Method of Inhibiting Alu RNA and Therapeutic Uses Thereof

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METHOD OF INHIBITING ALU RNA AND THERAPEUTIC USES THEREOF

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None

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ABSTRACT

The presently-disclosed subject matter includes methods of identifying an Alu RNA inhibitor, and methods and compositions for inhibiting Alu RNA. Methods and compositions can be used for the treatment of geographic atrophy and other conditions of interest.

4 Claims, 25 Drawing Sheets


References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS


* cited by examiner
FIG. 1
FIG. 1, Continued
FIG. 2
FIG. 3
FIG. 4
FIG. 6
FIG. 7

a

Fold change in DICER1 RNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>GA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b DICER1
c isotype

d GA

e Normal
FIG. 8
FIG. 9
FIG. 12

FIG. 13

Cell viability (%)

HCT116  HCT-DICER1

NS
(SEQ ID NO: 27) (SEQ ID NO: 28)

**FIG. 14**
FIG. 15
FIG. 18

a

Nucleus  Cytoplasm

DICER1

Tubulin

b

DICER1

DNA

merged

merged

FIG. 18
FIG. 19

Fold change

Normal

GA

0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0

L1.3 HERV-WE1 hY3

DICER1 as

Ctrl as

0.5
1.0
1.5

L1.3 HERV-WE1 hY3

FIG. 19
FIG. 26
**FIG. 28**

(a) Bar graph showing human RPE cell viability (%).

- pNull: 120
- pAlu: 100
- pAlu + Alu Frag: 80

Note: NS indicates no significant difference.

(b) Images of Alu Frag and Alu Frag + pAlu.
FIG. 29
METHOD OF INHIBITING ALU RNA AND THERAPEUTIC USES THEREOF

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/396,747, filed on Jun. 1, 2010; U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/432,110, filed on Jan. 12, 2011; and U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/432,948, filed Jan. 14, 2011. The entire disclosures of these applications are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The presently-disclosed subject matter relates to uses of DICER overexpression and the inhibition of Alu RNA.

INTRODUCTION

Geographic atrophy, an advanced form of age-related macular degeneration that causes blindness in millions of people worldwide and for which there is no approved treatment, results from death of retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) cells. As described herein the present inventors show that expression of DICER, an enzyme involved in microRNA (miRNA) biogenesis, is reduced in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy, and that conditional ablation of Dicer induces RPE degeneration in mice. Surprisingly, ablation of seven other enzymes responsible for miRNA biogenesis or function does not induce such pathology. Instead, knockdown of Dicer1 leads to accumulation of Alu repeat RNA in human RPE cells and of B1 and B2 (Alu-like elements) repeat RNAs in the RPE of mice.

Alu RNA is dramatically increased in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy, and introduction of this pathological RNA induces death of human RPE cells and RPE degeneration in mice.

Antisense oligonucleotides targeting Alu/B1/B2 RNAs inhibit Dicer1 depletion-induced RPE degeneration despite persistence of global miRNA downregulation. Dicer1 degrades Alu RNA, and Alu RNA loses the ability to induce RPE degeneration in mice when digested by Dicer1. These findings reveal a novel miRNA-independent cell survival function for Dicer1 via degradation of retrotransposon transcripts, introduce the concept that Alu RNA can directly cause human pathology, and identify new molecular targets for treating a major cause of blindness.

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD), which is as prevalent as cancer in industrialized countries, is a leading cause of blindness worldwide. In contrast to the neovascular form of AMD, for which many approved treatments exist, the far more common atrophic form of AMD remains poorly understood and without effective clinical intervention. Extensive atrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) leads to severe vision loss and is termed geographic atrophy, the pathogenesis of which is unclear. As described herein, the present inventors identify dysregulation of the RNase Dicer1 and the resulting accumulation of transcripts of Alu elements, the most common small interspersive repetitive elements in the human genome, as a cause of geographic atrophy, and describe treatment strategies to inhibit this pathology in vivo.

SUMMARY

The presently-disclosed subject matter meets some or all of the needs identified herein, as will become evident to those of ordinary skill in the art after a study of information provided in this document.

This Summary describes several embodiments of the presently-disclosed subject matter, and in many cases lists variations and permutations of these embodiments. This Summary is merely exemplary of the numerous and varied embodiments. Mention of one or more representative features of a given embodiment is likewise exemplary. Such an embodiment can typically exist with or without the feature(s) mentioned; likewise, those features can be applied to other embodiments of the presently disclosed subject matter, whether listed in this Summary or not. To avoid excessive repetition, this Summary does not list or suggest all possible combinations of such features.

In some embodiments, the presently-disclosed subject matter includes a method of identifying an Alu RNA inhibitor. The method can include providing a cell in culture wherein Alu RNA is upregulated; contacting the cell with a candidate compound; and determining whether the candidate compound results in a change in the Alu RNA. In some embodiments, the cell is an RPE cell. In some embodiments, the Alu RNA can be upregulated by decreasing native levels of DICER polyproteins in the cell. In some embodiments, the Alu RNA can be upregulated using heat shock stress. In some embodiments, the change in the Alu RNA is a measurable decrease in Alu RNA, said change being an indication that the candidate compound is an Alu RNA inhibitor.

In some embodiments, the presently-disclosed subject matter includes a method of treating geographic atrophy, including inhibiting Alu RNA associated with an RPE cell. In some embodiments, the presently-disclosed subject matter includes a method of protecting an RPE cell, including inhibiting Alu RNA associated with the RPE cell. In some embodiments, the RPE cell is of a subject having age-related macular degeneration.

In some embodiments, the presently-disclosed subject matter includes a method of treating a condition of interest, including inhibiting Alu RNA associated with a subject. In some embodiments, the condition of interest is selected from: geographic atrophy, dry age-related macular degeneration, thalassemia, familial hypercholesterolemia, Dent's disease, acute intermittent porphyria, anterior pituitary aplasia, Apert syndrome, Hemophilia A, Hemophilia B, glycogen kinase deficiency, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome, X-linked agammaglobulinemia, X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency, adenoleukodystrophy, Menkes disease, hyper-immunoglobulin M syndrome, retinal blindness, Type 1 anti-thrombin deficiency, Muckle-Wells syndrome, hypocalcemic hypercalcemia and hyperparathyroidism, cholinesterase deficiency, hereditary desmoid disease, chronic hemolytic anemia, cystic fibrosis, branchio-oto-renal syndrome, lipoprotein lipase deficiency, CHARGE syndrome, Walker-Warburg syndrome, Complement deficiency, Muscular dystrophy type II, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, von Hippel Lindau disease, Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer, multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1, hereditary diffuse gastric cancer, hepatoma, neurofibromatosis type 1, acute myeloid leukemia, T-acute lymphoblastic leukemia, and Ewing sarcoma.

In some embodiments of the methods of the presently disclosed subject matter including inhibiting Alu RNA associated with a cell, the inhibiting Alu RNA comprises increasing levels of a DICER polyprotein in the cell. In some embodiments, increasing levels of a DICER polyprotein comprises overexpressing the DICER polyprotein in the cells. In some embodiments, increasing levels of a DICER polyprotein comprises using a vector comprising a nucleotide encoding the DICER polyprotein. In some embodiments, the vector is a viral vector. In some embodiments, the
virus is selected from an adeno-associated virus, a lentivirus, and an adenovirus. In some embodiments, the vector is a plasmid vector. In some embodiments, the nucleotide encoding the DICER1 polypeptide is selected from SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 8. In some embodiments, the DICER1 polypeptide is selected from SEQ ID NO: 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, and 20. In some embodiments, the DICER1 polypeptide comprises a functional fragment of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9, 18, or 20. In some embodiments, the DICER1 polypeptide comprises the following amino acid residues of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 9: 605-1912, 605-1912, 1666-1912, 1666-1912, 605-1786 and 1800-1922, 605-1786 and 1800-1912, 1666-1786 and 1800-1922, 1666-1786 and 1800-1912, 1276-1922, 1276-1876 and 1800-1922, 1276-1786, 800-1912, 1275-1824, or 1276-1824.

In some embodiments of the methods of the presently disclosed subject matter including inhibiting Alu RNA associated with a cell, the inhibiting Alu RNA comprises increasing levels of a DICER1 polypeptide comprised using DICER mRNA or a functional fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the DICER1 mRNA has the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 17, 19, or 21. In some embodiments, the DICER1 mRNA encoded DICER1 polypeptide, for example, the DICER1 polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 9, 18, or 20, or a functional fragment thereof.

In some embodiments of the methods of the presently disclosed subject matter including inhibiting Alu RNA associated with a cell, the inhibiting Alu RNA comprises administering an oligonucleotide targeting Alu RNA. In some embodiments, the oligonucleotide has a sequence including a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26. In some embodiments, at least two oligonucleotides are administered. The presently-disclosed subject matter further includes an isolated oligonucleotide that inhibits the expression of Alu RNA, including a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 and including about 29 to 100 nucleotides.

In some embodiments of the methods of the presently disclosed subject matter including inhibiting Alu RNA associated with a cell, the inhibiting Alu RNA comprises administering an siRNA targeting Alu RNA. In some embodiments, the siRNA includes a first strand having a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The presently-disclosed subject matter further includes an isolated double-stranded RNA molecule that inhibits expression of Alu RNA, wherein a first strand of the double-stranded RNA comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and including about 19 to 25 nucleotides.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 DICER1 deficit in geographic atrophy induces RPE degeneration. a, DICER1 mRNA abundance, relative to 18S rRNA, monitored by real-time RT-PCR, was lower in the retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) of human eyes with geographic atrophy (GA; n=10) compared to the RPE of normal human eyes without GA (n=11). P<0.004 by Mann Whitney U test. The abundance of DROSHA, DGC8R, and EEF2C2 (encoding AG02) mRNA transcripts in the RPE was not significantly different (P>0.11 by Mann Whitney U test) in human eyes with geographic atrophy and control eyes. Transcript abundance quantified by real-time RT-PCR and normalized to 18S rRNA and to control eye levels. n=10-11. b, Relative quantification of DICER1 protein abundance, relative to Vinculin, assessed by Western blotting (Supplementary FIG. 1), was lower in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy (GA; n=4) compared to the RPE of normal human eyes without GA (n=4). P<0.003 by Student t test. c, Immunohistochemistry for DICER1 (blue) showed reduced protein abundance in the RPE of human eyes with GA compared to normal eyes without GA. d, Fundus photographs show extensive RPE degeneration in BEST1 Cre; Dicer1−/−mice but not in littermate control mice. e, Toluidine blue-stained sections show marked RPE degeneration in BEST1 Cre; Dicer1−/−mice compared to normal RPE architecture in control mice. Arrowheads point to basal surface of RPE. f, Flat mounts of the RPE and choroid stained with antibodies against zonula occludens-1 (ZO-1; red) show marked disruption of the RPE monolayer architecture in BEST1 Cre; Dicer1−/−mice compared to the uniformly tesselated RPE layer in littermate control mice. g, Fundus photographs show RPE degeneration in Dicer1−/−mice following subretinal injection of AAV1-BEST1-Cre but not AAV1-BEST1-GFP. h, Toluidine blue-stained sections show marked degeneration of RPE and photoreceptor outer segments in Dicer1−/− mice following subretinal injection of AAV1-BEST1-Cre but not AAV1-BEST1-GFP. i, Flat mounts show increased RPE cell size and distortion of RPE cell shape in Dicer1−/− mice following subretinal injection of AAV1-BEST1-Cre but not AAV1-BEST1-GFP. RPE cell borders outlined by ZO-1 staining (red). Nuclei stained blue with Hoechst 33342. Representative images shown, n=16-32 (d-i); 10-12 (g-i). Scale bars, (c, e, h), 10 µm; (f, i) 20 µm, j, Transfection of adenoviral vector coding for Cre recombinase (Ad-Cre) in RPE cells isolated from Dicer1−/−mice resulted in loss of cell viability, as monitored by MTS assay at 7 days, compared to transfection with Ad-Null or untransfected (no Tx) cells. k, Transfection of antisense oligonucleotide (as) targeting DICER1 into human RPE cells resulted in increased loss of cell viability over time compared to scrambled sequence antisense (Ctrl as)-treated cells. n=6-8.

FIG. 2 Alu RNA accumulation in geographic atrophy triggered by DICER1 reduction. a, Immunohistochemistry with anti-double stranded RNA (dsRNA) antibody (J2) shows abundant accumulation of dsRNA (blue staining) in the retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) of a human eye with geographic atrophy. b, Lack of immuno labeling with an isotype antibody in the same eye with geographic atrophy confirms specificity of dsRNA staining c, dsRNA is immunolocalized (blue staining) in the RPE and sub-RPE deposits (drusen) of a human eye with geographic atrophy (c) but not in the RPE of a normal (control) eye (d). Scale bars, (a-d), 10 µm. n=10 (a-d). e, PCR amplification of dsRNA immunoprecipitated by J2 antibody from RPE isolates from human eyes with geographic atrophy and normal eyes yielded amplicons with sequence homology to Alu sequences (Supplementary FIG. S7) in eyes with geographic atrophy but not in normal eyes. Water negative control (−) showed no amplification and positive control (+) recombinant dsRNA showed predicted amplicon. f, Alu RNA abundance, relative to 18S rRNA, monitored by real-time RT-PCR, was higher in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy compared to the RPE of normal human eyes without GA (n=7). P<0.05 by Student t test. There was no significant difference in Alu RNA abundance in the neural retina of these two patient groups. Values normalized to relative abundance in normal eyes.

FIG. 3 DICER1 degrades Alu RNA. a, Transfection of antisense oligonucleotide (as) targeting DICER1 into human RPE cells induced a time-dependent increase in the abundance of Alu RNA transcripts, b, c, Transfection of adenoviral vector coding for Cre recombinase (Ad-Cre) into mouse RPE cells isolated from Dicer1−/− mice increased, in the nucleus (b) and the cytoplasm (c), the abundance of B1 and B2 RNAs, the Alu-like repetitive elements in the mouse, compared to cells
transfected with adenoviral vector coding for green fluorescent protein (Ad-GFP). d, DICER1 as treatment of human RPE cells upregulated Alu RNA levels in both the nucleus (Nuc) and cytoplasm (Cyt). e, Alu RNA isolated and cloned from the RPE of human eye with geographic atrophy was degraded by recombinant DICER1 digestion (+) as visualized by agarose gel electrophoresis. Digestion with heat denatured DICER1 did not degrade Alu RNA. Image representative of 6 experiments. f, The increased abundance of Alu RNA in human RPE cells transfected with plasmid coding for Alu (pAlu) compared to pNull or no treatment (no Tx) at 24 h was reduced by co-transfection with pDICER1. * P<0.05. n=4–8 (a–d, f). RNA abundance was quantified by real-time RT-PCR, normalized to 18S rRNA levels, and normalized to levels in control treated (pAlu) or Ad-GFP-infected cells (pB elements).

FIG. 4 DICER1 protects RPE cells from Alu RNA cytotoxicity. a, Transfection of mouse or human retinal pigmented epithelium cells (mRPE or hRPE) with plasmid coding for Alu RNA (pAlu) compromised cell viability. b, Subretinal administration of pAlu induced RPE degeneration in wild-type mice whereas pNull did not do so. Fundus photograph (top row) shows area of degeneration in pAlu injected eye compared to the normal appearance in pNull. Flat mount preparations stained with anti-zonula occludens-1 antibody (ZO-1, red, bottom row) showed marked distortion of RPE cell shape and size compared to pNull-injected eye. c, Alu RNA induced dose-dependent increase in cell death of human RPE cells. d, Cell death of human RPE cells induced by transfection of pAlu was inhibited by co-transfection with pDICER1 but not pNull. (a, c, d) Cell viability monitored by MTS assay at 2 days. Values normalized to null plasmid (pNull) transfected or vehicle treated cells. * P<0.05 by Student t test. n=4–6 (a, c, d). Subretinal co-administration of pDICER1, but not of pNull, inhibited pAlu induced RPE degeneration in wild-type mice. f, Subretinal administration of Alu RNA isolated and cloned from the RPE of a human eye with geographic atrophy (GA) induced RPE degeneration in wild-type mice whereas subretinal injection of vehicle did not. g, Subretinal injection of this Alu RNA, when subjected to cleavage by DICER1, did not induce RPE degeneration in wild-type mice whereas Alu RNA subjected to mock cleavage by DICER1 did so, as evidenced on fundus photography (top row) or flat mount preparation (bottom row). Area of degeneration outlined by blue arrowheads in fundus photographs (b, e–g).

Scale bars (20 μm). n=10–15 (b, e–g).

FIG. 5 DICER1 dysregulation induces RPE cell death via Alu RNA accumulation. a, Loss of human RPE cell viability, as monitored by MTS assay, induced by transfection of antisense oligonucleotide (as) targeting DICER1 was rescued by co-transfection of Alu RNA as. Levels normalized or compared to transfection with control (Ctrl) antisense oligonucleotide. b, Alu RNA as inhibited accumulation of Alu RNA induced by DICER1 as. c, Ad-Cre but not Ad-Null induced loss of cell viability of Dicer1+/−/mouse RPE cells. This was rescued by transfection of antisense oligonucleotide targeting B1 and B2 RNAs but not by control (Ctrl) antisense oligonucleotide. Levels normalized to untreated cells (no Tx). d, B1/B2 RNA as inhibited accumulation of B1 and B2 RNAs induced by Ad-Cre-induced Dicer1 depletion. * P<0.05 by Student t test. n=4–6 (a–d). d, Subretinal AAV-BEST1-Cre administration induced RPE degeneration (blue arrowheads in fundus photograph on top row and marked increase in RPE cell size and distortion of RPE cell shape in ZO-1 stained (red) RPE flat mounts (bottom row) in Dicer1+/−/mice 20 days after injection. Subretinal administration of cholesterol-conjugated B1/B2 as, but not Ctrl as, 10 days after AAV-BEST1-Cre injection inhibited RPE degeneration (e) and abundance of B1/B2 RNAs in the RPE of these mice, as monitored by real-time RT-PCR at 10 days after as injection, normalized to 18S rRNA levels, and normalized to levels in eyes treated with cholesterol-conjugated Ctrl as (f). n=8 (e, f). Scale bar, 20 μm. g, Dicer1 as treatment of human RPE cells led to global reduction of mRNA expression at 2 days compared to Ctrl as. There was no significant difference in mRNA abundance between Alu as and Ctrl as-treated DICER1 depleted cells, n=3.

FIG. 6 DICER1 levels in RPE are reduced in geographic atrophy. Western blots of macular RPE lysates from individual human donor eyes show that DICER1 protein abundance, normalized to the levels of the housekeeping protein Vinculin, are reduced in geographic atrophy (GA) compared to age-similar control human eyes without age-related macular degeneration.

FIG. 7 DICER1 levels in neural retina are unchanged in geographic atrophy. a, DICER1 mRNA abundance in the neural retina, as monitored by real-time RT-PCR, was not significantly different (P>0.05 by Mann Whitney U test) between normal human retinas and those with geographic atrophy. Levels normalized to 18S rRNA abundance and to normal retinas. n=7. b–e, DICER1 protein immunolocalization in the neural retina was not different between human eyes with geographic atrophy (b) and normal (d) eyes. Specificity of DICER1 staining was confirmed by absence of reaction production with isotype control antibody (c, e). Representative images shown. n=8. Scale bars (20 μm, b–e).

FIG. 8 DICER1 is not generally downregulated in retinal diseases. Immunolocalization studies revealed abundant DICER1 protein expression (blue, left column) in the RPE in the eye of an 85-year-old man with Best disease (vittelliform macular dystrophy), a 68-year-old man with retinal detachment secondary to choroidal melanoma, and a 72-year-old woman with retinitis pigmentosa. Specificity of DICER1 staining was confirmed by absence of reaction production with isotype control antibody (right column). Representative images shown. n=13. Scale bars (10 μm). Diced mRNA expression in the RPE was not significantly (NS) different in Ccl2−/−/Ccr2−/−/mice or Cpr−/−/Heph−/−/mice compared to their background strains. Transcript abundance quantified by real-time RT-PCR and normalized to 18S rRNA and to control eye levels. n=6. NS, not significant.

FIG. 9 Cre recombinase expression does not induce retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) degeneration. Subretinal administration of adeno-associated viral vector coding for Cre recombinase directed by the BEST1 promoter (AAV1-BEST1-Cre) in wild-type mice did not induce retinal toxicity that was evident on fundus photography (top left) and did not disrupt the tiling pattern of the RPE monolayer (top right). Circular flash artefact is seen in the centre of the fundus photograph. RPE cell borders delineated by staining with anti-ZO-1 antibody (red) and nuclei stained by Hoechst 33342 (blue). RPE flat mounts show successful Cre recombinase expression (red) following subretinal injection of AAV1-BEST1-Cre in wild-type (bottom left) and Dicer1+/−/ (bottom right) mouse eyes. Representative images shown. n=8–10. Scale bar (20 μm).

FIG. 10 Retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) cell dysmorphology in human age-related macular degeneration eye with atrophy. In contrast to the well tessellated RPE cell monolayer observed in a normal human eye (right), marked changes in RPE cell size and shape are observed in the human eye with geographic atrophy (left). These changes resemble those observed in eyes of mice wherein Dicer1 has been depleted in the RPE. RPE cell borders delineated by staining
with anti-ZO-1 antibody (green) and nuclei stained by propidium iodine (red). Representative image shown. n=8. Scale bar, 50 µm.

FIG. 11 Conditional ablation of Drosophila Dicer, Dicer-8, or Ago2 in the retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) does not induce degeneration as seen in Dicer-1-ablated mice. Fundus photographs (left column) show no significant degeneration following subretinal injection of AAV-BEST1-Cre in mice “fixed” for Drosophila, Dicer-8, or Ago2. Circular flash artifacts are seen near the centre of the fundus photographs. Injection site wound appears white in the fundus photographs of the Ago2CR eye. RPE flat mounts (middle column) stained with anti-ZO-1 antibody (red) and Hoechst 33342 (blue) show normal tiling pattern of RPE with no gross disturbance of cell size or shape. RPE flat mounts (right column) stained with anti-Cre recombinase antibody (red) and Hoechst 33342 (blue) shows successful Cre expression in these mice. Images are not shown. n=8–12. Scale bar (20 µm).

FIG. 12 Deficiency of Ago1, Ago3, Ago4, or Tarbp2 does not induce RPE degeneration. Mice deficient in Ago1, Ago3, Ago4, or Tarbp2 have normal retinal appearance on fundus photography (top row) and normal RPE monolayer architecture on ZO-1 stained (red) flat mounts (bottom row). Circular flash artifact is seen in the centre of the fundus photographs. Scale bar, 20 µm.

FIG. 13 DICER1 mutant cells impaired in miRNA biogenesis do not have compromised cell viability. There was no difference in baseline cell viability between HCT-DICER15/5 cells, which are impaired in miRNA biogenesis1, and control HCT116 cells over 3 days of analysis. Experiments were performed in 96-well plates. n=3. NS, not significant.

FIG. 14 Human geographic atrophy eye retinal pigmented epithelium contain Alu RNA sequences. a. Top: Typical Alu element with conserved structural regions (adapted from ref 2). The left arm consists of RNA polymerase III binding sites (Box A and Box B). The right arm occasionally contains a terminal poly A tail that may be interspersed with non-A bases. The 5’ and 3’ regions of the Alu element are linked by a mid-stretch A-rich sequence. Bottom: Representative Alu cDNA (Sequence 1). The conserved regions mentioned above are highlighted and correspond to the coloured boxes in the top figure. Alignment of Alu cDNA Sequences 1 and 2 isolated from human eyes with geographic atrophy to Alu Sq consensus sequence. These sequences contain the highly conserved U5’ Alu consensus elements (5’ characteristic Alu region—blue; RNA polymerase III promoter B box—red), with extensive heterogeneity located 3’ to the mid-sequence poly-A stretch that have been reported to exist in Alu sequences13.

FIG. 15 J2 anti-dsRNA antibody recognizes Alu RNA, a. A new RNA duplex isolated and cloned from the retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) of a human eye with geographic atrophy was recognized by J2 anti-dsRNA antibody in an immuno-dot blot format. J2 antibody did not recognize tRNA or rRNA (negative controls), but did recognize RNA duplexes of 325-bp or 1-kbp in length (positive controls). b. Immunofluorescent imaging of human RPE cells transfected with pNull shows that J2 recognizes Alu expressed in these cells (left panel). Specificity of staining confirmed by absence of staining with isotype control antibody (middle panel) and by the absence of immunodetection following transfection with pNull (right panel). Representative images shown. n=3. Scale bar (20 µm).

FIG. 16 Confirmation of lack of DNA contamination in Alu RNA PCR. The relative abundance of Alu RNA in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophic eyes was presented in FIG. 2f. Shown above is the detection of the PCR product band for a sample of human geographic atrophy RPE that underwent reverse transcription (RT+). No amplification was detected in the negative controls where reverse transcriptase (RT−) was omitted or where water alone was analyzed. These data demonstrate the absence of DNA contamination in the sample.

FIG. 17 Validation of DICER1 knockdown. Transfection of DICER1 antisense oligonucleotides (as) into human RPE cells knocked down DICER1 protein abundance, as monitored by Western blot analysis, over 2 days. Efficiency of protein loading is monitored by blotting for the housekeeping Vinculin protein. Representative of 3 experiments.

FIG. 18 DICER1 is expressed in nucleus and cytoplasm. a. Western blot shows expression of DICER1 in both the nuclear and cytoplasmic fractions of human RPE cells. Blotting of the same protein sample reveals the presence of Tubulin in the cytoplasmic fraction and not in the nuclear fraction. b. Merged images (bottom row) of DICER1 immunofluorescence (red, top row) and nuclear DAPI fluorescence (middle row) confirm expression of DICER1 in both the nucleus and the cytoplasm of human RPE cells. Representative images shown. Scale bar, 10 µm.

FIG. 19 Retrotransposons and repetitive RNAs are not generically activated in geographic atrophy or by DICER1 depletion. In the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy (GA, n=7), there was no significant increase in the abundance of RNAs coded by LINE L1.3, a long interspersed repetitive element, human endogenous retrovirus W envelope (HERV-W1), a long terminal repeat retrotransposon, or hY3, a repetitive small cytoplasmic Ro RNA compared to normal human eyes (top, n=8). These RNAs also were not upregulated by DICER1 antisense (as) knockdown, compared to control (Ctrl) as treatment, in human RPE cells (bottom). n=3. Transcript abundance monitored by real-time RT-PCR and normalized to 18S RNA levels.

FIG. 20 Alu RNA induced by DICER1 depletion is RNA Pol III derived. a. The expression of Alu RNA in RPE cells treated with antisense (as) oligonucleotides targeting DICER1, compared to control (Ctrl), is inhibited by treatment with the Pol III inhibitor tagetitoxin (tagetin), but not by the Pol II inhibitor em-aminomustine. *, P<0.05, NS, not significant, compared to treatment with DICER1 as treatment alone. b. Northern blot (NB) shows that the abundance of Alu RNA species in the RPE of a human eye with geographic atrophy (GA) is greater than in normal human eye RPE, and is principally approximately 300 nucleotides long, consistent with the length of a non-embedded Pol III derived transcript. Reprobing these samples with a probe corresponding to the “S region” of the 7SL RNA gene that is not present in Alu elements shows that 7SL RNA abundance is not different between the RPE of normal and GA human eyes. Abundance of 6S RNA in GA and normal eyes shows loading efficiency. c. Northern blot shows that Alu probe detects in vitro transcribed Alu RNA but not 7SL RNA in mouse liver (which lacks primate-specific Alu), and reprobing these samples confirms specificity of the 7SL probe. d. DICER1 knockdown by antisense (as) oligonucleotides in human RPE cells does not, compared to control (Ctrl) as treatment, induce upregulation of several Pol II-transcribed genes (ADAR2, NICN, NLRP, SLFN 11) that contain embedded Alu sequences in their exons. n=3.

FIG. 21 7SL RNA is not regulated in geographic atrophy or by inhibition of DICER1 or Alu. a. 7SL RNA abundance was not different in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy (GA) compared to the RPE of normal human eyes without GA (n=8). b. 7SL RNA abundance was not different in human RPE cells transfected with antisense oligonucleotide.
otide (as) targeting Dicer1 from those transfected with control (Ctrl) as. N=3. c, 7SL RNA abundance was not different in human RPE cells transfected with antisense oligonucleotide (as) targeting Alu from those transfected with control (Ctrl) as. N=3. 7SL RNA abundance, relative to 18S rRNA, was monitored by real-time RT-PCR. NS, not significant by Student t test.

FIG 22 Overexpression of B1 or B2 RNA induces RPE degeneration. Subretinal transfection of pB1 or pB2 RNAs, but not of pNull, induces RPE degeneration in wild-type mice. Top row shows fundus photographs demonstrating areas of degeneration outlined by blue arrowheads. Bottom row shows ZO-1 stained (red) RPE flat mounts demonstrated marked degeneration and disarray of the RPE cells in mice overexpressing B1 or B2 RNAs. Circular flash artefact is seen in the centre of the fundus photographs. N=4. Representative images shown. Scale bar, 20 μm.

FIG 23 Alu RNA enters retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) cells in vivo. Subretinal administration of Alu RNA in wild-type mice achieved RPE cell delivery at 8 h after injection as monitored by real-time RT-PCR in isolated cells lysates (n=3).

FIG 24 Human GA Alu dsRNA does not induce RPE degeneration when cleaved by DICER1. a, Subretinal administration of a fully complementary synthetic Alu RNA (dsRNA) corresponding to the sequence of an Alu RNA isolated from a human eye with geographic atrophy (GA) induces RPE degeneration in wild-type mice. Vehicle administration does not damage the retina. Top panels show fundus photographs with the area of RPE degeneration outlined by blue arrowheads. Circular flash artefact is seen in the centre of the fundus photographs. Bottom panels show ZO-1 stained (red) RPE flat mounts that are well armed in vehicle (bottom) but disorganized in Alu dsRNA (top). b, This Alu dsRNA did not induce RPE degeneration when it was first subjected to cleavage by recombinant DICER1. However, when subjected to mock cleavage by DICER1, this Alu dsRNA did induce RPE degeneration. N=4. Representative images shown. Scale bar, 20 μm.

FIG 25 RPE degeneration does not occur in response to a variety of structured RNAs. Subretinal transfection of transfer RNA (tRNA) or of plasmids coding for 7SL RNA, pri-miRNA-29b1 or pri-miRNA26a2 in wild-type mice did not induce retinal toxicity that was evident on fundus photography. Circular flash artefact is seen in the centre of the fundus photographs. N=4. Representative images shown.

FIG 26 Alu RNA does not cause RPE degeneration via TLR3. a, Western blot shows that transfection of pAlu or pNull does not induce TLR3 phosphorylation, relative to the levels of the housekeeping protein Vinculin, in human RPE cells. b, Subretinal transfection of pAlu induced RPE degeneration in Tlr3−/− mice where pNull transfection did not do so. Representative images shown. N=4. Scale bar, 20 μm.

FIG 27 DICER1 reduction or Alu RNA augmentation induces caspase-3 activation. a, Immunolocalization of activated caspase-3 (red) in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy (left panel). Specificity of immunolabelling revealed by absence of staining with isotype control antibody (middle panel) and in control eyes stained with antibody against cleaved caspase-3 (right panel). Autofluorescence of RPE and choroid seen in green channel. Nuclei stained by DAPI (blue). b, Flat mounts of BEST1 Cre; Dicer1+/− mice show evidence of caspase-3 activation (red staining, top left panel). Specificity of immunolabelling revealed by absence of staining with isotype control antibody (top right panel). No caspase-3 activation was detectable in the RPE of littermate control BEST1 Cre or Dicer1−/− mice (bottom panels). c, Human RPE cells transfected with pAlu showed evidence of caspase-3 activation (red staining, top left panel). DAPI (blue staining) and merged images are also shown. Scale bars (20 μm, a; 10 μm, c). Representative images shown. N=4-6. d, Exposure of human RPE cells to Alu RNA induced dose-dependent increase in caspase-3 activation, as monitored by fluorometric plate assay. N=3. * P<0.05 compared to vehicle by Student t test. e, Transfection of human RPE cells with pAlu induced increase in caspase-3 activation. N=3. * P=0.47 by Student t test.

FIG 28 Alu RNA cleavage fragments do not modulate RPE degeneration. a, Transfection of pAlu induced cell death in human RPE cells. Cotransfection of DICER1-cleaved Alu RNA fragments did not change the degree of cell death. N=3. b, Subretinal transfection of DICER1-cleaved Alu RNA fragments (Frags) in wild-type mice did not cause RPE degeneration as seen by fundus photography (top left) or ZO-1 stained (red) RPE flat mounts (bottom left). Cotransfections of these fragments did not prevent the RPE degeneration induced by pAlu in wild-type mice (right panels). N=4. Representative images shown. Scale bar, 20 μm.

FIG 29 Impaired DICER1 processing of microRNAs does not increase Alu RNA abundance or modulate Alu RNA cytotoxicity. a, There was no significant difference (P=0.05) in Alu RNA transcript abundance between HCT116 parent cells and HCT mutant cells carrying a mutation in exon 5 (ex5) of DICER1 which renders it incapable of processing microRNAs. b, Transfection of anti-sense oligonucleotide (as) targeting DICER1 into HCT116 cells increased the abundance of Alu RNA transcripts compared to control anti-sense oligonucleotide (Ctrl as) at 48 h. Transcript abundance monitored by real-time RT-PCR and normalized to 18S rRNA levels. c, Alu RNA induced similar levels of cell death in HCT116 parent and HCT-DICER1−/− cells. * P<0.05 by Student t test. n=4-6.

FIG 30 Oxidative stress downregulates DICER1 in human RPE cells. Human retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) cells exposed to varying concentrations of hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) display a dose- and time-dependent reduction in DICER1 mRNA abundance, as monitored by real-time RT-PCR and normalized to 18S rRNA levels. N=3.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE LISTING

SEQ ID NO: 1 is an embodiment of a first strand of an siRNA provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.

SEQ ID NO: 2 is an embodiment of a first strand of an siRNA provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.

SEQ ID NO: 3 is an embodiment of a first strand of an siRNA provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.

SEQ ID NO: 4 is an embodiment of a first strand of an siRNA provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.

SEQ ID NO: 5 is an embodiment of a first strand of an siRNA provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.

SEQ ID NO: 6 is an embodiment of a first strand of an siRNA provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.

SEQ ID NO: 7 is nucleotide sequence encoding a human DICER polypeptide, including all untranslated regions (GenBank Accession Number NM_177438).
SEQ ID NO: 8 is a cDNA sequence encoding a human DICER polypeptide.
SEQ ID NO: 9 is a polypeptide sequence for a human DICER polypeptide.
SEQ ID NO: 10 is a polypeptide sequence for a human DICER polypeptide, including residues 1276-1922 of SEQ ID NO: 9.
SEQ ID NO: 11 is a polypeptide sequence for a human DICER polypeptide, including residues 605-1922 of SEQ ID NO: 9.
SEQ ID NO: 12 is a polypeptide sequence for a human DICER polypeptide, including residues 1666-1922 of SEQ ID NO: 9.
SEQ ID NO: 13 is a polypeptide sequence for a human DICER polypeptide, including residues 1666-1912 of SEQ ID NO: 9.
SEQ ID NO: 14 is a polypeptide sequence for a human DICER polypeptide, including residues 1666-1786 and 1800-1912 of SEQ ID NO: 9.
SEQ ID NO: 15 is a polypeptide sequence for a human DICER polypeptide, including residues 1275-1824 of SEQ ID NO: 9.
SEQ ID NO: 16 is a polypeptide sequence for a human DICER polypeptide, including residues 1276-1824 of SEQ ID NO: 9.
SEQ ID NO: 17 is an mRNA sequence encoding a human DICER polypeptide.
SEQ ID NO: 18 is a polypeptide sequence for a Schizosaccharomyces pombe DICER polypeptide.
SEQ ID NO: 19 is an mRNA sequence encoding a Schizosaccharomyces pombe DICER polypeptide.
SEQ ID NO: 20 is a polypeptide sequence for a Giardia lamblia DICER polypeptide.
SEQ ID NO: 21 is an mRNA sequence encoding a Giardia lamblia DICER polypeptide.
SEQ ID NO: 22 is an embodiment of an antisense oligonucleotide sequence provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.
SEQ ID NO: 23 is an embodiment of an antisense oligonucleotide sequence provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.
SEQ ID NO: 24 is an embodiment of an antisense oligonucleotide sequence provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.
SEQ ID NO: 25 is an embodiment of an antisense oligonucleotide sequence provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.
SEQ ID NO: 26 is an embodiment of an antisense oligonucleotide sequence provided in accordance with the presently-disclosed subject matter.

DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

The presently-disclosed subject matter includes methods for identifying Alu RNA inhibitors, and methods and compositions for inhibiting Alu RNA and therapeutic uses thereof.

As disclosed herein, Alu RNA (including Alu repeat RNA in human cells and B1 and B2, Alu-like element repeat RNAs) increases are associated with cells that are associated with certain conditions of interest. For example, Alu RNA increase is associated with the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) cells of eyes with geographic atrophy. This increase of Alu RNA induces the death of RPE cells. Methods and compositions disclosed herein can protect a cell from Alu RNA-triggered cell death, thereby treating conditions associated with such cell death.

The presently-disclosed subject matter further includes methods useful for identifying an Alu RNA inhibitor and uses of such inhibitors, including therapeutic and protective uses. In some embodiments, the method makes use of a cultured cell wherein Alu RNA is upregulated. Candidate compounds can be screened using the cultured cell to determine efficacy as antagonists of Alu RNA. Candidate compounds include, for example, small molecules, biologics, and combinations thereof, such as compositions including multiple compounds. The term small molecules is inclusive of traditional pharmaceutical compounds. The term biologics is inclusive of polypeptides and nucleotides.

In some embodiments, the screening method includes providing a cell in culture wherein Alu RNA is upregulated; and contacting a candidate compound with the cell. The method can further include identifying a change in Alu RNA. For example, a measurable change in Alu RNA levels can be indicative of efficacy associated with the candidate compound. In some embodiments, wherein the change in the Alu RNA is a measurable decrease in Alu RNA, the change is an indication that the candidate compound is an Alu RNA inhibitor. Such Alu RNA inhibitors can have utility for therapeutic applications as disclosed herein.

In some embodiments, the Alu RNA can be upregulated by decreasing native levels of DICER polypeptides in the cell using methods known to those skilled in the art. In some embodiments, the Alu RNA associated with cultured cell can be upregulated by using heat shock stress using methods known to those skilled in the art. In some embodiments, the cultured cell is an RPE cell.

Methods and compositions of the presently-disclosed subject matter for treating a condition of interest include inhibiting Alu RNA associated with a cell, such as a cell of a subject in need of treatment. Examples of conditions of interest include, but are not limited to: geographic atrophy, dry age-related macular degeneration, thalassemia, familial hypercholesterolemia, Dent’s disease, acute intermittent porphyria, anterior pituitary aplasia, Apert syndrome, Hemophilia A, Hemophilia B, glycerol kinase deficiency, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome, X-linked agammaglobulinemia, X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency, adenoleukodystrophy, Menkes disease, hyper-immunoglobulin M syndrome, retinal blinding, Type 1 anti-thrombin deficiency, Muckle-Wells syndrome, hypocalciuric hypercalciemia and hyperparathyroidism, cholinesterase deficiency, hereditary desmoid disease, chronic hemolytic anemia, cystic fibrosis, h unreachable-ot renal syndrome, lipoprotein lipase deficiency, CHARGE syndrome, Walker Warburg syndrome, complement deficiency, Mucoisolipidosis type II, Breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, von Hippel Lindau disease, Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1, hereditary diffuse gastric cancer, hepatoma, neurofibromatosis type 1, acute myeloid leukemia, T-acute lymphoblastic leukemia, and Ewing sarcoma.

As used herein, the terms treatment or treating relate to any treatment of a condition of interest, including but not limited to prophylactic treatment and therapeutic treatment. As such, the terms treatment or treating include, but are not limited to: preventing a condition of interest or the development of a condition of interest; inhibiting the progression of a condition of interest; arresting or preventing the development of a condition of interest; reducing the severity of a condition of interest; ameliorating or relieving symptoms associated with
a condition of interest; and causing a regression of the condition of interest or one or more of the symptoms associated with the condition of interest.

As used herein, the term “subject” refers to a target of treatment. The subject of the herein disclosed methods can be a vertebrate, such as a mammal, a fish, a bird, a reptile, or an amphibian. Thus, the subject of the herein disclosed methods can be a human or non-human. Thus, veterinary therapeutic uses are provided in accordance with the presently disclosed subject matter.

In some embodiments, the condition of interest is geographic atrophy and the cell is an RPE cell. In this regard, a subject having age-related macular degeneration can be treated using methods and compositions as disclosed herein.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art upon studying this application, inhibition of Alu RNA associated with a cell can be achieved in a number of manners. For example, in some embodiments, inhibiting Alu RNA associated with a cell comprises increasing levels of a DICER polypeptide in the cell, for example, by overexpressing the DICER polypeptide in the cell. For another example, a DICER mRNA could be used. For another example, in some embodiments, inhibiting Alu RNA associated with a cell comprises administering an oligonucleotide or a small RNA molecule targeting the Alu RNA. As used herein, inhibiting Alu RNA associated with a cell refers to a reduction in the levels of Alu RNA inside and/or outside the cell in the extracellular space.

The term DICER Polypeptide refers to polypeptides known to those of ordinary skill in the art as DICER, including, but not limited to polypeptides comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 9, 18, and 20, and functional fragments or functional variants thereof.

It is noted that one of ordinary skill in the art will be able to readily obtain publicly-available information related to DICER, including relevant nucleotide and polypeptide sequences included in publicly-accessible databases, such as GENBANK®. Some of the sequences disclosed herein are cross-referenced to GENBANK® accession numbers, e.g., GenBank Accession Number NM_177438. The sequences cross-referenced in the GENBANK® database are expressly incorporated by reference as are equivalent and related sequences present in GENBANK® or other public databases. Also expressly incorporated herein by reference are all annotations present in the GENBANK® database associated with the sequences disclosed herein. Unless otherwise indicated or apparent, the references to the GENBANK® database are references to the most recent version of the database as of the filing date of this Application.

The terms “polypeptide”, “protein”, and “peptide”, which are used interchangeably herein, refer to a polymer of the 20 protein amino acids, or amino acid analogs, regardless of its size. The terms “polypeptide fragment” or “fragment”, when used in reference to a reference polypeptide, refers to a polypeptide in which amino acid residues are deleted as compared to the reference polypeptide itself, but where the remaining amino acid sequence is usually identical to the corresponding positions in the reference polypeptide. Such deletions can occur at the amino-terminus (e.g., removing residues 1-604, 1-1274, 1-1275, or 1-1665 of SEQ ID NO: 9) or carboxy-terminus of the reference polypeptide (e.g., removing residues 1825-1922, or 1913-1922 of SEQ ID NO: 9), from internal portions of the reference polypeptide (e.g., removing residues 1787-1799 of SEQ ID NO: 9), or a combination thereof.

A fragment can also be a “functional fragment,” in which case the fragment retains some or all of the activity of the reference polypeptide as described herein. For example, in some embodiments, a functional fragment of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 9 can retain some or all of the ability of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 9 to degrade Alu RNA. Examples of functional fragments of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 9 include the polypeptides of SEQ ID NO: 10-16. Additional examples include, but are not limited to, the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 9, including the following residues: 605-1922, 605-1912, 1666-1922, 1666-1912, 605-1786 and 1800-1922, 605-1786 and 1800-1912, 1666-1786 and 1800-1922, 1666-1786 and 1800-1912, 1276-1922, 1276-1912, 1276-1786 and 1800-1922, 1276-1786 and 1800-1912, 1275-1824, or 1276-1824.

The terms “modified amino acid”, “modified polypeptide”, and “variant” refer to an amino acid sequence that is different from the reference polypeptide by one or more amino acids, e.g., one or more amino acid substitutions. A variant of a reference polypeptide also refers to a variant of a fragment of the reference polypeptide, for example, a fragment wherein one or more amino acid substitutions have been made relative to the reference polypeptide. A variant can also be a “functional variant”, in which the variant retains some or all of the activity of the reference protein as described herein. The term functional variant includes a functional variant of a functional fragment of a reference polypeptide.

In some embodiments, the DICER Polypeptide can be overexpressed in the cell using a vector comprising a nucleotide encoding the DICER polypeptide, for example, the nucleotide of SEQ ID NOS: 7 or 8, or an appropriate fragment thereof, or a nucleotide encoding a DICER Polypeptide, for example, a nucleotide encoding SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, or 20. As will be recognized by those skilled in the art, the vector can be a plasmid vector or a viral vector (e.g., adeno-associated virus, lentivirus, adenovirus).

As noted above, in some embodiments, inhibiting Alu RNA comprises use of a DICER mRNA. In some embodiments, a functional fragment of a DICER mRNA could be used. In some embodiments, a DICER mRNA having the sequence of SEQ ID NOS: 17, 19, or 21, or a functional fragment thereof could be used. In some embodiments an mRNA encoding a DICER Polypeptide could be used, for example, an mRNA encoding SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, or 20.

As noted above, in some embodiments, inhibiting Alu RNA comprises administering an oligonucleotide or a small RNA molecule targeting the Alu RNA. Such nucleotides can target and degrade Alu RNA.

As such, in some embodiments, a method is provided including administering an oligonucleotide targeting Alu RNA. Examples of oligonucleotides targeting Alu RNA include those set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 22-26. In some embodiments, more than one oligonucleotide is administered.

In some embodiments, a method is provided including administering an siRNA targeting Alu RNA. Examples of siRNAs for targeting Alu RNA include those set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 1-6.

The details of one or more embodiments of the presently-disclosed subject matter are set forth in this document. Modifications to embodiments described in this document, and other embodiments, will be evident to those of ordinary skill in the art after a study of the information provided in this document. The information provided in this document, and particularly the specific details of the described exemplary embodiments, is provided primarily for clearness of understanding and no unnecessary limitations are to be understood therefrom. In case of conflict, the specification of this document, including definitions, will control.
While the terms used herein are believed to be well understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, definitions are set forth to facilitate explanation of the presently-disclosed subject matter.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the presently-disclosed subject matter belongs. Although any methods, devices, and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the presently-disclosed subject matter, representative methods, devices, and materials are now described.

Following long-standing patent law convention, the terms “a”, “an”, and “the” refer to “one or more” when used in this application, including the claims. Thus, for example, reference to “a cell” includes a plurality of such cells, and so forth.

Unless otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing quantities of ingredients, properties such as reaction conditions, and so forth used in the specification and claims are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term “about”. Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical parameters set forth in this specification and claims are approximations that can vary depending upon the desired properties sought to be obtained by the presently-disclosed subject matter.

As used herein, the term “about”, when referring to a value or to an amount of mass, weight, time, volume, concentration or percentage is meant to encompass variations of in some embodiments ±20%, in some embodiments ±10%, in some embodiments ±5%, in some embodiments ±1%, in some embodiments ±0.5%, and in some embodiments ±0.1% from the specified amount, as such variations are appropriate to perform the disclosed method.

As used herein, ranges can be expressed as from “about” one particular value, and/or to “about” another particular value. It is also understood that there are a number of values disclosed herein, and that each value is also herein disclosed as “about” that particular value in addition to the value itself. For example, if the value “10” is disclosed, then “about 10” is also disclosed. It is also understood that each unit between two particular units are also disclosed. For example, if 10 and 15 are disclosed, then 11, 12, 13, and 14 are also disclosed.

The presently-disclosed subject matter is further illustrated by the following specific but non-limiting examples. The following examples may include compilations of data that are representative of data gathered at various times during the course of development and experimentation related to the present invention.

EXAMPLES

DICER1 Reduction in Geographic Atrophy

In human donor eyes with geographic atrophy (n=10), the present inventors found using real-time RT-PCR that DICER1 mRNA abundance was reduced in the macular RPE by 65±3% (mean±SEM; P=0.0036; Mann-Whitney U test) compared to age-similar human eyes without geographic atrophy (n=11) (FIG. 1a). Because the best understood function of DICER1 is mRNA generation, the present inventors measured the expression of other enzymes involved in mRNA biogenesis. The abundance of the genes encoding DROSHA or the double stranded RNA (dsRNA) binding protein DGCR8, which form a complex that processes pri-miRNAs into pre-miRNAs, was not reduced in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy. There was also no reduction in the expression of the gene encoding Argonaute 2 (AGO2, encoded by EIF2C2), the core component of the miRNA effector complex, in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy. Corroborating the miRNA data, the present inventors observed a marked reduction of DICER1 protein expression in the RPE layer of human eyes with geographic atrophy compared to controls in Western blot (FIG. 1b and FIG. 6) and immunohistochemistry analyses (FIG. 1c). Interestingly, DICER1 mRNA and protein abundance in the adjacent neural retina was similar between the two groups (FIG. 7).

Because DICER1 downregulation is observed in some cell types in culture conditions in response to various chemical stresses, the present inventors wondered whether DICER1 reduction in geographic atrophy might be a common downstream pathway in dying retina. DICER1 protein levels were not reduced in the RPE of human eyes with several other retinal disorders such as vitelliform macular dystrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, or retinal detachment (FIG. 8). Also, Dicer1 mRNA abundance in the RPE in two animal models of retinal degeneration—Ccl−/−Ccr2−/− (refs. 9,10) and Cpp−/− Hepc−/− mice—was unchanged compared to their background strains (FIG. 8). Gene expression studies in numerous other mouse models of retinal degeneration also have not reported modulation of Dicer1 (Supplemental Notes). These data argue that DICER1 depletion in the RPE of eyes with geographic atrophy is not a generic response of damaged or dying retinal cells in vivo.

DICER1 Depletion Induces RPE Degeneration

To determine the functional consequence of reduced DICER1 levels, the present inventors conditionally ablated Dicer1 in mouse RPE cells by interbreeding “fixed” Dicer1 mice (Dicer1f/f) with best1Cre mice, which express Cre recombinase under the control of the RPE cell-specific BEST 1 promoter, BEST1 Cre; Dicer1f/f mice uniformly exhibited dramatic RPE cell degeneration (FIG. 1d/f) that was evident by the time of weaning. None of the littermate controls exhibited similar pathology. The present inventors also deleted Dicer1 in adult mouse RPE by subretinal injection of an adenovirus-associated viral vector coding for Cre recombinase under the control of the BEST 1 promoter (AAV1-BEST1-Cre) in Dicer1f/f mice (FIG. 9). These eyes uniformly displayed RPE cell degeneration at 28 days after injection similar to that observed in mice depleted of Dicer1 expression during development (FIG. 1g-i; FIG. 9). In contrast, neither the contralateral eyes of Dicer1f/f mice that underwent subretinal injection of AAV1-BEST1-GFP nor the eyes of wild-type mice injected with subretinal AAV1-BEST1-Cre developed RPE cell degeneration (FIG. 1g-i and FIG. 9). The RPE cell demorphology in mice depleted of Dicer1 expression resembled that observed in the eyes of humans with RPE atrophy due to AMD (FIG. 10). When cultured RPE cells isolated from Dicer1f/f mice were infected with an adenoviral vector coding for Cre recombinase (Ad-Cre), the present inventors observed a reduction of cell viability compared to infection with Ad-Null (FIG. 1j). Similarly, antisense oligonucleotide mediated knockdown of DICER1 in human RPE cells resulted in increasing cell death over time (FIG. 1k). Collectively, these data support the hypothesis that DICER1 dysregulation is involved in the pathogenesis of geographic atrophy.

DICER1 Depletion Phenotype is not Due to miRNA Dysregulation

The present inventors tested whether depletion of other enzymes involved in miRNA biogenesis also would induce RPE degeneration. Subretinal injection of AAV1-BEST1-Cre in Drosophila (ref. 15; Dicer811/11 (refs. 15,16), or variegated Ace211f/f mice did not result in dramatic RPE cell damage that was evident in similarly treated Dicer811/mice (FIG. 11). These
data suggest that miRNA imbalances are not responsible for RPE degeneration induced by DICER1 depletion. However, the present inventors and others have reported that a small subset (approximately 7%) of mammalian miRNAs is generated by Dicer1 independent of Drosha and Dicer8. There is also debate as to whether Ago2 is essential for miRNA function: Ago2 deficiency leads to global reduction of miRNA expression uncompensated by other three Ago proteins in mice 17.20 and in mouse embryonic fibroblasts and oocytes21,22, yet functional redundancy among Argonaute proteins has been reported in mouse embryonic stem cells23. The present inventors found no RPE degeneration in mice deficient in Ago1, Ago3, or Ago4 (Fig. 12). TRBP (the human immunodeficiency virus transactivating response RNA-binding protein encoded by Tarbp2) recruits DICER1 to the four Argonaute proteins to enable miRNA processing and RNA silencing (ref 24 and R. Shiekhattar, personal communication); Tarbp2−/− mice too had no RPE degeneration (Fig. 12). These data suggest that RPE degeneration induced by Dicer1 ablation involves a mechanism specific to Dicer1 and not to miRNA machinery in general.

To further investigate whether miRNA imbalances might contribute to the phenotype observed in the setting of DICER1 depletion, the present inventors studied human HCT116 colon cancer cells in which the helicase domain in exon 5 of DICER1 was disrupted. Despite the impairment of miRNA biogenesis in these HCT-DICER1−/− cells25, there was no difference between HCT-DICER1−/− and parental HCT116 cells in baseline cell viability (Fig. 13). Collectively, these findings suggest that the principal biological effect of DICER1 deficit contributing to the development of geographic atrophy is not miRNA dysregulation. The findings do not, however, exclude the possibility that miRNA dysregulation could promote geographic atrophy through other pathways.

Alu RNA Accumulation in Geographic Atrophy

Because miRNA perturbations could not be implicated, the present inventors speculated that impaired processing of other dsRNAs might be involved. Using an antibody26,27 that recognizes long dsRNA (J2), the present inventors detected abundant dsRNA immunoreactivity in the mucular RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy (n=10; Fig. 2a–c). In contrast, no J2 immunoreactivity was observed in eyes without geographic atrophy (n=10; Fig. 2d). To identify this dsRNA species, the present inventors immunoprecipitated RPE lysates with J2 antibody and then sequenced the dsRNA using a 14 RNA ligase-aided, adaptor-PCR amplification strategy. Interestingly, approximately 300-nucleotide-long dsRNA species were found in the mucular RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy (12/12) but not in eyes without geographic atrophy (0/18) (P<2.1×10−6 by Fisher’s exact test) (Fig. 2e).

The present inventors recovered clones from 8 of the 12 geographic atrophy eyes and identified two distinct sequences with high homology (E=3.3×10−102; 1.1×10−76) to Alu repeat RNAs (Fig. 14). These sequences showed homology to the Alu Sq subfamily consensus sequence. Apart from mitochondrial RNAs that were occasionally found in the RPE of both geographic atrophy and normal eyes, Alu RNAs were the only dsRNA transcripts identified specifically in the geographic atrophy samples. The present inventors confirmed that the J2 monoclonal antibody recognized Alu RNA both in immunoblotting and in immunofluorescence assays (Fig. 15). The present inventors also detected a greater than 40-fold increase in the abundance of Alu RNAs in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy compared to control eyes (n=7), but no significant difference in Alu RNA abundance was detected in the adjacent neural retina between the two groups (Fig. 2f; Fig. 16). The present inventors did not identify exact matches to these Alu sequences in the reference human genome. This could be attributed to genetic variations or regions not represented in the reference genome or to chimeric Alu origin. Further studies are needed to elucidate the genomic origin and of regulatory factors involved in transcription of these Alu RNAs.

DICER1 Depletion Induces Alu RNA Accumulation

The present inventors tested whether Alu RNA accumulation in the RPE of geographic atrophy was the result of deficient DICER1 processing activity. DICER1 knockdown in human RPE cells using antisense oligonucleotides resulted in increasing Alu RNA accumulation over time (Fig. 3a, 17). Similarly, Ad-Cre infection of RPE cells isolated from Dicer1−/− mice resulted in accumulation of B1 and B2 repeat RNAs (Fig. 3b, c), which are Alu-like repetitive elements in the mouse. Interestingly, DICER1 was expressed in both the nucleus and cytoplasm of RPE cells and its depletion led to accumulation of Alu/B1/B2 RNA in both cellular compartments (Fig. 3b–d, 18). In addition, recombinant DICER1 degraded Alu RNA, and the biological specificity of this cleavage was confirmed by the inability of heat-denatured DICER1 to degrade Alu RNA (Fig. 3e). Enforced expression of DICER1 in human RPE cells reduced Alu RNA abundance following enforced expression of Alu RNA (Fig. 3f, consistent with degradation of these repetitive transcripts by DICER1 in vivo. Collectively, these data confirm that DICER1 dysregulation can trigger Alu/B1/B2 RNA accumulation.

Because cell stresses such as heat shock or viral infection can induce generalized retrotransposition activation, the present inventors wondered whether Alu RNA accumulation in geographic atrophy might be a generic response in dying retina. However, in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy and in DICER1−/− depleted human RPE cells, there was no increase in the abundance of RNAs coded by L1.3 (a long interspersed repetitive element), human endogenous retrovirus-W envelope (a long terminal repeat retrotransposon), or hY (a repetitive small cytoplasmic R0 RNA) (Fig. 19). These data demonstrate that Alu RNA accumulation is a biologically specific response to DICER1 depletion.

To determine whether Alu RNA accumulation was derived from RNA polymerase II (Pol II) or Pol III transcription, the present inventors performed experiments using α-amanitin (a Pol II inhibitor) and tategitoxin (a Pol III inhibitor). Alu RNA upregulation induced by DICER1 knockdown was inhibited by tategitoxin but not α-amanitin (Fig. 20). The present inventors also found using Northern blotting that Alu RNA from the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy was approximately 300 nucleotides in length, consistent with the length of non-embedded Pol III Alu transcripts. Because homology between Alu RNA and 7SL RNA, the evolutionary precursor of Alu, can complicate interpretation of northern blot analysis, the present inventors reprobed these samples using a probe that specifically detects the non-Alu “S domain” of 7SL RNA. In contrast to the increased amounts of RNA species detected by the Alu-targeting probe in geographic atrophy RPE, there was no difference in 7SL RNA abundance. The present inventors also confirmed that the Alu probe did not detect endogenous 7SL RNA under the stringent conditions the present inventors employed. Corroborating these data, real-time RT-PCR analysis showed that 7SL RNA was not dysregulated in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy or in DICER1−/−depleted human RPE cells (Fig. 21).
DICER1 knockdown also did not induce upregulation of several Pol II-transcribed genes (ADAR2, NICN, NL1, R, SLFN11) that contain embedded Alu sequences in their exons. Collectively, these data suggest that Alu RNA detected in the RPE of human eyes with geographic atrophy are primary Alu transcripts and not passenger or bystander sequences embedded in other RNAs. Conclusive assignment of these Alu sequences as Pol III transcripts must await precise determination of their transcription start site.

Alu RNA Induces RPE Degeneration

Next the present inventors tested whether accumulation of Alu RNA might promote the development of geographic atrophy. Transfecting human or wild-type mouse RPE cells with a plasmid coding for Alu (pAlu) reduced cell viability (Fig. 4a). Subretinal transfection of plasmids coding for two different Alu RNAs or for B1 or B2 RNAs induced RPE degeneration in wild-type mice (Fig. 4b, Fig. 22, and data not shown). Treatment of human RPE cells with a recombinant 281 nucleotide (nt)-long Alu RNA that is identical to a Pol III derived Alu RNA isolated from a human embryonal carcinoma cell line, i.e., a single RNA strand that folds into a defined secondary structure, resulted in a dose-dependent increase in cell death (Fig. 4c). These findings suggest that endogenous DICER1 can degrade small amounts of Alu RNA but are overwhelmed by high levels. Consistent with this concept, overexpression of DICER1 blocked pAlu-induced cell death in human RPE cells (Fig. 4d) and RPE degeneration in wild-type mice (Fig. 4e).

The present inventors verified that subretinal injection of Alu RNA resulted in its delivery to RPE cells in wild-type mice (Fig. 23), consistent with the ability of long RNAs with duplex motifs to enter cells. The present inventors then cloned a 302-nt long Alu RNA isolated from the RPE of a human eye with geographic atrophy and transfected it in vitro to generate partially and completely annealed structures that mimic Alu RNAs transcribed by Pol III and Pol II, respectively. Subretinal injection of either of these Alu RNAs resulted in RPE degeneration in wild-type mice (Fig. 4f, Fig. 24), supporting the assignment of disease causality in accord with the molecular Koch’s postulates. In contrast, subretinal injection of these Alu RNAs digested with DICER1 did not induce RPE degeneration in wild-type mice (Fig. 4g, Fig. 24). When these Alu RNAs were subjected to mock DICER1 digestion, they retained their ability to induce RPE degeneration, suggesting a role for DICER1 in protecting against Alu RNA-induced degeneration.

The present inventors tested whether other structured RNAs of similar length as Alu would damage the retina. Subretinal transfection of RNA or plasmids coding for 7SL RNA or two different primary miRNAs did not induce RPE degeneration in wild-type mice (Fig. 25). The present inventors reported that chemically synthesized dsRNAs that mimic viral dsRNA can induce RPE degeneration by activating toll like receptor-3 (TLR3)0, a pattern receptor that generically recognizes dsRNA. However, transfection of a plasmid coding for Alu RNA did not induce TLR3 phosphorylation in human RPE cells and did induce RPE degeneration in TLR3−/− mice (Fig. 26). These results indicate that the ability of Alu RNA to induce RPE degeneration cannot be attributed solely to its repetitive or double stranded nature, as it exerted effects distinct from other structured dsRNAs of similar length.

The mechanism of RPE cell death in geographic atrophy has not been previously defined. DNA fragmentation has been identified in RPE cells in human eyes with geographic atrophy05, and Dicer1 knockdown has been associated with induction of apoptosis in diverse tissues12,13. The present inventors now provide evidence of caspase-3 cleavage in regions of RPE degeneration in human eyes with geographic atrophy (Fig. 27). Caspase-3 cleavage was also observed in the RPE cells of BEST1 Cre; Dicer1−/− mice and in Alu RNA-stimulated or -overexpressing human RPE cells. These data suggest a role for Alu RNA-induced RPE cell apoptosis triggered by DICER1 dysregulation in geographic atrophy.

Although the present inventors show that Alu RNA induces RPE degeneration, the presented observations could be consistent with the idea that an imbalance in small RNA species produced from long Alu RNAs could contribute to the RPE degeneration phenotype. To study this question, the present inventors exposed human RPE cells or wild-type mice to DICER1 cleavage fragments of Alu RNA. Subretinal transfection of these fragments alone in wild-type mice had no detectable effect on RPE cell morphology, and co-administering these fragments did not prevent RPE cell degeneration induced by subretinal transfection of a plasmid coding for Alu RNA (Fig. 28). Similarly, these fragments did not prevent human RPE cell death induced by overexpression of Alu RNA. These data suggest that upregulation of long Alu RNA rather than imbalance in Alu RNA-derived small RNA fragments is responsible for RPE degeneration induced by DICER1 reduction.

As these experiments were performed with in vitro cleavage fragments the present inventors cannot be certain whether in vivo cleavage fragments would function similarly. However, Alu RNAs with varying sequences induced RPE degeneration in vivo. Because the cleavage fragments of these different Alu RNAs would not be identical it is unlikely that they all execute identical biological functions, particularly if they functioned as miRNAs. Another line of evidence that Alu RNA, and not its cleavage fragments, is responsible for RPE degeneration comes from functional rescue experiments (see below) wherein antisense-mediated inhibition of Alu RNA blocks human RPE cell death induced by DICER1 knockdown and inhibition of B1/B2 RNA blocks RPE degeneration in Dicer1-depleted mice and mouse RPE cells. Because these antisense treatments would not be expected to alter the reduced levels of DICER1-cleaved Alu/B1/B2 RNA fragments, the imbalance in these fragments is unlikely to have induced RPE degeneration. Nevertheless, subtle functions of these small RNAs in modulating Alu RNA induced pathology cannot be excluded.

To dissect the contribution of Alu RNA accumulation versus that of miRNA dysregulation to RPE degeneration in the context of reduced DICER1 expression, the present inventors re-examined HCT-DICER1−/− cells in which miRNA biogenesis is impaired but long dsRNA cleavage is preserved due to the intact RNase III domains. The present inventors found no significant difference in Alu RNA levels between HCT-DICER1−/− and parent HCT116 cells (Fig. 29). In contrast, when DICER1 was knocked down by antisense oligonucleotides in HCT116 cells, increased Alu RNA accumulation was observed. Also, Alu RNA induces similar levels of cytotoxicity in HCT-DICER1−/− and parent HCT116 cells, suggesting that coexisting miRNA expression deficits do not augment Alu RNA induced RPE degeneration. In conjunction with the discordance in the RPE degeneration phenotype between ablation of Dicer1 and that of various other small RNA biogenesis pathway genes in mice, the findings suggest that Alu RNA accumulation is critical to cytotoxicity induced by DICER1 reduction.

RPE Degeneration Blocked by Alu RNA Inhibition

The present inventors then tested whether the cytotoxic effects of DICER1 reduction could be attributed to Alu RNA accumulation. DICER1 knockdown in human RPE cells by
antisense oligonucleotides reduced cell viability (FIG. 5a). This cytotoxic effect of DICER1 reduction was inhibited by antisense oligonucleotides targeting Alu RNA sequences but not by a scrambled antisense control (FIG. 5a, b and FIG. 21). Ad-Cre infection of RPE cells isolated from Dicer1−/− mice resulted in reduced cell viability, and this was blocked by antisense oligonucleotides targeting both B1 and B2 repeat RNAs but not by a scrambled antisense control (FIG. 5c, d). Subretinal administration of antisense oligonucleotides that reduced accumulation of B1 and B2 RNAs also inhibited RPE degeneration in Dicer1−/− mice treated with AA1-BEST1-Cre (FIG. 5e, f), providing evidence of in vivo functional rescue.

The present inventors tested whether Alu inhibition also rescued miRNA expression deficits as a potential explanation for the functional rescue of RPE degeneration induced by DICER1 depletion. As expected, DICER1 knockdown in human RPE cells reduced the abundance of numerous miRNAs including let-7a, which is ubiquitously expressed, miR-184, miR-204/211, and miR-221/222, which are enriched in the RPE, and miR-320b, and miR-484 and miR-877, which are DROSHA/DGCR8-independent and DICER1-dependent (FIG. 5g). However, inhibition of Alu RNA did not lead to recovery of miRNA expression in these DICER1-depleted cells. Thus the rescue of RPE cell viability by Alu RNA inhibition despite the persistence of global miRNA expression deficits argues that RPE degeneration induced by DICER1 deficiency is due to Alu RNA accumulation and not miRNA dysregulation.

These data, taken together, support a model in which primary Alu transcripts are responsible for the observed RPE degeneration. Whether similar pathology can also result from upregulation of as yet undefined Pol II transcripts with embedded Alu sequences is an intriguing possibility that may be addressed in future studies. Importantly, the present inventors show here that primary Alu transcripts are elevated in human disease, that Alu transcripts recapitulate disease in relevant experimental models, and that targeted suppression of Alu transcripts successfully inhibits this pathology. These observations have direct relevance for clinical strategies to prevent and treat geographic atrophy.

Discussion

The findings elucidate a critical cell survival function for DICER1 by functional silencing of toxic Alu transcripts. This unexpected function suggests that RNAi-independent mechanisms should be considered in interpreting the phenotypes of systems in which DICER1 is dysregulated. For example, it would be interesting to test the speculation that Dicer1 ablation induced cell death in mouse neural retina and heart might also involve B1/B2 RNA accumulation. More broadly, recognition of DICER1’s hitherto unidentified function as an important controller of transcripts derived from the most abundant repetitive elements in the human and mouse genomes can illuminate new functions forRNAs in cytoprotective surveillance. DICER1 expression is reduced in geographic atrophy and partial loss of DICER1 promotes RPE degeneration; thus the present inventors could speculate that loss of heterozygosity in DICER1 may underlie the development of geographic atrophy, similar to its function as a haploinsufficient tumor suppressor.

This also is, to our knowledge, the first example of how Alu could cause a human disease via direct RNA cytotoxicity rather than by inducing chromosomal DNA rearrangements or insertional mutagenesis through retrotransposition, which have been implicated in diseases such as α-thalassemia, colon cancer, hypercholesterolemia, and neurofibromatosis. Future studies can be employed to determine the precise chromosomal locus of the Alu RNA elements that accumulate in geographic atrophy and the nature of transcriptional and post-transcriptional machinery that enable their biogenesis.

In addition to processing miRNAs, DICER1 has been implicated in heterochromatin assembly. Since Alu repeat elements are abundant within heterochromatin, it would be interesting to investigate whether perturbations in centromeric silencing also underlie the pathogenesis of geographic atrophy. Indeed, the finding that chromatin remodeling at Alu repeats can regulate miRNA expression raises the intriguing possibility of other types of regulatory intersections between DICER1 and Alu. It also remains to be investigated whether centromeric satellite repeats that have been described to accumulate in Dicer1-null mouse embryonic stem cells might be involved in the pathogenesis of geographic atrophy.

In the mouse germline, Dicer1 has been implicated in the generation of endogenous small interfering RNAs (endo-siRNAs) from repeat elements. If this process is conserved in mammalian somatic tissues, it would be interesting to learn whether endo-siRNAs serve a homeostatic function in preventing the development of geographic atrophy. A recent study in nematodes demonstrated that caspases can cleave Dicer1 and convert it into a DNase that promotes apoptosis. The finding that Alu RNA can induce caspase activation therefore introduces the possibility of bidirectional regulation between DICER1 and Alu that could trigger feed-forward loops that further amplify the disease state.

The inciting events that trigger an RPE-specific reduction of DICER1 in patients with geographic atrophy remain to be determined. Potential culprit can include oxidative stress, which is postulated to underlie AMD pathogenesis, as the present inventors found that exposure to hydrogen peroxide downregulates DICER1 in human RPE cells (FIG. 30). While the upstream triggers of DICER1 dysregulation and the possible role of other DICER-dependent DROSHA/DGCR8-independent small RNAs in geographic atrophy await clarification, the ability of Alu RNA antisense oligonucleotides to inhibit RPE cell death induced by DICER1 depletion provides a rationale to investigate Alu RNA inhibition or DICER1 augmentation as potential therapies for geographic atrophy.

Additional Notes

Dicer1 mRNA levels are not modulated in multiple mouse models of retinal degeneration including light damage, hyperoxia, retinal detachment, Crx−/− mice, Rsh−/− mice, rd1 mice, cpfl1 mice, or Mitf mice. Dicer1 abundance also is not reduced in mouse models of cellular stress in the retina including exposure to advanced glycation endproducts or retinal detachment. Therefore, Dicer1 downregulation is not a generic late-stage stress response in the retina.

Materials and Methods

Animals

All animal experiments were approved by institutional review committees and the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. C57Bl/6J and Dicer1−/− mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory. Transgenic mice that express Cre recombinase in the retinal pigmented epithelium under the control of the human bestrophin-1 promoter (BEST1 Cre mice), DGCGR8/−, Drosophila2/−, Tarb2−/−, Cer2−/−, and CpreHep−/− mice have been previously described. Ag02/− mice and mice deficient in Ag01, Ag03, or Ag04 (ref. 73) were generously provided by A. Tarakhovsky. For all procedures, anesthesia was achieved by intraperitoneal injection of 50 mg/kg ketamine hydrochloride.
(Ft. Dodge Animal Health) and 10 mg/kg xylazine (Phoenix Scientific), and pupils were dilated with topical 1% tropicamide (Alcon Laboratories).

Funding Photography.

Retinal photographs of dilated mouse eyes were taken with a TRC-50 IX camera (Topcon) linked to a digital imaging system (Sony).

Human Tissue.

Donor eyes or ocular tissues from patients with geographic atrophy due to AMD or patients without AMD were obtained from various eye banks in Australia and the United States of America. These diagnoses were confirmed by dilated ophthalmic examination prior to acquisition of the tissues or eyes or upon examination of the eye globes post mortem. The study followed the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki. Institutional review boards granted approval for allocation and histological analysis of specimens.

Immunolabeling.

Human eyes fixed in 2-4% paraformaldehyde were prepared as eye cups, cryoprotected in 30% sucrose, embedded in optimal cutting temperature compound (Tissue-Tek OCT; Sakura Finetek), and cryosectioned into 10 µm sections. Depigmentation was achieved using 0.25% potassium permanganate and 0.5% oxalic acid. Immunohistochemical staining was performed with the mouse antibody against dsRNA (1:1,000, clone J2, English & Scientific Consulting) or rabbit antibody against human Dicer1 (1:100, Santa Cruz Biotechnology). Isotype IgG was substituted for the primary antibody to assess the specificity of the staining. Bound antibody was detected with biotin-conjugated secondary antibodies (Vector Laboratories). Slides were further incubated in alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin solution (Invitrogen) and the enzyme complex was visualized by Vector Blue (Vector Laboratories). Levamisole (Vector Laboratories) was used to block endogenous alkaline phosphatase activity. Slides were washed in PBS, rinsed with deionized water, air-dried, and then mounted in Clear Mount (EMS). Mouse RPE/choroid flat mounts were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde or 100% methanol and stained with rabbit antibodies against human zonula occludens-1 (1:100, Invitrogen), Cre recombinase (1:100, EMD Biosciences), or human elevated caspase-3 (1:200, Cell Signaling) and visualized with Alexa Fluor 594- or Cy5-conjugated secondary antibodies. Both antibodies are cross-reactive against the mouse homologues. Primary human RPE cells were grown to 70-80% confluency in chamber slides (Lab-Tek). After 24 h of transfection with pAlu or pUC19, cells were fixed in acetone for 10 min at -20°C. Cells were blocked with PBS-3% BSA and incubated with mouse antibody against dsRNA (1:500, clone J2) overnight at 4°C. and visualized with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated secondary antibodies. For Dicer1 staining, cells were fixed in methanol/acetone (7:3) for 30 min on ice, blocked with PBS-3% BSA-5% FBS, incubated with rabbit antibody against human Dicer1 (1:100, Santa Cruz Biotechnology) overnight at 4°C, and visualized with goat-anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated secondary antibodies. After DAPI counterstaining, slides were cover slipped in Vectashield (Vector Laboratories). Images were obtained using the Leica SP-5 or Zeiss Axio Observer Z1 microscopes.

Histology.

Mouse eyes were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and 3.5% glutaraldehyde, postfixed in 2% osmium tetroxide, and dehydrated in ethanol and embedded. Semi-thin (1 µm) sections were cut and stained with toluidine blue. Bright field images were obtained using the Zeiss Axio Observer Z1 microscope.

Subretinal Injection.

Subretinal injections (1 μl) in mice were performed using a Pico-Injector (PL1-100, Harvard Apparatus). In vivo transfection of plasmids coding for Dicer1 (ref. 74), Alu Ya5 (ref. 75), Alu Yb9 (ref. 76), T5 promoter RNA (ref. 77), pri-miR29b1 (Addgene), or pri-miR26a2 (Addgene) and bovine tRNA (Sigma-Aldrich) (0.5 mg/mL) was achieved using 10% Neuroporter (Genlantis). AAV1-Best1-Cre<sup>+</sup> or AAV1-Best1-GFP were injected at 1×10<sup>11</sup> plaque-forming units (pfu)/μL and recombinant Alu RNAs: (1) a single RNA strand of 281 nucleotides whose sequence is that of the cDNA clone TS 105 (ref 51) and inserts into the 3′ end of a defined secondary structure identical to a Pol III derived transcript; (2) a single RNA strand of 302 nucleotides whose sequence is identical to that of a clone isolated from the RPE of a human eye with geographic atrophy that folds into a defined secondary structure identical to a Pol III derived transcript; or (3) a complementary double-stranded single-strand DNA version of this 302 nucleotide long sequence that mimics a Pol II derived transcript) was injected at 0.3 mg/mL. Cell-permeating cholesterol-conjugated B1/B2 antisense oligonucleotides (5′-TCAGATCTCGTACGGATGTGTTGAG-3′) or cholesterol-conjugated control (5′-TTGGTACCATGTTGTGACTGTTGAC-3′) (both from Integrated DNA Technologies) were injected (2 μg in 1 μL) 10 days after AAV1-Best1-Cre was injected in Dicer1<sup>−/−</sup> mice.

Isolation of dsRNA.

Human eyes were stored in RNAlater (Ambion). Tissue extracts were prepared by lysis in buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8, 150 mM NaCl, 1% Nonidet P-40, protease and phosphatase inhibitors (complete mini EDTA-free, protease inhibitor and phosphatase inhibitor cocktail tablets, Roche), and RNase inhibitor (SUPERase-In, Ambion). After homogenization using a bullet blender (Next Advance) and centrifugation, immunoprecipitations were performed by adding 40 μg of mouse antibody against dsRNA (clone J2) for 16 h at 4°C. Immunocomplexes were collected on protein A/G agarose (Thermoscientific) and dsRNA species were separated and isolated using Trizol (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Ligation of dsRNA and Anchor Primer.

An anchor primer (PC3-17 loop, 5′-p-3′GATCCCAGGAGATCTGGTAATACGACTCAT-3′) was ligated to dsRNA (200-400 ng) at 50 mM HEPES/NaOH, pH 8 (w/v), 18 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (Invitrogen), 0.01% BSA (Fisher Scientific), 1 mM ATP (Roche), 3 mM DTT (Fluka), 10% DMSO (Finnzymes), 20% PEG 6000 (Alfa Aesar), and 30 U T4 RNA ligase (Ambion). Ligation was performed at 37°C for 16 h, and ligated dsRNA was purified by MiniElute gel extraction columns (Qiagen).

Sequence-Independent cDNA Synthesis.

After denaturation, ligated dsRNA was reverse transcribed in a RT reaction containing 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 70 mM KCl, 30 mM β-mercaptoethanol, 1 mM dNTPs and 15 U cloned AMV reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). The mixture was incubated in a thermal cycler (Eppendorf) at 42°C for 45 min followed by 55°C for 15 min.

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Amplification.

Amplification of cDNA was performed using primer PC2 (5′-p-3′GCCATCCCTCGGGATC-3′, IDT) in a reaction buffer containing 5 μL cDNA and 40 μL Platinum PCR SuperMix (Invitrogen). The PCR cycling parameters consisted of one step of 72°C for 1 min to fill incomplete cDNA ends and produce intact DNA, followed by one step of initial denaturation (94°C, 2 min), 39 cycles of 94°C for 30 s, 55°C for 30 s, and 72°C for 1 min, and a final extension step of
25 72°C for 10 min. In vitro transcribed dsRNAs of varying lengths (325 bp, 1 and 2 kb) were used as positive controls. Cloning and Sequencing.

The amplified cDNA products were incubated with 1U calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase (Invitrogen) at 37°C for 5 min to remove the 5'-phosphate group, separated on a low-melting point agarose gel (1%) and purified using a Qiagen gel extraction kit (Qiagen). The purified dephosphorylated cDNA fragments were cloned in PCRII TOPO vector (Invitrogen) and sequenced using M13 forward (−20) and M13 reverse primers at the University of Kentucky Advanced Genetic Technologies Center using multi-color fluorescence based DNA sequence analyzer (ABI 3730xl). Sequences were assembled using ContigExpress from vector NTI Advance. The homology of the isolated cDNA sequences to known Alu consensus sequences was determined using the CENSOR server41 (a WU-BLAST-powered database of repetitive elements (http://www.girinst.org/censor). For each cDNA sequence, the homologous region of the query was aligned to the consensus Alu sequence using BLASTn62 (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST). Multiple sequence alignment was performed using ClustalW2 (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/clustalw2). The consensus sequences have been deposited in GenBank under the accession numbers HN176584 and HN176585.

Alu RNA Synthesis.

The present inventors synthesized two Alu RNAs: a 281 nt Alu sequence originating from the cDNA clone TS 103 which is known to be expressed in human cells40 and a 302 nt Alu sequence isolated from the RPE of a human eye with geographic atrophy. Both of these Alu RNAs were synthesized using a RNA polymerase T7 promoter and runoff transcription followed by gel purification as previously described45. This yields single stranded RNAs that fold into a defined secondary structure identical to Pol III derived transcripts. The present inventors also synthesized a fully complementary dsRNA form (resembling a Pol II derived transcript) of the 302 nt human geographic atrophy Alu using linearized PCRII TOPO plasmid templates using T7 or SP6 RNA polymerases (MegaScript, Ambion) according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. After purification, equal molar amount of each transcript were combined and heated at 95°C for 1 min, cooled and then annealed at room temperature for 24 h. The Alu dsRNA was precipitated, suspended in water and analyzed on 1.4% non-denaturing agarose gel using the single-stranded complementary strands as controls.

Real-Time PCR.

Total RNA was extracted from tissues or cells using Trizol reagent (Invitrogen) according to manufacturer’s recommendations and were treated with RNase free DNase (Ambion). Total RNA (1 μg) was reverse transcribed as previously described53 using qScript cDNA SuperMix (Quanta Bio-Sciences). The RT products (cDNA) were amplified by real-time quantitative PCR (Applied Biosystems 7900 HT Fast Real-Time PCR system) with Power SYBR green Master Mix. Oligonucleotide primers specific for Dicer1 (forward 5'-GCCCTAGCTCCCCAGAACTAG-3' and reverse 5'-CGGTGATTTCTTCTGCAATTTCA-3'), LINE L1.3 (ORF2) (forward 5'-CGGTTGATTTCTTCTGCAATTTCA-3' and reverse 5'-GTGGTTCGACTTCCAGTTGAGA-3'), HERV-WEI (forward 5'-CGGGCTGTATGACAGTTACT-3' and reverse 5'-GGGACGCTGTATCCTTCCAC-3'), human Ro-associated Y3 (Y3) (forward 5'-CGGATTGACGAGTTGTACA-3' and reverse 5'-GGAAGGCGAGAAACCACA-3'), 7SL (forward 5'-CGGCTACATATGTTGACCCCT-3' and reverse 5'-GCTGCATGACGAGTTGACCCCT-3'), B1 (forward 5'-TGCTCTATATCCTCAGT-3' and reverse 5'-GTCGCTGACGAGTTGACCCCT-3'), B2 (forward 5'-GAGTTTTGCTCAGT-3' and reverse 5'-GATGTTTCAAAAGTTGCCTG-3'), mouse 18S rRNA (forward 5'-CTTGATATGCCTGGGTTCC-3' and reverse 5'-TTGGATGAGTTGAGTTG-3'), Dicer1 (forward 5'-CCAAGGCATTCCGACGTTG-3' and reverse 5'-ATTGGTATGATGAGTTGACCT-3') were used individually or in combination. The PCR products were also confirmed by agarose gel and shown only one specific band of the predicted size. For negative controls, the RT products were used as templates in the qPCR and verified by the absence of gel-detected bands. Relative expressions of target genes were determined by the 2^−ΔΔCT method.

miRNA PCR.

miRNA abundance was quantified using the All-in-One™ miRNA qRT-PCR Detection Kit (GeneCopoeia). Briefly, total RNA was polyadenylated and reverse transcribed using a poly dT-adaptor primer. Quantitative RT-PCR was carried out using a miRNA-specific forward primer and universal reverse primer. PCR products were subjected to dissociation curve and gel electrophoresis analyses to ensure that single, mature miRNA products were amplified. Data were normalized to ACTB levels. The forward primers for the miRNAs were as follows: mir-184 (5'-TGGACGAGAAGTTGTTCTGCA-3'); mir-221/222 (5'-AGCTTATCCTGCCC-3'); mir-204/211 (5'-TTTCCTTGTGGCTCCTGCTCCT-3'); mir-77 (5'-GTAGGAGGATGGGCCAGAA-3'); mir-320a (5'-AAAGCTTATCGGGATTGCAGAA-3'); mir-484 (5'-TCGAGGTTTCGAGCAC-3'); let-7a (5'-TGAGGAGGATGGGCCAGAA-3'); the reverse primers were proprietary (GeneCopoeia). The primers for ACTB were forward 5'-TGGATGAGAAGTTGTTCTGCA-3' and reverse 5'-GCATTGTCCGAGAACCG-3'.

Dot Blot (Immuno-Dot Binding).

Increasing amounts of Alu RNA were spotted onto nylon N°2 positively charged nylon membrane (Amersham) and UV cross-linked. After blocking, the membranes were incubated with mouse antibody against dsRNA (1:1,000, clone J2) for 1 h at RT. The peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse secondary antibody (1:5,000, Sigma) was used for 1 h at RT. After several washes, the signal was visualized by enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL plus, Amersham). In vitro transcribed dsRNAs of different length were used as positive controls. Transfer and ribosomal RNAs were used as negative controls.
Northern Blot.
Total RNA from normal and diseased murine RPE was extracted as described above using Trizol. RNA integrity and quality was assessed using 1% agarose gel electrophoresis and RNA concentrations and purity were determined for each sample by NanoDrop 1000 spectrophotometer V3.7 (Thermo Fisher Scientific). dsRNA (2 µg) was separated on denaturing 15% PAGE-urea ready gel (Bio-Rad), and total RNA (10 µg) was separated by size on 1% agarose, 0.7M formaldehyde gels and visualized on an ultraviolet transilluminator to ensure consistent loading between different groups and to record the distance of migration of the 18S and 28S rRNA bands. dsRNA ladder (21-500 bp, New England BioLabs) and RNA ladder (0.1-2 kb, Invitrogen) were used as markers. Gels were then transferred to a positively charged nylon membrane (Hybond-N+, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences) by vacuum blotting apparatus (VacuGene XL Vacuum Blotting System, GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences). The RNAs were crosslinked to the membranes by ultraviolet irradiation and baked at 80°C for 20-30 min. Membranes were hybridized with (α-32P)-dCTP-labeled DNA Alu probe at 42°C overnight. On the following day, the membranes were rinsed twice with 1xSSC, 0.1% SDS at 55°C. Each wash was for 20 min, and then membranes were subjected to storage in a phosphor autoradiography cassette. Hybridization signals were determined by using Typhoon phosphorimagery (GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences). The 7SL probe was synthesized by PCR amplification of a 7SL RNA plasmid77,78 with the following primers (forward 5'-ATCGGGTGTCCTCCGACATGA-3' and reverse 5'-ATACGCACCGAGTGTTTGAC-3') designed to amplify a 128-bp fragment within the S-region that is not contained in Alu. For visualization of U6, membranes were stripped and blotted again using the High Sensitive mRNA Northern Blot Assay Kit (Signosis) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Western Blot.
Tissues were homogenized in lysis buffer (10 mM Tris base, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 0.5% NP-40, protease and phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (Roche)). Protein concentrations were determined using a Bradford assay kit (Bio-Rad) with bovine serum albumin as a standard. Proteins (40-100 µg) were run on 4-12% Novex Bis-Tris gels (Invitrogen). The transferred membranes were blocked for 1 h at RT and incubated with antibodies against Dicer1 (1:1,000, ref 85; or 1:200, Santa Cruz Biotechnology) at 4°C overnight. Protein loading was assessed by immunoblotting using an anti-Tubulin antibody (1:1,000, Sigma-Aldrich). The secondary antibodies were used at (1:5,000) for 1 h at RT. The signal was visualized by enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL Plus) and captured by VisionWorks LS Image Acquisition and Analysis software (Version 6.7.2, UVP, LLC). Densitometry analysis was performed using ImageJ (NIH). The value of 1 was arbitrarily assigned for normal eye samples.

DICER1 Cleavage.
The ability of DICER1 to cleave Alu RNA was tested using Recombinant Human Dicer Enzyme Kit (Genlantis) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The products of the digestion were purified for the in vivo injection using RNA Purification Column (Genlantis).

Cell Culture.
All cell lines were cultured at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Primary mouse RPE cells were isolated as previously described52 and grown in Dulbecco Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% FBS and standard antibiotics concentrations. Primary human RPE cells were isolated as previously described27 and maintained in DMEM supplemented with 20% FBS and antibiotics. Parental HCT116 and isogenic Dicer−/− cells23 were cultured in McCoy's 5A medium supplemented with 10% FBS.

Transient Transfection.
Human and mouse RPE cells were transfected with pUC19, pAlu, pcDNA3.1/Dicer-FLAG, pcDNA3.1, DICER1 antisense oligonucleotide (as) (5'-GGUCUGAC- CTTTTGCTUCUA-3'), B1/B2 as (5'-TCAGATCTGTT- TACGATGTTTGA-3'), control (for DICER1 and B1/B2) as (5'-GGTGATACGCAATCGTTTGACTTGGA-3'), Alu as (5'-GCGGATGTTACGGATTCCG-3') (Invitrogen) or Oligofectamine (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Adenoviral Infection.
Cells were plated at density of 1×10⁴/cm² and after 16 h, at approximately 50% confluence, were infected with AdCre or AdNull (Vector Laboratories) with a multiplicity of infection of 1,000.

RNA Polymerase Inhibition.
Human RPE cells were transfected with DICER or control antisense oligonucleotides using Lipofectamine 2000. After a change of medium at 6 the cells were incubated with 45 µM tagetitoxin (Epicentre Technologies, Tagetin) or 10 α-amanitin (Sigma-Aldrich) and the total RNA was collected after 24 h.

Cell Viability.
MTS assays were performed using the CellTiter 96 AQueous One Solution Cell Proliferation Assay (Promega) in accordance to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Caspase-3 Activity.
Sub-confluent human RPE cells were treated with PBS or Alu RNA at different concentrations in 2% FBS medium for 8 h. The caspase-3 activity was measured using Caspase-3 Fluorometric Assay (R&D Systems) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Oxidative Stress.
Confluent human RPE cells were exposed to hydrogen peroxide (0-2 mM, Fisher Scientific).

Statistics.
Results are expressed as mean±SEM, with P<0.05 considered statistically significant. Differences between groups were compared by using Mann-Whitney U test or Student t test, as appropriate, and 2-tailed P values are reported.

Throughout this document, various references are mentioned. All such references are incorporated herein by reference, including the references set forth in the following list:

REFERENCES


It will be understood that various details of the presently disclosed subject matter can be changed without departing from the scope of the subject matter disclosed herein. Furthermore, the foregoing description is for the purpose of illustration only, and not for the purpose of limitation.

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His Gln Val Leu Ile Met Thr Cys Tyr Val Ala Leu Asn Val Leu Lys
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Asn Gly Tyr Leu Ser Leu Ser Asp Ile Asn Leu Leu Val Phe Asp Glu
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Cys His Leu Ala Ile Leu Asp His Pro Tyr Arg Glu Ile Met Lys Leu
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Ile Leu Asn Gly Lys Cys Asp Pro Glu Glu Leu Glu Glu Lys Ile Gln
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His Ser Lys Glu Arg Asp Ser Thr Leu Ile Ser Lys Glu Ile Leu Ser
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Asp Cys Arg Ala Val Leu Val Leu Gly Pro Trp Cys Ala Asp Lys
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Thr Asn Leu Leu Ile Ala Thr Ser Val Ile Glu Glu Gly Val Asp Ile 515 520 525
Pro Lys Cys Asn Leu Val Val Arg Phe Asp Leu Pro Thr Glu Tyr Arg 530 535 540
Ser Tyr Val Gln Ser Lys Gly Arg Ala Arg Ala Pro Ile Ser Asn Tyr 545 550 555 560
Ile Met Leu Ala Asp Thr Asp Lys Ile Lys Ser Phe Glu Asp Leu 565 570 575
Lys Thr Tyr Lys Ala Ile Glu Lys Ile Leu Arg Asn Lys Cys Ser Lys 580 585 590
Ser Val Asp Thr Gly Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Pro Val Met Asp Asp Asp 595 600 605
Asp Val Phe Pro Pro Tyr Val Leu Arg Pro Asp Gly Gly Pro Arg 610 615 620
Val Thr Ile Asn Thr Ala Ile Gly His Ile Asn Arg Tyr Cys Ala Arg 625 630 635 640
Leu Pro Ser Asp Pro Phe Thr His Leu Ala Pro Lys Cys Arg Thr Arg 645 650 655
Glu Leu Pro Asp Gly Thr Phe Tyr Ser Thr Leu Tyr Leu Pro Ile Asn 660 665 670
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Leu Ala Glu Arg Val Ala Leu Ile Cys Cys Glu Lys Leu His Lys 690 695 700
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Lys Tyr Glu Glu Leu Asp Leu His Asp Glu Glu Glu Thr Ser Val 725 730 735
Pro Gly Arg Pro Gly Ser Thr Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Tyr Pro Lys Ala 740 745 750
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Ile Tyr Met Asp Ser Gly Met Ser Leu Glu Thr Val Trp Gin Val
1820 1825 1830
Tyr Tyr Pro Met Met Arg Pro Leu Ile Glu Lys Phe Ser Ala Asn
1835 1840 1845
Val Pro Arg Ser Pro Val Arg Glu Leu Leu Glu Met Glu Pro Glu
1850 1855 1860
Thr Ala Lys Phe Ser Pro Ala Glu Arg Thr Tyr Asp Gly Lys Val
1865 1870 1875
Arg Val Thr Val Glu Val Val Gly Lys Gly Lys Phe Lys Gly Val
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1910 1915 1920

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<400> SEQUENCE: 10

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<210> SEQ ID NO 11
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<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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Cys Arg Thr Arg Glu Leu Pro Asp Gly Thr Phe Tyr Ser Thr Leu Tyr 50 55 60
Leu Pro Ile Asn Ser Pro Leu Arg Ala Ser Ile Val Gly Pro Pro Met 65 70 75 80
Ser Cys Val Arg Leu Ala Glu Arg Val Val Ala Ile Cys Cys Glu 85 90 95
Lys Leu His Lys Ile Gly Glu Leu Asp Asp His Leu Met Pro Val Gly 100 105 110
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Tyr Pro Lys Ala Ile Pro Glu Cys Leu Arg Asp Ser Tyr Pro Arg Pro 145 150 155 160
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| Cys Val Leu Pro Leu Asn Val Val Asn Ser Ser Thr Leu Asp Ile |
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| Asp Phe Lys Phe Met Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Ser Glu Ala Arg Ile Gly |
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| Ile Pro Ser Thr Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Thr Tyr Thr Pro Phe Val Phe Lys Leu |
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| Glu Asp Tyr Gln Asp Ala Val Ile Ile Pro Arg Tyr Arg Asp Phe Asp |
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| Lys Thr Lys Tyr Asm Leu Asp Leu Thr Asm Leu Asn Gln Pro Leu Leu |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 370              | 375              | 380              |

| Asp Val Asp His Thr Ser Ser Arg Leu Asn Leu Leu Thr Pro Arg His |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 385              | 390              | 395              | 400              |

| Leu Asn Gln Lys Gly Lys Ala Leu Pro Leu Ser Ser Ala Glu Lys Arg |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 405              | 410              | 415              |

| Lys Ala Lys Trp Glu Ser Leu Gln Asn Lys Gln Ile Leu Val Pro Glu |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 420              | 425              | 430              |

| Leu Cys Ala Ile His Pro Ile Pro Ala Ser Leu Trp Arg Lys Ala Val |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 435              | 440              | 445              |

| Cys Leu Pro Ser Ile Leu Tyr Arg Leu His Cys Leu Thr Ala Gln |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 450              | 455              | 460              |

| Glu Leu Arg Ala Gln Thr Ala Ser Asp Ala Gly Val Gly Val Arg Ser |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 465              | 470              | 475              | 480              |

| Leu Pro Ala Asp Phe Arg Tyr Pro Asn Leu Asp Phe Gly Trp Lys Lys |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 485              | 490              | 495              |

| Ser Ile Asp Ser Lys Ser Phe Ile Ser Ile Ser Asn Ser Ser Ser Ala |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 500              | 505              | 510              |

| Glu Asn Asp Asn Tyr Cys Lys His Ser Thr Ile Val Pro Glu Asn Ala |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 515              | 520              | 525              |

| Ala His Gln Gly Ala Asn Arg Thr Ser Ser Leu Glu Asn His Asp Gln |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 530              | 535              | 540              |

| Met Ser Val Asn Cys Arg Thr Leu Ser Glu Ser Pro Gly Lys Leu |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 545              | 550              | 555              | 560              |

| His Val Glu Val Ser Ala Asp Leu Thr Ala Ile Asn Gly Leu Ser Tyr |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 565              | 570              | 575              |

| Asn Gln Asn Leu Ala Asn Gly Ser Tyr Asp Leu Ala Asn Arg Asp Phe |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                   | 580              | 585              | 590              |
Cys Gln Gly Asn Gln Leu Asn Tyr Tyr Lys Gln Glu Ile Pro Val Gin
695 690 695
Pro Thr Thr Ser Tyr Ser Ile Gln Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Glu Asn Gin
610 615 620
Pro Gln Pro Ser Asp Glu Cys Thr Leu Leu Ser Asn Tyr Leu Asp
625 630 635 640
Gly Asn Ala Gin Lys Ser Thr Ser Asp Gly Ser Pro Val Met Ala Val
645 650 655
Met Pro Gly Thr Thr Asp Thr Ile Gin Val Leu Lys Gin Arg Met Asp
660 665 670
Ser Glu Gin Ser Pro Ser Ile Gly Tyr Ser Ser Ser Arg Thr Leu Gly Pro
675 680 685
Asn Pro Gly Leu Ile Leu Gin Ala Leu Thr Leu Ser Asn Ala Ser Asp
690 695 700
Gly Phe Asn Leu Glu Arg Leu Met Leu Gly Asp Ser Phe Leu Lys
705 710 715 720
His Ala Ile Thr Thr Tyr Leu Phe Cys Thr Tyr Pro Asp Ala His Glu
725 730 735
Gly Arg Leu Ser Tyr Met Arg Ser Lys Leu Val Ser Asn Cys Asn Leu
740 745 750
Tyr Arg Leu Gly Lys Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Arg Met Val Val Ser
755 760 765
Ile Phe Asp Pro Pro Val Asn Trp Leu Pro Pro Gly Tyr Val Val Asn
770 775 780
Gln Asp Lys Ser Asn Thr Asp Lys Trp Glu Lys Asp Glu Met Thr Lys
785 790 795 800
Asp Cys Met Leu Ala Asn Gly Leu Asp Glu Asp Tyr Glu Glu Glu
805 810 815
Asp Glu Glu Glu Ser Leu Met Trp Arg Ala Pro Lys Glu Glu Ala
820 825 830
Asp Tyr Glu Asp Asp Phe Leu Glu Tyr Asp Gin Glu His 1Le Arg Phe
835 840 845
Ile Asp Asn Met Leu Met Gly Ser Gly Ala Phe Val Lys Ile Ser
850 855 860
Leu Ser Pro Phe Ser Thr Thr Ser Ala Tyr Glu Trp Lys Met Pro
865 870 875 880
Lys Lys Ser Ser Leu Gly Ser Met Pro Phe Ser Ser Asp Phe Glu Asp
885 890 895
Phe Asp Tyr Ser Ser Thr Asp Ala Met Cys Tyr Leu Asp Pro Ser Lys
900 905 910
Ala Val Glu Glu Asp Phe Val Val Gly Phe Trp Asn Pro Ser Glu
915 920 925
Glu Asn Cys Gin Val Asp Thr Lys Gin Ser Ile Ser Tyr Asp Leu
930 935 940
His Thr Glu Gin Cys Ile Ala Asp Lys Ser Ile Ala Asp Cys Val Glu
945 950 955 960
Ala Leu Leu Gly Cys Tyr Leu Thr Ser Cys Gly Arg Ala Ala Gin
965 970 975
Leu Phe Leu Cys Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Leu Pro Val Ile Lys Arg
980 985 990
Thr Asp Arg Glu Lys Ala Leu Cys Pro Thr Arg Glu Asn Phe Asn Ser
995 1000 1005
Gln Gin Lys Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Cys Ala Ala Ala Ser Val Ala
1010 1015 1020
Ser Ser Arg Ser Ser Val Leu Lys Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gly Cys Leu
1025 1030 1035
Lys Ile Pro Pro Arg Cys Met Phe Asp His Pro Asp Ala Asp Lys
1040 1045 1050
Thr Leu Asn His Leu Ile Ser Gly Phe Glu Asn Phe Glu Lys Lys
1055 1060 1065
Ile Asn Tyr Arg Phe Lys Asn Lys Ala Tyr Leu Leu Gln Ala Phe
1070 1075 1080
Thr His Ala Ser Tyr His Tyr Asn Thr Ile Thr Asp Cys Tyr Gln
1085 1090 1095
Arg Leu Glu Phe Leu Gly Asp Ala Ile Leu Asp Tyr Leu Ile Thr
1100 1105 1110
Lys His Leu Tyr Glu Asp Pro Arg Gln His Ser Pro Gly Val Leu
1115 1120 1125
Thr Asp Leu Arg Ser Ala Leu Val Asn Asn Thr Ile Phe Ala Ser
1130 1135 1140
Leu Ala Val Lys Tyr Asp Tyr His Lys Tyr Phe Lys Ala Val Ser
1145 1150 1155
Pro Glu Leu Phe His Val Ile Asp Asp Phe Val Gln Phe Gln Leu
1160 1165 1170
Glu Lys Asn Glu Met Gln Gly Met Asp Ser Glu Leu Arg Arg Ser
1175 1180 1185
Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Lys Glu Glu Asp Ile Glu Val Pro Lys Ala
1190 1195 1200
Met Gly Asp Ile Phe Glu Ser Leu Ala Gly Ala Ile Tyr Met Asp
1205 1210 1215
Ser Gly Met Ser Leu Glu Thr Val Trp Gln Val Tyr Tyr Pro Met
1220 1225 1230
Met Arg Pro Leu Ile Glu Lys Phe Ser Ala Asn Val Pro Arg Ser
1235 1240 1245
Pro Val Arg Glu Leu Leu Glu Met Glu Pro Glu Thr Ala Lys Phe
1250 1255 1260
Ser Pro Ala Glu Arg Thr Tyr Asp Gly Lys Val Arg Val Thr Val
1265 1270 1275
Glu Val Val Gly Lys Gly Lys Phe Lys Gly Val Gly Arg Ser Tyr
1280 1285 1290
Arg Ile Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala Ala Arg Arg Ala Leu Arg Ser Leu
1295 1300 1305
Lys Ala Asn Gln Pro Gln Val Pro Asn Ser
1310 1315
<210> SEQ ID NO 12
<211> LENGTH: 257
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Phe Glu Asn Phe Glu Lys Lys Ile Asn Tyr Arg Phe Lys Asn Lys Ala
1 5 10 15
Tyr Leu Leu Gln Ala Phe Thr His Ala Ser Tyr His Tyr Asn Thr Ile
20 25 30
Thr Asp Cys Tyr Gln Arg Leu Glu Phe Leu Gly Asp Ala Ile Leu Asp
35 40 45
<210> SEQ ID NO 13
<211> LENGTH: 247
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

Phe Glu Asn Phe Glu Lys Lys Asn Tyr Arg Phe Lys Asn Lys Ala 1 5 10 15
Tyr Leu Leu Gln Ala Phe Thr His Ala Ser Tyr His Tyr Asn Thr Ile 20 25 30
Thr Asp Cys Tyr Gln Arg Leu Glu Phe Leu Gly Asp Ala Ile Leu Asp 35 40 45
Tyr Leu Ile Thr Lys His Leu Tyr Glu Asp Pro Arg Gln His Ser Pro 50 55 60
Gly Val Leu Thr Asp Leu Arg Ser Ala Leu Val Asn Asn Thr Ile Phe 65 70 75 80
Ala Ser Leu Ala Val Lys Tyr Asp Tyr His Lys Tyr Phe Lys Ala Val 85 90 95
Ser Pro Glu Leu Phe His Val Ile Asp Asp Phe Val Gln Phe Glu Leu 100 105 110
Glu Lys Asn Glu Met Gln Gly Met Asp Ser Glu Leu Arg Arg Ser Glu 115 120 125
Glu Asp Glu Glu Lys Glu Glu Asp Ile Glu Val Pro Lys Ala Met Gly 130 135 140
Asp Ile Phe Glu Ser Leu Ala Gly Ala Ile Tyr Met Asp Ser Gly Met 145 150 155 160
Ser Leu Glu Thr Val Trp Gln Val Tyr Tyr Pro Met Met Arg Pro Leu 165 170 175
Ile Glu Lys Phe Ser Ala Asn Val Pro Arg Ser Pro Val Arg Glu Leu 180 185 190
Leu Glu Met Glu Pro Glu Thr Ala Lys Phe Ser Pro Ala Glu Arg Thr 195 200 205
Tyr Asp Gly Lys Val Arg Val Thr Glu Val Val Gly Lys Gly Lys 210 215 220
Phe Lys Gly Val Gly Arg Ser Tyr Arg Ile Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala Ala 225 230 235 240
Arg Arg Ala Leu Arg Ser Leu Lys Ala Asn Gln Pro Gln Val Pro Asn 245 250 255
Ser
Ser Leu Glu Thr Val Trp Gln Val Tyr Tyr Pro Met Met Arg Pro Leu
165 170 175
Ile Glu Lys Phe Ser Ala Asn Val Pro Arg Ser Pro Val Arg Glu Leu
180 185 190
Leu Glu Met Glu Pro Glu Thr Ala Lys Phe Ser Pro Ala Glu Arg Thr
195 200 205
Tyr Asp Gly Lys Val Arg Val Thr Val Glu Val Val Gly Lys Gly Lys
210 215 220
Phe Lys Gly Val Gly Arg Ser Tyr Arg Ile Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala Ala
225 230 235 240
Arg Arg Ala Leu Arg Ser Leu
245

<210> SEQ ID NO 14
<211> LENGTH: 234
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 14
Phe Glu Asn Phe Glu Lys Lys Ile Asn Tyr Arg Phe Lys Asn Lys Ala
1  5  10  15
Tyr Leu Leu Gln Ala Phe Thr His Ala Ser Tyr His Tyr Asn Thr Ile
20 25  30
Thr Asp Cys Tyr Gln Arg Leu Glu Phe Leu Gly Asp Ala Ile Leu Asp
35 40  45
Tyr Leu Ile Thr Lys His Leu Tyr Glu Asp Pro Arg Gln His Ser Pro
50 55  60
Gly Val Leu Thr Asp Leu Arg Ser Ala Leu Val Asn Asn Thr Ile Phe
65 70  75  80
Ala Ser Leu Ala Val Lys Tyr Asp Tyr His Lys Tyr Phe Lys Ala Val
95 90  95
Ser Pro Glu Leu Phe His Val Ile Asp Asp Phe Val Gln Phe Glu Leu
100 105 110
Glu Lys Asn Glu Met Gln Gly Met Asp Glu Asp Ile Glu Glu Val Pro Lys
115 120 125
Ala Met Gly Asp Ile Phe Glu Ser Leu Ala Gly Ala Ile Tyr Met Asp
130 135 140
Ser Gly Met Ser Leu Glu Thr Val Trp Glu Tyr Tyr Pro Met Met
145 150 155 160
Arg Pro Leu Ile Glu Lys Phe Ser Ala Asn Val Pro Arg Ser Pro Val
165 170 175
Arg Glu Leu Leu Glu Met Glu Pro Glu Thr Ala Lys Phe Ser Pro Ala
180 185 190
Glu Arg Thr Tyr Asp Gly Lys Val Arg Val Thr Val Glu Val Val Gly
195 200 205
Lys Gly Lys Phe Lys Gly Val Gly Arg Ser Tyr Arg Ile Ala Lys Ser
210 215 220
Ala Ala Ala Arg Arg Ala Leu Arg Ser Leu
225 230

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
<211> LENGTH: 550
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 15
Met Asp Ser Glu Gln Ser Pro Ile Gly Tyr Ser Ser Arg Thr Leu 1 5 10 15
Gly Pro Asn Pro Gly Leu Ile Leu Gln Ala Leu Thr Leu Ser Asn Ala 20 25 30
Ser Asp Gly Phe Asn Leu Glu Arg Leu Glu Met Leu Gly Asp Ser Phe 35 40 45
Leu Lys His Ala Ile Thr Thr Tyr Leu Phe Cys Thr Tyr Pro Asp Ala 50 55 60
His Glu Gly Arg Leu Ser Tyr Met Arg Ser Lys Lys Val Ser Asn Cys 65 70 75 80
Asn Leu Tyr Arg Leu Gly Lys Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Arg Met Val 85 90 95
Val Ser Ile Phe Asp Pro Pro Val Asn Trp Leu Pro Pro Gly Tyr Val 100 105 110
Val Asn Gln Asp Lys Ser Asn Thr Asp Lys Trp Glu Lys Asp Glu Met 115 120 125
Thr Lys Asp Cys Met Leu Ala Asn Gly Lys Leu Asp Gly Tyr Glu 130 135 140
Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Gly Ser Leu Met Trp Arg Ala Pro Lys Glu 145 150 155 160
Glu Ala Asp Tyr Glu Asp Asp Phe Leu Glu Tyr Asp Glu Gly His Ile 170 175
Arg Phe Ile Asp Asn Met Leu Met Gly Ser Gly Ala Phe Val Lys Lys 180 185 190
Ile Ser Leu Ser Pro Phe Ser Thr Thr Asp Ser Ala Tyr Glu Trp Lys 195 200 205
Met Pro Lys Lys Ser Ser Leu Gly Ser Met Pro Phe Ser Ser Asp Phe 210 215 220
Glu Asp Phe Asp Tyr Ser Ser Trp Asp Ala Met Cys Tyr Leu Asp Pro 225 230 235 240
Ser Lys Ala Val Glu Asp Asp Phe Val Val Gly Phe Trp Asn Pro 245 250 255
Ser Glu Glu Asn Cys Gly Val Asp Thr Gly Lys Gin Ser Ile Ser Tyr 260 265 270
Asp Leu His Thr Glu Gin Cys Ile Ala Asp Lys Ser Ile Ala Asp Cys 275 280 285
Val Glu Ala Leu Leu Gly Cys Tyr Leu Thr Ser Cys Gly Glu Arg Ala 290 295 300
Ala Gln Leu Phe Leu Cys Ser Leu Gly Leu Lys Val Leu Pro Val Ile 305 310 315 320
Lys Arg Thr Asp Arg Glu Lys Ala Leu Cys Pro Thr Arg Glu Asn Phe 325 330 335
Asn Ser Gin Gin Lys Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Cys Ala Ala Ala Ser Val 340 345 350
Ala Ser Ser Arg Ser Ser Val Leu Lys Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gly Cys Leu 355 360 365
Lys Ile Pro Pro Arg Cys Met Phe His Pro Asp Ala Asp Lys Thr 370 375 380
Leu Asn His Leu Ile Ser Gly Phe Glu Asn Phe Glu Lys Lys Ile Asn 385 390 395 400
Tyr Arg Phe Lys Asn Lys Ala Tyr Leu Leu Gin Ala Phe Thr His Ala 405 410 415
Ser Tyr His Tyr Asn Thr Ile Thr Asp Cys Tyr Gin Arg Leu Glu Phe
Leu Gly Asp Ala Ile Leu Asp Tyr Leu Ile Thr Lys His Leu Tyr Glu
420  425  430
Leu Asp Pro Arg Glu His Ser Pro Gly Val Leu Thr Asp Leu Arg Ser Ala
435  440  445
Leu Val Asn Thr Ile Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala Val Lys Tyr Asp Tyr
450  455  460
His Lys Tyr Phe Lys Ala Val Ser Pro Glu Leu Phe His Val Ile Asp
465  470  475  480
Asp Phe Val Glu Phe Gln Leu Glu Lys Arg Glu Met Glu Gly Met Asp
485  490  495
Ser Glu Leu Arg Arg Ser Glu Asp Glu Met Lys Glu Glu Asp Ile
500  505  510
Ser Glu Val Pro Lys Ala Met Gly Asp Ile Phe Glu Ser Leu Ala Gly Ala
515  520  525
Ile Tyr Met Asp Ser Gly
530  535  540
545  550

<210> SEQ ID NO: 16
<211> LENGTH: 549
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Asp Ser Glu Gln Ser Pro Ser Ile Gly Tyr Ser Ser Arg Thr Leu Gly
1  5  10  15
Pro Asn Pro Gly Leu Ile Leu Gln Ala Leu Thr Leu Ser Asn Ala Ser
20  25  30
Asp Gly Phe Asn Leu Glu Arg Leu Glu Met Leu Gly Asp Ser Phe Leu
35  40  45
Lys His Ala Ile Thr Thr Tyr Leu Phe Cys Thr Tyr Pro Asp Ala His
50  55  60
Glu Gly Arg Leu Ser Tyr Met Arg Ser Lys Val Ser Asn Cys Asn
65  70  75  80
Leu Tyr Arg Leu Gly Lys Leu Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Met Val Val
85  90  95
Ser Ile Phe Asp Pro Pro Val Asn Trp Leu Pro Pro Gly Tyr Val Val
100  105  110
Asn Gln Asp Lys Ser Asn Thr Asp Lys Trp Glu Lys Asp Glu Met Thr
115  120  125
Lys Asp Cys Met Leu Ala Asn Gly Lys Leu Asp Glu Asp Tyr Glu
130  135  140
Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Ser Leu Met Trp Arg Ala Pro Lys Glu Glu
145  150  155  160
Asp Tyr Glu Asp Asp Phe Leu Glu Tyr Asp Gin Glu His Ile Arg
165  170  175
Phe Ile Asp Asn Met Leu Met Gly Ser Gly Ala Phe Val Lys Lys Ile
180  185  190
Ser Leu Ser Pro Phe Ser Thr Thr Asp Ser Ala Tyr Glu Trp Lys Met
195  200  205
Pro Lys Lys Ser Ser Leu Gly Ser Met Pro Phe Ser Ser Asp Phe Glu
210  215  220
Asp Phe Asp Tyr Ser Ser Trp Asp Ala Met Cys Tyr Leu Asp Pro Ser
225  230  235  240
Lys Ala Val Glu Glu Asp Asp Phe Val Val Gly Phe Trp Asn Pro Ser 245 250 255
Glu Glu Asn Cys Gly Val Asp Thr Gly Lys Gin Ser Ile Ser Tyr Asp 260 265 270
Leu His Thr Glu Gin Cys Ile Ala Asp Lys Ser Ile Ala Asp Cys Val 275 280 285
Glu Ala Leu Leu Gly Cys Tyr Leu Thr Ser Cys Gly Glu Arg Ala Ala 290 295 300
Gln Leu Phe Leu Cys Ser Leu Gly Lys Val Leu Pro Val Ile Lys 305 310 315 320
Arg Thr Asp Arg Glu Lys Ala Leu Cys Pro Thr Arg Glu Asn Phe Ann 325 330 335
Ser Gin Gin Lys Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Val Ala 340 345 350
Ser Ser Arg Ser Ser Val Leu Lys Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gly Cys Leu Lys 355 360 365
Ile Pro Pro Arg Cys Met Phe Asp His Pro Asp Ala Asp Tyr Thr Leu 370 375 380
Asn His Leu Ile Ser Gly Phe Glu Asn Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Tyr 385 390 395 400
Arg Phe Lys Asn Lys Ala Tyr Leu Leu Gin Ala Phe Thr His Ala Ser 405 410 415
Tyr His Tyr Ann Thr Ile Thr Asp Cys Tyr Gin Arg Leu Glu Phe Leu 420 425 430
Gly Asp Ala Ile Leu Asp Tyr Leu Ile Thr Lys His Leu Tyr Glu Asp 435 440 445
Pro Arg Gin His Ser Pro Gly Val Leu Thr Aep Arg Ser Ala Leu 450 455 460
Val Asn Ann Thr Ile Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala Val Lys Tyr Asp Tyr His 465 470 475 480
Lys Tyr Phe Lys Ala Val Ser Pro Glu Leu Phe His Val Ile Asp Aep 485 490 495
Phe Val Gin Phe Gin Leu Lys Ann Glu Met Gin Gly Met Asp Ser 500 505 510
Glu Leu Arg Arg Ser Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Lys Glu Asp Ile Glu 515 520 525
Val Pro Lys Ala Met Gly Asp Ile Phe Glu Ser Leu Ala Gly Ala Ile 530 535 540
Tyr Met Asp Ser Gly 545

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
<211> LENGTH: 10323
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<400> SEQUENCE: 17
cggagggcgc ggcagcgtgc tgcagggccc aggtgaatgg agtaaccctga cagcggggagc 60
gagcgagccg cgagccgctg gaaatggcgg cgggggggcc gcggcgcggc gcggccggga 120
ggcctgtgct gtacgccgag cgccgggcgc ggcggatcag gttctgcagag gcggagcgag 180
cccccgtgtcg cagtagctgc tgcagggaca aaaaaatgca tggagaacgtgctggtgaa 240
gaaaggccgtg cccttgcaag cccctagcat ggcaggcctg cagctcagtt cccctgtgctc 300
cctaccaattt ggcctcttcttgactgcc atggccaacaa gaagcatactc atgataacat 360
ttatacggca agaaatatac agggtgaact gcttggaagca gctctggagt ataataccat 420
cgctggttta aacactgtgc cagaggaac attataggca gttactacctca ctaagagct 480
gtocatcag atcaggggag acttcagcag aaattgaaa agagggttct tctgtgcaaa 540
cctgcgaac acaggtgtgc aacaaggtgc aagtgctcaga actcatcag catccaaagt 600
tggggagatac tcaacctag aagtaaatgc atttggagaca aagagagat ggaaccaaga 660
gttataagc caccaggttc tcctattgcag ttgctatgtgc gctctgaatg tttgggaata 720
tggttaatac tccctgtcag acattaccc tttggttttt gatgagctgc actttgcaat 780
cctagacacc cctatcgctg aatattatgaa gctctgtgaa aatgtcccat cagctctctg 840
cattttgagga cttacagtgct cctatgtaaa ttgggaaatgt gatcgcagag aatgggaaga 900
aaagatctcgc aacactgagc aatcttctaa ggtataatgc gaaactgcga ctgacagttg 960
gctcttacg agcattactc ctcagccatg tggattttgtg gtggattttg gacactttac 1020	tgacagaaag ggcttttaga aagaagtctg gttggaattc gaagaagcag ttaatattat 1080
caatatatgtg attattcttg ctatcatcaca aagaagtagt cctattctttat ttgggaaca 1140
gatactaca gccctgtctgt ccctttgattg atgtctggca gctccgggta aagatttaat 1200
agctggaagat atgttgagag aacactcagaa atacatcaca catgaccaag aggagctgca 1260
cagggatttt tcatttgata cacacaattt cctaaagggata atacattcgac tatttggaaga 1320
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cgaatatattc ggaataataa aacactataa gccaagcagc ctttgaagct ttgaattgga 1440
taataataa aacactgacata attattgtc agcatggatg tcttcggagat atgcagggga 1500	tgagaaattt gaagaaagaa aagacccaga gcaattattc ctttcccttt catccacact 1560	ttggtgagga attatattttat tggaaaaag actaacacgct gtttgctttca atcagattt 1620
aagagctgct gccaccaagc atcccaagct gcgctttatgc aagatcttgg 1680
acntggaattt ggagagacag acgctgccaa caaaagatgc gaagagacag tcaaaaaa 1740
ggaagaggtta cttggaaatta ttggagcaca tggacaccac ctgctttatg caaagatgat 1800
tgtagagag gggtgttgata taccaaaatg ccaactgttggt gttgctttttt attcggccac 1860
agaataagatc taatctgttc aacacttaag aagagcaagc gcaccacattt caataaatat 1920
ataagtgagc gatagagata ccaaaaaaag tttggaagaag ccoccttttttt cctaaagc 1980	tatgtgaaag atcttggaag agaatgtgtc caaagctgtt gataactgtg agactgcaat 2040
tgtatgctgc atgctatggtg atgcagttttt cccacactat gtgctggagc tggagctgtt 2100
tggtccacaag gttcacaatcta acaagggcact tggacacata aatagatgtc gtgctagatt 2160
acntgagatg cgttttactc atcttggtcct ttaatgcaaga accggacagc tgctctgtgct 2220	taactcttttt tcaacctttc atctgcaatc cttcagagct ccagtctgtg 2280
tccaccaaat tgcgctgtac ggttgggtga aagagttgtga gtctctcattt gctctggaag 2340
actggcaaaat atggcggaaac tttgatgacaa tttgagacca gttggaagag aagagtattta 2400
ataagagag ggatgtggtg tctattgagta agaagacagcc atgggggcaag ggaagacag 2460
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acctgtagga atccactttta gaagccccga gcttctacct cctgaagata ccacagatg 2640
cctggaaata cttgagggca aacccatacc tcaagtttca caaattctctc tgcaccaag 2700
ctctgagag gttaacactat ccattgtgtt gaaagagtct ggttccatgt tgtctctaca 2760
aatgttgc ggatgccacca gactccacca gtatatatttc ttcactatacct ttcggcgttga 2820
aaaaacgca ctagaaatatta aacatcagca cggtgattga gcatactgtg ttctacctct 2880
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gagagctgaa gatgogctaat gcctttcagc tacaagatgt acaaaagagaa cacccctttgt 3000
ttttaatatta gacttacacc aagagttcctt ttccttcacc aatgtcagca attttgtcaca 3060
gcccttcatg tttatatagc ctgatgtgta cactgtcttt acccactaca gtaaatccca 3120
ttcctctgac ttgtaaactct tttcagaaata tttcatcacc taatccatcct ttcgcttac 3180
caatcctacc ccagcactgc tggatatgga ccacacactct tcaagactta tctttttgac 3240
acagcactt ttagctggag aagccggaacc gtcctttaata gcagttgtcg agagagggagaa 3300
agcacaattg gaaaggtaaag aagataacca gccatgtggtt ccgagactct gtgtatatca 3360
tcctaatcaca gcgtacttcgtt ggaagacaacc tgctggcttccc ccacatcata tttattgctt 3420
tcactgtcctt ttcagctgag ggaagcctta agcagcagact gcagctttgcg ttcagccttg 3480
agcagactca ctctcctggtg atttttgata ccctctaactta gaccttgcagtg gaaaaaactc 3540
tattgaagc accttaattcct ttccgcttgtc ttcctgctttac ttagcttatta 3600
tgcgagcc acgcgttactt ttcgctggaa acagttgctat acagtaaatcct 3660
tctcttaga aacctgtcacc acctgtctgt gaaacgctgac acctgtttctga ggcagttcc 3720
tggaatcctt cactctggag ttcacctcgcct ttatgctgct cttttnctttcata 3780
tcacaacctt gcacgacgta gttatgatttc gatctaccag gccttctgccc aagaaatcct 3840
gtataaaacc ttaacacaggc aataccctgt gcacacactttt gcacatcactttt ctctcagaa 3900
rttatcagtg taagagacacc acgcctaccc cagccctgtaa tgcacttcttc tgtgtaatt 3960
atccctgatt ggaatacgtaca aacaatatct ttcagctgga gcctgttggta tgcgccgtaat 4020
gcggcgtgac acagcactcttt tgcagctgct cagccgtcaaggg atgctggtcagc agcagacgcc 4080
tttatgtggt tacctctcgc gactcttggtt ccccaacacttg ggcattttttcctttcgt 4140
gactgtcgtc aaggcttctgt atggattttaa cctggacggct ttgaaatgct tggccgatc 4200
tttttaaaa agacacactta cccatcatact ttttgcctt caatcctgtgctc gcctgtggagg 4260
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aaaaagggaa ctacccagcc gcacacggtgtc tcaaatatt gtatccctttt ctaatgtgct 4380
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aatgacacaaa acgcttcatgc ttgggaatgg ccacgcctatg gaggattcag agaggaggg 4500
tggaggggag agagctgctga ttggaggggc tcgaagagagag ggcgtcagct atgaagattg 4560
cttctggagct catctggctt acaatatcagg attatgatatt aatgatatattttt ggggtcaggg 4620
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actccgcat ttgctctct tttttctggcc atggattgtac acctggcatta 420
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145 150 155 160
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ggcgcggggc gcgcggcagtt gcaggtgcagc ggagtttgag c 221
What is claimed is:

1. A method of protecting a retinal pigmented epithelium (RPE) cell, comprising: inhibiting Alu RNA associated with the RPE cell, wherein the inhibiting Alu RNA comprises administering an siRNA targeting Alu RNA.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the siRNA includes a first strand having a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the RPE cell is of a subject having age-related macular degeneration.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the RPE cell is of a subject having geographic atrophy.