



### Inventors:

MC DeRosa, MR Holahan, EM McConnell, KV Ventura, JP Callahan, VHD Hunt

### **Development Stage:**

**Pre-clinical studies** 

## **Protection Status:**

US patent 11,814,625 B2 issued Nov. 14, 2023 CA application 3,079,909 (filed Sept. 24, 2021)

### **Publications**

McConnell et al., 2024 Mol. Ther. Nucl. Acids 35 <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.omtn.202</u> <u>4.102251</u> Massey et al., 2023, ACS Sens. 8: 3116-3126 <u>https://doi.org/10.1021/acssensors.</u> <u>3c00757</u>

# Seeking:

Development & pre-clinical testing partners Licensees

### Contact:

Theresa White Manager, Innovation Transfer theresa.white3@carleton.ca Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada

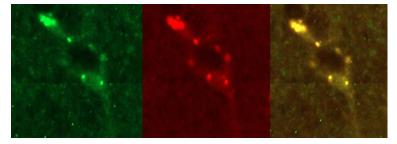
# DNA Aptamers to Detect and Prevent Neurodegenerative Diseases

### Background

The onset and progression of neurodegenerative diseases is often associated with the formation of protein fibrils and aggregates in the brain. Alpha-synuclein is a protein implicated in Parkinson's disease. There is evidence that the aggregation of this protein into large oligomers/fibrils is a part of the underlying mechanism of this disease.

## **Description of the Invention**

Carleton researchers have developed novel DNA aptamer sequences that bind to alpha-synuclein monomers and inhibit formation of the larger oligomers and fibrils associated with the onset and progression of neurodegenerative disease such as Parkinson's Disease. Data from studies in a mouse model of Parkinson's Disease show that the DNA aptamers, when packaged in liposomes, can cross the blood-brain barrier and bind to alpha synuclein. Further, the DNA aptamers have been incorporated into a diagnostic device where they have been shown to detect low levels of alpha-synuclein in biological samples.



Aptamer delivery to the brain and binding to  $\alpha$  synuclein in treated mice. Fluorescence microscopy images of the distribution of  $\alpha$ -syn-1 aptamer and co-localization with  $\alpha$ -synuclein in brain tissue of treated mice. Left: anti- $\alpha$  - synuclein antibody (green) Middle: labelled aptamer, delivered by targeting liposome (red). Right: Image overlay showing extensive co-localization.

# **Key Benefits**

- Response: Compared with conventional antibodies, aptamers are not typically recognized by the immune system and are not immunogenic or toxic
- Strong Selectivity: Aptamers can discriminate between different conformations of the same target protein
- Synthesis & scalability: Can be easily generated by chemical synthesis

## Applications

- Diagnostic: point-of-care and laboratory methods to detect onset and monitor progression of neurodegenerative diseases
- Therapeutic: to reduce protein fibrillation and mitigate onset and progression of neurodegenerative diseases