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(54) **METHOD FOR TESTING THE HORMONAL EFFECT OF SUBSTANCES**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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A method for testing the hormonal effect, especially the androgenic or antiandrogenic effect, of substances is described, in which (a) cells which are transfected with two vectors, one of these vectors containing DNA which codes for a nuclear receptor protein or a fragment thereof, whereas the other vector contains DNA which codes for a co-modulator or a fragment thereof, are exposed to the substance; and (b) the transcription activity which the nuclear receptor or its fragment induces in the presence of the co-modulator or its fragment and/or the effect of the substance on the interaction between the receptor or its fragment and the co-modulator or its fragment is measured by the protein-protein interaction or the protein-protein-DNA interaction. In addition, a method for determining defects in the co-modulation mechanism and means suitable for performing this method are provided.

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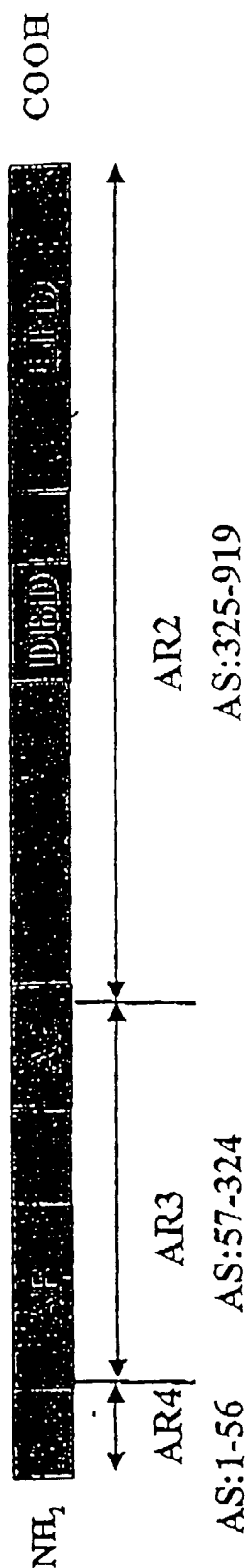


Figure 1. AF = activation function; DBD = DNA binding domain; LBD = ligand binding domain; and AS = amino acid

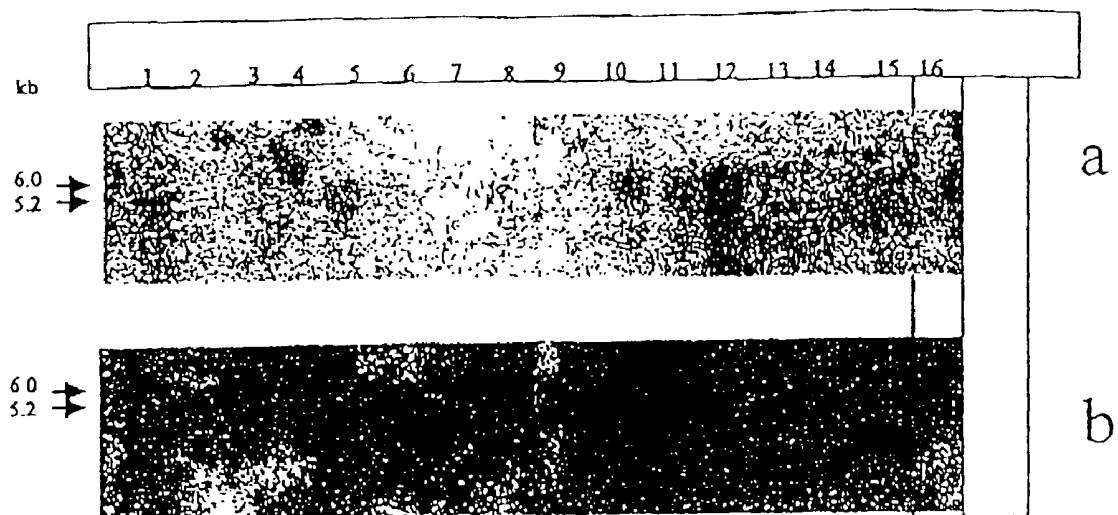


Figure 2. (1) heart; (2) brain; (3) placenta; (4) lung; (5) liver; (6) skeletal muscle; (7) kidney; (8) pancreas; (9) spleen; (10) thymus; (11) prostate; (12) testicles; (13) ovary; (14) small intestine; (15) large intestine; and (16) peripheral leukocytes.

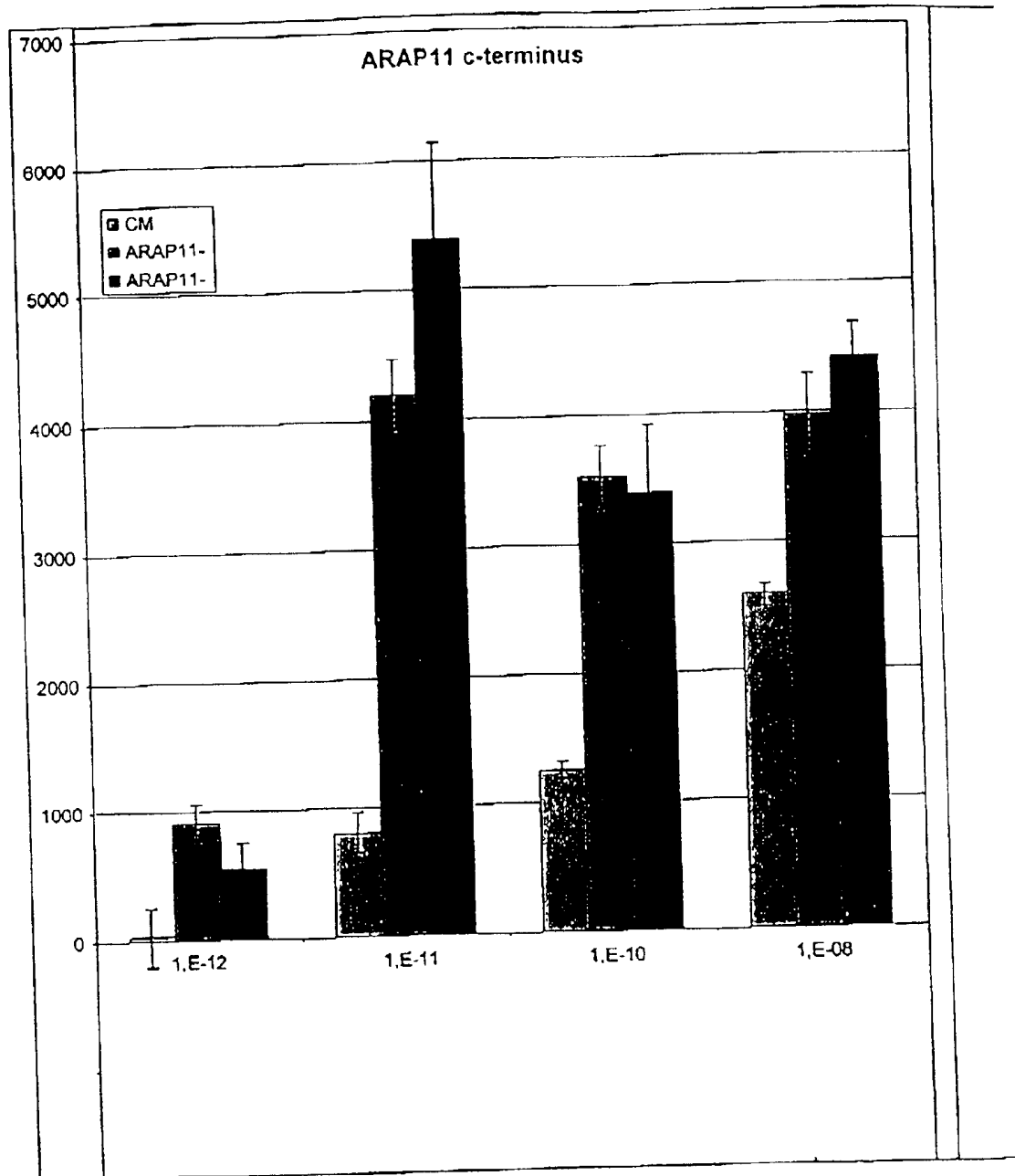


Figure 3

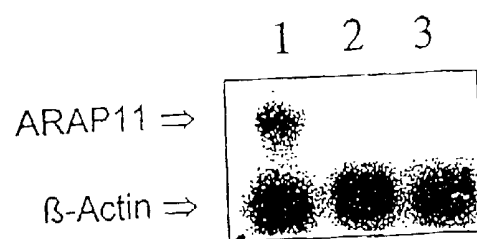


Figure 4.

METHOD FOR TESTING THE HORMONAL EFFECT OF SUBSTANCES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] It is well known that a class of compounds known as androgens are the hormonal signals responsible for maleness in mammals in general and human beings in particular. As with most hormonal signals, androgens interact with their targets by binding to a receptor, known as the androgen receptor. Recognition of androgens by the androgen receptor starts a series of transcriptional events giving rise to male-associated processes in certain organs and tissues. The binding of androgens to the androgen receptor is also an important process in many androgen related diseases and conditions, such as baldness and acne, as well as important clinical diseases such as prostate cancer. The androgen receptor belongs to the steroid receptor super family that plays a significant role in male sexual differentiation and prostate cell proliferation. Abnormal expressions or mutations of the androgen receptor in prostate cells may play an important role in the progression of prostate cancer.

[0002] When bound to androgens and androgen responsive elements, the androgen receptor can up-regulate or down-regulate the expression of androgen target genes through a complicated process that may involve multiple adaptors or co-activators. An important problem in the field of steroid hormone regulation is the question or how specific androgen-activated transcription can be achieved in vivo when several different receptors recognize the same DNA sequence. For example, the androgen receptor (AR), the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) and the progesterone receptor (PR) all recognize the same sequence but activate different transcription activities. It has been speculated by some that accessory factors may selectively interact with the androgen receptor to determine the specificity of the androgen receptor target gene activation.

[0003] One of the important uses for the androgen receptor is for testing the androgenic or anti-androgenic effects of specific candidate human pharmaceutical molecules. The androgenic effect of pharmaceuticals is usually an attribute of potential candidate therapeutic medicines that must be evaluated during the process of evaluating a molecule for human therapeutic value. Accordingly, the androgen receptor is used in screens to determine the frequency and specificity by which specific molecules bind to such receptors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0004] The present invention relates generally to a method for testing the hormonal effect of substances. More specifically, the invention is directed to a method for determining defects in the co-modulation mechanism of nuclear receptors, and to means suitable for implementing these methods, especially the co-activator ARAP11 for the human androgen receptor and for other nuclear receptors as well as the DNA coding for these means.

[0005] When substances are evaluated for their biological activity with respect to their possible pharmaceutical applications, it is general practice to test these substances for any possible hormonal effects they may have, especially for any androgenic or anti-androgenic activity. When pharmacologically active substances are administered, knowledge con-

cerning the hormonal effects, especially the androgenic and anti-androgenic effects, of these substances are often important, because they can cause adverse side effects in the patient. To test the hormonal action of substances, it is possible in particular to use methods which measure the ability of the substances to bind to hormone receptors and to activate their transcriptional activity.

[0006] Knowledge of the hormonal effects of substances is of interest not only in the case of potential drugs but also in the case of non-pharmaceutical substances, because it is assumed that many substances present in the environment can show androgenic or anti-androgenic effects or estrogenic or anti-estrogenic effects in certain portions of the population. It is therefore possible for undesirable, harmful effects to be produced.

[0007] There is therefore a very considerable need for a method and a means suitable for implementing the method by means of which information concerning the hormonal effect of substances can be obtained in a reliable, sensitive, simple, low-cost, and rapid manner. The methods known so far do not meet these requirements.

[0008] The present invention is therefore based on the task of providing a method and means suitable for implementing the method by means of which information concerning the hormonal effect of substances to be tested can be obtained in a reliable, sensitive, simple, low-cost, and rapid manner.

[0009] The objective of the invention is achieved surprisingly by a method for testing the hormonal effect, especially of the androgenic or anti-androgenic effect, of substances in which:

[0010] (a) cells which are transfected with two vectors, one of which contains DNA coding for a nuclear receptor protein or a fragment thereof, especially a human nuclear receptor or a fragment thereof, whereas the other vector contains DNA which codes for a co-modulator or a fragment thereof, are exposed to the substance; and

[0011] (b) the transcription activity which the nuclear receptor or its fragment induces in the presence of the co-modulator or its fragment and/or the effect of the substance on the interaction between the receptor or its fragment and the co-modulator or its fragment is measured by the protein-protein interaction or the protein-protein-DNA interaction.

[0012] The surprising discovery was made that the method according to the invention makes it possible to determine whether or not substances which can be of interest from, for example, an environmental or a pharmacological standpoint exert a hormonal effect, especially an androgenic or anti-androgenic effect, in a reliable, sensitive, simple, rapid, and low-cost manner.

[0013] In the process according to the invention, cells which have been transformed with a vector are used. The vectors contain DNA which codes for a nuclear receptor protein or a fragment thereof.

[0014] The superfamily of nuclear receptors (NRs), to which more than 50 different proteins belong, is a group of related transcription factors, which control the transcription of the individual target gene in reaction to specific ligands, e.g., hormones. The family can be divided into several

subfamilies on the basis of certain characteristics such as dimerization status, type of ligand, and structure of the DNA reaction element (Beato et al., *Human Reproduct. Update*, Vol.6, pp. 225-236, 2000). A characteristic feature of the NRs is the similarity of the structure of their functional domains (with the designations A-F), consisting of a highly variable, only weakly preserved N-terminal region with an autonomous constitutive activation function (AF-1); a strongly preserved DNA binding domain (DBD), which is responsible for the detection of specific DNA reaction elements and consists of two Zinkfinger motifs; a variable hinge domain; and a preserved, multi-functional C-terminal ligand binding domain (LBD) with a dimerization-dependent and ligand-dependent transactivation function (AF-2). Following after this is the region the farthest away from the C-terminal, the function of which is not known and which is absent in receptors such as PR (progesterone receptor), PPAR (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor), and RXR (retinoid-X receptor) (Mangelsdorf & Evans, *Cell*, Vol. 83, pp. 841-850, 1995; Robyr et al., *Mol. Endocrinol.*, Vol. 14, pp. 329-347, 2000). For some of the NRs (e.g., the androgen receptor (AR)), it has been found that the N-terminal region is able to interact with the C-terminal region (Brinkmann et al., *J. Steroid Biochem. and Mol. Biol.*, Vol 69, pp. 307-313, 1999). Steroid hormonal receptors such as estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), glucocorticoid receptor (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor (MR), and androgen receptor (AR) bind steroidal ligands derived from pregnenolone such as the progestins, the estrogens, the glucocorticoids, the mineralocorticoids, and the androgens. The binding of the ligand activates the receptor and controls the expression of the corresponding target genes.

[0015] As explained above, the cells used in step (a) of the method according to the invention contain a vector with a DNA which codes for a co-modulator or a fragment thereof.

[0016] The co-modulators are a class of proteins which serve as bridge molecules between the transcription initiation complex and the NRs during the activation (co-activators) or repression (co-repressors) of gene transcription (McKenna et al., *Endocr. Rev.*, Vol. 20, pp. 321-347, 1999). A co-activator must be able to intensify the receptor function and interact directly with the activation domain of NRs in the presence of an agonist. It must also interact with the basic transcription apparatus, but, finally, it may not itself intensify the basic transcription apparatus. Most co-modulators interact with the help of one or more LXXLL motifs (NR boxes) with the AF-2 domain of NRs, but several co-modulators have also been described which interact with other NR regions (Ding et al., *Mol. Endocrinol.*, Vol 12, pp. 302-313, 1998). In addition, many co-modulators have been identified which interact in a similar manner with several different NRs, which suggests that it would be useful to determine the degree of specificity of each co-modulator.

[0017] In a preferred embodiment of the method according to the invention, the co-modulator designated ARAP11 or the fragment of ARAP11 containing the amino acids 813-1390 is used. SEQ ID No. 1 and SEQ ID No. 2 show, respectively, the cDNA sequence of the co-modulator ARAP11 and the amino acid sequence of this co-modulator containing the 1390 amino acids. When these proteins are used, it is possible to implement the method according to the invention in an especially reliable, sensitive, simple, low-cost, and rapid manner. In addition, the ARAP11 fragments,

especially the fragment of ARAP11 containing amino acids 813-1390, offer the advantage that they are easier to manage and are clonable while still having the functional properties of ARAP11.

[0018] ARAP11 is a co-activator for the human androgen receptor and other nuclear receptors; it increases the interaction between an androgen and the receptor. A portion of the sequence of ARAP11 has already been described as Pro2000 in the gene bank XM 005253, but no function is indicated there for it. In comparison with the sequence already known from the gene bank, it has now been established that the amino acid sequence of ARAP11 is larger than the known sequence: it has additional amino acids in the N-terminal region. In addition, it has also been possible to establish that there is an interaction between nuclear receptors, especially AR, and ARAP11, as well as an intensification of AR-mediated transactivation. ARAP11 is a protein which functions as a co-mediator, in that it intensifies or represses the transcription effect after steroids have become bound to the nuclear receptor, and it also promotes the binding and activation of the nuclear receptor to molecules to which no hormonal action was ascribed in the past.

[0019] The protein ARAP11 represents a co-activator for the androgen receptor and other nuclear receptors such as estrogen receptor α , estrogen receptor β , progesterone receptor A, progesterone receptor B, glucocorticoid receptor, mineralocorticoid receptor, thyroid hormone receptor, vitamin D receptor, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, retinoic acid receptor, retinoid-X receptor, and orphan receptors; in the method according to the invention, these are the preferred receptors, because with them the above-indicated advantages of the method according to the invention can be achieved in an especially favorable manner.

[0020] In the process according to the invention, it is also possible to use vectors which code for fragments of the above proteins. "Fragments" in conjunction with the above proteins are understood to be those which have one amino acid or several amino acids less than the full-length proteins but which still have the functional properties of a nuclear receptor or of a co-modulator.

[0021] As already explained above, cells which are transfected with two vectors which contain DNA coding for special proteins are used in step (a) of the method according to the invention. These cells are therefore able to express these two different proteins.

[0022] The cells are preferably established cell lines and/or eukaryotic cells, especially prostate cells, nerve cells, glial cells, fibroblasts, blood cells, osteoblasts, osteoclasts, hepatocytes, epithelial cells, or muscle cells. By the use of established cell lines, the process according to the invention can be implemented in an especially low-cost and rapid manner. When eukaryotic cells are used, especially the eukaryotic cells listed above, the method according to the invention makes it possible to obtain especially informative results in an advantageous manner.

[0023] In a preferred embodiment of the process according to the invention, eukaryotic expression vectors are used such as pCMX or pSG5. When these vectors are used, especially when they are used in conjunction with the above established cell lines and/or eukaryotic cells, the process according to the invention can be carried out especially favorably and quickly, and especially informative results are obtained.

[0024] The expert is familiar with methods and the materials required for inserting the DNA coding for the above proteins into a vector, for introducing this vector into the cells, and for cultivating the cells thus obtained under suitable culture conditions so that they can express these proteins.

[0025] According to step (b) of the invention, the transcription activity which the nuclear receptor or its fragment induces in the presence of the co-modulator or its fragment is measured. This can be done, for example, by the detection of a reporter gene.

[0026] Reporter genes are genes or gene fragments which are coupled with other genes or regulatory sequences in such a way as to make the activity of these sequences detectable. Reporter genes generate gene products which are extremely easy to detect with a photometer as a result of color reactions, for example. Frequently used reporter genes are the gene for β -galactosidase, the gene for alkaline phosphatase, the gene for chloramphenicol acetyl transferase, the gene for catechol dioxygenase, the gene for "green fluorescent protein", and various luciferase genes, which can cause the cells to produce light.

[0027] Such reporter genes can also be introduced into the cells by vectors, especially eukaryotic expression vectors. An example of a vector which contains a reporter gene-coding DNA is the vector MMTV-luciferase, which is used to measure the androgenic effect of substances.

[0028] Substances with a hormonal effect, especially with an androgenic/antiandrogenic effect, can then be recognized by the elevated or reduced activity of the reporter gene.

[0029] The influence of the test substance on the interaction between the receptor or its fragment and the co-modulator or its fragment can also be measured by determining the protein-protein interaction, e.g., by the use of yeast two hybrid systems, by immunoprecipitation, by GST pull-down assays, by FRET analysis, and by ABCD assays. It can also be measured by determining the protein-protein-DNA interaction by means of gel retardation assays.

[0030] It has also been found that ARAP11 can be used very effectively as an indicator of androgen-caused disorders, some of which do not occur until mature years. Relevant androgen-caused disorders such as prostate cancer, erectile dysfunction, infertility, baldness, acne, and hypogonadism and androgen resistance syndromes such as testicular feminization are based on defects in the co-modulation mechanism between AR and ARAP11. A possibility in patients with these types of disorders thus consists in measuring the relative concentrations of AR and ARAP11. This measurement can be made favorably outside the body in body fluids, body cells, or body tissue. This is possible through the use of quantitative methods for measuring the relative quantity of the two molecules in the patient in question, in which methods, for example, antibodies against both AR and against ARAP 11 or nucleic acid probes against their mRNA can be used. There are several methods for measuring these comparative values, which are known to the expert. The expert also knows suitable materials and devices such as radioimmunoassay, the ELISA test, immunostaining, RT-PCR, Western Blot, Northern Blot, DNA microarrays, and protein microarrays. With the help of ARAP11-cDNA, it is also possible to construct probes in the conventional

manner for a PCR assay, by means of which, in certain patients, mutations of the normal DNA sequence can be detected or transcripts for the Northern Blot Assay or a DNA for in-situ hybridization assays can be produced.

[0031] The measured ratio of AR to ARAP11 can be greater or less than that present in healthy persons. The normal value of a healthy person can be easily determined by measuring the ratio of AR to ARAP11 in a large number of healthy test subjects. By comparison of the normal value with the ratio of AR to ARAP11 found in the patients to be studied, it can be established whether the value for the determined ratio is greater or less than the normal value.

[0032] The concentration of ARAP11 and/or of AR in tissues can vary. For example, it is possible for the concentration of ARAP11 to be very high in the testicles but lower in the liver, heart, thymus, and prostate. It is therefore necessary to take the differing tissue concentrations into consideration when making an evaluation; that is, the test value and the normal value should originate from the same tissue.

[0033] Another way in which defects in the co-modulation mechanism between AR and ARAP11 can be determined is to measure only the concentration of ARAP11, it being assumed here that the AR concentration is at least approximately constant. If a lower than normal ARAP11 concentration has been measured, this means that the ratio of AR to ARAP11 has shifted, which serves in turn as an indication of a defect in the co-modulation mechanism.

[0034] It is also possible to use an ARAP11-specific probe to determine changes in the expression of ARAP11 and thus changes in the ratio to AR. Such changes can be causally involved in various diseases or occur as a consequence of such diseases.

[0035] These types of measurements of the AR/ARAP11 ratio or of ARAP11 are based on the surprising insight, which is based on the discovery and characterization of ARAP11, that an androgen resistance syndrome, for example, can be traced back to a disturbance in the equilibrium between AR and ARAP11 prevalence in the target cells. Too much ARAP11 could lead to a hypersensitivity of the AR system, so that it reacts to molecules which normally do not have any androgenic effect. Conversely, the absence or a malfunction of ARAP11 leads to androgen resistance on all levels. The detection of too much ARAP11 in a patient would suggest the need for down-regulation agents such as antisense or similar medications to reduce the ARAP11 titer in the patient in question under clinical conditions. The same goal can be achieved by molecules which are able to inhibit the interaction between AR and ARAP11. If a patient has too little ARAP11, he can be supplied with ARAP11-cDNA, ARAP11-protein, or ARAP11-DNA via various mechanisms known in and of themselves to increase the titer of active ARAP11. It is also possible to elevate the concentration or the activity of ARAP11 by low-molecular drugs or by stimulation of natural synthesis by means of specific ARAP11-promoter proteins.

[0036] As can be seen from the discussion of the method according to the invention presented above, the protein ARAP11 is highly suitable for implementing the method. Another object of the present invention is therefore the ARAP11 with the following amino acid sequence:

Met Val Val Leu Arg Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu His Asn His Ser Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Ala Thr Gly Ser Leu Asp Leu Ser Ser Asp Phe Leu Ser Leu Glu
 20 25 30
 His Ile Gly Arg Arg Arg Leu Arg Ser Ala Gly Ala Ala Gln Lys Lys
 35 40 45
 Pro Ala Ala Thr Thr Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Gly Ser Ser Val Lys Glu
 50 55 60
 Val Glu Thr Tyr His Arg Thr Arg Ala Leu Arg Ser Leu Arg Lys Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Gln Asn Ser Ser Asp Ser Ser Phe Glu Lys Asn Val Glu Ile Thr
 85 90 95
 Glu Gln Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg His Phe Thr Arg Gln Leu Ala Arg Gln
 100 105 110
 Gln Ala Asp Lys Lys Lys Glu Glu His Arg Glu Asp Lys Val Ile Pro
 115 120 125
 Val Thr Arg Ser Leu Arg Ala Arg Asn Ile Val Gln Ser Thr Glu His
 130 135 140
 Leu His Glu Asp Asn Gly Asp Val Glu Val Arg Arg Ser Cys Arg Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Ser Arg Tyr Ser Gly Val Asn Gln Ser Met Leu Phe Asp Lys Leu
 165 170 175
 Ile Thr Asn Thr Ala Glu Ala Val Leu Gln Lys Met Asp Asp Met Lys
 180 185 190
 Lys Met Arg Arg Gln Arg Met Arg Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu Gly Val Phe
 195 200 205
 Asn Glu Thr Glu Glu Ser Asn Leu Asn Met Tyr Thr Arg Gly Lys Gln
 210 215 220
 Lys Asp Ile Gln Arg Thr Asp Glu Glu Thr Thr Asp Asn Gln Glu Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Val Glu Ser Ser Glu Glu Gly Glu Asp Gln Glu His Glu Asp Asp
 245 250 255
 Gly Glu Asp Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp
 260 265 270
 Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Glu Glu Asp Gly Glu Glu
 275 280 285
 Gln Asn Gln Lys Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Arg Gln Arg Lys Ala Thr Val Tyr
 290 295 300
 Tyr Gln Ala Pro Leu Glu Lys Pro Arg His Gln Arg Lys Pro Asn Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Tyr Ser Gly Pro Ala Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Arg Tyr Arg Leu Ser
 325 330 335
 Ser Ala Gly Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Cys Lys Arg Met Asn Arg Arg Arg
 340 345 350
 His Ala Ile His Ser Ser Asp Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Asp
 355 360 365
 Glu Gln His Phe Glu Arg Arg Arg Lys Arg Ser Arg Asn Arg Ala Ile
 370 375 380
 Asn Arg Cys Leu Pro Leu Asn Phe Arg Lys Asp Gln Leu Lys Gly Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Lys Asp Arg Met Lys Ile Gly Ala Ser Leu Ala Asp Val Asp Pro
 405 410 415

-continued

Met Gln Leu Asp Ser Ser Val Arg Phe Asp Ser Val Gly Gly Leu Ser
420 425 430

Asn His Ile Ala Ala Leu Lys Glu Met Val Val Phe Pro Leu Leu Tyr
435 440 445

Pro Glu Val Phe Glu Lys Phe Lys Ile Gln Pro Pro Arg Gly Cys Leu
450 455 460

Phe Tyr Gly Pro Pro Gly Thr Gly Lys Thr Leu Val Ala Arg Ala Leu
465 470 475 480

Ala Asn Glu Cys Ser Gln Gly Asp Lys Arg Val Ala Phe Phe Met Arg
485 490 495

Lys Gly Ala Asp Cys Leu Ser Lys Trp Val Gly Glu Ser Glu Arg Gln
500 505 510

Len Arg Leu Leu Phe Asp Gln Ala Tyr Gln Met Arg Pro Ser Ile Ile
515 520 525

Phe Phe Asp Glu Ile Asp Gly Leu Ala Pro Val Arg Ser Ser Arg Gln
530 535 540

Asp Gln Ile His Ser Ser Ile Val Ser Thr Leu Leu Ala Leu Met Asp
545 550 555 560

Gly Leu Asp Ser Arg Gly Glu Ile Val Val Ile Gly Ala Thr Asn Arg
565 570 575

Leu Asp Ser Ile Asp Pro Ala Leu Arg Arg Pro Gly Arg Phe Asp Arg
580 585 590

Glu Phe Leu Phe Ser Leu Pro Asp Lys Glu Ala Arg Lys Glu Ile Leu
595 600 605

Lys Ile His Thr Arg Asp Trp Asn Pro Lys Pro Leu Asp Thr Phe Leu
610 615 620

Glu Glu Leu Ala Glu Asn Cys Val Gly Tyr Cys Gly Ala Asp Ile Lys
625 630 635 640

Ser Ile Cys Ala Glu Ala Ala Leu Cys Ala Leu Arg Arg Arg Tyr Pro
645 650 655

Gln Ile Tyr Thr Thr Ser Glu Lys Leu Gln Leu Asp Leu Ser Ser Ile
660 665 670

Asn Ile Ser Ala Lys Asp Phe Glu Val Ala Met Gln Lys Met Ile Pro
675 680 685

Ala Ser Gln Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Pro Gly Gln Ala Leu Ser Thr Val
690 695 700

Val Lys Pro Leu Leu Gln Asn Thr Val Asp Lys Ile Leu Glu Ala Leu
705 710 715 720

Gln Arg Val Phe Pro His Ala Glu Phe Arg Thr Asn Lys Thr Leu Asp
725 730 735

Ser Asp Ile Ser Cys Pro Leu Leu Glu Ser Asp Leu Ala Tyr Ser Asp
740 745 750

Asp Asp Val Pro Ser Val Tyr Glu Asn Gly Leu Ser Gln Lys Ser Ser
755 760 765

His Lys Ala Lys Asp Asn Phe Asn Phe Leu His Leu Asn Arg Asn Ala
770 775 780

Cys Tyr Gln Pro Met Ser Phe Arg Pro Arg Ile Leu Ile Val Gly Glu
785 790 795 800

Pro Gly Phe Gly Gln Gly Ser His Leu Ala Pro Ala Val Ile His Ala
805 810 815

Leu Glu Lys Phe Thr Val Tyr Thr Leu Asp Ile Pro Val Leu Phe Gly

-continued

	820		825		830
Val Ser Thr	Thr Ser Pro	Glu Glu Thr	Cys Ala Gln	Val Ile Arg	Glu
	835		840		845
Ala Lys Arg	Thr Ala Pro	Ser Ile Val	Tyr Val Pro	His Ile His	Val
	850		855		860
Trp Trp Glu	Ile Val Gly	Pro Thr Leu	Lys Ala Thr	Phe Thr Thr	Leu
	865		870		880
Leu Gln Asn	Ile Pro Ser	Phe Ala Pro	Val Leu Leu	Leu Ala Thr	Ser
		885		890	895
Asp Lys Pro	His Ser Ala	Leu Pro Glu	Glu Val Gln	Glu Leu Phe	Ile
		900		905	910
Arg Asp Tyr	Gly Glu Ile	Phe Asn Val	Gln Leu Pro	Asp Lys Glu	Glu
		915		920	925
Arg Thr Lys	Phe Phe Glu	Asp Leu Ile	Leu Lys Gln	Ala Ala Lys	Pro
		930		935	940
Pro Ile Ser	Lys Lys Lys	Ala Val Leu	Gln Ala Leu	Glu Val Leu	Pro
		945		950	955
Val Ala Pro	Pro Pro Glu	Pro Arg Ser	Leu Thr Ala	Glu Glu Val	Lys
		965		970	975
Arg Leu Glu	Glu Gln Glu	Glu Asp Thr	Phe Arg Glu	Leu Arg Ile	Phe
		980		985	990
Leu Arg Asn	Val Thr His	Arg Leu Ala	Ile Asp Lys	Arg Phe Arg	Val
		995		1000	1005
Phe Thr Lys	Pro Val Asp	Pro Asp Glu	Val Pro Asp	Tyr Val Thr	Val
		1010		1015	1020
Ile Lys Gln	Pro Met Asp	Leu Ser Ser	Val Ile Ser	Lys Ile Asp	Leu
		1025		1030	1035
His Lys Tyr	Leu Thr Val	Lys Asp Tyr	Leu Arg Asp	Ile Asp Leu	Ile
		1045		1050	1055
Cys Ser Asn	Ala Leu Glu	Tyr Asn Pro	Asp Arg Asp	Pro Gly Asp	Arg
		1060		1065	1070
Leu Ile Arg	His Arg Ala	Cys Ala Leu	Arg Asp Thr	Ala Tyr Ala	Ile
		1075		1080	1085
Ile Lys Glu	Glu Leu Asp	Glu Asp Phe	Glu Gln Leu	Cys Glu Glu	Ile
		1090		1095	1100
Gln Glu Ser	Arg Lys Lys	Arg Gly Cys	Ser Ser Ser	Lys Tyr Ala	Pro
		1105		1110	1115
Ser Tyr Tyr	His Val Met	Pro Lys Gln	Asn Ser Thr	Leu Val Gly	Asp
		1125		1130	1135
Lys Arg Ser	Asp Pro Glu	Gln Asn Glu	Lys Leu Lys	Thr Pro Ser	Thr
		1140		1145	1150
Pro Val Ala	Cys Ser Thr	Pro Ala Gln	Leu Lys Arg	Lys Ile Arg	Lys
		1155		1160	1165
Lys Ser Asn	Trp Tyr Leu	Gly Thr Ile	Lys Lys Arg	Arg Lys Ile	Ser
		1170		1175	1180
Gln Ala Lys	Asp Asp Ser	Gln Asn Ala	Ile Asp His	Lys Ile Glu	Ser
		1185		1190	1195
Asp Thr Glu	Glu Thr Gln	Asp Thr Ser	Val Asp His	Asn Glu Thr	Gly
		1205		1210	1215
Asn Thr Gly	Glu Ser Ser	Val Glu Glu	Asn Glu Lys	Gln Gln Asn	Ala
		1220		1225	1230

-continued

Ser Glu Ser Lys Leu Glu Leu Arg Asn Asn Ser Asn Thr Cys Asn Ile
 1235 1240 1245

Glu Asn Glu Leu Glu Asp Ser Arg Lys Thr Thr Ala Cys Thr Glu Leu
 1250 1255 1260

Arg Asp Lys Ile Ala Cys Asn Gly Asp Ala Ser Ser Ser Gln Ile Ile
 1265 1270 1275 1280

His Ile Ser Asp Glu Asn Glu Gly Lys Glu Met Cys Val Leu Arg Met
 1285 1290 1295

Thr Arg Ala Arg Arg Ser Gln Val Glu Gln Gln Gln Leu Ile Thr Val
 1300 1305 1310

Glu Lys Ala Leu Ala Ile Leu Ser Gln Pro Thr Pro Ser Leu Val Val
 1315 1320 1325

Asp His Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Leu Leu Lys Thr Val Val Lys Lys Ser
 1330 1335 1340

Gln Asn Tyr Asn Ile Phe Gln Leu Glu Asn Leu Tyr Ala Val Ile Ser
 1345 1350 1355 1360

Gln Cys Ile Tyr Arg His Arg Lys Asp His Asp Lys Thr Ser Leu Ile
 1365 1370 1375

Gln Lys Met Glu Gln Glu Val Glu Asn Phe Ser Cys Ser Arg
 1380 1385 1390

[0037] or the ARAP11 fragment with amino acids 813-1,390 of this protein.

[0038] The object of the present invention is also a DNA coding for ARAP11 or its fragment, especially the fragment with amino acids 813-1,390, and a DNA which hybridizes with them. The term "hybridizing DNA" indicates a DNA which hybridizes with the coding DNA under standard conditions, especially at 20° C. below the melting point of the DNA.

[0039] The invention is explained in greater detail below with reference to the following figures, where:

[0040] FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of the androgen receptor with identification of the androgen receptor domain (AR2) extending from amino acid 325 to amino acid 919, this being the domain which is able to interact with ARAP11 in the absence of androgen;

[0041] FIG. 2 shows the tissue distribution of ARAP11;

[0042] FIG. 3 shows the co-activation of the androgen receptor signal in SH-SY5Y cells; and

[0043] FIG. 4 shows the expression of ARAP11 and β -actin in the testicles of rats.

[0044] The following examples illustrate the invention in greater detail without limiting it.

EXAMPLE 1

Co-Activation of the Androgen Receptor Signal by ARAP11

[0045] With the use of a cDNA library from fetal brain (Clontech MATCHMAKER) and of a human AR fragment which codes for amino acids 325-919 as a probe (FIG. 1), a screening process was carried out by means of a conventional two-hybrid yeast system in the absence of androgen. In agreement with the instructions of the manufacturer

(Clontech), the number of screened clones was 6×10^7 . The number of independent clones according to the manufacturer was 3.5×10^8 . From these, 350 positive clones were selected and tested by a β -galactosidase assay; 240 were confirmed as being lacZ-positive. The inserts of these clones were amplified by PCR. At least 17 different clones were identified by restriction fragment analyses and sequencing. One of these was a clone with an insert comprising 1,169 bp (3,243 bp-4,412 bp), which codes for a part of the ORF (Open Reading Frame). This sequence also contains almost the entire part of the ORF already described in Pro2000 (Gene Bank Access No. XM005253).

[0046] By means of a conventional PCR method, the coding ARAP11-cDNA which codes for a protein (SEQ ID No. 2) consisting of 1390 amino acids and extending considerably beyond the previously known Pro 2000 sequence, which describes a protein with 362 amino acids, was cloned in its full length. Together with the 5' and 3' nontranslated regions, the sequence described here has a length of 4,412 bp (SEQ ID No. 1).

[0047] FIG. 2 shows the tissue distribution of ARAP11, which was studied by means of Northern Blot analysis in the standard manner. Poly-A+ RNA (2 μ g) isolated from various human tissues was separated by a formaldehyde-containing agarose gel, blotted onto a Nylon membrane, and hybridized with a labeled ARAP11-cDNA fragment. For the experiment illustrated in FIGS. 2a and 2b, a fragment of 3,111-4,217 bp of the cDNA sequence of ARAP11 was used; for the experiment illustrated in FIG. 2c, a fragment of 2,065-2,476 bp was used. After washing, the membrane was laid on a piece of film and developed after exposure to light for either 24 hours (FIGS. 2a and 2c) or 8 days (FIG. 2b). As can be seen from FIG. 2, very strong expression of ARAP11 was detected in the testicles, whereas weaker expression was found in the liver, in the heart, in the thymus, and in the prostate. Two transcripts (6.0 kb and 5.2 kb) were discovered.

[0048] When the probe consisting of the fragment with 2,065-2,476 bp of the cDNA sequence of ARAP11, containing 411 bp, was used, two transcripts of equal size were again found in the testicles. It can therefore be assumed that the transcripts which were found are identical to the transcripts which were detected in 2a and 2b with the probe of 3,111-4,217. This is evidence that the sequence of Pro 2000 filed in the gene bank under XM005253 is incomplete and is 2,480 bp longer in the 5' region.

[0049] The ARAP11-cDNA which codes for the ARAP11 fragment of amino acids 813-1,390, obtained by PCR, was cloned in the standard manner into the vector CMX and transfected with pSG5-AR and MMTV-luciferase in SH-SY5Y cells, also in the standard manner.

[0050] As can be seen from FIG. 3, the transient transfection of ARAP11-cDNA in SH-SY5Y cells led to a strong co-activation of the AR signal activity, especially at low androgen concentrations of 10^{-12} - 10^{-10} M. For this purpose, in a cell culture tray with wells, 3×10^5 cells per well were transfected with 1 μ g of co-activator (ARAP11-3 or ARAP11-1, coding in each case for amino acids 813-1,390 of ARAP11) in CMX or with 1 μ g of CMX as control plasmid, with 1.5 μ g of MMTV-luciferase plasmid, and with 0.75 μ g of pSG5AR plasmid. After 24 hours, the cells were treated with dihydroxytestosterone (DHT) as the androgen in the indicated concentrations. The transfected cells were harvested after another 24 hours, and the activity of the reporter gene luciferase was measured. In addition, the total quantity of cell protein was determined for the sake of normalization. One experiment and four measurements were conducted per transfection batch and substance concentration. The error range is given as the SD. The values of the corresponding controls without DHT were subtracted from all signals. The activity is expressed in relative units.

EXAMPLE 2

Determination of ARAP11 in the Testicles of Rats

[0051] FIG. 4 shows the expression of ARAP 11 and β -actin in the testicles of rats. Poly-A+RNAs (4 μ g) were isolated from the tissues of rat testicles, separated with a formaldehyde-containing agarose gel, transferred to a Nylon

membrane, and hybridized either with a labeled ARAP11-cDNA fragment (2,226-4,228 bp) or with a labeled β -actin CDNA (rat). After washing, the membrane was laid on a piece of film, exposed to light for 5 days, and developed. A RNA transcript (6.0 kb) could be detected in the testicular tissue of the rats. The isolated RNA of 3-week-old animals is plotted in column 1, that of 6-week-old animals in column 2, and that of 2-year-old animals in column 3. It is easy to see that the expression of the ARAP11 gene is clearly age-dependent, whereas the expression of the β -actin gene shows no change. Six weeks after birth, the expression of ARAP11 is considerably reduced (by more than 50%), and in old animals (2 years) only a very low level of expression of the ARAP11 gene can still be detected. Similar behavior in terms of changes in the gene expression of the co-modulator ARAP11 can be expected in certain disease pictures.

[0052] The foregoing written specification is considered to be sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to practice the invention. The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the construct deposited, since the deposited embodiment is intended as a single illustration of certain aspects of the invention and any constructs that are functionally equivalent are within the scope of this invention. The deposit of material herein does not constitute an admission that the written description herein contained is inadequate to enable the practice of any aspect of the invention, including the best mode thereof, nor is it to be construed as limiting the scope of the claims to the specific illustrations that it represents.

[0053] All references cited herein, including patents, patent applications, papers, text books, and the like, and the references cited therein, to the extent that they are not already, are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

[0054] The foregoing description and Examples detail certain preferred embodiments of the invention and describes the best mode contemplated by the inventors. It will be appreciated, however, that no matter how detailed the foregoing may appear in text, the invention may be practiced in many ways and the invention should be construed in accordance with the appended claims and any equivalents thereof.

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<211> LENGTH: 4412

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: fetal brain

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: CDS

<222> LOCATION: (45)..(4214)

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: cDNA library from fetal brain

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cgc agc agc ttg gag ctg cac aac cac tcc gcg gcc tcg gcc acg ggc 104

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	1345	1350 1355
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Ala Val Ile Ser	Gln Cys Ile Tyr Arg	His Arg Lys Asp His Asp
	1360	1365 1370
aaa aca tca ctt	att cag aaa atg gag	caa gag gta gaa aac ttc 4202
Lys Thr Ser Leu	Ile Gln Lys Met Glu	Gln Glu Val Glu Asn Phe
	1375	1380 1385
agt tgt tcc aga	tgatgatgtc atggtatcga	gtattccttta tattcagttc 4254
Ser Cys Ser Arg		
	1390	
ctatattaagt catttttgtc	atgtccgcct aattgatgta	gtatgaaacc ctgcatcttt 4314
aaggaaaaga ttaaaatagt	aaaataaaag tattttaaact	ttcctgatat ttatgtacat 4374
attaagataa atgtcatgtg	taagataact gataaata	4412

<210> SEQ ID NO 2
 <211> LENGTH: 1390
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: fetal brain

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

Met Val Val Leu Arg Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu His Asn His Ser Ala Ala	
1	5 10 15
Ser Ala Thr Gly Ser Leu Asp Leu Ser Ser Asp Phe Leu Ser Leu Glu	
	20 25 30
His Ile Gly Arg Arg Arg Leu Arg Ser Ala Gly Ala Ala Gln Lys Lys	
	35 40 45
Pro Ala Ala Thr Thr Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Gly Ser Ser Val Lys Glu	
	50 55 60

-continued

Val Glu Thr Tyr His Arg Thr Arg Ala Leu Arg Ser Leu Arg Lys Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Gln Asn Ser Ser Asp Ser Ser Phe Glu Lys Asn Val Glu Ile Thr
 85 90 95
 Glu Gln Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg His Phe Thr Arg Gln Leu Ala Arg Gln
 100 105 110
 Gln Ala Asp Lys Lys Lys Glu Glu His Arg Glu Asp Lys Val Ile Pro
 115 120 125
 Val Thr Arg Ser Leu Arg Ala Arg Asn Ile Val Gln Ser Thr Glu His
 130 135 140
 Leu His Glu Asp Asn Gly Asp Val Glu Val Arg Arg Ser Cys Arg Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Ser Arg Tyr Ser Gly Val Asn Gln Ser Met Leu Phe Asp Lys Leu
 165 170 175
 Ile Thr Asn Thr Ala Glu Ala Val Leu Gln Lys Met Asp Asp Met Lys
 180 185 190
 Lys Met Arg Arg Gln Arg Met Arg Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu Gly Val Phe
 195 200 205
 Asn Glu Thr Glu Glu Ser Asn Leu Asn Met Tyr Thr Arg Gly Lys Gln
 210 215 220
 Lys Asp Ile Gln Arg Thr Asp Glu Glu Thr Thr Asp Asn Gln Glu Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Val Glu Ser Ser Glu Glu Gly Glu Asp Gln Glu His Glu Asp Asp
 245 250 255
 Gly Glu Asp Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp
 260 265 270
 Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Glu Glu Asp Gly Glu Glu
 275 280 285
 Glu Asn Gln Lys Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Arg Gln Arg Lys Ala Thr Val Tyr
 290 295 300
 Tyr Gln Ala Pro Leu Glu Lys Pro Arg His Gln Arg Lys Pro Asn Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Tyr Ser Gly Pro Ala Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Arg Tyr Arg Leu Ser
 325 330 335
 Ser Ala Gly Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Cys Lys Arg Met Asn Arg Arg Arg
 340 345 350
 His Ala Ile His Ser Ser Asp Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Asp
 355 360 365
 Glu Gln His Phe Glu Arg Arg Arg Lys Arg Ser Arg Asn Arg Ala Ile
 370 375 380
 Asn Arg Cys Leu Pro Leu Asn Phe Arg Lys Asp Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Lys Asp Arg Met Lys Ile Gly Ala Ser Leu Ala Asp Val Asp Pro
 405 410 415
 Met Gln Leu Asp Ser Ser Val Arg Phe Asp Ser Val Gly Gly Leu Ser
 420 425 430
 Asn His Ile Ala Ala Leu Lys Glu Met Val Val Phe Pro Leu Leu Tyr
 435 440 445
 Pro Glu Val Phe Glu Lys Phe Lys Ile Gln Pro Pro Arg Gly Cys Leu
 450 455 460

-continued

Phe Tyr Gly Pro Pro Gly Thr Gly Lys Thr Leu Val Ala Arg Ala Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Asn Glu Cys Ser Gln Gly Asp Lys Arg Val Ala Phe Phe Met Arg
 485 490 495
 Lys Gly Ala Asp Cys Leu Ser Lys Trp Val Gly Glu Ser Glu Arg Gln
 500 505 510
 Leu Arg Leu Leu Phe Asp Gln Ala Tyr Gln Met Arg Pro Ser Ile Ile
 515 520 525
 Phe Phe Asp Glu Ile Asp Gly Leu Ala Pro Val Arg Ser Ser Arg Gln
 530 535 540
 Asp Gln Ile His Ser Ser Ile Val Ser Thr Leu Leu Ala Leu Met Asp
 545 550 555 560
 Gly Leu Asp Ser Arg Gly Glu Ile Val Val Ile Gly Ala Thr Asn Arg
 565 570 575
 Leu Asp Ser Ile Asp Pro Ala Leu Arg Arg Pro Gly Arg Phe Asp Arg
 580 585 590
 Glu Phe Leu Phe Ser Leu Pro Asp Lys Glu Ala Arg Lys Glu Ile Leu
 595 600 605
 Lys Ile His Thr Arg Asp Trp Asn Pro Lys Pro Leu Asp Thr Phe Leu
 610 615 620
 Glu Glu Leu Ala Glu Asn Cys Val Gly Tyr Cys Gly Ala Asp Ile Lys
 625 630 635 640
 Ser Ile Cys Ala Glu Ala Ala Leu Cys Ala Leu Arg Arg Arg Tyr Pro
 645 650 655
 Gln Ile Tyr Thr Thr Ser Glu Lys Leu Gln Leu Asp Leu Ser Ser Ile
 660 665 670
 Asn Ile Ser Ala Lys Asp Phe Glu Val Ala Met Gln Lys Met Ile Pro
 675 680 685
 Ala Ser Gln Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Pro Gly Gln Ala Leu Ser Thr Val
 690 695 700
 Val Lys Pro Leu Leu Gln Asn Thr Val Asp Lys Ile Leu Glu Ala Leu
 705 710 715 720
 Gln Arg Val Phe Pro His Ala Glu Phe Arg Thr Asn Lys Thr Leu Asp
 725 730 735
 Ser Asp Ile Ser Cys Pro Leu Leu Glu Ser Asp Leu Ala Tyr Ser Asp
 740 745 750
 Asp Asp Val Pro Ser Val Tyr Glu Asn Gly Leu Ser Gln Lys Ser Ser
 755 760 765
 His Lys Ala Lys Asp Asn Phe Asn Phe Leu His Leu Asn Arg Asn Ala
 770 775 780
 Cys Tyr Gln Pro Met Ser Phe Arg Pro Arg Ile Leu Ile Val Gly Glu
 785 790 795 800
 Pro Gly Phe Gly Gln Gly Ser His Leu Ala Pro Ala Val Ile His Ala
 805 810 815
 Leu Glu Lys Phe Thr Val Tyr Thr Leu Asp Ile Pro Val Leu Phe Gly
 820 825 830
 Val Ser Thr Thr Ser Pro Glu Glu Thr Cys Ala Gln Val Ile Arg Glu
 835 840 845
 Ala Lys Arg Thr Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Tyr Val Pro His Ile His Val
 850 855 860
 Trp Trp Glu Ile Val Gly Pro Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Phe Thr Thr Leu

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865	870	875	880
Leu Gln Asn Ile Pro Ser Phe Ala Pro Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Thr Ser	885	890	895
Asp Lys Pro His Ser Ala Leu Pro Glu Glu Val Gln Glu Leu Phe Ile	900	905	910
Arg Asp Tyr Gly Glu Ile Phe Asn Val Gln Leu Pro Asp Lys Glu Glu	915	920	925
Arg Thr Lys Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Ile Leu Lys Gln Ala Ala Lys Pro	930	935	940
Pro Ile Ser Lys Lys Lys Ala Val Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Val Leu Pro	945	950	955
Val Ala Pro Pro Pro Glu Pro Arg Ser Leu Thr Ala Glu Glu Val Lys	965	970	975
Arg Leu Glu Glu Gln Glu Glu Asp Thr Phe Arg Glu Leu Arg Ile Phe	980	985	990
Leu Arg Asn Val Thr His Arg Leu Ala Ile Asp Lys Arg Phe Arg Val	995	1000	1005
Phe Thr Lys Pro Val Asp Pro Asp Glu Val Pro Asp Tyr Val Thr	1010	1015	1020
Val Ile Lys Gln Pro Met Asp Leu Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Lys Ile	1025	1030	1035
Asp Leu His Lys Tyr Leu Thr Val Lys Asp Tyr Leu Arg Asp Ile	1040	1045	1050
Asp Leu Ile Cys Ser Asn Ala Leu Glu Tyr Asn Pro Asp Arg Asp	1055	1060	1065
Pro Gly Asp Arg Leu Ile Arg His Arg Ala Cys Ala Leu Arg Asp	1070	1075	1080
Thr Ala Tyr Ala Ile Ile Lys Glu Glu Leu Asp Glu Asp Phe Glu	1085	1090	1095
Gln Leu Cys Glu Glu Ile Gln Glu Ser Arg Lys Lys Arg Gly Cys	1100	1105	1110
Ser Ser Ser Lys Tyr Ala Pro Ser Tyr Tyr His Val Met Pro Lys	1115	1120	1125
Gln Asn Ser Thr Leu Val Gly Asp Lys Arg Ser Asp Pro Glu Gln	1130	1135	1140
Asn Glu Lys Leu Lys Thr Pro Ser Thr Pro Val Ala Cys Ser Thr	1145	1150	1155
Pro Ala Gln Leu Lys Arg Lys Ile Arg Lys Lys Ser Asn Trp Tyr	1160	1165	1170
Leu Gly Thr Ile Lys Lys Arg Arg Lys Ile Ser Gln Ala Lys Asp	1175	1180	1185
Asp Ser Gln Asn Ala Ile Asp His Lys Ile Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu	1190	1195	1200
Glu Thr Gln Asp Thr Ser Val Asp His Asn Glu Thr Gly Asn Thr	1205	1210	1215
Gly Glu Ser Ser Val Glu Glu Asn Glu Lys Gln Gln Asn Ala Ser	1220	1225	1230
Glu Ser Lys Leu Glu Leu Arg Asn Asn Ser Asn Thr Cys Asn Ile	1235	1240	1245
Glu Asn Glu Leu Glu Asp Ser Arg Lys Thr Thr Ala Cys Thr Glu	1250	1255	1260

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Leu Arg Asp Lys Ile Ala Cys Asn Gly Asp Ala Ser Ser Ser Gln
 1265 1270 1275
 Ile Ile His Ile Ser Asp Glu Asn Glu Gly Lys Glu Met Cys Val
 1280 1285 1290
 Leu Arg Met Thr Arg Ala Arg Arg Ser Gln Val Glu Gln Gln Gln
 1295 1300 1305
 Leu Ile Thr Val Glu Lys Ala Leu Ala Ile Leu Ser Gln Pro Thr
 1310 1315 1320
 Pro Ser Leu Val Val Asp His Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Leu Leu Lys
 1325 1330 1335
 Thr Val Val Lys Lys Ser Gln Asn Tyr Asn Ile Phe Gln Leu Glu
 1340 1345 1350
 Asn Leu Tyr Ala Val Ile Ser Gln Cys Ile Tyr Arg His Arg Lys
 1355 1360 1365
 Asp His Asp Lys Thr Ser Leu Ile Gln Lys Met Glu Gln Glu Val
 1370 1375 1380
 Glu Asn Phe Ser Cys Ser Arg
 1385 1390

<210> SEQ ID NO 3
 <211> LENGTH: 578
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: fetalbrain
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: ARAP11 fragment from amino acid residues 813-
 1390

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

Val Ile His Ala Leu Glu Lys Phe Thr Val Tyr Thr Leu Asp Ile Pro
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 Val Leu Phe Gly Val Ser Thr Thr Ser Pro Glu Glu Thr Cys Ala Gln
 20 25 30
 Val Ile Arg Glu Ala Lys Arg Thr Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Tyr Val Pro
 35 40 45
 His Ile His Val Trp Trp Glu Ile Val Gly Pro Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr
 50 55 60
 Phe Thr Thr Leu Leu Gln Asn Ile Pro Ser Phe Ala Pro Val Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ala Thr Ser Asp Lys Pro His Ser Ala Leu Pro Glu Glu Val Gln
 85 90 95
 Glu Leu Phe Ile Arg Asp Tyr Gly Glu Ile Phe Asn Val Gln Leu Pro
 100 105 110
 Asp Lys Glu Glu Arg Thr Lys Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Ile Leu Lys Gln
 115 120 125
 Ala Ala Lys Pro Pro Ile Ser Lys Lys Lys Ala Val Leu Gln Ala Leu
 130 135 140
 Glu Val Leu Pro Val Ala Pro Pro Pro Glu Pro Arg Ser Leu Thr Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Glu Val Lys Arg Leu Glu Glu Gln Glu Glu Asp Thr Phe Arg Glu
 165 170 175
 Leu Arg Ile Phe Leu Arg Asn Val Thr His Arg Leu Ala Ile Asp Lys
 180 185 190
 Arg Phe Arg Val Phe Thr Lys Pro Val Asp Pro Asp Glu Val Pro Asp

What is claimed is:

1. A method for testing the hormonal effect, especially the androgenic or antiandrogenic effect, of substances, in which

(a) cells which have been transfected with two vectors, one of these vectors containing DNA which codes for a nuclear receptor protein or a fragment thereof, the other vector containing DNA which codes for a co-modulator or a fragment thereof, are exposed to the substance; and

(b) the transcription activity which the nuclear receptor or its fragment induces in the presence of the co-modulator or its fragment and/or the effect of the substance on the interaction between the receptor or its fragment and the co-modulator or its fragment is measured by the protein-protein interaction or protein-protein-DNA interaction.

2. The method according to claim 1, where the co-modulator is ARAP11, which comprises the following amino acid sequence:

```

Met Val Val Leu Arg Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu His Asn His Ser Ala Ala
 15                      10                      15
Ser Ala Thr Gly Ser Leu Asp Leu Ser Ser Asp Phe Leu Ser Leu Glu
                20                      25                      30
His Ile Gly Arg Arg Arg Leu Arg Ser Ala Gly Ala Ala Gln Lys Lys
 35                      40                      45
Pro Ala Ala Thr Thr Ala Lys Ala Gly Asp Gly Ser Ser Val Lys Glu
 50                      55                      60
Val Glu Thr Tyr His Arg Thr Arg Ala Leu Arg Ser Leu Arg Lys Asp
 65                      70                      75                      80
Ala Gln Asn Ser Ser Asp Ser Ser Phe Glu Lys Asn Val Glu Ile Thr
                85                      90                      95
Glu Gln Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg His Phe Thr Arg Gln Leu Ala Arg Gln
                100                      105                      110
Gln Ala Asp Lys Lys Lys Glu Glu His Arg Glu Asp Lys Val Ile Pro
                115                      120                      125
Val Thr Arg Ser Leu Arg Ala Arg Asn Ile Val Gln Ser Thr Glu His
                130                      135                      140
Leu His Glu Asp Asn Gly Asp Val Glu Val Arg Arg Ser Cys Arg Ile
                145                      150                      155                      160
Arg Ser Arg Tyr Ser Gly Val Asn Gln Ser Met Leu Phe Asp Lys Leu
                165                      170                      175
Ile Thr Asn Thr Ala Glu Ala Val Leu Gln Lys Met Asp Asp Met Lys
                180                      185                      190
Lys Met Arg Arg Gln Arg Met Arg Glu Leu Gln Asp Leu Gly Val Phe
                195                      200                      205
Asn Glu Thr Glu Glu Ser Asn Leu Asn Met Tyr Thr Arg Gly Lys Gln
                210                      215                      220
Lys Asp Ile Gln Arg Thr Asp Glu Glu Thr Thr Asp Asn Gln Glu Gly
                225                      230                      235                      240
Ser Val Glu Ser Ser Glu Glu Gly Glu Asp Gln Glu His Glu Asp Asp
                245                      250                      255
Gly Glu Asp Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp
                260                      265                      270
Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Glu Glu Asp Gly Glu Glu
                275                      280                      285
Glu Asn Gln Lys Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Arg Gln Arg Lys Ala Thr Val Tyr
                290                      295                      300
Tyr Gln Ala Pro Leu Glu Lys Pro Arg His Gln Arg Lys Pro Asn Ile
                305                      310                      315                      320
Phe Tyr Ser Gly Pro Ala Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Arg Tyr Arg Leu Ser
    
```


-continued

Ser Asp Ile Ser Cys Pro Leu Leu Glu Ser Asp Leu Ala Tyr Ser Asp
 740 745 750

Asp Asp Val Pro Ser Val Tyr Glu Asn Gly Leu Ser Gln Lys Ser Ser
 755 760 765

His Lys Ala Lys Asp Asn Phe Asn Phe Leu His Leu Asn Arg Asn Ala
 770 775 780

Cys Tyr Gln Pro Met Ser Phe Arg Pro Arg Ile Leu Ile Val Gly Glu
 785 790 795 800

Pro Gly Phe Gly Gln Gly Ser His Leu Ala Pro Ala Val Ile His Ala
 805 810 815

Leu Glu Lys Phe Thr Val Tyr Thr Leu Asp Ile Pro Val Leu Phe Gly
 820 825 830

Val Ser Thr Thr Ser Pro Glu Glu Thr Cys Ala Gln Val Ile Arg Glu
 835 840 845

Ala Lys Arg Thr Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Tyr Val Pro His Ile His Val
 850 855 860

Trp Trp Glu Ile Val Gly Pro Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Phe Thr Thr Leu
 865 870 875 880

Leu Gln Asn Ile Pro Ser Phe Ala Pro Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Thr Ser
 885 890 895

Asp Lys Pro His Ser Ala Leu Pro Glu Glu Val Gln Glu Leu Phe Ile
 900 905 910

Arg Asp Tyr Gly Glu Ile Phe Asn Val Gln Leu Pro Asp Lys Glu Glu
 915 920 925

Arg Thr Lys Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Ile Leu Lys Gln Ala Ala Lys Pro
 930 935 940

Pro Ile Ser Lys Lys Lys Ala Val Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Val Leu Pro
 945 950 955 960

Val Ala Pro Pro Pro Glu Pro Arg Ser Leu Thr Ala Glu Glu Val Lys
 965 970 975

Arg Leu Glu Glu Gln Glu Glu Asp Thr Phe Arg Glu Leu Arg Ile Phe
 980 985 990

Leu Arg Asn Val Thr His Arg Leu Ala Ile Asp Lys Arg Phe Arg Val
 995 1000 1005

Phe Thr Lys Pro Val Asp Pro Asp Glu Val Pro Asp Tyr Val Thr Val
 1010 1015 1020

Ile Lys Gln Pro Met Asp Leu Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Lys Ile Asp Leu
 1025 1030 1035 1040

His Lys Tyr Leu Thr Val Lys Asp Tyr Leu Arg Asp Ile Asp Leu Ile
 1045 1050 1055

Cys Ser Asn Ala Leu Glu Tyr Asn Pro Asp Arg Asp Pro Gly Asp Arg
 1060 1065 1070

Leu Ile Arg His Arg Ala Cys Ala Leu Arg Asp Thr Ala Tyr Ala Ile
 1075 1080 1085

Ile Lys Glu Glu Leu Asp Glu Asp Phe Glu Gln Leu Cys Glu Glu Ile
 1090 1095 1100

Gln Glu Ser Arg Lys Lys Arg Gly Cys Ser Ser Ser Lys Tyr Ala Pro
 1105 1110 1115 1120

Ser Tyr Tyr His Val Met Pro Lys Gln Asn Ser Thr Leu Val Gly Asp
 1125 1130 1135

Lys Arg Ser ASP Pro Glu Gln Asn Glu Lys Leu Lys Thr Pro Ser Thr
 1140 1145 1150

-continued

Pro Val Ala Cys Ser Thr Pro Ala Gln Leu Lys Arg Lys Ile Arg Lys
 1155 1160 1165

Lys Ser Asn Trp Tyr Leu Gly Thr Ile Lys Lys Arg Arg Lys Ile Ser
 1170 1175 1180

Gln Ala Lys Asp Asp Ser Gln Asn Ala Ile Asp His Lys Ile Glu Ser
 1185 1190 1195 1200

Asp Thr Glu Glu Thr Gln Asp Thr Ser Val Asp His Asn Glu Thr Gly
 1205 1210 1215

Asn Thr Gly Glu Ser Ser Val Glu Glu Asn Glu Lys Gln Gln Asn Ala
 1220 1225 1230

Ser Glu Ser Lys Leu Glu Leu Arg Asn Asn Ser Asn Thr Cys Asn Ile
 1235 1240 1245

Glu Asn Glu Leu Glu Asp Ser Arg Lys Thr Thr Ala Cys Thr Glu Leu
 1250 1255 1260

Arg Asp Lys Ile Ala Cys Asn Gly Asp Ala Ser Ser Ser Gln Ile Ile
 1265 1270 1275 1280

His Ile Ser Asp Glu Asn Glu Gly Lys Glu Met Cys Val Leu Arg Met
 1285 1290 1295

Thr Arg Ala Arg Arg Ser Gln Val Glu Gln Gln Gln Leu Ile Thr Val
 1300 1305 1310

Glu Lys Ala Leu Ala Ile Leu Ser Gln Pro Thr Pro Ser Leu Val Val
 1315 1320 1325

Asp His Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Leu Leu Lys Thr Val Val Lys Lys Ser
 1330 1335 1340

Gln Asn Tyr Asn Ile Phe Gln Leu Glu Asn Leu Tyr Ala Val Ile Ser
 1345 1350 1355 1360

Gln Cys Ile Tyr Arg His Arg Lys Asp His Asp Lys Thr Ser Leu Ile
 1365 1370 1375

Gln Lys Met Glu Gln Glu Val Glu Asn Phe Ser Cys Ser Arg
 1380 1385 1390

3. The method according to claim 1, where the fragment of the co-modulator contains the amino acids 813-1390 of ARAP11.

4. The method according to claims 1, 2 or 3, where the nuclear receptor is selected from androgen receptor, estrogen receptor α , estrogen receptor β , progesterone receptor A, progesterone receptor B, glucocorticoid receptor, mineralocorticoid receptor, thyroid hormone receptor, vitamin D receptor, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, retinoic acid receptor, retinoid X receptor, and orphan receptors.

5. The method according to claim 4 where the cells are established cell lines and/or eukaryotic cells.

6. The method according to claim 5, where the eukaryotic cells are selected from prostate cells, nerve cells, glial cells, fibroblasts, blood cells, osteoblasts, osteoclasts, hepatocytes, epithelial cells, or muscle cells.

7. The method according to claims 1, 2, or 3 where the vector is a eukaryotic expression vector.

8. A method for determining defects in the co-modulation mechanism between androgen receptors and ARAP11, wherein the concentrations of ARAP11 or a fragment thereof and of androgen receptor and/or a fragment thereof are measured.

9. The method according to claim 8, where the concentration measurement is carried out by radioimmunoassay, an

ELISA test, immunostaining, RT-PCR, Western Blot, Northern Blot, DNA microarrays, or protein microarrays.

10. A protein or a fragment thereof with co-modulator properties for the androgen receptor, having the amino acid sequence according to claim 2.

11. The protein according to claim 10, where the fragment contains amino acids 813-1390.

12. A DNA sequence coding for the proteins according to claim 10 or 11 or DNA hybridizing with said DNA sequence.

13. A method for testing the hormonal or anti-hormonal effect of a chemical compound in vitro comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing cells which are transfected with two vectors, wherein one of said vectors contains DNA coding for a nuclear receptor protein or a fragment thereof, especially a human nuclear receptor or a fragment thereof, and the other vector contains DNA which codes for a co-modulator or a fragment thereof;
- (b) exposing the transformed host cells to the chemical compound; and
- (c) measuring the level of transcriptional activity caused by the hormone receptor.

14. The method according to claim 13, where the co-modulator is ARAP11, having the amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 2.

15. The method according to claim 13, where the fragment of the co-modulator contains the amino acids 813-1390 of ARAP11.

16. The method according to claims 13, 14 or 15, where the nuclear receptor is selected from androgen receptor, estrogen receptor α , estrogen receptor β , progesterone receptor A, progesterone receptor B, glucocorticoid receptor, mineralocorticoid receptor, thyroid hormone receptor, vitamin D receptor, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, retinoic acid receptor, retinoid X receptor, and orphan receptors.

17. The method according to claim 16 wherein the cells are established cell lines and/or eukaryotic cells.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the eukaryotic cells are selected from the group consisting of prostate cells, nerve cells, glial cells, fibroblasts, blood cells, osteoblasts, osteoclasts, hepatocytes, epithelial cells, or muscle cells.

19. The method according to claims 13, 14, or 15 where the vector is a eukaryotic expression vector.

20. A method for testing the androgenic or antiandrogenic effect of a chemical compound in vitro comprising the steps of:

- (a) transforming host cells with a genetic construct effective in that host cell to produce both human androgen receptor protein and ARAP11 protein;

- (b) exposing the transformed host cells to the chemical compound; and

- (c) measuring the level of transcriptional activity caused by said androgen receptor.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein the host cells are selected from the group consisting of prostate cells, nerve cells, glial cells, fibroblasts, blood cells, osteoblasts, osteoclasts, hepatocytes, epithelial cells, or muscle cells.

22. The method of claim 20 wherein the genetic construct producing the ARAP11 protein has the DNA sequence of SEQ ID NO. 1.

23. The method of claim 20 wherein the genetic construct also includes a reporter gene, the expression of which can be detected and quantified.

24. The method of claim 20 wherein the chemical compound is a pharmaceutical.

25. The method of claim 20 wherein the chemical compound is contained in an environmental sample.

26. The method of claim 23 wherein the reporter gene is selected from the group consisting of: the gene for β -galactosidase, the gene for alkaline phosphatase, the gene for chloramphenicol acetyl transferase, the gene for catechol dioxygenase, the gene for "green fluorescent protein", and the luciferase genes.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	测试物质的激素作用的方法		
公开(公告)号	US20030124508A1	公开(公告)日	2003-07-03
申请号	US10/137418	申请日	2002-05-03
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	OBENDORF MAIK WOLF西格蒙德 SCHRODER JENS		
申请(专利权)人(译)	OBENDORF MAIK WOLF西格蒙德 SCHRODER JENS		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	OBENDORF MAIK WOLF西格蒙德 SCHRODER JENS		
[标]发明人	OBENDORF MAIK WOLF SIEGMUND SCHRODER JENS		
发明人	OBENDORF, MAIK WOLF, SIEGMUND SCHRODER, JENS		
IPC分类号	G01N33/53 C07K14/47 C12N15/09 C12Q1/02 C12Q1/68 G01N33/15 G01N33/566 G01N33/74 C12Q1/00		
CPC分类号	C07K14/4705 G01N2500/10 G01N33/743		
优先权	10161325 2001-12-13 DE 10121710 2001-05-04 DE		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

描述了一种测试物质的激素作用，特别是雄激素或抗雄激素作用的方法，其中 (a) 用两种载体转染的细胞，这些载体之一含有编码核受体蛋白或其片段的DNA。而另一种载体含有编码共调节剂或其片段的DNA，暴露于该物质；(b) 核受体或其片段在共调节剂或其片段存在下诱导的转录活性和/或该物质对受体或其片段与共调节剂或其共有物之间相互作用的影响。通过蛋白质 - 蛋白质相互作用或蛋白质 - 蛋白质-DNA相互作用来测量片段。另外，提供了一种用于确定共调节机制中的缺陷的方法和适合于执行该方法的装置。

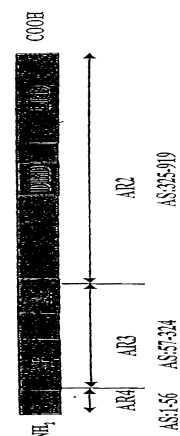


Figure 1. AF = activation function; DBD = DNA binding domain; LBD = ligand binding domain; and AS = amine acid