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(54) **PEPTOID LIGANDS FOR ISOLATION AND TREATMENT OF AUTOIMMUNE T-CELLS**

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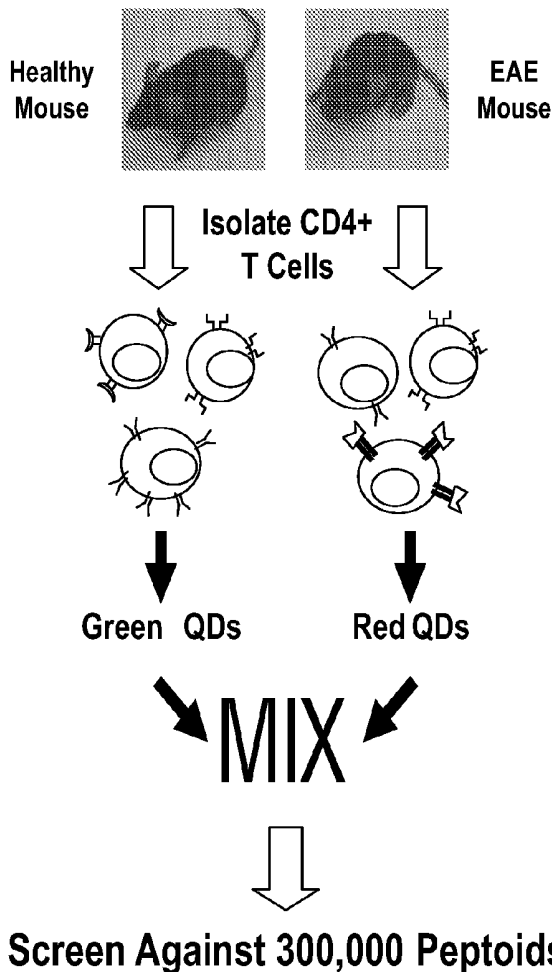
(57) **ABSTRACT**

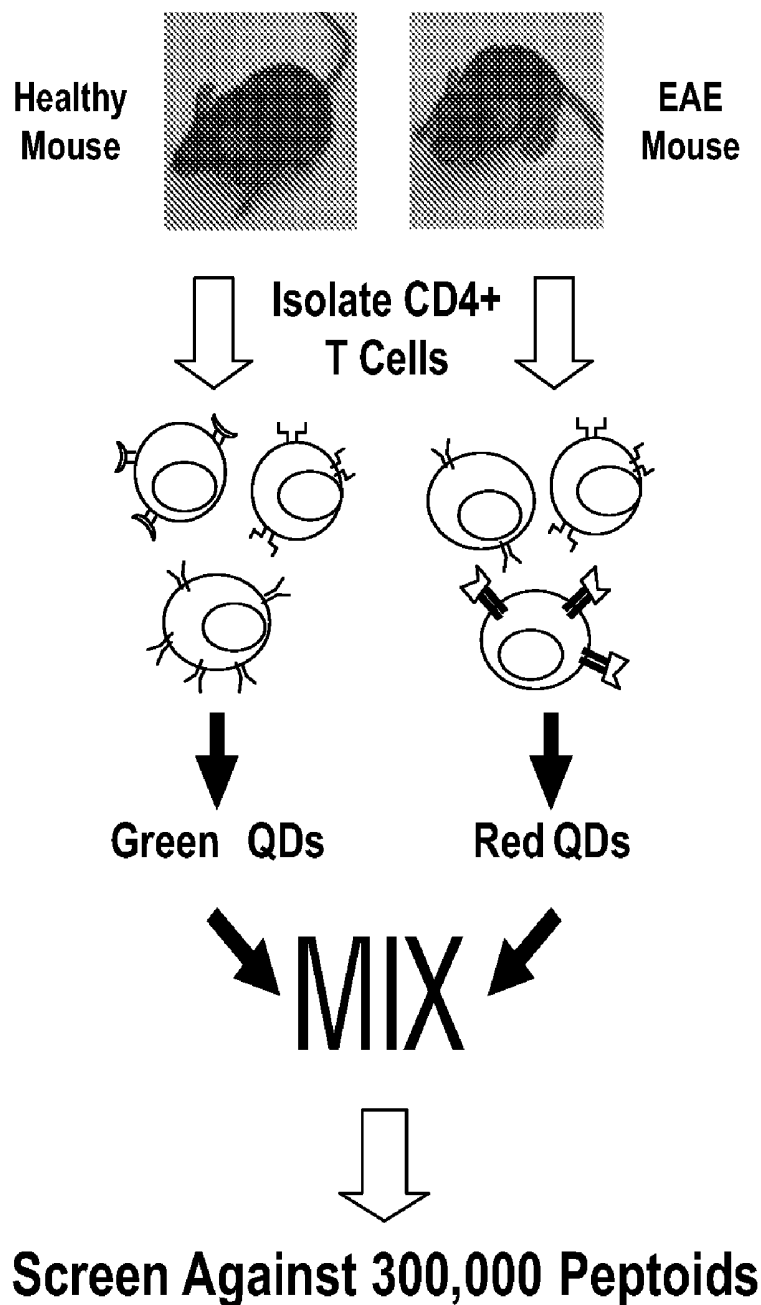
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The present invention provides for the identification of autoreactive T cell populations from individuals having autoimmune diseases, such as multiple sclerosis and EAE. Peptoids recognized by autoreactive T cells can be used to identify various types of autoimmune disease, and can also be used to target therapies against such populations.

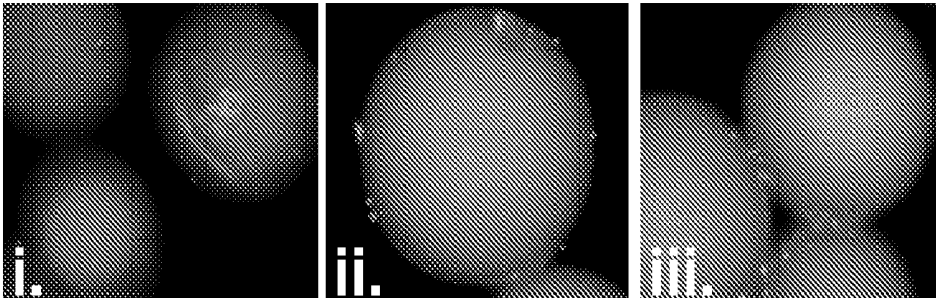
**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 61/182,368, filed on May 29, 2009, provisional application No. 61/260,608, filed on Nov. 12, 2009.



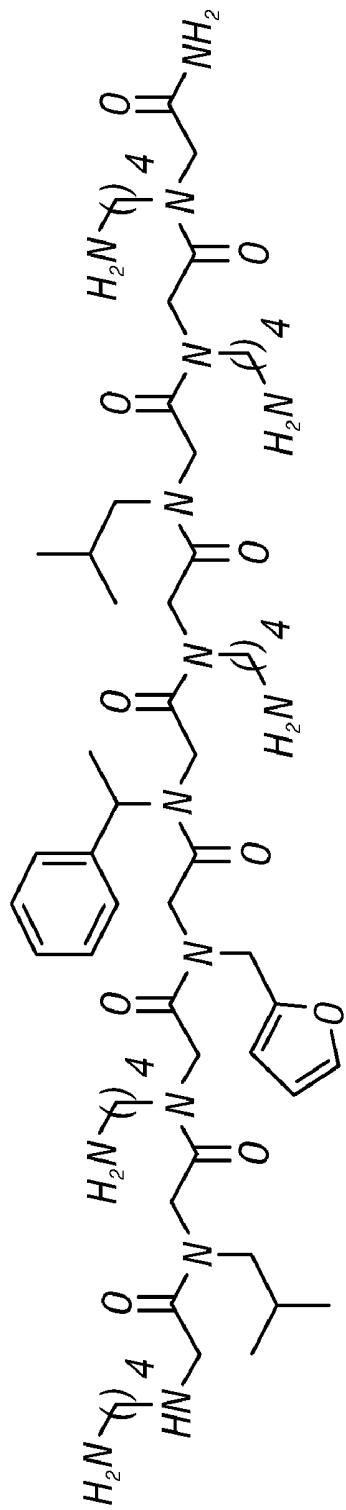


**FIG. 1A**

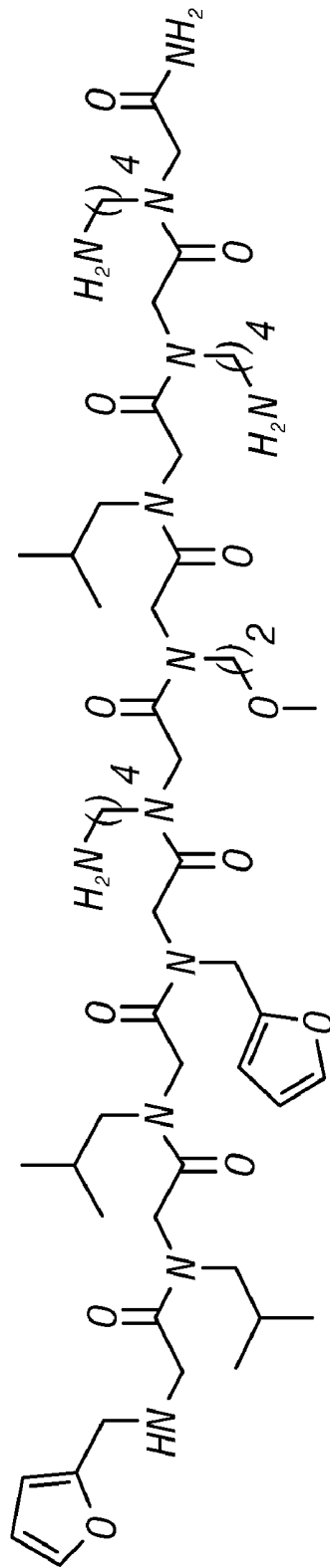


**FIG. 1B**

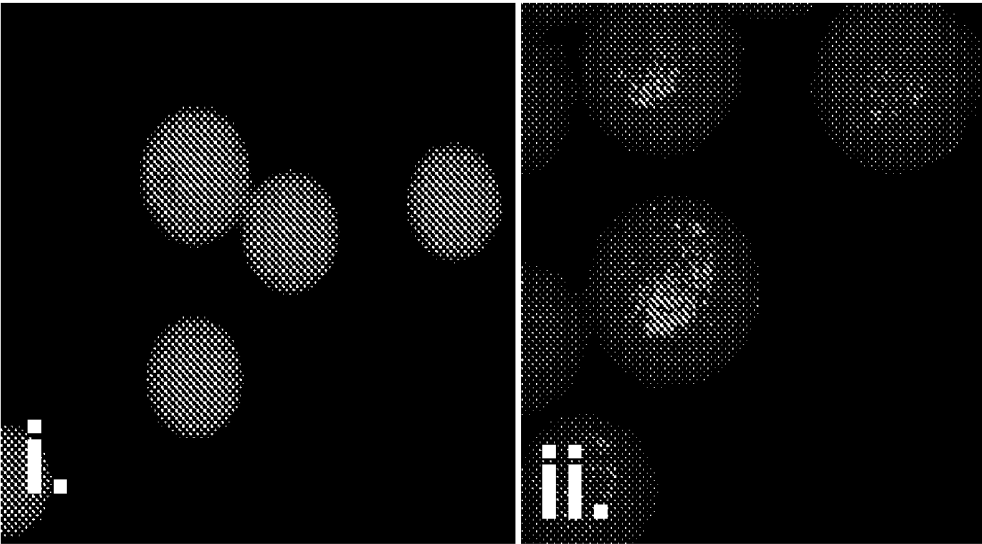
**AG12A**



**AG22**



**FIG. 1C**



***FIG. 1D***

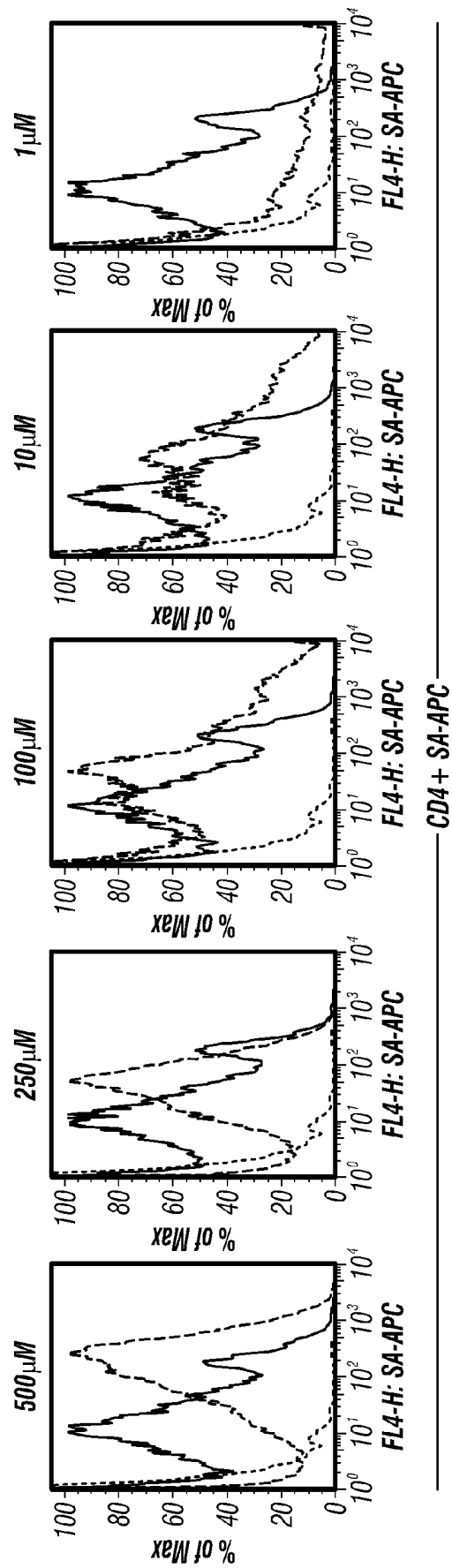
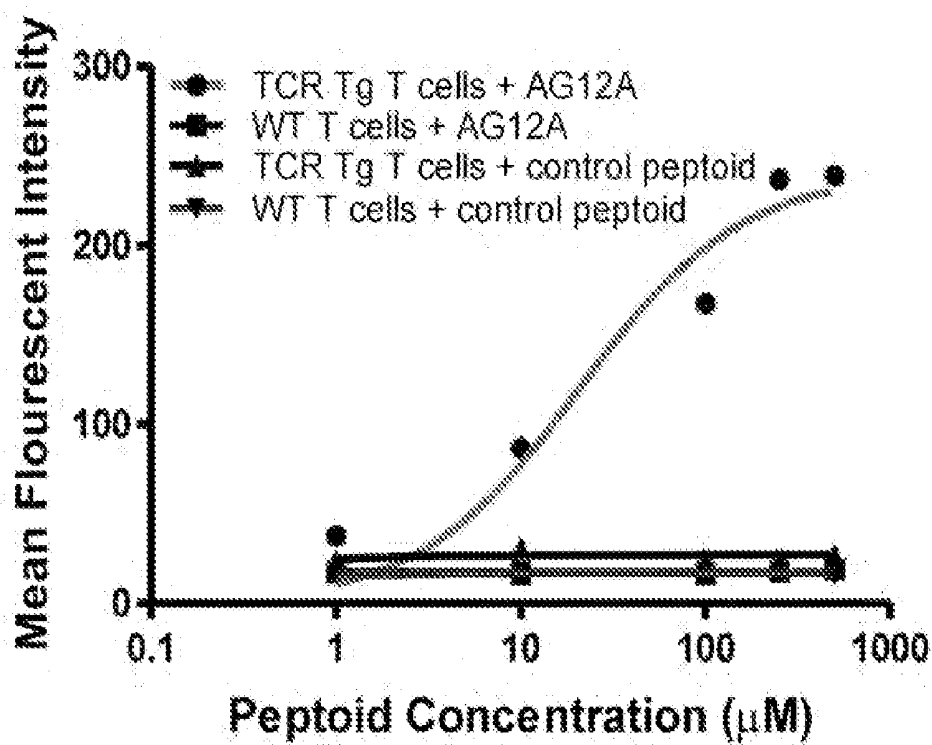
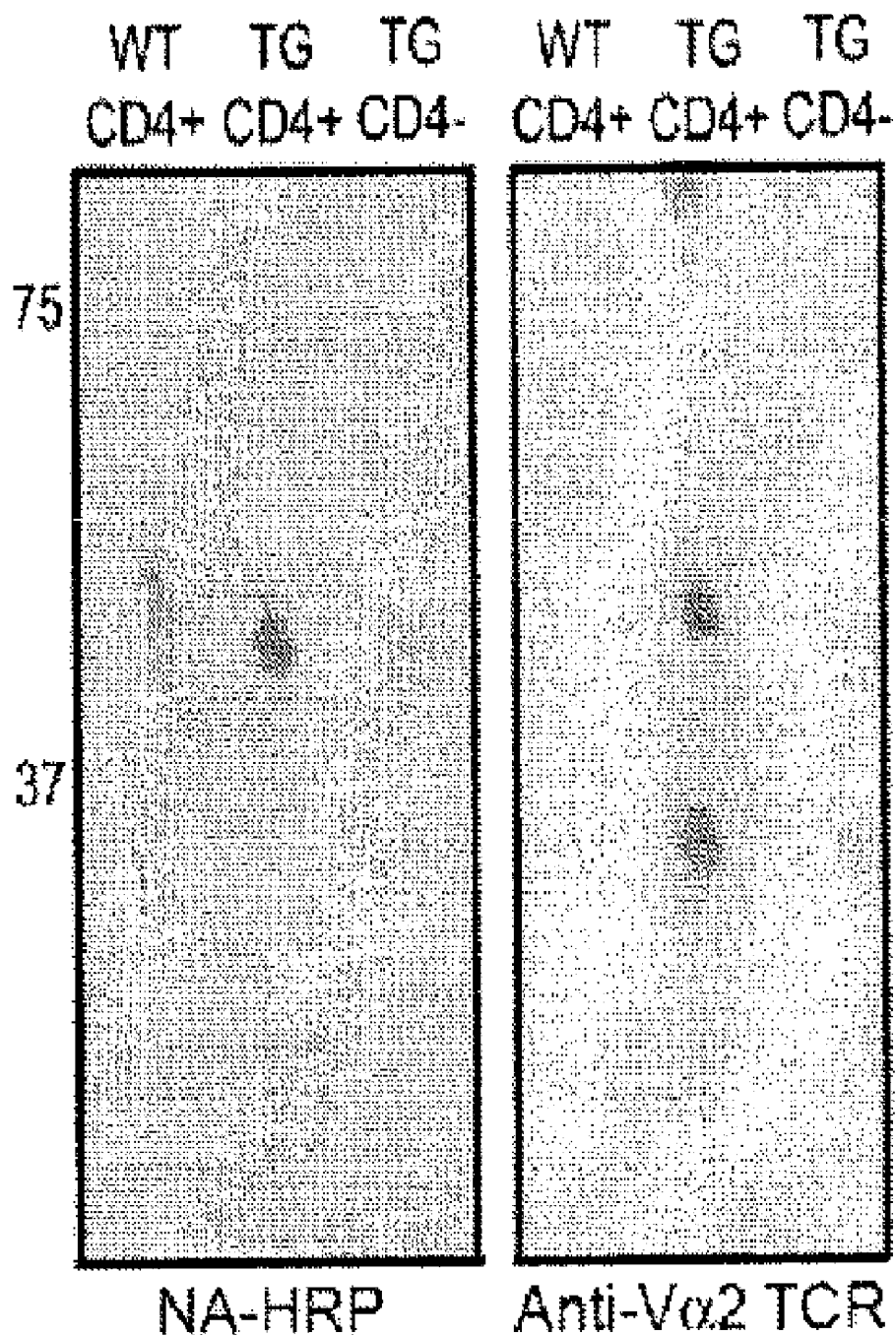


FIG. 2A



**FIG. 2B**



**FIG. 2C**

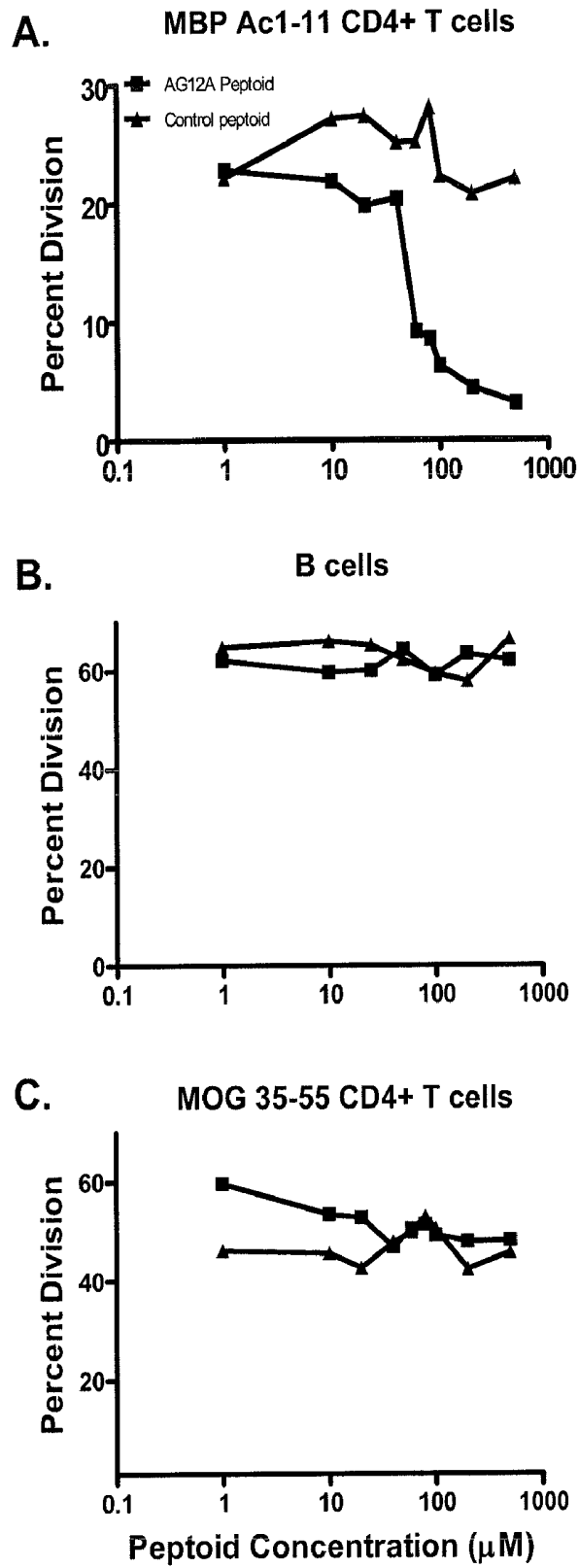
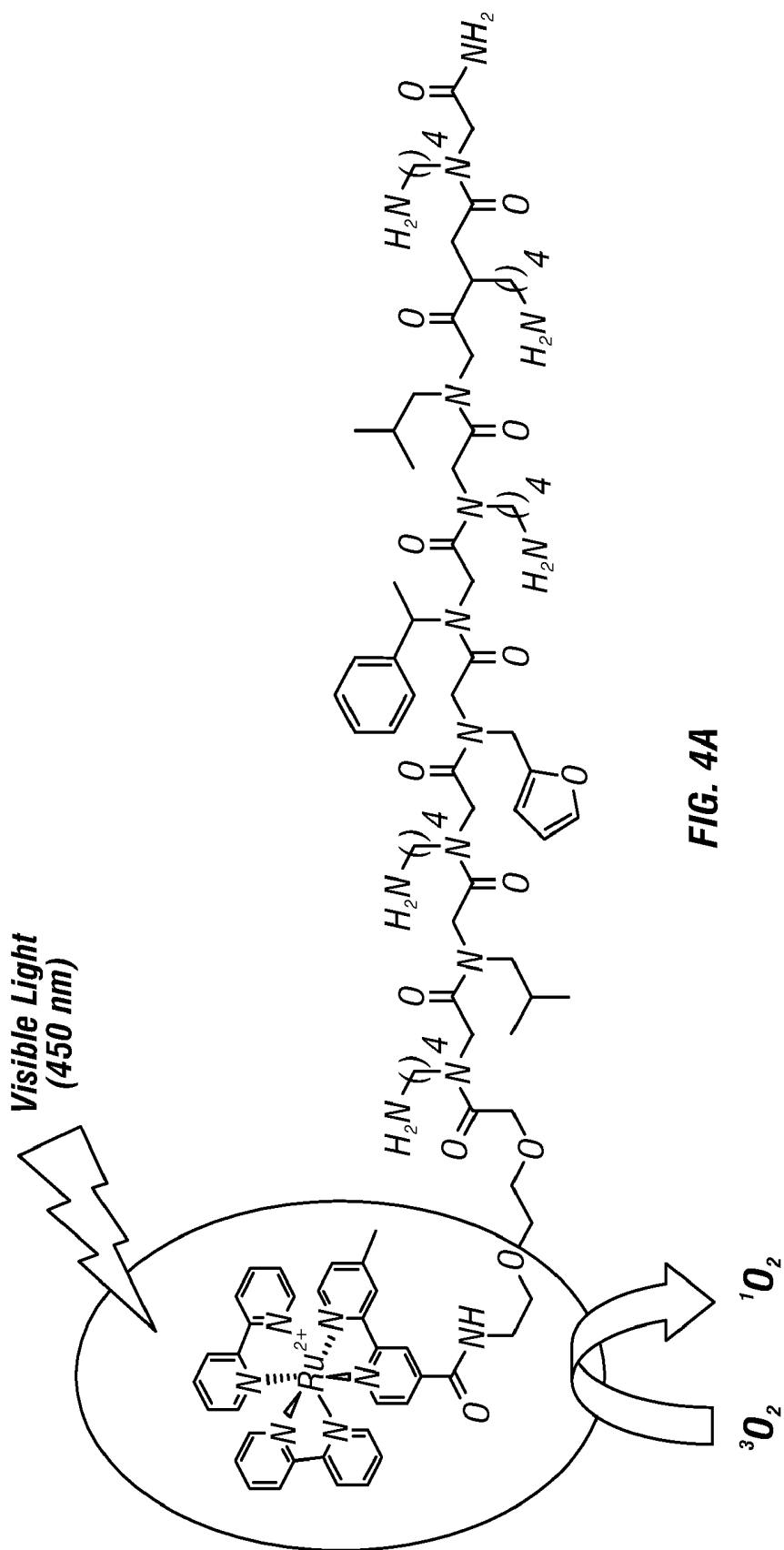


FIG. 3A-C



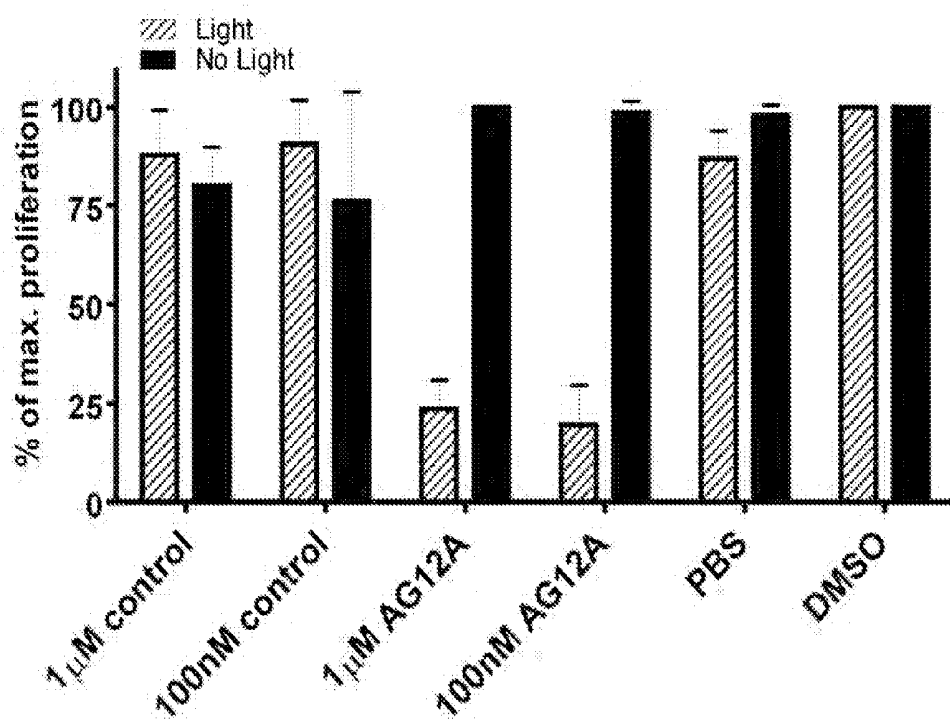


FIG. 4B

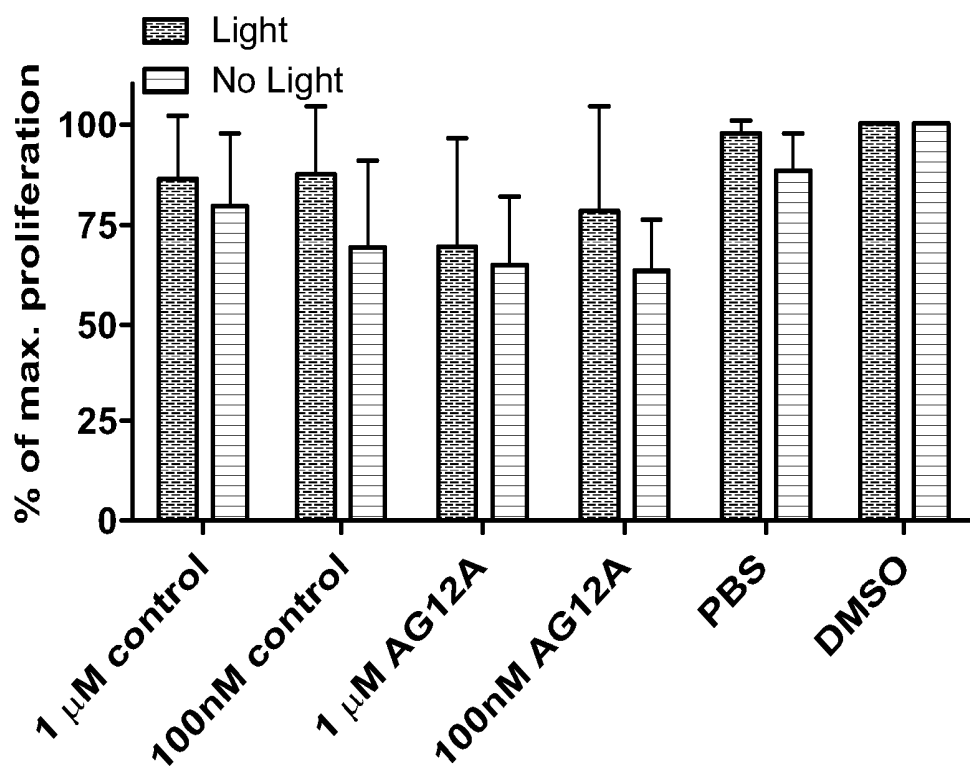


FIG. 4C

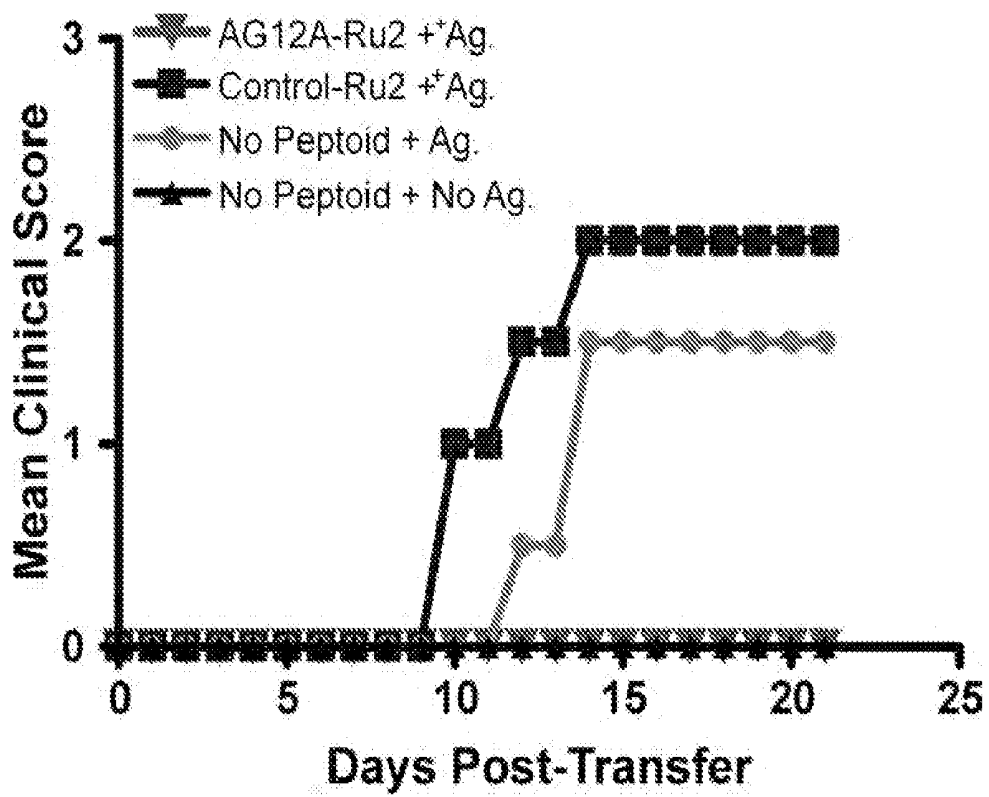
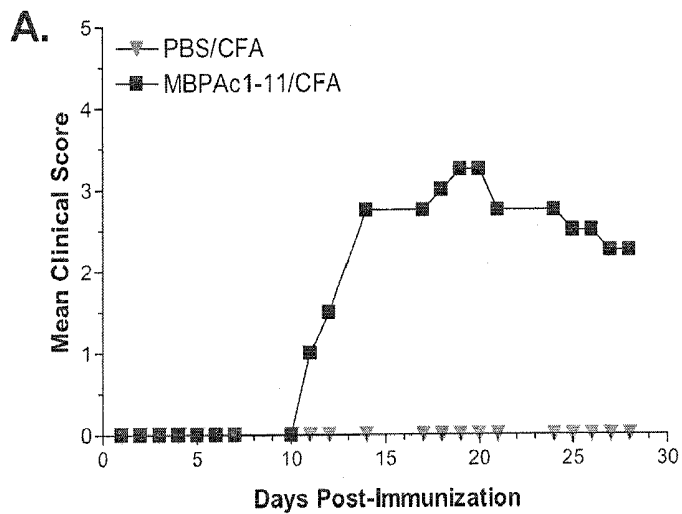
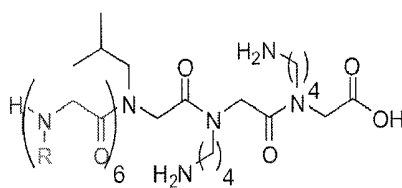


FIG. 4D



**B.**



262,144 (8<sup>6</sup>) Compounds

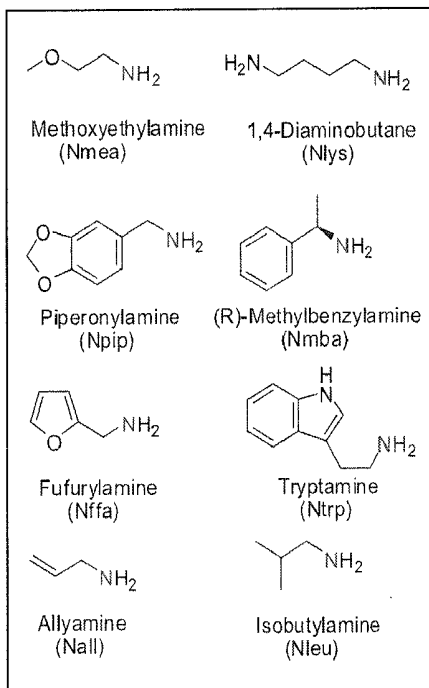
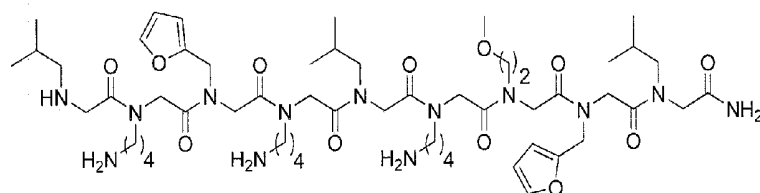


FIG. 5A-B

### Control Peptoid



### Control Peptoid-Ruthenium Conjugate

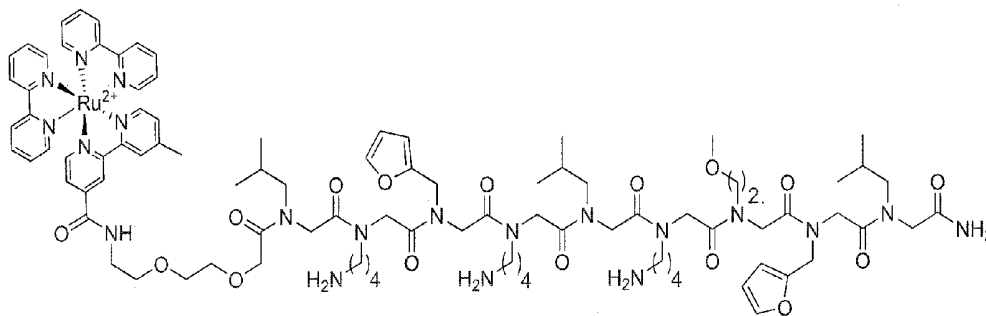


FIG. 6

## PEPTOID LIGANDS FOR ISOLATION AND TREATMENT OF AUTOIMMUNE T-CELLS

**[0001]** This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/182,368 filed May 29, 2009 and Ser. No. 61/260,608 filed Nov. 12, 2009, each of which is incorporated herein by references in its entirety.

**[0002]** This invention was made with government support under grant no. NO1-HV28185 from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, and grant no. DP10D00066301 from the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0003]** 1. Field of the Invention

**[0004]** The present invention relates generally to the fields of molecular biology, immunology and medicine. More particularly, it concerns the identification of peptoids that are recognized by autoimmune T-cells. These peptoids can be used to identify subjects suffering from or at risk of autoimmune disease, as well as to target these cells for removal, inhibition or destruction.

**[0005]** 2. Description of Related Art

**[0006]** The molecular basis of many autoimmune diseases remains unknown. Due in part to this lack of a molecular-level understanding, the state of the art in the development of diagnostic agents and effective therapies for autoimmune diseases is far from optimal. For example, there is no highly reliable serum protein marker for diagnosis of most autoimmune diseases. Almost without exception, drugs employed to treat these conditions either inhibit an event downstream of the autoimmune response itself, such as inflammation, or attempt to modulate or suppress the entire immune system non-selectively (Hemmer & Hartung, 2007), with significant undesirable side effects. For both diagnostic and therapeutic applications, one would ideally like to have molecules that target autoreactive B cells (and the antibodies they produce) and T cells directly, but ignore B and T cells that recognize foreign antigens. Such molecules could be employed as diagnostic agents and research tools for the detection and enrichment of autoimmune antibodies, B cells and T cells. In addition, these molecules could serve as the foundation for a novel drug development program aimed at eradicating these autoreactive cells without affecting the proper function of the immune system.

**[0007]** Thus, there remains a need for diagnostic procedures for both of these diseases that are (i) accurate and objective, (ii) simple and reproducible, and (iii) useful in both early and late stage case.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0008]** The present invention provides methods of using synthetic molecules, i.e., ligands, that bind ligand binding moieties, such as proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, or non-adherent cells present in complex biological mixtures, as biomarkers for a particular physiological state(s). In certain aspects, a ligand is a peptoid

**[0009]** Thus, in accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method of identifying a ligand or peptoid that is specifically recognized by autoimmune T cells comprising (a) providing a first T cell population from a healthy subject, wherein said population is labeled with a first detect-

able label; (b) providing a second T cell population from a subject having an autoimmune disease, wherein said population is labeled with a second detectable label; (c) contacting said first and second T cell populations with a plurality of said candidate peptoid; and (d) assessing binding of said first and second T cell populations to said candidate peptoid, wherein if said peptoid binds to said second T cell population but not to said first T cell population, the said peptoid is recognized by autoimmune but not healthy T cells.

**[0010]** The autoimmune disease may be multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ligand or peptoid may be a 3-mer, a 4-mer, a 5-mer, a 6-mer, a 7-mer, an 8-mer, a 9-mer or a 10-mer. The first and second labels may be fluorescent or chemiluminescent, or quantum dots. The peptoid may be bound to a support, such as a bead, a chip, a filter, a dipstick, a membrane, a polymer matrix or a well. The contacting step may comprise bringing said support into contact with said first and second T cell populations at the same time. The T cell population may comprise CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. The subjects may be human or murine.

**[0011]** In another embodiment, there is provided a method of removing an autoimmune T cell from a subject suffering from an autoimmune disease comprising (a) providing a ligand or peptoid that binds specifically to autoimmune T cells, wherein said ligand or peptoid is bound to a support; (b) contacting a T cell-containing sample from said subject with said support-bound peptoid for a sufficient time to permit binding of autoimmune T cells to said support-bound ligand or peptoid; and (c) separating said support from said sample. The method may further comprise returning the sample of step (c) to said subject. The autoimmune disease may be multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis.

**[0012]** The ligand or peptoid may be a 3-mer, a 4-mer, a 5-mer, a 6-mer, a 7-mer, an 8-mer, a 9-mer or a 10-mer. The support may be a bead, a chip, a filter, a dipstick, a membrane, a polymer matrix or a well. The sample may be blood, cerebrospinal fluid or semen. Where the sample is blood, it may be obtained from said subject, treated *ex vivo*, and returned to said subject, and further, the blood may be perfused across said support-bound ligand or peptoid and returned to said subject in a closed circuit. The method may further comprise obtaining said sample from said subject. The subject may be human or murine.

**[0013]** In still another embodiment, there is provided a method of killing an autoimmune T cell obtained from a subject suffering from an autoimmune disease comprising (a) providing a ligand or peptoid that binds specifically to autoimmune T cells, wherein said ligand or peptoid is conjugated to a toxin; and (b) contacting a T cell-containing sample from said subject with said conjugate for a sufficient time to permit binding of at least one autoimmune T cell to said conjugate, wherein said conjugate causes death of said autoimmune T cell. The sample may be treated *ex vivo*, and said method may further comprise returning the sample to said subject. The autoimmune disease may be multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis.

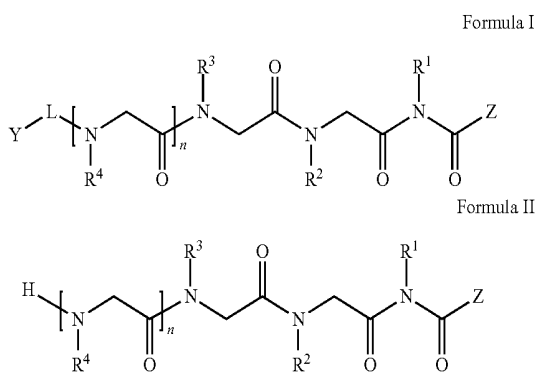
**[0014]** The ligand or peptoid may be a 3-mer, a 4-mer, a 5-mer, a 6-mer, a 7-mer, an 8-mer, a 9-mer or a 10-mer. The toxin may be ricin, diphtheria toxin or cholera toxin. Alternatively, the toxin may be a photo-activated toxin, such as ruthenium(II) tris-bipyridyl, and step (b) may further comprise exposing said sample to visible light. The sample may be blood, cerebrospinal fluid or semen. The method may

further comprise obtaining said sample from said subject. The subject may be human or murine.

**[0015]** In still yet another embodiment, there is provided a method of killing an autoimmune T cell obtained from or in a subject suffering from an autoimmune disease comprising (a) providing a ligand or peptoid that binds specifically to autoimmune T cells, wherein said ligand or peptoid is conjugated to an IgG Fc-containing molecule; and (b) contacting an autoimmune T cell population with said conjugate for a sufficient time to permit binding of at least one autoimmune T cell to said conjugate, wherein said conjugate recruits immune effectors to said autoimmune T cells resulting in death thereof. The autoimmune T cell population may be treated *ex vivo*, and the method may further comprise returning the sample of step (b) to said subject. The autoimmune disease may be multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis.

**[0016]** The ligand or peptoid may be a 3-mer, a 4-mer, a 5-mer, a 6-mer, a 7-mer, an 8-mer, a 9-mer or a 10-mer. The IgG Fc-containing molecule may be an antibody, a single chain antibody, or a Fc fragment, for example, an antibody or a single chain antibody, and said ligand or peptoid is tethered to the antigen binding site of said antibody, or an Fc fragment lacking IgG variable regions, and said ligand or peptoid is tethered to the carboxy-terminus of said Fc fragment. The sample may be blood, cerebrospinal fluid or semen. The method may further comprise obtaining said sample from said subject. The subject may be human or murine.

**[0017]** In certain embodiments, compounds of the invention have the following formulas, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof:



wherein n is 0-8; L is linker; Y is toxin or antibody fragments; Z is an NH<sub>2</sub>, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, OH or O(C1-C6 alkyl); and R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8 (with each value of n above 4 adding a next R group in numerical order to Formula I or Formula II), can be hydrogen; alkyl; allyl; methyl; ethyl; n-propyl; isopropyl; n-butyl; isobutyl; sec-butyl; tert-butyl; pentyl; hexyl; isopentyl; aryl; hetero aryl; furanyl; indolyl; thiophenyl; thiazolyl; imidazolyl; isoxazolyl; oxazolyl; piperonyl; pyrazolyl; pyrrolyl; pyrazinyl; pyridyl; pyrimidinyl; pyrimidinyl; purinyl; cinnolinyl; benzofuranyl; benzothienyl; benzotriazolyl; benzoxazolyl; quinoline; isoxazolyl; isoquinoline cycloalkyl; alkenyl; cycloalkenyl; phenyl; pyridyl; methoxyethyl; (R)-methylbenzyl; C1-C6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkynyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6

alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkenyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl).

**[0018]** In certain aspects, R1, R2, and/or R3 can independently be C1-C6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkynyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkenyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl).

**[0019]** In certain aspects, R1 is C1-C6 alkyl terminally substituted with a NH<sub>2</sub>, particularly 4 aminobutane.

**[0020]** In further aspects, R2 is C1-C6 alkyl terminally substituted with a NH<sub>2</sub>, particularly 4 aminobutane.

**[0021]** In still further aspects, R3 is C1-C6 alkyl, C2-C6 alkynyl, or C2-C6 alkenyl. In certain aspects R3 is isobutyl.

**[0022]** In certain aspects, R4 is C1-C6 alkyl terminally substituted with a NH<sub>2</sub>, particularly 4 aminobutane.

**[0023]** In further aspects, R5 is (R)-methylbenzyl

**[0024]** In still further aspects, R6 is furanyl.

**[0025]** In certain aspects, R7 is C1-C6 alkyl terminally substituted with a NH<sub>2</sub>, particularly 4 aminobutane.

**[0026]** In further aspects R8 is C1-C6 alkyl and particularly isobutyl.

**[0027]** Certain embodiments of the invention include 8-mer where R1, R2, R4, and R7 are 4-aminobutane; R3 and R8 are isobutyl; R5 is (R)-methylbenzyl; and R6 is furanyl (compound AG12A). AG12A can terminate in a lysyl (4-aminobutane), hydroxyl, or carboxyl group.

**[0028]** In other aspects the terminal R group terminates in a lysyl, carboxyl, or hydroxyl group.

**[0029]** It is contemplated that any method or composition described herein can be implemented with respect to any other method or composition described herein.

**[0030]** The use of the word "a" or "an" when used in conjunction with the term "comprising" in the claims and/or the specification may mean "one," but it is also consistent with the meaning of "one or more," "at least one," and "one or more than one."

**[0031]** It is contemplated that any embodiment discussed in this specification can be implemented with respect to any method or composition of the invention, and vice versa. Furthermore, compositions and kits of the invention can be used to achieve methods of the invention.

**[0032]** Throughout this application, the term "about" is used to indicate that a value includes the inherent variation of error for the device, the method being employed to determine the value, or the variation that exists among the study subjects.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0033]** The following drawings form part of the present specification and are included to further demonstrate certain aspects of the present invention. The invention may be better understood by reference to one or more of these drawings in combination with the detailed description of specific embodiments presented herein.

**[0034]** FIGS. 1A-D: Identification of autoreactive T cell binding peptoids using a bicolor on-bead screening protocol. (FIG. 1A) Schematic representation of the peptoid screening protocol. (FIG. 1B) Fluorescent microscopic images of peptoid beads after screening and washing (100× magnification; DAPI filter); (i) and (ii): the two beads selected as hits that

were observed to bind only red-stained cells; (iii): a bead binding to CD4+ T cells from healthy mice and EAE mice. (FIG. 1C) Chemical structures of the two hits identified in the screen. (FIG. 1D) Fluorescent microscopic images of Tentagel beads displaying AG12A bound to autoreactive T cells; (i): CD4+ T cells from B10.PL wild-type control mice do not bind AG12A peptoid beads; (ii): CD4+ T cells from V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 MBP Ac1-11 TCR transgenic mice bind to AG12A peptoid beads.

**[0035]** FIGS. 2A-C: AG12A binds MBP Ac1-11 specific T cells with mid micromolar affinity and high specificity. (FIG. 2A) Flow cytometric analysis of V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 MBP Ac1-11 TCR transgenic vs. B10.PL wild-type CD4+ T cells in the presence of increasing concentrations of biotin-DOPA-AG12A. Cells were pre-incubated with 1  $\mu$ M, 10  $\mu$ M, 100  $\mu$ M, 250  $\mu$ M, or 500  $\mu$ M concentrations of biotin-DOPA-AG12A, cross-linked and stained with anti-CD4-PerCP-Cy5.5 and anti-streptavidin-allophycocyanin (APC). Two-color flow cytometry was used to determine the estimated binding affinity of biotinylated AG12A for autoreactive CD4+ T cells. The results are depicted as overlaying histograms with the green line representing V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 MBP Ac1-11 TCR transgenic T cells and the blue line representing B10.PL wild-type CD4+ T cells. The red line represents a no peptoid negative control. The mean fluorescent intensity (MFI) was determined for each concentration of peptoid tested using Flowjo software. Only V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 MBP Ac1-11 TCR transgenic T cells were found to bind AG12A. Results shown are representative of three independent experiments. (FIG. 2B) Binding isotherm of AG12A for V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 MBP Ac1-11 TCR transgenic T cells evaluated by flow cytometry. MFI for each concentration of peptoid tested was plotted for TCR transgenic T cells+AG12A, WT T cells+AG12A, TCR transgenic T cells+control peptoid, and WT T cells+control peptoid. The  $K_d$  was calculated using Graphpad Prism software and estimated to be approximately 40  $\mu$ M. (FIG. 2C) Periodate-triggered cross-linking of biotin-DOPA-AG12A to V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 MBP Ac1-11 TCR transgenic T cells followed by SDS gel electrophoresis and Western blotting with NeutrAvidin-HRP (NA-HRP) resulted in a major cross-linked product with a molecular weight of approximately 45 kDa (right side). This product was not seen when CD4+ T cells from WT mice or CD4-negative splenocytes from a TCR transgenic mouse were used. Lane 1: WT CD4+ T cells, Lane 2: V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 transgenic T cells, Lane 3: CD4 negative splenocytes. Right side: Same as left side with the exception that the blot was probed with an anti-V $\alpha$ 2 TCR antibody. Results shown are representative of two independent experiments.

**[0036]** FIGS. 3A-C: AG12A inhibits proliferation of autoreactive T cells in a dose-dependent manner. (FIG. 3A) CD4+ MBP Ac1-11 specific murine TCR transgenic T cells were isolated, labeled with CFSE, and incubated with increasing concentrations of AG12A peptoid or a control peptoid. Cells were diluted with antigen presenting cells isolated from spleens of wild-type B10.PL mice and stimulated with MBP Ac1-11 peptide at a final concentration of 10  $\mu$ g/ml. Cells were stained with an anti-CD4+PerCP-CY5.5 antibody and analyzed by flow cytometry to determine the percentage of dividing cells. Results are depicted as a line graph with peptoid concentration shown on the X axis and percent division on the Y axis. AG12A peptoid treated cells are depicted with squares and control peptoid treated cells are depicted with triangles. (FIG. 3B) B cells were isolated from

B10.PL wild-type mice and treated as described in (FIG. 3A). Cells were stimulated with LPS and flow cytometry was performed as described above. (FIG. 3C) CD4+ T cells from MOG 35-55 TCR transgenic mice were isolated and treated as described above with the exception that cells were stimulated with MOG 35-55 peptide in the presence of antigen presenting cells. All results shown are representative of three independent experiments.

**[0037]** FIGS. 4A-D: Addition of a ruthenium warhead increases the potency of AG12A and prevents adoptive transfer EAE. (FIG. 4A) Cartoon illustrating the photocatalytic destruction of the autoreactive TCR. AG12A was chemically coupled to Ru $^{2+}$ . Following incubation with the ruthenium peptoid complex, cells are irradiated with visible light (<380 nm). Irradiation results in generation of singlet oxygen which will inactivate the target receptor. (FIG. 4B) CD4+ MBP Ac1-11 specific murine TCR transgenic T cells were isolated from B10.PL mice and incubated with 1  $\mu$ M or 100 nM concentrations of AG12A-Ru $^{2+}$ , a control-Ru $^{2+}$  peptoid, or solvent only (PBS or DMSO). Cells were either irradiated at <380 nm for 10 minutes (hatched bars) or not exposed to light (black bars). Cultures were diluted with antigen presenting cells isolated from the spleens of wild-type B10.PL mice and stimulated with MBP Ac1-11 peptide at a final concentration of 10  $\mu$ g/ml. Proliferation was determined by adding [ $^3$ H] thymidine to the cells for the final 16 hours of culture. Background levels of proliferation from cells that were not stimulated with antigen were subtracted from the results shown. (FIG. 4C) Same as panel (B) with the exception that CD4+ T cells used were isolated from MOG 35-55 specific TCR transgenic mice. Proliferation of these cells was not affected by AG12A-Ru $^{2+}$ . (FIG. 4D) Treatment with AG12A-Ru $^{2+}$  prevents adoptive transfer EAE. CD4+ T cells were isolated from MBP Ac1-11 specific TCR transgenic mice, incubated with 100 nM AG12A-Ru $^{2+}$  or control-Ru $^{2+}$  peptoid and irradiated. Cells were then stimulated with antigen presenting cells and 10  $\mu$ g/ml MBP Ac1-11 peptide for 72 hours and transferred by i.p. injection to naïve B10.PL mice. Mice were monitored daily for clinical signs of EAE and mean clinical scores are depicted graphically for AG12A-Ru $^{2+}$  (open circles), control-Ru $^{2+}$  (open squares), antigen only (open triangles), and no antigen (stars) treated groups. All results shown are representative of 2 independent experiments.

**[0038]** FIGS. 5A-B: Mean clinical scores of EAE mice used for screening and structural illustration of the peptoid library employed in the screen. (FIG. 5A) B10.PL mice were immunized with 50  $\mu$ g of MBP Ac1-11 peptide emulsified in complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA) to induce EAE. Mice were monitored daily for clinical signs of disease and were assigned a clinical score based on standard criteria. Control mice were immunized with CFA only and did not develop EAE. Mice were sacrificed at the peak of disease and CD4+ T cells were isolated and used for peptoid library screening. Scores of EAE mice (squares) and control mice (triangles) are shown on the graph. (FIG. 5B) Illustration of the peptoid library used for screening. Top: general chemical structure of compounds in the library. Three residues at the C-terminus were fixed and the remaining 6 residues were diversified. Box: the amines used to make the library.

**[0039]** FIG. 6: Structures of control peptoid and control-Ru $^{2+}$  peptoid. Chemical structures of the control peptoids used for these studies are shown.

#### DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

**[0040]** The inventors here describe methods of identifying synthetic molecules that bind with high specificity to autore-

active CD4+ T cells. This protocol, conducted here in the context of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), an animal model for human multiple sclerosis (MS), does not require prior knowledge of the nature of the native antigen(s). Instead, it employs a comparative binding strategy in which the ability of each compound in the library to bind autoreactive T cells and normal T cells in a native population is assessed simultaneously. Only compounds that exhibit high selectivity for autoreactive T cells are selected as "hits." Detailed characterization of one hit from the EAE screen suggests that it binds to the T cell receptor (TCR). Furthermore, this compound is shown to be an antagonist of antigen-driven T cell proliferation in vitro. Finally, when this compound is conjugated to a ruthenium complex capable of mediating oxidative damage to nearby proteins when photolyzed (Lee et al., 2008), the conjugate inhibits the ability of autoreactive T cells to mediate disease in an adoptive transfer experiment. Taken together, these data prove the capability of this technology to identify synthetic compounds that are capable of binding and inhibiting antigen-specific autoreactive T cells.

#### I. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

**[0041]** The present invention, as discussed above, provides for the identification of molecules that can bind autoimmune T-cells from a variety of disease states. Though the examples are directed to EAE, an animal model for MS, this invention should be useful in the context of a variety of autoimmune diseases, some of which are discussed below. In certain aspects, disease states include, but are not limited to diseases such as acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM), acute necrotizing hemorrhagic leukoencephalitis, Addison's disease, agammaglobulinemia, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis, alopecia areata, amyloidosis, ankylosing spondylitis, anti-GBM/anti-TBM nephritis, antiphospholipid syndrome (APS), autoimmune aplastic anemia, autoimmune dysautonomia, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune hyperlipidemia, autoimmune immunodeficiency, autoimmune inner ear disease (AIED), autoimmune myocarditis, autoimmune pancreatitis, autoimmune retinopathy, autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura (ATP), autoimmune thyroid disease, axonal & neuronal neuropathies, Balo disease, Behcet's disease, bullous pemphigoid, cardiomyopathy, Castlemans disease, celiac sprue (non-tropical), Chagas disease, chronic fatigue syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP), chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis (CRMO), Churg-Strauss syndrome, cicatricial pemphigoid/benign mucosal pemphigoid, Crohn's disease, Cogan's syndrome, cold agglutinin disease, congenital heart block, coxsackie myocarditis, CREST disease, essential mixed cryoglobulinemia, demyelinating neuropathies, dermatomyositis, Devic's disease (neuromyelitis optica), discoid lupus, Dressler's syndrome, endometriosis, eosinophilic fasciitis, erythema nodosum, experimental allergic encephalomyelitis, Evan's syndrome, fibromyalgia, fibrosing alveolitis, giant cell arteritis (temporal arteritis), glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's syndrome, Grave's disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome, Hashimoto's encephalitis, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, hemolytic anemia, Henock-Schönlein purpura, herpes gestationis, hypogammaglobulinemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), IgA nephropathy, immunoregulatory lipoproteins, inclusion body myositis, insulin-dependent diabetes (type 1), interstitial cystitis, juvenile arthritis, juvenile diabetes, Kawasaki syndrome, Lambert-Eaton syn-

drome, leukocytoclastic vasculitis, lichen planus, lichen sclerosus, ligneous conjunctivitis, linear IgA disease (LAD), Lupus (SLE), Lyme disease, Meniere's disease, microscopic polyangiitis, mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), Mooren's ulcer, Mucha-Habermann disease, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, myositis, narcolepsy, neuromyelitis optica (Devic's), neutropenia, ocular cicatricial pemphigoid, optic neuritis, palindromic rheumatism, PANDAS (Pediatric Autoimmune Neuropsychiatric Disorders Associated with *Streptococcus*), paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH), Parry Romberg syndrome, Parsonnage-Turner syndrome, pars planitis (peripheral uveitis), pemphigus, peripheral neuropathy, perivenous encephalomyelitis, pernicious anemia, POEMS syndrome, polyarteritis nodosa, type I, II & III autoimmune polyglandular syndromes, polymyalgia rheumatic, polymyositis, postmyocardial infarction syndrome, postpericardiotomy syndrome, progesterone dermatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, pyoderma gangrenosum, pure red cell aplasia, Raynaud's phenomenon, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, Reiter's syndrome, relapsing polychondritis, restless legs syndrome, retroperitoneal fibrosis, rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, sarcoidosis, Schmidt syndrome, scleritis, scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome, sperm and testicular autoimmunity, stiff person syndrome, subacute bacterial endocarditis (SBE), sympathetic ophthalmia, Takayasu's arteritis, temporal arteritis/giant cell arteries, thrombocytopenic purpura (TPP), Tolosa-Hunt syndrome, transverse myelitis, ulcerative colitis, undifferentiated connective tissue disease (UCTD), uveitis, vasculitis, vesiculobullous dermatosis, vitiligo or Wegener's granulomatosis or, chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, ciliated cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, autoimmune polyendocrine syndrome type I (APS-I), cystic fibrosis vasculitides, acquired hypoparathyroidism, coronary artery disease, pemphigus foliaceus, pemphigus vulgaris, Rasmussen encephalitis, autoimmune gastritis, insulin hypoglycemic syndrome (Hirata disease), Type B insulin resistance, acanthosis, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), pernicious anemia, treatment-resistant Lyme arthritis, polyneuropathy, demyelinating diseases, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune hypothyroidism, vitiligo, thyroid associated ophthalmopathy, autoimmune coeliac disease, ACTH deficiency, dermatomyositis, Sjogren syndrome, systemic sclerosis, progressive systemic sclerosis, morphea, primary antiphospholipid syndrome, chronic idiopathic urticaria, connective tissue syndromes, necrotizing and crescentic glomerulonephritis (NCGN), systemic vasculitis, Raynaud syndrome, chronic liver disease, visceral leishmaniasis, autoimmune C1 deficiency, membrane proliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN), prolonged coagulation time, immunodeficiency, atherosclerosis, neuropathy, paraneoplastic pemphigus, paraneoplastic stiff man syndrome, paraneoplastic encephalomyelitis, subacute autonomic neuropathy, cancer-associated retinopathy, paraneoplastic opsoclonus myoclonus ataxia, lower motor neuron syndrome and Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome.

**[0042]** A. Ankylosing Spondylitis

**[0043]** AS is a disease subset within a broader disease classification of spondyloarthropathy. Patients affected with the various subsets of spondyloarthropathy have disease etiologies that are often very different, ranging from bacterial infections to inheritance. Yet, in all subgroups, the end result of the disease process is axial arthritis. Despite the early clinically

differences seen in the various patient populations, many of them end up nearly identical after a disease course of ten-to-twenty years. Recent studies suggest the mean time to clinical diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis from disease onset of disease is 7.5 years (Khan, 1998). These same studies suggest that the spondyloarthropathies may have prevalence close to that of rheumatoid arthritis (Feldtkeller et al., 2003; Doran et al., 2003).

**[0044]** AS is a chronic systemic inflammatory rheumatic disorder of the axial skeleton with or without extraskelatal manifestations. Sacroiliac joints and the spine are primarily affected, but hip and shoulder joints, and less commonly peripheral joints or certain extra-articular structures such as the eye, vasculature, nervous system, and gastrointestinal system may also be involved. Its etiology is not yet fully understood (Wordsworth, 1995; Calin and Taurog, 1998). It is strongly associated with the major histocompatibility class I (MHC I) HLA-B27 allele (Calin and Taurog, 1998). AS affects individuals in the prime of their life and is feared because of its potential to cause chronic pain and irreversible damage of tendons, ligaments, joints, and bones (Brewerton et al., 1973; Brewerton et al., 1973; Schlosstein et al., 1973). AS may occur alone or in association with another form of spondyloarthropathy such as reactive arthritis, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, enthesitis, ulcerative colitis, irritable bowel disease, or Crohn's disease, in which case it is classified as secondary AS.

**[0045]** Typically, the affected sites include the discovertebral, apophyseal, costovertebral, and costotransverse joints of the spine, and the paravertebral ligamentous structures. Inflammation of the entheses, which are sites of musculotendinous and ligamentous attachment to bones, is also prominent in this disease (Calin and Taurog, 1998). The site of enthesitis is known to be infiltrated by plasma cells, lymphocytes, and polymorphonuclear cells. The inflammatory process frequently results in gradual fibrous and bony ankylosis, (Ball, 1971; Khan, 1990).

**[0046]** Delayed diagnosis is common because symptoms are often attributed to more common back problems. A dramatic loss of flexibility in the lumbar spine is an early sign of AS. Other common symptoms include chronic pain and stiffness in the lower back which usually starts where the lower spine is joined to the pelvis, or hip.

**[0047]** Although most symptoms begin in the lumbar and sacroiliac areas, they may involve the neck and upper back as well. Arthritis may also occur in the shoulder, hips and feet. Some patients have eye inflammation, and more severe cases must be observed for heart valve involvement.

**[0048]** The most frequent presentation is back pain, but disease can begin atypically in peripheral joints, especially in children and women, and rarely with acute iritis (anterior uveitis). Additional early symptoms and signs are diminished chest expansion from diffuse costovertebral involvement, low-grade fever, fatigue, anorexia, weight loss, and anemia. Recurrent back pain—often nocturnal and of varying intensity—is an eventual complaint, as is morning stiffness typically relieved by activity. A flexed or bent-over posture eases back pain and paraspinal muscle spasm; thus, some degree of kyphosis is common in untreated patients.

**[0049]** Systemic manifestations occur in 1/3 of patients. Recurrent, usually self-limited, acute iritis (anterior uveitis) rarely is protracted and severe enough to impair vision. Neurologic signs can occasionally result from compression radiculitis or sciatica, vertebral fracture or subluxation, and cauda

equina syndrome (which consists of impotence, nocturnal urinary incontinence, diminished bladder and rectal sensation, and absence of ankle jerks). Cardiovascular manifestations can include aortic insufficiency, angina, pericarditis, and ECG conduction abnormalities. A rare pulmonary finding is upper lobe fibrosis, occasionally with cavitation that may be mistaken for TB and can be complicated by infection with *Aspergillus*.

**[0050]** AS is characterized by mild or moderate flares of active spondylitis alternating with periods of almost or totally inactive inflammation. Proper treatment in most patients results in minimal or no disability and in full, productive lives despite back stiffness. Occasionally, the course is severe and progressive, resulting in pronounced incapacitating deformities. The prognosis is bleak for patients with refractory iritis and for the rare patient with secondary amyloidosis.

**[0051]** The ESR and other acute-phase reactants (e.g., C-reactive protein and serum Ig levels) are mildly elevated in most patients with active AS. Tests for IgM rheumatoid factor and antinuclear antibodies are negative. A positive test for HLA-B27 is usual but not invariable and not specific (a negative test is more useful in helping to exclude AS than a positive test is in diagnosing it). This test is not necessary in patients with typical disease.

**[0052]** Diagnosis must be confirmed by x-ray. The earliest abnormalities (pseudo-widening from subchondral erosions, sclerosis or later narrowing) occur in the sacroiliac joints. Early changes in the spine are upper lumbar vertebral squaring and demineralization, spotty ligamentous calcification, and one or two evolving syndesmophytes. The classic bamboo spine with prominent syndesmophytes and diffuse paraspinal ligamentous calcification is not useful for early diagnosis; these changes develop in a minority of patients over an average period of 10 years.

**[0053]** The severity of joint involvement and the degree of systemic symptoms vary greatly from one individual to another. Early, accurate diagnosis and therapy may minimize years of pain and disability.

**[0054]** Joint discomfort may be relieved with drugs. Treatment plans usually address prevention, delay, or correction of the deformity and psychosocial and rehabilitation needs. For proper posture and joint motion, daily exercise and other supportive measures (e.g., postural training, therapeutic exercise) are vital to strengthen muscle groups that oppose the direction of potential deformities (i.e., strengthen the extensor rather than flexor muscle groups). Reading while lying prone and thus extending the neck may help keep the back flexible.

**[0055]** NSAIDs facilitate exercise and other supportive measures by suppressing articular inflammation, pain, and muscle spasm. Most NSAIDs are of proven value in AS, but tolerance and toxicity, rather than marginal differences in efficacy, dictate drug choice. Patients should be monitored and warned of potential adverse reactions. The daily dose of NSAIDs should be as low as possible, but maximum doses of a drug such as indomethacin may be needed with active disease. Drug withdrawal should be attempted only slowly, after systemic and articular signs of active disease have been suppressed for several months. Several new NSAIDs, referred to as COX-2 drugs because they inhibit cyclooxygenase-2, provide equal effectiveness to drugs that inhibit COX-1 with less chance of adverse effects on the gastric mucosa, and platelet aggregation.

**[0056]** Corticosteroids have limited therapeutic value; long-term use is associated with many serious adverse effects, including osteoporosis of the stiff spine. For acute iritis, topical corticosteroids (and mydriatics) usually are adequate; oral corticosteroids are rarely indicated. Intra-articular corticosteroids may be beneficial, particularly when one or two peripheral joints are more severely inflamed than others, thereby compromising exercise and rehabilitation.

**[0057]** Most slow-acting (remitting) drugs for RA (e.g., gold given IM) either have not been studied or are not effective for AS. Sulfasalazine may be helpful, particularly when the peripheral joints are involved. Dosage should be started at 500 mg/day and increased by 500 mg/day at 1-wk intervals to 1 g bid maintenance (see also Rheumatoid Arthritis in Ch. 50). The most common side effect is nausea, which is mainly central, but enteric-coated tablets are better tolerated. Dose reduction may help.

**[0058]** Narcotics, other strong analgesics, and muscle relaxants lack anti-inflammatory properties and should be prescribed only short-term as adjuncts to help control severe back pain and spasm. Radiotherapy to the spine, although effective, is recommended as a last resort because it increases the risk of acute myelogenous leukemia ten-fold.

**[0059]** Rehabilitation therapies are essential. Proper sleep and walking positions, coupled with abdominal and back exercises, help maintain posture. Exercises help maintain joint flexibility. Breathing exercises enhance lung capacity, and swimming provides aerobic exercise. Even with optimal treatment, some people will develop a stiff or "ankylosed" spine, but they will remain functional if this fusion occurs in an upright position. Continuing care is critical. AS is a life-long problem, and people often fail to continue treatment, in which case permanent posture and mobility losses occur.

#### **[0060]** B. Psoratic Arthritis

**[0061]** Psoriasis is an inflammatory and proliferative skin disorder with a prevalence of 1.5-3%. Approximately 20% of patients with psoriasis develop a characteristic form of arthritis that has several patterns (Gladman, 1992; Jones et al., 1994; Gladman et al., 1995). Some individuals present with joint symptoms first but in the majority, skin psoriasis presents first. About one-third of patients have simultaneous exacerbations of their skin and joint disease (Gladman et al., 1987) and there is a topographic relationship between nail and distal interphalangeal joint disease (Jones et al., 1994; Wright, 1956). Although the inflammatory processes which link skin, nail and joint disease remain elusive, an immune-mediated pathology is implicated.

**[0062]** Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is a chronic inflammatory arthropathy characterized by the association of arthritis and psoriasis and was recognized as a clinical entity distinct from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in 1964 (Blumberg et al., 1964). Subsequent studies have revealed that PsA shares a number of genetic, pathogenic and clinical features with other spondyloarthropathies (SpAs), a group of diseases that comprise ankylosing spondylitis, reactive arthritis and enteropathic arthritis (Wright, 1979). The notion that PsA belongs to the SpA group has recently gained further support from imaging studies demonstrating widespread enthesitis in the, including PsA but not RA (McGonagle et al., 1999; McGonagle et al., 1998). More specifically, enthesitis has been postulated to be one of the earliest events occurring in the SpAs, leading to bone remodeling and ankylosis in the spine, as well as to articular synovitis when the inflamed entheses are close to peripheral joints. However, the link between enthesitis and

the clinical manifestations in PsA remains largely unclear, as PsA can present with fairly heterogeneous patterns of joint involvement with variable degrees of severity (Marsal et al., 1999; Salvarani et al., 1998). Thus, other factors must be posited to account for the multifarious features of PsA, only a few of which (such as the expression of the HLA-B27 molecule, which is strongly associated with axial disease) have been identified. As a consequence, it remains difficult to map the disease manifestations to specific pathogenic mechanisms, which means that the treatment of this condition remains largely empirical.

**[0063]** Family studies have suggested a genetic contribution to the development of PsA (Moll & Wright, 1973). Other chronic inflammatory forms of arthritis, such as ankylosing spondylitis and rheumatoid arthritis, are thought to have a complex genetic basis. However, the genetic component of PsA has been difficult to assess for several reasons. There is strong evidence for a genetic predisposition to psoriasis alone that may mask the genetic factors that are important for the development of PsA. Although most would accept PsA as a distinct disease entity, at times there is a phenotypic overlap with rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis. Also, PsA itself is not a homogeneous condition and various subgroups have been proposed. Although not all these confounding factors were overcome in the present study, we concentrated on investigating candidate genes in three broad categories of patients with PsA that cover the disease spectrum.

**[0064]** Polymorphisms in the promoter region of the TNF $\alpha$  gene are of considerable interest as they may influence levels of TNF- $\alpha$  secretion (Jacob et al., 1990; Bendzen et al., 1988). Increased amounts of TNF- $\alpha$  have been reported in both psoriatic skin (Ettahadi et al., 1994) and synovial fluid (Parsch et al., 1997).

**[0065]** Recent trials have shown a positive benefit of anti-TNF treatment in both PsA (Mease et al., 2000) and ankylosing spondylitis (Brandt et al., 2000). Furthermore, the locus for TNF- $\alpha$  resides within the class III region of the MHC and thus may provide tighter associations with PsA than those provided by flanking class I and class II regions. There were relatively weak associations with the TNF $\alpha$  alleles in our total PsA group. The uncommon TNF $\alpha$ -238A allele was increased in frequency in the group with peripheral polyarthritis and absent in those patients with spondylitis, although this finding may be explained by linkage disequilibrium with HLA-Cw\*0602. Whether there are functional consequences associated with polymorphisms at the TNFA-238 allele is unclear (Pociot et al., 1995). Nonetheless, it is possible that the pattern of arthritis that develops in patients with psoriasis may be linked directly or indirectly to this particular allele.

**[0066]** Hohler et al. (1997) found an increase in the frequency of the TNFA-238A allele in patients with PsA as well as in juvenile onset psoriasis. The association of TNFA-238A with both juvenile onset psoriasis and PsA was stronger than that with HLA-Cw6. Similarly, in our study, there were strong associations between juvenile onset psoriasis and both HLA-Cw\*0602 and TNFA-238A, although neither allele had any relationship to the age of onset of arthritis. In our study, all patients with PsA who had at least one TNFA-238A allele were HLA-Cw6-positive, emphasizing the close linkage between these alleles in PsA. However, in contrast to the study by Hohler et al. (1997), and explainable by close linkage to HLA-Cw\*0602, the TNFA-238A allele was only increased in patients with peripheral arthritis. It is also of

interest that, in a separate study of ankylosing spondylitis, the same group found the uncommon TNFA-308A and -238A alleles to have a protective effect on the development of spondylitis (Hohler et al., 1998).

**[0067]** C. Reactive Arthritis

**[0068]** In reactive arthritis (ReA) the mechanism of joint damage is unclear, but it is likely that cytokines play critical roles. A more prevalent Th1 profile high levels of interferon gamma (IFN- $\gamma$ ) and low levels of interleukin 4 (IL-4) has been reported (Lahesmaa et al., 1992; Schlaak et al., 1992; Simon et al., 1993; Schlaak et al., 1996; Kotake et al., 1999; Ribbens et al., 2000), but several studies have shown relative predominance of IL-4 and IL-10 and relative lack of IFN- $\gamma$  and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ) in the synovial membrane (Simon et al., 1994; Yin et al., 1999) and fluid (SF) (Yin et al., 1999; Yin et al., 1997) of reactive arthritis patients compared with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients. A lower level of TNF- $\alpha$  secretion in reactive arthritis than in RA patients has also been reported after ex vivo stimulation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) (Braun et al., 1999).

**[0069]** It has been argued that clearance of reactive arthritis-associated bacteria requires the production of appropriate levels of IFN- $\gamma$  and TNF- $\alpha$ , while IL-10 acts by suppressing these responses (Autenrieth et al., 1994; Sieper & Braun, 1995). IL-10 is a regulatory cytokine that inhibits the synthesis of IL-12 and TNF- $\gamma$  by activated macrophages (de Waal et al., 1991; Hart et al., 1995; Chomarat et al., 1995) and of IFN- $\gamma$  by T cells (Macatonia et al., 1993).

**[0070]** D. Enteropathic Arthritis

**[0071]** Enteropathic arthritis (EA) occurs in combination with inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis. It also can affect the spine and sacroiliac joints. Enteropathic arthritis involves the peripheral joints, usually in the lower extremities such as the knees or ankles. It commonly involves only a few or a limited number of joints and may closely follow the bowel condition. This occurs in approximately 11% of patients with ulcerative colitis and 21% of those with Crohn's disease. The synovitis is generally self-limited and non-deforming.

**[0072]** Enteropathic arthropathies comprise a collection of rheumatologic conditions that share a link to GI pathology. These conditions include reactive (i.e., infection-related) arthritis due to bacteria (e.g., *Shigella*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Yersinia* species, *Clostridium difficile*), parasites (e.g., *Strongyloides stercoralis*, *Taenia saginata*, *Giardia lamblia*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Cryptosporidium* species), and spondyloarthropathies associated with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Other conditions and disorders include intestinal bypass (jejunoileal), arthritis, celiac disease, Whipple disease, and collagenous colitis.

**[0073]** The precise causes of enteropathic arthropathies are unknown. Inflammation of the GI tract may increase permeability, resulting in absorption of antigenic material, including bacterial antigens. These arthrogenic antigens may then localize in musculoskeletal tissues (including entheses and synovium), thus eliciting an inflammatory response. Alternatively, an autoimmune response may be induced through molecular mimicry, in which the host's immune response to these antigens cross-reacts with self-antigens in synovium.

**[0074]** Of particular interest is the strong association between reactive arthritis and HLA-B27, an HLA class I molecule. A potentially arthrogenic, bacterially derived antigen peptide could fit in the antigen-presenting groove of the B27 molecule, resulting in a CD8+ T-cell response. HLA-

B27 transgenic rats develop features of enteropathic arthropathy with arthritis and gut inflammation.

**[0075]** E. Ulcerative Colitis

**[0076]** Ulcerative colitis is a disease that causes inflammation and sores, called ulcers, in the lining of the large intestine. The inflammation usually occurs in the rectum and lower part of the colon, but it may affect the entire colon. Ulcerative colitis rarely affects the small intestine except for the end section, called the terminal ileum. Ulcerative colitis may also be called colitis or proctitis. The inflammation makes the colon empty frequently, causing diarrhea. Ulcers form in places where the inflammation has killed the cells lining the colon; the ulcers bleed and produce pus.

**[0077]** Ulcerative colitis is an inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), the general name for diseases that cause inflammation in the small intestine and colon. Ulcerative colitis can be difficult to diagnose because its symptoms are similar to other intestinal disorders and to another type of IBD, Crohn's disease. Crohn's disease differs from ulcerative colitis because it causes inflammation deeper within the intestinal wall. Also, Crohn's disease usually occurs in the small intestine, although it can also occur in the mouth, esophagus, stomach, duodenum, large intestine, appendix, and anus.

**[0078]** Ulcerative colitis may occur in people of any age, but most often it starts between ages 15 and 30, or less frequently between ages 50 and 70. Children and adolescents sometimes develop the disease. Ulcerative colitis affects men and women equally and appears to run in some families. Theories about what causes ulcerative colitis abound, but none have been proven. The most popular theory is that the body's immune system reacts to a virus or a bacterium by causing ongoing inflammation in the intestinal wall. People with ulcerative colitis have abnormalities of the immune system, but doctors do not know whether these abnormalities are a cause or a result of the disease. Ulcerative colitis is not caused by emotional distress or sensitivity to certain foods or food products, but these factors may trigger symptoms in some people.

**[0079]** The most common symptoms of ulcerative colitis are abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea. Patients also may experience fatigue, weight loss, loss of appetite, rectal bleeding, and loss of body fluids and nutrients. About half of patients have mild symptoms. Others suffer frequent fever, bloody diarrhea, nausea, and severe abdominal cramps. Ulcerative colitis may also cause problems such as arthritis, inflammation of the eye, liver disease (hepatitis, cirrhosis, and primary sclerosing cholangitis), osteoporosis, skin rashes, and anemia. No one knows for sure why problems occur outside the colon. Scientists think these complications may occur when the immune system triggers inflammation in other parts of the body. Some of these problems go away when the colitis is treated.

**[0080]** A thorough physical exam and a series of tests may be required to diagnose ulcerative colitis. Blood tests may be done to check for anemia, which could indicate bleeding in the colon or rectum. Blood tests may also uncover a high white blood cell count, which is a sign of inflammation somewhere in the body. By testing a stool sample, the doctor can detect bleeding or infection in the colon or rectum. The doctor may do a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy. For either test, the doctor inserts an endoscope—a long, flexible, lighted tube connected to a computer and TV monitor—into the anus to see the inside of the colon and rectum. The doctor will be able to see any inflammation, bleeding, or ulcers on the colon wall.

During the exam, the doctor may do a biopsy, which involves taking a sample of tissue from the lining of the colon to view with a microscope. A barium enema x ray of the colon may also be required. This procedure involves filling the colon with barium, a chalky white solution. The barium shows up white on x-ray film, allowing the doctor a clear view of the colon, including any ulcers or other abnormalities that might be there.

**[0081]** Treatment for ulcerative colitis depends on the seriousness of the disease. Most people are treated with medication. In severe cases, a patient may need surgery to remove the diseased colon. Surgery is the only cure for ulcerative colitis. Some people whose symptoms are triggered by certain foods are able to control the symptoms by avoiding foods that upset their intestines, like highly seasoned foods, raw fruits and vegetables, or milk sugar (lactose). Each person may experience ulcerative colitis differently, so treatment is adjusted for each individual. Emotional and psychological support is important. Some people have remissions—periods when the symptoms go away—that last for months or even years. However, most patients' symptoms eventually return. This changing pattern of the disease means one cannot always tell when a treatment has helped. Some people with ulcerative colitis may need medical care for some time, with regular doctor visits to monitor the condition.

**[0082]** The goal of therapy is to induce and maintain remission, and to improve the quality of life for people with ulcerative colitis. Several types of drugs are available:

**[0083]** Aminosalicylates—drugs that contain 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA), help control inflammation. Sulfasalazine is a combination of sulfapyridine and 5-ASA and is used to induce and maintain remission. The sulfapyridine component carries the anti-inflammatory 5-ASA to the intestine. However, sulfapyridine may lead to side effects such as include nausea, vomiting, heartburn, diarrhea, and headache. Other 5-ASA agents such as olsalazine, mesalamine, and balsalazide, have a different carrier, offer fewer side effects, and may be used by people who cannot take sulfasalazine. 5-ASAs are given orally, through an enema, or in a suppository, depending on the location of the inflammation in the colon. Most people with mild or moderate ulcerative colitis are treated with this group of drugs first.

**[0084]** Corticosteroids—such as prednisone and hydrocortisone also reduce inflammation. They may be used by people who have moderate to severe ulcerative colitis or who do not respond to 5-ASA drugs. Corticosteroids, also known as steroids, can be given orally, intravenously, through an enema, or in a suppository, depending on the location of the inflammation. These drugs can cause side effects such as weight gain, acne, facial hair, hypertension, mood swings, and an increased risk of infection. For this reason, they are not recommended for long-term use.

**[0085]** Immunomodulators—such as azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP) reduce inflammation by affecting the immune system. They are used for patients who have not responded to 5-ASAs or corticosteroids or who are dependent on corticosteroids. However, immunomodulators are slow-acting and may take up to 6 months before the full benefit is seen. Patients taking these drugs are monitored for complications including pancreatitis and hepatitis, a reduced white blood cell count, and an increased risk of infection. Cyclosporine A

may be used with 6-MP or azathioprine to treat active, severe ulcerative colitis in people who do not respond to intravenous corticosteroids.

**[0086]** Other drugs may be given to relax the patient or to relieve pain, diarrhea, or infection.

**[0087]** Occasionally, symptoms are severe enough that the person must be hospitalized. For example, a person may have severe bleeding or severe diarrhea that causes dehydration. In such cases the doctor will try to stop diarrhea and loss of blood, fluids, and mineral salts. The patient may need a special diet, feeding through a vein, medications, or sometimes surgery.

**[0088]** About 25-40% of ulcerative colitis patients must eventually have their colons removed because of massive bleeding, severe illness, rupture of the colon, or risk of cancer. Sometimes the doctor will recommend removing the colon if medical treatment fails or if the side effects of corticosteroids or other drugs threaten the patient's health. Surgery to remove the colon and rectum, known as proctocolectomy, is followed by one of the following:

**[0089]** Ileostomy, in which the surgeon creates a small opening in the abdomen, called a stoma, and attaches the end of the small intestine, called the ileum, to it. Waste will travel through the small intestine and exit the body through the stoma. The stoma is about the size of a quarter and is usually located in the lower right part of the abdomen near the beltline. A pouch is worn over the opening to collect waste, and the patient empties the pouch as needed.

**[0090]** Ileoanal anastomosis, or pull-through operation, which allows the patient to have normal bowel movements because it preserves part of the anus. In this operation, the surgeon removes the diseased part of the colon and the inside of the rectum, leaving the outer muscles of the rectum. The surgeon then attaches the ileum to the inside of the rectum and the anus, creating a pouch. Waste is stored in the pouch and passed through the anus in the usual manner. Bowel movements may be more frequent and watery than before the procedure. Inflammation of the pouch (pouchitis) is a possible complication.

**[0091]** Not every operation is appropriate for every person. Which surgery to have depends on the severity of the disease and the patient's needs, expectations, and lifestyle. People faced with this decision should get as much information as possible by talking to their doctors, to nurses who work with colon surgery patients (enterostomal therapists), and to other colon surgery patients. Patient advocacy organizations can direct people to support groups and other information resources.

**[0092]** Most people with ulcerative colitis will never need to have surgery. If surgery does become necessary, however, some people find comfort in knowing that after the surgery, the colitis is cured and most people go on to live normal, active lives.

**[0093]** F. Crohn's Disease

**[0094]** Another disorder for which immunosuppression has been tried is Crohn's disease. Crohn's disease symptoms include intestinal inflammation and the development of intestinal stenosis and fistulas; neuropathy often accompanies these symptoms. Anti-inflammatory drugs, such as 5-aminosalicylates (e.g., mesalamine) or corticosteroids, are typically prescribed, but are not always effective (reviewed in Botoman et al., 1998). Immunosuppression with cyclospo-

rine is sometimes beneficial for patients resistant to or intolerant of corticosteroids (Brynskov et al., 1989).

**[0095]** Nevertheless, surgical correction is eventually required in 90% of patients; 50% undergo colonic resection (Leiper et al., 1998; Makowiec et al., 1998). The recurrence rate after surgery is high, with 50% requiring further surgery within 5 years (Leiper et al., 1998; Besnard et al., 1998).

**[0096]** One hypothesis for the etiology of Crohn's disease is that a failure of the intestinal mucosal barrier, possibly resulting from genetic susceptibilities and environmental factors (e.g., smoking), exposes the immune system to antigens from the intestinal lumen including bacterial and food antigens (e.g., Soderholm et al., 1999; Hollander et al., 1986; Hollander, 1992). Another hypothesis is that persistent intestinal infection by pathogens such as *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, abnormal *Escherichia coli*, or paramyxovirus, stimulates the immune response; or alternatively, symptoms result from a dysregulated immune response to ubiquitous antigens, such as normal intestinal microflora and the metabolites and toxins they produce (Sartor, 1997). The presence of IgA and IgG anti-*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* antibodies (ASCA) in the serum was found to be highly diagnostic of pediatric Crohn's disease (Ruemmele et al., 1998; Hoffenberg et al., 1999).

**[0097]** In Crohn's disease, a dysregulated immune response is skewed toward cell-mediated immunopathology (Murch, 1998). But immunosuppressive drugs, such as cyclosporine, tacrolimus, and mesalamine have been used to treat corticosteroid-resistant cases of Crohn's disease with mixed success (Brynskov et al., 1989; Fellerman et al., 1998).

**[0098]** Recent efforts to develop diagnostic and treatment tools against Crohn's disease have focused on the central role of cytokines (Schreiber, 1998; van Hogezaand & Verspaget, 1998). Cytokines are small secreted proteins or factors (5 to 20 kD) that have specific effects on cell-to-cell interactions, intercellular communication, or the behavior of other cells. Cytokines are produced by lymphocytes, especially  $T_H1$  and  $T_H2$  lymphocytes, monocytes, intestinal macrophages, granulocytes, epithelial cells, and fibroblasts (reviewed in Rogler & Andus, 1998; Galley & Webster, 1996). Some cytokines are pro-inflammatory (e.g., TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ), IL-6, IL-8, IL-12, or leukemia inhibitory factor, or LIF); others are anti-inflammatory (e.g., IL-1 receptor antagonist, IL-4, IL-10, IL-11, and TGF- $\beta$ ). However, there may be overlap and functional redundancy in their effects under certain inflammatory conditions.

**[0099]** In active cases of Crohn's disease, elevated concentrations of TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6 are secreted into the blood circulation, and TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1, IL-6, and IL-8 are produced in excess locally by mucosal cells (id.; Funakoshi et al., 1998). These cytokines can have far-ranging effects on physiological systems including bone development, hematopoiesis, and liver, thyroid, and neuropsychiatric function. Also, an imbalance of the IL-1 $\beta$ /IL-1ra ratio, in favor of pro-inflammatory IL-1 $\beta$ , has been observed in patients with Crohn's disease (Rogler & Andus, 1998; Saiki et al., 1998; Dionne et al., 1998; but see Kuboyama, 1998). One study suggested that cytokine profiles in stool samples could be a useful diagnostic tool for Crohn's disease (Saiki et al., 1998).

**[0100]** Treatments that have been proposed for Crohn's disease include the use of various cytokine antagonists (e.g., IL-1ra), inhibitors (e.g., of IL-1 $\beta$  converting enzyme and antioxidants) and anti-cytokine antibodies (Rogler and Andus, 1998; van Hogezaand & Verspaget, 1998; Reimund et

al., 1998; Luger et al., 1998; McAlindon et al., 1998). In particular, monoclonal antibodies against TNF- $\alpha$  have been tried with some success in the treatment of Crohn's disease (Targan et al., 1997; Stack et al., 1997; van Dullemen et al., 1995).

**[0101]** Another approach to the treatment of Crohn's disease has focused on at least partially eradicating the bacterial community that may be triggering the inflammatory response and replacing it with a non-pathogenic community. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,599,795 discloses a method for the prevention and treatment of Crohn's disease in human patients. Their method was directed to sterilizing the intestinal tract with at least one antibiotic and at least one anti-fungal agent to kill off the existing flora and replacing them with different, select, well-characterized bacteria taken from normal humans. Borody taught a method of treating Crohn's disease by at least partial removal of the existing intestinal microflora by lavage and replacement with a new bacterial community introduced by fecal inoculum from a disease-screened human donor or by a composition comprising *Bacteroides* and *Escherichia coli* species. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,443,826). However, there has been no known cause of Crohn's disease to which diagnosis and/or treatment could be directed.

**[0102]** G. Rheumatoid Arthritis

**[0103]** The exact etiology of RA remains unknown, but the first signs of joint disease appear in the synovial lining layer, with proliferation of synovial fibroblasts and their attachment to the articular surface at the joint margin (Lipsky, 1998). Subsequently, macrophages, T cells and other inflammatory cells are recruited into the joint, where they produce a number of mediators, including the cytokines interleukin-1 (IL-1), which contributes to the chronic sequelae leading to bone and cartilage destruction, and tumor necrosis factor (TNF- $\alpha$ ), which plays a role in inflammation (Dinarello, 1998; Arend & Dayer, 1995; van den Berg, 2001). The concentration of IL-1 in plasma is significantly higher in patients with RA than in healthy individuals and, notably, plasma IL-1 levels correlate with RA disease activity (Eastgate et al., 1988). Moreover, synovial fluid levels of IL-1 are correlated with various radiographic and histologic features of RA (Kahle et al., 1992; Rooney et al., 1990).

**[0104]** In normal joints, the effects of these and other pro-inflammatory cytokines are balanced by a variety of anti-inflammatory cytokines and regulatory factors (Burger & Dayer, 1995). The significance of this cytokine balance is illustrated in juvenile RA patients, who have cyclical increases in fever throughout the day (Priour et al., 1987). After each peak in fever, a factor that blocks the effects of IL-1 is found in serum and urine. This factor has been isolated, cloned and identified as IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra), a member of the IL-1 gene family (Hannum et al., 1990). IL-1ra, as its name indicates, is a natural receptor antagonist that competes with IL-1 for binding to type I IL-1 receptors and, as a result, blocks the effects of IL-1 (Arend et al., 1998). A 10- to 100-fold excess of IL-1ra may be needed to block IL-1 effectively; however, synovial cells isolated from patients with RA do not appear to produce enough IL-1ra to counteract the effects of IL-1 (Firestein et al., 1994; Fujikawa et al., 1995).

**[0105]** H. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

**[0106]** There has also been no known cause for autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune rheu-

matic disease characterized by deposition in tissues of autoantibodies and immune complexes leading to tissue injury (Kotzin, 1996). In contrast to autoimmune diseases such as MS and type 1 diabetes mellitus, SLE potentially involves multiple organ systems directly, and its clinical manifestations are diverse and variable (reviewed by Kotzin & O'Dell, 1995). For example, some patients may demonstrate primarily skin rash and joint pain, show spontaneous remissions, and require little medication. At the other end of the spectrum are patients who demonstrate severe and progressive kidney involvement that requires therapy with high doses of steroids and cytotoxic drugs such as cyclophosphamide (Kotzin, 1996).

**[0107]** The serological hallmark of SLE, and the primary diagnostic test available, is elevated serum levels of IgG antibodies to constituents of the cell nucleus, such as double-stranded DNA (dsDNA), single-stranded DNA (ss-DNA), and chromatin. Among these autoantibodies, IgG anti-ds-DNA antibodies play a major role in the development of lupus glomerulonephritis (GN) (Hahn & Tsao, 1993; Ohnishi et al., 1994). Glomerulonephritis is a serious condition in which the capillary walls of the kidney's blood purifying glomeruli become thickened by accretions on the epithelial side of glomerular basement membranes. The disease is often chronic and progressive and may lead to eventual renal failure.

**[0108]** The mechanisms by which autoantibodies are induced in these autoimmune diseases remains unclear. As there has been no known cause of SLE, to which diagnosis and/or treatment could be directed, treatment has been directed to suppressing immune responses, for example with macrolide antibiotics, rather than to an underlying cause. (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,843,092).

**[0109]** I. Irritable Bowel Syndrome

**[0110]** Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a functional disorder characterized by abdominal pain and altered bowel habits. This syndrome may begin in young adulthood and can be associated with significant disability. This syndrome is not a homogeneous disorder. Rather, subtypes of IBS have been described on the basis of the predominant symptom—diarrhea, constipation, or pain. In the absence of “alarm” symptoms, such as fever, weight loss, and gastrointestinal bleeding, a limited workup is needed. Once a diagnosis of IBS is made, an integrated treatment approach can effectively reduce the severity of symptoms. IBS is a common disorder, although its prevalence rates have varied. In general, IBS affects about 15% of US adults and occurs about three times more often in women than in men (Jailwala et al., 2000).

**[0111]** IBS accounts for between 2.4 million and 3.5 million visits to physicians each year. It not only is the most common condition seen by gastroenterologists but also is one of the most common gastrointestinal conditions seen by primary care physicians (Everhart et al., 1991; Sandler, 1990).

**[0112]** IBS is also a costly disorder. Compared with persons who do not have bowel symptoms, persons with IBS miss three times as many workdays and are more likely to report being too sick to work (Drossman et al., 1993; Drossman et al., 1997). Moreover, those with IBS incur hundreds of dollars more in medical charges than persons without bowel disorders (Talley et al., 1995).

**[0113]** No specific abnormality accounts for the exacerbations and remissions of abdominal pain and altered bowel habits experienced by patients with IBS. The evolving theory of IBS suggests dysregulation at multiple levels of the brain-

gut axis. Dysmotility, visceral hypersensitivity, abnormal modulation of the central nervous system (CNS), and infection have all been implicated. In addition, psychosocial factors play an important modifying role. Abnormal intestinal motility has long been considered a factor in the pathogenesis of IBS. Transit time through the small intestine after a meal has been shown to be shorter in patients with diarrhea-predominant IBS than in patients who have the constipation-predominant or pain-predominant subtype (Cann et al., 1983).

**[0114]** In studies of the small intestine during fasting, the presence of both discrete, clustered contractions and prolonged, propagated contractions has been reported in patients with IBS (Kellow & Phillips, 1987). They also experience pain with irregular contractions more often than healthy persons (Kellow & Phillips, 1987; Horwitz & Fisher, 2001)

**[0115]** These motility findings do not account for the entire symptom complex in patients with IBS; in fact, most of these patients do not have demonstrable abnormalities (Rothstein, 2000). Patients with IBS have increased sensitivity to visceral pain. Studies involving balloon distention of the rectosigmoid colon have shown that patients with IBS experience pain and bloating at pressures and volumes much lower than control subjects (Whitehead et al., 1990). These patients maintain normal perception of somatic stimuli.

**[0116]** Multiple theories have been proposed to explain this phenomenon. For example, receptors in the viscera may have increased sensitivity in response to distention or intraluminal contents. Neurons in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord may have increased excitability. In addition, alteration in CNS processing of sensations may be involved (Drossman et al., 1997). Functional magnetic resonance imaging studies have recently shown that compared with control subjects, patients with IBS have increased activation of the anterior cingulate cortex, an important pain center, in response to a painful rectal stimulus (Mertz et al., 2000).

**[0117]** Increasingly, evidence suggests a relationship between infectious enteritis and subsequent development of IBS. Inflammatory cytokines may play a role. In a survey of patients with a history of confirmed bacterial gastroenteritis (Neal et al., 1997), 25% reported persistent alteration of bowel habits. Persistence of symptoms may be due to psychologic stress at the time of acute infection (Gwee et al., 1999).

**[0118]** Recent data suggest that bacterial overgrowth in the small intestine may have a role in IBS symptoms. In one study (Pimentel et al., 2000), 157 (78%) of 202 IBS patients referred for hydrogen breath testing had test findings that were positive for bacterial overgrowth. Of the 47 subjects who had follow-up testing, 25 (53%) reported improvement in symptoms (i.e., abdominal pain and diarrhea) with antibiotic treatment.

**[0119]** IBS may present with a range of symptoms. However, abdominal pain and altered bowel habits remain the primary features. Abdominal discomfort is often described as crampy in nature and located in the left lower quadrant, although the severity and location can differ greatly. Patients may report diarrhea, constipation, or alternating episodes of diarrhea and constipation. Diarrheal symptoms are typically described as small-volume, loose stools, and stool is sometimes accompanied by mucus discharge. Patients also may report bloating, fecal urgency, incomplete evacuation, and abdominal distention. Upper gastrointestinal symptoms, such

as gastroesophageal reflux, dyspepsia, or nausea, may also be present (Lynn & Friedman, 1993).

**[0120]** Persistence of symptoms is not an indication for further testing; it is a characteristic of IBS and is itself an expected symptom of the syndrome. More extensive diagnostic evaluation is indicated in patients whose symptoms are worsening or changing. Indications for further testing also include presence of alarm symptoms, onset of symptoms after age 50, and a family history of colon cancer. Tests may include colonoscopy, computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis, and barium studies of the small or large intestine.

**[0121]** J. Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis

**[0122]** Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA), a term for the most prevalent form of arthritis in children, is applied to a family of illnesses characterized by chronic inflammation and hypertrophy of the synovial membranes. The term overlaps, but is not completely synonymous, with the family of illnesses referred to as juvenile chronic arthritis and/or juvenile idiopathic arthritis in Europe.

**[0123]** Jarvis (1998) and others (Arend, 2001) have proposed that the pathogenesis of rheumatoid disease in adults and children involves complex interactions between innate and adaptive immunity. This complexity lies at the core of the difficulty of unraveling disease pathogenesis.

**[0124]** Both innate and adaptive immune systems use multiple cell types, a vast array of cell surface and secreted proteins, and interconnected networks of positive and negative feedback (Lo et al., 1999). Furthermore, while separable in thought, the innate and adaptive wings of the immune system are functionally intersected (Fearon & Locksley, 1996), and pathologic events occurring at these intersecting points are likely to be highly relevant to our understanding of pathogenesis of adult and childhood forms of chronic arthritis (Warrington, et al., 2001).

**[0125]** Polyarticular JRA is a distinct clinical subtype characterized by inflammation and synovial proliferation in multiple joints (four or more), including the small joints of the hands (Jarvis, 2002). This subtype of JRA may be severe, because of both its multiple joint involvement and its capacity to progress rapidly over time. Although clinically distinct, polyarticular JRA is not homogeneous, and patients vary in disease manifestations, age of onset, prognosis, and therapeutic response. These differences very likely reflect a spectrum of variation in the nature of the immune and inflammatory attack that can occur in this disease (Jarvis, 1998).

**[0126]** K. Sjogren's Syndrome

**[0127]** Primary Sjögren's syndrome (SS) is a chronic, slowly progressive, systemic autoimmune disease, which affects predominantly middle-aged women (female-to-male ratio 9:1), although it can be seen in all ages including childhood (Jonsson et al., 2002). It is characterized by lymphocytic infiltration and destruction of the exocrine glands, which are infiltrated by mononuclear cells including CD4+, CD8+ lymphocytes and B-cells (Jonsson et al., 2002). In addition, extraglandular (systemic) manifestations are seen in one-third of patients (Jonsson et al., 2001).

**[0128]** The glandular lymphocytic infiltration is a progressive feature (Jonsson et al., 1993), which, when extensive, may replace large portions of the organs. Interestingly, the glandular infiltrates in some patients closely resemble ectopic lymphoid microstructures in the salivary glands (denoted as ectopic germinal centers) (Salomonsson et al., 2002; Xanthou & Polihronis, 2001). In SS, ectopic GCs are defined as T and B cell aggregates of proliferating cells with a network of

follicular dendritic cells and activated endothelial cells. These GC-like structures formed within the target tissue also portray functional properties with production of autoantibodies (anti-Ro/SSA and anti-La/SSB) (Salomonsson & Jonsson, 2003).

**[0129]** In other systemic autoimmune diseases, such as RA, factors critical for ectopic GCs have been identified. Rheumatoid synovial tissues with GCs were shown to produce chemokines CXCL13, CCL21 and lymphotoxin (LT)-13 (detected on follicular center and mantle zone B cells). Multivariate regression analysis of these analytes identified CXCL13 and LT- $\beta$  as the solitary cytokines predicting GCs in rheumatoid synovitis (Weyand & Goronzy, 2003). Recently CXCL13 and CXCR5 in salivary glands has been shown to play an essential role in the inflammatory process by recruiting B and T cells, therefore contributing to lymphoid neogenesis and ectopic GC formation in SS (Salomonsson & Larsson, 2002).

**[0130]** L. Early Arthritis

**[0131]** The clinical presentation of different inflammatory arthropathies is similar early in the course of disease. As a result, it is often difficult to distinguish patients who are at risk of developing the severe and persistent synovitis that leads to erosive joint damage from those whose arthritis is more self-limited. Such distinction is critical in order to target therapy appropriately, treating aggressively those with erosive disease and avoiding unnecessary toxicity in patients with more self-limited disease. Current clinical criteria for diagnosing erosive arthropathies such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) are less effective in early disease and traditional markers of disease activity such as joint counts and acute phase response do not adequately identify patients likely to have poor outcomes (Harrison & Symmons et al., 1998). Parameters reflective of the pathologic events occurring in the synovium are most likely to be of significant prognostic value.

**[0132]** Recent efforts to identify predictors of poor outcome in early inflammatory arthritis have identified the presence of RA specific autoantibodies, in particular antibodies towards citrullinated peptides, to be associated with erosive and persistent disease in early inflammatory arthritis cohorts. On the basis of this, a cyclical citrullinated peptide (CCP) has been developed to assist in the identification of anti-CCP antibodies in patient sera. Using this approach, the presence of anti-CCP antibodies has been shown to be specific and sensitive for RA, can distinguish RA from other arthropathies, and can potentially predict persistent, erosive synovitis before these outcomes become clinically manifest (Schellekens et al., 2000) Importantly, anti-CCP antibodies are often detectable in sera many years prior to clinical symptoms suggesting that they may be reflective of subclinical immune events (Nielen et al., 2004; Rantapaa-Dahlqvist et al., 2003).

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**[0135]** M. Psoriasis

**[0136]** Psoriasis is a chronic skin disease of scaling and inflammation that affects 2 to 2.6 percent of the United States population, or between 5.8 and 7.5 million people. Although the disease occurs in all age groups, it primarily affects adults. It appears about equally in males and females. Psoriasis occurs when skin cells quickly rise from their origin below the surface of the skin and pile up on the surface before they have a chance to mature. Usually this movement (also called turnover) takes about a month, but in psoriasis it may occur in only a few days. In its typical form, psoriasis results in patches of thick, red (inflamed) skin covered with silvery scales. These patches, which are sometimes referred to as plaques, usually itch or feel sore. They most often occur on the elbows, knees, other parts of the legs, scalp, lower back, face, palms, and soles of the feet, but they can occur on skin anywhere on the body. The disease may also affect the fingernails, the toenails, and the soft tissues of the genitals and inside the mouth. While it is not unusual for the skin around affected joints to crack, approximately 1 million people with psoriasis experience joint inflammation that produces symptoms of arthritis. This condition is called psoriatic arthritis.

**[0137]** Psoriasis is a skin disorder driven by the immune system, especially involving a type of white blood cell called a T cell. Normally, T cells help protect the body against infection and disease. In the case of psoriasis, T cells are put into action by mistake and become so active that they trigger other immune responses, which lead to inflammation and to rapid turnover of skin cells. In about one-third of the cases, there is a family history of psoriasis. Researchers have studied a large number of families affected by psoriasis and identified genes linked to the disease. People with psoriasis may notice that there are times when their skin worsens, then improves. Conditions that may cause flareups include infections, stress, and changes in climate that dry the skin. Also, certain medicines, including lithium and betablockers, which are prescribed for high blood pressure, may trigger an outbreak or worsen the disease.

**[0138]** N. Multiple Sclerosis

**[0139]** Multiple sclerosis (abbreviated MS, also known as disseminated sclerosis or encephalomyelitis disseminata) is an autoimmune condition in which the immune system attacks the central nervous system, leading to demyelination. Disease onset usually occurs in young adults, and it is more

common in females. It has a prevalence that ranges between 2 and 150 per 100,000. MS was first described in 1868 by Jean-Martin Charcot.

**[0140]** MS affects the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other. Nerve cells communicate by sending electrical signals called action potentials down long fibers called axons, which are wrapped in an insulating substance called myelin. In MS, the body's own immune system attacks and damages the myelin. When myelin is lost, the axons can no longer effectively conduct signals. The name multiple sclerosis refers to scars (scleroses—better known as plaques or lesions) in the white matter of the brain and spinal cord, which is mainly composed of myelin. Although much is known about the mechanisms involved in the disease process, the cause remains unknown. Theories include genetics or infections. Different environmental risk factors have also been found.

**[0141]** Almost any neurological symptom can appear with the disease, and often progresses to physical and cognitive disability. MS takes several forms, with new symptoms occurring either in discrete attacks (relapsing forms) or slowly accumulating over time (progressive forms). Between attacks, symptoms may go away completely, but permanent neurological problems often occur, especially as the disease advances.

**[0142]** There is no known cure for MS. Treatments attempt to return function after an attack, prevent new attacks, and prevent disability (see detailed discussion below). MS medications can have adverse effects or be poorly tolerated, and many patients pursue alternative treatments, despite the lack of supporting scientific study. The prognosis is difficult to predict; it depends on the subtype of the disease, the individual patient's disease characteristics, the initial symptoms and the degree of disability the person experiences as time advances. Life expectancy of patients is nearly the same as that of the unaffected population.

**[0143]** Symptoms of MS usually appear in episodic acute periods of worsening (relapses, exacerbations, bouts or attacks), in a gradually-progressive deterioration of neurologic function, or in a combination of both.

**[0144]** The most common presentation of MS is the clinically isolated syndrome (CIS). In CIS, a patient has an attack suggestive of demyelination, but does not fulfill the criteria for multiple sclerosis. Only 30 to 70% of persons experiencing CIS later develop MS. The disease usually presents with sensorial (46% of cases), visual (33%), cerebellar (30%) and motor (26%) symptoms. Many rare initial symptoms have also been reported, including aphasia, psychosis and epilepsy. Patients first seeking medical attention commonly present with multiple symptoms. The initial signs and symptoms of MS are often transient, mild, and self-limited. These signs and symptoms often do not prompt a person to seek medical attention and are sometimes identified only retrospectively once the diagnosis of MS has been made. Cases of MS are sometimes incidentally identified during neurological examinations performed for other causes. Such cases are referred to as subclinical MS.

**[0145]** The person with MS can suffer almost any neurological symptom or sign, including changes in sensation (hypoesthesia and paraesthesia), muscle weakness, muscle spasms, or difficulty in moving; difficulties with coordination and balance (ataxia); problems in speech (dysarthria) or swallowing (dysphagia), visual problems (nystagmus, optic neuritis, or diplopia), fatigue, acute or chronic pain, and bladder

and bowel difficulties. Cognitive impairment of varying degrees and emotional symptoms of depression or unstable mood are also common. The main clinical measure of disability progression and symptom severity is the Expanded Disability Status Scale or EDSS.

**[0146]** Multiple sclerosis relapses are often unpredictable, occurring without warning and without obvious inciting factors. Some attacks, however, are preceded by common triggers. Relapses occur more frequently during spring and summer. Infections such as the common cold, influenza, or gastroenteritis increase the risk of relapse. Stress may also trigger an attack. Pregnancy may affect susceptibility to relapse, offering protection during the last trimester, for instance. During the first few months after delivery, however, the risk of relapse is increased. Overall, pregnancy does not seem to influence long-term disability. Many potential triggers have been examined and found not to influence MS relapse rates. There is no evidence that vaccination for influenza, hepatitis B, varicella, tetanus, or tuberculosis increases risk of relapse. Physical trauma does not trigger relapses. Exposure to higher than usual ambient temperatures can exacerbate extant symptoms, an effect known as Uhthoff's phenomenon. Uhthoff's phenomenon is not, however, an established relapse trigger.

**[0147]** Several subtypes, or patterns of progression, have been described. Subtypes use the past course of the disease in an attempt to predict the future course. They are important not only for prognosis but also for therapeutic decisions. In 1996 the United States National Multiple Sclerosis Society standardized four subtype definitions: relapsing remitting, secondary progressive, primary progressive and progressive relapsing.

**[0148]** The relapsing-remitting subtype is characterized by unpredictable relapses followed by periods of months to years of relative quiet (remission) with no new signs of disease activity. Deficits suffered during attacks may either resolve or leave sequelae. This describes the initial course of 85-90% of individuals with MS. When deficits always resolve between attacks, this is sometimes referred to as benign MS.

**[0149]** Secondary progressive MS describes those with initial relapsing-remitting MS, who then begin to have progressive neurologic decline between acute attacks without any definite periods of remission. Occasional relapses and minor remissions may appear. The median time between disease onset and conversion from relapsing-remitting to secondary progressive MS is 19 years.

**[0150]** The primary progressive subtype describes the approximately 10-15% of individuals who never have remission after their initial MS symptoms. It is characterized by progression of disability from onset, with no, or only occasional and minor, remissions and improvements. The age of onset for the primary progressive subtype is later than other subtypes.

**[0151]** Progressive relapsing MS describes those individuals who, from onset, have a steady neurologic decline but also suffer clear superimposed attacks. This is the least common of all subtypes.

**[0152]** Cases with non-standard behavior have also been described. Sometimes referred to as borderline forms of multiple sclerosis, these include Devic's disease, Balo concentric sclerosis, Schilder's diffuse sclerosis and Marburg multiple sclerosis. Multiple sclerosis also behaves differently in children. There is debate whether these are atypical variants of MS or different diseases.

**[0153]** Multiple sclerosis can be difficult to diagnose since its signs and symptoms may be similar to many other medical problems. Medical organizations have created diagnostic criteria to ease and standardize the diagnostic process for practicing physicians. Historically, the Schumacher and Poser criteria were both popular. Currently, the McDonald criteria focus on a demonstration with clinical, laboratory and radiologic data of the dissemination of MS lesions in time and space. A diagnosis cannot be made until other possible conditions have been ruled out and there is evidence of demyelinating events separated anatomically and in time.

**[0154]** Clinical data alone may be sufficient for a diagnosis of MS if an individual has suffered separate episodes of neurologic symptoms characteristic of MS. Since some people seek medical attention after only one attack, other testing may hasten and ease the diagnosis. The most commonly used diagnostic tools are neuroimaging, analysis of cerebrospinal fluid and evoked potentials. Magnetic resonance imaging of the brain and spine shows areas of demyelination (lesions or plaques). Gadolinium can be administered intravenously as a contrast to highlight active plaques and, by elimination, demonstrate the existence of historical lesions not associated with symptoms at the moment of the evaluation. Testing of cerebrospinal fluid obtained from a lumbar puncture can provide evidence of chronic inflammation of the central nervous system. The cerebrospinal fluid is tested for oligoclonal bands, which are an inflammation marker found in 75-85% of people with MS. The nervous system of a person with MS often responds less actively to stimulation of the optic nerve and sensory nerves due to demyelination of such pathways. These brain responses can be examined using visual and sensory evoked potentials.

**[0155]** MS is currently believed to be an immune-mediated disorder with an initial trigger, which may have a viral etiology, although this concept has been debated for years and some still oppose it. Damage is believed to be caused by the patient's own immune system. The immune system attacks the nervous system, possibly as a result of exposure to a molecule with a similar structure to one of its own.

**[0156]** MS lesions most commonly involve white matter areas close to the ventricles of the cerebellum, brain stem, basal ganglia and spinal cord; and the optic nerve. The function of white matter cells is to carry signals between grey matter areas, where the processing is done, and the rest of the body. The peripheral nervous system is rarely involved.

**[0157]** More specifically, MS destroys oligodendrocytes, the cells responsible for creating and maintaining a fatty layer—known as the myelin sheath—which helps the neurons carry electrical signals. MS results in a thinning or complete loss of myelin and, as the disease advances, the cutting (transection) of the neuron's extensions or axons. When the myelin is lost, a neuron can no longer effectively conduct electrical signals. A repair process, called remyelination, takes place in early phases of the disease, but the oligodendrocytes cannot completely rebuild the cell's myelin sheath. Repeated attacks lead to successively fewer effective remyelinations, until a scar-like plaque is built up around the damaged axons. Four different lesion patterns have been described.

**[0158]** Apart from demyelination, the other pathologic hallmark of the disease is inflammation. According to a strictly immunological explanation of MS, the inflammatory process is caused by T cells, a kind of lymphocyte. Lymphocytes are cells that play an important role in the body's

defenses. In MS, T cells gain entry into the brain via the blood-brain barrier, a capillary system that should prevent entrance of T cells into the nervous system. The blood-brain barrier is normally not permeable to these types of cells, unless triggered by infection or a virus, which decreases the integrity of the tight junctions forming the barrier. When the blood-brain barrier regains its integrity, usually after infection or virus has cleared, the T cells are trapped inside the brain. The T cells recognize myelin as foreign and attack it as if it were an invading virus. This triggers inflammatory processes, stimulating other immune cells and soluble factors like cytokines and antibodies. Leaks form in the blood—brain barrier, which in turn cause a number of other damaging effects such as swelling, activation of macrophages, and more activation of cytokines and other destructive proteins.

**[0159]** Although there is no known cure for multiple sclerosis, several therapies have proven helpful. The primary aims of therapy are returning function after an attack, preventing new attacks, and preventing disability. As with any medical treatment, medications used in the management of MS have several adverse effects. Alternative treatments are pursued by some patients, despite the shortage of supporting, comparable, replicated scientific study.

**[0160]** During symptomatic attacks, administration of high doses of intravenous corticosteroids, such as methylprednisolone, is the routine therapy for acute relapses. The aim of this kind of treatment is to end the attack sooner and leave fewer lasting deficits in the patient. Although generally effective in the short term for relieving symptoms, corticosteroid treatments do not appear to have a significant impact on long-term recovery. Potential side effects include osteoporosis and impaired memory, the latter being reversible.

**[0161]** Disease-modifying treatments are expensive and most of these require frequent (up-to-daily) injections. Others require IV infusions at 1-3 month intervals. The earliest clinical presentation of relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) is the clinically isolated syndrome (CIS). Several studies have shown that treatment with interferons during an initial attack can decrease the chance that a patient will develop clinical MS.

**[0162]** As of 2007, six disease-modifying treatments have been approved by regulatory agencies of different countries for RRMS. Three are interferons: two formulations of interferon  $\beta$ 1a (tradenames Avonex, Cinnovex, ReciGen and Rebif) and one of interferon  $\beta$ 1b (U.S. tradename Betaferon, in Europe and Japan Betaferon). A fourth medication is glatiramer acetate (Copaxone). The fifth medication, mitoxantrone, is an immunosuppressant also used in cancer chemotherapy, approved only in the USA and largely for secondary progressive MS. The sixth is natalizumab (marketed as Tysabri). All six medications are modestly effective at decreasing the number of attacks and slowing progression to disability, although their efficacy rates differ, and studies of their long-term effects are still lacking. Comparisons between immunomodulators (all but mitoxantrone) show that the most effective is natalizumab, both in terms of relapse rate reduction and halting disability progression; it has also been shown to reduce the severity of MS. Mitoxantrone may be the most effective of them all; however, it is generally not considered as a long-term therapy, as its use is limited by severe cardiotoxicity.

**[0163]** The interferons and glatiramer acetate are delivered by frequent injections, varying from once-per-day for glati-

ramer acetate to once-per-week (but intra-muscular) for Avonex. Natalizumab and mitoxantrone are given by IV infusion at monthly intervals.

**[0164]** Treatment of progressive MS is more difficult than relapsing-remitting MS. Mitoxantrone has shown positive effects in patients with secondary progressive and progressive relapsing courses. It is moderately effective in reducing the progression of the disease and the frequency of relapses in patients in short-term follow-up. No treatment has been proven to modify the course of primary progressive MS.

**[0165]** As with any medical treatment, these treatments have several adverse effects. One of the most common is irritation at the injection site for glatiramer acetate and the interferon treatments. Over time, a visible dent at the injection site, due to the local destruction of fat tissue, known as lipoatrophy, may develop. Interferons produce symptoms similar to influenza; some patients taking glatiramer experience a post-injection reaction manifested by flushing, chest tightness, heart palpitations, breathlessness, and anxiety, which usually lasts less than thirty minutes. More dangerous are liver damage from interferons and mitoxantrone, the immunosuppressive effects and cardiac toxicity of the latter; and the putative link between natalizumab and some cases of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy.

**[0166]** Disease-modifying treatments reduce the progression rate of the disease, but do not stop it. As multiple sclerosis progresses, the symptomatology tends to increase. The disease is associated with a variety of symptoms and functional deficits that result in a range of progressive impairments and disability. Management of these deficits is therefore very important. Both drug therapy and neurorehabilitation have shown to ease the burden of some symptoms, though neither influences disease progression. As for any patient with neurologic deficits, a multidisciplinary approach is key to limiting and overcoming disability; however, there are particular difficulties in specifying a 'core team' because people with MS may need help from almost any health profession or service at some point. Similarly, for each symptom there are different treatment options. Treatments should therefore be individualized depending both on the patient and the physician.

**[0167]** As with most chronic diseases, alternative treatments are pursued by some patients, despite the shortage of supporting, comparable, replicated scientific study. Examples are dietary regimens, herbal medicine, including the use of medical *cannabis* to help alleviate symptoms, and hyperbaric oxygenation. The therapeutic practice of martial arts such as tai chi, relaxation disciplines such as yoga, or general exercise seems to mitigate fatigue, but has no effect on cognitive function.

## II. DIAGNOSTIC DETERMINATIONS IN AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

**[0168]** The present invention, in one aspect, can provide a diagnosis for autoimmune diseases such as those discussed above. This will permit doctors to more readily discern between various diseases with overlapping sets of symptoms, and thus having correctly identified the underlying physiologic basis for a patient's symptoms, open up early intervention and disease management. Indeed, because treatments for many autoimmune disease slow progression and address symptoms, but do not prevent or cure disease, the ability to provide an early diagnosis for these diseases is critical to delaying the onset of more severe symptoms. In addition,

being able to provide patients with the correct drugs to address their symptoms without “trial and error” that sometimes results from incorrect diagnosis, will significantly reduce the cost of care, and avoid patient discomfort and possible harm.

**[0169]** These assays will all employ a T cell-containing patient sample. The most commonly utilized biological sample will be blood or serum due to the prevalence of T cells therein. However, other samples such as tear, saliva, sputum, cerebrospinal fluid, semen or urine may prove useful as well.

**[0170]** In assessing the presence of autoreactive T cells in the subject, the observed reactivity patterns can be compared to a standard. The standard may rely on known patterns of peptoid binding established for both diseased and normal subjects, and may therefore obviate the need for a the user to provide anything but a reaction control, i.e., a control showing that the reagents and conditions necessary for a positive reaction are present. Alternatively, one may choose to run an actual control which comprises a similar sample from an actual person of known healthy or diseased status. In addition, one may run a series of samples from the same subject over time looking for a trend of increasing autoreactive T cells as an indication of disease progression.

**[0171]** There are a number of different ways to detect an autoreactive T cell according to the present invention. One type of assay will involve, or be modeled upon, antibody-based assays, including formats such as enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), radioimmunoassays (RIAs), immunoradiometric assays, fluoroimmunoassays, chemiluminescent assays, bioluminescent assays, FACS, FRET and Western blot to mention a few. The steps of various immunodetection methods have been described in the scientific literature, such as, e.g., Doolittle and Ben-Zeev (1999), Gulbis and Galand (1993), De Jager et al. (1993), and Nakamura et al. (1987). In general, such assays will involve the use of a peptoid disposed on a support. The peptoid may previously have been identified as a relevant ligand for an autoreactive T cell population, or instead, it may be part of an array of uncharacterized peptoids, the overall T cell binding pattern for which is predictive of disease or health.

**[0172]** The solid support may be in the form of a column matrix, bead, filter, membrane, stick, plate, or well and the sample will be applied to the immobilized peptoid. After contacting with the sample, unwanted (non-specifically bound) components will be washed from the support, leaving T cells complexed with the peptoid, which are then detected using various means, such as subsequent addition of antibodies that recognize surface markers on T cells (e.g., CD4, CD8) bound to the support, or a labeled peptoid or peptoids.

**[0173]** Contacting the chosen biological sample with the peptoid under effective conditions and for a period of time sufficient to allow the formation of peptoid-T cell complexes is generally a matter of simply contacting the sample with the peptoid and incubating the mixture for a period of time long enough for the T cells to bind peptoids. After this time, the sample-peptoid composition, such as a plate, filter or blot, will generally be washed to remove any non-specifically bound cell species or debris, allowing only those cells specifically bound to the immobilized peptoid to be detected.

**[0174]** In general, the detection of biological complex formation is well known in the art and may be achieved through the application of numerous approaches. These methods are generally based upon the detection of a label or marker, such as any of those radioactive, fluorescent, biological and enzy-

matic tags. Patents concerning the use of such labels include U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,817,837, 3,850,752, 3,939,350, 3,996,345, 4,277,437, 4,275,149 and 4,366,241. Of course, one may find additional advantages through the use of a secondary binding ligand such as a second antibody and/or a biotin/avidin ligand binding arrangement, as is known in the art.

**[0175]** Various other formats are contemplated and are well known to those of skill in the art. Discussed below are three particular assays envisioned to have ready applicability to the present invention.

**[0176]** A. ELISAs

**[0177]** Immunoassays, in their most simple and direct sense, are binding assays. Certain immunoassays finding particular use in the present invention are various types of enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) and radioimmunoassays (RIA) known in the art.

**[0178]** In one exemplary ELISA, the peptoids of the invention are immobilized onto a selected surface, such as a well in a polystyrene microtiter plate. Then, a test composition suspected of containing the T cells is added to the wells. After binding and washing to remove non-specifically bound complexes, the bound T cells may be detected. Detection may be achieved by the addition of another peptoid linked to a detectable label. This type of assay is analogous to a simple “sandwich ELISA” except that binding of the labeled agent is direct at antigen-binding portion of the T cell receptor. Detection may also be achieved by the addition of a labeled antibody that binds any T cell-specific surface antigen, e.g., that recognizes a structure that is unique to T cells in general, or specific class of T cells. Optionally, the antibody is not labeled, and is followed by the addition of a second antibody that has binding affinity for the first antibody (Fc), with the second antibody being linked to a detectable label.

**[0179]** In another exemplary ELISA, the samples suspected of containing the T cells are immobilized onto a well surface and then contacted with labeled peptoids of the present invention. After binding and washing to remove non-specifically bound immune complexes, the bound labeled peptoids are detected.

**[0180]** Irrespective of the format employed, ELISAs have certain features in common, such as coating, incubating and binding, washing to remove non-specifically bound species, and detecting the bound immune complexes. Because of the simple and predictable chemistry of the peptoids, they can be attached to the support by means of a specific chemical reaction.

**[0181]** “Under conditions effective to allow immune complex formation” means that the conditions preferably include diluting the T cells with solutions such as BSA, bovine  $\gamma$  globulin (BGG) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS)/Tween. These added agents also tend to assist in the reduction of non-specific background. The “suitable” conditions also mean that the incubation is at a temperature or for a period of time sufficient to allow effective binding. Incubation steps are typically from about 1 to 2 to 4 hours or so, at temperatures preferably on the order of 25° C. to 27° C., or may be overnight at about 4° C. or so.

**[0182]** Following all incubation steps in an ELISA, the contacted surface is washed so as to remove non-complexed material. A preferred washing procedure includes washing with a solution such as PBS/Tween, or borate buffer. Following the formation of specific immune complexes between the test sample and the originally bound material, and subsequent

washing, the occurrence of even minute amounts of immune complexes may be determined.

**[0183]** Detection may utilize an enzyme that will generate color development upon incubating with an appropriate chromogenic substrate. Thus, for example, one will desire to contact or incubate the immune complex with a urease, glucose oxidase, alkaline phosphatase or hydrogen peroxidase-conjugated antibody or peptoid for a period of time and under conditions that favor the development of that immune complex (e.g., incubation for 2 hours at room temperature in a PBS-containing solution such as PBS-Tween).

**[0184]** After incubation with the labeled antibody or peptoid, and subsequent to washing to remove unbound material, the amount of label is quantified, e.g., by incubation with a chromogenic substrate such as urea, or bromocresol purple, or 2,2'-azino-di-(3-ethyl-benzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS), or H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, in the case of peroxidase as the enzyme label. Quantification is then achieved by measuring the degree of color generated, e.g., using a visible spectra spectrophotometer.

**[0185]** B. Quantum Dots

**[0186]** As discussed below, the present invention advantageously uses quantum dots to label cell populations in certain aspects of the present invention. A quantum dot is a semiconductor whose excitons are confined in all three spatial dimensions. As a result, they have properties that are between those of bulk semiconductors and those of discrete molecules. They were discovered by Louis E. Brus, who was then at Bell Labs. Researchers have studied quantum dots in transistors, solar cells, LEDs, and diode lasers. They have also investigated quantum dots as agents for medical imaging and hope to use them as qubits.

**[0187]** There are several ways produce quantum dots. In general, quantum wires, wells and dots are grown by advanced epitaxial techniques in nanocrystals produced by chemical methods or by ion implantation, or in nanodevices made by state-of-the-art lithographic techniques.

**[0188]** Colloidal semiconductor nanocrystals are synthesized from precursor compounds dissolved in solutions, much like traditional chemical processes. The synthesis of colloidal quantum dots is based on a three-component system composed of: precursors, organic surfactants, and solvents. When heating a reaction medium to a sufficiently high temperature, the precursors chemically transform into monomers. Once the monomers reach a high enough supersaturation level, the nanocrystal growth starts with a nucleation process. The temperature during the growth process is one of the critical factors in determining optimal conditions for the nanocrystal growth. It must be high enough to allow for rearrangement and annealing of atoms during the synthesis process while being low enough to promote crystal growth. Another critical factor that has to be stringently controlled during nanocrystal growth is the monomer concentration. The growth process of nanocrystals can occur in two different regimes, "focusing" and "defocusing". At high monomer concentrations, the critical size (the size where nanocrystals neither grow nor shrink) is relatively small, resulting in growth of nearly all particles. In this regime, smaller particles grow faster than large ones (since larger crystals need more atoms to grow than small crystals) resulting in "focusing" of the size distribution to yield nearly monodisperse particles. The size focusing is optimal when the monomer concentration is kept such that the average nanocrystal size present is always slightly larger than the critical size. When the mono-

mer concentration is depleted during growth, the critical size becomes larger than the average size present, and the distribution "defocuses" as a result of Ostwald ripening.

**[0189]** There are colloidal methods to produce many different semiconductors, including cadmium selenide, cadmium sulfide, indium arsenide, and indium phosphide. These quantum dots can contain as few as 100 to 100,000 atoms within the quantum dot volume, with a diameter of 10 to 50 atoms. This corresponds to about 2 to 10 nanometers, and at 10 nm in diameter, nearly 3 million quantum dots could be lined up end to end and fit within the width of a human thumb.

**[0190]** Large quantities of quantum dots may be synthesized via colloidal synthesis. Colloidal synthesis is by far the cheapest and has the advantage of being able to occur at benchtop conditions. It is acknowledged to be the least toxic of all the different forms of synthesis.

**[0191]** Self-assembled quantum dots are typically between 10 and 50 nm in size. Quantum dots defined by lithographically patterned gate electrodes, or by etching on two-dimensional electron gases in semiconductor heterostructures can have lateral dimensions exceeding 100 nm.

**[0192]** Some quantum dots are small regions of one material buried in another with a larger band gap. These can be so-called core-shell structures, e.g., with CdSe in the core and ZnS in the shell or from special forms of silica called ormosil.

**[0193]** Quantum dots sometimes occur spontaneously in quantum well structures due to monolayer fluctuations in the well's thickness.

**[0194]** Self-assembled quantum dots nucleate spontaneously under certain conditions during molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) and metallorganic vapor phase epitaxy (MOVPE), when a material is grown on a substrate to which it is not lattice matched. The resulting strain produces coherently strained islands on top of a two-dimensional "wetting-layer." This growth mode is known as Stranski-Krastanov growth. The islands can be subsequently buried to form the quantum dot. This fabrication method has potential for applications in quantum cryptography (i.e., single photon sources) and quantum computation. The main limitations of this method are the cost of fabrication and the lack of control over positioning of individual dots.

**[0195]** Individual quantum dots can be created from two-dimensional electron or hole gases present in remotely doped quantum wells or semiconductor heterostructures called lateral quantum dots. The sample surface is coated with a thin layer of resist. A lateral pattern is then defined in the resist by electron beam lithography. This pattern can then be transferred to the electron or hole gas by etching, or by depositing metal electrodes (lift-off process) that allow the application of external voltages between the electron gas and the electrodes. Such quantum dots are mainly of interest for experiments and applications involving electron or hole transport, i.e., an electrical current.

**[0196]** The energy spectrum of a quantum dot can be engineered by controlling the geometrical size, shape, and the strength of the confinement potential. Also, in contrast to atoms, it is relatively easy to connect quantum dots by tunnel barriers to conducting leads, which allows the application of the techniques of tunneling spectroscopy for their investigation. Confinement in quantum dots can also arise from electrostatic potentials (generated by external electrodes, doping, strain, or impurities).

**[0197]** Highly ordered arrays of quantum dots may also be self-assembled by electrochemical techniques. A template is

created by causing an ionic reaction at an electrolyte-metal interface which results in the spontaneous assembly of nanostructures, including quantum dots, onto the metal which is then used as a mask for mesa-etching these nanostructures on a chosen substrate.

**[0198]** Conventional, small-scale quantum dot manufacturing relies on a process called “high temperature dual injection” which is impractical for most commercial applications that require large quantities of quantum dots. A reproducible method for creating larger quantities of consistent, high-quality quantum dots involves producing nanoparticles from chemical precursors in the presence of a molecular cluster compound under conditions whereby the integrity of the molecular cluster is maintained and acts as a prefabricated seed template. Individual molecules of a cluster compound act as a seed or nucleation point upon which nanoparticle growth can be initiated. In this way, a high temperature nucleation step is not necessary to initiate nanoparticle growth because suitable nucleation sites are already provided in the system by the molecular clusters. A significant advantage of this method is that it is highly scaleable.

**[0199]** In modern biological analysis, various kinds of organic dyes are used. However, with each passing year, more flexibility is being required of these dyes, and the traditional dyes are often unable to meet the expectations. To this end, quantum dots have quickly filled in the role, being found to be superior to traditional organic dyes on several counts, one of the most immediately obvious being brightness (owing to the high quantum yield) as well as their stability (allowing much less photobleaching). It has been estimated that quantum dots are 20 times brighter and 100 times more stable than traditional fluorescent reporters. For single-particle tracking, the irregular blinking of quantum dots is a minor drawback.

**[0200]** The usage of quantum dots for highly sensitive cellular imaging has seen major advances over the past decade. The improved photostability of quantum dots, for example, allows the acquisition of many consecutive focal-plane images that can be reconstructed into a high-resolution three-dimensional image. Another application that takes advantage of the extraordinary photostability of quantum dot probes is the real-time tracking of molecules and cells over extended periods of time. Researchers were able to observe quantum dots in lymph nodes of mice for more than 4 months.

**[0201]** Semiconductor quantum dots have also been employed for in vitro imaging of pre-labeled cells. The ability to image single-cell migration in real time is expected to be important to several research areas such as embryogenesis, cancer metastasis, stem-cell therapeutics, and lymphocyte immunology.

**[0202]** C. Detection Kits

**[0203]** In still further embodiments, the present invention concerns detection kits for use with the methods described above. Peptoids according to the present invention will be included in the kit. The kits will thus comprise, in suitable container means, one or more peptoids that bind autoreactive T cells, optionally linked to a detection reagent and/or a support.

**[0204]** In certain embodiments where the peptoid is pre-bound to a solid support, the support is provided and includes a column matrix, bead, stick or well of a microtiter plate. The immunodetection reagents of the kit may take any one of a variety of forms, including those detectable labels that are associated with or linked to the given peptoid or antibody.

Exemplary antibodies are those having binding affinity for the surface antigens on T cell receptors.

**[0205]** The container means of the kits will generally include at least one vial, test tube, flask, bottle, syringe or other container means, into which the peptoid may be placed, or preferably, suitably aliquoted. The kits of the present invention will also typically include a means for containing the peptoid, antibody, and any other reagent containers in close confinement for commercial sale. Such containers may include injection or blow-molded plastic containers into which the desired vials are retained.

#### IV. THERAPIES

**[0206]** The present invention also contemplates the use of peptoids having binding specificity to autoreactive T cells in the context of treatments. In autoimmune disease, the body’s own immune response turns upon itself. Most often, this process initiates with certain T cells becoming sensitized to the host’s own antigen—a process that does not take place in healthy subjects. If these autoreactive T cells could be selectively reduced or eliminated, i.e., without affecting other T cells necessary for normal immune surveillance and activity, then autoimmune disease symptoms should at least be mitigated, if not eliminated completely.

**[0207]** A. Adherence-Based Methods for Eliminating T cells

**[0208]** In one embodiment, it is proposed that supports coated with peptoids having proven specificity for autoreactive T cells could be used to “pan” the blood of subjects suffering from autoimmune disease. This approach would follow the parameters and use the same equipment for leukapheresis as applied in other contexts, such as cancer therapy or in the collection of stem cells.

**[0209]** More generally, leukapheresis is a laboratory procedure in which white blood cells are separated from a sample of blood. This may be done to decrease a very high white blood cell count in individuals with cancer (leukemia) or to remove white blood cells for transfusion. Alternatively, only granulocytes, macrophages and monocytes can be removed, leaving the lymphocyte count largely unchanged. This is used as a treatment for autoimmune diseases such as ulcerative colitis and rheumatoid arthritis, where these cells play an active part in the inflammation process.

**[0210]** The peptoid would be bound to a support across which blood would be passed, allowing autoreactive T cells to bind to the support and be removed from the sample prior to return to the patient. In contrast, T cells not binding to the peptoid would not be bound and would be returned to the patient. Blood is obtained from the patient via an intravenous line and is returned in the same fashion, usually on opposite arms. The blood typically is driven across the support by means of a pump. A typical duration for the procedure is 3-4 hours.

**[0211]** B. Toxin and Immunoconjugate Therapies

**[0212]** In another embodiment, peptoids of the present invention are used as targeting agents to deliver a payload specifically to the T cells that they bind. In one embodiment, the payload may be a toxin, which can be attached to peptoids using standard cross-linking chemistries. Toxins have a wide variety of forms and actions, as discussed further below. Another option is to link an immune effector to the peptoid for targeting to the T cells. One such immune effect is an IgG Fc-containing molecule. A discussion of Fc-containing molecules also is provided below.

**[0213]** Any of a wide variety of linkers may be utilized to effect the joinder of peptoids. Certain linkers will generally be preferred over other linkers, based on differing pharmacologic characteristics and capabilities, but generally, any linking/coupling agents known to those of skill in the art can be used to combine to peptoids of the present invention with toxins, such as, avidin-biotin linkages, amide linkages, ester linkages, thioester linkages, ether linkages, thioether linkages, phosphoester linkages, phosphoramidate linkages, anhydride linkages, disulfide linkages, ionic and hydrophobic interactions.

“sterically hindered” by an adjacent benzene ring and methyl groups. It is believed that steric hindrance of the disulfide bond serves a function of protecting the bond from attack by thiolate anions such as glutathione which can be present in tissues and blood, and thereby help in preventing decoupling of the conjugate prior to the delivery of the attached agent to the target site.

**[0217]** The SMPT cross-linking reagent, as with many other known cross-linking reagents, lends the ability to cross-link functional groups such as the SH of cysteine or primary amines (e.g., the epsilon amino group of lysine). Another

TABLE 1

HETERO-BIFUNCTIONAL CROSS-LINKERS			
Linker	Reactive Toward	Advantages and Applications	Spacer Arm Length
SMPT	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Greater stability	11.2 A
SPDP	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Thiolation Cleavable cross-linking	6.8 A
LC-SPDP	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Extended spacer arm	15.6 A
Sulfo-LC-SPDP	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Extended spacer arm Water-soluble	15.6 A
SMCC	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Stable maleimide reactive group Enzyme-antibody conjugation Hapten-carrier protein conjugation	11.6 A
Sulfo-SMCC	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Stable maleimide reactive group Water-soluble Enzyme-antibody conjugation	11.6 A
MBS	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Enzyme-antibody conjugation Hapten-carrier protein conjugation	9.9 A
Sulfo-MBS	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Water-soluble	9.9 A
SIAB	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Enzyme-antibody conjugation	10.6 A
Sulfo-SIAB	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Water-soluble	10.6 A
SMPB	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Extended spacer arm Enzyme-antibody conjugation	14.5 A
Sulfo-SMPB	Primary amines Sulphydryls	Extended spacer arm Water-soluble	14.5 A
EDC/Sulfo-NHS	Primary amines Carboxyl groups	Hapten-Carrier conjugation	0
ABH	Carbohydrates Nonselective	Reacts with sugar groups	11.9 A

**[0214]** An exemplary hetero-bifunctional cross-linker contains two reactive groups: one reacting with primary amine group (e.g., N-hydroxy succinimide) and the other reacting with a thiol group (e.g., pyridyl disulfide, maleimides, halogens, etc.). Through the primary amine reactive group, the cross-linker may react with the lysine residue(s) of one protein (e.g., the selected antibody or fragment) and through the thiol reactive group, the cross-linker, already tied up to the first protein, reacts with the cysteine residue (free sulphydryl group) of the other protein (e.g., the selective agent).

**[0215]** It is particular that a cross-linker having reasonable stability in blood will be employed. Numerous types of disulfide-bond containing linkers are known that can be successfully employed to conjugate targeting and therapeutic/preventative agents. Linkers that contain a disulfide bond that is sterically hindered may prove to give greater stability in vivo, preventing release of the targeting peptide prior to reaching the site of action. These linkers are thus one group of linking agents.

**[0216]** Another cross-linking reagent is SMPT, which is a bifunctional cross-linker containing a disulfide bond that is

possible type of cross-linker includes the hetero-bifunctional photoreactive phenylazides containing a cleavable disulfide bond such as sulfosuccinimidyl-2-(p-azido salicylamido) ethyl-1,3'-dithiopropionate. The N-hydroxy-succinimidyl group reacts with primary amino groups and the phenylazide (upon photolysis) reacts non-selectively with any amino acid residue.

**[0218]** In addition to hindered cross-linkers, non-hindered linkers also can be employed in accordance herewith. Other useful cross-linkers, not considered to contain or generate a protected disulfide, include SATA, SPDP and 2-iminothiolane (Wawrzynczak & Thorpe, 1986). The use of such cross-linkers is well understood in the art. Another embodiment involves the use of flexible linkers.

**[0219]** U.S. Pat. No. 4,680,338, describes bifunctional linkers useful for producing conjugates of ligands with amine-containing polymers and/or proteins, especially for forming antibody conjugates with chelators, drugs, enzymes, detectable labels and the like. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,141,648 and 5,563,250 disclose cleavable conjugates containing a labile

bond that is cleavable under a variety of mild conditions. This linker is particularly useful in that the agent of interest may be bonded directly to the linker, with cleavage resulting in release of the active agent. Preferred uses include adding a free amino or free sulfhydryl group to a protein, such as an antibody, or a drug.

**[0220]** U.S. Pat. No. 5,856,456 provides peptide linkers for use in connecting polypeptide constituents to make fusion proteins, e.g., single-chain antibodies. The linker is up to about 50 amino acids in length, contains at least one occurrence of a charged amino acid (preferably arginine or lysine) followed by a proline, and is characterized by greater stability and reduced aggregation. U.S. Pat. No. 5,880,270 discloses aminoxy-containing linkers useful in a variety of immunodiagnostic and separative techniques.

**[0221]** Peptide linkers that include a cleavage site for an enzyme preferentially located or active within a cellular environment also are contemplated. Exemplary forms of such peptide linkers are those that are cleaved by urokinase, plasmin, thrombin, Factor IXa, Factor Xa, or a metalloproteinase, such as collagenase, gelatinase, or stromelysin.

**[0222]** However, peptoids also provide a unique opportunity, being synthetic, for incorporation of simpler and more effective attachment points as compared to peptides and proteins.

#### **[0223]** 1. Toxins

**[0224]** A variety of biological toxins may be used in accordance with the present invention. The term “biotoxin” as used herein refers to a toxin of biological origin. Toxins produced by microorganisms are important virulence determinants responsible for microbial pathogenicity and/or evasion of the host immune response. Biotoxins vary greatly in purpose and mechanism, and can be highly complex (the venom of the cone snail contains dozens of small proteins, each targeting a specific nerve channel or receptor), or relatively small protein. Biotoxins in nature have two primary functions—predation (spider, snake, scorpion, jellyfish, wasp) and defense (bee, ant, termite, honeybee, wasp, poison dart frog). Some of the more well known types of biotoxins include cyanotoxins (produced by cyanobacteria), hemotoxins (target and destroy red blood cells; pit vipers such as rattlesnakes), necrotoxins (cause necrosis; brown recluse, “puff adder”—*Bitis arietans*), neurotoxins (black widow, scorpions, box jellyfish).

**[0225]** Of particular interest in accordance with the present invention are cytotoxins, such as ricin, from the castor bean plant. Also useful are bacterial toxins including those from *Clostridium: tetani* (tetanospasmin), *perfringens* (alpha toxin, enterotoxin), *difficile* (A, B), *botulinum* (botox), *Staphylococcus* (*S. aureus* alpha/beta/delta, exfoliatin, toxic shock syndrome toxin, SEB), as well as anthrax toxin, listeriolysin O, streptolysin, leukocidin (Panton-Valentine leukocidin), cord factor, diphtheria toxin, shiga toxin, verotoxin/shiga-like toxin (*E. coli*), *E. coli* heat-stable enterotoxin/enterotoxin, cholera toxin, pertussis toxin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, extracellular adenylate cyclase type I (Superantigen), type II (pore forming toxins), type III (AB toxin/AB5), lipopolysaccharide (Lipid A), *Bacillus thuringiensis* delta endotoxin, clumping factor A, and fibronectin binding protein A.

**[0226]** Chromophore assisted light inactivation (CALI) of proteins involves generating highly reactive species (often singlet oxygen) from a chromophore (the warhead) using light. The reactive species damages the target protein, inacti-

vating its biological function. These molecules can be used to knock-out the function of a protein.

**[0227]** Experiments by the inventor have showed a ruthenium-based chromophore to be an effective warhead. They demonstrated that the ruthenium chromophore can enter cells and inactivate a target, thereby permitting CALI treatments of living cells in vivo and ex vivo.

#### **[0228]** 2. Fc-Containing Molecules

**[0229]** Antibodies bivalent are made of up four polypeptide chains—two short segments having variable regions, and two longer segments, having both variable and constant regions. Long and short chains interact via disulfide bonds and make up half of a normal antibody, with the variable portion being responsible for antigen binding (Fv, or fragment variable). Two antibody halves interact via distinct disulfide bonds and in the Fc (fragment, crystallizable) portion.

**[0230]** The Fc portion plays an important role in modulating immune cell activity, such as binding to various cell receptors and immune molecules, such as complement proteins. By doing this, it mediates different physiological effects including opsonization, cell lysis, and degranulation of mast cells, basophils and eosinophils. In particular, it can mark cells for destruction by other immune components. The present invention seeks to utilize antibodies, or Fc-containing fragments thereof, to target T cells for destruction.

**[0231]** One particular technology that can be used is described by Popkov et al. (2009). The authors engineered antibodies to contain integrin  $\alpha(v)\beta(3)$  and  $\alpha(v)\beta(5)$  adapter ligands, which self-assembled mounted an instant, chemically-programmed, polyclonal response against the implanted tumors having these targets. Significant therapeutic responses were observed without recourse to adjuvant therapy. The chemically-programmed immune responses were driven by antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-directed cytotoxicity. This demonstrates the ability of small molecule ligands to “hi-jack” antibodies by redirecting their binding specificity.

#### **[0232]** C. Combination Therapies

**[0233]** The therapies discussed above may be administered in combination with another agent for the treatment of an autoimmune disease. By combining agents, an additive effect may be achieved while not increasing the toxicity (if any) associated with a monotherapy. In addition, it is possible that more than additive effects (“synergism”) may be observed. Thus, combination therapies are a common way to exploit new therapeutic regimens.

**[0234]** The peptoid treatment may precede, be co-current with and/or follow the other agent(s) by intervals ranging from minutes to weeks. In embodiments where the peptoid treatment and other agent(s) are applied administered, one would generally ensure that a significant period of time did not expire between the time of each delivery, such that the peptoid treatment and other agent(s) would still be able to exert an advantageously combined effect on the subject. For example, in such instances, it is contemplated that one may provide two, three, four or more modalities substantially simultaneously (i.e., within less than about a minute) with the peptoid treatment. In other aspects, one or more agents may be administered within of from substantially simultaneously, about 1 minute, about 5 minutes, about 10 minutes, about 20 minutes about 30 minutes, about 45 minutes, about 60 minutes, about 2 hours, about 3 hours, about 4 hours, about 5 hours, about 6 hours, about 7 hours about 8 hours, about 9 hours, about 10 hours, about 11 hours, about 12 hours, about

13 hours, about 14 hours, about 15 hours, about 16 hours, about 17 hours, about 18 hours, about 19 hours, about 20 hours, about 21 hours, about 22 hours, about 22 hours, about 23 hours, about 24 hours, about 25 hours, about 26 hours, about 27 hours, about 28 hours, about 29 hours, about 30 hours, about 31 hours, about 32 hours, about 33 hours, about 34 hours, about 35 hours, about 36 hours, about 37 hours, about 38 hours, about 39 hours, about 40 hours, about 41 hours, about 42 hours, about 43 hours, about 44 hours, about 45 hours, about 46 hours, about 47 hours, about 48 hours, about 1 day, about 2 days, about 3 days, about 4 days, about 5 days, about 6 days, about 7 days, about 8 days, about 9 days, about 10 days, about 11 days, about 12 days, about 13 days, about 14 days, about 15 days, about 16 days, about 17 days, about 18 days, about 19 days, about 20 days, about 21 days, about 1, about 2, about 3, about 4, about 5, about 6, about 7 or about 8 weeks or more, and any range derivable therein, prior to and/or after administering the peptoid.

**[0235]** Various combination regimens of the peptoid treatment and one or more agents may be employed. Non-limiting examples of such combinations are shown below, wherein a peptoid treatment is "A" and a second agent is "B":

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A/B/A B/A/B B/B/A A/A/B A/B/B B/A/A A/B/B B/A/B/B  
 B/B/A B/B/A B/A/B A/A/B B/A/B A/B/B/A B/B/A/A  
 B/A/B/A B/A/A/B A/A/B B/A/A/A A/B/A/A A/A/B/A

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**[0236]** Thus, peptoid therapies of the present invention can be used in conjunction with other therapies that are used for the treatment of disorders discussed above, but include various anti-inflammatory and immune suppressive treatments.

## V. EXAMPLES

**[0237]** The following examples are included to demonstrate preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be appreciated by those of skill in the art that the techniques disclosed in the examples which follow represent techniques discovered by the inventor to function well in the practice of the invention, and thus can be considered to constitute preferred modes for its practice. However, those of skill in the art should, in light of the present disclosure, appreciate that many changes can be made in the specific embodiments which are disclosed and still obtain a like or similar result without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

### Example 1

#### Methods

**[0238]** Peptoid Library Synthesis. Details regarding design of the peptoid library have been published previously (Udugamasooriya et al., 2008). Briefly, the library was synthesized on TentaGel macrobeads (140-170  $\mu$ M diameter; substitution: 0.48 mmol/g resin; Rapp Polymere). Synthesis of the library was conducted using eight different amines resulting in a theoretical diversity of 262,144 compounds. A 9-mer library was synthesized using a microwave (1000 W)-assisted synthesis protocol and a split and pool method (Olivos et al., 2002). At the completion of library synthesis, beads were treated with a 95% TFA, 2.5% triisopropylsilane, and 2.5% water mixture for 2 hours to remove side chain protection groups and then neutralized with 10% di-

dopropylamine in DMF. The beads were washed with dichloromethane, dried, and stored at 4° C. until use.

**[0239]** Resynthesis of soluble peptoids. Resynthesis of peptoid ligands and scrambled control peptoids was conducted on Knorr amide MBHA resin (Novabiochem) using a standard microwave-assisted protocol (Olivos et al., 2002) (1000 W microwave oven, 10% power delivered for 2 $\times$ 15 seconds with brief mixing in between). For biotinylated and biotin-DOPA peptoids, Fmoc-Glu(biotinyl-PEG)-OH (Novabiochem) and Fmoc-DOPA (Novabiochem) were subsequently coupled on Knorr amide MBHA resin by a standard peptide synthesis protocol using Fmoc chemistry (Udugamasooriya et al., 2008). A standard microwave-assisted protocol was used to create the peptoid portion of the molecules as described above. Peptoids were cleaved from the resin with 95% TFA, 2.5% triisopropylsilane, and 2.5% water for 2 hours, and purified using a Waters Breeze HPLC system. Mass of peptoids was detected using a MALDI-Voyager DE Pro mass spectrometer.

**[0240]** Mice. Female B10.PL mice and 2D2 MOG 35-55 TCR transgenic mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, Me.) and maintained in a federally approved animal facility at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center (Dallas, Tex.) in accordance with the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. B10.PL V $\alpha$ 2.3V $\beta$ 8.2 TCR transgenic mice were a kind gift from Dr. Olaf Stuve (UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Tex.) and were bred and maintained in our animal facility. All mice were between 7 and 10 weeks of age when experiments were performed.

**[0241]** EAE induction. EAE was induced in WT B10.PL mice by subcutaneous injection over 4 sites in the flank with 50  $\mu$ g of myelin basic protein peptide MBP Ac1-11 emulsified in completed Freund's adjuvant. Pertussis toxin was administered at the time of immunization and 48 hours later by i.p. injection. Mice were monitored daily for clinical signs of EAE and given a clinical score based on the following criteria: 0=no disease, 1=limp tail, 2=hind limb weakness, 3=severe hind limb weakness/partial paralysis, 4=hind limb paralysis, 5=moribund, and 6=death due to EAE (Racke, 2001).

**[0242]** CD4+ T cell isolation. Spleens and lymph nodes were isolated from EAE, WT, or TCR transgenic mice and single cell suspensions were made by passing through a 70  $\mu$ m nylon cell strainer (BD Biosciences). CD4+ T cells were then isolated by negative selection using a CD4+ T cell enrichment kit (BD Biosciences) according to manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, a biotinylated mouse CD4+ T lymphocyte enrichment cocktail was added to the cell suspension. Addition of this cocktail results in labeling of erythrocytes and leukocytes that are not CD4+ T cells. Following washing, magnetic streptavidin particles were added to the suspension and all labeled cells migrated toward a magnet, leaving the unlabeled CD4+ T cells in suspension. The CD4+ T cells were retained and all other cells discarded. Following isolation, cells were washed, counted and resuspended in complete RPMI 1640 media for downstream applications.

**[0243]** Flow cytometry binding assay. Following isolation of CD4+ T cells from TCR transgenic mice and WT controls, cells were washed and resuspended in 0.1% PBS/BSA (FACS buffer). The cells were incubated with increasing concentrations (1  $\mu$ M, 10  $\mu$ M, 100  $\mu$ M, 250  $\mu$ M, or 500  $\mu$ M) of either the biotin-DOPA-AG12A peptoid or a biotin-DOPA-control peptoid and incubated for 30 min at 37° C. 5 mM sodium

periodate was added to the cells briefly to cross-link the peptoid to the target receptor. This reaction was quenched with DTT and the cells were washed twice with 0.1% PBS/BSA. Fc block (BD Biosciences) was added to the cells for 15 min on ice in order to reduce non-specific binding to Fc receptors. The cells were stained with 1  $\mu$ g anti CD4-PerCp Cy5.5 antibody and 0.02  $\mu$ g streptavidin-APC antibody (BD Biosciences) for 15 minutes on ice. The staining was followed by 2 washes with 0.1% PBS/BSA and the cells were run on a FACS Calibur flow cytometer to assess peptoid binding. The data were analyzed using Flowjo software (Treestar) to determine the mean fluorescent intensity and are shown as histograms. The mean fluorescent intensities (MFI) were plotted using Graphpad Prism software to determine an estimated  $K_d$  value and are depicted as a line graph.

**[0244]** Chemical Cross-linking. CD4+ T cells were isolated from V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 TCR transgenic mice and from wild-type mice as described above. In addition, splenocytes depleted of CD4+ T cells were also used as a negative control. Cross-linking reactions were done in 1/2 Nuclear Extract Buffer (NEB) as described previously (Lim et al., 2007). Approximately  $10 \times 10^6$  cells per condition were incubated with 5  $\mu$ M of biotin-DOPA-AG12A peptoid for 30 min at room temperature. Following incubation, 5 mM NaIO<sub>4</sub> was added to cross-link the peptoid to its target receptor. After a brief incubation, the reaction was quenched with 6 $\times$  loading buffer containing 100 mM DTT. Standard SDS-PAGE was performed and immunoblotting was done with neutrAvidin-HRP and anti-V $\alpha$ 2 TCR antibodies (eBioscience).

**[0245]** CFSE proliferation assay. Following CD4+ T cell isolation, V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 TCR transgenic T cells, B cells, or MOG-35-55 TCR transgenic T cells were labeled with CFSE (molecular probes) according to manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, cells were resuspended at a concentration of  $1 \times 10^6$  per ml in PBS and incubated with 0.5  $\mu$ M CFSE at 37 $^\circ$  C. for 10 min. The staining was quenched with addition of 5 volumes of culture media containing 10% FBS. The cells were centrifuged, washed, and resuspended in complete RPMI 1640 media. The cells were then plated at  $1 \times 10^6$  per ml. and incubated with increasing concentrations of either AG12A peptoid or a control peptoid (1  $\mu$ M, 10  $\mu$ M, 20  $\mu$ M, 40  $\mu$ M, 60  $\mu$ M, 80  $\mu$ M, 100  $\mu$ M, 200  $\mu$ M, or 500  $\mu$ M) for 30 min at 37 $^\circ$  C. Antigen presenting cells were isolated from spleens of WT B10.PL mice and 10  $\mu$ g/ml of MBP Ac1-11, MOG 35-55, or LPS were then added to the culture to stimulate the cells. The cells were left in culture for 5 days, stained with an anti-CD4-PerCp antibody (BD Biosciences), and run on the FACS Calibur flow cytometer to assess cell division. The data were analyzed using Flowjo software (Treestar) proliferation platform to determine percentage of dividing cells. The percent division was graphed using Graphpad Prism software and depicted as a line graph.

**[0246]** Preparation of ruthenium-peptoid conjugates. Bis(2,2'-bipyridine)-4'-methyl-4-carboxybipyridine-ruthenium-bis(hexafluorophosphate), diisopropyl carbodiimide, and HOBT were dissolved in DMF and reacted with the previously generated deprotected peptoids for 2 hours at room temperature (Lee et al., 2008). The compounds were washed and cleaved from the resin as described above and purified with HPLC. The mass of each peptoid was determined using a MALDI-Voyager DE Pro mass spectrometer.

**[0247]** Tritiated thymidine incorporation proliferation assay. Spleens from naive V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 TCR transgenic mice or 2D2 MOG 35-55 TCR transgenic mice were harvested and

single cell suspensions were made by pressing through a 70  $\mu$ m cell strainer (BD Biosciences). CD4+ T cells were isolated as described above and resuspended in phenol red-free complete RPMI media.  $1 \times 10^5$  cells per well were plated in a 96-well plate and incubated with 1  $\mu$ M or 100 nM concentrations of AG12A-Ru<sup>2+</sup>, control peptoid-Ru<sup>2+</sup>, DMSO, or PBS in quadruplicate. Cells were then irradiated for 10 min using a 150 W Xenon arc lamp (Oriel, Stamford, Conn.) as described previously (Lee et al., 2008). Following irradiation, T cells were activated with 10  $\mu$ g/ml of MBP Ac1-11 and  $3 \times 10^5$  antigen presenting cells per well. Cultures were maintained in 96-well flat-bottom plates for 96 h at 37 $^\circ$  C. in humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub>/air. The wells were pulsed with 0.5  $\mu$ Ci/well [methyl-<sup>3</sup>H]thymidine for the final 16 h of culture. Cells were harvested on glass filters and incorporated [methyl-<sup>3</sup>H] thymidine was measured with a Betaplate counter (PerkinElmer Wallac, Gaithersburg, Md.). Background levels of proliferation from cells that were not stimulated with antigen were subtracted to determine the percent of maximum proliferation for each condition. The results were determined as means from quadruplicate cultures and are shown with SEM.

**[0248]** Adoptive Transfer. Spleens from naive V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 TCR transgenic mice were harvested and single cell suspensions were prepared by pressing through a 70  $\mu$ m cell strainer (BD Biosciences). CD4+ T cells were isolated, treated with AG12A-Ru<sup>2+</sup> or control peptoid-Ru<sup>2+</sup>, irradiated, and activated with MBP Ac1-11 as described above. After 72 h, the cells were washed with PBS and  $10 \times 10^6$  cells were injected i.p. into naive B10.PL mice. The mice were evaluated daily for clinical signs of EAE as previously described (Racke, 2001).

**[0249]** Bicolor on bead screening assay. Approximately 300,000 beads were swelled in DMF, washed with PBS, and equilibrated in complete RPMI 1640 media containing 3% BSA. CD4+ T cells isolated from either EAE or wild-type mice were resuspended in RPMI and labeled using quantum dots (Invitrogen) according to manufacturer's instructions. CD4+ T cells from EAE mice were labeled with Qtracker 655 (red) and CD4+ T cells from wild-type mice were labeled with Qtracker 565 (green). Labeled cells were mixed in a 1:1 ratio with a total of approximately  $10 \times 10^6$  of each cell type. The cells were then incubated with the peptoid bead library overnight in a 37 $^\circ$  C. incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and gentle shaking. The beads were gently washed 2 times with RPMI media and were then visualized under a fluorescent microscope (Olympus BX-51) with excitation 340-380 nm using a DAPI filter (100 $\times$  total magnification). Beads binding only to red labeled cells were selected manually using a 20  $\mu$ l pipette. The "hit" beads were then washed, boiled with 1% SDS for 30 minutes and subjected to automated Edman sequencing.

## Example 2

### Results

**[0250]** A screen for specific autoreactive T cell ligands in EAE. The Multiple Sclerosis (MS) (Noseworthy et al., 2000) like condition of EAE is induced in genetically susceptible strains of rodents by immunization with myelin proteins or peptides, or by passive transfer of myelin-specific CD4+ T cells (Zamvil and Steinman, 1990). Studies in EAE indicate that myelin-specific CD4+ T cells that have become activated in the periphery, and produce pro-inflammatory cytokines, play a major role in disease pathogenesis of MS (Zamvil and Steinman, 1990). Moreover, these T cells express T cell

receptors that are believed to preferentially recognize myelin basic protein in the central nervous system of affected individuals leading to destruction of the myelin sheath and, ultimately, neurological deficit (Zamvil and Steinman, 1990). Therefore, a therapeutic strategy that specifically targets only autoreactive T cells would be interesting to investigate for MS as well as for other T cell-mediated diseases. As a first step, the inventors focused on the isolation of synthetic compounds capable of highly specific binding to autoreactive T cells in EAE.

**[0251]** To accomplish this, the inventors adapted a screening strategy developed previously in their laboratory for the isolation of peptoids (Simon et al., 1992) that bind to integral membrane receptors with high specificity (Udugamasooriya et al., 2008). In this protocol, cells that do or do not express the target receptor, but are presumed to be otherwise identical, are labeled with red and green quantum dots, respectively. The two cell types are then mixed and incubated with thousands of hydrophilic beads, each of which displays a unique peptoid. Beads that bind only the red-labeled cells and not the green cells are then collected, the presumption being that this reflects highly specific binding to the target receptor since the peptoid must ignore all other molecules on the cell surface in order to exclude the green cells and be scored as a "hit" (FIG. 1A).

**[0252]** To apply this two-color screening technology to the present problem, EAE was induced in B10.PL mice by immunization with the myelin basic protein peptide Ac1-11 (MBP Ac1-11). Immunization with this myelin peptide results in activation and expansion of CD4+ T cells expressing the MBP Ac1-11 specific V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 TCR (Ando et al., 1989). EAE and healthy control mice were sacrificed following the development of clinically definite EAE (FIG. 5A) and the CD4+ T cells were isolated. CD4+ T cells from EAE mice were labeled with red-emitting quantum dots and the T cells from the control mice were labeled with green-emitting quantum dots. The cells were then mixed together in a 1:1 ratio and incubated with a bead-displayed peptoid library containing approximately 300,000 peptoids (FIG. 5B). The inventors' hypothesis was that the millions of different T cells in the overall population should all be present at low levels and that the two populations would be rather similar. The major exception would be an increased number of MBP Ac1-11-specific autoreactive T cells that expanded in response to immunization with the autoantigen in the EAE mice. This suggested that if a bead was found to bind only red cells, these were highly likely to be the autoreactive T cells (FIG. 1A).

**[0253]** Following incubation with the peptoid beads, the inventors identified two putative hit peptoids that were observed to bind specifically to CD4+ T cells from EAE mice and not to T cells from healthy control mice (FIG. 1B, panels i and ii). An additional photograph is shown depicting a peptoid bead that bound non-specifically to CD4+ T cells from both EAE mice and healthy control mice (FIG. 1B, panel iii). The peptoids on the two beads scored as hits were sequenced by Edman degradation (Alluri et al., 2003) and their deduced structures are illustrated in FIG. 1C. The two "hits" were found to have some sequence similarity. The inventors elected to focus on one of the peptoids (AG12A) for more detailed characterization.

**[0254]** The AG12A peptoid is a ligand for EAE autoreactive T cells. To determine whether AG12A was binding to the autoreactive TCR, the inventors took advantage of the existence of transgenic mice, in which the vast majority of CD4+

T cells express the MBP Ac1-11 specific TCR (V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 TCR) (Goverman et al., 1993). CD4+ T cells were isolated from these mice and tested for binding to AG12A. This was done in several ways. First, AG12A was resynthesized on beads, as was a control peptoid not selected as a T cell ligand (FIG. 6). The beads were then incubated with red quantum dot-labeled T cells. As shown in FIG. 1D, CD4+ T cells from MBP Ac1-11 TCR transgenic mice bound to AG12A displayed on beads, whereas wild-type CD4+ T cells did not (FIG. 1D).

**[0255]** To probe the binding of AG12A to the MBP Ac1-11 specific T cells further, the inventors performed a chemical cross-linking experiment that involves the oxidation of dihydroxyphenylalanine (DOPA) attached to the peptoid to an orthoquinone intermediate. This intermediate can then cross-link to nearby nucleophilic residues on the target receptor protein (Burdine et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2006; Lim et al., 2007). Cross-linking would be observed only if DOPA-AG12A and the receptor target are in close proximity, since extensive control experiments have shown that this chemistry does not couple molecules unless they are in a complex (Liu et al., 2006). CD4+ T cells from V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 TCR transgenic mice were incubated with increasing concentrations of biotin-labeled DOPA-AG12A or a control DOPA-peptoid labeled with biotin. After treatment with sodium periodate, the cells were then stained with fluorochrome-conjugated streptavidin and an anti-CD4+ antibody conjugated to a different fluorochrome. Peptoid binding to the T cells was assessed by calculating the mean fluorescence intensity of CD4+/streptavidin+ cells. AG12A was found to bind to MBP Ac1-11 specific T cells with a  $K_D$  of approximately 40  $\mu$ M (FIGS. 2A-B). However, no interaction between biotinylated AG12A and T cells obtained from a wild-type mouse could be detected, nor did the biotinylated control peptoid bind to the V $\alpha$ 2.3/V $\beta$ 8.2 TCR transgenic T cells (FIG. 2B).

**[0256]** The peptoid-cell interaction was also analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting with NeutrAvidin horse radish peroxidase (NA-HRP). A biotin-containing product with an apparent mass of 45 kDa was detected when Biotin-DOPA-AG12A was incubated with TCR transgenic T cells, but not with CD4- cells or CD4+ T cells from a wild-type mouse (FIG. 2C). The molecular mass of the TCR  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains are approximately 45 and 40 kDa respectively (Zamvil and Steinman, 1990), suggesting cross-linking of AG12A to the TCR. Moreover, when the blot was probed with an  $\alpha$ -V $\alpha$ 2 TCR antibody, a product was observed at approximately 45 kDa that overlapped with the band detected with NA-HRP, further suggesting that AG12A cross-links to the MBP Ac1-11 specific TCR (FIG. 2C).

**[0257]** AG12A is a specific antagonist of antigen-mediated autoreactive T cell proliferation. To test the possibility that peptoid-TCR binding might antagonize antigen-specific T cell proliferation, CD4+ T cells from MBP Ac1-11 TCR transgenic mice were incubated with increasing concentrations of AG12A or a control peptoid, labeled with carboxy-fluorescein diacetate succinimidyl ester (CFSE), and stimulated with MBP Ac-11 peptide and antigen presenting cells. CFSE is cell permeable in the ester form, but these groups are hydrolyzed once the compound enters the cell, rendering it cell impermeable. Thus, cell division results in dilution of the intracellular concentration of the fluorophore. After incubation for 5 days, cell division was measured using flow cytometry. AG12A was found to inhibit proliferation of the MBP Ac1-11 autoreactive T cells in a dose-dependent fashion with

an  $IC_{50}$  of approximately 60-80  $\mu$ M (FIG. 3A). This decrease in proliferation was not seen when the transgenic T cells were stimulated in the presence of a control peptoid (FIG. 3A), nor did AG12A inhibit proliferation of B cells (FIG. 3B). Most importantly, AG12A also did not inhibit the antigen-stimulated proliferation of Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein (MOG) 35-55 specific TCR transgenic T cells (FIG. 3C). This experiment demonstrates clearly that the effect of AG12A is specific to T cells that recognize the MBP Ac1-11 antigen and is not due to some general affinity for any activated T cell.

**[0258]** Ex Vivo Inactivation of Autoreactive T Cells Using a Ruthenium-Peptoid Conjugate. An antagonist with a potency better than the 40  $\mu$ M  $IC_{50}$  exhibited by AG12A (typical of a primary screening hit (Kodadek et al., 2004)) would be desirable for practical applications. To achieve this, AG12A was conjugated to a ruthenium(II) tris-bipyridyl complex that is an efficient catalyst for the generation of singlet oxygen when irradiated with visible light (Lee et al., 2008). Singlet oxygen is a highly reactive species that will modify and inactivate most proteins, but which has a limited diffusion radius of only 40-80 Å. Thus, only proteins in the immediate vicinity of the ruthenium "warhead" are affected. When delivered to target proteins by the peptoid ligand, highly specific photo-triggered protein inactivation can be achieved (Lee et al., submitted for publication). MBP Ac1-11 specific TCR transgenic T cells were incubated with increasing concentrations of the AG12A-ruthenium conjugate (FIG. 4A) or a control peptoid-ruthenium conjugate (FIG. 6) and the cells were irradiated with visible light (<380 nm cut-off filter). Following the ten-minute irradiation, the T cells were activated with the autoantigen MBP Ac1-11 in the presence of antigen presenting cells. Cell proliferation was assessed using a tritiated thymidine assay. As shown in FIG. 4B, the AG12A-ruthenium conjugate inhibited proliferation of MBP Ac1-11 specific autoreactive T cells potently at a concentration of 100 nM (FIG. 4B). This represents an approximately 700-fold improvement over the activity of the peptoid alone. This inhibition was not seen when CD4+ T cells from MOG 35-55 TCR transgenic mice were used (FIG. 4C), demonstrating again the specificity of AG12A for MBP Ac1-11 specific autoreactive T cells.

**[0259]** Photophoresis therapies exist in which cells are removed, treated with a photoreactive drug, exposed to UV light, and re-infused back into the patient (Rostami et al., 1999; Besnier et al., 2002; Cavaletti et al., 2006). Thus, although the blue light required to trigger ruthenium tris-bipyridyl-catalyzed singlet oxygen production cannot penetrate into a living organism, the ex vivo inactivation of autoimmune T cells by a peptoid-ruthenium conjugate seems feasible given this precedent. To test this theory and confirm that the autoreactive T cells have been rendered unresponsive following treatment with the peptoid-ruthenium conjugate and light, the inventors used an adoptive transfer model of EAE. CD4+ T cells were isolated from MBP Ac1-11 TCR transgenic mice, treated with the AG12A-ruthenium conjugate or the control peptoid-ruthenium conjugate, irradiated, stimulated with MBP Ac1-11 peptide in the presence of antigen presenting cells, and injected back into naïve recipients. These animals were then observed for clinical signs of EAE. As anticipated, animals injected with antigen-stimulated autoreactive T cells that had been exposed to the control peptoid-ruthenium conjugate or no peptoid developed EAE (FIG. 4D). When the T cells were neither stimulated with antigen nor exposed to a peptoid, adoptive transfer did not

result in EAE, as expected. Strikingly, MBP Ac1-11 specific CD4+ T cells stimulated with antigen and treated with the AG12A-ruthenium conjugate did not induce EAE in the recipient animals (FIG. 4D). This experiment demonstrates the feasibility of using autoreactive T cell-targeted ruthenium peptoid conjugates as potent photo-triggered inhibitors of autoimmune T cell activation ex vivo.

### Example 3

#### Discussion

**[0260]** The inventors have demonstrated here a combinatorial library screening protocol that is capable of yielding synthetic molecules that bind to antigen-specific autoimmune T cells with high specificity. In this study, CD4+ T cells from mice with EAE and CD4+ T cells from healthy control mice were labeled with different colored quantum dots, mixed together, and incubated with a library of approximately 300,000 peptoids displayed on hydrophilic beads (FIG. 1A). The library was created using the split and pool strategy, such that each bead displayed a unique peptoid. Two beads that were observed to bind the red-labeled T cells, but not green-labeled T cells, were isolated. The inventors hypothesized that the two populations would differ mostly in the presence or absence of a high level of the autoreactive T cells that drive EAE, and thus peptoids that exhibit a preference for cells derived from the EAE mouse would likely be ligands for these autoreactive T cells. Moreover, the inventors surmised that the most likely mechanism by which a peptoid could discriminate between different T cells was through direct binding to the T cell receptor (TCR).

**[0261]** One of the peptoids to emerge from this screen, AG12A (FIG. 1C), was characterized in detail and these data validated the above assumptions. AG12A was shown to be a highly specific ligand for the MBP Ac1-11-specific autoreactive T cells that drive the disease in this model. The resynthesized peptoid was shown to bind to transgenic MBP Ac1-11-reactive  $V\alpha 2.3/V\beta 8.2$  TCR-containing T cells, but not normal T cells, when the peptoid was on a bead (FIG. 1D). Specific binding was also observed using a flow cytometry-based assay when fluorescently-labeled, soluble peptoid was incubated with the autoimmune T cells (FIGS. 2A-B). Functionally, AG12A proved to be an antagonist of the antigen-dependent proliferation of MBP Ac1-11-specific T cells. Importantly, the peptoid had no effect on myelin specific T cells that recognized a different antigen (FIG. 3C), again demonstrating the high specificity of binding to the MBP Ac1-11-specific T cells. Finally, cross-linking data indicate that the peptoid binds directly to the TCR of these cells (FIG. 2C), though these data cannot absolutely rule out the possibility that the peptoid cross-links to a different protein with a mass similar to one of the TCR chains and that is present only on the MBP Ac1-11-specific cells. However, this seems highly unlikely.

**[0262]** To the best of the inventors' knowledge, this is the first example of synthetic, unnatural molecules able to bind specifically to antigen-specific T cells without the requirement for MHC presentation. Previous efforts to target autoreactive T cells specifically utilized peptide antigens known or suspected to be associated with the disease and included vaccination with these species or slightly altered derivatives, for example the insertion of D amino acids (Vandenbark et al., 1989; Howell et al., 1989; Wraith et al., 1989). This is a very different approach than the one taken here. Moreover, the use

of such altered peptide ligands in human trials has not yielded successful results, but rather exacerbated disease (Bielekova et al., 2000; de Haan et al., 2005), highlighting the difficulties with rational design of autoreactive T cell-targeted therapeutics. An important feature of the screening technology by which these molecules were identified is that no knowledge of the native antigen recognized by the T cell is necessary. It is true that the inventors took advantage of the well-characterized nature of the autoreactive T cells in EAE in order to validate the utility of AG12A, but the screen itself simply involved the identification of bead-displayed compounds that bind to cells that are much more abundant in one population than another. Therefore, this technology constitutes a powerful approach to the isolation of peptoid-autoimmune cell complexes in general.

**[0263]** For example, it is believed that the approach presented here can be applied to screening patient and matched control samples to identify peptoids that bind highly amplified T cells in humans. It also seems likely that the same approach should be effective in isolating peptoids that bind to antigen-specific B cells as well. Of course, the nature of the immune response in a human autoimmune disease should be more polyclonal than was the case for the simple mouse EAE model employed here. This would presumably lead to the identification of several peptoids that mimic different antigens bound by different T cells. Nonetheless, unless the degree of polyclonality is overwhelming, the same type of approach used here should be valuable in identifying peptoids that recognize at least the most abundant antigen-specific autoimmune cells.

**[0264]** The inventors anticipate that this technology will provide useful tools for both basic and applied immunology. The flow cytometry experiment shown in FIG. 2B shows that these peptoids could be employed to enrich the autoreactive T cells in a population, allowing them to be studied in detail. This type of protocol may also prove to be a useful diagnostic procedure for autoimmune diseases for which there is no good molecular test, such as MS. Finally, it is possible that these autoreactive T cell-binding peptoids could be useful in a therapeutic mode. The experiment detailed in FIG. 4 shows that a ruthenium tris-bipyridyl conjugate of the peptoid can inactivate autoreactive T cells *ex vivo* when irradiated with visible light, suggesting possible application in a photopheresis type therapy. Alternatively, it is possible that the peptoid could be employed to deliver some kind of toxic cargo to the T cell target. The advantage of this approach, of course, is that only the autoreactive T cells targeted by the peptoid would be affected, while the function of T cells with different antigen specificities would be unchanged. All current therapies aimed at blocking or modulating immune system function in autoimmune diseases cannot discriminate between the "good" and "bad" T cells, but rather produce a blanket response, resulting in significant side effects (Hauser, 2008; Hemmer and Hartung, 2007; Stuve, 2008; Schneider, 2008; Coles et al., 2008).

**[0265]** All of the compositions and methods disclosed and claimed herein can be made and executed without undue experimentation in light of the present disclosure. While the compositions and methods of this invention have been described in terms of preferred embodiments, it will be apparent to those of skill in the art that variations may be applied to the compositions and methods and in the steps or in the sequence of steps of the method described herein without departing from the concept, spirit and scope of the invention.

More specifically, it will be apparent that certain agents which are both chemically and physiologically related may be substituted for the agents described herein while the same or similar results would be achieved. All such similar substitutes and modifications apparent to those skilled in the art are deemed to be within the spirit, scope and concept of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

## VI. REFERENCES

**[0266]** The following references, to the extent that they provide exemplary procedural or other details supplementary to those set forth herein, are specifically incorporated herein by reference.

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- [0268]** U.S. Pat. No. 3,850,752
- [0269]** U.S. Pat. No. 3,939,350
- [0270]** U.S. Pat. No. 3,996,345
- [0271]** U.S. Pat. No. 4,275,149
- [0272]** U.S. Pat. No. 4,277,437
- [0273]** U.S. Pat. No. 4,366,241
- [0274]** U.S. Pat. No. 4,680,338
- [0275]** U.S. Pat. No. 4,843,092
- [0276]** U.S. Pat. No. 5,141,648
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What is claimed is:

1. A method of identifying a ligand that is specifically recognized by autoimmune T cells comprising:
  - (a) providing a first T cell population from a healthy subject, wherein said population is labeled with a first detectable label;
  - (b) providing a second T cell population from a subject having an autoimmune disease, wherein said population is labeled with a second detectable label;
  - (c) contacting said first and second T cell populations with a plurality of candidate ligands;
  - (d) assessing binding of said first and second T cell populations to said candidate ligands, wherein if said ligand binds to said second T cell population but not to said first T cell population, the said ligand is recognized by autoimmune but not healthy T cells.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said autoimmune disease is multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein said ligand is a 3-mer, a 4-mer, a 5-mer, a 6-mer, a 7-mer, an 8-mer, a 9-mer or a 10-mer.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein said first and second labels are fluorescent or chemiluminescent.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein said first and second labels are quantum dots.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein said ligand is bound to a support.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein said support is a bead, a chip, a filter, a dipstick, a membrane, a polymer matrix or a well.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein contacting comprises bringing said support into contact with said first and second T cell populations at the same time.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein said T cell population comprises CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein said subjects are human or murine.
11. A method of removing an autoimmune T cell from a subject suffering from an autoimmune disease comprising:



eronyl; pyrazoyl; pyrrolyl; pyrazinyl; pyridyl; pyrimidyl; pyrimidinyl; purinyl; cinnoliny; benzofuranyl; benzothienyl; benzotriazolyl; benzoxazolyl; quinoline; isoxazolyl; isoquinoline cycloalkyl; alkenyl; cycloalkenyl; phenyl; pyridyl; methoxyethyl; (R)-methylbenzyl; C1-C6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkynyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkenyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl).

45. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein n is 5.

46. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R1 is C1-C6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkynyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkenyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl).

47. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R1 is C1-C6 alkyl terminally substituted with a NH<sub>2</sub>.

48. The peptoid of claim 47, wherein R1 is 4 aminobutane.

49. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R2 is C1-C6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkynyl unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl); C2-C6 alkenyl

unsubstituted or substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, OH, SH, N(C1-C6 alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, O(C1-C6 alkyl), or S(C1-C6 alkyl).

50. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R2 is C1-C6 alkyl terminally substituted with a NH<sub>2</sub>.

51. The peptoid of claim 50, wherein R1 is 4 aminobutane.

52. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R3 is C1-C6 alkyl, C2-C6 alkynyl, or C2-C6 alkenyl.

53. The peptoid of claim 52, wherein R3 is isobutyl.

54. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R4 is a C1-C6 alkyl terminally substituted with a NH<sub>2</sub> group.

55. The peptoid of claim 54, wherein R4 is a 4 aminobutane group.

56. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R5 is a (R)-methylbenzyl group.

57. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R6 is a furanyl group.

58. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R7 is C1-C6 alkyl terminally substituted with a NH<sub>2</sub>.

59. The peptoid of claim 58, wherein R7 is a 4 aminobutane group.

60. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R8 is C1-C6 alkyl.

61. The peptoid of claim 60, wherein R8 is an isobutyl group.

62. The peptoid of claim 44, wherein R1, R2, R4, and R7 are 4-aminobutane groups; R3 and R8 are isobutyl groups; R5 is a (R)-methylbenzyl group; and R6 is a furanyl group.

63. The peptoid of claim 62, wherein R8 comprises a terminal lysyl, hydroxyl, or carboxyl group.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	用于分离和治疗自身免疫性t细胞的拟肽配体		
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摘要(译)

本发明提供了从患有自身免疫疾病（例如多发性硬化和EAE）的个体中鉴定自身反应性T细胞群。由自身反应性T细胞识别的拟肽可用于鉴定各种类型的自身免疫疾病，并且还可用于靶向针对此类群体的疗法。

