About OMICS Group

OMICS Group International is an amalgamation of Open Access publications and worldwide international science conferences and events. Established in the year 2007 with the sole aim of making the information on Sciences and technology 'Open Access', OMICS Group publishes 400 online open access scholarly journals in all aspects of Science, Engineering, Management and Technology journals. OMICS Group has been instrumental in taking the knowledge on Science & technology to the doorsteps of ordinary men and women. Research Scholars, Students, Libraries, Educational Institutions, Research centers and the industry are main stakeholders that benefitted greatly from this knowledge dissemination. OMICS Group also organizes 300 International conferences annually across the globe, where knowledge transfer takes place through debates, round table discussions, poster presentations, workshops, symposia and exhibitions.

About OMICS Group Conferences

OMICS Group International is a pioneer and leading science event organizer, which publishes around 400 open access journals and conducts over 300 Medical, Clinical, Engineering, Life Sciences, Pharma scientific conferences all over the globe annually with the support of more than 1000 scientific associations and 30,000 editorial board members and 3.5 million followers to its credit.

OMICS Group has organized 500 conferences, workshops and national symposiums across the major cities including San Francisco, Las Vegas, San Antonio, Omaha, Orlando, Raleigh, Santa Clara, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, United Kingdom, Valencia, Dubai, Beijing, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Mumbai.

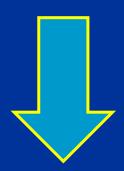
The role of oligosaccharides on structure and function of glycoprotein hormones: developing of agonists and antagonists



Prof. Fuad Fares University of Haifa

Proteomics
Chicago
August 6th 2014

Structure-Function studies Using site-directed mutagenesis and gene transfer



Development of new analogs

Therapeutical Recombinant proteins

■1978 Human Growth Hormone

■1979 Human Insulin

The Problem

Most therapeutic proteins are <30 kD and hence:

- Are filtered out quickly by the kidneys
- Are taken up by the liver and cleaved enzymatically
- Have to be injected frequently for optimal therapy
- Cause adverse effects due to peak dose injection

Success of Long-Lasting Proteins

- PEGylation Interferon α (SGP/Roche)
 - PEGIntron/Pegasys
 - \$3.2 billion in sales in 2006



- PEGylation GCSF (Amgen)
 - Neulasta
 - \$2.5 billion in sales in 2006



- Hyper Glycosylation EPO (Amgen)
 - Aranesp (DNA Modifications)
 - \$3.9 billion in sales in 2006



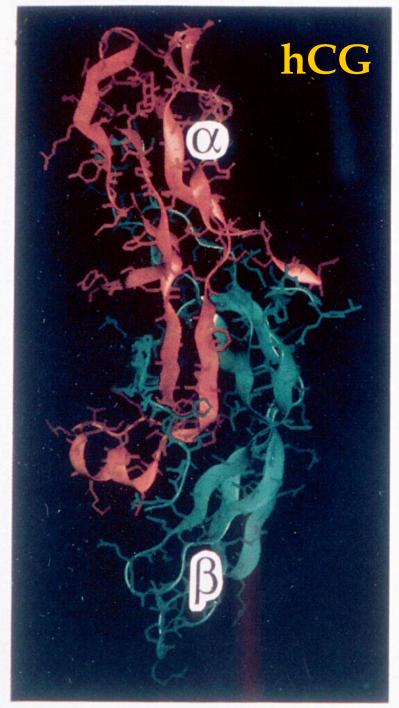
Structure-Function of Glycoprotein Hormones

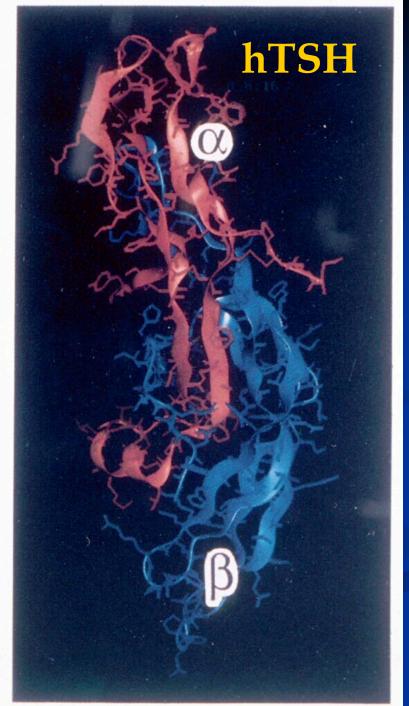
FSH - Human Stimulating Hormone

LH - Luteinizing Hormone

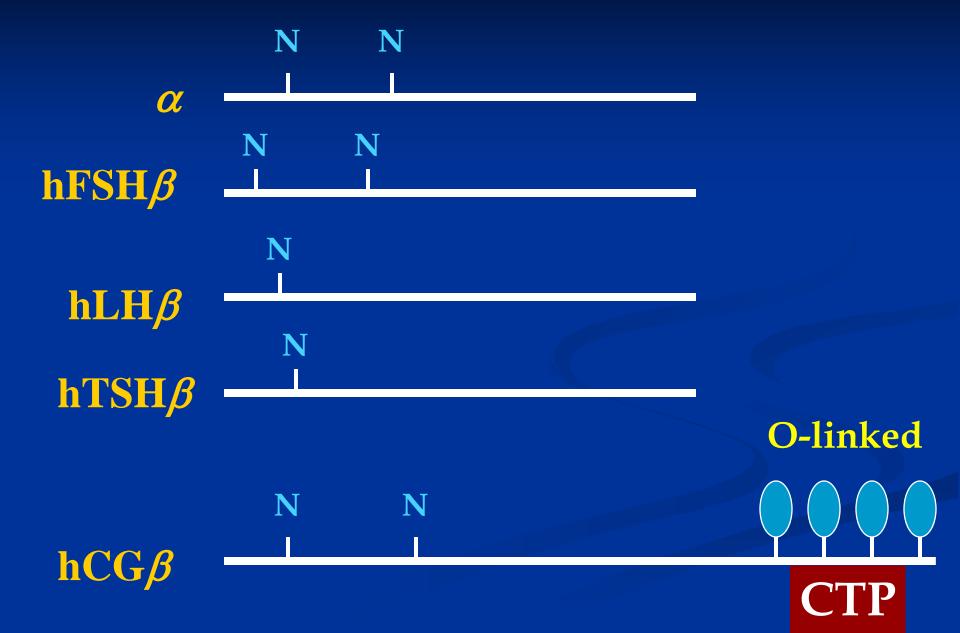
hCG - Human Chorionic Gonadotropin

TSH - Thyrotropin Hormone





Glycoprotein Hormone Subunits



The Technology was Created By Nature During Evolution - the CTP "cassette"

Two fertility hormones

CTP

hCG – maintains pregnancy and requires long T_{1/2}

hLH – stimulates ovulation on a pulse mode requiring a short T_{1/2}

Amino acid sequence of hCG & hLH is almost identical

D

hCG

E

hI H

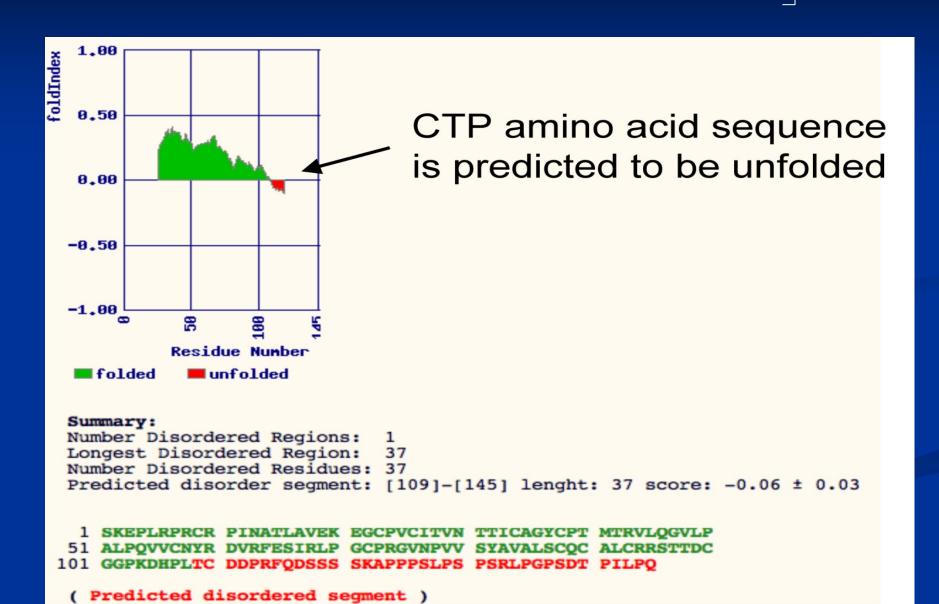
The 28 amino acid C-terminal peptide (CTP) of hCG with its 4 O-glycans does not exist in hLH

T_{1/2} of hCG is ~5 times longer than T_{1/2} of LH



SerSerSerLysAlaProProProSerLeuProSerProSerArgLeu

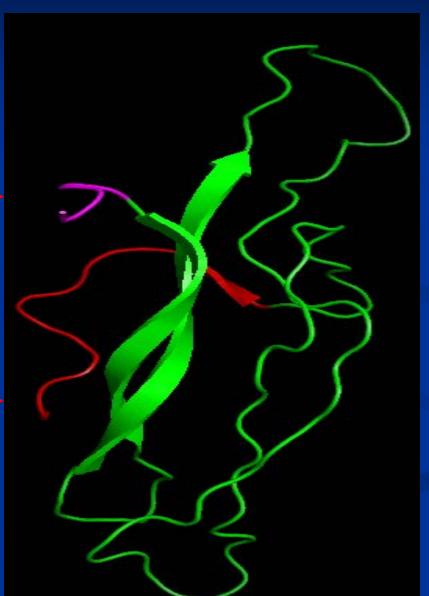
Prediction of Folded and Unfolded Region of human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) - chain B



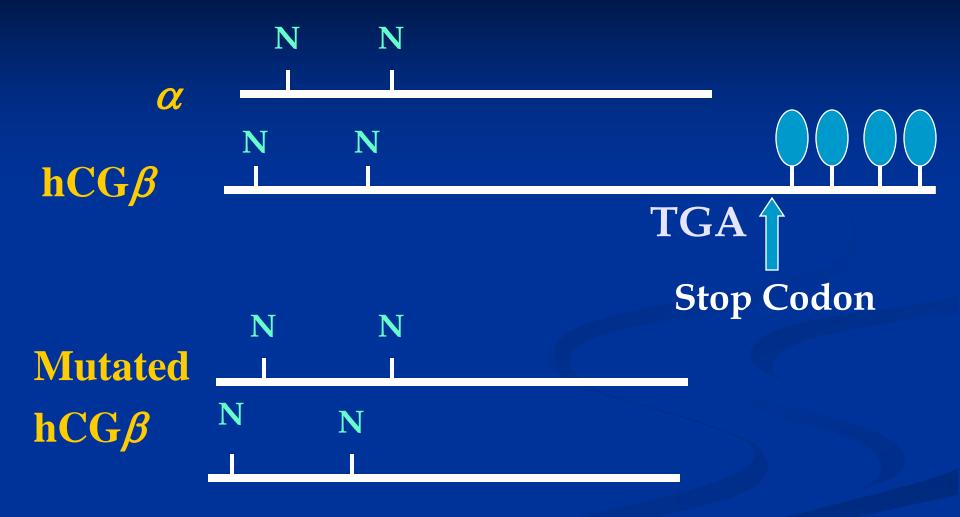
Crystal Structure of hGCβ showing long C-term lacking CTP

N-terminal ---

CTP not seen in — structure



The Role of CTP



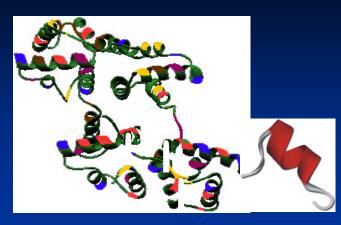
Deletion of CTP from hCG

- No effect on the assembly of subunits
- No effect on receptor binding
- No effect on in vitro bioactivity
- Significantly decreased the bioactivity in vivo









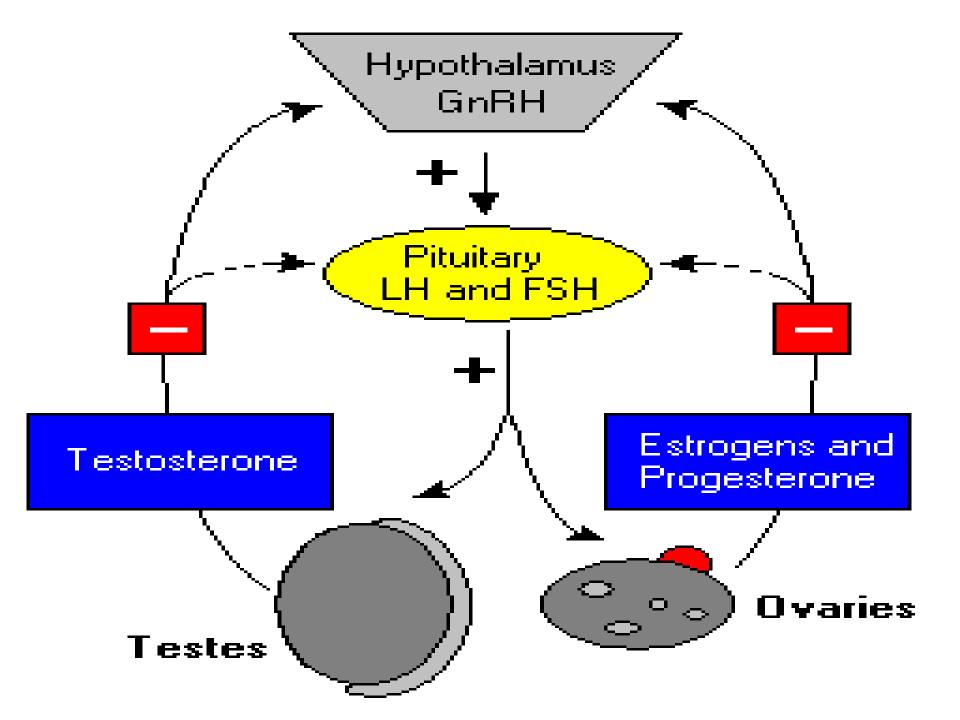
Protein

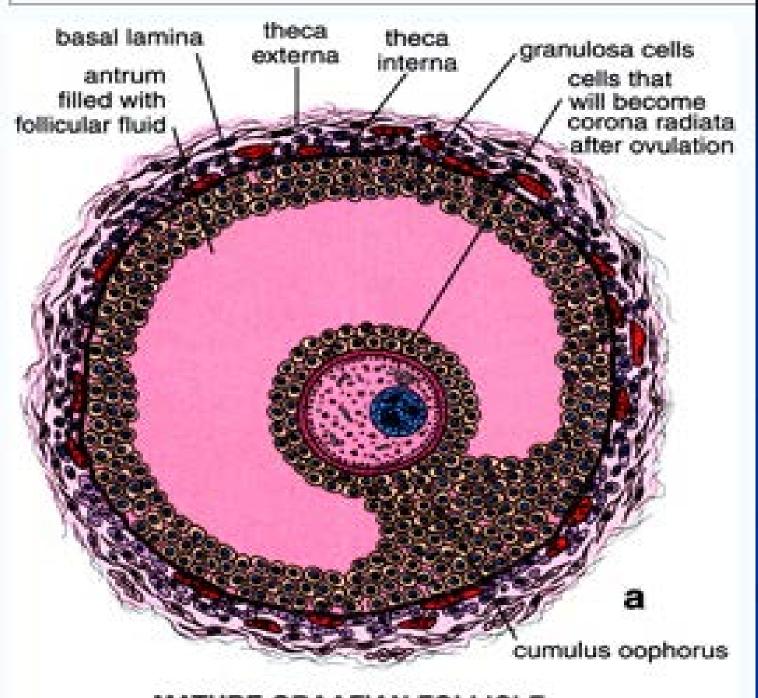
CTP



Half- Life

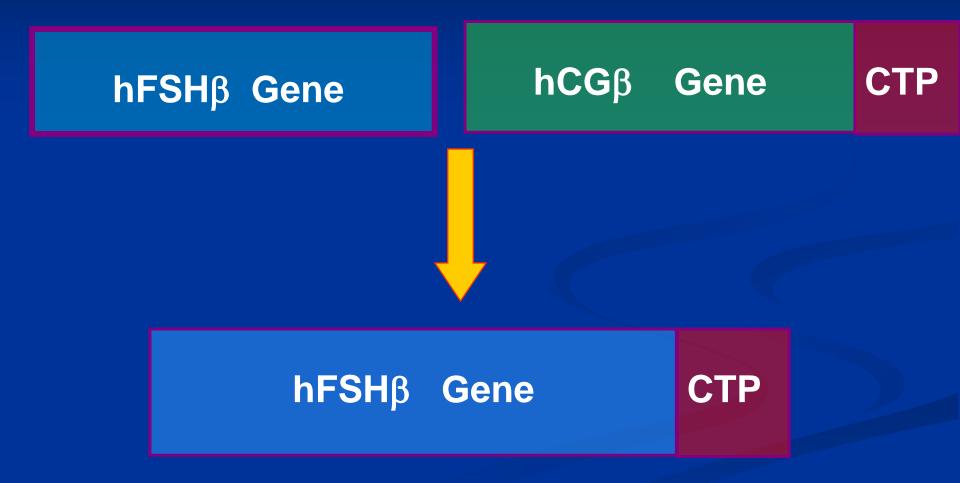
Designing New FSH Analog



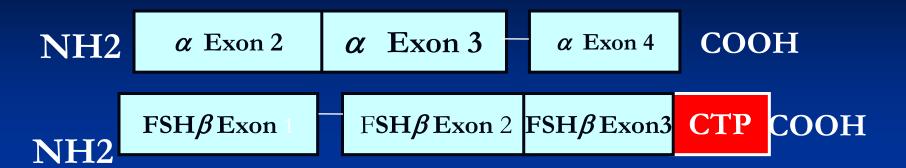


MATURE GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE

Designing New FSH Analog

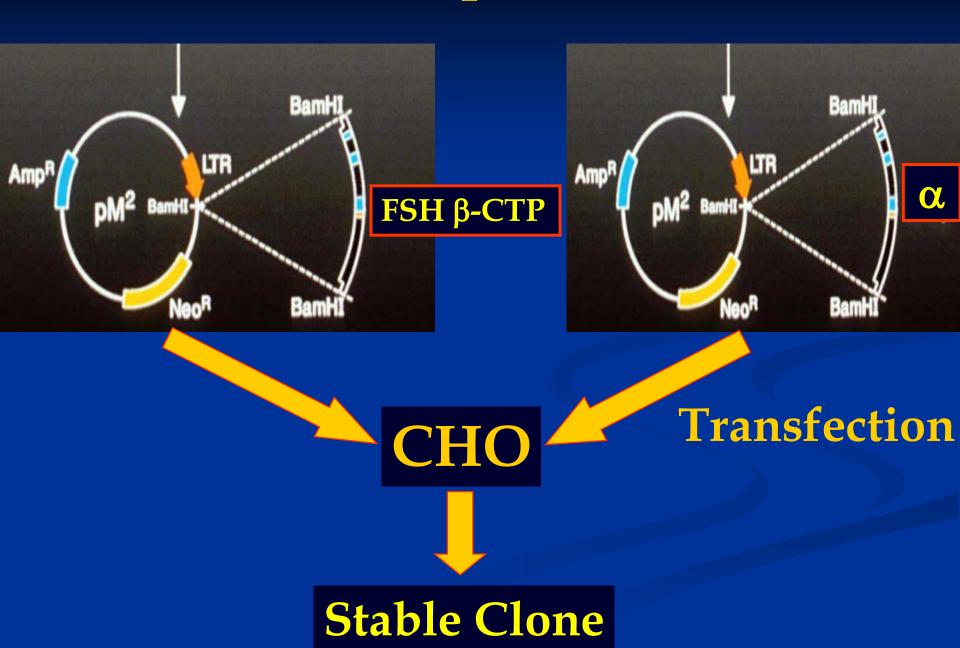


hFSH - CTP

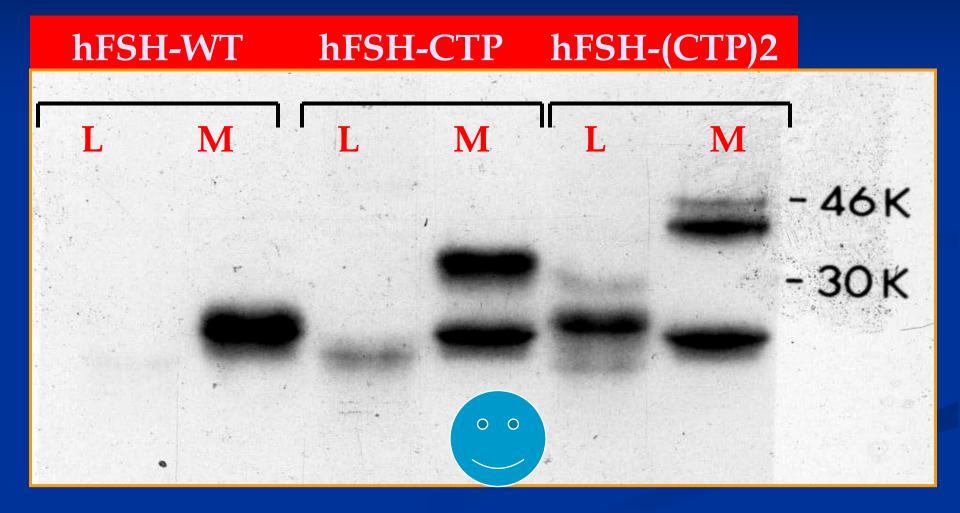


- 1- Assembly of the subunits
- 2- Binding to the receptor
- 3- In vitro Bioactivity
 - 4- In vivo Bioactivity
 - 5- Immunogenecity

Gene Expression

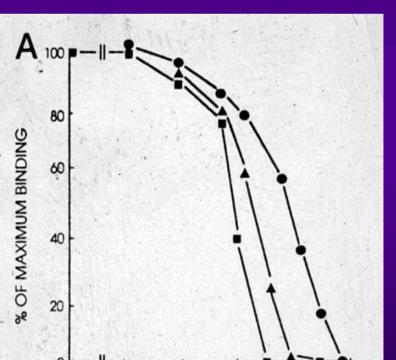


Assembly of Subunits



in vitro Studies

Receptor binding



10

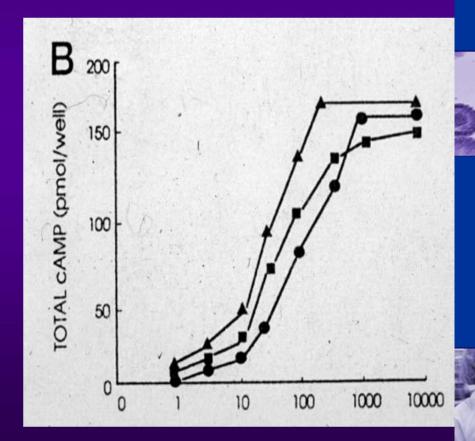
100

FSH (mIU/ml)

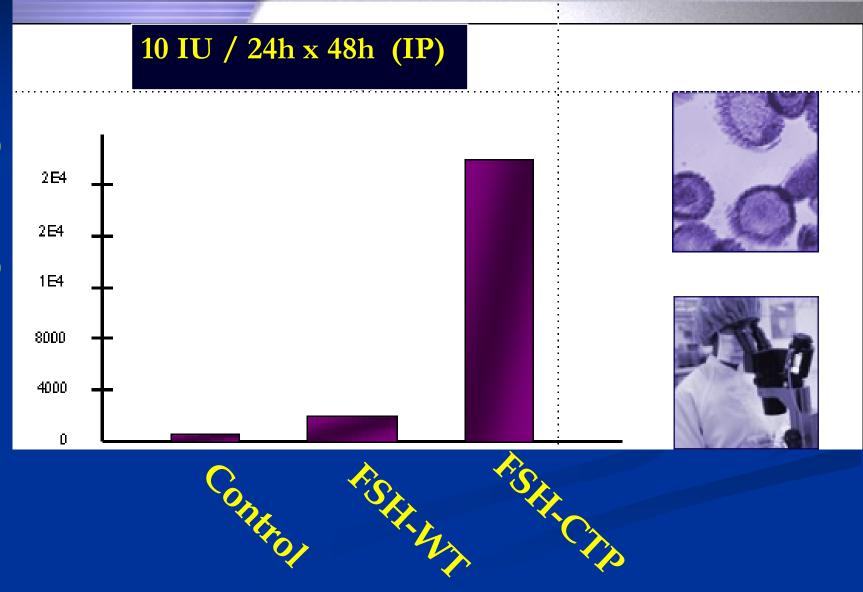
1000

10000

Biological Activity



Biological Activity, in vivo



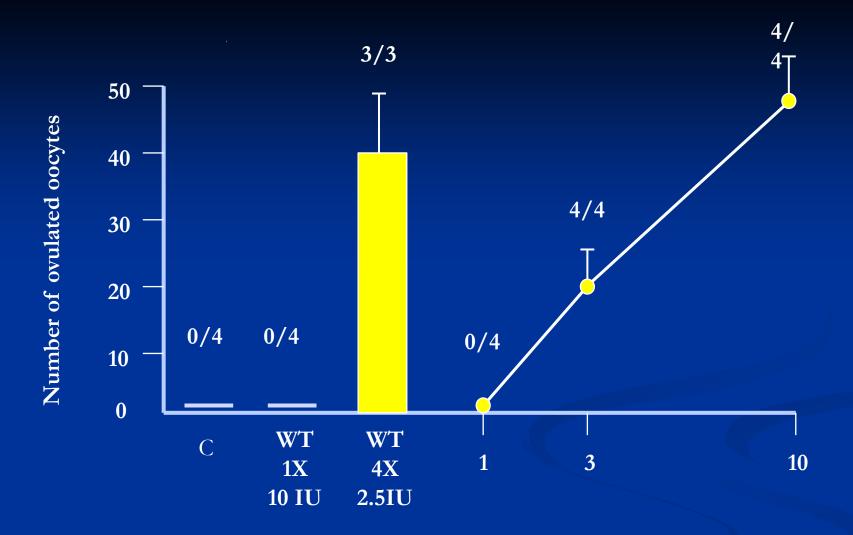
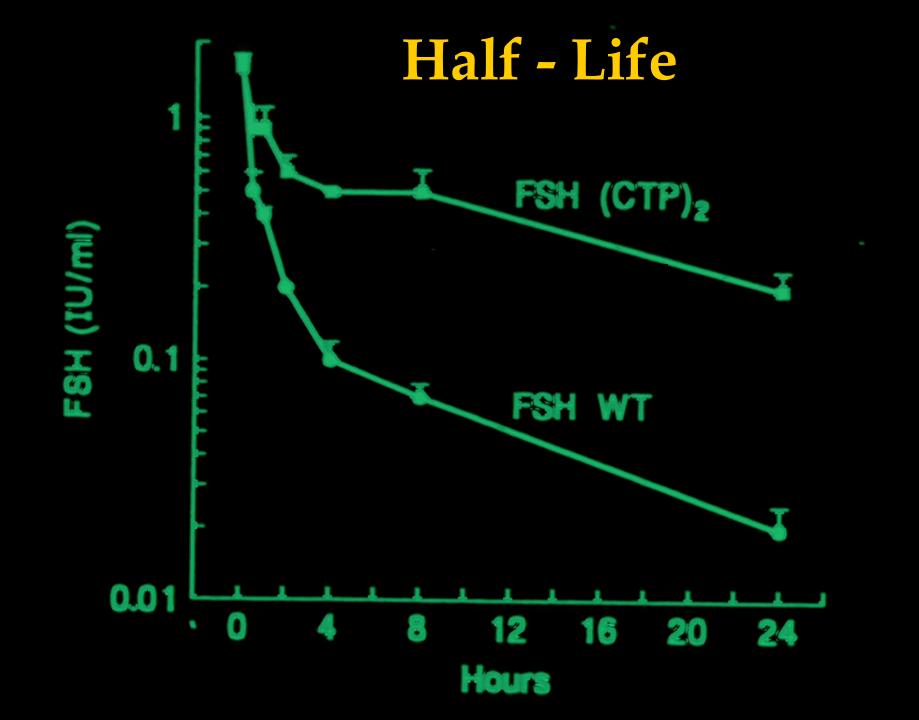


FIG. 4. Ability of a single ip injection of WT-FSH vs. FSH-CTP1 to increase ovulatory potential. Rats received a single ip injection of WT-FSH (1 × 10 IU) or 1, 3, or 10 IU FSH-CTP1, followed 52 h later by a high dose (5 μ g) of hCG. The following morning, the oviducts were excised to count the numbers of ovulating ova. Some rats received four 2.5-IU injections at 12-h intervals before hCG (4 × 2.5 IU). Results are expressed as the mean number of ovulating oocytes per rat. The number of ovulating rats per total number of animals studied is presented as a ratio above each group. C, Controls.

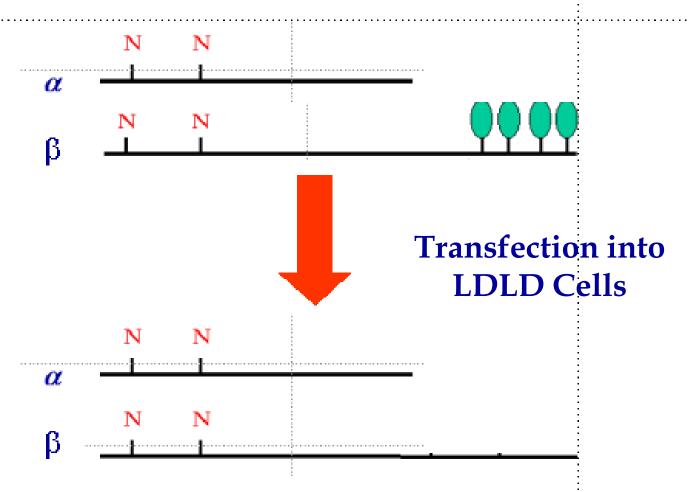


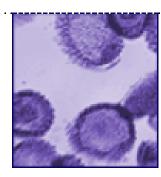


SerSerSerLysAlaProProProSerLeuProSerProSerArgLeu

The role of O-linked Oligosaccharides

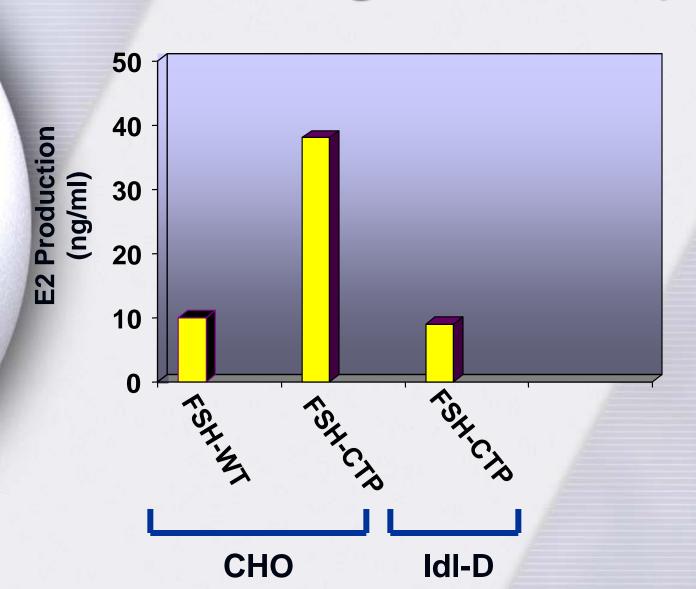
FSH -CTP







Biological Activity





Pro GlyProSerAspThrProIleLeuProGln

Human Studies

Organon - Merck

• FSH – CTP is effective in follicular stimulation

• FSH – CTP is safe

• FSH – CTP is not immunogenic

From Medscape Medical News > Alerts, Approvals and Safety Changes > ...
International Approvals



EU Approves First Long-Acting Fertility Treatment

Yael Waknine

Authors and Disclosures

February 2, 2010 — The European Commission (EC) has approved ELONVA (FSH-CTP)

Merck Receives Positive Regulatory Opinion for European Marketing of Long-Acting CTP-Modified Fertility Treatment ELONVA

FSH - CTP

(ELONVA)

World – Wide Use

Start Up Company CTP



"Enhancing the potency and longevity of highly valuable proteins"

Start Up Company



Public Company

- NASDAQ, Stock Exchange, NY, USA.
- Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange, Tel-Aviv, Israel.



OPKO Health, Inc.

a multinational biopharmaceutical and diagnostics company

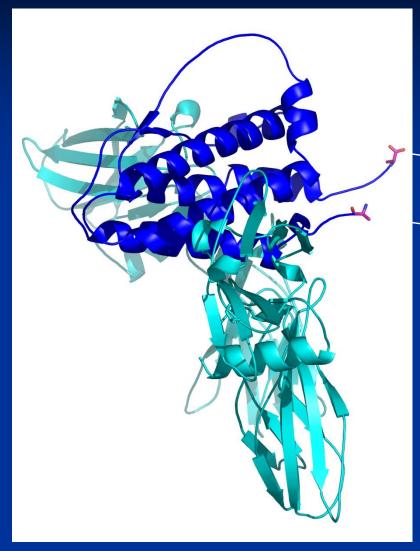
Designing Long Acting Proteins

- Erythropoietin
- Growth Hormone
- Interferon
- Factors, XI & VII
- Short Peptides

Erythropoietin (EPO)

The most common use is in people with anemia (low blood count) related to kidney dysfunction.

3 - D Structure Analysis

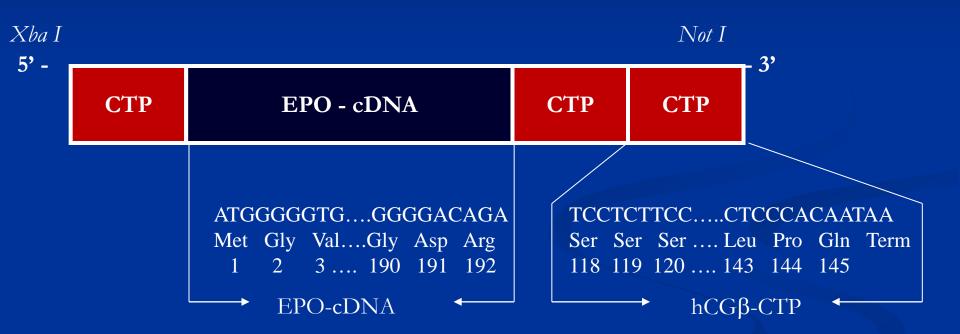


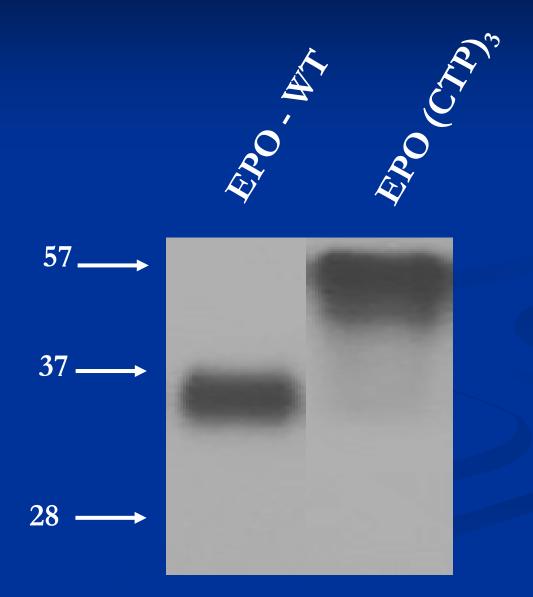
C-term

N-term

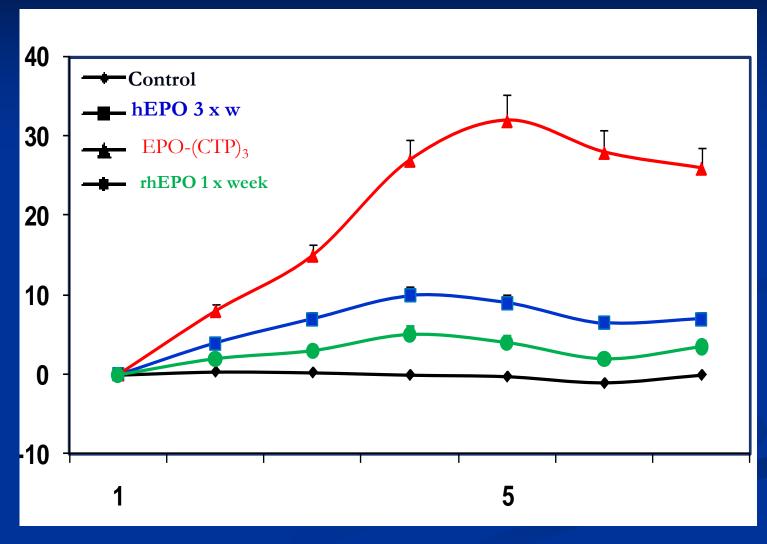
Human
Erythropoietin α
(blue) with its
Receptors (cyan)

Conclusion: Strands of both termini are fairly long and accessible.

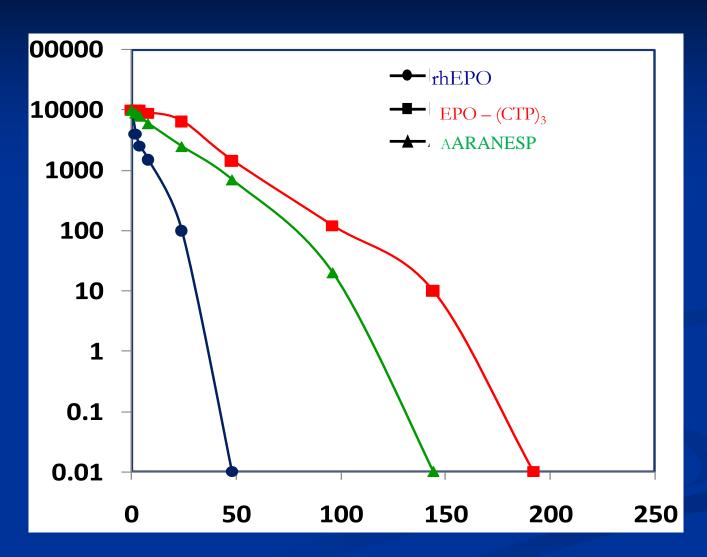








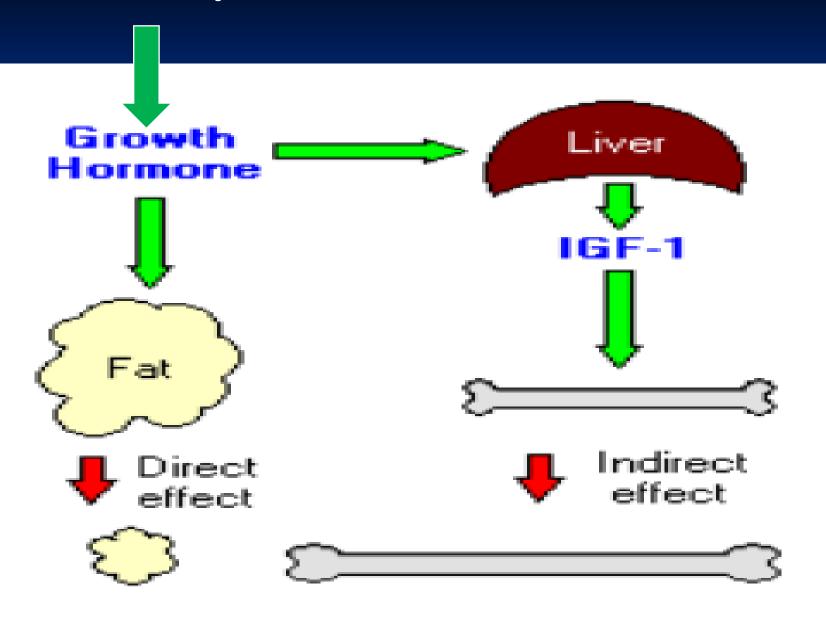
Erythropoietin (mU/ml)



Time (hours)

Human Growth Hormone

Pituitary







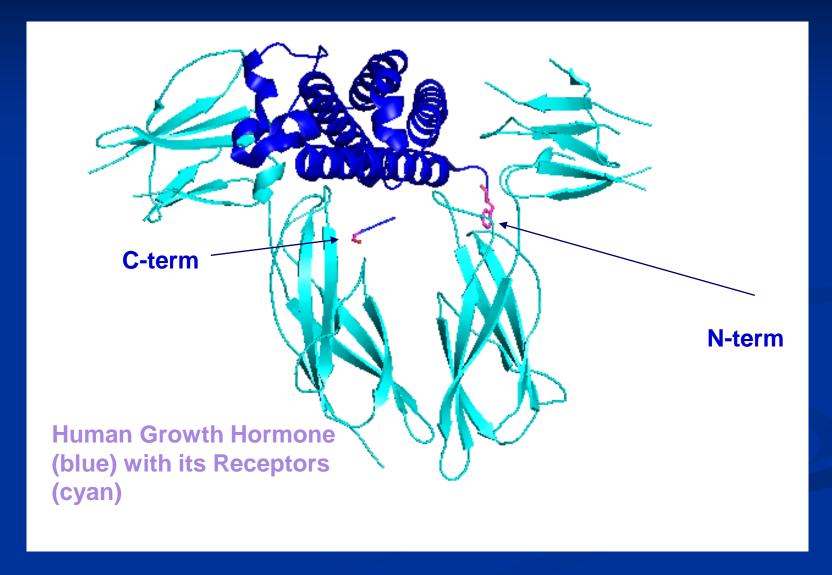
acquired gene: human growth hormone



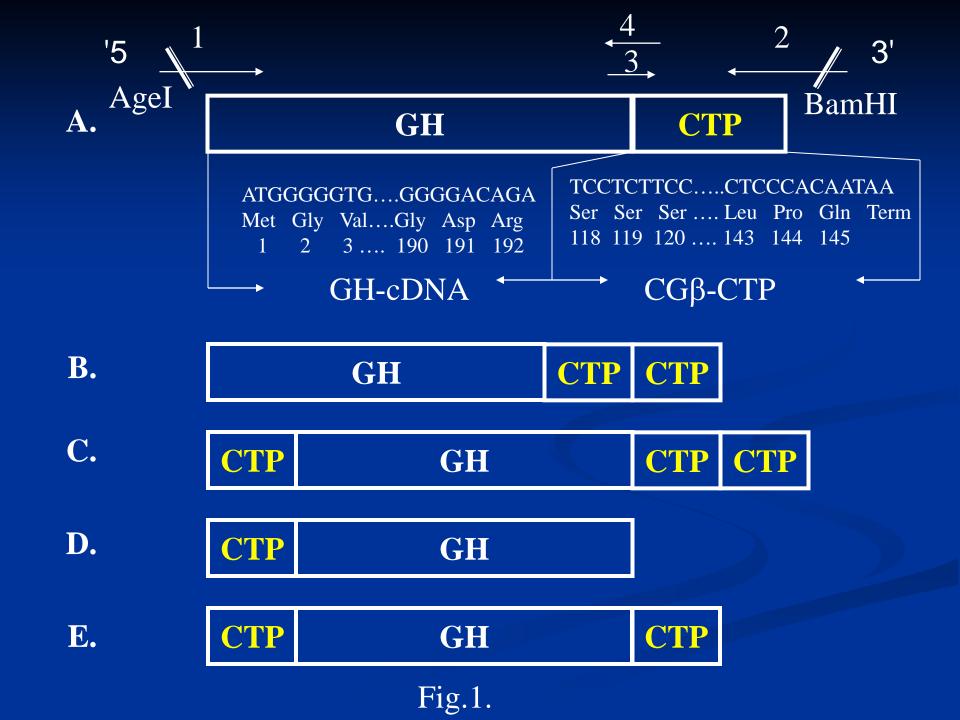
Pharmaceutical and Biotechnological Uses of Growth Hormone

To treat children of pathologically short stature

3-D Structure Analysis



Conclusion: Both termini pointing away from the receptors and are accessible

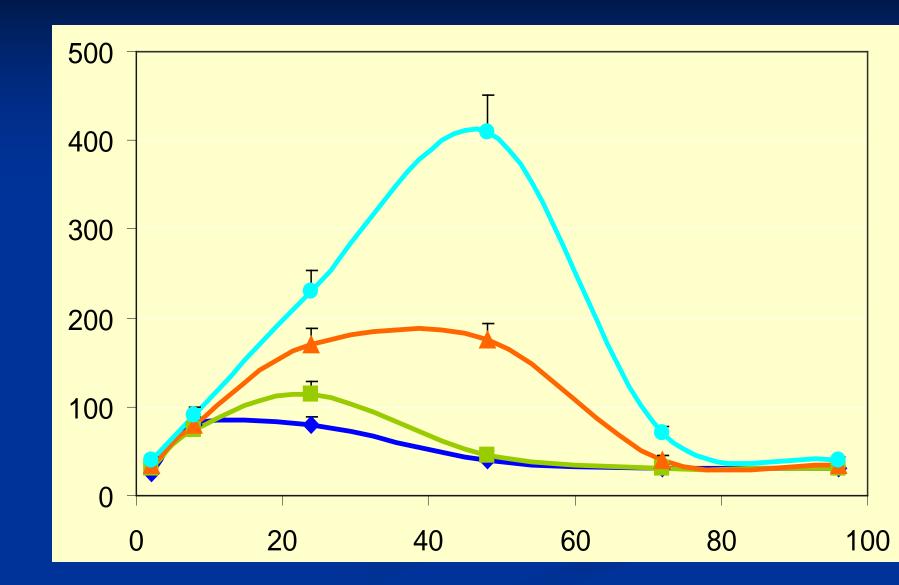


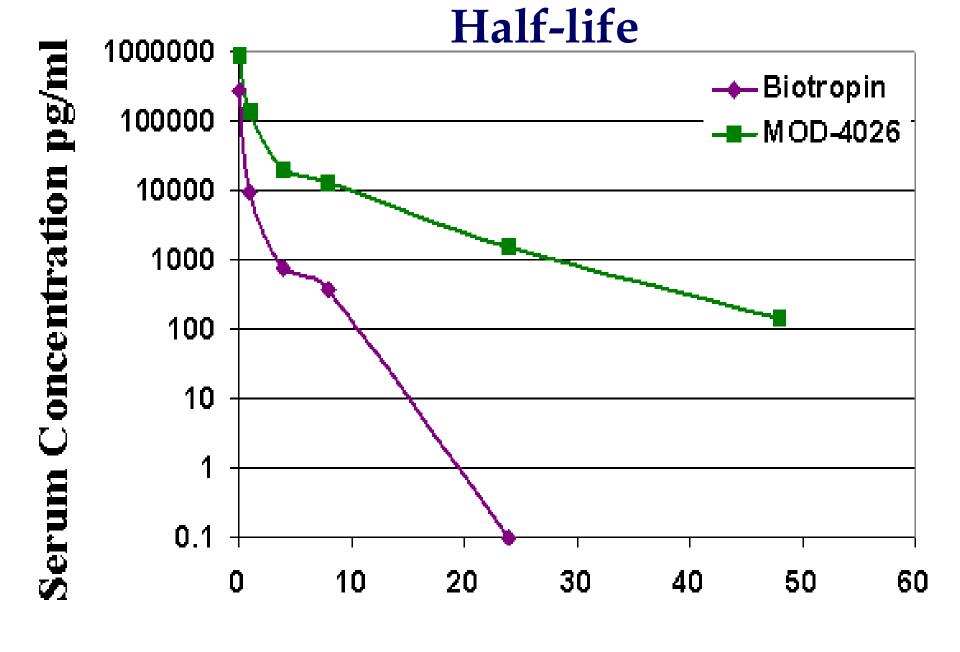
Secretion of GH Analogs from CHO cells



GH – (CTP)3

CTP CTP CTP





Hours Post IV Injection

GH – (CTP)3

Expeiments in Rehsus Monkeys and human clinical trials phase I that GH-Long- acting is safe and not immunogenic

GH-(CTP)3 is in human clinical trials phase III

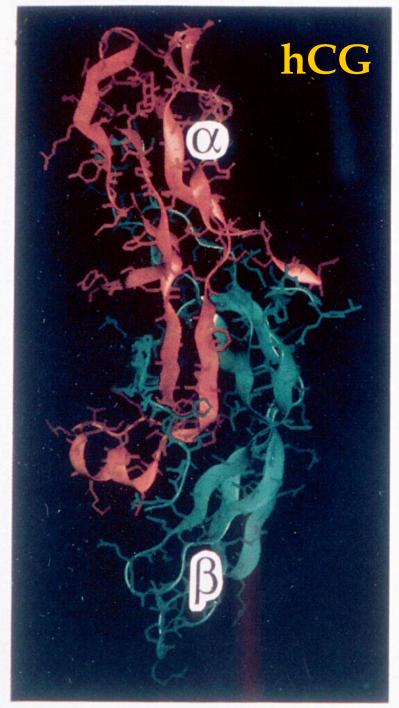
Conclusions

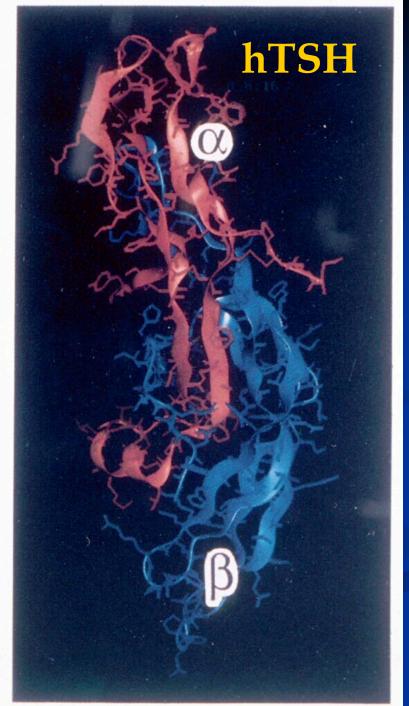
Ligation of the CTP cassette gene bearing 4 O-linked Oligosaccharised chains to different proteins is an interesting strategy for increasing the *in vivo* half-life and *in vivo* bioactivity

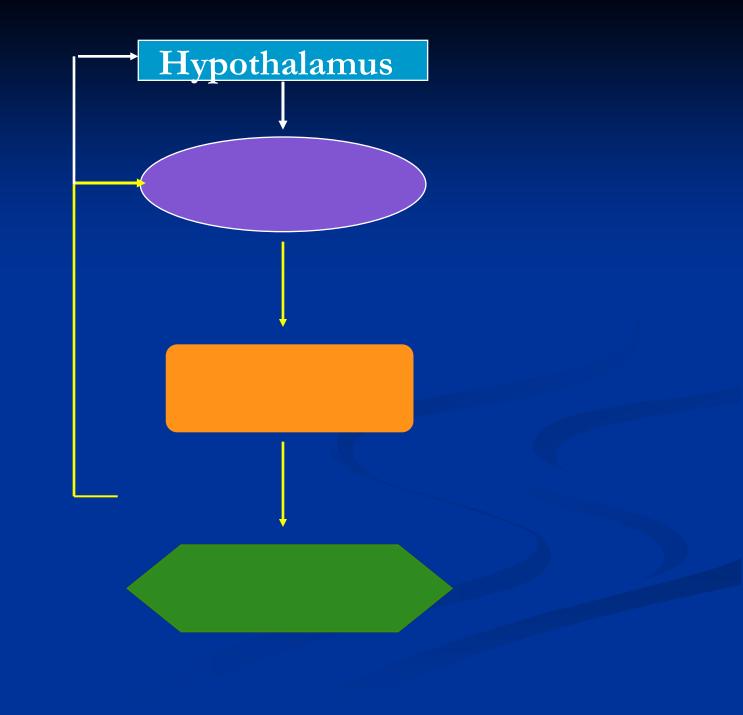
This may allow reducing:

- A) Drug dose
- B) Number of injections

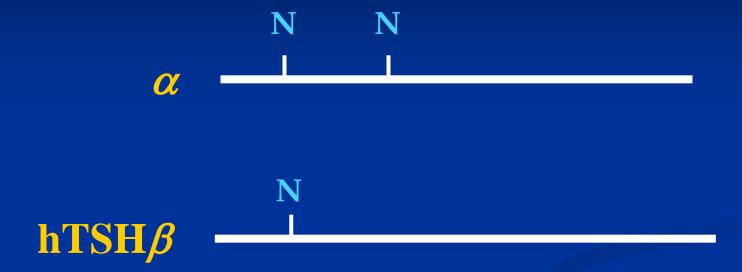
TSH Studies







TSH Subunits



hTSH Variants

CHO CHO

α - WT
$$NH_2$$
 Asn -X-Thr Asn-X-Thr ... 52 78

CHO

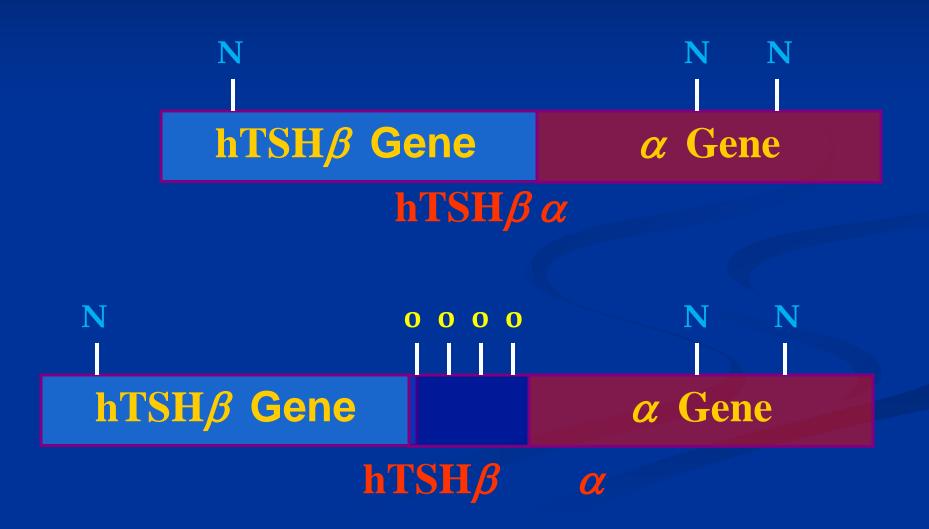
α - 1 NH_2 Asp -X-Thr Asn-X-Thr ... 52 78

CHO

α - 2 NH_2 Asn -X-Thr Asp-X-Thr ... 52 78

α - 1+2 NH_2 Asp-X-Thr Asp-X-Thr ... 23

hTSH Single Chain



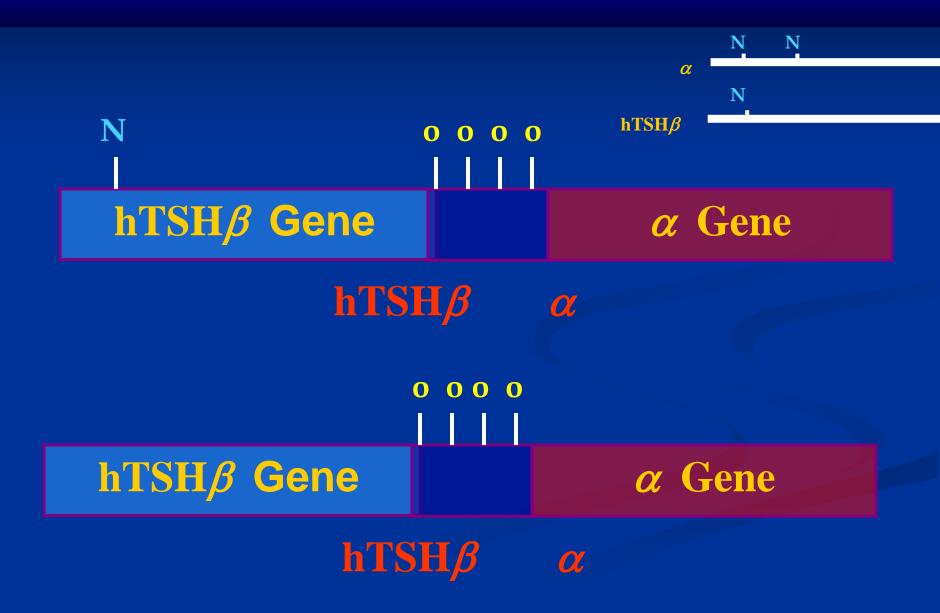
hTSH Single Chain

◆Expressed in CHO cells

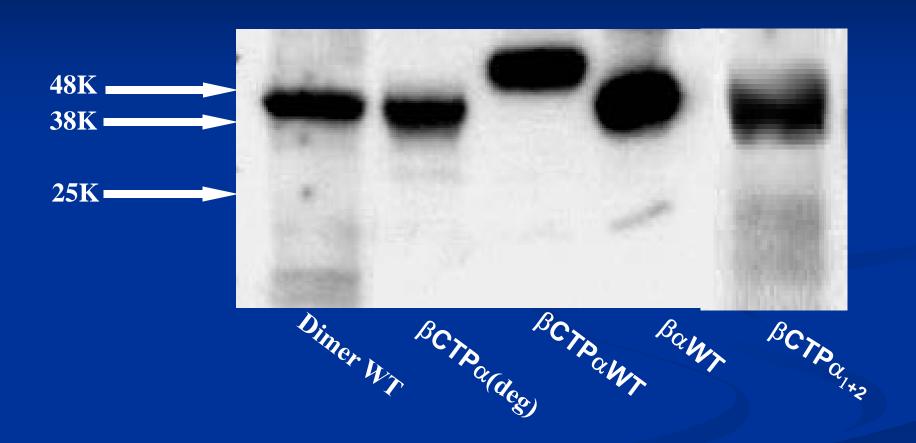
◆Binds to TSH Receptor in high affinity as will as the TSH-WT

♦Biologically active

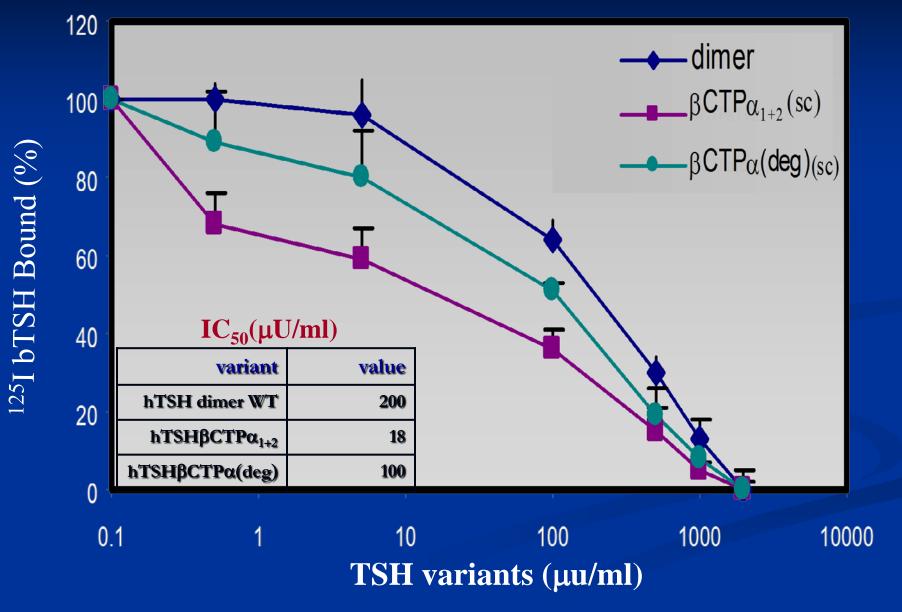
hTSH - Single Chain Variants

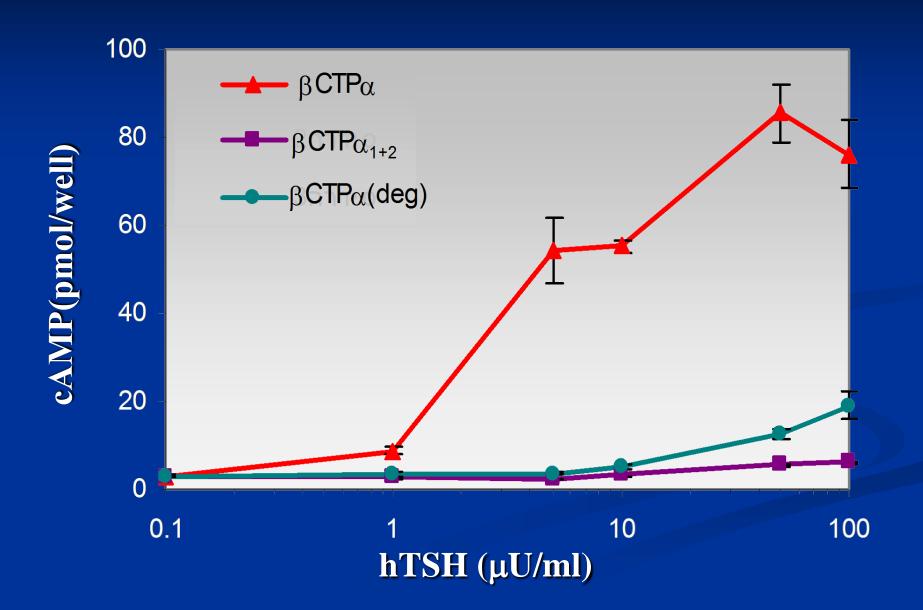


Secretion of TSH variants

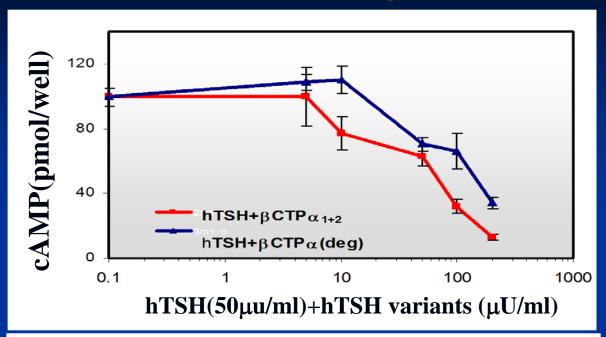


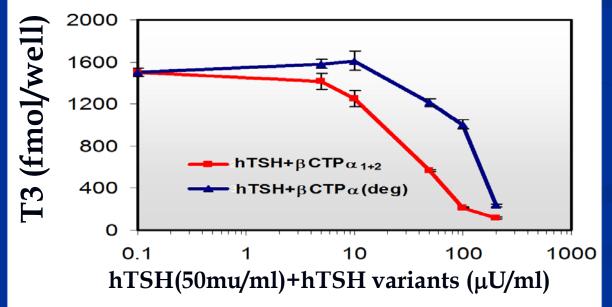
Receptor Binding TSH (Mutants)





TSH Antagonist





Graves' Disease

Thyroid Stimulating Immunoglobolins



(TSI)

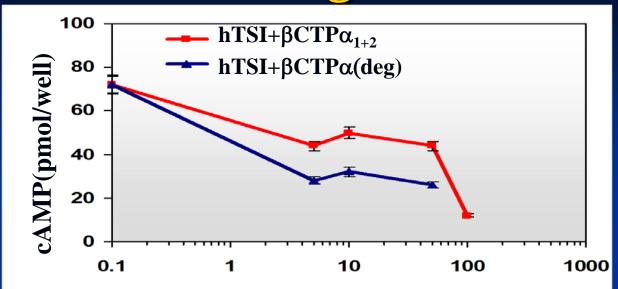


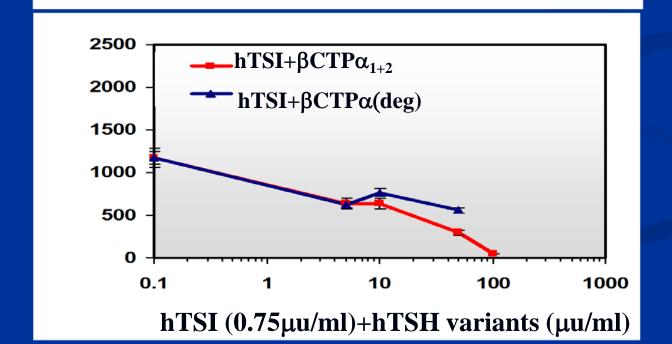
TSH Receptor

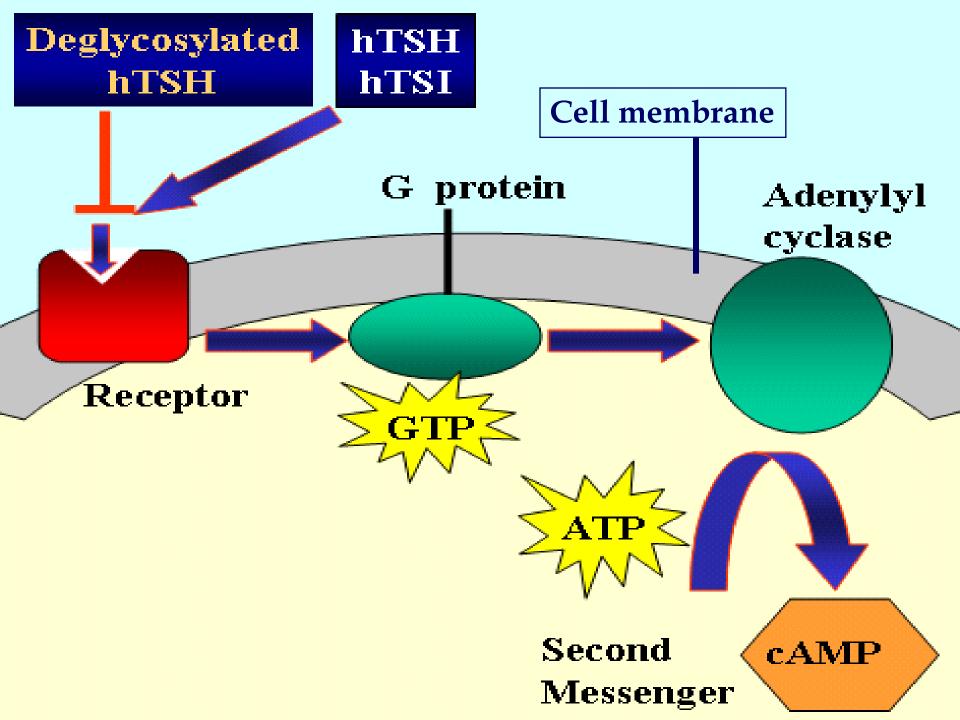


Hyperthyroidism

TSI Antagonist







Co iclusio is

■ Deletion of the *N*-linked oligosaccharides from TSH resulted in partial antagonists of <u>TSH</u> and <u>TSI</u> at the level of the receptor binding site.

■ TSH variants may offer a novel therapeutic strategy in the treatment of hyperthyroidism and Graves' disease. Prof. Zaki Kraiem

Prof. Irving Boime Prof. Aaron Hsueh

Dr. Naeil Azam Orit Sadeh Flonia Levi Rinat Alenberg Dr. Avri Havron Dr. Eyal Fima

Mr. Shai Novik

Dr. Sharif Ganim Dr. Taleb Hajoj

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■ hGH

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- Barry Sherman, MD, Genentech, BiPar
- Zvi Zadik, MD, Hebrew University

EPO

- Allen Nissenson, MD, UCLA
- Anatole Besarab, MD, Henry Ford, Detroit

■ Interferon-beta

- William Mobley, MD, Stanford
- Hillel Panitch, MD, Vermont
- Ron Milo, MD, Israel

- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- The Rockefeller Foundation
- •United States Israel Binational Science Foundation (BSF)
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- The Israel Ministry of Science
- The Israel Ministry of Industry and Trade
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