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(54) **DETECTION OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASE AND COMPOSITION FOR PREVENTION OR TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASE**

(57) A novel method for detection of an inflammatory disease and a novel composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease are provided. The method for detection of an inflammatory disease comprises using RANKL and/or OPG as a marker in a biological

sample. The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease comprises RANKL and/or M-CSF as an active ingredient.

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Description

Technical Field

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to a method for diagnosing or suppressing inflammatory diseases such as sepsis, allergies, and autoimmune diseases with the use of RANKL, which suppresses the production of inflammatory cytokines or improves the survival rate of an inflammatory animal model.

Background Art

10 **[0002]** In recent years, it is known even in surgical fields that humoral factors produced at excessive levels play important roles in formation of pathological conditions during the perioperative period of significantly invasive surgery or the acute phase of a medical emergency such as an infectious disease. It is extremely important to measure various humoral factors in order to gain early, comprehensive knowledge of a pathology that changes every day or every second under such invasion and to apply the understanding clinically. Studies concerning various humoral factors in the process of shifts from sepsis to multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS, by which the functions of a plurality of organs are damaged) have drastically progressed together with the development of molecular biological techniques. Recent studies on MODS have been improved to indicate a study approach that involves analyzing the mechanism of damage at the cellular level and microenvironment or humoral factors, so as to get closer to the pathology. Specifically, based on the understanding that MODS cases are extremely analogous to each other in terms of onset mechanism or pathology even if the causes of MODS cases differ (e.g., an MODS case due to sepsis), the control of factors involved in the shift to pathology that is developed much earlier before the onset of MODS has recently been emphasized. It can be said that clinicians and researchers are currently focusing on elucidation of the pathology of sepsis that occurs at the prestage of MODS and establishment of effective countermeasures against the pathology rather on treatment for MODS itself.

25 **[0003]** Humoral factors are useful as inflammatory markers. Specifically, CRP (C-reactive protein), TNF- α , IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, MIP-1, HMGB-1, MIF, C5a, calcitonin, and the like are known (Marshall et al., Crit Care Med 31: 1560, 2003). It has been reported concerning CRP such that CRP is used in combination with the number of platelets or the like for evaluation of the prognosis of severe sepsis (Asayama et al., Keio J Med 47: 19 1998). It has also been reported that no significant differences are confirmed between sepsis and trauma (Endo et al., Journal of Infection 73: 197 1999). Hence, solid evaluation has not been established for CRP. Similarly, in the case of TNF- α or IL-6, while it has been reported that no significant differences have been confirmed between sepsis and trauma (Endo et al., Journal of Infection 73: 197 1999), it has also been reported that IL-6 is used as a prognosis marker for sepsis (Reinhart et al., Crit Care Med 29: 765, 2001). Thus, solid evaluation has not been established for TNF- α or IL-6. Moreover, it has been reported that IL-10 is effective (Ono et al., Am J Surg 188: 150, 2004), however, it cannot be said that the effects of IL-10 have been sufficiently verified through use. Involvement of MIF in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), bronchial asthma, or the like has been reported (Donnelly et al., Nat Med 3: 320, 1997; Rossi et al., J Clin Invest 101: 2869, 1998), but it is unknown whether or not MIF can be used as a marker. It has not been revealed if the above-mentioned humoral factors cause sepsis or are produced as a result of sepsis.

40 **[0004]** Inflammatory reactions are biological reactions that limit the spreading of damage to a living body due to invasion and repair such damage. They occur as nonspecific reactions against all injuries or invasions. Inflammatory reactions are actually physiological biological reactions that take place in close association with neuroendocrine reactions, immunoinflammatory reactions, and coagulation-fibrosis reactions. Inflammatory reactions are expressed locally in the forms of flare, swelling, pain, heat, and the like, and they cause systemic reactions with fever, tachycardia, tachypnea, and increased number of leukocytes when invasion is significant. Such conditions are referred to as systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS). Examples thereof include SIRS not associated with infection or the like, but rather with trauma, burn, pancreatitis, and states after significantly invasive surgery, as well as SIRS associated with infection due to bacteria, fungi, parasites, viruses, or the like. In particular, SIRS caused by infection is referred to as sepsis.

50 **[0005]** Inflammatory reactions are established by vasodilation, vascular hyperpermeability, leukocyte-vascular endothelial cell activation, or the like. These reactions are induced by complements, amine, kinin, prostanoid, cytokine, and thrombin that are nonspecifically produced as invasion proceeds. Localized inflammatory reactions are induced by local noxious stimuli. However, when biological invasion is significant, systemic escape of these inflammatory mediators (and in particular, cytokine and thrombin) takes place and then systemic vasodilation, hyperpermeability, and leukocyte-vascular endothelial cell activation are observed. Inflammatory reaction has stages of receipt of noxious stimuli, reaction, and repairment. When a systemic inflammatory reaction is sustained, the reaction does not reach the repairment stage, so that biological homeostasis fails. In such case, it is known that MODS is induced to lead the living body to death.

55 **[0006]** For defense against invasion in the living body, three systems, the nervous system, the endocrine system, and the immune system, undergo reactions while closely interacting with each other. The nervous and endocrine systems are activated as invasion proceeds, resulting in enhanced energy metabolism, gluconeogenesis, increased cardiac

output, and the like. Thus, inflammatory reactions are systemically enhanced. Meanwhile, cortisol is known to suppress the immune system and catecholamine is known to suppress the activity of NK cells or killer T cells, which are immunocytes. Bacterial infection or the occurrence of tissue damage activates the complement system or the blood coagulation system, along with which vascular endothelial cells are activated and phagocytic cells including monocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils migrate. Thus, inflammatory cytokines (composed mainly of TNF- α and IL-1) are freed from the damaged sites. With liberation of these inflammatory cytokines, protease or active oxygen, platelet-activating factors, and the like are also freed, forming the pathology of SIRS. Therefore, it is possible to consider that SIRS is also a pathological condition caused by hypercytokinemia (Riedemann et al., *Nat Med* 9: 517, 2003).

[0007] It has been reported that in the U.S. that about 750,000 persons are affected with sepsis yearly and 210,000 or more persons lose their lives due to sepsis (Wheeler et al., *N Engl J Med* 340: 207, 1999; Severansky et al., *Sepsis* 3: 11, 1999; Hotchkiss et al., *N Engl J Med* 348: 138, 2003). Furthermore, treatment for sepsis causes significant economic impact because of lengthy ICU hospital stays or increased amounts of resources used. However, although establishment of a therapeutic method against sepsis that is also referred to as high inflammatory cytokinemia has been attempted as an emergent issue throughout the world, no therapeutic method currently exists by which reduction of sepsis fatalities can be realized (Vincent et al., *Clin Infect Dis* 34: 1084, 2002). A therapeutic method has been reported recently by which significant improvement in the prognosis of severe sepsis can be achieved via administration of activated protein C (APC) (Bernard et al., *N Engl J Med* 344: 699, 2001). APC will be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the first time as a therapeutic agent against severe sepsis. However, the degree of effectiveness of APC is a slight rise in lifesaving rate of only approximately 6%-7%. Thus, sepsis is still considered to be a pathological condition with a very high fatality rate that is extremely difficult to cure. Furthermore, activated protein C is an endogenous protein that activates not only coagulation-suppressing functions, but also fibrinolytic functions, thereby inhibiting thrombus formation or inflammation (DePalo et al., *Advances in Sepsis* 1: 114, 2001). In addition to the palliative effects of activated protein C, it is inferred that APC increases the risk of bleeding because of its features. In particular, intracranial hemorrhage is a severe adverse event. Thus, administration of APC necessitates sufficient care so that APC is administered in compliance with contraindicated conditions. Attempts that have been made other than the aforementioned attempts are as shown below.

(1) Large amounts of steroids: Application of large amounts of steroids has succeeded as a pretreatment for animals with endotoxemia or bacillaemia. Based on such successes, the effects of administration of large amounts of steroids to patients with septic shock have been examined in early clinical tests. However, in large-scale double-blind studies, validity has never been reported even in cases of administration of steroids during early development of septic shock (Meduri et al., *Sepsis* 3: 21, 1999; Bernard et al., *N Engl J Med* 317: 1565, 1987; Bone et al., *Chest* 92: 1032, 1987).

(2) Antiendotoxin antibody: Treatment with a specific antiendotoxin antibody has been examined using polyclonal human immunoglobulin G against heat-sterilized *E. coli* J5, mouse (E5) and humanized (HA1A) monoclonal antibodies against endotoxin lipid A, and the like. Patients with severe gram-negative bacterial infectious disease have been examined as subjects (Llewelyn et al., *Sepsis* 3: 39, 1999). Validity has never been confirmed in large-scale tests.

(3) Anti-TNF treatment: Anti-TNF treatment is neutralization therapy targeting TNF- α (inflammatory cytokine), which uses an anti-TNF monoclonal antibody and a soluble TNF receptor. It has been reported that survival prospects can be improved in many sepsis models via suppression of the effects of TNF- α (Tracey et al., *Nature* 330: 662, 1987; Pennington et al., *Clin Infect Dis* 17 (Suppl 2): S515, 1993). Although a plurality of phase II and phase III clinical tests have been conducted, it has never been reported that survival rates have been improved by suppressing the effects of TNF- α with the use of anti-TNF treatment (Abraham et al., *JAMA* 273: 934, 1995; Reinhart et al., *Crit Care Med* 24: 733, 1996; Severansky et al., *Sepsis* 3: 11, 1999; Reinhart et al., *Crit Care Med* 29: S121, 2001).

(4) IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra): IL-1 is also an inflammatory cytokine, but is known to induce many pathological conditions of sepsis (Ohlsson et al., *Nature* 348: 550, 1990). Such effects can be suppressed with the use of IL-1Ra, which is a natural IL-1 receptor antagonistic substance. However, a lack of differences between a treatment group (group of treated patients) and a placebo group in terms of survival rate has been demonstrated by three tests (two double-blind tests) conducted for severe sepsis patients (Fisher et al., *JAMA* 271: 1836, 1994; Opal et al., *Crit Care Med* 25: 1115, 1997; Severansky et al., *Sepsis* 3: 11, 1999).

(5) PAF receptor antagonist (PAFRa): Platelet agglutinating factor (PAF) is a phospholipid involved in cytokine release during sepsis. It has been demonstrated by two double-blind tests that PAF receptor antagonist (BN52021) does not significantly improve survival (Dhainaut et al., *Crit Care Med* 22: 1720, 1994; Dhainaut et al., *Crit Care Med* 26: 1963, 1998; Severansky et al., *Sepsis* 3: 11, 1999). It has been recently demonstrated again by a phase II clinical test using another compound (BB-882) that the compound does not significantly improve the survival of severe sepsis patients.

(6) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug: an antiprostaglandin drug, Ibuprofen, has been examined in three double-blind tests, but the usefulness of Ibuprofen has never been demonstrated in any of these cases (Bernard et al., *N*

Engl J Med 336: 912, 1997; Severansky et al., Sepsis 3: 11, 1999).

(7) Bradykinin antagonist: Bradykinin is a bioactive peptide involved in cytokine release and changes in blood vessels during sepsis. Improvement in lethality with the use of a bradykinin antagonist has never been observed in two double-blind tests (Fein et al., JAMA 277: 482, 1997; Severansky et al., Sepsis 3: 11, 1999).

[0008] As described above, although various therapeutic methods for sepsis have been advanced, suppression of the incidence rate has never been confirmed. Sepsis is still a disease for which reduction in the number of deaths therefrom has been impossible to achieve. Novel exploitation of preventive methods or therapeutic methods for sepsis are required.

[0009] RANKL, which is a ligand of RANK, is an osteoclastic differentiation-inducing factor and is known to induce osteoclasts from precursor cells of the macrophage system under coexistence with a macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF) (see Yasuda et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 95: 3597, 1998 and Lacey et al., Cell 93: 165, 1998). Specifically, RANKL is produced by osteoblasts and binds to RANK on precursor cells of the macrophage system, so as to induce the cells to become osteoclasts. Furthermore, at this time, OPG (osteoprotegerin) structurally analogous to RANK suppresses the effects of RANKL, as a decoy receptor. In this manner, bone metabolism is controlled by balancing RANKL and OPG amounts. RANKL is a membrane-associated protein and a part thereof is present in blood in a soluble form. Some bone metabolism diseases confirmed with variation in the concentration of soluble RANKL (sRANKL) have been reported. The usefulness of RANKL as a bone metabolism marker has been suggested, and medical applications of RANKL have been examined (see Rogers et al., J Clin Endocrinol Metab 90: 6323, 2005 and see JP Patent Publication (Kohyo) No. 2004-526748 A; JP Patent Publication (Kohyo) No. 2002-509430 A; and International Publication WO98/46644). Moreover, discussion often takes place concerning RANKL based on the concentration ratio of soluble RANKL to OPG; that is, the ratio of the concentration of soluble RANKL to OPG. As described above, the role of RANKL in the bone metabolism system has been conventionally known; however, the functions of RANKL in the natural immune system have remained unclear and the biological meaning of soluble RANKL existing in blood has also remained unclear.

Disclosure of the Invention

Objects to be Achieved by the Invention

[0010] An object of the present invention is to provide a method for prevention or treatment of symptoms resulting from inflammatory diseases such as infectious diseases, allergies, and autoimmune diseases with the use of RANKL and to provide a composition for prevention or treatment. Particularly, an object of the present invention is to prevent death due to such inflammatory diseases and to treat such diseases. Moreover, an object of the present invention is to provide a method and a reagent for measuring the concentrations of membrane-bound and soluble RANKL and the concentration of OPG, and the like existing *in vivo* (e.g., in blood or in synovial fluids) as markers for prediction of the degree of inflammation and risks such as the lethality of inflammatory diseases.

Means to Achieve the Objects

[0011] As described above, the roles of RANKL in bone metabolism are known. However, the functions of RANKL in the natural immune system have not been elucidated and the biological meanings of RANKL existing in blood have remained unclear.

[0012] The present inventors have considered the possible involvement of RANKL in control of the natural immune system and then examined the action of soluble RANKL on macrophages. As a result, the present inventors have discovered that inflammatory cytokine production due to infection is suppressed in various macrophages because of the effects of soluble RANKL. Furthermore, based on the fact that the concentration of blood-soluble RANKL rapidly decreases within several hours after infection, while the concentration of OPG increases, the present inventors have discovered that soluble RANKL alone, OPG alone, or a combination of soluble RANKL and OPG can be a sensitive novel marker for infection. Moreover, the present inventors have discovered that administration of soluble RANKL makes it possible to prevent septic shock due to a drug and that a soluble RANKL can be used as an agent for preventing inflammation or as an anti-inflammatory agent. Thus, the present inventors have completed the present invention.

[0013] The present invention is as follows.

[1] A method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and/or OPG as a marker in a biological sample.

[2] The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to [1], which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL as a marker in a biological sample, comprising determining that a

subject is affected with an inflammatory disease when the concentration of soluble RANKL in a biological sample is lower than that of a normal subject.

[3] The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to [1], which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of OPG as a marker in a biological sample, comprising determining that a subject is affected with an inflammatory disease when the concentration of OPG in a biological sample is higher than that of a normal subject.

[4] The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to [1], which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and OPG as markers in a biological sample, comprising determining that a subject is affected with an inflammatory disease when the ratio of the concentration of soluble RANKL to the concentration of OPG in a biological sample is lower than that of a normal subject.

[5] The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to [1], which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL as a marker in a biological sample, comprising measuring membrane-type RANKL existing on a cell in a biological sample by a flow cytometric method.

[6] The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to [1], which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and OPG as markers in a biological sample, comprising measuring membrane-type RANKL existing on a cell in a biological sample by a flow cytometric method and then determining that a subject is affected with an inflammatory disease when the ratio of the amount of membrane-type RANKL measured to the concentration of OPG is lower than that of a normal subject.

[7] The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to [5] or [6], in which the cell in a biological sample is a peripheral blood cell.

[8] The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to any one of [1] to [7], in which the inflammatory disease is an infectious disease, an allergic disease, or an autoimmune disease.

[9] The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to [8], in which the inflammatory disease is sepsis.

[10] A detection reagent for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and/or OPG as a marker, comprising an anti-RANKL antibody and/or an anti-OPG antibody.

[11] A detection reagent for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and/or OPG as a marker, comprising an anti-RANKL antibody and an anti-OPG antibody.

[12] The detection reagent for detection of an inflammatory disease according to [10] or [11], in which the inflammatory disease is an infectious disease, an allergic disease, or an autoimmune disease.

[13] The detection reagent for detection of an inflammatory disease according to [12], in which the inflammatory disease is sepsis.

[14] A composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease, comprising RANKL and/or M-CSF as an active ingredient.

[15] The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to [14], comprising RANKL and M-CSF as active ingredients.

[16] The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to [15], in which the composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease is a combination preparation.

[17] The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to [15], in which the composition is a kit comprising a drug that contains RANKL and a drug that contains M-CSF.

[18] The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to any one of [15] to [17], which is characterized in that RANKL and/or M-CSF is administered before surgery, so as to prevent a postoperative inflammatory disease.

[19] The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to any one of [15] to [18], in which the inflammatory disease is an infectious disease, an allergic disease, or an autoimmune disease.

[20] The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to [19], in which the inflammatory disease is sepsis.

[21] An immunosuppressive agent, comprising RANKL and/or M-CSF as an active ingredient.

[22] The immunosuppressive agent according to [21], comprising RANKL and M-CSF as active ingredients.

[23] The immunosuppressive agent according to [22], in which the immunosuppressive agent is a combination preparation.

[24] The immunosuppressive agent according to [23], in which the immunosuppressive agent is a kit comprising a drug that contains RANKL and a drug that contains M-CSF.

Effects of the Invention

[0014] When a subject is affected with an inflammatory disease such as an infectious disease, RANKL expression decreases and OPG expression increases. Therefore, an inflammatory disease can be detected and diagnosed by measurement of the amount of RANKL or OPG. Particularly when the ratio of the amount of RANKL to the amount of

OPG is used as an indicator, high-precision detection and diagnosis can be performed.

[0015] Furthermore, RANKL and/or M-CSF has an effect of suppressing inflammatory cytokine production by various macrophages. Moreover, an inflammatory disease can be prevented or treated with the use of RANKL and/or M-CSF.

5 Brief Description of the Drawings

[0016]

Fig. 1 shows a lack of the induction of cytokine production due to soluble RANKL.

Fig. 2 shows RANKL-induced tolerance in macrophages based on inflammatory cytokine concentrations.

Fig. 3 shows RANKL-induced tolerance in macrophages based on inflammatory cytokine mRNA levels.

Fig. 4 shows RANKL-induced tolerance in macrophages based on the concentrations of TNF- α produced when macrophages were pretreated with soluble RANKL for given periods of time and then stimulated with LPS.

Fig. 5 shows RANKL-induced tolerance in macrophages based on the concentrations of TNF- α produced when peritoneal macrophages (PMs) and M-CSF-dependent spleen-derived macrophages (MDSMs) were pretreated with soluble RANKL for given periods of time and then stimulated with LPS.

Fig. 6 shows RANKL-induced tolerance with respect to various stimulations.

Fig. 7 shows the reversibility of RANKL-induced tolerance.

Fig. 8 shows attenuation of RANKL-induced tolerance by GM-CSF.

Fig. 9 shows changes in serum soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations in response to LPS injection.

Fig. 10 shows changes in serum soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations in response to Salmonella infection.

Fig. 11 shows serum soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations in wild-type mice and mice lacking RANKL (Tnfsf11^{-/-}).

Fig. 12 shows serum cytokine concentrations in wild-type mice and mice lacking RANKL (Tnfsf11^{-/-}) into which LPS was injected intraperitoneally.

Fig. 13 shows serum soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations in wild-type mice and mice lacking OPG (Tnfrsf11b^{-/-}).

Fig. 14 shows serum cytokine concentrations in wild-type mice and mice lacking OPG (Tnfrsf11b^{-/-}), into which LPS was injected intraperitoneally.

Fig. 15 shows survival curves after intraperitoneal injection of a high dose of LPS into wild-type mice (n = 10) and Tnfsf11^{-/-} mice (n = 5).

Fig. 16 shows that TLR4 expression is suppressed by treatment of macrophages with soluble RANKL.

Fig. 17 shows antigen presentation suppressed by soluble RANKL.

Fig. 18 shows that RANKL tolerance is c-Fos-independent.

Fig. 19 shows the nucleotide sequence of cDNA that encodes human-type RANKL residues 140 to 317 and the corresponding amino acid sequence.

Fig. 20 shows a restriction enzyme map of a vector containing a RANKL gene.

Fig. 21A shows the nucleotide sequence of a vector containing a RANKL gene (1/2).

Fig. 21B shows the nucleotide sequence of a vector containing the RANKL gene (2/2, continuation from Fig. 21A).

Fig. 22 shows a method for construction of a GST-RANKL vector.

Fig. 23 shows survival percentage when LPS was administered to the mice to which GST-RANKL and/or M-CSF had been administered.

Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention

[0017] RANKL (Receptor activator of NF- κ B ligand) is a ligand of RANK (receptor activator of NF- κ B) that is a member of the TNF superfamily and is a type II transmembrane protein having an intracellular domain (the domain comprising amino acids 1 to 48 from the N terminus of RANK), a transmembrane domain, and an extracellular domain (JP Patent Publication (Kohyo) No. 2002-509430 and International Publication WO98/46644 pamphlet). In the extracellular domain, a domain comprising amino acid 152 (from the N terminus) and the following amino acids is a TNF ligand family homologous domain.

[0018] OPG (osteoprotegerin) has a structure analogous to that of RANK and can bind to RANKL.

[0019] When a subject is affected with an inflammatory disease, RANKL expression decreases, OPG expression increases, blood soluble RANKL concentration decreases, and OPG concentration increases.

[0020] The method of the present invention is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease, which comprises measuring RANKL and/or OPG in a biological sample collected from a subject and performing detection with the use of RANKL and/or OPG as a marker. RANKL to be measured in the method of the present invention is soluble RANKL (sRANKL) secreted in a biological sample that is a body fluid such as blood or membrane-type RANKL existing on cells in peripheral blood or the like.

[0021] Examples of a biological sample include blood, plasma, serum, tears, urine, amniotic fluids, synovial fluids,

spinal fluids, cell extracts, tissue extracts, cells, and tissues. The effects of an inflammatory disease are often expressed throughout the body, so that blood, plasma, and serum are preferable among the above biological samples.

5 [0022] In the method of the present invention, the term "inflammatory disease" refers to a generic term of diseases with the presentation of inflammatory symptoms, including infectious diseases, allergy diseases, and autoimmune diseases, for example. Examples of such diseases include severely diseased trauma, burn, surgical invasion, acute pancreatitis, peritonitis, malignant tumor, acute abdomen (abdominal disease with an acute abdominal pain as a predominant symptom, which requires emergency surgery), infectious diseases (particularly, nosocomial infections due to Gram-negative bacteria such as *Serratia*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Acinetobacter*, *Citrobacter*, and *Enterobacter*), and a severe acute disease (namely, SIRS) requiring treatment in ICU, such as sepsis. Furthermore, allergy diseases such as contact hypersensitivity, allergic rhinitis, food allergy, and asthma are also diseases to be subjected to the method of the present invention. Further examples of the inflammatory disease include inflammatory skin diseases such as atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, photosensitive dermatitis, chronic dermatitis of fingers and toes, seborrheic dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, generalized exfoliative dermatitis, stasis dermatitis, local dermatitis due to abrasion, dermatitis medicamentosa, or psoriasis. Further examples of the inflammatory disease include autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, dermatomyositis, autoimmune vasculitis, mixed connective tissue disease, systemic erythematosis, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, Crohn's disease, and human adjuvant disease.

10 [0023] Whether or not a subject is affected with the above inflammatory disease can be detected and diagnosed by the method of the present invention. Furthermore, the severity of the above inflammatory disease can be evaluated and determined. In particular, the severity of sepsis can be evaluated and determined.

20 [0024] A method for measuring RANKL and/or OPG is not limited. For example, RANKL and/or OPG can be measured by immunoassay using an anti-RANKL antibody and/or an anti-OPG antibody, such as Western blotting, EIA, RIA, an agglutination method, immunochromatography, or a flow cytometric method. When membrane-bound RANKL on cells in peripheral blood or the like is measured, a bound RANKL level (amount of RANKL) on cells is measured by a flow cytometric method. Measurement by flow cytometry can be performed using a flow cytometer such as a commercially available FACS. An anti-RANKL antibody and/or anti-OPG antibody can be prepared by a known method. When measurement is performed using an antibody, an antibody to be used herein is labeled adequately with an enzyme such as alkaline phosphatase or a fluorescent dye. In addition, extracellular domains of soluble RANKL and membrane-type RANKL are subjected to measurement in the present invention, an anti-RANKL antibody preferred herein recognizes and binds to the extracellular domains of soluble RANKL and membrane-type RANKL. Soluble RANKL contains no intracellular domain, so that an anti-RANKL antibody to be used in the method of the present invention is an antibody capable of recognizing an extracellular domain other than the intracellular domains of RANKL and preferably recognizing an epitope that exists in a TNF ligand family homologous domain. Furthermore, a commercially available antibody can also be used. Furthermore, RANKL and/or OPG mRNA is detected and then the expression of RANKL and/or OPG may be detected. mRNA can be detected by Northern blotting, an RT-PCR method, a method using DNA chips (DNA microarray), or the like. At this time, a probe or primers comprising partial sequences complementary to the partial sequences of mRNA encoding RANKL and/or OPG are used for measuring specifically mRNA that encodes RANKL and/or OPG. The nucleotide sequences of RANKL and OPG are known. Probes or primers can be designed based on the known nucleotide sequence information. The number of the nucleotides of a primer or a probe ranges from 5 to 50, preferably 10 to 30, and further preferably 15 to 25. These methods can be performed by known methods.

30 [0025] When a RANKL concentration or amount in a sample collected from a subject is significantly lower than that of a normal subject or when an OPG concentration is significantly higher than that of a normal subject, the subject can be diagnosed as being affected with an inflammatory disease. Furthermore, it can be evaluated and determined that the lower the RANKL concentration or amount or the higher the OPG concentration, the severer the inflammatory disease such as sepsis.

40 [0026] Moreover, when the concentration ratio of soluble RANKL to OPG (soluble RANKL concentration : OPG concentration) in a sample collected from a subject is lower than that of a normal subject, the subject can be diagnosed as being affected with an inflammatory disease. Furthermore, it can be evaluated and determined that the lower the concentration ratio of soluble RANKL to OPG, the severer the inflammatory disease such as sepsis.

50 [0027] The expression of RANKL and/or OPG can fluctuate within several hours after the onset of an inflammatory disease. Hence, an inflammatory disease can be detected at an early phase according to the method of the present invention. Furthermore, several times of measurement of RANKL and/or OPG at appropriate time intervals enables more precise detection.

[0028] The present invention encompasses a reagent or a kit for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and/or OPG as a marker. The reagent or the kit comprises an anti-RANKL antibody and/or an anti-OPG antibody. When soluble RANKL and OPG are measured by ELISA or the like, an antibody may be labeled with an enzyme such as alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase. In addition, when membrane-bound RANKL is measured by a flow cytometric method, an antibody against RANKL may be labeled with a fluorescent dye.

55 [0029] The present invention further encompasses a marker for detection of an inflammatory disease, which comprises

RANKL and/or OPG. The present invention further encompasses the use of RANKL and/or OPG as a marker for detection of an inflammatory disease.

5 [0030] The present invention further encompasses a composition (anti-inflammatory agent) or an immunosuppressive agent for treatment or prevention of an inflammatory disease, comprising RANKL and/or M-CSF as an active ingredient. When RANKL alone or a combination of RANKL and M-CSF is administered to a subject, inflammatory cytokine production by macrophages is suppressed in the subject, TLR4 level is suppressed, and the antigen-presenting ability of antigen-presenting cells of the subject is suppressed. Accordingly, RANKL and M-CSF can be used independently or in combination for treatment or prevention of inflammatory diseases. Furthermore, the immunity of a subject can be suppressed by the use of RANKL and M-CSF independently or in combination. In addition, RANKL-induced tolerance (RANKL tolerance) in macrophages is independent from c-Fos required for osteoclast differentiation. Thus, the effects of RANKL on macrophages differ from the "phenomenon of differentiation from macrophages" in the process of differentiation of macrophages into osteoclasts.

10 [0031] The term "inflammatory disease" which is a target of the composition for prevention or treatment of the present invention is a generic term for diseases with presentation of inflammatory symptoms, including infectious diseases, allergy diseases, and autoimmune diseases, for example. Examples of such diseases include severely diseased trauma, burn, surgical invasion, acute pancreatitis, peritonitis, malignant tumor, acute abdomen (abdominal disease with an acute abdominal pain as a predominant symptom, which requires emergency surgery), infectious diseases (particularly, nosocomial infections due to Gram-negative bacteria), and a severe acute disease (namely, SIRS) requiring treatment in ICU, such as sepsis. Furthermore, allergy diseases such as contact hypersensitivity, allergic rhinitis, food allergy, and asthma are also diseases to be subjected to the method of the present invention. Further examples of the inflammatory disease include inflammatory skin diseases such as atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, photosensitive dermatitis, chronic dermatitis of fingers and toes, seborrheic dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, generalized exfoliative dermatitis, stasis dermatitis, local dermatitis due to abrasion, dermatitis medicamentosa, or psoriasis. Further examples of the inflammatory disease include autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, dermatomyositis, autoimmune vasculitis, mixed connective tissue disease, systemic erythematosus, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, Crohn's disease, and human adjuvant disease.

15 [0032] Examples of RANKL that can be used for the composition for treatment or the immunosuppressive agent of the present invention include RANKL, soluble RANKL, a soluble RANKL derivative, a soluble RANKL analog, a soluble RANKL fusion protein, or a soluble RANKL mimic. The full-length nucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence of human-derived RANKL are shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2, respectively. A soluble RANKL derivative or a soluble RANKL analog is a protein comprising a partial sequence of the amino acid sequence of RANKL, such as truncated RANKL. A protein having RANKL activity is also included herein. A soluble RANKL derivative preferably contains a TNF ligand family homologous domain that begins from amino acid 152 in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. Examples of such a soluble RANKL derivative include a protein comprising the amino acid sequence ranging from amino acid 127 to amino acid 317, a protein comprising the amino acid sequence ranging from amino acid 140 to amino acid 317, or a protein comprising the amino acid sequence ranging from amino acid 159 to amino acid 317. Furthermore, examples of a soluble RANKL derivative or a soluble RANKL analog include a protein comprising an amino acid sequence that comprises a deletion, substitution, or addition of one or several amino acids with respect to the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2 and having RANKL activity, and a protein comprising an amino acid sequence that comprises a deletion, substitution, or addition of one or several amino acids with respect to the amino acid sequence of a protein that comprises a partial sequence of the amino acid sequence of the above RANKL and having RANKL activity. Here, the term "one or several" refers to 1 to 9, preferably 1 to 5, and further preferably 1 or 2. The term "soluble RANKL fusion protein" refers to a fusion protein prepared by fusing another protein to a soluble RANKL protein, a soluble RANKL derivative, or a soluble RANKL analog. An example of such "another protein" is glutathione S-transferase (GST). The nucleotide sequence of DNA encoding a fusion protein prepared by fusing GST to a protein comprising an amino acid sequence ranging from amino acid 127 to amino acid 317 in the amino acid sequence of RANKL and the amino acid sequence of the fusion protein are shown in SEQ ID NOS: 3 and 4, respectively. The nucleotide sequence of DNA encoding a fusion protein prepared by fusing GST to a protein comprising an amino acid sequence ranging from amino acid 140 to amino acid 317 in the amino acid sequence of RANKL and the amino acid sequence of the fusion protein are shown in SEQ ID NOS: 5 and 6, respectively. Furthermore, the nucleotide sequence of DNA encoding a fusion protein prepared by fusing GST to a protein comprising an amino acid sequence ranging from amino acid 159 to amino acid 317 in the amino acid sequence of RANKL and the amino acid sequence of the fusion protein are shown in SEQ ID NOS: 7 and 8, respectively. The soluble RANKL mimic is a compound having a structure analogous to the conformation of RANKL and having RANKL activity. Such RANKL, soluble RANKL, soluble RANKL derivative, soluble RANKL analog, and soluble RANKL fusion protein can be prepared as recombinant proteins by gene-engineering techniques.

20 [0033] Examples of M-CSF to be used for the composition for prevention or treatment or the immunosuppressive agent of the present invention include, similarly to examples of RANKL, M-CSF, an M-CSF derivative, an M-CSF analog, an M-CSF fusion protein, and an M-CSF mimic. Such M-CSF, M-CSF derivative, M-CSF analog, and M-CSF fusion

protein can be prepared as recombinant proteins by gene-engineering techniques. Furthermore, a commercially available M-CSF preparation can also be used. An example of such M-CSF is Leukoprol (Trademark, general name: mirimostim).

[0034] RANKL alone may be administered to a subject or M-CSF alone may also be administered to a subject for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease or immunosuppression. Preferably, both RANKL and M-CSF are administered. When both RANKL and M-CSF are administered, the mixture of the two, that is, a combination preparation prepared by mixing the two can be administered simultaneously. Furthermore, a composition containing RANKL and a composition containing M-CSF are separately formulated, and then the two preparations can be mixed when used and then administered. Furthermore, the preparations may be administered separately in turn. Preferably, both RANKL and M-CSF are administered simultaneously. The composition for prevention or treatment or the immunosuppressive agent of the present invention is also a kit comprising a drug containing RANKL and a drug containing M-CSF for administration of RANKL and M-CSF separately.

[0035] Moreover, when the composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease of the present invention is used for treatment, the composition is administered to a patient affected with an inflammatory disease. Furthermore, when the composition is used for prevention, the composition is administered to a patient suspected of being affected with an inflammatory disease. For example, the composition is administered to a patient affected with a severe infectious disease who may be suspected of developing sepsis or SIRS. Furthermore, for prevention of postoperative infection, the composition of the present invention may be administered before invasive surgery. The immunosuppressive agent of the present invention comprising RANKL and/or M-CSF as an active ingredient is administered to a patient when a tissue or an organ is transplanted in the patient. The immunosuppressive agent of the present invention can suppress graft rejection associated with cell or organ and/or tissue transplantation and graft-versus-host disease.

[0036] The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease or the immunosuppressive agent of the present invention can be administered in various forms. For example, the composition can be orally administered in the form of tablets, capsules, fine granules, powders, syrups, or the like or can also be parenterally administered in the form of injections, drops, suppositories, sprays, eye drops, intranasal agents, and adhesive preparations, or the like.

[0037] The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease or the immunosuppressive agent of the present invention contains a carrier, a diluent, and an excipient, which are generally used in the pharmaceutical field. For example, as a carrier and an excipient for tablets, lactose, magnesium stearate, and the like are used. As an aqueous solution for injection, a physiological saline solution, an isotonic solution containing glucose or other adjunctive agents, or the like is used. These examples may also be used in combination with an appropriate solubilizing agent such as alcohol, polyalcohol such as propylene glycol, a nonionic surfactant, and the like. As an oily liquid, sesame oil, soybean oil, or the like is used. As a solubilizing agent, benzyl benzoate, benzylalcohol, or the like may also be used in combination.

[0038] The dose is varied depending on symptoms, age, body weights, and the like. The dose in the case of oral administration ranges from approximately 0.001 mg to 1000 mg per day, and administration may be performed once or in divided doses. Furthermore, the dose in the case of parenteral administration ranges from 0.001 mg to 1000 mg per administration, and administration is performed by intravenous injection, intraperitoneal injection, subcutaneous injection, or intramuscular injection or using a suppository, an eye drop, or the like. When RANKL and M-CSF are used in combination, the ratio of the dose of RANKL to the dose of M-CSF is not limited. RANKL and M-CSF may be administered in the same amounts, or the amount of either soluble RANKL or M-CSF to be administered may be greater than the other.

[0039] The present invention further encompasses a method for prevention or treatment of an infectious disease or an immunosuppression method, comprising administering soluble RANKL and/or M-CSF to a patient who needs prevention or treatment.

[0040] The present invention further encompasses the use of soluble RANKL and/or M-CSF for production of a composition for prevention or treatment of an infectious disease or the use of the same for production of an immunosuppressive agent.

[0041] The present invention further encompasses soluble RANKL and/or M-CSF to be used for treatment of an infectious disease or soluble RANKL and/or M-CSF to be used for immunosuppression.

Examples

[0042] The present invention is hereafter described in greater detail with reference to the following examples, although the present invention is not limited thereto.

[0043] The following materials and methods are used in the Examples.

Mice

[0044] Six to 10-week-old C57BL/6J mice were purchased from Oriental Yeast Co., Ltd. Homozygous mice lacking OPG and control heterozygous mice with a C57BL/6J background were purchased from Clea Japan. Mice lacking RANKL and mice lacking TLR4 with a C57BL/6J background were bred and maintained under specific pathogen-free

conditions (SPF). A powder diet was provided to mice lacking RANKL. All experiments were performed in accordance with guidelines for animal use at the Keio University School of Medicine or Oriental Yeast Co., Ltd.

M-CSF-dependent macrophage

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[0045] To generate M-CSF-dependent bone marrow-derived macrophages (MDBMs), bone marrow cells were harvested by flushing tibias and femurs with Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) containing 10% fetal calf serum (FCS) and antibiotics. After passage through a cell strainer, bone marrow cells were cultured overnight. Non-adherent cells were harvested and cultured in the presence of 10 ng/ml M-CSF. After 3 to 4 days, cells that had adhered to the wells were harvested using a cell scraper and then seeded as M-CSF-dependent bone marrow-derived macrophages at a concentration of 1×10^5 /well in a 24-well plate (Falcon). M-CSF-dependent spleen-derived macrophages (MDBMs) were generated from splenocytes by a method similar to the above method. All macrophages were cultured in the presence of 10 ng/ml M-CSF in all experiments.

15 Peritoneal macrophages

[0046] Peritoneal cells were harvested by flushing the peritoneal cavity of mice with complete medium (DMEM containing 10% FCS and antibiotics). The thus harvested cells were seeded at a concentration of 1×10^5 /well in a 24-well plate (Falcon). Cells were cultured for 6 hours, the plate was washed with PBS to remove non-adherent cells, and remaining cells were incubated in fresh medium. The thus obtained adherent cells were used as peritoneal macrophages.

In vitro tolerance experiments

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[0047] Macrophages were pretreated with different concentrations of soluble RANKL (< 0.10 endotoxin units/mg, R&D) or LPS (also referred to as lipopolysaccharide or endotoxin; LPS used in the Examples is S. Minnesota Re595, Sigma) for given periods of time. Cultured cells were subsequently washed twice with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and stimulated with LPS, flagellin derived from *Salmonella muenchen* (Calbiochem), CpG oligonucleotide (5'-TCCATgACgT-TCCTgATgCT-3'; SEQ ID NO: 12), or control GpC oligonucleotides (5'-TCCATgAgCTTCCTgATgCT-3, Proligo; SEQ ID NO: 13) as indicated in the description. In some experiments, 500 U/ml GM-CSF (Pepro Tec) was added 3 hours before stimulation of cells with LPS.

Mouse LPS administration

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[0048] LPS (S. Minnesota Re595, Sigma) was administered intraperitoneally. LPS (*E. coli* O55: B5, Sigma) was used in the Example as shown in Fig. 23. Blood was collected by heart puncture at given time points. Blood was allowed to clot for 1 hour and then centrifuged at 15000 rpm at 24°C for 20 minutes. The serum was stored at -80°C until cytokine assays.

Bacterial strain and infection experiment

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[0049] For an infection experiment, an overnight standing culture of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium χ 3306 strain (hereinafter, *Salmonella*) in Luria-Bartani broth (LB medium) was diluted and shaken, and mid-log phase bacteria were then collected by centrifugation. *Salmonella* was washed with PBS, diluted with Hanks' salt solution, and used to infect macrophages at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 10. After incubation at 37°C for 1 hour, macrophages were washed with PBS to remove extracellular *Salmonella* and then incubated in complete medium containing 25 μ g/ml gentamycin. After 3 hours, culture supernatants were harvested for cytokine assays. For oral infection with *Salmonella*, mice were subjected to fasting with no water and feed for 12 hours before infection, and then 3.3×10^7 CFU/g body weight of *Salmonella* was administered orally. Four days later, blood was collected by heart puncture.

50 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

[0050] TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-12 (p40) concentrations in macrophage culture supernatants were measured using ELISA sets (BD PharMingen). Soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations in mouse serum were measured using ELISA kits (R&D).

55 PT-PCR analysis

[0051] mRNA was prepared by collecting macrophages and homogenizing the macrophages in Isogen (Nippon gene). cDNA was synthesized using the Enhanced Avian HS RT-PCR kit (Sigma-Aldrich). Quantitative PCR was performed

using an ABI PRISM 7000 apparatus TaqMan Assay-on-demand (Applied Biosystems) and IL-6, TNF- α , IL-12 (p40), and Gapdh primers.

Statistical analysis

[0052] Data are expressed as means \pm SD (standard deviation). All data excluding those of the Example, the results of which are shown in Fig. 23, were analyzed by significant difference tests using the Student's t-test. Only in the Example, the results of which are shown in Fig. 23, significant difference tests were performed using a generalized Wilcoxon test.

[0053] The following results were obtained.

(1) Induction of RANKL tolerance in macrophages stimulated with bacterial components

[0054] First, M-CSF-dependent bone marrow-derived macrophages (MDBMs) were stimulated with soluble RANKL or LPS and then inflammatory cytokine production was measured (Fig. 1A to C). Fig. 1A to C show the lack of the induction of cytokine production because of soluble RANKL. MDBMs were stimulated with LPS or soluble RANKL with a concentration shown in Fig. 1 for 24 hours. Protein concentrations of inflammatory cytokines in culture supernatants were measured by ELISA. Bars in Fig. 1 represent means \pm SD (n = 3, culture well). As shown in Fig. 1A to C, it was revealed that while LPS significantly induced the production of cytokines such as TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-12 (p40), soluble RANKL with a concentration as high as 100 ng/ml did not induce detectable levels of cytokine production. Therefore, unlike LPS, soluble RANKL cannot induce inflammatory cytokines.

[0055] Next, MDBMs were pretreated for 24 hours with soluble RANKL by increasing the concentration of soluble RANKL in steps and then stimulated with LPS for 6 hours. The concentrations of TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-12 (p40) in the supernatants were measured by ELISA. As a result, it was revealed that pretreatment of soluble RANKL suppresses cytokine production resulting from subsequent stimulation with LPS in a soluble RANKL concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 2A to C). Fig. 2A to C show the protein concentration of each inflammatory cytokine, showing that RANKL-induced tolerance was induced in macrophages. MDBMs were pretreated with soluble RANKL for 24 hours (1°) and then stimulated with 100 ng/ml LPS for 6 hours (2°). As shown in Fig. 2A to C, such induced tolerance was also observed at a low concentration (as low as 1 ng/ml) of soluble RANKL.

[0056] The mRNA levels of TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-12 (p40) were measured with time over 6 hours after stimulation with LPS. Compared with macrophages not pretreated with soluble RANKL, macrophages pretreated with soluble RANKL showed significantly suppressed induction of cytokine mRNAs upon LPS stimulation (Fig. 3A to C). Fig. 3A to C show the mRNA level of each inflammatory cytokine, showing that RANKL-induced tolerance was induced in macrophages. MDBMs were pretreated with medium alone (open diamonds) or 10 ng/ml soluble RANKL (close diamonds) for 24 hours and then stimulated with 100 ng/ml LPS for 6 hours. Cells were harvested at each time point as in Fig. 3. Cytokine mRNA levels were measured by quantitative PCR. Values are normalized to Gapdh.

[0057] Next, the duration of pretreatment with soluble RANKL was shortened to 24 hours, 12 hours, and 6 hours. MDBMs were pretreated with 1 ng/ml soluble RANKL for given periods of time as in Fig. 4 (1°) and then stimulated with LPS (2°). As a result, it was revealed that even as short as 6 hours of pretreatment significantly suppressed the induction of TNF- α production in response to stimulation with LPS (Fig. 4).

[0058] To examine whether or not RANKL-induced tolerance takes place in macrophages other than MDBMs, an experiment was then conducted using peritoneal macrophages (PMs) and M-CSF-dependent spleen-derived macrophages (MDSMs). Peritoneal macrophages (PMs) and M-CSF-dependent spleen-derived macrophages (MDSMs) were pretreated with 50 ng/ml soluble RANKL for 24 hours (1°) and then stimulated with LPS (2°). As a result, the induction of TNF- α production in response to stimulation with LPS was suppressed in these macrophages when the macrophages had been pretreated with soluble RANKL (Fig. 5).

[0059] Finally, MDBMs were pretreated with soluble RANKL for 24 hours and then stimulated with flagellin, CpG oligonucleotide, and Salmonella. MDBMs were pretreated with 10 ng/ml soluble RANKL for 24 hours (1°) and then stimulated with 1×10^{-11} M flagellin or 3 nM CpG DNA for 6 hours or with Salmonella for 3 hours (2°). Cytokines in the culture supernatants were measured by ELISA. As a result, it was revealed that pretreatment with soluble RANKL suppressed the induction of TNF- α production in response to stimulation with the bacterial components or Salmonella (Fig. 6A to C). Bars in Fig. 6 represent means \pm SD (n = 3, culture well). **, P<0.05; ***, P<0.01" represent the results compared with open bars. These results suggest that soluble RANKL lowers the responsiveness of macrophages to LPS or other bacterial components.

(2) Attenuation of RANKL-induced tolerance by soluble RANKL removal or GM-CSF treatment

[0060] To examine whether or not RANKL-induced tolerance is reversible, MDBMs were treated with soluble RANKL for 24 hours and then cultured in soluble-RANKL-free medium for another 24 hours. MDBMs were treated with medium

alone (Med) or 10 ng/ml soluble RANKL for 24 hours (Day 1), treated with medium alone (Med) or 10 ng/ml soluble RANKL for another 24 hours (Day 2), and then stimulated with 100 ng/ml LPS for 6 hours. Culture supernatants (n = 3) were harvested for measurement of cytokine concentrations by ELISA. Compared with a control group, production of TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-12 (p40) was sufficiently or at least partially restored, demonstrating that RANKL-induced tolerance is reversible (Fig. 7A to C). Bars in Fig. 7 represent means \pm SD. "**, P<0.01" represent the results compared with close bars.

[0061] GM-CSF is known to inhibit RANKL/RANK signaling. Hence, the effects of GM-CSF on RANKL-induced tolerance were examined. MDSMs were pretreated with soluble RANKL for 24 hours and then treated with soluble RANKL-free GM-CSF-containing medium for 3 hours. Subsequently, cells were stimulated with LPS and then TNF- α concentrations were measured. Specifically, MDBMs were treated with 10 ng/ml soluble RANKL for 24 hours (1 $^{\circ}$), stimulated with 500 U/ml GM-CSF for 3 hours (2 $^{\circ}$), and then stimulated with 100 ng/ml LPS for 6 hours (3 $^{\circ}$). The results are shown in Fig. 8. TNF- α concentrations (n = 3) in the culture supernatants were measured by ELISA. Bars in Fig. 8 represent means \pm SD. *, P<0.01. Data representative among three experiments are shown. As shown in Fig. 8, although GM-CSF itself did not induce TNF- α production, brief treatment with GM-CSF significantly increased TNF- α production in macrophages pretreated with soluble RANKL. These results suggest that GM-CSF attenuates RANKL-induced tolerance (Fig. 8). Taken together, it was demonstrated by the Example that short treatment with GM-CSF can restore the responsiveness of macrophages to LPS, as in the case of soluble RANKL removal.

(3) Dynamic shift of serum soluble RANKL and OPG levels due to LPS administration and bacterial infection

[0062] To compare physiological and pathological soluble RANKL concentrations in serum, LPS was injected intraperitoneally into mice and then serum soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations were measured. LPS was injected intraperitoneally into C57BL/6J mice (n = 24) (1 μ g/g body weight). Blood was collected at each time point as in Fig. 9 (n = 3, mouse/point). Serum soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations were measured by ELISA. The serum soluble RANKL concentration was approximately 150 pg/ml and OPG concentration was approximately 2000 pg/ml prior to LPS injection. The results are shown in Fig. 9A and B. Bars in Fig. 9 represent means \pm SD. "**, P<0.05; ***, P<0.01" show the results compared with that of 0h. Surprisingly, soluble RANKL concentration dramatically fell at 6 hours after LPS injection, while OPG concentration was up-regulated on hour 6 and later. Furthermore, C57BL/6J mice (n = 6) were orally infected with 3.3×10^7 CFU/g body weight of *Salmonella* (infection). Control mice were caused to drink PBS (control). After 4 days, blood was collected and then serum soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations were measured by ELISA. The results are shown in Fig. 10A and B. As shown in Fig. 10, down-regulation of serum soluble RANKL and up-regulation of OPG were also observed on day 4 after oral infection with *Salmonella*. Bars in Fig. 10 represent means \pm SD (n = 3). *, P<0.05; **, P<0.01. These results demonstrate that serum soluble RANKL and OPG levels are dynamically regulated in response to LPS and bacterial infection.

(4) Abnormal cytokine production in mice lacking RANKL and mice lacking OPG

[0063] To examine the effects of physiological serum soluble RANKL on LPS-induced cytokine production, *Tnfsf11* $^{-/-}$ mice lacking RANKL were analyzed. Fig. 11A and B show serum soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations in wild-type mice and mice lacking RANKL (*Tnfsf11* $^{-/-}$), as measured by ELISA (n = 4 for each genotype). Bars in Fig. 11 represent means \pm SD. "**, P<0.05; ***, P<0.01" show the results compared with that of the control. As predicted, serum soluble RANKL was not detectable in *Tnfsf11* $^{-/-}$ mice, but OPG levels were slightly higher in *Tnfsf11* $^{-/-}$ mice than in wild-type mice.

[0064] Furthermore, LPS (2 μ g/g body weight) was injected intraperitoneally. Ninety minutes later, blood of wild-type mice and *Tnfsf11* $^{-/-}$ mice were collected. Serum cytokines were measured by ELISA. After LPS injection, significantly elevated TNF- α production and IL-6 production were observed in *Tnfsf11* $^{-/-}$ mice (Fig. 12A to C). Bars in Fig. 12 represent means \pm SD. "**, P<0.05; ***, P<0.01" show the results compared with that of the control. These results are consistent with the notion that the lack of RANKL-induced tolerance potentiates production of inflammatory cytokines in *Tnfsf11* $^{-/-}$ mice.

[0065] To further examine the role of RANKL-induced tolerance in mice, *Tnfrsf11b* $^{-/-}$ mice lacking OPG were analyzed. Fig. 13A and B show serum soluble RANKL and OPG concentrations in wild-type mice and mice lacking OPG (*Tnfrsf11b* $^{-/-}$), as measured by ELISA (n = 5 for each genotype). Bars in Fig. 13 represent means \pm SD. "**, P<0.05; ***, P<0.01" show the results compared with that of the control. Compared with control heterozygous mice lacking OPG, physiological serum soluble RANKL concentration was approximately 10 times higher in *Tnfrsf11b* $^{-/-}$ mice. Therefore, it can be said that mice lacking OPG are always exposed to high soluble RANKL concentrations.

[0066] Furthermore, LPS (2 μ g/g body weight) was injected intraperitoneally. Ninety (90) minutes later, blood was collected from wild-type mice and *Tnfrsf11b* $^{-/-}$ mice and then serum cytokines were measured by ELISA. The results are shown in Fig. 14A to C. Bars in Fig. 14 represent means \pm SD. "**, P<0.05; ***, P<0.01" show the results compared with that of the control. It was revealed that after LPS injection, IL-6 production significantly decreased in *Tnfrsf11b* $^{-/-}$ mice.

Therefore, it was demonstrated that chronic exposure to high soluble RANKL concentrations suppresses inflammatory cytokine production in mice lacking OPG.

(5) Hypersensitivity of mice lacking RANKL to LPS

[0067] To analyze the effects of abnormal inflammatory cytokine production in mice lacking RANKL, we intraperitoneally injected a high concentration of LPS into wild-type mice and *Tnfsf11^{-/-}* mice and then compared the resulting survival percentages. A high dose of LPS (130 μ g/g body weight) was intraperitoneally injected into 6-week-old wild-type mice (n = 10) and *Tnfsf11^{-/-}* mice (n = 5), and then survival curves were generated. As a result, while 90% of wild-type mice (n = 10, open square) survived at 24 hours after injection, all *Tnfsf11^{-/-}* mice (n = 5, close square) died within 24 hours (Fig. 15). *Tnfsf11^{-/-}* mice were hypersensitive to LPS. These results suggest that physiological serum soluble RANKL functions to protect mice from endotoxin shock.

(6) Decreased TLR4 by soluble RANKL

[0068] When macrophages were treated with soluble RANKL for 24 hours, the mRNA level of TLR4 was significantly suppressed. Even when macrophages were treated with soluble RANKL, stimulated with LPS, and then the mRNA level of TLR4 at this time was observed with time, the same tendency was observed (Fig. 16A). Bars in Fig. 16 represent means \pm SD. Moreover, it was revealed by flow cytometry analysis that 24 hours of treatment of macrophages with soluble RANKL suppresses the expression of TLR4-MD2 complex on cell surfaces (Fig. 16B). Since TLR4 is an LPS receptor, it was suggested that such a decreased TLR4 level plays a role in the mechanism of RANKL tolerance.

(7) Suppression of antigen presentation by soluble RANKL

[0069] It was revealed by flow cytometry analysis that 24 hours of treatment of macrophages with soluble RANKL results in significant decreases in the expression of MHCII, CD80, and CD86 on the surfaces (Fig. 17, continuous lines represent the results of the group treated with soluble RANKL and broken lines (gray) represent the results of the control group). MHCII is a molecule for presenting foreign antigens to lymphocytes and co-stimulatory molecules such as CD80 and CD86 are considered to be essential at this time.

[0070] Therefore, decreased expression levels of these molecules suggest that soluble RANKL is capable of suppressing antigen presentation by macrophages.

(8) c-Fos-independent RANKL tolerance

[0071] Transduction of RANKL/RANK signal in osteoclast differentiation requires the c-Fos transcription factor. Mice lacking c-Fos are unable to produce osteoclasts. To examine whether or not c-Fos is required for RANKL tolerance to occur, macrophages derived from mice lacking c-Fos were analyzed. Macrophages derived from mice lacking c-Fos were pretreated with 1 ng/ml LPS for 24 hours and then stimulated with 100 ng/ml LPS to observe LPS tolerance. It was revealed that LPS tolerance occurred similarly to the case of the wild-type mice (Fig. 18 A and B). Moreover, macrophages derived from the same were pretreated with 10 ng/ml soluble RANKL for 24 hours and then stimulated with 100 ng/ml LPS to observe RANKL tolerance. Thus, it was also revealed that RANKL tolerance occurred similarly to the case of the wild-type mice (Fig. 18 C and D). Bars in Fig. 18 represent means \pm SD. Therefore, it can be concluded that LPS tolerance or RANKL tolerance is c-Fos-independent. That is, RANKL tolerance should not be considered to be only the "phenomenon of macrophage differentiation" in the process during which macrophages differentiate into multinucleated osteoclasts.

(9) Mouse acute toxicity test

[0072] Mice used herein were 7- to 8-week-old C57BL/6N (female) mice.

[0073] LPS used herein was Lipopolysaccharides from *Escherichia coli* O55:B5 (Sigma). Sterile water (1.0 ml) was added to 10 mg each of LPS for dissolution and then the solution was used. M-CSF used herein was Leukoprol (KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO Co., Ltd.). PBS (1.0 ml) was added to 50 μ g each of M-CSF for dissolution and then the solution was used.

Preparation of GST-RANKL

[0074] *SalI*, *NotI* site was added to cDNA encoding human-type RANKL residues 140 to 317 by PCR. With the use of these endonucleases, the sequence was cloned downstream of Glutathione S-transferase of pGEX-4T-2 (GE healthcare; Genbank Accession Number U13854). The nucleotide sequence of cDNA encoding human-type RANKL residues

140 to 317 and the corresponding amino acid sequence are shown in Fig. 19. Moreover, the restriction enzyme map of a vector containing the RANKL gene is shown in Fig. 20. Furthermore, the nucleotide sequence of the vector is shown in Fig. 21A and 21B. The nucleotide sequence in Fig. 21 B is continued from the nucleotide sequence in Fig. 21 A. After induction of IPTG (final concentration: 0.5 mM)-mediated protein expression in BL21 (DE3) *Escherichia coli* (Invitrogen), microbes were suspended in an extraction buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, and 1% (v/v) TritonX-100) and then disrupted at 4°C using an ultrasonicator. After centrifugation at 18000×g for 15 minutes, the supernatants were collected and then subjected to a Glutathione Sepharose (Trademark) column. Subsequently, the resultants were washed with a buffer for washing (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, and 0.1% (v/v) TritonX-100). Subsequently, elution was performed with a Glutathione solution (20 mM reduced glutathione, 50 mM Tris-HCl, and pH8.0). The molecular weight and the purity of GST-RANKL purified by SDS-PAGE were confirmed, followed by filtration. The molecular weight was 47.0 kDa and the purity was 95% or higher. Furthermore, endotoxin concentrations were measured by limulus ameocyte lysate assay, so that the concentrations were confirmed to be less than 1 EU/μg.

[0075] A method for constructing a GST-RANKL expression vector is shown in Fig. 22.

Test of administration of LPS, RANKL, and M-CSF

[0076] Ten (10) μg of GST-RANKL, 2 μg of M-CSF, 2 μg of M-CSF + 10 μg of GST-RANKL, and PBS as a control were separately administered intraperitoneally to C57BL/6N mice (9 to 10 mice per group). After 24 hours, LPS (2.5 mg/mouse) was administered intraperitoneally. Subsequent survival was observed until hour 144 after the administration.

[0077] The results are shown in Fig. 23. As shown in Fig. 23, survival% was significantly high ($P < 0.03$) when RANKL and M-CSF had been administered.

[0078] All publications, patents, and patent applications cited herein are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Sequence Listing Free Text

[0079]

SEQ ID NOS: 3 and 4: GST-RANKL (aa127-317)

SEQ ID NOS: 5 and 6: GST-RANKL (aa140-317)

SEQ ID NOS: 7 and 8: GST-RANKL (aa159-317)

SEQ ID NOS: 9 to 13: synthesis

SEQUENCE LISTING

5

<110> KEIO UNIVERSITY

<110> ORIENTAL YEAST Co., Ltd.

10

<120> A method of detecting inflammatory diseases and a composition for preventing or treating inflammatory diseases

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<130> PH-2808-PCT

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<160> 13

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<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

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<210> 1

<211> 2201

<212> DNA

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<213> Homo sapiens

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<222> (129)..(1082)

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 10 Leu Met Lys Gly Gly Ser Thr Lys Tyr Trp Ser Gly Asn Ser Glu Phe
 15 255 260 265 270

cat ttt tat tcc ata aac gtt ggt gga ttt ttt aag tta cgg tct gga 986
 20 His Phe Tyr Ser Ile Asn Val Gly Gly Phe Phe Lys Leu Arg Ser Gly
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10 <213> Homo sapiens

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 25 35 40 45
 Phe Val Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly Leu Gly Gln Val Val Cys Ser Val
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 35 Glu Asp Gly Thr His Cys Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Arg Leu His Glu Asn
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 40 Ala Asp Phe Gln Asp Thr Thr Leu Glu Ser Gln Asp Thr Lys Leu Ile
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 Pro Asp Ser Cys Arg Arg Ile Lys Gln Ala Phe Gln Gly Ala Val Gln
 45 115 120 125
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 50 130 135 140
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 55 Glu Ala Gln Pro Phe Ala His Leu Thr Ile Asn Ala Thr Asp Ile Pro

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5 Ser Gly Ser His Lys Val Ser Leu Ser Ser Trp Tyr His Asp Arg Gly
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 180 185 190
 10 Trp Ala Lys Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Phe Ser Asn Gly Lys Leu Ile Val
 195 200 205
 15 Asn Gln Asp Gly Phe Tyr Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Asn Ile Cys Phe Arg His
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 His Glu Thr Ser Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Glu Tyr Leu Gln Leu Met Val
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 20 Tyr Val Thr Lys Thr Ser Ile Lys Ile Pro Ser Ser His Thr Leu Met
 245 250 255
 25 Lys Gly Gly Ser Thr Lys Tyr Trp Ser Gly Asn Ser Glu Phe His Phe
 260 265 270
 Tyr Ser Ile Asn Val Gly Gly Phe Phe Lys Leu Arg Ser Gly Glu Glu
 275 280 285
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<211> 1275

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<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: GST-RANKL

(aa127-317)

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25 aaacgtattg aagctatccc acaaattgat aagtacttga aatccagcaa gtatatagca 600

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55 <211> 442

<212> PRT

5 <213> Artificial Sequence

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10 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: GST-RANKL
(aa127-317)

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Tyr Glu Arg Asp Glu Gly Asp Lys Trp Arg Asn Lys Lys Phe Glu Leu
30 35 40 45

Gly Leu Glu Phe Pro Asn Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Ile Asp Gly Asp Val Lys
35 50 55 60

Leu Thr Gln Ser Met Ala Ile Ile Arg Tyr Ile Ala Asp Lys His Asn
40 65 70 75 80

Met Leu Gly Gly Cys Pro Lys Glu Arg Ala Glu Ile Ser Met Leu Glu
45 85 90 95

Gly Ala Val Leu Asp Ile Arg Tyr Gly Val Ser Arg Ile Ala Tyr Ser
50 100 105 110

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5 Lys Asp Phe Glu Thr Leu Lys Val Asp Phe Leu Ser Lys Leu Pro Glu
 115 120 125

10 Met Leu Lys Met Phe Glu Asp Arg Leu Cys His Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn
 130 135 140

15 Gly Asp His Val Thr His Pro Asp Phe Met Leu Tyr Asp Ala Leu Asp
 145 150 155 160

20 Val Val Leu Tyr Met Asp Pro Met Cys Leu Asp Ala Phe Pro Lys Leu
 165 170 175

25 Val Cys Phe Lys Lys Arg Ile Glu Ala Ile Pro Gln Ile Asp Lys Tyr
 180 185 190

30 Leu Lys Ser Ser Lys Tyr Ile Ala Trp Pro Leu Gln Gly Trp Gln Ala
 195 200 205

35 Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Asp His Pro Pro Lys Ser Asp Leu Val Pro Arg
 210 215 220

40 Gly Ser Pro Gly Ile Pro Gly Ser Thr Arg Ala Ala Ala Ser Leu Val
 225 230 235 240

45 Pro Arg Gly Ser Pro Gly Ile Pro Gly Ser Thr Val Gln Lys Glu Leu
 245 250 255

50 Gln His Ile Val Gly Ser Gln His Ile Arg Ala Glu Lys Ala Met Val
 260 265 270

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5 Asp Gly Ser Trp Leu Asp Leu Ala Lys Arg Ser Lys Leu Glu Ala Gln
275 280 285

10 Pro Phe Ala His Leu Thr Ile Asn Ala Thr Asp Ile Pro Ser Gly Ser
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15 His Lys Val Ser Leu Ser Ser Trp Tyr His Asp Arg Gly Trp Ala Lys
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20 Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Phe Ser Asn Gly Lys Leu Ile Val Asn Gln Asp
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25 Gly Phe Tyr Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Asn Ile Cys Phe Arg His His Glu Thr
340 345 350

30 Ser Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Glu Tyr Leu Gln Leu Met Val Tyr Val Thr
355 360 365

35 Lys Thr Ser Ile Lys Ile Pro Ser Ser His Thr Leu Met Lys Gly Gly
370 375 380

40 Ser Thr Lys Tyr Trp Ser Gly Asn Ser Glu Phe His Phe Tyr Ser Ile
385 390 395 400

45 Asn Val Gly Gly Phe Phe Lys Leu Arg Ser Gly Glu Glu Ile Ser Ile
405 410 415

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Phe Gly Ala Phe Lys Val Arg Asp Ile Asp

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<211> 1236

<212> DNA

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<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: GST-RANKL

(aa140-317)

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<212> PRT

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: GST-RANKL

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(aal40-317)

<400> 6

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Thr Arg Leu Leu Leu Glu Tyr Leu Glu Glu Lys Tyr Glu Glu His Leu

20

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50

Tyr Glu Arg Asp Glu Gly Asp Lys Trp Arg Asn Lys Lys Phe Glu Leu

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Gly Leu Glu Phe Pro Asn Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Ile Asp Gly Asp Val Lys
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Leu Thr Gln Ser Met Ala Ile Ile Arg Tyr Ile Ala Asp Lys His Asn
 10 65 70 75 80

Met Leu Gly Gly Cys Pro Lys Glu Arg Ala Glu Ile Ser Met Leu Glu
 15 85 90 95

Gly Ala Val Leu Asp Ile Arg Tyr Gly Val Ser Arg Ile Ala Tyr Ser
 20 100 105 110

Lys Asp Phe Glu Thr Leu Lys Val Asp Phe Leu Ser Lys Leu Pro Glu
 25 115 120 125

Met Leu Lys Met Phe Glu Asp Arg Leu Cys His Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn
 30 130 135 140

Gly Asp His Val Thr His Pro Asp Phe Met Leu Tyr Asp Ala Leu Asp
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Val Val Leu Tyr Met Asp Pro Met Cys Leu Asp Ala Phe Pro Lys Leu
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Val Cys Phe Lys Lys Arg Ile Glu Ala Ile Pro Gln Ile Asp Lys Tyr
 45 180 185 190

Leu Lys Ser Ser Lys Tyr Ile Ala Trp Pro Leu Gln Gly Trp Gln Ala
 50 195 200 205

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Tyr Ser Ile Asn Val Gly Gly Phe Phe Lys Leu Arg Ser Gly Glu Glu
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EP 2 020 445 A1

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<210> 8

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<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: GST-RANKL

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(aa159-317)

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<400> 8

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Val Cys Phe Lys Lys Arg Ile Glu Ala Ile Pro Gln Ile Asp Lys Tyr
 10 180 185 190

Leu Lys Ser Ser Lys Tyr Ile Ala Trp Pro Leu Gln Gly Trp Gln Ala
 15 195 200 205

Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Asp His Pro Pro Lys Ser Asp Leu Val Pro Arg
 20 210 215 220

Gly Ser Pro Gly Ile Pro Gly Ser Thr Arg Ala Ala Ala Ser Leu Val
 25 225 230 235 240

Pro Arg Gly Ser Pro Gly Ile Pro Gly Ser Thr Lys Leu Glu Ala Gln
 30 245 250 255

Pro Phe Ala His Leu Thr Ile Asn Ala Thr Asp Ile Pro Ser Gly Ser
 35 260 265 270

His Lys Val Ser Leu Ser Ser Trp Tyr His Asp Arg Gly Trp Ala Lys
 40 275 280 285

Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Phe Ser Asn Gly Lys Leu Ile Val Asn Gln Asp
 45 290 295 300

Gly Phe Tyr Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Asn Ile Cys Phe Arg His His Glu Thr
 50 305 310 315 320

EP 2 020 445 A1

5 Ser Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Glu Tyr Leu Gln Leu Met Val Tyr Val Thr
325 330 335

10 Lys Thr Ser Ile Lys Ile Pro Ser Ser His Thr Leu Met Lys Gly Gly
340 345 350

15 Ser Thr Lys Tyr Trp Ser Gly Asn Ser Glu Phe His Phe Tyr Ser Ile
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20 Asn Val Gly Gly Phe Phe Lys Leu Arg Ser Gly Glu Glu Ile Ser Ile
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic

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<211> 178

30 <212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic

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Claims

1. A method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and/or OPG as a marker in a biological sample.
2. The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to claim 1, which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL as a marker in a biological sample, comprising determining that a subject is affected with an inflammatory disease when the concentration of soluble RANKL in a biological sample is lower than that of a normal subject.
3. The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to claim 1, which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of OPG as a marker in a biological sample, comprising determining that a subject is affected with an inflammatory disease when the concentration of OPG in a biological sample is higher than that of a normal subject.
4. The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to claim 1, which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and OPG as markers in a biological sample, comprising determining that a subject is affected with an inflammatory disease when the ratio of the concentration of soluble RANKL to the concentration of OPG in a biological sample is lower than that of a normal subject.
5. The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to claim 1, which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL as a marker in a biological sample, comprising measuring membrane-type RANKL existing on a cell in a biological sample by a flow cytometric method.
6. The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to claim 1, which is a method for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and OPG as markers in a biological sample, comprising measuring membrane-type RANKL existing on a cell in a biological sample by a flow cytometric method and then determining that a subject is affected with an inflammatory disease when the ratio of the amount of membrane-type RANKL measured to the concentration of OPG is lower than that of a normal subject.
7. The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to claim 5 or 6, in which the cell in a biological sample is a peripheral blood cell.
8. The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to any one of claims 1 to 7, in which the inflammatory disease is an infectious disease, an allergic disease, or an autoimmune disease.
9. The method for detection of an inflammatory disease according to claim 8, in which the inflammatory disease is sepsis.
10. A detection reagent for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and/or OPG as a marker, comprising an anti-RANKL antibody and/or an anti-OPG antibody.
11. A detection reagent for detection of an inflammatory disease with the use of RANKL and/or OPG as a marker, comprising an anti-RANKL antibody and an anti-OPG antibody.
12. The detection reagent for detection of an inflammatory disease according to claim 10 or 11, in which the inflammatory disease is an infectious disease, an allergic disease, or an autoimmune disease.
13. The detection reagent for detection of an inflammatory disease according to claim 12, in which the inflammatory

disease is sepsis.

5 14. A composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease, comprising RANKL and/or M-CSF as an active ingredient.

15. The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to claim 14, comprising RANKL and M-CSF as active ingredients.

10 16. The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to claim 15, in which the composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease is a combination preparation.

17. The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to claim 15, in which the composition is a kit comprising a drug that contains RANKL and a drug that contains M-CSF.

15 18. The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to any one of claims 15 to 17, which is **characterized in that** RANKL and/or M-CSF is administered before surgery, so as to prevent a postoperative inflammatory disease.

20 19. The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to any one of claims 15 to 18, in which the inflammatory disease is an infectious disease, an allergic disease, or an autoimmune disease.

20. The composition for prevention or treatment of an inflammatory disease according to claim 19, in which the inflammatory disease is sepsis.

25 21. An immunosuppressive agent, comprising RANKL and/or M-CSF as an active ingredient.

22. The immunosuppressive agent according to claim 21, comprising RANKL and M-CSF as active ingredients.

30 23. The immunosuppressive agent according to claim 22, in which the immunosuppressive agent is a combination preparation.

35 24. The immunosuppressive agent according to claim 23, in which the immunosuppressive agent is a kit comprising a drug that contains RANKL and a drug that contains M-CSF.

Fig. 1

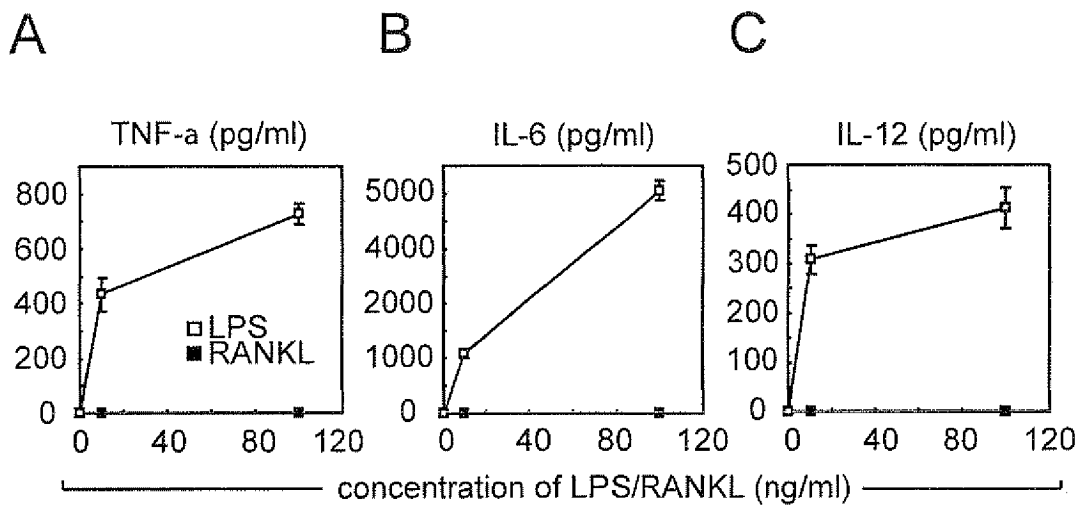


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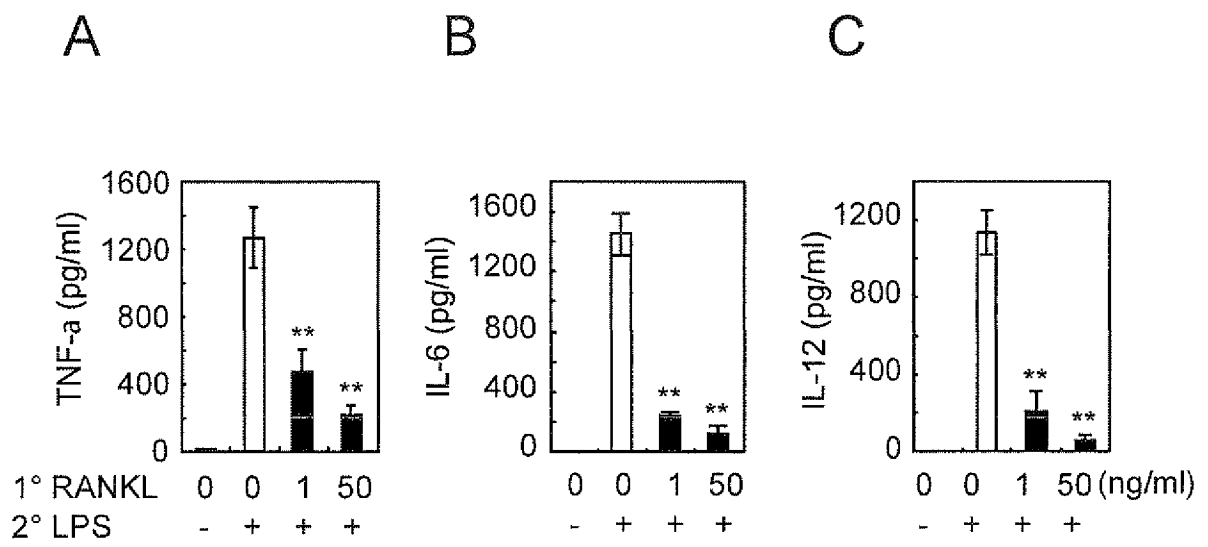


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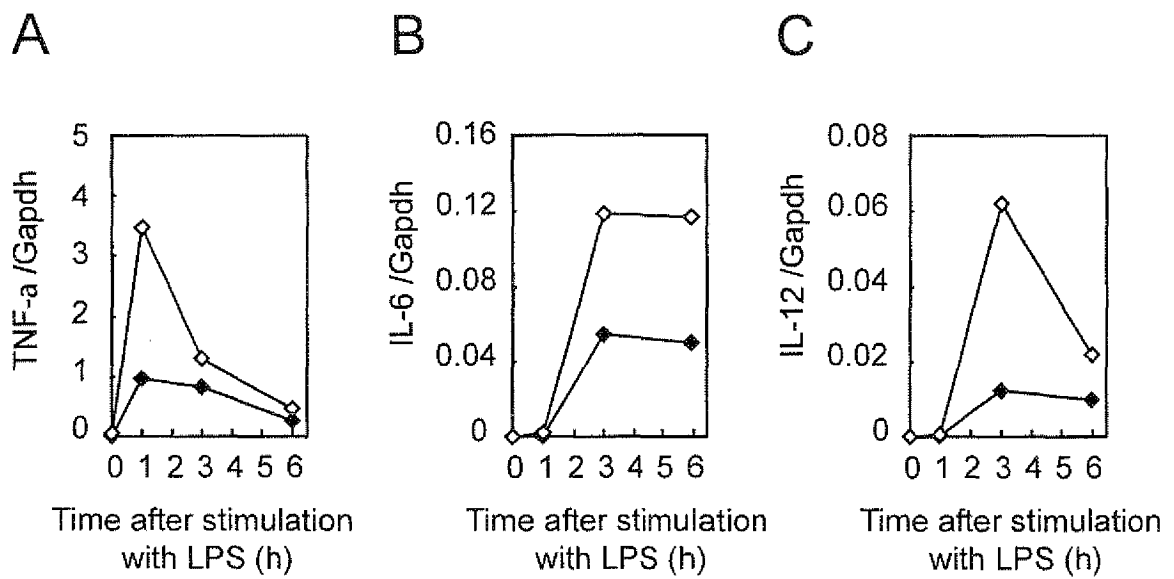


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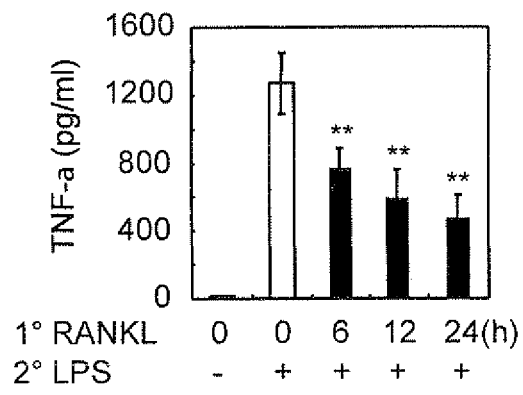


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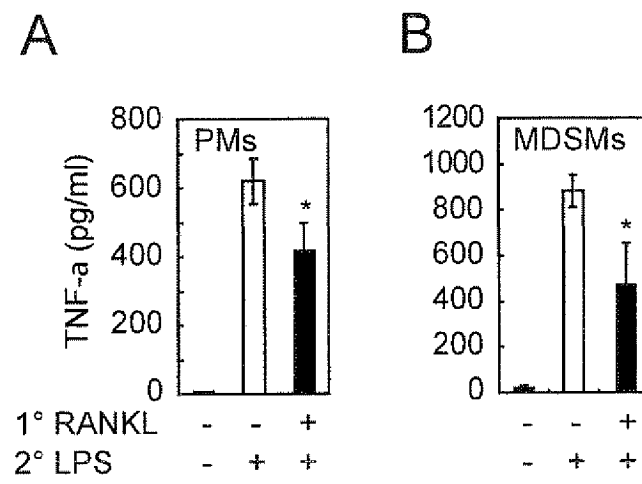


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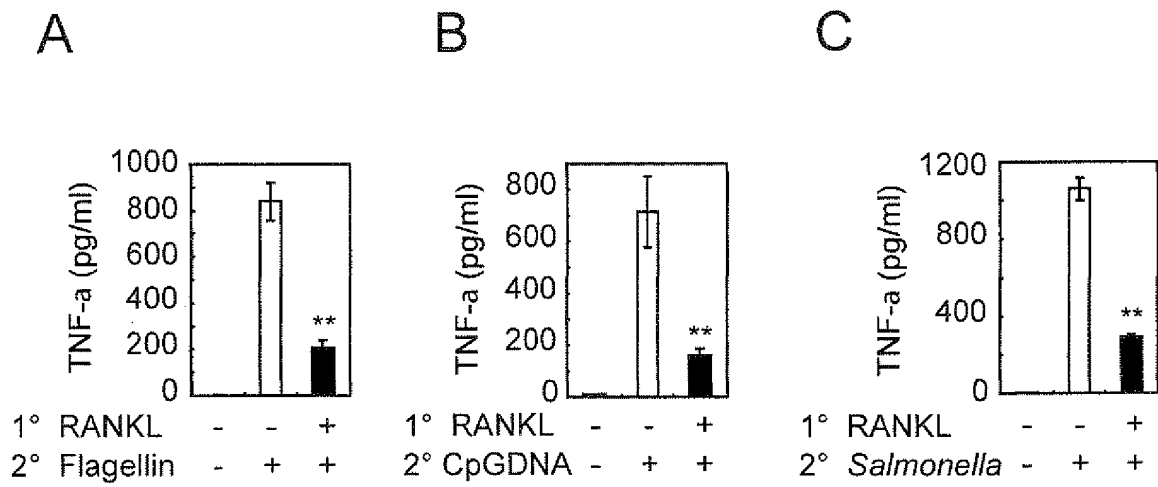


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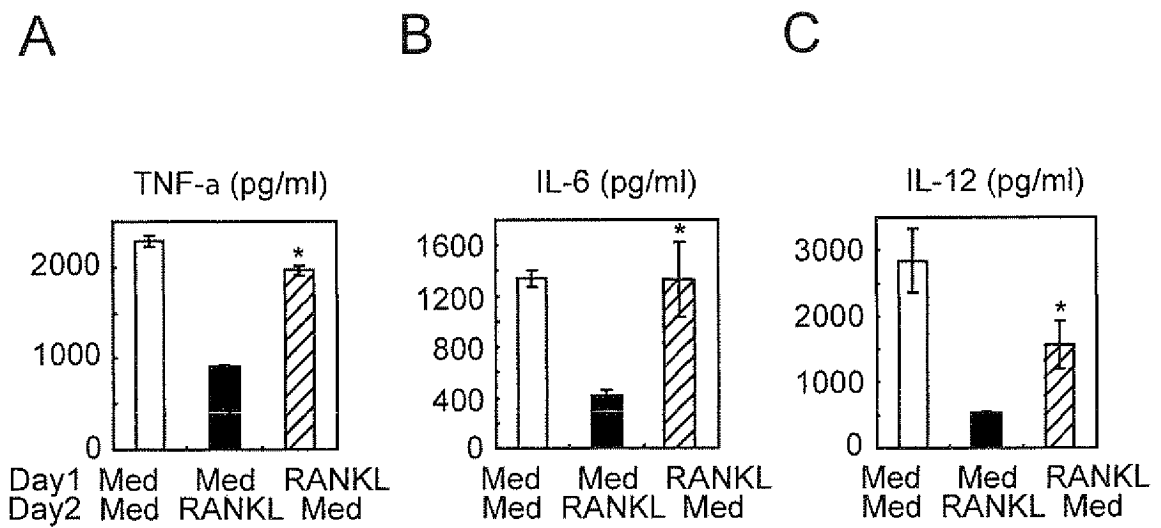


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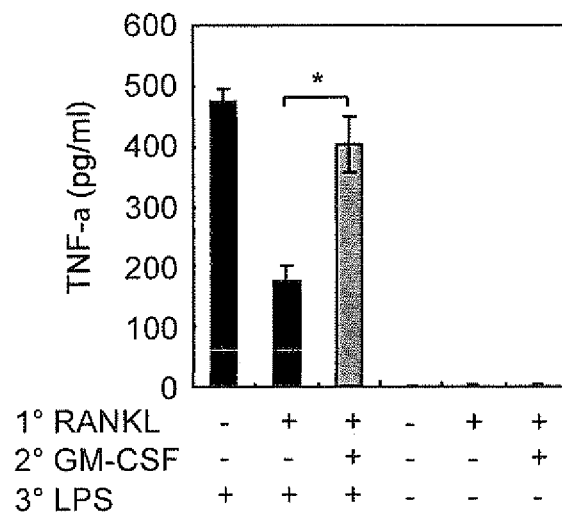


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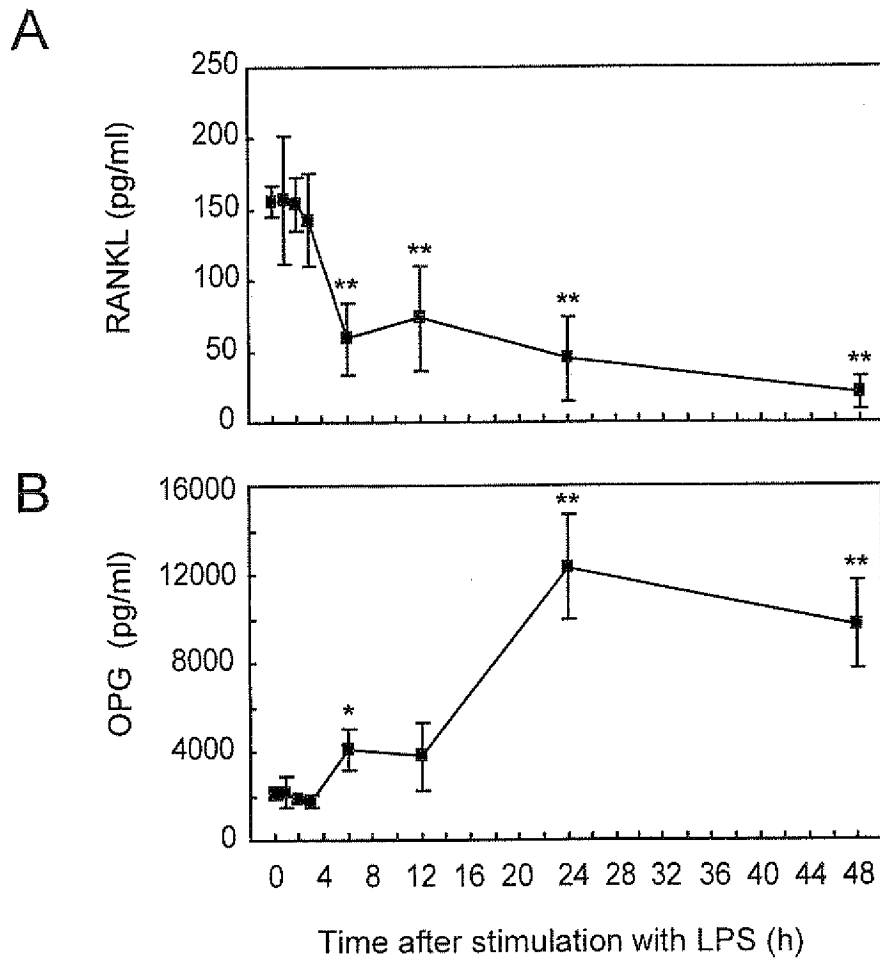
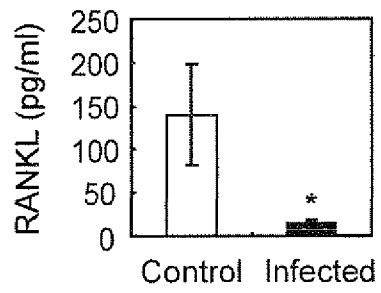


Fig. 10

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B

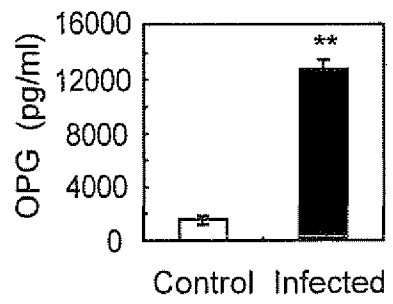
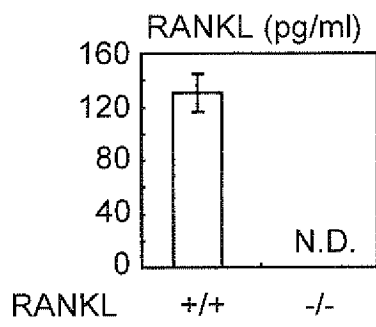


Fig. 11

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B

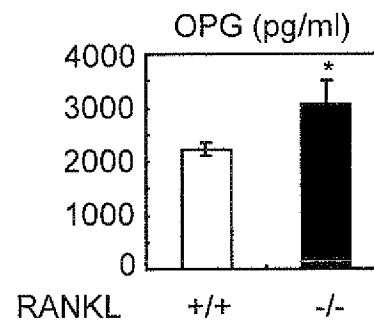


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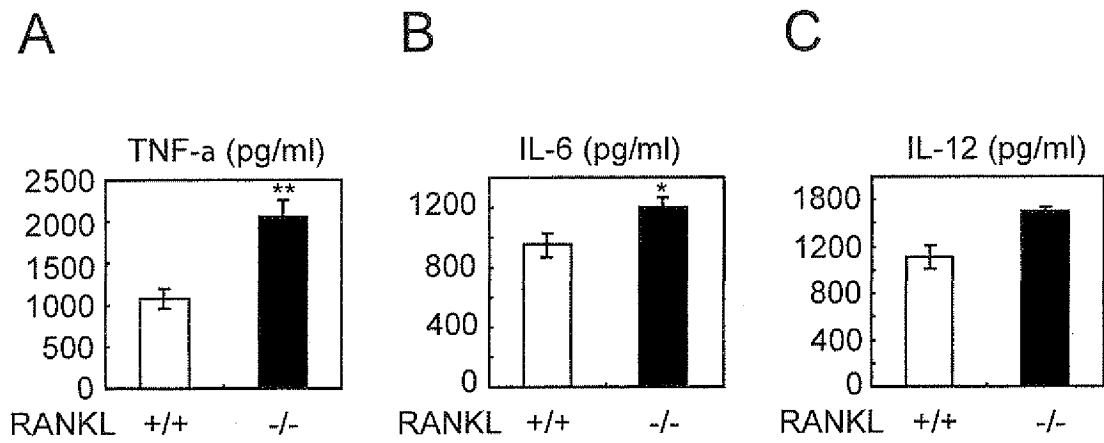
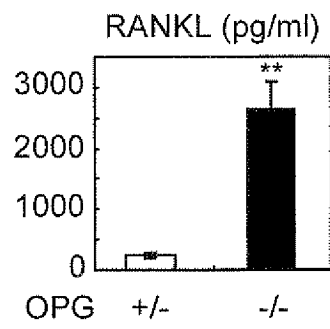


Fig. 13

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B

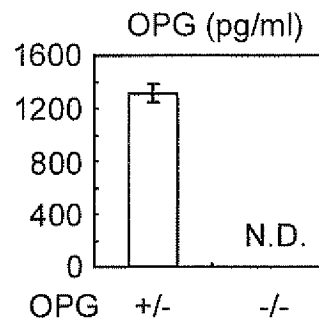


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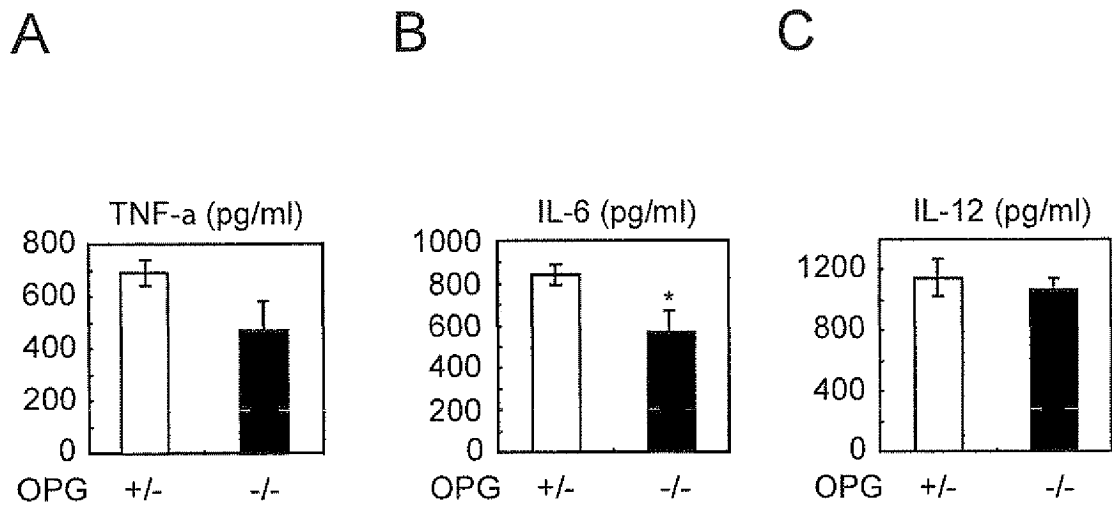


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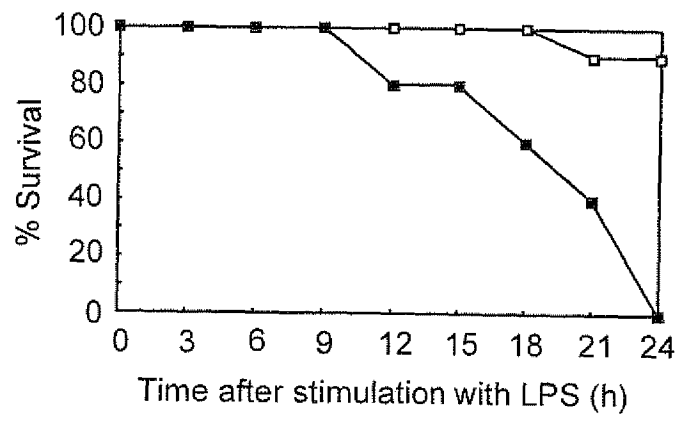


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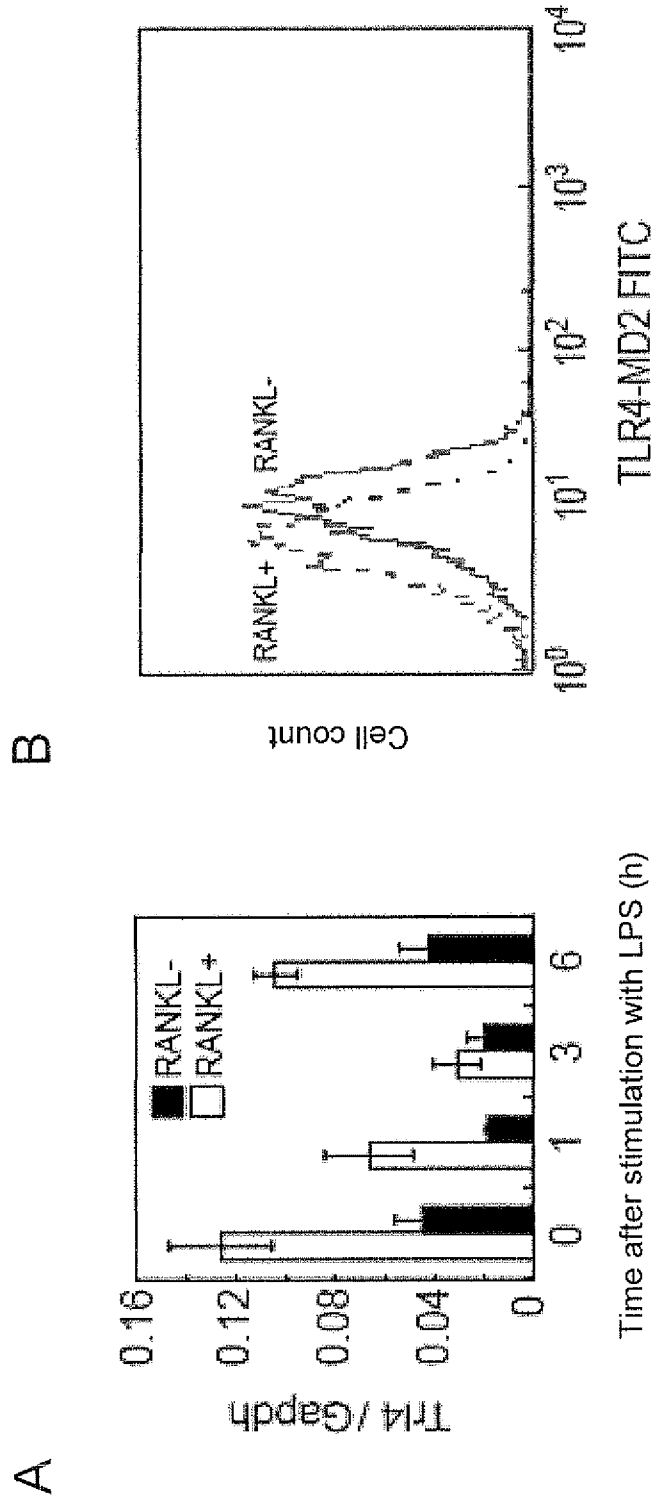


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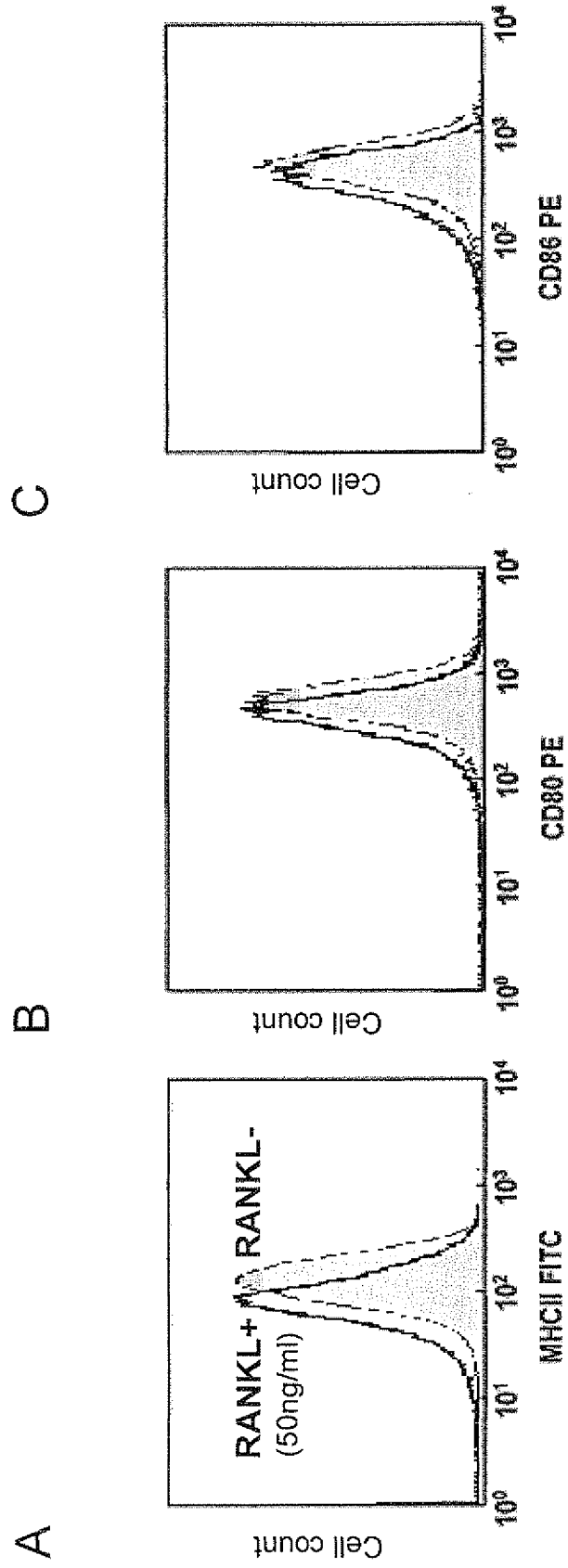


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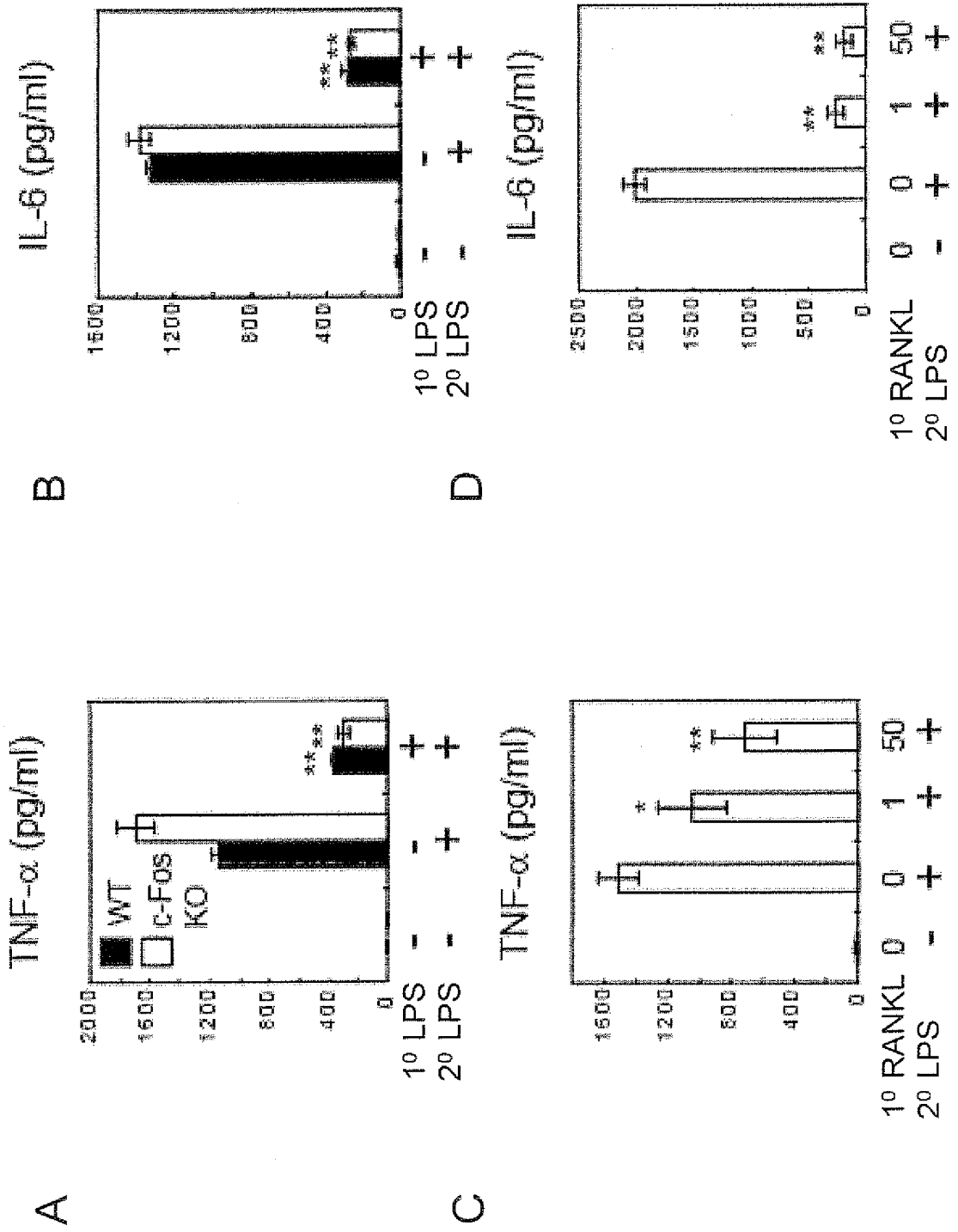


Fig. 19

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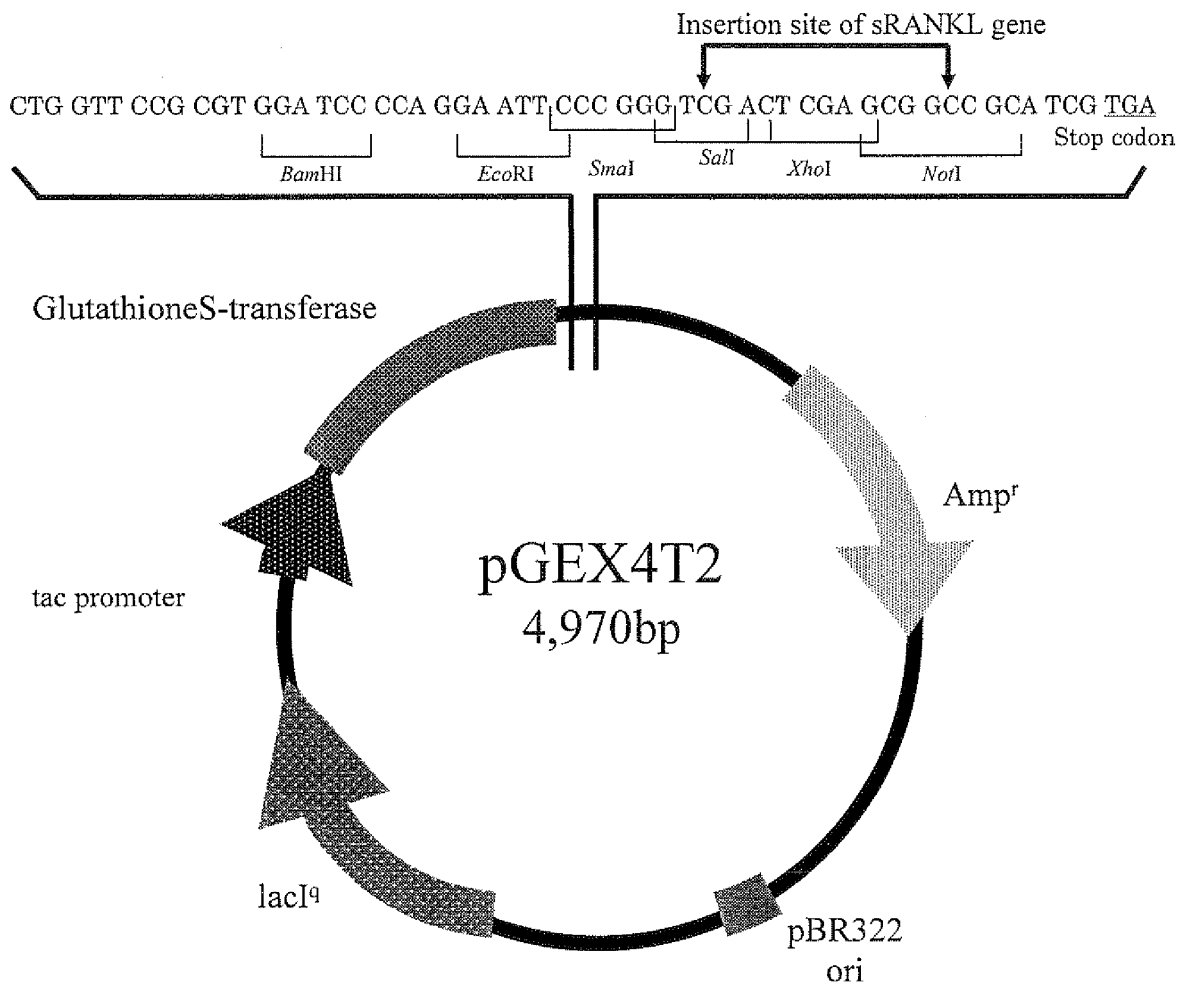


Fig. 21A

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1561 GAACGTTTTT CAATGATGAG CACTTTTTAA GTTCTGCTAT GTGGCGCGGT ATTATCCCGT
1621 GTTGACGCCG GGCAAGAGCA ACTCGGTCGC CGCATACACT ATTCTCAGAA TGAAGTTGGT
1681 GAGTACTCAC CAGTCACAGA AAAGCATCTT ACGGATGGCA TGACAGTAAG AGAATTATGC
1741 AGTGCTGCCA TAACCATGAG TGATAACACT GCGGCCAACT TACTTCTGAC AACGATCGGA
1801 GGACCGAAGG AGCTAACCGC TTTTTGCAC AACATGGGGG ATCATGTAAC TCGCCTTGAT
1861 CGTTGGGAAC CCGAGCTGAA TGAAGCCATA CCAAACGAGC AGCGTGACAC CACGATGCCT
1921 GCAGCAATGG CAACAACGTT GCGCAAATA TTAAGTGGC AACTACTTAC TCTAGCTTCC
1981 CGGCAACAAT TAATAGACTG GATGGAGCGG GATAAAGTTG CAGGACCACT TCTGCGCTCG
2041 GCCCTTCCGG CTGGCTGGTT TATTGCTGAT AAATCTGGAG CCGGTGAGCG TGGGTCTCGC
2101 GGTATCATTG CAGCACTGGG GCCAGATGGT AAGCCCTCCC GTATCGTAGT TATCTACACC
2161 ACGGGGAGTC AGGCAACTAT GGATGAACGA AATAGACAGA TCGCTGAGAT AGGTGCCTCA
2221 CTGATTAAGC ATTGGTAACT GTCAGACCAA GTTACTCAT ATATACTTTA GATTGATTTA
      β-lactamase termination codon
2281 AAACCTCATT TTTAATTTAA AAGGATCTAG GTGAAGATCC TTTTGTATA TCTCATGACC
2341 AAAATCCCTT AACGTGAGTT TTCGTTCCAC TGAGCGTCAG ACCCCGTAGA AAAGATCAAA
2401 GGATCTTCTT GAGATCCTTT TTTCTGCGC GTAATCTGCT GCTTGCAAAC AAAAAACCA
2461 CCGCTACCAG CGGTGGTTTG TTTGCCGGAT CAAGAGCTAC CAACTCTTTT TCCGAAGGTA
2521 ACTGGCTTCA GCAGAGCGCA GATACCAAT ACTGTCCTTC TAGTGTAGCC GTAGTTAGGC
2581 CACCACTTCA AGAACTCTGT AGCACCOCCT ACATACCTCG CTCTGCTAAT CCTGTTACCA
2641 GTGGCTGCTG CCAAGTGGCA TAAGTCGTGT CTTACCGGGT TGGACTCAAG ACGATAGTTA

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Fig. 21B

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2701 CCGGATAAGG CGCAGCGGTC GGGCTGAACG GGGGGTTCGT GCACACAGCC CAGCTTGGAG
2761 CGAACGACCT ACACCGAACT GAGATACCTA CAGCGTGAGC TATGAGAAAAG CGCCACGCTT
2821 CCCGAAGGGA GAAAGGCGGA CAGGTATCCG GTAAGCGGCA GGGTCGGAAC AGGAGAGCGC
2881 ACCAGGGAGC TTCCAGGGGG AAACGCCTGG TATCTTTATA GTCCTGTCGG GTTTCGCCAC
2941 CTCTGACTTG AGCGTCGATT TTTGTGATGC TCGTCAGGGG GGCGGAGCCT ATGGAAAAAC
3001 GCCAGCAACG CGGCCTTTTT ACGGTTCCCTG GCCTTTTGTCT GGCCTTTTGC TCACATGTTC
3061 TTTCTGCGT TATCCCCTGA TTCTGTGGAT AACCGTATTA CCGCCTTTGA GTGAGCTGAT
3121 ACCGCTCGCC GCAGCCGAAC GACCGAGCGC AGCGAGTCAG TGAGCGAGGA AGCGGAAGAG
3181 CGCCTGATGC GGTATTTTCT CCTTACGCAT CTGTGCGGTA TTTACACCCG CATAAATTCC
3241 GACACCATCG AATGGTGCAA AACCTTTCGC GGTATGGCAT GATAGCGCCC GGAAGAGAGT
3301 CAATTCAGGG TGGTGAATGT GAAACCAGTA ACGTTATACG ATGTCGCAGA GTATGCCGGT
lacIq initiation codon
3361 GTCTCTTATC AGACCGTTTC CCGCGTGGTG AACCGGCCA GCCACGTTTC TCGGAAAAACG
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3481 CAACTGGCGG GCAAACAGTC GTTGTGATG GCGGTTGCCA CCTCCAGTCT GGCCCTGCAC
3541 GCGCCGTCGC AAATTGTCGC GCGGATTAAA TCTCGCGCCG ATCAACTGGG TGCCAGCGTG
3601 GTGGTGTCTGA TGGTAGAACG AAGCGGCGTC GAAGCCTGTA AAGCGGCGGT GCACAATCTT
3661 CTCGCGCAAC GCGTCAGTGG GCTGATCATT AACTATCCGC TGGATGACCA GGATGCCATT
3721 GCTGIGGAAG CTGCCTGCAC TAATGTTCCG GCGTTATTTC TTGATGTCTC TGACCAGACA
3781 CCCATCAACA GTATTATTTT CTCCCATGAA GACGGTACGC GACTGGGCGT GGAGCATCTG
3841 GTCGCAATTGG GTCACCAGCA AATCGCGCTG TTAGCGGGCC CATTAAAGTTC TGTCTCGGCG
3901 CGTCTGCGTC TGGCTGGCTG GCATAAATAT CTCACTCGCA ATCAAATTCA GCCGATAGCG
3961 GAACGGGAAG GCGACTGGAG TGCCATGTCC GGTTTTCAAC AAACCATGCA AATGCTGAAT
4021 GAGGGCATCG TTCCCACTGC GATGCTGGTT GCCAACGATC AGATGGCGCT GGGCGCAATG
4081 CGCGCCATTA CCGAGTCCGG GCTGCGCGTT GGTGCGGATA TCTCGGTAGT GGGATACGAC
4141 GATACCGAAG ACAGTCATG TTATATCCCG CCGTTAACCA CCATCAAACA GGATTTTCGC
4201 CTGCTGGGGC AAACCAGCGT GGACCCTTG CTGCAACTCT CTCAGGGCCA GGCGGTGAAG
4261 GGCAATCAGC TGTGCCCCGT CTCACTGGTG AAAAGAAAAA CCACCCTGGC GCCCAATACG
4321 CAAACCGCCT CTCCCAGCGC GTTGGCCGAT TCATTAATGC AGCTGGCAGC ACAGGTTTCC
4381 CCACTGGAAA GCGGGCAGTG AGCGCAACGC AATTAATGTG AGTTAGCTCA CTCATTAGGC
lacIq termination codon
4441 ACCCCAGGCT TTACTTTTA TGCTTCCGGC TCGTATGTTG TGTGGAATTG TGAGCGGATA
4501 ACAATTTTAC ACAGGAAACA GCTATGACCA TGATTACGGA TTCACTGGCC GTCGTTTTAC
4561 AACGTCGTGA CTGGGAAAAC CCTGGCGTTA CCAACTTAA TCGCCTTGCA GCACATCCCC
4621 CTTTCGCCAG CTGGCGTAAT AGCGAAGAGG CCCGCACCGA TCGCCCTTCC CAACAGTTGC
4681 GCAGCCTGAA TGGCGAATGG CGCTTGCCT GGTTCCTGGC ACCAGAAGCG GTGCCGAAA
4741 GCTGGCTGGA GTGCGATCTT CCTGAGGCCG AACTGTGCTG CGTCCCCTCA AACTGGCAGA
4801 TGCACGGTTA CGATGCGCCC ATCTACACCA ACGTAACCTA TCCCATTACG GTCATCCCGC
4861 CGTTTGTTC CACGGAGAAT CCGACGGGTT GTTACTCGCT CACATTTAAT GTTGATGAAA
4921 GCTGGCTACA GGAAGGCCAG ACGCGAATTA TTTTGTGATG CGTTGGAATT

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Position of tac promoter:183-211

β -lactamase gene:1, 378-2, 238

lacIq gene:3, 319-4, 401

Fig. 22

Method for preparation of recombinant DNA
 Expression of sRANKL in *E. coli*

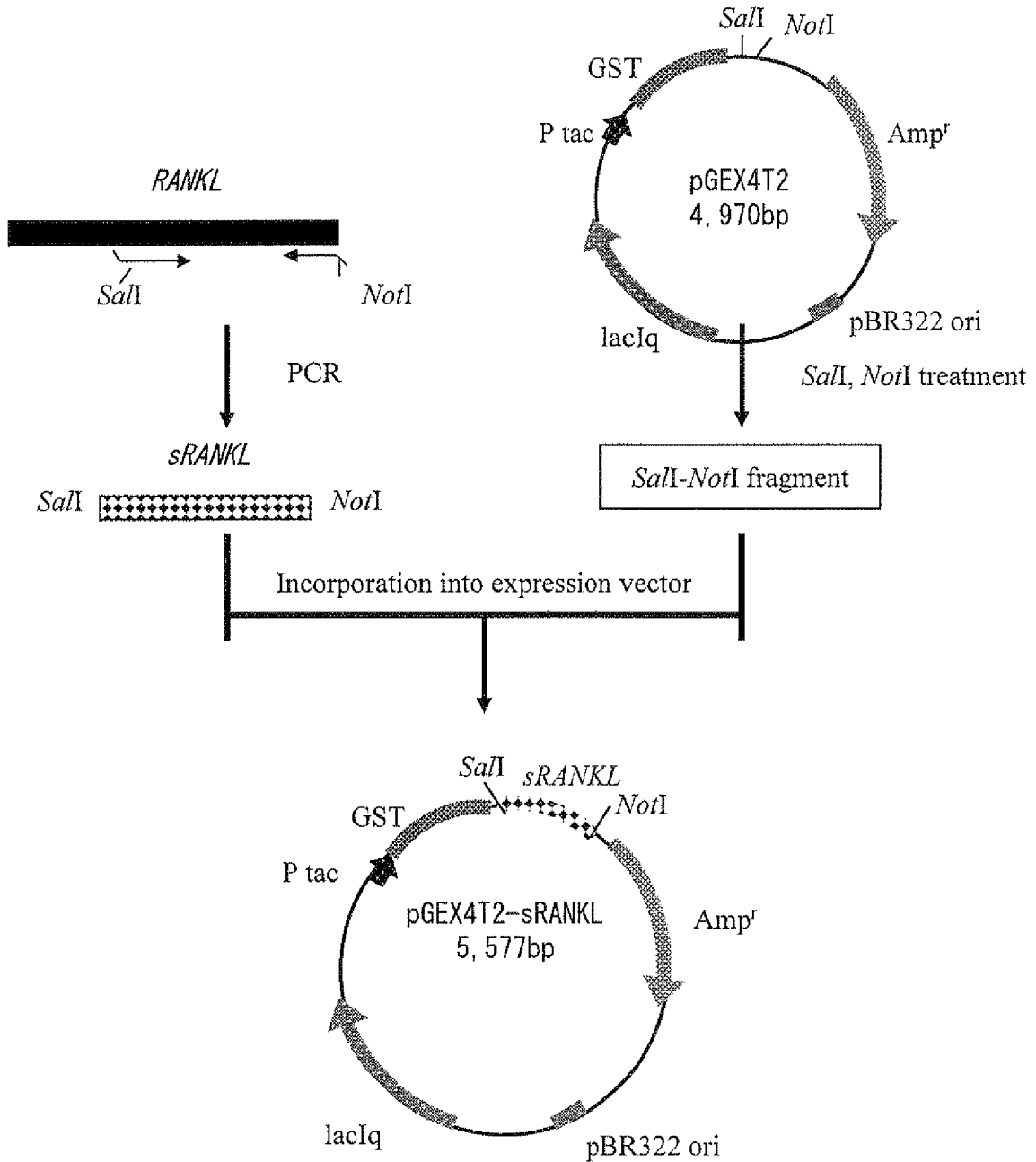
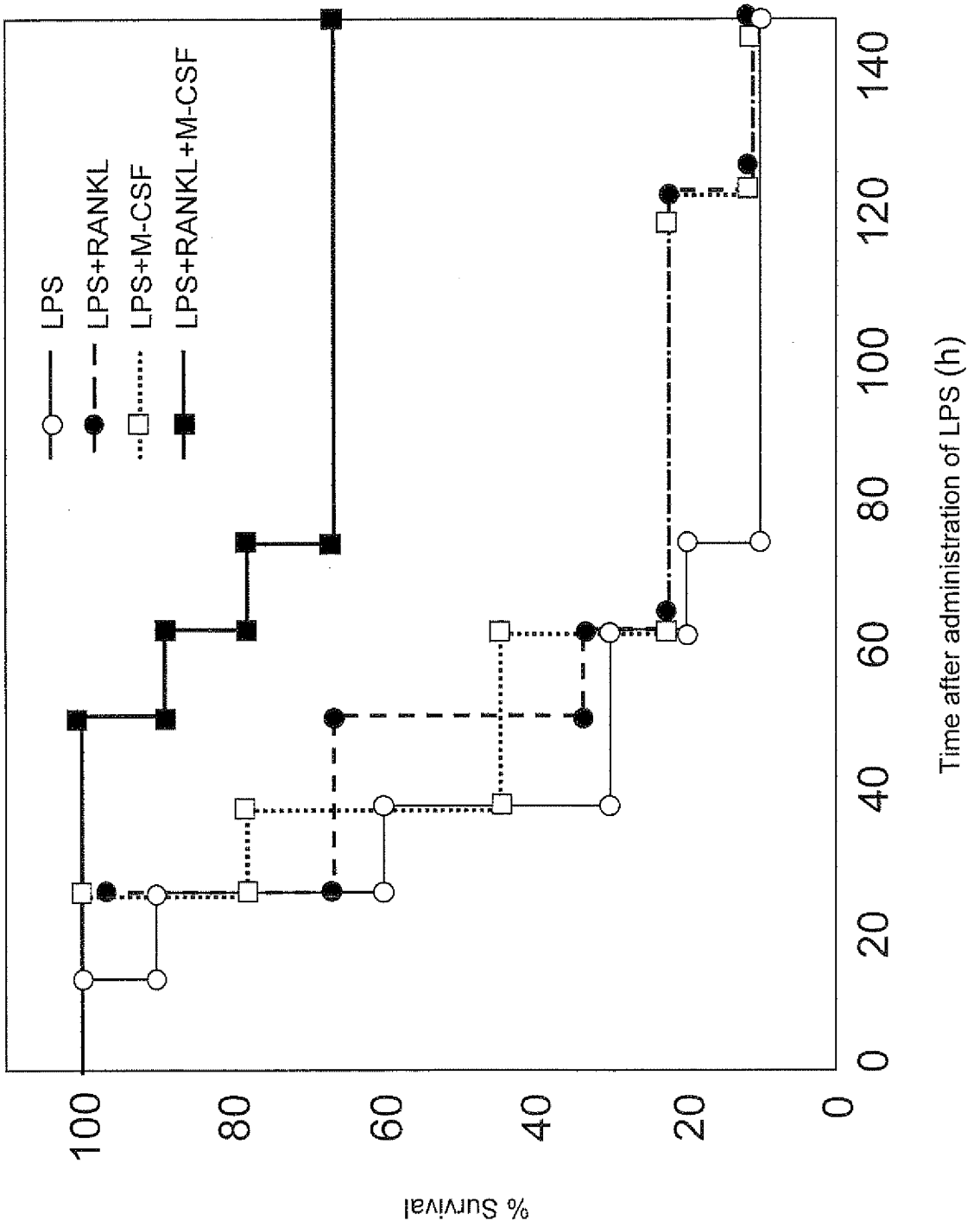


Fig. 23



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2006/309602

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER <i>C12Q1/00(2006.01)i, A61K38/00(2006.01)i, A61P31/00(2006.01)i, A61P37/00(2006.01)i, C07K16/28(2006.01)i, C12N15/09(2006.01)i, C12Q1/68(2006.01)i, G01N33/483(2006.01)i, G01N33/53(2006.01)i</i> According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) <i>C12Q1/00, A61K38/00, A61P31/00, A61P37/00, C07K16/28, C12N15/09, C12Q1/68, G01N33/483, G01N33/53</i>		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) BIOSIS/WPI (DIALOG), MEDLINE (STN), JSTPlus (JDream2)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	SUDA, K. et al., Suppression of osteoprotegerin expression by prostaglandin E2 is crucially involved in lipopolysaccharide-induced osteoclast formation. <i>J. Immunol.</i> , 2004, Vol.172, No.4, pages 2504 to 2510	1-13
Y	MOSCHEN A.R. et al., The RANKL/OPG system is activated in inflammatory bowel disease and relates to the state of bone loss. <i>Gut.</i> , 2005, Vol.54, No.4, pages 479 to 487.	1-13
X	Naotaka YASUDA, "Hakotsu Saibo Bunka no Signal Dentatsu", <i>Igaku no Ayumi</i> , 2003, Vol.205, No.3, pages 187 to 189	14, 18-21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents:		
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 09 August, 2006 (09.08.06)		Date of mailing of the international search report 22 August, 2006 (22.08.06)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2006/309602

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	MARUYAMA, K. et al., RANKL can induce tolerance against bacterial components., The Japanese Society for Immunology Gakujutsu Shukai Kiroku, 2005, Vol.35, page 184, (2-E-W26-13-O/P)	1-13
A	GORI F. et al., The expression of osteoprotegerin and RANK ligand and the support of osteoclast formation by stromal-osteoblast lineage cells is developmentally regulated. Endocrinology., 2000, Vol.141, No.12, pages 4768 to 4776.	1-24
A	GRAVALLESE E.M., Bone destruction in arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis., 2002, Vol.61, Suppl.2, p.ii84-86.	1-13
A	HIRAYAMA, T. et al., Osteoclast formation and activity in the pathogenesis of osteoporosis in rheumatoid arthritis. Rheumatology., 2002, Vol.41, No.11, pages 1232 to 1239.	14-24
A	RIVOLLIER A. et al., Immature dendritic cell transdifferentiation into osteoclasts: a novel pathway sustained by the rheumatoid arthritis microenvironment. Blood., 2004, Vol.104, No.13, pages 4029 to 4037.	14-24
A	ANANDARAJAH A. P. et al., Anti-RANKL therapy for inflammatory bone disorders: Mechanisms and potential clinical applications. J.Cell. Biochem., 2006 Feb., Vol.97, No.2, pages 226 to 232.	14-24

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (April 2005)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2006/309602

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
See extra sheet.

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, payment of a protest fee..
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet (2)) (April 2005)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2006/309602

Continuation of Box No.III of continuation of first sheet(2)

Reference document:

Naotaka Yasuda, "Signal Transduction of osteoclast differentiation" in the Progress of Medicine, 2003, Vol.25, No.3, p.187-189.

In the document cited above, it is disclosed that there is a connection between RANKL and a cytokine which is a marker for an inflammation and between RANKL and rheumatoid arthritis which is an inflammatory disease. Therefore, persons skilled in the art who read the disclosure would understand that RANKL can serve as a marker of a inflammatory disease. That is, the document almost suggests that RANKL is a marker for an inflammatory disease.

Consequently, in the present application, the inventions relating to the detection of an inflammatory disease using both of RANKL and OPG of claims 1-13, the inventions relating to the detection of an inflammatory disease and the pharmaceutical composition using RANKL only of claims 1-24, the inventions relating to the detection of an inflammatory disease using OPG only of claims 1-13, the inventions relating to the pharmaceutical composition comprising both RANKL and M-CSF as active ingredients of claims 14-24 and the inventions relating to the pharmaceutical composition comprising M-CSF only as an active ingredient of claims 14-24 cannot be considered as a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general inventive concept. Thus, it is considered that the present application includes five groups of inventions.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- JP 2004526748 A [0009]
- JP 2002509430 A [0009] [0017]
- WO 9846644 A [0009] [0017]

Non-patent literature cited in the description

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- **ASAYAMA et al.** *Keio J Med*, 1998, vol. 47, 19 [0003]
- **ENDO et al.** *Journal of Infection*, 1999, vol. 73, 197 [0003] [0003]
- **REINHART et al.** *Crit Care Med*, 2001, vol. 29, 765 [0003]
- **ONO et al.** *Am J Surg*, 2004, vol. 188, 150 [0003]
- **DONNELLY et al.** *Nat Med*, 1997, vol. 3, 320 [0003]
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- **SEVERANSKY et al.** *Sepsis*, 1999, vol. 3, 11 [0007] [0007] [0007] [0007] [0007]
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- **BERNARD et al.** *N Engl J Med*, 1987, vol. 317, 1565 [0007]
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专利名称(译)	用于预防或治疗炎性疾病的炎性疾病和组合物的检测		
公开(公告)号	EP2020445A1	公开(公告)日	2009-02-04
申请号	EP2006746349	申请日	2006-05-12
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	学校法人庆应义塾 东方酵母工业株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	庆应大学 东方酵母有限公司.		
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发明人	MARUYAMA, KENTA, C/O KEIO UNIVERSITY MATSUO, KOICHI, C/O KEIO UNIVERSITY YASUDA, HISATAKA, C/O ORIENTAL YEAST CO., LTD.		
IPC分类号	C12Q1/00 A61K38/00 A61P31/00 A61P37/00 C07K16/28 C12N15/09 C12Q1/68 G01N33/483 G01N33/53		
CPC分类号	A61K38/191 A61K38/193 A61P29/00 A61P31/00 A61P31/10 C12Q1/6883 C12Q2600/158 G01N33/566 G01N2333/70575 G01N2800/26 Y02A50/481 A61K2300/00		
其他公开文献	EP2020445A4 EP2020445B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明提供了一种检测炎性疾病的新方法和一种用于预防或治疗炎性疾病的新组合。检测炎性疾病的方法包括使用RANKL和/或OPG作为生物样品中的标记物。用于预防或治疗炎性疾病的组合物包含RANKL和/或M-CSF作为活性成分。

SEQUENCE LISTING

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preventing or treating inflammatory diseases
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