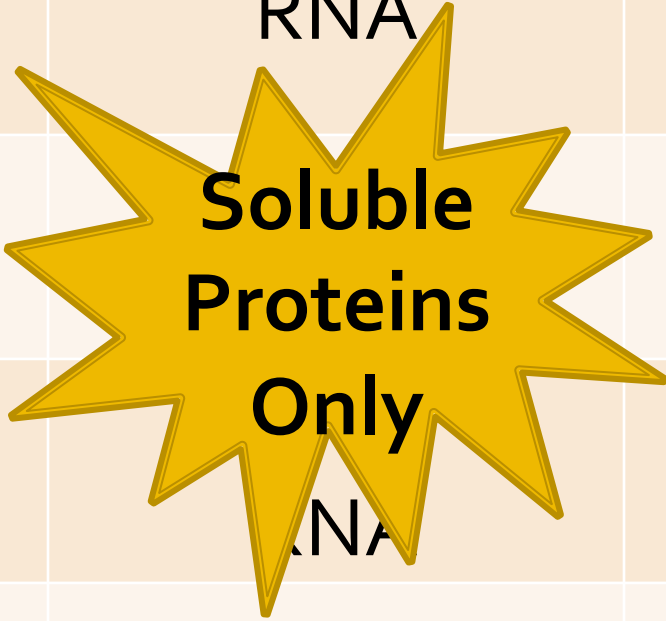
Molecular Mass (kDa)	Identity
72	Prothombin
180	C <sub>3</sub> Complement
>250	
68	

# Validated Aptamer Targets

Target	Nucleic Acid	$K_d$ (nm)
VEGF	RNA	0.05 – 0.150
$\alpha$ -Thrombin	DNA	25 – 200
	RNA	2.8
IgE	DNA	9
	RNA	30
ATP	RNA	70

The Aptamer Handbook, S. Klussmann ed., Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2006.  
 Sassanfar, M. *Nature* **1993** 364, 550

# Validated Aptamer Targets

Target	Nucleic Acid	K <sub>d</sub> (nm)
VEGF	RNA	0.05 – 0.150
α-Thrombin	 Soluble Proteins Only	25 – 200
IgE		2.8
		9
		30
ATP	RNA	70

The Aptamer Handbook, S. Klussmann ed., Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2006.  
 Sassanfar, M. *Nature* **1993** 364, 550

# Advantages of Aptamers

- High Affinity/Selectivity
- Nontoxic/Nonimmunogenic
- Predictable Pharmacokinetics
- Easily prepared in bulk (\$200 - \$2000/g)
- Long Shelf Life
- Simple Antidote Generation
- Will refold after exposed to denaturing conditions

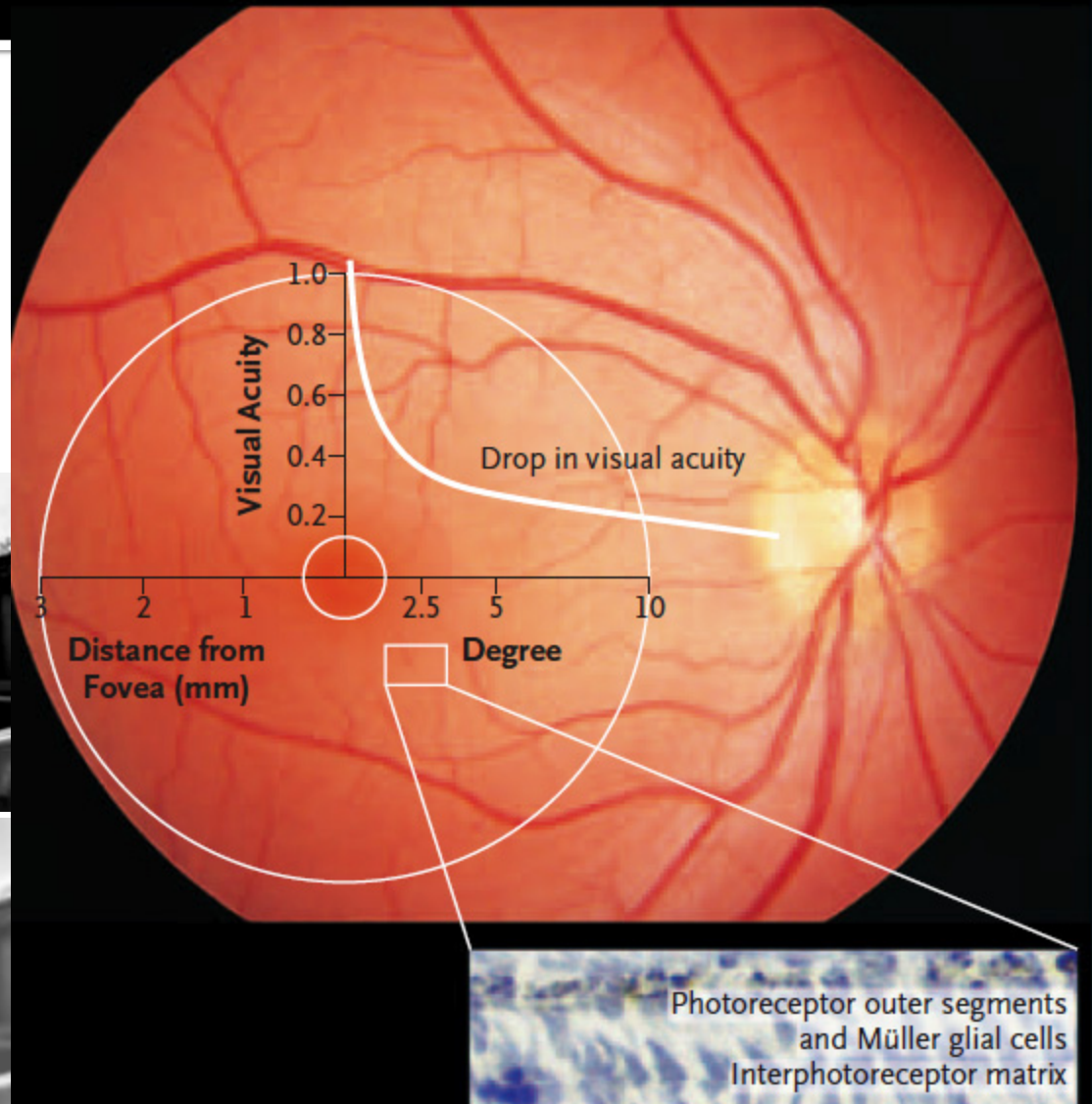
# Disadvantages

- Short *in vivo* half life, except in ocular compartment
- Oligonucleotides highly charged and thus low bioavailability
- Targets should be in the bloodstream or on cell surfaces

# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: Macugen<sup>R</sup> Pegaptanib

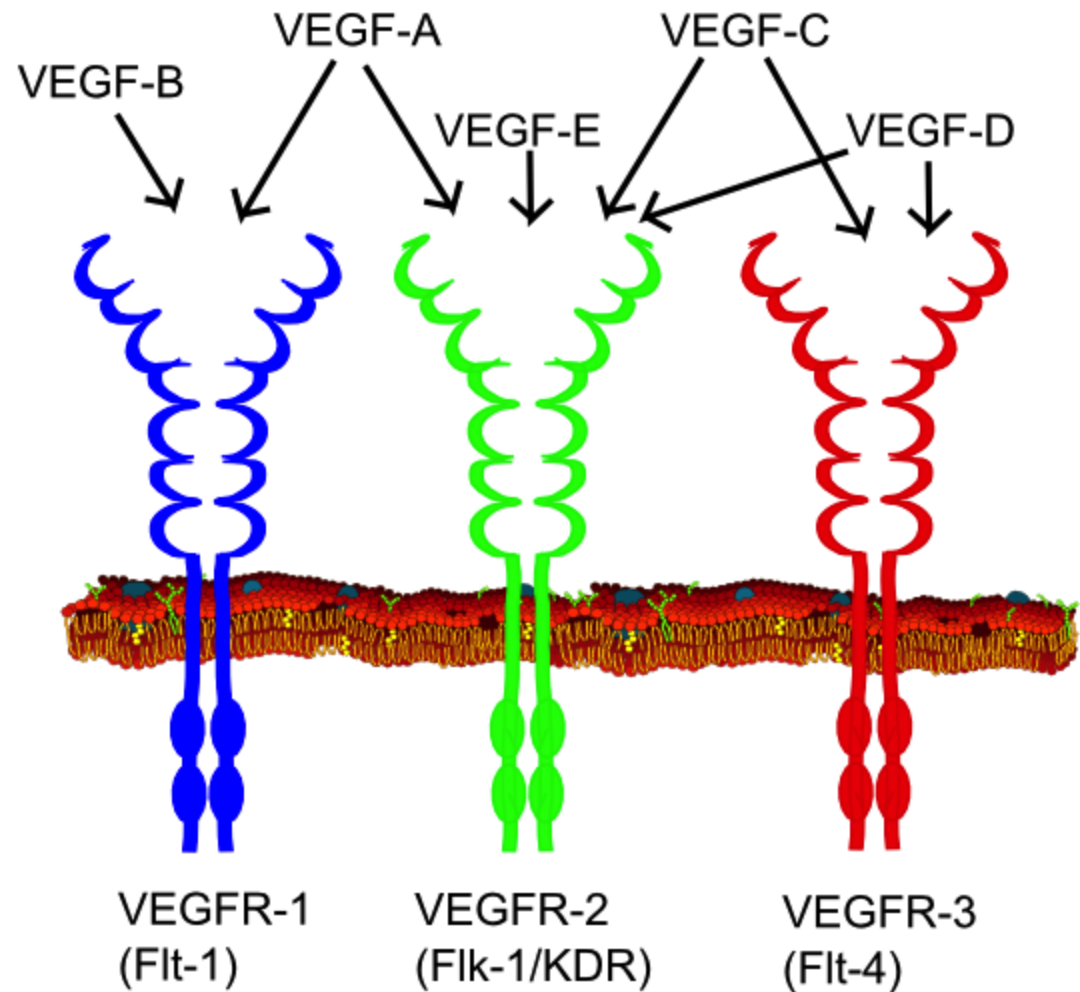
- Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of blindness in people over 50
- No effective treatments





# Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors

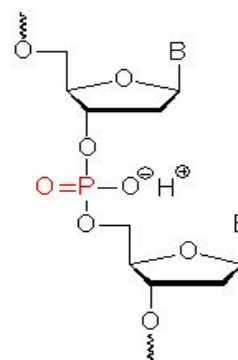
- Tyrosine kinase receptors
- Stimulate vasculogenesis and angiogenesis
- Validated as a major regulator of aberrant and excessive blood vessel growth in the eye



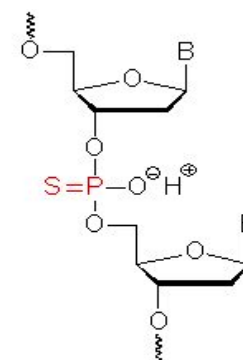
# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: Pegaptanib

- The earliest work in 1994, isolated aptamers that inhibit VEGF *in vitro*
- NeXstar Pharmaceuticals carried out three separate iterations of SELEX



5'-3' Phosphodiester linkage



5'-3' Phosphorothioate linkage

Aptamer	Modification	Half-life in urine (hours)	Dissociation half-life	Binding affinity for VEGF ( $K_d$ , nM)	Binding affinity for PDGF ( $K_d$ , nM)	Ratio $K_d$ PDGF/VEGF
NX-107	None (minimal ligand)	1.4	NR	NR	NR	NR
NX-178	3' and 5' caps	17	12 seconds	2.4	75	31
NX-213	3' and 5' caps + 2'-OMe purine substitution	131	8 minutes	0.14	91	650

# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: Pegaptanib

- Aptamers containing both 2'-F and 2'-OMe modifications were highly stable *in vivo*

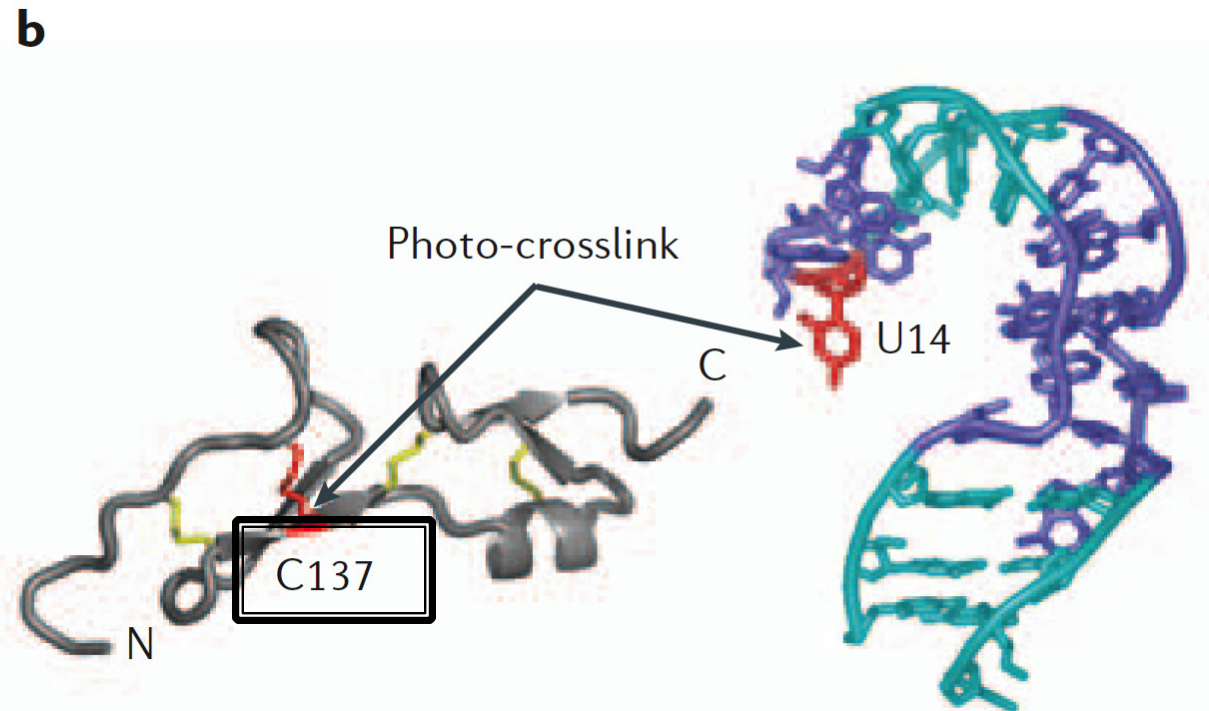
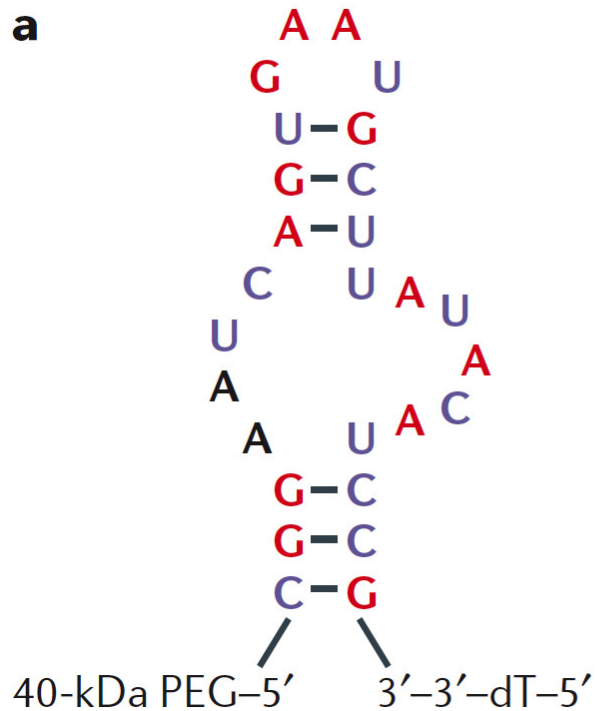
Aptamer	Length (nucleotides)	Binding affinity for VEGF ( $K_d$ , pM)	Dissociation half-life (seconds)	$T_m$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Binding dependent on divalent cations	VEGF <sub>165</sub> IC <sub>50</sub> for VEGFR2 (M)	Miles assay (inhibition at 0.1 $\mu\text{M}$ )
t22-OMe	23	72	60	49	No	$2-3 \times 10^{-12}$	13%
t2-OMe	29	130	170	66	No	$6 \times 10^{-11}$	None
t44-OMe (pegaptanib)*	27	49	90	62	Yes	$2-3 \times 10^{-12}$	48%
Scr-t44-OMe <sup>‡</sup>	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	$5 \times 10^{-8}$	None

\*Inhibition of vascular leakage

Attachment of a 5'-linked 40-kDa polyethylene glycol improved inhibition to 83%

# Therapeutic Relevance

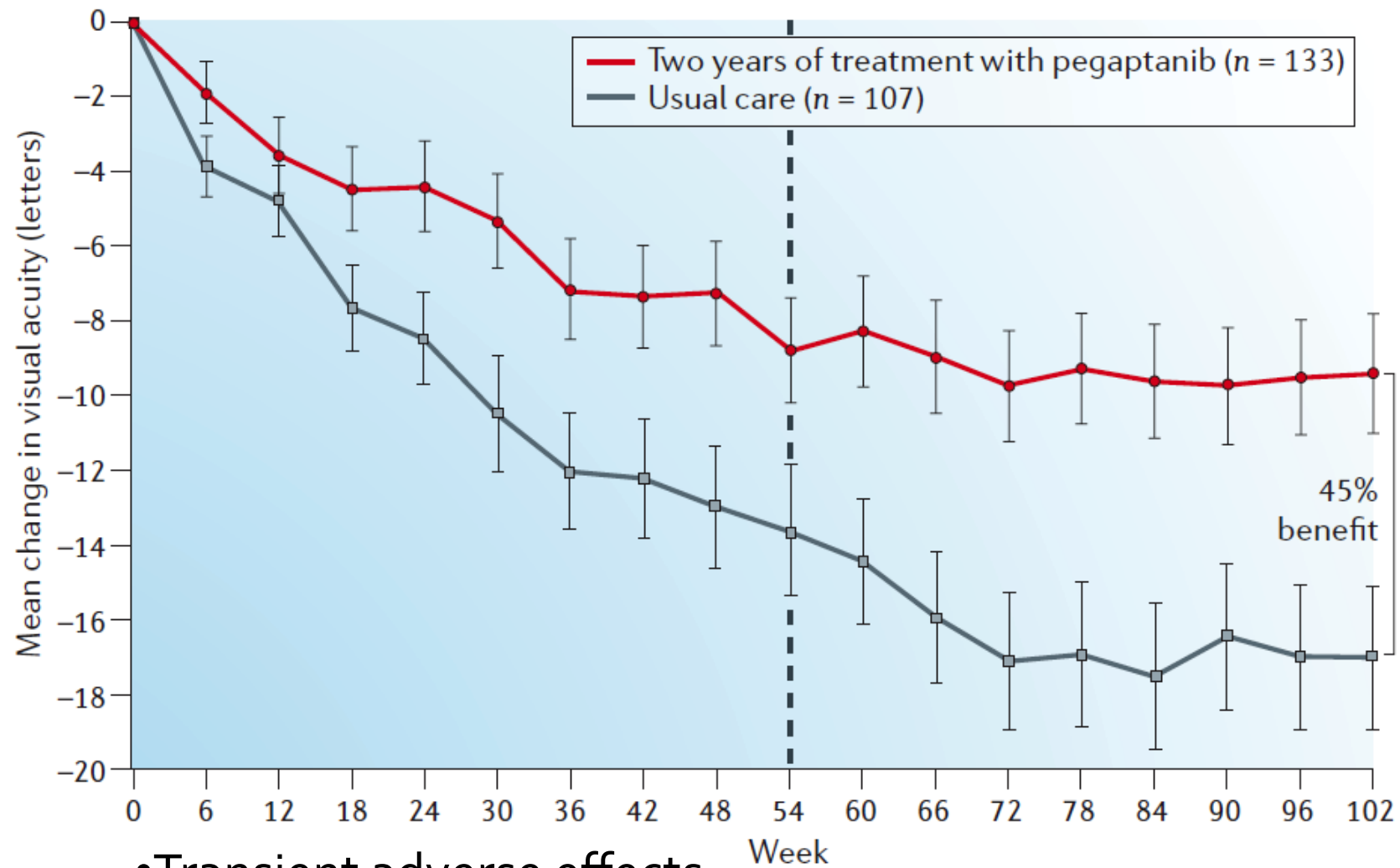
## Case Study: Pegaptanib



- 2'-Fluoro
- 2'-Methoxy
- Unmodified

# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: Pegaptanib

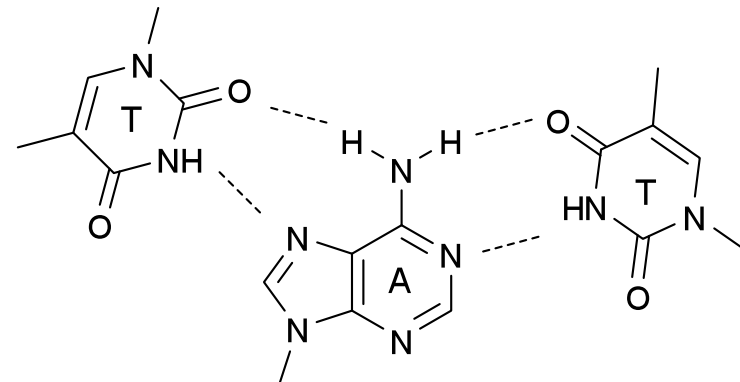
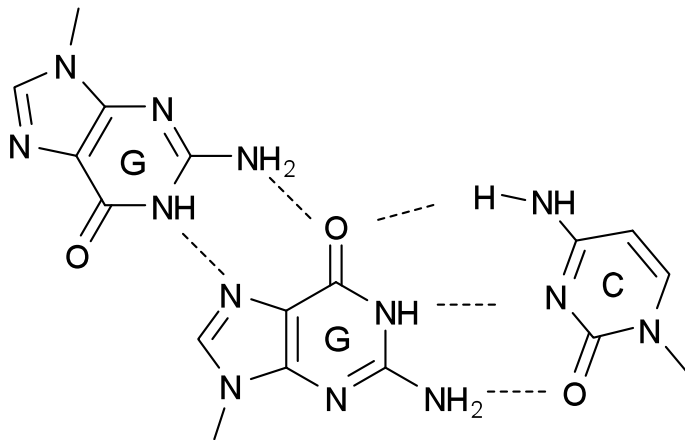


- Transient adverse effects
- FDA approved in 2004 with an  $IC_{50}$  of 49pM

# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: AS1411

- The Bates' group at the University of Louisville made a Purine Motif TFO that was specific for the promoter of the *uPA* gene
- Gave moderate inhibition of DU145 growth



- Negative control was all G and T with no complementarity to gene
- Gave a much larger inhibition

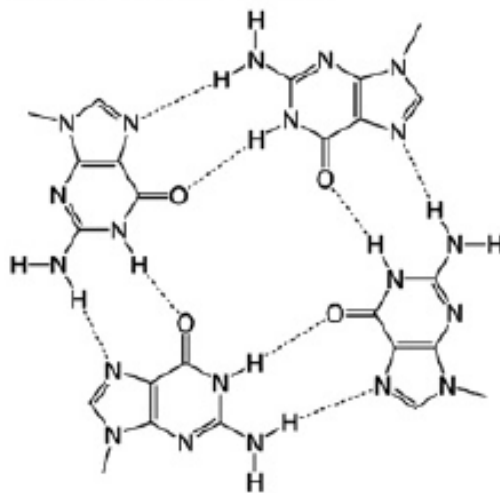
# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: AS1411

5' -GGTGGTGGTGGTTGTGGTGGTGGTGG

- Aptamers made by SELEX frequently for G-quadruplexes
- Certain cell types (including cancer and some immune cells) preferentially internalize G-quadruplex-forming oligos

Quadruplex DNA





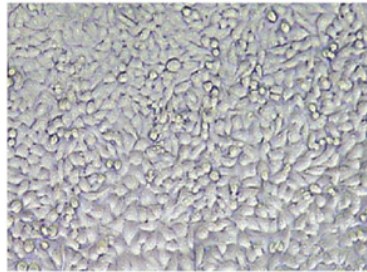
# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: AS1411

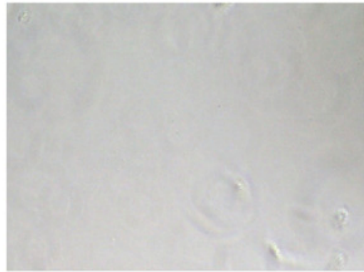
- Tested at NCI in 60 different cancer cell lines

- Displayed antiproliferative activity in almost all at low  $\mu\text{M}$  concentrations
- Non-malignant cells unaffected at  $10 \mu\text{M}$
- Cytostasis occurs as a result of cell division being inhibited

A549 non-small cell lung cancer

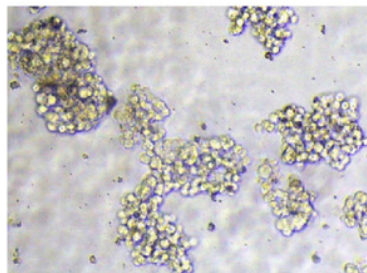


untreated

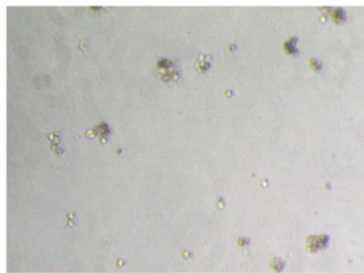


+ 3  $\mu\text{M}$  AS1411

H82 small cell lung cancer

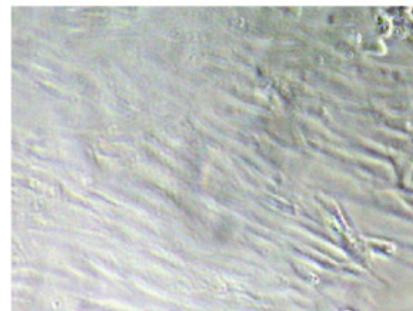


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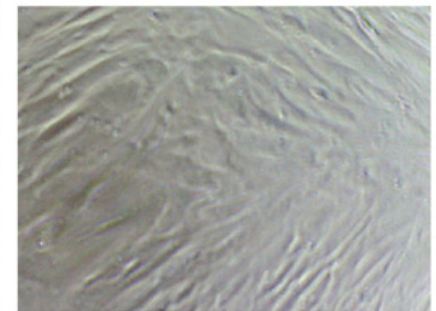


+ 3  $\mu\text{M}$  AS1411

Hs27 non-malignant skin fibroblasts



untreated



+ 10  $\mu\text{M}$  AS1411

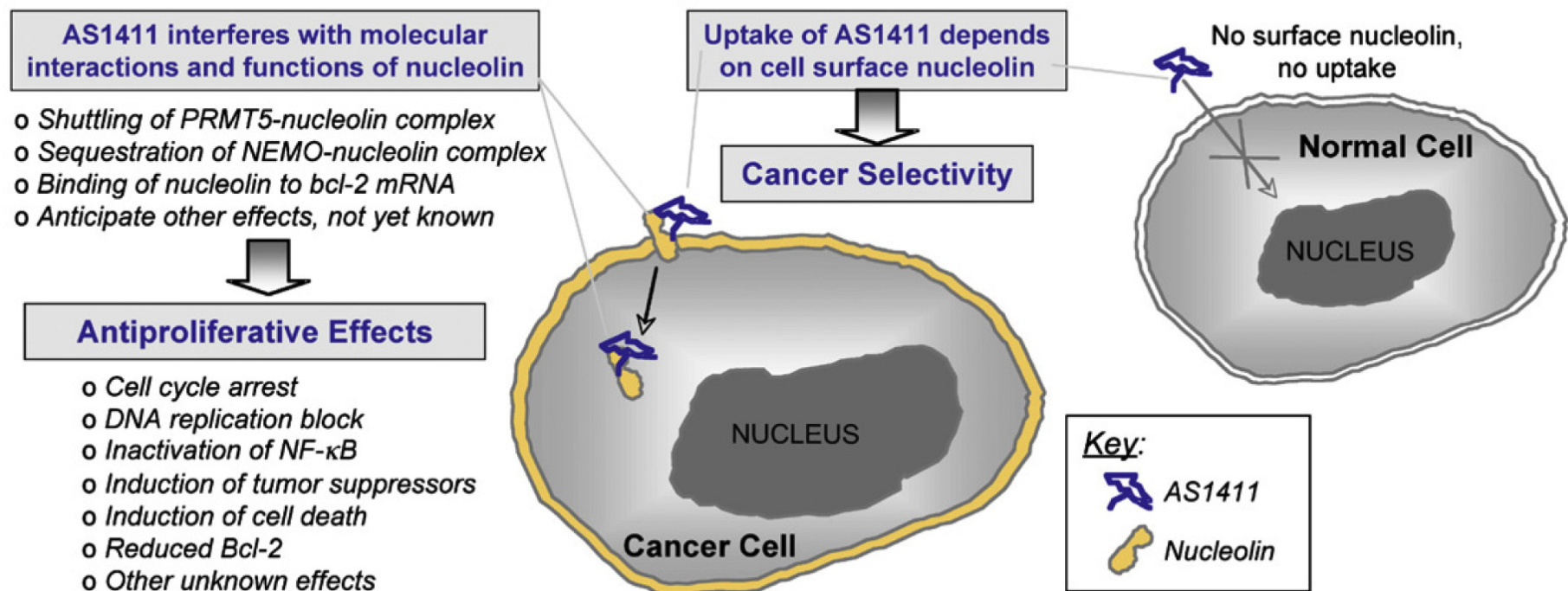


# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: AS1411

- Southwestern blot gave a protein ~110kDa
- Hypothesized that it was Nucleolin, a telomere binding protein

Proposed Model for AS1411 Mechanism of Action

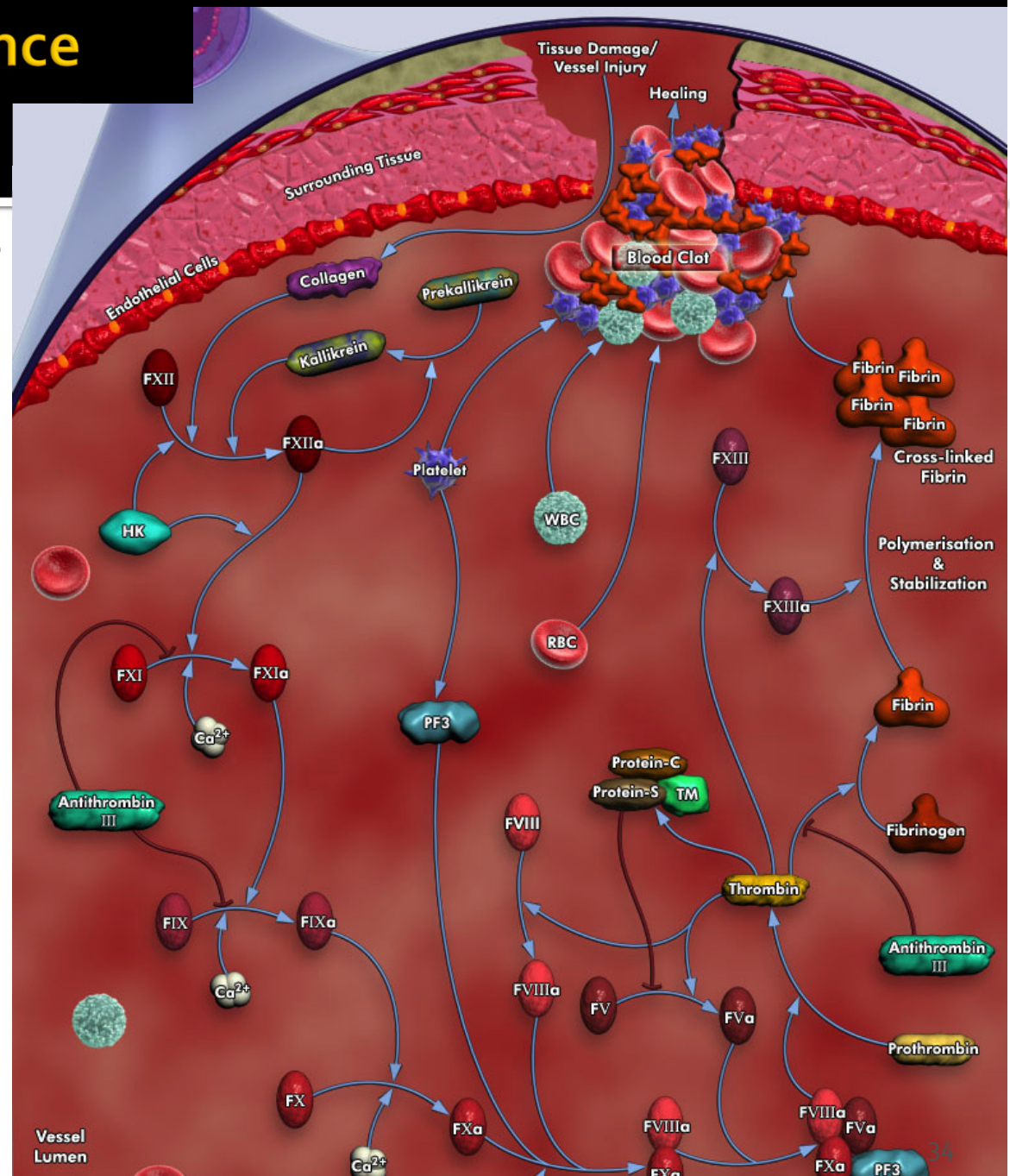


- Entered in Phase II clinical trials for treatment of acute myeloid leukemia in late 2007

# Therapeutic Relevance

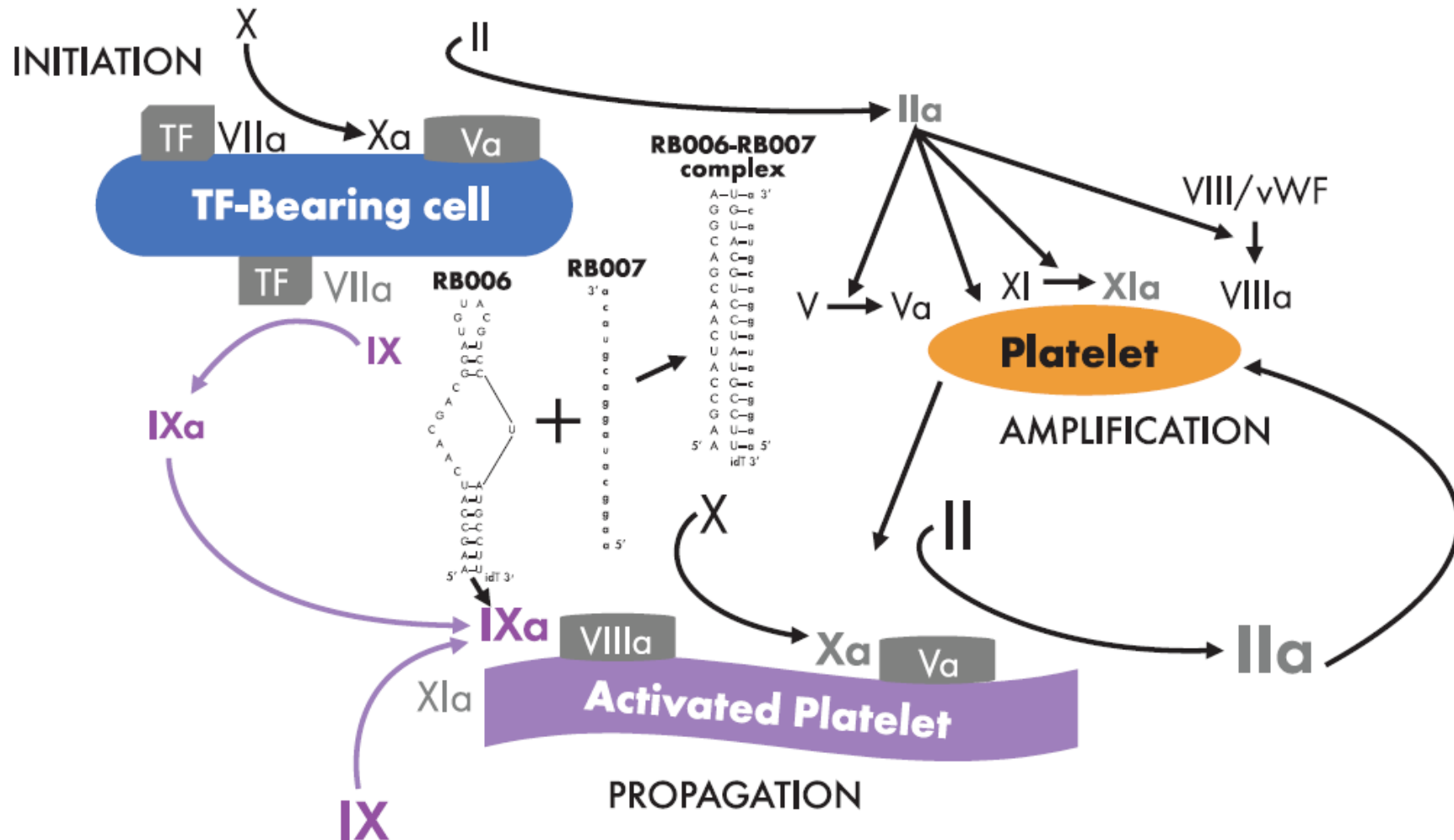
## Case Study: REG1

- Anticoagulation drugs are used extensively to treat acute venous and arterial thrombosis
- Major hemorrhage occurs in 4% of patients with acute coronary syndrome
- 5% of patients undergoing artery bypass require a second operation to control bleeding
- There is a need for a controlled anticoagulant



# Therapeutic Relevance

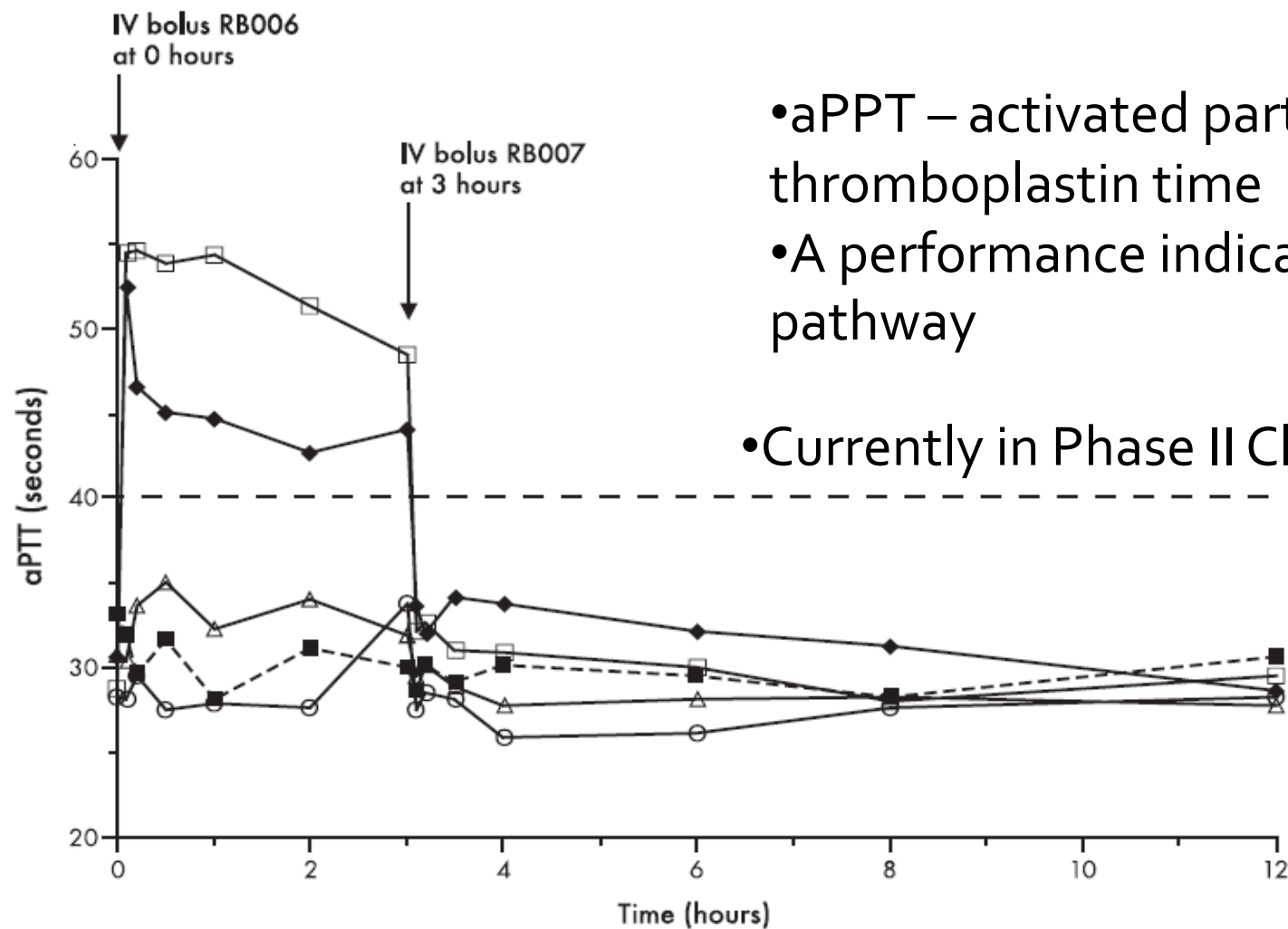
## Case Study: REG<sub>1</sub>



- The Rusconi Group 2.8nM affinity for IXa

# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: REG<sub>1</sub>



- aPPT – activated partial thromboplastin time
- A performance indicator of the pathway
- Currently in Phase II Clinical Trials

—■— Placebo

—○— Low dose (15 mg drug 30 mg antidote)

—△— Low int (30 mg drug 60 mg antidote)

—◆— High int (50 mg drug 100 mg antidote)

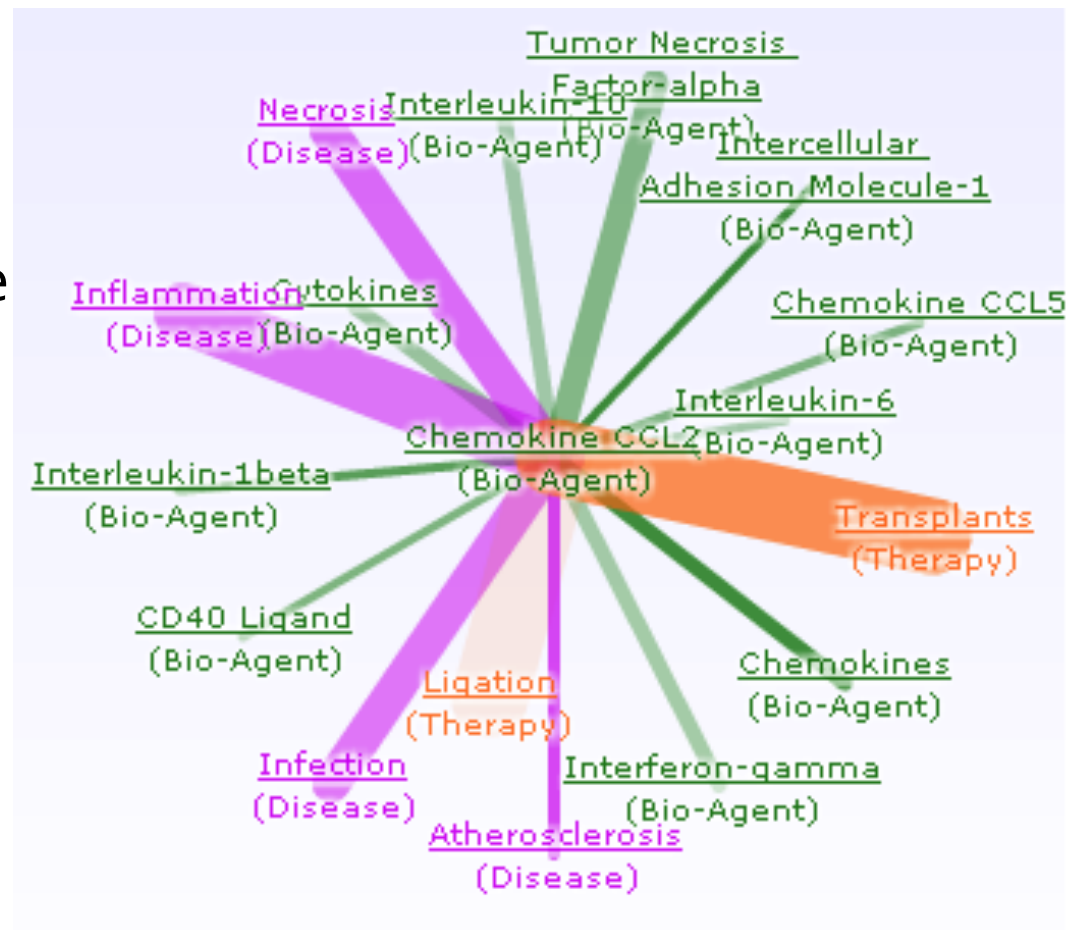
—□— High dose (75 mg drug 150 mg antidote)



# Therapeutic Relevance

## Case Study: NOX-E36

- Diabetic nephropathy is a progressive kidney disease caused by a weakening of the kidney capillaries from dysregulated blood sugar
- Cytokine antagonism is a powerful strategy to prevent tissue damage in chronic inflammation



# Therapeutic Relevance

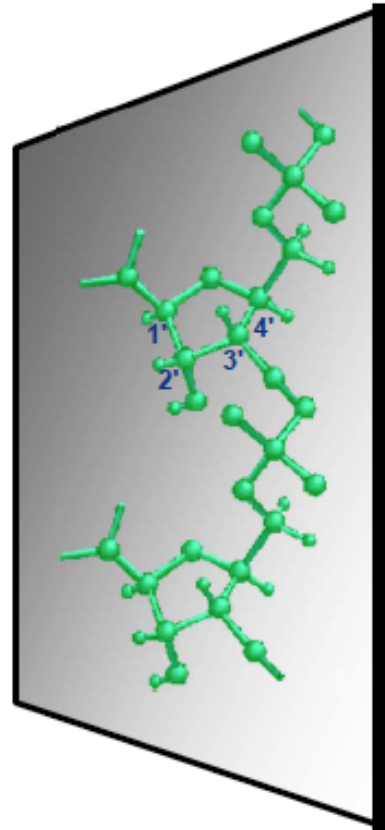
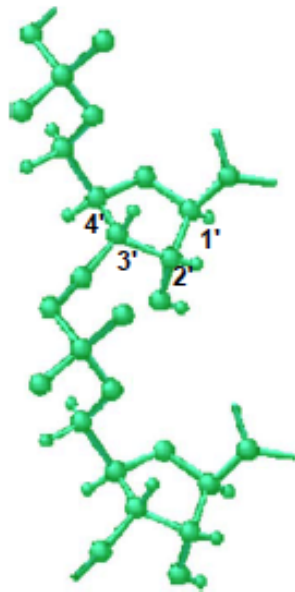
## Case Study: NOX-E<sub>3</sub>6

• High-affinity aptamers to D-mCCL<sub>2</sub> were identified after 11 rounds of *in vitro* selection

**D-RNA**



- Biologically unstable
- Frequently immunogenic
- Approved product



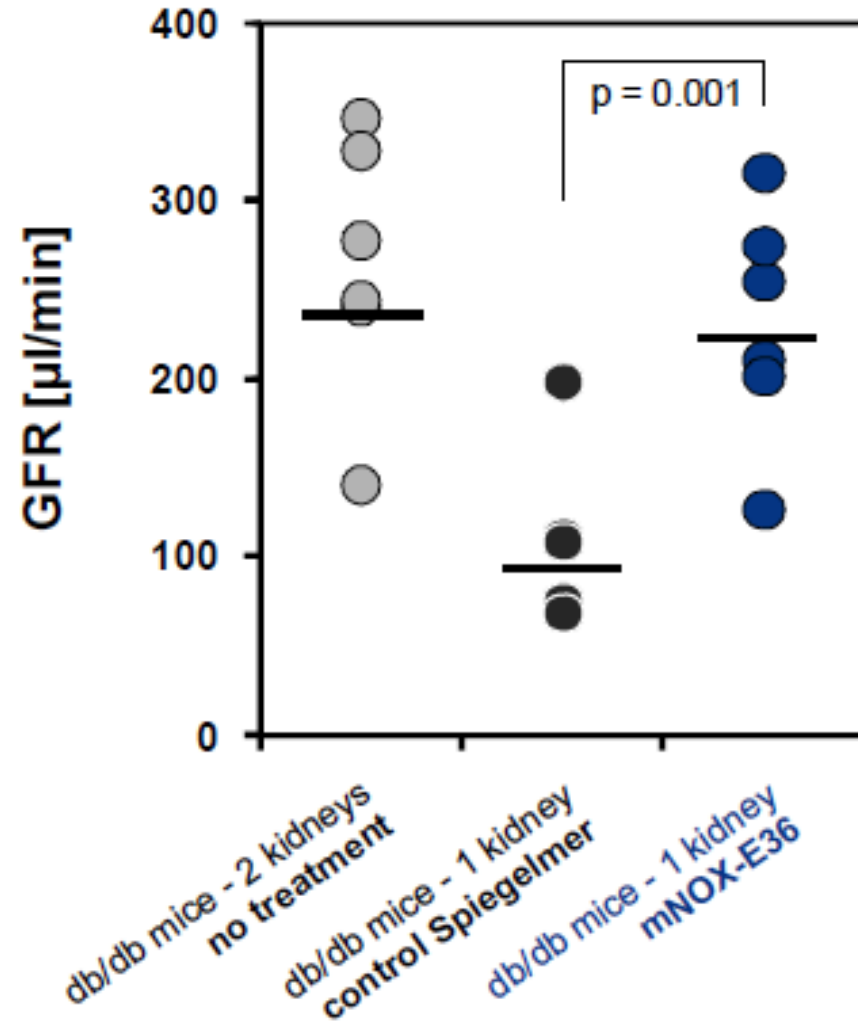
- Biologically stable
- Non-immunogenic
- Safe & well tolerated in animals & man



**L-RNA**  
(Spiegelmer)

# Therapeutic Relevance

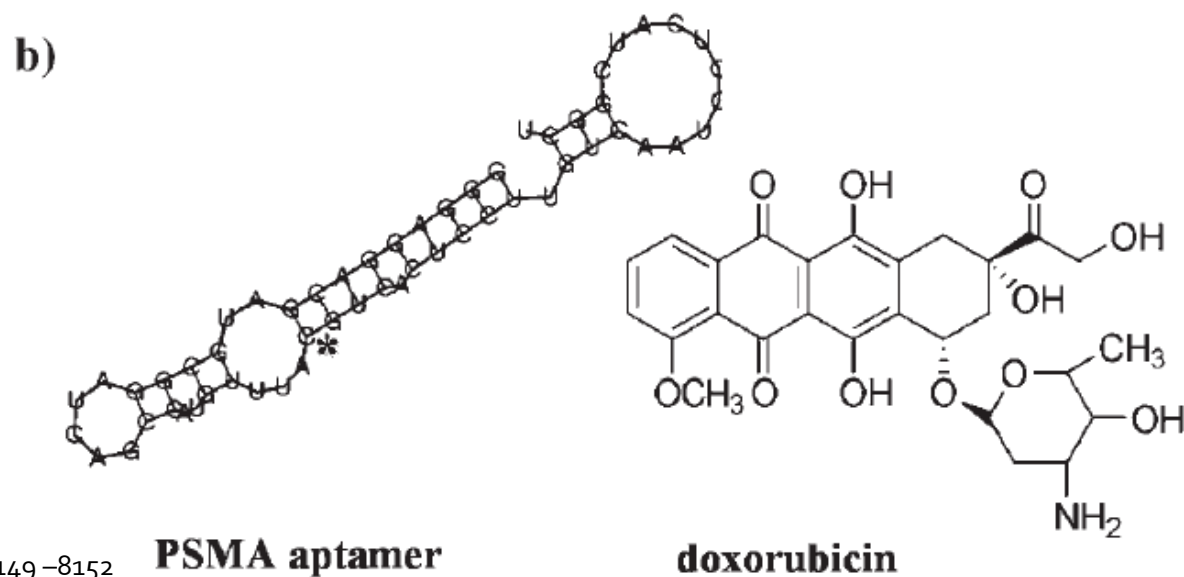
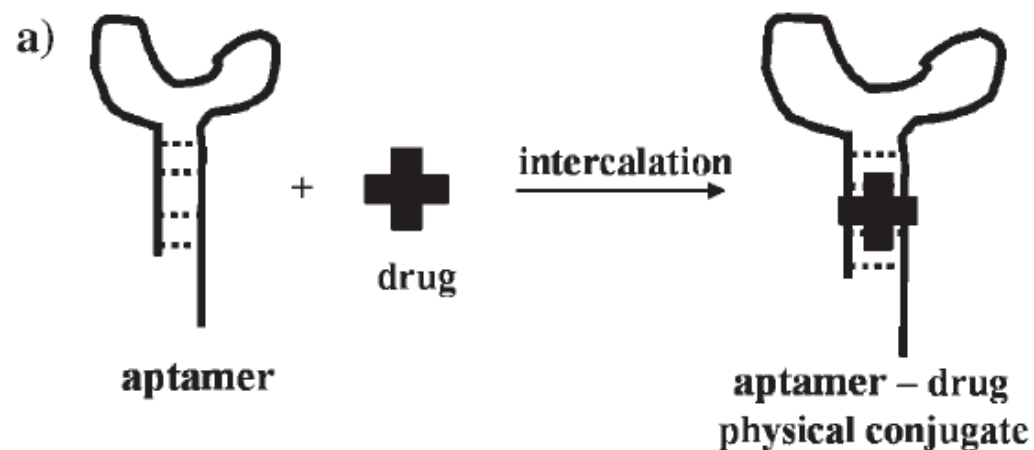
## Case Study: NOX-E36



- Currently in Phase I Clinical Trials

# Therapeutic Relevance

## Drug Delivery

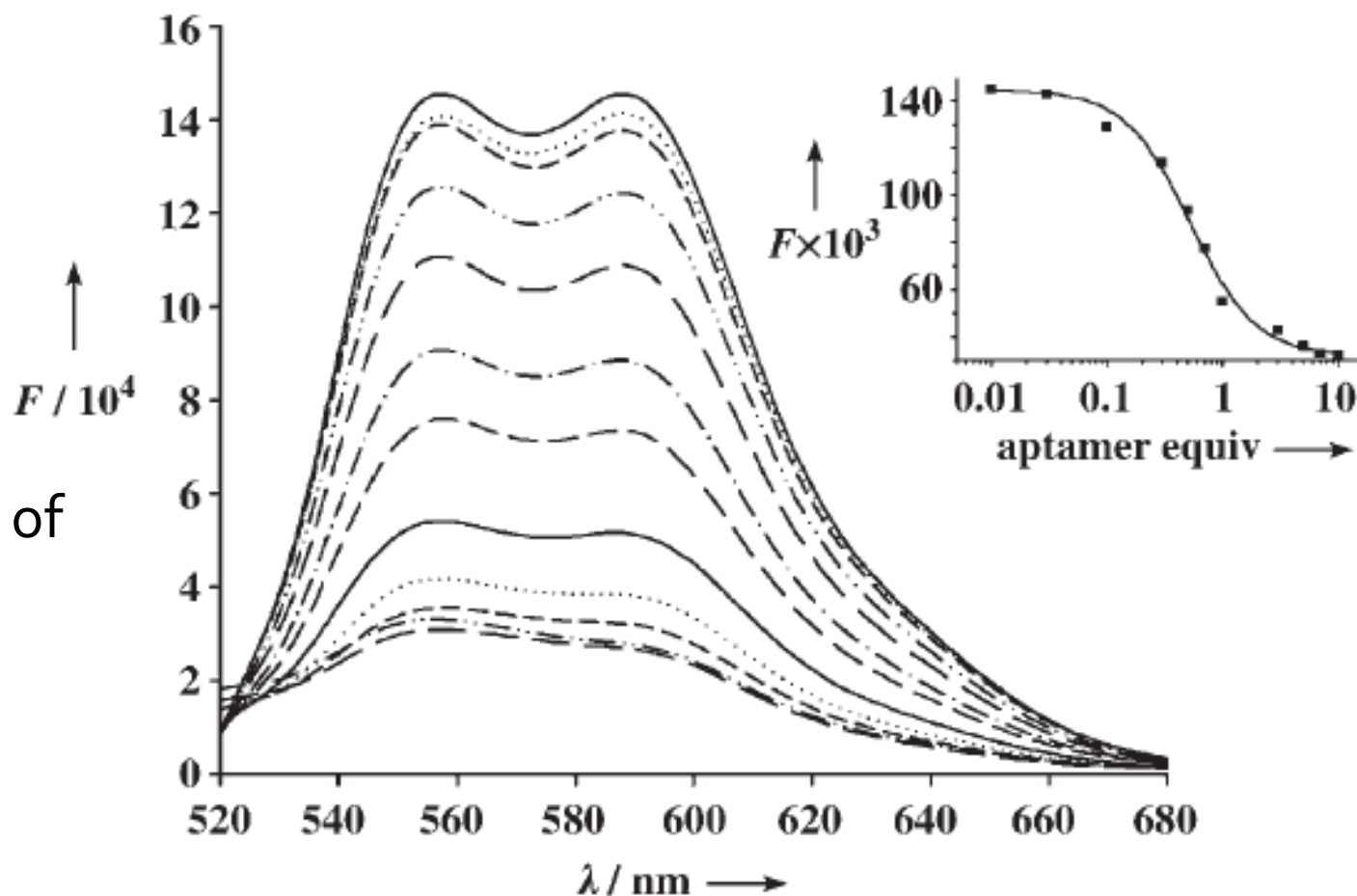




# Therapeutic Relevance

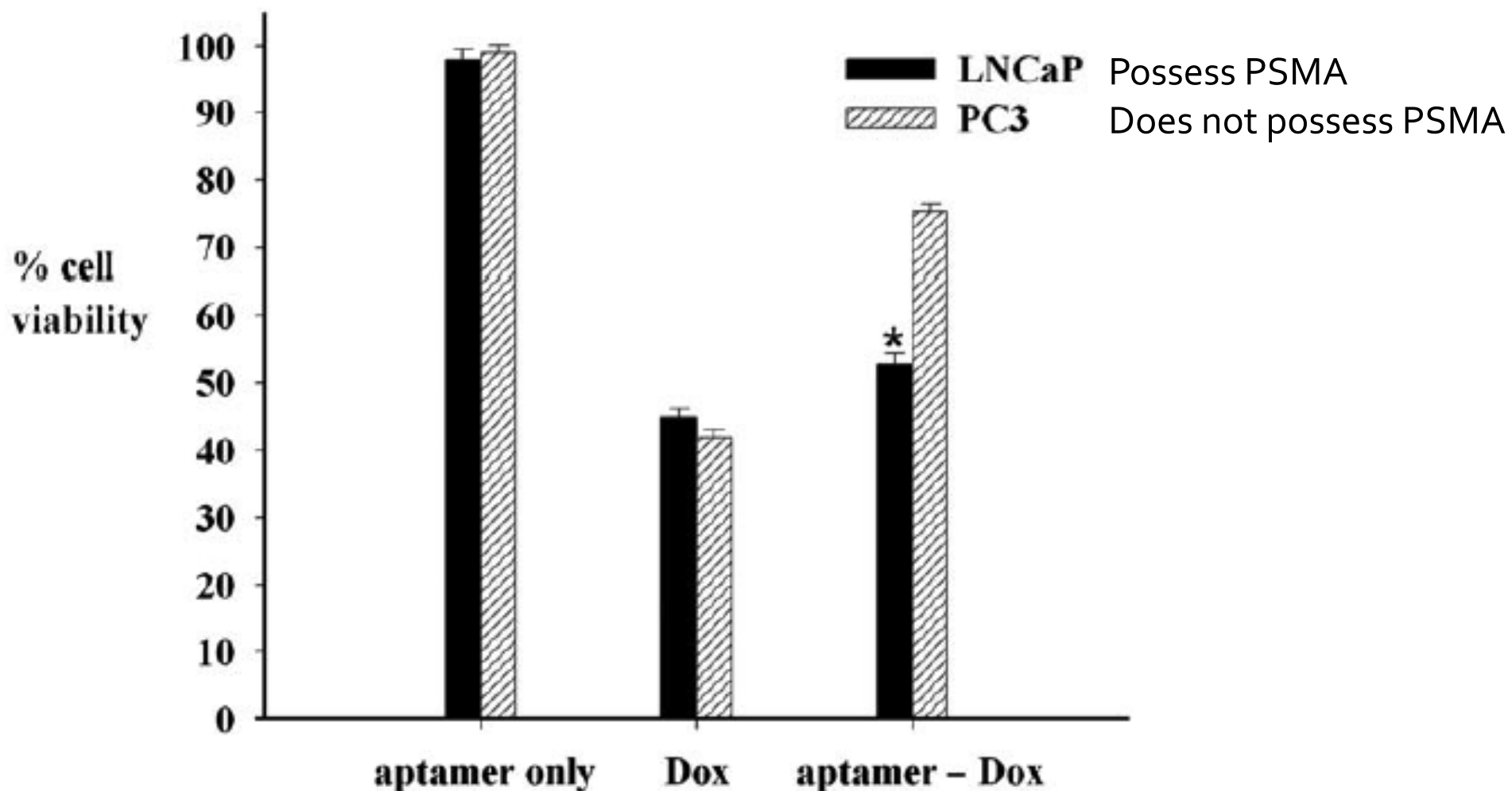
## Drug Delivery

- Titration of aptamer with constant concentration of doxorubicin



# Therapeutic Relevance

## Drug Delivery



# Conclusions

- Aptamers are oligonucleotide strands which bind molecular targets with good binding affinity.
- SELEX provides the ability to select oligonucleotides with high binding affinities for molecular targets from random oligo pools.
- Though SELEX introduced a highly efficient method of selecting and amplifying high binding affinity oligo- strands, continued advances in SELEX may produce aptamers with increased therapeutic potential.

# Conclusions

- An FDA approved drug and several clinical trial drugs validate aptamers as therapeutics
- Aptamers can also be used in drug delivery and other applications

# Image References

- 1. Ruckman, J. *et al.* 2'-Fluoropyrimidine RNA-based Aptamers to the 165-Amino Acid Form of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF<sub>165</sub>) . *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**, 20556-20567 (1998).
- 2. <http://www.instantcast.com/AllStars/CREB>
- 3. <http://dna14.slu.cz/nanoday.php>
- 4. <http://www.the-scientist.com/article/home/53763/>
- 5. <http://mcdb.colorado.edu:8081/mcdb/faculty/researcherobjects/Larry-Gold>
- 6. <http://www.vandaliaresearch.com/aptamers.php>