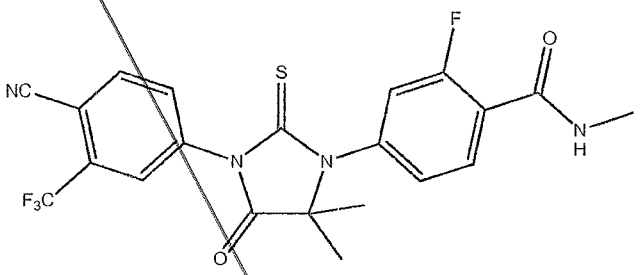
What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating a mammalian subject afflicted with prostate cancer comprising administering to the mammalian subject i) an oligonucleotide which reduces clusterin expression and ii) an androgen receptor antagonist having the structure



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, each in an amount that when in combination with the other is effective to treat the mammalian subject.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the cancer is androgen-independent prostate cancer.

3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the amount of the oligonucleotide and the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof when taken together is more effective to treat the subject than when each agent is administered alone.

4. The method of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the amount of the oligonucleotide in combination with the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is less than is clinically effective when administered alone.

5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with the amount of the oligonucleotide is less than is clinically effective when administered alone.

6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the amount of the oligonucleotide and the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof when taken together is effective to reduce a clinical symptom of prostate cancer in the subject.

7. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the mammalian subject is human.

8. The method of any one of claims 1-7, wherein the oligonucleotide is an antisense oligonucleotide.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the antisense oligonucleotide spans either the translation initiation site or the termination site of clusterin-encoding mRNA.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises nucleotides in the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 1 to 11.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises nucleotides in the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

12. The method of claim 10 or 11, wherein the antisense oligonucleotide is modified to enhance *in vivo* stability relative to an unmodified oligonucleotide of the same sequence.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the oligonucleotide is custirsen.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the amount of custirsen is less than 640mg.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the amount of custirsen is less than 480mg.

16. The method of any one of claims 13-15, wherein the amount of custirsen is administered intravenously once in a seven day period.

17. The method of any one of claims 1-16, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is less than 240mg.

18. The method of any one of claims 1-16, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is from 150mg to 240mg.

19. The method of any one of claims 1-17, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is from 30mg to 150mg.

20. The method of any one of claims 1-17, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is 80mg.

21. The method of any one of claims 1-20, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is administered orally once per day.

22. A method for treatment of a mammalian subject afflicted with androgen-independent prostate cancer, consisting of administering to the subject i) an oligonucleotide which reduces clusterin expression and ii) an androgen receptor antagonist, each in an amount that when in combination with the other is effective to treat the mammalian subject.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the androgen receptor antagonist is a non-steroidal antiandrogen.

24. The method of claim 22 or 23, wherein the androgen receptor antagonist is AR1.

25. The method of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to decrease androgen receptor translocation from the cytoplasm to the nucleus of the tumor cells.

26. The method of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to increase the proteasome degradation of the androgen receptor protein in the tumor cells.

27. The method of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen

receptor antagonist is effective to decrease androgen receptor transcriptional activity in the tumor cells.

28. The method of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to decrease the amount of phosphorylated AKT in the tumor cells.

29. The method of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to decrease the amount of phosphorylated ERK in the tumor cells.

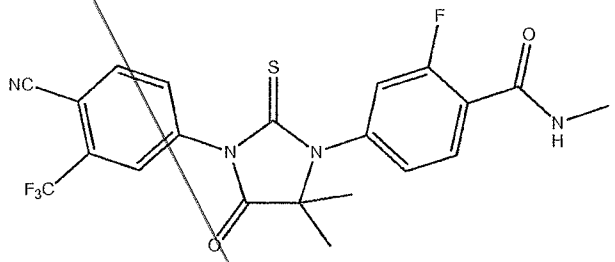
30. The method of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to inhibit the proliferation of prostate cancer cells.

31. A method of increasing the sensitivity of AR1 resistant prostate cancer cells to AR1 comprising treating the AR1 resistant prostate cancer cells with custirsen.

32. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an oligonucleotide which reduces clusterin expression, and an androgen receptor antagonist for use in treating a mammalian subject afflicted with androgen-independent prostate cancer.

33. An oligonucleotide which reduces clusterin expression for use in combination with an androgen receptor antagonist in treating a mammalian subject afflicted with androgen-independent prostate cancer.

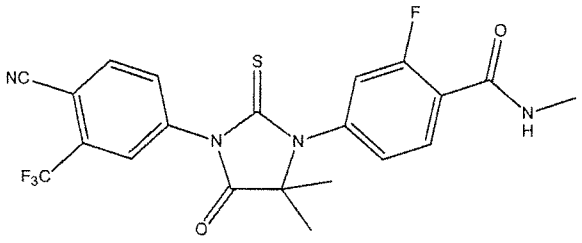
34. A composition for treating a mammalian subject afflicted with prostate cancer comprising i) an oligonucleotide which reduces clusterin expression and ii) an androgen receptor antagonist having the structure



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. Use of i) an oligonucleotide which reduces clusterin expression and ii) an androgen receptor antagonist having the structure



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a mammalian subject afflicted with prostate cancer.

2. The use of claim 1, wherein the cancer is androgen-independent prostate cancer.

3. The use of claim 1, wherein the subject has been previously treated with androgen ablation therapy.

4. The use of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the amount of the oligonucleotide and the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof when taken together is more effective to treat the subject than when each agent is administered alone.

5. The use of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the amount of the oligonucleotide in combination with the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist or a pharmaceutically

acceptable salt thereof is less than is clinically effective when administered alone.

6. The use of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with the amount of the oligonucleotide is less than is clinically effective when administered alone.

7. The use of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the amount of the oligonucleotide and the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof when taken together is effective to reduce a clinical symptom of prostate cancer in the subject.

8. The use of any one of claims 1-7, wherein the mammalian subject is human.

9. The use of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the oligonucleotide is an antisense oligonucleotide.

10. The use of claim 9, wherein the antisense oligonucleotide spans either the translation initiation site or the termination site of clusterin-encoding mRNA.

11. The use of claim 10, wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises nucleotides in the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 1 to 11.

12. The use of claim 10, wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises nucleotides in the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

13. The use of claim 11 or 12, wherein the antisense oligonucleotide is modified to enhance *in vivo* stability relative to an unmodified oligonucleotide of the same sequence.

14. The use of claim 13, wherein the oligonucleotide is custirsen.

15. The use of claim 14, wherein the amount of custirsen is less than 640mg.

16. The use of claim 15, wherein the amount of custirsen is less than 480mg.

17. The use of any one of claims 14-16, wherein the amount of custirsen is formulated for administration intravenously once in a seven day period.

18. The use of any one of claims 1-17, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is less than 240mg.

19. The use of any one of claims 1-17, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is from 150mg to 240mg.

20. The use of any one of claims 1-18, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is from 30mg to 150mg.

21. The use of any one of claims 1-18, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is 80mg.

22. The use of any one of claims 1-21, wherein the amount of the androgen receptor antagonist is formulated for administration orally once per day.

23. Use of i) an oligonucleotide which reduces clusterin expression and ii) an androgen receptor antagonist, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a mammalian subject afflicted with androgen-independent prostate cancer.

24. The use of claim 23, wherein the androgen receptor antagonist is a non-steroidal antiandrogen.

25. The use of claim 23 or 24, wherein the androgen receptor antagonist is AR1.

26. The use of any one of claims 1-25, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to decrease androgen receptor translocation from the cytoplasm to the nucleus of the tumor cells.

27. The use of any one of claims 1-25, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to increase the proteasome degradation of the androgen receptor protein in the tumor cells.

28. The use of any one of claims 1-25, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to decrease androgen receptor transcriptional activity in the tumor cells.

29. The use of any one of claims 1-25, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen

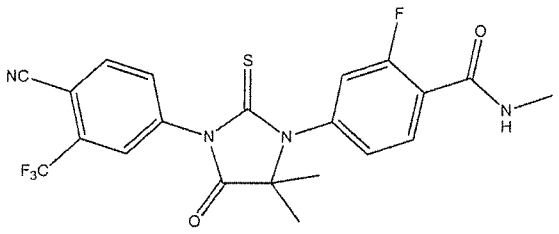
receptor antagonist is effective to decrease the amount of phosphorylated AKT in the tumor cells.

30. The use of any one of claims 1-25, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to decrease the amount of phosphorylated ERK in the tumor cells.

31. The use of any one of claims 1-25, wherein the combination of the oligonucleotide and the androgen receptor antagonist is effective to inhibit the proliferation of prostate cancer cells.

32. Use of custirsen in the manufacture of a medicament for increasing the sensitivity of AR1 resistant prostate cancer cells to AR1.

33. A composition for treating a mammalian subject afflicted with prostate cancer comprising i) an oligonucleotide which reduces clusterin expression and ii) an androgen receptor antagonist having the structure



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

34. A composition according to claim 33, wherein the prostate cancer is androgen independent prostate cancer.