Accordingly, the disclosure provides oligonucleotides which comprise a contiguous nucleotide sequence of 10 to 30 nucleotides in length with at least 98% complementarity to the part of human SNHG14 long non-coding RNA corresponding to position 25278410 to 25419462 on human chromosome 15 version GRCh38.p2. This region is also resembled by SEQ ID NO: 1. The oligonucleotide can be an antisense oligonucleotide, preferably with a gapmer design. Preferably, the oligonucleotide is capable of inducing the expression of UBE3A, in particular paternal UBE3A expression in a neuron, by degradation, reduction or removal of the UBE3A suppressor, in particular by reduction of the SNHG14 long non-coding RNA transcript downstream of SNORD109B. The UBE3A re-expression is achieved, without significantly affecting the expression of SNORD115. The degradation of the target nucleic acid is preferably achieved via nuclease recruitment.

In one aspect, the disclosure provides an antisense oligonucleotide, wherein the oligonucleotide is the oligonucleotide compound TTAcActtaattatactTCC (CMP ID NO: 626_7) wherein capital letters represent beta-D-oxy LNA nucleosides, lowercase letters represent DNA nucleosides, all LNA C are 5-methyl cytosine, and all internucleoside linkages are phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages.

The disclosure provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the oligonucleotides of the disclosure and pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, carriers, salts and/or adjuvants.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide as defined herein and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, solvent, carrier, salt and/or adjuvant.

The disclosure provides methods for *in vivo* or *in vitro* induction of UBE3A expression in a target cell where expression of paternal UBE3A is suppressed, by administering an oligonucleotide or composition of the disclosure in an effective amount to said cell.

In another aspect, the disclosure provides an *in vitro* method for inducing UBE3A expression in a target cell where expression of paternal UBE3A is suppressed, said method comprising administering an oligonucleotide as defined herein or the pharmaceutical composition as defined herein in an effective amount to the cell.

CLAIMS

1. An antisense oligonucleotide, wherein the oligonucleotide is the oligonucleotide compound TTAcActtaattatactTCC (CMP ID NO: 626_7) wherein capital letters represent beta-D-oxy LNA nucleosides, lowercase letters represent DNA nucleosides, all LNA C are 5-methyl cytosine, and all internucleoside linkages are phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages.
2. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, solvent, carrier, salt and/or adjuvant.
3. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable diluent includes phosphate-buffered saline (PBS).
4. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 or 3 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is a sodium salt.
5. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 or 3 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is a potassium salt.
6. The antisense oligonucleotide according to claim 1 or the pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 2 to 5 for use as a medicament.
7. An *in vitro* method for inducing UBE3A expression in a target cell where expression of paternal UBE3A is suppressed, said method comprising administering an oligonucleotide of claim 1 or the pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 2 to 5 in an effective amount to said cell.
8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the expression of UBE3A is increased by at least 40% compared to a control.
9. The method according to claim 7, wherein the level of the SNHG14 transcript downstream of SNORD109B is reduced by at least 30% compared to a control.
10. The method according to any one of claims 7-9, wherein the target cell is a neuronal cell.
11. The method according to any one of claims 7-10, wherein the expression of SNORD115 is not significantly affected compared to a control.
12. The oligonucleotide of claim **1** or the pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 2 to 5 for use in the treatment or prevention of Angelman syndrome.

13. Use of the oligonucleotide of claim 1 or the pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 2 to 5, for the preparation of a medicament for treatment or prevention of Angelman syndrome.