Description
Invention Title: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING HUNTER SYNDROME

Technical Field

[1] This invention relates to improved compositions for treating Hunter syndrome and the use of such compositions for the manufacture of a medicament for such treatment. Corresponding methods are also disclosed.

Background Art

[2] Mucopolysaccharidosis type II (MPS II, Hunter syndrome) is an X-linked recessively inherited lysosomal storage disorder caused by a deficiency of iduronate-2-sulfatase, which functions to degrade mucopolysaccharides [1]. Deficiency of iduronate-2-sulfatase results in the accumulation of undegraded glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) in the cells and leads to progressive multi-organ damage [2]. Among the various types of GAGs, dermatan sulfate (DS) and heparan sulfate (HS) are the principal accumulating GAGs in MPS II [2].

[3] The clinical phenotype of MPS II is classified into attenuated and severe forms. Patients with the attenuated form show somatic manifestations, including coarse face, hepatosplenomegaly, dysostosis multiplex, and joint stiffness without neurological involvement, while patients with the severe form have neurological impairment and progressive neurodegeneration in addition to the somatic symptoms. An insufficient level of endogenous IDS causes a pathological build up of heparan sulfate and dermatan sulfate in, e.g., the heart, liver, central nervous system (CNS), etc. Symptoms including neurodegeneration and mental retardation appear during childhood; and early death can occur due to organ damage in the brain.

[4] Enzyme replacement therapy (ERT) involves the systemic administration of natural or recombinantly-derived proteins and/or enzymes to a subject. Approved therapies are typically administered to subjects intravenously and are generally effective in treating the somatic symptoms of the underlying enzyme deficiency.

[5] As a result of the limited distribution of the intravenously administered protein and/or enzyme into the cells and tissues of the central nervous system (CNS), the treatment of diseases having a CNS etiology has been especially challenging because the intravenously administered proteins and/or enzymes do not adequately cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB).

[6] The blood-brain barrier (BBB) is a structural system comprised of endothelial cells that functions to protect the central nervous system (CNS) from deleterious substances in the blood stream, such as bacteria, macromolecules (e.g., proteins) and other hydrophilic molecules, by limiting the diffusion of such substances across the BBB and into the underlying cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and CNS.

[7] Many have believed that the barrier to diffusion at the brain's surface, as well as the lack of effective and convenient delivery methods, were too great an obstacle to achieve adequate therapeutic effect in the brain for any disease.

[8] Hunter Syndrome affects the nervous system and thus demonstrates unique challenges in treating these diseases with traditional therapies. There is often a large build-up of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) in neurons and meninges of affected individuals, leading to various forms of CNS symptoms.

[9] Thus, there remains a great need to effectively deliver therapeutic agents to the brain. More particularly, there is a great need for more effective delivery of active agents to the central nervous system for the treatment of lysosomal storage disorders such as Hunter Syndrome.

[10] To overcome the BBB, direct drug delivery via intrathecal or intraventricular injections of recombinant enzyme has demonstrated promising results in several types of MPS animal models [3-7]. Moreover, a phase I/II clinical trial reported that the intrathecal (IT) injection of idursulfase (IDS) reduced GAG concentrations in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) by approximately 80-90% in children with the severe form of MPS II. But, a large number of adverse events have been reported in the clinical trial, most of adverse events were related to the malfunction of IT drug delivery device [8].

[11] Although the cellular mechanism of neurodegeneration in the severe form of MPS II is not completely understood, several recent studies have demonstrated a correlation between HS-derived disaccharides and mental retardation in large cohorts of MPS patients [9, 10]. In addition, animal studies have demonstrated that the HS possibly results in the neurological disorders associated with the MPS III mice model by activating integrin-based focal adhesion in astrocytes or neural stem cells [11, 12]. Akiyama et al. [13] reported that “the pathologic GAG” measured by the Sensi-Pro Non-Reducing End HS assay [14] had higher sensitivity and specificity than total GAGs in the brain tissue of MPS II mice [13]. Based on these data, the amount of accumulated HS could be a more sensitive biomarker for representing brain pathology and neurological function of MPS II than total GAG amount. However, measuring brain tissue HS is not possible in the clinical setting. Therefore, a useful clinical biomarker representing brain tissue HS needs to be discovered. We hypothesized that HS concentration in CSF could be one of the clinical biomarkers if it is correlated with the amount of brain tissue GAGs, especially HS.

[12] A single ICV (intracerebroventricular) injection of IDS-β according to this disclosure was well tolerated, and it produced a significant reduction of HS and GAGs in the brain and other somatic tissues. We also discovered that a significant positive correlation of HS content in the CSF between brain HS and brain GAGs suggests that CSF HS concentration could be a useful biomarker for representing brain pathology in MPS patients with CNS

involvement.

[13] The present disclosure provides an effective approach for direct delivery of therapeutic agents to the central nervous system (CNS). The present disclosure is based on the discovery that Idursulfase-beta (IDS-β), a human recombinant Iduronate-2-sulfatase protein developed as an effective replacement enzyme for Hunter Syndrome, can be directly introduced into the ventricles of a subject through intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration, such that the enzyme effectively and extensively diffuses across various surfaces and penetrates various regions across the brain, including deep brain regions. The present inventors have demonstrated that such protein delivery can be achieved using simple saline-based formulations and without inducing substantial adverse effects, such as severe immune response, in the subject. Therefore, the present disclosure provides a highly efficient, clinically desirable and patient-friendly approach for direct CNS delivery for the treatment of Hunter Syndrome.

Technical Problem

[14] For the treatment of Hunter Syndrome, there remains a great need to effectively deliver therapeutic agents to the brain. Intrathecal (IT) injection, or the administration of therapeutic proteins to the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), has recently been attempted to treat patients with Hunter Syndrome but a large number of adverse events have been reported in a clinical trial [8]. Although most adverse events were related to the malfunction of IT drug delivery device, another approach such as intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration would be needed for the treatment of patients with Hunter Syndrome. ICV administration would be an effective approach for direct delivery of therapeutic agents to the ventricles of patients, there are no currently approved products and/or products under development for the treatment of Hunter Syndrome by ICV administration.

Technical Solution

[15] Aspects of the invention are defined in the independent claims. Some optional features of the invention are defined in the dependent claims. Technical solutions provided by the present disclosure are also as follows:

[16] 1. Use of a formulation comprising Idursulfase-beta (IDS-β) protein at a concentration ranging from approximately 0.1 mg/ml to approximately 60 mg/ml, Sodium chloride at a concentration of approximately 150 mM, polysorbate 20 at a concentration of approximately 0.05 mg/ml, and having a pH of approximately 6, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Hunter Syndrome by intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered in a therapeutically effective dose.

[17] 2. Use according to said technical solution 1, wherein said ICV formulation comprises

Idursulfase-beta (IDS-β) protein at a concentration of approximately 15 mg/ml, Sodium chloride at a concentration of approximately 150 mM, polysorbate 20 at a concentration of approximately 0.05 mg/ml, and has a pH of approximately 6.

[18] 3. Use according to technical solution 1, wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered at a therapeutically effective dose ranging from approximately 1 mg to approximately 30 mg.

[19] 4. Use according to technical solution 1, wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered at atherapeutically effective dose of approximately 10 mg.

[20] 5. Use according to technical solution 1, wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered once every three weeks.

[21] 6. Use according to technical solution 1, wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered once every month.

[22] 7. Use according to technical solution 1, wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered through an intraventricular catheter system comprising a reservoir and a catheter connected to said reservoir.

[23] As an example, when the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered through an intraventricular catheter system comprising a reservoir and a catheter connected to said reservoir, said intraventricular catheter system is typically surgically implanted such that said reservoir is placed between the scalp and the brain of the subject in need of treatment and the end of said catheter is placed inside the ventricle of said subject, such that the inner space of said reservoir is connected to the inner space of said ventricle through the inner space of said catheter so that cerebrospinal fluid flows from said ventricle into said reservoir to fill said reservoir. Typically, 0.1-5 ml of cerebrospinal fluid is drawn out from said reservoir at a flow rate of 0.1-60 ml/minute; 0.1-5 ml of said ICV formulation is injected into said reservoir at a flow rate of 0.1-60 ml/minute; and said ICV formulation is allowed to flow from said reservoir through said catheter into said ventricle.

[24] 8. Use according to technical solution 1, wherein the ICV administration of the medicament is to be performed in combination with at least one additional form of enzyme replacement therapy treatment for Hunter Syndrome.

[25] 9. Use according to technical solution 8, wherein said additional form of enzyme replacement therapy treatment for Hunter Syndrome is to be selected from a group consisting of intravenous administration and subcutaneous administration.

[26] 10. Use according to technical solution 9, wherein said ICV administration is to be performed once every month and said intravenous administration is to be performed once every week.

[27] 11. Use according to technical solution 9, wherein said ICV administration is to be

performed once every three weeks and said intravenous administration is to be performed once every week.

[28] 12. Use according to technical solution 9, wherein said ICV administration is to be performed once every month and said subcutaneous administration is to be performed once every week.

[29] 13. Use according to technical solution 9, wherein said ICV administration is to be performed once every three weeks and said subcutaneous administration is to be performed once every week.

[30] 14. Use according to technical solution 9, wherein said ICV administration is to be performed once every month and said subcutaneous administration is to be performed twice every week.

[31] 15. Use according to technical solution 9, wherein said ICV administration is to be performed once every three weeks and said subcutaneous administration is to be performed twice every week.

[32] 16. Use according to technical solution 9, wherein said ICV administration is to be performed once every month and said intravenous administration and said subcutaneous administration are to be performed alternatively at an interval of one week.

[33] 17. Use according to technical solution 9, wherein said ICV administration is to be performed once every three weeks and said intravenous administration and said subcutaneous administration are to be performed alternatively at an interval of one week.

[34] 18. A formulation for use in the treatment of Hunter Syndrome by intracerebroventricular administration comprising Idursulfase-beta (IDS-β) protein at a concentration ranging from approximately 0.1 mg/ml to approximately 60 mg/ml, Sodium chloride at a concentration of approximately 150 mM, polysorbate 20 at a concentration of approximately 0.05 mg/ml, and having a pH of approximately 6.

Advantageous Effects

[35] Intracerebroventricular administered IDS-β according to the present disclosure decreased heparan sulfate (HS) and glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) levels in brain and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in MPS II mice.

[36] Intracerebroventricular administered IDS-β according to the present disclosure decreased heparan sulfate (HS) and glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) levels in somatic (peripheral) tissues including heart, lung, liver, spleen and kidney in MPS II mice.

[37] According to the present disclosure, a tendency of GAG concentration in the brains can be predicted from heparan sulfate level in CSF, which can allow safer and easier diagnosis of severity of brain GAG accumulation.

Description of Drawings

[38] Figure 1 shows GAGs levels in brain tissues of IDS KO mice after single ICV injection of IDS-β.

[39] Figure 2 shows HS levels in CSF and brain tissues of IDS KO mice after single ICV injection of IDS-β.

[40] Figure 3 shows a correlation between HS level in CSF and HS level in brain tissues of IDS KO mice after single ICV injection of IDS-β.

[41] Figure 4 shows GAGs levels in somatic tissues of IDS KO mice after single ICV injection of IDS-β.

[42] Figure 5 shows brain tissues harvested at different time points after injection and visualized with trypan blue.

[43] Figure 6 shows GAGs levels in heart tissues of IDS KO mice after single ICV injection of IDS-β.

[44] Figure 7 shows GAGs levels in lung tissues of IDS KO mice after single ICV injection of IDS-β.

[45] Figure 8 shows GAGs levels in liver tissues of IDS KO mice after single ICV injection of IDS-β.

[46] Figure 9 shows GAGs levels in spleen tissues of IDS KO mice after single ICV injection of IDS-β.

[47] Figure 10 shows GAGs levels in kidney tissues of IDS KO mice after single ICV injection of IDS-β.

Detailed Description

[48] As described in detail below, the present inventors have successfully developed a stable formulation comprising Idursulfase-beta (IDS-β) for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Hunter Syndrome by intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration.

[49] The present disclosure provides a stable formulation comprising Idursulfase-beta (IDS-β) protein, salt, and a polysorbate surfactant for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Hunter Syndrome by ICV administration. The IDS-β protein is present in the ICV formulation at a concentration ranging from approximately 0.1-60 mg/ml (e.g., 0.1-60 mg/ml, 0.1-30 mg/ml, 0.3-30 mg/ml, 0.2-20 mg/ml, 0.2-6 mg/ml, 0.6-6 mg/ml, 5-60 mg/ml, or 10-60 mg/ml). In some embodiments, the IDS-β protein is present in the ICV formulation at or up to a concentration selected from 0.1 mg/ml, 0.2 mg/ml, 0.5 mg/ml, 0.6 mg/ml, 1 mg/ml, 2 mg/ml, 5 mg/ml, 6 mg/ml, 10 mg/ml, 15 mg/ml, 20 mg/ml, 30 mg/ml, 40 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, 55 mg/ml, or 60 mg/ml.

[50] In various embodiments, the present disclosure provides a stable formulation of any of

the embodiments described herein. In some embodiments, IDS-β comprises proteins having an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1. In some embodiments, IDS-β further comprises proteins having an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2. SEQ ID NO:1 is a recombinant human Iduronate-2-sulfatase protein. SEQ ID NO:2 is a recombinant human Iduronate-2-sulfatase protein with its 59th Cysteine replaced by a Formyl-Glycine(G*).

[51] In some embodiments, IDS-β contains approximately 35% (mol percentage) or less of proteins having SEQ ID NO:1 and approximately 65% (mol percentage) or more of proteins having SEQ ID NO:2. In some embodiments, IDS-β contains approximately 20-35% (mol percentage) of proteins having SEQ ID NO:1 and approximately 65-80% (mol percentage) of proteins having SEQ ID NO:2.

[52] In some embodiments, the IDS-β comprises proteins having an amino acid sequence at least 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 98% identical to SEQ ID NO:1. In some embodiments, the IDS-β comprises proteins having an amino acid sequence at least 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 98% identical to SEQ ID NO:2.

[53] The stable formulation of any of the embodiments described herein includes a salt. In particular, formulations according to the present disclosure comprise Sodium chloride (NaCl) at a concentration of approximately 150 mM.

[54] A stable formulation of any of the embodiments described herein comprises a polysorbate surfactant which is polysorbate 20 (Tween 20). and which is present at a concentration of approximately 0.005% (0.05 mg/ml).

[55] In various embodiments, a stable formulation of any of the embodiments of the present disclosure described herein may further comprise a buffering agent. In some embodiments, the buffering agent is selected from the group consisting of phosphate, acetate, histidine, succinate, Tris, and combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the buffering agent is phosphate. In some embodiments, the phosphate is present at a concentration no greater than 50 mM (e.g., no greater than 45 mM, 40 mM, 35 mM, 30 mM, 25 mM, 20 mM, 15 mM, 10 mM, 5 mM, 0.25 mM, or 0.12 mM). In some embodiments, the phosphate is present at a concentration no greater than 20 mM. Formulations according to the present disclosure have a pH of approximately 6.0.

[56] In various embodiments, the present disclosure provides stable formulations of any of the embodiments described herein, wherein the formulation is a liquid formulation. In various embodiments, the present disclosure provides stable formulation of any of the embodiments described herein, wherein the formulation is formulated as lyophilized dry powder.

[57] Stable formulations for use in the treatment of Hunter Syndrome by ICV administration comprise IDS-β protein at a concentration ranging from approximately 0.1-60 mg/ml, NaCl at a concentration of approximately 150 mM, polysorbate 20 at a concentration of

approximately 0.005% (0.05 mg/ml), and a pH of approximately 6.0. In some embodiments, the IDS-β protein is at a concentration of approximately 0.1 mg/ml, 0.2 mg/ml, 0.5 mg/ml, 0.6 mg/ml, 1 mg/ml, 2 mg/ml, 5 mg/ml, 6 mg/ml, 10 mg/ml, 15 mg/ml, 20 mg/ml, 30 mg/ml, 40 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, 55 mg/ml, or 60 mg/ml.

[58] In various aspects, the present disclosure provides a container comprising a single dosage form of a stable formulation in various embodiments described herein. In some embodiments, the container is selected from an ampule, a vial, a bottle, a cartridge, a reservoir, a lyo-ject, or a pre-filled syringe. In some embodiments, the container is a pre-filled syringe. In some embodiments, the pre-filled syringe is selected from borosilicate glass syringes with baked silicone coating, borosilicate glass syringes with sprayed silicone, or plastic resin syringes without silicone. In some embodiments, the stable formulation is present in a volume of less than about 50 mL (e.g., less than about 45 ml, 40 ml, 35 ml, 30 ml, 25 ml, 20 ml, 15 ml, 10 ml, 5 ml, 4 ml, 3 ml, 2.5 ml, 2.0 ml, 1.5 ml, 1.0 ml, or 0.5 ml). In some embodiments, the stable formulation is present in a volume of about 6.0 ml. In some embodiments, the stable formulation is present in a volume of about 3.0 ml. In some embodiments, 2.0 ml of stable formulation is present in a 6.0 ml vial. In some embodiments, 1.5 ml of stable formulation is present in a 5.0 ml vial. In some embodiments, 1.0 ml of stable formulation is present in a 3.0 ml vial.

[59] A subject in need of treatment can have an intraventricular catheter system having a reservoir and a catheter, such as Ommaya reservoir, implanted for ICV administration. ICV administration can be performed by injecting the aforementioned ICV formulations at a flow rate of 0.1-60 ml/minute, into the reservoir. The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of a subject is typically drawn out at a flow rate of 0.1-60 ml/minute, from the reservoir before ICV administration of the formulations, so that there is no net increase in the CSF volume of the subject after ICV administration, to prevent pressure increase in the brain. The formulation injected into the reservoir is typically allowed to travel through the catheter into the ventricle of a subject by gently pressing and releasing the reservoir.

[60] The ICV administration of a formulation in accordance with the present disclosure typically results in no substantial adverse effects (e.g., severe immune response) in the subject. Such ICV administration typically results in no substantial adaptive T cell-mediated immune response in the subject.

[61] ICV administration of a formulation in accordance with the present disclosure can result in delivery of the IDS-β protein to various target tissues in the brain, the spinal cord, and peripheral organs. In some instances, the ICV administration of the formulation results in delivery of the IDS-β protein to brain target tissues. In some instances, the brain target tissues comprise white matter and/or neurons in the gray matter. In some instances, the IDS-β protein is delivered to neurons, glial cells, perivascular cells and/or meningeal cells.

In some instances, the IDS-β protein can be further delivered to the neurons in the spinal cord.

[62] In some instances, the ICV administration of a formulation in accordance with the present disclosure further results in systemic delivery of the IDS-β protein to peripheral target tissues. In some instances, the peripheral target tissues are selected from, but not limited to, heart, liver, spleen, lung, and/or kidney.

[63] In some instances, the ICV administration of a formulation according to the present disclosure results in cellular lysosomal localization in brain target tissues, spinal cord neurons and/or peripheral target tissues. In some instances, the ICV administration of the formulation results in reduction of GAG storage in brain target tissues, spinal cord neurons and/or peripheral target tissues. In some instances, the GAG storage is reduced by at least 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 1-fold, 1.5-fold, or 2-fold as compared to a negative control (e.g., GAG storage in the subject before treatment or after vehicle-only administration). In some instances, the ICV administration of the formulation results in reduced vacuolization in neurons (e.g., by at least 20%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 80%, 90%, 1-fold, 1.5-fold, or 2-fold as compared to a negative control). In some instances, the neurons comprise Purkinje cells.

[64] In some instances, the ICV administration of a formulation according to the present disclosure results in increased IDS-β enzymatic activity in brain target tissues, spinal cord neurons and/or peripheral target tissues. In some instances, the IDS-β enzymatic activity is increased by at least 1-fold, 2-fold, 3-fold, 4-fold, 5-fold, 6-fold, 7-fold, 8-fold, 9-fold or 10-fold as compared to a negative control (e.g., endogenous enzymatic activity in the subject before treatment or after vehicle-only administration). In some instances, the increased IDS-β enzymatic activity is at least approximately 10 nmol/hr/mg, 20 nmol/hr/mg, 40 nmol/hr/mg, 50 nmol/hr/mg, 60 nmol/hr/mg, 70 nmol/hr/mg, 80 nmol/hr/mg, 90 nmol/hr/mg, 100 nmol/hr/mg, 150 nmol/hr/mg, 200 nmol/hr/mg, 250 nmol/hr/mg, 300 nmol/hr/mg, 350 nmol/hr/mg, 400 nmol/hr/mg, 450 nmol/hr/mg, 500 nmol/hr/mg, 550 nmol/hr/mg or 600 nmol/hr/mg.

[65] In some instances, the ICV administration of a formulation according to the present disclosure results in reduced intensity, severity, or frequency, or delayed onset of at least one symptom or feature of the Hunter Syndrome. In some instances, the at least one symptom or feature of the Hunters Syndrome is cognitive impairment; white matter lesions; dilated perivascular spaces in the brain parenchyma, ganglia, corpus callosum, and/or brainstem; atrophy; and/or ventriculomegaly.

[66] The present disclosure provides the use of a formulation according to any of the embodiments described above in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Hunter Syndrome by intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration, wherein the

medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered in a therapeutically effective dose.

[67] In some embodiments, the medicament is to be ICV administered once every two weeks. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be ICV administered once every three weeks. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be ICV administered once every month. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be ICV administered once every two months. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be continuously administered, such as through a continuous perfusion pump.

[68] In some embodiments, the medicament is to be ICV administered in conjunction with at least one additional form of enzyme replacement therapy treatment for Hunter Syndrome, which is preferably selected from the group consisting of intravenous (IV) administration and subcutaneous administration. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that the IV administration takes place once every week. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that the IV administration takes place once every two weeks. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that the IV administration takes place once every month. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that the IV administration takes place once every two months.

[69] In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that the IV and ICV administrations are performed on the same day. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that the IV and ICV administrations are not performed within a certain amount of time of each other, such as not within at least 2 days, within at least 3 days, within at least 4 days, within at least 5 days, within at least 6 days, within at least 7 days, or within at least one week. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that IV and ICV administrations are performed on an alternating schedule, such as alternating administrations weekly, every other week, twice monthly, or monthly. In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that an ICV administration replaces an IV administration in an administration schedule, such as in a schedule of IV administration weekly, every other week, twice monthly, or monthly, every third or fourth or fifth administration in that schedule can be replaced with an ICV administration in place of an IV administration.

[70] In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that IV and ICV administrations are performed sequentially, such as performing IV administrations first (e.g., weekly, every other week, once every three weeks, twice monthly, or monthly dosing for two weeks, a month, two months, three months, four months, five months, six months, a year or more) followed by ICV administrations (e.g., weekly, every other week, once every three weeks, twice monthly, or monthly dosing for more than two weeks, a month, two

months, three months, four months, five months, six months, a year or more). In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that ICV administrations are performed first (e.g., weekly, every other week, once every three weeks, twice monthly, monthly, once every two months, once every three months dosing for two weeks, a month, two months, three months, four months, five months, six months, a year or more) followed by IV administrations (e.g., weekly, every other week, once every three weeks, twice monthly, or monthly dosing for more than two weeks, a month, two months, three months, four months, five months, six months, a year or more).

[71] In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that the ICV administration is used in absence of IV administration.

[72] In some embodiments, the medicament is to be administered such that the ICV administration is used in absence of concurrent immunosuppressive therapy.

EXAMPLES

[73] Hereinafter, the present disclosure will be described in further detail with reference to examples. It will be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art that these examples are illustrative purposes only and are not to be construed to limit the scope of the present disclosure.

[74] Example 1

[75] 1-1: Overview

[76] This study was performed to investigate the pharmacological effect and dose response relationship of a single intracerebroventricular (ICV) injection of idursulfase beta (IDS-β) in MPS II mice. In addition, we measured the HS concentration in the CSF and investigated the correlation between the CSF HS and brain tissue HS and GAGs of MPS II mice.

[77] Three doses of ICV IDS-β injections (3, 10, and 30 μg) were performed, and the tissue GAGs (brain, heart, lung, liver, spleen, and kidney) were measured at 7, 14, and 28 days after injection. HS was measured by using LC/MS-MS in the CSF and brains of mice. The total GAGs in the brain and other somatic tissues of all the IDS-β-treated groups were significantly reduced. The significant reduction was maintained for 28 days in the 30-μg injection group. We also demonstrated that HS content was reduced in both the CSF and brain tissue of all IDS-β-treated groups. Furthermore, we demonstrated that HS concentration in the CSF was significantly correlated with brain HS and brain tissue GAGs.

[78] A single ICV injection of IDS-β according to this disclosure was well tolerated, and it produced a significant reduction of HS and GAGs in the brain and other somatic tissues. We also discovered that a significant positive correlation of HS content in the CSF between brain HS and brain GAGs suggests that CSF HS concentration could be a useful biomarker for representing brain pathology in MPS II patients with CNS involvement.

[79] 1-2: METHODS

[80] Animals

[81] We used the previously reported IDS knockout (KO) mice. Briefly, the Ids gene was deleted from exon 2 to exon 3 [15]. The IDS KO mice were bred from a C57BL/6.129S background strain and had a null mutation in the Ids gene. The wild-type (WT) control mice were bred from a C57BL/B6.129S strain. The genotype of all mice was confirmed by a polymerase chain reaction of DNA obtained from a tail snip. This study was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (Approval No. 20140925005) and performed in accordance with the animal welfare policy of Samsung Biomedical Research Institute, Seoul, Korea.

[82] Study design

[83] The 6-week-old animals were allocated to five groups (12 animals in each group) by stratified randomization. IDS KO mice were allocated to four groups: IDS KO mice with vehicle injection and IDS KO mice with three different doses (3 μg, 10 μg, and 30 μg) of IDS-β (Green Cross Corp., Yongin, Korea) injection. Four animals in each group were sacrificed every 7, 14, and 28 days after the ICV injection. The GAG concentrations of various tissues (brain, heart, lung, liver, spleen, and kidney) were analyzed, and HS concentrations from the CSF and brain were measured on 7, 14, and 28 days after injection.

[84] Preparation of IDS-β for ICV injection

[85] The vehicle solution was 150 mM sodium chloride 0.05 mg/mL Tween 20 solution (Merck Millipore, Darmstadt, Germany). The concentrated IDS-β (50 mg/mL) drug solutions were diluted with the vehicle to make concentrations of 0.6, 2, and 6 mg/mL.

[86] ICV injection

[87] The single ICV injection of the mice was done at 6 weeks of age. Each drug solution or vehicle was administered ICV to mice in a total volume of 5 μL. On the dosing day, mice were anesthetized with isoflurane (Hana Pharm., Korea) inhalation and placed in a stereotactic instrument. After making a small incision, the skull was exposed and cleaned. The ICV injection was performed according to the modified methods reported previously [16, 17]. The IDS-β or vehicle, was injected into the right lateral ventricle with a 31-gauge needle at a rate of 10 mL/minute controlled by a syringe pump (Harvard Apparatus, Holliston, MA, USA) using the coordinates (Benchmark, Neurolab, St. Louis, MO): 0.58 mm caudal to bregma, 1.25 mm lateral to sagittal suture, and 1.77 mm in depth. The injection site was monitored for ruptured vessels or facial swelling. And then the needle was removed 15 seconds after discontinuation of plunger movement to prevent backflow. The incision was closed with wound clips and the mice were placed on an isothermal pad at 37°C and observed following surgery until recovery. The entire protocol took 10~15 minutes for one animal. To demonstrate the successful ICV injection technique, the dye

solution was ICV injected. The brain was harvested at different time points post-injection and visualized. Proper injection of one of the ventricles allowed distribution of the trypan blue (0.05%) on the injected side of the brain approximately 10~15 minutes post-injection. A wide distribution of trypan blue in cerebral hemisphere was visible approximately 1hour-post injection. Inaccurate injections can be distinguished by lack of blue color in cerebral hemisphere (Fig. 5).

[88] CSF and tissue collection

[89] At 7, 14, and 28 days after the injection, the mice were euthanized by the injection of excessive amounts of Alfaxalone (Jurox/name: Alfaxan) solution (15mg/kg). The CSF was collected from the cisterna magna by borosilicate glass (O.D.: 10 mm, I.D.:0.75 mm) and frozen for HS concentration measurement. The blood in the mice brain tissue was cleaned by transcardiac perfusion with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 1520 min. The brain tissue was collected and frozen on dry ice. Then, the samples were homogenized and divided into quarters (half was used for GAG measurement and half for HS measurement). The other somatic tissues (heart, lung, liver, spleen, and kidney) were also collected and homogenized in PBS.

[90] Measurement of total GAG concentration in tissues

[91] The homogenized tissue samples were shaken overnight at 4°C and centrifuged for 15 min at 12,000 x g, and then the supernatants were collected. Total GAG levels were measured using the sGAG Assay kit (Kamiya Biochemicals, Japan). First, 50 µL of homogenized samples were incubated with 50 µL of 8 mol/L Guanidine-HCl at room temperature (RT) for 15 min. Then, 50 µl of STA solution (0.3% H2SO4, 0.75% Triton X-100) was added for 15 min at RT, and a solution of alcian blue was added to the solution for 15 min. The samples were then centrifuged for 15 min at 12,000 rpm and rinsed with DMSO solution (40% DMSO, 0.05 mol/L MgCl2). Finally, 500 µL of Gu-prop solution (4 mol/L Guanidine-HCl, 33% 1-propanol, 0.25% Triton X-100) was added to the pellets, and the mix was allowed to dissolve completely. Alternatively, absorbance was read in the X-Mark (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) at 600 nm. The GAG concentration was normalized to the protein concentration, which was measured with a BCA Protein Assay kit (ThermoFisher, Waltham, MA). The GAG concentration was expressed as g of GAG/mg of protein, as calculated through the standard curve of the GAG substrate, chondroitin sulfate-6. The data of each sample was the average of duplicate measurements.

[92] Measurement of HS in CSF and brain tissue

[93] HS levels in the mouse CSF and brain tissue samples were determined using LC-MS/MS. 5 mg/mL of the calibration standards (STD) stock solutions were prepared by dissolving HS sodium salt or DS in water. The STD stock solutions were diluted with an appropriate volume of water to prepare 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10 and 20 µg/mL of STD

and 0.2, 2 and 15 μg/mL of quality control (QC) samples. Also, 5 mg/mL of STD stock solutions were deuterium-labelled to make HS-d6 and DS-d6 as internal standard (IS). 20 μL of STD solutions were added to a glass test tube and evaporated under nitrogen. The residue was methanolyzed by mixing with 200 μL of methanol-d4-acetyl chloride (400:64, v/v) and heating for 90 min at 65°C. After methanolysis, the solvent was evaporated under nitrogen. The residue was reconstituted in 1 mL of water, diluted with Water-methanol-formic acid (950:50:1, v/v/v: Buffer A) and the prepared solution was used as IS stock solution. Mouse CSF sample was centrifuged at 2100 × g at 4°C for 5 min and the supernatant was diluted with an equal volume of PBS. Mouse brain tissue was homogenized with 0.01 mol/L of sodium hydroxide (50 or 100 times of volume for brain weight). The homogenate was incubated for 24 hours at room temperature and 20 μL of homogenate was added to 180μL of Water-chloroform (4:5, v/v). After mixing, the sample was centrifuged at 10000 × g at 4°C for 5 min and the supernatant was diluted with an equal volume of PBS. These samples prepared from CSF and brain were used as test samples for analysis of LC-MS/MS. 4 μL of test sample from CSF (20 μL from brain), STD or QC in test tube was evaporated under nitrogen. To the residue was added 50 μL of 3M HCl-MeOH and 5 μL of 2,2-dimethoxy propane and was sonicated for 3 min, heated for 90 min at 65°C and evaporated. The residue was reconstituted with 200 μL of IS stock solution, sonicated for 3 min and was transferred to a centrifugal filter, centrifuged at 10000 × g at 4°C for 3 min, and the resultant filtrate was analyzed. 5 μL of each sample was injected into triple quadrupole mass spectrometer API5000 (AB/MDS Sciex) equipped with an ACQUITY UPLC system (Waters). Test sample and IS were separated on an ACQUITY UPLC HSS T3 column (100 A 1.8 μm, 2.1 mm by100 mm) heated at 40°C. The initial mobile phase consisted of 100:0 (v/v) buffer A : buffer B[Water-methanol-formic acid (500:500:1, v/v/v)] with gradient elution at flow rate of 0.4 mL/min. Elution was in linear gradient, where buffer B increased from 0 % to 45% between 0.5 and 4 min, then increased to 60% at 4.01 min, maintained at 60% for 1min, then decreased to 0% at 5.01min, then maintained at 0% for 1min. The Mass spectrometer was performed under the settings which selected electrospray ionization for Ionization method and positive for Ion polarity. Nitrogen was used as the Curtain gas (40 psi) and air was used as nebulizer gas (50 psi) and heaters gas (40 psi). Ion monitoring conditions were defined as Ion spray voltage of 4.5

kV and Turbo probe temperature of 600°C. These settings for declustering potential, entrance potential and collision energy were 110 V, 8V and 22 eV, respectively. Data was acquired by multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) using mass to charge ratio (m/z) 384→162 for HS, m/z 426→236 for DS, m/z 390→162 for HS-d6 and m/z 432→162 for DS-d6. Peak areas, STD curve, and measured concentrations were calculated with Analyst ver.1.5.1 (AB Scix).

[94] Statistical analysis

[95] Statistical analysis was performed by GraphPad Prism 6. The MannWhitney U test was used to compare differences between each drug-treated group and vehicle-treated group in KO mice. Differences with P values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Data were presented as means and SEM. To determine the relationship between CSF HS and brain HS and between CSF HS and brain GAGs, we evaluated 73 samples of mouse CSF and brain tissue, and data were analyzed using Spearman's rho and linear regression. Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) and 95% confidence intervals were computed.

[96] 1-3: RESULTS

[97] Body weights

[98] The body weights of all experimental groups were not significantly changed during the study period. There were no significant differences in the weights of the mice in the ICV ERT groups compared with those in the control groups (WT and non-treated IDS KO mice). We also did not find any abnormal clinical signs during the experiments in any of the ERT groups.

[99] Single ICV injection of IDS-β decreased GAGs in brain tissue of IDS KO mice

[100] The total GAGs in the brain tissue of the KO mice in the vehicle injection group were significantly higher compared to those of the WT mice (Fig. 1). The total GAGs in the brain tissue of all the IDS-β-treated groups were significantly reduced compared to those of the disease-control mice after 7 days of dosing (Fig. 1). However, re-accumulation of GAGs was observed 14 days after injection in the 3- and 10-μg injection groups. At 28 days after injection, the significant GAG reduction was maintained in the 30-μg injection group despite the total GAG level was slightly re-increased compared to that of day 7 and day 14 (Fig. 1).

[101] Single ICV injection of IDS-β decreased HS in CSF and brain tissue of IDS KO mice

[102] The HS level was significantly increased in the CSF and brain tissue of IDS KO mice compared to that of WT control mice (Fig. 2). At seven days after ICV injection, the HS content in the CSF and brain tissue was significantly decreased in all three IDS-β-treated groups. The significant reductions of HS in the brain tissue were maintained throughout the 28 days (Fig. 2). The HS content in the CSF remained decreased at 14 and 28 days after ICV injection. However, statistical significance was only found in

the 30-μg IDS-β-treated group at 28 days after ICV injection (Fig. 2).

[103] HS content in CSF were positively correlated with brain tissue HS and GAGs

[104] A significant positive correlation was found between HS content in the CSF and HS concentration in the brain tissue of mice samples ($r=0.785$, $P<0.0001$) (Fig. 3A). Furthermore, the HS content in the CSF also had a significant positive correlation with the GAG concentration of brain tissue ($r=0.703$, $P<0.0001$) (Fig. 3B).

[105] Single ICV injection of IDS-β decreased GAGs of somatic tissues of IDS KO mice

[106] We measured total GAG concentration following a single ICV injection in both brain tissue and other somatic tissues (heart, lung, liver, spleen, and kidney). The accumulation of GAGs was found in all analyzed tissues of the IDS KO mice with the vehicle injection compared to WT mice (Fig. 4). At 28 days after ICV injection, ICV administration with 30 μg of IDS-β maintained a significant reduction of total GAGs in all of the examined tissues (Fig. 4). The GAG concentrations of somatic tissues at 7 and 14 days after ICV injection are shown in Fig. 6-10.

[107] 1-4: DISCUSSION

[108] MPS II is the most common type of MPS in Asia, and approximately 70% of patients with MPS II have the severe form [18, 19]. Therefore, correction of the brain pathology is one of the most important and challenging issues in the treatment of patients with MPS II. Intrathecal or intraventricular injection of the recombinant enzyme has been suggested as a strategy to deliver the therapeutic drug into the brain. In this study, we performed single ICV injections of three different doses of IDS-β in 6-week-old IDS KO mice to evaluate the dose response relationship and the time course of the pharmacological effect.

[109] The total GAGs in the brain tissue of all the IDS-β-treated groups were significantly reduced, and the significant GAG reduction was maintained for 28 days in the 30-μg injection group (Fig. 1). The significant reduction of CSF HS concentration was also consistently observed in the 30-μg-treated group at 28 days after ICV injection (Fig. 2). Therefore, we suggest that a 30-μg IDS-β injection into the lateral ventricle once every four weeks could be effective in the reduction and maintenance of accumulated brain GAGs in MPS II mice. Furthermore, these results could serve as basic evidence for deciding dose and injection frequency in the clinical use of ICV injections of the recombinant enzyme although the different size of brain and metabolic rate between mice and human should be considered. However, to further elucidate the efficacy of ICV enzyme administration for improving CNS pathology in MPS II, we need to expand the study with repeated injections and conduct functional assessments including behavioral tests and histological analyses of the brain.

[110] Among the various types of MPS, CNS involvement is present in the severe form of MPS I (Hurler disease), the severe form of MPS II, MPS III, and MPS VII. In contrast,

patients with MPS IV, MPS VI, the attenuated type of MPS I (Scheie syndrome), and the attenuated type of MPS II do not have cognitive impairment [2]. HS is one of the principal accumulating GAGs in MPS I, II, III, and VII [10]. Several reports have demonstrated that the accumulated HS in the brain tissue is responsible for the neurological manifestations of MPSs [9-12]. Furthermore, it has been shown that HS concentration is a more sensitive and specific biomarker in the brain tissue of MPS II mice [13, 20]. However, the direct measurement of the amount of HS in the brain tissue is impossible in the clinical setting. Therefore, we analyzed HS concentrations in the CSF and tried to find a correlation between HS level in the CSF and brain tissue. We demonstrated that HS content was significantly increased in both the CSF and brain tissue of IDS KO mice compared to WT mice and decreased in all IDS-β-treated groups (Fig. 2). Furthermore, this is the first study to demonstrate that the HS concentration in the CSF was significantly correlated with brain tissue HS and brain tissue GAGs (Fig. 3). Therefore, we suggest that HS content in the CSF could be one of the potential biomarker for assuming brain tissue HS levels or GAGs. However, for demonstrating HS content in CSF can really represent CNS pathology, we need additional study including pathologic exam of brain tissue because CNS pathology of MPS II are resulted from not only amount of GAG accumulation but also secondary substrate accumulation, inflammation, and degenerative changes of CNS [12, 21, 22]. If the correlation will be demonstrated, CSF HS content could be a useful parameter for assessing CNS pathology in possible future clinical trials of MPS II patients with CNS involvement.

[111] Additionally, we demonstrated that the ICV administration of IDS-β also significantly reduced the GAG accumulation of somatic tissues (liver, spleen, kidney, heart, and lung) as well as brain tissue in a dose-dependent manner, although the effect differed among the tissues (Fig. 4 and Fig. 6-10). The degree of GAG reduction was observed to be dose dependent, and we noted that the administration of 30 μg of IDS-β could significantly reduce and maintain the accumulated GAGs in somatic tissues for 28 days, which was the same as in the brain tissue. Overall, these data demonstrate the physiological transport of a therapeutic protein from the CSF to the systemic organs after ICV administration, suggesting a clinically feasible route for the delivery of the therapeutic enzyme to both the brain and systemic organs. In addition, the CSF could serve as an intermediate reservoir for an injected enzyme from which some amounts are gradually transferred into the systemic circulation after ICV injection. Although the mechanism of enzyme delivery from the CSF to the systemic circulation is not clear, it has been suggested that the CSF containing iduronate-2-sulfatase might communicate with the systemic venous circulation via the subarachnoid space [6, 23-25].

[112] In conclusion, a single ICV injection of IDS-β was well tolerated, and it produced a

significant reduction of HS and GAGs in the brain tissue and GAGs in the somatic tissues of IDS KO mice. Moreover, the effect was maintained at 28 days after ICV injection, especially at the 30-μg dose. In addition, the CSF HS concentration could be a useful biomarker for representing brain pathology, because the CSF HS concentration was positively correlated with brain tissue HS and GAGs.

[113] 1-5: SEQUENCE LISTING

[114] SEQ ID NO:1

[115] Length: 525

[116] Type: PRT

[117] SETQANSTTD ALNVLLIIVD DLRPSLGCYG DKLVRSPNID QLASHSLLFQ NAFAQQAVCA

[118] PSRVSFLTGR RPDTTRLYDF NSYWRVHAGN FSTIPQYFKE NGYVTMSVGK VFHPGISSNH

[119] TDDSPYSWSF PPYHPSSEKY ENTKTCRGPD GELHANLLCP VDVLDVPEGT LPDKQSTEQA

[120] IQLLEKMKTS ASPFFLAVGY HKPHIPFRYP KEFQKLYPLE NITLAPDPEV PDGLPPVAYN

[121] PWMDIRQRED VQALNISVPY GPIPVDFQRK IRQSYFASVS YLDTQVGRLL SALDDLQLAN

[122] STIIAFTSDH GWALGEHGEW AKYSNFDVAT HVPLIFYVPG RTASLPEAGE KLFPYLDPFD

[123] SASQLMEPGR QSMDLVELVS LFPTLAGLAG LQVPPRCPVP SFHVELCREG KNLLKHFRFR

[124] DLEEDPYLPG NPRELIAYSQ YPRPSDIPQW NSDKPSLKDI KIMGYSIRTI DYRYTVWVGF

[125] NPDEFLANFS DIHAGELYFV DSDPLQDHNM YNDSQGGDLF QLLMP

[126] SEQ ID NO:2

[127] Length: 525

[128] Type: PRT

[129] SETQANSTTD ALNVLLIIVD DLRPSLGCYG DKLVRSPNID QLASHSLLFQ NAFAQQAVG*A

[130] PSRVSFLTGR RPDTTRLYDF NSYWRVHAGN FSTIPQYFKE NGYVTMSVGK VFHPGISSNH

[131] TDDSPYSWSF PPYHPSSEKY ENTKTCRGPD GELHANLLCP VDVLDVPEGT LPDKQSTEQA

[132] IQLLEKMKTS ASPFFLAVGY HKPHIPFRYP KEFQKLYPLE NITLAPDPEV PDGLPPVAYN

[133] PWMDIRQRED VQALNISVPY GPIPVDFQRK IRQSYFASVS YLDTQVGRLL

SALDDLQLAN

[134] STIIAFTSDH GWALGEHGEW AKYSNFDVAT HVPLIFYVPG RTASLPEAGE KLFPYLDPFD

[135] SASQLMEPGR QSMDLVELVS LFPTLAGLAG LQVPPRCPVP SFHVELCREG KNLLKHFRFR

[136] DLEEDPYLPG NPRELIAYSQ YPRPSDIPQW NSDKPSLKDI KIMGYSIRTI DYRYTVWVGF

[137] NPDEFLANFS DIHAGELYFV DSDPLQDHNM YNDSQGGDLF QLLMP

[138] (The 59th amino acid "G*" of SEQ ID NO:2 stands for a Formyl-Glycine.)

[139] 1-6: REFERENCES

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CLAIMS

1. Use of a formulation comprising Idursulfase-beta (IDS-β) protein at a concentration ranging from 0.1 mg/ml to 60 mg/ml, Sodium chloride at a concentration of 150 mM, polysorbate 20 at a concentration of 0.05 mg/ml, phosphate at a concentration of 5 mM or less, and having a pH of 6, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Hunter Syndrome by intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered in a therapeutically effective dose, and wherein said ICV administration is to be through an intraventricular catheter system comprising a reservoir and a catheter connected to said reservoir.

2. Use according to claim 1, wherein said formulation comprises Idursulfase-beta (IDS-β) protein at a concentration of 15 mg/ml, Sodium chloride at a concentration of 150 mM, polysorbate 20 at a concentration of 0.05 mg/ml, phosphate at a concentration of 5 mM or less, and has a pH of 6.

3. Use according to claim 1, wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered at a therapeutically effective dose ranging from 1 mg to 30 mg.

4. Use according to claim 1, wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered at a therapeutically effective dose of 10 mg.

5. Use according to claim 1, wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered once every three weeks.

6. Use according to claim 1, wherein the medicament is to be intracerebroventricularly administered once every month.