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COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR INHIBITING EXPRESSION OF MIG-12 GENE

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/155,649, filed February 26, 2009, which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference.

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Reference to Sequence Listing

This application includes a Sequence Listing submitted electronically as a text file named "16641PCT_Sequence_Listing.txt", created on February 25, 2010, with a size of approximately 460 kilobytes. The sequence listing is incorporated by reference.

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) targeting a MIG1 interacting G12-like protein (MIG12) gene, and methods of using the dsRNA to inhibit expression of MIG12.

Background of the Invention

MIG1 interacting G12-like protein (MIG12) is expressed in macrophages, fibroblasts and the liver, and its expression is regulated by cholesterol and the statins. MIG12 belongs to the Spot 14 family of proteins. Spot 14 protein is believed to be involved in the transduction of hormonal and dietary signals for induction of hepatic lipogenesis.

MIG12 is also expressed in the embryonic ventral midline and co-operates with the midline 1 (MID1) gene product to stabilize microtubules. Defects in MID1/MIG12-mediated microtubule regulation are believed to contribute to the development of Opitz syndrome, a multiple congenital anomaly disorder.

Double-stranded RNA molecules (dsRNA) have been shown to block gene expression in a highly conserved regulatory mechanism known as RNA interference (RNAi). WO 99/32619 (Fire *et al.*) disclosed the use of a dsRNA of at least 25 nucleotides in length to inhibit the expression of genes in *C. elegans*. dsRNA has also been shown to degrade target RNA in other organisms, including plants (see, *e.g.*, WO 99/53050, Waterhouse *et al.*; and WO 99/61631, Heifetz *et al.*), *Drosophila* (see, *e.g.*, Yang, D., *et al.*, *Curr. Biol.* (2000) 10:1191-1200), and mammals (see WO 00/44895, Limmer; and DE 101 00 586.5, Kreutzer *et al.*).

Summary of the Invention

The invention provides compositions containing double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) and methods for inhibiting the expression of a MIG12 gene, such as in a cell or

mammal. The invention also provides compositions and methods for treating pathological conditions and diseases caused by the expression of a MIG12 gene, such as a lipid disorder or metabolic disorder (*e.g.*, atherosclerosis or diabetes). The dsRNAs included in the compositions featured herein include a dsRNA having an RNA strand (the antisense strand) having a region that is less than 30 nucleotides in length, generally 19-24 nucleotides in length, and that is substantially complementary to at least part of an mRNA transcript of a MIG12 gene.

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In one embodiment, a dsRNA for inhibiting expression of a MIG12 gene includes at least two sequences that are complementary to each other. The dsRNA includes a sense strand having a first sequence and an antisense strand having a second sequence. The antisense strand includes a nucleotide sequence that is substantially complementary to at least part of an mRNA encoding MIG12, and the region of complementarity is less than 30 nucleotides in length, and at least 15 nucleotides in length. Generally, the dsRNA is 19 to 24, *e.g.*, 19 to 21 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments the dsRNA is from about 10 to about 15 nucleotides in length, and in other embodiments the dsRNA is from about 25 to about 30 nucleotides in length. The dsRNA, upon contacting with a cell expressing MIG12, inhibits the expression of a MIG12 gene by at least 20%, at least 25%, at least 30%, at least 35% or at least 40%, such as when assayed by a method as described herein. In one embodiment, the MIG12 dsRNA is formulated in a stable nucleic acid particle (SNALP).

In one embodiment, a dsRNA featured herein includes a double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) for inhibiting expression of MIG12 mRNA, wherein said dsRNA comprises a sense strand and an antisense strand, the antisense strand comprising a region complementary to a part of a mRNA encoding MIG12, wherein said region of complementarity is at least 15 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, a dsRNA featured herein includes a first sequence of the dsRNA that is selected from the group consisting of the sense sequences of Tables 2, 3 and 4, and a second sequence that is selected from the group consisting of the antisense sequences of Tables 2, 3 and 4. The dsRNA molecules featured herein can include naturally occurring nucleotides or can include at least one modified nucleotide, such as a 2'-O-methyl modified nucleotide, a nucleotide having a 5'-phosphorothioate group, and a terminal nucleotide linked to a cholesteryl derivative. Alternatively, the modified nucleotide may be chosen from the group of: a 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro modified nucleotide, a 2'-deoxy-modified nucleotide, a locked nucleotide, an abasic nucleotide, 2'-amino-modified nucleotide, 2'-alkyl-modified nucleotide, morpholino nucleotide, a phosphoramidate, and a non-natural base comprising nucleotide.

Generally, such a modified sequence will be based on a first sequence of said dsRNA selected from the group consisting of the sense sequences of Tables 2, 3 and 4, and a second sequence selected from the group consisting of the antisense sequences of Tables 2, 3 and 4.

In another embodiment, a composition containing a dsRNA targeting MIG12 is administered to a subject when Low Density Lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLc) levels reach or surpass a predetermined minimal level, such as greater than 130 mg/dL, 150 mg/dL, 200 mg/dL, 300 mg/dL, or 400 mg/dL. In another embodiment, the subject has an LDLc level greater than about 150 mg/dL.

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In one embodiment, a single administration of the dsRNA lowers LDLc levels by at least 10%, *e.g.*, by at least 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, or 60%, or more. In another embodiment, the lowered LDLc level is maintained for at least 5, 10, 20, 30, or 40 days or longer.

In one embodiment, the subject is selected, at least in part, on the basis of needing (as opposed to merely selecting a patient on the grounds of who happens to be in need of) LDL lowering, LDL lowering without lowering of HDL, ApoB lowering, or total cholesterol lowering without HDL lowering.

In one embodiment, a dsRNA featured in the invention targets a wildtype MIG12 RNA transcript, and in another embodiment, the dsRNA features a mutant transcript (*e.g.*, a MIG12 RNA carrying an allelic variant). For example, a dsRNA of the invention can target a polymorphism, such as a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), of MIG12. In another embodiment, the dsRNA targets both a wildtype and a mutant MIG12 transcript. In yet another embodiment, the dsRNA targets a transcript variant of MIG12.

In one embodiment, a dsRNA featured in the invention targets a non-coding region of a MIG12 RNA transcript, such as the 5' or 3' untranslated region.

In one aspect, the invention provides a cell containing at least one of the dsRNAs featured in the invention. The cell is generally a mammalian cell, such as a human cell.

In another aspect, the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of a MIG12 gene in an organism, generally a human subject. The composition typically includes one or more of the dsRNAs described herein and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or delivery vehicle. In one embodiment, the composition is used for treating a lipid disorder, such as atherosclerosis.

In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for administration of a dosage regimen described herein, *e.g.*, not more than once every four weeks, not more than once every three weeks, not more than once every two weeks, or not

more than once every week. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition can be maintained for a month or longer, e.g., one, two, three, or six months, or one year or longer.

In another embodiment, a composition containing a dsRNA featured in the invention, *i.e.*, a dsRNA targeting MIG12, is administered with a non-dsRNA therapeutic agent, such as an agent known to treat a lipid disorder, or a symptom of a lipid disorder. For example, a dsRNA featured in the invention can be administered with an agent for treatment of atherosclerosis or hypercholesterolemia or other disorders associated with cholesterol metabolism.

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In another embodiment, a MIG12 dsRNA is administered to a patient, and then the non-dsRNA agent is administered to the patient (or vice versa). In another embodiment, a MIG12 dsRNA and the non-dsRNA therapeutic agent are administered at the same time. In one embodiment, the agent is, for example, an agent that affects cholesterol metabolism, such as an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (*e.g.*, a statin).

In another embodiment, a composition containing a dsRNA featured in the invention, *i.e.*, a dsRNA targeting MIG12, is administered with a non-dsRNA therapeutic agent, such as an agent known to treat an Opitz syndrome, or a symptom of an Opitz syndrome. For example, a dsRNA featured in the invention can be administered with an agent for treatment of facial anomalies (*e.g.*, ocular hypertelorism, prominent forehead, widow's peak, broad nasal bridge, and/or anteverted nares), laryngo-tracheo-esophageal (LTE) defects, genitourinary abnormalities (hypospadias, cryptorchidism, and/or hypoplastic/bifid scrotum), developmental delay, mental retardation, cleft lip and/or palate, congenital heart defects, imperforate or ectopic anus, and/or midline brain defects (*e.g.*, Dandy-Walker malformation, and/or agenesis or hypoplasia of the corpus callosum and/or cerebellar vermis).

In another embodiment, a MIG12 dsRNA is administered to a patient, and then the non-dsRNA agent is administered to the patient (or vice versa). In another embodiment, a MIG12 dsRNA and the non-dsRNA therapeutic agent are administered at the same time. In one embodiment, the non-dsRNA agent is, *e.g.*, an antireflux agent, such as to treat Opitz syndrome.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method for inhibiting the expression of a MIG12 gene in a cell by performing the following steps:

(a) introducing into the cell a double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA), wherein the dsRNA includes at least two sequences that are complementary to each other. The dsRNA has a sense strand having a first sequence and an antisense strand having a second sequence; the antisense strand has a region of

complementarity that is substantially complementary to at least a part of an mRNA encoding MIG12, and where the region of complementarity is less than 30 nucleotides in length, generally 19-24 nucleotides in length, and where the dsRNA, upon contact with a cell expressing MIG12, inhibits expression of a MIG12 gene by at least 40%;

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(b) maintaining the cell produced in step (a) for a time sufficient to obtain degradation of the mRNA transcript of MIG12 gene, thereby inhibiting expression of a MIG12 gene in the cell.

In one embodiment, the method is for inhibiting gene expression in a macrophage, a fibroblast, or a liver cell.

In another embodiment, the method is for inhibiting gene expression in a neuronal cell.

In other aspects, the invention provides methods for treating, preventing or managing pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression, such as a lipid disorder. In one embodiment, the method includes administering to a patient in need of such treatment, prevention or management a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of one or more of the dsRNAs featured in the invention. In one embodiment the patient has diabetes or atherosclerosis. In another embodiment, administration of the dsRNA targeting MIG12 alleviates or relieves the severity of at least one symptom of a MIG12-mediated disorder in the patient, such as high LDLc level, high ApoB level, or high total cholesterol level. In another embodiment, administration of the MIG12 dsRNA does not lower the level of HDL cholesterol in the patient.

In another embodiment, the invention provides methods for treating, preventing or managing Opitz syndrome. In one embodiment, the method includes administering to a patient in need of such treatment, prevention or management a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of one or more of the dsRNAs featured in the invention. In one embodiment the patient has X-linked Opitz syndrome. In another embodiment, administration of the dsRNA targeting MIG12 alleviates or relieves the severity of at least one symptom of a MIG12-mediated disorder in the patient, such as a facial anomaly (e.g., ocular hypertelorism), laryngo-tracheo-esophageal (LTE) defect, or genitourinary abnormality (e.g., hypospadias).

In one embodiment of the methods for altering MIG12 levels in a human, the dsRNA compositions described herein are administered to the human at about 0.01, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2.5,

or 5.0 mg/kg. In related embodiments, the dsRNA is administered to the human at about 1.0 mg/kg. In certain embodiments, the human has levels of Low Density Lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLc) above 130 mg/dL.

In one aspect, the invention provides a vector for inhibiting the expression of a MIG12 gene in a cell. In one embodiment, the vector includes at least one regulatory sequence operably linked to a nucleotide sequence that encodes at least one strand of a dsRNA featured in the invention.

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In another aspect, the invention provides a cell containing a vector for inhibiting the expression of a MIG12 gene in a cell. The vector includes a regulatory sequence operably linked to a nucleotide sequence that encodes at least one strand of one of the dsRNAs featured in the invention.

In yet another aspect, the invention provides a composition containing a MIG12 dsRNA, in combination with a second dsRNA targeting a second gene involved in a pathological disease, and useful for treating the disease, *e.g.*, a lipid disorder or metabolic disorder.

In yet another aspect, the invention provides a composition containing a MIG12 dsRNA or vector encoding a part of said MIG12 dsRNA, wherein said composition is formulated in a LNP formulation, a LNP01 formulation, a XTC-SNALP formulation, or a SNALP formulation.

The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and the drawings, and from the claims.

Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is the sequence of human MIG12 mRNA (Ref. Seq. NM_001098791.1, SEQ ID NO:1299).

Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention provides dsRNAs and methods of using the dsRNAs for inhibiting the expression of a MIG12 gene in a cell or a mammal where the dsRNA targets a MIG12 gene. The invention also provides compositions and methods for treating pathological conditions and diseases, such as a lipid disorder or metabolic disorder, in a mammal caused by the expression of a MIG12 gene. dsRNA directs the sequence-specific degradation of mRNA through a process known as RNA interference (RNAi).

The dsRNAs of the compositions featured herein include an RNA strand (the antisense strand) having a region which is less than 30 nucleotides in length, generally 19-24

nucleotides in length, and is substantially complementary to at least part of an mRNA transcript of a MIG12 gene. The use of these dsRNAs enables the targeted degradation of mRNAs of genes that are implicated in pathologies associated with MIG12 expression in mammals. Very low dosages of MIG12 dsRNAs in particular can specifically and efficiently mediate RNAi, resulting in significant inhibition of expression of a MIG12 gene. Using cell-based assays, the present inventors have demonstrated that dsRNAs targeting MIG12 can specifically and efficiently mediate RNAi, resulting in significant inhibition of expression of a MIG12 gene. Thus, methods and compositions including these dsRNAs are useful for treating pathological processes that can be mediated by down regulating MIG12, such as in the treatment of a lipid disorder, *e.g.*, atherosclerosis, or a genetic disorder, such as Opitz syndrome.

The following detailed description discloses how to make and use the compositions containing dsRNAs to inhibit the expression of a MIG12 gene, as well as compositions (e.g., pharmaceutical compositions) and methods for treating diseases and disorders caused by the expression of this gene.

Accordingly, in some aspects, pharmaceutical compositions containing a MIG12 dsRNA and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, methods of using the compositions to inhibit expression of a MIG12 gene, and methods of using the pharmaceutical compositions to treat diseases caused by expression of a MIG12 gene are featured in the invention.

20 I. <u>Definitions</u>

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For convenience, the meaning of certain terms and phrases used in the specification, examples, and appended claims, are provided below. If there is an apparent discrepancy between the usage of a term in other parts of this specification and its definition provided in this section, the definition in this section shall prevail.

"G," "C," "A," "T" and "U" each generally stand for a nucleotide that contains guanine, cytosine, adenine, thymidine and uracil as a base, respectively. However, it will be understood that the term "ribonucleotide" or "nucleotide" can also refer to a modified nucleotide, as further detailed below, or a surrogate replacement moiety. The skilled person is well aware that guanine, cytosine, adenine, and uracil may be replaced by other moieties without substantially altering the base pairing properties of an oligonucleotide comprising a nucleotide bearing such replacement moiety. For example, without limitation, a nucleotide comprising inosine as its base may base pair with nucleotides containing adenine, cytosine, or uracil. Hence, nucleotides containing uracil, guanine, or adenine may be replaced in the nucleotide sequences of dsRNA featured in the invention by a nucleotide containing, for

example, inosine. In another example, adenine and cytosine anywhere in the oligonucleotide can be replaced with guanine and uracil, respectively to form G-U Wobble base pairing with the target mRNA. Sequences containing such replacement moieties are suitable for the compositions and methods featured in the invention.

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As used herein, "MID1 interacting G12-like protein" ("MIG12") refers to a gene in a cell. MIG12 is also known as MID1IP1, THRSPL, FLJ10386, G12-like, STRAIT11499, S14 Related (S14-R), or Spot 14 Related. The sequence of a human MIG12 mRNA transcript can be found at NM_021242.4 (variant 1), NM_001098790.1 (variant 2), and NM_001098791.1 (variant 3). The sequence of mouse MIG12 mRNA can be found at NM_026524.3, and the sequence of rat MIG12 mRNA can be found at NM_026524.3.

As used herein, "target sequence" refers to a contiguous portion of the nucleotide sequence of an mRNA molecule formed during the transcription of a MIG12 gene, including mRNA that is a product of RNA processing of a primary transcription product.

As used herein, the term "strand comprising a sequence" refers to an oligonucleotide comprising a chain of nucleotides that is described by the sequence referred to using the standard nucleotide nomenclature.

As used herein, and unless otherwise indicated, the term "complementary," when used to describe a first nucleotide sequence in relation to a second nucleotide sequence, refers to the ability of an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the first nucleotide sequence to hybridize and form a duplex structure under certain conditions with an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the second nucleotide sequence, as will be understood by the skilled person. Such conditions can, for example, be stringent conditions, where stringent conditions may include: 400 mM NaCl, 40 mM PIPES pH 6.4, 1 mM EDTA, 50°C or 70°C for 12-16 hours followed by washing. Other conditions, such as physiologically relevant conditions as may be encountered inside an organism, can apply. The skilled person will be able to determine the set of conditions most appropriate for a test of complementarity of two sequences in accordance with the ultimate application of the hybridized nucleotides.

This includes base-pairing of the oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the first nucleotide sequence to the oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the second nucleotide sequence over the entire length of the first and second nucleotide sequence. Such sequences can be referred to as "fully complementary" with respect to each other herein. However, where a first sequence is referred to as "substantially complementary" with respect to a second sequence herein, the two sequences can be fully complementary, or they may form one or more, but generally not more than 4, 3 or 2 mismatched base pairs upon

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hybridization, while retaining the ability to hybridize under the conditions most relevant to their ultimate application. However, where two oligonucleotides are designed to form, upon hybridization, one or more single stranded overhangs, such overhangs shall not be regarded as mismatches with regard to the determination of complementarity. For example, a dsRNA comprising one oligonucleotide 21 nucleotides in length and another oligonucleotide 23 nucleotides in length, wherein the longer oligonucleotide comprises a sequence of 21 nucleotides that is fully complementary to the shorter oligonucleotide, may yet be referred to as "fully complementary" for the purposes described herein.

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"Complementary" sequences, as used herein, may also include, or be formed entirely from, non-Watson-Crick base pairs and/or base pairs formed from non-natural and modified nucleotides, in as far as the above requirements with respect to their ability to hybridize are fulfilled. Such non-Watson-Crick base pairs includes, but not limited to, G:U Wobble or Hoogstein base pairing.

The terms "complementary," "fully complementary" and "substantially complementary" herein may be used with respect to the base matching between the sense strand and the antisense strand of a dsRNA, or between the antisense strand of a dsRNA and a target sequence, as will be understood from the context of their use.

As used herein, a polynucleotide that is "substantially complementary to at least part of" a messenger RNA (mRNA) refers to a polynucleotide that is substantially complementary to a contiguous portion of the mRNA of interest (e.g., an mRNA encoding MIG12). For example, a polynucleotide is complementary to at least a part of a MIG12 mRNA if the sequence is substantially complementary to a non-interrupted portion of an mRNA encoding MIG12.

The term "double-stranded RNA" or "dsRNA," as used herein, refers to a complex of ribonucleic acid molecules, having a duplex structure comprising two anti-parallel and substantially complementary, as defined above, nucleic acid strands. The two strands forming the duplex structure may be different portions of one larger RNA molecule, or they may be separate RNA molecules. Where the two strands are part of one larger molecule, and therefore are connected by an uninterrupted chain of nucleotides between the 3'-end of one strand and the 5'-end of the respective other strand forming the duplex structure, the connecting RNA chain is referred to as a "hairpin loop." Where the two strands are connected covalently by means other than an uninterrupted chain of nucleotides between the 3'-end of one strand and the 5'-end of the respective other strand forming the duplex structure, the connecting structure is referred to as a "linker." The RNA strands may have the

same or a different number of nucleotides. The maximum number of base pairs is the number of nucleotides in the shortest strand of the dsRNA minus any overhangs that are present in the duplex. In addition to the duplex structure, a dsRNA may comprise one or more nucleotide overhangs. The term "siRNA" is also used herein to refer to a dsRNA as described above.

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As used herein, a "nucleotide overhang" refers to the unpaired nucleotide or nucleotides that protrude from the duplex structure of a dsRNA when a 3'-end of one strand of the dsRNA extends beyond the 5'-end of the other strand, or vice versa. "Blunt" or "blunt end" means that there are no unpaired nucleotides at that end of the dsRNA, *i.e.*, no nucleotide overhang. A "blunt ended" dsRNA is a dsRNA that is double-stranded over its entire length, *i.e.*, no nucleotide overhang at either end of the molecule.

The term "antisense strand" refers to the strand of a dsRNA which includes a region that is substantially complementary to a target sequence. As used herein, the term "region of complementarity" refers to the region on the antisense strand that is substantially complementary to a sequence, for example a target sequence, as defined herein. Where the region of complementarity is not fully complementary to the target sequence, the mismatches may be in the internal or terminal regions of the molecule. Generally, the most tolerated mismatches are in the terminal regions, *e.g.*, within 6, 5, 4, 3, or 2 nucleotides of the 5' and/or 3' terminus.

The term "sense strand," as used herein, refers to the strand of a dsRNA that includes a region that is substantially complementary to a region of the antisense strand.

As used herein, the term "SNALP" refers to a stable nucleic acid-lipid particle. A SNALP represents a vesicle of lipids coating a reduced aqueous interior comprising a nucleic acid such as an iRNA agent or a plasmid from which an iRNA agent is transcribed. SNALP are described, *e.g.*, in U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 20060240093, 20070135372, and USSN 61/045,228 filed on April 15, 2008. These applications are hereby incorporated by reference.

"Introducing into a cell," when referring to a dsRNA, means facilitating uptake or absorption into the cell, as is understood by those skilled in the art. Absorption or uptake of dsRNA can occur through unaided diffusive or active cellular processes, or by auxiliary agents or devices. The meaning of this term is not limited to cells *in vitro*; a dsRNA may also be "introduced into a cell," wherein the cell is part of a living organism. In such instance, introduction into the cell will include the delivery to the organism. For example, for *in vivo* delivery, dsRNA can be injected into a tissue site or administered systemically. *In vivo*

delivery can also be by a beta-glucan delivery system, such as those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,032,401 and 5,607,677, and U.S. Publication No. 2005/0281781. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,032,401 and 5,607,677, and U.S. Publication No. 2005/0281781 are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. *In vitro* introduction into a cell includes methods known in the art such as electroporation and lipofection.

The terms "silence," "inhibit the expression of," "down-regulate the expression of," "suppress the expression of," and the like, in as far as they refer to a MIG12 gene, herein refer to the at least partial suppression of the expression of a MIG12 gene, as manifested by a reduction of the amount of MIG-12 mRNA which may be isolated or detected from a first cell or group of cells in which a MIG12 gene is transcribed and which has or have been treated such that the expression of a MIG12 gene is inhibited, as compared to a second cell or group of cells substantially identical to the first cell or group of cells but which has or have not been so treated (control cells). The degree of inhibition is usually expressed in terms of (mRNA in treated cells)) •100%

(mRNA in control cells)

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Alternatively, the degree of inhibition may be given in terms of a reduction of a parameter that is functionally linked to MIG12 gene expression, *e.g.*, the amount of protein encoded by a MIG12 gene, or the number of cells displaying a certain phenotype, *e.g.*, stabilization of microtubules. In principle, MIG12 gene silencing may be determined in any cell expressing MIG-12, either constitutively or by genomic engineering, and by any appropriate assay. However, when a reference is needed in order to determine whether a given siRNA inhibits the expression of the MIG-12 gene by a certain degree and therefore is encompassed by the instant invention, the assays provided in the Examples below shall serve as such reference.

For example, in certain instances, expression of a MIG12 gene is suppressed by at least about 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, or 50% by administration of the double-stranded oligonucleotide featured in the invention. In some embodiments, a MIG12 gene is suppressed by at least about 60%, 70%, or 80% by administration of the double-stranded oligonucleotide featured in the invention. In some embodiments, a MIG12 gene is suppressed by at least about 85%, 90%, or 95% by administration of the double-stranded oligonucleotide featured in the invention.

As used herein in the context of MIG12 expression, the terms "treat," "treatment," and the like, refer to relief from or alleviation of pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression. In the context of the present invention insofar as it relates to any of the other

conditions recited herein below (other than pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression), the terms "treat," "treatment," and the like mean to relieve or alleviate at least one symptom associated with such condition, or to slow or reverse the progression of such condition, such as slowing the progression of a lipid disorder, such as atherosclerosis; or slowing the progression of an Opitz syndrome, such as an X-linked Opitz syndrome.

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An Opitz syndrome is a multiple congenital anomaly disorder that affects several structures along the midline of the body and is characterized by ocular hypertelorism (widespaced eyes), defects of the larynx, trachea, and/or esophagus (causing breathing problems and dysphagia (difficulty in swallowing)), and in males, hypospadias (the urethra opening on the underside of the penis). Mild mental retardation is observed in less than 50% of affected individuals. About half people with Opitz syndrome also have cleft lip and/or plate.

Opitz syndrome manifests in various forms, which are distinguished by their genetic causes and patterns of inheritance. A mutation in the MID1 gene on the X chromosome causes the X-linked form of Opitz syndrome (MIG12 is also located on the X chromosome). A mutation in an as-yet unidentified gene on chromosome 22 causes the autosomal dominant form of Opitz syndrome. Opitz syndrome is also known as BBBG Syndrome, Hypertelorism with Esophageal Abnormalities and Hypospadias, Hypertelorism-Hypospadias Syndrome, Opitz BBB Syndrome, Opitz BBBG Syndrome, Opitz BBBG Compound Syndrome, Opitz G Syndrome, Opitz Hypertelorism-Hypospadias Syndrome, Opitz Oculogenitolaryngeal Syndrome, Opitz-Frias Syndrome, and Telecanthus-Hypospadias Syndrome.

Symptoms of Opitz syndrome include facial anomalies (*e.g.*, ocular hypertelorism, prominent forehead, widow's peak, broad nasal bridge, and/or anteverted nares), laryngo-tracheo-esophageal (LTE) defects, genitourinary abnormalities (hypospadias, cryptorchidism, and/or hypoplastic/bifid scrotum), developmental delay, mental retardation, cleft lip and/or palate, congenital heart defects, imperforate or ectopic anus, and/or midline brain defects (*e.g.*, Dandy-Walker malformation, and/or agenesis or hypoplasia of the corpus callosum and/or cerebellar vermis).

As used herein, the phrases "therapeutically effective amount" and "prophylactically effective amount" refer to an amount that provides a therapeutic benefit in the treatment, prevention, or management of pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression or an overt symptom of pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression. The specific amount that is therapeutically effective can be readily determined by an ordinary medical practitioner, and may vary depending on factors known in the art, such as, for example, the

type of pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression, the patient's history and age, the stage of pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression, and the administration of other anti-pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression agents.

As used herein, a "pharmaceutical composition" comprises a pharmacologically effective amount of a dsRNA and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein, "pharmacologically effective amount," "therapeutically effective amount" or simply "effective amount" refers to that amount of an RNA effective to produce the intended pharmacological, therapeutic or preventive result. For example, if a given clinical treatment is considered effective when there is at least a 25% reduction in a measurable parameter associated with a disease or disorder, a therapeutically effective amount of a drug for the treatment of that disease or disorder is the amount necessary to effect at least a 25% reduction in that parameter. For example, a therapeutically effective amount of a dsRNA targeting MIG12 can reduce MIG12 protein levels by at least 25%. In another example, a therapeutically effective amount of a dsRNA targeting MIG12 can improve liver function by at least 25%.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a carrier for administration of a therapeutic agent. Such carriers include, but are not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The term specifically excludes cell culture medium. For drugs administered orally, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as inert diluents, disintegrating agents, binding agents, lubricating agents, sweetening agents, flavoring agents, coloring agents and preservatives. Suitable inert diluents include sodium and calcium carbonate, sodium and calcium phosphate, and lactose, while corn starch and alginic acid are suitable disintegrating agents. Binding agents may include starch and gelatin, while the lubricating agent, if present, will generally be magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc. If desired, the tablets may be coated with a material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate, to delay absorption in the gastrointestinal tract.

As used herein, a "transformed cell" is a cell into which a vector has been introduced from which a dsRNA molecule may be expressed.

II. <u>Double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA)</u>

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As described in more detail herein, the invention provides double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) molecules for inhibiting the expression of a MIG12 gene in a cell or mammal, *e.g.*, in a human having an Opitz syndrome, where the dsRNA includes a sense strand having a first sequence and an antisense strand comprising a second sequence

complementary to mRNA encoding MIG12, wherein said first sequence is complementary to said second sequence at a region of complementarity and wherein each strand is 15 to 30 base pairs in length. In some embodiments, the dsRNA of the invention inhibits the expression of said MIG12 gene by at least 30% as assayed by, for example, a PCR or branched DNA (bDNA)-based method, or by a protein-based method, such as by Western blot. For example, expression of a MIG12 gene in cell culture, such as in COS cells, can be assayed by measuring MIG12 mRNA levels, such as by bDNA or TaqMan assay, or by measuring protein levels, such as by immunofluorescence analysis.

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The dsRNA includes two RNA strands that are sufficiently complementary to hybridize to form a duplex structure. One strand of the dsRNA (the antisense strand) includes a region of complementarity that is complementary to a target sequence, derived from the sequence of an mRNA formed during the expression of a MIG12 gene, the other strand (the sense strand) includes a region that is complementary to the antisense strand, such that the two strands hybridize and form a duplex structure when combined under suitable conditions. The region of complementarity is generally at least 15 nucleotides in length, or between 19 and 21 nucleotides in length, or 19, 20, or 21 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments the region of complementarity includes at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of one of the antisense sequences listed in Tables 2, 3 or 4. In other embodiments the region of complementarity includes one of the antisense sequences listed in Tables 2, 3 or 4.

Generally, the duplex structure is between 15 and 30, more generally between 18 and 25, (e.g., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25) base pairs in length, yet more generally between 19 and 24, and most generally between 19 and 21 base pairs in length. Similarly, the region of complementarity to the target sequence is between 15 and 30, more generally between 18 and 25 (e.g., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 or 25) base pairs in length, yet more generally between 19 and 24, and most generally between 19 and 21 nucleotides in length. In one embodiment, the duplex is 19 base pairs in length. In another embodiment, the duplex is 21 base pairs in length. When two different dsRNAs are used in combination, the duplex lengths, lengths of regions of complementarity, and lengths of strands can be identical or they can differ from each other.

In some embodiments, the dsRNA is between 10 and 15 nucleotides in length, and in other embodiments, the dsRNA is between 25 and 30 nucleotides in length. The dsRNA featured in the invention may further include one or more single-stranded nucleotide overhangs. The dsRNA can be synthesized by standard methods known in the art as further discussed below, *e.g.*, by use of an automated DNA synthesizer, such as are commercially

available from, for example, Biosearch, Applied Biosystems, Inc. In one embodiment, a MIG12 gene is a human MIG12 gene. In specific embodiments, the first sequence is a sense strand of the dsRNA that includes a sense sequence from Tables 2, 3 and 4, and the second sequence is selected from the group consisting of the antisense sequences of Tables 2, 3 and 4. Alternative antisense agents that target elsewhere in the target sequence provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4 can readily be determined using the target sequence and the flanking MIG12 sequence.

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The dsRNA will include at least two nucleotide sequences selected from the groups of sequences provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4. One of the two sequences is complementary to the other of the two sequences, with one of the sequences being substantially complementary to a sequence of an mRNA generated in the expression of a MIG12 gene. As such, the dsRNA will include two oligonucleotides, where one oligonucleotide is described as the sense strand in Tables 2, 3 and 4, and the second oligonucleotide is described as the antisense strand in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

The skilled person is well aware that dsRNAs having a duplex structure of between 20 and 23, but specifically 21, base pairs have been hailed as particularly effective in inducing RNA interference (Elbashir *et al.*, EMBO 2001, 20:6877-6888). However, others have found that shorter or longer dsRNAs can be effective as well. In the embodiments described above, by virtue of the nature of the oligonucleotide sequences provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4, the dsRNAs featured in the invention can include at least one strand of a length of minimally 21 nt. It can be reasonably expected that shorter dsRNAs having one of the sequences of Tables 2, 3 and 4 minus only a few nucleotides on one or both ends may be similarly effective as compared to the dsRNAs described above. Hence, dsRNAs having a partial sequence of at least 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, or more contiguous nucleotides from one of the sequences of Tables 2, 3 and 4, and differing in their ability to inhibit the expression of a MIG12 gene by not more than 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 % inhibition from a dsRNA comprising the full sequence, are contemplated by the invention. Further, dsRNAs that cleave within a desired MIG12 target sequence can readily be made using the corresponding MIG12 antisense sequence and a complementary sense sequence.

In addition, the dsRNAs provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4 identify a site in a MIG12 that is susceptible to RNAi based cleavage. As such, the present invention further features dsRNAs that target within the sequence targeted by one of the agents of the present invention. As used herein, a second dsRNA is said to target within the sequence of a first dsRNA if the second dsRNA cleaves the message anywhere within the mRNA that is complementary to the

antisense strand of the first dsRNA. Such a second dsRNA will generally consist of at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from one of the sequences provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4 coupled to additional nucleotide sequences taken from the region contiguous to the selected sequence in a MIG12 gene.

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Additional dsRNA of the invention include those that cleave a target mRNA at the same location as a dsRNA described in any of the tables. In general, a RISC complex will cleave a target mRNA between the nucleotides complementary to nucleotides 10 and 11 of the antisense strand of a dsRNA, e.g., siRNA, of the invention. Cleavage sites can be assayed using, e.g., a 5' RACE assay. For example, the duplex described by the first two sequences listed in Table 2, below, includes the sense and antisense strands with the sequence of SEQ ID NOs 355 and 373, respectively. Treatment of a cell with this duplex results in cleavage of human MIG12 mRNA at the nucleotides complementary to nucleotides 10 and 11 of the antisense strand, e.g., nucleotides 363 and 364. Therefore, also included in the invention are those dsRNAs that cleave at that location.

The dsRNA featured in the invention can contain one or more mismatches to the target sequence. In one embodiment, the dsRNA featured in the invention contains no more than 3 mismatches. If the antisense strand of the dsRNA contains mismatches to a target sequence, it is preferable that the area of mismatch not be located in the center of the region of complementarity. If the antisense strand of the dsRNA contains mismatches to the target sequence, it is preferable that the mismatch be restricted to 5 nucleotides from either end, for example 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 nucleotide from either the 5' or 3' end of the region of complementarity. For example, for a 23 nucleotide dsRNA strand which is complementary to a region of a MIG12 gene, the dsRNA generally does not contain any mismatch within the central 13 nucleotides. The methods described within the invention can be used to determine whether a dsRNA containing a mismatch to a target sequence is effective in inhibiting the expression of a MIG12 gene. Consideration of the efficacy of dsRNAs with mismatches in inhibiting expression of a MIG12 gene is important, especially if the particular region of complementarity in a MIG12 gene is known to have polymorphic sequence variation within the population.

In one embodiment, at least one end of the dsRNA has a single-stranded nucleotide overhang of 1, 2, 3, or 4 nucleotides. In another embodiment, the overhang includes dTdT. dsRNAs having at least one nucleotide overhang have unexpectedly superior inhibitory properties than their blunt-ended counterparts. Moreover, the present inventors have discovered that the presence of only one nucleotide overhang strengthens the interference

activity of the dsRNA, without affecting its overall stability. dsRNA having only one overhang has proven particularly stable and effective *in vivo*, as well as in a variety of cells, cell culture mediums, blood, and serum. Generally, the single-stranded overhang is located at the 3'-terminal end of the antisense strand or, alternatively, at the 3'-terminal end of the sense strand. The dsRNA may also have a blunt end, generally located at the 5'-end of the antisense strand. Such dsRNAs have improved stability and inhibitory activity, thus allowing administration at low dosages, *i.e.*, less than 5 mg/kg body weight of the recipient per day. In one embodiment, the antisense strand of the dsRNA has a 1-10 nucleotide overhang at the 3' end and/or the 5' end. In one embodiment, the sense strand of the dsRNA has a 1-10 nucleotide overhang at the 3' end and/or the 5' end. In another embodiment, one or more of the nucleotides in the overhang is replaced with a nucleoside thiophosphate.

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In yet another embodiment, the dsRNA is chemically modified to enhance stability. The nucleic acids featured in the invention may be synthesized and/or modified by methods well established in the art, such as those described in "Current protocols in nucleic acid chemistry," Beaucage, S.L. *et al.* (Edrs.), John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, NY, USA, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Specific examples of dsRNA compounds useful in this invention include dsRNAs containing modified backbones or no natural internucleoside linkages. As defined in this specification, dsRNAs having modified backbones include those that retain a phosphorus atom in the backbone and those that do not have a phosphorus atom in the backbone. For the purposes of this specification, and as sometimes referenced in the art, modified dsRNAs that do not have a phosphorus atom in their internucleoside backbone can also be considered to be oligonucleosides.

Modified dsRNA backbones include, for example, phosphorothioates, chiral phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, phosphotriesters, aminoalkylphosphotriesters, methyl and other alkyl phosphonates including 3'-alkylene phosphonates and chiral phosphonates, phosphoramidates including 3'-amino phosphoramidate and aminoalkylphosphoramidates, thionophosphoramidates, thionoalkylphosphonates, thionoalkylphosphotriesters, and boranophosphates having normal 3'-5' linkages, 2'-5' linked analogs of these, and those) having inverted polarity wherein the adjacent pairs of nucleoside units are linked 3'-5' to 5'-3' or 2'-5' to 5'-2'. Various salts, mixed salts and free acid forms are also included.

Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of the above phosphorus-containing linkages include, but are not limited to, U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,687,808; 4,469,863; 4,476,301; 5,023,243; 5,177,195; 5,188,897; 5,264,423; 5,276,019; 5,278,302; 5,286,717;

5,321,131; 5,399,676; 5,405,939; 5,453,496; 5,455,233; 5,466,677; 5,476,925; 5,519,126; 5,536,821; 5,541,316; 5,550,111; 5,563,253; 5,571,799; 5,587,361; and 5,625,050, each of which is herein incorporated by reference

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Modified dsRNA backbones that do not include a phosphorus atom therein have backbones that are formed by short chain alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkages, mixed heteroatoms and alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkages, or ore or more short chain heteroatomic or heterocyclic internucleoside linkages. These include those having morpholino linkages (formed in part from the sugar portion of a nucleoside); siloxane backbones; sulfide, sulfoxide and sulfone backbones; formacetyl and thioformacetyl backbones; methylene formacetyl and thioformacetyl backbones; alkene containing backbones; sulfamate backbones; methyleneimino and methylenehydrazino backbones; sulfonate and sulfonamide backbones; amide backbones; and others having mixed N, O, S and CH₂ component parts.

Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of the above oligonucleosides include, but are not limited to, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,034,506; 5,166,315; 5,185,444; 5,214,134; 5,216,141; 5,235,033; 5,64,562; 5,264,564; 5,405,938; 5,434,257; 5,466,677; 5,470,967; 5,489,677; 5,541,307; 5,561,225; 5,596,086; 5,602,240; 5,608,046; 5,610,289; 5,618,704; 5,623,070; 5,663,312; 5,633,360; 5,677,437; and, 5,677,439, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

In other suitable dsRNA mimetics, both the sugar and the internucleoside linkage, *i.e.*, the backbone, of the nucleotide units are replaced with novel groups. The base units are maintained for hybridization with an appropriate nucleic acid target compound. One such oligomeric compound, a dsRNA mimetic that has been shown to have excellent hybridization properties, is referred to as a peptide nucleic acid (PNA). In PNA compounds, the sugar backbone of a dsRNA is replaced with an amide containing backbone, in particular an aminoethylglycine backbone. The nucleobases are retained and are bound directly or indirectly to aza nitrogen atoms of the amide portion of the backbone. Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of PNA compounds include, but are not limited to, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,539,082; 5,714,331; and 5,719,262, each of which is herein incorporated by reference. Further teaching of PNA compounds can be found in Nielsen *et al.*, Science, 1991, 254, 1497-1500.

Most embodiments featured in the invention include dsRNAs with phosphorothioate backbones and oligonucleosides with heteroatom backbones, and in particular --CH₂--NH--CH₂--, --CH₂--N(CH₃)--O--CH₂--[known as a methylene (methylimino) or MMI backbone], -

-CH₂--O--N(CH₃)--CH₂--, --CH₂--N(CH₃)--N(CH₃)--CH₂-- and --N(CH₃)--CH₂--CH₂-- [wherein the native phosphodiester backbone is represented as --O--P--O--CH₂--] of the above-referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,489,677, and the amide backbones of the above-referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,602,240. In some embodiments, the dsRNAs featured herein have morpholino backbone structures of the above-referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,034,506.

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Modified dsRNAs may also contain one or more substituted sugar moieties. The dsRNAs featured herein can one of the following at the 2' position: OH; F; O-, S-, or N-alkyl; O-, S-, or N-alkenyl; O-, S- or N-alkynyl; or O-alkyl-O-alkyl, wherein the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl may be substituted or unsubstituted C_1 to C_{10} alkyl or C_2 to C_{10} alkenyl and alkynyl. Exemplary suitable modifications include O[(CH₂)_nO]_mCH₃, O(CH₂)_nOCH₃, O(CH₂)_nNH₂, $O(CH_2)_nCH_3$, $O(CH_2)_nONH_2$, and $O(CH_2)_nON[(CH_2)_nCH_3)]_2$, where n and m are from 1 to about 10. In other embodiments, dsRNAs include one of the following at the 2' position: C₁ to C₁₀ lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, O-alkaryl or O-aralkyl, SH, SCH₃, OCN, Cl, Br, CN, CF₃, OCF₃, SOCH₃, SO₂CH₃, ONO₂, NO₂, NO₃, NH₂, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkaryl, aminoalkylamino, polyalkylamino, substituted silyl, an RNA cleaving group, a reporter group, an intercalator, a group for improving the pharmacokinetic properties of a dsRNA, or a group for improving the pharmacodynamic properties of a dsRNA, and other substituents having similar properties. In some embodiments, the modification includes a 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-O--CH₂CH₂OCH₃, also known as 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-MOE) (Martin et al., Helv. Chim. Acta, 1995, 78:486-504) i.e., an alkoxy-alkoxy group. Another exemplary modification is 2'-dimethylaminooxyethoxy, i.e., a O(CH₂)₂ON(CH₃)₂ group, also known as 2'-DMAOE, as described in examples hereinbelow, and 2'dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (also known in the art as 2'-O-dimethylaminoethoxyethyl or 2'-DMAEOE), i.e., 2'-O--CH₂--O--CH₂--N(CH₂)₂, also described in examples hereinbelow.

Other modifications include 2'-methoxy (2'-OCH₃), 2'-aminopropoxy (2'-OCH₂CH₂CH₂NH₂) and 2'-fluoro (2'-F). Similar modifications may also be made at other positions on the dsRNA, particularly the 3' position of the sugar on the 3' terminal nucleotide or in 2'-5' linked dsRNAs and the 5' position of 5' terminal nucleotide. DsRNAs may also have sugar mimetics such as cyclobutyl moieties in place of the pentofuranosyl sugar. Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of such modified sugar structures include, but are not limited to, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,981,957; 5,118,800; 5,319,080; 5,359,044; 5,393,878; 5,446,137; 5,466,786; 5,514,785; 5,519,134; 5,567,811; 5,576,427; 5,591,722; 5,597,909; 5,610,300; 5,627,053; 5,639,873; 5,646,265; 5,658,873; 5,670,633; and

5,700,920, certain of which are commonly owned with the instant application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

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DsRNAs may also include nucleobase (often referred to in the art simply as "base") modifications or substitutions. As used herein, "unmodified" or "natural" nucleobases include the purine bases adenine (A) and guanine (G), and the pyrimidine bases thymine (T), cytosine (C) and uracil (U). Modified nucleobases include other synthetic and natural nucleobases such as 5-methylcytosine (5-me-C), 5-hydroxymethyl cytosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, 2aminoadenine, 6-methyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-propyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-thiouracil, 2-thiothymine and 2thiocytosine, 5-halouracil and cytosine, 5-propynyl uracil and cytosine, 6-azo uracil, cytosine and thymine, 5-uracil (pseudouracil), 4-thiouracil, 8-halo, 8-amino, 8-thiol, 8-thioalkyl, 8hydroxyl anal other 8-substituted adenines and guanines, 5-halo, particularly 5-bromo, 5trifluoromethyl and other 5-substituted uracils and cytosines, 7-methylguanine and 7methyladenine, 8-azaguanine and 8-azaadenine, 7-deazaguanine and 7-daazaadenine and 3deazaguanine and 3-deazaadenine. Further nucleobases include those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,687,808, those disclosed in The Concise Encyclopedia Of Polymer Science And Engineering, pages 858-859, Kroschwitz, J. L, ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1990, these disclosed by Englisch et al., Angewandte Chemie, International Edition, 1991, 30, 613, and those disclosed by Sanghvi, Y.S., Chapter 15, DsRNA Research and Applications, pages 289-302, Crooke, S. T. and Lebleu, B., Ed., CRC Press, 1993. Certain of these nucleobases are particularly useful for increasing the binding affinity of the oligomeric compounds featured in the invention. These include 5-substituted pyrimidines, 6-azapyrimidines and N-2, N-6 and 0-6 substituted purines, including 2-aminopropyladenine, 5-propynyluracil and 5propynylcytosine. 5-methylcytosine substitutions have been shown to increase nucleic acid duplex stability by 0.6-1.2°C. (Sanghvi, Y. S., Crooke, S. T. and Lebleu, B., Eds., DsRNA Research and Applications, CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1993, pp. 276-278) and are exemplary base substitutions, even more particularly when combined with 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar modifications.

Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of certain of the above noted modified nucleobases as well as other modified nucleobases include, but are not limited to, the above noted U.S. Pat. No. 3,687,808, as well as U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,845,205; 5,130,30; 5,134,066; 5,175,273; 5,367,066; 5,432,272; 5,457,187; 5,459,255; 5,484,908; 5,502,177; 5,525,711; 5,552,540; 5,587,469; 5,594,121, 5,596,091; 5,614,617; and 5,681,941, each of

which is herein incorporated by reference, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,750,692, also herein incorporated by reference.

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Another modification of the dsRNAs featured in the invention involves chemically linking to the dsRNA one or more moieties or conjugates which enhance the activity, cellular distribution or cellular uptake of the dsRNA. Such moieties include but are not limited to lipid moieties such as a cholesterol moiety (Letsinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acid. Sci. USA, 1989, 86: 6553-6556), cholic acid (Manoharan et al., Biorg. Med. Chem. Let., 1994, 4:1053-1060), a thioether, e.g., beryl-S-tritylthiol (Manoharan et al., Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 1992, 660:306-309; Manoharan et al., Biorg. Med. Chem. Let., 1993, 3:2765-2770), a thiocholesterol (Oberhauser et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 1992, 20:533-538), an aliphatic chain, e.g., dodecandiol or undecyl residues (Saison-Behmoaras et al., EMBO J, 1991, 10:1111-1118; Kabanov et al., FEBS Lett., 1990, 259:327-330; Svinarchuk et al., Biochimie, 1993, 75:49-54), a phospholipid, e.g., di-hexadecyl-rac-glycerol or triethyl-ammonium 1,2-di-Ohexadecyl-rac-glycero-3-Hphosphonate (Manoharan et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1995, 36:3651-3654; Shea et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 1990, 18:3777-3783), a polyamine or a polyethylene glycol chain (Manoharan et al., Nucleosides & Nucleotides, 1995, 14:969-973), or adamantane acetic acid (Manoharan et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1995, 36:3651-3654), a palmityl moiety (Mishra et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta, 1995, 1264:229-237), or an octadecylamine or hexylamino-carbonyloxycholesterol moiety (Crooke et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 1996, 277:923-937).

Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of such dsRNA conjugates include, but are not limited to, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,828,979; 4,948,882; 5,218,105; 5,525,465; 5,541,313; 5,545,730; 5,552,538; 5,578,717, 5,580,731; 5,591,584; 5,109,124; 5,118,802; 5,138,045; 5,414,077; 5,486,603; 5,512,439; 5,578,718; 5,608,046; 4,587,044; 4,605,735; 4,667,025; 4,762,779; 4,789,737; 4,824,941; 4,835,263; 4,876,335; 4,904,582; 4,958,013; 5,082,830; 5,112,963; 5,214,136; 5,245,022; 5,254,469; 5,258,506; 5,262,536; 5,272,250; 5,292,873; 5,317,098; 5,371,241, 5,391,723; 5,416,203, 5,451,463; 5,510,475; 5,512,667; 5,514,785; 5,565,552; 5,567,810; 5,574,142; 5,585,481; 5,587,371; 5,595,726; 5,597,696; 5,599,923; 5,599,928 and 5,688,941, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

It is not necessary for all positions in a given compound to be uniformly modified, and in fact more than one of the aforementioned modifications may be incorporated in a single compound or even at a single nucleoside within a dsRNA. The present invention also includes dsRNA compounds which are chimeric compounds. "Chimeric" dsRNA compounds

or "chimeras," in the context of this invention, are dsRNA compounds, particularly dsRNAs, which contain two or more chemically distinct regions, each made up of at least one monomer unit, *i.e.*, a nucleotide in the case of a dsRNA compound. These dsRNAs typically contain at least one region wherein the dsRNA is modified so as to confer upon the dsRNA increased resistance to nuclease degradation, increased cellular uptake, and/or increased binding affinity for the target nucleic acid. An additional region of the dsRNA may serve as a substrate for enzymes capable of cleaving RNA:DNA or RNA:RNA hybrids. By way of example, RNase H is a cellular endonuclease which cleaves the RNA strand of an RNA:DNA duplex. Activation of RNase H, therefore, results in cleavage of the RNA target, thereby greatly enhancing the efficiency of dsRNA inhibition of gene expression. Consequently, comparable results can often be obtained with shorter dsRNAs when chimeric dsRNAs are used, compared to phosphorothioate deoxydsRNAs hybridizing to the same target region. Cleavage of the RNA target can be routinely detected by gel electrophoresis and, if necessary, associated nucleic acid hybridization techniques known in the art.

In certain instances, the dsRNA may be modified by a non-ligand group. A number

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of non-ligand molecules have been conjugated to dsRNAs in order to enhance the activity, cellular distribution or cellular uptake of the dsRNA, and procedures for performing such conjugations are available in the scientific literature. Such non-ligand moieties have included lipid moieties, such as cholesterol (Letsinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1989, 20 86:6553), cholic acid (Manoharan et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1994, 4:1053), a thioether, e.g., hexyl-S-tritylthiol (Manoharan et al., Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 1992, 660:306; Manoharan et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. Let., 1993, 3:2765), a thiocholesterol (Oberhauser et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 1992, 20:533), an aliphatic chain, e.g., dodecandiol or undecyl residues (Saison-Behmoaras et al., EMBO J., 1991, 10:111; Kabanov et al., FEBS Lett., 1990, 259:327; Svinarchuk et al., Biochimie, 1993, 75:49), a phospholipid, e.g., di-hexadecyl-rac-25 glycerol or triethylammonium 1,2-di-O-hexadecyl-rac-glycero-3-H-phosphonate (Manoharan et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1995, 36:3651; Shea et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 1990, 18:3777), a polyamine or a polyethylene glycol chain (Manoharan et al., Nucleosides & Nucleotides, 1995, 14:969), or adamantane acetic acid (Manoharan et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1995, 30 36:3651), a palmityl moiety (Mishra *et al.*, Biochim. Biophys. Acta, 1995, 1264:229), or an octadecylamine or hexylamino-carbonyl-oxycholesterol moiety (Crooke et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 1996, 277:923). Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such dsRNA conjugates have been listed above. Typical conjugation protocols involve the synthesis of dsRNAs bearing an aminolinker at one or more positions of the sequence. The

amino group is then reacted with the molecule being conjugated using appropriate coupling or activating reagents. The conjugation reaction may be performed either with the dsRNA still bound to the solid support or following cleavage of the dsRNA in solution phase.

Purification of the dsRNA conjugate by HPLC typically affords the pure conjugate.

Vector encoded dsRNAs

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In another aspect, MIG12 dsRNA molecules are expressed from transcription units inserted into DNA or RNA vectors (see, *e.g.*, Couture, A, *et al.*, *TIG.* (1996), **12**:5-10; Skillern, A., *et al.*, International PCT Publication No. WO 00/22113, Conrad, International PCT Publication No. WO 00/22114, and Conrad, U.S. Pat. No. 6,054,299). These transgenes can be introduced as a linear construct, a circular plasmid, or a viral vector, which can be incorporated and inherited as a transgene integrated into the host genome. The transgene can also be constructed to permit it to be inherited as an extrachromosomal plasmid (Gassmann, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1995) **92**:1292).

The individual strands of a dsRNA can be transcribed by promoters on two separate expression vectors and co-transfected into a target cell. Alternatively each individual strand of the dsRNA can be transcribed by promoters both of which are located on the same expression plasmid. In one embodiment, a dsRNA is expressed as an inverted repeat joined by a linker polynucleotide sequence such that the dsRNA has a stem and loop structure.

The recombinant dsRNA expression vectors are generally DNA plasmids or viral vectors. dsRNA expressing viral vectors can be constructed based on, but not limited to, adeno-associated virus (for a review, see Muzyczka, et al., Curr. Topics Micro. Immunol. (1992) 158:97-129)); adenovirus (see, for example, Berkner, et al., BioTechniques (1998) 6:616), Rosenfeld et al. (1991, Science 252:431-434), and Rosenfeld et al. (1992), Cell 68:143-155)); or alphavirus as well as others known in the art. Retroviruses have been used to introduce a variety of genes into many different cell types, including epithelial cells, in vitro and/or in vivo (see, e.g., Eglitis, et al., Science (1985) 230:1395-1398; Danos and Mulligan, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1998) 85:6460-6464; Wilson et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:3014-3018; Armentano et al., 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:61416145; Huber et al., 1991, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:8039-8043; Ferry et al., 1991, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:8377-8381; Chowdhury et al., 1991, Science 254:1802-1805; van Beusechem. et al., 1992, Proc. Nad. Acad. Sci. USA 89:7640-19; Kay et al., 1992, Human Gene Therapy 3:641-647; Dai et al., 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10892-10895; Hwu et al., 1993, J. Immunol. 150:4104-4115; U.S. Patent No. 4,868,116; U.S. Patent No. 4,980,286; PCT Application WO 89/07136; PCT Application WO 89/02468; PCT

Application WO 89/05345; and PCT Application WO 92/07573). Recombinant retroviral vectors capable of transducing and expressing genes inserted into the genome of a cell can be produced by transfecting the recombinant retroviral genome into suitable packaging cell lines such as PA317 and Psi-CRIP (Comette *et al.*, 1991, Human Gene Therapy 2:5-10; Cone *et al.*, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:6349). Recombinant adenoviral vectors can be used to infect a wide variety of cells and tissues in susceptible hosts (*e.g.*, rat, hamster, dog, and chimpanzee) (Hsu *et al.*, 1992, J. Infectious Disease, 166:769), and also have the advantage of not requiring mitotically active cells for infection.

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Any viral vector capable of accepting the coding sequences for the dsRNA molecule(s) to be expressed can be used, for example vectors derived from adenovirus (AV); adeno-associated virus (AAV); retroviruses (e.g, lentiviruses (LV), Rhabdoviruses, murine leukemia virus); herpes virus, and the like. The tropism of viral vectors can be modified by pseudotyping the vectors with envelope proteins or other surface antigens from other viruses, or by substituting different viral capsid proteins, as appropriate.

For example, lentiviral vectors featured in the invention can be pseudotyped with surface proteins from vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), rabies, Ebola, Mokola, and the like. AAV vectors featured in the invention can be made to target different cells by engineering the vectors to express different capsid protein serotypes. For example, an AAV vector expressing a serotype 2 capsid on a serotype 2 genome is called AAV 2/2. This serotype 2 capsid gene in the AAV 2/2 vector can be replaced by a serotype 5 capsid gene to produce an AAV 2/5 vector. Techniques for constructing AAV vectors which express different capsid protein serotypes are within the skill in the art; see, *e.g.*, Rabinowitz J E *et al.* (2002), J Virol 76:791-801, the entire disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference.

Selection of recombinant viral vectors suitable for use in the invention, methods for inserting nucleic acid sequences for expressing the dsRNA into the vector, and methods of delivering the viral vector to the cells of interest are within the skill in the art. See, for example, Dornburg R (1995), Gene Therap. 2: 301-310; Eglitis M A (1988), Biotechniques 6: 608-614; Miller A D (1990), Hum Gene Therap. 1: 5-14; Anderson W F (1998), Nature 392: 25-30; and Rubinson D A *et al.*, Nat. Genet. 33: 401-406, the entire disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

Viral vectors can be derived from AV and AAV. In one embodiment, the dsRNA featured in the invention is expressed as two separate, complementary single-stranded RNA molecules from a recombinant AAV vector having, for example, either the U6 or H1 RNA promoters, or the cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter.

A suitable AV vector for expressing the dsRNA featured in the invention, a method for constructing the recombinant AV vector, and a method for delivering the vector into target cells, are described in Xia H *et al.* (2002), *Nat. Biotech.* <u>20</u>: 1006-1010.

Suitable AAV vectors for expressing the dsRNA featured in the invention, methods for constructing the recombinant AV vector, and methods for delivering the vectors into target cells are described in Samulski R *et al.* (1987), J. Virol. 61: 3096-3101; Fisher K J *et al.* (1996), J. Virol, 70: 520-532; Samulski R *et al.* (1989), J. Virol. 63: 3822-3826; U.S. Pat. No. 5,252,479; U.S. Pat. No. 5,139,941; International Patent Application No. WO 94/13788; and International Patent Application No. WO 93/24641, the entire disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

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The promoter driving dsRNA expression in either a DNA plasmid or viral vector featured in the invention may be a eukaryotic RNA polymerase I (*e.g.*, ribosomal RNA promoter), RNA polymerase II (*e.g.*, CMV early promoter or actin promoter or U1 snRNA promoter) or generally RNA polymerase III promoter (*e.g.*, U6 snRNA or 7SK RNA promoter) or a prokaryotic promoter, for example the T7 promoter, provided the expression plasmid also encodes T7 RNA polymerase required for transcription from a T7 promoter. The promoter can also direct transgene expression to the pancreas (see, *e.g.*, the insulin regulatory sequence for pancreas (Bucchini *et al.*, 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:2511-2515)).

In addition, expression of the transgene can be precisely regulated, for example, by using an inducible regulatory sequence and expression systems such as a regulatory sequence that is sensitive to certain physiological regulators, *e.g.*, circulating glucose levels, or hormones (Docherty *et al.*, 1994, FASEB J. 8:20-24). Such inducible expression systems, suitable for the control of transgene expression in cells or in mammals include regulation by ecdysone, by estrogen, progesterone, tetracycline, chemical inducers of dimerization, and isopropyl-beta-D1 -thiogalactopyranoside (EPTG). A person skilled in the art would be able to choose the appropriate regulatory/promoter sequence based on the intended use of the dsRNA transgene.

Generally, recombinant vectors capable of expressing dsRNA molecules are delivered as described below, and persist in target cells. Alternatively, viral vectors can be used that provide for transient expression of dsRNA molecules. Such vectors can be repeatedly administered as necessary. Once expressed, the dsRNAs bind to target RNA and modulate its function or expression. Delivery of dsRNA expressing vectors can be systemic, such as by intravenous or intramuscular administration, by administration to target cells ex-planted from

the patient followed by reintroduction into the patient, or by any other means that allows for introduction into a desired target cell.

dsRNA expression DNA plasmids are typically transfected into target cells as a complex with cationic lipid carriers (*e.g.*, Oligofectamine) or non-cationic lipid-based carriers (*e.g.*, Transit-TKOTM). Multiple lipid transfections for dsRNA-mediated knockdowns targeting different regions of a single MIG12 gene or multiple MIG12 genes over a period of a week or more are also contemplated by the invention. Successful introduction of vectors into host cells can be monitored using various known methods. For example, transient transfection can be signaled with a reporter, such as a fluorescent marker, such as Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP). Stable transfection of cells *ex vivo* can be ensured using markers that provide the transfected cell with resistance to specific environmental factors (*e.g.*, antibiotics and drugs), such as hygromycin B resistance.

MIG12 specific dsRNA molecules can also be inserted into vectors and used as gene therapy vectors for human patients. Gene therapy vectors can be delivered to a subject by, for example, intravenous injection, local administration (see U.S. Patent 5,328,470) or by stereotactic injection (see *e.g.*, Chen *et al.* (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:3054-3057). The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy vector can include the gene therapy vector in an acceptable diluent, or can include a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery vehicle is imbedded. Alternatively, where the complete gene delivery vector can be produced intact from recombinant cells, *e.g.*, retroviral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can include one or more cells which produce the gene delivery system.

III. Pharmaceutical compositions containing dsRNA

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In one embodiment, the invention provides pharmaceutical compositions containing a dsRNA, as described herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical composition containing the dsRNA is useful for treating a disease or disorder associated with the expression or activity of a MIG12 gene, such as pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression. Such pharmaceutical compositions are formulated based on the mode of delivery. One example is compositions that are formulated for systemic administration via parenteral delivery, *e.g.*, by intravenous (IV) delivery. Another example is compositions that are formulated for direct delivery into the brain parenchyma, *e.g.*, by infusion into the brain, such as by continuous pump infusion.

The pharmaceutical compositions featured herein are administered in dosages sufficient to inhibit expression of MIG12 genes. In general, a suitable dose of dsRNA will be in the range of 0.01 to 200.0 milligrams of dsRNA per kilogram body weight of the recipient

per day, generally in the range of 1 to 50 mg per kilogram body weight per day. For example, the dsRNA can be administered at 0.0059 mg/kg, 0.01 mg/kg, 0.0295 mg/kg, 0.05 mg/kg, 0.0590 mg/kg, 0.163 mg/kg, 0.2 mg/kg, 0.3 mg/kg, 0.4 mg/kg, 0.5 mg/kg, 0.543 mg/kg, 0.5900 mg/kg, 0.6 mg/kg, 0.7 mg/kg, 0.8 mg/kg, 0.9 mg/kg, 1 mg/kg, 1.1 mg/kg, 1.2 mg/kg, 1.3 mg/kg, 1.4 mg/kg, 1.5 mg/kg, 1.628 mg/kg, 2 mg/kg, 3 mg/kg, 5.0 mg/kg, 10 mg/kg, 20 mg/kg, 30 mg/kg, 40 mg/kg, or 50 mg/kg per single dose.

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In one embodiment, the dosage is between 0.01 and 0.2 mg/kg. For example, the dsRNA can be administered at a dose of 0.01 mg/kg, 0.02 mg/kg, 0.03 mg/kg, 0.04 mg/kg, 0.05 mg/kg, 0.06 mg/kg, 0.07 mg/kg 0.08 mg/kg 0.09 mg/kg, 0.10 mg/kg, 0.11 mg/kg, 0.12 mg/kg, 0.13 mg/kg, 0.14 mg/kg, 0.15 mg/kg, 0.16 mg/kg, 0.17 mg/kg, 0.18 mg/kg, 0.19 mg/kg, or 0.20 mg/kg.

In one embodiment, the dosage is between 0.005 mg/kg and 1.628 mg/kg. For example, the dsRNA can be administered at a dose of 0.0059 mg/kg, 0.0295 mg/kg, 0.0590 mg/kg, 0.163 mg/kg, 0.543 mg/kg, 0.5900 mg/kg, or 1.628 mg/kg.

In one embodiment, the dosage is between 0.2 mg/kg and 1.5 mg/kg. For example, the dsRNA can be administered at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg, 0.3 mg/kg, 0.4 mg/kg, 0.5 mg/kg, 0.6 mg/kg, 0.7 mg/kg, 0.8 mg/kg, 0.9 mg/kg, 1 mg/kg, 1.1 mg/kg, 1.2 mg/kg, 1.3 mg/kg, 1.4 mg/kg, or 1.5 mg/kg.

The pharmaceutical composition may be administered once daily, or the dsRNA may be administered as two, three, or more sub-doses at appropriate intervals throughout the day or even using continuous infusion or delivery through a controlled release formulation. In that case, the dsRNA contained in each sub-dose must be correspondingly smaller in order to achieve the total daily dosage. The dosage unit can also be compounded for delivery over several days, *e.g.*, using a conventional sustained release formulation which provides sustained release of the dsRNA over a several day period. Sustained release formulations are well known in the art and are particularly useful for delivery of agents at a particular site, such as could be used with the agents of the present invention. In this embodiment, the dosage unit contains a corresponding multiple of the daily dose.

The effect of a single dose on MIG12 levels is long lasting, such that subsequent doses are administered at not more than 3, 4, or 5 day intervals, or at not more than 1, 2, 3, or 4 week intervals.

The skilled artisan will appreciate that certain factors may influence the dosage and timing required to effectively treat a subject, including but not limited to the severity of the disease or disorder, previous treatments, the general health and/or age of the subject, and

other diseases present. Moreover, treatment of a subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a composition can include a single treatment or a series of treatments. Estimates of effective dosages and *in vivo* half-lives for the individual dsRNAs encompassed by the invention can be made using conventional methodologies or on the basis of *in vivo* testing using an appropriate animal model, as described elsewhere herein.

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Advances in mouse genetics have generated a number of mouse models for the study of various human diseases, such as pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression. Such models are used for *in vivo* testing of dsRNA, as well as for determining a therapeutically effective dose. A suitable mouse model is, for example, a mouse containing a plasmid expressing human MIG12. Another suitable mouse model is a transgenic mouse carrying a transgene that expresses human MIG12.

The present invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions and formulations which include the dsRNA compounds featured in the invention. The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be administered in a number of ways depending upon whether local or systemic treatment is desired and upon the area to be treated. Administration may be topical (*e.g.*, by a transdermal patch), pulmonary, *e.g.*, by inhalation or insufflation of powders or aerosols, including by nebulizer; intratracheal, intranasal, epidermal and transdermal, oral or parenteral. Parenteral administration includes intravenous, intraarterial, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal or intramuscular injection or infusion; subdermal, *e.g.*, via an implanted device; or intracranial, *e.g.*, by intraparenchymal, intrathecal or intraventricular, administration.

The dsRNA can be delivered in a manner to target a particular tissue, such as the liver (*e.g.*, the hepatocytes of the liver).

The present invention includes pharmaceutical compositions that can be delivered by injection directly into the brain. The injection can be by stereotactic injection into a particular region of the brain (*e.g.*, the substantia nigra, cortex, hippocampus, striatum, or globus pallidus), or the dsRNA can be delivered into multiple regions of the central nervous system (*e.g.*, into multiple regions of the brain, and/or into the spinal cord). The dsRNA can also be delivered into diffuse regions of the brain (*e.g.*, diffuse delivery to the cortex of the brain).

In one embodiment, a dsRNA targeting MIG12 can be delivered by way of a cannula or other delivery device having one end implanted in a tissue, *e.g.*, the brain, *e.g.*, the substantia nigra, cortex, hippocampus, striatum, corpus callosum or globus pallidus of the brain. The cannula can be connected to a reservoir of the dsRNA composition. The flow or

delivery can be mediated by a pump, *e.g.*, an osmotic pump or minipump, such as an Alzet pump (Durect, Cupertino, CA). In one embodiment, a pump and reservoir are implanted in an area distant from the tissue, *e.g.*, in the abdomen, and delivery is effected by a conduit leading from the pump or reservoir to the site of release. Infusion of the dsRNA composition into the brain can be over several hours or for several days, *e.g.*, for 1, 2, 3, 5, or 7 days or more. Devices for delivery to the brain are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,093,180, and 5,814,014.

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Pharmaceutical compositions and formulations for topical administration may include transdermal patches, ointments, lotions, creams, gels, drops, suppositories, sprays, liquids and powders. Conventional pharmaceutical carriers, aqueous, powder or oily bases, thickeners and the like may be necessary or desirable. Coated condoms, gloves and the like may also be useful. Suitable topical formulations include those in which the dsRNAs featured in the invention are in admixture with a topical delivery agent such as lipids, liposomes, fatty acids, fatty acid esters, steroids, chelating agents and surfactants. Suitable lipids and liposomes include neutral (e.g., dioleoylphosphatidyl DOPE ethanolamine, dimyristoylphosphatidyl choline DMPC, distearolyphosphatidyl choline) negative (e.g., dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol DMPG) and cationic (e.g., dioleoyltetramethylaminopropyl DOTAP and dioleoylphosphatidyl ethanolamine DOTMA). DsRNAs featured in the invention may be encapsulated within liposomes or may form complexes thereto, in particular to cationic liposomes. Alternatively, dsRNAs may be complexed to lipids, in particular to cationic lipids. Suitable fatty acids and esters include but are not limited to arachidonic acid, oleic acid, eicosanoic acid, lauric acid, caprylic acid, capric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, dicaprate, tricaprate, monoolein, dilaurin, glyceryl 1monocaprate, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, an acylcarnitine, an acylcholine, or a C₁₋₁₀ alkyl ester (e.g., isopropylmyristate IPM), monoglyceride, diglyceride or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Topical formulations are described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 6,747,014, which is incorporated herein by reference.

In one embodiment, a MIG12 dsRNA featured in the invention is fully encapsulated in the lipid formulation (*e.g.*, to form a SPLP, pSPLP, SNALP, or other nucleic acid-lipid particle). As used herein, the term "SNALP" refers to a stable nucleic acid-lipid particle, including SPLP. As used herein, the term "SPLP" refers to a nucleic acid-lipid particle comprising plasmid DNA encapsulated within a lipid vesicle. SNALPs and SPLPs typically contain a cationic lipid, a non-cationic lipid, and a lipid that prevents aggregation of the particle (*e.g.*, a PEG-lipid conjugate). SNALPs and SPLPs are extremely useful for systemic

applications, as they exhibit extended circulation lifetimes following intravenous (i.v.) injection and accumulate at distal sites (*e.g.*, sites physically separated from the administration site). SPLPs include "pSPLP," which include an encapsulated condensing agent-nucleic acid complex as set forth in PCT Publication No. WO 00/03683. The particles of the present invention typically have a mean diameter of about 50 nm to about 150 nm, more typically about 60 nm to about 130 nm, more typically about 70 nm to about 110 nm, most typically about 70 to about 90 nm, and are substantially nontoxic. In addition, the nucleic acids when present in the nucleic acid-lipid particles of the present invention are resistant in aqueous solution to degradation with a nuclease. Nucleic acid-lipid particles and their method of preparation are disclosed in, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,976,567; 5,981,501; 6,534,484; 6,586,410; 6,815,432; and PCT Publication No. WO 96/40964.

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In one embodiment, the lipid to drug ratio (mass/mass ratio) (*e.g.*, lipid to dsRNA ratio) will be in the range of from about 1:1 to about 50:1, from about 1:1 to about 25:1, from about 3:1 to about 15:1, from about 4:1 to about 10:1, from about 5:1 to about 9:1, or about 6:1 to about 9:1.

The cationic lipid may be, for example, N,N-dioleyl-N,N-dimethylammonium chloride (DODAC), N,N-distearyl-N,N-dimethylammonium bromide (DDAB), N-(I -(2,3dioleoyloxy)propyl)-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (DOTAP), N-(I -(2,3dioleyloxy)propyl)-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (DOTMA), N,N-dimethyl-2,3dioleyloxy)propylamine (DODMA), 1,2-DiLinoleyloxy-N,N-dimethylaminopropane (DLinDMA), 1,2-Dilinolenyloxy-N,N-dimethylaminopropane (DLenDMA), 1,2-Dilinoleylcarbamoyloxy-3-dimethylaminopropane (DLin-C-DAP), 1,2-Dilinoleyoxy-3-(dimethylamino)acetoxypropane (DLin-DAC), 1,2-Dilinoleyoxy-3-morpholinopropane (DLin-MA), 1,2-Dilinoleoyl-3-dimethylaminopropane (DLinDAP), 1,2-Dilinoleylthio-3dimethylaminopropane (DLin-S-DMA), 1-Linoleoyl-2-linoleyloxy-3-dimethylaminopropane (DLin-2-DMAP), 1,2-Dilinoleyloxy-3-trimethylaminopropane chloride salt (DLin-TMA.Cl), 1,2-Dilinoleoyl-3-trimethylaminopropane chloride salt (DLin-TAP.Cl), 1,2-Dilinoleyloxy-3-(N-methylpiperazino)propane (DLin-MPZ), or 3-(N,N-Dilinoleylamino)-1,2-propanediol (DLinAP), 3-(N,N-Dioleylamino)-1,2-propanedio (DOAP), 1,2-Dilinoleyloxo-3-(2-N,Ndimethylamino)ethoxypropane (DLin-EG-DMA), 2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminomethyl-[1,3]-dioxolane (DLin-K-DMA), or a mixture thereof. The cationic lipid may comprise from about 20 mol % to about 50 mol % or about 40 mol % of the total lipid present in the particle.

The non-cationic lipid may be an anionic lipid or a neutral lipid including, but not limited to, distearoylphosphatidylcholine (DSPC), dioleoylphosphatidylcholine (DOPC),

dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC), dioleoylphosphatidylglycerol (DOPG), dipalmitoylphosphatidylglycerol (DPPG), dioleoyl-phosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE), palmitoyloleoylphosphatidylcholine (POPC), palmitoyloleoyl- phosphatidylethanolamine (POPE), dioleoyl- phosphatidylethanolamine 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)-cyclohexane-l-carboxylate (DOPE-mal), dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine (DPPE), dimyristoylphosphoethanolamine (DMPE), distearoyl-phosphatidyl-ethanolamine (DSPE), 16-O-monomethyl PE, 16-O-dimethyl PE, 18-1 -trans PE, 1 -stearoyl-2-oleoyl-phosphatidyethanolamine (SOPE), cholesterol, or a mixture thereof. The non-cationic lipid may be from about 5 mol % to about 90 mol %, about 10 mol %, or about 58 mol % if cholesterol is included, of the total lipid present in the particle.

The conjugated lipid that inhibits aggregation of particles may be, for example, a polyethyleneglycol (PEG)-lipid including, without limitation, a PEG-diacylglycerol (DAG), a PEG-dialkyloxypropyl (DAA), a PEG-phospholipid, a PEG-ceramide (Cer), or a mixture thereof. The PEG-DAA conjugate may be, for example, a PEG-dilauryloxypropyl (Ci₂), a PEG-dimyristyloxypropyl (Ci₄), a PEG-dipalmityloxypropyl (Ci₆), or a PEG-distearyloxypropyl (C]₈). The conjugated lipid that prevents aggregation of particles may be from 0 mol % to about 20 mol % or about 2 mol % of the total lipid present in the particle.

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In some embodiments, the nucleic acid-lipid particle further includes cholesterol at, *e.g.*, about 10 mol % to about 60 mol % or about 48 mol % of the total lipid present in the particle.

Lipid formulations prepared by either the standard or extrusion-free method can be characterized in similar manners. For example, formulations are typically characterized by visual inspection. They should be whitish translucent solutions free from aggregates or sediment. Particle size and particle size distribution of lipid-nanoparticles can be measured by light scattering using, for example, a Malvern Zetasizer Nano ZS (Malvern, USA). Particles should be about 20-300 nm, such as 40-100 nm in size. The particle size distribution should be unimodal. The total siRNA concentration in the formulation, as well as the entrapped fraction, is estimated using a dye exclusion assay. A sample of the formulated siRNA can be incubated with an RNA-binding dye, such as Ribogreen (Molecular Probes) in the presence or absence of a formulation disrupting surfactant, *e.g.*, 0.5% Triton-X100. The total siRNA in the formulation can be determined by the signal from the sample containing the surfactant, relative to a standard curve. The entrapped fraction is determined by subtracting the "free" siRNA content (as measured by the signal in the absence of surfactant) from the total siRNA content. Percent entrapped siRNA is typically >85%. For

SNALP formulation, the particle size is at least 30 nm, at least 40 nm, at least 50 nm, at least 60 nm, at least 70 nm, at least 80 nm, at least 90 nm, at least 100 nm, at least 110 nm, and at least 120 nm. The suitable range is typically about at least 50 nm to about at least 110 nm, about at least 60 nm to about at least 90 nm.

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Compositions and formulations for oral administration include powders or granules, microparticulates, nanoparticulates, suspensions or solutions in water or non-aqueous media, capsules, gel capsules, sachets, tablets or minitablets. Thickeners, flavoring agents, diluents, emulsifiers, dispersing aids or binders may be desirable. In some embodiments, oral formulations are those in which dsRNAs featured in the invention are administered in conjunction with one or more penetration enhancers surfactants and chelators. Suitable surfactants include fatty acids and/or esters or salts thereof, bile acids and/or salts thereof. Suitable bile acids/salts include chenodeoxycholic acid (CDCA) and ursodeoxychenodeoxycholic acid (UDCA), cholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, deoxycholic acid, glucholic acid, glycholic acid, glycodeoxycholic acid, taurocholic acid, taurodeoxycholic acid, sodium tauro-24,25-dihydro-fusidate and sodium glycodihydrofusidate. Suitable fatty acids include arachidonic acid, undecanoic acid, oleic acid, lauric acid, caprylic acid, capric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, dicaprate, tricaprate, monoolein, dilaurin, glyceryl 1-monocaprate, 1dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, an acylcarnitine, an acylcholine, or a monoglyceride, a diglyceride or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof (e.g., sodium). In some embodiments, combinations of penetration enhancers are used, for example, fatty acids/salts in combination with bile acids/salts. One exemplary combination is the sodium salt of lauric acid, capric acid and UDCA. Further penetration enhancers include polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl

ether, polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether. DsRNAs featured in the invention may be delivered orally, in granular form including sprayed dried particles, or complexed to form micro or nanoparticles. DsRNA complexing agents include poly-amino acids; polyimines; polyacrylates; polyalkylacrylates, polyoxethanes, polyalkylcyanoacrylates; cationized gelatins, albumins, starches, acrylates, polyethyleneglycols (PEG) and starches; polyalkylcyanoacrylates; DEAE-derivatized polyimines, pollulans, celluloses and starches. Suitable complexing agents include chitosan, N-trimethylchitosan, poly-L-lysine, polyhistidine, polyornithine, polyspermines, protamine, polyvinylpyridine, polythiodiethylaminomethylethylene P(TDAE), polyaminostyrene (*e.g.*, p-amino), poly(methylcyanoacrylate), poly(ethylcyanoacrylate), poly(butylcyanoacrylate),

poly(isobutylcyanoacrylate), poly(isohexylcynaoacrylate), DEAE-methacrylate, DEAE-

hexylacrylate, DEAE-acrylamide, DEAE-albumin and DEAE-dextran, polymethylacrylate, polyhexylacrylate, poly(D,L-lactic acid), poly(DL-lactic-co-glycolic acid (PLGA), alginate, and polyethyleneglycol (PEG). Oral formulations for dsRNAs and their preparation are described in detail in U.S. Patent 6,887,906, US Pub. No. 20030027780, and U.S. Patent No. 6,747,014, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Compositions and formulations for parenteral, intraparenchymal (into the brain), intrathecal, intraventricular or intrahepatic administration may include sterile aqueous solutions which may also contain buffers, diluents and other suitable additives such as, but not limited to, penetration enhancers, carrier compounds and other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, solutions, emulsions, and liposome-containing formulations. These compositions may be generated from a variety of components that include, but are not limited to, preformed liquids, self-emulsifying solids and self-emulsifying semisolids. Particularly preferred are formulations that target the liver when treating hepatic disorders such as hepatic carcinoma.

The pharmaceutical formulations of the present invention, which may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form, may be prepared according to conventional techniques well known in the pharmaceutical industry. Such techniques include the step of bringing into association the active ingredients with the pharmaceutical carrier(s) or excipient(s). In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredients with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product.

The compositions of the present invention may be formulated into any of many possible dosage forms such as, but not limited to, tablets, capsules, gel capsules, liquid syrups, soft gels, suppositories, and enemas. The compositions of the present invention may also be formulated as suspensions in aqueous, non-aqueous or mixed media. Aqueous suspensions may further contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension including, for example, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sorbitol and/or dextran. The suspension may also contain stabilizers.

Emulsions

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The compositions of the present invention may be prepared and formulated as emulsions. Emulsions are typically heterogeneous systems of one liquid dispersed in another in the form of droplets usually exceeding 0.1 µm in diameter (Idson, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York,

N.Y., volume 1, p. 199; Rosoff, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and

Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., Volume 1, p. 245; Block in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 2, p. 335; Higuchi *et al.*, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., 1985, p. 301). Emulsions are often biphasic systems comprising two immiscible liquid phases intimately mixed and dispersed with each other. In general, emulsions may be of either the water-in-oil (w/o) or the oil-in-water (o/w) variety. When an aqueous phase is finely divided into and dispersed as minute droplets into a bulk oily phase, the resulting composition is called a water-in-oil (w/o) emulsion.

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Alternatively, when an oily phase is finely divided into and dispersed as minute droplets into a bulk aqueous phase, the resulting composition is called an oil-in-water (o/w) emulsion. Emulsions may contain additional components in addition to the dispersed phases, and the active drug which may be present as a solution in either the aqueous phase, oily phase or itself as a separate phase. Pharmaceutical excipients such as emulsifiers, stabilizers, dyes, and anti-oxidants may also be present in emulsions as needed. Pharmaceutical emulsions may also be multiple emulsions that are comprised of more than two phases such as, for example, in the case of oil-in-water-in-oil (o/w/o) and water-in-oil-in-water (w/o/w) emulsions. Such complex formulations often provide certain advantages that simple binary emulsions do not. Multiple emulsions in which individual oil droplets of an o/w emulsion enclose small water droplets constitute a w/o/w emulsion. Likewise a system of oil droplets enclosed in globules of water stabilized in an oily continuous phase provides an o/w/o emulsion.

Emulsions are characterized by little or no thermodynamic stability. Often, the dispersed or discontinuous phase of the emulsion is well dispersed into the external or continuous phase and maintained in this form through the means of emulsifiers or the viscosity of the formulation. Either of the phases of the emulsion may be a semisolid or a solid, as is the case of emulsion-style ointment bases and creams. Other means of stabilizing emulsions entail the use of emulsifiers that may be incorporated into either phase of the emulsion. Emulsifiers may broadly be classified into four categories: synthetic surfactants, naturally occurring emulsifiers, absorption bases, and finely dispersed solids (Idson, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199).

Synthetic surfactants, also known as surface active agents, have found wide applicability in the formulation of emulsions and have been reviewed in the literature (Rieger, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel

Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 285; Idson, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1988, volume 1, p. 199). Surfactants are typically amphiphilic and comprise a hydrophilic and a hydrophobic portion. The ratio of the hydrophilic to the hydrophobic nature of the surfactant has been termed the hydrophile/lipophile balance (HLB) and is a valuable tool in categorizing and selecting surfactants in the preparation of formulations. Surfactants may be classified into different classes based on the nature of the hydrophilic group: nonionic, anionic, cationic and amphoteric (Rieger, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 285).

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Naturally occurring emulsifiers used in emulsion formulations include lanolin, beeswax, phosphatides, lecithin and acacia. Absorption bases possess hydrophilic properties such that they can soak up water to form w/o emulsions yet retain their semisolid consistencies, such as anhydrous lanolin and hydrophilic petrolatum. Finely divided solids have also been used as good emulsifiers especially in combination with surfactants and in viscous preparations. These include polar inorganic solids, such as heavy metal hydroxides, nonswelling clays such as bentonite, attapulgite, hectorite, kaolin, montmorillonite, colloidal aluminum silicate and colloidal magnesium aluminum silicate, pigments and nonpolar solids such as carbon or glyceryl tristearate.

A large variety of non-emulsifying materials are also included in emulsion formulations and contribute to the properties of emulsions. These include fats, oils, waxes, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, fatty esters, humectants, hydrophilic colloids, preservatives and antioxidants (Block, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 335; Idson, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199).

Hydrophilic colloids or hydrocolloids include naturally occurring gums and synthetic polymers such as polysaccharides (for example, acacia, agar, alginic acid, carrageenan, guar gum, karaya gum, and tragacanth), cellulose derivatives (for example, carboxymethylcellulose and carboxypropylcellulose), and synthetic polymers (for example, carbomers, cellulose ethers, and carboxyvinyl polymers). These disperse or swell in water to form colloidal solutions that stabilize emulsions by forming strong interfacial films around the dispersed-phase droplets and by increasing the viscosity of the external phase.

Since emulsions often contain a number of ingredients such as carbohydrates, proteins, sterols and phosphatides that may readily support the growth of microbes, these

formulations often incorporate preservatives. Commonly used preservatives included in emulsion formulations include methyl paraben, propyl paraben, quaternary ammonium salts, benzalkonium chloride, esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, and boric acid. Antioxidants are also commonly added to emulsion formulations to prevent deterioration of the formulation. Antioxidants used may be free radical scavengers such as tocopherols, alkyl gallates, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, or reducing agents such as ascorbic acid and sodium metabisulfite, and antioxidant synergists such as citric acid, tartaric acid, and

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lecithin.

The application of emulsion formulations via dermatological, oral and parenteral routes and methods for their manufacture have been reviewed in the literature (Idson, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199). Emulsion formulations for oral delivery have been very widely used because of ease of formulation, as well as efficacy from an absorption and bioavailability standpoint (Rosoff, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245; Idson, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199). Mineral-oil base laxatives, oil-soluble vitamins and high fat nutritive preparations are among the materials that have commonly been administered orally as o/w emulsions.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the compositions of dsRNAs and nucleic acids are formulated as microemulsions. A microemulsion may be defined as a system of water, oil and amphiphile which is a single optically isotropic and thermodynamically stable liquid solution (Rosoff, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245). Typically microemulsions are systems that are prepared by first dispersing an oil in an aqueous surfactant solution and then adding a sufficient amount of a fourth component, generally an intermediate chain-length alcohol to form a transparent system. Therefore, microemulsions have also been described as thermodynamically stable, isotropically clear dispersions of two immiscible liquids that are stabilized by interfacial films of surface-active molecules (Leung and Shah, in: Controlled Release of Drugs: Polymers and Aggregate Systems, Rosoff, M., Ed., 1989, VCH Publishers, New York, pages 185-215). Microemulsions commonly are prepared via a combination of three to five components that include oil, water, surfactant, cosurfactant and electrolyte. Whether the microemulsion is of the water-in-oil (w/o) or an oil-in-water (o/w) type is dependent on the properties of the oil and surfactant used and on the

structure and geometric packing of the polar heads and hydrocarbon tails of the surfactant molecules (Schott, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., 1985, p. 271).

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The phenomenological approach utilizing phase diagrams has been extensively studied and has yielded a comprehensive knowledge, to one skilled in the art, of how to formulate microemulsions (Rosoff, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245; Block, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 335). Compared to conventional emulsions, microemulsions offer the advantage of solubilizing water-insoluble drugs in a formulation of thermodynamically stable droplets that are formed spontaneously.

Surfactants used in the preparation of microemulsions include, but are not limited to, ionic surfactants, non-ionic surfactants, Brij 96, polyoxyethylene oleyl ethers, polyglycerol fatty acid esters, tetraglycerol monolaurate (ML310), tetraglycerol monooleate (MO310), hexaglycerol monooleate (PO310), hexaglycerol pentaoleate (PO500), decaglycerol monocaprate (MCA750), decaglycerol monooleate (MO750), decaglycerol sequioleate (SO750), decaglycerol decaoleate (DAO750), alone or in combination with cosurfactants. The co-surfactant, usually a short-chain alcohol such as ethanol, 1-propanol, and 1-butanol, serves to increase the interfacial fluidity by penetrating into the surfactant film and consequently creating a disordered film because of the void space generated among surfactant molecules. Microemulsions may, however, be prepared without the use of cosurfactants and alcohol-free self-emulsifying microemulsion systems are known in the art. The aqueous phase may typically be, but is not limited to, water, an aqueous solution of the drug, glycerol, PEG300, PEG400, polyglycerols, propylene glycols, and derivatives of ethylene glycol. The oil phase may include, but is not limited to, materials such as Captex 300, Captex 355, Capmul MCM, fatty acid esters, medium chain (C8-C12) mono, di, and tri-glycerides, polyoxyethylated glyceryl fatty acid esters, fatty alcohols, polyglycolized glycerides, saturated polyglycolized C8-C10 glycerides, vegetable oils and silicone oil.

Microemulsions are particularly of interest from the standpoint of drug solubilization and the enhanced absorption of drugs. Lipid based microemulsions (both o/w and w/o) have been proposed to enhance the oral bioavailability of drugs, including peptides (Constantinides *et al.*, Pharmaceutical Research, 1994, 11, 1385-1390; Ritschel, Meth. Find. Exp. Clin. Pharmacol., 1993, 13, 205). Microemulsions afford advantages of improved drug solubilization, protection of drug from enzymatic hydrolysis, possible enhancement of drug

absorption due to surfactant-induced alterations in membrane fluidity and permeability, ease of preparation, ease of oral administration over solid dosage forms, improved clinical potency, and decreased toxicity (Constantinides *et al.*, Pharmaceutical Research, 1994, 11, 1385; Ho *et al.*, J. Pharm. Sci., 1996, 85, 138-143). Often microemulsions may form spontaneously when their components are brought together at ambient temperature. This may be particularly advantageous when formulating thermolabile drugs, peptides or dsRNAs. Microemulsions have also been effective in the transdermal delivery of active components in both cosmetic and pharmaceutical applications. It is expected that the microemulsion compositions and formulations of the present invention will facilitate the increased systemic absorption of dsRNAs and nucleic acids from the gastrointestinal tract, as well as improve the local cellular uptake of dsRNAs and nucleic acids.

Microemulsions of the present invention may also contain additional components and additives such as sorbitan monostearate (Grill 3), Labrasol, and penetration enhancers to improve the properties of the formulation and to enhance the absorption of the dsRNAs and nucleic acids of the present invention. Penetration enhancers used in the microemulsions of the present invention may be classified as belonging to one of five broad categories—surfactants, fatty acids, bile salts, chelating agents, and non-chelating non-surfactants (Lee *et al.*, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, p. 92). Each of these classes has been discussed above.

<u>Liposomal formulations</u>

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There are many organized surfactant structures besides microemulsions that have been studied and used for the formulation of drugs. These include monolayers, micelles, bilayers and vesicles. Vesicles, such as liposomes, have attracted great interest because of their specificity and the duration of action they offer from the standpoint of drug delivery. As used in the present invention, the term "liposome" means a vesicle composed of amphiphilic lipids arranged in a spherical bilayer or bilayers.

Liposomes are unilamellar or multilamellar vesicles which have a membrane formed from a lipophilic material and an aqueous interior. The aqueous portion contains the composition to be delivered. Cationic liposomes possess the advantage of being able to fuse to the cell wall. Non-cationic liposomes, although not able to fuse as efficiently with the cell wall, are taken up by macrophages *in vivo*.

In order to cross intact mammalian skin, lipid vesicles must pass through a series of fine pores, each with a diameter less than 50 nm, under the influence of a suitable transdermal

gradient. Therefore, it is desirable to use a liposome which is highly deformable and able to pass through such fine pores.

Further advantages of liposomes include; liposomes obtained from natural phospholipids are biocompatible and biodegradable; liposomes can incorporate a wide range of water and lipid soluble drugs; liposomes can protect encapsulated drugs in their internal compartments from metabolism and degradation (Rosoff, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245). Important considerations in the preparation of liposome formulations are the lipid surface charge, vesicle size and the aqueous volume of the liposomes.

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Liposomes are useful for the transfer and delivery of active ingredients to the site of action. Because the liposomal membrane is structurally similar to biological membranes, when liposomes are applied to a tissue, the liposomes start to merge with the cellular membranes and as the merging of the liposome and cell progresses, the liposomal contents are emptied into the cell where the active agent may act.

Liposomal formulations have been the focus of extensive investigation as the mode of delivery for many drugs. There is growing evidence that for topical administration, liposomes present several advantages over other formulations. Such advantages include reduced side-effects related to high systemic absorption of the administered drug, increased accumulation of the administered drug at the desired target, and the ability to administer a wide variety of drugs, both hydrophilic and hydrophobic, into the skin.

Several reports have detailed the ability of liposomes to deliver agents including high-molecular weight DNA into the skin. Compounds including analgesics, antibodies, hormones and high-molecular weight DNAs have been administered to the skin. The majority of applications resulted in the targeting of the upper epidermis

Liposomes fall into two broad classes. Cationic liposomes are positively charged liposomes which interact with the negatively charged DNA molecules to form a stable complex. The positively charged DNA/liposome complex binds to the negatively charged cell surface and is internalized in an endosome. Due to the acidic pH within the endosome, the liposomes are ruptured, releasing their contents into the cell cytoplasm (Wang *et al.*, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 1987, 147, 980-985).

Liposomes which are pH-sensitive or negatively-charged, entrap DNA rather than complex with it. Since both the DNA and the lipid are similarly charged, repulsion rather than complex formation occurs. Nevertheless, some DNA is entrapped within the aqueous interior of these liposomes. pH-sensitive liposomes have been used to deliver DNA encoding

the thymidine kinase gene to cell monolayers in culture. Expression of the exogenous gene was detected in the target cells (Zhou *et al.*, Journal of Controlled Release, 1992, 19, 269-274).

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One major type of liposomal composition includes phospholipids other than naturally-derived phosphatidylcholine. Neutral liposome compositions, for example, can be formed from dimyristoyl phosphatidylcholine (DMPC) or dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine (DPPC). Anionic liposome compositions generally are formed from dimyristoyl phosphatidylglycerol, while anionic fusogenic liposomes are formed primarily from dioleoyl phosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE). Another type of liposomal composition is formed from phosphatidylcholine (PC) such as, for example, soybean PC, and egg PC. Another type is formed from mixtures of phospholipid and/or phosphatidylcholine and/or cholesterol.

Several studies have assessed the topical delivery of liposomal drug formulations to the skin. Application of liposomes containing interferon to guinea pig skin resulted in a reduction of skin herpes sores while delivery of interferon via other means (*e.g.*, as a solution or as an emulsion) were ineffective (Weiner *et al.*, Journal of Drug Targeting, 1992, 2, 405-410). Further, an additional study tested the efficacy of interferon administered as part of a liposomal formulation to the administration of interferon using an aqueous system, and concluded that the liposomal formulation was superior to aqueous administration (du Plessis *et al.*, Antiviral Research, 1992, 18, 259-265).

Non-ionic liposomal systems have also been examined to determine their utility in the delivery of drugs to the skin, in particular systems comprising non-ionic surfactant and cholesterol. Non-ionic liposomal formulations comprising NovasomeTM I (glyceryl dilaurate/cholesterol/po- lyoxyethylene-10-stearyl ether) and NovasomeTM II (glyceryl distearate/cholesterol/polyoxyethylene-10-stearyl ether) were used to deliver cyclosporin-A into the dermis of mouse skin. Results indicated that such non-ionic liposomal systems were effective in facilitating the deposition of cyclosporin-A into different layers of the skin (Hu *et al.* S.T.P.Pharma. Sci., 1994, 4, 6, 466).

Liposomes also include "sterically stabilized" liposomes, a term which, as used herein, refers to liposomes comprising one or more specialized lipids that, when incorporated into liposomes, result in enhanced circulation lifetimes relative to liposomes lacking such specialized lipids. Examples of sterically stabilized liposomes are those in which part of the vesicle-forming lipid portion of the liposome (A) comprises one or more glycolipids, such as monosialoganglioside G_{M1} , or (B) is derivatized with one or more hydrophilic polymers, such as a polyethylene glycol (PEG) moiety. While not wishing to be bound by any particular

theory, it is thought in the art that, at least for sterically stabilized liposomes containing gangliosides, sphingomyelin, or PEG-derivatized lipids, the enhanced circulation half-life of these sterically stabilized liposomes derives from a reduced uptake into cells of the reticuloendothelial system (RES) (Allen *et al.*, FEBS Letters, 1987, 223, 42; Wu *et al.*, Cancer Research, 1993, 53, 3765).

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Various liposomes comprising one or more glycolipids are known in the art. Papahadjopoulos *et al.* (Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 1987, 507, 64) reported the ability of monosialoganglioside G_{M1}, galactocerebroside sulfate and phosphatidylinositol to improve blood half-lives of liposomes. These findings were expounded upon by Gabizon *et al.* (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 1988, 85, 6949). U.S. Pat. No. 4,837,028 and WO 88/04924, both to Allen *et al.*, disclose liposomes comprising (1) sphingomyelin and (2) the ganglioside G_{M1} or a galactocerebroside sulfate ester. U.S. Pat. No. 5,543,152 (Webb *et al.*) discloses liposomes comprising sphingomyelin. Liposomes comprising 1,2-sn-dimyristoylphosphat- idylcholine are disclosed in WO 97/13499 (Lim *et al*).

Many liposomes comprising lipids derivatized with one or more hydrophilic polymers, and methods of preparation thereof, are known in the art. Sunamoto et al. (Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 1980, 53, 2778) described liposomes comprising a nonionic detergent, 2C_{1215G}, that contains a PEG moiety. Illum et al. (FEBS Lett., 1984, 167, 79) noted that hydrophilic coating of polystyrene particles with polymeric glycols results in significantly enhanced blood half-lives. Synthetic phospholipids modified by the attachment of carboxylic groups of polyalkylene glycols (e.g., PEG) are described by Sears (U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,426,330 and 4,534,899). Klibanov et al. (FEBS Lett., 1990, 268, 235) described experiments demonstrating that liposomes comprising phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) derivatized with PEG or PEG stearate have significant increases in blood circulation half-lives. Blume et al. (Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, 1990, 1029, 91) extended such observations to other PEGderivatized phospholipids, e.g., DSPE-PEG, formed from the combination of distearoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DSPE) and PEG. Liposomes having covalently bound PEG moieties on their external surface are described in European Patent No. EP 0 445 131 B1 and WO 90/04384 to Fisher. Liposome compositions containing 1-20 mole percent of PE derivatized with PEG, and methods of use thereof, are described by Woodle et al. (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,013,556 and 5,356,633) and Martin et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,213,804 and European Patent No. EP 0 496 813 B1). Liposomes comprising a number of other lipid-polymer conjugates are disclosed in WO 91/05545 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,212 (both to Martin et al.) and in WO 94/20073 (Zalipsky et al.) Liposomes comprising PEG-modified ceramide lipids

are described in WO 96/10391 (Choi *et al*). U.S. Pat. No. 5,540,935 (Miyazaki *et al*.) and U.S. Pat. No. 5,556,948 (Tagawa *et al*.) describe PEG-containing liposomes that can be further derivatized with functional moieties on their surfaces.

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A number of liposomes comprising nucleic acids are known in the art. WO 96/40062 to Thierry *et al.* discloses methods for encapsulating high molecular weight nucleic acids in liposomes. U.S. Pat. No. 5,264,221 to Tagawa *et al.* discloses protein-bonded liposomes and asserts that the contents of such liposomes may include a dsRNA. U.S. Pat. No. 5,665,710 to Rahman *et al.* describes certain methods of encapsulating oligodeoxynucleotides in liposomes. WO 97/04787 to Love *et al.* discloses liposomes comprising dsRNAs targeted to the raf gene.

Transfersomes are yet another type of liposomes, and are highly deformable lipid aggregates which are attractive candidates for drug delivery vehicles. Transfersomes may be described as lipid droplets which are so highly deformable that they are easily able to penetrate through pores which are smaller than the droplet. Transfersomes are adaptable to the environment in which they are used, *e.g.*, they are self-optimizing (adaptive to the shape of pores in the skin), self-repairing, frequently reach their targets without fragmenting, and often self-loading. To make transfersomes it is possible to add surface edge-activators, usually surfactants, to a standard liposomal composition. Transfersomes have been used to deliver serum albumin to the skin. The transfersome-mediated delivery of serum albumin has been shown to be as effective as subcutaneous injection of a solution containing serum albumin.

Surfactants find wide application in formulations such as emulsions (including microemulsions) and liposomes. The most common way of classifying and ranking the properties of the many different types of surfactants, both natural and synthetic, is by the use of the hydrophile/lipophile balance (HLB). The nature of the hydrophilic group (also known as the "head") provides the most useful means for categorizing the different surfactants used in formulations (Rieger, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1988, p. 285).

If the surfactant molecule is not ionized, it is classified as a nonionic surfactant. Nonionic surfactants find wide application in pharmaceutical and cosmetic products and are usable over a wide range of pH values. In general their HLB values range from 2 to about 18 depending on their structure. Nonionic surfactants include nonionic esters such as ethylene glycol esters, propylene glycol esters, glyceryl esters, polyglyceryl esters, sorbitan esters, sucrose esters, and ethoxylated esters. Nonionic alkanolamides and ethers such as fatty

alcohol ethoxylates, propoxylated alcohols, and ethoxylated/propoxylated block polymers are also included in this class. The polyoxyethylene surfactants are the most popular members of the nonionic surfactant class.

If the surfactant molecule carries a negative charge when it is dissolved or dispersed in water, the surfactant is classified as anionic. Anionic surfactants include carboxylates such as soaps, acyl lactylates, acyl amides of amino acids, esters of sulfuric acid such as alkyl sulfates and ethoxylated alkyl sulfates, sulfonates such as alkyl benzene sulfonates, acyl isethionates, acyl taurates and sulfosuccinates, and phosphates. The most important members of the anionic surfactant class are the alkyl sulfates and the soaps.

If the surfactant molecule carries a positive charge when it is dissolved or dispersed in water, the surfactant is classified as cationic. Cationic surfactants include quaternary ammonium salts and ethoxylated amines. The quaternary ammonium salts are the most used members of this class.

If the surfactant molecule has the ability to carry either a positive or negative charge, the surfactant is classified as amphoteric. Amphoteric surfactants include acrylic acid derivatives, substituted alkylamides, N-alkylbetaines and phosphatides.

The use of surfactants in drug products, formulations and in emulsions has been reviewed (Rieger, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1988, p. 285).

SNALPs

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In one embodiment, a dsRNA featured in the invention is fully encapsulated in the lipid formulation to form a SPLP, pSPLP, SNALP, or other nucleic acid-lipid particle. As used herein, the term "SNALP" refers to a stable nucleic acid-lipid particle, including SPLP. As used herein, the term "SPLP" refers to a nucleic acid-lipid particle comprising plasmid DNA encapsulated within a lipid vesicle. SNALPs and SPLPs typically contain a cationic lipid, a non-cationic lipid, and a lipid that prevents aggregation of the particle (e.g., a PEG-lipid conjugate). SNALPs and SPLPs are extremely useful for systemic applications, as they exhibit extended circulation lifetimes following intravenous (i.v.) injection and accumulate at distal sites (e.g., sites physically separated from the administration site). SPLPs include "pSPLP," which include an encapsulated condensing agent-nucleic acid complex as set forth in PCT Publication No. WO 00/03683. The particles of the present invention typically have a mean diameter of about 50 nm to about 150 nm, more typically about 60 nm to about 130 nm, more typically about 70 nm to about 110 nm, most typically about 70 to about 90 nm, and are substantially nontoxic. In addition, the nucleic acids when present in the nucleic acid-lipid

particles of the present invention are resistant in aqueous solution to degradation with a nuclease. Nucleic acid-lipid particles and their method of preparation are disclosed in, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,976,567; 5,981,501; 6,534,484; 6,586,410; 6,815,432; and PCT Publication No. WO 96/40964.

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In one embodiment, the lipid to drug ratio (mass/mass ratio) (*e.g.*, lipid to dsRNA ratio) will be in the range of from about 1:1 to about 50:1, from about 1:1 to about 25:1, from about 3:1 to about 15:1, from about 4:1 to about 10:1, from about 5:1 to about 9:1, or about 6:1 to about 9:1.

The cationic lipid may be, for example, N.N-dioleyl-N,N-dimethylammonium chloride (DODAC), N,N-distearyl-N,N-dimethylammonium bromide (DDAB), N-(I-(2,3-10 dioleoyloxy)propyl)-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (DOTAP), N-(I -(2,3dioleyloxy)propyl)-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (DOTMA), N,N-dimethyl-2,3dioleyloxy)propylamine (DODMA), 1,2-DiLinoleyloxy-N,N-dimethylaminopropane (DLinDMA), 1,2-Dilinolenyloxy-N,N-dimethylaminopropane (DLenDMA), 1,2-Dilinoleylcarbamoyloxy-3-dimethylaminopropane (DLin-C-DAP), 1,2-Dilinoleyoxy-3-15 (dimethylamino)acetoxypropane (DLin-DAC), 1,2-Dilinoleyoxy-3-morpholinopropane (DLin-MA), 1,2-Dilinoleoyl-3-dimethylaminopropane (DLinDAP), 1,2-Dilinoleylthio-3dimethylaminopropane (DLin-S-DMA), 1-Linoleoyl-2-linoleyloxy-3-dimethylaminopropane (DLin-2-DMAP), 1,2-Dilinoleyloxy-3-trimethylaminopropane chloride salt (DLin-TMA.Cl), 20 1,2-Dilinoleoyl-3-trimethylaminopropane chloride salt (DLin-TAP.Cl), 1,2-Dilinoleyloxy-3-(N-methylpiperazino)propane (DLin-MPZ), or 3-(N,N-Dilinoleylamino)-1,2-propanediol (DLinAP), 3-(N,N-Dioleylamino)-1,2-propanedio (DOAP), 1,2-Dilinoleyloxo-3-(2-N,Ndimethylamino)ethoxypropane (DLin-EG-DMA), 1,2-Dilinolenyloxy-N,Ndimethylaminopropane (DLinDMA), 2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminomethyl-[1,3]-dioxolane (DLin-K-DMA) or analogs thereof, or a mixture thereof. The cationic lipid may comprise 25 from about 20 mol % to about 50 mol % or about 40 mol % of the total lipid present in the particle.

In another embodiment, the compound 2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminoethyl-[1,3]-dioxolane can be used to prepare lipid-siRNA nanoparticles. Synthesis of 2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminoethyl-[1,3]-dioxolane is described in United States provisional patent application number 61/107,998 filed on October 23, 2008, which is herein incorporated by reference.

In one embodiment, the lipid-siRNA particle includes 40% 2, 2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminoethyl-[1,3]-dioxolane: 10% DSPC: 40% Cholesterol: 10% PEG-C-DOMG (mole percent) with a particle size of 63.0 ± 20 nm and a 0.027 siRNA/Lipid Ratio.

The non-cationic lipid may be an anionic lipid or a neutral lipid including, but not limited to, distearoylphosphatidylcholine (DSPC), dioleoylphosphatidylcholine (DOPC), dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC), dioleoylphosphatidylglycerol (DOPG), dipalmitoylphosphatidylglycerol (DPPG), dioleoyl-phosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE), palmitoyloleoylphosphatidylcholine (POPC), palmitoyloleoyl-phosphatidylethanolamine (POPE), dioleoyl-phosphatidylethanolamine 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)-cyclohexane-l-carboxylate (DOPE-mal), dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine (DPPE), dimyristoylphosphoethanolamine (DMPE), distearoyl-phosphatidyl-ethanolamine (DSPE), 16-O-monomethyl PE, 16-O-dimethyl PE, 18-1 -trans PE, 1 -stearoyl-2-oleoyl-phosphatidyethanolamine (SOPE), cholesterol, or a mixture thereof. The non-cationic lipid may be from about 5 mol % to about 90 mol %, about 10 mol %, or about 58 mol % if cholesterol is included, of the total lipid present in the particle.

The conjugated lipid that inhibits aggregation of particles may be, for example, a polyethyleneglycol (PEG)-lipid including, without limitation, a PEG-diacylglycerol (DAG), a PEG-dialkyloxypropyl (DAA), a PEG-phospholipid, a PEG-ceramide (Cer), or a mixture thereof. The PEG-DAA conjugate may be, for example, a PEG-dilauryloxypropyl (Ci₂), a PEG-dimyristyloxypropyl (Ci₄), a PEG-dipalmityloxypropyl (Ci₆), or a PEG-distearyloxypropyl (C]₈). The conjugated lipid that prevents aggregation of particles may be from 0 mol % to about 20 mol % or about 2 mol % of the total lipid present in the particle.

In some embodiments, the nucleic acid-lipid particle further includes cholesterol at, *e.g.*, about 10 mol % to about 60 mol % or about 48 mol % of the total lipid present in the particle.

LNP01

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In one embodiment, the lipidoid ND98·4HCl (MW 1487) (Formula 1), Cholesterol (Sigma-Aldrich), and PEG-Ceramide C16 (Avanti Polar Lipids) can be used to prepare lipid-siRNA nanoparticles (*i.e.*, LNP01 particles). Stock solutions of each in ethanol can be prepared as follows: ND98, 133 mg/ml; Cholesterol, 25 mg/ml, PEG-Ceramide C16, 100 mg/ml. The ND98, Cholesterol, and PEG-Ceramide C16 stock solutions can then be combined in a, *e.g.*, 42:48:10 molar ratio. The combined lipid solution can be mixed with aqueous siRNA (*e.g.*, in sodium acetate pH 5) such that the final ethanol concentration is about 35-45% and the final sodium acetate concentration is about 100-300 mM. Lipid-

siRNA nanoparticles typically form spontaneously upon mixing. Depending on the desired particle size distribution, the resultant nanoparticle mixture can be extruded through a polycarbonate membrane (*e.g.*, 100 nm cut-off) using, for example, a thermobarrel extruder, such as Lipex Extruder (Northern Lipids, Inc). In some cases, the extrusion step can be omitted. Ethanol removal and simultaneous buffer exchange can be accomplished by, for example, dialysis or tangential flow filtration. Buffer can be exchanged with, for example, phosphate buffered saline (PBS) at about pH 7, *e.g.*, about pH 6.9, about pH 7.0, about pH 7.1, about pH 7.2, about pH 7.3, or about pH 7.4.

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Formula 1

LNP01 formulations are described, *e.g.*, in International Application Publication No. WO 2008/042973, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Additional exemplary lipid-siRNA formulations are as follows:

	Cationic Lipid	cationic lipid/non-cationic lipid//choleseterol/PEG-lipid conjugate Lipid:siRNA ratio	Process
	10.0%	DLinDMA/DPPC/Cholesterol/PEG-	
SNALP	l,2-Dilinolenyloxy-N,N-	cDMA	
	dimethylaminopropane (DLinDMA)	(57.1/7.1/34.4/1.4)	
		lipid:siRNA ~ 7:1	
		XTC/DPPC/Cholesterol/PEG-	
SNALP-	2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminoethyl-	cDMA	
XTC	[1,3]-dioxolane (XTC)	57.1/7.1/34.4/1.4	
		lipid:siRNA ~ 7:1	
LNP05	2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminoethyl-	XTC/DSPC/Cholesterol/PEG-DMG	Extrusion
LINI US	[1,3]-dioxolane (XTC)	57.5/7.5/31.5/3.5	Lauusion

		lipid:siRNA ~ 6:1	
LNP06	2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminoethyl- [1,3]-dioxolane (XTC)	XTC/DSPC/Cholesterol/PEG-DMG 57.5/7.5/31.5/3.5 lipid:siRNA ~ 11:1	Extrusion
LNP07	2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminoethyl- [1,3]-dioxolane (XTC)	XTC/DSPC/Cholesterol/PEG-DMG 60/7.5/31/1.5, lipid:siRNA ~ 6:1	In-line mixing
LNP08	2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminoethyl- [1,3]-dioxolane (XTC)	XTC/DSPC/Cholesterol/PEG-DMG 60/7.5/31/1.5, lipid:siRNA ~ 11:1	In-line mixing
LNP09	2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminoethyl- [1,3]-dioxolane (XTC)	XTC/DSPC/Cholesterol/PEG-DMG 50/10/38.5/1.5 Lipid:siRNA 10:1	In-line mixing
LNP10	(3aR,5s,6aS)-N,N-dimethyl-2,2-di((9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dienyl)tetrahydro-3aH-cyclopenta[d][1,3]dioxol-5-amine (ALN100)	ALN100/DSPC/Cholesterol/PEG-DMG 50/10/38.5/1.5 Lipid:siRNA 10:1	In-line mixing
LNP11	(6Z,9Z,28Z,31Z)-heptatriaconta- 6,9,28,31-tetraen-19-yl 4- (dimethylamino)butanoate (MC3)	MC-3/DSPC/Cholesterol/PEG- DMG 50/10/38.5/1.5 Lipid:siRNA 10:1	In-line mixing
LNP12	1,1'-(2-(4-(2-((2-(bis(2-hydroxydodecyl)amino)ethyl)(2-hydroxydodecyl)amino)ethyl)piperazin-1-yl)ethylazanediyl)didodecan-2-ol (Tech G1)	Tech G1/DSPC/Cholesterol/PEG-DMG 50/10/38.5/1.5 Lipid:siRNA 10:1	In-line mixing

Penetration Enhancers

In one embodiment, the present invention employs various penetration enhancers to effect the efficient delivery of nucleic acids, particularly dsRNAs, to the skin of animals.

Most drugs are present in solution in both ionized and nonionized forms. However, usually only lipid soluble or lipophilic drugs readily cross cell membranes. It has been discovered that even non-lipophilic drugs may cross cell membranes if the membrane to be crossed is treated with a penetration enhancer. In addition to aiding the diffusion of non-lipophilic drugs across cell membranes, penetration enhancers also enhance the permeability of lipophilic drugs.

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Penetration enhancers may be classified as belonging to one of five broad categories, *i.e.*, surfactants, fatty acids, bile salts, chelating agents, and non-chelating non-surfactants (Lee *et al.*, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, p.92). Each of the above mentioned classes of penetration enhancers are described below in greater detail.

Surfactants: In connection with the present invention, surfactants (or "surface-active agents") are chemical entities which, when dissolved in an aqueous solution, reduce the surface tension of the solution or the interfacial tension between the aqueous solution and another liquid, with the result that absorption of dsRNAs through the mucosa is enhanced. In addition to bile salts and fatty acids, these penetration enhancers include, for example, sodium lauryl sulfate, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether and polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether) (Lee *et al.*, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, p.92); and perfluorochemical emulsions, such as FC-43. Takahashi *et al.*, J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 1988, 40, 252).

Fatty acids: Various fatty acids and their derivatives which act as penetration enhancers include, for example, oleic acid, lauric acid, capric acid (n-decanoic acid), myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, dicaprate, tricaprate, monoolein (1-monooleoyl-rac-glycerol), dilaurin, caprylic acid, arachidonic acid, glycerol 1-monocaprate, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, acylcarnitines, acylcholines, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl esters thereof (*e.g.*, methyl, isopropyl and t-butyl), and mono- and di-glycerides thereof (*i.e.*, oleate, laurate, caprate, myristate, palmitate, stearate, linoleate, *etc.*) (Lee *et al.*, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carryier Systems, 1991, p.92; Muranishi, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1990, 7, 1-33; El Hariri *et al.*, J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 1992, 44, 651-654).

Bile salts: The physiological role of bile includes the facilitation of dispersion and absorption of lipids and fat-soluble vitamins (Brunton, Chapter 38 in: Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 9th Ed., Hardman *et al.* Eds., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1996, pp. 934-935). Various natural bile salts, and their synthetic derivatives, act as penetration enhancers. Thus the term "bile salts" includes any of the naturally occurring

components of bile as well as any of their synthetic derivatives. Suitable bile salts include, for example, cholic acid (or its pharmaceutically acceptable sodium salt, sodium cholate), dehydrocholic acid (sodium dehydrocholate), deoxycholic acid (sodium deoxycholate), glycodeoxycholic acid (sodium glycodeoxycholate), taurocholic acid (sodium taurocholate), taurodeoxycholic acid (sodium taurodeoxycholate), taurodeoxycholic acid (sodium taurodeoxycholate), ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA), sodium tauro-24,25-dihydro-fusidate (STDHF), sodium glycodihydrofusidate and polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether (POE) (Lee *et al.*, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, page 92; Swinyard, Chapter 39 In: Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Ed., Gennaro, ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., 1990, pages 782-783; Muranishi, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1990, 7, 1-33; Yamamoto *et al.*, J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., 1992, 263, 25; Yamashita *et al.*, J. Pharm. Sci., 1990, 79, 579-583).

Chelating Agents: Chelating agents, as used in connection with the present invention, can be defined as compounds that remove metallic ions from solution by forming complexes therewith, with the result that absorption of dsRNAs through the mucosa is enhanced. With regards to their use as penetration enhancers in the present invention, chelating agents have the added advantage of also serving as DNase inhibitors, as most characterized DNA nucleases require a divalent metal ion for catalysis and are thus inhibited by chelating agents (Jarrett, J. Chromatogr., 1993, 618, 315-339). Suitable chelating agents include but are not limited to disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA), citric acid, salicylates (*e.g.*, sodium salicylate, 5-methoxysalicylate and homovanilate), N-acyl derivatives of collagen, laureth-9 and N-amino acyl derivatives of beta-diketones (enamines)(Lee *et al.*, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, page 92; Muranishi, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1990, 7, 1-33; Buur *et al.*, J. Control Rel., 1990, 14, 43-51).

Non-chelating non-surfactants: As used herein, non-chelating non-surfactant penetration enhancing compounds can be defined as compounds that demonstrate insignificant activity as chelating agents or as surfactants but that nonetheless enhance absorption of dsRNAs through the alimentary mucosa (Muranishi, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1990, 7, 1-33). This class of penetration enhancers include, for example, unsaturated cyclic ureas, 1-alkyl- and 1-alkenylazacyclo-alkanone derivatives (Lee *et al.*, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, page

92); and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents such as diclofenac sodium, indomethacin and phenylbutazone (Yamashita *et al.*, J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 1987, 39, 621-626).

Agents that enhance uptake of dsRNAs at the cellular level may also be added to the pharmaceutical and other compositions of the present invention. For example, cationic lipids, such as lipofectin (Junichi *et al*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,705,188), cationic glycerol derivatives, and polycationic molecules, such as polylysine (Lollo *et al.*, PCT Application WO 97/30731), are also known to enhance the cellular uptake of dsRNAs.

Other agents may be utilized to enhance the penetration of the administered nucleic acids, including glycols such as ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, pyrrols such as 2-pyrrol, azones, and terpenes such as limonene and menthone.

Carriers

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Certain compositions of the present invention also incorporate carrier compounds in the formulation. As used herein, "carrier compound" or "carrier" can refer to a nucleic acid, or analog thereof, which is inert (*i.e.*, does not possess biological activity per se) but is recognized as a nucleic acid by *in vivo* processes that reduce the bioavailability of a nucleic acid having biological activity by, for example, degrading the biologically active nucleic acid or promoting its removal from circulation. The coadministration of a nucleic acid and a carrier compound, typically with an excess of the latter substance, can result in a substantial reduction of the amount of nucleic acid recovered in the liver, kidney or other extracirculatory reservoirs, presumably due to competition between the carrier compound and the nucleic acid for a common receptor. For example, the recovery of a partially phosphorothioate dsRNA in hepatic tissue can be reduced when it is coadministered with polyinosinic acid, dextran sulfate, polycytidic acid or 4-acetamido-4'isothiocyano-stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid (Miyao *et al.*, DsRNA Res. Dev., 1995, 5, 115-121; Takakura *et al.*, DsRNA & Nucl. Acid Drug Dev., 1996, 6, 177-183.

Excipients

In contrast to a carrier compound, a "pharmaceutical carrier" or "excipient" is a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent, suspending agent or any other pharmacologically inert vehicle for delivering one or more nucleic acids to an animal. The excipient may be liquid or solid and is selected, with the planned manner of administration in mind, so as to provide for the desired bulk, consistency, *etc.*, when combined with a nucleic acid and the other components of a given pharmaceutical composition. Typical pharmaceutical carriers include, but are not limited to, binding agents (*e.g.*, pregelatinized maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, *etc.*); fillers (*e.g.*, lactose and other sugars,

microcrystalline cellulose, pectin, gelatin, calcium sulfate, ethyl cellulose, polyacrylates or calcium hydrogen phosphate, *etc.*); lubricants (*e.g.*, magnesium stearate, talc, silica, colloidal silicon dioxide, stearic acid, metallic stearates, hydrogenated vegetable oils, corn starch, polyethylene glycols, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, *etc.*); disintegrants (*e.g.*, starch, sodium starch glycolate, *etc.*); and wetting agents (*e.g.*, sodium lauryl sulphate, *etc.*).

Pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic excipients suitable for non-parenteral administration which do not deleteriously react with nucleic acids can also be used to formulate the compositions of the present invention. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, water, salt solutions, alcohols, polyethylene glycols, gelatin, lactose, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, silicic acid, viscous paraffin, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and the like.

Formulations for topical administration of nucleic acids may include sterile and nonsterile aqueous solutions, non-aqueous solutions in common solvents such as alcohols, or solutions of the nucleic acids in liquid or solid oil bases. The solutions may also contain buffers, diluents and other suitable additives. Pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic excipients suitable for non-parenteral administration which do not deleteriously react with nucleic acids can be used.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients include, but are not limited to, water, salt solutions, alcohol, polyethylene glycols, gelatin, lactose, amylose, magnesium stearate, tale, silicic acid, viscous paraffin, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and the like.

Other Components

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The compositions of the present invention may additionally contain other adjunct components conventionally found in pharmaceutical compositions, at their art-established usage levels. Thus, for example, the compositions may contain additional, compatible, pharmaceutically-active materials such as, for example, antipruritics, astringents, local anesthetics or anti-inflammatory agents, or may contain additional materials useful in physically formulating various dosage forms of the compositions of the present invention, such as dyes, flavoring agents, preservatives, antioxidants, opacifiers, thickening agents and stabilizers. However, such materials, when added, should not unduly interfere with the biological activities of the components of the compositions of the present invention. The formulations can be sterilized and, if desired, mixed with auxiliary agents, *e.g.*, lubricants, preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, salts for influencing osmotic pressure, buffers, colorings, flavorings and/or aromatic substances and the like which do not deleteriously interact with the nucleic acid(s) of the formulation.

Aqueous suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension including, for example, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sorbitol and/or dextran. The suspension may also contain stabilizers.

In some embodiments, pharmaceutical compositions featured in the invention include (a) one or more dsRNA compounds and (b) one or more anti-cytokine biologic agents which function by a non-RNAi mechanism. Examples of such biologics include, biologics that target IL1β (e.g., anakinra), IL6 (e.g., tocilizumab), or TNF (e.g., etanercept, infliximab, adlimumab, or certolizumab).

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Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, *e.g.*, for determining the LD50 (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED50 (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD50/ED50. Compounds that exhibit high therapeutic indices are preferred.

The data obtained from cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage of compositions featured in the invention lies generally within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED50 with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. For any compound used in the methods featured in the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. A dose may be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range of the compound or, when appropriate, of the polypeptide product of a target sequence (*e.g.*, achieving a decreased concentration of the polypeptide) that includes the IC50 (*i.e.*, the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of symptoms) as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma may be measured, for example, by high performance liquid chromatography.

In addition to their administration, as discussed above, the dsRNAs featured in the invention can be administered in combination with other known agents effective in treatment of pathological processes mediated by MIG12 expression. In any event, the administering physician can adjust the amount and timing of dsRNA administration on the basis of results observed using standard measures of efficacy known in the art or described herein.

Methods for treating diseases caused by expression of a MIG12 gene

The invention relates in particular to the use of a dsRNA targeting MIG12 and compositions containing at least one such dsRNA for the treatment of a MIG12-mediated disorder or disease. For example, a composition containing a dsRNA targeting a MIG12 gene is used for treatment of lipid or metabolic disorders, such as hypercholesterolemia, dyslipidemia, diabetes, diabetes type I, diabetes type II, coronary artery disease, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary artery bypass graft, percutaneous transluminal angioplasties, coronary stenosis, cerebrovascular disease transient ischemic attack, ischemic stroke, carotid endarterectomies, peripheral arterial disease, and other disorders associated with cholesterol metabolism.

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The invention further relates to the use of a dsRNA or a pharmaceutical composition thereof, e.g., for treating a lipid disorder, in combination with other pharmaceuticals and/or other therapeutic methods, e.g., with known pharmaceuticals and/or known therapeutic methods, such as, for example, those which are currently employed for treating these disorders. For example, in certain embodiments, administration of a dsRNA targeting MIG12 is administered in combination with, e.g., an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (e.g., a statin, such as atrovastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin or simvastatin), a fibrate, a bile acid sequestrant, niacin, an antiplatelet agent, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, an angiotensin II receptor antagonist (e.g., losartan potassium, such as Merck & Co.'s Cozaar®), an acylCoA cholesterol acetyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor, a cholesterol absorption inhibitor, a cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitor, a microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTTP) inhibitor, a cholesterol modulator, a bile acid modulator, a peroxisome proliferation activated receptor (PPAR) agonist, a gene-based therapy, a composite vascular protectant (e.g., AGI-1067, from Atherogenics), a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor, aspirin or an aspirin-like compound, an IBAT inhibitor (e.g., S-8921, from Shionogi), a squalene synthase inhibitor, or a monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-I inhibitor. Exemplary HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors include atorvastatin (Pfizer's Lipitor®/Tahor/Sortis/Torvast/Cardyl), pravastatin (Bristol-Myers Squibb's Pravachol, Sankyo's Mevalotin/Sanaprav), simvastatin (Merck's Zocor®/Sinvacor, Boehringer Ingelheim's Denan, Banyu's Lipovas), lovastatin (Merck's Mevacor/Mevinacor, Bexal's Lovastatina, Cepa; Schwarz Pharma's Liposcler), fluvastatin (Novartis' Lescol®/Locol/Lochol, Fujisawa's Cranoc, Solvay's Digaril), cerivastatin (Bayer's Lipobay/GlaxoSmithKline's Baycol), rosuvastatin (AstraZeneca's Crestor®), and pitivastatin

(itavastatin/risivastatin) (Nissan Chemical, Kowa Kogyo, Sankyo, and Novartis). Exemplary

fibrates include, e.g., bezafibrate (e.g., Roche's Befizal®/Cedur®/Bezalip®, Kissei's

Bezatol), clofibrate (*e.g.*, Wyeth's Atromid-S®), fenofibrate (*e.g.*, Fournier's Lipidil/Lipantil, Abbott's Tricor®, Takeda's Lipantil, generics), gemfibrozil (*e.g.*, Pfizer's Lopid/Lipur) and ciprofibrate (Sanofi-Synthelabo's Modalim®). Exemplary bile acid sequestrants include, *e.g.*, cholestyramine (Bristol-Myers Squibb's Questran® and Questran LightTM), colestipol (*e.g.*, Pharmacia's Colestid), and colesevelam (Genzyme/Sankyo's WelCholTM). Exemplary niacin therapies include, *e.g.*, immediate release formulations, such as Aventis' Nicobid, Upsher-Smith's Niacor, Aventis' Nicolar, and Sanwakagaku's Perycit. Niacin extended release formulations include, *e.g.*, Kos Pharmaceuticals' Niaspan and Upsher-Smith's Slo-Niacin. Exemplary antiplatelet agents include, *e.g.*, aspirin (*e.g.*, Bayer's aspirin), clopidogrel (Sanofi-Synthelabo/Bristol-Myers Squibb's Plavix), and ticlopidine (*e.g.*, Sanofi-Synthelabo's Ticlid and Daiichi's Panaldine). Other aspirin-like compounds useful in

- clopidogrel (Sanofi-Synthelabo/Bristol-Myers Squibb's Plavix), and ticlopidine (*e.g.*, Sanofi-Synthelabo's Ticlid and Daiichi's Panaldine). Other aspirin-like compounds useful in combination with a dsRNA targeting PCSK9 include, *e.g.*, Asacard (slow-release aspirin, by Pharmacia) and Pamicogrel (Kanebo/Angelini Ricerche/CEPA). Exemplary angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors include, *e.g.*, ramipril (*e.g.*, Aventis' Altace) and enalapril (*e.g.*,
- 15 Merck & Co.'s Vasotec). Exemplary acyl CoA cholesterol acetyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitors include, *e.g.*, avasimibe (Pfizer), eflucimibe (BioMérieux Pierre Fabre/Eli Lilly), CS-505 (Sankyo and Kyoto), and SMP-797 (Sumito). Exemplary cholesterol absorption inhibitors include, *e.g.*, ezetimibe (Merck/Schering-Plough Pharmaceuticals Zetia®) and Pamaqueside (Pfizer). Exemplary CETP inhibitors include, *e.g.*, Torcetrapib (also called CP-
- 529414, Pfizer), JTT-705 (Japan Tobacco), and CETi-I (Avant Immunotherapeutics). Exemplary microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTTP) inhibitors include, *e.g.*, implitapide (Bayer), R-103757 (Janssen), and CP-346086 (Pfizer). Other exemplary cholesterol modulators include, *e.g.*, NO-1886 (Otsuka/TAP Pharmaceutical), CI-1027 (Pfizer), and WAY-135433 (Wyeth-Ayerst). Exemplary bile acid modulators include, *e.g.*,
- 25 HBS-107 (Hisamitsu/Banyu), Btg-511 (British Technology Group), BARI-1453 (Aventis), S-8921 (Shionogi), SD-5613 (Pfizer), and AZD-7806 (AstraZeneca). Exemplary peroxisome proliferation activated receptor (PPAR) agonists include, e.g., tesaglitazar (AZ-242) (AstraZeneca), Netoglitazone (MCC-555) (Mitsubishi/Johnson & Johnson), GW-409544 (Ligand Pharniaceuticals/GlaxoSmithKline), GW-501516 (Ligand
- Pharmaceuticals/GlaxoSmithKline), LY-929 (Ligand Pharmaceuticals and Eli Lilly), LY-465608 (Ligand Pharmaceuticals and Eli Lilly), LY-518674 (Ligand Pharmaceuticals and Eli Lilly), and MK-767 (Merck and Kyorin). Exemplary gene-based therapies include, *e.g.*, AdGWEGF121.10 (GenVec), ApoAl (UCB Pharma/Groupe Fournier), EG-004 (Trinam) (Ark Therapeutics), and ATP-binding cassette transporter- Al (ABCAl) (CV

Therapeutics/Incyte, Aventis, Xenon). Exemplary Glycoprotein Ilb/IIIa inhibitors include, e.g., roxifiban (also called DMP754, Bristol-Myers Squibb), Gantofiban (Merck KGaA/Yamanouchi), and Cromafiban (Millennium Pharmaceuticals). Exemplary squalene synthase inhibitors include, e.g., BMS-1884941(Bristol-Myers Squibb), CP-210172 (Pfizer), 5 CP-295697 (Pfizer), CP-294838 (Pfizer), and TAK-475 (Takeda). An exemplary MCP-I inhibitor is, e.g., RS-504393 (Roche Bioscience). The anti-atherosclerotic agent BO-653 (Chugai Pharmaceuticals), and the nicotinic acid derivative Nyclin (Yamanouchi Pharmacuticals) are also appropriate for administering in combination with a dsRNA featured in the invention. Exemplary combination therapies suitable for administration with a dsRNA 10 targeting PCSK9 include, e.g., advicor (Niacin/lovastatin from Kos Pharmaceuticals), amlodipine/atorvastatin (Pfizer), and ezetimibe/simvastatin (e.g., Vytorin® 10/10, 10/20, 10/40, and 10/80 tablets by Merck/Schering-Plough Pharmaceuticals). Agents for treating hypercholesterolemia, and suitable for administration in combination with a dsRNA targeting PCSK9 include, e.g., lovastatin, niacin Altoprev® Extended-Release Tablets (Andrx Labs), lovastatin Caduet® Tablets (Pfizer), amlodipine besylate, atorvastatin calcium Crestor® 15 Tablets (AstraZeneca), rosuvastatin calcium Lescol® Capsules (Novartis), fluvastatin sodium Lescol® (Reliant, Novartis), fluvastatin sodium Lipitor® Tablets (Parke-Davis), atorvastatin calcium Lofibra® Capsules (Gate), Niaspan Extended-Release Tablets (Kos), niacin Pravachol Tablets (Bristol-Myers Squibb), pravastatin sodium TriCor® Tablets (Abbott), fenofibrate Vytorin® 10/10 Tablets (Merck/Schering-Plough Pharmaceuticals), ezetimibe, 20 simvastatin WelCholTM Tablets (Sankyo), colesevelam hydrochloride Zetia® Tablets (Schering), ezetimibe Zetia® Tablets (Merck/Schering-Plough Pharmaceuticals), and ezetimibe Zocor® Tablets (Merck).

In one embodiment, a dsRNA targeting MIG12 is administered in combination with an ezetimibe/simvastatin combination (*e.g.*, Vytorin® (Merck/Schering-Plough Pharmaceuticals)).

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The invention further relates to the use of a dsRNA or a pharmaceutical composition containing a dsRNA for treatment of a metabolic disorder, such as diabetes, in combination with other pharmaceuticals and/or other therapeutic methods, *e.g.*, with known pharmaceuticals and/or known therapeutic methods, such as, for example, those which are currently employed for treating metabolic disorders (*e.g.*, diabetes). For example, in certain embodiments, administration of a dsRNA targeting MIG12 is administered in combination with, *e.g.*, insulin (*e.g.*, insulin injections); a biguanide (*e.g.*, metformin); a sulfonylurea (*e.g.*, glibenclamide, glipizide, tolbautamide, chloropamidem, tolazamide, glimepride, glicazide or

glyburide); an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor (*e.g.*, acarbose); a PPAR gamma agonist (*e.g.*, thiazolidinedione and derivatives such as rosiglitazone or pioglitazone); an oxadiazolidinedione; a meglitinide; a D-phenylalanine derivative; repaglinide; a PPAR (Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor) ligand including the PPAR-alpha, PPAR-gamma and PPAR-delta subtypes; an RXR (retinoid X receptor) agonist, such as ALRT-268, LG-1268 or LG-1069; a PPAR alpha agonist (*e.g.*, clofibrate and gemfibrozil); an alpha agonist (non-thiazolinedione); a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor; a glucagon-like peptide; a dipeptidylpeptidase IV inhibitor; an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (*e.g.*, a statin, such as atrovastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin or simvastatin); a GLP-1 antagonist; a DPP-IV (dipeptidyl peptidase-IV) inhibitor; a PTPase (protein tyrosine phosphatase) inhibitor; or a compound lowering food intake.

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A composition containing a dsRNA targeting a MIG12 gene is also used for treatment of an Opitz syndrome or one or more symptoms of an Opitz syndrome. Symptoms include, for example, facial anomalies (*e.g.*, ocular hypertelorism, prominent forehead, widow's peak, broad nasal bridge, and/or anteverted nares), laryngo-tracheo-esophageal (LTE) defects, genitourinary abnormalities (hypospadias, cryptorchidism, and/or hypoplastic/bifid scrotum), developmental delay, mental retardation, cleft lip and/or palate, congenital heart defects, imperforate or ectopic anus, and/or midline brain defects (*e.g.*, Dandy-Walker malformation, and/or agenesis or hypoplasia of the corpus callosum and/or cerebellar vermis).

The invention further relates to the use of a dsRNA or a pharmaceutical composition thereof, *e.g.*, for treating an Opitz syndrome, in combination with other pharmaceuticals and/or other therapeutic methods, *e.g.*, with known pharmaceuticals and/or known therapeutic methods, such as, for example, those which are currently employed for treating these disorders. In one example, a dsRNA targeting MIG12 can be administered in combination with a pharmaceutical or therapeutic method for treating a symptom of a MIG12 disease, such as a surgical intervention (*e.g.*, surgical treatment of medically significant LTE abnormalities, hypospadias, cleft lip/palate, imperforate anus, and/or heart defects) and antireflux agents.

The dsRNA and an additional therapeutic agent can be administered in the same combination, *e.g.*, parenterally, or the additional therapeutic agent can be administered as part of a separate composition or by another method described herein.

The invention features a method of administering a dsRNA targeting MIG12 to a patient having a disease or disorder mediated by MIG12 expression, such as a lipid disorder, or a disorder associated with cholesterol metabolism, *e.g.*, diabetes or atherosclerosis.

Administration of the dsRNA can lower LDL levels, lower ApoB level, or lower total cholesterol level, for example, in a patient with a lipid disorder, or a disorder associated with cholesterol metabolism.

The invention features a method of administering a dsRNA targeting MIG12 to a patient having a disease or disorder mediated by MIG12 expression, such as an Opitz syndrome, *e.g.*, an X-linked Opitz syndrome. Administration of the dsRNA can stabilize and improve CNS function, for example, in a patient with X-linked Opitz syndrome.

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Patients can be administered a therapeutic amout of dsRNA, such as 0.5 mg/kg, 1.0 mg/kg, 1.5 mg/kg, 2.0 mg/kg, or 2.5 mg/kg dsRNA. The dsRNA can be administered by intravenous infusion over a period of time, such as over a 5 minute, 10 minute, 15 minute, 20 minute, or 25 minute period. The administration is repeated, for example, on a regular basis, such as biweekly (*i.e.*, every two weeks) for one month, two months, three months, four months or longer. After an initial treatment regimen, the treatments can be administered on a less frequent basis. For example, after administration biweekly for three months, administration can be repeated once per month, for six months or a year or longer. Administration of the dsRNA can reduce MIG12 levels in the blood or urine of the patient by at least 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80 % or 90% or more.

Before administration of a full dose of the dsRNA, patients can be administered a smaller dose, such as a 5% infusion reaction, and monitored for adverse effects, such as an allergic reaction, or for elevated lipid levels or blood pressure. In another example, the patient can be monitored for unwanted immunostimulatory effects, such as increased cytokine (*e.g.*, TNF-alpha or INF-alpha) levels.

Many MIG12-associated diseases and disorders are hereditary. Therefore, a patient in need of a MIG12 dsRNA can be identified by taking a family history. A healthcare provider, such as a doctor, nurse, or family member, can take a family history before prescribing or administering a MIG12 dsRNA. A DNA test may also be performed on the patient to identify a mutation in the MIG12 gene, before a MIG12 dsRNA is administered to the patient.

Owing to the inhibitory effects on MIG12 expression, a composition according to the invention or a pharmaceutical composition prepared therefrom can enhance the quality of life.

Methods for inhibiting expression of a MIG12 gene

In yet another aspect, the invention provides a method for inhibiting the expression of a MIG12 gene in a mammal. The method includes administering a composition featured in

the invention to the mammal such that expression of the target MIG12 gene is decreased, such as for an extended duration, *e.g.*, at least two, three, four days or more, *e.g.*, one week, two weeks, three weeks, or four weeks or longer. The effect of the decreased target MIG12 gene preferably results in a decrease in LDLc levels in the blood, and more particularly in the serum, of the mammal. In some embodiments, LDLc levels are decreased by at least 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, or 60%, or more, as compared to pretreatment levels.

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Preferably, the dsRNAs useful for the methods and compositions featured in the invention specifically target RNAs (primary or processed) of the target MIG12 gene. Compositions and methods for inhibiting the expression of these MIG12 genes using dsRNAs can be performed as described elsewhere herein.

In one embodiment, the method includes administering a composition containing a dsRNA, where the dsRNA has a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to at least a part of an RNA transcript of the MIG12 gene of the mammal to be treated. When the organism to be treated is a mammal such as a human, the composition may be administered by any means known in the art including, but not limited to oral, intraperitoneal, or parenteral routes, including intracranial (e.g., intraventricular, intraparenchymal and intrathecal), intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, transdermal, airway (aerosol), nasal, rectal, and topical (including buccal and sublingual) administration. In certain embodiments, the compositions are administered by intravenous infusion or injection.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the dsRNAs and methods featured in the invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. dsRNA synthesis

Source of reagents

Where the source of a reagent is not specifically given herein, such reagent may be obtained from any supplier of reagents for molecular biology at a quality/purity standard for application in molecular biology.

siRNA synthesis

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Single-stranded RNAs were produced by solid phase synthesis on a scale of 1 µmole using an Expedite 8909 synthesizer (Applied Biosystems, Applera Deutschland GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany) and controlled pore glass (CPG, 500Å, Proligo Biochemie GmbH, Hamburg, Germany) as solid support. RNA and RNA containing 2'-O-methyl nucleotides were generated by solid phase synthesis employing the corresponding phosphoramidites and 2'-O-methyl phosphoramidites, respectively (Proligo Biochemie GmbH, Hamburg, Germany). These building blocks were incorporated at selected sites within the sequence of the oligoribonucleotide chain using standard nucleoside phosphoramidite chemistry such as described in Current protocols in nucleic acid chemistry, Beaucage, S.L. *et al.* (Edrs.), John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, NY, USA. Phosphorothioate linkages were introduced by replacement of the iodine oxidizer solution with a solution of the Beaucage reagent (Chruachem Ltd, Glasgow, UK) in acetonitrile (1%). Further ancillary reagents were obtained from Mallinckrodt Baker (Griesheim, Germany).

Deprotection and purification of the crude oligoribonucleotides by anion exchange HPLC were carried out according to established procedures. Yields and concentrations were determined by UV absorption of a solution of the respective RNA at a wavelength of 260 nm using a spectral photometer (DU 640B, Beckman Coulter GmbH, Unterschleißheim,

Germany). Double stranded RNA was generated by mixing an equimolar solution of complementary strands in annealing buffer (20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.8; 100 mM sodium chloride), heated in a water bath at 85 - 90°C for 3 minutes and cooled to room temperature over a period of 3 - 4 hours. The annealed RNA solution was stored at –20 °C until use.

For the synthesis of 3'-cholesterol-conjugated siRNAs (herein referred to as -Chol-3'), an appropriately modified solid support is used for RNA synthesis. The modified solid support is prepared as follows:

Diethyl-2-azabutane-1,4-dicarboxylate **AA**

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A 4.7 M aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (50 mL) is added into a stirred, ice-cooled solution of ethyl glycinate hydrochloride (32.19 g, 0.23 mole) in water (50 mL). Then, ethyl acrylate (23.1 g, 0.23 mole) is added and the mixture is stirred at room temperature until completion of the reaction is ascertained by TLC. After 19 h the solution is partitioned with dichloromethane (3 x 100 mL). The organic layer is dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated. The residue is distilled to afford AA (28.8 g, 61%).

3-{Ethoxycarbonylmethyl-[6-(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxycarbonyl-amino)-hexanoyl]-amino}-propionic acid ethyl ester **AB**

Fmoc-6-amino-hexanoic acid (9.12 g, 25.83 mmol) is dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL) and cooled with ice. Diisopropylcarbodiimde (3.25 g, 3.99 mL, 25.83 mmol) is added to the solution at 0°C. It is then followed by the addition of Diethyl-azabutane-1,4-dicarboxylate (5 g, 24.6 mmol) and dimethylamino pyridine (0.305 g, 2.5 mmol). The solution is brought to room temperature and stirred further for 6 h. Completion of the reaction is ascertained by TLC. The reaction mixture is concentrated under vacuum and ethyl acetate is added to precipitate diisopropyl urea. The suspension is filtered. The filtrate is washed with 5% aqueous hydrochloric acid, 5% sodium bicarbonate and water. The combined organic layer is dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to give the crude product which is purified by column chromatography (50 % EtOAC/Hexanes) to yield 11.87 g (88%) of AB.

3-[(6-Amino-hexanoyl)-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-amino]-propionic acid ethyl ester AC

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ O \\ N \\ O \\ \underline{\mathbf{AC}} \end{array}$$

3-{Ethoxycarbonylmethyl-[6-(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxycarbonylamino)-hexanoyl]-amino}-propionic acid ethyl ester AB (11.5 g, 21.3 mmol) is dissolved in 20% piperidine in dimethylformamide at 0°C. The solution is continued stirring for 1 h. The reaction mixture is

concentrated under vacuum, water is added to the residue, and the product is extracted with ethyl acetate. The crude product is purified by conversion into its hydrochloride salt.

 $3-(\{6-[17-(1,5-Dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-yloxycarbonylamino]-\\$

5 hexanoyl}ethoxycarbonylmethyl-amino)-propionic acid ethyl ester **AD**

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<u>AD</u>

The hydrochloride salt of 3-[(6-Amino-hexanoyl)-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-amino]-propionic acid ethyl ester AC (4.7 g, 14.8 mmol) is taken up in dichloromethane. The suspension is cooled to 0°C on ice. To the suspension diisopropylethylamine (3.87 g, 5.2 mL, 30 mmol) is added. To the resulting solution cholesteryl chloroformate (6.675 g, 14.8 mmol) is added. The reaction mixture is stirred overnight. The reaction mixture is diluted with dichloromethane and washed with 10% hydrochloric acid. The product is purified by flash chromatography (10.3 g, 92%).

1-{6-[17-(1,5-Dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a] phenanthren-3-yloxycarbonylamino]-hexanoyl}-4-oxo-pyrrolidine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester **AE**

<u>**AE**</u>

Potassium t-but oxide (1.1 g, 9.8 mmol) is slurred in 30 mL of dry toluene. The mixture is cooled to 0°C on ice and 5 g (6.6 mmol) of diester AD is added slowly with stirring within 20 mins. The temperature is kept below 5°C during the addition. The stirring is continued for 30 mins at 0°C and 1 mL of glacial acetic acid is added, immediately followed

by 4 g of NaH₂PO₄·H₂O in 40 mL of water The resultant mixture is extracted twice with 100 mL of dichloromethane each and the combined organic extracts are washed twice with 10 mL of phosphate buffer each, dried, and evaporated to dryness. The residue is dissolved in 60 mL of toluene, cooled to 0°C and extracted with three 50 mL portions of cold pH 9.5 carbonate buffer. The aqueous extracts are adjusted to pH 3 with phosphoric acid, and extracted with five 40 mL portions of chloroform which are combined, dried and evaporated to dryness. The residue is purified by column chromatography using 25% ethylacetate/hexane to afford 1.9 g of b-ketoester (39%).

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[6-(3-Hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-6-oxo-hexyl]-carbamic acid 17-(1,5-dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-yl ester **AF**

AF

Methanol (2 mL) is added dropwise over a period of 1 h to a refluxing mixture of b
ketoester AE (1.5 g, 2.2 mmol) and sodium borohydride (0.226 g, 6 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran
(10 mL). Stirring is continued at reflux temperature for 1 h. After cooling to room
temperature, 1 N HCl (12.5 mL) is added, the mixture is extracted with ethylacetate (3 x 40 mL). The combined ethylacetate layer is dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and
concentrated under vacuum to yield the product which is purified by column chromatography
(10% MeOH/CHCl₃) (89%).

(6-{3-[Bis-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-phenyl-methoxymethyl]-4-hydroxy-pyrrolidin-1-yl}-6-oxo-hexyl)-carbamic acid 17-(1,5-dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-yl ester **AG**

Diol AF (1.25 gm 1.994 mmol) is dried by evaporating with pyridine (2 x 5 mL) *in vacuo*. Anhydrous pyridine (10 mL) and 4,4'-dimethoxytritylchloride (0.724 g, 2.13 mmol) are added with stirring. The reaction is carried out at room temperature overnight. The reaction is quenched by the addition of methanol. The reaction mixture is concentrated under vacuum and to the residue dichloromethane (50 mL) is added. The organic layer is washed with 1M aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer is dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residual pyridine is removed by evaporating with

<u>AG</u>

Succinic acid mono-(4-[bis-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-phenyl-methoxymethyl]-1-{6-[17-(1,5-dimethyl-hexyl)-10,13-dimethyl 2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-yloxycarbonylamino]-hexanoyl}-pyrrolidin-3-yl) ester **AH**

toluene. The crude product is purified by column chromatography (2% MeOH/Chloroform,

$$H_3CO$$
 CH_2O
 OCH_3
 OCH_3

20 <u>AH</u>

 $Rf = 0.5 \text{ in } 5\% \text{ MeOH/CHCl}_3) (1.75 \text{ g}, 95\%).$

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Compound AG (1.0 g, 1.05 mmol) is mixed with succinic anhydride (0.150 g, 1.5 mmol) and DMAP (0.073 g, 0.6 mmol) and dried in a vacuum at 40°C overnight. The mixture is dissolved in anhydrous dichloroethane (3 mL), triethylamine (0.318 g, 0.440 mL, 3.15 mmol) is added and the solution is stirred at room temperature under argon atmosphere for 16 h. It is then diluted with dichloromethane (40 mL) and washed with ice cold aqueous citric acid (5 wt%, 30 mL) and water (2 X 20 mL). The organic phase is dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated to dryness. The residue is used as such for the next step.

Cholesterol derivatised CPG AI

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Succinate AH (0.254 g, 0.242 mmol) is dissolved in a mixture of dichloromethane/acetonitrile (3:2, 3 mL). To that solution DMAP (0.0296 g, 0.242 mmol) in acetonitrile (1.25 mL), 2,2'-Dithio-bis(5-nitropyridine) (0.075 g, 0.242 mmol) in acetonitrile/dichloroethane (3:1, 1.25 mL) are added successively. To the resulting solution triphenylphosphine (0.064 g, 0.242 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.6 ml) is added. The reaction mixture turned bright orange in color. The solution is agitated briefly using a wrist-action shaker (5 mins). Long chain alkyl amine-CPG (LCAA-CPG) (1.5 g, 61 mM) is added. The suspension is agitated for 2 h. The CPG is filtered through a sintered funnel and washed with acetonitrile, dichloromethane and ether successively. Unreacted amino groups are masked using acetic anhydride/pyridine. The achieved loading of the CPG is measured by taking UV measurement (37 mM/g).

The synthesis of siRNAs bearing a 5'-12-dodecanoic acid bisdecylamide group (herein referred to as "5'-C32-") or a 5'-cholesteryl derivative group (herein referred to as "5'-Chol-") is performed as described in WO 2004/065601, except that, for the cholesteryl derivative, the oxidation step is performed using the Beaucage reagent in order to introduce a phosphorothioate linkage at the 5'-end of the nucleic acid oligomer.

Nucleic acid sequences are represented below using standard nomenclature, and specifically the abbreviations of Table 1.

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Table 1: Abbreviations of nucleotide monomers used in nucleic acid sequence representation. It will be understood that these monomers, when present in an oligonucleotide, are mutually linked by 5'-3'-phosphodiester bonds.

Abbreviation	Nucleotide(s)	
A	adenosine	
С	cytidine	
G	guanosine	
Т	thymidine	
U	uridine	
N	any nucleotide (G, A, C, T or U)	
a	2'-O-methyladenosine	
С	2'-O-methylcytidine	
g	2'-O-methylguanosine	
u	2'-O-methyluridine	
dT	2'-deoxythymidine	
S	phosphorothioate linkage	

15 <u>Example 2. MIG12 siRNA Design</u>

Transcripts

siRNAs targeting MIG-12 were designed and synthesized. The design used transcript NM_001098791.1 (SEQ ID NO:1299, FIG.1) from the NCBI Refseq collection.

siRNA duplexes were designed with 100% identity to the MIG12 gene.

A total of 140 sense and 140 antisense human MIG12 derived siRNA oligos were synthesized and formed into duplexes. The oligos are presented in Tables 2, 3 and 4 (human MIG12).

Table 2. Sense and antisense strand sequences of human MIG12 dsRNAs

Carrier	Strand ID	position of 5'	Sequence (5' to 3')	SEQ	Sequence with 3'	SEQ
SEQ ID NO:1299	(S= sense;	base on		ID	dinucleotide overhang	ID
SEQ ID NO:1299) AUGCCQUUAAAGAGCGAGU 1 AUGCCQUUAAAGAGCGAGU 1 AUGCCQUUAAAGAGCGAGU 313 AS 373 ACUCGCCCQUUAAAGAGCCAU 2 ACUCGCCCQUUAAGGCCAUNN 314 S 352 GCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCU 2 ACUCGCCCCUUUAAGGCCAUNN 316 S 370 AGCACUCGCCUUUAACGC 4 AGCACUCCCCUUUAACGANDGIN 316 S 1442 UGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGG 5 UGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGA 7 GUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAN 318 AS 1446 GCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACA 6 CCAUUGUGAUAAGAGCCACAN 318 S 1441 GUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGA 7 GUCCGCUUACCACAAUGGAN 319 AS 1459 UCCAUUGGAUAAGAGCGAC 8 UCCAUUGAAGAGCGACAN 319 S 356 CAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGACG 9 CAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGACAN 321 AS 371 CCCCCCCCUUUAACGCCAUGCC 11 GCCCUUCUUAACGCCAUGCCUN 322 S 580 AGCACGAGGGCUGUACA 13 AGCACUACGCUGUAACACACCACCACCUUCAUU 326	AS=	transcript		NO:	(5' to 3')	NO:
S 355 AUGGCGUUNAAGAGGGAGU 1 AUGGCGUUNAAGAGGGAGUN 313 AS 373 ACUCGCUCUUNAACGCCAUN 2 ACUCGCUCUUNAACGCCAUNN 314 S 352 GCGUUAAAGAGGGAGUGCU 3 GCGUUAAAGAGGGAGUGCUNN 315 AS 370 AGCACUCGCUUUNAACGC 4 AGCACUCGCUUUNAACGCNN 315 S 1442 UGUGGGUUAUCACAAUGG 5 0GUGCGUUAUCACAAUGGN 317 AS 1446 CCAUUGUGAUAAGGGCAC 6 CCAUUGUGAUAAGAGGCACANIN 318 S 1441 GUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGA 7 GUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAN 319 AS 14459 UCCAUUGUGAUAAGGCCAC 8 UCCAUUGUGAAAGAGCCACIN 320 S 356 CAUGGGUUAAAGAGCCACGUG 10 CUCGCUCUUUAAAGAGCCACGUG 10 CUCGCUCUUUAAAGAGCCACGUG 11 CUCGCUCUUUAAAGAGCCACGUG 12 CACUUGGUCUUUAACGCCACUUA 22 GACAUUGAUGAGAGAGAGGAGUGA 13 AGCACUGGUCUUUAAAGAGCACAUN 323 AS 351 AGCACUGAGUGCUUAAAGAGGCACUU 12 GACAUUGAUGAGCACAUN	antisense)	(NM_001098791.1,				
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S 353 GGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGC 11 GGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCIN 323 AS 371 GCACUCGCUCUUUAACGCC 12 GCACUCGUCUUUAACGCIN 324 S 580 AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACA 13 AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACANIN 325 AS 598 UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCU 14 UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCUNIN 326 S 1440 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAA 15 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGCANIN 327 AS 1458 UUCCAUUGUGAAUAGCGCA 16 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCANIN 328 S 367 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGU 17 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUNIN 329 AS 385 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAU 18 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNIN 330 S 368 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG 19 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGININ 331 AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUNIN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUUACACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUAACAGAAUCICUUCAUUAAGAGCGACAAAUAUAGGCGACAAUAUAGGCUUCAUUAAGAGAGAAAUCUAAAGAGAAAUCUAAAGAGAAAUCUAAAGAGAAAUCUAAAGAAAUCUAAAGAAAUCUAAAGAAAUCUAAAGAG	S	356	CAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAG	9	CAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGNN	321
AS 371 GCACUGGUCUUUAACGCC 12 GCACUGGUCUUUAACGCCNN 324 S 580 AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACA 13 AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACANN 325 AS 598 UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCU 14 UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCUNN 326 S 1440 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAA 15 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAANN 327 AS 1458 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCA 16 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCANN 328 S 367 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGU 17 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUNN 329 AS 385 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAU 18 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNN 330 S 368 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG 19 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGINN 321 AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUNN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGGCGUUAUCACAAUGNN 333 AS 1461 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCA 22 CAUUGAUAAGCGCACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN 335 AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCAUGA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGAGCGANN 336 S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGAUCA 25 UGUCGCAGAUUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAUCUGCACA 26 AUGAUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCACAUGNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCACAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAUCGCACAANN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCACAUCUGCACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAUUCGCACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUANN 344 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUANN 344 AS 1501 UACAGUGUACACACUGU 33 UACAGUGUACACUCUGNN 345 AS 1501 UACAGUGUACACACUGU 33 UACAGUGUACACACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1501 UACAGUGUACACACUGU 34 GAUUUCCUGUACACUCUGNN 345 AS 1501 UACAGUGUACACACUGU 33 UACAGUGUACACACGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1501 UACAGUGUACACACUGUA 34 GAUUUCCUGUACACUCUGNN 346 S 1501 UACAGUGUACACACUCUGA 35 UACAGUGUACACUCUGANN 346 S 1501 UACAGUGUACACACUCUGA 35 UACAGUGUACACUCUGANN 346 S 1501 UACAGUGUACACACUCUGA 35 UACAGUGUACACUCUGANN 346	AS	374	CUCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUG	10	CUCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGNN	322
S 580 AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACA 13 AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACANN 325 AS 598 UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCU 14 UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCUN 326 S 1440 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAA 15 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAANN 327 AS 1458 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCA 16 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCANN 328 S 367 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGU 17 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGCCUUCAUN 330 AS 385 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 18 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUN 330 S 368 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG 19 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGCCUUCAUUN 331 AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 333 AS 1461 CAUUGUGAAGAGCGACAA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGAGCGCACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCCAUGA 24 UCGCCUUUAACGCACAUGANN 336 AS 375 UCGCUCUUAACACAUGUCAUAU	S	353	GGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGC	11	GGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCNN	323
AS 598 UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCU 14 UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCUNN 326 S 1440 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAA 15 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAANN 327 AS 1458 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCA 16 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCANN 328 S 367 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGU 17 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUNN 329 AS 385 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 18 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNN 330 S 368 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG 19 AAUGAAGCGAUCAUGGCGNN 331 AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGNN 333 AS 1461 CAUUGUGAUAAGAGCGACAA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGAGCGACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCAANN 336 AS 375 UCGUCUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUAACGACAUANN 337 AS 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25	AS	371	GCACUCGCUCUUUAACGCC	12	GCACUCGCUCUUUAACGCCNN	324
S 1440 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAA 15 UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAANN 327 AS 1458 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCA 16 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCANN 328 S 367 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCU 17 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUNN 329 AS 385 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAU 18 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNN 330 S 368 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG 19 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGNN 331 AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUNN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUAAGAGCGAAA 22 CAUUGUGAAAGAGCGAAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAUA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAUAA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 336 AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 337 AS 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 3	S	580	AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACA	13	AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACANN	325
AS 1458 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCA 16 UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCANN 328 S 367 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGU 17 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUNN 329 AS 385 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAU 18 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNN 330 S 368 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG 19 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGNN 331 AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGNN 333 AS 1461 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN 335 AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 336 S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCACAAUCUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGACANN 340 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGAAAAUCUCAANNN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 31 GAUGUUACACCUCUANNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUCUG 34 GAUUUUCUAACAUNNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUCUAA 34 GAUUUUCUGAAAAUCUAANNN 346	AS	598	UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCU	14	UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCUNN	326
S 367 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGU 17 AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUINN 329 AS 385 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAU 18 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNN 330 S 368 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG 19 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGAUCAUUNN 331 AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUNN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAAUGNN 333 AS 1461 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN 335 AS 375 UCGUCCUUUAACGCACUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCAUGANN 337 AS 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUNN 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUAACG <	S	1440	UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAA	15	UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAANN	327
AS 385 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAU 18 ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNN 330 S 368 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG 19 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGNN 331 AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUNN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGNN 333 AS 1461 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN 335 AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 336 S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUUNUN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUAACACUGA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUAACACUGUNN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGNN 346	AS	1458	UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCA	16	UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCANN	328
S 368 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG 19 AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGNN 331 AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUNN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGNN 333 AS 1461 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGGCGACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN 335 AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 336 S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCU 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789<	S	367	AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGU	17	AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUNN	329
AS 386 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU 20 CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUNN 332 S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGNN 333 AS 1461 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN 335 AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 336 S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGNN 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUCUGAUUAANN 347	AS	385	ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAU	18	ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUNN	330
S 1443 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG 21 UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGNN 333 AS 1461 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN 335 AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 336 S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUNN 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGAAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC	S	368	AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCG	19	AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGNN	331
AS 1461 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAA 22 CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAANN 334 S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN 335 AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 336 S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUNN 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGANN 347	AS	386	CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUU	20	CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUNN	332
S 357 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA 23 UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN 335 AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 336 S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUNN 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGGAUUAA <	S	1443	UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUG	21	UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGNN	333
AS 375 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA 24 UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN 336 S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUNN 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUACACUCUNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	AS	1461	CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAA	22	CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAANN	334
S 321 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU 25 UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN 337 AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUNN 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGGAUUAA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGGAUUAANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	S	357	UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGA	23	UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGANN	335
AS 339 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA 26 AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN 338 S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUNN 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	AS	375	UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGA	24	UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGANN	336
S 351 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU 27 CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUNN 339 AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGGAUUAANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	S	321	UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAU	25	UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUNN	337
AS 369 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG 28 AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN 340 S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	AS	339	AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACA	26	AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACANN	338
S 1771 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG 29 AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN 341 AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	S	351	CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUU	27	CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUNN	339
AS 1789 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU 30 CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN 342 S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	AS	369	AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACG	28	AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGNN	340
S 1773 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC 31 UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN 343 AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	S	1771	AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUG	29	AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGNN	341
AS 1791 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA 32 GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN 344 S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	AS	1789	CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCU	30	CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUNN	342
S 1501 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC 33 UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN 345 AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	S	1773	UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUC	31	UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCNN	343
AS 1519 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA 34 GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN 346 S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	AS	1791	GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAA	32	GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAANN	344
S 1765 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA 35 UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN 347	S	1501	UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUC	33	UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCNN	345
	AS	1519	GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUA	34	GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUANN	346
AS 1783 UUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUA 36 UUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUANN 348	S	1765	UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAA	35	UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAANN	347
	AS	1783	UUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUA	36	UUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUANN	348

S	478	CUGCCGCCUACCUCCACGC	37	CUGCCGCCUACCUCCACGCNN	349
AS	496	GCGUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAG	38	GCGUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGNN	350
S	764	CAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAG	39	CAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGNN	351
AS	782	CUACCACCUGCGCGGGCUG	40	CUACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGNN	352
S	348	UAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUG	41	UAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGNN	353
AS	366	CAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUA	42	CAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUANN	354
S	349	UUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCU	43	UUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUNN	355
AS	367	AGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAA	44	AGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAANN	356
S	354	UGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUG	45	UGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGNN	357
AS	372	CACUCGCUCUUUAACGCCA	46	CACUCGCUCUUUAACGCCANN	358
S	1772	UAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCU	47	UAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUNN	359
AS	1790	AGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUA	48	AGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUANN	360
S	1357	GAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAA	49	GAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAANN	361
AS	1375	UUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUC	50	UUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCNN	362
S	396	CCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUU	51	CCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUNN	363
AS	414	AACAACAUGGACCAGACGG	52	AACAACAUGGACCAGACGGNN	364
S	358	UUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCG	53	UUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGNN	365
AS	376	CGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAA	54	CGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAANN	366
S	350	GUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUC	55	GUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCNN	367
AS	368	GAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAAC	56	GAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACNN	368
S	832	CCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUC	57	CCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUCNN	369
AS	850	GAUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGG	58	GAUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGNN	370
S	1485	AUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUAC	59	AUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACNN	371
AS	1503	GUACUACUUUAUUAAUGAU	60	GUACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUNN	372
S	345	AGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGUU	61	AGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGUUNN	373
AS	363	AACCAGAAGCACUCGCUCU	62	AACCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUNN	374
S	833	GCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAU	63	GCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUNN	375
AS	851	AUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGC	64	AUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCNN	376
S	1359	AAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGG	65	AAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGNN	377
AS	1377	CCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUU	66	CCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUNN	378
S	765	GCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUA	67	GCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUANN	379
AS	783	UACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGC	68	UACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCNN	380
S	479	ACUGCCGCCUACCUCCACG	69	ACUGCCGCCUACCUCCACGNN	381
AS	497	CGUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGU	70	CGUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUNN	382
S	1358	AGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGA	71	AGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGANN	383
AS	1376	UCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCU	72	UCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUNN	384
S	1483	CAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACCG	73	CAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACCGNN	385
AS	1501	CGGUACUACUUUAUUAAUG	74	CGGUACUACUUUAUUAAUGNN	386
S	1775	UUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACA	75	UUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACANN	387
AS	1793	UGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAA	76	UGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAANN	388
S	858	CGCCUCAGUGGCCCCAAUU	77	CGCCUCAGUGGCCCCAAUUNN	389
AS	876	AAUUGGGGCCACUGAGGCG	78	AAUUGGGGCCACUGAGGCGNN	390
S	369	CAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGC	79	CAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCNN	391
AS	387	GCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUG	80	GCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGNN	392

S	362	GCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAG	81	GCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGNN	393
AS	380	CUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGC	82	CUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCNN	394
S	1770	GAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGG	83	GAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGNN	395
AS	1788	CCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUC	84	CCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCNN	396
S	1766	AUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUA	85	AUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUANN	397
AS	1784	UAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAU	86	UAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUNN	398
S	395	CGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUC	87	CGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCNN	399
AS	413	GAACAACAUGGACCAGACG	88	GAACAACAUGGACCAGACGNN	400
S	1491	CAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAG	89	CAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGNN	401
AS	1509	CUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUG	90	CUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGNN	402
S	370	CCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGG	91	CCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGNN	403
AS	388	CCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGG	92	CCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGNN	404
S	576	CGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUC	93	CGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCNN	405
AS	594	GACAUGUACAGCCACUACG	94	GACAUGUACAGCCACUACGNN	406
S	1484	UCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACC	95	UCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACCNN	407
AS	1502	GGUACUACUUUAUUAAUGA	96	GGUACUACUUUAUUAAUGANN	408
S	1490	AGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGU	97	AGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUNN	409
AS	1508	ACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCU	98	ACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUNN	410
S	578	CACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUG	99	CACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGNN	411
AS	596	CAUGUACAGCCACUACGUG	100	CAUGUACAGCCACUACGUGNN	412
S	1767	UAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUU	101	UAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUNN	413
AS	1785	AAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUA	102	AAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUANN	414
S	1351	GUGCAAACAGGAAAACUGA	103	GUGCAAACAGGAAAACUGANN	415
AS	1369	UCAGUUUUCCUGUUUGCAC	104	UCAGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACNN	416
S	408	UGGGCACCAUCACCGUCUG	105	UGGGCACCAUCACCGUCUGNN	417
AS	426	CAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCA	106	CAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCANN	418
S	577	ACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGU	107	ACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUNN	419
AS	595	ACAUGUACAGCCACUACGU	108	ACAUGUACAGCCACUACGUNN	420
s	1498	AGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUU	109	AGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUNN	421
AS	1516	AAUGAUUUUCUGUUACACU	110	AAUGAUUUUCUGUUACACUNN	422
S	1437	GCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUCG	111	GCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUCGNN	423
AS	1455	CGAUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGC	112	CGAUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCNN	424
s	347	AAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGG	113	AAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGNN	425
AS	365	CCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUU	114	CCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUNN	426
S	1438	CGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUC	115	CGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUCNN	427
AS	1456	GAUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCG	116	GAUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGNN	428
S	346	AAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGU	117	AAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGUNN	429
AS	364	ACCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUU	118	ACCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUNN	430
S	753	GGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCUG	119	GGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCUGNN	431
AS	771	CAGCAGUUCCACUACCACC	120	CAGCAGUUCCACUACCACCNN	432
S	361	CGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGA	121	CGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGANN	433
AS	379	UCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCG	122	UCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGNN	434
S	360	GAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAG	123	GAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGNN	435
AS	378	CUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUC	124	CUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCNN	436

S	760	CCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGA	125	CCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGANN	437
AS	778	UCCACUACCACCUGCGCGG	126	UCCACUACCACCUGCGCGGNN	438
S	1355	AAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAA	127	AAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAANN	439
AS	1373	UUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUU	128	UUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUNN	440
S	1356	AAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAA	129	AAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAANN	441
AS	1374	UUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUU	130	UUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUNN	442
S	1366	UUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGC	131	UUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCNN	443
AS	1384	GCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAA	132	GCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAANN	444
S	574	UAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCC	133	UAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCCNN	445
AS	592	GGGACAUGUACAGCCACUA	134	GGGACAUGUACAGCCACUANN	446
S	1368	UGUUACAAAAAGAAAUAGU	135	UGUUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUNN	447
AS	1386	ACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAACA	136	ACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAACANN	448
S	575	GUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCC	137	GUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCNN	449
AS	593	GGACAUGUACAGCCACUAC	138	GGACAUGUACAGCCACUACNN	450
S	1774	UUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAU	139	UUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUNN	451
AS	1792	AUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAA	140	AUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAANN	452
S	763	AGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGU	141	AGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUNN	453
AS	781	ACUACCACCUGCGCGGGCU	142	ACUACCACCUGCGCGGGCUNN	454
S	480	CACUGCCGCCUACCUCCAC	143	CACUGCCGCCUACCUCCACNN	455
AS	498	GUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUG	144	GUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUGNN	456
S	1764	AGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAA	145	AGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAANN	457
AS	1782	UUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACU	146	UUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUNN	458
S	758	GCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAAC	147	GCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACNN	459
AS	776	GUUCCACUACCACCUGCGC	148	GUUCCACUACCACCUGCGCNN	460
S	766	UGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGU	149	UGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUNN	461
AS	784	ACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCA	150	ACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCANN	462
S	755	CAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGC	151	CAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCNN	463
AS	773	GCAGUUCCACUACCACCUG	152	GCAGUUCCACUACCACCUGNN	464
S	407	GGGCACCAUCACCGUCUGG	153	GGGCACCAUCACCGUCUGGNN	465
AS	425	CCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCC	154	CCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCNN	466
S	1489	GAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUA	155	GAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUANN	467
AS	1507	UACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUC	156	UACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCNN	468
S	409	CUGGGCACCAUCACCGUCU	157	CUGGGCACCAUCACCGUCUNN	469
AS	427	AGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCAG	158	AGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCAGNN	470
S	754	AGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCU	159	AGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCUNN	471
AS	772	AGCAGUUCCACUACCACCU	160	AGCAGUUCCACUACCACCUNN	472
S	404	CACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCC	161	CACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCNN	473
AS	422	GGACCAGACGGUGAUGGUG	162	GGACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGNN	474
S	1486	AAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUA	163	AAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUANN	475
AS	1504	UACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUU	164	UACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUNN	476
S	1762	UCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAA	165	UCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAANN	477
AS	1780	UUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGA	166	UUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGANN	478
S	1361	AAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACA	167	AAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACANN	479
AS	1379	UGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUU	168	UGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUNN	480

s	1492	ACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAA	169	ACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAANN	481
AS	1510	UUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGU	170	UUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUNN	482
S	759	CGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAA	171	CGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAANN	483
AS	777	UUCCACUACCACCUGCGCG	172	UUCCACUACCACCUGCGCGNN	484
S	1439	GCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAU	173	GCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUNN	485
AS	1457	AUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGC	174	AUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCNN	486
S	834	AGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUA	175	AGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUANN	487
AS	852	UACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCU	176	UACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUNN	488
S	397	ACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGU	177	ACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUNN	489
AS	415	ACAACAUGGACCAGACGGU	178	ACAACAUGGACCAGACGGUNN	490
S	1496	UGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAA	179	UGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAANN	491
AS	1514	UUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACA	180	UUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACANN	492
S	762	GCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUG	181	GCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGNN	493
AS	780	CACUACCACCUGCGCGGGC	182	CACUACCACCUGCGCGGGCNN	494
S	836	GAAGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUG	183	GAAGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGNN	495
AS	854	CAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUUC	184	CAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUUCNN	496
S	1353	UAGUGCAAACAGGAAAACU	185	UAGUGCAAACAGGAAAACUNN	497
AS	1371	AGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUA	186	AGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUANN	498
S	1497	GUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUA	187	GUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUANN	499
AS	1515	UAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACAC	188	UAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACACNN	500
S	322	GUGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCA	189	GUGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCANN	501
AS	340	UGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACAC	190	UGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACACNN	502
S	359	AUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGC	191	AUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCNN	503
AS	377	GCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAU	192	GCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUNN	504
S	401	CAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUG	193	CAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGNN	505
AS	419	CAUGGACCAGACGGUGAUG	194	CAUGGACCAGACGGUGAUGNN	506
S	402	CCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAU	195	CCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUNN	507
AS	420	AUGGACCAGACGGUGAUGG	196	AUGGACCAGACGGUGAUGGNN	508
S	1487	AAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGU	197	AAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUNN	509
AS	1505	ACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUU	198	ACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUNN	510
S	1364	ACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAA	199	ACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAANN	511
AS	1382	UUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGU	200	UUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUNN	512
S	835	AAGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGU	201	AAGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUNN	513
AS	853	ACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUU	202	ACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUUNN	514
S	1776	UUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUAC	203	UUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACNN	515
AS	1794	GUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAA	204	GUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAANN	516
S	756	GCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUG	205	GCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGNN	517
AS	774	CAGUUCCACUACCACCUGC	206	CAGUUCCACUACCACCUGCNN	518
S	371	GCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUG	207	GCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGNN	519
AS	389	CAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGC	208	CAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCNN	520
S	406	GGCACCAUCACCGUCUGGU	209	GGCACCAUCACCGUCUGGUNN	521
AS	424	ACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCC	210	ACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCNN	522
S	757	CGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACU	211	CGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUNN	523
AS	775	AGUUCCACUACCACCUGCG	212	AGUUCCACUACCACCUGCGNN	524

s	1365	UACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCA	213	UACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCANN	525
AS	1383	UGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUA	214	UGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUANN	526
S	481	CCACUGCCGCCUACCUCCA	215	CCACUGCCGCCUACCUCCANN	527
AS	499	UGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUGG	216	UGGAGGUAGGCGCAGUGGNN	528
S	1761	CUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAA	217	CUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAANN	529
AS	1779	UUUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAG	218	UUUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGNN	530
S	1777	UUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUA	219	UUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUANN	531
AS	1795	UAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAA	220	UAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAANN	532
S	1769	AAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGA	221	AAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGANN	533
AS	1787	UCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUU	222	UCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUNN	534
S	398	CACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUG	223	CACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGNN	535
AS	416	CAACAUGGACCAGACGGUG	224	CAACAUGGACCAGACGGUGNN	536
S	1149	GAAAGGCACAGGCUGAAUG	225	GAAAGGCACAGGCUGAAUGNN	537
AS	1167	CAUUCAGCCUGUGCCUUUC	226	CAUUCAGCCUGUGCCUUUCNN	538
S	1354	AUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAAC	227	AUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAACNN	539
AS	1372	GUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAU	228	GUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUNN	540
S	502	GUGCGCUCCUCCAGGCAGC	229	GUGCGCUCCUCCAGGCAGCNN	541
AS	520	GCUGCCUGGAGGAGCGCAC	230	GCUGCCUGGAGGAGCGCACNN	542
S	831	CGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUCU	231	CGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUCUNN	543
AS	849	AGAUACAAGCAGGAGAUCG	232	AGAUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGNN	544
S	405	GCACCAUCACCGUCUGGUC	233	GCACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCNN	545
AS	423	GACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGC	234	GACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCNN	546
S	579	GCACGUAGUGGCUGUACAU	235	GCACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUNN	547
AS	597	AUGUACAGCCACUACGUGC	236	AUGUACAGCCACUACGUGCNN	548
S	1779	UAUUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUC	237	UAUUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCNN	549
AS	1797	GACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUA	238	GACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUANN	550
S	1360	AAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAG	239	AAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGNN	551
AS	1378	CUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUU	240	CUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUNN	552
S	363	AGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAA	241	AGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAANN	553
AS	381	UUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCU	242	UUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUNN	554
S	1780	UUAUUUUUAGAAUAUAGU	243	UUAUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUNN	555
AS	1798	ACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAA	244	ACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAANN	556
S	573	AGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCCG	245	AGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCCGNN	557
AS	591	CGGGACAUGUACAGCCACU	246	CGGGACAUGUACAGCCACUNN	558
S	364	AAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAA	247	AAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAANN	559
AS	382	UUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUU	248	UUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUNN	560
S	372	CGCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAU	249	CGCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUNN	561
AS	390	AUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCG	250	AUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCGNN	562
S	1499	CAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAU	251	CAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUNN	563
AS	1517	AUGAUUUUCUGUUACACUG	252	AUGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGNN	564
S	1768	AUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAU	253	AUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUNN	565
AS	1786	AUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAU	254	AUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUNN	566
S	482	GCCACUGCCGCCUACCUCC	255	GCCACUGCCGCCUACCUCCNN	567
AS	500	GGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUGGC	256	GGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUGGCNN	568

s	394	GUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCA	257	GUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCANN	569
AS	412	UGAACAACAUGGACCAGAC	258	UGAACAACAUGGACCAGACNN	570
S	1781	UUUAUUUUUAGAAUAUAG	259	UUUAUUUUUAGAAUAUAGNN	571
AS	1799	CUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAAA	260	CUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAAANN	572
S	365	GAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUA	261	GAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUANN	573
AS	383	UAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUC	262	UAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCNN	574
S	1362	AAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAAC	263	AAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACNN	575
AS	1380	GUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUU	264	GUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUNN	576
S	503	CGUGCGCUCCUCCAGGCAG	265	CGUGCGCUCCUCCAGGCAGNN	577
AS	521	CUGCCUGGAGGAGCGCACG	266	CUGCCUGGAGGAGCGCACGNN	578
S	1367	GUUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUG	267	GUUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGNN	579
AS	1385	CACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAAC	268	CACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAACNN	580
S	1763	GUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAA	269	GUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAANN	581
AS	1781	UUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGAC	270	UUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACNN	582
S	1778	AUUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCU	271	AUUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUNN	583
AS	1796	AGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAU	272	AGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUNN	584
S	366	UGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUU	273	UGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUNN	585
AS	38	AACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCA	274	AACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCANN	586
S	1352	AGUGCAAACAGGAAAACUG	275	AGUGCAAACAGGAAAACUGNN	587
AS	1370	CAGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACU	276	CAGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUNN	588
S	761	CCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGG	277	CCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGNN	589
AS	779	CCACUACCACCUGCGCGGG	278	CCACUACCACCUGCGCGGGNN	590
S	1493	AACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAA	279	AACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAANN	591
AS	1511	UUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUU	280	UUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUNN	592
S	399	UCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUU	281	UCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUNN	593
AS	417	AACAUGGACCAGACGGUGA	282	AACAUGGACCAGACGGUGANN	594
S	400	AUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGU	283	AUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUNN	595
AS	418	ACAUGGACCAGACGGUGAU	284	ACAUGGACCAGACGGUGAUNN	596
S	393	UCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCAC	285	UCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCACNN	597
AS	411	GUGAACAACAUGGACCAGA	286	GUGAACAACAUGGACCAGANN	598
S	767	GUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGG	287	GUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGNN	599
AS	785	CCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCAC	288	CCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACNN	600
S	403	ACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCA	289	ACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCANN	601
AS	421	UGGACCAGACGGUGAUGGU	290	UGGACCAGACGGUGAUGGUNN	602
S	768	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUG	291	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGNN	603
AS	786	CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACA	292	CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACANN	604
S	1500	ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCA	293	ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCANN	605
AS	1518	UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGU	294	UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUNN	606
S	1495	GUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAU	295	GUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUNN	607
AS	1513	AUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUAC	296	AUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACNN	608
S	1760	UACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAA	297	UACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAAANN	609
AS	1778	UUUUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUA	298	UUUUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUANN	610
S	1782	UUUUAUUUUUAGAAUAUA	299	UUUUAUUUUUAGAAUAUANN	611
AS	1800	UAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAAAA	300	UAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAAAANN	612

S	1488	AAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAG	301	AAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGNN	613
AS	1506	CUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUU	302	CUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUNN	614
S	769	GUGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGU	303	GUGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUNN	615
AS	787	ACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAC	304	ACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACACNN	616
S	373	GCGCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCA	305	GCGCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCANN	617
AS	391	UGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCGC	306	UGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCGCNN	618
S	1363	CAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAA	307	CAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAANN	619
AS	1381	UUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUG	308	UUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGNN	620
S	1494	UAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUA	309	UAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUANN	621
AS	1512	UAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUA	310	UAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUANN	622
S	1748	AAAAAAAGUUUUAAAUAAA	311	AAAAAAAGUUUUAAAUAAANN	623
AS	1766	UUUAUUUAAAACUUUUUUU	312	UUUAUUUAAAACUUUUUUNN	624

74

Table 3. Sense and antisense strand sequences of human MIG12 dsRNAs

Strand ID	position of 5'	Sequence with	SEQ	Sequence with	SEQ
(S= sense;	base on	3'deoxythimidine	ID	3' deoxythimidine	ID
AS=	transcript	overhang	NO:	overhang	NO:
antisense)	(NM_001098791.1,	(phosphodiester		(phosphorothioate	
	SEQ ID NO:1299)	linkage)(5' to 3')		linkage)(5' to 3')	
s	355	AUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUdTdT	625	AUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUdTsdT	937
AS	373	ACUCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUdTdT	626	ACUCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUdTsdT	938
S	352	GCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUdTdT	627	GCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUdTsdT	939
AS	370	AGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGCdTdT	628	AGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGCdTsdT	940
S	1442	UGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGdTdT	629	UGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGdTsdT	941
AS	1460	CCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAdTdT	630	CCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAdTsdT	942
S	1441	GUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAdTdT	631	GUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAdTsdT	943
AS	1459	UCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACdTdT	632	UCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACdTsdT	944
S	356	CAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGdTdT	633	CAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGdTsdT	945
AS	374	CUCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGdTdT	634	CUCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGdTsdT	946
S	353	GGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCdTdT	635	GGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCdTsdT	947
AS	371	GCACUCGCUCUUUAACGCCdTdT	636	GCACUCGCUCUUUAACGCCdTsdT	948
S	580	AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACAdTdT	637	AGCACGUAGUGGCUGUACAdTsdT	949
AS	598	UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCUdTdT	638	UGUACAGCCACUACGUGCUdTsdT	950
S	1440	UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAdTdT	639	UGCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAdTsdT	951
AS	1458	UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCAdTdT	640	UUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCAdTsdT	952
S	367	AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUdTdT	641	AUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUdTsdT	953
AS	385	ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUdTdT	642	ACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUdTsdT	954
S	368	AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGdTdT	643	AAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGdTsdT	955
AS	386	CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUdTdT	644	CGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUdTsdT	956
S	1443	UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGdTdT	645	UUGUGCGCUUAUCACAAUGdTsdT	957
AS	1461	CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAAdTdT	646	CAUUGUGAUAAGCGCACAAdTsdT	958
S	357	UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAdTdT	647	UCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAdTsdT	959
AS	375	UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAdTdT	648	UCGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAdTsdT	960
S	321	UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUdTdT	649	UGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAUdTsdT	961
AS	339	AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACAdTdT	650	AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACAdTsdT	962
S	351	CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUdTdT	651	CGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUdTsdT	963
AS	369	AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGdTdT	652	AAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACGdTsdT	964
S	1771	AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGdTdT	653	AGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGdTsdT	965
AS	1789	CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUdTdT	654	CAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUdTsdT	966
S	1773	UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCdTdT	655	UUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCdTsdT	967
AS	1791	GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAdTdT	656	GAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAdTsdT	968
S	1501	UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCdTdT	657	UACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCdTsdT	969
AS	1519	GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUAdTdT	658	GAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUAdTsdT	970
S	1765	UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAdTdT	659	UAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAdTsdT	971
AS	1783	UUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAdTdT	660	UUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAdTsdT	972

S	478	CUGCCGCCUACCUCCACGCdTdT	661	CUGCCGCCUACCUCCACGCdTsdT	973
AS	496	GCGUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGdTdT	662	GCGUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGdTsdT	974
S	764	CAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGdTdT	663	CAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGdTsdT	975
AS	782	CUACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGdTdT	664	CUACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGdTsdT	976
S	348	UAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGdTdT	665	UAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGdTsdT	977
AS	366	CAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAdTdT	666	CAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAdTsdT	978
S	349	UUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUdTdT	667	UUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUdTsdT	979
AS	367	AGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAAdTdT	668	AGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAAdTsdT	980
S	354	UGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGdTdT	669	UGGCGUUAAAGAGCGAGUGdTsdT	981
AS	372	CACUCGCUCUUUAACGCCAdTdT	670	CACUCGCUCUUUAACGCCAdTsdT	982
S	1772	UAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUdTdT	671	UAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUdTsdT	983
AS	1790	AGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAdTdT	672	AGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAdTsdT	984
S	1357	GAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAdTdT	673	GAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAdTsdT	985
AS	1375	UUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCdTdT	674	UUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCdTsdT	986
S	396	CCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUdTdT	675	CCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUdTsdT	987
AS	414	AACAACAUGGACCAGACGGdTdT	676	AACAACAUGGACCAGACGGdTsdT	988
S	358	UUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGdTdT	677	UUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCGdTsdT	989
AS	376	CGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAdTdT	678	CGCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAdTsdT	990
S	350	GUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCdTdT	679	GUUAAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCdTsdT	991
AS	368	GAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACdTdT	680	GAAGCACUCGCUCUUUAACdTsdT	992
S	832	CCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUCdTdT	681	CCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUCdTsdT	993
AS	850	GAUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGdTdT	682	GAUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGdTsdT	994
S	1485	AUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACdTdT	683	AUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACdTsdT	995
AS	1503	GUACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUdTdT	684	GUACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUdTsdT	996
S	345	AGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGUUdTdT	685	AGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGUUdTsdT	997
AS	363	AACCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUdTdT	686	AACCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUdTsdT	998
S	833	GCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUdTdT	687	GCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUdTsdT	999
AS	851	AUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCdTdT	688	AUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCdTsdT	1000
S	1359	AAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGdTdT	689	AAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGdTsdT	1001
AS	1377	CCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUdTdT	690	CCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUdTsdT	1002
S	765	GCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAdTdT	691	GCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAdTsdT	1003
AS	783	UACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCdTdT	692	UACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCdTsdT	1004
S	479	ACUGCCGCCUACCUCCACGdTdT	693	ACUGCCGCCUACCUCCACGdTsdT	1005
AS	497	CGUGGAGGUAGGCGCAGUdTdT	694	CGUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUdTsdT	1006
S	1358	AGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAdTdT	695	AGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAdTsdT	1007
AS	1376	UCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUdTdT	696	UCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUdTsdT	1008
S	1483	CAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACCGdTdT	697	CAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACCGdTsdT	1009
AS	1501	CGGUACUACUUUAUUAAUGdTdT	698	CGGUACUACUUUAUUAAUGdTsdT	1010
S	1775	UUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAdTdT	699	UUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAdTsdT	1011
AS	1793	UGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAdTdT	700	UGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAdTsdT	1012
S	858	CGCCUCAGUGGCCCCAAUUdTdT	701	CGCCUCAGUGGCCCCAAUUdTsdT	1013
AS	876	AAUUGGGGCCACUGAGGCGdTdT	702	AAUUGGGGCCACUGAGGCGdTsdT	1014
S	369	CAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCdTdT	703	CAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCdTsdT	1015
AS	387	GCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGdTdT	704	GCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGdTsdT	1016

s	362	GCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGdTdT	705	GCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGdTsdT	1017
AS	380	CUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCdTdT	706	CUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCdTsdT	1018
S	1770	GAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGdTdT	707	GAAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGdTsdT	1019
AS	1788	CCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCdTdT	708	CCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUCdTsdT	1020
S	1766	AUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAdTdT	709	AUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAdTsdT	1021
AS	1784	UAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUdTdT	710	UAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUdTsdT	1022
S	395	CGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCdTdT	711	CGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCdTsdT	1023
AS	413	GAACAACAUGGACCAGACGdTdT	712	GAACAACAUGGACCAGACGdTsdT	1024
S	1491	CAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGdTdT	713	CAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGdTsdT	1025
AS	1509	CUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGdTdT	714	CUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGdTsdT	1026
S	370	CCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGdTdT	715	CCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGGdTsdT	1027
AS	388	CCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGdTdT	716	CCAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGdTsdT	1028
S	576	CGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCdTdT	717	CGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCdTsdT	1029
AS	594	GACAUGUACAGCCACUACGdTdT	718	GACAUGUACAGCCACUACGdTsdT	1030
S	1484	UCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACCdTdT	719	UCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUACCdTsdT	1031
AS	1502	GGUACUACUUUAUUAAUGAdTdT	720	GGUACUACUUUAUUAAUGAdTsdT	1032
S	1490	AGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUdTdT	721	AGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUdTsdT	1033
AS	1508	ACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUdTdT	722	ACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUdTsdT	1034
S	578	CACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGdTdT	723	CACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGdTsdT	1035
AS	596	CAUGUACAGCCACUACGUGdTdT	724	CAUGUACAGCCACUACGUGdTsdT	1036
S	1767	UAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUdTdT	725	UAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUUdTsdT	1037
AS	1785	AAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAdTdT	726	AAUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAdTsdT	1038
S	1351	GUGCAAACAGGAAAACUGAdTdT	727	GUGCAAACAGGAAAACUGAdTsdT	1039
AS	1369	UCAGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACdTdT	728	UCAGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACdTsdT	1040
S	408	UGGGCACCAUCACCGUCUGdTdT	729	UGGGCACCAUCACCGUCUGdTsdT	1041
AS	426	CAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCAdTdT	730	CAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCAdTsdT	1042
S	577	ACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUdTdT	731	ACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUdTsdT	1043
AS	595	ACAUGUACAGCCACUACGUdTdT	732	ACAUGUACAGCCACUACGUdTsdT	1044
S	1498	AGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUdTdT	733	AGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUdTsdT	1045
AS	1516	AAUGAUUUUCUGUUACACUdTdT	734	AAUGAUUUUCUGUUACACUdTsdT	1046
S	1437	GCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUCGdTdT	735	GCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUCGdTsdT	1047
AS	1455	CGAUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCdTdT	736	CGAUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCdTsdT	1048
S	347	AAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGdTdT	737	AAAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGdTsdT	1049
AS	365	CCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUdTdT	738	CCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUUdTsdT	1050
S	1438	CGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUCdTdT	739	CGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUCdTsdT	1051
AS	1456	GAUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGdTdT	740	GAUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGdTsdT	1052
S	346	AAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGUdTdT	741	AAGAGCGAGUGCUUCUGGUdTsdT	1053
AS	364	ACCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUdTdT	742	ACCAGAAGCACUCGCUCUUdTsdT	1054
S	753	GGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCUGdTdT	743	GGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCUGdTsdT	1055
AS	771	CAGCAGUUCCACUACCACCdTdT	744	CAGCAGUUCCACUACCACCdTsdT	1056
S	361	CGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAdTdT	745	CGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAdTsdT	1057
AS	379	UCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGdTdT	746	UCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGdTsdT	1058
S	360	GAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGdTdT	747	GAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGdTsdT	1059
AS	378	CUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCdTdT	748	CUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUCdTsdT	1060

s	760	CCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAdTdT	749	CCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAdTsdT	1061
AS	778	UCCACUACCACCUGCGCGGdTdT	750	UCCACUACCACCUGCGCGGdTsdT	1062
S	1355	AAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAAdTdT	751	AAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAAdTsdT	1063
AS	1373	UUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUdTdT	752	UUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUdTsdT	1064
S	1356	AAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAdTdT	753	AAAUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAdTsdT	1065
AS	1374	UUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUdTdT	754	UUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUUUdTsdT	1066
S	1366	UUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCdTdT	755	UUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCdTsdT	1067
AS	1384	GCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAAdTdT	756	GCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAAdTsdT	1068
S	574	UAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCCdTdT	757	UAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCCdTsdT	1069
AS	592	GGGACAUGUACAGCCACUAdTdT	758	GGGACAUGUACAGCCACUAdTsdT	1070
S	1368	UGUUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUdTdT	759	UGUUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUdTsdT	1071
AS	1386	ACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAACAdTdT	760	ACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAACAdTsdT	1072
S	575	GUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCdTdT	761	GUAGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCdTsdT	1073
AS	593	GGACAUGUACAGCCACUACdTdT	762	GGACAUGUACAGCCACUACdTsdT	1074
S	1774	UUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUdTdT	763	UUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACAUdTsdT	1075
AS	1792	AUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAdTdT	764	AUGUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAdTsdT	1076
S	763	AGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUdTdT	765	AGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUdTsdT	1077
AS	781	ACUACCACCUGCGCGGGCUdTdT	766	ACUACCACCUGCGCGGGCUdTsdT	1078
S	480	CACUGCCGCCUACCUCCACdTdT	767	CACUGCCGCCUACCUCCACdTsdT	1079
AS	498	GUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUGdTdT	768	GUGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUGdTsdT	1080
S	1764	AGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAdTdT	769	AGUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAdTsdT	1081
AS	1782	UUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUdTdT	770	UUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACUdTsdT	1082
S	758	GCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACdTdT	771	GCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACdTsdT	1083
AS	776	GUUCCACUACCACCUGCGCdTdT	772	GUUCCACUACCACCUGCGCdTsdT	1084
S	766	UGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUdTdT	773	UGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGUdTsdT	1085
AS	784	ACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCAdTdT	774	ACCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCAdTsdT	1086
S	755	CAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCdTdT	775	CAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCdTsdT	1087
AS	773	GCAGUUCCACUACCACCUGdTdT	776	GCAGUUCCACUACCACCUGdTsdT	1088
S	407	GGGCACCAUCACCGUCUGGdTdT	777	GGGCACCAUCACCGUCUGGdTsdT	1089
AS	425	CCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCdTdT	778	CCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCdTsdT	1090
S	1489	GAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAdTdT	779	GAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAdTsdT	1091
AS	1507	UACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCdTdT	780	UACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCdTsdT	1092
S	409	CUGGGCACCAUCACCGUCUdTdT	781	CUGGGCACCAUCACCGUCUdTsdT	1093
AS	427	AGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCAGdTdT	782	AGACGGUGAUGGUGCCCAGdTsdT	1094
S	754	AGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCUdTdT	783	AGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGCUdTsdT	1095
AS	772	AGCAGUUCCACUACCACCUdTdT	784	AGCAGUUCCACUACCACCUdTsdT	1096
S	404	CACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCdTdT	785	CACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCdTsdT	1097
AS	422	GGACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGdTdT	786	GGACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGdTsdT	1098
S	1486	AAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUAdTdT	787	AAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUAdTsdT	1099
AS	1504	UACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUdTdT	788	UACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUdTsdT	1100
S	1762	UCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAdTdT	789	UCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAdTsdT	1101
AS	1780	UUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGAdTdT	790	UUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGAdTsdT	1102
S	1361	AAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAdTdT	791	AAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAdTsdT	1103
AS	1379	UGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUdTdT	792	UGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUdTsdT	1104

s	1492	ACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAdTdT	793	ACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAAdTsdT	1105
AS	1510	UUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUdTdT	794	UUUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUdTsdT	1106
S	759	CGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAAdTdT	795	CGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAAdTsdT	1107
AS	777	UUCCACUACCACCUGCGCGdTdT	796	UUCCACUACCACCUGCGCGdTsdT	1108
S	1439	GCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUdTdT	797	GCGCUUAUCACAAUGGAAUdTsdT	1109
AS	1457	AUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCdTdT	798	AUUCCAUUGUGAUAAGCGCdTsdT	1110
S	834	AGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAdTdT	799	AGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAdTsdT	1111
AS	852	UACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUdTdT	800	UACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUdTsdT	1112
S	397	ACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUdTdT	801	ACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUdTsdT	1113
AS	415	ACAACAUGGACCAGACGGUdTdT	802	ACAACAUGGACCAGACGGUdTsdT	1114
S	1496	UGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAdTdT	803	UGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAdTsdT	1115
AS	1514	UUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACAdTdT	804	UUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACAdTsdT	1116
S	762	GCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGdTdT	805	GCCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGdTsdT	1117
AS	780	CACUACCACCUGCGCGGGCdTdT	806	CACUACCACCUGCGCGGGCdTsdT	1118
S	836	GAAGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGdTdT	807	GAAGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGdTsdT	1119
AS	854	CAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUUCdTdT	808	CAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUUCdTsdT	1120
S	1353	UAGUGCAAACAGGAAAACUdTdT	809	UAGUGCAAACAGGAAAACUdTsdT	1121
AS	1371	AGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAdTdT	810	AGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAdTsdT	1122
S	1497	GUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAdTdT	811	GUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAdTsdT	1123
AS	1515	UAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACACdTdT	812	UAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACACdTsdT	1124
S	322	GUGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAdTdT	813	GUGUCGCAGAUUUGCAUCAdTsdT	1125
AS	340	UGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACACdTdT	814	UGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACACdTsdT	1126
S	359	AUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCdTdT	815	AUUCAUGGCGUUAAAGAGCdTsdT	1127
AS	377	GCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUdTdT	816	GCUCUUUAACGCCAUGAAUdTsdT	1128
S	401	CAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGdTdT	817	CAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGdTsdT	1129
AS	419	CAUGGACCAGACGGUGAUGdTdT	818	CAUGGACCAGACGGUGAUGdTsdT	1130
S	402	CCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUdTdT	819	CCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUdTsdT	1131
AS	420	AUGGACCAGACGGUGAUGGdTdT	820	AUGGACCAGACGGUGAUGGdTsdT	1132
S	1487	AAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUdTdT	821	AAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGUdTsdT	1133
AS	1505	ACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUdTdT	822	ACUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUdTsdT	1134
S	1364	ACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAdTdT	823	ACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAdTsdT	1135
AS	1382	UUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUdTdT	824	UUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUdTsdT	1136
S	835	AAGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUdTdT	825	AAGCCGAUCUCCUGCUUGUdTsdT	1137
AS	853	ACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUUdTdT	826	ACAAGCAGGAGAUCGGCUUdTsdT	1138
S	1776	UUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACdTdT	827	UUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUACdTsdT	1139
AS	1794	GUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAdTdT	828	GUAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAdTsdT	1140
S	756	GCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGdTdT	829	GCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUGdTsdT	1141
AS	774	CAGUUCCACUACCACCUGCdTdT	830	CAGUUCCACUACCACCUGCdTsdT	1142
S	371	GCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGdTdT	831	GCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUGdTsdT	1143
AS	389	CAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCdTdT	832	CAUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCdTsdT	1144
S	406	GGCACCAUCACCGUCUGGUdTdT	833	GGCACCAUCACCGUCUGGUdTsdT	1145
AS	424	ACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCdTdT	834	ACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCCdTsdT	1146
S	757	CGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUdTdT	835	CGCAGGUGGUAGUGGAACUdTsdT	1147
AS	775	AGUUCCACUACCACCUGCGdTdT	836	AGUUCCACUACCACCUGCGdTsdT	1148

S	1365	UACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAdTdT	837	UACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAdTsdT	1149
AS	1383	UGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAdTdT	838	UGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAdTsdT	1150
S	481	CCACUGCCGCCUACCUCCAdTdT	839	CCACUGCCGCCUACCUCCAdTsdT	1151
AS	499	UGGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUGGdTdT	840	UGGAGGUAGGCGCAGUGGdTsdT	1152
S	1761	CUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAAdTdT	841	CUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAAdTsdT	1153
AS	1779	UUUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGdTdT	842	UUUUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGdTsdT	1154
S	1777	UUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUAdTdT	843	UUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUAdTsdT	1155
AS	1795	UAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAdTdT	844	UAGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAdTsdT	1156
S	1769	AAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAdTdT	845	AAUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAdTsdT	1157
AS	1787	UCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUdTdT	846	UCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUUdTsdT	1158
S	398	CACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGdTdT	847	CACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUGdTsdT	1159
AS	416	CAACAUGGACCAGACGGUGdTdT	848	CAACAUGGACCAGACGGUGdTsdT	1160
S	1149	GAAAGGCACAGGCUGAAUGdTdT	849	GAAAGGCACAGGCUGAAUGdTsdT	1161
AS	1167	CAUUCAGCCUGUGCCUUUCdTdT	850	CAUUCAGCCUGUGCCUUUCdTsdT	1162
S	1354	AUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAACdTdT	851	AUAGUGCAAACAGGAAAACdTsdT	1163
AS	1372	GUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUdTdT	852	GUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUAUdTsdT	1164
S	502	GUGCGCUCCUCCAGGCAGCdTdT	853	GUGCGCUCCUCCAGGCAGCdTsdT	1165
AS	520	GCUGCCUGGAGGAGCGCACdTdT	854	GCUGCCUGGAGGAGCGCACdTsdT	1166
S	831	CGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUCUdTdT	855	CGAUCUCCUGCUUGUAUCUdTsdT	1167
AS	849	AGAUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGdTdT	856	AGAUACAAGCAGGAGAUCGdTsdT	1168
S	405	GCACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCdTdT	857	GCACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCdTsdT	1169
AS	423	GACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCdTdT	858	GACCAGACGGUGAUGGUGCdTsdT	1170
S	579	GCACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUdTdT	859	GCACGUAGUGGCUGUACAUdTsdT	1171
AS	597	AUGUACAGCCACUACGUGCdTdT	860	AUGUACAGCCACUACGUGCdTsdT	1172
S	1779	UAUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCdTdT	861	UAUUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCdTsdT	1173
AS	1797	GACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAdTdT	862	GACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAdTsdT	1174
S	1360	AAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGdTdT	863	AAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACAGdTsdT	1175
AS	1378	CUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUdTdT	864	CUGUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUdTsdT	1176
S	363	AGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAdTdT	865	AGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAAdTsdT	1177
AS	381	UUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUdTdT	866	UUUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUdTsdT	1178
S	1780	UUAUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUdTdT	867	UUAUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUdTsdT	1179
AS	1798	ACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAAdTdT	868	ACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAAdTsdT	1180
S	573	AGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCCGdTdT	869	AGUGGCUGUACAUGUCCCGdTsdT	1181
AS	591	CGGGACAUGUACAGCCACUdTdT	870	CGGGACAUGUACAGCCACUdTsdT	1182
S	364	AAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAdTdT	871	AAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAAdTsdT	1183
AS	382	UUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUdTdT	872	UUAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUdTsdT	1184
S	372	CGCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUdTdT	873	CGCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAUdTsdT	1185
AS	390	AUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCGdTdT	874	AUGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCGdTsdT	1186
S	1499	CAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUdTdT	875	CAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAUdTsdT	1187
AS	1517	AUGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGdTdT	876	AUGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGdTsdT	1188
S	1768	AUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUdTdT	877	AUAUAGUCUACAUCUGGAUdTsdT	1189
AS	1786	AUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUdTdT	878	AUCCAGAUGUAGACUAUAUdTsdT	1190
S	482	GCCACUGCCGCCUACCUCCdTdT	879	GCCACUGCCGCCUACCUCCdTsdT	1191
AS	500	GGAGGUAGGCGCAGUGGCdTdT	880	GGAGGUAGGCGGCAGUGGCdTsdT	1192

S	394	GUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCAdTdT	881	GUCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCAdTsdT	1193
AS	412	UGAACAACAUGGACCAGACdTdT	882	UGAACAACAUGGACCAGACdTsdT	1194
S	1781	UUUAUUUUUUAGAAUAUAGdTdT	883	UUUAUUUUUAGAAUAUAGdTsdT	1195
AS	1799	CUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAAAdTdT	884	CUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUAAAdTsdT	1196
S	365	GAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAdTdT	885	GAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUAdTsdT	1197
AS	383	UAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCdTdT	886	UAACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCdTsdT	1198
S	1362	AAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACdTdT	887	AAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAACdTsdT	1199
AS	1380	GUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUdTdT	888	GUUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUdTsdT	1200
S	503	CGUGCGCUCCUCCAGGCAGdTdT	889	CGUGCGCUCCUCCAGGCAGdTsdT	1201
AS	521	CUGCCUGGAGGAGCGCACGdTdT	890	CUGCCUGGAGGAGCGCACGdTsdT	1202
S	1367	GUUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGdTdT	891	GUUACAAAAAGAAAUAGUGdTsdT	1203
AS	1385	CACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAACdTdT	892	CACUAUUUCUUUUUGUAACdTsdT	1204
S	1763	GUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAdTdT	893	GUCUACAUCUGGAUUAAAAdTsdT	1205
AS	1781	UUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACdTdT	894	UUUUAAUCCAGAUGUAGACdTsdT	1206
S	1778	AUUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUdTdT	895	AUUUUUUAGAAUAUAGUCUdTsdT	1207
AS	1796	AGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUdTdT	896	AGACUAUAUUCUAAAAAAUdTsdT	1208
S	366	UGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUdTdT	897	UGAAGCGAUUCAUGGCGUUdTsdT	1209
AS	38	AACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAdTdT	898	AACGCCAUGAAUCGCUUCAdTsdT	1210
S	1352	AGUGCAAACAGGAAAACUGdTdT	899	AGUGCAAACAGGAAAACUGdTsdT	1211
AS	1370	CAGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUdTdT	900	CAGUUUUCCUGUUUGCACUdTsdT	1212
S	761	CCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGdTdT	901	CCCGCGCAGGUGGUAGUGGdTsdT	1213
AS	779	CCACUACCACCUGCGCGGGdTdT	902	CCACUACCACCUGCGCGGGdTsdT	1214
S	1493	AACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAdTdT	903	AACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAAdTsdT	1215
AS	1511	UUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUdTdT	904	UUAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUdTsdT	1216
S	399	UCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUdTdT	905	UCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUUdTsdT	1217
AS	417	AACAUGGACCAGACGGUGAdTdT	906	AACAUGGACCAGACGGUGAdTsdT	1218
S	400	AUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUdTdT	907	AUCACCGUCUGGUCCAUGUdTsdT	1219
AS	418	ACAUGGACCAGACGGUGAUdTdT	908	ACAUGGACCAGACGGUGAUdTsdT	1220
S	393	UCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCACdTdT	909	UCUGGUCCAUGUUGUUCACdTsdT	1221
AS	411	GUGAACAACAUGGACCAGAdTdT	910	GUGAACAACAUGGACCAGAdTsdT	1222
S	767	GUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGdTdT	911	GUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGGdTsdT	1223
AS	785	CCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACdTdT	912	CCACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACdTsdT	1224
S	403	ACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAdTdT	913	ACCAUCACCGUCUGGUCCAdTsdT	1225
AS	421	UGGACCAGACGGUGAUGGUdTdT	914	UGGACCAGACGGUGAUGGUdTsdT	1226
S	121		914		
١	768	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTdT	915	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTsdT	1227
AS					
	768	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTdT	915	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTsdT	1227
AS	768 786	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTdT CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAdTdT	915 916	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTsdT CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAdTsdT	1227 1228
AS S	768 786 1500	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTdT CACCUGCGCGGGGCUGCACAdTdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTdT	915 916 917	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTsdT CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAdTsdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTsdT	1227 1228 1229
AS S AS	768 786 1500 1518	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTdT CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAdTdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTdT UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUdTdT	915 916 917 918	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTsdT CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAdTsdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTsdT UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUdTsdT	1227 1228 1229 1230
AS S AS	768 786 1500 1518 1495	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTdT CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAdTdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTdT UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUdTdT GUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUdTdT	915 916 917 918 919	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTsdT CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAdTsdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTsdT UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUdTsdT GUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUdTsdT	1227 1228 1229 1230 1231
AS S AS S AS	768 786 1500 1518 1495 1513	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTdT CACCUGCGCGGGGCUGCACAdTdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTdT UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUdTdT GUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUdTdT AUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACdTdT	915 916 917 918 919 920	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTsdT CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAdTsdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTsdT UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUdTsdT GUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUdTsdT AUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACdTsdT	1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232
AS S AS S AS S S	768 786 1500 1518 1495 1513 1760	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTdT CACCUGCGCGGGGCUGCACAdTdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTdT UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUdTdT GUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUdTdT AUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACdTdT UACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAAAAdTdT	915 916 917 918 919 920	UGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUGdTsdT CACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACAdTsdT ACAGUGUAACAGAAAAUCAdTsdT UGAUUUUCUGUUACACUGUdTsdT GUAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUdTsdT AUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUACdTsdT UACAUCUGGAUUAAAAAAAAdTsdT	1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233

S	1488	AAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGdTdT	925	AAAAUCAUUAAUAAAGUAGdTsdT	1237
AS	1506	CUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUdTdT	926	CUACUUUAUUAAUGAUUUUdTsdT	1238
S	769	GUGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUdTdT	927	GUGUGCAGCCCGCGCAGGUdTsdT	1239
AS	787	ACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACACdTdT	928	ACCUGCGCGGGCUGCACACdTsdT	1240
S	373	GCGCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAdTdT	929	GCGCCAAUGAAGCGAUUCAdTsdT	1241
AS	391	UGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCGCdTdT	930	UGAAUCGCUUCAUUGGCGCdTsdT	1242
S	1363	CAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAAdTdT	931	CAAAAAGAAAUAGUGCAAAdTsdT	1243
AS	1381	UUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGdTdT	932	UUUGCACUAUUUCUUUUUGdTsdT	1244
S	1494	UAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAdTdT	933	UAACAGAAAAUCAUUAAUAdTsdT	1245
AS	1512	UAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUAdTdT	934	UAUUAAUGAUUUUCUGUUAdTsdT	1246
S	1748	AAAAAAAGUUUUAAAUAAAdTdT	935	AAAAAAGUUUUAAAUAAAdTsdT	1247
AS	1766	UUUAUUUAAAACUUUUUUUdtdt	936	UUUAUUUAAAACUUUUUUUdTsdT	1248

<u>Table 4. Chemically modified sense and antisense strand sequences of human MIG12</u> <u>dsRNAs</u>

5

Strand ID	Oligo #	Position of 5'	Sequence (5' to 3')	SEQ
(S= sense;		base on		ID
AS=		transcript		NO:
antisense)		(NM_001098791.1,		
		SEQ ID NO:1299)		
S	33656	355	AuGGcGuuAAAGAGcGAGudTsdT	1249
AS	33657	373	ACUCGCUCUUuAACGCcAUdTsdT	1250
S	33658	352	GcGuuAAAGAGcGAGuGcudTsdT	1251
AS	33659	370	AGcACUCGCUCUUuAACGCdTsdT	1252
S	33660	1442	uGuGcGcuuAucAcAAuGGdTsdT	1253
AS	33661	1460	CcAUUGUGAuAAGCGcAcAdTsdT	1254
S	33662	1441	GuGcGcuuAucAcAAuGGAdTsdT	1255
AS	33663	1459	UCcAUUGUGAuAAGCGcACdTsdT	1256
S	33664	356	cAuGGcGuuAAAGAGcGAGdTsdT	1257
AS	33665	374	CUCGCUCUUuAACGCcAUGdTsdT	1258
S	33666	353	GGcGuuAAAGAGcGAGuGcdTsdT	1259
AS	33667	371	GcACUCGCUCUUuAACGCCdTsdT	1260
S	33668	580	AGcAcGuAGuGGcuGuAcAdTsdT	1261
AS	33669	598	UGuAcAGCcACuACGUGCUdTsdT	1262
S	33670	1440	uGcGcuuAucAcAAuGGAAdTsdT	1263
AS	33671	1458	UUCcAUUGUGAuAAGCGcAdTsdT	1264
S	33672	367	AuGAAGcGAuucAuGGcGudTsdT	1265
AS	33673	385	ACGCcAUGAAUCGCUUcAUdTsdT	1266
S	33674	368	AAuGAAGcGAuucAuGGcGdTsdT	1267
AS	33675	386	CGCcAUGAAUCGCUUcAUUdTsdT	1268

S	33676	1443	uuGuGcGcuuAucAcAAuGdTsdT	1269
AS	33677	1461	cAUUGUGAuAAGCGcAcAAdTsdT	1270
S	33678	357	ucAuGGcGuuAAAGAGcGAdTsdT	1271
AS	33679	375	UCGCUCUUuAACGCcAUGAdTsdT	1272
S	33680	321	uGucGcAGAuuuGcAucAudTsdT	1273
AS	33681	339	AUGAUGCAAAUCUGCGACAdTsdT	1274
S	33682	351	cGuuAAAGAGcGAGuGcuudTsdT	1275
AS	33683	369	AAGcACUCGCUCUUuAACGdTsdT	1276
S	33684	1771	AGAAuAuAGucuAcAucuGdTsdT	1277
AS	33685	1789	cAGAUGuAGACuAuAUUCUdTsdT	1278
S	33686	1773	uuAGAAuAuAGucuAcAucdTsdT	1279
AS	33687	1791	GAUGuAGACuAuAUUCuAAdTsdT	1280
S	33688	1501	uAcAGuGuAAcAGAAAAucdTsdT	1281
AS	33689	1519	GAUUUUCUGUuAcACUGuAdTsdT	1282
S	33690	1765	uAGucuAcAucuGGAuuAAdTsdT	1283
AS	33691	1783	UuAAUCcAGAUGuAGACuAdTsdT	1284
S	33692	478	cuGccGccuAccuccAcGcdTsdT	1285
AS	33693	496	GCGUGGAGGuAGGCGGcAGdTsdT	1286
S	33694	764	cAGcccGcGcAGGuGGuAGdTsdT	1287
AS	33695	782	CuACcACCUGCGCGGGCUGdTsdT	1288
S	33696	348	uAAAGAGcGAGuGcuucuGdTsdT	1289
AS	33697	366	cAGAAGcACUCGCUCUUuAdTsdT	1290
S	33698	349	uuAAAGAGcGAGuGcuucudTsdT	1291
AS	33699	367	AGAAGcACUCGCUCUUuAAdTsdT	1292
S	33700	354	uGGcGuuAAAGAGcGAGuGdTsdT	1293
AS	33701	372	cACUCGCUCUUuAACGCcAdTsdT	1294
S	33702	1772	uAGAAuAuAGucuAcAucudTsdT	1295
AS	33703	1790	AGAUGuAGACuAuAUUCuAdTsdT	1296
S	33704	1357	GAAAuAGuGcAAAcAGGAAdTsdT	1297
AS	33705	1375	UUCCUGUUUGcACuAUUUCdTsdT	1298

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10

Synthesis of MIG12 Sequences

MIG12 sequences were synthesized on MerMade 192 synthesizer at $1\mu\text{mol}$ scale.

For all the sequences in Table 4, 'endolight' chemistry was applied as detailed below.

All pyrimidines (cytosine and uridine) in the sense strand were replaced with corresponding 2'-O-Methyl bases (2' O-Methyl C and 2'-O-Methyl U)

• In the antisense strand, pyrimidines adjacent to (towards 5' position) ribo A nucleoside were replaced with their corresponding 2-O-Methyl nucleosides

- A two base dTsdT extension at 3' end of both sense and anti sense sequences was introduced
- The sequence file was converted to a text file to make it compatible for loading in the MerMade 192 synthesis software

The synthesis of MIG12 sequences used solid supported oligonucleotide synthesis using phosphoramidite chemistry

The synthesis of the above sequences was performed at 1um scale in 96 well plates. The amidite solutions were prepared at 0.1M concentration and ethyl thio tetrazole (0.6M in Acetonitrile) was used as activator.

The synthesized sequences were cleaved and deprotected in 96 well plates, using methylamine in the first step and pyridine.3HF in the second step. The crude sequences thus obtained were precipitated using acetone: ethanol mix and the pellet were re-suspended in 0.5M sodium acetate buffer. Samples from each sequence were analyzed by LC-MS and the resulting mass data confirmed the identity of the sequences. A selected set of samples were also analyzed by IEX chromatography.

Next step in the process was purification. All sequences were purified on AKTA explorer purification system using Source 15Q column. A single peak corresponding to the full length sequence was collected in the eluent and was subsequently analyzed for purity by ion exchange chromatography.

The purified sequences were desalted on a Sephadex G25 column using AKTA purifier. The desalted MIG12 sequences were analyzed for concentration and purity. The single strands were then submitted for annealing.

25 Example 3.

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A human subject is treated with a dsRNA targeted to the MIG12 gene to inhibit expression of the MIG12 gene to treat a condition.

A subject in need of treatment is selected or identified. The subject could have, e.g., Opitz syndrome, or be susceptible to same. The subject could also have levels of Low Density Lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLc) at or above a minimum level, such greater than 130 mg/dL, 150 mg/dL, 200 mg/dL, 300 mg/dL, or 400 mg/dL. The subject can be selected, at least in part, on the basis of needing (as opposed to merely selecting a patient on the grounds

of who happens to be in need of) LDL lowering, LDL lowering without lowering of HDL, ApoB lowering, or total cholesterol lowering without HDL lowering.

The identification of the subject can occur in a clinical setting, or elsewhere, e.g., in the subject's home through the subject's own use of a self-testing kit.

At time zero, a suitable first dose of an anti-MIG12 siRNA is administered to the subject. The dsRNA is formulated as described herein. After a period of time following the first dose, e.g., 7 days, 14 days, and 21 days, the subject's condition is evaluated, e.g., by measuring MIG12 levels or by measuring lowered LDLc levels, wherein said LDLc levels are lowered by at least 10%, e.g., by at least 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, or 60%, or more. In another embodiment, the lowered LDLc level is maintained for at least 5, 10, 20, 30, or 40 days or longer. Other products of the successful siRNA-targeting of MIG12 mRNA can be evaluated, in addition to any other relevant criteria, e.g., an aspect of microtubule structure, function, or stability. The number and strength of doses are adjusted according to the subject's needs.

After treatment, the level of MIG12 siRNA is lowered relative to level existing prior to the treatment, or relative to the level measured in a similarly afflicted but untreated subject.

Other embodiments are in the claims.

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CLAIMS

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We claim:

A double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) for inhibiting expression of MIG12
 mRNA, wherein said dsRNA comprises a sense strand and an antisense strand, the antisense strand comprising a region complementary to a part of a mRNA encoding MIG12, wherein said region of complementarity is at least 15 nucleotides in length.

- 2. The dsRNA of claim 1, wherein said dsRNA comprises at least one modified nucleotide.
- The dsRNA of claim 2, wherein at least one of said modified nucleotides is chosen from the group of: a 2'-O-methyl modified nucleotide, a nucleotide comprising a 5'-phosphorothioate group, and a terminal nucleotide linked to a cholesteryl derivative or dodecanoic acid bisdecylamide group.
- 4. The dsRNA of claim 2, wherein said modified nucleotide is chosen from the group of:
 a 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro modified nucleotide, a 2'-deoxy-modified nucleotide, a locked
 nucleotide, an abasic nucleotide, 2'-amino-modified nucleotide, 2'-alkyl-modified
 nucleotide, morpholino nucleotide, a phosphoramidate, and a non-natural base
 comprising nucleotide.
- 5. The dsRNA of claim 1, wherein the region of complementary is between 15 and 30 nucleotides in length.
 - 6. The dsRNA of claim 1, wherein the region of complementarity is between 19 and 21 nucleotides in length.
 - 7. The dsRNA of claim 1, wherein the dsRNA comprises a sense strand consisting of a sense strand sequence selected from Tables 2, 3 and 4, and an antisense strand consisting of an antisense sequence selected from Tables 2, 3 and 4.
 - 8. The dsRNA of claim 7, comprising at least one 2'-O-methyl modified nucleotide.
 - 9. The dsRNA of claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8, wherein at least one strand of the dsRNA is conjugated to a ligand.
- 10. The dsRNA of claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8, wherein the dsRNA is formulated in a lipid formulation.
 - 11. The dsRNA of claim 10, wherein the dsRNA is formulated in a LNP formulation, a LNP01 formulation, a XTC-SNALP formulation, or a SNALP formulation.
 - 12. A cell containing the dsRNA of claims 1-9.

13. A vector comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes at least one strand of the dsRNA of claims 1-9.

14. A cell comprising the vector of claim 14.

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- 15. A pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting expression of a MIG12 gene comprising the dsRNA of claims 1-11.
- 16. A method of inhibiting MIG12 expression in a cell, the method comprising:
 - (a) introducing into the cell the dsRNA of claim 1; and
 - (b) maintaining the cell produced in step (a) for a time sufficient to obtain degradation of the mRNA transcript of a MIG12 gene, thereby inhibiting expression of the MIG12 gene in the cell.
- 17. A method of treating a disorder mediated by MIG12 expression comprising administering to a human in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of the dsRNA of claim 1.
- 18. The method of claim 11, wherein the human has a lipid disorder.
- 15 19. The method of claim 11, wherein the human has a disorder associated with cholesterol metabolism.
 - 20. The method of claim 11, wherein the human has diabetes or atherosclerosis.
 - 21. The method of claim 11, wherein the administration of the dsRNA to the subject causes a decrease in Low Density Lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLc) in the serum of the subject by at least 10%, 15%, 20% or 30%.
 - 22. The method of claim 11, wherein the dsRNA is administered at a concentration of 0.01 mg/kg-5 mg/kg bodyweight of the subject.
 - 23. The method of claim 11, wherein the dsRNA is administered at a concentration of 0.05 mg/kg, 0.5 mg/kg, or 1mg/kg bodyweight of the subject.
- 25 24. Use of a dsRNA for treating a disorder mediated by MIG12 expression comprising administering to a human in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of the dsRNA of claims 1-9.
 - 25. The use of claim 24, wherein the dsRNA is administered to the human at about 0.01, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2.5, or 5.0 mg/kg.
- The use of claims 24-25, wherein the dsRNA is administered to the human at about 1.0 mg/kg.
 - 27. The use of claims 24-26, wherein the human has Opitz syndrome.
 - 28. The use of claims 24-27, wherein the human has levels of Low Density Lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLc) above 130 mg/dL.

29. The use of claims 24-28, wherein the human is further treated with a cholesterol-lowering pharmaceutical.

- 30. Use of a dsRNA for inhibiting MIG12 expression in a cell, the use comprising:
 - (a) contacting the cell with the dsRNA of claims 1-9; and
- 5 (b) maintaining the cell produced in step (a) for a time sufficient to obtain degradation of the mRNA transcript of a MIG12 gene, thereby inhibiting expression of the MIG12 gene in the cell.

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FIG. 1

 ${\tt AAGGGCCCAGAGCTCTGGCCGGCGGACCTTTTCCTTCTGGAGTTTCCCCGGCGGGTGCCAGGGCTCGACC}$ CACAGAGCACCCTCAGCCATCGCGAGTTTCCGGGCGCCAAAGCCAGGAGAAGCCGCCCATCCCGCAGGGC CAGGCCCCAGCGCGGGCCTTGGAGAGCGCGTGAAGGCGGGCATCCCCTTGACCCGGCCGACCATCCCCG TGCCCCTGCGTCCCTGCGCTCCAACGTCCGCGCGCCACCATGATGCAAATCTGCGACACCTACAACCAG AAGCACTCGCTCTTTAACGCCATGAATCGCTTCATTGGCGCCGTGAACAACATGGACCAGACGGTGATGG TGCCCAGCTTGCTGCGCGACGTGCCCCTGGCTGACCCCGGGTTAGACAACGATGTTGGCGTGGAGGTAGG CGGCAGTGGCGGCTGCCTGGAGGAGCGCACGCCCCCAGTCCCCGACTCGGGAAGCGCCAATGGCAGCTTT TTCGCGCCCTCTCGGGACATGTACAGCCACTACGTGCTTCTCAAGTCCATCCGCAACGACATCGAGTGGG GGGTCCTGCACCAGCCGCCTCCACCGGCTGGGAGCGAGGGGCAGTGCCTGGAAGTCCAAGGACATCCT GGTGGACCTGGGCCACTTGGAGGGTGCGGACGCCGGCGAAGAAGACCTGGAACAGCAGTTCCACTACCAC CTGCGCGGGCTGCACACTGTGCTCTCGAAACTCACGCGCAAAGCCAACATCCTCACTAACAGATACAAGC ${\tt AGGAGATCGGCTTCGGCAATTGGGGCCACTGAGGCGTGGCCCGTGGCTGCCCAGCACCTTCTTCGACC}$ CAAACTGGGGGGCTGCGTACGTGCAGGAGGCGCGCGGGGGCTGCGTGGAGGAGGGGGCCCACGTGTGAGAG AGAAGAAAATGGTGGCCGGAGATGGGAGGGCCCAAGGAACCTCCTGGGAGGGGCCCTGCATTCTATGTTG GTGGGAATGGGACTGGCCTGACCCCTGCATTCAGCCTGTGCCTTTCCTGGGGTTTCTTTTCTGTTCTTT $\tt CCGGAGCTGGGTGCTGGGGAAGGCGGGGCGCGTAGCCTCCCGCCGCCCTGCGGTTGGGCCGGTGGAGGCC$ CAGGCGTTGCTAGGATTGCATCAGTTTTCCTGTTTGCACTATTTCTTTTTGTAACATTGGCCCTGTGTGA AGTATTTCGAATCTCCTCCTTGCTCTGAAACTTCAGCGATTCCATTGTGATAAGCGCACAAACAGCACTG TCTGTCGGTAATCGGTACTATTATTAATGATTTTCTGTTACACTGTATAGTAGTCCTATGGCACCCCC ACCCCATCCCTTTCGTGCCACTCCCGTCCCCACCCCAGTGTGTATAAGCTGGCATTTCGCCAGC TTGTACGTAGCTTGCCACTCAGTGAAAATAATAACATTATTATGAGAAAGTGGACTTAACCGAAATGGAA ${\tt CCAACTGACATTCTATCGTGTTGTACATAGAATGATGAAGGGTTCCACTGTTGTTGTATGTCTTAAATTT}$ ATTTAAAACTTTTTTTAATCCAGATGTAGACTATATTCTAAAAAAATAAAAAAGCAAATGTGTCAACTAAA TGATTTACTAGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA (SEQ ID NO:1299)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No PCT/US2010/025444

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C12N15/113 A61K31/713 A61P3/06
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, Sequence Search, WPI Data

C. DOCUM	ENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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Υ	page 10, paragraph 10; claim 1 page 17, paragraph 2; claims 2	19	21,27-29
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Υ.	page 40, paragraph 5 - page 41 1; claims 24-27	l, paragraph	21,28,29
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X Furt	her documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	X See patent family annex.	
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Date of mailing of the international search report		
02/06/2010		
Authorized officer		
Vreugde, Sarah		
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2010/025444

Continu	ntion). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	PC1/US2010/025444
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PCT/US2010/025444

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