

Impact of nitrogen-containing backbone linkages on stereopure antisense oligonucleotides in the CNS

Pachamuthu Kandasamy

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Expanding repertoire of backbone modifications with novel PN backbone chemistry

Backbone linkages





PN chemistry increases potency in vitro 10-fold





iCell neurons were treated with increasing concentrations of oligonucleotide. MALAT1 RNA was normalized to SRSF9. Mean \pm sd are shown, n=3 per concentration. Half maximal effective concentrations (EC₅₀) are calculated with GraphPad Prism software.

PN-1 backbone improves cellular potency without impacting RNase H activity



10-fold

100

iCell neurons

10-4

10-2

Log concentration

Backbone modifications



- ∧ Rp PS linkage
- Sp PS linkage
- Phosphodiester linkage
- Stereorandom PN linkage
- □ Rp PN linkage
- 🗆 Sp PN linkage



Relative percentage expression (MALAT1/SRSF9) 100-Percentage full-length RNA remaining 80 60 40 20-0 30 40 0 10 20 50 60 Time (min)

RNase Hassay

- PN-1 matches stereopure PS in RNase H assay
- PN-1 increases potency 10-fold over stereopure PS in neurons

50-

10-6



(Middle) Biochemical RNase H assays performed on MALAT1 RNA-oligonucleotide duplex. Mean \pm sem are shown, n=3 per time point. (Right) iCell neurons were treated with increasing concentrations of oligonucleotide. MALAT1 RNA was normalized to SRSF9. Mean \pm sd are shown, n=2 per concentration. Half maximal effective concentrations (EC₅₀) are calculated with GraphPad Prism software.







(Left) Mice received a single 100 μ g ICV injection (n=3 per group). Relative percentage Malat1 expression (normalized to Hprt1) is shown for the indicated tissues 10-weeks post-dose. Stats: 1-way ANOVA. (Right) C9BAC mice received 2 x 50 μ g ICV injection (n=7 per group). C9orf72 V3 is normalized to Hprt1. Stats: 2-way ANOVA *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001, ***P<0.001 PBS, phosphate buffered saline