

DESCRIPTION

Title of Invention: THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR NEURODEGENERATIVE
DISEASE

[Technical Field]

5 [0001]

The present invention relates to a therapeutic agent for neurodegenerative diseases and the like. More particularly, it relates to a therapeutic agent for neurodegenerative diseases, containing an apoptosis inhibitor of macrophage (AIM) as an
10 active ingredient and a method using same for the treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative diseases.

[Background Art]

[0002]

Neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease,
15 motor neuron disease and the like are diseases that exhibit progressive and refractory cognitive dysfunction and motor dysfunction due to degeneration and loss of specific nerves. While various neurodegenerative diseases are known, a common pathological feature of such neurodegenerative diseases is the
20 accumulation of abnormal proteins, and the accumulation is considered to be the main pathology of neurodegeneration. Therefore, as a therapeutic or preventive approach for neurodegenerative diseases, the construction of means for removing or suppressing the accumulation of such abnormal
25 proteins has been studied.

[0003]

Alzheimer's disease is one of the representative diseases included in neurodegenerative diseases. It is known that plaque formation of amyloid β occurs first in the brain of
30 patients with Alzheimer's disease, and then acetylation and coagulation of tau protein, loss of prolyl isomerase Pin1 and the like occur. Thus, it is considered that Alzheimer's disease can be treated and/or prevented by means for removing the accumulation of amyloid β in the early stage of the disease
35 and/or means for suppressing the accumulation of the protein.

In fact, many candidate substances for a therapeutic agent for Alzheimer's disease have been reported (patent documents 1 - 3).
[0004]

AIM (also referred to as CD5L) is a factor which is
5 specifically produced by a macrophage identified by the present
inventors and suppresses apoptosis of the macrophage itself
(non-patent document 1), and its association with several
diseases has been suggested so far. For example, the blood
concentration of AIM increases with obesity, and AIM is taken
10 up by adipocytes due to CD36-mediated endocytosis and induces
lipolysis of accumulated neutral fats, which suggests
relationship with antiobesity (non-patent document 2). AIM
releases free fatty acid from adipocytes by lipolysis of
neutral fats, and the released fatty acid induces/maintains
15 chronic inflammation in adipose tissue via stimulation of toll-
like receptors. Metabolic syndrome is based on the acquisition
of insulin resistance associated with obesity. Since chronic
inflammation in adipose tissue is important, AIM is said to be
associated with metabolic syndrome (non-patent document 3).
20 The present inventors also clarified that AIM suppresses the
differentiation of fat progenitor cells into mature adipocytes
and induces the decomposition of fat droplets in adipocytes,
and reported the possibility of application of AIM to obesity
(patent document 4). Furthermore, the present inventors
25 clarified that obese AIM knockout (KO) mice loaded with a high-
calorie diet show pathology similar to human NASH pathology,
such as obesity, fatty liver, fibrosis of liver parenchyma, and
carcinogenesis, and reported the possibility of application of
AIM to liver diseases (patent document 5). In addition, the
30 present inventors clarified that AIM KO mice that underwent
bilateral transient renal ischemia reperfusion developed acute
renal failure, followed by the accumulation of necrotic renal
tubular cells and the accompanying rapid progression of
renopathy, and exacerbation of the systemic condition, and a
35 high frequency of death was confirmed. The inventors showed

that when AIM was administered to the AIM KO mice, BUN level was improved, renal function was rapidly improved, and systemic symptoms and mortality were also improved, and reported the possibility of the treatment of acute renal failure and the
5 prophylaxis or treatment of chronic renal diseases by the supplementation of AIM (patent document 6). However, there have been no reports on the relationship between AIM and neurodegenerative diseases.

[Document List]

10 [Patent documents]

[0005]

patent document 1: JP5765857B

patent document 2:JP5692073B

patent document 3: WO 00/24392

15 patent document 4: WO 2010/140531

patent document 5: WO 2013/162021

patent document 6: WO 2015/119253

[Non-patent documents]

[0006]

20 non-patent document 1: Miyazaki, J Exp Med 189:413-422, 1999

non-patent document 2: Kurokawa, Cell Metab 11:479-492, 2010

non-patent document 3: Kurokawa, PNAS 108:12072-12077, 2011

[Summary of Invention]

[Technical Problem]

25 [0007]

The present invention aims to provide a novel treatment method or prophylactic method using AIM protein for neurodegenerative diseases.

[Solution to Problem]

30 [0008]

The present inventors have conducted intensive studies of the above-mentioned problem and found that (1) microglia, which are macrophages in the brain, do not produce AIM, (2) AIM cannot cross the Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB), (3) when
35 recombinant AIM protein is administered by microinjection into

the brain of Alzheimer's disease model mice (5XFAD mice), the AIM protein accumulates in amyloid plaque,

(4) amyloid plaques are remarkably decreased by expressing AIM in the hippocampal region of 5XFAD mice by using adeno-

5 associated virus, and (5) phagocytosis of multimeric amyloid β by brain-derived microglia is remarkably promoted by binding recombinant AIM protein to multimeric amyloid β in vitro and the like. Based on such findings, they have conducted further studies and the completed the present invention. That is, the
10 present invention provides the following.

[0009]

[1] An agent for the treatment or prophylaxis of a neurodegenerative disease, comprising an apoptosis inhibitor of macrophage (AIM), an AIM fragment having a biological activity
15 of AIM, or a nucleic acid encoding the AIM or AIM fragment.

[2] The agent of [1], wherein the nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment is incorporated in a viral vector.

[3] The agent of [2], wherein the viral vector is a viral vector selected from the group consisting of adeno-associated
20 virus, adenovirus, lentivirus, and Sendai virus.

[4] The agent of [3], wherein the viral vector is an adeno-associated virus.

[5] The agent of [4], wherein the adeno-associated virus is AAV serotype 5 (AAV5) or AAV serotype 9 (AAV9).

25 [6] The agent of any of [1] to [5], wherein the neurodegenerative disease is selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Lewy body dementia, frontotemporal dementia, multiple system atrophy, Pick disease, corticobasal degeneration, progressive supranuclear paralysis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinobulbar muscular atrophy,
30 spinal progressive muscular atrophy, Huntington's disease, spinocerebella degeneration, hippocampus sclerosis, progressive myoclonus epilepsy, and dentatorubral-pallidoluytian atrophy.

[7] A method for treating or preventing a neurodegenerative
35 disease, comprising administering AIM, an AIM fragment having a

biological activity of AIM, or a nucleic acid encoding the AIM or AIM fragment to a subject.

[8] The method of [7], wherein the nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment is incorporated in a viral vector.

5 [9] The method of [8], wherein the viral vector is a viral vector selected from the group consisting of adeno-associated virus, adenovirus, lentivirus, and Sendai virus.

[10] The method of [8], wherein the viral vector is an adeno-associated virus.

10 [11] The method of [10], wherein the adeno-associated virus is AAV serotype 5 (AAV5) or AAV serotype 9 (AAV9).

[12] The method of any of [7] to [11], wherein the neurodegenerative disease is selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Lewy body dementia, frontotemporal dementia, multiple system atrophy, Pick disease, corticobasal degeneration, progressive supranuclear paralysis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinobulbar muscular atrophy, spinal progressive muscular atrophy, Huntington's disease, spinocerebella degeneration, hippocampus sclerosis, progressive myoclonus epilepsy, and dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy.

[13] An apoptosis inhibitor of macrophage (AIM), an AIM fragment having a biological activity of AIM, or a nucleic acid encoding the AIM or AIM fragment for use in a method for treating or preventing a neurodegenerative disease.

25 [14] The apoptosis inhibitor, the AIM fragment, or the nucleic acid of [13], wherein the nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment is incorporated in a viral vector.

[15] The apoptosis inhibitor, the AIM fragment, or the nucleic acid of [2], wherein the viral vector is a viral vector selected from the group consisting of adeno-associated virus, adenovirus, lentivirus, and Sendai virus.

[16] The apoptosis inhibitor, the AIM fragment, or the nucleic acid of [15], wherein the viral vector is an adeno-associated virus.

35 [17] The apoptosis inhibitor, the AIM fragment, or the nucleic

acid of [16], wherein the adeno-associated virus is AAV serotype 5 (AAV5) or AAV serotype 9 (AAV9).

[18] The apoptosis inhibitor, the AIM fragment, or the nucleic acid of any of [13] to [17], wherein the neurodegenerative
5 disease is selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Lewy body dementia, frontotemporal dementia, multiple system atrophy, Pick disease, corticobasal degeneration, progressive supranuclear paralysis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinobulbar muscular atrophy,
10 spinal progressive muscular atrophy, Huntington's disease, spinocerebella degeneration, hippocampus sclerosis, progressive myoclonus epilepsy, and dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy.

[19] Use of an apoptosis inhibitor of macrophage (AIM), an AIM fragment having a biological activity of AIM, or a nucleic acid
15 encoding the AIM or AIM fragment in the production of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of a neurodegenerative disease.

[20] The use of [19], wherein the nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment is incorporated in a viral vector.

20 [21] The use of [20], wherein the viral vector is a viral vector selected from the group consisting of adeno-associated virus, adenovirus, lentivirus, and Sendai virus.

[22] The use of [21], wherein the viral vector is an adeno-associated virus.

25 [23] The use of [22], wherein the adeno-associated virus is AAV serotype 5 (AAV5) or AAV serotype 9 (AAV9).

[24] The use of any of [19] to [23], wherein the neurodegenerative disease is selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Lewy body dementia, frontotemporal dementia, multiple system atrophy, Pick disease,
30 corticobasal degeneration, progressive supranuclear paralysis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinobulbar muscular atrophy, spinal progressive muscular atrophy, Huntington's disease, spinocerebella degeneration, hippocampus sclerosis, progressive
35 myoclonus epilepsy, and dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy.

[Advantageous Effects of Invention]

[0010]

According to the present invention, accumulation of abnormal proteins in the brain of a subject can be suppressed. As a result, neurodegenerative diseases including Alzheimer's disease which are caused by the accumulation of abnormal proteins can be treated or prevented.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

[0011]

10 [Fig. 1] AIM expression in the brain was confirmed by Western blotting using a lysate of the whole mouse brain. Brain lysates (20 ng/lane) of wild-type C57BL/6 mouse (Lane 1: Wild-type), AIM-deficient mouse (Lane 2: AIM-KO) and recombinant AIM protein (50 ng) as a positive control were 15 fractionated by SDS-PAGE, and Western blotting was performed using an anti-AIM antibody. No expression of AIM was observed in the brain of wild-type mice or AIM-deficient mice.

[Fig. 2] AIM expression in the brain was confirmed immunohistochemically. Brain tissue sections (longitudinal 20 slices) of wild-type C57BL/6 mice were immunostained with an anti-AIM antibody. Detection was performed by the DAB chromogenic method using a peroxidase reaction, but the expression of AIM was not observed.

[Fig. 3] The total RNA was extracted from each of the 25 whole brain of wild-type C57BL/6 mouse (WT) (Lane 1), the whole brain of AIM-deficient mouse (AIM-KO) (Lane 2), the liver of WT mouse (positive control, Lane 3), the liver of AIM-KO mouse (Lane 4), microglia isolated and proliferated from the brain of WT newborn mouse (Lane 5), and microglia isolated and 30 proliferated from the brain of AIM-KO newborn mouse (Lane 6), and the expression of AIM was analyzed by the quantitative RT-PCR method using relative expression based on the expression in the liver as 1. As a result, significant expression of AIM was not observed in the whole brain or microglia alone.

35 [Fig. 4] Recombinant mouse AIM (rAIM) (10 µg) dissolved

in PBS (dissolved in 10 μ L of PBS) was microinjected into the hippocampal region of the right brain of 5XFAD mice, and after 3 hours, the brain tissue was isolated, sliced, co-stained by the immunostaining method using antibodies against AIM (green) and amyloid A β (red), and observed with a fluorescence microscope. Many parts of AIM and amyloid A β plaque were co-localized (upper Figure: yellow part due to overlapping red and green, and red and green appearing in the same part). When the other parts were highly enlarged (x400) and AIM and amyloid A β were photographed separately (lower Figure), the co-localization was more clearly shown.

[Fig. 5] Adeno-associated virus (AAV) serotype 5 (AAV5) which expresses mouse AIM or empty AAV5 (mock) was microinjected into the hippocampal region of the 8-week-old 5XFAD mice (n=7 - 8) with the same viral load. After 15 weeks, the brain was removed and the sections were stained with anti-amyloid A β antibody, and the % area of the amyloid A β -positive part (amyloid plaque) was compared with the total area of the hippocampus. Individuals infected with AAV expressing AIM showed a significant decrease in amyloid plaque as compared to individuals infected with mock AAV (T-test).

[Fig. 6] Ab (amyloid β) 42 peptides labeled with Cy5 at the N-terminus were multimerized and reacted with a cell population containing microglial cells, isolated and cultured from the brain of AIM-KO neonate mice, in DMEM medium + 10% FBS at 37°C for 1 hr under conditions with rAIM (50 mg/mL) (+ rAIM) or without it (+ PBS). The cells were washed, stained with anti-F4/80 antibody, and analyzed with a flow cytometer. The fluorescence intensity of Cy5 in F4/80 highly positive microglia, namely, the amount of Ab42 multimer uptake was analyzed. As a result, Cy5-positive microglia remarkably (16% $\rightarrow$ 84%) increased in the presence of rAIM than in the absence thereof.

[Fig. 7] A graph showing a comparison of the A β (amyloid) plaque area (%) in 7-week-old non-transgene (Non-TG) 5xFAD mice

and TG(+) 5xFAD mice with respect to the whole brain.

[Fig. 8] A photograph showing the colocalization of AIM and A β plaque in the hippocampal region of 7-week-old Non-TG 5xFAD mice, TG(+) 5xFAD mice, and wild-type C57BL/6 mice.

5 [Fig. 9] A Figure showing the map of a transgene which expresses mouse AIM in a brain nerve cell under a human PDGF-B promoter. The length of each fragment is shown in Kb (kilobase).

[Description of Embodiments]

10 [0012]

The present invention is explained in detail in the following.

[0013]

1. Agent for treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative
15 disease

The present invention provides an agent for the treatment or prophylaxis of a neurodegenerative disease, containing AIM, an AIM fragment having a biological activity of AIM, or a nucleic acid encoding the AIM or AIM fragment (hereinafter
20 sometimes to be referred to as "the agent of the present invention").

[0014]

AIM to be used in the present invention is a protein containing an amino acid sequence that is the same or
25 substantially the same as the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 (amino acid sequence of human-derived AIM protein). AIM may be, for example, a protein isolated and purified from macrophage, which is immunocyte of warm-blooded animals (e.g., human, mouse, rat, rabbit, sheep, swine, bovine, horse, cat,
30 dog, monkey, chimpanzee, chicken and the like). It may also be a protein chemically synthesized or biochemically synthesized in a cell-free translation system. Alternatively, the protein may be a recombinant protein produced from a transformant incorporating a nucleic acid comprising a base sequence that
35 encodes the above-described amino acid sequence. The species

of organism to be the origin of the AIM to be used in the present invention may be preferably the same as the species of the subject suffering from a neurodegenerative disease. For example, when the application target of the agent of the present invention is a human, human AIM is preferably used.

[0015]

Substantially the same amino acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 refers to an amino acid sequence having an identity or similarity of about 60% or more, preferably about 70% or more, further preferably about 80% or more, particularly preferably about 90% or more, most preferably about 95% or more, to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, and the like. As used herein, the "identity" means the proportion (%) of the same amino acids and similar amino acid residues to the overlapping total amino acid residues in the optimal alignment (preferably, the algorithm can consider, for the optimal alignment, introduction of a gap into one or both of the sequences), when two amino acid sequences are aligned using mathematical algorithm known in the technical field. The "similarity" means the ratio (%) of the number of positions where the same or similar amino acid residues are present in two amino acid sequences when they are aligned to the total number of amino acid residues. The "similar amino acid" means amino acids similar in physicochemical properties and, for example, amino acids classified into the same group such as aromatic amino acid (Phe, Trp, Tyr), aliphatic amino acid (Ala, Leu, Ile, Val), polar amino acid (Gln, Asn), basic amino acid (Lys, Arg, His), acidic amino acid (Glu, Asp), amino acid having hydroxyl group (Ser, Thr), amino acid with small side chain (Gly, Ala, Ser, Thr, Met) and the like can be mentioned. Substitution with such similar amino acids is predicted to cause no change in the phenotype of the protein (i.e., conservative amino acid substitution). Specific examples of the conservative amino acid substitution are well known in the art and described in

various documents (see, for example, Bowie et al., Science, 247:1306-1310(1990)).

[0016]

The identity or similarity of the amino acid sequence in
5 the present specification can be calculated using the identity
or similarity calculation algorithm NCBI BLAST (National Center
for Biotechnology Information Basic Local Alignment Search
Tool) under the following conditions (expectancy=10; gap;
matrix =BLOSUM62; filtering=OFF). Examples of other algorithm
10 to determine the identity or similarity of amino acid sequence
include the algorithm described in Karlin et al., Proc. Natl.
Acad. Sci. USA, 90:5873-5877(1993) [the algorithm is
incorporated in NBLAST and XBLAST program (version 2.0)
(Altschul et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 25:3389-3402(1997))], the
15 algorithm described in Needleman et al., J. Mol. Biol., 48:444-
453(1970) [the algorithm is incorporated in GAP program in GCG
software package], the algorithm described in Myers and Miller,
CABIOS, 4:11-17(1988) [the algorithm is incorporated in ALIGN
program (version 2.0) which is a part of the CGC sequence
20 alignment software package], the algorithm described in Pearson
et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85: 2444-2448(1988) [the
algorithm is incorporated in FASTA program in the GCG software
package] and the like, and they can also be preferably used in
the same manner. More preferably, substantially the same amino
25 acid sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1
is an amino acid sequence having an identity of about 60% or
more, preferably about 70% or more, further preferably about
80% or more, particularly preferably about 90% or more, and
most preferably about 95% or more, to the amino acid sequence
30 shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

[0017]

As a protein comprising substantially the same amino acid
sequence as the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, for
example, a protein comprising substantially the same amino acid
35 sequence as the aforementioned amino acid sequence shown in SEQ

ID NO:1, and having substantially the same quality of activity as the biological activity of wild-type AIM can be mentioned. Examples of the biological activity of the wild-type AIM include endocytosis activity on macrophage (including
5 microglia), activity to suppress apoptosis of macrophage, activity to maintain or promote arteriosclerosis, adipocyte differentiation suppressive activity, activity to melt lipid droplet of adipocyte, adipocyte reducing activity, CD36 binding activity, endocytosis activity to adipocyte, FAS binding
10 activity, FAS function suppressive activity, antiobesity activity, activity to prevent or treat hepatic diseases (fatty liver, NASH, cirrhosis, liver cancer), activity to prevent or treat renal diseases (acute renal failure, chronic nephritis, chronic renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, diabetic nephropathy,
15 nephrosclerosis, IgA nephropathy, hypertensive nephropathy, nephropathy with collagen disease or IgM nephropathy) and the like. In the present invention, particularly, an endocytosis activity on macrophage can be a preferable index. The activity can be confirmed using in vitro macrophage (or microglia)
20 phagocytosis tests, though not limited thereto. In the present specification, the "substantially the same quality" means that the activity thereof is qualitatively (e.g., physiologically or pharmacologically) the same. Therefore, it is preferable that the aforementioned activities be equivalent to each other, but
25 the quantitative factors of these activities, such as the extent of activity (e.g., about 0.1 to about 10 times, preferably about 0.5 to about 2 times) and the molecular weight of the protein, may be different. The aforementioned activities can be measured by a method known per se.

30 [0018]

Examples of the AIM to be used in the present invention also include proteins comprising (1) an amino acid sequence having 1 or 2 or more (preferably about 1 to 100, preferably about 1 to 50, further preferably about 1 to 10, particularly
35 preferably 1 to several (2, 3, 4 or 5)) amino acids deleted

from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, (2) an amino acid sequence having 1 or 2 or more (preferably about 1 to 100, preferably about 1 to 50, further preferably about 1 to 10, particularly preferably 1 to several (2, 3, 4 or 5)) amino acids added to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, (3) an amino acid sequence having 1 or 2 or more (preferably about 1 to 50, preferably about 1 to 10, further preferably 1 to several (2, 3, 4 or 5)) amino acids inserted in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, (4) an amino acid sequence having 1 or 2 or more (preferably about 1 to 50, preferably about 1 to 10, further preferably 1 to several (2, 3, 4 or 5)) amino acids substituted by other amino acids in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, or (5) an amino acid sequence comprising a combination thereof. When an amino acid sequence has been inserted, deleted or substituted as described above, the position of the insertion, deletion or substitution is not particularly limited as long as a desired biological activity (e.g., endocytosis activity on macrophage (including microglia)) of the protein is maintained.

[0019]

AIM in the present invention is preferably a human AIM protein having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 (GenBank Accession No.: AAD01446), or a homologue thereof in other mammals [for example, mouse homologue registered in the GenBank as Accession No.: AAD01445 and the like], more preferably, a human AIM protein consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

[0020]

In the present specification, the protein and peptide are described according to conventional peptide lettering, and the left end is N-terminus (amino terminus), and the right end is C-terminus (carboxyl terminus). In AIM to be used in the present invention including a protein comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, the C-terminus may be any of a carboxyl group (-COOH), carboxylate (-COO⁻), amide (-CONH₂) and

ester (-COOR).

Here, as R in the ester, a C₁₋₆ alkyl group, for example, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl and n-butyl, a C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl group, for example, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl, a C₆₋₁₂ aryl group, for example, phenyl and α -naphthyl, a phenyl-C₁₋₂ alkyl group, for example, benzyl and phenethyl, a C₇₋₁₄ aralkyl group, for example, an α -naphthyl-C₁₋₂ alkyl group, for example, α -naphthylmethyl, a pivaloyloxymethyl group; and the like can be used.

10 [0021]

When the AIM to be used in the present invention has a carboxyl group (or carboxylate) at a position other than the C-terminus, a protein wherein the carboxyl group is amidated or esterified is also included in the protein of the present invention. In this case, as the ester, the above-described ester at the C terminus, and the like, for example, is used.
[0022]

Furthermore, the AIM in the present invention also includes a protein wherein the amino group of the N-terminal amino acid residue is protected by a protecting group (e.g., C₁₋₆ acyl groups such as C₁₋₆ alkanoyls such as formyl group and acetyl group, and the like); a protein wherein the glutamine residue that may be produced upon cleavage at the N terminus in vivo has been converted to pyroglutamic acid, a protein wherein a substituent (e.g., -OH, -SH, amino group, imidazole group, indol group, guanidino group and the like) on a side chain of an amino acid in the molecule is protected by an appropriate protecting group (e.g., C₁₋₆ acyl groups such as C₁₋₆ alkanoyl groups such as formyl group and acetyl group, and the like), a conjugated peptide such as what is called a glycopeptide having a sugar chain bound thereto, and the like.

[0023]

In the present specification, the "AIM" is a concept including not only wild-type AIM but also mutants of these and the like having an activity substantially the same or improved

than the biological activity of the wild-type AIM. Here, the "activity of substantially the same quality" is as defined above. In addition, the "activity of substantially the same quality" can be measured in the same manner as in the case of
5 AIM.

[0024]

One embodiment of the mutant of AIM includes, but is not limited to, the following.

The mutant human AIM of the present invention preferably
10 contains the amino acid sequence of any one of the following (1b) to (5b).

(1b) an amino acid sequence wherein cysteine at amino acid number 191 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 is substituted with serine,

15 (2b) an amino acid sequence wherein cysteine at amino acid number 300 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 is substituted with serine,

(3b) an amino acid sequence wherein cysteine at amino acid number 191 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 is
20 substituted with serine, and an amino acid sequence wherein cysteine at amino acid number 300 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 is substituted with serine,

(4b) an amino acid sequence substantially the same as the amino acid sequence of any one of (1b) to (3b), wherein cysteines
25 present in the amino acid sequence of any one of (1b) to (3b) and the substituted serine remain,

(5b) an amino acid sequence further comprising deletion, addition, insertion or substitution of one to several amino acids or a combination thereof at a position(s) other than
30 cysteines present in the amino acid sequence of any one of (1b) to (3b) and the substituted serine.

As an AIM mutant having a function the same as or improved than the function of the wild-type recombinant AIM, one disclosed in Patent Application No. JP2017-220733 or the
35 like can be used.

[0025]

As a component of the agent of the present invention, not only AIM but also an AIM fragment having the biological activity of AIM can also be used. Whether or not the AIM
5 fragment has the biological activity of wild-type AIM may be determined by the aforementioned method.

[0026]

As one embodiment of an AIM fragment, since intact AIM protein contains 3 SRCR (Scavenger-Receptor Cysteine-Rich)
10 domains containing a large amount of cysteine, each SRCR domain can be recited as an example of an AIM fragment having substantially the same quality of activity as the biological activity possessed by the wild-type AIM. To be specific, for example, of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1,
15 partial amino acid sequences respectively comprising SRCR1 domain (amino acid Nos. 24 - 125 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1), SRCR2 domain (amino acid Nos. 138 - 239 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1), and SRCR3 domain (amino acid Nos. 244 - 346 of the amino acid sequence
20 shown in SEQ ID NO:1), partial amino acid sequence comprising any combination of SRCR domains and the like can be used as the AIM fragment. The size of the AIM fragment having substantially the same quality of activity as the biological activity possessed by the wild-type AIM is not particularly
25 limited as long as it comprises the above-mentioned functional domain. The partial peptide preferably comprises not less than 50 partial amino acid sequences, more preferably not less than 100 partial amino acid sequences, further preferably not less than 200 partial amino acid sequences. The partial amino acid
30 sequences may be a single consecutive partial amino acid sequence, or discontinuous plural partial amino acid sequences linked to each other.

[0027]

In addition, the C-terminus of the AIM fragment to be
35 used in the present invention may be any of a carboxyl group (-

COOH), carboxylate ($-\text{COO}^-$), amide ($-\text{CONH}_2$) and ester ($-\text{COOR}$).

Here, examples of the R in ester include, those similar to the examples recited above for AIM. When the partial peptide of the present invention has a carboxyl group (or carboxylate) at
5 a position other than the C-terminus, the carboxyl group may be amidated or esterified, which is also encompassed in the partial peptide of the present invention. As the ester in this case, for example, those similar to the ester at the C-terminus and the like are used.

10 [0028]

Furthermore, the AIM fragment to be used in the present invention includes, in the same manner as in the above-mentioned AIM, the amino group of the N-terminal amino acid residue may be protected with a protecting group, the glutamine
15 residue at the N-terminus may be converted to pyroglutamic acid, a substituent on the side chain of the amino acid in a molecule may be protected with a suitable protecting group, or the partial peptide may be a composite peptide wherein a sugar chain is bonded (so-called glycopeptide and the like), and the
20 like.

[0029]

The AIM (including AIM fragment) to be used in the present invention may be in the form of a salt. For example, salts with physiologically acceptable acid (e.g., inorganic
25 acid, organic acid), base (e.g., alkali metal salt) and the like are used, and a physiologically acceptable acid addition salt is particularly preferable. Examples of such salt to be used include salts with inorganic acids (e.g., hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid), salts
30 with organic acids (e.g., acetic acid, formic acid, propionic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, malic acid, oxalic acid, benzoic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid) and the like.

[0030]

35 AIM can be produced from a macrophage of the

aforementioned mammals by a protein purification method known per se. To be specific, AIM or a salt thereof can be prepared by homogenizing mammalian macrophage, removing cell debris by low-speed centrifugation, centrifuging the supernatant at a
5 high speed to precipitate a cellular membrane-comprising fraction, and subjecting the supernatant to chromatography such as reversed-phase chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, affinity chromatography and the like, and the like.

[0031]

10 AIM (including AIM fragments) can also be produced according to a publicly known method of peptide synthesis. The method of peptide synthesis may be any of, for example, a solid phase synthesis process and a liquid phase synthesis process. A desired protein can be produced by condensing a partial
15 peptide or amino acid capable of constituting AIM with the remaining portion, and removing any protecting group the resultant product may have.

Here, the condensation and the protecting group removal are conducted in accordance with methods known per se, for
20 example, the methods indicated in (1) and (2) below:

(1) M. Bodanszky and M.A. Ondetti: *Peptide Synthesis*, Interscience Publishers, New York (1966)

(2) Schroeder and Luebke: *The Peptide*, Academic Press, New York (1965).

25 [0032]

AIM thus obtained can be purified or isolated by a known method of purification. Here, as examples of the method of purification, solvent extraction, distillation, column chromatography, liquid chromatography, recrystallization,
30 combinations thereof and the like can be mentioned.

[0033]

When thus obtained AIM is in a free form, the free form can be converted into a suitable salt form by a known method or a method based thereon, and on the other hand, when the AIM is
35 obtained in the form of a salt, it can be converted into the

free form or in the form of a different salt by a known method or a method based thereon.

[0034]

Furthermore, AIM can also be produced by culturing a transformant comprising a nucleic acid encoding the same, and separating and purifying AIM from the obtained culture. The nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment may be DNA or RNA, or DNA/RNA chimera, preferably DNA. Additionally, the nucleic acid may be double-stranded or single-stranded. In the case of a double-stranded nucleic acid, it may be a double-stranded DNA, a double-stranded RNA, or a DNA:RNA hybrid. In the case of a single strand, it may be a sense strand (that is, coding strand), or an antisense strand (that is, non-coding strand).

[0035]

Examples of the DNA encoding AIM (including AIM fragments) include genomic DNA, cDNA derived from macrophage of warm-blooded animal (e.g., human, bovine, monkey, horse, swine, sheep, goat, dog, cat, guinea pig, rat, mouse, rabbit, hamster, chicken and the like), synthetic DNA and the like. Genomic DNA encoding AIM or an AIM fragment can be directly amplified by Polymerase Chain Reaction (hereinafter to be abbreviated as "PCR method") by using, as a template, a genomic DNA fraction prepared from any cell of the aforementioned animals [for example, hepatocyte, splenocyte, nerve cell, glial cell, pancreatic β cell, myelocyte, mesangial cell, Langerhans' cell, epidermal cell, epithelial cell, goblet cell, endothelial cell, smooth muscle cell, fibroblast, fibrocyte, myocyte, adipocyte, immunocyte (e.g., macrophage, T cell, B cell, natural killer cell, mast cell, neutrophil, basophil, eosinophil, monocyte), megakaryocyte, synovial cell, chondrocyte, bone cell, osteoblast, osteoclast, mammary gland cell, hepatocyte or interstitial cell, or corresponding progenitor cell, stem cell or cancer cell thereof, and the like], or any tissue where such cells are present [for example, brain or any portion of the brain (e.g., olfactory bulb, amygdaloid nucleus, basal ganglia,

hippocampus, thalamus, hypothalamus, subthalamus, subthalamus, nucleus, cerebral cortex, medulla oblongata, cerebellum), spinal cord, hypophysis, stomach, pancreas, kidney, liver, gonad, thyroid, gall-bladder, bone marrow, adrenal gland, skin, lung, gastrointestinal tract (e.g., large intestine, small intestine), blood vessel, heart, thymus, spleen, submandibular gland, peripheral blood, prostate, testicle, ovary, placenta, uterus, bone, joint, adipose tissue (e.g., brown adipose tissue, white adipose tissue), skeletal muscle and the like], and cDNA encoding AIM or an AIM fragment can also be directly amplified by PCR method and Reverse Transcriptase-PCR (hereinafter to be abbreviated as "RT-PCR method") by using, as a template, a total RNA or mRNA fraction prepared from macrophage, respectively. Alternatively, the genomic DNA and cDNA encoding AIM or a peptide fragment thereof can also be cloned by colony or plaque hybridization method or PCR method and the like from a genomic DNA library and cDNA library prepared by inserting the above-mentioned genomic DNA and total RNA or a fragment of mRNA into a suitable vector. The vector used for the library may be any of a bacteriophage, a plasmid, a cosmid, a phagemid and the like.

[0036]

Examples of the nucleic acid encoding AIM include a nucleic acid comprising the same or substantially the same base sequence as the base sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 and the like. As the nucleic acid comprising the same or substantially the same base sequence as the base sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, for example, a nucleic acid comprising a base sequence having an identity or similarity of not less than about 60%, preferably not less than about 70%, more preferably not less than about 80%, particularly preferably not less than about 90%, with the base sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, and encoding a protein having an activity of substantially the same quality as the aforementioned AIM and the like can be used. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid comprising the same or

substantially the same base sequence as the base sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 is a nucleic acid comprising a base sequence having a homology of not less than about 60%, preferably not less than about 70%, more preferably not less than about 80%, particularly preferably not less than about 90%, with the base sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, and encoding a protein having the same or substantially the same quality of activity as the aforementioned AIM. The nucleic acid encoding AIM also includes a nucleic acid sequence subjected to codon optimization for the purpose of increasing expression efficiency in an organism to be the application target.

[0037]

The identity or similarity of the base sequence in the present specification can be calculated under the following conditions (an expectation value = 10; gaps are allowed; filtering = ON, match score=1; mismatch score=-3) using an identity or similarity scoring algorithm NCBI BLAST (National Center for Biotechnology Information Basic Local Alignment Search Tool). As other algorithm for determining the identity or similarity of the base sequence, for example, the above-mentioned homology calculation algorithm for amino acid sequences can be similarly preferably recited as the example.

[0038]

The nucleic acid encoding AIM is preferably a nucleic acid comprising a base sequence encoding human AIM protein shown by the base sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 (GenBank accession No: AF011429), or a homologue thereof in other mammal [for example, mouse homologue registered in GenBank as accession No: AF011428 and the like].

[0039]

As the component of the agent of the present invention, a nucleic acid encoding AIM, or an AIM fragment having a biological activity of AIM can also be used.

[0040]

The nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment to be used

in the present invention may be any as long as it comprises a base sequence encoding a peptide comprising the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as a part of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1. Specifically, as a nucleic acid encoding the AIM fragment, (1) a nucleic acid comprising a partial base sequence of the base sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, or (2) a nucleic acid comprising a base sequence having an identity or similarity of not less than about 60%, preferably not less than about 70%, more preferably not less than about 80%, particularly preferably not less than about 90%, with a nucleic acid comprising a partial base sequence of the base sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, and encoding a protein having an activity of substantially the same quality as the aforementioned AIM and the like are used.

[0041]

The nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment can be cloned by amplifying same using a synthesized DNA primer having a part of a base sequence encoding the AIM or AIM fragment by PCR method, or by conducting hybridization of a DNA incorporated into a suitable expression vector with a labeled DNA fragment or synthetic DNA encoding a part or whole region of AIM. Hybridization can be conducted according to a method known per se or a method based thereon, for example, a method described in Molecular Cloning, 2nd edition (J. Sambrook et al., Cold Spring Harbor Lab. Press, 1989) and the like. When a commercially available library is used, hybridization can be conducted according to the method described in the instruction manual attached thereto. Hybridization can preferably be conducted under highly stringent conditions.

[0042]

As examples of the highly stringent conditions, conditions of a hybridization reaction in 6×SSC (sodium chloride/sodium citrate) at 45°C followed by washing in 0.2×SSC/0.1% SDS at 65°C once or more and the like can be mentioned. Those skilled in the art are able to easily obtain

desired stringency by changing the salt concentration of the hybridization solution, hybridization reaction temperature, probe concentration, probe length, the number of mismatches, hybridization reaction time, the salt concentration of the washing solution, washing temperature and the like as appropriate. When a commercially available library is used, hybridization can be conducted according to the method described in the instruction manual attached to the library.

[0043]

10 The nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment may also be functionally linked to an expression vector or the like having a promoter that is specifically expressed in the brain. By delivering an expression vector containing a nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment into the brain, the AIM or AIM
15 fragment can be specifically expressed in the brain. Examples of the brain specific promoter include, but are not limited to, SCG10, GFAP promoter, synapsin 1 promoter, tubulin α 1 promoter, calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II promoter, neuron-specific enolase promoter, PDGF (platelet-derived growth
20 factor beta)- β chain promoter and the like.

[0044]

In one preferable embodiment, a nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment may be mounted on a viral vector. Preferable examples of the viral vector include, but are not limited to,
25 adeno-associated virus, adenovirus, lentivirus, and Sendai virus. In consideration of the use in gene therapy, adeno-associated virus is preferable because it can express transgene for a long period of time, is highly safe because it is derived from a non-pathogenic virus and the like. In addition, the
30 serotype of the adeno-associated virus is not particularly limited as long as the desired effect of the present invention can be obtained, and any of serotypes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 may also be used. Particularly, considering the high expression efficiency in neural tissues, serotype 1, 2, 5, 9,
35 or 10 is preferable (see WO 2005/033321 for various serotypes

of AAV). Furthermore, AAV5 is more preferable from the aspect of high expression efficiency, and serotype 9 (AAV9) is more preferable from the aspect of the property of efficient permeation through the blood vessel brain barrier (Iwata N et al, Sci Rep. 2013; 3:1472). The viral vector to be used in the present invention also includes variants thereof. As a variant of a viral vector, a modified capsid and the like are known. Particularly, examples of the AAV variant include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in WO 2012/057363 and the like.

10 [0045]

When a nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment is mounted into a viral vector, for the purpose of specifically expressing AIM or AIM fragment in the target brain, it is preferable to use a brain-specific promoter as a promoter that controls the expression of the nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment. Examples of such brain-specific promoter include, but are not limited to, SCG10, GFAP promoter, synapsin 1 promoter, tubulin α 1 promoter, calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II promoter, neuron-specific enolase promoter, PDGF (platelet-derived growth factor beta)- β chain promoter and the like. In addition to the promoter, known sequences such as Poly A addition signal, Kozak consensus sequence, tag sequence, linker sequence, NLS and the like may also be mounted as appropriate into a viral vector together with the nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment according to the purpose.

25 [0046]

A viral vector containing a nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment can be prepared by a known method. In brief, a plasmid vector for virus expression is prepared by inserting a nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment and, if necessary, a nucleic acid having a desired function (e.g., brain-specific promoter, etc.), this is transfected into an appropriate host cell to transiently produce a viral vector containing the polynucleotide of the present invention, and the viral vector is recovered.

[0047]

For example, when AAV vector is prepared, a vector plasmid is created first in which the ITRs at both ends of a wild-type AAV genome sequence are left and, in the place of a DNA encoding the other Rep proteins and capsid proteins, a nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment is inserted. On the other hand, the DNAs encoding Rep proteins and capsid proteins, which is necessary for forming virus particles, are inserted into another plasmid. Furthermore, a plasmid containing genes (E1A, E1B, E2A, VA, and E4orf6) responsible for the adenovirus helper action necessary for the proliferation of AAV is prepared as an adenovirus helper plasmid. These three plasmids are co-transfected into a host cell, whereby recombinant AAV (i.e., AAV vector) is produced within the cell. As the host cell, it is preferable to use a cell (e.g., 293 cell, etc.) that can supply a part of the gene product(s) (proteins) of the gene(s) responsible for the aforementioned helper action, and when such a cell is used, it is not necessary to mount the gene encoding the protein(s) that can be supplied from the host cell on the aforementioned adenovirus helper plasmid. Since the produced AAV vector exists in the nucleus, the host cell is frozen and thawed and recovered, and separated and purified by density ultracentrifugation method using cesium chloride, column method, and the like, whereby the desired AAV vector is prepared.

[0048]

When the agent of the present invention is used to treat or prevent a neurodegenerative disease of a subject, the route of administration thereof is not particularly limited as long as the delivery of the active ingredient AIM protein into the brain is realized. In one embodiment, when the component contained in the agent of the present invention is AIM protein, considering that the AIM protein does not cross the Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB), a pinhole may be made in the cranial bone of the subject, and the agent of the present invention is directly

injected into the brain tissue by a method known per se, such as microinjection or the like. Alternatively, the AIM protein can also be delivered into the brain by encapsulating the AIM protein in a liposome modified to permit permeation through the Blood-Brain Barrier and administering same to the subject by intravenous administration or the like. Also, even when the component contained in the agent of the present invention is a nucleic acid encoding AIM protein, the nucleic acid encoding the AIM protein can be delivered into the brain by a method of directly introducing the agent of the present invention from a pinhole provided in the cranial bone of a subject, a method using the aforementioned liposome, or the like.

[0049]

When the component of the agent of the present invention is a viral vector mounting a nucleic acid encoding AIM, a pinhole is provided in the cranial bone of a subject, and the agent of the present invention can be directly introduced into the brain tissue via the pinhole by a method known per se, such as microinjection. As mentioned above, use of AAV9 is highly preferable since AIM can be specifically expressed in the brain of the subject simply by injecting the agent of the present invention into the circulating blood without providing a pinhole in the cranial bone of the subject. That is, in an embodiment using means capable of crossing the Blood-Brain Barrier such as liposome, AAV9 and the like, the agent of the present invention is parenterally administered and can be administered by, for example, intravenous administration, intraarterial administration, subcutaneous administration, or intraperitoneal administration.

[0050]

When the agent of the present invention is formulated for parenteral administration, for example, it can be formulated as injection, suppository or the like. The injection may include the dosage forms of intravenous injection, subcutaneous injection, intradermal injection, intramuscular injection, drip

injection, and the like. Such injection can be prepared according to a known method. Injection can be prepared, for example, by dissolving, suspending or emulsifying components such as AIM, nucleic acid encoding AIM and/or virus mounting a
5 nucleic acid encoding AIM and the like in a sterile aqueous solution or an oily solution generally used for injection. As the aqueous solution for injection, for example, saline, isotonic solution containing glucose and other auxiliary agents, and the like are used, which may be used in combination with a
10 suitable solubilizing agent, for example, alcohol (e.g. ethanol), polyalcohol (e.g., propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol), non-ionic surfactant [e.g., polysorbate80, HCO-50 (polyoxyethylene (50 mol) adduct of hydrogenated castor oil)] and the like. As the oily solution, sesame oil, soybean oil
15 and the like are used and, as a solubilizing agent, benzyl benzoate, benzyl alcohol and the like may be used in combination. A prepared injection is preferably filled in a suitable ampoule.

[0051]

20 The neurodegenerative disease to be treated or prevented by the agent of the present invention is not particularly limited as long as it is caused by the accumulation of abnormal protein in the brain. In the present specification, the "abnormal protein" includes proteins that can cause diseases as
25 a result of loss, reduction, enhancement, or change in the original biological function due to changes in three-dimensional structure caused by gene mutation, chemical modification and the like, and also includes protein aggregates that abnormally coagulate or accumulate, even if the individual
30 protein is the same as a normal protein, to form abnormal protein aggregates as a whole, resulting in protein aggregates that can cause diseases. The neurodegenerative diseases to be treated or prevented using the agent of the present invention include, but are not limited to, Alzheimer's disease,
35 Parkinson's disease, Lewy body dementia, frontotemporal

dementia, multiple system atrophy, Pick disease, corticobasal degeneration, progressive supranuclear paralysis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinobulbar muscular atrophy, spinal progressive muscular atrophy, Huntington's disease,

5 spinocerebella degeneration, hippocampus sclerosis, progressive myoclonus epilepsy, and dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy.

In one embodiment, the disease to which the agent of the present invention is applied is Alzheimer's disease.

[0052]

10 The dose of the agent of the present invention to a subject is not particularly limited as long as it is a therapeutically and/or prophylactically effective amount, and may be appropriately optimized according to the kind and form of the active ingredient, the age and body weight of the
15 subject, the administration schedule, the administration method, and the like.

[0053]

By applying the agent of the present invention to a subject suffering from a neurodegenerative disease, AIM or an
20 AIM fragment is delivered into the brain of a subject or expressed in the brain of a subject. AIM or an AIM fragment in the brain binds to abnormal proteins present in the brain and marks the proteins as targets for removal. The marked abnormal proteins are rapidly removed from the brain by phagocytosis by
25 microglia. As a result, the neurodegenerative disease in the subject can be treated and/or prevented.

[0054]

The "treatment" of a disease in the present specification may include not only cure of a disease, but also remission of
30 the disease and improvement of the degree of the disease.

[0055]

The "prophylaxis" of a disease in the present specification includes delaying the onset of the disease in addition to preventing the onset of the disease. In addition,
35 the "prophylaxis" of a disease in the present specification

also includes preventing the recurrence of the disease after treatment or delaying the recurrence of the disease after treatment.

[0056]

5 2. Method for treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative disease

The present invention also provides a method for treating or preventing a neurodegenerative disease, comprising administering AIM, an AIM fragment having a biological activity
10 of AIM, or a nucleic acid encoding the AIM or AIM fragment to a subject (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "the method of the present invention").

[0057]

In the method of the present invention, AIM and the like
15 to be used as the active ingredient, administration means for each component and the like are the same as those explained in "1. Agent for treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative disease".

[0058]

20 The subject to which the method of the present invention is to be applied include any organism that can suffer from a neurodegenerative disease. Specific examples include warm-blooded animals such as human, bovine, monkey, horse, swine, sheep, goat, dog, cat, guinea pig, rat, mouse, rabbit, hamster,
25 bird and the like. As described above, it is preferable to match the origin of the application subject with that of AIM and the like.

[0059]

In one preferable embodiment of the present invention, a
30 viral vector mounting a nucleic acid encoding AIM can also be provided. Usable viral vector and the like are the same as those explained in "1. Agent for treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative disease".

[0060]

35 The neurodegenerative diseases to be treated or prevented

by the agent of the present invention are also the same as those explained in "1. Agent for treatment or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative disease".

[0061]

5 The dose of each component such as AIM and the like in the method of the present invention is not particularly limited as long as it is a therapeutically and/or prophylactically effective amount, and may be appropriately optimized according to the kind and form of the active ingredient, the age and body
10 weight of the subject, the administration schedule, the administration method, and the like.

[0062]

 The present invention is explained more specifically in the following Examples; however, the present invention is not
15 limited in any way by these Examples.

[Example]

[0063]

[Example 1] Confirmation of expression of AIM protein in the brain of wild-type mouse

20 The whole brains of wild-type C57BL/6 mouse (Lane 1: Wild-type) and AIM-deficient mouse (Lane 2: AIM-KO) were homogenized in a Lysis Buffer to prepare lysates, 20 ng of protein was fractionated on SDS-PAGE together with positive control rAIM protein (50 ng), and then transferred to
25 polyvinylidene fluoride (PDVF) membrane, and Western blotting was performed using an anti-AIM antibody (rabbit anti-mouse AIM anti-serum).

[0064]

 The results are shown in Fig. 1. As shown in Fig. 1, AIM
30 expression was not observed in the brain of the wild-type mouse or AIM-deficient mouse.

[0065]

[Example 2] Immunostaining of the brain of wild-type mouse

 Brain tissue of wild-type C57BL/6 mouse was fixed with 4%
35 para-form aldehyde and, after paraffin blocking, a 4 μ m-thick

section covering the main part of the brain was prepared.
After a deparaffinizing treatment, immunostaining was performed
using an anti-AIM antibody (rabbit anti-mouse AIM antiserum: an
antibody that has been used for immunostaining), and detection
5 was performed by the DAB chromogenic method using a peroxidase
reaction.

[0066]

The results are shown in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 2, AIM
expression was not observed in the whole brain of the wild-type
10 mouse.

[0067]

[Example 3] Confirmation of AIM mRNA in the brain of wild-type
mouse

RNA was extracted from each of the whole brain of wild-
15 type C57BL/6 mouse (WT) (Lane 1), the whole brain of AIM-
deficient mouse (AIM-KO) (Lane 2), the liver of WT mouse
(positive control, Lane 3), the liver of AIM-KO mouse (Lane 4),
microglia isolated and proliferated from the brain of WT
newborn mouse (Lane 5), and microglia of the same AIM-KO (Lane
20 6), and the expression of AIM was analyzed by the quantitative
RT-PCR method. Based on the expression in the liver as 1, the
expression in each sample was shown in numerical value as
relative expression.

[0068]

25 The results are shown in Fig. 3. As shown in Fig. 3,
transcription of AIM mRNA was not observed in the whole brain
or intracerebral microglia of the wild-type mouse.

[0069]

Summarizing the results of Examples 1 - 3, it is
30 considered that the AIM gene is not transcribed in the brain,
and the AIM protein is blocked at the Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB)
and does not migrate into the brain.

[0070]

[Example 4] Introduction of AIM into the brain and its
35 localization with amyloid plaque

Under anesthesia, Alzheimer's disease model mouse 5XFAD mouse with exposed calvarial skull was fixed with a stereotactic (or stereotaxic apparatus). Recombinant mouse AIM (rAIM, SEQ ID NO: 4) (10 µg) (dissolved in 10 µL of PBS) was microinjected under a stereoscopic microscope into the hippocampal region of the right brain of 5XFAD mouse After 3 hr, the brain tissue was isolated and fixed with 4% para-formaldehyde, and frozen sections were prepared, co-stained by an immunostaining method using antibodies against AIM (green) and amyloid beta (Aβ: red), and observed with a fluorescence microscope.

[0071]

The results are shown in Fig. 4. As shown in Fig. 4, it was shown that the recombinant AIM introduced into the hippocampal region of the 5XFAD mouse co-localized with amyloid plaque.

[0072]

[Example 5] Decrease in amyloid plaque by expression of AIM in the brain

Adeno-associated virus serotype 5 (AAV-AIM) expressing mouse AIM or empty AAV5 (AAV-mock) in the same viral load was microinjected into the brain hippocampal region of 8-week-old 5XFAD mice fixed by stereotactic (or stereotaxic apparatus) (n=7 - 8). After 15 weeks, the brain was removed, fixed with 4% para-formaldehyde and paraffin sections were stained with anti-amyloid Aβ antibody. The % area of the amyloid Aβ-positive part (amyloid plaque) was measured using NIHImageJ software. The area of amyloid plaque to the area of the whole hippocampus was indicated in %, and compared between the mice infected with AAV-AIM and the mice infected with AAV-mock.

[0073]

The results are shown in Fig. 5. As shown in Fig. 5, AIM expression adeno-associated virus infection, mock AAV infection as compared to, remarkable amyloid plaque decrease (n=7 - 8, P=0.00048, T-test). From the results, it was shown that

delivery of AIM protein into the brain efficiently decreases intracerebral abnormal proteins.

[0074]

[Example 6] Removal of amyloid β multimer by binding of AIM

5 Ab (amyloid β) 42 peptides (Asp - Ala - Glu - Phe - Arg - His - Asp - Ser - Gly - Tyr - Glu - Val - His - His - Gln - Lys - Leu - Val - Phe - Phe - Ala - Glu - Asp - Val - Gly - Ser - Asn - Lys - Gly - Ala - Ile - Ile - Gly - Leu - Met - Val - Gly - Gly - Val - Val - Ile - Ala: SEQ ID NO: 3) labeled with Cy5
10 at the N-terminus were multimerized and reacted with a microglial cell population isolated and cultured from the brain of AIM-KO neonate mice, in DMEM medium + 10% FBS at 37°C for 1 hr under conditions with mouse rAIM (50 mg/mL) (+ rAIM) or without it(+ PBS). The cells were washed, stained with anti-
15 F4/80 antibody, and analyzed with a flow cytometer.

[0075]

The results are shown in Fig. 6. The fluorescence intensity of Cy5 in F4/80 highly positive microglia, namely, the degree of Ab42 multimer uptake was analyzed. As a result,
20 Cy5-positive microglia remarkably (16%→84%) increased in the presence of rAIM than in the absence thereof. That is, it was shown that marking the abnormal protein, Ab42 multimer, by AIM markedly promoted the uptake of Ab42 multimer by microglia.

[0076]

25 Though not wanting to be bound by theory, the above results are considered to mean the following mechanism. That is, generally, AIM does not exist in the brain. Thus, even when the amyloid β multimer that causes Alzheimer's disease accumulates, microglia cannot efficiently remove same. However,
30 when AIM is delivered or expressed in the brain using some method, AIM marks amyloid β multimer as an abnormal protein. As a result, microglia can efficiently remove amyloid β multimer, thus achieving the treatment or prophylaxis of Alzheimer's disease.

35 [0077]

[Example 7] Decrease in A β (amyloid) plaque area by AIM expression

5x FAD mouse was crossed with transgenic mouse (TG) expressing mouse AIM in brain nerve cells under human PDGF-B promoter to generate 5x FAD mouse without transgene (Non-TG) and 5x FAD mouse with transgene (TG(+)). The map of the transgene used to generate transgenic mouse (TG) expressing mouse AIM in brain nerve cell under human PDGF-B promoter is shown in Fig. 9. The human PDGF-B promoter sequence (Xba I - Hind III) (SEQ ID NO: 6) is described in detail in "PDGF B-chain in neurons of the central nervous system, posterior pituitary, and in a transgenic model. Sasahara M, Fries JW, Raines EW, Gown AM, Westrum LE, Frosch MP, Bonthron DT, Ross R, Collins T. Cell. 1991 Jan 11; 64(1):217-227".

15 [0078]

At 7 weeks of age, the A β (amyloid) plaque area (%) to the whole brain was compared in these mice. The results thereof are shown in Fig. 7. As shown in Fig. 7, a significant decrease in the plaque was found in TG(+)5x FAD mouse (T-TEST).

20 [0079]

[Example 8] Co-localization of AIM and A β (amyloid) plaque in brain tissue

Brain tissues were isolated from 7-week-old Non-TG 5x FAD mouse, TG(+)5x FAD mouse, and wild-type C57BL/6 mouse. Sections were prepared, co-stained by an immunostaining method using antibodies against AIM (red) and A β (green), and localization of these proteins was observed with a fluorescence microscope. The results are shown in Fig. 8. As shown in Fig. 8, many parts of AIM and A β plaque were co-localized (upper Figure: yellow part due to overlapping red and green, and red and green appearing in the same part) in TG(+)5x FAD mouse. While the photograph shows hippocampal region, such co-localization of AIM and A β plaque was confirmed in the whole brain.

[Industrial Applicability]

35 [0080]

The present invention is extremely useful in the medical field since it can treat and/or prevent neurodegenerative diseases including Alzheimer's disease.

[0081]

5 This application is based on a patent application No. 2018-186759 filed in Japan (filing date: October 1, 2018), the contents of which are incorporated in full herein.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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CLAIMS

1. An agent for the treatment or prophylaxis of a neurodegenerative disease, comprising an apoptosis inhibitor of macrophage (AIM), an AIM fragment having a biological activity of AIM, or a nucleic acid encoding the AIM or AIM fragment.

2. The agent according to claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment is incorporated in a viral vector.

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3. The agent according to claim 2, wherein the viral vector is a viral vector selected from the group consisting of adeno-associated virus, adenovirus, lentivirus, and Sendai virus.

15 4. The agent according to claim 3, wherein the viral vector is an adeno-associated virus.

5. The agent according to claim 4, wherein the adeno-associated virus is AAV serotype 5 (AAV5) or AAV serotype 9 (AAV9).

20

6. The agent according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Lewy body dementia, frontotemporal dementia, multiple system atrophy, Pick disease, corticobasal degeneration, progressive supranuclear paralysis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinobulbar muscular atrophy, spinal progressive muscular atrophy, Huntington's disease, spinocerebella degeneration, hippocampus sclerosis, progressive myoclonus epilepsy, and dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy.

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7. A method for treating or preventing a neurodegenerative disease, comprising administering AIM, an AIM fragment having a biological activity of AIM, or a nucleic acid encoding the AIM or AIM fragment to a subject.

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8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the nucleic acid encoding AIM or AIM fragment is incorporated in a viral vector.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the viral vector is
5 a viral vector selected from the group consisting of adeno-associated virus, adenovirus, lentivirus, and Sendai virus.

10. The method according to claim 8, wherein the viral vector is an adeno-associated virus.

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11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the adeno-associated virus is AAV serotype 5 (AAV5) or AAV serotype 9 (AAV9).

15 12. The method according to any one of claims 7 to 11, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Lewy body dementia, frontotemporal dementia, multiple system atrophy, Pick disease, corticobasal degeneration, progressive
20 supranuclear paralysis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinobulbar muscular atrophy, spinal progressive muscular atrophy, Huntington's disease, spinocerebella degeneration, hippocampus sclerosis, progressive myoclonus epilepsy, and dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy.