



US 20060286617A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0286617 A1**

Latini et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 21, 2006**

(54) **PTX3 AS AN EARLY PROGNOSTIC INDICATOR OF CARDIOVASCULAR AND CEREBROVASCULAR PATHOLOGIES**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/697,016, filed on Oct. 31, 2003.

(76) Inventors: **Roberto Latini**, Milano (IT); **Giuseppi Peri**, Milano (IT); **Alberto Mantovani**, Milano (IT); **Aldo P. Maggioni**, Firenze (IT)

(60) Provisional application No. 60/422,478, filed on Oct. 31, 2002.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G01N 33/53 (2006.01)
C12M 1/34 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **435/7.92; 435/287.2**

Correspondence Address:
YOUNG & THOMPSON
745 SOUTH 23RD STREET
2ND FLOOR
ARLINGTON, VA 22202 (US)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for the early determination of the risk of death or heart failure in infarction patients, and the risk of death, relapse or complications in ictus patients, the method being based on the determination of PTX3 from plasma or blood.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/508,960**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 24, 2006**

FIGURE 1

LATIN study

median of the highest concentration assayed (entry and following morning)

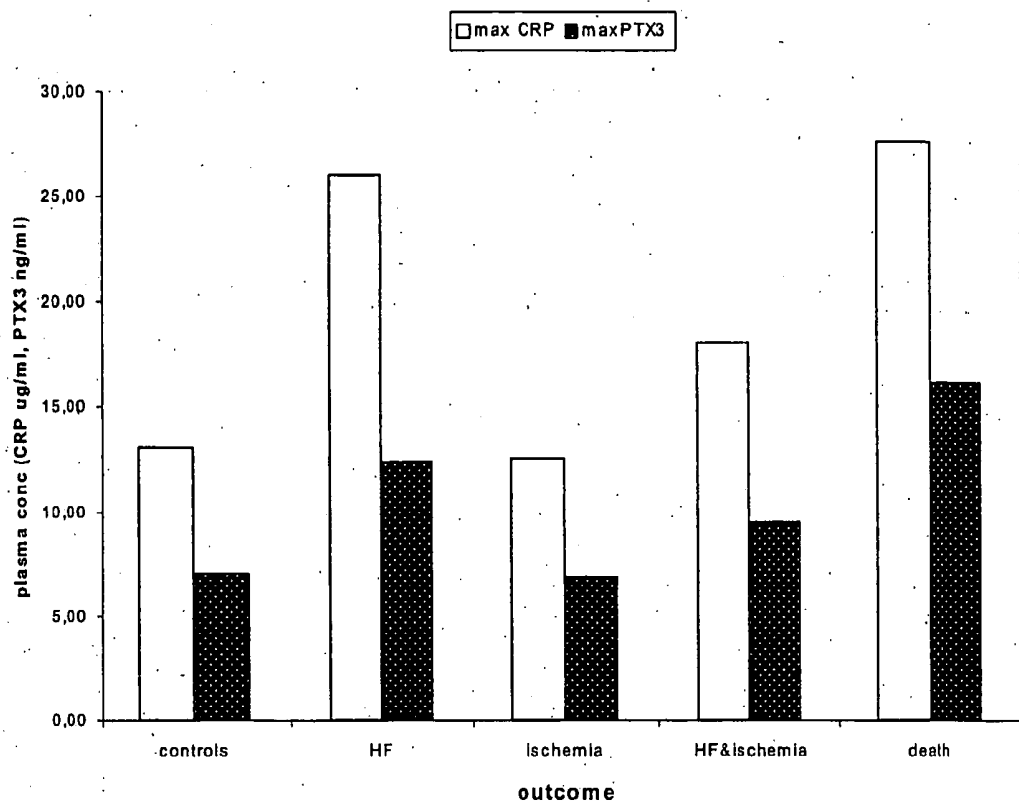
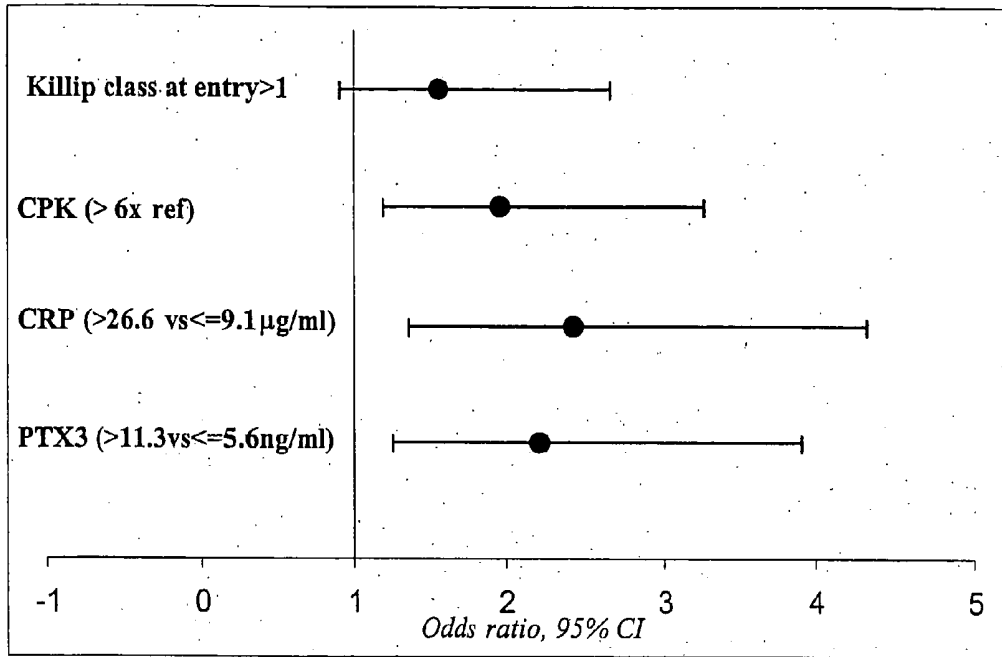


FIGURE 2

Prognostic role of PTX3

3-month death or CHF in LATIN study



Cox proportional hazard model controlled for age, sex, MI site, HR, SBP Latiretal.to be at AHA

FIGURE 3

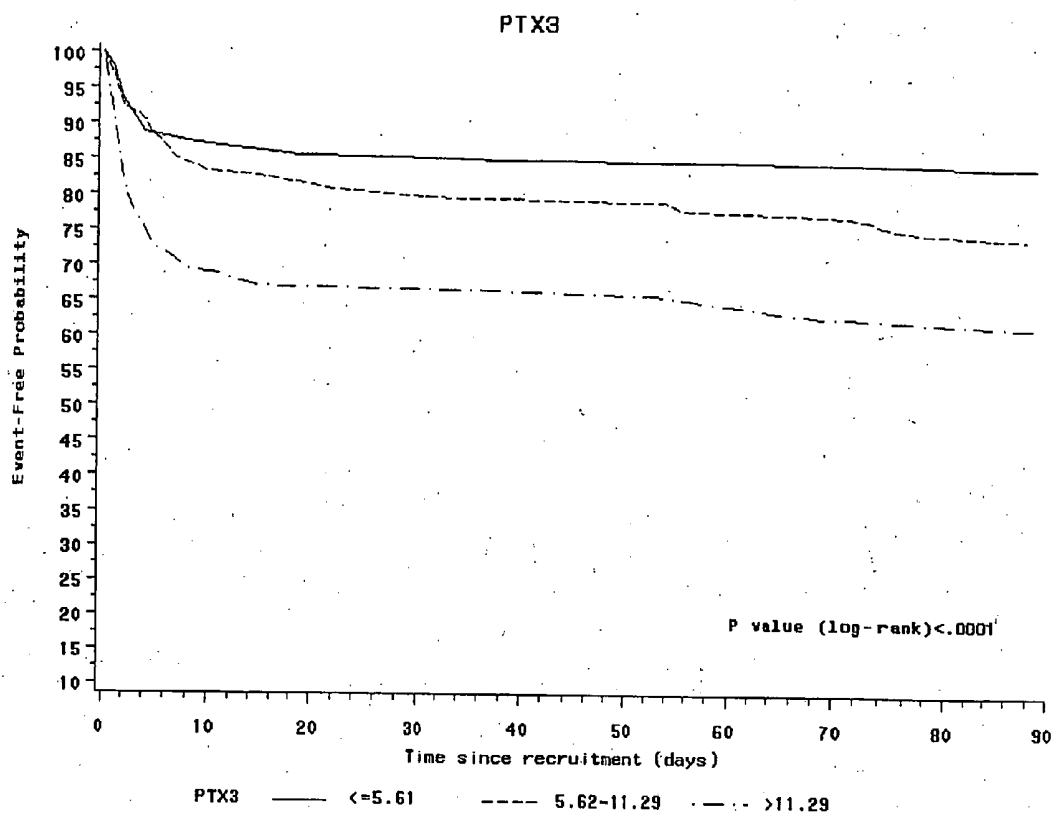
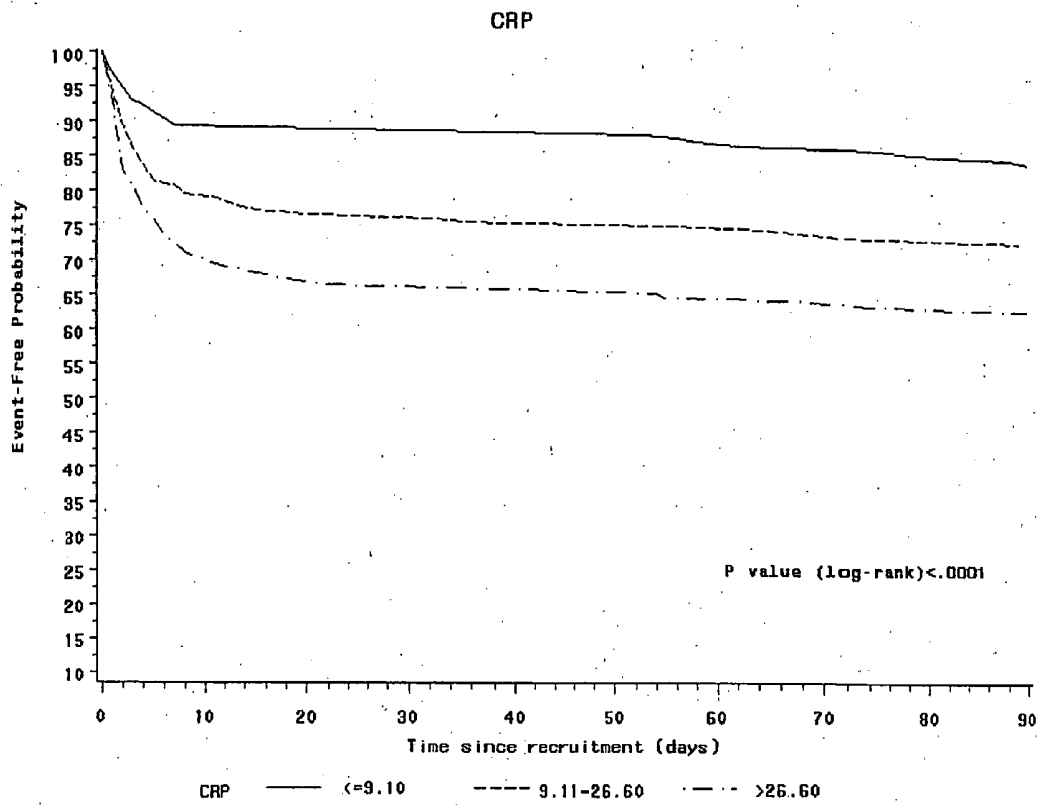


FIGURE 4



**PTX3 AS AN EARLY PROGNOSTIC INDICATOR
OF CARDIOVASCULAR AND
CEREBROVASCULAR PATHOLOGIES**

[0001] The present invention regards the use of PTX3 as a prognostic marker in cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. More specifically the invention is directed to a method for the early evaluation of the risk of death or heart failure in myocardial infarction patients, and of the risk of death, relapse or complications in cerebral ictus patients, the method being based on the determination of PTX3 form plasma or blood.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Pentraxin PTX3 consists of two structural domains, a N-terminal domain unrelated to any known molecule, and a C-terminal domain similar to that of the short pentraxins such as C-reactive protein (CRP) (Bottazzi et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 1997; 272: 32817-32823). A substantial similarity has been found between human PTX3 (hPTX3) and animal PTX3s. To date, the biological function of PTX3 has not yet been fully understood, although PTX3 was the first member of the long pentraxin family to be cloned (Breviario et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 1992; 267: 22190-22197).

[0003] The carboxyl half-domain of PTX3 aligns with the full-length sequence of CRP and SAP, whereas the NH₂-terminal part of the protein does not show any significant homology with other known proteins. PTX3 recognizes and binds structures different from those recognized by CRP and SAP (Mantovani et al., PTX3/TSG6; *The Cytokine Handbook* in press). In contrast to short pentraxins, PTX3 is produced by various cell types, including endothelial cells, monocytes and macrophages (Vouret-Craviari et al., *Infect. Immun.* 1997; 65: 1343-1350), mononuclear phagocytes (Vidal Alles et al., *Blood* 1994; 84: 3483-3493), in response to primary inflammation-mediators such as Interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α), bacterial products, and others (Basile et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 1997; 272: 8172-8178). The inoculation of these molecules in mice induces high levels of PTX3 expression in heart and skeletal muscles (Introna et al., *Blood* 1996; 87:1862-1872).

[0004] Recent studies have demonstrated that PTX3 is increased in patients with acute or chronic inflammatory diseases such as sepsis and myocardial infarction, but no correlation has been so far demonstrated between PTX3 and the prognosis of such diseases, or the risk associated therewith. In particular, PTX3 did not prove an independent predictor of infective-state progression in sepsis (Muiller et al., *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 2002; 72: 643-649). An important study has been carried out by Peri et al. (*Circulation* 2000; 102: 636-641) on 37 patients with acute myocardial infarction. The levels of PTX3 increased in infarcted patients, peaking at 6.94 ± 11.26 ng/ml (mean \pm standard deviation) 7.5 hours after admittance at the hospital coronary units. In this study PTX3 was not associated with any risk factor, apart from patient's age.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Studies carried out on a large number of patients demonstrated that high blood PTX3 levels detected one day after the acute infarction episode are associated with an increased risk of death or of developing symptomatic heart failure within the following three months. Importantly,

PTX3 resulted a prognostic factor independent either from the clinical, laboratory and demographic variables used to evaluate the risk to which an infarction patient is exposed, or from CRP, another protein of the same family as PTX3.

[0006] Furthermore, preliminary studies carried out on ictus patients revealed a significant increase of PTX3 which is proportional to the damage on the central nervous system.

[0007] The fact that PTX3 does not correlate with CRP short pentraxin levels and therefore represents a CRP-independent prognostic factor in myocardial infarction, is particularly important.

[0008] Accordingly, object of the present invention is a method for determining the prognosis of a patient with myocardial infarction or ictus, which comprises measuring the PTX3 plasmatic concentration and comparing it with a reference concentration, that will generally be equal to or higher than the average PTX3 concentration found in healthy subjects, whereby increased levels of plasmatic PTX3 in the myocardial infarction patient indicate an increased risk of death or heart failure, while increased levels of plasmatic PTX3 in the cerebral ictus patient indicate an increased risk of death or complications.

[0009] The plasmatic levels of PTX3 can be detected by means of any conventional immunoassay. A typical immunoassay may comprise the following steps: 1) contacting a blood or plasma sample with a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody against pentraxin, and 2) determining the specific antigen/antibody binding. The latter can be detected with both radioisotopic and non-radioisotopic methods, including for example IRMA techniques (Immune Radioimmunometric Assay), EIA (Enzyme Immuno Assay), ELISA (Enzyme Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay), FIA (Fluorescent Immuno Assay), CLIA (Chemiluminescent Immune Assay). Suitable detection means utilize radionuclides, enzymes, coenzymes, fluorophores, chemiluminescent agents, chromogens, substrates, cofactors or enzymatic inhibitors, production of free radicals, dyes and the like. According to a preferred embodiment, the assay is an ELISA utilizing the rat monoclonal antibody MNB4 (IgG2a), which is able to specifically bind PTX3 with a sensibility lower than 100 pg/ml, and a rabbit polyclonal antibody against PTX3 for detecting the bound protein.

[0010] In a further aspect the invention provides a kit for carrying out the prognostic method of the invention, consisting of a combination of reagents in defined quantities. Typically the kit will contain anti-PTX3 antibodies suitably marked, the PTX3 molecule, detection reagents and optionally buffers, diluents, stabilizers and other reagents useful for carrying out the immunoassay, in the same or separate containers.

[0011] The provision of a method for the early determination of either the risk of death or the risk of developing heart failure after myocardial infarction, and for the early determination of the risk of death or complications after cerebral ictus, advantageously allows to immediately start a therapeutic protocol in patients with unfavorable prognosis, for example by administering Angiotensin II Conversion Enzyme (ACE) inhibitors the first day after acute myocardial infarction. The validity of this therapeutic approach has been demonstrated by two large-scale mortality studies, GISSI-3 and ISIS-4, involving more than 60000 infarction patients.

[0012] The following examples illustrate the invention in greater detail.

EXAMPLE 1

Determination of PTX3 Concentration

[0013] Materials

[0014] The monoclonal antibody was obtained from a recombinant PTX3-immunized mouse spleen fused to a SP2/O murine myeloma, whereas the polyclonal serum used for protein detection was obtained from a rabbit repeatedly inoculated with PTX3.

[0015] Protocol

[0016] 100 μ l of a solution ("binding buffer") of 700 ng/ml MNB4 monoclonal antibody were placed in each well of a 96-well flat-bottomed ELISA plate (NUNC) and incubated overnight at 4° C.

[0017] After incubation, plates are washed three times with 300 μ l/well of washing buffer, then each well is added with 300 μ l of washing buffer containing 5% milk powder.

[0018] After 2 hr incubation at room temperature plates are washed three times with washing buffer, thereafter the standards and samples are added.

[0019] The calibration curve is prepared starting from 2.4 ng/ml of purified recombinant PTX3 in DMEM with 2% bovine serum albumin, by subsequent 2-fold dilution up to a final concentration of 75 pg/ml. Each well is added with 50 μ l of any concentration in triplicate. Similarly, test samples are subsequently two-fold diluted with DMEM +2% BSA and added to each well (50 μ l).

[0020] After 2 hour incubation at 37° C., the plates are washed 5 times with washing buffer and the wells are added with 100 μ l of purified biotinylated anti-PTX3 rabbit immunoglobulins at a final concentration of 1 μ g/ml. After 1 hr at 37° C. the plates are washed 5 times and the wells are added with peroxidase-conjugated streptavidin (100 μ l). The plates are incubated at 37° C. for 1 hr and washed 5 times with washing buffer. For the detection, each well is added with 100 μ l chromogen and 15 min later the plates are read at 405 nm with an automatic plate-reader.

EXAMPLE 2

Clinical Study

[0021] The patients (No.: 748) admitted to the Coronary Units of 59 Italian hospitals involved in the LATIN study, not later than 12 hours from the initial symptoms, were selected on a case-control basis with a 1:1 ratio. The cases comprised patients who died during the two months following infarction and patients affected by a new ischemic or symptomatic heart failure episode. The control patients, matched for age and sex, did not experience negative events during the follow-up.

[0022] PTX3 and CRP were assayed in plasma collected at entry (two samples for each patient) and the following morning.

[0023] Results

[0024] The PTX3 mean concentration detected during a 24 hour period after acute myocardial infarction in the controls was 7.08 ng/ml, while it increased two-fold ($p < 0.001$) in patients (cases) who developed heart failure or died during a three month period following the initial infarction episode. No increase of PTX3 concentration was observed in patients

with cardiovascular ischemia. CRP showed a similar trend. PTX3 and CRP concentrations were not correlated to each other. Multivariate (logistic) analysis showed that both PTX3 and CRP were independent predictors of mortality or heart failure in a three month period after infarction. In particular, patients with a PTX3 concentration higher than 11.2 ng/ml (upper tertile) had a mortality risk 3.85 fold (95% confidence interval: 1.47-10.07) higher than patients in the lower tertile (≤ 5.6 ng/ml). Similar results were obtained in connection with the heart failure risk.

[0025] In conclusion, PTX3 has been shown for the first time to be a predictor of death and heart failure after myocardial infarction, independent of main clinical/instrumental risk indicators after myocardial infarction (e.g. age, Killip class at entry, cardiac frequency, serum creatine kinase, site of the infarction) and of CRP.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0026] FIG. 1. median of the highest PTX3 and CRP concentrations in acute myocardial infarction patients enrolled in the LATIN study—result of a 3-month period.

[0027] FIG. 2. Prognostic factors (represented as the odds ratio, 95% confidence interval) for mortality after acute myocardial infarction, calculated with a multivariate Cox model.

[0028] FIG. 3. Kaplan-Meier analysis for combined death endpoint or heart failure in acute myocardial infarction patients enrolled in the LATIN study, divided by PTX3 levels in the first day (the tertile limits expressed in ng/ml are reported in the bottom).

[0029] FIG. 4. Kaplan-Meier analysis for combined death endpoint or heart failure in acute myocardial infarction patients enrolled in the LATIN study, divided by CRP levels in the first day (the tertile limits expressed in ng/ml are reported in the bottom).

1. A method for the prognosis of myocardial infarction or cerebral ictus patients, comprising:

a) providing a blood or plasma sample from a myocardial infarction or ictus patient;

b) measuring the concentration of PTX3 in the sample;

c) comparing the PTX3 concentration in the sample with a reference concentration that is equal to or higher than the PTX3 concentration found in healthy subjects, wherein an increased PTX3 concentration in the sample from the myocardial infarction patient is an indicator of increased risk of death or heart failure, while an increased PTX3 concentration in the sample from the ictus patient is an indicator of increased risk of death or complications.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the PTX3 reference concentration value is 2 ng/ml.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the PTX3 reference concentration value is 5 ng/ml.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the PTX3 concentration is determined by means of an immunoassay.

5. A method according to claim 4, wherein said immunoassay is an ELISA.

6. A method according to claim 1, for the early determination of the risk of death or heart failure in a myocardial infarction patient.

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the PTX3 concentration is determined within 24 hours from the myocardial infarction.

8. A method according to claim 1, for the early determination of the risk of death or complications in an ictus patient.

9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the PTX3 concentration is determined within 24 hours from the ictus.

10. A kit for carrying out the method of claim 1, containing anti-PTX3 antibodies, the PTX3 molecule and detection reagents in the same or separate containers.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	PTX3作为心血管和脑血管病变的早期预后指标		
公开(公告)号	US20060286617A1	公开(公告)日	2006-12-21
申请号	US11/508960	申请日	2006-08-24
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	拉蒂尼ROBERTO PERI GIUSEPPI MANTOVANI ALBERTO 马焦尼ALDO P		
申请(专利权)人(译)	拉蒂尼ROBERTO PERI GIUSEPPI MANTOVANI ALBERTO 马焦尼ALDO P		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	DIESSE DIAGNOSTICA SENESE S.P.A.		
[标]发明人	LATINI ROBERTO PERI GIUSEPPI MANTOVANI ALBERTO MAGGIONI ALDO P		
发明人	LATINI, ROBERTO PERI, GIUSEPPI MANTOVANI, ALBERTO MAGGIONI, ALDO P.		
IPC分类号	G01N33/53 C12M1/34 G01N33/537 G01N33/543 G01N33/68		
CPC分类号	G01N33/6893 G01N2800/325 G01N2800/324 G01N2800/32		
优先权	60/422478 2002-10-31 US		
其他公开文献	US7550269		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种早期确定梗塞患者死亡或心力衰竭风险的方法，以及发作患者死亡，复发或并发症的风险，该方法基于从血浆或血液中测定PTX3。

