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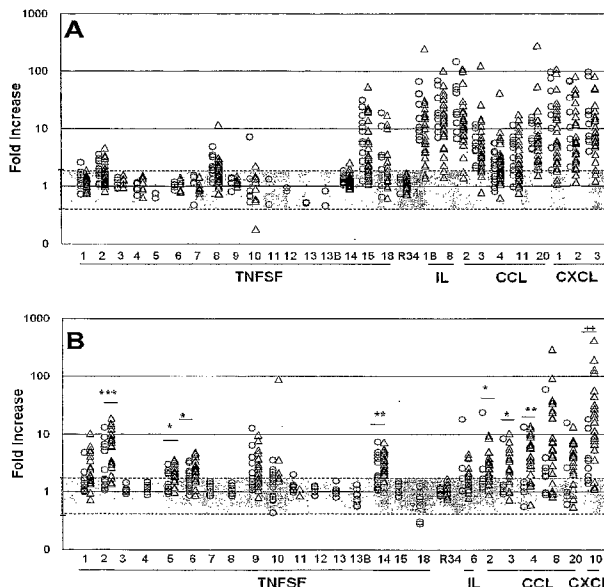
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(54) Title: ENHANCED T CELL RECEPTOR-MEDIATED TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR SUPERFAMILY AND CHEMOKINE MRNA EXPRESSION IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUKOCYTES IN PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE



(57) Abstract: A method is disclosed for determining whether a human having Crohn's disease is likely to respond to a therapy targeting a TNFSF member or a cytokine by measuring the level of certain mRNAs in response to a stimulus. A method of evaluating the effectiveness of a Crohn's disease therapy in a human is also disclosed. Furthermore, a method of screening compounds for use in the treatment of Crohn's disease is disclosed. A method of monitoring the disease state over time in Crohn's disease patients is also disclosed.

WO 2007/117611 A2



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ENHANCED T CELL RECEPTOR-MEDIATED TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR SUPERFAMILY AND CHEMOKINE MRNA EXPRESSION IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUKOCYTES IN PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/790,354, filed April 7, 2006, titled ENHANCED T CELL RECEPTOR-MEDIATED TNF-A AND CHEMOKINE MRNA EXPRESSION IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUKOCYTES IN PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety and made part of this specification.

BACKGROUND

Field

The disclosure relates to a method for predicting patient responsiveness to Crohn's disease treatments involving antagonizing tumor necrosis factor- α ("TNF- α "), another tumor necrosis factor superfamily member, or a cytokine, and to a method of monitoring the effectiveness of such therapy. The disclosure also relates to a method for screening compounds for use in the treatment of Crohn's disease. The disclosure also relates to a method for monitoring the disease state in Crohn's disease patients.

Description of the Related Art

Autoimmune disease is characterized by production of either antibodies that react with host cells or immune effector T cells that are autoreactive. Autoantibodies are frequently identified in certain types of autoimmune disease, such as anti-acetylcholine receptor antibodies in myasthenia gravis and anti-DNA antibodies in systemic lupus erythematosus. However, such autoantibodies are not seen in many types of autoimmune disease. Moreover, autoantibodies are often detected among healthy individuals, but such antibodies do not induce autoimmune disease. Thus, beside autoantibodies, additional yet-to-be identified mechanisms are evidently involved in the pathogenesis of autoimmune disease.

Once autoantibodies bind to the target host cells, the complement cascade is thought to be activated to form the C5-9 membrane attack complex on the target cell membranes, which leads to the death of host cells (see Esser, Toxicology 87, 229 (1994)). By-product chemotactic factors, such as C3a, C4a, or C5a recruit more leukocytes to the lesion (see

Hugli, *Crit. Rev. Immunol.* 1, 321 (1981)). Recruited leukocytes or naturally present leukocytes at the lesion recognize antibody-bound cells (immune complex) via Fc receptors ("FcR"). Once the FcR is cross-bridged by the immune complex, leukocytes release TNF- α (see Debets et al., *J Immunol.* 141, 1197 (1988)), which binds to specific receptors present on the surface of host cells, and induce apoptosis or cell damage (see Micheau et al., *Cell* 114, 181 (2003)). Activated FcR also initiates the release of chemotactic cytokines to recruit different subsets of leukocytes to the lesion (see Chantry et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 19, 189 (1989)). In addition to the FcR, T cell receptors ("TCR") on cytotoxic T cells may also recognize host cells, and an activated TCR functions in the same manner as cross-bridged FcR (see Brehm et al., *J. Immunol.* 175, 5043 (2005)). TCR function is well characterized in terms of antigen presentation with an interaction with major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules (see Isaacs et al., *Inflamm. Bowel Dis.* 11 Suppl 1, S3 (2005), and Garcia et al., *Cell* 122, 333 (2005)). Although the TCR-mediated cytotoxic function is not well characterized, it may be involved in cases where no autoantibody is identified, because immunoglobulins and the TCR are unique molecules which are capable of recognizing the specific structure of the target. This is an overall hypothesis of the molecular mechanism of autoimmune disease.

Crohn's disease ("CD") is an immune disease involving inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract. Although it is well characterized clinically, its pathogenesis is poorly understood. It is known, however, that the expression of TNF- α , also known as tumor necrosis factor superfamily member 2 ("TNFSF-2"), is increased in inflammatory bowel diseases such as CD. Although mild to moderate CD may be treated with 5-ASA agents such as sulfasalazine, glucocorticoids, or purine analogs such as azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine, therapeutic options for severe CD cases refractory to standard therapies, such as the administration of cyclosporine, tacrolimus, or anti-inflammatory cytokines, are limited and of varying effect. Most CD patients will require at least one surgical intervention. Because the choice of therapeutic options depends on an assessment of the disease state in CD patients, it would be desirable to develop new methods of evaluating the disease state and monitoring the progression of the disease.

The development of infliximab (Remicade®), a chimeric mouse-human monoclonal antibody against TNF- α , has been a recent advance in the therapy of severe CD. However, only about 65% of patients will respond to this agent, and only about half of those patients will enter complete remission after repeated infusions of the antibody (typically, once every 8 weeks for 44 weeks). Because of the cost of the treatment, which can amount to tens of thousands of dollars per year, a method of quickly and easily assessing whether a CD patient would be a good candidate for infliximab therapy, and of assessing the effectiveness of infliximab therapy once treatment has begun, would be highly desirable. Furthermore, a method of rapidly screening new agents that could be of use in treating CD would be of great benefit in developing new therapies to complement or supplant existing therapies.

SUMMARY

In an embodiment, a method of determining whether a human having Crohn's disease is likely to respond to a therapy is provided that comprises: stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a first sample that comprises leukocytes from the human; after the stimulation, measuring the amount of an mRNA selected from the group consisting of tumor necrosis factor subfamily ("TNFSF")-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand ("CCL")-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand ("CXCL")-10 in the first sample; stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a second sample comprising leukocytes from the human with a control stimulus; measuring the amount of the mRNA in the second sample after stimulation; and determining a ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the first sample to the amount of the mRNA in the second sample, wherein the human is likely to respond to the therapy if the ratio is about 1.7:1 or greater.

In a further aspect, stimulating leukocytes in the first sample comprises intermixing an anti-T cell receptor antibody with the first sample.

In a further aspect, stimulating leukocytes in the first sample comprises intermixing with the first sample an agent selected from the group consisting of phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), phytohemagglutinin (PHA), wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), concanavalin-A (ConA), lipopolysaccharides (LPS), jacalin, fucoidan, heat-aggregated IgE, heat-aggregated IgA, and heat-aggregated IgM.

In a further aspect, at least one of the first and second samples comprises whole blood.

In a further aspect, the control stimulus comprises a purified control immunoglobulin.

In a further aspect, the therapy targets TNF- α activity.

In a further aspect, the therapy comprises administration of infliximab.

In a further aspect, the therapy comprises administration of an agent selected from the group consisting of cyclosporine A and tacrolimus.

In an embodiment, a method of evaluating the effectiveness of a Crohn's disease therapy in a human is provided that comprises: stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a first sample comprising leukocytes from the human; stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a second sample comprising leukocytes from the human with a control stimulus; measuring the amount of an mRNA selected from the group consisting of tumor necrosis factor subfamily ("TNFSF")-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand ("CCL")-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand ("CXCL")-10 in the first and second samples after stimulation; calculating a first ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the first sample to the amount of the mRNA in the second sample; administering the therapy to the human; stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a third sample comprising leukocytes from the human obtained after the administration of therapy; stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a fourth sample comprising leukocytes from the human obtained after the administration of therapy with the control stimulus; measuring the level of the mRNA in the third and fourth samples after stimulation; calculating a second ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the third sample to the amount of the mRNA in the fourth sample; and comparing the first and second ratios, wherein a significant difference in the ratios is indicative of an effective therapy.

In a further aspect, stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing an anti-T cell receptor antibody with the sample.

In a further aspect, stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing with the sample an agent selected from the group consisting of phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), phytohemagglutinin (PHA), wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), concanavalin-A

(ConA), lipopolysaccharides (LPS), jacalin, fucoidan, heat-aggregated IgE, heat-aggregated IgA, and heat-aggregated IgM.

In a further aspect, the control stimulus comprises a purified control immunoglobulin.

In a further aspect, at least one of the first, second, third and fourth samples comprises whole blood.

In a further aspect, the significant difference in the ratios is that the second ratio is greater than the first ratio, and the therapy comprises inactivation of tumor necrosis factor alpha.

In a further aspect, the therapy comprises administration of infliximab.

In a further aspect, the significant difference in the ratios is that the first ratio is greater than the second ratio.

In a further aspect, the therapy comprises administration of an agent selected from the group consisting of cyclosporine A and tacrolimus.

In an embodiment, a method of identifying a putative agent for treating Crohn's disease is provided that comprises: obtaining first, second, third, and fourth samples comprising leukocytes from a human whose leukocytes demonstrate at least a 1.7-fold increase in the transcription of an mRNA selected from the group consisting of tumor necrosis factor subfamily ("TNFSF")-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand ("CCL")-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand ("CXCL")-10 when exposed to an anti-T cell receptor antibody; stimulating leukocytes in vitro in the first sample; stimulating leukocytes in vitro in the second sample with a control stimulus; measuring the amount of the mRNA in the first and second samples after stimulation; calculating a first ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the first sample to the amount of the mRNA in the second sample; exposing the third and fourth samples to the agent; stimulating leukocytes in vitro in the third sample after the exposure; stimulating leukocytes in vitro in the fourth sample with the control stimulus after the exposure; measuring the level of the mRNA in the third and fourth samples after stimulation; calculating a second ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the third sample to the amount of the mRNA in the fourth sample; and comparing the first and second ratios, wherein a significant difference in the ratios is indicative of a putative agent.

In a further aspect, stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing an anti-T cell receptor antibody with the samples.

In a further aspect, stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing with the sample an agent selected from the group consisting of phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), phytohemagglutinin (PHA), wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), concanavalin-A (ConA), lipopolysaccharides (LPS), jacalin, fucoidan, heat-aggregated IgE, heat-aggregated IgA, and heat-aggregated IgM.

In a further aspect, the control stimulus comprises a purified control immunoglobulin.

In a further aspect, at least one of the first, second, third, and fourth samples comprises whole blood.

In a further aspect, the significant difference in the ratios is that the first ratio is greater than the second ratio.

In an embodiment, a method of evaluating the state of Crohn's disease in a human is provided that comprises: stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a first sample that comprises leukocytes and is obtained at a first time from the human; after the stimulation, measuring the amount of an mRNA selected from the group consisting of tumor necrosis factor subfamily ("TNFSF")-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand ("CCL")-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand ("CXCL")-10 in the first sample; stimulating leukocytes in vitro with a control stimulus in a second sample comprising leukocytes obtained from the human at the first time; measuring the amount of the mRNA in the second sample after stimulation; determining a first ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the first sample to the amount of the mRNA in the second sample; stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a third sample that comprises leukocytes and is obtained from the human at a second time that is subsequent to the first time; after the stimulation, measuring the amount of the mRNA in the third sample; stimulating leukocytes in vitro with a control stimulus in a fourth sample comprising leukocytes obtained from the human at the second time; measuring the amount of the mRNA in the fourth sample after stimulation; determining a second ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the third sample to the amount of the mRNA in the fourth sample; and comparing the first and second ratios, wherein a significant difference in the first and second ratios is indicative of a change in the disease state.

In a further aspect, stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing an anti-T cell receptor antibody with the sample.

In a further aspect, stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing with the sample an agent selected from the group consisting of phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), phytohemagglutinin (PHA), wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), concanavalin-A (ConA), lipopolysaccharides (LPS), jacalin, fucoidan, heat-aggregated IgE, heat-aggregated IgA, and heat-aggregated IgM.

In a further aspect, the control stimulus comprises a purified control immunoglobulin.

In a further aspect, at least one of the first, second, third and fourth samples comprises whole blood.

In a further aspect, the significant difference in the ratios is that the second ratio is greater than the first ratio, and the change in disease state is a progression of the disease.

In a further aspect, the significant difference in the ratios is that the first ratio is greater than the second ratio, and the change in disease state is a regression of the disease.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows the results of a quantification of FcR and TCR-mediated gene expression of TNFSF, CCL, CXCL, and interleukin mRNA in human leukocytes in peripheral whole blood from CD patients and controls.

Figure 2 shows the correlation among various HAG-induced mRNA responses.

Figure 3A – 3B shows the correlation among various anti-TCR-induced mRNA responses.

Figure 4 shows the effect of heat aggregated IgG (HAG) on TNFSF and chemokine mRNA expression in peripheral blood leukocytes.

Figure 5 shows the effect of anti-TCR antibodies on TNFSF and chemokine mRNA expression in peripheral blood leukocytes.

Figure 6 shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with phorbol myristate acetate (PMA).

Figure 7 shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with phytohemagglutinin (PHA).

Figure 8 shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with wheat germ agglutinin (WGA)

Figure 9 shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with concanavalin-A (ConA).

Figure 10 shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with lipopolysaccharides (LPS).

Figure 11 shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with jacalin.

Figure 12 shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with fucoidan.

Figures 13A - 13D show the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with heat-aggregated IgG.

Figures 14A - 14C shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with heat-aggregated IgA.

Figures 15A - 15C shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with heat-aggregated IgM.

Figures 16A - 16C shows the results of stimulation of whole blood of healthy individuals with heat-aggregated IgE.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present disclosure relates to the use of differential mRNA transcription patterns in leukocytes in response to specific cellular stimuli in assessing whether CD patients are good candidates for specific therapies, such as therapy with Remicade®. The present disclosure also relates to the use of such differential transcription patterns in assessing whether therapy administered to a CD patient, such as therapy with Remicade®, is effective. The present disclosure also relates to the use of such differential transcription patterns in screening candidate agents for use in treating CD. The present disclosure also relates to the use of such differential transcription patterns in evaluating the state of CD in patients over time and monitoring the progression of the disease.

As described above, the pathology of CD may be related to the functioning of the FcR or TCR in the immune cells of a CD patient. In order to further assess the possible role of the

FcR or the TCR in the disease, it is useful to assess whether the function of the FcR or TCR in circulating leukocytes in peripheral blood is normal before the leukocytes migrate to the pathological sites in patients with autoimmune disease, or is already enhanced before this migration. In order to analyze whether the function of the FcR or TCR is normal or enhanced in peripheral blood leukocytes in patients with CD, heat aggregated human IgG ("HAG") or monoclonal antibody against α/β T cell receptor ("anti-TCR") was added directly into heparinized whole blood in order to stimulate the FcR and TCR, respectively. Although multiple FcRs exist for IgG (Fc γ R), such as Fc γ RI, IIa, IIb, and III (GeneBank UniGene database), HAG acts as a universal stimulus that can react with all FcR subtypes. The changes in the mRNA level of members of the TNF superfamily (TNFSF) mRNA (see, for example, the GeneBank UniGene database) and selected CCL and CXCL chemokine mRNAs and chemotactic interleukin mRNAs (IL-1 β , IL-6, and IL-8) resulting from the stimulus with HAG and anti-TCR were quantified. Because γ/δ anti-TCR did not induce any of the TNFSF mRNAs when mixed with whole blood, the α/β anti-TCR was used for the stimulus.

The method employed was as follows. Nucleotide sequences for various TNFSF and chemokine genes were retrieved from the UniGene database in the GenBank. PCR primers for each gene were designed by Primer Express (Applied Biosystem, Foster City, CA) and HYBSimulator (RNAture, Irvine, CA) (see Mitsuhashi et al., Nature 367:759 (1994), and Hyndman et al., BioTechniques, 20:1090 (1996)) The sequences are summarized in Table I below. Oligonucleotides were synthesized by IDT (Coralville, IA).

Table 1: Primer sequences

Target mRNA	Forward	Reverse
TNFSF-1	CAGCTATCCACCCACACAGATG (SEQ ID NO: 1)	CGAAGGCTCCAAAGAAGACAGT (SEQ ID NO: 2)
TNFSF-2	TCAATCGGCCCGACTATCTC (SEQ ID NO: 3)	CAGGGCAATGATCCCAAAGT (SEQ ID NO: 4)
TNFSF-3	AGGGTGTACGTCAACATCAGTCA (SEQ ID NO: 5)	CACGGCCCCAAAGAAGGT (SEQ ID NO: 6)
TNFSF-4	GCCCTCTTCCAACCTGAAGAA (SEQ ID NO: 7)	GGTATTGTCAGTGGTCACATTC AAG (SEQ ID NO: 8)
TNFSF-5	CCACAGTTCCGCCAAACCT (SEQ ID NO: 9)	CACCTGGTTGCAATTC AATACTC (SEQ ID NO: 10)
TNFSF-6	TGGCAGCATCTTCACTTCTAAATG (SEQ ID NO: 11)	GAAATGAGTCCCCAAAACATCTCT (SEQ ID NO: 12)

TNFSF-7	CACACTCTGCACCAACCTCACT (SEQ ID NO: 13)	TGCACTCCAAAGAAGGTCTCATC (SEQ ID NO: 14)
TNFSF-8	ACCACCATATCAGTCAATGTGGAT (SEQ ID NO: 15)	GAAGATGGACAACACATTCTCAAGA (SEQ ID NO: 16)
TNFSF-9	AGCTACAAAGAGGACACGAAGGA (SEQ ID NO: 17)	CGCAGCTCTAGTTGAAAGAAGACA (SEQ ID NO: 18)
TNFSF-10	GGGAATATTTGAGCTTAAGGAAAATG (SEQ ID NO: 19)	AAAAGGCCCCGAAAAAAGT (SEQ ID NO: 20)
TNFSF-11	GAGTATCTTCAACTAATGGTGTACGTCCT (SEQ ID NO: 21)	TGGTGCTTCCTCCTTTCATCA (SEQ ID NO: 22)
TNFSF-12	TACTGTGAGGTGCACTTTGATGAG (SEQ ID NO: 23)	GCAGTGGCTGAGAATTCCT (SEQ ID NO: 24)
TNFSF-13	ATATGGTGTCCGAATCCAGGAT (SEQ ID NO: 25)	CCTGACCCATGGTGAAGTCA (SEQ ID NO: 26)
TNFSF-13B	ATGCCTGAAACACTACCCAATAATT (SEQ ID NO: 27)	GCAAGTTGGAGTTCATCTCCTTCT (SEQ ID NO: 28)
TNFSF-14	CGTCCGTGTGCTGGATGA (SEQ ID NO: 29)	CATGAAAGCCCCGAAGTAAGAC (SEQ ID NO: 30)
TNFSF-15	TGCGAAGTAGGTAGCAACTGGTT (SEQ ID NO: 31)	CCAATTAGCTTGTCCCCTTCTTG (SEQ ID NO: 32)
TNFSF-18	CGGCTGTATAAAAACAAGACATGAT (SEQ ID NO: 33)	TCCCCAACATGCAATTCATAAG (SEQ ID NO: 34)
IL-1B	GAAGATGGAAAAGCGATTTGTCTT (SEQ ID NO: 35)	GGGCATGTTTTCTGCTTGAGA (SEQ ID NO: 36)
IL-5	GCTCTTGGAGCTGCCTACGT (SEQ ID NO: 37)	AAGGTCTCTTTCACCAATGCACTT (SEQ ID NO: 38)
IL-6	TCATCACTGGTCTTTTGGAGTTTG (SEQ ID NO: 39)	TCTGCACAGCTCTGGCTTGT (SEQ ID NO: 40)
IL-8	TGCTAAAGAACTTAGATGTCAGTGCAT (SEQ ID NO: 41)	TGGTCCACTCTCAATCACTCTCA (SEQ ID NO: 42)
IL-12A	GCAGGCCCTGAATTTCAACA (SEQ ID NO: 43)	GAAGTATGCAGAGCTTGATTTTAGTTTTA (SEQ ID NO: 44)
IL-12B	GAAGTATGCAGAGCTTGATTTTAGTTTTA (SEQ ID NO: 45)	CCCATTGCT CCAAGATGAG (SEQ ID NO: 46)
IL-15	TGAAGTGCTTTCTCTTGGAGTTACA (SEQ ID NO: 47)	CATCCCATTAGAAGACAAACTGTTG (SEQ ID NO: 48)
IL-16C	AAAACCTCTTGGGAAGCATGAG (SEQ ID NO: 49)	GGGACCCCGAGGACAGTACT (SEQ ID NO: 50)
CCL-2	CCATTGTGGCCAAGGAGATC (SEQ ID NO: 51)	TGTCCAGGTGGTCCATGGA (SEQ ID NO: 52)
CCL-3	CACAGAATTTCATAGCTGACTACTTTGA (SEQ ID NO: 53)	TCGCTTGGTTAGGAAGATGACA (SEQ ID NO: 54)
CCL-4	GGTATTCCAAACCAAAGAAGCA (SEQ ID NO: 55)	GTTCAAGTCCAGGTCATACAGTACT (SEQ ID NO: 56)
CCL-5	AGTCGTCTTTGTACCCGAAA (SEQ ID NO: 57)	AGCTCATCTCCAAAGAGTTGATGTAC (SEQ ID NO: 58)
CCL-7	TGTGCTGACCCACACAGA (SEQ ID NO: 59)	GCTTTGGAGTTTGGGTTTTCTTG (SEQ ID NO: 60)
CCL-8	AGAGCTACACAAGAATCACCAACATC (SEQ ID NO: 61)	AGACCTCCTTGCCCCGTTT (SEQ ID NO: 62)

CCL-11	CCCAGAAAGCTGTGATCTTCAA (SEQ ID NO: 63)	TCCTGCACCCACTTCTTCTTG (SEQ ID NO: 64)
CCL-13	CCAAACTGGGCAAGGAGATCT (SEQ ID NO: 65)	GGCCAGGTGTTTCATATAATTCT (SEQ ID NO: 66)
CCL-14	TGCTTACCTACACTACCTACAAGATC (SEQ ID NO: 67)	GACAATTCGGGCTTGGGA (SEQ ID NO: 68)
CCL-18	CAGATTCACAAAAGTTCATAGTTGAC (SEQ ID NO: 69)	CCGGCCTCTCTTGGTTAGG (SEQ ID NO: 70)
CCL-19	CTGCTGTAGTGTTACCACACTGA (SEQ ID NO: 71)	CTGCTGTAGTGTTACCACACTGA (SEQ ID NO: 72)
CCL-20	GATACACAGACCGTATTCCTCATCCTAA (SEQ ID NO: 73)	TGAAAGATGATAGCATTGATGTCACA (SEQ ID NO: 74)
CCL-21	CGCTCTCAGGCAGAGCTATGT (SEQ ID NO: 75)	CTTGTCAGATGCTGCATCAG (SEQ ID NO: 76)
CCL-22	GCGCGTGGTGAAACACTTC (SEQ ID NO: 77)	ATCGGCACAGATCTCCTTATCC (SEQ ID NO: 78)
CCL-23	CGAAGCATCCCGTGTTCACT (SEQ ID NO: 79)	GATGACACCCGGCTTGGGA (SEQ ID NO: 80)
CCL-24	CAGGAGTGATCTTACCACCAA (SEQ ID NO: 81)	GGCGTCCAGGTTCTTCATGT (SEQ ID NO: 82)
CCL-25	GGCGTCCAGGTTCTTCATGT (SEQ ID NO: 83)	GTAGAATATCGCAGCAGGCAGAT (SEQ ID NO: 84)
CCL-26	CTGCTTCCAATACAGCCACAAG (SEQ ID NO: 85)	GAGCAGCTGTTACTGGTGAATTCA (SEQ ID NO: 86)
CCL-27	CGTGCTTACCTGGCTCAA (SEQ ID NO: 87)	GGTGCTCAAACCACTGTGACA (SEQ ID NO: 88)
CCL-28	GGAAATGTTTGCCACAGGAAGA (SEQ ID NO: 89)	TGTTTCGTGTTTCCCCTGATG (SEQ ID NO: 90)
CXCL-1	CCACTGCGCCCAAACC (SEQ ID NO: 91)	GCAGGATTGAGGCAAGCTTT (SEQ ID NO: 92)
CXCL-2	CCCCTGGCCACTGAACTG (SEQ ID NO: 93)	TGGATGTTCTTGAGGTGAATTCC (SEQ ID NO: 94)
CXCL-3	GGAATTCACCTCAAGAACATCCA (SEQ ID NO: 95)	GTGGCTATGACTTCGGTTTGG (SEQ ID NO: 96)
CXCL-4	CCGTCCCAGGCACATCAC (SEQ ID NO: 97)	CCGTCCCAGGCACATCAC (SEQ ID NO: 98)
CXCL-5	AGAGCTGCGTTGCGTTTGT (SEQ ID NO: 99)	TGGCGAACACTTGCAGATTACT (SEQ ID NO: 100)
CXCL-6	CAGAGCTGCGTTGCACTTGT (SEQ ID NO: 101)	ACACCTGCAGTTTACCAATCGTT (SEQ ID NO: 102)
CXCL-7	TCTGGAATTCATCCCAAAAACA (SEQ ID NO: 103)	TCTGGAATTCATCCCAAAAACA (SEQ ID NO: 104)
CXCL-9	CCACCTACAATCCTTGAAAGACCTT (SEQ ID NO: 105)	CAGTGTAGCAATGATTTCAATTTTCTC (SEQ ID NO: 106)
CXCL-10	TCCACGTGTTGAGATCATTGC (SEQ ID NO: 107)	TCTTGATGGCCTTCGATTCTG (SEQ ID NO: 108)
CXCL-16	CCCACAGCCAGGACATCAG (SEQ ID NO: 109)	CTTGCACAGCACATAGGAAAGG (SEQ ID NO: 110)

Heat aggregated IgG (HAG) was prepared by heating 20 mg/mL human IgG (Sigma, St. Louis) in PBS at 63°C for 15 min (see Ostreiko et al., *Immunol Lett.* 15, 311 (1987)). In 8-well strip microtubes, 1.2 µl of HAG or anti-TCR antibody (IgG1 κ) or controls (phosphate buffered saline for HAG or mouse control IgG1 κ for anti-TCR) (BioLegend, San Diego) were added, and stored at -20°C until use. Although mouse IgG1 κ was employed as a control for anti-TCR antibody stimulation here, other purified control immunoglobulins could also be employed. Sixty µl of fresh heparinized whole blood was added into each well in triplicate, and incubated at 37°C for 2-8 hours with cap closed. After each treatment, 50 µl of whole blood was transferred to filterplates as described below. Each blood sample was stored frozen at -80°C until use.

The mRNA and cDNA were prepared from whole blood following the method set forth in Mitsuhashi et al., *Clin. Chem.* 52:4 (published as doi:10.1373/clinchem.2005.048983). The method disclosed in U.S. Patent Application, Serial No. 10/796,298, which is incorporated here by reference, may also be employed. In brief, 96-well filterplates were placed over collection plates, and 150 µl 5 mM Tris, pH 7.4, was applied. Following centrifugation at 120 xg for 1 min at 4°C, 50 µl of blood sample was applied to each well and immediately centrifuged at 120 xg for 2 min at 4°C, followed by washing of each well with 300 µl PBS once with centrifugation at 2000 xg for 5 min at 4°C. Then, 60 µl stock lysis buffer, supplemented with 1% 2-mercaptoethanol (Bio Rad, Hercules, CA, USA), 0.5 mg/ml proteinase K (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA), 0.1 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA (5 Prime Eppendorf/Brinkmann, Westbury, NY, USA), 0.1 mg/ml E. coli tRNA (Sigma), a cocktail of 10 mM each of specific reverse primers, and standard RNA34 oligonucleotides, were applied to the filterplates, followed by incubation at 37°C for 10 min. The filterplates were then placed over oligo(dT)-immobilized microplates (GenePlate, RNAture) (see Mitsuhashi et al., *Nature* 357:519 (1992), and Hamaguchi et al., *Clin. Chem.* 44, 2256 (1998), both incorporated herein by reference), and centrifuged at 2000 xg for 5 min at 4°C. Following overnight storage at 4°C, the microplates were washed with 100 µl plain lysis buffer 3 times, followed by 150 µl wash buffer (0.5 M NaCl, 10 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 1 mM EDTA) 3 times at 4°C. The cDNA was directly synthesized in each well by adding 30

μ l buffer containing 1x RT-buffer, 1.25 mM each of dNTP, 4 units rRNasin, and 80 units of MMLV reverse transcriptase (Promega) (without primers), and incubation at 37°C for 2 hours. The specific primer-primed cDNA existed in solution, and oligo(dT)-primed cDNA stayed immobilized in the microplate (see Hugli, Crit. Rev. Immunol. 1, 321 (1981)). For SYBR Green PCR (see Morrison et al., Biotechniques 24, 954 (1998), incorporated herein by reference), cDNA was diluted 4-fold in water, and 4 μ l of cDNA solution was directly transferred to 384-well PCR plates, to which 5 μ l iTaq SYBR master mix (BioRad, Hercules, CA) and 1 μ l oligonucleotide cocktail (15 μ M each of forward and reverse primer) were applied, and PCR was conducted in PRISM 7900HT (ABI), with one cycle of 95°C for 10 min followed by 45 cycles of 95°C for 30 sec and 60°C for 1 min. TaqMan PCR could also be employed; in such a case, the cDNA solution is directly transferred to 384-well PCR plates, to which 5 μ l of TaqMan universal master mix (ABI) and 1 μ l oligonucleotide cocktail (15 μ M each of forward and reverse primer, and 3-6 μ M TaqMan probe) are applied, and PCR is conducted in PRISM 7900HT (ABI), with one cycle of 95°C for 10 min followed by 45 cycles of 95°C for 30 sec, 55°C for 30 sec, and 60°C for 1 min.

The 1x RT buffer was used as a negative control to confirm that no primer dimer was generated under SYBR Green PCR conditions. Moreover, the melting curve was analyzed in each case to confirm that the PCR signals were derived from the single PCR product. The Ct was determined by analytical software (SDS, ABI). The Δ Ct was calculated by subtracting the Ct values of appropriate control samples, and the fold increase was calculated as $2^{(-\Delta Ct)}$, by assuming that the efficiency of each PCR cycle was 100%.

Figure 1 shows the results of the analysis of the FcR and TCR-mediated gene expression of TNFSF, CCL, CXCL, and interleukin mRNA in human leukocytes in peripheral whole blood. The results are expressed in Figure 1 as a fold increase over the control values. Responders were defined to be individuals showing a greater than 1.7-fold increase in mRNA level in response to the stimulus. In other embodiments, responders may also be defined as individuals showing a greater than 1.7-fold decrease in mRNA level when compared to a control stimulus. Each datum (\circ for healthy adults and Δ for CD patients) was the mean from triplicate aliquots of whole blood. Blanket areas are the mean \pm 3 standard deviation of the values of external control RNA34 (R34). The statistical significance shown

in Fig. 1B (*: $p < 0.05$, **: $p < 0.01$, ***: $p < 0.001$) was calculated by χ^2 test using the population of responders and non-responders, as described above. ++ indicates $p < 0.01$ by the t-test using the log values of the fold increase of the responder population only.

As shown in Fig. 1A, HAG mainly induced TNFSF-2, 8, 15, 18, IL-1B, 8, CCL-2, 3, 4, 11, 20, and CXCL-1, 2, 3, whereas anti-TCR induced different members of the TNFSF (TNFSF-1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14) and chemokine (IL-6, CCL-2, 3, 4, 8, 20, and CXCL-10) mRNAs. Further data obtained using whole blood of healthy individuals stimulated with HAG and expressed in terms of the cycle threshold (Ct) (see below), are shown in Figure 13. Although CD patients did not show any enhancement in HAG-induced activities, the responder population (>1.7 fold increase) for anti-TCR-induced TNFSF-2, 5, 6, 14, and CCL-2, 3, and 4, was significantly larger in CD patients than in healthy controls. Interestingly, CD patients induced significantly ($p < 0.001$) more TNFSF-2 (=TNF α) than TNFSF-14. These data suggest impairment of TCR function in peripheral blood leukocytes. This system will be useful in the analysis of cytotoxic functions of immune cells in CD and other autoimmune diseases.

Figure 2 shows the correlation among various HAG-induced mRNA responses. In Figure 2, the data from Fig. 1A were transformed to x-y plots. Figure 2A shows IL-1B vs IL-8; Figure 2B shows IL-1B vs CCL-2; Figure 2C shows IL-1B vs CXCL-1; Figure 2D shows CXCL-1 vs CXCL-2; Figure 2E shows IL-1B vs TNFSF-15; and Figure 2F shows TNFSF-15 vs TNFSF-8, respectively. In the Figure, \circ : healthy adults, \blacktriangle : CD.

Figure 3 shows the correlation among various anti-TCR-induced mRNA responses. In Figure 3, the data from Fig. 1A were transformed to x-y plots. Figure 3A shows TNFSF-2 vs TNFSF-14; Figure 3B shows TNFSF-5 vs TNFSF-6; Figure 3C shows CCL-2 vs CCL-3; Figure 3D shows CCL-2 vs CCL-4; Figure 3E shows CCL-2 vs CCL-20; and Figure 3F shows CCL-8 vs CXCL-10, respectively. In the Figure, \circ : healthy adults, \blacktriangle : CD. In Figure 3A, regression lines for both control and CD patients were drawn.

Because of wide individual-to-individual variation, and the presence of the population of responders and non-responders, a standard Student's t-test is not appropriate for the analysis of these results. The responder populations (>1.7 fold increase, as noted above) for TNFSF-2, 5, 6, 14, CCL-2, 3, and 4 in CD patients were 92.9%, 66.7%, 75.0%, 82.1%,

75.0%, 75.0%, and 83.3%, respectively, which were significantly higher than that for healthy controls (38.9%, 28.6%, 42.9%, 44.4%, 33.3%, 20.0%, and 20.0%, respectively) by χ^2 test (see Fig. 1B: *). When the fold increase of the responder population was compared in log scale, CD patients showed significantly ($P < 0.01$) higher values than control subjects (see Fig. 1B: ++). Moreover, similar to the results of HAG-induced gene expression (Fig. 2), responders for certain TNFSF members and chemokines were also responders for other TNFSF members and chemokines (Fig. 3), suggesting that the variation in the anti-TCR data is derived from individual responses and not assay techniques. Surprisingly, the correlation between anti-TCR-induced TNFSF-2 (=TNF α) and TNFSF-14 was significantly ($p < 0.001$) different between healthy control and CD patients: CD patients induced more TNFSF-2 than TNFSF-14, although these 2 TNFSF responses were correlated with each other in both cases (Fig. 3A).

External control RNA34 was unchanged in all cases, suggesting that the assay was performed appropriately. Although the results showed wide individual-to-individual variation, responders to certain TNFSF and chemokines were also responders to other TNFSF and chemokines (see Fig. 2), suggesting that the variation of the data was derived from individual responses rather than the assay techniques. Interestingly, CD patients did not show any enhancement in HAG-induced activity, and some CD patients actually showed reduced activity in HAG-induced IL-1B, IL-8, CCL-20, and CXCL-3 mRNA expression (Fig. 1A). In contrast, anti-TCR induced different TNFSF (TNFSF-1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14) and chemokine (IL-6, CCL-2, 3, 4, 8, 20, and CXCL-10) mRNAs. IL-1B and IL-8 mRNA were not induced by anti-TCR.

Dose responses and kinetic studies for the HAG stimulation are shown in Figure 4. Figure 4 shows the effect of heat aggregated IgG (HAG) on TNFSF and chemokine mRNA expression in peripheral blood leukocytes. Figure 4A shows the kinetics of the reaction. Triplicate aliquots of 60 μ l each of heparinized whole blood was mixed with PBS (\circ , Δ), or 200 μ g/mL HAG (\bullet , \blacktriangle) and incubated at 37°C for 0-12 hours. TNFSF-15 (\circ , \bullet) and IL-8 (Δ , \blacktriangle) mRNA were then quantified as described above. The fold increase was calculated using the values at time=0 as a control. Figure 4B shows the dose response. Triplicate aliquots of 60 μ l each of heparinized whole blood were mixed with various concentrations of HAG and

incubated at 37°C for 2 hours. TNFSF-2 (●), TNFSF-15 (▲), IL-8 (○), IL-1B (◇), and CXCL-2 (Δ) mRNA were then quantified as described above. The fold increase was calculated using the values for the solvent (PBS) as a control. Each data point was the mean±standard deviation (A) or mean (B) from triplicate aliquots of whole blood.

Dose responses and kinetic studies for the anti-TCR stimulation are shown in Figure 5. Figure 5 shows the effect of anti-TCR antibody on TNFSF and chemokine mRNA expression in peripheral blood leukocytes. Figure 5A shows the dose response and kinetics of the stimulus. Triplicate aliquots of 60 μl each of heparinized whole blood were mixed with 10 (●), 1 (◆) or 0.1 (▲) μg/mL mouse anti-human α/β TCR IgG1κ, PBS (○) or 10 (□) μg/ml purified mouse IgG1κ, and incubated at 37°C for 0-7 hours. Then TNFSF-2 mRNA was quantified as described above. Figure 5B shows the kinetics of the stimulus. Triplicate aliquots of 60 μL each of heparinized whole blood were mixed with 10 μg/ml mouse anti-human α/β TCR IgG1κ, or 10 μg/ml purified mouse IgG1κ, and incubated at 37°C for 2 hours. TNFSF-2 (●), TNFSF-5 (□), TNFSF-6 (▲), TNFSF-9 (◆), TNFSF-14 (○), and CXCL-10 (Δ) mRNA were then quantified as described above. The fold increase was calculated by the values of mouse IgG1κ as control. Each data was the mean±standard deviation (A) or mean (B) from triplicate aliquots of whole blood.

In addition to the anti-TCR and HAG described above, other stimulating agents, such as phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), phytohemagglutinin (PHA), wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), concanavalin-A (Con-A), lipopolysaccharides (LPS), jacalin, fucoidan, heat-aggregated IgA, heat-aggregated IgE, and heat-aggregated IgM, also induce different subtypes of TNFSF and chemokines in whole blood taken from healthy individuals, as shown in Figures 6-12 and 14-16. The protocol followed in these assays was the same as that given above, with the exception of the different stimulus employed in each case. In Figures 6-16, data are expressed in terms of the cycle threshold (Ct), which is the number of cycles of PCR required to generate certain amounts of PCR products. The ΔCt values were obtained by subtracting Ct values of un-stimulated samples from stimulated samples. Since Ct is a log scale, 1 ΔCt unit indicates a change in quantity by a factor of 2. Because a higher expression level reduces the number of PCR cycles required to generate a standard amount of products, a negative ΔCt value indicates an increase in expression.

Many of these agents exhibit a stimulus pattern similar to that of anti-TCR. In particular, PMA and PHA stimulate the same TNFSF subtypes as does anti-TCR in CD patients (TNFSF-2, -5, -6, and -14), as shown in Figures 6 and 7. Furthermore, WGA, ConA, LPS, jacalin, and fucoidan all stimulate the TNFSF-2 subtype that is known to be linked to CD, as shown in Figures 8-12. As shown in Figure 16, heat-aggregated IgE stimulates TNFSF-2, as well as CCL-3 and -4 and CXCL-10. Finally, heat-aggregated IgA stimulates CCL-2, -3, and -4, as shown in Figure 14. Because of the similarity of the stimulus patterns to the anti-TCR pattern described above, these agents will also be useful in assessing the therapeutic options for CD patients and in screening for new drugs for treating CD.

Cytotoxic assays have generally been used to study actual cell death resulting from the activity of the immune system, such as that which is believed to occur in CD. Cytotoxic assays are generally conducted by incubating ⁵¹Cr-loaded target cells with effector cells at various ratios, and quantifying the amounts of ⁵¹Cr radioactivity released from the dead or damaged cells (see Dunkley et al., *J Immunol Methods* 6, 39 (1974)). Radioactive materials have been replaced with non-radioactive materials, such as fluorometric materials, in some cases (see Kruger-Krasagakes et al., *J Immunol Methods* 156, 1 (1992)), but the basic principle is unchanged. The results of cytotoxic assays are thus reflective of actual cell death.

However, cytotoxic assays are performed under non-physiological experimental conditions, and complex cell-to-cell and cell-to-plasma interactions are difficult to assess in the course of such studies. Furthermore, cytotoxic assays do not indicate which TNFSF member is responsible for cell death. Once effector cells recognize the target cells, the effector cells' function is not only to kill the target, but also recruit other effector cells, because a single effector cell is not enough to kill many target cells. This recruitment function is thought to be represented by the release of chemotactic factors. The identity of such chemotactic factors released by effector cells would not be revealed by classic cytotoxic assays. The assay system set forth in this disclosure is, however, capable of identifying many classes of gene expression in effector cells simultaneously.

Identification of responsible TNFSF and chemokine subtypes is critically important, because these molecules react with specific receptors on the target cells or leukocytes. For example, according to UniGene's Expression Sequence Tag (EST) profile database, the

receptor for TNFSF-2 (Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Super Family (TNFRSF)-1A) is present in the small intestine, but receptors for TNFSF-5, 6, and 14 (TNFRSF-5, 6, and 14) are not. Thus, enhanced TNFSF-2 activity in CD patients (Fig. 1B, Fig. 3A) may be linked to damage to the small intestine, which is a major CD disease site. Furthermore, the receptor of CCL-2 (CCR-2) is known as the receptor of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, and the receptor for CXCL-10 (CXCR-3) is responsible for the migration of NK cells and T cells (UniGene database). As noted above, the disclosed data indicate that the effector leukocytes of CD patients transcribe an increased amount of CCL-2 and CXCL-10 mRNA when stimulated, which may explain the various leukocyte infiltrations seen at CD disease sites.

The use of whole blood is preferable to using isolated leukocytes in culture media, because the former is more physiological than the latter, and whole populations of leukocytes can be screened. Longer incubation of whole blood may produce additional artifacts. Thus, the ideal way is to identify early signals of killer and recruitment signals in whole blood during a short period of incubation by switching *in vitro* to *ex vivo*. The transcription of mRNA is an earlier event than either protein synthesis or the final biological outcomes. Thus, mRNA is a logical target of this study. Among many TNFSF, CCL, CXCL, and interleukin mRNAs, the data in this disclosure show that FcR and TCR induce different subclasses of genes, as shown in Figure 1.

Recent studies have suggested that TNFSF-2 is one of the major factors in CD (see Isaacs et al., *Inflamm. Bowel Dis.* 11 Suppl 1, S3 (2005)). In fact, Remicade[®], which is a monoclonal antibody against TNF- α , is used clinically for patients with severe CD and a poor history with other conventional treatments, as noted above. Although TNF- α plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of CD in lesions, the data set forth in the present disclosure indicate an underlying hyperfunction of TCR inducibility of several TNFSF members, including TNF- α (TNFSF-2) in circulating leukocytes in peripheral blood, which has not previously been observed. Since the present method uses whole blood, not intestinal tissues, it may be used as a diagnostic test for CD to evaluate possible responsiveness to TNF- α therapy, and to monitor the therapeutic response.

Specifically, in a preferred embodiment of a method for determining whether a human having CD is likely to respond to a therapy targeting TNF- α activity, such as therapy

employing an anti-TNF- α monoclonal antibody, whole blood is obtained from a CD patient and samples of the blood are subjected to anti-TCR antibody stimulation and optionally to control stimulation (10 mg/ml purified mouse IgG1 κ), as described above. The mRNA level of TNFSF-2 may be measured in the samples as described above. A CD patient having a significantly elevated level of TNFSF-2 mRNA after stimulation with anti-TCR antibody (as indicated, for example, by a fold change of greater than 1.7) is a good candidate for therapy targeting TNF- α .

Alternatively, the level of one or more other mRNAs that are differentially transcribed in response to a T-cell stimulus, such as TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, CCL-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, or CXCL-10 may be measured. A CD patient having a significantly elevated (such as a 1.7-fold or greater change) post-stimulation level of one or more of these mRNAs may be a good candidate for a therapy that targets proteins associated with these mRNAs.

Furthermore, in a preferred embodiment of a method of evaluating the effectiveness of CD treatment targeting one or more of TNFSF-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, CCL-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and CXCL-10 TNF- α in a patient, a first ratio of the amount of the mRNA in whole blood after T-cell stimulation using anti-TCR antibody or another stimulus in vitro to the amount after control stimulation in vitro is obtained prior to the initiation of the treatment. The course of treatment is then begun. At some point during or after the treatment, a second ratio of the amount of the mRNA in whole blood after anti-TCR antibody stimulation in vitro to the amount after control stimulation in vitro is obtained. A significant difference in the ratios can indicate the effectiveness of the therapy. For example, where the treatment is the administration of infliximab, the measured mRNA is TNFSF-2, and the second ratio is larger than the first ratio, this can indicate the effectiveness of the therapy. The reason that an increase in inducibility with respect to an mRNA associated with TNF- α can indicate successful inactivation is that when secreted TNF- α is successfully inactivated by a therapeutic agent such as Remicade[®], a feedback mechanism operates in the T-cells by which more TNFSF-2 mRNA is transcribed.

In other cases, a smaller second ratio with respect to a CD-associated mRNA may indicate a successful therapy. Such a result indicates that the T cells have become less inducible with respect to the measured mRNA after treatment. For example, therapy that

reduced the inducibility of the leukocytes with respect to TNFSF-2, and thus the amount of TNF- α released, would presumably be of benefit in ameliorating the symptoms of CD. Similarly, reductions in the amount of CCL-2 and CXCL-10 transcribed would likely lead to reduced leukocyte infiltration and less severe symptoms.

Importantly, this *ex vivo* method can also be used for the screening of compounds which inhibit anti-TCR-mediated TNF α mRNA expression. Such compounds will be interesting drug targets, because a monoclonal antibody against TNF- α reacts with already-released TNF- α at the lesion, whereas these new drug candidates will block TNF- α production of leukocytes at the transcription level. This is a new strategy for drug development against autoimmune disease.

In an embodiment of a method of screening drug compounds using the disclosed system and thereby identifying a putative agent for treating CD, whole blood is obtained from CD patients that are responders, in that their leukocytes exhibit at least a 1.7-fold increase in the level of a CD-associated mRNA when exposed to a t-cell stimulation such as anti-TCR. A first ratio of the amount of the mRNA in whole blood after T-cell stimulus using anti-TCR antibody or another stimulus *in vitro* to the amount after control stimulation *in vitro* is calculated. Further whole blood samples from the subjects are exposed *in vitro* to the drug compound, and then differentially stimulated as described above. A second ratio of the amount of the mRNA in whole blood after the T-cell stimulus *in vitro* to the amount after control stimulation *in vitro* is then calculated. A significant difference in the ratios can indicate that the drug compound is a candidate for further investigation as a potential therapeutic for CD.

Additionally, in a preferred embodiment of a method of monitoring the state of the disease in a CD patient by measuring levels of one or more of TNFSF-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, CCL-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and CXCL-10 mRNAs in samples comprising leukocytes obtained from the patient, a first ratio of the amount of the mRNA in whole blood after T-cell stimulus using anti-TCR antibody or other stimulus *in vitro* to the amount after control stimulation *in vitro* is obtained at a first time. At a second time subsequent to the first time, a second ratio of the amount of the mRNA in whole blood after the T-cell stimulus *in vitro* to the amount after control stimulation *in vitro* is obtained. A significant difference in

the ratios can indicate a change in the disease state. For example, when the second ratio is larger than the first, this can indicate disease progression, while a larger first ratio can indicate that the disease has regressed.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of determining whether a human having Crohn's disease is likely to respond to a therapy, comprising:
 - stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a first sample that comprises leukocytes from the human;
 - after the stimulation, measuring the amount of an mRNA selected from the group consisting of tumor necrosis factor subfamily ("TNFSF")-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand ("CCL")-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand ("CXCL")-10 in the first sample;
 - stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a second sample comprising leukocytes from the human with a control stimulus;
 - measuring the amount of the mRNA in the second sample after stimulation;
 - and
 - determining a ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the first sample to the amount of the mRNA in the second sample, wherein the human is likely to respond to the therapy if the ratio is about 1.7:1 or greater.
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein stimulating leukocytes in the first sample comprises intermixing an anti-T cell receptor antibody with the first sample.
3. The method of Claim 1, wherein stimulating leukocytes in the first sample comprises intermixing with the first sample an agent selected from the group consisting of phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), phytohemagglutinin (PHA), wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), concanavalin-A (ConA), lipopolysaccharides (LPS), jacalin, fucoidan, heat-aggregated IgE, heat-aggregated IgA, and heat-aggregated IgM.
4. The method of Claim 1, wherein at least one of the first and second samples comprises whole blood.
5. The method of Claim 1, wherein the control stimulus comprises a purified control immunoglobulin.
6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the therapy targets TNF- α activity.
7. The method of Claim 6, wherein the therapy comprises administration of infliximab.

8. The method of Claim 1, wherein the therapy comprises administration of an agent selected from the group consisting of cyclosporine A and tacrolimus.

9. A method of evaluating the effectiveness of a Crohn's disease therapy in a human, comprising:

stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a first sample comprising leukocytes from the human;

stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a second sample comprising leukocytes from the human with a control stimulus;

measuring the amount of an mRNA selected from the group consisting of tumor necrosis factor subfamily ("TNFSF")-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand ("CCL")-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand ("CXCL")-10 in the first and second samples after stimulation;

calculating a first ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the first sample to the amount of the mRNA in the second sample;

administering the therapy to the human;

stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a third sample comprising leukocytes from the human obtained after the administration of therapy;

stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a fourth sample comprising leukocytes from the human obtained after the administration of therapy with the control stimulus;

measuring the level of the mRNA in the third and fourth samples after stimulation;

calculating a second ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the third sample to the amount of the mRNA in the fourth sample; and

comparing the first and second ratios, wherein a significant difference in the ratios is indicative of an effective therapy.

10. The method of Claim 9, wherein stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing an anti-T cell receptor antibody with the sample.

11. The method of Claim 9, wherein stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing with the sample an agent selected from the group consisting of phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), phytohemagglutinin (PHA), wheat germ agglutinin

(WGA), concanavalin-A (ConA), lipopolysaccharides (LPS), jacalin, fucoidan, heat-aggregated IgE, heat-aggregated IgA, and heat-aggregated IgM.

12. The method of Claim 9, wherein the control stimulus comprises a purified control immunoglobulin.

13. The method of Claim 9, wherein at least one of the first, second, third and fourth samples comprises whole blood.

14. The method of Claim 9, wherein the significant difference in the ratios is that the second ratio is greater than the first ratio, and the therapy comprises inactivation of tumor necrosis factor alpha.

15. The method of Claim 14, wherein the therapy comprises administration of infliximab.

16. The method of Claim 9, wherein the significant difference in the ratios is that the first ratio is greater than the second ratio.

17. The method of Claim 16, wherein the therapy comprises administration of an agent selected from the group consisting of cyclosporine A and tacrolimus.

18. A method of identifying a putative agent for treating Crohn's disease, comprising:

obtaining first, second, third, and fourth samples comprising leukocytes from a human whose leukocytes demonstrate at least a 1.7-fold increase in the transcription of an mRNA selected from the group consisting of tumor necrosis factor subfamily ("TNFSF")-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand ("CCL")-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand ("CXCL")-10 when exposed to an anti-T cell receptor antibody;

stimulating leukocytes in vitro in the first sample;

stimulating leukocytes in vitro in the second sample with a control stimulus;

measuring the amount of the mRNA in the first and second samples after stimulation;

calculating a first ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the first sample to the amount of the mRNA in the second sample;

exposing the third and fourth samples to the agent;

stimulating leukocytes in vitro in the third sample after the exposure; .
stimulating leukocytes in vitro in the fourth sample with the control stimulus after the exposure;
measuring the level of the mRNA in the third and fourth samples after stimulation;
calculating a second ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the third sample to the amount of the mRNA in the fourth sample; and
comparing the first and second ratios, wherein a significant difference in the ratios is indicative of a putative agent.

19. The method of Claim 18, wherein stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing an anti-T cell receptor antibody with the samples.

20. The method of Claim 18, wherein stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing with the sample an agent selected from the group consisting of phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), phytohemagglutinin (PHA), wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), concanavalin-A (ConA), lipopolysaccharides (LPS), jacalin, fucoidan, heat-aggregated IgE, heat-aggregated IgA, and heat-aggregated IgM.

21. The method of Claim 18, wherein the control stimulus comprises a purified control immunoglobulin.

22. The method of Claim 18, wherein at least one of the first, second, third, and fourth samples comprises whole blood.

23. The method of Claim 18, wherein the significant difference in the ratios is that the first ratio is greater than the second ratio.

24. A method of evaluating the state of Crohn's disease in a human, comprising:
stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a first sample that comprises leukocytes and is obtained at a first time from the human;
after the stimulation, measuring the amount of an mRNA selected from the group consisting of tumor necrosis factor subfamily ("TNFSF")-2, TNFSF-5, TNFSF-6, TNFSF-14, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand ("CCL")-2, CCL-3, CCL-4, and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand ("CXCL")-10 in the first sample;

stimulating leukocytes in vitro with a control stimulus in a second sample comprising leukocytes obtained from the human at the first time;
measuring the amount of the mRNA in the second sample after stimulation;
determining a first ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the first sample to the amount of the mRNA in the second sample;
stimulating leukocytes in vitro in a third sample that comprises leukocytes and is obtained from the human at a second time that is subsequent to the first time;
after the stimulation, measuring the amount of the mRNA in the third sample;
stimulating leukocytes in vitro with a control stimulus in a fourth sample comprising leukocytes obtained from the human at the second time;
measuring the amount of the mRNA in the fourth sample after stimulation;
determining a second ratio of the amount of the mRNA in the third sample to the amount of the mRNA in the fourth sample; and
comparing the first and second ratios, wherein a significant difference in the first and second ratios is indicative of a change in the disease state.

25. The method of Claim 24, wherein stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing an anti-T cell receptor antibody with the sample.

26. The method of Claim 24, wherein stimulating leukocytes in the first and third samples comprises intermixing with the sample an agent selected from the group consisting of phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), phytohemagglutinin (PHA), wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), concanavalin-A (ConA), lipopolysaccharides (LPS), jacalin, fucoidan, heat-aggregated IgE, heat-aggregated IgA, and heat-aggregated IgM.

27. The method of Claim 24, wherein the control stimulus comprises a purified control immunoglobulin.

28. The method of Claim 24, wherein at least one of the first, second, third and fourth samples comprises whole blood.

29. The method of Claim 24, wherein the significant difference in the ratios is that the second ratio is greater than the first ratio, and the change in disease state is a progression of the disease.

30. The method of Claim 24, wherein the significant difference in the ratios is that the first ratio is greater than the second ratio, and the change in disease state is a regression of the disease.

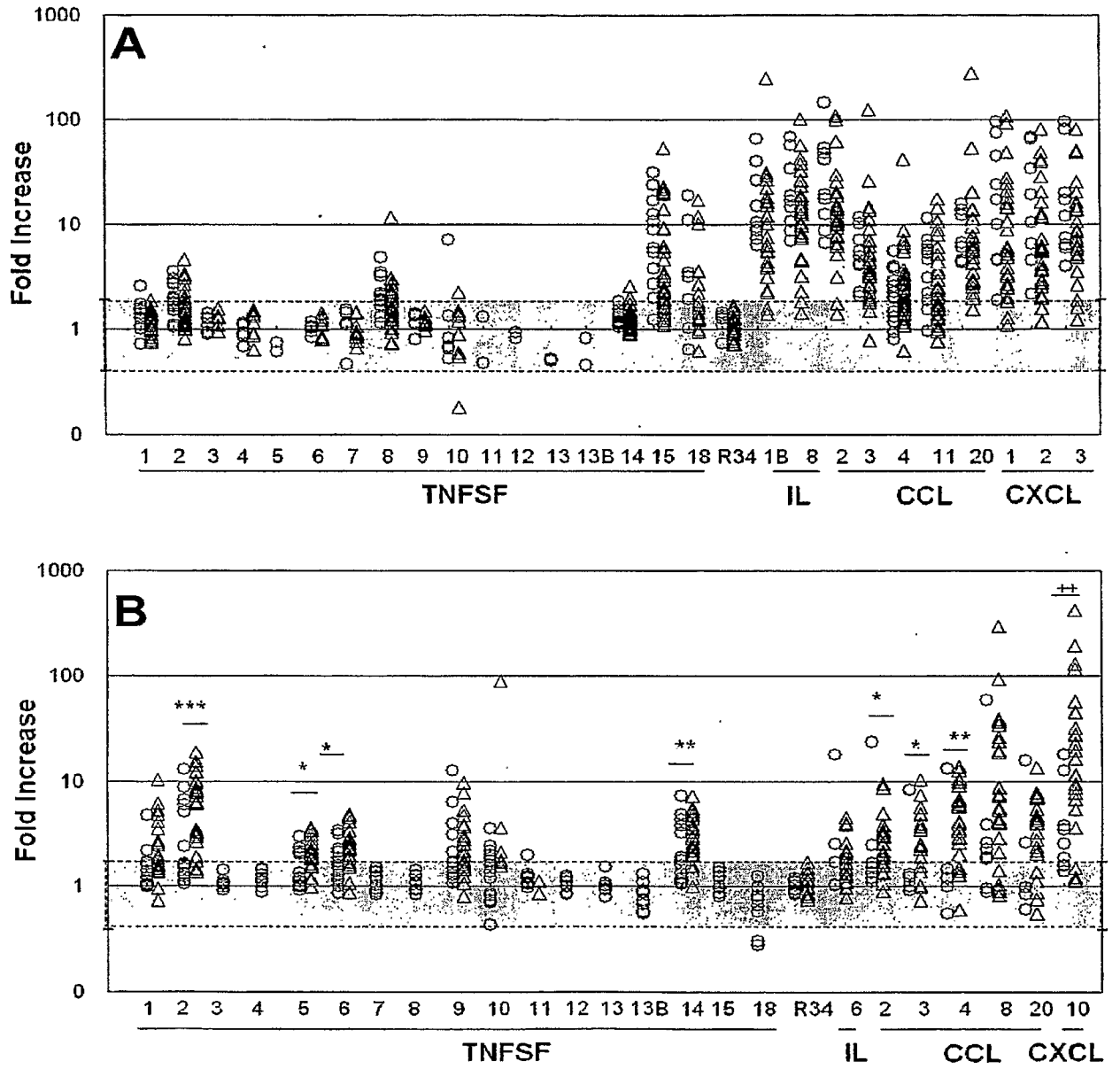


FIG. 1

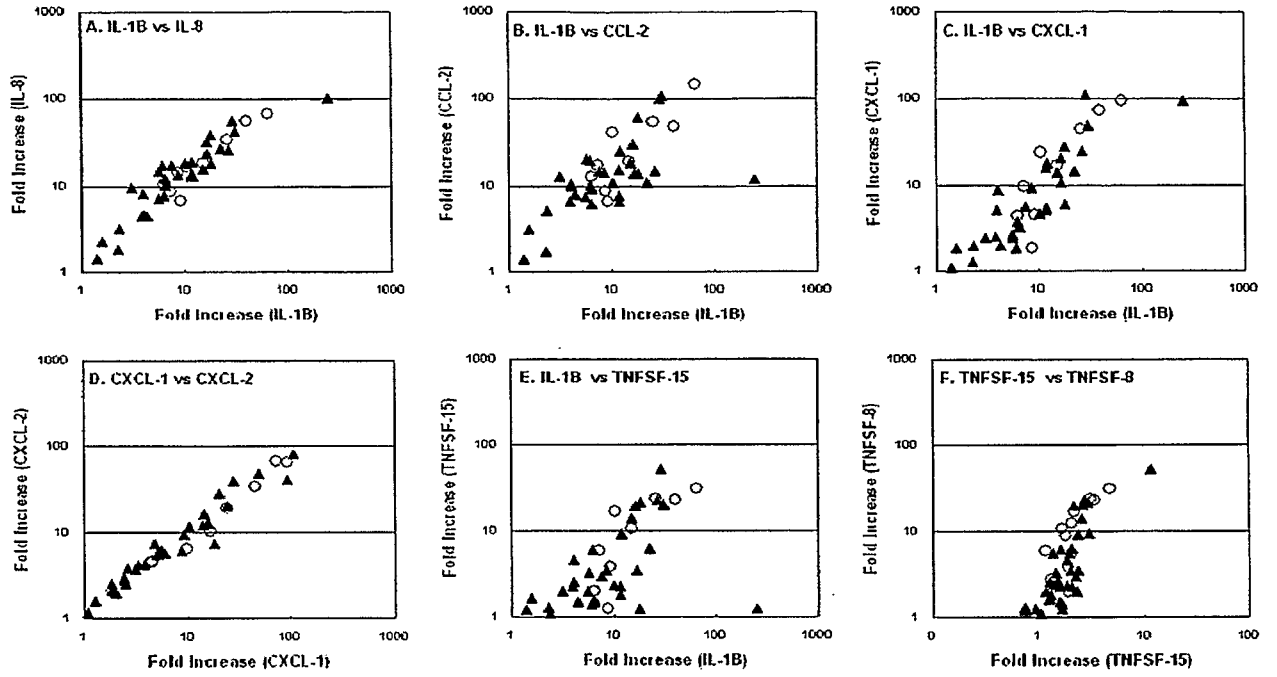


FIG. 2

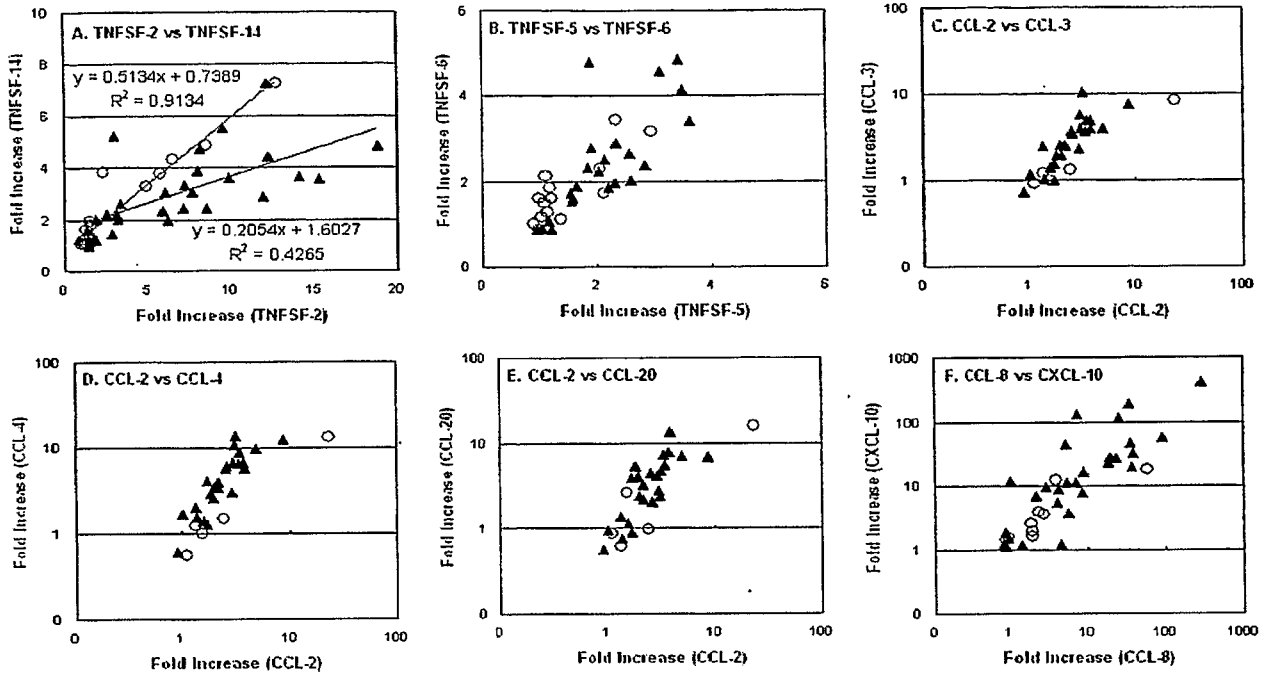


FIG. 3

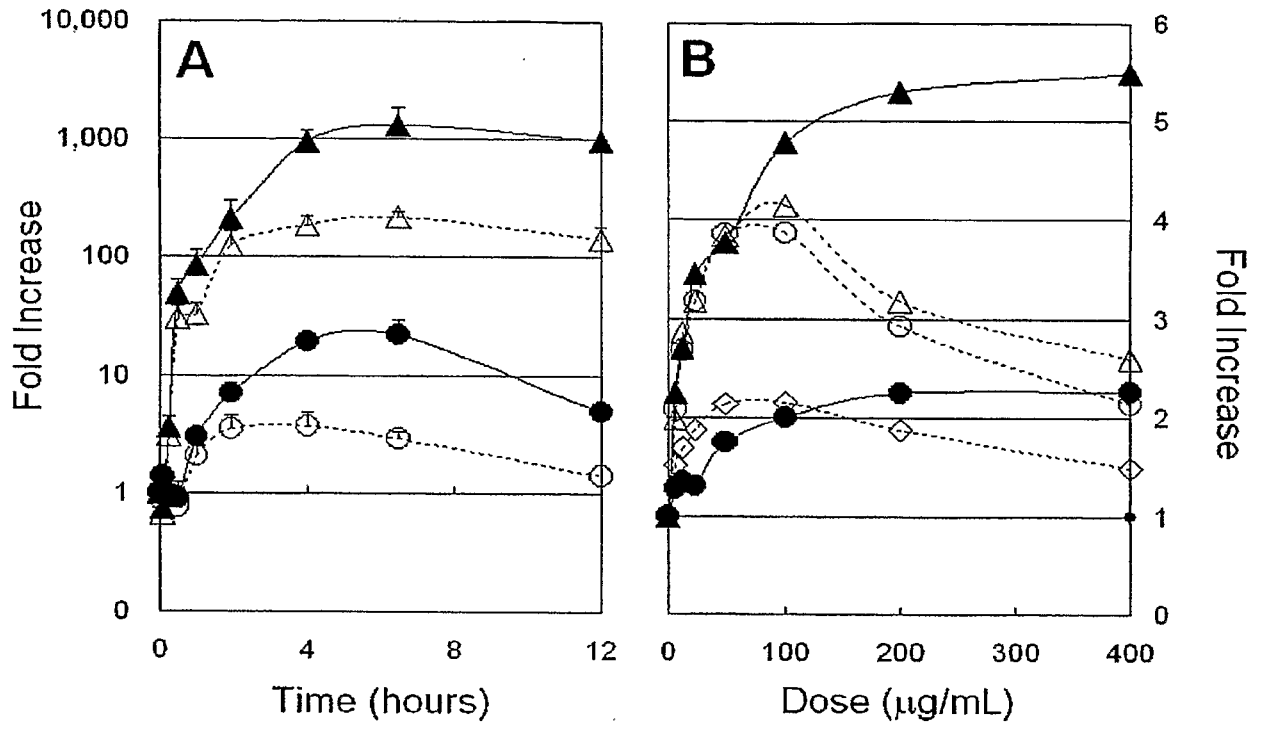


FIG. 4

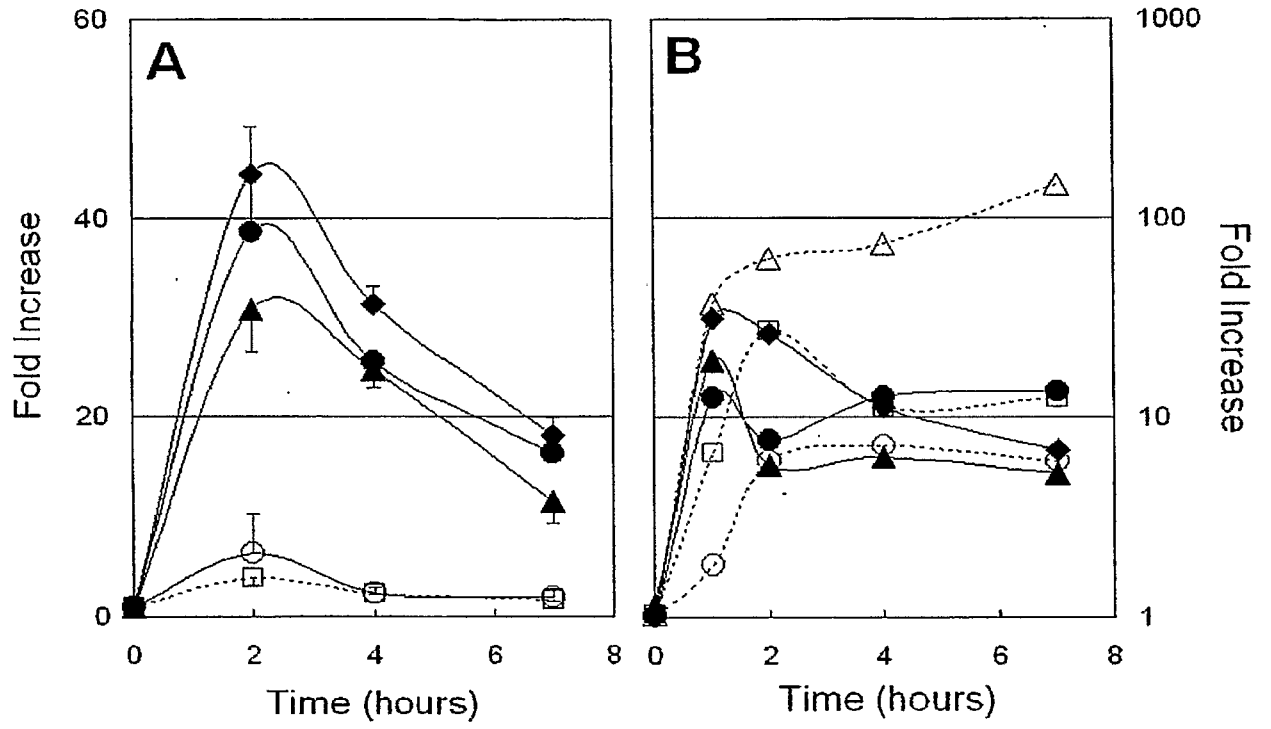


FIG. 5

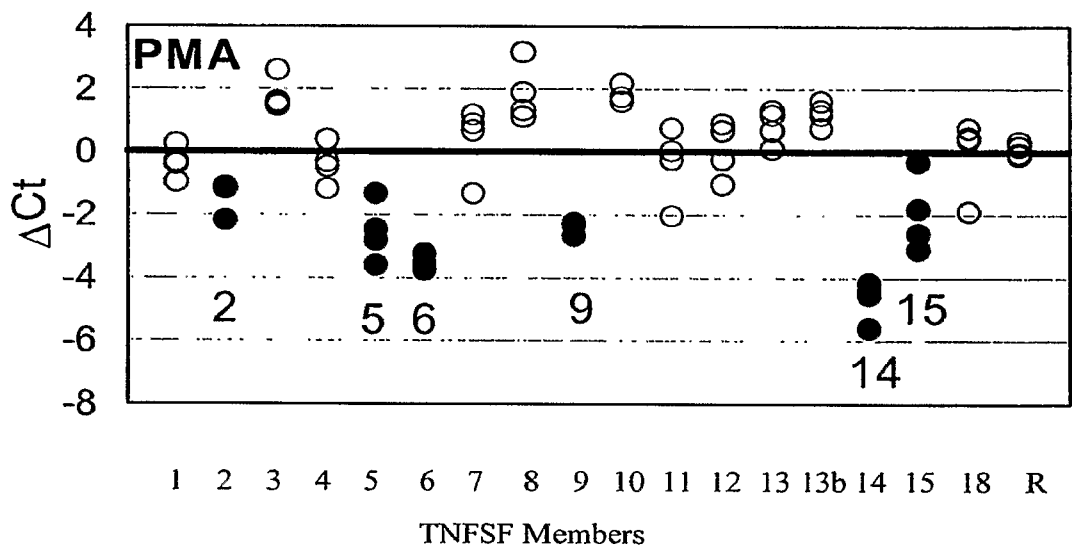


FIG. 6

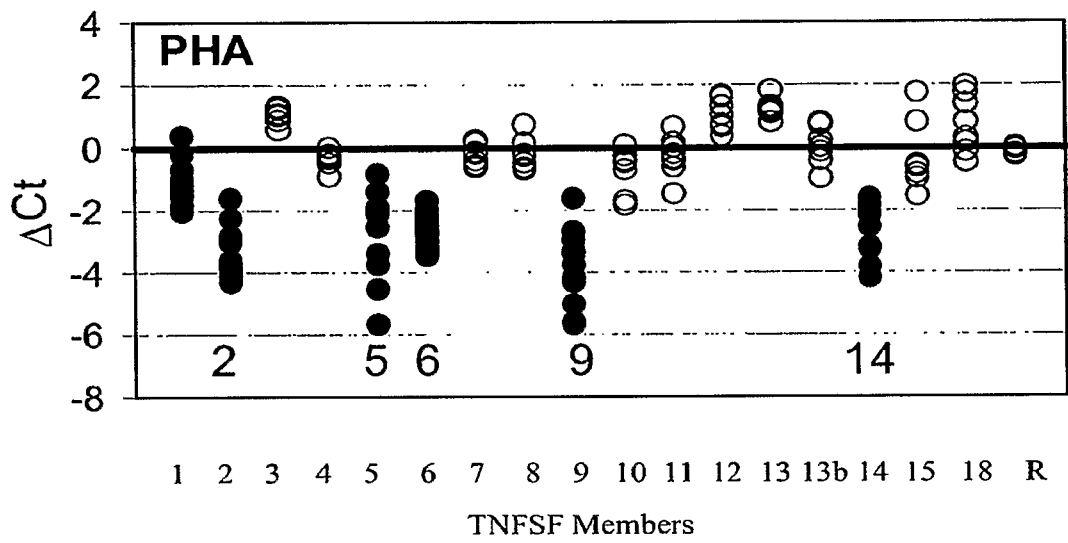


FIG. 7

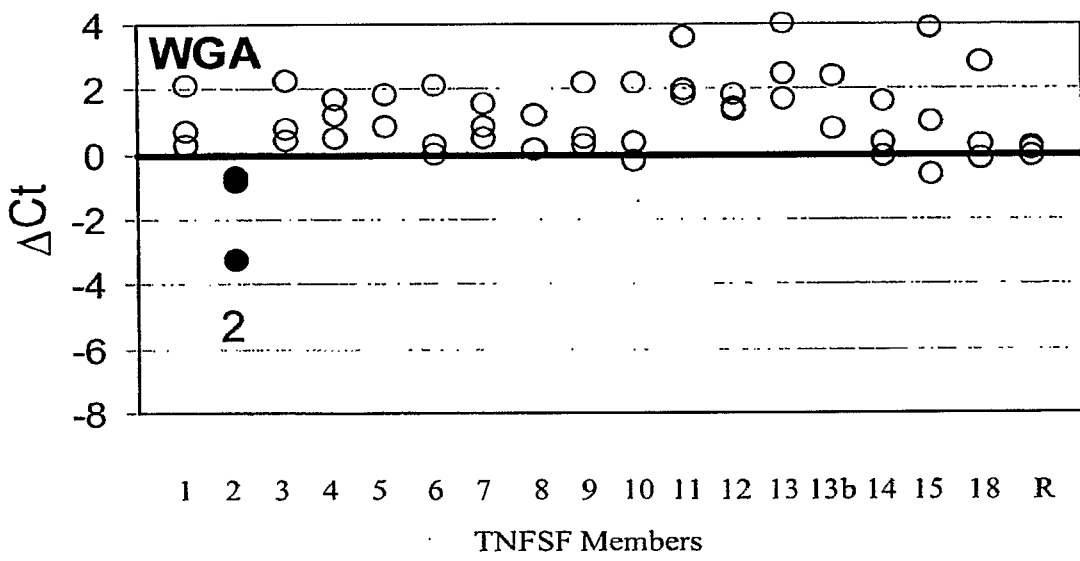


FIG. 8

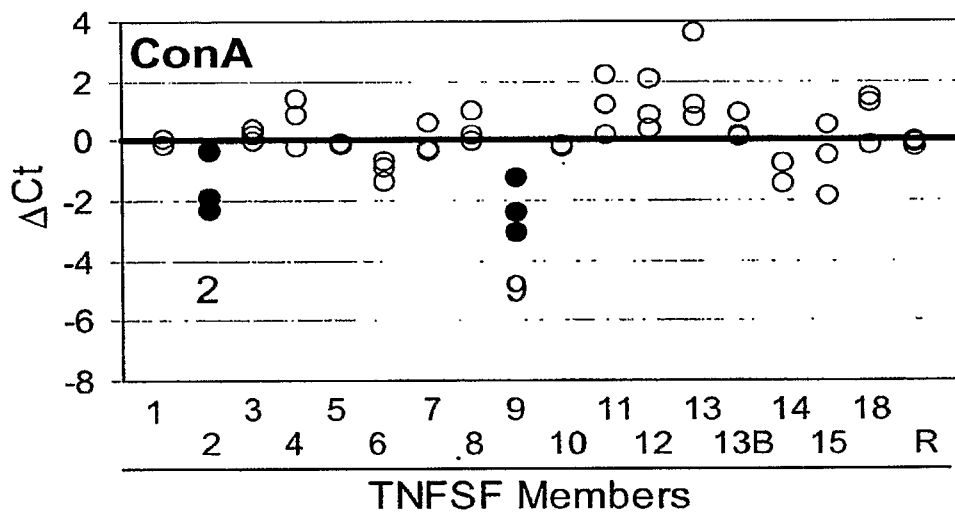


FIG. 9

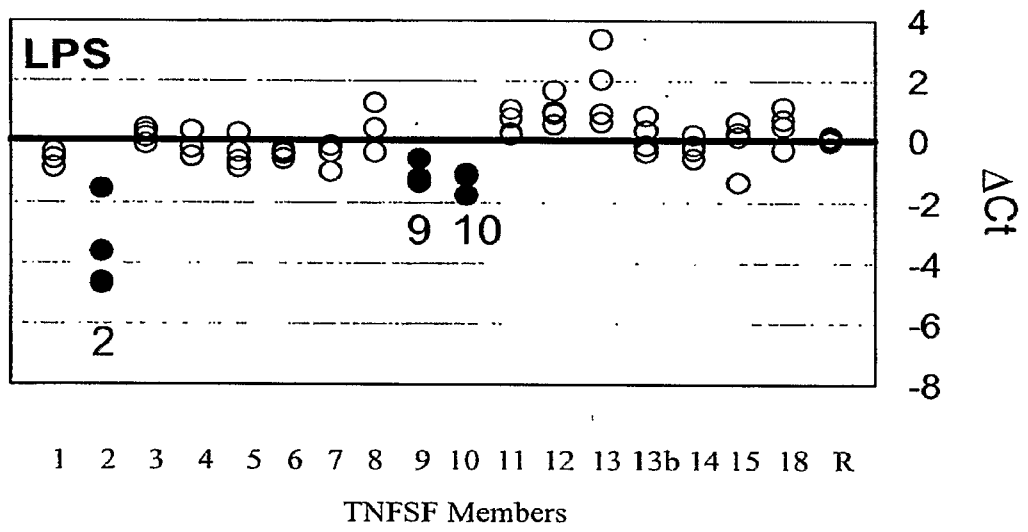


FIG. 10

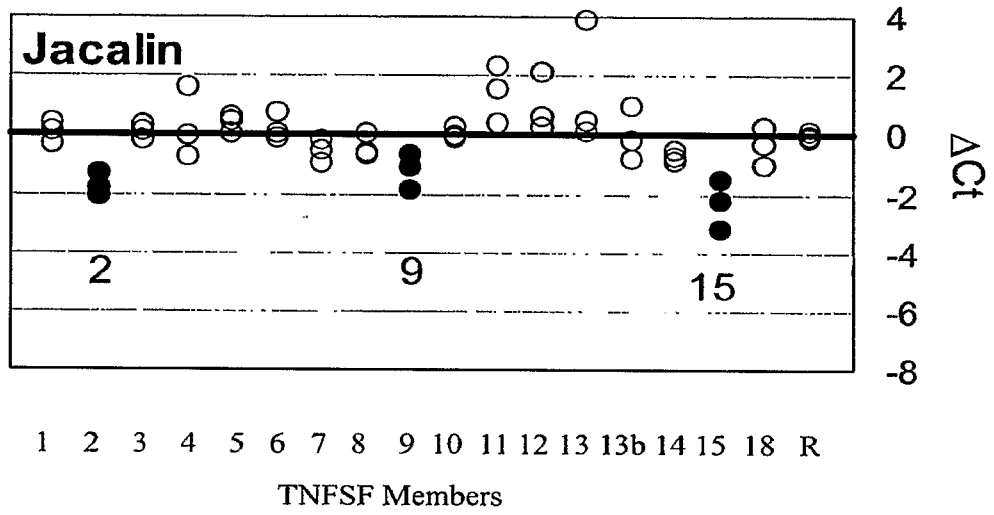


FIG. 11

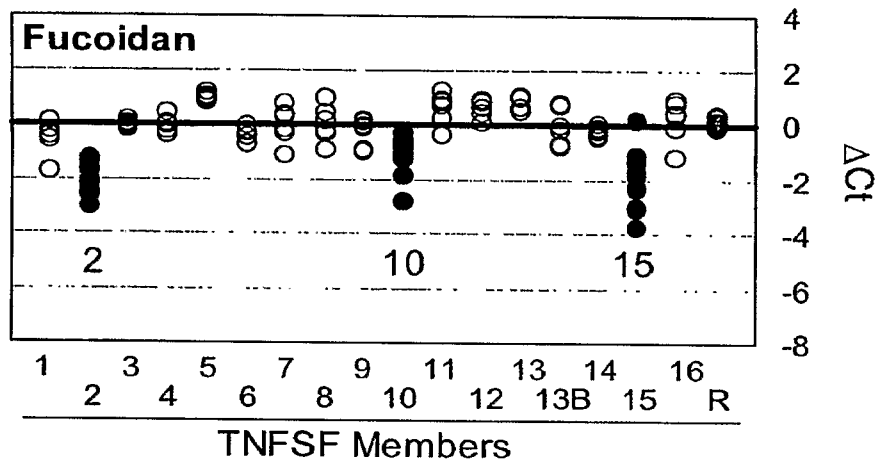


FIG. 12

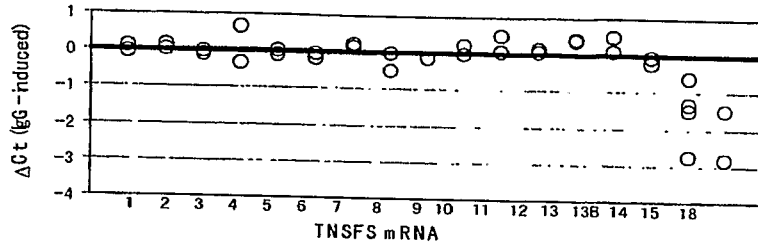


FIG. 13A

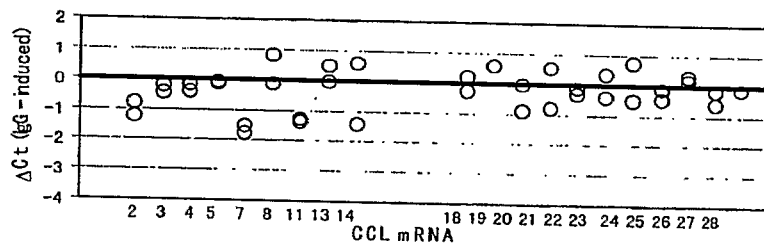


FIG. 13B

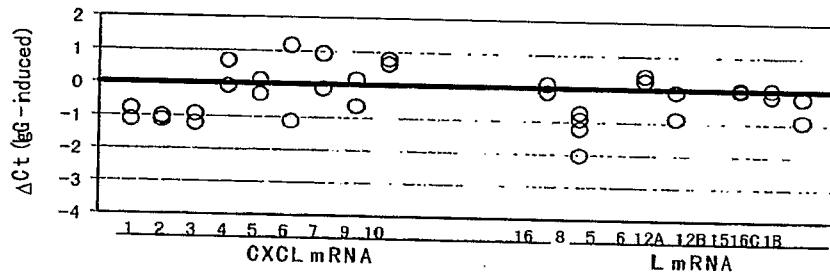


FIG. 13C

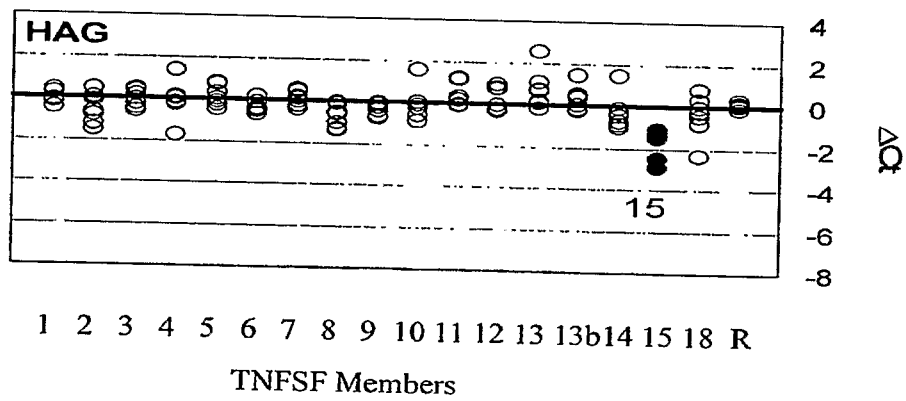


FIG. 13D

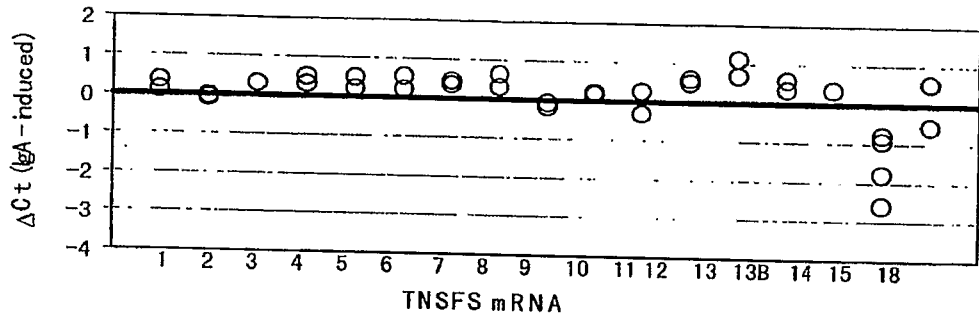


FIG. 14A

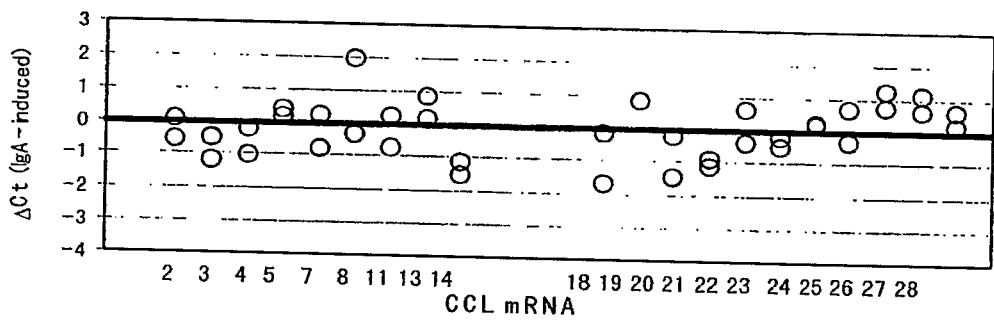


FIG. 14B

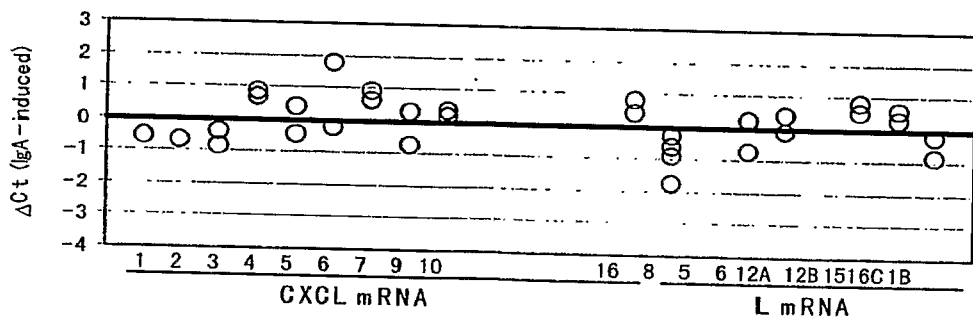


FIG. 14C

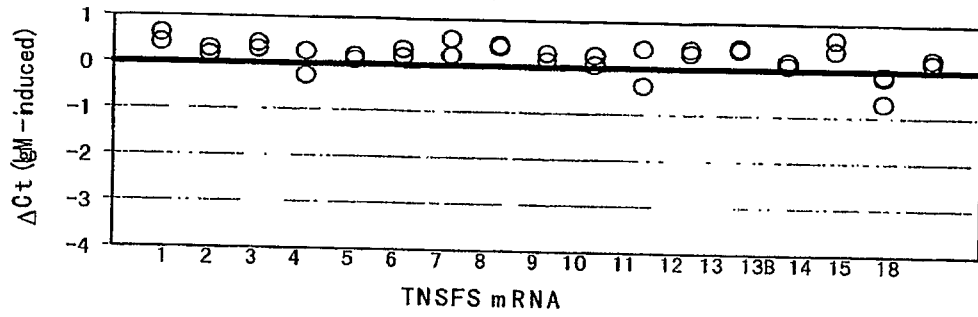


FIG. 15A

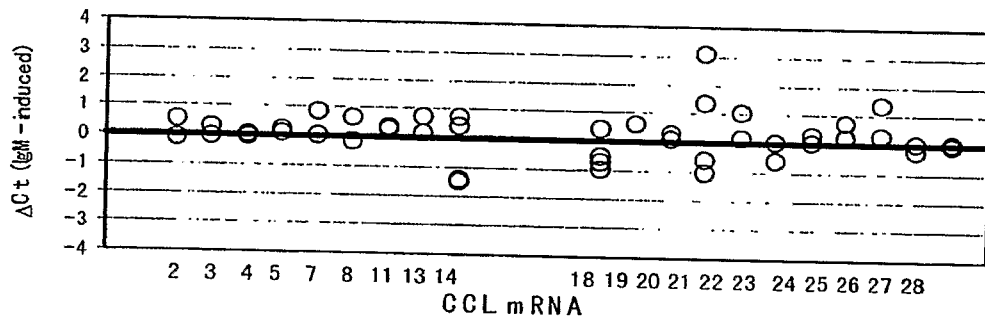


FIG. 15B

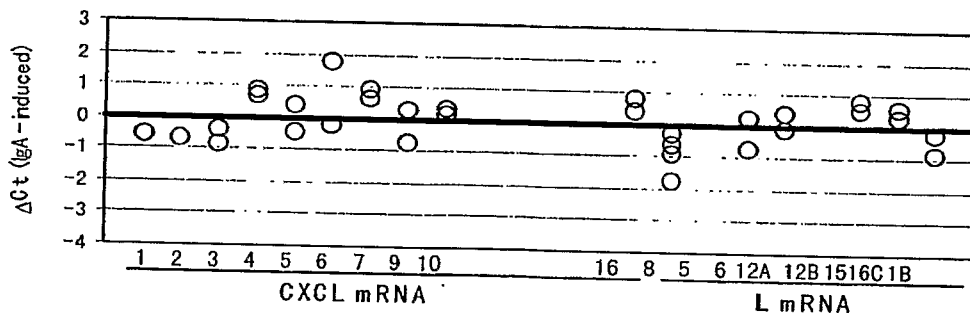


FIG. 15C

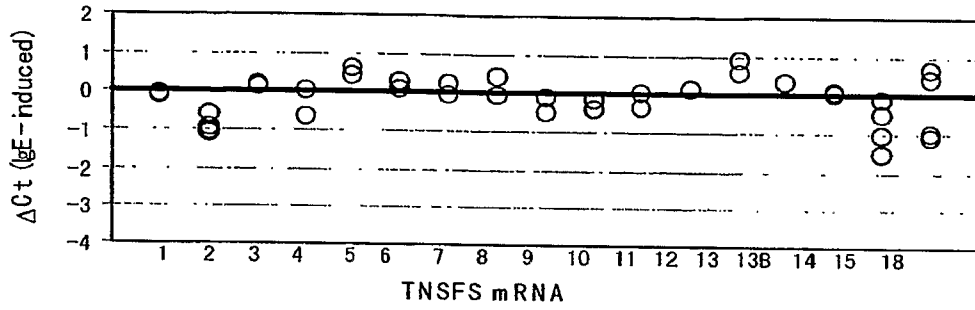


FIG. 16A

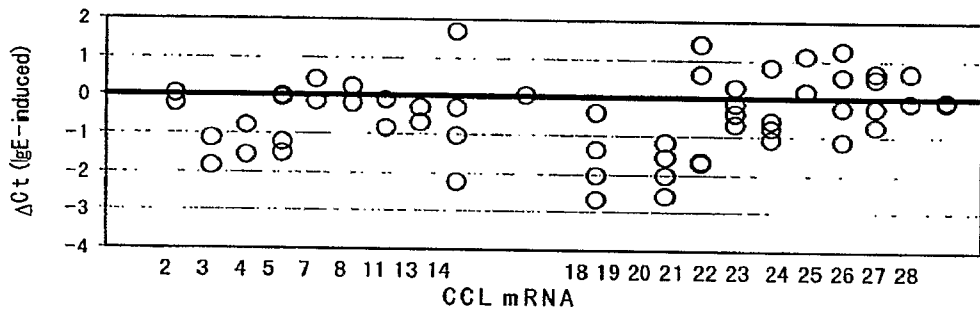


FIG. 16B

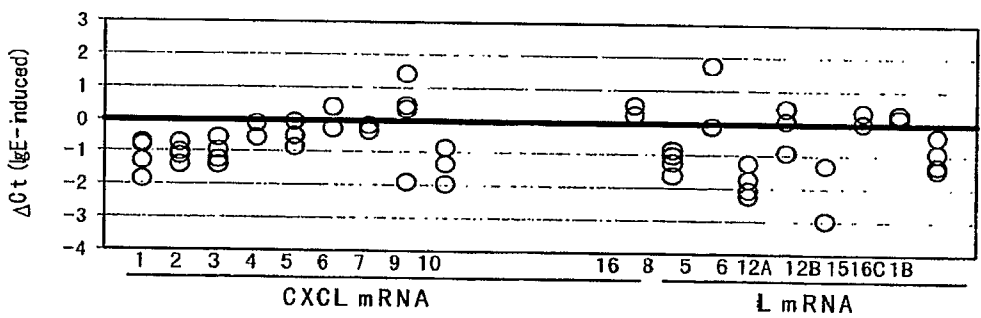


FIG. 16C

专利名称(译)	克罗恩病患者外周血白细胞增强的t细胞受体介导的肿瘤坏死因子超家族和趋化因子mRNA的表达		
公开(公告)号	EP2005175A2	公开(公告)日	2008-12-24
申请号	EP2007755012	申请日	2007-04-05
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	日立化成工业株式会社 日立化成研究中心公司 雪松-西奈医学中心		
申请(专利权)人(译)	日立化成工业有限公司. 日立化成研究中心, INC. 雪松 - 西奈医疗中心		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日立化成工业有限公司. 日立化成研究中心, INC. 雪松 - 西奈医疗中心		
[标]发明人	MITSUHASHI MASATO TARGAN STEPHAN R		
发明人	MITSUHASHI, MASATO TARGAN, STEPHAN, R.		
IPC分类号	G01N33/53 C12Q1/68		
CPC分类号	A61P1/04 A61P37/00 C12Q1/6883 C12Q2600/106 C12Q2600/136 C12Q2600/158		
代理机构(译)	法思博事务所		
优先权	60/790354 2006-04-07 US		
其他公开文献	EP2005175A4 EP2005175B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种方法，用于通过测量响应于刺激的某些mRNA的水平来确定患有克罗恩病的人是否可能对靶向TNFSF成员或细胞因子的疗法起反应。还公开了一种评估克罗恩病治疗在人体中的有效性的方法。此外，公开了筛选用于治疗克罗恩病的化合物的方法。还公开了一种在克罗恩病患者中随时间监测疾病状态的方法。